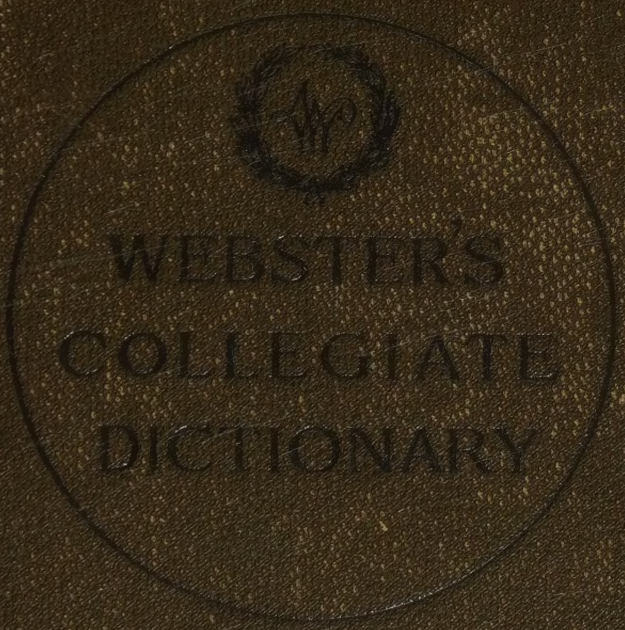
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N. Webster

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

GIVING THE DERIVATIONS, PRONUNCIATIONS, DEFINITIONS AND SYNONYMS OF A LARGE VOCABULARY OF THE WORDS OCCURRING IN LITERATURE, ART, SCIENCE, AND THE COMMON SPEECH

WITH AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING A COPIOUS SCOTCH GLOSSARY, A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF PROPER NAMES, AND VARIOUS OTHER USEFUL TABLES

MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

OVER 1100 ILLUSTRATIONS

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
PUBLISHED BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
1902

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The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.
Electrotyped and Printed by H. O. Houghton and Company.

PREFACE.

THE aim of this book is to present the most essential parts of Webster's International Dictionary in a compact and convenient form, suited to the general reader and especially to the college student. It is the latest and fullest of the abridgments of the International. The series which includes the Primary, Common School, High School and Academic, naturally leads up to the Collegiate.

In the International Dictionary, the solid foundation laid by Noah Webster, and the structure built upon it by such scholars as Gilman, Whitney, Porter and Goodrich, was renovated, enriched and thoroughly modernized by ten years' labor of a large staff under President Porter. From that book the pith and marrow has been drawn, so far as the limits of space permit, by careful exercise of judgment and labor, to make the Collegiate. Its main features, especially in comparison with the original work, are these : —

The **Vocabulary** is pruned of the less familiar technical terms, and of most of the obsolete or very rare literary words. It retains scientific terms occurring in books for the general reader, and also the words of the Bible, Shakespeare, and the more widely read of the older writers. Each word defined is given its place in the alphabetical order of the column, regard being had in this, as in all other details of arrangement, to convenience and quickness of consultation.

The **Etymologies** retain the essential quality which has won such high commendation for the International. They give the source, when known, of every word ; the intermediate steps of its derivation, with fullness proportioned to the importance of the word ; and the cognates of the English word in German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and in some instances in other languages, such as Icelandic, Swedish, Irish, etc.

The **Pronunciation** is indicated by the simple and effective system of respelling which is used in the International. It employs the diacritically marked letters familiar in the schoolbooks of the country. It avoids the use of peculiar letters, or the ordinary letters with a value not commonly given to them in English.

In the **Definitions**, the language of the International is retained as far as possible. Where condensation was necessary, care has been taken not to sacrifice the lucidity and exactness which have always characterized the work of Webster and his editors. The various definitions of a word are given in the order of their historical development ; this being regarded as at once the most logical and scientific arrangement, and also the most practically serviceable in showing not only the *what* but the *why* of the later meanings. Many of the definitions are supplemented by an explication of synonyms, somewhat abbreviated from the larger work.

The **Pictorial Illustrations** have been selected with great care, many of them from those of the International, in some cases with reduction of size. The aim of these illustrations is not display, but clearer elucidation. They number over eleven hundred, and a system of cross-references increases their value.

Preceding or following the Vocabulary are a number of tables and treatises ; some taken from the International ; some, with large improvement, from the Appendix of the old National Pictorial, — which the Collegiate replaces in the series of abridgments ; while some of the work is entirely new.

The Guide to Pronunciation is slightly abbreviated from that in the International. The treatment of the vowel and consonant sounds is supplemented by a very complete exposition of the mode of uttering the different sounds, made clear by illustrations showing the different positions of the vocal organs.

The Table of Prefixes and Suffixes has been entirely rewritten and enlarged, and will afford a key to the meaning of a great number of simple derivatives omitted in the Vocabulary as a saving of space.

The entire contents of the Appendix, so far as taken from the National Pictorial, have been enlarged and improved. They include a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture, Greek, and Latin Proper Names, with Modern Geographical and Biographical Names (four lists combined in one); a Vocabulary of Rhymes; a list of English Christian Names; Deities and Heroes; Foreign Words and Phrases; Arbitrary Signs, etc.

In the Scotch Glossary, the indication of the pronunciation has been a very arduous task, owing to the almost entire want of any serviceable guide in previous glossaries. It has been necessary to rely largely on oral sources of information, and the difficulty is heightened by the divergence of usage even in the same locality. All available printed authorities have been consulted, and several cultivated Scotch gentlemen have given careful attention to the details of the work.

As a whole, the broad aim of the Collegiate Dictionary has been to retain, both in substance and in form, so much of the ample scholarship of the International as to meet the ordinary wants of the advanced students in schools or colleges; and to offer to the general reader a compact and convenient dictionary, thoroughly trustworthy, and full enough to serve for most of the everyday purposes for which a dictionary is consulted.

As the many-shelved library, the voluminous encyclopedia, and the substantial quarto, has each its necessary place; as at the other extreme a much simpler wordbook is requisite for the child; so there is another distinct need, for an intermediate work condensed, portable, adequate for common use, disencumbered of the more abstruse lore, easy to handle and quick to consult. For this purpose, Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is put forth.

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GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

§1. KEY TO THE SYMBOLS.

In the RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION in the Dictionary, there is employed — as shown in the Table — a symbol for every clear vowel or diphthongal sound in the language; with, in four instances, a pair of equivalents for the same sound as occurring in different situations, viz.: **u̱** = **o͝o**; **u̯** = **o͞o**; **ô** = **ą**; and **y̆** (final) = **ĭ**; besides *a* and *e*, italicized, as these vowels are in certain cases obscured and turned toward the neutral form; also, apostrophe for the voice-glide; and N to indicate foreign nasalized vowels; — some of the sounds occurring only in accented and others only in unaccented syllables, and some others, with but slight difference of quality, in both; — the **ē** is always of the "narrow" form in accented and the "wide" in unaccented syllables. The **a̋**, **e̋**, and **ő** are used to represent the similar sounds in foreign words, but not limited as they are in English to unaccented syllables. The **u̱** is employed, as the nearest English vowel we have, to replace **u** French and **ü** German; and the **e̋** for the **eu** French and **ö** German.

The consonant letters **b**, **d**, **f**, **h**, **j**, **k**, **l**, **m**, **p**, **r**, **t**, **v**, **w**, and **y**, and the digraphs **sh** and **ng**, are used with their ordinary normal value; **g**, **s**, **z**, and **ch** are each limited to a single sound; **n** and **th** are marked for one sound of each and used unmarked for the other. No use is made of **c**, **q**, **x**, or the digraphs **ph**, **gh**, **dg**, and **wh**. The principal substitutions made with each consonant symbol in the respelling are noted in the Table.

ā, as in **āle, fāte, lā′bor, chā′os, chām′ber.**
a̋, „ „ **sen′a̋te, pref′a̋ce, a̋-e′ri-al, cha̋-ot′ic.**
â, „ „ **câre, shâre, pâr′ent, beâr, âir.**
ă, „ „ **ăm, ădd, făt, răn′dom, ăt-tăck′.**
ä, „ „ **ärm, fär, fä′ther, äh, älms, pälm.**
å, „ „ **åsk, gråss, dånce, A-mer′i-cå, so′få.**
a, „ „ **fi′*na*l, in′*fa*nt, guid′*a*nce, mad′*a*m.**
ą, „ „ **ąll, ąwe, swąrm, tąlk, drąw.**
ē, „ „ **ēve, mēte, se-rēne′, hē′li-om′e-ter.**
e̋, „ „ **e̋-vent′, de̋-pend′, cre̋-ate′, so-ci′e̋-ty.**
ĕ, „ „ **ĕnd, mĕt, ĕx-cuse′, ĕf-face′, car′pĕt.**
ē, „ „ **fērn, hēr, ēr′mine, pēr-vērt′, ev′ēr.**
e, „ „ **re′*ce*nt, de′*ce*n-cy, pru′*de*nce, nov′*e*l.**
ī, „ „ **īce, tīme, sīght, bīnd, in-spīre′.**
i̋, „ „ **i̋-de′a, tri̋-bu′nal, di̋-am′e-ter.**
ĭ, „ „ **Ill, pĭn, ad-mĭt′, hab′ĭt, ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭve.**
ō, „ „ **ōld, nōte, rōw, bōld, lō′co-mō′tive.**
ő, „ „ **ő-bey′, tő-bac′cő, sor′rőw, prő-pose′.**
ô, „ „ **ôrb, lôrd, ôr′der, ab-hôr′ring.**
ŏ, „ „ **ŏdd, nŏt, tŏr′rid, fŏr′est, ŏc-cur′.**
ū, „ „ **ūse, pūre, mūte, tūne, hū′man.**
ů, „ „ **ů-nite′, ac′tů-ate, hů-mane′.**
u̱, „ „ **ru̱de, ru̱′mor, in-tru̱de′.**
u̯, „ „ **fu̯ll, pu̯t, pu̯sh, in′stru̯-ment.**
ŭ, „ „ **ŭp, tŭb, stŭd′y, ŭn′der, sŭb-mit′.**
û, „ „ **ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr′, bûrn.**
y̆, „ „ **pit′y̆, in′ju-ry̆, di-vin′i-ty̆.**
o͝o, „ „ **fo͝od, mo͝on, fo͝ol, no͝on, wo͝o′ing.**
o͞o, „ „ **fo͞ot, wo͞ol, bo͞ok, go͞od, cro͞ok′ed.**
ou, „ „ **out, thou, de-vour′.**
oi, „ „ **oil, nois′y, a-void′, em-broid′er-y.**
N, representing simply the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel; as in **ensemble** (äN′säN′b'l).
′ (for voice-glide), as in **pardon** (pär′d'n), **eaten** (ēt′n).

g (hard): as in **go, begin, anger**; for **gu**, as in **guard**; for **gue**, as in **plague**; for **gh**, as in **ghost**.
s (surd, or sharp): as in **so, this, haste**; for **c**, as in **cell, vice**; for **sc**, as in **scene**; for **ss**, as in **hiss**.
z (like **s** sonant): as in **zone, haze**; for **s**, as in **is, lives, music, figs**; for **x**, as in **xylography**.
ch (= **tsh**): as in **chair, much**; for **tch**, as in **match, etching**.
sh: for **ch**, as in **machine, chaise**; for **ce**, as in **ocean**; for **ci**, as in **social**; for **sci**, as in **conscious**; for **s**, as in **sure**; for **se**, as in **nauseous**; for **si**, as in **pension**; for **ss**, as in **issue**; for **ssi**, as in **passion**; for **ti**, as in **nation**.
zh (= **sh** made sonant): for **z**, as in **azure**; for **zi**, as in **glazier**; for **s**, as in **pleasure, usual**; for **si**, as in **vision**; for **ssi**, as in **abscission**; for **g**, as in **rouge, genre**.
j (= **dzh**): for **g**, as in **gem, giant, engine**; for **gi** and **ge**, as in **religion, pigeon**; for **di**, as in **soldier**; for **dg**, as in **edge, knowledge**.
k: for **ch**, as in **chorus, epoch, anarchy**; for **c**, as in **cat**; for **ck**, as in **pack**; for **qu**, as in **conquer**; for **que**, as in **oblique**.
kw: for **qu**, as in **queen, quit, quality**.
ks (surd): for **x**, as in **vex, exit, perplex, dextrous**.
gz (sonant): for **x**, as in **exist, exact, example**.
f: for **ph**, as in **philosophy, triumph**; for **gh**, as in **laugh, rough**.
hw: for **wh**, as in **what, why, where**.
t: for **ed**, as in **baked, crossed, capped**; for **th**, as in **thyme, Thomas**.
ng: as in **long, singer**; for **ngue**, as in **tongue**.
n̲ (like **ng**): for **n** before the sound of **k** or hard **g**, as in **bank, junction, linger, single, canker**.
n (the ordinary sound): as in **no, none, man, many**.
th (sonant): for **th**, as in **then, though, this, smooth, breathe**.
th (surd): as in **thin, through, worth, width**.

NOTE. Foreign consonant sounds are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

REFERENCES. Figures annexed to the respelled form of the words refer to sections in the GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (′), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is otherwise indicated by a light hyphen; a heavier hyphen joins the members of compound words.

The Table here appended, together with the preceding Table, furnishes a method of INDICATING PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING, which will serve, except in the case of a comparatively few words. Use is made of it in this GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

To each of the symbols here given, the equivalent is added that takes its place in the respelling (thus : **ạ** = **ŏ**, etc. ; **what** = **whŏt**, etc. ; **c** = **k**, etc.). The unmarked letter in a digraph is to be taken as if silent; as in **breāk, brĕad, hāil, yiēld, vẹil,** etc. Silent **e** at the end of syllables, as in **fate,** etc., or in the **ed** of preterits and participles, as in **baked, burned,** etc., need not be marked.

The method has diacritical marks applied to all such consonant letters and digraphs as offer especial occasion for their use. In other instances in which they might be employed (**z, gh, ti,** as in **nation,** etc.), it is better to dispense with them. The sounds, as described, of **x, ph, qu,** and **wh,** unmarked, are what these characters will usually, but not invariably, represent.

ạ (= **ŏ**), . . as in **What, Wạs, Quạl'i-ty.**
E̱, ẹ (= **ā**), . . „ „ **Eight, Prẹy, Vẹin, O-bẹy'.**
Ḛ, ḛ (= **ä**), . „ „ **Thḛre, Whḛre, Hḛir.**
Ew, ew (= **ū**), „ „ **Ewe, Dew, Hewn,** etc. ; or (= **u̱**), as in **Brew.**
Ee (= **ē**), „ „ **Eel, Feet, Fee'ble, Seen.**
I̋ (= **ē**), . . „ „ **Pī̋que, Ma-chī̋ne', Po-lī̋ce'.**
Ĭ, ĭ (= **ē**), . . . „ „ **Ĭrk'some, Bĭrd, E-lix'ĭr.**
Ọ, ọ (= **o͞o**), . „ „ **Ọoze, Dọ, Whọ, Tọmb.**

Ọ (= **o͞o** or **u̱**), as in **Wọlf, Wọm'an, Bọs'om.**
Ȯ, ȯ (= **ŭ**), . . . „ „ **Ȯth'er, Sȯn, Wel'cȯme.**
Ow, ow (= **ou**), „ „ **Owl, Cow'ard, Al-low'.**
Oy, oy (= **oi**), . „ „ **Oys'ter, Boy, An-noy'ance.**
ȳ (= **ī**), . . . „ „ **Flȳ, Skȳ, Stȳle, Dȳ'ing.**
Y̆, y̆ (= **ĭ**), . . . „ „ **Hy̆mn, Ly̆r'ic, My̆-thol'o-gy̆.**
ỹ (= **ē**), . . . „ „ **Mỹrrh, Mỹr'tle, Sa'tỹr.**

Ċ, ċ (= **k**), . . as in **Ċat, Ċoncur.**
Ç, ç (= **s**), . . „ „ **Çell, Viçe.**
Ch, ch (= **k**), „ „ **Chorus, Echo, Epoch.**
Çh, çh (= **sh**), „ „ **Çhaise, Maçhine.**
Ḡ, ḡ (= **g**), . . „ „ **Ḡet, Beḡin, Anḡer.**
Ġ, ġ (= **j**), . . „ „ **Ġem, Enġine.**

dġ (= **j**), ... as in **Edġe, Bridġe, Badġer.**
ṡ (= **z**), ... „ „ **Iṡ, Haṡ, Wiṡdom.**
x̱ (= **gz**), ... „ „ **Ex̱ist, Ex̱ample.**
x (= **ks**), ... „ „ **Vex, Exit.**
Ph, ph (= **f**), . . „ „ **Phantom, Sylph.**
Qu, qu (= **kw**), „ „ **Queen, Conquest.**
Wh, wh (= **hw**), „ „ **When, What.**

STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION.

§ 2. THE ultimate standard of pronunciation for the English language is the usage that prevails among the best educated portion of the people to whom the language is vernacular ; or, at least, the usage that will be the most generally approved by them. The pronunciation of this class of persons, all over the world, is for the greater part of the words of the language substantially uniform, and distinguished by only comparatively unimportant shades of difference.

There are, however, sundry diversities of importance which affect the pronunciation of many words. Uniformity is to be preferred to diversity; but there is no country or locality the custom of which can claim precedence as the everywhere acknowledged standard by which such differences are to be adjudged. The most approved pronunciation in London and the southeast of England is in some points different from what prevails anywhere else. But, notwithstanding the advantage connected with the metropolitan position, the usage of London and the vicinity is not really the standard for the other parts of Great Britain itself, in the sense of securing actual conformity, or even of being acknowledged as the model which should be followed. Few of the best educated of the American people are disposed to take the usage of London as the standard for their own pronunciation. Thus there is in fact no single absolute and universal standard.

The aim of a pronouncing dictionary should of course be to serve as an exponent of the usage which is the ultimate standard of pronunciation. This is all that the dictionary has to do, except that it should present the reasons, when such exist, which render one pronunciation preferable in itself to another. So far as the dictionary may be known and acknowledged as a faithful interpreter of the actual usage, so far and no further, and in no other sense, can it be appealed to as an authority.

§ 3. The task assumed by a pronouncing dictionary is not easy of achievement.

Supposing no doubt exists as to what is the actual usage to be indicated, even then nothing more than an approximation to exactness can possibly be attained. The sounds which we indicate by the same symbol have in fact only a certain general resemblance in common, and occasionally the actual variations are so considerable, that the symbols need to be especially noted as having only an indeterminate value as exponents of common usage ; — as in the case of **ȯ** (**ȯrb**), and of **û** (**ûrn**), and **ĕ** (**fĕrn**), in this Dictionary (see §§ 87, 113, 139). What we indicate in any case is only a general type of sound. Each element undergoes variation as conjoined with this or that element in a syllable or in a word or phrase : the **ū** (**ūse, tūne,** etc., § 131) is a signal instance. Pronunciation modeled after a common standard will vary somewhat in different localities, and somewhat as given by different individuals in the same community, and even as given by the same person at different times. Differences in stress, quantity, and pitch have effect upon orthoëpical quality. — See §§ 36-44.

The means of indication at command for a pronouncing dictionary are unavoidably imperfect. It is impossible, in the case of some of our vowel sounds, to select for an example any word not subject to such diversity of pronunciation as to render it unfit to serve the purpose in other than a most imperfect manner. Yet this is and must be the chief means of indication to be employed.

This inadequacy is a cogent reason, in addition to others, for identifying the sounds by the positions and motions of the organs. But this method also is imperfect, since the organs as employed in speaking are, for the most part, out of sight, and have to be observed through the tactual or the muscular senses ; and allowance must be made for differences in the shape and structure of the organs in different persons, and for the somewhat different ways in which sounds nearly or essentially the same may possibly be produced.

The best attainable result is to be gained by employing the different methods that are available, and making one supplement the others.

§ 4. In preparing the revised editions of Webster's Dictionary issued in 1847 and in 1864, the words in the vocabulary were marked in accordance with what was, after thorough investigation, believed to be the pronunciation

most generally approved by well-educated people in America; and in this dictionary the pronunciation as given in 1864 is retained, except when decisive reasons for a change have become apparent. In many cases of difference between American and English usage, or of divided usage in America or in England, references have been made to the *Guide to Pronunciation;* and in some cases of divided and unsettled usage, the word in the vocabulary is supplied with alternative forms. The plan of respelling for pronunciation is adopted in this revision, as preferable on the whole to the former plan of diacritical marks without respelling; and the unaccented syllables are marked, as well as the accented, instead of being left to the guidance of general rules.

SYSTEM OF ENGLISH VOWEL SOUNDS.

NOTE. — The System of the Vowels which is here presented has for its basis the manner of their formation by the organs; and agrees, in its general features and the main part of the nomenclature, with that advanced by Alexander Melville Bell and the same as modified by Henry Sweet; though differing from both in some points of considerable importance. A synopsis of the scheme is presented in the Diagram at the foot of the next following page.

§ 5. VOWEL SOUND, whether uttered with tone as in speaking aloud or merely whispered, has its source in the glottis, that is, the vocal cords, or vocal ligaments, with the narrow opening between them, in the upper part of the larynx (see Fig. 1). The vocal ligaments, with their membranous covering, serve to produce tone in speaking and singing, in just the way the lips do in blowing a horn or trumpet. Whispered vowel sound is made by friction of the breath against the vocal cords or the arytenoid cartilages, which are not then drawn close together as they are for tone vibration; and there is also, in most if not in all cases, some sound produced by friction in the passage through the mouth.

The sound thus originated is variously modified by resonance in the oral cavity; which is molded to different forms by different adjustments of the flexible and movable parts of the mouth, namely, the tongue, soft palate, jaw, lips, cheeks, and the walls of the pharynx; and hence arise the qualities by which vowels are distinguished one from another. The nasal vowels, as in French, add a resonance in the nasal passage, but a nasal tone is always a blemish in English speech, except in the proper nasal consonants, **n**, **m**, **ng** (§ 167).

In speaking aloud or in singing, the voice may be pitched higher or lower at pleasure, carrying with it all the while for any individual vowel the characteristic quality imparted by resonance from the suitably adjusted oral cavity; and the whispered vowel has the tone proper to the cavity as adjusted for that vowel, that serves, in the one way or the other, to produce the characteristic quality.

§ 6. Every part of the passage from the larynx at one end to the outer edge of the lips at the other will more or less modify the sound; but for any one vowel, only a certain portion is instrumental in giving the characteristic quality by which it is individually recognized. This part, as thus employed and adjusted, may be called the VOWEL-CHAMBER for that vowel; through its action as a resonance chamber, the vowel quality comes into being. In the formation of a vowel-chamber, there is in every instance a PLACE OF CONSTRICTION made by a more or less close approximation of some part of the tongue to the hard palate, or the soft palate, or the pharyngeal wall; on each side there is actual contact, leaving a passage through in the middle; for some vowels the lips are contracted, making a superadded place of constriction. The vowel-chamber consists of the passage at the place of constriction within the mouth, and together with this, in most cases, the cavity, or compartment, before or behind this place, — unless both the one before and the one behind be included. To make the vowel-chamber complete for a clear vowel sound, the lateral margins of the tongue are firmly applied all along to the sides of the pharynx and soft palate, or also still further on to the borders of the hard palate; and for the labial vowels the walls of the chamber are formed in part by the cheeks and lips. A tense condition of the soft parts of the walls is requisite for the resonance that is essential to the production of a vowel sound.

The position of the lower jaw is important, though in a subordinate and secondary sense, through its connection with the organs directly concerned. Thus, when depressed, it carries with it the under lip and lower teeth, stretches the cheeks, and allows of tongue configurations and positions otherwise difficult or impossible. The position of the lower jaw may affect indirectly that of the larynx, and even that of the soft palate.

§ 7. The character of the resonance proper to any cavity, and thus to any particular vowel-chamber, will depend on the size and shape of the cavity together with the nature and condition of the material of the inclosing walls. The term RESONANCE, *as descriptive of the means by which vowel quality is imparted*, needs to be taken, as implying, besides simple resonance in the vowel chamber, the modifying effects produced as the current of vocal breath strikes upon or rubs against the walls of the oral passage. Some of them will be really fricative, even in vocal speech, and thus similar in kind to such as characterize certain of the consonants.

Some vowels are taken more easily at a low and others at a high pitch. But this is due mainly, if not wholly, to the connection, by muscle and ligament, between the larynx and the root of the tongue; in consequence of which certain positions of the tongue favor the adjustment of the larynx for a higher and others for a lower pitch.

§ 8. For the vowel **ä** (**ärm, äh**), — with its "wide" variant **å** (**åsk, påss**, §§ 13, 61), — the constriction is made by approximating the extreme back part of the tongue to the back wall of the pharynx; the place is thus very near to the larynx and the root of the tongue (see Fig. 1). Above this place, the vowel-chamber curves forward and opens gradually between the tongue on the one hand and the pharyngeal wall and soft palate on the other. It reaches no further forward than the front limit of the soft palate: the vowel gets its essential quality in the space thus bounded.

This may properly be denominated the OPEN-THROAT VOWEL, since it is formed in the throat and the parts adjacent, and with the throat in the upper or forward part quite open, neither obstructed nor constricted, so that the sound is reflected and thrown forward, directly and without hindrance, from the pharyngeal wall. By the *throat* is here meant the *fauces*, — the passage that runs from the mouth to the œsophagus and the larynx. — See §§ 12, 15, 57–69.

§ 9. For the two groups (§§ 10, 11) next to be mentioned, the constriction is made by approximation of the tongue to the hard palate in the one case, and to the soft palate in the other, — this in each case dividing the oral passage into two compartments, one of which, however, with the constricted channel, may properly be regarded as the vowel-chamber, because it contributes so much more than the other to the quality of the vowel.

§ 10. When the constriction is made by arching up the

tongue under the hard palate, we have the tripartite series, namely, ē (ēve), ā (āle), and â (câre), each member of which has also its "wide" variant (§ 13). These are denominated FRONT VOWELS, and otherwise are often called *palatal vowels*.

The three members of the series are distinguished as HIGH (ē), MID (ā, without the "vanish"), and LOW (â, without the glide to r). The change from ē to ā, and again from ā to â, is made by lowering the parts of the tongue before and in the front, and behind and at the hinder end, of the place of constriction, which is thus made shorter; the channel of the vowel-chamber at the place of constriction is at the same time made broader from side to side; in each case the passage may be as close as it can be without consonantal friction. — See Fig. 2.

For the high, ē (ēve), the root of the tongue is drawn forward; also, the surface of the tongue back of the place of constriction and down toward the root is quite concave from side to side, and up and down as well; it becomes less and less so for the mid and the low, falling back with a more and more even slope; the arch of the soft palate is at the same time more and more flattened, and the lower jaw is of necessity more and more depressed, and is also drawn back; if it be not so drawn back, the soft palate will be dragged forward by the tongue, and thus a nasal twang will be inevitable.

The passage at the place of constriction and the larger compartment behind the same are two distinct resonant cavities, each having as such a pitch proper to itself. In passing from the low, â (câre), to the high, ē (ēve), the pitch of the forward portion rises; while, conversely, that of the cavity behind it becomes at the same time deeper.

For the front vowels in detail, see §§ 43–56, 75–84, 102–104.

§ 11. When the constriction is at the soft palate, involving retraction and humping up of the tongue, we have another series of three, with their "wide" variants (§ 13), denominated BACK VOWELS, namely, o͞o (fo͞od) HIGH, o͝o (o͝old, without the usual "vanish") MID, and ą (ąll) LOW, — differenced as the tongue is swelled up higher or less high in the back part of the mouth, and thus reaches to a higher or lower — or, what is the same thing, a more or less forward — point along the soft palate. Thus, in the back as well as the front vowels, the place of constriction is longest for the high, shorter for the mid, and still shorter for the low, — shortened at the forward or upper end of the place for the back vowels, as it is at the rearward end for the front vowels. The broadening of the vowel-chamber, the flattening of the arch of the soft palate, and the lowering of the jaw, in the change from high to mid and from mid to low, occur in the back as well as in the front vowels. The more and more gradual and regular, and longer and longer, slope of the surface of the tongue backwards in the front series, is paralleled, inversely, by a similar change forwards in the back series. The extreme retraction of the fore part of the tongue for the high-back, o͞o (fo͞od), corresponds to the drawing forward of the root and hinder part of the tongue for the high-front, ē (ēve). — See Figs. 2, 4.

To all of the back vowels a labial modification is indispensable, and they are thus of the class termed LABIAL, or ROUNDED, vowels. The high are more rounded, that is, have the lips more contracted, than the mid, and the mid more than the low. The vowel-chamber for all of the back vowels has its forward limit made by the lips, and takes in at the other extremity the place of constriction on the soft palate, the compartment below this place contributing but a comparatively unimportant part.

The greater contraction and protrusion of the lips, and the greater retraction of the tongue and consequent greater dimensions of the cavity, — the depth of which is also increased by the elevation of the soft palate, — cause the high position for the back vowels to give a deeper resonance than the mid, and the mid than the low: there is thus presented a correspondence in this respect with the back cavity of the front vowels.

For these vowels in detail, see §§ 70, 74, 108–122, 126–128, 136–138.

§ 12. In both the front and the back series (§§ 10, 11) the change of organic position from that of the open-throat vowel, ä (ärm), å (åsk, § 8), is least for the low, and greatest for the high; this vowel being nearly related to the low in both series. It is thus properly to be regarded as the *common extremity*, or point of departure, for the two series, which proceed from it by a regular gradation, as is represented in the Diagram, below.

§ 13. Each of these vowels (§§ 8, 10, 11) has a variant denominated WIDE, as distinguished from the above described, the NARROW.* We have ä (ärm) narrow, å (åsk) wide; â (câre) narrow, ă (ăm, căt) wide; ā (āle, without the "vanish") narrow, ĕ (ĕnd, pĕt) wide; ē (ēve) narrow, ĭ (ĭll, pĭt) wide; and ą (ąll) narrow, ŏ (ŏdd) or ạ (whạt) wide; o͝o (o͝old) narrow, o͞o (fo͞od) narrow, o͝o (fo͝ot) wide. The place of constriction is widened out by increase of distance between the tongue and the palate or the pharyngeal wall, not only by drawing away the entire body of the tongue, but by reducing the convexity across the surface, that is, by letting down the tongue toward the position it takes when in repose. For the narrow, the

* The *narrow*, so termed by Mr. Sweet and others, were called the *primary* by Mr. Bell.

DIAGRAM OF THE SIMPLE VOWEL SOUNDS IN ENGLISH.

The Diagram exhibits the arrangement of the vowels in the System and represents their relations, as explained in these pages; giving also their descriptive names. — See § 25.

The ā (āle) and o͝o (o͝old) are here to be taken as meaning only the radical part without the usual "vanish" (§ 18); and the â (câre) as apart from the "glide" to the r. For the back vowels, except the back-mixed, the term "round" (§ 11) is commonly added as part of the name. Thus, ą (ąll) is the low-back-narrow-round vowel.

ă	as in	ärm	described as		Open-throat: narrow.
å	"	åsk	"		Open-throat: wide.
â, ă;	ŏ, ạ	"	câre, ăm; ŏdd, ąll	"	Low-front: narrow, wide. Low-back: wide, narrow.
ā, ĕ;	ŏ, o͝	"	āle, ĕnd; o͝bey, o͝ld	"	Mid-front: narrow, wide. Mid-back: wide, narrow.
[ē, ĕ;	[ŭ, û	"	[fērn, ēvĕr; [ŭp, ûrn	"	[Mid-front-mixed: narrow, wide. [Mid-back-mixed: wide, narrow.
ē, ĭ;	o͞o, o͝o	"	ēve, ĭll;	fo͞ot, fo͞od	" High-front: narrow, wide. High-back: wide, narrow.
[u, brief initial part		"	[use;		" [High-front-mixed: wide.

tongue is pressed with some force toward the palate or pharyngeal wall, making contact and meeting resistance on the lateral margins, and being thus *firmly braced in position*. For the wide, this pressure is not exerted, and this support is wanting; the tongue is merely projected into position, and leans upon nothing, or only spreads itself against the teeth or other parts on each side, and finds but slight support — hence the commonly abrupt character and naturally short quantity of the wide. — See § 21.

The changes in the form and position of the tongue, from the narrow to the wide, carry with them corresponding changes in the position of the lower jaw.

All the front vowels are converted from narrow to wide in the way shown for **â** (**câre**), in Fig. 3; and all the back vowels, as shown for **o͝o** (**fo͝od**), in Fig. 5.

§ 14. The narrow and the wide may, in a given case, be regarded either as different vowels or as different forms of the same vowel, but are commonly spoken of as different vowels. The two of each pair are perceived as characterized by the same fundamental quality, and as differentiated by features common to all the wide and the opposite appertaining to all the narrow.

§ 15. There are *intermediate degrees* of narrow and wide which need to be noticed (§§ 23, 48); and there are forms of forcible tongue pressure away from the palate, making vowels still more open than what we call the wide, and with prolonged quantity, as heard in certain provincial and rustic modes of speech (see § 50). There are also various *shades of sound* between the high and mid, and between the mid and low. And every vowel is subject to variations in position and in sound as con-

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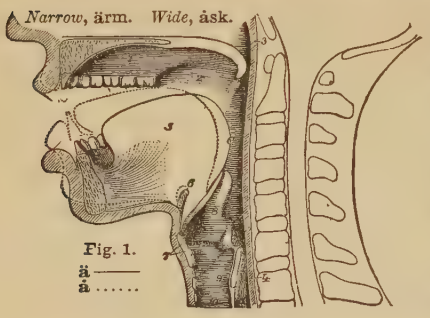
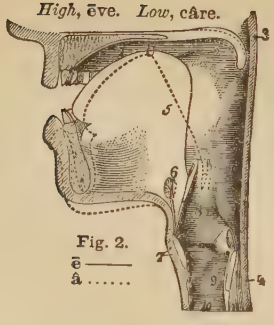
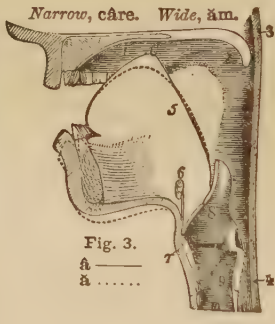
VIEWS OF THE VOCAL ORGANS (THE RIGHT HALF) IN VOWEL POSITIONS.

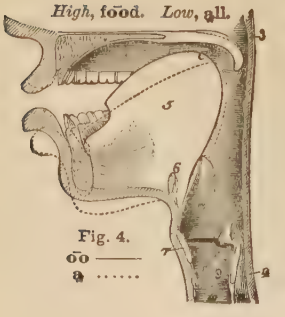


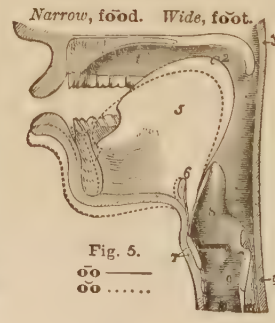
1 Hard Palate. 2 Soft Palate. 3 4 Back Wall of the Pharynx. 5 Tongue. 6 Tongue Bone. 7 Right Vocal Cord, below; right False Vocal Cord, above; both attached to the Thyroid Cartilage in front, and to the right Arytenoid Cartilage behind. 8 Fold, extended from the border of the right half of the Epiglottis in front to the right Arytenoid Cartilage behind; back of which is shown, in cross-section, the Transverse Muscle that runs from the right to the left Arytenoid. 9 Cricoid Cartilage. 10 Windpipe. 11 Œsophagus. C Place of Constriction.

[The Thyroid Cartilage extends back in two broad plates, one on each side; each one hinged, or pivoted, at a point on the outside and near the bottom of the Cricoid. The Thyroid thus serves as a lever for stretching or relaxing the Vocal Cords. The Tongue Bone extends back in two branches above the Thyroid plates. Each Arytenoid is a pyramid with a triangular base, of which the outer angle (not seen in the engraving) rests upon the Cricoid, while the inner front angle holds the end of a Vocal Ligament, and the inner angle in the rear is held fast by a short ligament to the Cricoid. The Arytenoids serve as levers for moving and adjusting the Vocal Cords. When the Cords are brought close together, the passage between the Cartilages may either remain open or be closed: closed by the joining, and opened by the disjoining, of their front edges, from the bottom to the top, — the Transverse Muscle barring the way behind at all times. The False Vocal Cords have no direct agency in phonation.]









On Fig. 2, **ā** (**āle**) would take an intermediate position: so **ō** (**ōld**) on Fig. 4. Wide forms of all front vowels are fashioned as shown by Fig. 3; of back vowels, as by Fig. 5.

joined with different consonants. In a vowel scheme for ordinary uses, only the more prominent and plainly distinguishable diversities are to be marked, and the fixed points on the scale are to be taken with some latitude of variation.

In the case of the *open-throat* or pharyngeal vowels, of which we have noted a narrow, **ä** (**ärm**), and a wide, **å** (**åsk**), a nicer analysis might give as many varieties, though not so strongly marked, as we have in the other groups, that is to say, a high, a mid, and a low, and of each of these a narrow and a wide. But, for ordinary orthoëpical purposes, such a minute subdivision is unnecessary. The **å** (**åsk**) will ordinarily be higher, as well as wider, than the **ä** (**ärm**). — See § 59.

§ 16. (*a*) There is a fourth order of vowels in addition to the three above described (§§ 8, 10, 11), though it would not be altogether amiss to regard it as a variety running through the other three. To this the term MIXED is applied in the Bell nomenclature. It comprises, in the English, **û** (**ûrn**), **ŭ** (**ŭp**), and **ē** (**fērn, evēr**). Sounds of this order occur also in the first part of the glide between the initial and the final elements of the long **ī** and **ou** diphthongs (§ 19 *a*); and make the glide between any vowel not of the mixed order and a following **r**, to which consonant the mixed vowels themselves bear a close resemblance. Unaccented vowels tend, for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral vowel. — See §§ 17, 38, 39, 85–95, 105, 123, 124, 139–142.

These are called "mixed" because regarded as formed by a kind of blending of the organic positions for the front and the back vowels, or a neutrality between them. Though the term, as thus understood, is not wholly inappropriate, the more essential characteristic of this class is that the passage at the place of constriction — which in this case is both longer and much more open than it is for the other vowels — has the part of the tongue along the middle line depressed and the lateral borders raised, so as to form a sort of *cylindrical channel*, instead of a passage with a somewhat crescent-shaped cross section, concave on the palate and convex on the tongue, as for other vowels. This passage may be regarded as constituting the entire vowel-chamber.

(*b*) The vowels of this class may properly be subdivided into FRONT and BACK, and under each may be distinguished a HIGH, a MID, and a LOW; also, under each of these, a NARROW and a WIDE. The front-mixed are made mainly under the hard palate, and the back-mixed mainly under the soft palate. For the high of each the vowel-chamber reaches well forward, and in the change from high to mid, and again from mid to low, falls back somewhat in place, and is made larger in dimension. The English **û** (**ûrn**), narrow, and **ŭ** (**ŭp**), wide, are mid-back-mixed; **ē** (**fērn**), narrow, and **e** (**evēr**), wide, are mid-front-mixed. The high-front-mixed,— which, labially rounded, make the **u** French and **ü** German, — we have in English as the brief initial element of **ū** (**ūse**, § 132).

The high-front-mixed, just above described, are closely related to the high-front vowels, **ē** (**ēve**, § 10) and **ĭ** (**ĭll**); the mid, **ē** (**fērn, evēr**), to the mid-front, **ā** (**āle**), and **ĕ** (**ĕnd**); a variant pronunciation in **fern, earn**, etc., low instead of mid, — more common formerly than at present, — is nearly related to the low-front, **å** (**cåre**). The mid-back-mixed, **û** (**ûrn**), **ŭ** (**ŭp**), have a similar relation to the mid-back, **ō** (**ōld**), and **ŏ** (**ŏbey**).

The **û** (**ûrn**) and **ē** (**fērn**) are distinguished as *narrow*, from **ŭ** (**ŭp**), **e** (**evēr**), *wide*. They are marked as such by the essential characteristics of the narrow and wide of the other groups (§§ 13, 21); only in this case we have for the wide a concavity made less deep, instead of a convexity flattened down, and we have the bracing action for the narrow made by a pull downward on the middle line and a firm pressure at the sides.

(*c*) The rounding of the tongue in these vowels produces an effect to the ear somewhat like that of lip-rounding. Tongue-rounding and lip-rounding are combined in the French **eu** and **u**, German **ö** and **ü**. The term *tongue-rounded* would in fact describe the whole class more accurately than *mixed*. It is to be noticed that the lip-rounding takes a characteristically different shape in the mixed from what it does in the back vowels. There is some degree of lip-rounding in **ū** (**ūse**), and even a slight degree in **ē** (**fērn**).

(*d*) The mixed vowels are closely allied to the consonant **r**, into which they are converted by raising the point of the tongue toward the palate (see § 250). Hence, they form the glide connecting **r** with vowels preceding. The mid-mixed **ē** (**fērn, evēr**) is more nearly allied to the dental **r** (§ 251), and the low-mixed to the palatal (§ 252). It is through the influence of the following **r** that the present sound of **ē** in **fērn, hēr**, etc., and of **ī** in **fīr, sīr**, etc., has been developed from the original sounds of **ĕ** (**ĕnd**) or **ā** (**āle**), and **ĭ** (**ĭll**) or **ē** (**ēve**).

§ 17. The English vowels of the mixed (§ 16) class are the nearest to the obscure sound of the so-called NEUTRAL VOWEL, otherwise named the *natural vowel*,—that is, the vocal sound produced with the least articulative effort, or with none at all, and heard, except as a glide, only in unaccented syllables. The neutral vowel differs from the mixed vowels in being made without the concave configuration of the tongue, and with a less tense condition of the organs. It admits of considerable variety of tongue position. Every short vowel is liable in very rapid speech — though some more than others — to fall into it (see §§ 38, 39). We have it also in the voice-glide (§ 95), the glide (§ 161) from vocal consonant to vowel, and the glide within diphthongs (§ 19 *a*).

§ 18. The *nineteen* sounds (see Diagram) as above described, aside from the neutral vowel, but inclusive of the initial element in **ū** (**ūse**, §§ 19 *b*, 132), make up the complete list of the SIMPLE VOWEL SOUNDS, or of what need to be noted as such (§ 15) in English. The **ī** (**īce**, § 100) and the **ū** (**ūse**, § 132) are diphthongs. Also, **ā** (**āle**, § 45), with the usual vanish in **ĭ** (**ĭll**), and **ō** (**ōld**, § 109), with the vanish in **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), are diphthongs.

§ 19 (*a*). The PURE DIPHTHONGS in English are made up as follows: — (1) The **ī** (**īce**, § 100) consists mainly of the glide between the initial and the final element, no one part having predominance. It begins with **å** (**åsk**, § 61), or a sound nearer to **ŭ** (**ŭp**, § 141), and proceeds through sounds of the mixed order (§ 16), followed by those of the neutral vowel, on to the final element **ĭ** (**ĭll**, § 103). As usually pronounced, it differs somewhat from the word **aye** (**yea**): this begins with **ä** (**ärm**, § 57), and also gives more prominence to the initial element and somewhat more to the final, and less to the connecting glide. (2) The **ou** (**out**, § 129) is like **ī** (**īce**, §§ 99, 100) in having no part predominant; also, in beginning with the same element; it then takes a different direction, through sounds of the mixed and the neutral order, with gradually increased labial rounding, and terminates in **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**, § 128). (3) The **oi** (**oil**, § 129) begins with **ą** (**ąll**, § 70), or a sound between this and **ŏ** (**ŏdd**, § 118), taking it for the main part, and glides on to **ĭ** (**ĭll**, § 103). Both (4) **ā** (**āle**, § 45) and (5) **ō** (**ōld**, § 109) with the usual vanish, give much the greater prominence to the initial element. (6) The **ū** after certain consonants — as in **lūte, jū'ry, sūit, dūke, tūne**, etc. (see § 134) — begins with the high-front mixed vowel allied to **ĭ** (**ĭll**, § 16 *b*), and without taking the **y** sound, glides on to **o͝o** (**fo͝od**, § 127), and has that for the main part.

(*b*) The following, as taking a semivowel **y** or **w** sound within the glide, are IMPURE DIPHTHONGS: — (1) The **ū** (**ūse, pūre**, § 132), or **ew** in **few**, etc., differs from the **ū** in **lūte**, etc. — the pure diphthong No. 6 above, — by interposing the **y** sound as part of the glide between the initial and the final elements. (2) There are several impure diphthongs that begin with a brief **ĭ** (**ĭll**) and run

through **y** to different endings; as the **ea** in **malleable** — when pronounced **măl'lyȧ-b'l** (§ 97) — the **eou** in **nauseous**, the **eu** in **grandeur** (§ 97); the **ia** in **cordial, filial, familiarity, iou** in **bilious, iu** in **genius, io** in **minion** (§ 106); also, **ya** in **yarn, you** in **young, yo** in **yore,** and **yaw** in **yawl,** when uttered, as is commonly done, with a brief initial **i** sound (§ 272). (3) The other kind of impure diphthong begins with a brief **o͝o** (**fo͝ot,** § 128) sound and glides through a more or less complete consonant **w** on to the final vowel sound; as in **quail, quite, quality, guano, swim, swan, swell, when,** etc.; and may be heard even in **warn, wish, well, woe, we,** as usually pronounced (§ 266).

(*c*) Of the pure diphthongs, it is to be noticed that they all proceed from a place of constriction further back in the mouth to one more forward, or from a low to a high vowel, — that is, from a more open to a more close palato-lingual position; or else, as the **ū** in **lūte,** etc., No. 6, in § 19 (*a*), from a more open to a more close lip configuration. The impure diphthongs with **y** for the connecting glide proceed in a backward direction from their high-front starting point; and those with the **w** glide proceed from a more close to a more open lip configuration: the consonant glides in these cases are generated by the relaxation from vowel tension that takes place in passing from close to open.

(*d*) The vowelized **r** (§ 253), when this form is used, — as in **far, ear, ire, more, worm, earth,** etc., — is usually a sound of the mixed (§ 16) class; and may either be added to the preceding vowel as a separate sound, or may in conjunction with it make a diphthong of a peculiar kind.

§ 20. The terms OPEN and CLOSE may be applied to describe either the difference of low, mid, and high, or that of narrow and wide, — or that between the open-throat vowel and any or all of the others. They are thus wanting in exactness. It is impossible to arrange all the vowels on a single linear scale, or even on two single lines, as more or less open and close. We can say, however, of the **ä** (**ärm**) that it is the most open of all.

§ 21. Among the vowels as narrow and wide (§ 13), there are certain important relations as concerns LONG AND SHORT QUANTITY. Some are naturally long, and can not be shortened beyond a certain limit without a change of quality. Others are naturally short, and can be prolonged only by a special effort. All the wide are naturally short, and the narrow naturally long, because of the fixed, braced position of the tongue in the latter case and the opposite in the former (§ 13). Also, the wide require a greater expenditure of vocalized breath to produce the proper resonance in the wider passage, and hence are not so easily prolonged. The narrow long vowels, when shortened, verge toward the wide; the shorter wide, when lengthened, tend to the narrow, or may turn to a still wider, or rather a more open, form. — See §§ 15, 30, 37.

§ 22. The sounds symbolized by **ā, ē, ī, ō, ū,** as being the most frequent of the long sounds denoted by these letters, are called their REGULAR LONG sounds; and, for the like reason, **ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ,** their REGULAR SHORT sounds. The regular long and short of the same letter are at present, however, in no case variants of each other, as narrow and wide, or as the long and short of the same sound.

§ 23. The regular short vowels **ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ,** pronounced in the proper English way, are a marked peculiarity of the language. The vowel sounds that, in the other languages of Europe, come nearest to any of these are, for the most part, considerably less wide. The foreign variation is also habitual with the people of Scotland.

§ 24. All the regular long vowels, as also all the diphthongs, may form the closing element of an accented syllable (as **dāy, ē'vil, lī'ar,** etc.), while the regular short vowels naturally have the syllable closed by a consonant sound (as **ăt'om, cŏp'y, cĭt'y,** etc.); though such words as **con-dĭ'tion, nă'tion-al,** etc., cannot well be so divided in writing and print. Even as unaccented, four of these, namely, **ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ,** are commonly joined to a following consonant.

§ 25. The relations of the vowels, as respects organic formation, — carrying with them also corresponding acoustic relations, — are represented in the Diagram on p. ix. The neutral vowel, as having no fixed place of articulation, is not included in the scheme.

ACCENT, QUANTITY, AND EMPHASIS, AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE QUALITY OF VOWEL SOUNDS.

§ 26. ACCENT, in the wider sense, may be defined as the prominence given, or the act of giving prominence, by whatever means, to one syllable over others in a word or in a phrase, when not bestowed in the way of emphasis. Or it may be defined as a mode of utterance that gives such prominence. The accent is an essential part of the form of a word; and sometimes makes the only difference in form between two words that have totally different meanings; as, **in'cense** and **in-cense'**; **con'tract,** *n.*, and **con-tract',** *v.*

EMPHASIS has a general resemblance to accent in the means it employs; but, instead of being fixed by habitual usage, it varies with occasions: it has for its office to make prominent and impress, and oftentimes to color and modify, and to suffuse with emotion, the idea or meaning conveyed. It usually falls on whole words or groups of words, — though sometimes on significant parts of a word, such as the prefixes **un-, dis-,** etc. In the latter case, accent will give way to emphasis; as it obviously may do in the case of a phrase. For the purpose here in view, it is a matter of indifference whether what we have in any instance be accent or emphasis.

§ 27. A PHRASE AS SUBJECT TO ACCENT is one consisting, either wholly or in part, of monosyllabic words, among which the prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, the articles, and verb auxiliaries predominate. The more unimportant members fall naturally, and thus habitually, into less prominence in expression. Both phrase and word accent bear an important part in the rhythm of verse.

§ 28. Accent, in the general sense, may be effected by greater *stress*, or by longer *quantity*, or by a distinction of *pitch*, in the accented syllable, — or by any two or by all of these combined. Accent, in a more special sense, may signify that — whether stress, quantity, or pitch — by which the syllabic prominence is effected. Accent, considered as made by stress alone, — or, it may be, by pitch, — is quite commonly thus contradistinguished from quantity; — see § 33.

§ 29. PITCH — that is, modification of voice as high or low on the musical scale — is not a recognized element in English accentuation, as it has been and is in that of some languages, — notably in the ancient Greek. Yet even in English, in the speech of some persons, and in some dialects, it appears as such in a noticeable degree.

§ 30. QUANTITY means the length of time occupied in uttering either a syllable or an alphabetic element. Vowels are distinguished as *intrinsically*, or *naturally*, long or short (§ 21), according as they can or can not be easily prolonged, and as they do or do not resist being made short; consonants also are distinguished as *continuous* and as *momentary* (§ 176); syllables, of course, take

character from their components. As applied to the syllables in an English word or phrase, quantity may ordinarily best be understood as not necessarily signifying any intrinsic quality in the vowel of the syllable: a relatively long syllable may be made by prolongation of the vowel or the consonant elements, or of both; or may be made such virtually and in effect by a pause, or rest, at the end.

§ 31. STRESS — in speech — means force of utterance. This force is resolvable, in the last analysis, into muscular tension, — tension, be it observed, not merely of the muscles that drive the air from the lungs, but of those which stretch and stiffen the vocal cords for tone vibration, and of those which hold the mouth organs in the various positions and configurations for vowel resonance, and move or hold them for the consonant articulations. We thus have reaction against, as well as direct propulsive action upon, the vocal current. And much of this reaction goes to impress upon the sound certain modifications with greater distinctness and effectiveness. Thus, the prominence given by accentual stress is not merely due to greater loudness, or intensity, of sound; but sometimes as much, if not more, to the fuller distinctness of the articulation.

§ 32. Stress in utterance is a thing of degree, and is entirely relative. The nearest to an absolute determination is found in the least stress with which a syllable can be uttered and yet be perceived as a syllable. Above this least degree in one syllable or more, other degrees may exist in other syllables of the same word, and thus form a ground for distinguishing a primary, a secondary, or even a tertiary accent.

§ 33. In English, stress is the chief, and is commonly regarded as the sole, constituent of accent. Yet, quantity is ordinarily combined with stress: that is to say, syllables that take the least degree of stress commonly take the shortest quantity; — and quantity, in its turn, carries stress along with it. The two things are separable; but, in English, the two are ordinarily combined. — See § 30.

§ 34. The syllable or syllables that, in a word or phrase, may be uttered with the absolutely least stress and quantity — or with a near approach to this quite least degree — are said to be UNACCENTED. The one syllable which takes the relatively greatest stress and prolongation is, of course, an ACCENTED syllable. In many words of several syllables — usually of more than three — there is occasion to note two accents, a stronger and a weaker, denominated a PRIMARY and a SECONDARY accent, distinguished in this Dictionary by a heavier and a lighter accentual mark; as, *e. g.*, **mag′ni-fi′er, af′fa-bil′i-ty.** There is, in many three-syllable words, such a secondary accent. It may fall on the first syllable; as in **un′der-take′, con′tra-dict′**; in which case it is usually marked in dictionaries. Or it may fall on the third and final syllable; as in **mag′ni-fy**; the final syllable of this word having equal stress with the third in **mag′ni-fi′er**, and thus differing from the third in **van′i-ty**; and as in the verb **proph′e-sy**, which differs from the noun **proph′e-cy**: in such cases it is not the custom to insert the accent mark; in this Dictionary, when the vowel of the syllable is long, the secondary accent is implied by the mark of long quantity; as, **mag′ni-fȳ, ded′i-cāte, tur′pen-tīne.**

There are, also, words of two syllables, neither of which can be properly spoken with the absolutely least stress and least quantity; such as **a-men, fare-well, conquest, horse-rake, house-wife, contest**; including most of the two-syllable compounds, and many words not of that class. In the case of **amen** and a number of two-syllable compounds the two accent marks are given in this book.

There are no principles by which to determine the accent in English; and in many cases some variation from the more customary form will pass unnoticed. The general tendency of the language is to carry the chief accent back towards or to the first syllable.

§ 35. Degrees and shades of accentual stress and quantity, besides the two which we mark as primary and secondary, are not indicated in this Dictionary.

§ 36. Differences of accent will have effect in MODIFYING OR CHANGING THE QUALITY of articulate elements. Certain of the elements require a considerable degree of articulative stress and some extent of time for their clear enunciation; while others are compatible with a more relaxed, or less tense, condition of the organs, and with a quicker deliverance of the sound. It is, however, the quantity, and not the stress, that directly affects the quality. — See §§ 30, 33.

§ 37. All the naturally LONG VOWELS (§ 21) and the DIPHTHONGS are under accentual stress, either primary or secondary (though indicated in the Dictionary, it may be, sometimes only by the vowel quantity): they can not suffer weakening or loss of accent without alteration of quality. Thus, **ĕ (ĕ-vent′**, § 78) differs in quality from **ē (ēve)**; **ĭ (ĭ-de′a**, § 101) from **ī (īce)**; although, as thus weakened, these do not come down to the absolutely least accent; — see §§ 21, 42. The **ā** in **sen′āte** is nearly as wide as the **ĕ** in **bon′nĕt.** The second **ē** in **ce′rēs′**, when it turns to **ĕ** in **ce′rĕ-al**, is hardly distinguishable from the quite wide **ĭ** in **se′rĭ-al.** The narrow **ô** of **in-fôrm′** becomes the wide **ŏ** in **in′fŏr-ma′tion**; the narrow **ō (ōld)** in **ĭm-pōse′**, the wide **ŏ (ŏ-bey′)** in **im′pŏ-si′tion.** — See § 15 and the Diagram. A diphthong, when deprived of accent, is necessarily curtailed, — either preserving the middle portion (§ 19), or the middle and terminal element (§ 101), or the terminal.

§ 38. Among the naturally SHORT VOWELS (§ 21), the high-front-wide **ĭ (pĭt**, § 104) undergoes but slight alteration as deprived of accent. The mid-front-wide **ĕ (ĕnd**, § 83) with least accent tends to **ĭ (ĭll)**; when it remains but slightly modified, it does not sink to the degree of least accent. The low-front-wide **ă (ăm**, § 56) may change to **ȧ (ȧsk)** and then fall into the neutral vowel; but **ă** can not itself gradually pass into an obscure vowel sound. It is apt to change into **ĕ**: thus **ăccept** and **ĕxcept** are not distinguished by the illiterate.

§ 39. In the other naturally short vowels, there is a general tendency, on the remission of accent, to fall towards or sink into the neutral-vowel sound (§ 17), a sound which is taken only by syllables with the least accent. The letter **o** in final syllables with the least accent, as in **fel′on, at′om, big′ot, act′or**, etc. (§ 124), may be regarded as first taking a **u** sound as in **sŏn**, or a sound of that class, whence it often passes over to the obscure neutral sound.

§ 40. The TENDENCIES, on the remission of accent, may be SUMMED UP as follows: — The narrow long vowels tend to the wide form; — see §§ 21, 37, and the Diagram, p. ix. Of the wide short vowels, those at the three extremes of the scales, namely, **ȧ (ȧsk)**, **o͝o (fo͝ot)**, and **ĭ (ĭll)**, and also the mixed **ŭ (ŭp)**, have their quality but slightly changed by loss of accent; — **ĕ (ĕnd)** and **ă (ăm)**, of the front group, tend in the forward direction, though **ă (ăm)** has equal proclivity toward **ȧ (ȧsk)** or **ŭ (ŭp)** and thus to the neutral vowel; — for all the wide back vowels, namely, **ŏ (ŏdd)**, **ô (ôbey)**, **ụ (fụll)**, or **o͝o (fo͝ot)**, the tendency is to the neutral form; into which, indeed, every short vowel will sometimes fall. In general, the narrow and long, when shortened and widened, may then further, in very rapid speech, take the course of the wide short vowels, as indicated above. — See § 48.

In hurried and careless colloquial speech, these modifying and obscuring tendencies, in both word and phrase, are intensified.

§ 41. These tendencies take the REVERSE DIRECTION when, instead of accent remitted or weakened, we have

the quantity of a vowel, or both the stress and quantity, increased. In all cases of quite deliberate speech we have increased quantity and stress upon both unaccented and accented syllables; while yet their relations to each other as such remain unchanged. The ordinarily obscured vowels of unaccented syllables are then and thus made to take some clear vowel sound. It is often a nice point to determine what the sound is that is thus to be taken. It will not, for the most part, reach the exact and full sound proper to the vowel as accented; but it should make a more or less near approach to this, — yet retaining enough of the modified form to indicate that it belongs to an unaccented or weakly accented syllable.

§ 42. In the marking of the pronunciation of unaccented syllables, in this Dictionary, the intention is to give in each case — the *e* in **pru′dent, nov′el**, etc. (§ 94), and *a* in **in′fant, o′ral**, etc. (§ 69), excepted — the mark of that one of the clear vowels employed in accented syllables to which the unaccented vowel is to be considered as making the nearest approach when properly uttered in quite deliberate speech; as, **ĕx-press′, ăd-mit′, cŏr-rect′**. In the case of the naturally long vowels when under weakened accent, it has been thought best, as a practical matter, to indicate the modified sound by a modification of the mark, — thus, **ā̆, ē̆, ī̆, ō̆, ū̆**. The absence of accent sufficiently distinguishes the wide **ē** in **ev′ĕr, pa′pēr**, etc., from the narrow **ē** in **fērn, mēr′cy**, etc.

THE VOWELS OF THE ALPHABET IN DETAIL.

A.

§ 43. This letter is employed for eight variations of sound: **ā**; **ǟ**; **â**; **ă**; **ä**; **å**; **ą**; **ạ**; besides the exceptional sound as in § 47, and the sound of obscure quality, indicated by *a* italic (§ 69). For **a** as part of a digraph, see §§ 44, 49, 54, 57, 70, 76, 82, 85, 99, 104, 108, 113, 131.

§ 44. (1.) **Ā, ā**; as in **āle, fāte, māk′er, profāne′, pā′tri-ar′chal.** This sound is otherwise represented, as in **pain, day, gaol, gauge, break, veil, whey**, also **aye** (ever); and is the name sound of the letter. The vowel is commonly called "long **a**."

§ 45. We have here the mid-front-narrow vowel (§ 10); of which the wide (§ 13) correlative is **ĕ** (**ĕnd**). Taking this for the main element, the English **ā** commonly ends with a vanish — a brief terminal sound — in **ĭ** (**ĭll**), sometimes running even to **ē** (**ēve**). As thus spoken, the vowel is really diphthongal (§ 19 *e*) — made with a continuous glide, — though with much less rapid change near the initial than near the vanishing element. The vanish comes out more clearly in some syllables than in others. It is not used in the Scottish dialect; and is not apt to be given by people of foreign birth and training.

§ 46. There is some diversity in the sound of this vowel, as spoken by different persons and as occurring in different words; not only as concerns the vanish, but as the sound verges more or less toward the lower and more open vowel, **â** (**câre**, § 49), or is even made identical with that; the more open form occurring mainly as an archaic survival.

§ 47. The radical part of the **ā** sound, widened usually so as to be undistinguishable from **ĕ** (**ĕnd**), is the exceptional sound of **a** in **a′ny, ma′ny, Thames**, and of **ai** in **said, a-gain′, a-gainst′**. See § 82.

§ 48. (2.) **Ā̆, ă̄**; a modification of the preceding vowel in syllables without accent; wider (§ 13), ranging between **ă** (**ăle**) and **ĕ** (**ĕnd**); and never taking the vanish (§ 45). It occurs in the endings **-ace, -age**; as, **pref′ăce, sol′ăce, rav′ăge, ad′ăge**, etc. The ending **-ate**, in the case of verbs, takes **ă** (**ăle**), with accent, primary or secondary (though with the secondary accent not marked in the Dictionary); as, **re-lāte′, ad′vo-cāte** (*v.*), **ag′gre-gāte** (*v.*), etc.; while, in the case of nouns and adjectives, **ā̆** without the accent is commonly used; as, **sen′āte, ad′vo-cāte** (*n.*), **ag′gre-gāte** (*n.*). Also, **ā̆** often occurs as preceding another vowel — usually accented — in the following syllable; as, **ā-e′ri-al, chā-ot′ic, Ju′dā-ism**. In words like **mis′cel-lā-ny, sal′u-tā-ry, sump′tu-ā-ry**, the **a**, before **ny** or **ry** final, and with the preceding syllable unaccented, has properly this sound; but if the preceding syllable be accented, as in **bot′a-ny, dī′a-ry, sal′a-ry, pri′ma-ry, boun′da-ry**, the **ā** sound (**āsk, so′fā**, § 66) is usually preferred; yet in **con′tra-ry** and **lī′bra-ry** the **ā̆** is the easier to give, and in these and some others of the class is common and allowable. In final syllables, the tendency of the sound is to turn to **ĭ** (**ĭll**) in rapid speech, — passing through **ĕ** on to **ĭ** (§ 83): this change is common in words like **vil′lāge, sur′fāce**, etc., in which the **ā̆** is followed by a **j** or an **s** sound. The **ai** in **moun′tain, cap′tain**, etc., as also **ay** in **Mon′day**, etc., takes nearly the **ā̆** sound, — falls between this and **ĭ** (**ĭll**). For the **ā̆** sound in accented syllables, see § 81.

§ 49. (3.) **Â, â**: only in syllables closed by **r** and more or less strongly accented; as in **câre, shâre, compâre′, pâr′ent, plow′shâre′**. The sound is also represented by **ê** (**thêre**, § 84); and otherwise, as in **air, bear, heir, prayer**.

The **a** before **r** does not ordinarily take this sound when the **r** precedes a vowel or another **r** in a following syllable of the word; as in **păr′i-ty, păr′ry, compăr′i-son, chăr′i-ty**, etc. (**ă** as in **ăm**); and in **vā′ry, Mā′ry**, etc. (**ā** usually as in **āle**). See an analogous rule for **ē** (**fērn**) in § 85, and for **ô** (**ôrb**) in § 114. But the sound remains without change by an added verb inflection or the suffix **-er**; as in **com-pâr′ing, shâr′er**; and appears exceptionally in **pâr′ent, pâr′ent-age, gâr′ish**, and sometimes indeed in **vâr′y, Mâr′y**; also in **châr′y, wâr′y**.

§ 50. The sound is the narrow correlate of the wide **ă** (**ăm**); — see §§ 10, 13. It is not simply a prolongation of that sound; though, if we attempt such prolongation, the organs naturally and unconsciously slide into a position which gives the sound in question.

§ 51. Mr. Henry Sweet (*Handbook*, p. 28) describes this vowel as low-front-narrow; identifying it with the French père, **faire**, and distinguishing it from the mid-front-narrow **ā** (**āle**). It is, indeed, essentially the same as the so-called "open **e**" in French (tête, père, etc.), German (echt, leben, etc.), Italian (cielo, etc.). It was the common sound of the English long **a** two hundred years ago, and still later; and the influence of the **r** would tend to hold it unchanged.

The vowel is otherwise described by some authorities, either because of a difference in the actual pronunciation, or of a disagreement as to the analysis of what may really be the same. The dictionaries of Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and Ogilvie identify it with **ā** (**āle**). Mr. Bell gives also an alternative pronunciation, as of **e** in **let** prolonged; and the sound is thus described by A. J. Ellis, and by Dr. Murray in the *New English Dictionary*. But the **ē** in **lĕt** is the wide of **ā** (**āle**). To pronounce the **e** in **let, end**, as the exact short of **â** (**câre**) is a foreign peculiarity; characteristic also of the Irish and the Scotch.

Most of the authorities above cited notice the vanish, or glide, in **ē** (**ev′ēr**) through which the vowel passes on to the following **r**. — See § 250.

§ 52. The error, into which some have been misled, of giving to this **â** the sound of **ā** (**āle**), with the usual

vanish in ĭ (ĭll), is a fault which no orthoëpist would sanction. When the vowel before **r** is, in some words, — such as **par′ent, ere, e′er, their**, etc., — respelled by **ā** (**āle**) as well as **å**, it is to be understood that the vanish is in **ē** (**ev′ēr**) and not in **ĭ** (**ĭll**).

§ 53. In syllables under least accent, the **å** never occurs: in words like **wel′fâre, war′fâre, cor′sair**, etc., the final syllable may be regarded as actually under a secondary accent (§ 34).

§ 54. (4.) **Ä, ä**: as in **ärm** (emphatic), **ädd, fät, răn′dom, häve, păr′i-ty**; also in **plaid, guar′an-ty**, etc.; the regular "short **a**." It is usually followed by a closing consonant sound (§ 24). — See § 50.

§ 55. Those to whom this peculiarly English sound is not native rarely learn to give it accurately; — see § 23. They use **å** (**åsk**) in its place. There are English and Americans who do the same; as is always done in the Scottish dialect.

§ 56. As UNACCENTED, it is common only in initial closed syllables: as in **ăl-lude′, ăt-tack′, ăn-nul′**; in cases like **ab′străct** (*a.*) there is actually a secondary accent on the final syllable. — See §§ 34, 38, and Fig. 3.

§ 57. (5.) **Ä, ä**: as in **ärm, fär, fäther, äh, älms, pälm**, etc.; having equivalents as in **h**earth, **aunt, guard**, etc.; commonly called the "Italian **a**." In England, and rarely in America, this sound is given to the **e** before the **r** in **clerk** (§ 85); and this in **ser′geant** is the leading pronunciation in both countries.

§ 58. This is the narrow variety of the *open-throat vowel*. — See §§ 8, 31, 62; see, also, Fig. 1.

§ 59. There is a good deal of latitude of variation in the actual pronunciation of the "Italian **a**" in English, extending all the way between the farthest extremes possible for **ä** (**ärm**) and **å** (**åsk**, § 62). A medial form is at present most approved.

§ 60. In unaccented syllables, whenever the mark **ä** (**ärm**) is employed, it is to be understood that the vowel is wider — nearer to **å** (**åsk**) — than when accented; the latter would, in the opinion of some orthoëpists, be the proper mark.

§ 61. (6.) **Å, å**. This is the sound to be preferred in certain words or syllables ending in **sk, ff, ft, th, ss, sp, st, nce, nt, nd**; as, **åsk, ståff, gråft, påth, påss, gråsp, låst, dånce, chånt, com-månd′**; and in some other cases; besides its frequent use in unaccented syllables, — for one class of which (§§ 68, 69) it will in this Dictionary be indicated by the Italic *a*.

§ 62. This vowel is to be clearly distinguished from **ă** (**ăm, hat**, § 54). In organic position it lies between this and **ä** (**ärm**); but in quality, as well as position, more nearly resembles the latter. It is the wide correlate of **ä** (**ärm**, §§ 8, 13), and is naturally shorter (§ 21): the main part of the tongue is raised higher; the lower jaw is not so much depressed, and the mouth is not so widely opened; hence, **ä** (**ärm**) has been commonly and correctly described as broader than **å** (**åsk**). — See Fig. 1.

This vowel slides easily into **ŭ** (**ŭp**, § 16), especially when unaccented; and a slight retraction of the tongue with elevation of the back part will convert the vowel to **ŏ** (**nŏt**); the reverse transition, as of **nŏt** to **nåt, Prŏv′i-dence** to **Prâv′i-dence, bŏd′y** to **bâd′y**, etc., is a common fault. — See § 25.

§ 63. Fulton and Knight described the **a** in the class of words in question as "a shortened form of the Italian **a**." A. J. Ellis (*Pronunciation for Singers*), pp. 33, 34), speaks of "the fine, thin sound of 'A', much used by delicate English speakers, especially ladies," for the words in question; which sound, he says, is "common now [1877] in Paris" as a sound of the French **a**. The sound is one which many persons have not ear and vocal organs so trained as to appreciate.

§ 64. The pronunciation of the **a** in the words in question (§ 61) is, indeed, various and unsettled. It is so represented by Mr. Ellis in his *Early English Pronunciation*, pp. 1147–48; and the *New English Dictionary*, by Dr. Murray, gives an optional pronunciation, that of **ä** (**ärm**) or of **å** (**măn, ăm**), or intermediate, as that here indicated by **å**. In the dictionaries of Walker, Smart, Cooley, Stormonth, and Ogilvie, the mark is **ă** (**ăm**). Yet, by Smart (*Principles*, 11) and by Cooley, the proper sound is admitted to be intermediate between **ă** (**ăm**) and **ä** (**ärm**). With this diversity in general usage, — in both America and England, — it seems clear that the sound **å** (**åsk**), the wide of **ä** (**ärm**), as the best and most agreeable to the ear, is to be preferred.

§ 65. In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES this sound (**å**) is of frequent occurrence, though in rapid speech more or less obscured and falling sometimes into the neutral form. — § 17.

§ 66. In open syllables unaccented, as in **å-rise′, di′å-dem, cå-lor′ic, mu′tå-ble, bot′å-ny, sal′å-ry, vil′lå, so′få, mes-si′åh**, etc., this is clearly the proper sound when the syllable is at all prolonged in emphatic or deliberate utterance. — See §§ 37, 42.

§ 67. In the dictionaries of Walker, Cooley, Stormonth, and Ogilvie, the mark in all such cases is **ă** (**ăm**). Yet probably no one would regard this as the exact sound, if we except those who pronounce the **ă** (**ăm**) as foreigners are apt to do (§ 55), that is, with a proper **å** (**åsk**) sound. Walker admits (*Principles*, 92) that, in such cases as **a-bound′, di′a-dem, i-de′a, Af′ri-ca**, etc., the sound approaches the "Italian **a**." Smart describes this as the Italian **a**, but as coming near to the "natural," or neutral (§ 17) vowel. The *New English Dictionary*, by Dr. Murray, marks it as the "obscure" form of the **a** in **bar** (**ärm**, § 57), and the **a** before **r** in **ar-te′ri-al**, etc., as the "ordinary," and not the "long," form of the vowel. — See § 39.

§ 68. In final or medial syllables, unaccented, and closed by **n, l, nt, nce, nd, s, ss, st, p** or **ph** or **ff, m**, or **d**, as in **syl′van, va′can-cy, loy′al, va′cant, guid′ance, hus′band, bi′as, com′pass, break′-fast, jal′ap, ser′aph, dis′taff, mad′am, myr′i-ad**, etc., the vowel, when prolonged in deliberate or emphatic speech, will quite commonly be sounded as **å** (§ 61), or nearly enough to be properly so described. The dictionaries which give the mark **ă** (**ăm**) in open syllables, as above stated (§ 67), use the same also in this case, and with the same inexactness.

§ 69. Some authorities note a difference between the two cases of the **a** when the syllable is open (§ 66) and when it is closed by **n, l**, etc. (§ 68). Because of such diversity of opinion, an ITALIC *a* is used, in the spelling for pronunciation in this dictionary, for the latter of these cases; as in **in′fant, fa′tal-ly**, etc. — See § 42.

§ 70. (7.) **Ą, ą**: as in **ąll, tąlk, swąrm, wą′ter, ap-pą′l′, bą′l′sam**, etc.; and otherwise represented in **haul, draw, awe**; also in **ôrb, bôrn, bought**, etc. (§ 113), as often if not more commonly pronounced. The diagraphs **au** and **aw** are the special representatives of this sound in English; though, in some words, such as **aunt, daunt**, etc., the **au** has passed over to the Italian **a** sound.

§ 71. This is the low-back-narrow-round vowel (§ 11), — made with the place of constriction (§ 6) between the back tongue and the lower border of the soft palate. — See Fig. 4.

§ 72. There are words, such as **sąlt, mąlt, quą′rel** (§ 74), etc., in which the sound falls between **ą** (**ąll**) and **ŏ** (**ŏbey**); or in which there is, at least in some cases, an allowable latitude of variation. — See § 115.

§ 73. In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES, initial, the sound sometimes occurs, somewhat modified by being less narrow and less rounded; as in **ą-might′y, au-thor′i-ty, aus-tere′, au-dac′i-ty, ą-though′**.

§ 74. (8.) **A, a**: as in **was, what, wan'der, wal'low, qual'i-ty**, etc. The sound is identical, or at least nearly so, with that of **ŏ** (**ŏdd, nŏt**), and **ow** in **knowl'edge**, etc. In the respelling for pronunciation, it will be represented by **ŏ**. — See §§ 72, 118.

E.

§ 75. The letter **e** has seven variations of sound: **ē**; **ḙ**; **ę**; **ĕ**; **ḛ**; **ē**, accented; and **e**, the wide variant, unaccented; besides its use as a silent letter and its use with consonant value; and besides the sound of obscure quality indicated by *e* (italic); as see in § 94. For **e** as part of a digraph, see §§ 44, 49, 57, 70, 76, 80, 82, 84, 85, 97, 99, 103, 104, 108, 113, 126, 131, 141, 143.

§ 76. (1.) **Ē, ē**: as in **ēve, mēte, con'crēte', cen'ti-pēde'**, etc.; with the name sound of the letter; and having equivalents as in **feet, beam, deceive', peo'ple, key, Cæ'sar, ma-chine', field, quay, Phœ'bus, Por'tu-guese'**, etc. The vowel is commonly called the "long **e**."

§ 77. This is the high-front-narrow vowel (§ 10). As actually uttered, especially when preceded by a consonant, it is not usually this absolutely simple element: it commonly starts at a slightly wider degree, somewhat towards **ĭ** (**ĭll**), and moves to a position the closest possible to a consonant **y**. — See § 127; also Fig. 2.

§ 78. (2.) **Ḙ, ḙ**: in unaccented syllables, as **ḙ-vent', ḙ-plt'o-mē, crḙ-ate', dḙ-lin'ḙ-ate', so-ci'ḙ-ty**; shorter usually than accented **ē** (**ēve**), and somewhat less narrow, verging towards, or sometimes even reaching, the wide **ĭ** (**ĭll**). See § 37.

§ 79. To give **ŭ** (**ŭp**) in place of **ḙ** (as **so-ci'ŭ-ty**), or to give the quite narrow form **ē** (as **so-ci'ē-ty**), is, in either case, offensive to the ear of a correct speaker.

§ 80. (3.) **E, ę**. This, in genuine English words, occurs only with **i** or **y** added, so as to make a digraph; as in **eight, prey, vein**, etc. The sound is identical with **ā** (**āle**, § 44) and will be indicated by **ā** in the respelling.

§ 81. In naturalized and half-naturalized foreign words, as **forte, ballet, consommé, auto-da-fé, José**, and in the interjection **eh** and in a few other instances, we have this sound of **e** accented, but without the vanish (§ 45) in **ĭ** (**ĭll**). In such cases, it may, in the respelling, be well enough indicated by **ā** (§ 48).

§ 82. (4.) **Ĕ, ĕ**: as in **ĕnd, pĕt, tĕn, ĕr'ror**, etc.; otherwise as in **feath'er, heif'er, leop'ard, friend, di-ær'e-sis, as'a-fœt'i-da, bur'y, guess, a'ny, said**, etc.; the so-called "short **e**;" — mid-front-wide; correlative of the narrow **ę** (**eight**), **ā** (**āle**); — see §§ 45, 47. The syllable is usually closed by a consonant sound.

§ 83. UNACCENTED it occurs, as in **ĕx-cuse', ĕn-large', ĕf-face', ĕs-tate', ĕr-ro'ne-ous, lev'ĕl, in'tĕl-lect', car'pĕt**; and sometimes it verges to or towards **ĭ**, as in **ro'sĕs, hors'ĕs, fair'ĕst, wis'ĕst, riv'ĕt, end'ĕd, wick'ĕd, wool'ĕn, kitch'ĕn, ĕn-cour'age**; — see § 38.

§ 84. (5.) **Ê, ê**: as in **thêre, whêre**; also in **heir**, etc.; only before **r**; — identical in sound with **â** (**câre**, § 49); — heard also unaccented in **whêre-by', where-in'**, etc.

§ 85. (6.) **Ẽ, ẽ**: as in **fẽrn, ẽrr, hẽr, ẽr'mine, vẽrge, in-fẽr', per-vẽrt'**; — otherwise as in **sĩr, bĩrd, earn, mĩrth, mỹr'tle, guer'don**, etc. It occurs before **r** and in accented syllables; but not when the **r** precedes a vowel or another **r** in the following syllable of the same word, as in **vĕr'y, pĕr'il, mĕr'ry, ĕr'ror, hē'ro, pē'ri-od**, etc., except that verbs having this sound of the letter almost always retain it when inflected or suffixed; as in **con-fẽr'ring, de-tẽr'ring, con-fẽr'rer, re-fẽr'ri-ble**, etc.; — compare § 49. In England, the word **clerk** is still commonly pronounced with the **ä** (**ärm**) sound (§ 57), as **Berkeley** and **Derby** were till of late. And, in New England, an **ä** (**ärm**) or **â** (**câre**) sound was once usual in such words as **serve, earth, earn, term**, etc. For **ser'geant**, see § 57.

§ 86. This is the mid-front-mixed-narrow vowel (§ 16), — distinguished as front from the back **û** (**ûrn**), and as narrow from the wide unaccented **e** (**ev'er**, § 90).

§ 87. The distinction of sounds here noted, as between **ẽ** (**fẽrn**) and **û** (**ûrn**) is quite clear; and the majority of orthoëpists at the present time are in favor of observing it. By the majority of English-speaking people, however, it is not actually observed; some habitually use the distinctive **ẽ** (**fẽrn**) sound; while others use the **û** (**ûrn**) sound, and the unsettled usage makes such diversity allowable; — see § 3.

§ 88. By Walker, the **e** in this case is marked **ĕ**, as in **bĕd, ĕnd**, etc.; and the **i** is marked in some words **ĕ**, and in others **ŭ** (**ŭp**). Yet he says: "This sound [of **e**] before *r* is apt to slide into short *u*, and we sometimes hear *mercy* sounded as if written *murcy*; but this, though very near, is not the exact sound." Smart speaks of **er** and **ir**, when distinguished from **ur**, as "delicacies of pronunciation that prevail only in the more refined classes of society;" describing the sound as one that lies between **ä** (**ālе**) and **ŭ** (**ŭp**). The *New English Dictionary*, by Dr. Murray, employs two different symbols, one for the sound in **fern, fir**, etc., and another for that in **urn, fur**, etc., the vowels being, he says, "discriminated by the majority of orthoëpists, though commonly identified by the natives of the south of England."

§ 89. The **ẽ** (**fẽrn**) — the sound as here intended to be understood — is quite near to the French **eu**, as in **jeu, jeune, leur, amateur**, etc., and to the German **ö, oe**, as in **schön, Goethe**, etc.; the difference being that the French and German words take more of a labial modification.—See §§ 16, 86.

§ 90. (7.) UNACCENTED **ẽ** (before **r**), — as in **ev'ẽr, read'ẽr, sev'ẽr-al, pẽr-form', rev'ẽr-ent, cav'-ẽrn**, etc., with equivalents in **e-lix'ĩr, zeph'ỹr, ac'tôr**, etc., — is the wide variant of the accented **ẽ** (**fẽrn**, §§ 85, 14, 16 *b*). Its quality as such is plain in deliberate utterance, though somewhat obscured in rapid speech. The closing element of the **eu** in **grandeur** has this sound, and that of the **û** in **nature, pleasure**, etc., takes it or inclines to it; — see §§ 19 *b*, 135. Closely related to this is the sound explained below (§§ 91–94); as also the voice-glide (§ 95). — See §§ 105, 124, 135, 145.

§ 91. The **e** before **n** in unaccented syllables, — as in **pru'dent, sev'en-ty, rai'ment, con-ven'ient, cre'dence, de'cen-cy**, etc., — takes a sound of obscure quality in rapid speech. In such words as **dif'-fer-ence, in'fer-ence, rev'er-ent**, where the **n** is followed by another consonant, there is a plain similarity between the vowel of the middle and that of the final syllable, if the words are pronounced as they usually and naturally are by the majority of well-educated people. The **n** may make the **e** a little higher than it is before **r**, but should not change it to **ĕ** (**ĕnd**); — though, indeed, this form is inculcated by some orthoëpists. The **e** before **n** in **wool'en, kitch'en**, etc., takes properly the **ŏ** (**ĕnd**) sound, which in rapid speech tends toward **ĭ** (**ĭll**); — see § 83. To allow a sound like **ĕ** (**ĕnd**) in **de'cent, pen'i-tent, sev'en-ty**, etc., would bring in a tendency in these cases to let the sound fall to **ĭ** (**ĭll**), which certainly should be avoided. Another fault, not less to be avoided, is that of suppressing the **e** in **pru'-dent, de'cent**, etc., giving only the voice-glide (§ 95), as if to be pronounced **pru'd'nt**, etc. In words like **com'ment, con'vent**, — correct with **ĕ** (**ĕnd**), not **ẽ** (**ev'ẽr**), — we have the final syllable actually under a secondary accent.

§ 92. Before **l** the unaccented **e** is, in some cases, like that above before **n**; as in **nov′el, in′fĭ-del**; while in **shriv′el** and some others it takes the form explained below (§ 95); — but, in many cases, it is commonly and properly given as ĕ (**ĕnd**); thus in **jew′ĕl, cru′ĕl, cam′ĕl, gos′pĕl, fun′nĕl, an′gĕl, chan′nĕl.** In some of these, and in other words of the kind, there is considerable diversity of usage as between these sounds.

§ 93. Authorities differ as to the true character of the obscure unaccented sound of **e** before **n, l, r** (§§ 90–92), or hesitate to decide upon it.

§ 94. In the case of words like **pru′dent, nov′el**, etc. (§§ 91, 92), because of the difference of opinion as to what the clear sound of the **e** before **n** or **l** should be when prolonged (§ 42), the vowel will be indicated by a bare ITALIC *e* in the spelling for pronunciation.

§ 95. The unaccented vowel of obscure quality before **n** or **l**, as above (§§ 91–94), is sometimes reduced to the attenuated form called the *voice-glide* (§ 17); expressed not only by an **e**, but by an **i** or an **o**, — **e** being most frequently written after **l**, — as in **eat′en, o′pen, shriv′el, a′ble, ba′sin, par′don**, etc. In some cases, the articulative position for the **n** or **l** is so nearly the same as it is for the preceding consonant that no sound need come between, and the **n** or **l** may serve in place of a vowel for the formation of a separate syllable; as in **eat′en, gold′en, swol′len, can′dle, căt′tle**, etc. But, even in these cases, it is allowable to interpose the voice-glide. When the articulative positions are quite different, the voice-glide naturally intervenes in making a separate syllable with the **l** or **n**. Thus a sound comes between **b** and **l** in **a′ble**, as not in **ā′bler, blow**; and between **p** and **l** in **ap′ple**, as not in **ap-ply′**; and between **k** and **l** in **tac′kle**, as not between the same sounds in **cloud**; and in **e′ven** a sound comes between **v** and **n**, as not in **eve′ning.**

Syllables are also made by **m** with the voice-glide, which in that case is more nearly allied to ŭ (**ŭp**) than to ĕ (**ev′ĕr**); as in **schism** (sĭz′m), **chasm** (kăz′m), **mi′cro-cosm** (-kŏz′m), etc.

Syllables thus made with **n, l**, or **m**, may be closed by an added consonant; as in **strength′ened, chasms.**

The voice-glide (§ 17) differs from other cases of the neutral vowel by its extreme brevity only — ordinarily the extremest possible; — and, when followed by **n** or **l**, is more nearly related to ĕ (**ev′ĕr**) than to any other clear vowel sound.

In this Dictionary, an APOSTROPHE (′) is used in the respelling for pronunciation to indicate the vowel elision or the voice-glide; as, par′d′n, a′b′l, etc.

§ 96. (8.) The letter **e** *silent.* As annexed to a consonant at the end of a syllable, this letter has no sound of its own; but serves, in accented syllables, to indicate the preceding vowel as long; as in **cāme, tōne.** But in some instances the preceding vowel has become short; as in **gĭve, hăve, bădе, dŏne, hyp′o-crĭte**, etc.; it is short also in **ol′ĭve, prom′ĭse, ex-am′ĭne**, etc. The **e** also marks a preceding **c** or **g** as soft; as in **ser′vice, rav′age, vice, o-blige′.** In the endings **-ed, -en**, of past tense and participle of verbs, the **e**, except in the solemn style, is for the most part elided, — unless the verb stem ends in **d** or **t**, as in **add′ed, o-mit′ted**, thus requiring the **-ed** to be fully pronounced.

§ 97. (9.) The letter **e**, *with consonant value.* Like the short ĭ (§ 106), when **e** unaccented is closely followed by another vowel, it naturally takes on, or falls into, more or less of a consonantal **y** sound, and the **e** thus makes, or may make, with the following vowel an impure, or semi-consonantal, diphthong (§ 19 *b*). In Shakespeare and Milton the words **hideous** and **lineal** make but two syllables; and **lineament, three.** The pronunciation as above described is upheld by Cooley, Smart (*Principles*, 146–7), and Walker. After **t**, or **d**, or **ç**, or **s**, this **y** sound often coalesces with the consonant and changes its sound; as in **right′eous** (rī′chŭs; by some pronounced rīt′yŭs, rī′chē-ŭs, etc.), **gran′deur** (grăn′dŭr; by some, grănd′yēr; by others, grăn′jēr; § 135), **mi-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), **o′cean** (ō′shən), and **nau′seous** (nȩ′shŭs). Even after the sound of the **e** has changed the preceding consonant, it may still appear, especially when the accent falls upon the following vowel; as in **o′ce-an′ic** (ō′shē-ăn′ĭk), **nau′se-a′tion** (nȩ′shē-ā′shŭn), etc. Orthoëpists are now more generally in favor of not allowing the vowel to take consonant value at all in **cu-ta′neous** (-nē-ŭs), **hid′e-ous** (-ē-ŭs), **lin′e-al** (-ē-*al*), **mal′le-a-ble** (-lē-ă-b′l), and the like. See §§ 106, 134, 135.

I.

§ 98. This letter has five variations of sound: **ī**; **i͡**; **ĭ**; **ï**; **i**; besides its use with consonant value; and besides its significance as a voice-glide (§ 95).

For **i** as part of a digraph or trigraph, or of a diphthong, see §§ 44, 48, 49, 54, 76, 82, 84, 90, 99, 103, 104, 106, 126, 129, 131, 141.

§ 99. (1.) **Ī, ī**: as in **īce, tīme, sīght, chīld, bīnd, gī′ant, mīght′y, jus′ti-fī′a-ble**; with the name sound of the letter. It is commonly called "long **i**." Equivalents are **vie, guile, height, aisle, thy, buy, choir, rye, eye, ay** or **aye** (yes) as sometimes heard.

§ 100. The sound is diphthongal. The main part is the glide between the initial element and the terminal **ĭ** (**ĭll**); — see § 19. The initial varies, ranging all the way from **ä** (**ärm**) to ĕ (**ĕnd**). It falls more commonly between **å** (**åsk**) and ŭ (**ŭp**).

§ 101. (2.) **i͡, i͡**: unaccented; as in **i͡-de′a, bi͡-ol′o-gy, tri͡-bu′nal, bi͡-car′bo-nate, di͡-am′e-ter.** The quality of the sound is subject to variation; the diphthong being more curtailed as the syllable takes less stress and shorter quantity.

§ 102. (3.) **Ĭ, ĭ**: as in **pĭque, ma-chĭne′, in-trĭgue′**, etc., — words from other languages, with the foreign and original sound of the letter retained. The sound is the same as that of ē (**ēve**, § 76), by which it is represented in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 103. (4.) **Ĭ, ĭ**: as in **ĭll, pĭt, pĭt′y, ĭs′sue, ad-mĭt′, un-tĭl′**, etc. Equivalents are **hў̆mn, guĭn′ea, sieve, breech′es, been, Eng′lish**; others, as solitary instances, are **bus′y, wom′en.** It is the high-front-wide vowel, corresponding to the high-front-narrow ē (**ēve**), **ĭ** (**pĭque**); and is the so-called "short **i**;" — see §§ 10, 22, 24. Those to whom the English is not native rarely learn to give the proper wide sound of this vowel, but follow their own vernacular in a form between **ĭ** (**pĭt**) and **ï** (**pĭque**); — see §§ 15, 23.

§ 104. UNACCENTED SYLLABLES with this vowel are, in the greater number of cases, closed by a consonant, as in **cab′ĭn, ĭl-lume′, ĭn-hab′ĭt.** When silent **e** is annexed to the consonant, the vowel sometimes has the sound of **ĭ** (**ĭll**), and sometimes of **i͡** (**i͡dea**, § 101), or of **ī** (**īce**): as, **doc′ĭle, gen′tĭle**; **mar′i-tīme, pan′to-mīme**; **of′fīce, sac′ri-fīce**; **er′mīne, car′bīne**, etc. Open unaccented syllables also are made with this vowel, but with the sound modified to a slightly less wide form, as in **pac′ĭ-fy, dĭ-vide′, fĭ-nance′, o′rĭ-ent**, etc.; — see § 38. An obscure sound between **ĭ** (**ĭll**) and ŭ (**ŭp**) — really the neutral-vowel sound — is quite commonly given in **pac′i-fy, di-vide′, vis′i-ble, hor′ri-ble, ca-pac′i-ty, e-ter′ni-ty, vis′i-bil′i-ty**, etc.

The pronunciation of the **i** of the endings **-ine, -ide**, in the terminology of chemistry, is unsettled as between **ī** (**īce**) and **ĭ** (**ĭll**) and **ï** (**pĭque**). The Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advance-

ment of Science in 1891, after four years' discussion, passed a vote recommending the dropping of the **e** from the suffix **-ide** and the suffix **-ine** (except in the case of doubly unsaturated compounds), and recommending that the terminations then be uniformly pronounced **-īd**, **-īn**, and **-īne**; as, **bro′mīn**, **chlo′rīn**, **chlo′rīd**, **bro′mīd**, etc., — the spelling offered by Dr. Webster in 1828.

The sound **ĭ** (**ĭll**), unaccented, is represented by: **ei** in **for′eign**, **sur′feit**, **for′feit-ure**, etc.; **ui** in **cir′cuit**, etc.; **ie** in **mis′chief**, etc.; **ia** in **par′lia-ment**, **car′riage**, etc.; **oi** in **tor′toise**, etc.; and is commonly heard in the final syllables of **sur′face**, **vil′lage**, etc., and of **cap′tain**, etc., and of **end′ed**, **wick′ed**, etc.

§ 105. (5.) **Ĭ**, **ĭ**, before **r**, as in **fĭr**, **bĭrd**, **vĭr′tue**, **vĭr′gin**, **ĭrk′some**, etc., is the precise equivalent of **ĕ** (**fĕrn**, § 85). The wide variant of the same, the equivalent of **ĕ** (**ev′ĕr**), occurs in unaccented syllables in a few instances; as in **ta′pĭr**, **na′dĭr**, **e-lix′ĭr**. Both will be represented by **ĕ** in the respelling for pronunciation. But in some words the sound, before **l** or **n**, is reduced to the voice-glide; as in **e′vil** (e′v'l), **ba′sin** (ba′s'n), etc.; — see § 95.

§ 106. (6.) The letter **i**, *with consonant value.* A short **i**, closely followed by another vowel, often and naturally falls into a **y** sound, and thus produces an impure diphthong (§ 19 *b*), and makes one syllable out of two; as in **fil′ial**, **min′ion**, **gen′ius**, etc. A preceding **s** surd, **c** soft, or **sc**, by fusion with the **y**, takes an **sh** sound; and an **s** sonant or a **z** takes a **zh** sound, — as in **man′sion**, **con′scious**, **vi′cious**, **vi′sion**, **gla′zier**, — the **i** sound being wholly lost. A preceding **t** does the same, — having first taken an **s** sound, after the fashion of the French, and originally in words from that language, — as in **na′tion**, **par′tial**, etc.; with the exception, also in accord with the French usage, that, when preceded by a syllable ending in **s** or **x**, the **ti** takes a **ch** (**tsh**) sound; as in **ques′tion**, **mix′tion**, **Chris′tian**, etc. After **g**, the **i** falls out, leaving the **g** soft; as in **re′gion**. When **d** precedes the **i**, the **di** in some words becomes, or tends to become, a **j** (**dzh**); as **cor′dial**, **In′dian**, etc., are sometimes, and **sol′dier** is always, pronounced. When accent, primary or actual secondary, falls on the following vowel (as in **ex-pa′ti-ate**, **par′tial′i-ty**, **cor′di-al′i-ty**, **as-so′ci-a′tion**, **fa-mil′i-ar′i-ty**, **Chris-tian′i-ty**), there is a diversity of usage; some not sounding the **i** as a vowel at all; as ĕks-pā′shāt, păr-shăl′ĭ-tў, kôr-jăl′ĭ-tў *or* kôrd-yăl′-, ăs′sō-shā′shŭn [as some pronounce], fā-mĭl′yăr′ĭ-tў, krĭs-chăn′ĭ-tў; others bringing it in after the changed consonant, or after the **y** sound; as ĕks-pā′shĭ-āt, păr′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tў, ăs-sō′shĭ-ā′-shŭn, kôr′jĭ-ăl′ĭ-tў *or* kôrd′yĭ-ăl′-, fā-mĭl′yĭ-ăr′ĭ-tў [so some]; and others retaining the **i** unchanged and without consonantal effect except the conversion of a preceding **t** into an **sh** or a **ch** sound; as in ăs-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn, kôr′dĭ-ăl′ĭ-tў, fā-mĭl′ĭ-ăr′ĭ-tў, păr′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tў, krĭs′chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tў; and this may be regarded as in most cases the leading manner of pronouncing such words. — See § 97.

O.

§ 107. This letter has seven sounds: **ō**, **ŏ**, **ô**, **ŏ**, **o̤**, **o̤**, **o̤**; besides representing merely the voice-glide (§ 95), and besides the exceptional sound in **wom′en** (§ 103). For **o** as part of a digraph, see §§ 44, 70, 74, 76, 82, 97, 99, 106, 108, 113, 118, 126, 128, 129, 131.

§ 108. (1.) **Ō**, **ō**: as in **ōld**, **nōte**, **bōne**, **ō′ver**, **pro-pōse′**, **lō′co-mō′tive**, etc.; with equivalents as in **roam**, **foe**, **shoul′der**, **grow**, **owe**, **sew**, **yeo′man**, **beau**, **haut′boy**, **door**: with the "regular long" name sound of the letter (§ 22).

§ 109. This vowel takes as a vanish a distinctly perceptible **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), or sometimes **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), and is thus diphthongal (§ 19). The radical part is the mid-back-narrow-round vowel (§ 11). The lips are contracted to a circular opening; and the jaw is less depressed than for **ą** (**ąll**, § 71), and more than for **o͞o** (**food**). The vanish is not universal, yielding more or less to counteracting influences. In the Scottish dialect it is not heard.

§ 110. There has prevailed in New England a pronunciation of **o** in certain words, — **home**, **whole**, **coat**, **stone**, **only**, and many others — which does not give the vanish, and takes a wider form than **ō** (**ōld**), and the same as **ô** (**ô-bey′**) brought under the accent. The symbol **ô** (§ 112) would serve to indicate this pronunciation with sufficient exactness.

§ 111. Before **r** in accented syllables, the long **o** naturally and more properly takes a vanish in **û** (**ûrn**), instead of **o͝o** (§ 109); as in **glō′ry**, **ōre**, **dōor**, **fōur**, **flōor**. This has led to a change, that has prevailed in England to an increasing extent of late years, so as to have there become the rule, — replacing the regular long sound by one akin to that in **ôrb**, **lôrd**, **ôr′der**, etc. (113); so that **mourn′ing** will rhyme fairly well with **morn′ing**, **pork** with **fork**, and **o′ral** is not clearly distinguished from **au′ral**. No such peculiarity was noticed by Walker, and it must have arisen since his time. It is recognized in the present work only by an occasional reference to this paragraph.

§ 112. (2.) **Ô̤**, **ô̤**. In unaccented and usually open syllables, in English; as in **ô̤-bey′**, **tô̤-bac′cô̤**, **bil′lô̤ws**, **Sô̤-crat′ic**, **pô̤-et′ic**, **eu′lô̤-gy**, **a-nat′ô̤-my**. It differs from the **ō** (**ōld**), not only by absence of the vanish, but by taking a wider form, which varies, inversely, according to degree of stress and prolongation. The symbol will serve well for the more common **o**, accented as well as unaccented, in most other languages. See § 110.

§ 113. (3.) **Ô**, **ô**: only before **r**; as in **ôrb**, **lôrd**, **ôr′der**, **ab-hôr′**, **ex-hôrt′**, etc.; with equivalents, as in extraordinary, georgic, etc.

The most generally approved pronunciation here represented by this symbol is essentially identical with that of **ą** (**ąll**, § 70); but deviations from this are so frequent, either on the one side toward **ō** (**ōld**) or on the other toward **ŏ** (**ŏdd**), as to render the symbol somewhat indeterminate as an indication of the actual usage. See § 115.

§ 114. The **ô** is limited to accented syllables with the **r** not followed by a vowel or another **r** in the same word; the case of inflected verbs (as **ab-hôr′ring**) and the cognate nouns in **er** (as **ab-hôr′rer**) excepted; while otherwise the vowel is **ŏ**, as in **fŏr′eign**, **ŏr′ange**, **tŏr′rid**, or **o̤**, as in **mo̤re**, **o̤′ral**, **sto̤′ry**. Compare §§ 49, 85. But in many cases which come under this limitation, the **o** before **r** takes a different sound; as in **fōrd**, **af-fōrd′**, **pōrt**, **pōr′ter**, **im-pōrt′**, etc.

§ 115. There are some words in which **o** before consonants other than **r** takes usually and properly a medial sound, as between **ą** (**ąll**) and **ō** (**ōld**), **ô** (**ôbey**), or **ŏ** (**ŏdd**); as **song**, **long**, **soft**, **dog**, **cross**, **gone**, **off**, **trough**, **oft**, **of′ten**, **cost**, **broth**, **cloth**, **god**, etc. The range in this case — and also in the preceding (§ 113) — is rather between **ą** (**ąll**) and **ô** (**ô-bey′**, § 112), or **ō** (**ōld**, § 108) without the vanish, than between **ą** (**ąll**) and **ŏ** (**ŏdd**, § 118). Which of these places it is into which the pronunciation actually falls can in any instance be ascertained by observing the degree of the lip rounding: if this be greater, *i. e.*, closer, than for **ą** (**ąll**), the variation is towards **ô** (**ô-bey′**) or **ō** (**ōld**); if not so great, it is towards **ŏ** (**ŏdd**). In the respelling for pronunciation in the Dictionary, this medial sound is usually indicated by **ŏ** (**ŏdd**), with a reference to this paragraph.

§ 116. In unaccented syllables, we sometimes have the **ô** (**ôrb**); as in **môr-tal′i-ty**, **fôr-get′**, **ôr-dain′**, etc., and in **fôr**, **nôr**, **ôr**, unaccented as well as accented; but in such case hardly needing to be distinguished from **ŏ** (**nŏt**).

§ 117. The organic position for **ạ** (**ạll**) lies between that for **ä** (**ärm**) and that for **ō** (**ōld**). The sound is developed, historically, sometimes from one side and sometimes from the other. Hence it is that, in the normal spelling, we have the **ạ** (**ạll**) sound represented both by **a** and by **o**.

§ 118. (4.) **Ŏ, ŏ**: as in **nŏt, ŏdd**, etc.; the so-called "short **o**;" having **ạ** (in **wạs**, etc.) as an equivalent, and also **ow** in **knowl'edge** and **ou** in **hough, lough.** This is the low-back-wide-round vowel, — so placed, that is, in our scheme, though, in fact, as ordinarily spoken, it is not precisely the wide form of the narrow **ạ** (**ạll**, § 70), but of a sound that would fall between this and **ō** (**ōld**, § 108); — see § 115. That is to say, the **ŏ** is higher in position than would be the exact wide form of **ạ** (**ạll**). The lips are much less contracted than for **ạ** (**ạll**), but more than they would be for the exact wide of that vowel.

§ 119. For a certain faulty pronunciation of this vowel, changing it to **ȧ** (**ȧsk**), see § 62.

§ 120. UNACCENTED SYLLABLES with **ŏ** are naturally closed by a consonant; as in **cŏn-clude', ŏc-cur', ŏp-press', dis'cŏn-tent', rec'ŏl-lect', re'cŏm-mit'**; falling into the neutral sound in very rapid speech. They are rarely final syllables, the **ȯ** (**sȯn**) sound (§ 124) being commonly given in final syllables. — See § 39.

§ 121. (5.) **Ọ, ọ**: as in **dọ, prọve, tọmb**, etc.; with sound the same as **o͝o** (§ 126); and represented by **o͝o** in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 122. (6.) **Ọ, ọ**: as in **wọlf, wọm'an, bọs'om**, etc.; with sound the same as **o͝o** (§ 128); and represented by **o͝o** in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 123. (7.) **Ȯ, ȯ**: as in **sȯn, dȯne, ȯth'er, wȯrm**, etc.; doubled in **flood, blood**, etc.; — with sound the same as **ŭ** (**ŭp**, § 141), or before **r** as **û** (**ûrn**, § 139); and, in the respelling for pronunciation, represented by these symbols in accented syllables.

§ 124. In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES the **ȯ** occurs frequently; as in **ac'tȯr, at'ȯm, wel'cȯme, fel'ȯn, bish'ȯp, big'ȯt**, etc., with sound either as **ŭ** (**ŭp**) or as **ĕ** (**ev'ĕr**), or between the two, mainly as influenced by the succeeding and somewhat by the preceding consonant. In the respelling for pronunciation, it will appear before **r** as **ĕ** (§ 90), and in most other cases as **ŭ** (§ 142); but sometimes before **n** it represents merely a voice-glide; as **beck'on** (bĕk''n), **rea'son** (rē'z'n). — See §§ 39, 95.

Oo.

§ 125. The double letter **oo** has two sounds, marked **o͝o** and **o͞o**; besides the **oo** in **door**, and in **flood**, etc. (§§ 108, 123).

§ 126. (1.) **O͞o, o͞o**: as in **mo͞on, fo͞od, fo͞ol, bo͞ot**, etc.; with equivalents in **do, canoe, group, rude, rue, recruit, rheum, drew, manœuvre**; the double letter **oo** is the special representative of the sound in English.

§ 127. The sound is that of the high-back-narrow-round vowel (§ 11), and is made with the labial opening still more contracted than for **ō** (**ōld**, § 108). As ordinarily spoken, especially when joined to a preceding consonant, it is not this absolutely simple element, but begins with a very brief sound of **o͝o**, or one intermediate, gliding quickly from this to the narrow position on which it dwells and rests, and which brings it near to a consonant **w** sound; — compare § 77. — See Fig. 4.

§ 128. (2.) **O͝o, o͝o**: as in **fo͝ot, wo͝ol, go͝od, cro͝ok'ed**, etc. Equivalents are **ọ** (**wọlf**) and **u̧** (**fu̧ll**). It is the wide correspondent of the narrow **o͞o** (§ 126). Orthoëpists do not always agree as to what words shall be marked **o͝o** and what **o͞o**. Thus, in Stormonth's, the *Encyclopædic*, and Smart's Dictionaries we have **ho͝ok, so͝ot**, and in the *Imperial Dictionary* of Ogilvie, **ho͞ok, so͞ot**; and Walker limits the "shorter" sound of **oo** to the eight words, **wool, wood, good, hood, foot, stood, understood, withstood.** There are local diversities as between these sounds. The **o͝o** sound is heard in England before **r**, instead of the **o͞o** (**fo͞od**) common in America; as in **poor, sure**, etc. — See Fig. 5.

Ou, Ow; and Oi, Oy.

§ 129. For the analysis of these two diphthongs, see § 19. Examples are **out, owl**, etc., and **oil, boy**, etc. The **ou** is often mispronounced by giving the initial as **ä** (**äm**) instead of **ȧ** (**ȧsk**). UNACCENTED, or only secondarily accented, we have **ou** in **out-ra'geous, out-live', out-run'**, etc.

As digraphs, these combinations of letters take several other sounds; as in **soup, route, Zouave** (zwäv *or* zo͞o-äv'), **soul, cou'ple, griev'ous, know, bil'low, knowl'edge, cham'ois, av'oir-du-pois', choir, tor'toise**, etc.

U.

§ 130. This letter has six variations of sound, viz.: **ū; ů; u̧; u̇; û; ŭ**; — besides its use as a silent letter and its use with consonant value; — and besides the exceptional sound, like **ĭ** (**ĭll**), in **bus'y, let'tuce, fer'ule.**

For **u** as part of a digraph, or trigraph, or diphthong, see §§ 44, 54, 57, 70, 76, 82, 99, 103, 108, 118, 126, 129, 131, 139, 141–144.

§ 131. (1.) **Ū, ū**: as in **ūse, fū'sion, pūre, cūbe, tūne, dū'ty, lūte, jū'ry, hū'man, nū'mer-ous**, etc.; the so-called "long **u**;" having equivalents as in **beauty, feodal, feud, pew, ewe, lieu, view, cue, suit, yule, yew, you.**

§ 132. The general type of the sound is that of a diphthong, which has **o͞o** (**fo͞od**) for the terminal and main part, and for the initial a very brief and evanescent element, which is the high-mixed vowel (§ 16) nearly related to **ĭ** (**ĭll**) or to **ē** (**ēve**), and bearing a close resemblance to French **u** and German **ü**; and in the greater number of cases there comes in, as a connecting glide, a more or less full sound of consonant **y**, which in many cases encroaches upon, and either almost or even quite displaces, the initial vowel element. When preceded by certain consonants, the **y** glide has a tendency to be fused with the consonant, thus taking the shape of a sibilant (**sh** or **zh**) glide, — the whole process issuing in what is called the *palatalization* of the consonant. This tendency, in accented syllables, — to which the **ū** is limited, — should be severely restricted. Also, in no case whatever should the **y** sound be forced in when it will not come in smoothly as a glide. See §§ 134, 135.

§ 133. There is a lip-rounding, not only on the final element **o͞o**, but in some degree on the initial element, becoming gradually closer all the way through. This labialization of the entire diphthong is a point of importance to be kept in mind. It comes, indeed, naturally with **b, p, m, v**; as in **beau'ty, pūre, mūte, view.**

§ 134. At the beginning of a syllable, as in **ūse, ū'nit**, etc., the (labialized) initial vowel element is nearly displaced by the (likewise labialized) **y** glide, — the **ū** here sounding the same as **you** in the words **you, youth**, etc. Next to this, the **y** sound comes in most clearly after **p, b, m, v, f, c** hard and **g** hard; as in **pūre, bū'reau, beau'ty, mūte, view, fū'tile, cūbe, gūle.** After **n**, it is less prominent; as in **new, nū'mer-ous.** After **s, l, j, th**, the **y** sound comes in with difficulty, and need not be attempted; as in **sūit, as-sūme', lūte, jū'ry, thew, en-thū'si-asm**; and after **t** or **d**, the **ū** may better be given without the **y**; as in **tūne, tū'tor, due, dūke, dū'ty.**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

In all these cases of **y** omitted, the initial vowel element is retained: it would be quite wrong to give an ordinary **o͞o** (**fo͞od**) for the entire sound in such words. The **y**, if attempted after **t** or **d**, is apt to degenerate into a sibilant, and produce, with the consonant, a decided **tsh** or **dzh** sound, thus making **due** the same as **Jew**. It is better not to allow more prominence to the sibilant sound after **t** or **d** than the slight degree that goes with **p**, as in **pūre**, **c**, as in **cūbe**, and even with **f**, as in **few**. The **y** sound after **d** or **n** is common in England, as in **due**, **new**, etc., but not in America. As exceptional, the **s** in **sure**, **sug'ar**, and their derivatives, is entirely displaced by the **sh**, and the vowel is reduced to **o͝o** (**fo͝od**) or **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**); — see §§ 136, 137.

§ 135. (2.) **Ů**, **ů**: representing a modification of the sound of **ū** (**ūse**; § 131), in unaccented syllables; as in **ů-nite′**, **grad′ů-ate**, **ac′tů-ate**, **em′ů-late**, **jů-dĭ′-cial**, **in′sů-lar**, **lů-cid′ĭ-ty**, **val′ů-a-ble**, **vir′tůe**, **na′tůre**, **ver′důre**, **cen′sůre**, **sen′sů-al**, etc. The sound differs from that of **ū** (§ 132) by taking for the final element the wide **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**) instead of the narrow **o͝o** (**fo͝od**); and, after **t**, by a partial or entire change of the **y** into a more or less clear **sh**, and usually after **d** into a **zh** glide; as in **na′tůre**, **ver′důre**, etc. A preceding **s**, in a syllable not initial (as in **cen′sůre**, **sen′sů-al**, etc.), takes more commonly an **sh** sound, and a **z** or an **s** sonant (as in **az′ůre**, **sei′zůre**, **lei′sůre**, **cas′ů-al**, etc.) takes a **zh** sound, and the vowel becomes nearly, if not quite, the same in sound as **ụ** (**joy′fụl**, § 138). But the preceding **s** remains unchanged in initial, and sometimes also in medial syllables; as in **sů-preme′**, **con′sů-lar**, **in′sů-lar**, etc. After **j** or **l** in the same syllable, the vowel has nearly or exactly the sound of **ụ** (**joy′fụl**); as in **jů-dĭ′cial**, **ad′jů-tant**, **lů-cid′ĭ-ty**, **in-dis′so-lůble**, etc.; — see § 138. Before **r**, in rapid speech, the sound often inclines towards **ĕ** (**ev′ĕr**); as in **na′tůre**, **cen′sůre**, etc.; — see § 90.

§ 136. (3.) **Ụ**, **ụ**: only after **r**; as in **rụde**, **rụ′mor**, **rụ′ral**. The sound does not differ essentially from that of **o͝o** (**fo͝od**, § 126). It may, however, with propriety, take a brief initial in **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), or nearly this, somewhat more prominently than does the **oo** after other consonants (§ 127). The sound occurs after **s**, as exceptional, in **sure** and its derivatives, the **s** heard as **sh** (§ 134).

§ 137. (4.) **Ụ**, **ụ**: as in **bụll**, **fụll**, **pụt**, **pụsh**, **pụll**, etc.; with sound the same as **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**, § 128); heard also in **sụ′gar** after **s** as **sh** (§ 134).

§ 138. UNACCENTED the **ụ** occurs in the syllable **fụl**; as in **joy′fụl**, **joy′fụl-ness**, **fụl-fill′**, etc.; also, after **r**, in **frụ-gal′ĭ-ty** and a few other words (see § 30). The **ů** after **s** with an **sh** sound, and after **s** or **z** with a **zh** sound, is reduced nearly or quite to the equivalent of this simple element; as in **cen′sůre**, **sen′sů-al**, **cas′ů-al**, **az′ůre**, etc.; and also after **s** with its proper sound, and after **l** and **j**, as in **sů-preme′**, **con′sůlar**, **lů-cid′ĭ-ty**, **ad′jů-tant**, etc. — See § 135.

§ 139. (5.) **Û**, **û**: as in **ûrn**, **ûrge**, **bûrn**, **hûrl**, etc.; with equivalents as in worm, journal, etc., before **r** only. The sound, as more commonly heard, is the narrow form of the mid-back-mixed vowel (§ 16), corresponding to the wide **ŭ** (**ŭp**, § 141). But the pronunciation varies considerably, — the vowel taking sometimes an extreme low-back position like that in **sir** or **work**, as these words are commonly spoken by the Irish, but often taking the mid-front position of **ĕ** (**fĕrn**). — See § 87.

§ 140. The vowels of the mixed kind (§ 16) are closely allied to the consonant **r**, — those of the back position, **ŭ** (**ŭp**), **û** (**ûrn**), to the **r** near the back palate; and the front, **ĕ** (**fĕrn**), **ē** (**evēr**), to an **r** further forward. These vowels glide on to the **r** in such a way that the point of transition from vowel to consonant is not clearly discernible, — or, when the **r** loses all consonant quality, is absolutely indiscernible. — See §§ 250–252.

§ 141. (6.) **Ŭ**, **ŭ**: as in **ŭp**, **bŭd**, **tŭb**, **ŭs**, **ŭsh′er**, **ŭn′der**, etc.; the "short **u**;" with equivalents as in **sŏn**, **does**, **blood**, **touch**, etc. The vowel is the mid-back-mixed-wide (§ 16) in our scheme.

§ 142. In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES the vowel occurs in **cĭr′cŭs**, **sŭb-mit′**, **vol′ŭn-ta-ry**, **cir′cŭmstance**, etc., and falls readily into the "neutral vowel." The **ou** in **pi′ous**, etc., **oi** in **por′poise**, **eo** in **dun′geon**, etc., usually the **ow** in **bel′lows**, etc., and the final element of the **eou** in **right′eous**, etc., and of **iou** in **gra′cious**, etc., and the **o** in **at′om**, **irk′some**, **na′tion**, etc. (§ 124), have essentially the same sound.

§ 143. (7.) **U** *silent*: as part of the silent digraph **ue** in **plague**, **rogue**, **tongue**, **cat′a-logue**, **antique′**, etc., and of others in **gauge**, **guard**, **guess**, **co-quette′**, **guide**, **build**, **pla′guy**, etc. See references in § 130.

§ 144. (8.) **U**, *with consonant value*, and the sound of **w**, before another vowel: after **q** or **g**; as in **qual′ĭ-ty**, **quite**, **ques′tion**, **gua′no**, **lan′guage**, etc.; also after **s**, as in **per-suade′**, **suite**, etc.; — forming in these cases the initial element and the consonantal glide of an impure diphthong (§ 19 *b*). The **kw** part of the sound in **quality**, etc., may otherwise be regarded as a compound, or diphthongal, consonant; — see § 213, NOTE. The **w** sound is derived, of course, from the original sound of **u** as the equivalent of **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), or **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**). So far as **u** gives up a part of its leading modern sound by fusion with a preceding **t** or **d** or **s**, — as in **nature**, **verdure**, **sure**, etc., — it has consonantal value.

Y.

§ 145. This letter, as a vowel, has four sounds; that is, all the sounds of **ĭ** except **ĭ** (**pĭque**), viz.: (1) **ȳ** = **ī**; as in **de-fȳ′**, **stȳle**, **flȳ**; (2) **y**, the equivalent of **ĭ** (**ĭdea**); as in **hў-e′na**, **mў-ol′o-gy**; (3) **y̆** = **ĭ**; as in **nў̆mph**, **lў̆r′ic**, and (unaccented) **plĭ′ў̆**, **hap′ў̆**; **ey** final serving thus instead of **y̆**; as in **hon′ey**, **mon′key**, **ab′bey**, etc.; (4) **ỹ** = **ē** or **ĭ**; as in **mỹrrh**, **mỹr′tle** and (unaccented) **zeph′ỹr**.

The UNACCENTED **y̆** final does not fall to quite the least accent such as is taken by **ĭ** in a medial syllable; as in **van′ĭ-tў̆**, etc.

For **y** as part of a digraph, or trigraph, or diphthong, see §§ 44, 48, 49, 76, 80, 99, 129. For **y** as consonant, see § 272.

ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF THE ENGLISH CONSONANT SOUNDS.

I. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VOWEL AND CONSONANT.

§ 146. RESONANT ACTION; OBSTRUCTIVE ACTION. Resonance in an unobstructive oral passage is the characteristic feature of the vowels; and obstructive action is the leading feature of the consonants; and the kind and manner of the obstruction is what mainly distinguishes one consonant from another.

§ 147. Obstruction is, indeed, not absent from the vowels. The vocal cords are set in vibration only as they obstruct the outgoing stream of breath. But this action does not go to differentiate the vowel qualities. There is, too, for the vowels, what may in one sense be

called an obstruction in the oral passage; but only, or mainly, as involved in the formation of a vowel chamber (§ 7), and thus as reënforcing instead of obstructing the sound, and as subservient to the resonance that imparts the vowel quality. So far as it acts otherwise, it gives to the vowel more or less of a consonantal character.

§ 148. Resonance, on the other hand, is not absent from the consonants. The nasals, **n, m, ng** (§ 207), are each marked by their peculiar resonance. The same is true of the sonant mutes, **b, d, g** (§ 195). But all these are ruled out from the vowel category by the absolute closure of the oral passage. Except in the nasals and the sonant mutes, resonance has no share in forming the characteristic quality of the consonant.

§ 149. In the word **woo**, we have the consonant and the vowel made by nearly similar organic positions, and thus both coming close to the border line of separation: but, for the consonant, the organs are relaxed so as to act mainly by obstructive friction; while, for the vowel, they are in the tense condition fitted for resonance in the vowel chamber. For the word **ye**, the case is essentially the same.

§ 150. RELATION TO THE SYLLABLE. The respective relations of vowel and consonant to the syllable are a natural consequence of their different characteristics as above stated. It is thus that vowel and consonant readily combine into one continuous sound without remission of stress, in passing either way, from vowel to consonant or from consonant to vowel, — close junction being made by the glide (§ 161) from the one to the other; while it is only in certain cases that consonants can flow into consonants with no break or no sound interposed.

§ 151. The open, resonant character of the vowels fits them for stress; and this, together with their ready junction to any consonant, makes their occurrence natural when stress is employed. Hence, no fully accented syllable is without a vowel; and a vowel is ordinarily essential under the weak stress of a slightly accented or an unaccented syllable. The only exceptions are made by the consonants **l, m, n**, which sometimes, either with or without a voice-glide, discharge the vowel function; as in **par'don, cous'in, peo'ple, peo'pled, chasm** (kăz'm), etc. — See §§ 95, 158, 194.

II. THE FORMATIVE ELEMENTS OF THE CONSONANTS.

§ 152. What we call the elementary sounds of speech, — and indicate for the most part by separate alphabetic characters, — are more or less composite in their nature and mode of formation. This is especially true of the consonants; so that it becomes necessary to inquire into what we may call their Formative Elements, or the several modes of action which go to their making.

There are eight such modes of action, as follows: —

§ 153. (1.) BREATH SOUND. This is produced by forcible action of the breath impinging upon the organs at the place of obstruction. Thus we have **f, s** (in **so**), **sh**, and **th** (in **thin**), and the aspirate **h**; — see §§ 181, 198. Of this general kind is the explosive action (§ 157) of the surd mutes, **p, t, k**, and of the consonantal diphthong **ch**, as in **chin**.

§ 154. In *whispered* speech, we have breath sound only. The breath-sound consonants are precisely the same in loud speaking as in whispering. The whispered vowels are breath sounds, made by friction of the breath upon the vocal cords set too wide apart for tone vibration, and modified by resonance so that the vowels are individually recognized. The same kind of action upon the vocal cords may also be substituted for tone in whispering such consonants (**b, z, l**, etc., § 155) as have tone in loud speaking. — See § 5.

§ 155. (2.) OBSTRUCTED TONE. By this is meant tone proceeding from the larynx, and either partially suppressed or blunted and weakened, or otherwise obstructively modified.

Thus it is, in one or the other of these ways, in the nasal consonants, **m, n, ng**; in the sonant mutes, **b, d**, hard **g** (§ 196), and in the consonantal diphthong **j** (§ 211), otherwise written **dg** or simply **g** (soft); thus also in **w, v, th** (in **thy**), **z, zh** (the **z** in **azure**); and thus in **y, l, r**. — See §§ 199, 200, 201.

§ 156. (3.) MUTE ACTION. In certain cases, all sound is shut off, leaving an interval of silence, during which the oral passage is closed at some place, — certain audible effects being produced in connection with the opening or closing, or both the closing and the opening, of the passage, before and after the interval.

This occurs in the case of the surd mutes, **p, t, k**; and of the consonantal diphthong **ch**, as in **church, hatch**, etc. — See §§ 185, 210.

§ 157. (4.) EXPLOSIVE ACTION. The mutes (§ 184), both surd and sonant, are characterized by an explosion, occasioned by pressure of the breath confined within the closed oral passage followed by sudden release of the closure; as in **pea, bee, too, cow**, etc. — See §§ 186, 191.

§ 158. When **t** or **d** is followed by **l**, as in **bat'tle, i'dle, hur'tle, bus'tle**, the release of the closure will be only partial, that is, at the sides of the back tongue, as required for the **l**; — see § 241. When **t** or **d** is followed by **n**, as in **eat'en, of'ten, wid'en**, etc., there will be no release of the oral closure, and the explosion will be nasal, made by breaking the contact between the soft palate and the pharyngeal wall, — the tone of the nasal consonant thus opening abruptly; thus **of'ten** differs from **or'phan** with **r** suppressed, though not, like **eat'en**, sounding the initial of the **t**; — see § 243. When a **p** or a **k** is followed closely by **l** or **n**, as in **open, people, ply, plea, clay, buckle, sicken**, etc., the breaking of contact will be in two places at nearly the same instant.

§ 159. (5.) OCCLUSION; IMPLOSION. By *occlusion*, the sudden closing of the oral passage by the lips or otherwise, and by *implosion*, the sudden compression of the air, in the oral passage, behind and against such a barrier, a peculiar resonance will be imparted to the sound that accompanies or immediately follows the movement. These modes of action are, of course, limited to the stopped, or mute, consonants. — See § 189.

§ 160. (6.) GLIDES. Consonants, and classes of consonants, are characterized by certain effects, as the voice passes from consonant to vowel or vowel to consonant, which, though appertaining really to the vowel, sometimes contribute essentially to the character we ascribe to the consonant. They are special cases of what are called *glides* (§ 162).

§ 161. When a consonant is followed by a vowel in the same syllable, as in **say, saw, toe, beau, go**, etc., there is of necessity an interval during which the action passes from the organic position for the consonant to that for the vowel, and during which the sound will not be at any time the sound proper to the consonant or to the vowel. In passing from vowel to consonant, as in **ass, ought, ash, on, ebb**, etc., we have this action reversed. Thus, in the glide to or from a nasal consonant, — as in **on, no**, — there will be a gradual taking on or putting off of the nasal quality.

§ 162. The term "glide" — meaning an intermediate sound connecting two successive elements — is properly applicable, not only with reference to quality of sound, as above explained, but also with reference to *stress* as *gradual* or *abrupt*, in the transition from one element to the other. The meaning with this application is of

much the greater importance in the discrimination of consonant quality. The different FORMS OF ABRUPTNESS with which an element may be begun or ended are considered in §§ 163, 164.

§ 163. *One form of abruptness* is produced, as initial, by forcing a passage through between the vocal cords pressed tightly and resistingly together, thus striking the tone more or less abruptly, — or, as terminal, by checking the tone more or less abruptly through the reverse process. Such action is called the "catch of the glottis," or the "check of the glottis;" the former more properly describing the action as initial; and the latter (illustrated by a *hiccough*), as terminal. The matter here set forth is important for the characterization of the surd mutes, **p, t, k** (§§ 186, 189).

§ 164. *Another form of abruptness*, initial or terminal, occurs when the breath part of an **h** sound, or any other breath sound, precedes or follows. In the case of **h** initial, as in the exclamation **ha**, a momentum is given to the breath organs and the breath current, while the vocal cords are wide apart, and thus they are struck forcibly and suddenly the instant they are brought together for tone vibration; while in the case of terminal **h**, as in **ah**, the tone ceases abruptly the instant the cords are relaxed and separated for the passage of the toneless breath; — see § 181. For the surd fricatives, **f, s, sh, th** (§ 198), the effect is similar, with the only difference that arises from the less force employed; — as in **foe, see, show, thin, off, ass, ash, bath**, etc., as such syllables are commonly uttered.

§ 165. (7.) CLICKING. This is altogether different from breath sound and from laryngeal tone. The sound is produced by the *sudden and forcible impact* of one surface upon another, or by the *sudden and forcible separation* of two adherent surfaces. Action of this general description bears an important part in the articulation of the mute consonants (§§ 186, 189).

§ 166. (8.) TRILL. This, in speech, consists in a series of rapidly recurring partial, or perhaps sometimes entire, interruptions of a prolonged sound, as the effect of a current of breath, sonant or toneless, driving some one of the organs away from a position of contact or of proximity with another, to which it constantly returns by elastic or muscular force; — as in the case of the trilled **r**. Such action is possible, not only with the tongue, but with the lips, with the uvula, with the epiglottis, and with the vocal cords. The general process is essentially the same as that by which tone is itself produced: a trill sufficiently rapid would be heard as an untrilled and smooth tone.

NOTE. — This is distinct from the trill in music, which is produced by alternating between two tones of slightly differing degrees in pitch, — in singing effected, of course, by action of the vocal cords.

III. THE MORE GENERAL CLASSES OF THE CONSONANTS.

The consonants may be classified in a general way under the following heads; as they are also exhibited in the Table given in § 179.

§ 167. (1.) ORAL and NASAL. For the oral consonants, the passage from the larynx through the nose is, or at least should be, entirely cut off, by having the soft palate closed upon the wall of the pharynx, as a valve, — thus leaving open the passage through or into the mouth. For the nasal consonants, **m, n, ng**, the passage through the nose is open, by depression of the soft palate, thus allowing the stream of vocalized breath to pass, while the way through the mouth is cut off.

§ 168. The nasal consonants are made by breath sound in whispering; but in speaking aloud are not normally so made in any case.

While the oral consonants form a quite general class, the nasal consonants, as a special class, will have further consideration hereafter (§ 207).

§ 169. (2.) SONANT and SURD. The consonants that are made with obstructed tone, as before described (§ 155), are, because of their tone quality, distinguished as "sonant," — the same term being applied to the vowels, made all with pure tone. The consonants that are made with breath sound only (§ 153) and those made by mute action (§ 156) are denominated "surd," because of the absence of tone. The sonant elements are otherwise called *voiced*, or *vocal*, or *intonated*, or *phthongal*. The surds are otherwise styled *nonsonant*, *nonvocal*, *voiceless*, *unintonated*, *toneless;* and sometimes, less properly, *whispered*. The surds are sometimes distinguished as *sharp;* or, in the case of **p, t, k**, as *hard;* and the cognate sonants, as *weak*, or *flat*, or *soft*. The substitute for tone, employed in whispered speech for the sonants, was described above (§ 154).

§ 170. All of the sonant consonants have corresponding, or cognate, surds, except **r, l, m, n, ng, w, y**; as shown in the Table below. — See §§ 179, 213, 214.

§ 171. The difference between sonant elements and breath sounds is not the difference between tone and noise. The breath sounds are indeed noise, or such in large part; but it is noise of a special kind. Some of the sonants, and indeed any of them at some times, may have a large admixture of noise, yet without, or apart from, any element of breath sound.

§ 172. The rule that in the same syllable a surd consonant is followed only by a surd, and a sonant only by a sonant, — as in **whipped** (hwĭpt), **robbed** (rŏbd), **locked** (lŏkt), **egged** (ĕgd), **lashed** (lăsht), **lodged** (lŏjd), **hissed** (hĭst), **advised′** (-vīzd′), **whips** (hwĭps), **babes** (bābz), **laughs** (lăfs), **lives** (lĭvz, *v.*, or līvz, *n. pl.*), **chintz** (chĭnts), **adz**, etc. — holds in most cases; but does not hold for the sonants **l, r, m, n, ng, w**, and **y**; as in **help, art, curse, hence, else, smile, ply, try, fly, ink, quill, cue**, — with **bulb, hard, Mars** (-z), etc., — except in the case of verb and noun inflections; as in **kills** (kĭlz), **killed** (kĭld), **curs** (kûrz), **hens** (hĕnz), etc. We have an exception also in the **dth** of **width** and **breadth**. Compare also **lymph, strength**, and see § 215.

§ 173. It is not difficult to utter the surds, — that is, the mere breath sounds, — corresponding to the sonants, **l, r, m, n, ng, w**, and **y**; but, except in whispering, such sounds form no part of the English language, as ordinarily and properly spoken.

§ 174. The preceding statement is subject to the qualification that the surd form of **l, r, m, n, w**, or **y**, may allowably occur as a glide (§ 162), especially after a continuous surd; as in **flow, sly, free, smith, snow, swim, fume** (§ 132); and, indeed, sometimes after a mute; as in **play, try, twine**, etc. But this is merely a transitional sound, through which the sonant form of the same is quickly reached.

§ 175. By some authorities, the term *aspirate* has been used as an equivalent for *surd* as here employed. The term was originally employed to distinguish the third variety of the mutes in Sanskrit and Greek, namely, **p, t, k**, as followed by a rough breathing, or **h** sound (**p** + **h**, **t** + **h**, **k** + **h**). As these sounds were finally replaced in the Greek and Latin by the mere breath sounds, like **f**, **th** as in **thin**, and **ch** as in the German, the term "aspirate," or "aspirated mute," was carried on and applied to these. But, aside from this, the term "aspirate," by most grammarians and most phoneticians, is applied exclusively to the rough breathing or the **h** sound.

§ 176. (3.) MOMENTARY and CONTINUOUS. The mute consonants, whether surd, **p, t, k**, or sonant, **b, d, hard g**, are necessarily brief in duration: they can not, like the continuants, be sustained as long as the breath will hold out. The same is the case with the compound consonants, **ch, j**, etc., of which the mutes, **t, d**, form a part; — see §§ 210, 211. The **h** sound has (§ 181), — as have also its compounds (§§ 212, 214), — essentially an abrupt character, which makes it properly momentary.

All the sonant elements outside of the mutes, and all the breath-sound consonants except the **h**, are continuous, being limited only by the duration of the breath in a single expiration.

§ 177. (4.) PLACE OF ARTICULATION. The classification of the consonants according to the place of obstruction especially concerned in their formation, is of great importance. The total obstruction may include much more than the place here referred to, and designated as the Place of Articulation. Thus, for **t, d, n**, and **r**, the whole length of the tongue is involved, but it is the extreme front part that is especially concerned in the effect. In the case of **l**, the whole of the tongue is also involved, but it is the sides of the tongue that are more directly concerned in the production of the sound.

§ 178. LABIALS, DENTALS, PALATALS, GUTTURALS, etc. With the place of articulation at the lips, we have the *labial* consonants, **p, b, m, w**; though the **w** involves obstructive action between the back tongue and the soft palate, as well as at the lips. The **f** and **v**, though sometimes made by the lips alone, yet being commonly made with the upper teeth against the lower lip, are properly described as *labio-dentals*. The proper articulating position for **t, d, n, s, z**, and one variety of **r**, in the English, is taken with the point of the tongue on the hard palate, commonly not far from the front teeth, though sometimes actually on the teeth; or again, the part of the tongue back of the point may be employed, instead of the point. These consonants are classed together under the name of *dentals*. The **th**, surd (as in **thin**) and sonant (as in **thy**), — made between the point of the tongue and the teeth, — may be designated as *lingua-dental;* though, when the teeth are wanting, the sound may be well produced between the tongue below and the gums and lip above; it is, however, commonly ranked among the *dentals*. The place of articulation for **sh, zh**, and the compounds **ch** and **j**, and for one variety of **r**, is on the upper surface or the point of the tongue and the back part of the hard palate; and they are therefore called *palatals*. Also, **y**, and even **l**, may be classed with them under the same name; the place of articulation for these includes a part of the soft palate as well as of the hard palate. The *gutturals* are **k, g** hard, and **ng**, the place being on the soft palate and the back part of the tongue. The nasals, **m, n, ng**, may be discriminated as *labio-nasal, lingua-nasal* or *dento-nasal*, and *gutturo-nasal*.

All these are sometimes arranged in three classes, namely: *gutturals* and *labials*, as above, with an intermediate class under the name of *linguals* and sometimes with the designation *palatal* substituted for *guttural*.

§ 179. *TABLE OF CONSONANT ELEMENTS IN ENGLISH.*

PLACE OF ARTICULATION.	ORAL.				NASAL.
	Momentary.		Continuous.		Continuous.
	Surd.	Sonant.	Surd.	Sonant.	Sonant.
Lips	**p**	**b**	. .	**w**	**m**
Lip and teeth	. .	. .	**f**	**v**	
Tongue and teeth	. .	. .	**th**(in)	**th**(y)	
Tongue and hard palate (forward)	**t**	**d**	**s**	**z; r**	**n**
Tongue and hard palate (back)	**ch**	**j**	**sh**	**zh; r**	
Tongue, hard palate, and soft palate	. .	. .	. .	**y; l**	
Tongue and soft palate	**k**	**g**	. .	. .	**ng**
Various places	**h**				

§ 180. *Supplement to the Table.* For the sake of simplicity, none of the compound, or diphthongal, consonants, except **ch** and **j**, are included in the Table. Others which might have a place in it will be described hereafter (§§ 212–218).

There are some who would insist on a place in the Table for a surd (**wh**) corresponding to the sonant **w**, and for a special surd corresponding to **y**; — see § 183.

IV. SPECIAL CLASSES OF THE CONSONANTS.

§ 181. THE H SOUND. The consonant **h** stands by itself as an element *sui generis*. It differs in many respects from the other breath sounds. Except that the glottis always has a share in its formation, its articulative position is various, being always very near to that of the vowel with which it is joined, and differing from it only in being somewhat wider. It differs from other breath sounds in being made with a wider opening and the emission of a greater volume of breath, and in being made with some friction all along the oral passage, but most of all in its abrupt character, which requires it to be classed as one of the *momentary* elements. It has been usual to describe it as continuous; but prolongation is not normally employed, and the abrupt glide to or from the vowel, as in **ha** or **ah**, is really the essential thing: the breath may be expelled with so little friction as to be quite inaudible, and yet the **h** be perfectly recognized by the abrupt effect in the vowel. — See § 175.

§ 182. The articulative procedure for this element is a movement: — at the outset, in the case of **h** initial, as in **ha, ho, hay, he**, the glottis is wide open, that is, the vocal cords are widely apart, and the position of the organs in the mouth is more open than that required for the following vowel; at the end of the movement, the vocal cords come close together for tone, and at the same instant the organs fall into position for the vowel. In the case of a final **h**, as in **ah, oh**, if the **h** is actually sounded, the foregoing process is reversed. — See § 164.

§ 183. The **h** sound is capable of preceding or succeeding any voiced consonant; though in such case liable to run into the voiceless form of the consonant. In the ancient Greek, as the rough breathing, it often preceded **r**, as well as the vowels. In English, it precedes and is compounded with **w** in **when**, etc. (§ 212), and **y**, in **hue, humid**, etc. (§ 214); though in these cases a brief vowel sound actually intervenes before the consonant part of the **w** or **y**. There is no **h** sound in the digraphs made with **h**, — as **sh, ch, gh, ph, th**; — see § 238.

§ 184. THE MUTES. These are the chief portion of the momentary consonants. They comprise two subclasses, namely, the *surd mutes*, — otherwise called *pure mutes*, — **p**, **t**, **k**, to which alone the term "mute" is strictly applicable, and the *sonant mutes*, or *impure mutes*, **b**, **d**, hard **g**. The mutes are sometimes called *stops*, or *checks*, and sometimes *explosives*, and by some *divisives*.

§ 185. THE SURD MUTES. These, with **h** (§ 181) and **ch** (§ 210), occupy the first column of the Table (§ 179), — as the Surd division of the Momentary. The surd mutes, **p**, **t**, **k**, are to be studied as they occur in three different situations, namely: — at the beginning of a syllable, at the end of a syllable, and in the middle between the end of one and the beginning of another syllable.

§ 186. (1.) When *initial*, and opening upon a vowel, as in **pea**, **pole**, **tie**, **toe**, **kill**, **cut**, etc., — they give (*a*) an audible puff (§ 157) made by the sudden release of breath compressed within the distended walls of the oral cavity; they also give (*b*), as co-instantaneous with this, an abrupt beginning of the vowel, such as, in a forcible utterance of the syllable, amounts to a decided degree of the explosive action called the "catch of the glottis" (§ 163). There may also be (*c*) a slight click (§ 165), by the sudden separation of the adherent surfaces of the lips or of the tongue and palate.

By the combined simultaneous actions above described, a clearly distinguished impression is made upon the ear and the mind, though not easily or ordinarily resolved into its component elements.

§ 187. The total action, as above described, is the same, with certain modifications, when the surd mute takes after it a vocal consonant instead of a vowel. With **r**, as in **pray**, **try**, **crow**, etc., the action is essentially the same as in the case of a vowel; unless, indeed, the surd form of the **r** intervene (§ 174) as a glide. It is essentially the same, also, with **l** after **p**; as in **play**, **plow**, etc. With **l** after the **k** sound, as in **clay**, **cling**, etc., the attempt at simultaneous action will make the words sound as if written **tlay**, **tling**, etc. The glide from a surd mute to a **y** sound tends to develop more or less of a sibilant quality; as in **tune**, **cube**, **pure**, **na'ture**, etc.; — see § 134.

A surd mute never takes after it in modern English a nasal consonant, as was done anciently in the original of the word **know**, and in the Greek, from which we derive the word **pneumatic**.

§ 188. An initial surd mute is never, in English, except in one instance, followed by or compounded with a non-sonant element. A syllable can not begin in English, as in some other languages, with a **ps**, **ts**, or **ks**, or with a **pf**, **tf**, or **kf**, or with a **psh** or a **ksh**. The compound, or diphthongal, **ch** (**tsh**), as in **chin**, forms the single exception to the general rule. — See § 210.

§ 189. (2.) When *final*, and joined closely to a preceding vowel or other sonant element, as in **up**, **hat**, **neck**, and in **harp**, **halt**, **hark**, etc., there is (*a*) a *percussive* action by the sudden impact of the organs, — lip against lip, or tongue upon palate, — giving a kind of click (§ 165), plainly audible for **p** and **t**, and slightly so for **k**; (*b*) the vowel is at the same instant abruptly cut off by an absolute closure of the glottis, which may amount decidedly to the so-called "*glottal check*" (§ 163); and (*c*) the current of vocalized breath is at the same instant suddenly checked and compressed by the mode of action that was explained (§ 159) as *occlusion* with *implosion*.

§ 190. The surd mute joins the preceding element more closely in some cases than in others; and thus brings out more decidedly the effects as above described. They come out fully and strongly when, in an accented syllable, a wide (§ 13) short vowel precedes, — as in **up**, **hat**, **let**, **sit**, **hut**, **sick**, etc., — and less so with a narrow long vowel or a diphthong, — as in **hope**, **late**, **seat**, **make**, **mute**, **rite**, **out**, etc., — or with an unaccented short vowel, as in **tu'lip**, **ex'it**, **ru'nic**. — See § 23.

§ 191. When the effects above described are distinctly brought out, no further action is needed to make the consonant clearly recognizable. But, even in such case, it commonly ends with (*d*) an added slight puff of breath (§ 157). In the case of a long vowel (as in **hope**, etc.), this explosive action becomes important or absolutely essential. When the surd mute is followed by a sonant of the same articulating place and beginning another syllable, the breath explosion is suppressed; as in **Et'na**, **ship'mate'** (see § 158), **cup'bear'er**, **back'ground'**, etc.; as it is also when a surd continuant follows in like manner; as in **cap'tion** (-shŭn), **out'side'**, **stop'thief'**, etc. For the case of **s** following at the end of a syllable, as in **cats**, **lacks**, **wax**, **hops**, etc., see § 217.

§ 192. With another surd mute preceding, as in **apt**, **act**, — a situation taken only by **t**, — the breath puff is the only means of indication. With a continuous breath sound preceding, there will be, besides the terminal puff of the mute, nothing more than a very abrupt ending of the breath sound; as in **cast**, **mask**, **hasp**, **left**, **washed** (wŏsht), **hushed** (hŭsht). Cases like **camp**, **sent**, **sink**, with a nasal preceding, will be found explained below (§ 215).

§ 193. (3.) When *in a middle position*, ending one syllable and beginning another, as in **sup'per**, **ut'ter**, **ac-cuse'**, **up-on'**, **cit'y**, **bak'er**, etc., we have all that has been described above as in the two situations. The consonant, though often written double, is itself really divided, one part going to one syllable and the other to the other, with, of course, an interval of silence between. In this situation only we may have all the constituents above described.

§ 194. When, of two syllables thus connected by a surd mute, the first being accented, the second is unaccented and has an **l**, **m**, or **n**, serving instead of a vowel, — as in **eat'en**, **o'pen**, **sick'en**, **lit'tle**, etc., the explosive action of the mute is modified in the manner already described (§ 158).

§ 195. THE SONANT MUTES. In these consonants, namely, **b**, **d**, hard **g**, we have, instead of the interval of silence that occurs in the case of the surds, a muffled tone, made by a current of vocal breath injected into the closed cavity, and taking the place of the voiceless breath that is injected in the other case (§ 186).

§ 196. When the sonant mute *begins a syllable*, — as in **buy**, **day**, **go**, **blow**, **bray**, **dry**, **glow**, **grow**, — it opens explosively but without the "glottal catch" upon the following element; but the vocal current that issues through the glottis is slender in volume, and hence the pressure and the consequent explosive effect will be comparatively slight.

In the sonant mutes, *at the end of a syllable*, the percussive action which we have in the case of the surds is usually and naturally absent; and the terminal explosion is feeble when given at all; — see § 189.

The whole action, in the sonants, is marked by less abruptness than in the surds. Hence the sonant mutes are sometimes described as "weak" or "soft," in contrast with the surds as "sharp" or "hard."

When occurring *in the middle between two syllables*, — as in **rob'ber**, **ad'der**, **bod'y**, **rid'er**, **beg'ging**, **be-gin'**, **ea'ger**, — the sonant mute, like the surd (§ 193), is divided between the syllables. — See §§ 95, 158, 194.

§ 197. FRICATIVES. This term might be applied to all the continuous consonants (§ 176), even the nasals and the **h** sound included; since friction plays some part in all of them. But it has been commonly limited to a portion, — variously by different authorities. It will be here used for all of the continuants except the nasals.

§ 198. SURD FRICATIVES. These are **f**, **th** (in **thin**), **s**, **sh** (§§ 230, 255, 261, 263). They all require consider-

able force of breath, and a greater volume of breath than the cognate sonants. The glide to or from a vowel is characterized by more or less abruptness; — see § 164.

§ 199. SONANT FRICATIVES. These are **v**, **th** (in **thy**), **z**, **zh** (the **z** in **azure**), besides **l** and **r**, and **w** and **y**. The organic positions for four of these correspond respectively to those for the above-mentioned surds; — see §§ 169, 179.

§ 200. The sonant fricatives are sometimes described as *buzzing sounds;* but the kind of sound so described has never been fully investigated and explained. Besides the dulling of the tone, the sound is otherwise affected in a peculiar way. There is, at the place of articulation, a vibration of the elastic tissue, varying in rapidity as the pitch of the tone from the larynx is higher or lower. This responsive and secondary vibration, — not improperly called *frictional resonance*, — modifies the primary tone, with differences characteristic of the individual consonants of this class.

§ 201. There are, in this case, three kinds of effects supposable, and all of them perhaps may be actually combined, namely: — (*a*) a simple tremolo effect; (*b*) the conversion of a part of the tone into noise, by the reaction of the obstructive organs; besides (*c*) the modification of the tone without disturbance of the proper musical quality due to the regularity of the vibration.

§ 202. A vocal current from the larynx has not sufficient volume and force to produce breath-sound effects; — the force of the air current is to be distinguished from the force of the vocal sound as such. And so the sonant fricatives are not to be regarded as characterized by an intermingling of breath sound with tone. If, in the case of **z**, or of the **zh** sound as in **azure**, anything of an actually sibilant quality (§ 203) be perceptible, it probably is to be attributed to the initial or the vanishing part, and not to the body, of the consonant.

§ 203. SIBILANTS. This term is applicable to such of the surd fricatives as have a hissing sound, especially **s** and **sh**; and is also applied to the cognate sonants, **z** and **zh**; — § 202.

We have the **sh** sound not only represented by **sh**, but also resulting and developed from **s** or soft **c** and a following **y** sound, — as in **sure**, **Asia**, **ocean**, etc., — and from a **t** first changed to an **s** as in the French original and followed in like manner, — as in **nation**, **partial**, etc. We have the **zh** sound developed from **z** or sonant **s** and a following **y** sound, — as in **azure**, **pleasure**, etc. We have the **sh** sound as part of the **ch** in **church**, etc., and of the **ch** sound developed from **a t** and a following **y** sound, — as in **nature**, **question**, etc. And we have **zh** as part of the compound **j**, or **dg**, — as in **judge**, etc., — and of the same sound as developed from **d** and **a y** sound, — as in **verdure**, etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 134, 135, 210.

The breath sounds — such as **f**, etc. — other than sibilants may be distinguished as *simple breath sounds*.

§ 204. SPIRANTS. This term has been variously applied: — by some as meaning all the fricatives, surd and sonant, with inclusion of **w** and **y**. It is limited by Prof. Whitney to **f** and **v**, **th** in **thin** and **th** in **thy**, and the German **ch** with the cognate sonant.

§ 205. SEMIVOWELS. The vowel **ē** (**ēve**, § 76), or **ī** (**īll**, § 103), or the nearly related high-mixed vowel (§ 16), and the vowel **o͞o** (**fo͞od**, § 126), or **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**, § 128), in certain cases pass readily over, the one into the consonant **y** (§ 272), and the other into **w** (§ 267); — see § 19 *b*. Hence these consonants are called "semivowels." The term is also sometimes extended to **l**, **n**, **r**, **m**, as these in certain cases fulfill the office of vowels.

§ 206. LIQUIDS. The consonants **l**, **n**, **r**, **m**, are called "liquids," because they flow into other consonants and others into them.

§ 207. NASAL CONSONANTS. The general mode of formation for these has been already described (§ 167). The sound consists of tone from the larynx modified mainly by resonance and partly by friction. For **m** and **n** (§§ 242, 243), communication with the oral passage is open, but exit by that channel is cut off by closure of the lips, and by closure of the tongue against the hard palate. We thus have resonance in an oral chamber and in the nasal passage at the same time; and together with some friction in the latter. For **ng** (§ 246), only the pharynx and the nasal passage are concerned; the soft palate closing down upon the back tongue so as to cut off the oral cavity forward of this point. Too much friction will produce a disagreeable nasal twang.

The **ng** can not in English begin a syllable. An **n** or **m**, — but not an **ng**, — may be preceded by **s** sharp at the beginning of a syllable; as in **snow**, **smile**, etc.; an **n**, but not an **m** or **ng**, may take the **s** sound after it at the close of a syllable; as in **hence**; all three may take a **z** sound after them; as in **hams**, **wins**, **hangs**, etc.

During the glide (§ 161) from a nasal consonant to a vowel, as in **my**, **no**, etc., or to an **s** or **z** as above, somewhat of the quality of the nasal consonant will be carried on into the following element during the necessary change in position of the articulating organs. A similar effect will ensue in the glide from a vowel or an **s** to a nasal consonant; as in **an**, **am**, **snow**, etc. In the case of a vowel between two nasal consonants, as in **man**, **name**, etc., there will be a twofold effect of the kind. But, in this as in all cases, the nasal quality, in well-spoken English, will be limited to the brief gliding portions of the vowel. — See § 161.

§ 208. For the way in which the nasals are joined to a preceding explosive consonant, as in **eat'en**, **o'pen**, **hack'man**, etc., see above (§§ 95, 158, 191); and for the peculiar form which they take in the compound consonants **mp**, **nt**, **nk**, etc., as in **jump**, **sent**, **ink**, etc., see below (§ 215). For **n** or **m** as filling the place of a vowel, see § 95.

§ 209. COMPOUND, or DIPHTHONGAL, CONSONANTS. Certain consonant sounds are composed of more simple consonant elements so blended that the product is properly described as *diphthongal*. Only two of this kind were presented in the Table given above (§ 179). These and others will here be explained.

§ 210. (1.) The **ch**, or **tsh**, as in **church**, **watch**, has for the initial element what is essentially a **t**, though **a t** made somewhat further back on the tongue than an ordinary **t**, — or rather, the contact, while inclusive of the point, covers a part of the tongue back of the point. With this is combined an abrupt **sh** sound, made by a position somewhat further forward and more open than an ordinary **sh**, and replacing the puff of simple breath that is characteristic of **t** (§ 186). While **sh** by itself is a continuous consonant, the compound (**tsh**) is to be classed as momentary (§ 176).

The **ch** sound is followed in the same syllable by no consonant sound except only by **t**; as in **watched** (wŏcht), etc. — See §§ 172, 229.

In most cases the **ch** sound has been developed from an original Anglo-Saxon or Latin **k** sound; as in **church**, **chin**, **hatch**, **charity**, etc. It is also made by the fusion of **a t** with a following **y** sound; as in **question**, **righteous**, **picture**, **nature**, etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 134, 135, 187, 203.

§ 211. (2.) The **j**, or **dg**, or **g** soft, — as in **jar**, **edge**, **gem**, — is compounded of **a d** and a **zh** (the **z** in **azure**) sound, with the same conditions and qualifications as those above stated for **ch**. It is throughout the sonant correlative, or cognate, of the surd **ch**.

§ 212. (3.) Concerning the **wh** as in **when, what, why,** etc., there has been a difference of opinion, especially as between American and English authorities; the former contending that it is an **h** sound preceding a proper **w**; while Messrs. Bell, Ellis, Sweet, and others insist that the **wh** represents simply the surd correlative of the ordinary sonant **w**. Either way, the sound is clearly abrupt and momentary (§ 176), instead of being continuous like the sonant **w**.

As a matter of fact, this **wh**, by the greater part of even the well-educated people in England, is spoken precisely like **w**; the word **when** not differing at all from **wen**. Now, the customary **w** of the English language begins with a brief sound of o͝o (fo͝ot). A proper **h** sound prefixed to this produces the sound represented by **wh** in **when,** etc., as commonly heard in America, and as pronounced by some, if not by most, of the well-educated people in England, when they speak in what they themselves regard as the correct way. The word **wen,** with an **h** sound prefixed, gives us **when.**

The word **when** pronounced with the correlative of the sonant **w** prefixed to the vowel will give to the vowel the same abrupt beginning it has in **hen.** In this way, the vocality comes in not till the vowel is struck. The other theory brings in the vocality, or sonant quality, before the vowel is reached. This is the essential point of difference between the two conflicting views.

§ 213. The **kw** sound in **quite, quality,** etc., and the **tw** in **twine,** etc., are compound and momentary sounds, analogous to the **wh** as above; the case is the same even with the **gw** sound in **guano.**

Note. All the instances here adduced were referred to, in a previous paragraph (19 *b*), as containing an impure vowel diphthong made by the **w** sound as a connecting glide. This view may be taken with some advantage. Yet, since the preceding mute, **t** or **k**, as in **twine, quite,** or the aspirate **h**, as in **when,** can not be prolonged, as can the **s** in **swim,** but combines with the **w** in an abrupt momentary sound, it is more exact to treat the **w** in these cases as part of a compound consonant.

§ 214. (4.) In regard to the initial sound in **hue, humid, huge,** etc., there is the same difference of opinion as in the case above noted of the **wh**; some regarding it as the surd correlative of the sonant **y**; and others, as an **h** sound preceding the **y** part of the vowel.

The consonant **y** always begins with a brief vowel sound (§§ 205, 272), — which, in the **y** part of the vowel **ū** (ūse), is the high-mixed (16 *b*) vowel element nearly related to **ĭ** (**ill**). An **h** sound preceding and combined with this **y** makes the compound and momentary consonant which, in **hue,** etc., is followed by the vowel o͞o (fo͞od) or o͝o (fo͝ot).

What would otherwise be regarded as part of the impure diphthong **ū** (ūse, § 19 *b*) is here viewed as detached from the vowel and combined with the preceding **h** in a compound consonant: just as was done in the case of **wh** (§ 212); as explained in the Note after § 213.

§ 215. (5.) The **mp** in **jump, presumption,** etc., with the **mpt** in **exempt,** etc., the **nt** in **sent,** the **nd** in **hand,** etc., the **nk** in **ink,** etc., the **ng** in **sing,** etc., and the **nch** in **bench, inch, lunch,** etc., are peculiar compounds.

In the **mp** in **jump,** etc., the nasality sets in, — by depression of the soft palate, — while the lips are approaching for closure, and continues till they close; and thus gives the impression of an **m.** The lip closure is abrupt and forcible, and made with the percussive, occlusive, and implosive action before described (§ 189); and thus gives the effect of a **p,** even without the help of the breath explosion (§ 191), which will ordinarily be added at the close. In a word like **exempt,** we have the first part of a **p,** given as above described, and the last part of a **t**; thus the total combination **mpt** will not be simply **m** followed by **t.** These compounds are momentary consonant sounds, and in such cases, represent merely the glide (§ 161) from the vowel to the position for an **m,** and can not properly be prolonged.

§ 216. The compounds **nt** in **sent,** etc., and **nk** in **ink,** etc., are to be explained in a similar manner. So also is the **nch** (**ntsh,** § 210), in **bench,** etc. Somewhat of a similar character appertains to the **nd** in **hand,** etc.; also to the **ng** at the end of a word, as in **sing,** etc. (§ 246). The pronunciation of **bench, inch,** etc., is not properly represented in the way in which it is done by Walker and others, as **bensh, insh,** etc.

§ 217. (6.) In **x** (ks), as in **box,** etc., an abrupt **s** sound trenches upon the simple breath explosion of the surd mute **k**; and the compound is momentary. The same is true of **ps** and **ts,** as in **cups, its,** etc., and of **nx** in **anxious,** etc. In **mps, nts** (**jumps, cents**), the **s** is in the same way combined with the compounds explained above in §§ 215, 216.

§ 218. There is a difference between **cents** and **sense**; although in the abrupt transition from the **n** to the breath sound of the **s**, it is not easy to avoid entirely an explosive sound like the vanish of a **t.** But in **cents** the **t** is distinctly given, while the **n** is more fully brought out in **sense,** and the **s** is not so abrupt. Also, **handsome** may be made to differ slightly from **hansom.**

§ 219. Double Consonants. All of the diphthongal consonants, as above, have two or more components closely blended, of which one, as a separate element, would be momentary, and at least one other would be continuous; and the compound product becomes a momentary sound. The case thus differs from that of a mere junction of two or more consonants under one stress impulse, as simply successive one to the other, — such as we have in **play, sky, hold, harm, glow, strive, cast, canst,** etc.; all which are double, or triple, but not diphthongal.

THE CONSONANTS OF THE ALPHABET (WITH THE CONSONANT DIGRAPHS) IN DETAIL.

B.

§ 220. This is a labial sonant mute (§§ 178, 195), as in **boy, cab, ebb, rob′ber, bring, blow, a′ble, herb, bulb, rhomb, robs, cup′bear′er,** etc. It is usually silent after **m** in the same syllable; as in **bomb, climb, tomb**; also before **t**; as in **debt, doubt, sub′tle**; also in **bdel′lium.**

C.

Of this letter, there are two kinds of sound: —

§ 221. (1.) The so-called "soft **c**" has a sibilant sound (§ 203) of three varieties: — (*a*) One like **s** sharp (§ 256), marked **ç, ç,** and represented by **s** in the respelling for pronunciation; this sound is taken before **e, i,** or **y**; as in **cede, civil, cypress, acid, glance, force, vice,** etc. — (*b*) In a few words the letter has the **z** sound; as in **sacrifice, suffice, discern.** — (*c*) When **ce** or **ci** is followed by another vowel in the same syllable, the **sh** sound is taken, either by the **c** alone, — as in **oceanic, viciosity,** — or by the **ce** or **ci** together, — as in **ocean, vicious,** etc. (§§ 97, 106, 261).

§ 222. (2.) The so-called "hard **c**," marked **ć, c,** has the sound of **k,** and is represented by **k** in the respelling.

This sound is taken before **a**, **o**, or **u**, or a consonant, and at the end of a syllable if not followed by **i** or **e**; as in **call, cave, cold, pic′ture, act, ethics, ac′rid, cry, clay, arc, talc, scan**; and before **e** in **sceptic**, and before **i** in **scirrous**, etc. — See § 232.

§ 223. **C** is silent in **czar, victuals, indict**, and in **muscle, corpuscle**, etc.

CH.

This digraph has three sounds, as follows: —

§ 224. (1.) The more frequent sound is diphthongal, and is approximately described as **tsh** (§ 210); as in **chin, child, church**, etc.; the digraph with this sound has sometimes for an equivalent the trigraph **tch** at the end of a syllable; as in **hatch, watch, fetch**. It takes a **j** sound in **spinach**.

§ 225. The sound is otherwise represented by **ti** in **bastion, question, Christian, digestion**, etc., by **te** in **righteous**, and by **t** with a part of **u** in **tex′ture, na′ture**, etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 135.

§ 226. (2.) Marked **Ç**, **ç**, and with sound like **sh**, which is used to represent it in the respelling, in words from the French which have retained this sound; — usually initial; as in **chaise, chivalry, chagrin, machine**; final in **mustache, barouche**. — See § 261.

§ 227. (3.) **Ch** hard, marked **Ch**, **ch**; with sound like **k**, which is used to represent it in the respelling. It has this sound in words derived from the Greek, and through the Latin in all but quite modern words; as in **chorus, epoch, echo, chlorine, chrism, character**; in those from the Hebrew; as in **Nebuchadnezzar, Enoch**, etc.; exceptions are **church, chart, Rachel, cherub**, and the prefix **arch-** in **archbishop, archdeacon, archduke**, etc.; but the **k** sound remains in **archangel**, and in **architect, architrave**, etc.

§ 228. **Ch** is silent in **drachm, schism, yacht**; also in **fuchsia**.

D.

§ 229. This is the dental, or hard-palatal, sonant mute (§§ 178, 195); as in **day, dwell, bed, hard, aimed, end, idle, hugged, enraged, lived, amazed, rugged**. It sounds as **t** when preceded by a surd in the same syllable; as in **hissed, looked, arched** (hĭst, lo͝okt, ärcht); — see § 172. It is silent in the first syllable of **Wednesday** and in **handkerchief, handsome**, and **windrow**; but see §§ 216, 218.

F.

§ 230. This is a labiodental, and sometimes a purely labial, consonant (§ 178); a surd fricative (§ 198), giving a simple breath sound (§ 153); as in **fame, free, few, staff, oft**, etc. It has **gh** and **ph** for equivalents; as in **laugh, photograph**, etc. (§§ 236, 248). It takes the sound of **v** in the word **of**, and usually in the compounds, **hereof, thereof, whereof**.

G.

This letter has three sounds, as follows: —

§ 231. The hard **g**, marked **Ḡ**, **ḡ**, but in the respelling for pronunciation represented by **g** unmarked; the guttural sonant mute (§§ 178, 195); made by injecting vocalized breath into the pharyngeal cavity, closed by the soft palate, which is so arched as to bring the lower border into contact with the tongue, while on the curve it is pressed back against the wall of the pharynx; — used before **a, o, u**, or **l, r, s**, in the same syllable; as in **gay, go, gun, glad, grow, lingual, gewgaw, argue, bags, haggle**; — sometimes, though not usually, before **e, i**, or **y**; as in **get, give, gig, muggy**; — the **g** is always hard at the end of a word; as in **hug, berg**; also in the derivatives of such words, even when the doubled **g** is followed by **e, i**, or **y**; as in **cragged, druggist, foggy**; — usually hard at the end of a syllable; exceptions such as **mag′ic, reg′is-ter, log′ic, ex-ag′ger-ate**, are due to the **e** or **i** in the following syllable. The letter occurs in the digraph **ng** (§ 246) at the end of syllables. The sound is heard in **x** when that is equivalent to **gz**; as in **exist, example**, etc. (§ 271). It is represented by **gu**, as in **guard, guest**, etc.; by **gh**, as in **ghost, ghastly**, etc.; and by **gue**, as in **plague, catalogue**, etc.

§ 232. The interposition of a slight sound of **ē** (ēve) or **ĭ** (ĭll) between **g** hard and a following **ä** or **ĭ** sound, in **garden, guard, guide, guile**, etc., and in like manner after a **k** or hard **c**, in **card, kind**, etc., — upheld by the authority of Walker, — is not generally approved, though customary in some localities in the United States.

§ 233. (2.) The soft **g**, marked **Ġ**, **ġ**, with sound like **j** (§ 239), and represented by **j** in the respelling for pronunciation; a compound, or diphthongal, consonant (§ 211); as in **gem, engine, rage, large, exag′gerate, magic, change, gin′ger**, etc.; usually before **e, i**, or **y**, but before **a** in **gaol**. It has **dg** or **dge** for an equivalent, at the end of a syllable only; as in **badg′er, badge, edge, judge, midg′et**, etc.

§ 234. (3.) In a few words from the French, **g** retains the sound like that of **z** in **azure** (§ 199); as in **rouge, mirage, cortége**, etc.

§ 235. The **g** is silent before **m** or **n** final, and when initial before **n**; as in **phlegm, sign, gnat, gnostic**, etc. No **g** sound is heard in the digraph **ng**; as in **sing, long**, etc. (§ 246); nor in **seraglio**, nor in **bagnio**.

GH.

§ 236. At the beginning of a word, this digraph is sounded like hard **g**; as in **ghastly, ghost**, etc. It is silent after **l**; as in **high, weigh, straight**, etc.; also before **t** in the same or a following syllable; as in **bought, wrought, caught, taught, daughter, drought**, etc.; but has the sound of **f** in the word **draught**; the sound of **f** also commonly after **au** or **ou** at the end of a syllable; as in **laugh, cough, rough, enough**; but that of **k** in **hough, lough**; and is often silent in syllables after **au** or **ou**; as in **usquebaugh, dough, bough, plough, through**.

H.

§ 237. This is essentially a momentary sound; its nature and mode of formation have been already described (§§ 181-183); often called the *aspirate*. It occurs at the beginning of words, as in **hate, here, hire, home**, etc.; and is heard at the end in **ah** and **oh**, as they are sometimes uttered. It is represented by **wh** in **who, whose, whom**, and in **whole, whore, whoop**, and is a component of the diphthongal **wh** in **when, which**, etc., and in **whale, white**, etc. (§ 212), and of the diphthongal consonant in **hue**, etc. (§ 214).

§ 238. The letter is silent in **heir, herb** (usually), **honest, honor, hour**, and their derivatives; silent, more or less frequently, in **hostler, humor, humble**, and their derivatives, with some others, also silent, or else not sounded as **h**, in the trigraph **tch** and the digraphs **ch** (§§ 224–228), **gh** (§ 236), **ph** (§ 248), **rh** (§ 251), **sh** (§ 261), **th** (§§ 263, 264), and in **phthisic**, and in **khan**, and in **John**.

J.

§ 239. This, with the equivalents **g** soft and **dg**, has already been described (§ 211) as a diphthongal consonant compounded of **d** and **zh**. We have it in **jar, jam, jest, jut, jury, join**, etc. The sound is usually represented by **g** (soft) or **ge** or **dg** at the end of a syllable (see § 233), with **prej'udice, proj'ect, maj'es-ty, caj'e-put**, as exceptions. In some proper names of foreign origin, however, and in other foreign words, **j** or **dj** occurs at the end of a syllable; as in **Aj'a-lon, hadj, Raj.**

The sound is, or may be, represented by **ge** in **surgeon, outrageous**, etc.; by **gi** in **region, religious**, etc.; by **di** in **soldier**, etc.; by **de** in **grandeur**, etc.; and by **d** with a part of **u** in **verdure, produce** (*n.*), etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 135.

K.

§ 240. This is the guttural surd mute (§§ 178, 185); as in **kite, skill, ask, ark, elk, ink**, etc. It agrees with the sonant **g** (see § 231) and the nasal **ng** (§ 246), as involving closure of the soft palate upon the back tongue at the same place; — see § 179. It has hard **c**, hard **ch, gh, cu, qu, que, cque**, and **q** for equivalents; as in **call, hough, biscuit** (-kĭt), **choir, coquet, antique, sacque, queen.** The sound is the first component of the ordinary **x**; as in **box**, etc. At the beginning of a syllable before **n, k** is silent; as in **knot, knee**, etc.; **ck** has the sound of **k** alone; as in **back**; as does **lk** after **a** (**a**ll) or **o** (**o**ld); as in **walk, folk**, etc.

For an objectionable pronunciation, as in **sky, kind, card**, etc., see § 232.

L.

§ 241. This is a palatal sonant fricative consonant (§§ 178, 199), made by contact of the point of the tongue with the palate, as for **t, d, n**; but with the sides of the tongue in this case left free for the passage of the breath. It is one of the liquids (§ 206). We have it in **lie, low, ill, all, clay, alb, hold, elf, elk, else, halt**, etc. For the explosive **l** in **battle, bustle, bridle, couple, pickle**, etc., see §§ 158, 194. In these, and in some other cases, as in **evil, easel**, etc., the **l** in an unaccented following an accented syllable fulfills the office of a vowel; — see § 95. The **l** is silent in **would, could, should, alms, balm, malmsey, calm, palm, palmer, psalm, salmon, almond, half, behalf, calf, halve, salve, calves, balk, chalk, calk, talk, stalk, walk, folk, yolk** (often), with like words and their derivatives.

M.

§ 242. This is the labionasal consonant (§§ 178, 207); as in **me, may, tame, him, times** (timz, § 172), **named, lamp** (§ 215), **lamps** (§ 217), **smile, palm, drachm, paradigm**, etc. At the beginning of a syllable an **m** before **n** is silent; as in **mnemonics.** The **m** serves as a vowel in **schism**, etc. (§ 194).

N.

§ 243. This is the dentonasal, or linguanasal, consonant (§§ 178, 207); the oral passage being closed by contact of the point and the sides of the tongue with the palate, just as it is for **t** and **d**; the **n** is continuous and nasal, while **t** and **d** are momentary and oral. We have it in **none, inn, ten, fern, snow, change, congressive**, etc. In **even, eaten, maiden**, etc., it serves as a vowel; — see § 95.

§ 244. When **n** is final after **m** it is always silent; as in **hymn, condemn, solemn**, etc.; but when to such words is added a suffix or an inflection beginning with a vowel, the **n** is generally sounded (see exception below); as in **condemnation, condemnatory, solemnize, solemnity, limner, autumnal**, etc. So **n** is silent in **kiln, limekiln**, etc. In the participles **damned, damning, condemning, contemning, hymning, limning**, etc., and also in the cognate nouns **condemner** and **contemner**, usage is divided. Initial **kn, pn, mn**, are sounded as **n**; as in **know, pneumatics, mnemonics**, etc.

§ 245. Neither the sound of **n** nor of **g** is heard in the digraph **ng** (§ 246). But the **n** at the close of an accented syllable, with a **g, c**, or **ch**, hard, or a **k** or **qu**, commencing a following syllable, commonly takes the **ng** sound, and is marked **n̰**; as in **an̰'ger, un̰'cle, an̰'chor, con̰'gress, can̰'ker, con̰'quest**, etc.; but not generally (see below) if the accent falls on the syllable following the **n**; as in **con-gres'sive, concor'dant**, etc.; not in the prefixes **in-, en-, on-, un-, non-**; as, **in'come, un'con-cern', non'com-mit'tal**; not in **quin'cunx**, and the derivatives and compounds of **quin'que**; and not in **pen'guin** and a few other words. In **e'lon̰-ga'tion, pro'lon̰-ga'tion, san̰-guif'er-ous**, etc., and often in **con-gres'sional, con-gru'i-ty**, and like words, the **n**, though unaccented, retains the sound of **ng**, which is given it by rule in the words from which these are derived, as **e-lon̰'gate**, etc. It takes the **ng** sound also, before **k**, or **ch** hard, or **x**, at the end of a syllable; as in **in̰k, thin̰k, than̰k, mon̰k, con̰ch, an̰x'ious**, etc., making with it a diphthongal and momentary consonant (§ 216).

NG.

§ 246. This digraph represents a simple sound, namely, that of the gutturonasal consonant, which is made, like the surd **k** and the oral sonant hard **g**, by contact between the soft palate and the back tongue, but, unlike them, with a free passage between the soft palate and the pharyngeal wall; — see §§ 167, 207. It occurs only at the end of syllables; as in **long, wing, hang, sing, song'stress**: or with **ue** added at the end; as in **tongue.** An added inflection causes no change; as in **sing'er, wing'ed**, etc.; except that in the comparatives and superlatives of **long, young**, etc., the **g** goes with a proper hard **g** sound to the inflection, while the **n** takes to itself the **ng** sound; as, **lon̰'ger, lon̰'gest.**

P.

§ 247. This is the labial surd mute (§ 185); as in **pea, pay, cup, pray, harp, help, spy, oppress, happy**, etc. It is silent as initial before **n, s, sh**, and **t**; as in **pneumatics, psalm, pshaw, ptarmigan**; also in **raspberry, receipt, sempstress, accompt, corps**, and their derivatives. For the diphthongal **mp** in **lamp**, etc., **mpt** and **mpts** in **tempt, tempts**, etc., see §§ 215, 217.

PH.

§ 248. This digraph occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of **f**; as in **phantom, sylph, philosophy**, etc. It has the sound of **v** in **Stephen**; and, according to most orthoëpists, in **nephew**, though in America it has commonly its regular sound of **f** in the latter word. In **diphthong, triphthong, ophthalmy, naphtha**, and other allied words, and their derivatives, the **ph** is sometimes sounded as **p.**

Q.

§ 249. **Q** is in all English words followed by **u**, and

the two together have commonly the sound of **kw** (§ 213); as in **queen, conquest,** etc.; but have that of **k** in a few words from the French, as in **coquette,** etc.; as has also the ending **que** in **antique, burlesque,** etc.

R.

§ 250. The **r**, when pronounced as an actual consonant, is a sonant fricative element, and belongs to the palatal, or else to what is called the dental, class of consonants (§ 178). Its several varieties all bear a close relation to vowels of the mixed order (§ 16), namely, **ŭ** (**ŭp**), **û** (**fûrn**), **ē** (**fērn, evēr**); and a glide of this kind naturally intervenes between a vowel not of this class and a following **r**. These vowels are made with an approximately cylindrical passage between tongue and palate: taking this position, and simply raising the point of the tongue, for friction of the breath against the edge, gives by this means the **r** sound; while raising the point of the tongue still higher and into contact with the palate gives the position for the nasal **n**, and for the surd and sonant mutes, **t** and **d**. In the words **fûrn, fērn, bûrn, hûrt, bĭrd,** etc., we have actually these three positions in succession, in just this order. — See § 140.

There are two leading varieties of the consonant **r** to be noticed, — besides also the vowelized **r**, as a third variety, which is not really a consonant, and besides a substitute that is sometimes used, made by a trill (§ 166) of the uvula, or of the epiglottis. Reference will here be had, when not otherwise stated, to the pronunciation of those who speak the **r** always as a consonant.

§ 251. (1.) The so-called dental (§ 178) **r**, having the same place of articulation as **s, z, t, d,** and **n,** — that is, between the point of the tongue and the hard palate not far back from the front teeth, — is employed before a vowel; as in **rise, try, oral, array.** It is so used by those who do, and by those who do not, employ the vowelized **r** in other situations. The dental variety is also favored, rather than the palatal, by conjunction with front vowels (§ 10), and with labial or dental consonants (§ 178); as in **fear, fern, preach, trace, bring, harp, hurt,** etc. It is usually trilled (§ 166) somewhat, but not strongly so.

The **rh** in **rhetoric, rheum, myrrh,** etc., is sounded simply as **r**.

§ 252. (2.) The palatal **r**, made between the point of the tongue and the palate at a place near the junction of the hard palate with the soft palate, is the **r** that naturally goes before or after the vowel **ä** (**ärm**), or any of the back vowels (§ 11), and before or after a guttural consonant; as in **ärm, ûrn, wąr, rąw, rōar, cry, grow,** etc. In some parts of the United States, the point of the tongue is curled back, in such a way as to bring the **r** under the class of elements sometimes called "cerebrals." The palatal **r** is less apt to be trilled than the dental **r**.

§ 253. (3.) The vowel-like, or vowelized, **r**, which prevails at present in London and the South of England, is employed in all situations, except when a vowel sound immediately succeeds either in the same or in a following word, — in which case some form of the **r** as an actual consonant sound is given. The vowelized **r** is heard either as a vowel of the mixed order (§ 16), **ē** (**fērn, evēr**), **û** (**fûrn**), **ŭ** (**ŭp**), or as a mere prolongation of the vowel preceding; as in **war, far, more, here, where, care, carve, cart, heard, harp, hard, worm, warn, worn, farm, farther, turn, fern, western,** etc.

§ 254. In the case of words in which **r** occurs between two vowels of which the first is long and accented, such as **he′ro, se′ri-ous, wir′y, de-sir′ous,** there is a style of pronunciation prevalent in England, but not much in vogue in America, which doubles the **r**, making it smooth or else merely vowelized at the end of the first syllable, and rough and trilled at the beginning of the second; as **hē(r)′ro, sē(r)′ri-ous,** etc. In America, this is more frequently done in words formed with an inflection or suffix after the **r** than in other cases; as in **se-cūr′(r)ing, poor′(r)er,** etc.

S.

§ 255. This letter has four different sounds, all of them sibilant (§ 203), two surd and two sonant (§§ 169, 179), as follows: —

§ 256. (1.) The proper sound of **s** as a surd sibilant (§ 203), is made by breath forced through a contracted channel between the tongue and the hard palate near the front teeth, and impinging upon the edges of the upper or the lower teeth; as in **see, so, hiss, yes, scorn, sly, smile, snow, spy, square, stay, swim, cuffs, sense, curse, best, lisp, absurd, basis, practise,** etc. The point of the tongue may be raised to the upper gums, or it may be depressed behind the lower teeth, making the contracted channel not so near the point of the tongue. Equivalents are: — **c** soft, as in **cell, civil, vice**; **sc**, as in **scene, science,** etc.; **sch** as in **schism, schedule** (as some in England pronounce); **ps**, as in **psalm, psychology,** etc.

§ 257. (2.) The sonant **s** (§§ 199, 202), — marked **ş**, — corresponding to the surd, as above, is made by the same articulative position, except that the tongue is pressed somewhat closer to the palate. The sound is precisely like that of **z**; as in **iş, haş, ribş, rideş, eggş, illş, aimş, runş, liveş, pleaşant, poşition, diseaşe, grişly,** etc. The **s** is sonant as the final sound of some verbs and surd as the final sound of the cognate nouns or adjectives; as **use, abuse, diffuse, rise** [*n.* & *v.* often alike sonant], **house,** etc. Notice **close,** with **s** as **z** in verb and noun, and **s** sharp in the adjective. Compare **advişe** (*v.*), **advice** (*n.*), etc.

§ 258. There is a diversity of opinion among orthoëpists as to whether the **z** or the sharp **s** sound should be used in some of the words formed with the prefix **dĭs-** (Walker, etc., favoring **dĭz-**; late orthoëpists, **dĭs-**); as **disarm, disburse,** etc.; also in case of the suffix **-ese** of gentile nouns; as in **Chinese, Japanese,** etc.

§ 259. (3.) **S** takes sometimes the sound of **sh** (§ 203) by fusion with a following **y** sound (§ 272), with consequent vowel change; as in **version, convulsion, censure, sure, sugar,** etc.; in the case of **s** doubled, the first is assimilated to the second; as in **passion** (păsh′ŭn), **issue** (ĭsh′ū). In a few words **s** takes the **sh** sound while leaving the following vowel unchanged; as in **Asiatic, nausea,** etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 135, 221.

§ 260. (4.) **S** takes the sound (**zh**) of **z** in **azure** (§ 274) by fusion with a following **y** sound, when it is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable; as in **vi′şion, de-ci′şion, ad-he′şion, sua′şion, ex-plo′şion, confu′şion, pleaş′ure, lei′şure, viş′u-al, u′şu-ry,** etc.; also in **sciş′ion, re-sciş′ion.**

SH.

§ 261. This digraph, — as in **sharp, shine, rash, usher,** — represents a surd sibilant (§ 203) made between tongue and palate at a place farther back than the **s**. It is commonly reckoned as a simple element. But the description by Brücke seems more accurate, which makes it to be a composite element, consisting of an open **s** sound made at the point or front edge of the tongue and, as simultaneous therewith, a breath sound made farther

back, and like the German **ch** in **ich**. The **sh** in English takes more commonly a slightly diphthongal character, with the **s** constituent more prominent in the initial portion and the simple breath sound in the terminal portion.

The sound is otherwise represented by **c** or **s** with or before **e** or **i**, and by **t** or **sc** with or before **i** (§§ 97, 106); by **s**, sometimes, before **u** (§§ 134, 135, 259); as involved in the **x** in **anxious, luxury**, etc.; by **ch** in **chaise**, etc.; by **chs** in **fuchsia**; and by **sch** in **schorl, schottische**, from the German.

T.

§ 262. This is the dental surd mute (§§ 178, 185); as in **tie, it, note, try, tune, twine, stay, last, apt, sent, act, salt**, etc. For the sound of **t** in different situations, see §§ 185–194. For **ti** sounded as **sh** in **nation**, etc., and as **ch** in **question**, see § 106.

The sound is represented by **bt, ct, th, cht, ght, phth**; as in **doubt, indict, thyme, yacht, night, phthisic**, etc.; also by the verb inflection **-ed** after surd elements other than **t** (§§ 96, 229). The **t** is silent in **Matthew, mortgage, hautboy, chasten, hasten, often, listen**, etc.; but in **chasten**, etc., it causes an abrupt beginning of the **n** (§ 158).

TH.

§ 263. This digraph is used to represent two linguadental fricative sounds (§§ 178, 179, 198, 199): a surd and a sonant; both made with the same articulative position: — the surd, as in **thin, enthusiasm, breath, birth**, etc.; the sonant, marked **Th, th**, as in **the, this, then, with, breathe, bathe**, etc.

§ 264. In the following nouns, as exceptional cases, the **th** is surd in the singular and sonant in the plural: — **bath, cloth, lath, mouth, oath, path, wreath, moth**; *pl.* **baths, cloths**, etc. Verb and noun forms differ: — the verb sonant, the noun surd; as, **breathe, breath**; **wreathe, wreath**; **bathe, bath**; **mouth, mouth**.

Th has the sound of **t** in **thyme, Thomas, Thames, Esther**, and, with **ph**, in **phthisic**; it is commonly silent in **isthmus** and **asthma**.

V.

§ 265. This is a labio-dental fricative element (§§ 178, 199), the sonant correlative of the surd **f**; as in **vain, vivid, ever, live, lived, move, moves, calves, wolves**, etc. The sound is taken by **f** in **of** (§ 230); but in pronouncing its compounds, **hereof**, etc., usage is divided between **v** and **f**.

A softened **v** sound can be produced by the lips alone, and is quite commonly given in this way by Germans, as it is so in their language, represented by **w**.

W.

§ 266. This is a labial sonant fricative (§§ 178, 199); as in **we, worse, inward, twelve, swan**, etc. When not silent, **w** is always followed by a vowel in the same syllable. It is sometimes represented by **u** before another vowel: as in **quail, language, persuade**, etc. Preceded by **s**, the **w** may be regarded as forming, in conjunction with the following vowel, an impure diphthong (§ 19 *b*); as in **swan, persuade**; but, preceded by a **t, d, k**, or hard **g** or an **h** sound, it forms, in conjunction with the consonant, a compound, or diphthongal, element (§§ 212, 213).

§ 267. **W** is called a semivowel (§ 205) from its close relation to the vowel **o͞o** (**fo͞od**, § 126) or **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**, § 128). It always actually begins with a brief **o͞o** or **o͝o** sound. The position of the organs is the same for both the vowel and the consonant; the tense condition for the vowel making the chief difference, — as may be tested in the words **woo, woe, war**. As for **o͞o, o͝o**, so for **w**, there is not only a contraction of the lips, but there is also a constriction between the back tongue and the soft palate, which is as essential for the consonant as it is for the vowel. So that **w** is a guttural as well as a labial consonant.

§ 268. After a vowel in the same syllable, the **w** as a consonant is silent; but, after long **o** as in **glow, thrown**, it may be regarded as in some sort representative of the vanish of that vowel (§ 109). In some cases it has more significance; as in **awe, law** (§ 70); the digraph **ew** is the equivalent of long **u** (§ 131); as in **dew, few**, etc.; and **ow**, of **ou**; as in **cow, town** (§ 129). **W** is silent before **r** in the same syllable; as in **wring, wrote**, etc.; also in **answer, sword, toward, two**, and in **who, whoop**, etc. For the diphthongal consonant **wh** in **when**, etc., see § 212.

X.

§ 269. This letter has two sounds: a surd (**ks**) and a sonant (**gz**).

§ 270. (1.) The surd, — as in **box, wax, execute, exodus, extreme, excellent, exhortation**, etc., — is to be regarded as a diphthongal consonant; — see § 217. **X**, as preceding an accented syllable (§ 271), is exceptionally surd (**ks**) in **ax-il′la, ex-ar′chate, exude′, hex-am′e-ter, ox-al′ic**, and a few other words. In words such as **anxious, noxious, luxury**, the **s** component of the **x** becomes **sh** by fusion with a following **y** sound. — See §§ 106, 135, 259.

§ 271. (2.) **X** is, with few exceptions (§ 270), sonant (**gz**) when followed by an accented syllable that begins with a vowel, or by a silent **h** and an accented vowel; as in **exist, exalt, example, exert, exotic, exhaust, exhibit, exhilarate**, etc.; and the derivatives of such words often retain the sound with the **x** falling under the accent; as in **ex′em-pla-ry, ex′emp-tī′tious**, etc.

At the beginning of words, **x** has the sound of **z**; as in **xanthic, xebec, xylography**, and retains this sound in some compounds.

Y.

§ 272. **Y**, as a consonant, is a palatal sonant fricative element (§§ 179, 199); as in **year, you, young, beyond, vineyard**, etc. It is classed with **w** as a semivowel (§ 205). The letter **y** originally represented a vowel sound of the mixed order, and nearly related to **ē** (**ēve**) or **ĭ** (**ĭll**); it had this sound in the Anglo-Saxon. As commonly and properly pronounced in modern English, it begins with a brief sound of one or the other of these vowels. It is an uncouth style of utterance that omits this initial sound. In many words this consonant is descended from an Anglo-Saxon **g** hard; in others, from a vowel. In certain cases the sound is represented by an **i** from which it has been developed; as in **pontiard, onion, genial, familiar**, etc. (§ 106); and in like manner by **e** (§ 97); and it forms a part of the vowel **ū** (**ūse**); — see § 19 *b*. The place of articulation for this consonant extends further back than does the place of constriction for the vowel **ē** (**ēve**), involving the soft palate, as the place for **ē** does not.

Y, as a consonant, occurs only at the beginning of a syllable: at the end or in the middle, it is a vowel; as in **my, happy, eye**. It is used in this Dictionary in giving the pronunciation of some foreign words, as **fiord, lorgnette, camarilla**, etc.; and, in such case, is not restricted to the beginning of a syllable.

Z.

§ 273. The ordinary **z** is a sonant fricative (§ 199) and is ranked as a sibilant (§§ 202, 203); as in **zeal, zone, maze, size. frozen, dizzy, buzz,** etc.; the sound is often represented by **s**; as in **easy, his, ears,** etc. (§ 257); sometimes by **c**; as in **suffice,** etc. (§ 221). It is the sonant correlative of the surd **s** (§ 256).

§ 274. In some words, **z** takes a sound (**zh**) which is the sonant correlative of the surd **sh**; as in **azure, seizure, grazier**; developed by fusion of a proper **z** with a following **y** sound (§§ 106, 135; cf. § 260). The sound is otherwise represented by **si** in **fusion,** etc.; by **ti,** exceptionally, in **transition**; and by **g** in **rouge, manége, mirage,** and other words from the French.

§ 275. SYLLABICATION.

(**A.**) A SYLLABLE consists usually of two or more speech elements following in succession and combined together into a unity made by the singleness of the impulse exerted in their utterance. The singleness of the impulse being the essential thing, one element alone, such as can be sounded by itself, will suffice; as, **I, eye, ah, oh, i-o-ta,** or continuity of the sound may even be broken by a brief interval of silence; as it is in **spry, stay, sky, apse, apt, its, ax, act.**

Two consecutive syllables in a word or phrase are made with two separate impulses. They are not, however, ordinarily separated by a "rest" consisting of an absolute pause. Instead of this, we commonly have simply a *remission*, or *weakening*, a relaxation, of the stress at the end of the first syllable, succeeded by a fresh impulse for the one that follows. The difference between the **ä-ĭ** in **nä-ĭve,** or **nä-ĭf,** and the **ī** in **knīfe,** consists wholly in the different distribution of stress, and of quantity, among the different parts of the sound.

Every one of what we call *unaccented syllables* receives a separate though comparatively weak impulse; and this even when two or more such syllables occur in succession; as in **trav′el-er, va′ri-a-ble, va′ri-a-ble-ness.**

PARTITION OF ELEMENTS. It is to be premised that every speech element of the kind commonly represented by single characters, — sometimes by digraphs, — has a beginning, a middle, and an end; the three parts differing from each other more or less in quality, — though the difference is more clearly marked in some cases than in others. When one of the mutes, **p, t, k,** or **b, d,** hard **g,** comes after another element, the organs close upon each other, remain closed for an instant, usually open again, and do so of necessity if another sound immediately follows; and each of these stages makes its particular impression on the hearer; — see § 185. Every speech element takes on a glide to or from others with which it is associated in a syllable, word, or phrase; and may thus present a beginning, middle, and end.

The syllabic division may sometimes fall, by remission of stress, between such portions of an element (making loose junction in the case of equally accented syllables, and *weak junction* in the case of unequally accented syllables); or on the middle part of a consonant, or somewhere within it making, whether orthographically doubled or represented by a single letter, *close junction* with vowels or other elements on each side.

One or another of the parts of the consonant will be brought out more or less prominently according to the situation it has in the syllable or word. A scrupulous discrimination between weak junction and loose junction is not in all cases practically necessary.

In the case of consecutive unaccented syllables with a consonant between the vowels, it is often almost a matter of indifference, so far as concerns the pronunciation in ordinary speech, whether the consonant sound be regarded as attached more closely or prominently to the preceding or to the following syllable.

The ORTHOGRAPHIC DOUBLING of a consonant that makes a part of two adjoining syllables is apt to have an effect upon the pronunciation in quite deliberate speech, even when, in the ordinary manner of utterance, no difference will be made from cases in which the consonant is written single; as in **ditty, scatter,** compared with **city, atom.** The consonant is therefore in such case repeated in the respelling for pronunciation.

(**B.**) The NATURE AND KIND OF THE VOWELS which form the core of the syllables composing a word is the leading factor in determining the syllabic division of the word. It is this on which depends the kind of junction a vowel makes with the consonant that immediately follows between it and the vowel of the next following syllable; and it is this which, in so doing, goes far to determine the main questions that arise concerning syllabic division made on the basis of pronunciation.

LONG VOWELS. Any one of the "regular long" (§ 22) vowels, **ā, ē, ī, ō, ū,** besides **ä** (**ärm**) and **ą** (**ąll**) and the diphthongs **oi, ou,** — when followed by one or more consonants between it and the vowel of the next following syllable, — makes naturally a *loose junction* with the adjoining consonant; as in **tā-per, drä-ma, Hē-brew, wą-ter, ō-men, tū-mor,** etc. But this is impossible when we have two or more consonants not capable of beginning the following syllable; as in **ān-gel, cām-bric,** in the case of **n, l,** or **v,** followed by **i** with a **y** sound (§ 106); as in **āl-ien, gēn-ius, ūn-ion,** etc., and in case of **st**; as in **hās-ty, Eas-ter.**

SHORT VOWELS. All the "regular short" (§ 23) vowels, **ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ,** besides **å** (**åsk**) and **ụ** (**fụll**), or **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), when *accented*, make the division come after a following consonant; as, **hăb′it, ha-bĭt′u-al, prŏph′et, pro-phĕt′ic, lĭv′id, săc′rament, lĭs′ten,** etc. Also, — except **ĭ, ụ,** or **o͝o,** and **å,** as explained below, — they all do the same when *unaccented*; as, **ăt-tack′, ĕx-act′, sys′tĕm-at′ĭc, rec′ŏl-lect′,** etc. But a different division is to be made when the consonant with the following vowel has the sound of **sh** or **zh** or **j**; as **rā′tion-al, spē′cial, of-fī′cial, vĭ′sion, re-lĭ′gion,** etc.

Unaccented vowels which may make *loose junction* with a following consonant are the **ĭ** and **ụ,** or **o͝o,** or **ů** as including the **o͝o** sound, and **å**; as in **am′ĭ-ty, vis′ĭ-ble, rụ-gose′, sů-pe′ri-or, mů-nif′i-cent, di′å-dem, å-board′,** etc. The neutral vowel, also, makes loose junction, when in rapid speech the others fall into it (§ 17). They all usually make the loose junction when the consonant or consonants are capable of beginning the following syllable. But sometimes, in initial syllables, the **ĭ** takes so much stress as to throw the division over to the other side; as in **ĭm-ag′ine, dĭs-ease′.** Also, **ĭ** attracts and detaches **s** from a following consonant; as in **min′ĭs-ter, con′sĭs-tō′ri-al, mag′is-trate,** etc. The obscure **e** (§§ 90, 91) and **a** (§ 69) take with them the following **l, m,** or **n,** etc.; as in **nov′el-ist, mac-ad′am-ize, al′ien-ate, rav′en-ous,** etc. The **ā, ē, ī, ō, ū,** are noticed above in the paragraph under the head of Long Vowels.

The vowels always followed by **r**, namely, **â** (**câre**), **ē** (**fērn**), or **ĭ** (**sĭr**), **ê** (**evêr**), **ô** (**ôrb**), and **û** (**ûrn**), are always in close junction with that consonant, whether accented or unaccented; as in **pâr′ent, sēr′vant, sev′ēr-al, vīr′tue, ôr′dēr, mûr′mur,** etc.

TWO OR MORE CONSONANTS TOGETHER. Certain successions of elements can not, in English speech at least, be employed without intervening remission of

stress. When two or more consonants come between vowels, four different cases arise : —

1. The consonants may be capable of combining with a following but not with a preceding vowel. In this case, if the preceding vowel is of a kind that favors loose junction, the division will come upon the vowel; as in **Ā′pril, hā′tred, sā′cred, prē-scribe′, Mal′ī-bran, å-broad′, sū-preme′**, etc. If the vowel requires close junction, the division can come only between consonants; as in **Căp′ri-corn, pĕt′ri-fy, măd′ri-gal, min′is-try**, etc.; since the two consonants can not end a syllable.

2. The consonants may be capable of combining with a preceding but not with a following vowel; and thus of ending but not of beginning a syllable. The division cannot thus come on the preceding vowel, and comes more naturally between consonants; as in **vēr′dure, sur-rĕn′der, ān′gel, ĕn-dure′**, etc.; but, out of regard to etymological structure, may be allowed to come on the following vowel; as in **hōld-ing, build-er**, etc.

3. The consonants may be capable of either beginning or ending a syllable; and thus the division may take now one, and now another, of the three possible positions; as in **bē-stow, dē-spair, màs-ter, dis-pense, råsp-ing, åsk-ing, hās-ty, hāst-ing, boast-ing.**

4. The consonants may not together combine with a vowel so as to be able either to begin or to end a syllable; and the division must of necessity come somewhere between consonants; as in **bŭt-ler, first-ling, cŏn-strain, hōl-ster, Cām′bridge**, etc.

Etymological Ground of Division. The pronunciation of words is often influenced by a regard to the etymological structure; and thus the syllabic division will to a certain extent be determined by etymology, though based upon pronunciation, — the principles above explained allowing a certain liberty of variation. Thus, what would more naturally be **mā-ker, keeping, swee-ter, wạn-ting, mēl-ting, trŭs-ty,** is readily and properly pronounced **māk-er, keeping, sweet-er, wạnt-ing, mēlt-ing, trŭst-y**, etc. Thus, instead of **tran-smit, tran-sact**, we have **trans-mit, trans-act.** Vowel sound itself will sometimes be modified with reference to the etymology.

Prefixes and *suffixes* which are universally and obviously recognizable as such, may properly be kept separate and entire. But this principle may better be restricted to derivatives in which the spelling and the pronunciation (with the accentuation) remain as they were in the original words; as is not the case in **ăb′stī-nĕnce**, from **ăb-stain′**; **prĕs′ī-dĕnt**, from **prē-sīde′**; **in′cī-dĕn′tal**, from **in′cī-dent**, etc.; and further, to those cases in which the meaning of the original is carried fully and plainly into the derivative, without deviation by specialization or otherwise; as is not the case in **trus-tee**, from **trust**; **even-tual**, from **event**; **trea-tise**, from **treat**, etc. In the cases in which a suffix is preceded by a long vowel under merely secondary stress, the more natural way of pronunciation is followed, in this Dictionary, in disregard of the etymology; as in **e-man′ci-pā′tor, or′gan-ī′zer, a-cid′u-lā′ted, an′te-dā′ted**; while the etymology is followed in the case of a long vowel, so situated and under a primary accent; as in **hāt′er, bap-tīz′er, dāt′ed, con′tra-vēn′ing**, etc.

Since the intent and purpose of written words is to represent speech, there is really no good reason for allowing etymology to control syllabic division, in ordinary writing and print, in any other way than indirectly through its influence on the customary pronunciation. There are those, in England more than in this country, who divide according to etymology, in despite of pronunciation; but the prevailing custom is to follow the etymological division only so far as it may not absolutely conflict with that which fairly represents pronunciation.

ORTHOGRAPHY,

OBSERVATIONS.

The English language, being chiefly the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been considerably modified in its growth by various other tongues, contains very many anomalies; and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography and its orthoëpy. The spelling of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French was largely phonetic; but by reason of the numerous local or dialectic variations in pronunciation neither of these languages showed any great regularity in orthography. When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result was a language in which the orthography shows extreme irregularity. The signs representing sounds have been so multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, and the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound in some cases amount to scores. Indeed, it is computed that many words of two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different ways, by the use of combinations employed in other words in the language with the same sound value. The word *scissors*, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways. Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word; yet the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are thousands in number, and those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous.

Unsettled and variable as is the orthography of the present day, however, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms, which finally became recognized as standards; and manuscripts prove that the utmost license prevailed in spelling words. Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention, and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found in multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work. Lower states that the family of *Mainwaring* has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty-one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents; but this is an extreme case. There were, however, some writers who were attentive to the matter of spelling. For instance, the spelling of the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity; and the author strenuously urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness.

The invention of printing commenced a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the exterior form of the language. Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required. It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page. Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled; and his name was written in more than thirty different ways. In the writings of Wyclif, Chaucer, and other early authors, the forms of words were frequently varied by the remnants of the Semi-Saxon inflection, which have since entirely disappeared.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were neither unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference. Not only have various scholars advocated changes in a great number of particular points, but numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography have been proposed. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, William Bullokar, Dr. Gill, Master of St. Paul's School, in London, and Charles Butler all devised schemes of reformed orthography, aiming essentially to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles so as to make it practically phonetic.

In the time of Charles I., many changes were introduced; and it was very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such letters as were deemed superfluous. These attempts at improvement were made upon no settled or uniform principles, and had little or no permanent effect upon the language. Another elaborate plan was proposed, in the seventeenth century, by Bishop Wilkins, similar in its general character to those of Smith, Bullokar, etc.

The celebrated Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first published in 1755, has contributed more than any work written, either before or since, to fix the external form of the language and to diminish the number of irregularities; for though numerous inconsistencies and many oversights are to be found in it, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not yet entirely lost; and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that of his dictionary. The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr. Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomaly. Perhaps the most important office performed by his work was that it settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion. Among the most prominent alterations made by him were the restoration of *k* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *musick*, *rhetorick*, and the like, and the insertion of *u* in the termination of many words which previously ended in *or*, as in *ancestour*, *authour*, *errour*, and others. The former of these changes was not followed by subsequent writers; the latter, as it was thought to be justified by the analogy of the corresponding termination *eur* in the French (through which language were derived from Latin many, perhaps a majority, of the words affected by the change), was generally followed. Johnson's practice in this respect, however, was not in harmony with his theory; for he wrote only about half the words of this class with the ending *our*,

leaving the rest in *or*, though for no reason that would not equally apply to them all. Yet this notable inconsistency was not only overlooked, but was perpetuated, and still exists in the orthography of English writers. In the United States a different practice prevails, as will presently be mentioned.

The scheme of Pinkerton, who, in 1785, under the name of Robert Heron, proposed to render the language more euphonious by adding vowels to words ending in consonants, and by pronouncing the silent final vowels of others, in a manner perfectly arbitrary, is too ridiculous to deserve further mention. About twenty years later another absurd plan was published by Elphinstone, who printed a book in order to introduce it, but without success. During the eighteenth century, several English divines, as Lardner, Benson, and others, employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as the writing of *ie* for final *y*; the adding of *e* to words ending in *ss*; and the use of such forms as *præface*, *persue*, *procede*, *sais* (for *says*), and the like. So also Mitford used many singular forms, such as *iland*, *intire*, *endevor*, *meer* (for *mere*), *tho* (for *though*), *spred*, etc. It is proper to mention here also the innovations of Archdeacon Hare, in the nineteenth century, who, on the ground of pronunciation, etymology, and analogy, employed in his work, such forms as *atchieve*, *compell*, *enure*, *firy* (for *fiery*), *forein*, *invey* (for *inveigh*), *highth*, *plouhman*, *smugler*, and the like. He not only omitted the hyphen in many compound words where it has been usually inserted, but also advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in those preterits in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t*; as in *exprest*, *fixt*, *publisht*, etc., for *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, etc. This substitution of *t* for *ed*, however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it accords with the usage of the early writers and of many, both poets and prose writers, in later times. The use of the hyphen, also, in compound words, has not even yet been settled.

Besides the imperfect attempts mentioned above, many plans have been devised, at different times, for reducing the spelling of words to uniformity and simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters; that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one, and only one, definite sound, and each sound is represented by one, and only one, character. Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr. Franklin, in the eighteenth century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it, except in a brief correspondence with a friend. The most recent, and in every respect the most comprehensive and philosophical, scheme of this kind, is that of which Mr. A. J. Ellis, of Cambridge, England, has been the most prominent advocate and representative, and to a large extent the inventor. The alphabet in this system contains about forty characters, each of which represents but a single sound, so that a word written according to this method could properly be pronounced in only one way. Although this system has received great publicity, and has had many earnest supporters, it has been found too nice in its distinctions to gain ground in the public favor, and has finally been abandoned by its author as a means of reforming orthography. The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application, are hardly to be mentioned here, as they are but indirectly related to English orthography.

In 1828, Dr. Webster published his Dictionary of the English Language, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had much influence upon orthography, especially in the United States. These changes were advocated by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and also to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work, published in 1841, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

Many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally used. The most important points in which his orthography differs from that of most other modern lexicographers, and in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are stated in the following list, in which the numbers refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words (see below), where the cases are mentioned particularly. These are, the not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel*, *worship*, etc. (§ 8); doubling the *l* in *installment*, *enrollment*, etc. (§ 9); doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill*, *instill*, etc. (§ 16); retaining the *i* in derivatives of *villain* (§ 27); writing *defense*, *offense*, etc., for *defence*, *offence*, etc., and *practice* for *practise* (§ 27); writing the termination *-er* for *-re* in words like *center*, *meter*, etc. (§ 31); writing *mold* and *molt* without *u* (§ 34). With regard to words often written with the termination *-re*, which in this book are spelled with two endings, *-er* and *-re*, it may be further remarked that the use of *-er*, as in *meter*, etc., is a restoration of the older spelling; and the same is true of the substitution of the termination *-or* for *-our*.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS,

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled: as in *staff*, *cliff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, *nil*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when — e. g., in *o's*, *spade's*, *tones*, *loves*, *has*, *is*, *was*, etc. — it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb; as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *yes*, *gris*, *his*, *this*, *thus*, *plus*, *bus* (for *omnibus*), *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. Most of the words in which these letters are doubled, including some spelled more or less with a single consonant, are: *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *wadd* (Min.), *rudd*; *egg*, *bigg*, *mumm* (to mask); *Ann*, *inn*, *Finn*, *wynn*, *sunn* (Bot.); *Lapp*, *wapp*; *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *dorr*, *burr*, *purr*; *brett*, *frett*, *bitt* (Naut.), *mitt*, *smitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *frizz*, *buzz*, *fuzz*.

Note. — The words *let*, *net*, and *set* are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett*, *nett*, and *sett*; and some other words which should have the final letter single are spelled, by some writers, with it doubled.

§ 4. A consonant at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is rarely doubled. The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples.

The words *feoff*, *enfeoff*, *gneiss*, *speiss* are exceptions. The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but serves merely to render the *g* hard.

§ **5**. Monosyllables which are pronounced with a final *k* sound, and have *c* following the final vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*; as in *black*, *fleck*, *click*, *knock*, and *buck*. Exceptions are *bac*, *lac*, *sac*, *tac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *ploc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, *torc*, *disc*, and *fisc*.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *-ic* or *-iac*, which formerly ended in *ck*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*; as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *zodiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*; as *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *carac*, *sandarac*, *rebec*, *xebec*, *manioc*, *havoc*, are exceptions. *Almanac*, *rebec*, and *havoc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England; and *carac* is oftener written *carack* or *carrack*.

§ **6**. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *physic*, *physicked*; *zinc*, *zincked*, *zincking*, *zincky*. We find also *zinc'ing*, *zinc'ite*, *zink'y* (as from *zink*) etc., not conformed to this rule.

§ **7**. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *h* and *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled: as, *clan*, *clan'nish*; *plan*, *planned*, *plan'ning*, *plan'ner*; *bag*, *bag'gage*; *hot*, *hot'ter*, *hot'test*; *wit*, *wit'ty*; *cabal'*, *cabal'ler*; *begin'*, *begin'ning*, *begin'ner*; *infer'*, *inferred'*, *infer'ring*; *squab*, *squab'bish*, *squab'by*; *squat*, *squat'ting*, *squat'ter*; *quit*, *quit'ted*, *quit'ting*. The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the vowel would be likely to be pronounced long.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gas'sing* and *gas'sy*) are written with but one *s*; as, *gas'eous*, *gas'ify*. *Excellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel'*. Besides these, the chief exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable: as, *cabal'*, *cab'alism*, *cab'alist*; *prefer'*, *pref'erence*; *refer'*, *ref'erence*; *defer'*, *def'erence*. But *infer'able*, *transfer'able* are common exceptions. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek κρύσταλλος. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l*, as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l's*, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ **8**. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or when the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel: as, *daub*, *daubed*, *daub'er*; *need*, *need'y*; *brief*, *brief'er*, *brief'est*; *trav'ail*, *trav'ailed*, *trav'ailing*; *rev'el*, *rev'eled*, *rev'eling*; *trav'el*, *trav'eling*, *trav'eler*; *prof'it*, *prof'ited*; *act*, *act'ed*, *ac'tor*; *perform'*, *perform'er*; *stand*, *stand'ing*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i*: as, *hum'bug'*, *hum'bugged'*, *hum'bug'ging*; *per'iwig*, *per'iwigged*. The derivatives of *kid'nap'*, which properly has a secondary accent on the final syllable, are spelled with or without the *p* doubled; as, *kid'naped'* or *kid'napped'*, *kid'nap'ing* or *kid'nap'ping*, *kid'nap'er* or *kid'nap'per*. The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *wool'len*.

Note. — There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies: namely, *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *bowel* and its compounds, *cancel*, *carburet* and all similar words ending in *-uret*, *cavil*, *carol*, *channel*, *chisel*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *dial*, *dishevel*, *dowel*, *drivel*, *duel*, *empanel*, *enamel*, *equal*, *funnel*, *gambol*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *handsel*, *hatchel*, *imperil*, *jewel*, *kennel*, *kidnap*, *label*, *laurel*, *level*, *libel*, *marshal*, *marvel*, *metal* (see § 7), *medal*, *model*, *panel*, *parallel*, *parcel*, *pencil*, *peril*, *pistol*, *pommel*, *quarrel*, *ravel*, *revel*, *rival*, *rowel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, *snivel*, *tassel*, *tinsel*, *trammel*, *travel*, *tunnel*, *unravel*, *vial*, *victual*, *worship*. Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except *parallel*, in forming derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in *l*, that "it better accords with the analogy of the language" to spell their derivatives with but one *l*. Smart retains the double consonant in this class of words solely on the ground that usage favors it, but remarks that "the double *p* in *worshipped*, *worshipper*, etc., the second *l* in *travelling*, *traveller*, etc., are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." Stormonth doubles the final consonant in this class, except in the derivatives of *channel*, *dial*, *parallel*, *pistol*, and in some of those from *equal*, *peril*, *quarrel*, *victual*, *worship*. The *Imperial* agrees with Stormonth in respect to derivatives of *dial*, *equal*, *parallel*, *peril*, *pistol*, *victual*, and most derivatives of *worship*; doubles the *l* in derivatives of *channel*; gives *caroling* or *carolling* as a noun, *duellist* and *duelist*, *enamelar* and *enamellar*, and so *-er* and *-ist*; has *quarrellous* and *quarrelous* — Stormonth giving only the latter, but both agreeing in *quarrelled*, *quarrelling*, *quarreller*, — while the *Imperial* increases the breach with *trammeler* and *trammeller*, *worshipper* and *worshiper*, *gamboled* or *gambolled*, *gamboling* or *gambolling*, etc. The *Encyclopædic Dictionary* gives both ways for derivatives of *bias*, *channel* (except *channelize*), *drivel*, *ravel*, etc.; but marks *beveled* and *beveling* as rare, and *worshiper* as obsolete; generally omits the participles, except in citations; and appears to favor the use of the double *l*, etc., in most of these derivatives. Perry wrote the derivatives of these words with but one *l*, according to the rule, and the same practice was advocated by Walker. Conformity to the regular rule has been advocated also by other eminent scholars; but, for the accommodation of the whole English-speaking public, both of the prevalent spellings are usually given in this Dictionary, that with the single consonant having the first place. See "A List of Words," after § 36.

§ **9**. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, *ebb*, *ebbing*; *odd*, *oddly*; *stiff*, *stiffness*; *fell*, *fellable*; *skill*, *skillful*, *skillfulness*; *will*, *willful*, *willfulness*; *dull*, *dullness*; *full*, *fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install*, *inthrall*, *thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent a false pronunciation if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill*, *will*, *dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *-ly* and *-ness*. See §§ 16, 17.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific*, *pontifical*, *pontificial*, and the like. One *l* is also dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *-ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l's*: as, *ill*, *illy*; *dull*, *dully*; *full*, *fully*. Words similarly formed by adding the termination *-less*, however, are written either with the three *l's*, a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with two *l's*, and without the hyphen; as, *skill-less* or *skilless*, *smell-less* or *smelless*.

§ **10**. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *pale*, *paleness*; *hate*, *hateful*; *incite*, *incitement*; *chaste*, *chastely*, *chasteness*; *move*, *movement*. When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *woe* (sometimes *wo*), *woful* or *woeful*; *due*, *duly*; *argue*, *argument*; *true*, *truly*; *awe*, *awful*; and derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly*, *nursling*, *wisdom*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *lodgment*, *judgment*, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, *lodgement*, *judgement*.

§ **11**. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, *bride*, *bridal*; *plume*, *plumage*; *grieve*, *grievance*; *come*, *coming*; *move*, *movable*; *sale*, *salable*; *fleece*, *fleecy*; *force*, *forcible*; *true*, *truism*.

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing*, *shoeing*, and

toeing (from *hoe*, *shoe*, and *toe*), in order to guard against mispronunciation, and is generally, for a like reason, excluded from *shoer* (cf. *hoed*, *shod*, *toed*). It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing*, *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing* (from *dye*, *singe*, *springe*, *swinge*, *tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying*, *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, *tinging* (from *die*, *sing*, *spring*, *swing*, *ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage*. The words *lineage*, *lineal*, and *pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis*, and *pinea*. The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to prevent the pronunciation of these consonants with the hard sound: as, *peace*, *peaceable*; *notice*, *noticeable*; *manage*, *manageable*; *change*, *changeable*; *advantage*, *advantageous*; *outrage*, *outrageous*; *mortgage*, *mortgageor*. The last word is sometimes improperly written *mortgagor*, and pronounced *mor'ga-jor'*. Walker wrote *moveable* and *saleable*; Worcester gives only *movable*, *salable*, and *usable*; Smart and Stormonth give only *movable* and *saleable*, — which the *Imperial* and the *Encyclopædic* prefer; the *Imperial* and Stormonth give *usable* only; while the *Encyclopædic* marks *salable*, *usable*, and *useable* as obsolete.

§ **12**. In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *-ing*, the *e* is usually dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i's* from coming together: as *die*, *dying*; *hie*, *hying* — but Ash, Stormonth, and the *Imperial* write *hieing*; *lie*, *lying*; *tie*, *tying*; *vie*, *vying*.

§ **13**. In derivatives of words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*: as, *icy*, *iciest*, *icily*; *mercy*, *merciless*; *tidy*, *tidiness*; *modify*, *modifies*; *pity*, *pitiful*.

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy*, *shyness*; *sly*, *slyest*; *dry*, *dryly*; *spry*, *spryer*, *spryest*; *wry*, *wryness*. But the adjectives *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*; and the forms *drily*, *shily*, *slily*, are not uncommon. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *-ship*, as *secretaryship*, *suretyship*, *ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*, though some authors write them with *i*, according to the rule. Derivatives in *-like*, as *citylike*, *countrylike*, and those formed from *baby* and *lady*, keep the *y*. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe: as, *country's*, *everybody's*.

§ **14**. Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as, *gay*, *gayety*, *gayly*; *play*, *player*, *plays*; *sway*, *swayed*; *obey*, *obeying*; *joy*, *joyful*; *enjoy*, *enjoyed*; *buy*, *buying*.

The words *daily*, *laid*, *paid*, *said*, *saith*, *slain*, and *staid* (from *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed*. *Gaiety* and *gaily* also occur. *Says* is regular in form, but not in pronunciation. *Dewiness* is a recognized exception. Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w*.

§ **15**. Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *huzza*, *huzzaed*; *agree*, *agreeable*, *agreeing*; *weigh*, *weighing*; *dough*, *doughy*; *echo*, *echoed*; *woo*, *wooer*; *bow*, *bowed*; *beau*, *beauish*. We sometimes see *cooes*, *wooes* (from the verbs *coo*, *woo*); but it is better to write *coos*, *woos*, with *taboos*, *shampoos*, and the like. Cf. *Hindoos*, etc., in § 18. *Cooed* and *wooed* are proper, like other participles in *-ed*.

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*: as, *hoe*, *hoed*; *sue*, *sued*: *owe*, *owed*; *free*, *freer*, *freest*; *see*, *seer*; *oversee*, *overseer*; *agree*, *agreed*, *agreer*. The cases mentioned in §§ 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ **16**. Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain the double consonant: as, *tipstaff*, *rebuff*, *recall*, *befall*, *inthrall*, *disinthrall*, *foretell*, *undersell*, *fulfill*, *enroll*, *emboss* (from *staff*, *buff*, *call*, *fall*, *thrall*, *tell*, *sell*, *fill*, *roll*, *boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l*; as, *recal*, *befal*, *inthral*, *foretel*, *fulfil*, *enrol*. The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*.

§ **17**. Compounds of two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words: as, *stiff-necked*, *well-bred*, *dull-eyed*, *save-all*, *wide-mouthed*.

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty*, *almost*, *alone*, *already*, *also*, *although*, *altogether*, *always*, *withal*, *therewithal*, *welcome*, *wherewithal*, *welfare*; — compounds of *mass*; as, *Candlemas*, *Christmas*, *Lammas*, *Michaelmas*, etc.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as, *artful*, *hateful*, *rueful*, *woeful* or *woful*; — also, the words *chilblain*, *dumfound*, *expire* and its derivatives (cf. *inspire*), *fulfill* (see § 16), *namesake*, *neckerchief*, *numskull*, *pastime*, *standish*, *where'er*, and *wherever*.

§ **18**. The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *bay*, *bays*; *shah*, *shahs*; *sea*, *seas*; *pie*, *pies*; *woe*, *woes*; *canto*, *cantos*; *virtue*, *virtues*; *purlieu*, *purlieus*; *claw*, *claws*; *panic*, *panics*; *bead*, *beads*; *chief*, *chiefs*; *bag*, *bags*; *path*, *paths*; *lock*, *locks*; *bell*, *bells*; *cup*, *cups*; *act*, *acts*. A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*: as, *echo*, *echoes*; *cargo*, *cargoes*; *embargo*, *embargoes*; *motto*, *mottoes*; *potato*, *potatoes*. Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly: as, *cameo*, *cameos*; *punctilio*, *punctilios*. The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalis* or *alkalies*; that of *rabbi*, either *rabbis* or *rabbies*. With regard to other nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch* in *much*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*: as, *church*, *churches*; *rush*, *rushes*; *age*, *ages*; *edge*, *edges*; *lace*, *laces*; *gas*, *gases*; *marquis*, *marquises*; *case*, *cases*; *loss*, *losses*; *box*, *boxes*; *maze*, *mazes*. For *classis*, *crisis*, and like words, see § 25.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l's* in *all*;" "The two *0's* in *400*;" "Two **'s* in Orion;" "He uses too many *if's*." Some writers, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases, joining the *s* immediately to the letter, character, or word, as in the phrases "The two *ls* in *all*;" "Two **s* in Orion;" "His *whys* are well put." Still others write the names of the letters with their proper plural endings, instead of the letters themselves: as, the two *ees*, *efs*, *ells*, *esses*, and the like. The plurals of letters are also rarely expressed by simply doubling them: as, "The two *ee* in *bee*;" "The two *ll* in *all*;" but this practice is not to be commended, as *ee*, *ll*, etc., are properly read *double e*, *double l*, etc.

§ **19**. Nouns, including proper names, ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy*, *mercies*; *lady*, *ladies*; *sky*, *skies*; *army*, *armies*; *Mary*, *Maries*. This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant: as, *colloquy*, *colloquies*. In the case of proper names, however, many good writers form the plural by simply adding *s*: as, "The three *Marys*."

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day*, *days*; *key*, *keys*; *money*, *moneys*; *monkey*, *monkeys*; *attorney*, *attorneys*; *alloy*, *alloys*; *guy*, *guys*. Some plurals of this class are often, but less properly, written with the termination *ies*; as, *monies*, *attornies*, and the like.

NOTE. — Nouns now ending in *y* formerly ended in *ie*, and formed their plurals regularly by adding *s*; as, *memorie*, *memories*; *mercie*, *mercies*. *Y* was substituted for *ie* in the singular, but the plural retains its old form.

§ **20**. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal

examples: namely, *life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; sheaf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beeves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; shelf, shelves; self, selves; wolf, wolves.* The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs*. The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plural of *scarf* is *scarfs*, rarely *scarves*. The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now written *hoofs* and *turfs*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f*, *fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ **21**. In the following nouns, the singular and the plural differ in their vowels or vowel sounds: namely, *man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren* (see §§ 22, 23); *louse, lice; mouse, mice.* Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner: as, *workman, workmen; dormouse, dormice.* Words which end in the syllable *-man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman, caymans; desman, desmans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans; Ottoman, Ottomans; Turcoman, Turcomans.* The plurals of *talisman* and *Mussulman* are sometimes incorrectly written *talismen* and *Mussulmen*.

§ **22**. A few plurals end in *-en:* namely, *brother, brethren* (see §§ 21, 23); *child, children; ox, oxen.* To these may be added the obsolete forms, *eyen* or *eyne, kine, shoon, hosen, housen, sistren* (from *eye, cow, shoe, hose, house, sister*), all of which end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n*.

§ **23**. The words *brother, die, pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations; as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in connection with religion, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brother* has in ordinary language; *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas*, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins. See also these words in the Dictionary.

§ **24**. Some words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer, sheep, swine, grouse, trout*, and the like. This is true also of gentile nouns in *-ese;* as, *Chinese, Portuguese, Tyrolese, Japanese. Fish, fowl*, and some other words, may be used for an indefinite number; or the individuals may be designated as *fishes*, etc.

§ **25**. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, *datum, data; criterion, criteria; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; classis, classes* (see *class*, pl. *classes*, in § 18); *crisis, crises; matrix, matrices; focus, foci; monsieur, messieurs.*

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula, formulæ* or *formulas; beau, beaux* or *beaus; focus, foci* or *focuses; index, indices* or *indexes; stratum, strata* or *stratums; bandit, banditti* or *bandits; cherub, cherubim* or *cherubs; seraph, seraphim* or *seraphs.* The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations, since *-im* in Hebrew words is a plural ending.

§ **26**. In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, *court-martial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law.* When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful, cupfuls; handful, handfuls.*

§ **27**. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainess, villainy*, etc., though often written *villanous, villany*, etc., properly retain the *i*, according to the practice of many writers, like those of other words similarly ending in *-ain:* as, *mountainous*, from *mountain; captaincy*, from *captain;* and the like.

The words *connection, deflection, inflection*, and *reflection* generally follow the spelling of the words *connect, deflect, inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, esp. in England, *connexion, deflexion, inflexion*, and *reflexion*.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form: as, *doe, floe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe*, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e:* as, *do, go, no, so, canto, motto, potato*.

The words *defense, expense, offense*, and *pretense* are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*, for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still often so written in America.

The verb *practice* is written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The analogy of the language requires that the noun and verb which are pronounced alike should agree in spelling; and, therefore, the difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device, devise*.

Derivatives of the Greek ἕδρα (seat, base, side; pronounced *hĕd'rà*), as *polyhedron, tetrahedron, octahedral*, and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron, tetraëdron, octaëdral*, etc., without the *h*.

§ **28**. There is a class of adjectives ending either in *-able* or in *-ible*, of which a large majority have the termination *-able;* as, *blamable, laudable, legible, mutable, navigable, vendible*. Many of them are from Latin words ending in *-abilis* or *-ibilis;* some are from the French; and not a few are formed by adding the termination to English words. Those from Latin words end respectively in *-able* or *-ible*, according as they are derived from words ending in *-abilis* or *-ibilis:* as, *mutable* (L. *mutabilis*); *potable* (L. *potabilis*); *credible* (L. *credibilis*); *vendible* (L. *vendibilis*). Those formed from English words generally end in *-able:* as, *avoidable, eatable, fordable, laughable, liable, salable, serviceable*. There are a few words respecting which usage is variable: as, *addible* or *addable; conversable* or *conversible; inferable* or *inferrible; referable* or *referrible*.

§ **29**. There is a class of words beginning with *en-* or *in-*, as *enclose* or *inclose, enquire* or *inquire, ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in-* belonging to the former language, and *en-* to the latter. In some of these words, *en-* is to be preferred; in others, *in-;* in many of them, either may be used indifferently. See the List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways, and the different words of this class in the Dictionary.

§ **30**. There was formerly considerable diversity of usage in respect to the terminations *-ant* and *-ent*, both of which were, in certain cases, used almost indifferently; as in the words *confidant* or *confident, dependant* or *dependent*, and the like. Present usage, however, is definitely settled in favor of one or the other form, in nearly or quite every word of this class, though not always upon uniform principles. Thus, the abstract noun *confidence* and the adjective *confident* are universal, while the common noun is sometimes the English *confident*, but often the French *confidant*. The abstract noun *dependence* and the adjective *dependent* have almost entirely superseded *dependance* and *dependant*. The noun *dependant*, which was at least as commonly seen in Walker's time as the noun *dependent*, has now yielded its place in great measure to *dependent*. On the other hand, we now have both the adjectives and the common nouns *attendant* and *repentant;* and the abstract nouns *attendance* and *repentance*. The terminations *-ant* and *-ance* belong properly to words derived from the French or from Latin verbs of the first conjugation; *-ent* and *-ence* to words derived from Latin verbs of the other three conjugations. *-ence* and *-ance* were also formerly confounded in some words, the one or the other being used indifferently.

§ **31**. There is a class of words ending in *-er*, some of

which are written by many authors with the termination *-re:* as, *center, meter, theater*, etc., which are often written *centre, metre, theatre*, etc. *Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *-re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*. Still, we have the adjective *eager*, the noun *eagre* or *eager*, and the preposition *mauger* or *maugre*.

§ **32**. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively in *-id* or *-ide* and in *-in* or *-ine*, in regard to which usage has varied. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e;* but in present usage *-ide* is preferred to *-id*, and many make a technical distinction between *-in* and *-ine*. See -INE in the Dictionary (cf. § 104, *Guide to Pronunciation*). The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *-ide*.

§ **33**. There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *-ize* or *-ise* to represent this sound: as, *criticize* or *criticise; civilize* or *civilise; naturalize* or *naturalise; patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *-ιζειν* (see -IZE, in the Dictionary), or from French words ending in *-iser* or *-ise*. There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words properly have the termination *-ize:* as, *anathematize, baptize, characterize, dramatize, tantalize*. The spellings *catechise, criticise, exorcise*, are, however, in common use; but *catechize* and *criticize* are also allowed. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *-ize:* as, *albumenize, bastardize, memorize, sensitize*. But those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *-ise:* as, *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *-ise:* namely, *advertise, advise, affranchise, apprise, arise, catechise, chastise, circumcise, comprise, compromise, criticise, demise, despise, devise, disenfranchise, disfranchise, disguise, emprise, enfranchise, exercise, exorcise, franchise, merchandise, premise, revise, supervise, surmise, surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *-ise*, and in the United States with the termination *-ize*.

§ **34**. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold, bolt, colt, gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner; and this spelling is also given in this Dictionary as alternative.

§ **35**. There is a numerous class of words almost universally written in the United States, with the termination *-or*, many of which are written in England with the termination *-our:* as, *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *-or* in English books. See the Observations on Orthography, prefixed to these rules.

§ **36**. There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *-ped* (from Lat. *pes, pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written *-pede:* as, *biped, centiped, milliped, palmiped, quadruped, soliped*, and the like. The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e;* and most of the others, according to the best usage, should be so written. *Centipede*, however, is frequent; and *velocipede* is practically the only form in use.

A LIST OF WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

THE design of the following List is, in the first place, to present those words in reference to which *present* usage, in the United States or in England, sanctions more than one method of spelling the same word; and, secondly, a considerable number of words, which, though not differently spelled by living reputable writers, yet are to be found in the orthography of the second column in the works of respectable authors of the last century, or the early part of the present century, and are, therefore, often presented to the eye of the modern reader. Such a list, it is thought, will be found very convenient for consultation. For anything more full, a Glossary would be the appropriate resort. The first column, in the following List, presents the orthography recognized in the body of this Dictionary as the preferable one, or that in general use; the second column, one less desirable, or the usage of former times. Those forms in the second column which a good writer at the present day would not probably employ, but which are found only in writings of the past, have a dagger [†] prefixed. One class of words which might properly have been added, is, from their great number, omitted. It is that of words of more than one syllable ending in *-ic* or *-ick;* as, *music, musick, public, publick*, etc. It is deemed sufficient to mention the class, and to state that the termination in *-ick* is wholly disused. A similar remark is applicable to a portion of the words terminating formerly in *-our*, now in *-or*. Those of this class in the following List, in which both forms are given, are still sometimes used in both forms, the termination in *-or* being that most favored in the United States, while *-our* is the form generally preferred in England. Words of this class not given in the List are used only in *-or* by living writers. Subject to a like remark is a class of words terminating in *-ize* or *-ise:* as, *systematize* or *systematise*, etc., — the former mode, according to which such words are spelled in America, being in accordance with their etymology, and the latter that affected by English printers. When in this List the word in the first column is followed by *or*, as, "Abatis, *or* Abattis," it is thereby implied that the second form is in nearly, often quite, as good use as the first form.

A.

Abatis, *or*	Abattis.
Abettor,	Abetter.
Abridgment,	Abridgement.
Accessory,	Accessary.
Account, -ant, etc.,	†Accompt, -ant, etc.
Accouter, etc., *or*	Accoutre, etc.
Acetimeter, *or*	Acetometer.
Ache,	Ake.
Achieve,	†Atchieve.
Acknowledgment,	Acknowledgement.
Addible,	Addable.
Adipocere,	Adipocire.
Admittable,	Admittible.
Adopter (*Chem.*),	Adapter.
Adulterer, -ess,	†Adultrer, -ess.
Adz, *or*	Adze.
Ædile,	Edile.
Ægis,	Egis.
Æolian, *or*	Eolian.
Aerie, *or* Eyrie,	Eyry.
Æsthetic, -s, *or*	Esthetic, -s.
Aghast,	†Agast.
Agriculturist,	Agriculturalist.
Aid-de-camp, *or*	Aide-de-camp.
Ajutage, *or*	Adjutage.
Alcaid, *or* Alcayde,	Alcade.
Alchemy,	†Alchymy.
Alkahest, *or*	Alcahest.
Allege,	†Alledge.
Alloy,	†Allay.
Almanac,	Almanack.
Alum,	Allum.
Ambassador, *or* Embassador,	Ambassadour, Embassadour.
Ambergris,	†Ambergrease, Ambergrise.
Ambs-ace,	Ambes-as, Ames-ace.
Amice,	Amess.
Amortize, -ment,	Amortise, -ment.
Amphitheater,	Amphitheatre.
Anapest,	Anapæst.
Ancient, -ly,	†Antient, -ly.
Andiron,	†Handiron.
Angiotomy,	Angeiotomy.
Ankle,	Ancle.
Annotto,	Anotta, Annatto, Anota, Annotta, Arnotta, Arnotto.
Antechamber,	†Antichamber.
Anterior,	Anteriour.
Antihypnotic,	Anthypnotic.
Apostasy,	Apostacy.
Aposteme, *or*	Imposthume.
Apothegm, *or*	Apophthegm.
Appall,	Appal.
Appallment,	Appalment.
Appareled, -ing,	Apparelled, -ling.
Appraise, -ed, etc., *or*	Apprize, -ed, etc.
Apprise, *to notify*,	Apprize.
Apricot,	†Apricock.
Arbitrament,	†Arbitrement.
Arbor,	Arbour.
Archæology,	Archaiology.
Ardor,	Ardour.
Argol, *or*	Argal.
Armor, -er, etc.,	Armour, -er, etc.

Arquebus,	Arquebuse, Har-.
Arrack,	†Arack.
Artisan,	Artizan.
Asafetida, Asafœtida,	Assafœtida.
Asbestus, *or*	Asbestos.
Ascendant,	Ascendent.
Ascendency,	Ascendancy.
Askance,	Askaunce.
Askant,	Askaunt.
Assuage,	Asswage.
Atheneum, *or*	Athenæum.
Attar, *or*	Otto, *or* Ottar.
Aught,	Ought.
Author, etc.,	Authour, etc.
Autocracy,	Autocrasy.
Awkward,	†Aukward.
Ax, *or*	Axe.
Aye, *or*	Ay.

B.

Bade, *v.*,	†Bad.
Baldric,	Baldrick, Bawdrick.
Balk,	Baulk.
Baluster,	Banister.
Bandanna, *or*	Bandana.
Banderole,	Bannerol, Bandrol.
Bandoleer, *or*	Bandolier.
Bandore, *or*	Pandore.
Banns,	Bans.
Banyan (*Bot.*),	Banian.
Barbican,	Barbacan.
Barbecue,	Barbacue.
Barberry,	Berberry.
Bark, *or*	Barque.
Barouche,	Barouch.
Barreled, etc.,	Barrelled, etc.
Barytone,	Baritone.
Basin,	Bason.
Bas-relief,	Bass-relief.
Bastinado, *or*	Bastinade.
Bateau,	Batteau.
Battledoor, *or*	Battledore.
Bauble,	Bawble.
Bazaar, *or*	Bazar.
Befall,	Befal.
Behavior,	Behaviour.
Behoove,	Behove.
Beldam, *or*	Beldame.
Belligerent,	Belligerant.
Benedict, *or*	Benedick.
Benumb,	†Benum.
Bequeath,	Bequeathe.
Bergamot,	Burgamot.
Berth (*Nav.*),	Birth.
Betel,	†Betle.
Beveled, -ing,	Bevelled, -ling.
Bezant,	Byzant.
Biasing, -ed, -es, etc.,	Biassing, -sed, -ses, etc.
Bigoted,	Bigotted.
Bilge,	Bulge.
Billiards,	†Balyards. Balliards.
Billingsgate,	Billingsgate.
Bin,	Binn. [cle.
Binnacle,	†Binacle, Bitta-
Bister, *or*	Bistre.
Blende (*Min.*),	Blend, Blinde.
Blessed, *a.*, *or*	Blest. [etc.
Blithesome, -ly, etc.	Blithsome, -ly,
Bloomery,	Blomary, Bloomary.
Blouse, *or*	Blowse.
Bodice,	Boddice.
Boil, *n.*,	Bile.
Bombazet, *or*	Bombazette.
Bombazine, *or*	Bombasine.
Bonnyclabber,	Bonnyclapper.
Booze,	Bouse, Boose.
Boozy,	Bousy, Boosy.
Bourgeois, *or*	Burgeois.
Bourse,	Burse.
Boweled, -ing, etc.,	Bowelled, -ling, etc.
Bowlder,	Boulder.
Bowsprit,	†Boltsprit.
Brahman, Brahmin,	Brachman. Bramin.
Brake (*Railways*),	Break.
Brasier,	Brazier.
Brazen,	Brasen.
Brier,	Briar.
Bryony,	Briony.
Buccaneer, *or*	Bucanier.
Buddhism, *or*	Boodhism.
Buffet, *or*	Beaufet.
Buhrstone,	Burrstone.
Bun, *or*	Bunn.
Buncombe,	Bunkum.
Bur, *or*	Burr.
Burden, -some,	Burthen, -some.
Burgonet, *or*	Burganet.
Burin,	Burine.
Burned, *imp.*	Burnt.
Butt, *or*	But.
Byzantine,	Bizantine.

C.

Caboose,	Camboose. Coboose.
Caddice, *or*	Caddis.
Cæsura,	Cesura.
Caique, *or*	Caic.
Caisson,	Caissoon.
Calash,	Caleche.
Caldron,	Cauldron.
Calendar,	Kalendar.
Calends,	Kalends.
Caliber, *or*	Calibre.
Calipash,	Callipash.
Calipee,	Callipee.
Calipers,	Callipers.
Caliph,	Calif, Kalif.
Calk,	Caulk, Calque.
Calligraphy,	Caligraphy.
Caloyer, *or*	Kaloyer.
Caltrop, *or*	Caltrap.
Calyx,	Calix. [let.
Camlet,	Camblet, †Cham-
Camomile, *or*	Chamomile.
Camphor,	Camphire. [etc.
Canceled, -ing, etc.	Cancelled, -ling,
Candor,	Candour.
Cannel coal,	Canal coal.
Cannoneer, *or*	Cannonier.
Canny,	Cannie.
Cañon (*Sp.*),	Canyon.
Cantalever, *or*	Cantilever.
Cantaloupe, *or*	Cantaleup.
Carapace,	Carapax.
Carat,	†Caract, Carrat.
Caravansary, *or*	Caravanserai.
Carbine,	Carabine.
Carbineer,	Carabinier, Carabineer.
Carbureted, *or*	Carburetted.
Carcass,	Carcase.
Carnelian,	Cornelian. [etc.
Caroled, -ing, etc.,	Carolled, -ling,
Cartography,	Chartography.
Cask, *a vessel*,	Casque.
Casque, *helmet*,	Cask. [sado.
Cassava,	Cassada, Cas-
Cassimere, *or*	Kerseymere.
Caster, *a roller*, etc.,	Castor.
Catchup, *or* Catsup,	Ketchup. [etc.
Catechise, -er, *or*	Catechize, -er,
Cauliflower,	Colliflower.
Causeway, *or*	Causey.
Caviare, *or*	Caviar. [etc.
Caviler, -ed, etc.,	Caviller, -led,
Cayman,	Caiman.
Cazique,	Cacique.
Ceil, -ing, -ed,	†Ciel, -ing, -ed.
Celtic,	Keltic.
Center, *or*	Centre.
Centiped,	Centipede.
Ceroon, *or*	Seroon.
Cesspool, *or*	Sesspool.
Chalcedony,	Calcedony.
Chameleon,	†Cameleon. [my.
Chamois, *or*	Shamois, Sham-
Champagne,	†Champane.
Champaign,	Champain.
Channeled, -ing, etc.,	Channelled, -ling, etc. [etc.
Chant, -ed, etc.,	Chaunted, -ed,
Chap, *or*	Chop.
Chase,	Chace.
Check, *n.*,	Cheque.
Checker, -ed, etc.,	Chequer, -ed, etc.
Chemist,	†Chymist, Chimist.
Chemistry,	Chymistry, Chimistry.
Chestnut,	Chesnut.
Chevron, *or*	Cheveron.
Chine,	Chime, Chimb.
Chintz,	Chints.
Chiseled, -ing,	Chiselled, -ling.
Choir,	†Quire.
Choke,	†Choak.
Choke-full, *or* Chock-full,	Chuck-full.
Choose,	†Chuse.
Chore,	Char.
Chorister,	†Quirister.
Cigar,	Segar.
Cipher,	Cypher. [etc.
Clamor, -ous, etc.,	Clamour, -ous,
Clangor,	Clangour.
Clarinet, *or*	Clarionet.
Clew, *or*	Clue.
Clinch,	Clench.
Clinic,	Clinique.
Clinometer,	Klinometer.
Cloak,	†Cloke.
Clodpoll,	Clodpole.
Cloff,	Clough.
Clothe, -ed, etc.,	†Cloathe, -ed, etc.
Clyster,	Glyster.
Cockswain, *or*	Coxswain.
Coeliac, or	Celiac.
Cognizor, -zee,	Cognisor, -see.
Coif,	Quoif.
Coiffure,	†Quoiffure.
Colander,	Cullender.
Color,	Colour.
Comb, Combe, *or*	Coombe. [frey.
Comfrey,	Comfry, Cum-
Complete,	†Compleat.
Complexion,	†Complection.
Confectionery,	Confectionary.
Connection,	Connexion.
Contemporary, *or*	Cotemporary.
Contradance,	Country-dance.
Control,	Comptrol, Controul.
Cony,	Coney.
Cooly, *or* Coolie,	Coolee.
Coomb, *or*	Comb.
Copaiba, *or*	Copaiva.
Copier,	Copyer.
Coquette, *n.*,	Coquet.
Coranach,	Coronach.
Corbel,	†Corbeil.
Cot, *or*	Cote, *a hut*.
Cot, *or*	Cott, a *bed*.
Cotillon, *or*	Cotillion.
Councilor, *or*	Councillor.
Counselor, *or*	Counsellor.
Count,	†Compt.
Courtesan,	Courtezan.
Courtesy,	Curtsy.
Cozen, -age,	Cosen, -age.
Cozy,	Cosey, Cosy.
Craunch,	Cranch.
Crawfish, *or*	Crayfish.
Creak, *v.*,	Creek.
Creosote, *or*	Creasote, Kreosote. [*cism*.
Critique,	Critic, *a criti-*
Crosslet,	Croslet.
Croup, *buttocks*,	Crup.
Cruet,	Crewet.
Crupper,	Crouper.
Cruse, *bottle*,	Cruise.
Cucurbit, *or*	Cucurbite.
Cudgeled, -er, -ing,	Cudgelled, -ler, -ling.
Cue, *def.* 1,	Queue.
Cuneiform, *or*	Cuniform.
Curb, *n.*, *def.* 2,	†Kerb, Kirb.
Cursed, *imp.*,	Curst.

Cutlass, *or*	Cutlas, Cutelasse.
Cyanite,	Kyanite.
Cyclopedia, *or*	Cyclopædia.
Cyst,	Cist, *def.* 2.
Czar, -ina,	Tzar, -ina.

D.

Dactyl,	Dactyle.
Damaskeen,	Damasken.
Damson,	Damascene.
Dandruff,	Dandriff.
Debarkation,	Debarcation.
Debonair, -ly, -ness,	Debonnaire, -ly, etc.
Decrepit,	Decrepid.
Defense, -less, etc.,	Defence, -less, etc.
Deflection,	Deflexion.
Deflour,	Deflower.
Delphin, *or*	Delphine.
Demeanor,	Demeanour.
Demesne (*Law*),	Demain.
Dependence,	Dependance.
Dependent,	Dependant.
Desert, *n.*,	†Desart.
Deshabille,	Dishabille.
Dessert,	†Desert.
Detecter, *or*	Detector.
Detortion,	Detorsion.
Deuce,	Deuse, Duse.
Develop, -ment,	Develope, -ment.
Dexterous,	Dextrous.
Diæresis, *or*	Dieresis.
Dialed, -ing,	Dialled, -ling.
Diarrhea, *or*	Diarrhœa.
Dike,	Dyke.
Diocese,	Diocess.
Disheveled, -ing, etc.,	Dishevelled, -ling, etc.
Disk, *or*	Disc. [-ing.
Dispatch, -ed, -ing,	Despatch, -ed,
Disseize, -in, -or,	Disseise, -in, -or.
Distention, *or*	Distension.
Distill, *or*	Distil.
Distrainor,	Distrainer.
Diversely,	Diversly.
Divest, -ed, etc.,	Devest, -ed.
Docket (*Law*),	†Doquet.
Doctress, *or*	Doctoress.
Dodecahedron,	Dodecaëdron.
Dolor, -ous,	Dolour, -ous.
Domesday book,	Doomsday book.
Domicile,	Domicil.
Dormer window,	Dormar window.
Dotage,	†Doatage.
Dote,	Doat.
Doubloon,	†Doublon.
Doweled, -ing,	Dowelled, -ling.
Downfall,	†Downfal.
Draff,	†Draugh.
Draft, *or*	Draught.
Dragoman,	Drogoman, Drogman.
Dram, *or*	Drachm.
Dribblet, *or*	Driblet.
Drier,	Dryer. [etc.
Driveler, -ing, etc.,	Driveller, -ling,
Drought,	Drouth.
Dryly, -ness,	Drily, -ness.
Duchess,	Dutchess.
Duchy,	Dutchy. [-list.
Dueler, -ing, -ist,	Dueller, -ling,
Dullness,	Dulness.
Dunghill,	†Dunghil.
Duress,	†Duresse (*Fr.*).
Dye, etc., *color*,	Die, etc.

E.

Eccentric, -al, etc.,	†Excentric, -al, etc.
Economy,	Œconomy.
Ecstasy,	Ecstacy, †Extasy.
Ecumenic, -al,	Œcumenic, -al.
Eloign, -ment,	Eloin, -ment.
Embalm, -ed, etc.,	†Imbalm, -ed, etc.
Embalmer, -ment,	†Imbalmer, -ment.
Embank, -ed, etc.,	Imbank, -ed, etc.
Embargo,	†Imbargo.
Embark, -ed, etc.,	†Imbark, -ed, etc.
Embarkation,	Embarcation.
Embassage,	Ambassage.
Embassy,	Ambassy.
Embezzle, etc.,	†Imbezzle, etc.
Emblaze,	†Imblaze.
Emblazon, -ed, etc.,	†Imblazon, -ed, etc.
Embody, -ied, etc.,	Imbody, -ied, etc.
Embolden, -ed, etc.,	Imbolden, -ed, etc.
Emborder, etc.,	Imborder, etc.
Embosom, *and*	Imbosom.
Emboss, -ed, etc.,	Imboss, -ed, etc.
Embowel, -ed, -ing, etc.,	Embowell, -ed, etc., Imbowel, -ed, etc.
Embower, -ed, etc.,	Imbower, -ed, etc.
Embrace, -ed, etc.,	†Imbrace, -ed, etc.
Embrasure,	†Embrazure.
Embrocation,	Imbrocation.
Embroil, -ed, etc.,	†Imbroil, -ed, etc.
Emir, *or*	Emeer.
Empale, -ed, etc., *or*	Impale, -ed, etc.
Emperor,	Emperour. [etc.
Empower, -ed, etc.,	Impower, -ed,
Emprise,	Emprize.
Empurple, *or*	Impurple.
Emu,	Emeu.
Enameled, -ing, etc.,	Enamelled, -ling, etc. [-ing.
Enamor, -ed, -ing,	Enamour, -ed,
Encamp, -ed, etc.,	†Incamp, -ed, etc.
Enchant,	†Inchant.
Encounter, etc.,	†Incounter, etc.
Encroach, etc.,	†Incroach, etc.
Encumber, -ed, etc.,	Incumber, -ed, etc.
Encyclopedia, *or*	Encyclopædia.
Endear,	Indear.
Endeavor, -ed, etc.,	Endeavour, -ed, etc.
Endow, etc.,	†Indow, etc.
Endure, -ance,	Indure, -ance.
Enforce, -ed, etc.,	†Inforce, -ed, etc.
Engage, -ed, etc.,	†Ingage, -ed, etc.
Engender,	Ingender.
Engorge, -ed, etc.,	Ingorge, -ed, etc.
Engross,	Ingross.
Enhance,	Inhance.
Enjoin, etc.,	†Injoin, etc.
Enkindle, -ed, etc.,	†Inkindle, -ed, etc.
Enlarge, etc.,	†Inlarge, etc.
Enlist,	Inlist.
Enroll,	Enrol, Inroll.
Enshrine,	Inshrine.
Enshroud,	Inshroud.
Ensphere, *or*	Insphere.
Entail (*Arch.*),	Entaile.
Entangle, etc.,	Intangle, etc.
Enterprise,	Enterprize.
Enthrall, -ment,	Enthral, -ment.
Enthrone, -ed, etc.,	Inthrone, -ed, etc.
Entire, -ly, etc.,	Intire, -ly, etc.
Entitle, -ed, etc.,	Intitle, -ed, etc.
Entrance, -ed, etc.,	†Intrance, -ed, etc.
Entrap, -ped, etc.,	Intrap, -ped, etc.
Entreat, -ed, etc.,	Intreat, -ed, etc.
Entreaty,	Intreaty.
Entresol,	Entersole.
Entwine, -ed, etc.,	Intwine, -ed, etc.
Envelop, *v.*,	Envelope.
Envelope, *n.*, *or*	Envelop.
Envelopment,	Envelopement.
Envenom,	Invenom.
Epaulet, *or*	Epaulette (*Fr.*).
Ephah,	Epha.
Equaled, -ing,	Equalled, -ling.
Equiangular,	Equangular.
Equivoque, *or*	Equivoke.
Era,	Æra.
Error, etc.,	Errour, etc.
Escalade,	Scalade.
Escapement, *or*	Scapement.
Escarp (*Fort.*), *or*	Scarp.
Escritoire,	Escritoir, Scrutoir.
Escutcheon,	†Escocheon, Scutcheon.
Esophagus, -gal, *or*	Œsophagus, -gal.
Estafet, *or*	Estafette.
Estoppel,	†Estopel, Estopple.
Exactor,	Exacter.
Expense,	†Expence.
Exsiccate, -ed, -ing, etc.,	†Exiccate, -ed, -ing, etc.
Exsiccation,	†Exiccation.
Exudation,	Exsudation.
Exude, etc.,	†Exsude, etc.

F.

Fæces,	Feces. [-ting.
Fagot, -ed, -ing,	Faggot, -ted,
Fairy,	†Faerie, Faëry.
Fakir, *or*	Faquir.
Falchion,	†Fauchion.
Falcon, -er, -ry,	Faulcon, -er, -ry.
Fantastic,	Phantastic.
Fantasy,	Phantasy.
Farthingale,	Fardingale.
Fattener,	†Fatner. [etc.
Favor, -er, -ed, etc.,	Favour, -er, -ed,
Fecal,	Fæcal.
Fecula,	Fæcula.
Feldspar, Felspath,	Felspar, Felspath.
Felly,	Felloe.
Feoffor, *or*	Feoffer.
Fervor,	Fervour.
Fetal,	Fœtal.
Feticide,	Fœticide.
Fetor,	Fœtor.
Fetus,	Fœtus.
Feud, -al, -atory,	Feod, -al, -atory.
Feudalize, -ism,	Feodalize, -ism.
Fie, *or*	Fy.
Filbert,	Filberd.
Filibeg, *or*	Fillibeg, Philibeg, Phillibeg.
Filibuster,	Filibuster, †Fillibustier.
Filigree,	Filigrain, Filigrane, Fillagree.
Finery, *a forge*,	Finary.
Firman,	Firmaun.
Fishgig,	†Fizgig.
Flageolet,	Flagelet.
Flavor, -ed, etc.,	Flavour, -ed, etc.
Flier,	Flyer.
Flotage, *things floating*,	*or* Floatage.
Flotsam, *or*	Flotson.
Flour,	†Flower.
Flower, *a blossom*,	†Flour.
Flower-de-luce (*Bot.*),	Fleur-de-lis, Flower-de-lis.
Fluke (*Naut.*),	Flook.
Fluke (*Zoöl.*),	Flowk, Flooc.
Fogy,	Fogie, Fogey.
Font (*Typog.*),	Fount.
Foray, *or*	Forray.
Forbade,	†Forbad.
Foretell,	Foretel.
Fosse,	Foss.
Foundry, *or*	Foundery.
Franc, *coin*,	Frank.
Frantic,	Frenetic, Phrenetic.
Frenzy,	Phrensy, †Phrenzy.
Frieze (*Arch.*),	Frize, †Freese.
Frouzy,	Frowzy.
Frumenty,	Furmenty, Frumity, Frumety.
Frustum,	Frustrum.
Fueled, -ing,	Fuelled, -ling.
Fulfill, -ment,	Fulfil, -ment.
Fullness,	Fulness.
Further, *or*	Farther.
Furtherance,	Fartherance.
Furthermore,	Farthermore.
Furthest, *or*	Farthest.

Fuse, *n.*,	Fuze.
Fusil, *a gun*,	Fusee.
Fusileer, *or*	Fusilier.

G.

Gabardine, *or*	Garberdine.
Galiot,	Galliot.
Galleass,	Galeas, Galliass, etc.
Gamboled, -ing,	Gambolled, -ling.
Gang (*Mining*), *or*	Gangue.
Gantlet (*Mil.*),	Gauntlet, †Gantlope.
Gargoyle,	Gargle, Gargyle, Gargoil.
Garish, *or*	Gairish.
Gastropod, *or*	Gasteropod.
Gauge,	Gage.
Gault, *or*	Galt.
Gauntlet, *glove, etc.*,	Gauntlet.
Gayety,	Gaiety.
Gayly,	Gaily.
Gazelle,	Gazel.
Genet, *horse*, *or*	Jennet.
Germ,	Germe. [man.
Germane,	†Germain, Ger-
Gibe,	†Jibe.
Gillyflower,	Gilliflower.
Gimbals,	Gimbols.
Gimlet,	Gimblet.
Girasole, *or*	Girasol.
Girth, *or*	Girt.
Glair,	Glare.
Glaive,	Glave.
Glamour,	Glamer, Glamor.
Gloze,	Glose.
Glycogen,	Glucogen.
Gnarled,	Knarled, Knurled.
Good-by, *or*	Good-bye.
Gore, *dirt*, *blood*,	Goar.
Gormand, *or*	Gourmand.
Governor,	Governour.
Graft, -ed, -ing,	Graff, -ed, -ing.
Gram, *or*	Gramme.
Grandam,	Grandame.
Granddaughter,	†Granddaughter.
Granite,	†Granit.
Graveled, -ling,	Gravelled, -ling.
Gray, -ish, etc.,	Grey, -ish, etc.
Grenade,	Grenado, Granade, Granado.
Grenadier,	†Granadier.
Grewsome, *or*	Gruesome.
Greyhound,	Grayhound.
Griffin, *or*	Griffon.
Grizzly,	†Grisly.
Grogram, *or*	Grogran.
Grommet, *or*	Gromet.
Groundsel (*Arch.*), *or*	Groundsill.
Group, *v.*,	†Groupe.
Groveler, -ing,	Groveller, -ling.
Guaranty, *or*	Guarantee.
Guelder-rose, *or*	Gelder-rose.
Guelf, *or*	Guelph.
Guerrilla,	Guerilla.
Guilder, *coin*,	Gilder.
Guillotine,	Guillotin.
Gulf,	†Gulph.
Gunwale, *or*	Gunnel.
Gurnard, *or* **Gurnet,**	Gournet.
Gypsy,	Gipsy, Gypsey.
Gyrfalcon,	Gerfalcon.
Gyve,	Give.

H.

Hackle, Hatchel, *or*	Heckle, Hetchel.
Hæmatic, *a.*, *or*	Hematic.
Hæmatoxylin, *or*	Hematoxylin.
Hagbut,	Haguebut, Hackbuss, Hackbut.
Haggard,	†Hagard. [giss.
Haggis,	Haggess, Hag-
Ha-ha,	Haw-haw.
Hake,	Haak.
Halberd,	Halbert.
Halibut,	Holibut.
Halidom,	Hallidome.
Hallelujah,	Halleluiah, -luia, Alleluia, -luiah.
Halloo, *or*	Hallo, Halloa, Hollo, Holloa, etc.
Halyard,	Halliard.
Handicraft,	Handcraft.
Handiwork,	†Handwork.
Handsel,	Hansel.
Handseled,	Handselled.
Handsome,	†Handsom.
Harbor, -ed, etc.,	Harbour, -ed, etc.
Harebell,	Hairbell.
Harebrained,	Hairbrained.
Harem,	Haram.
Haricot,	Harricot.
Harl,	Herl, Hurl.
Harrier,	Harier.
Harry, *v.*,	Harrow.
Hasheesh, *or*	Hashish.
Haslet,	Harslet.
Hatcheled, -ing,	Hatchelled, -ling.
Haul,	†Hale.
Haulm, Halm,	Haum, Hawm.
Hautboy,	†Hoboy, Oboe.
Hawser,	Halser.
Hearken,	Harken.
Hearse,	Herse.
Hectare,	Hektare.
Hectoliter, etc.,	Hectolitre, etc.
Hegira,	Hejira.
Height, -en, etc., *or*	†Highth, Hight, -en, etc.
Heinous, -ly, -ness,	†Hainous, -ly, -ness.
Hematin,	Hæmatin.
Hematite,	Hæmatite.
Hemistich,	†Hemistick.
Hemorrhage,	Hæmorrhage.
Hemorrhoids,	†Emerods, Emeroids.
Hermit, -age,	†Eremite, -age.
Herpetology,	Erpetology.
Hexahedron,	†Hexaëdron.
Hibernate,	Hybernate.
Hiccough,	Hiccup, Hickup.
Hindoo, -ism, *or*	Hindu, -ism.
Hindrance, *or*	Hinderance.
Hip (*Bot.*), *or*	Hep, Hop.
Hippocras,	Hippocrass.
Hippogriff,	Hippogryph.
Ho, *or*	Hoa.
Hock, *or*	Hough. [ey.
Hockey,	Hookey, Hawk-
Hoiden, -ish, *or*	Hoyden, -ish.
Holiday, *or*	Holyday.
Hollo, Holloa,	Hollow.
Holster,	Holdster.
Homeopathy,	Homœopathy.
Homer, *measure*,	Chomer, Gomer.
Hominy,	Homony, Hommony.
Homonym,	Homonyme.
Honeyed,	Honied.
Honor, -ed, etc.	Honour, -ed, etc.
Hoop, *v.*, *or*	Whoop.
Hoopoe, *or*	Hoopoo.
Horehound,	Hoarhound.
Hornblende,	Hornblend.
Horror,	Horrour.
Hostelry,	Ostelry.
Hostler,	Ostler, †Hosteler.
Hotch-potch, *or*	Hodge-podge.
Housewife,	†Huswife.
Howdah,	Houdah.
Howlet,	Houlet.
Huckleberry, *or*	Whortleberry, Hurtleberry.
Hummock, *or*	Hommock, Hommoc.
Humor,	Humour.
Hurrah, *or*	Hurra.
Hydrangea,	Hydrangia.
Hying,	Hieing.
Hypotenuse, *or*	Hypothenuse.
Hyssop,	Hysop.

I.

Icicle,	†Isicle.
Illness,	†Ilness.
Imbibe,	†Embibe.
Imbitter,	Embitter.
Imbosom,	Embosom.
Imbrue,	†Embrue.
Imbue, -ed, -ing,	Embue, -ed, -ing.
Impanel, -ed, -ing,	Impannel, -led, etc. Empannel, -led, etc.
Imparlance,	†Emparlance.
Impassion,	†Empassion.
Impeach,	†Empeach.
Imperiled, -ing,	Imperilled, -ling.
Implead,	Emplead.
Imposthume,	Impostume.
Impoverish,	Empoverish.
Imprint,	†Emprint.
Impurple, *or*	Empurple.
Incase,	Encase.
Inclasp,	Enclasp.
Incloister, *or*	Encloister.
Inclose, -ure, etc.,	Enclose, -ure, etc.
Increase,	†Encrease.
Incrust,	Encrust.
Incumbrance,	Encumbrance.
Indefeasible,	†Indefeisible.
Indelible,	Indeleble.
Indict (*Law*),	Endict.
Indictment,	Endictment.
Indite, -er,	†Endite, -er.
Indocile,	†Indocil.
Indoctrinate,	†Endoctrinate.
Indorse, -ed, -ing,	Endorse, -ed, -ing.
Indorser, -ment,	Endorser, -ment.
Induce, -ment,	†Enduce, -ment.
Inferable, *or*	Inferrible.
Inferior,	Inferiour.
Inflection,	Inflexion.
Infold,	Enfold.
Ingraft, -er, -ment,	Engraft, -er, -ment.
Ingrain,	Engrain.
Ingulf,	Engulf.
Inkle,	Incle.
Innuendo,	Inuendo.
Inquire, -er, -y, etc.,	Enquire, -er, -y, etc.
Inscribe,	†Enscribe.
Inscroll,	Inscrol, Enscroll.
Insnare,	Ensnare.
Install,	Instal.
Installment,	Instalment.
Instate,	Enstate.
Instill,	Instil.
Instructor,	Instructer.
Insure, -ed, -ing,	Ensure, -ed, -ing.
Insurer, -ance,	Ensurer, -ance.
Interior,	†Interiour.
Inthrall, -ment,	Inthral, Enthral, -ment.
Intrench,	Entrench.
Intrust,	Entrust.
Inure, -ment,	Enure, -ment.
Inveigle,	Enveigle.
Inventor,	Inventer.
Inwrap,	Enwrap.
Inwreathe,	Enwreathe.

J.

Jacobin, *and*	Jacobine.
Jacconet,	Jacconet.
Jail, -er, etc.,	Gaol, -er, etc.
Jalap,	Jalop.
Janizary,	Janissary.
Jasmine,	Jasmin, Jessamine.
Jaunt, -y, -ily,	Jant, -y, -ily.
Jean,	Jane.

Jenneting,	Juneating, Geniting, †Juneting.
Jeremiad, *or*	Jeremiade.
Jetsam, *or* Jetson,	Jettison.
Jetty,	Jettee, Jutty.
Jeweled, -er, etc.	Jewelled, -er, etc.
Jewelry,	Jewellery.
Jointress,	Jointuress.
Jonquil, *or*	Jonquille.
Jostle, *or*	Justle.
Jowl,	Jole, †Choule.
Judgment,	Judgement.
Jupon, *or*	Juppon.
Just,	Joust.

K.

Kale (*Bot.*),	Kail, Kayle, Cale.
Kayles,	Keels, Keils.
Keelhaul,	Keelhale.
Keelson,	Kelson.
Keg, *or*	†Cag.
Kenneled, -ing,	Kennelled, -ling.
Khan,	Kaun, Kan.
Kidnaped, -er, -ing,	Kidnapped, -per, -ping.
Kiln,	†Kill.
Kilogram, -liter, etc.	Chilogram, -liter, etc.
Koran, *or* Alcoran,	Kuran, Quran, Alkoran.

L.

Labeled, -ing,	Labelled, -ling.
Labor, -ed, -ing, etc.,	Labour, -ed, -ing, etc.
Lac, *coin*,	Lakh, Lack.
Lachrymal,	Lacrymal.
Lackey,	Lacquey.
Lacquer,	Lacker.
Lagoon,	Lagune.
Landau,	Landaw.
Lantern,	†Lanthorn.
Lanyard,	Laniard.
Launch,	Lanch.
Laureled,	Laurelled.
Leaven,	†Leven.
Lecher, -y, -ous,	†Letcher, -y, -ous.
Lecturn,	Lectern, Lettern.
Ledger,	Leger.
Ledgment,	Ledgement, Legement, Ligement.
Leger, *a.*,	Ledger.
Legging, *or*	Leggin.
Lemming,	Leming.
Lettuce,	Lettice.
Leveled, -ing, -er,	Levelled, -ling, -ler.
Levogyratory, *or*	Lævogyratory.
Levorotatory, *or*	Lævorotatory.
Libeled, -ing, etc.,	Libelled, -ling, etc.
License,	Licence.
Licorice,	Liquorice.
Lief, *a.*,	Lieve.
Lilac,	Lilach.
Linguiform,	Linguaform.
Linnæan, *or*	Linnean.
Linseed,	Lintseed.
Linstock, *or*	Lintstock.
Litchi,	Lichi, Lychee.
Liter, *or*	Litre.
Llama,	Lama.
Loadstar, -stone, *or*	Lodestar, -stone.
Loath, -ly, -some,	Loth, -ly, -some.
Lode (*Mining*),	Load.
Lodgment,	Lodgement.
Lopsided,	Lobsided, Lapsided.
Louver, *or*	Louvre, Loover, etc.
Lower,	Lour.
Luff, *v.*	Loof.
Lunet, *and*	Lunette.
Lunge,	Longe.
Lutestring, *or*	Lustring.

M.

Macaw,	Macao.
Maccaboy,	Maccoboy.
Maggoty,	Maggotty.
Maim, *and*	Mayhem.
Mal-,	Male-.
Malcontent, -feasance, etc.	Malecontent, -feasance, etc.
Malkin,	Maukin.
Mall, *or*	Maul.
Mameluke, *or*	Mamaluke.
Mamma,	Mama.
Mandatary,	Mandatory.
Maneuver, *or*	Manœuvre.
Mangel-wurzel,	Mangold-wurzel.
Manikin,	Mannikin.
Mantel (*Arch.*),	Mantle.
Mantelpiece,	Mantlepiece.
Marc, *coin*, *or*	Mark.
Maroon, *v.*,	Marroon.
Maroon, *a. & n.*,	Marone.
Marque, *letter of*,	Mark.
Marquee,	Markee.
Marquis, *or*	Marquess.
Marshal,	†Marischal, †Mareschal.
Marshaled, -ing,	Marshalled, -ling.
Martin (*Zoöl.*),	Marten.
Martingale,	Martingal.
Marveled, -ing, etc.,	Marvelled, -ling, etc.
Maslin,	Meslin, Mislin, Maselyn, Mastlin.
Mastic,	Mastich.
Matrix, *or*	Matrice.
Mattress,	Matress.
Mauger, *or*	Maugre.
Mayhem, *or*	Maim.
Meager, -ly, etc., *or*	Meagre, -ly, etc.
Medaled, -ing, -ist, etc.,	Medalled, -ling, etc.
Merchandise,	†Merchandize.
Metaled, -ing, etc.,	Metalled, -ling, etc.
Meter, *and*	Metre.
Mileage, *or*	Milage.
Milleped,	Milliped, -pede.
Milliliter, *or*	Millilitre. [-reis.
Milreis,	Millrea, -ree,
Misbehavior,	Misbehaviour.
Misdemeanor,	Misdemeanour.
Misspell,	†Misspel, †Mispel.
Misspend,	Mispend.
Misspent,	Mispent.
Misstate,	†Mistate. [toe.
Mistletoe,	Misseltoe, Misle-
Miter, -ed, *or*	Mitre, -d.
Mizzen,	Mizen.
Mizzle,	Misle, Mistle.
Moccasin,	Moccason, Moggason.
Modeled, -ing,	Modelled, -ling.
Mohammedan,	Mahomedan, Mahometan, etc.
Mohawk, *or*	Mohock.
Molasses,	Melasses, †Molosses.
Mold, *or*	Mould.
Molt, *or*	Moult.
Moneyed,	Monied.
Moneys, *pl.*	Monies.
Mongrel,	Mungrel.
Monkeys,	Monkies.
Mood (*Gram.*),	Mode.
Morris,	Morrice.
Mortgageor, *or* Mortgager,	Mortgagor.
Moslem,	Muslim.
Mosque,	Mosk.
Mosquito,	Musquito, Musketo, Musketoe, etc.
Movable,	Moveable.
Mullein,	Mullen.
Multiped,	Multipede.
Mummery,	Mommery.
Murder, etc.,	Murther, etc.
Murky,	Mirky.
Murrhine,	Myrrhine.
Muscatel,	Muscadel, Moscatel, etc.
Musket,	†Musquet.
Musrole, *or*	Musrol.
Mustache,	Moustache.

N.

Nankeen,	Nankin.
Narwhal, *or* Narwal,	Narwhale.
Naught,	Nought.
Neb (*Zoöl.*), *or*	Nib.
Negotiate, -or, etc.,	Negociate, -or, etc.
Neighbor, -ing, etc.,	Neighbour, -ing, etc.
Net, *a.*,	Nett, Neat.
Niter, *or*	Nitre.
Nobless, *or*	Noblesse.
Nomads, *or*	Nomades.
Nombles,	Numbles.
Nonesuch,	Nonsuch.
Novitiate,	Noviciate.
Nylghau,	Nylgau, Neelghau.

O.

Oaf,	†Auf, †Ouphe.
Ocher, *or* Ochre,	Oker.
Octahedron,	Octaëdron.
Octostyle,	Octastyle.
Odalisque,	Odalisk.
Odor,	Odour.
Œdematous,	Edematous.
Offense, *or*	Offence.
Olio,	Oglio.
Omber, *or*	Ombre.
Oolong,	Oulong.
Opaque,	Opake.
Orach, *or*	Orache.
Orang-outang,	Orang-utan, Ourang-outang.
Orchestra,	Orchestre.
Oriel,	Oriol.
Oriflamb, *or*	Oriflamme.
Orison,	†Oraison.
Osier,	Ozier.
Osprey, *or*	Ospray.
Otolith, *or* Otolite,	Otolitte.
Oxide,	Oxid, Oxyd, Oxyde.
Oyez,	Oyes.

P.

Packet,	†Pacquet.
Pæan,	Pean.
Painim,	Paynim.
Palanquin, *or*	Palankeen.
Palestra,	Palæstra.
Palette,	Pallet.
Palmiped,	Palmipede.
Panada, Panade,	Panado.
Pander,	Pandar.
Panel (*Law*),	Pannel.
Paneled, -ing,	Pannelled, -ling.
Pantograph,	Pantagraph, Pentagraph.
Papoose, *or*	Pappoose.
Paralleled, -ing,	Parallelled, -ling.
Paralyze,	Paralyse.
Parceled, -ing,	Parcelled, -ling.
Parcenary,	Parcenery.
Parlor,	Parlour.
Parol, *a.*, *or*	Parole.
Parquet, *or*	Parquette.
Parrakeet,	Paraquet, Paraquito.
Parsnip, *or*	Parsnep.
Partible,	Partable.
Partisan,	Partizan.
Pasch,	Pask, Pasque.
Pasha, Pacha,	Pashaw, Bashaw.

Pashalic,	Pachalic.
Patrol, *n.*	Patrole.
Paver, Pavior,	Paviour, Pavier.
Pawl,	Paul.
Peart,	Peert.
Peddler,	Pedler, Pedlar.
Pedicel,	Pedicle.
Pedobaptist,	Pædobaptist.
Pemmican,	Pemican.
Penciled, -ing,	Pencilled, -ling.
Pennant,	Pennon.
Pentahedral,	Pentaëdral.
Peony,	Pæony, Piony.
Periled, -ing,	Perilled, -ling.
Peroxide,	Peroxid, -yd, -yde.
Persimmon,	Persimon.
Persistence,	Persistance.
Pewit (*Zoöl.*),	Pewet.
Phantasm,	Fantasm.
Phantom,	Fantom.
Phenix,	Phœnix.
Phenomenon,	Phænomenon.
Philter, -ed, *or*	Philtre, -d.
Phthisic,	Tisic.
Piaster, *or*	Piastre.
Picked, *or*	Peaked, Piked.
Picket,	Piquet.
Pie,	Pye.
Piebald,	Pyebald.
Piepoudre, *or*	Piepowder.
Pimenta,	Pimento.
Pimpernel,	Pimpinel.
Pinchers, *or*	Pincers.
Pistoled, -ing,	Pistolled, -ling.
Plaice (*Zoöl.*),	Plaise.
Plain,	Plane, *in some senses.*
Plait, *v.*,	Plat.
Plat, *n.*, *or*	Plot.
Pliers,	Plyers.
Plow, *or*	Plough.
Plumber,	†Plummer.
Plumiped,	Plumipede.
Pluviometer,	Pluviameter.
Point-device, *or*	Point-devise.
Poise,	†Poize.
Polacca,	Polacre.
Poleax, *or*	Poleaxe.
Poltroon,	†Poltron.
Polyglot, *n.*,	Polyglott.
Polyhedron, -drous,	Polyedron, -drous.
Polyp,	Polype.
Pommel,	Pummel.
Pommeled, -ing,	Pomelled, -ling.
Poniard,	Poignard.
Pontoon, *or*	Ponton.
Pony,	Poney.
Porgy, -gee (*Zoöl.*),	Paugie. [pesse.
Porpoise,	†Porpus, Por-
Portray,	Pourtray.
Possessor,	†Possessour.
Postilion,	Postillion.
Potato,	†Potatoe.
Potsherd,	†Potshard, †Potshare.
Pouter (*Zoöl.*),	Powter.
Practice, *v.*, *or*	Practise.
Præmunire,	Premunire.
Prænomen,	Prenomen.
Predial,	Prædial.
Premise,	Premiss.
Pretense, *or*	Pretence.
Pretermit, *or*	Prætermit.
Pretor,	Prætor.
Profane,	†Prophane.
Programme,	Program.
Protector,	Protecter. [-yde.
Protoxide,	Protoxid, -yd,
Prunella, *or*	Prunello.
Pumpkin,	Pompion, Pumpion.
Puppet,	Poppet.
Pur,	Purr.
Purblind, *or*	Poreblind.
Purslane,	Purslain.
Putrefy,	Putrify.
Pygmy,	Pigmy.
Pyx,	Pix.

Q.

Quadroon,	Quateron.
Quarantine,	Quarantain, Quarantaine.
Quarrel, *an arrow*, *or*	Carrel.
Quarreled, -ing,	Quarrelled, -ling.
Quarterfoil,	Quatrefeuille, Quatrefoil.
Quartet, Quartette,	Quartett.
Quay, -age,	Key, -age.
Questor,	Quæstor.
Quinsy,	Quinzy, Quinsey.
Quintain,	Quintin.
Quintet, Quintette,	Quintett, Quintetto.
Quoin,	Coin.

R.

Rabbet (*Carp.*), *or*	Rebate, etc.
Rabbi,	Rabbin.
Rabbis, *or*	Rabbies.
Raccoon, *or* Racoon,	Rackoon.
Ramadan,	Ramazan, Rhamadan. [-ly.
Rancor, -ous, -ly,	Rancour, -ous,
Ransom,	†Ransome.
Rare, *adj.*,	†Rear.
Rarefy,	Rarify.
Raspberry,	†Rasberry.
Rasure,	Razure.
Rattan,	Ratan.
Raveled, -ing,	Ravelled, -ling.
Raven (*plunder*),	Ravin.
Raze, -ed, -ing,	Rase, -ed, -ing.
Real (*coin*),	Rial, Ryal.
Recall,	Recal.
Recompense,	Recompence.
Reconnoiter, *or*	Reconnoitre.
Redoubt,	Redout.
Reënforce,	Reinforce.
Referable, *or*	Referrible.
Reflection,	Reflexion.
Reglet, *or*	Riglet.
Reindeer,	†Raindeer, †Ranedeer.
Reinstall, -ment,	Reinstal, -ment.
Relic,	Relique.
Remiped,	Remipede.
Renard, *or*	Reynard.
Rencounter, *or*	Rencontre.
Rennet, *or*	Runnet.
Replier,	Replyer.
Reposit,	Reposite.
Resin, *and*	Rosin.
Resistance, etc.,	†Resistence. [etc.
Restive, -ly, -ness,	†Restiff, †Resty,
Retch, *to vomit*,	Reach. [-ler.
Reveled, -ing, -er,	Revelled, -ling,
Reverie, *or*	Revery.
Reversible,	Reversable.
Ribbon,	Riband, Ribband.
Rigor, -ous, etc.,	Rigour, -ous, etc.
Risk,	†Risque.
Rivaled, -ing,	Rivalled, -ling.
Riveted, -ing,	Rivetted, -ting.
Rodomontade,	Rhodomontade.
Rondeau (*Poetry*), *or*	Rondo (*Mus.*).
Ronion, *or* Ronyon,	Runnion.
Rotunda,	Rotundo.
Route,	Rout.
Roweled, -ing,	Rowelled, -ling.
Ruble, *coin*, *or*	Rouble.
Ruche, *or*	Rouche.
Ruddock (*Zoöl.*), *or*	Raddock.
Rummage,	†Romage.
Rumor, etc.,	Rumour, etc.

S.

Saber, -ed, etc., *or*	Sabre, -d, etc.
Sabian,	Sabean, Sabæan.
Sackbut,	Sagbut.
Sainfoin,	Saintfoin.
Salable,	Saleable.
Salam,	Salaam.
Salep, Saleb,	Salop, Saloop.
Salic,	Salique.
Saltpeter, *or*	Saltpetre.
Sandarach, *or*	Sandarac.
Sandiver, *or*	Sandever.
Sanskrit, *or*	Sanscrit.
Sapodilla,	Sapadillo, Sappodilla.
Sarcenet, *or*	Sarsenet.
Sat,	Sate.
Satchel,	Sachel.
Satinet,	Satinett.
Sauerkraut, *or*	Sourcrout, Sourkrout.
Savanna,	Savannah.
Savior, *or*	Saviour.
Savor,	Savour.
Scallop, -ed, -ing,	Scollop, -ed, -ing.
Scath, *or*	Scathe.
Scepter, -ed, *or*	Sceptre, -tred.
Schist,	Shist.
Schorl, *or*	Shorl.
Sciagraphy, *or*	Sciography.
Scion, *or*	Cion.
Scirrhosity,	Skirrosity.
Scirrhus,	Skirrhus.
Scissors,	†Scissars.
Sconce,	Skonce.
Scow,	Skow.
Scrawny,	Scrauny. [Scyth.
Scythe,	†Sithe, Sythe,
Seamstress,	†Semstress, Sempstress.
Sear,	Sere.
Secretaryship,	Secretariship.
Seidlitz,	Sedlitz.
Seignior,	Signior, Signor.
Seigniorage, -ory,	Seignorage, -ory.
Seine,	†Sean.
Seizin,	Seisin.
Sellander,	Sellender.
Selvage, *or*	Selvedge.
Sentinel,	†Centinel.
Sentry,	†Centry, †Sentery.
Sepulcher, *or*	Sepulchre.
Sequin,	Chequin, Zechin.
Sergeant, *or*	Serjeant.
Set, *n.*,	Sett.
Sevennight, *or*	Se'nnight.
Shad,	Chad.
Shah,	Schah.
Shampoo,	Champoo.
Shard (*def.* 1),	Sherd.
Shawm, *or*	†Shalm.
Sheathe, *v.*,	Sheath.
Sheik,	Shaik, Scheik, Sheikh.
Sherbet,	Scherbet, Sarbot.
Sherif,	Scherif, Shereef, Cherif.
Sherry,	†Sherris.
Shill-I-Shall-I, *or*	Shilly-shally.
Shore, *n.*,	Shoar.
Shoveled, -er, -ing,	Shovelled, -ler, -ling.
Show,	Shew.
Shrillness,	†Shrilness.
Shriveled, -ing,	Shrivelled, -ling.
Shyly, -ness,	Shily, -ness.
Sibyl,	Sybil.
Sidewise,	Sideways.
Siliceous, *or*	Silicious.
Sillabub, *or*	Syllabub.
Silvan,	Sylvan.
Simar,	Cimare, Cymar, Simare.
Simoom, *or*	Simoon.
Singeing (*fr. singe*),	†Singing.
Siphon,	Syphon.
Siren,	Syren.
Sirloin, *or*	Surloin.
Sirup, *or* Syrup,	Sirop.
Sizar,	Sizer.
Skein,	†Skain, Skean.
Skeptic,	Sceptic.
Skillful, -ly, -ness,	Skilful, -ly, -ness.
Skull, *cranium*,	†Scull.
Slabber,	Slobber.

Sleight,	Slight.
Slyly, -ness,	Slily, -ness.
Smallness,	†Smalness.
Smolder, *or*	Smoulder.
Snapped, *imp.*,	Snapt.
Sniveler, -ing,	Sniveller, -ling.
Socage,	Soccage.
Socle,	Zocle.
Solan goose,	Solund goose *and* Solund goose.
Solder, etc., *or*	Soder, etc.
Soliped,	Solipede.
Solvable,	Solvible.
Somber, *or*	Sombre.
Somersault, / Somerset,	Summersault, / Summerset.
Sonneteer,	Sonnetteer.
Soothe, *v.*,	†Sooth.
Sorrel,	Sorel.
Souchong,	Soochong.
Spa,	Spaw, †Spaa.
Specter, *or*	Spectre.
Spelt,	Spalt.
Spew,	Spue.
Spinach, *or*	Spinage.
Spinel,	Spinelle.
Spirituous, or	Spiritous.
Splendor,	Splendour.
Sponge,	†Spunge.
Sprite,	Spright.
Spunk,	Sponk.
Spurt, *or*	Spirt.
Staddle,	Stadle.
Staid, *a.*, -ly, -ness,	Stayed, *a.*, -ly, -ness.
Stanch, *or*	Staunch.
Stationery,	†Stationary.
Steadfast,	†Stedfast.
Steelyard,	†Stilyard.
Stillness,	†Stilness.
Stockade,	Stoccade.
Story, *a floor*,	Storey.
Strait, *n.*, *def.* 2,	Straight.
Strengthener,	Strengthner.
Strew,	†Straw.
Strop, *n.*,	Strap.
Stupefy,	Stupify.
Sty,	Stye.
Style,	Stile.
Styptic,	Stiptic.
Subpœna,	Subpena.
Subtile, *thin*,	Subtle.
Subtle, *artful*,	Subtile.
Succor,	Succour.
Suite,	Suit, *n.*
Sulphureted,	Sulphuretted.
Sumac, *or* Sumach,	Shumac.
Supawn, *or* Sepawn,	Sepon.
Superior,	†Superiour.
Suretyship,	Suretiship.
Surname,	Sirname.
Surprise, etc.,	Surprize, etc.
Survivor, -ship,	Surviver, -ship.
Swab, -ber, etc.,	Swob, -ber, etc.
Swap,	Swop.
Swart, *adj.*, *or*	Swarth.
Swathe, *bandage*, *or*	Swath.
Sweal, *v.*, *or*	Swale.
Swingeing (fr. *swinge*),	Swinging (cf. *singing*).
Swiple,	Swipel, Swipple.
Swollen,	Swoln.
Syenite,	Sienite.
Synonym,	Synonyme.
Syphilis,	Siphilis.

T.

Tabard,	Tabert, Taberd.
Tabbinet,	Tabinet.
Tabor, etc.,	Tabour, etc.
Taffeta, *or*	Taffety.
Taffrail,	Tafferel.
Talc,	Talk, Talck.
Tallage, Talliage,	Tailage, Taillage.
Tambour,	Tambor.
Tambourine,	Tambourin, Tamborine, Tambarine.
Tarantula,	Tarentula.
Tarpaulin,	Tarpauling, Tarpawling.
Tasse, Tasset,	Tasce.
Tasseled, -ing,	Tasselled, -ling.
Taut (*Nav.*),	Taught.
Tawny,	Tawney.
Tease,	Teaze.
Teasel,	Teasle, Teazle.
Teetotal,	Teatotal.
Tenable,	Tenible.
Tenor,	Tenour.
Terror,	†Terrour.
Tetrahedron,	Tetraëdron.
Tetrastich,	Tetrastic.
Theater, *or*	Theatre.
Thole,	Thowl, Thowle.
Thorp, *or*	Thorpe.
Thraldom,	Thralldom.
Thrash, *or*	Thresh.
Threshold,	Threshhold.
Throe, *n.*,	Throw.
Ticking, *n.*,	Ticken.
Tidbit,	Titbit.
Tie, *n.* & *v.*,	Tye.
Tier,	Tire.
Tierce,	Terce.
Tincal,	Tinkal.
Tingeing (fr. *tinge*),	Tinging (cf. *singing*).
Tinseled, *or* -ling,	Tinselled, -ling.
Tithe,	Tythe.
Tole, *to draw*,	Toll.
Tollbooth,	Tolbooth.
Ton,	Tun.
Tonnage,	Tunnage.
Tormentor,	Tormenter.
Tourmaline,	Tourmalin, Turmaline.
Trammeled, -ing,	Trammelled, -ling.
Tranquilize, *or*	Tranquillize.
Transferable,	Transferrible.
Transference,	Transferrence.
Transship, -ment,	Tranship, -ment.
Trapan, *a snare*,	Trepan.
Traveler, -ed, -ing,	Traveller, -led, -ling.
Traverse,	Travers.
Travesty,	Travestie.
Treadle,	Treddle.
Trebuchet, *or*	Trebucket.
Treenail,	Trenail, Trennel.
Trestle, Tressel,	Trussel.
Tricolor,	Tricolour.
Trigger,	Tricker.
Trihedral,	Triedral.
Trivet,	Trevet.
Trod,	Trode.
Trousers, *or*	Trowsers.
Troweled,	Trowelled.
Tryst,	Trist.
Tumbrel,	Tumbril.
Tumor,	Tumour.
Tunneled, -ing,	Tunnelled, -ling.
Turnip,	†Turnep.
Turnsole,	Turnsol. [cois.
Turquois,	Turkois, Tur-
Tutenag,	Tutenague.
Tweedle,	Twiddle.
Twibil,	Twibill.
Twingeing (fr. *twinge*),	Twinging (cf. *singing*).
Tymbal,	Timbal.
Tyro,	Tiro.

U.

Umber,	Umbre.
Unbiased,	Unbiassed.
Unboweled,	Unbowelled,
and others of the same class.	
Unroll,	Unrol.
Until,	Untill.

V.

Valise,	Vallise. [-ously.
Valor, -ous, -ously,	Valour, -ous,
Vapor,	Vapour.
Vat,	†Fat.
Vedette,	Videtta.
Veil,	Vail.
Vender, *or*	Vendor.
Venomous,	†Venemous.
Veranda,	Verandah.
Verderer, *or*	Verderor.
Verdigris,	Verdegris.
Vermin,	†Vermine.
Verst,	Werst.
Vertebra, Verteber,	Vertebre.
Vervain,	Vervine.
Vial,	Phial.
Vialed, -ing,	Vialled, -ling.
Vicious, -ly, -ness,	Vitious, -ly, -ness.
Victualed, -er, -ing,	Victualled, -ler, -ling. [etc.
Vigor, -ous, etc.,	Vigour, -ous,
Villain, *def.* 1,	Villan, Villein.
Villainy, -ous, etc.,	Villany, -ous, etc.
Vise,	Vice.
Visitor,	Visiter.
Visor,	Vizor.
Vitiate,	Viciate.
Vives,	Fives. [zer.
Vizier,	Visier, Vizir, Vi-
Volcano,	†Vulcano.

W.

Wagon,	Waggon.
Waive, *v. t.*,	Wave.
Wale, *n.*, *def.* 1,	Weal.
Walrus,	Walruss.
Warranter (*Law*),	Warrantor.
Warrior,	†Warriour.
Waul,	Wawl.
Waywode,	Vaivode, Voivode, Waiwode, Woiwode.
Wear, *v. t.* (*Naut.*),	Ware, Veer.
Weasand,	†Wesand, †Wezand.
Weir,	Wear, Wier.
Welsh,	Welch.
Whelk,	Welk.
Whippletree,	Whiffletree.
Whippoorwill,	Whippowill.
Whisky, *or*	Whiskey.
Whoop,	Hoop.
Whortleberry,	Hurtleberry.
Widgeon,	Wigeon. [-ness.
Willful, -ly, -ness,	Wilful, -ly,
Windlass,	†Windlace, †Windlas.
Wintry,	Wintery.
Wiry,	†Wiery.
Witch-hazel, *and*	Wych-hazel.
Withe, *n.*,	With.
Wivern,	Wyvern.
Wizard,	Wisard. [zen.
Wizen,	Wizzen, Wea-
Woe,	Wo.
Woeful,	Woful.
Wondrous,	Wonderous.
Woodbine,	Woodbind.
Woolen, -et,	Woollen, -et, -ette.
Worshiper, -ed, etc.,	Worshipper, -ped.
Wreck,	Wrack.
Wych-elm,	Witch-elm.

Y.

Yataghan,	Ataghan, Attaghan.
Yaup,	Yaulp, Yawp.
Yawl, *n.*,	Yaul.
Yolk,	Yelk.
Yttria, -um,	Ittria, -um.

Z.

Zaffer,	Zaffre, †Zaffir, †Zaffar.
Zinc,	†Zink.
Zinciferous,	Zinkiferous.
Zymic,	Zumic.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

A-. **1.** [AS. *on.*] On; in; — forming adjectives denoting a state, and adverbs denoting a state or manner; as, *a*foot, *a*sleep, *a*ground. **2.** [AS. *of.*] Off; from; as, *a*down. **3.** [AS. *ā-;* akin to Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, G. *er-*.] Away; on; back; — usually intensive; as, *a*rise, *a*go, *a*bide. **4.** [OE. *y-* or *i-*, AS. *ge-;* akin to OHG. *ga-*, *gi-*.] A prefix now making little change in the meaning, as in *a*ware. **5.** [F. *à*, fr. L. *ad* to.] A form of Ad-; as, *a*base, *a*chieve. **6.** [L. *a*, *ab*, *abs*.] From; as, *a*vert. **7.** [Gr. *ἀ*, privative; akin to E. *un-* not.] Without; not; as, *a*byss, *a*theist.

Ab-. [L. *ab;* same as E. *of*, *off*.] From; away; separation; departure; as, *ab*stract, *ab*duct, *ab*scond. See A-, 6.

Abs-. A form of Ab-.

Ac-. A form of Ad-.

Ad-. [L. *ad*, prep., to; akin to E. *at*.] To; towards; at; near; — written *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*, the *d* being assimilated to the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, but remaining unchanged before vowels, and before *d*, *h*, *m*, *v;* as, *ad*duce, *ac*cord, *af*fect, *ag*gregate, *al*lude, *an*nex, *ap*pear, etc. It becomes *ac-* before *qu*, and *a-* in many words from OF.; as, *ac*quiesce, *a*vow.

Adeno-, Aden-. [Gr. *ἀδήν, ἀδένος*, gland.] Combining forms of the Greek word for *gland;* as, *adeno*logy.

Aëro-. [Gr. *ἀήρ, ἀέρος*, air.] Combining form of the Greek word for *air;* as, *aëro*lite, *aëro*phyte.

Afore-. [*a-* + *fore;* AS. *onforan* or *ætforan*.] Before; previously; as, *afore*said.

Af-, Ag-. Forms of Ad-.

Al-. **1.** [AS. *eal*, E. *all*.] All; wholly; completely; as, *al*mighty, *al*most. **2.** A form of Ad-. **3.** The Arabic definite article, equivalent in meaning to E. *the;* as, *al*chemy, *al*coran.

Ambi-, Amb-. [L., akin to Gr. *ἀμφί*, AS. *embe*, G. *um*, also to L. *ambo* both.] About; around; on both sides; as, *ambi*dexter, *ambi*ent, *ambi*guous.

Amphi-, Amph-. [Gr. *ἀμφί*.] Both; of both kinds; on both sides; about; around; as, *amphi*bious.

An-. [Gr. *ἀν-*, *ἀ*, privative; akin to E. *un-* not.] Without; not; as, *an*æsthesia.

Ana-. [Gr. *ἀνά* on; in comp., on, up, upwards.] Up; upward; throughout; backward; back; again; anew; as, *ana*pest, *ana*chronism, *ana*baptist.

Angio-. [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* vessel, receptacle.] Combining form indicating relation to seed or vessels of plants, or to blood vessels, lymph vessels, etc., in animals; as, *angio*sperm.

Anglo-. [NL. *Anglus* English.] English; English and; English conjoined with; as, *Anglo*-Saxon.

Ant-. A form of Anti-.

Ante-, Anti-. [L. *ante;* akin to Gr. *ἀντί*, AS. *and-*, *ond-*, G. *ant-*, *ent-*.] Before; fore; in front; as, *ante*cedent, *anti*cipate.

Anti-, Ant-. [Gr. *ἀντί* against.] Against; opposite; opposed to; contrary; in place of; as, *anti*slavery, *anti*thesis, *ant*arctic.

Apo-. [Gr. *ἀπό*.] From; away from; off; asunder; separate; as, *apo*cope, *apo*stle, *apo*thegm.

Arch-, Archi-. [L. *arch-*, *archi-*, Gr. *ἀρχι-*; fr. root of *ἄρχειν* to be first, begin, *ἀρχή* the first place, beginning.] Chief; head; primitive; original; as, *arch*deacon, *archi*tect.

As-. A form of Ad-.

Astro-. [Gr. *ἄστρον* star.] Combining form from the Greek word for *star;* as, *astro*nomy, *astro*logy.

At-. A form of Ad-.

Auto-. [Gr. *αὐτός* self.] Self; one's self; one's own; itself; its own; as, *auto*graph, *auto*matic, *auto*nomous.

Azo-. [Abbr. of *azote*.] Containing nitrogen variously combined, esp. a two-atom nitrogen group uniting two hydrocarbon groups; — a chemical term; as, *azo*benzene (a substance furnishing a dye).

Basi-. [Gr. *βάσις* step, base.] Combining form indicating the base, or position at or near the base, or forming a base, — used esp. in botanical and anatomical words; as, *basi*cranial (situated at the base of the cranium), *basi*fugal (tending or proceeding away from the base).

Be-. [AS. *be-*, orig. same as *bi* by; akin to G. *be-*, *bei*, and perh. Gr. *ἀμφί* about.] Orig. same as *by*. Joined with verbs, it serves: (*a*) To intensify the meaning; as, *be*spatter, *be*stir. (*b*) To render an intransitive verb transitive; as, *be*fall, *be*speak. (*c*) To make the action of a verb particular or definite; as, *be*get (to get an offspring), to *be*set (to set around).

It is joined with some substantives, and a few adjectives, to form verbs; as, *be*dew, *be*friend, *be*late. It occurs with certain nouns, adverbs, and prepositions, with the force of *by* or *about;* as, *be*lief, *be*half, *be*neath, *be*side. In some words the original force of *be-* is obscured or lost; as, *be*come, *be*gin, *be*have.

Bi-. [L. *bi-*, *bis*, twice; akin to E. *two;* cf. Di-, Dis-.] **1.** Two; twice; doubly; — esp. common in scientific words; as, *bi*cycle, *bi*lateral. **2.** In chemical names, *bi-* denotes two atoms, parts, or equivalents of the constituent to whose name it is prefixed, to one of the other compound; or that such constituent is present in double the ordinary proportion; as, *bi*chromate (a salt containing two equivalents of chromic acid). Bi- and Di- are often used interchangeably.

Bin-. [L. *bini* two at a time.] Two; twice; bi-; as, *bin*aural (relating to both ears).

Bis-. [L.] Same as Bi-.

Cata-, Cat-, Cath-. [Gr. *κατά*.] Down; downward; under; against; contrary to; opposed to; wholly; completely; as, *cata*rrh, *cat*optrics, *cata*logue, *cath*olic.

Cephalo-, *or* Cephal-. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] Head; pertaining to, or connected with, the head; as, *cephalo*poda, *cephal*algia.

Chloro-, Chlor-. Containing *chlorine* as an ingredient; as, *chloro*form.

Chondro-, Chondr-. [Gr. *χόνδρος* grain of wheat, cartilage.] Like a grain; granular; cartilaginous; as, *chondro*stei.

Circum-. [L. *circum;* akin to *circus* circle.] Around; about; surrounding; as, *circum*navigate.

Cis-. [L. *cis*.] On this side of; as, *cis*alpine.

Co-, Col-. Forms of Com-.

Com-. [L., same as *cum* with.] With; together; in conjunction; against; very. It is written *com-* before *b*, *m*, *p*, and sometimes *f;* *col-* usually before *l;* *cor-* before *r;* *co-* usually before a vowel or *h* or *w;* and *con-* usually in other cases; as, *com*bine, *com*minute, *com*pare, *com*fort, *col*lect, *cor*rupt, *co*act, *co*habit, *co*worker, *con*fer.

Con-. Form of Com-.

Contra-. [L. *contra.*] Against; in opposition; counter to; across; as, *contra*dict.

Cor-. A form of Com-.

Counter-. [F. *contre;* fr. L. *contra.*] Against; opposite; answering to; contrary; as, *counter*mand, *counter*feit.

Crypto-. [Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden.] Secret; invisible to the naked eye; indistinctly; as, *crypto*gram, *crypto*crystalline (indistinctly crystalline).

Cyclo-. [Gr. *κύκλος* circle, wheel.] Circular; of a circle or wheel; as, *cyclo*meter.

De-. [L. *de*, prep., from, away.] Down; from; away; — often with negative force, sometimes intensive; as, *de*fer, *de*prave. In words from the French it is often equivalent to L. Dis-; as, *de*range, *de*tach.

Deca-, Deka-. [Gr. *δέκα* ten.] Ten; as, *deca*logue; in the Metric System, designating a weight or measure ten times the principal unit; as, *deca*meter.

Deci-, Decim-, Decimo-. [F. *déci-* tenth; fr. L. *decimus.*] One tenth; as, *decim*al; *decim*ate; in the Metric System, *deci-* designates a weight or measure one tenth of the principal unit; as, *deci*liter.

Demi-. [F.; fr. L. *dimidius* half.] Half; as, *demi*monde.

Des-. [F.; fr. L. *dis-*.] Apart; away; not; — a form of Dis-; as, *des*habille.

Deuto-, Deut-. [Gr. *δεύτερος* second.] **1.** Second; as, *deuto*plasm (the second, i. e. albuminous, portion of eggs having both a yolk and albumen). **2.** In chemistry, — formerly, second in a regular series of chemical compounds; now generally equivalent to Bi-, Di-, although little used.

Dextro-. [L. *dexter* right.] Pertaining to, or toward, the right; in chemistry and optics, turning the plane of polarized light to the *right;* as, *dextro*rotary, *dextro*se.

Di-. [Gr. *δι-, δίς,* twice; akin to *δύο* two, L. *bis* twice.] Twofold; double; twice; in chemistry, denoting two atoms, radicals, or equivalents; as, *di*chroism, *di*basic.

Dia-, Di-. [Gr. *διά* through.] Through; between; apart; asunder; across; as, *dia*meter, *dio*rama.

Dif-. A form of Dis-.

Dis-. **1.** [L.; fr. same root as *bis* twice, *duo* two, E. *two.*] Apart; asunder; in two; undoing; — often used as a privative and a negative, also as an intensive; as, *dis*rupt, *dis*connect, *dis*arm. **2.** [Gr. *δίς.*] Same as Di-, twofold.

Dys-. [Gr. *δυς-* hard, ill.] Ill; bad; difficult; as, *dys*entery, *dys*pepsia.

E-. [L. *e.*] A form of Ex-.

Ec-. [Gr. *ἐκ.*] A form equivalent to Ex-.

Ect-, Ecto-. [Gr. *ἐκτός* outside.] Without; outside; external; as, *ecto*rganism (external parasitic organism).

Ef-. A form of Ex-.

Electro-. [L. *electrum* amber (electricity having been produced by rubbing amber), Gr. *ἤλεκτρον.*] Pertaining to electricity; produced by, producing, or employing electricity; as, *electro*lysis, *electro*-magnet.

Em-. A form of En-.

En-. **1.** [F.; fr. L. *in.*] In; into; on; — sometimes also having a causal force, sometimes intensive; as, *en*amor. *En-* commonly becomes *em-* before *p, b,* and *m;* as, *em*ploy, *em*body, *em*mew. **2.** [Gr. *ἐν,* prep.] In; into; upon; as, *en*caustic.

Endo-, End-. [Gr. *ἔνδον* within, fr. *ἐν* in.] Within.

Ent-. Within; — a form of Ento-; as, *ent*optic (within the eye).

Enter-. [F. *entre* between; fr. L. *inter.*] Between; among; part; as, *enter*prise.

Ento-. [Gr. *ἐντός* within, fr. *ἐν* in.] Within; as, *ento*[zoa.]

Epi-, Ep-, Eph-. [Gr. *ἐπί* on, upon, to.] Upon; beside; among; on the outside; above; over; after; as, *epi*taph, *ep*ode, *eph*emera.

Equi-. [L. *aequus* even, equal.] Equally; as *equi*[lateral.]

Es-. [OF.; fr. L. *ex.*] See Ex-.

Eu-. [Gr. *εὖ* well.] Well; good; advantageous; — opposite of Dys-; as, *eu*logy, *eu*phony.

Ex-, E-. [L. *ex, e,* or the kindred Gr. *ἐξ, ἐκ,* out of, out, proceeding from.] **1.** Out of; off; from; beyond; without; — sometimes also having a privative force, sometimes intensive; as, *ex*clude, *ex*cel, *ex*acerbate, *e*manate. *Ex-* becomes *ef-* before *f;* as, *ef*ferent, *ef*fulgent. In words derived through the French it sometimes has the form of *es-, s-,* or *é-;* as, *es*cape, *s*cape, *é*lite. **2.** Formerly, — referring to office, station, or condition; as, *ex*governor, *ex*convict.

Exo-. [Gr. *ἔξω* out of, outside, fr. *ἐξ* out.] Out of; outside; as, *exo*tic, *exo*rhiza.

Extra-. [L.; fr. *exter,* compar. fr. *ex* out.] Beyond; outside of; besides; in addition to; as, *extra*ordinary.

Ferri-. [L. *ferrum* iron.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing ferric iron as an ingredient; as, *ferri*cyanide.

Ferro-, Ferroso-. Pertaining to iron; in chemistry, containing ferrous iron as an ingredient; as, *ferro*type, *ferro*cyanide.

Fluo-. Containing fluorine as an ingredient; — a chemical combining form; as, *fluo*phosphate.

For-. [AS.] A negative or privative prefix to verbs, often implying loss, detriment, or destruction; also used as an intensive prefix, meaning utterly; quite; thoroughly; as, *for*get, *for*bear, *for*lorn.

Fore-. [AS.] Beforehand; in advance; before in time or place; as, *fore*tell, *fore*father, *fore*head.

Fronto-. [L. *frons, frontis,* forehead.] Relating to the forehead or frontal bone; — an anatomical combining form; as, *fronto*-parietal, relating to the frontal and the parietal bones; *fronto*-nasal.

Galvano-. Relating to, employing, or producing, galvanic electricity; — an electrical combining form; as, *galvano*-cautery, cautery by heat produced by a galvanic current.

Gastro-, Gastr-. [Gr. *γαστήρ, γαστρός,* belly.] Relating to the stomach or digestive tract; as, *gastro*nome.

Geo-, Ge-. [Gr. *γέα, γῆ,* the earth.] Relating to the earth; as, *geo*graphy.

Hæma-, Hæmato-, Hæmo-, *or* **Hema-, Hemato-, Hemo-.** [Gr. *αἷμα, αἵματος,* blood.] Relating to, produced from, or resembling, blood; associated with blood; as, *hemato*id.

Helio-. [Gr. *ἥλιος* the sun.] Relating to the sun; as, *helio*type, *helio*trope.

Hemi-. [Gr. *ἡμι-*; akin to L. *semi-*.] Half; semi-; as, *hemi*sphere.

Hepta-. [Gr. *ἑπτά* seven.] Seven; sevenfold; as, *hepta*chord, *hepta*gon.

Hetero-. [Gr. *ἕτερος* other.] Other; other than usual; different; as, *hetero*dox.

Hex-, Hexa-. [Gr. *ἕξ* six.] Six; sixfold; as, *hexa*pod, *hex*angular.

Holo-. [Gr. *ὅλος* whole.] Whole; complete; entire; as, *holo*graph, *holo*blast.

Homo-. [Gr. *ὁμός* the same.] One and the same; common; joint; similar; like; as, *homo*geneous.

Hydro-, Hydr-. [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water; whence E. *hydr*in *hydrogen.*] **1.** Relating to water; as, *hydro*gen, *hydro*graphy. **2.** Obtained by hydrogen; having hydrogen as an ingredient; — a chemical combining form; as, *hydro*carbon.

Hydroxy-. Having *hydroxyl* as an ingredient; — a chemical combining form, also sometimes used adjectively; as, *hydroxy* compounds.

Hyo-. Relating to the hyoid bone or arch; — an anatomical prefix; as, *hyo*mandibular.

Hyper-. [Gr. *ὑπέρ* above; akin to L. *super,* E. *over.*] **1.** Over; above; too; abnormally great; excessive; as, *hyper*critical. **2.** A chemical prefix equivalent to *super-* or *per-.* [*Obs.*] See Per-.

Hypo-. [Gr. *ὑπό* under; akin to L. *sub.*] **1.** In a lower or inferior position, state, or degree; as, *hypo*tenuse, *hypo*thesis. **2.** Having a low chemical valence; in a low state of oxidation; as, *hypo*phosphite, a phosphite containing phosphorus in a low state of oxidation.

I-. See Y.

Ideo-. [Gr. *ἰδέα* idea.] Relating to ideas, conceptions, representations, etc.; as, *ideo*graph.

Idio-. [Gr. *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar.] Private; personal; peculiar; distinct; as, *idio*syncrasy.

Il-. A form of In-.

Ilio-. Relating to, or connected with, the *ilium;* — an anatomical combining form; as, *ilio*-lumbar, pertaining to the iliac and the lumbar regions.

Im-. A form of In-.

In-. **1.** [E. *in,* prep. and adv., or L. *in;* both akin to Gr. *ἐν* in.] In; within; into; on; among; — sometimes used with simple intensive force. In words of Latin origin it regularly becomes *il-* before *l, ir-* before *r,* and *im-* before a labial, as *b, m, p;* as, *in*bred, *in*trude, *il*lude, *ir*ruption, *im*bue, *im*migrate, *im*part, *in*criminate. **2.** [L. *in-;* akin to E. *un-*.] Not; contrary to; without; non-; un-; as, *in*adequate, *il*logical, *ir*responsible, *im*measurable, *im*provident; — this suffix changing like the preceding.

Indo-. Pertaining to East India; Indian; as, *Indo*-European.

Infra-. [L.; akin to E. *under.*] Below; beneath; under; after; as, *infra*maxillary, under the lower jaw, also of or pertaining to the lower jaw.

Inter-. [L. *inter;* compar. of *in* in.] Among; between; amid; as, *inter*fere, *inter*polate.

Intra-. [L. *intra;* akin to *inter.*] Within; on the inside of; interior; as, *intra*marginal, within the margin.

Intro-. [L. *intro;* akin to *inter.*] Within; into; in; inward; as, *intro*duce, *intro*spection.

Iodo-, Iod-. Having *iodine* as an ingredient; — a chemical combining form; as, *iod*ide.

Ir-. A form of In-.

Iso-, Is-. [Gr. *ἴσος* equal.] Identical; equal; of the same numerical value; as, *iso*metric.

Juxta-. [L.] Near; nigh; close; as, *juxta*position.

Lævo-. Same as Levo-.

Leuco-, Leuc-. [Gr. *λευκός* white.] White; colorless; as, *leuco*phyllous (white-leaved).

Levo-, Lævo-. [L. *lævus* left.] Toward the left; in

chemistry, referring to the plane of polarized light; as, *levo*rotary (turning this plane to the left).

Litho-. [Gr. *λίθος* stone.] Pertaining to stone; made of, or on, stone; stony; as, *litho*graph, *litho*logy.

Luteo-. [L. *luteus*.] Orange yellow; brownish yellow; buff; — a chemical combining form.

Macro-, Macr-. [Gr. *μακρός*.] Long; large; great; as, *macro*cosm.

Magneto-. Pertaining to, produced by, or connected with, *magnetism;* as, *magneto*-electricity.

Mal-, Male-. [F. *mal*, or L. *male*, adv., fr. *malus* ill, bad.] Ill; evil; bad; badly; as, *mal*diction, *mal*content, *mal*administration.

Mega-, Megalo-, Meg-. [Gr. *μέγας*, gen. *μεγάλου*, great.] **1.** Great; extended; powerful; as *mega*therium. **2.** A million times; a million of; — combining forms in the Metric System, electric science, mechanics, etc.; as, *mega*volt (a million volts).

Meso-, Mes-. [Gr. *μέσος* in the middle.] In the middle; intermediate; as, *meso*carp, *mes*entery.

Meta-, Met-. [Gr. *μετά* between, with, after.] **1.** Between; with; after; behind; over; about; reversely; as, *meta*meric, *meta*thesis, *met*empsychosis. **2.** Other; duplicate; corresponding to; resembling; hence, metameric; — chemical prefix; as, *met*aldehyde (substance metameric with aldehyde).

Micro-, Micr-. [Gr. *μικρός* small.] **1.** Small; little; trivial; slight; as, *micro*scope. **2.** A millionth part of; — combining forms in the Metric System, electric science, mechanics, etc.; as, *micro*farad (one millionth of a farad).

Milli-. [F.; fr. L. *mille* a thousand.] A thousandth part of; — combining form in the Metric System, etc.; as, *milli*meter.

Mis-. [AS. *mis-;* akin to G. *miss-*, and fr. same root as G. *meiden* to shun. Also OF. *mes-*, fr. L. *minus* less. The prefix from the French has been supplanted by the AS. form, which is now the one in use.] Amiss; wrong; ill; unsuitable; unlike; as, *mis*take, *mis*lead, *mis*chief, *mis*creant.

Mono-, Mon-. [Gr. *μόνος*.] One; single; alone; sole; only; as, *mono*tony, *mono*xide.

Multi-, Mult-. [L. *multus* much.] Much; many; several; more than one; as, *multi*form, *mult*angular.

Myo-. [Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a muscle.] Relating to muscles; — an anatomical combining form; as, *myo*graphy.

Myria-. [Gr. *μυριάς* myriad.] Ten thousand; ten thousand times; as, *myria*pod.

Naso-. [L. *nasus* nose.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the nose; — anatomical combining form; as, *naso*lachrymal.

Neo-. [Gr. *νέος* youthful; akin to E. *new*.] New; recent; late; as, *neo*phyte.

Neuro-, Neur-. [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] Pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous system; as, *neuro*ptera.

Nitro-. Containing *niter* or compounds of *nitrogen;* as, *nitro*benzene.

Non-. [L., fr. OL. *neoenum* not one.] Not; un-; in-; as, *non*essential, *non*conformity.

Noto-. Of, or pertaining to, the back; — a combining form in anatomy, zoölogy, botany, etc.; as, *noto*chord.

Ob-. [L. *ob.*] To; toward; before; against; reversely; — also used intensively. *Ob-* is commonly assimilated before *c, f, g,* and *p* to *oc-, of-, og-,* and *op-* respectively; as, *ob*trude, *oc*cur, *of*fer, *op*pose, *ob*verse, *ob*secrate.

Oc-. A form of Ob-.

Octo-, Octa-. [L. *octo* eight, or the kindred Gr. *ὀκτώ*, with combining form *ὀκτα-*; akin to E. *eight*.] Eight; eighth; as, *octo*pod, *octa*gon.

Odonto-, Odont-. [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] Pertaining to a tooth or teeth; as, *odonto*logy, *odont*algia.

Of-, Og-. Forms of Ob-.

Oligo-, Olig-. [Gr. *ὀλίγος*.] Few; little; as, *oligo*spermous (few-seeded), *olig*archy.

Omni-. [L. *omnis*.] All; every; everywhere; as, *omni*present, *omni*potent.

Op-. A form of Ob-.

Organo-. [Gr. *ὄργανον* organ.] Relating to, or connected with, an organ or organs; as, *organo*graphy.

Ornitho-. [Gr. *ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος*, a bird.] Of, or pertaining to, birds; as, *ornitho*logy.

Ortho-. [Gr. *ὀρθός* straight.] **1.** Straight; right; upright; correct; regular; as, *ortho*graphy. **2.** (*Chem.*) A combining form, also used adjectively, designating (*a*) (*Inorganic Chem.*) The one of several acids of the same element which actually occurs with the greatest number of hydroxyl groups. (*b*) (*Organic Chem.*) A connection with, or affinity to, isomerism, such as that characteristic of the benzene compounds.

Osteo-. [Gr. *ὀστέον* a bone.] Pertaining to, or connected with, bones; as, *osteo*logy.

Oto-, Ot-. [Gr. *οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear.] Pertaining to the ear; in or near the ear; as, *oto*algia.

Out-. [E. *out*, adv.; fr. AS. *ūt*.] From; beyond; more; not within; as, *out*do, *out*side.

Over-. [E. *over*, adv.; fr. AS. *ofer;* akin to L. *super*, Gr. *ὑπέρ*.] Above; beyond; in excess; too great; undue; needless; superfluous; as, *over*due, *over*lap.

Oxy-. Containing *oxygen;* hydroxy-; — a chemical combining form; as, *oxy*hydrogen (having or using oxygen and hydrogen).

Pachy-. [Gr. *παχύς* thick.] Thick; as, *pachy*dermata.

Pan-, Panta-, Panto-. [Gr. *πᾶς*, m., *πᾶν*, neut., gen. *παντός*, all.] All; every; as, *pan*theism, *panta*graph, *panto*mime.

Par-. [F.; fr. L. *per*.] By; with; through; as, *par*don, *par*terre, *para*mount.

Para-. [Gr. *παρά* beside.] Alongside of; beside; beyond; against; amiss; as, *para*dox, *para*site.

Pari-. [L. *par, paris*, equal.] Equal; even; as, *pari*pinnate.

Parieto-. Connected with, or related to, the *parietal* bones or *parietal* segment of the skull; — an anatomical combining form; as, *parieto*-mastoid.

Pedi-, Pedo-. [L. *pes, pedis*, foot; akin to E. *foot*.] Pertaining to the foot; pedal; as, *pedi*ment, *pedo*meter.

Penta-, Pent-. [Gr. *πεντα-*, combining form of *πέντε* five; akin to E. *five*.] Five; fivefold; as, *penta*gon.

Per-. [L. *per*, prep.; sometimes through F. *par-*.] **1.** Through; throughout; by; for; often used also intensively; as, *per*forate, *per*haps, *per*force, *per*spicuous, *per*form. **2.** In chemistry, formerly, having the highest valence; now, having a higher valence than in some other compound; as, *per*oxide (an oxide in which oxygen has a valence higher than in some other).

Peri-. [Gr. *περί*.] Around; by; near; over; beyond; — also used intensively; as, *peri*meter, *peri*spherical (quite spherical).

Petro-, Petr-. [Gr. *πέτρα* a rock, *πέτρος* stone.] Pertaining to rocks, stone, etc.; as, *petro*leum.

Philo-, Phil-. [Gr. *φίλος* loving.] Fond of; attached to; as, *philo*logy, *phil*anthropy.

Phono-. [Gr. *φωνή* sound, tone.] Relating to sounds and speech; as, *phono*graphy.

Photo-. [Gr. *φῶς, φωτός*, light.] Relating to, or produced by, light; as, *photo*graphy.

Physico-. [Gr. *φυσικός* natural, fr. *φύσις* nature.] Relating to, or depending upon, natural causes or the science of physics; as, *physico*-theology. [*phyto*logy.]

Phyto-. [Gr. *φυτόν* a plant.] Relating to plants; as,

Plani-, Plano-. [L. *planus* level.] Flat; level; plane; as, *plani*meter, *plano*-concave.

Platy-. [Gr. *πλατύς* broad.] Broad; wide; flat; as, *platy*cephalous (wide-headed).

Pleuro-. [Gr. *πλευρά* a rib, the side.] Relating to a side; connected with the pleura; as, *pleuro*pneumonia.

Pluri-. [L. *plus, pluris*, more.] More; many.

Pneumato-. [Gr. *πνεῦμα, πνεύματος*, air, breath.] Pertaining to the properties of air and other elastic fluids, or to breath or respiration; as, *pneumato*logy.

Pneumo-. [Gr. *πνεύμων, πνεύμονος*, a lung.] Relating to the lungs; as, *pneumo*gastric (relating to the lungs and stomach).

Podo-. [Gr. *πούς, ποδός*, a foot; akin to E. *foot*.] Relating to a foot, or the feet; as, *podo*phyllous (having leaflike organs of locomotion).

Poly-. [Gr. *πολύς* much; akin to E. *full*.] Many; repeated; as, *poly*gon. [*post*fix, *post*obit.]

Post-. [L. *post* after.] Behind; back; after; later; as,

Postero-. [L. *posterus* coming after; fr. *post* after.] Posterior; back; later; hinder; as, *postero*-inferior.

Præ-, Præter-. Forms of Pre-, Preter-.

Pre-. [L. *prae* before; akin to L. *pro* and E. *for*, prep.] Before; forward; forth; prior in time, place, or rank; used also intensively; as, *pre*fix, *pre*cede, *pre*eminent.

Preter-. [L. *praeter* past, beyond, a compar. of *prae* before.] Past; by; beyond; more than; as, *preter*natural.

Pro-. [L. *pro*, or the kindred Gr. *πρό*; akin to E. *for*, prep.] Before; in front; forth; in behalf of; in place of; according to; as, *pro*ject, *pro*logue, *pro*vide, *pro*noun.

Pros-. [Gr. *πρός*.] Towards; at; by; beside; forth; as, *pros*ody.

Proto-, Prot-. [Gr. *πρῶτος* first, superl. of *πρό* before.] **1.** First; primary; primordial; as, *proto*plasm. **2.** As a chemical combining form: (*a*) First or lowest in a

series; having the smallest amount of the element named; as, *proto*silicate (silicate with least silicic acid). (*b*) Sometimes equivalent to Mono-.

Pseudo-, Pseud-. [Gr. ψευδής lying, false.] False; counterfeit; pretended; spurious; as, *pseudo*nym; — also used adjectively; as, *pseudo* religion.

Psycho-. [Gr. ψυχή the soul.] Relating to the soul, mind, or understanding; as, *psycho*logy.

Pur-. [OF. *por, pur, pour*; fr. L. *pro.*] Forward; before; as, *pur*chase. See Pro-.

Pyro-, Pyr-. [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire.] Causing, or caused by, fire or heat; as, *pyro*logy.

Quadri-. [L., fr. *quattuor* four.] Four; four times; fourfold; as, *quadri*lateral.

Quinque-. [L. *quinque* five.] Five; five times; fivefold; as, *quinque*foliate.

Re-, Red-. [L.; sometimes through F.] Back; against; again; anew; as, *re*cline, *re*call, *re*join, *re*iterate, *re*assure. [lineal.]

Recti-. [L. *rectus* straight.] Straight; right; as, *recti*-

Retro-. [L. *retro* backward.] Back; backward; as, *retro*act.

Rhino-. [Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose.] Relating to the nose; nasal; as, *rhino*plasty.

Schizo-. [Gr. σχίζειν to split, cleave.] Dividing; cleaving; as, *schizo*carp (a dry fruit that splits at maturity).

Semi-. [L.; akin to Gr. ἡμι- half.] Half; hemi-; partly; imperfectly; as, *semi*circle, *semi*fluid.

Septi-, Sept-. [L. *septem* seven; akin to E. *seven.*] Seven; seven times; sevenfold; as, *sept*angle, *septi*folious (seven-leaved).

Sesqui-. [L., one half more, one and a half.] **1.** One and a half; as, *sesqui*pedal. **2.** Containing three atoms (of the substance named) combined with two atoms (of another element); — chemical combining form; as, *sesqui*oxide. [nial.]

Sex-. [L. *sex* six.] Six; six times; sixfold; as, *sexen*-

Stanno-. [L. *stannum* tin.] Pertaining to, or containing, tin; as, *stanno* fluoride; — also used adjectively; as, *stanno* compounds.

Step-. [AS. *steóp-*; akin to G. *stief-*, and to AS. *āsteópan* to deprive, bereave (children of parents).] Having (a specified relationship) through a parent's marriage; as, *step*son, *step*father. [*stereo*graphy.]

Stereo-. [Gr. στερεός solid.] Solid; hard; firm; as,

Sub-. [L. *sub* under; akin to Gr. ὑπό.] **1.** Under; beneath; below; in an inferior position or degree; in an imperfect or partial state; as, *sub*scribe, *sub*serve, *sub*orn, *sub*acid. In words from Latin it is regularly *suc-* before *c*, *suf-* before *f*, *sug-* before *g*, and *sup-* before *p*; *sum-* before *m*, and *sur-* before *r* occur in a few instances; as, *success*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *summon*, *surrender*. See also Sus-. **2.** Containing a small proportion or less than the normal amount of (the substance to the name of which it is prefixed); — an obsolescent chemical use; as, *sub*oxide (an oxide with less than the normal amount of oxygen).

Subter-. [L. *subter*, a comparative form of *sub* under.] Under; beneath; as, *subter*fuge.

Suc-, Suf-, Sug-, Sum-, Sup-. Forms of Sub-.

Super-. [L. *super* over, above; akin to Gr. ὑπέρ, E. *over.*] Above; over; more than; in a superior position; in addition; in excess; exceedingly; as, *super*impose, *super*cede, *super*natural, *super*abundant.

Supra-. [L. *supra*; akin to *super* over.] Over; above; before; beyond; besides; as, *supra*mundane.

Sur-. **1.** [F., over, above; fr. L. *super, supra.*] Over; above; beyond; upon; as, *sur*base, *sur*charge. **2.** A form of Sub-.

Sus-. [L., for *subs*, fr. *sub* under; sometimes through OF. fr. L. *subtus* below, fr. *sub.*] Equivalent to Sub-.

Syl-, Sym-. Forms of Syn-.

Syn-. [Gr. σύν with.] With; along with; together; at the same time; as, *syn*onym. *Syn-* becomes *syl-* before *l*, and *sym-* before *p*, *b*, and *m*; as, *syl*lable, *sym*bol.

Temporo-. Connected with the *temple* or *temporal* bone; — an anatomical term; as, *temporo*-auricular (pertaining to the temple and the ear).

Ter-. [L. *ter* thrice.] Three; thrice; tri-; as, *ter*centenary (relating to an interval of 300 years).

Tetra-, Tetr-. [Gr. τέτρα-, fr. τέσσαρες, τέτταρες, four.] Four; fourfold; as, *tetra*hedron.

Thermo-. [Gr. θέρμη heat, θερμός hot, warm.] Relating to, causing, or caused by, heat; as, *thermo*meter.

Trans-. [L. *trans* across.] Over; beyond; through; through and through; on the other side; as, *trans*alpine, *trans*form, *trans*migrate.

Tri-. [Gr. τρι-, or L. *tri-*; akin to L. *tres*, E. *three.*] **1.** Three; thrice; threefold; as, *tri*angle, *tri*colored. **2.** Containing three proportional or combining parts of the substance named, or being of its third degree; — a chemical combining form; as, *tri*sulphide (a sulphide containing three atoms of sulphur).

Ultra-. [L. *ultra* beyond.] Beyond; on the other side; excessively; inordinately; as, *ultra*marine, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane.

Un-. [AS. *un-, on-*; akin to G. *ent-*, Goth. *and-*, L. *ante* before, Gr. ἀντί against.] Undoing; reversing; — prefixed: (*a*) to verbs to express the contrary, not the simple negative, of the action of the verb modified; as, *un*bend, *undo*, *un*fold; (*b*) to nouns, forming verbs expressing privation of the quality expressed by the noun, or separation from it; as, *un*church, *un*sex. It is sometimes used merely as an intensive; as, *un*loose.

Un-. [AS. *un-*; akin to L. *in-*, Gr. ἀν-, ἀ-, not, without.] Not; in-; non-; — prefixed to adjectives, participles, and adverbs, sometimes to nouns, forming words expressing the negative of the meaning of the original word; as, *un*able.

Under-. [E. *under*, prep. and adv.; fr. AS. *under*; akin to G. *unter*, L. *infra* below, *inferior* lower.] Below; beneath; inferior; as, *under*mine.

Uni-. [L. *unus* one.] One; single; once.

Up-. [E. *up*, prep. and adv.; fr. AS. *up, upp, ūp*; akin to G. *auf*, and to E. *over.*] Upwards; over; above; as, *up*hold. [ing form.]

Uranoso-. Containing *uranium*; — a chemical combin-

Vice-. [L. *vice*, abl. of *vicis* change, turn.] In the place of; instead of; representing; next in rank to, and (on occasion) assuming the duties of, a superior in office; as, *vice*gerent, *vice*roy; — also used adjectively; as, *vice* admiral.

With-. [E. *with*, in its old sense of against; fr. AS. *wið*; akin to G. *wider.*] Against; back; in opposition; from; away; by; as, *with*stand, *with*draw.

Xylo-, Xyl-. [Gr. ξύλον wood.] Derived from wood; as, *xylo*phone, *xylo*gen.

Y-, or I-. [OE. *y-, i-*, AS. *ge-*; akin to G. *ge-*.] A prefix, of obscure meaning, originally used with verbs, adverbs, adjectives, nouns, and pronouns. In the Middle English period it was little used except with past participles of verbs. *Ycleped*, or *yclept* (called), is perhaps the only word not entirely obsolete which shows this use.

Zoö-. [Gr. ζῷον an animal.] Relating to animals; as, *zoö*logy, *zoö*tomy.

SUFFIXES.

Note. — In the following list of suffixes there are included many which are now used and considered as such in English, but which historically are the result of older endings not always strictly suffixes, but often containing a part of the stem of a primitive word, and also, sometimes, more than one original suffix.

Some very rare or much altered suffixes and a number of compound suffixes, the meanings of which are readily gathered from the elements of which they are made up, are omitted.

-able, -ible. [F. *-able*, or L. *-abilis*; F. *-ible*, or L. *-ibilis*.] Capable of being or doing; fit to be; causing; — usually in a passive sense; as, cap*able*, pass*able*, amen*able*, suit*able*.

☞ Generally the form *-able* is affixed to uncorrupted infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation (verbs ending in *-are*), to verbs from the Anglo-Saxon, and to all nouns whatsoever their source; in other cases *-ible* is used.

-ably, -ibly. Adverbial forms corresponding to -able, -ible.

-ac. [Gr. -ακός; often through F. *-aque*, or L. *-acus.*] Of or pertaining to; partaking of; one who; as, cardi*ac*, demoni*ac*, elegi*ac*, zodi*ac*.

-aceous. [L. *-aceus.*] Having; pertaining to; resembling; full of; as, *cetaceous*, herb*aceous*, sapon*aceous*, ros*aceous*.

-acious. [L. *-ax*, gen. *-acis.*] Characterized by; showing; indicating; as, mend*acious*, aud*acious*, cap*acious*.

-acity. [L. *-acitas;* sometimes through F. *-acité.*] A suffix corresponding to -ACIOUS, and forming abstract nouns; as, aud*acity*.

-acy. [OF. *-acie*, or LL. *-atia.*] State or quality of being; office of; -cy; as, abb*acy*, prim*acy*, diplom*acy*, advoc*acy*.

-ad. [Gr. *-ἀδ-* (nom. *-ἀς*).] **1.** Thing that is (single, double, etc.); mon*ad*, dy*ad*. **2.** Patronymic form equivalent to -ID; as, dry*ad*, Ili*ad*, dunci*ad*.

-age. [F.; fr. L. *-aticum.*] Collection of; state of being; act of; allowance for; as, sav*age*, umbr*age*, foli*age*, hom*age*, dam*age*, break*age*.

-al. [F. *-al, -el*, or L. *-alis;* sometimes (forming nouns) fr. F. *-aille*, fr. L. neut. pl. *-alia.*] Of; pertaining to; befitting; becoming; act of; as, mort*al*, basa*l*, cordi*al*, annu*al*, eternal, riv*al*, anim*al*, ann*al*.

-an, -ian. [F. *-an, -ain, -ien*, or L. *-anus, -ianus.*] Pertaining to (office, profession, character, etc.); one who; as, urb*an*, Luther*an*, mammal*ian*, Christ*ian*.

-ana. [Neuter pl. ending of L. adjectives in *-anus.*] Things pertaining to (persons or places named); — used of collections of anecdotes, sayings, etc.; as, Virgili*ana*, Shakespeare*ana*.

-ance, -ancy. [F. *-ance*, or L. *-antia, -entia.*] Condition; quality; state; act of; as, assist*ance*, complais*ance*, complais*ancy*, relev*ancy*, eleg*ance*.

-androus. [Gr. *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, a man.] Having stamens; staminate; as, an*androus*, poly*androus* (with many stamens), gyn*androus* (with stamens inserted on the pistil).

-aneous. [L. *-aneus.*] Being; existing; as, contempor*aneous*, simult*aneous*.

-ant. [F. *-ant*, or L. *-ans, -antis, -ens, -entis.*] One who; that which; doing; -ent; as, ascend*ant*, depend*ant*, pli*ant*, serv*ant*.

-ar. **1.** [L. *-aris.*] Of; pertaining to; -al; as, lun*ar*, stell*ar*, regul*ar*. **2.** [L. *-arius;* sometimes through French.] One who; that which; -er; as, vic*ar*, pill*ar*.

-arch. [Gr. *ἀρχός* chief, commander.] Ruler; leader; as, mon*arch*, symposi*arch*.

-archy. [Gr. *-αρχία*, fr. *ἀρχός* chief.] A rule; ruling; authority; as, mon*archy*, olig*archy*.

-ard, -art. [F.; of G. origin.] Of (such a) disposition or character; one who; liable or addicted to; — an intensive form; as, bas*tard*, wiz*ard*, drunk*ard*, brag*gart*.

-ary. [L. *-arius.*] Of or pertaining to; doer of (something specified); place where; as, arbitr*ary*, volunt*ary*, adversa*ry*, granar*y*, diar*y*.

-ate. [L. *-atus*, termin. of past participles.] **1.** -ed; — participial and adj. suffix; as, situ*ate*, desol*ate*, caud*ate*, obl*ate*. **2.** To make, cause, or act; — verbal suffix; as, separ*ate*, aggrav*ate*, fascin*ate*. **3.** Denoting salts formed from acids whose names end in -IC; — chemical suffix; as, chlor*ate*, nitr*ate*, sulph*ate*. **4.** [L. *-atus.*] Agent; office; — a noun suffix; as, cur*ate*, sen*ate*, mand*ate*.

-blast. [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout, shoot.] Growth; formation; — suffix used chiefly in biological terms; as, mero*blast*, holo*blast*.

-ble. [L. *-bilis.*] See -ABLE, -IBLE.

-cal. [L. *-calis.*] See -ICAL, -IC.

-carpous. [Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] Bearing fruit (of a kind, or in a manner, indicated); as, mono*carpous* (bearing fruit but once); anthro*carpous* (having some part of the floral envelope developed into fruit).

-cephalous. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] Having a head or heads; as, hydro*cephalous*, brachy*cephalous* (having a short head).

-cle, -cule, -culus, -culum. [L. *-culus, -cula, -culum.*] A small, diminutive, or little thing (of a kind indicated); as, follic*le*, auric*le*, corpus*cle*, animal*cule*, calc*ulus*, curric*ulum*.

-cracy. [Gr. *-κρατία*, fr. *κρατεῖν* to be strong, to rule, *κράτος* strength.] Government; rule; ruling or governing power or authority; as, demo*cracy*, bureau*cracy*, mono*cracy*.

-craft. [E. *craft*, n.] Art; skill; trade; as, witch*craft*, wood*craft*.

-cy. [F. *-ce, -tie*, or L. *-tia.*] Condition; state of being; as, infan*cy*, agen*cy*, captain*cy*, bankrupt*cy*.

-d. A form of -ED; as, lai*d*, pai*d*, rea*d*.

-derm. [Gr. *δέρμα* skin.] Skin; integument; covering; — an anatomical and biological suffix; as, pachy*derm*, endo*derm*.

-dom. [AS. *dom* authority, judgment; same as E. *doom.*] Jurisdiction; dominion; state or quality of being; -ric; as, king*dom*, christen*dom*, earl*dom*, free*dom*, wis*dom*.

-ed. **1.** [AS. *-ed, -od.*] Having; having been; — termination of the past participles of regular verbs; also of analogous adjectives formed from nouns; as, heat*ed*, work*ed*, talent*ed*, mind*ed*. **2.** [AS. *-ede, -de, -ode.*] Termination of the past tense, — as of any regular verb.

-ee. [F. *-é*, past participle ending.] Recipient of; one on, or to whom, something is done; — correlative to -OR, the agent or doer; as, don*ee*, grant*ee*.

-eer, -ier. [F. *-ier*, or *-aire*, L. *-arius.*] Engaged in; employed at; residing in; one who; as, cannon*eer*, can*onier*, musket*eer*, volunt*eer*, engin*eer*, brigad*ier*, gren*adier*, caval*ier*.

-en. **1.** [AS. *-an*, plural ending.] Two or more; as, ox*en*, children, brethr*en*. **2.** [Of AS. origin.] To make, render, or cause; — a suffix forming verbs from nouns and adjectives; as, strength*en*, quick*en*, fright*en*. **3.** [AS. *-en;* akin to L. *-inus*, Gr. *-ινος.*] Made of; pertaining to; — adjective suffix; as, golden, leaden, wooden. **4.** [AS. *-en.*] Termination of the past participle of many strong verbs; as, broke*n*, beholden, gotten, spoken.

-ence, -ency. [F. *-ence*, or L. *-entia.*] Action; state; quality; also that which relates to the action or state; -ance; -ancy; as, emerg*ence*, emerg*ency*, diffid*ence*, dili*gence*, influ*ence*, differ*ence*, excellen*ce*, effi*ciency*.

-ent. [F. *-ent*, or L. *-ens, -entis.*] A suffix signifying (as forming adjectives) action or being; and (as forming nouns) one who or that which is or does; -ant; as, corro*dent*, excell*ent*, emerg*ent*, contin*ent*, quiesc*ent*.

-er. [AS. *-ere;* akin to L. *-arius.*] **1.** One who does; agent; inhabitant of a (specified) place; as, hat*er*, farm*er*, grat*er*, Londoner. **2.** [AS. *-ra* (for adverbs *-or*); akin to G. *-er*, L. *-ior*, Gr. *-ίων.*] More; — comparative suffix of adjectives; as, warm*er*, lat(e)*er*, thick*er*, earl*ier* (i = y).

-ern. [L. *-ernus.*] In; belonging to; as, north*ern*, subalt*ern*, weste*rn*.

-ery. [F. *-erie*, LL. *-eria, -aria.*] Act; behavior; occupation; art; place where something is done or kept; collection; as, robb*ery*, fool*ery*, join*ery*, surg*ery*, found*ery*, refin*ery*, groc*ery*, fin*ery*, nunn*ery*.

-es. Plural termination. See -S.

-esce. [L. *-escere.*] To begin to; to be in a (specified) condition; as, acquies*ce*, coales*ce*, effervesce.

-escent. [L. *-escens, -escentis*, ending of present participle of inchoative verbs.] Beginning; as, adoles*cent*, obsoles*cent*, senes*cent*, incandes*cent*.

-ese. [OF. *-eis*, or It. *-ese*, or Sp. *-es*, or Pg. *-ez;* all fr. L. *-ensis.*] **1.** Belonging to a (specified) place or country; as, Chines*e*, Maltes*e*, Portugues*e*. **2.** The language of a (specified) place or people; as, Chines*e*, Japanes*e*, etc.

-esque. [F. *-esque*, or It. *-esco.*] In the manner or style of; like; -ish; as burles*que*, mores*que*, pictur*esque*.

-ess. [OF. *-esse*, LL. *-issa*, Gr. *-ισσα.*] Suffix forming feminine nouns; -ix; as, author*ess*, lion*ess*, negr*ess*, shepherd*ess*, sorcer*ess*, giant*ess*, huntr*ess*, countess, priest*ess*, hostess, poet*ess*, tailor*ess*.

-est. [AS. *-ost, -est;* akin to G. *-est.*] Most; — superlative suffix of adverbs and adjectives; as, high*est*, noble*st*, lat(e)*est*, thick*est*, earli*est* (i = y).

-et, -ette. [F. *-et*, masc., *-ette*, fem.] Diminutive suffix of nouns; -let; as, quart*et*, quart*ette*, minu*et*, baron*et*, pock*et*, fac*et*, flower*et*, latch*et*, brun*ette*.

-eth. [AS. *-eð,- að, -ð.*] Obsolete termination of the 3d person sing. of the pres. indic. of verbs: as, will*eth*, hop*eth*.

-fold. [AS. *-feald;* akin to *fealdan* to fold.] Repeated (so many) times; -ple; as, four*fold*, mani*fold*, seven*fold*.

-form. [L. *forma* form.] In the form or shape of; like; resembling; having (such) a form or (so many) forms; as, fili*form*, calci*form*, dei*form*, multi*form*.

-ful. [AS. *ful* full; akin to L. *plenus*, Gr. *πλήρης.*] Full of; abounding with; causing; as, hope*ful*, cheer*ful*, aw*ful*, care*ful*, peace*ful*, power*ful*, fanci*ful*, doubt*ful*.

-fy. [F. *-fier*, L. *-ficare;* akin to *facere* to do.] To make, render, or become; as, glori*fy*, pacify, amplify, liquefy, ratify, purify, testify, signify, acetify, qualify, rectify.

-gen. [Gr. *γενής* born; sometimes through F. *-gène.*] Thing growing or increasing (in a way indicated); thing

producing or generating; as, oxy*gen*, hydro*gen*, cyano*gen*, endo*gen*, exo*gen*.

-geneous, -genous. [*-gen* (or Gr. *-γενής* born) + *-ous*; sometimes fr. kindred L. *-genus*.] Producing; yielding; growing; increasing; as, homo*geneous*, exo*genous*, endo*genous*, alkali*genous* (producing alkalis), indi*genous*.

-gerous. [L. *-ger* (fr. *gerere* to bear, carry) + *-ous*.] Bearing; producing; as, denti*gerous* (bearing or having teeth); calci*gerous* (containing lime).

-glyph. [Gr. *γλύφειν* to engrave.] Thing engraved; as, hiero*glyph*.

-glyphy. [See -GLYPH.] Art of engraving; as, galvano*glyphy*.

-gram. [Gr. *γράμμα* thing drawn or written, fr. *γράφειν* to write.] Thing drawn or written; as, mono*gram*, tele*gram*, chrono*gram*, crypto*gram*.

-graph. [Gr. *-γράφος* describing; akin to Gr. *γράφειν* to write.] Thing drawn or written; also, a writer; as, auto*graph*, crypto*graph*, tele*graph*, phono*graph*, chrono*graph*, panto*graph*.

-graphy. [Gr. *-γραφία*, fr. *γράφειν* to write.] Art of writing; description; a treatise; as, stereo*graphy*, bio*graphy*, geo*graphy*, myo*graphy*, phono*graphy*.

-grave. [G. *graf* earl, count.] A ruler; — termination of titles; as, mar*grave*, land*grave*.

-hood, -head. [AS. *hād*.] State; condition; quality; totality; -ship; as, man*hood*, child*hood*, knight*hood*, brother*hood*, priest*hood*, neighbor*hood*, widow*hood*, god*head*.

-ible. A form equivalent in meaning to -ABLE.

-ic, -ical. [L. *-icus*, or Gr. *-ικός*; sometimes through F. *-ique*.] **1.** Relating to; characteristic of, or characterized by; as, histor*ic*, histor*ical*, hygien*ic*, telegraph*ic*, sod*ic*, polit*ic*, polit*ical*, calc*ic*, magnet*ic*, cub*ic*, cub*ical*, period*ic*, period*ical*. **2.** Pertaining to; having its highest, or a relatively higher, valence in a compound; — a chemical use of -IC; as, nitr*ic* (acid), sulphur*ic* (acid).

-ice. [F. *-ice*, or (its commonest source) L. *-itia*, or (less commonly) *-icius*.] Act; quality; condition; as, mal*ice*, pum*ice*, novi*ce*, not*ice*, just*ice*.

-ics. [*-ic* + *-s*, pl. sign.] Science or art of (the subject specified in the stem word); theory or study of; as, mathema*tics*, stati*cs*, opti*cs*, ethi*cs*, dynami*cs*, rubri*cs*.

☞ Words ending in *-ics* are plural in form, and previous to the nineteenth century were construed as plural; but they are now generally treated as singular.

-id. [F. *-ide*, or L. *-idus*.] Having a (specified) quality; as, rap*id*, morb*id*, ac*id*, liq*uid*, rig*id*, hum*id*, tim*id*.

-ide. [L. *-idus*, Gr. *-ιδης*.] Usually, the nonmetallic, or negative, element in a binary compound; — a chemical suffix; as, ox*ide*, sulph*ide*, chlor*ide*. [brown*ie*.]

-ie. Little; -y; -kin; — a diminutive suffix; as, lass*ie*,

-ier. See -EER.

-ile. [L. *-ilis*.] Of; pertaining to; like; as, mob*ile*, agile, doc*ile*, mercant*ile*, versat*ile*, puer*ile*, volat*ile*.

-in. See -INE.

-ine. [L. *inus*, *-ina*, or Gr. *-ινος*.] **1.** Like; of; pertaining to; as, masculi*ne*, femini*ne*, cani*ne*, adamanti*ne*, pristi*ne*, equi*ne*, genuine, aquili*ne*. **2.** (*a*) A suffix forming names of substances; as, vasel*ine*, glycer*ine* (commercial usage), iod*ine*, brom*ine*. (*b*) Basic and alkaloidal substance; — a chemical suffix used in forming names of organic bases and basic substances, esp. nitrogenous substances; as, quin*ine*, morph*ine*. In chemical terminology *-in* is now generally distinguished from *-ine*, although the distinction to be made between them is not entirely settled. Generally speaking, *-in-* is used in naming indifferent and neutral substances; as, gelat*in*, fibr*in*. **3.** [F.; fr. L. *-ina*, Gr. *-ινη*; sometimes G. *-in*.] Suffix forming feminine nouns; as, heroi*ne*, landgravi*ne*, margravi*ne*.

-ing. **1.** [Substituted for AS. *-ende*, akin to L. *-ant-*, *-ent-*, Gr. *-οντ-*.] Ending of present participles; as, *giving*, ennob*ling*, sooth*ing*, etc. **2.** [AS. *-ing*, *-ung*.] Act of; result; also (secondary sense) collection; the entire body of; as, rid*ing*, dy*ing*, feel*ing*, winn*ing*, shipp*ing*, board*ing*, cloth*ing*; — a suffix for forming nouns, originally from verbs.

-ion. [F. *-ion*, or L. *-io*, *-ionis*.] Act; process; result of a process; state; condition; -tion; as, dominion, contagion. See -TION.

-ique. [French form equiv. to E. *-ic*.] Having; involving; -ic; -ical; as, uni*que*, anti*que*, criti*que*, prati*que*.

-ise. A form of -IZE.

-ish. **1.** [AS. *-isc*; akin to G. *-isch*, Gr. *-ισκος*.] Pertaining to; like; somewhat; in some degree; as, lav*ish*, self*ish*, boy*ish*, brut*ish*, dandy*ish*. **2.** [F. *-is-*, LL. *-isc-*, inchoative.] A verb suffix of French origin, usually having a causative sense; as, abol*ish*, cher*ish*, fin*ish*, furn*ish*, garn*ish*, impover*ish*.

-ism. [F. *-isme*, or L. *-ismus*, or (their source), Gr. *-ισμός*.] Act, process, or result; characteristic; doctrine; as, bapt*ism*, galvan*ism*, organ*ism*, hypnot*ism*, social*ism*, sensual*ism*, Anglican*ism*, Mohammedan*ism*.

-ist. [F. *-iste*, or Gr. *-ιστής*.] Agent; doer; practicer of; believer in; as, theor*ist*, social*ist*, drug*gist*, optim*ist*, anarch*ist*.

-ite. [Gr. *-ίτης*, or *-ῖτις*.] **1.** One of; a follower of, or believer in; as, preadam*ite*, Jacob*ite*, bedlam*ite*. **2.** A suffix used in naming minerals; as, bar*ite*, meteor*ite*, graph*ite*, pyr*ite*. **3.** Ending of names of salts formed from acids terminating in *-ous*; — a chemical suffix; as, nitr*ite*, phosph*ite*.

-itis. [Gr. *-ιτις*.] Inflammation of (the part specified); — a medical suffix; as, aden*itis*, bronch*itis*, arthr*itis*.

-ity. [F. *-ité*, or L. *-itas*.] A suffix equivalent to *-TY*; as, equ*ity*, verac*ity*, spontane*ity*.

-ive. [L. *-ivus*.] Relating or belonging to; of the nature of; tending to; as, affirm*ative*, act*ive*, conclus*ive*, diminut*ive*, derisi*ve*, conduc*ive*, irritat*ive*.

-ize, -ise. [F. *-iser*, L. *-izare*, or (their source), Gr. *-ίζειν*.] To make; to do; to practice; to become; as, memor*ize*, econom*ize*, equal*ize*, critic*ise*, exerc*ise*.

-izm. A form of -ISM.

-kin. [Akin to LG. *-ken*, G. *-chen*.] Small; pretty; -y; -ie; -let; -ling; as, cat*kin*, lamb*kin*, bod*kin*, nap*kin*, pip*kin*.

-le. **1.** [AS. *-ol*, *-ul*, *-el*; or F. *-el*, fr. L. *-ellus*.] Used for; — often a diminutive suffix of nouns and adjectives; as, bun*dle*, gir*dle*, throt*tle*, brid*le*. **2.** A diminutive and frequentative suffix of verbs; as, spar*kle*, speck*le*, jog*gle*, dark*le*, crum*ble*.

-less. [AS. *lēas* loose, false; akin to G. *-los*.] Without; free from; lacking; destitute of; as, child*less*, wit*less*, home*less*, breath*less*, sense*less*.

-let. [F. *-el* (= L. *-ellus*) + *-et*.] Used for; little; small; -le; -kin; as, rivu*let*, stream*let*, arm*let*, brace*let*.

-like. [E. *like*, adj.; fr. AS. *gelīc* like, fr. pref. *ge-* + *līc* body, shape.] Resembling; -ly; as, home*like*, child*like*, war*like*.

-ling. **1.** [AS.] Small thing; — a diminutive or depreciatory suffix forming nouns; as, found*ling*, duck*ling*, gos*ling*, hire*ling*, under*ling*, strip*ling*. **2.** [AS. *-linga*, *-lunga*.] In a (specified) condition or direction; -long; — adverbial suffix; as, dark*ling*, flat*ling* (flatwise).

-lith, -lite. [Gr. *λίθος* a stone.] Pertaining to stone; — endings of names of minerals; as, mono*lith*, aëro*lith*, aëro*lite*, meteoro*lite*.

-logy. [Gr. *-λογία*, fr. *λόγος* discourse, fr. *λέγειν* to speak.] A discourse, treatise, doctrine, theory, science, etc., concerning; as, bio*logy*, etymo*logy*, entomo*logy*, morpho*logy*, histo*logy*.

-long. [AS. *-lunga*.] In a (specified) condition or direction; -ling; — adverbial suffix; as, head*long*, side*long*.

-ly. [AS. *-lic*, orig. same as E. *like*; or sometimes from a kindred Icel. ending.] Like; resembling; — a suffix forming adjectives and adverbs; as, homel*y*, ug*ly*, fearful*ly*, plain*ly*, nobl*y*, costl*y*.

-mancy. [Gr. *μαντεία* divination.] Divination (by a specified means or method); as, necro*mancy*, chiro*mancy*.

-ment. [F. *-ment*, or (its source) L. *-mentum*.] Act, state, or condition of being; process; result of; that which; as, content*ment*, manage*ment*, impedi*ment*, infringe*ment*, compli*ment*.

-mere. [Gr. *μέρος* part.] Part; portion; — a combining form in biology, etc.; as, blasto*mere*.

-meter. [L. *metrum*, or Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A thing used for measuring; as, hydro*meter*, baro*meter*, chrono*meter*, dynamo*meter*.

-metry. Art, process, or science of measuring; as, chrono*metry*, geo*metry*.

-mony. [F. *-monie*, or (its source) L. *-monia*, or *-monium*.] Action; result of an action; faculty; state of being; abstract condition; as, matri*mony*, testi*mony*, ali*mony*, parsi*mony*, sanctimo*ny*, ceremo*ny*, patri*mony*.

-morphous. [Gr. *μορφή* form.] Having (a specified) form, shape, or condition; as, a*morphous*, iso*morphous*.

-most. [AS. *-mest*; confused with E. *most*, fr. AS. *mǣst*.] In the highest degree; -est; — superlative suffix; as, top*most*, lower*most*, upper*most*.

-n. A form of -EN.

-ness. [AS.; akin to G. *-nis*, *-niss*.] Quality or state of being; condition; — suffix forming abstract nouns; as, good*ness*, like*ness*, holi*ness*, empti*ness*.

-ock. [AS. *-uc.*] Small; young; — a diminutive suffix; as, hill*ock*, bull*ock*, mat*tock*.
-oid, -oidal. [Gr. *-ο-ειδης*, fr. *εἶδος* form, *ἰδεῖν* to see.] Like; resembling; in the form of; as, alkal*oid*, alkal*oidal*, botry*oid*, botry*oidal*, aster*oid*, spher*oid*.
-oma. [Gr. *-ωμα, -ώματος.*] Morbid condition; tumor; — a medical suffix; as, glauc*oma*, fibr*oma* (tumor mainly of fibrous tissue).
-one. [Gr. *-ώνη*, signifying, female descendant.] A chemical suffix indicating that the substance in the name of which it appears is a *ketone;* as, acet*one*.
-or. [L.; sometimes through F. *-or, -our.*] **1.** Act, state, or quality; as ard*or*, fervo*r*, demeano*r*, behavi*or*. **2.** Agent or doer; -er; — correlative to -EE; as, don*or*, act*or*, author, assess*or*. See -TOR (the true Latin form of the suffix in this sense).
-ory. **1.** [L. *-orius;* sometimes through F. *-oire.*] Pertaining to; for the purpose of; serving for; as, auditor*y*, peremptor*y*, valedictor*y*, promissor*y*. **2.** [L. *-orium;* sometimes through F. *-oire.*] That which pertains to, or serves for; place where; as, consistor*y*, factor*y*, conditor*y*.
-ose. [L. *-osus.*] **1.** Full of; containing; like; as, glob*ose*, comat*ose*, morose, verbose. **2.** Belonging to the group which includes the sugars, starches, and gums; — a chemical suffix; as, dextr*ose*, cellul*ose*, glucose.
-our. [OF.] A form of -OR.
-ous. [OF., fr. L. *-osus*, or *-us.*] **1.** Full of; abounding in; having; addicted to; possessing the qualities of; like; as, valor*ous*, generous, globous, onerous. **2.** Having a lower valence than that denoted by -IC; — a chemical suffix; as, nitr*ous*, sulphur*ous*.

-phagous. [Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Eating; feeding on; -vorous; as, phyto*phagous*.
-phyte. [Gr. *φυτόν* a plant.] Plant; vegetable growth; as, dermato*phyte*.
-plasm. [L. *plasma* thing formed or molded, Gr. *πλάσμα*, fr. Gr. *πλάσσειν* to mold.] Thing formed or molded; as, bio*plasm*, proto*plasm*.
-plast. [Gr. *πλαστός* formed, fr. *πλάσσειν* to form, mold.] Thing formed; individual growth.
-plastic. [Gr. *πλαστικός* fit for molding, fr. *πλάσσειν* to form.] Developing; forming; growing; as, mono*plastic* (that has one form); hetero*plastic* (producing a different type of organism).
-plasty. [See -PLASTIC.] A forming; development; growth; as, perineo*plasty* (the process of restoring an injured perineum by growth).
-ple. [L. *-plus.*] Repeated (so many) times; -fold; as, quadru*ple*, tri*ple*, sextu*ple*.
-pod. [Gr. *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] Having (such, or so many) feet; footed; as, deca*pod*, amphi*pod*, myria*pod*.
-poda. [See -POD.] Suffix used in naming classes, orders, etc., of insects, crustaceans, etc., referring to the number, kind, etc., of their feet; as, amphi*poda*, hexa*poda*.

-red. [AS. *rǣden.*] Condition; state; -hood; -head; as, kind*red*, hat(e)*red*.
-ric. [AS. *rīce* kingdom, dominion.] Dominion; jurisdiction; district; office; -dom; as, bishop*ric*.
-ry. [A form of -ERY.] Method; place; region; collection; art of; as, yeomanr*y*, revelr*y*, imagery, enginery.

-s. [AS. *-es.*] **1.** Suffix forming the possessive singular, and sometimes the possessive plural, of nouns (written *'s*); as, man's, men's, virtue's, success's, woman's, women's. **2.** In a secondary use, a suffix forming adverbs; as, toward*s*, alway*s*, noway*s*, betime*s*, unaware*s*.
-s, -es. **1.** [AS. *-as;* perhaps in part also F. *-s.*] Plural suffix for nouns; as, hope*s*, good*s*, chattel*s*, meaning*s*. **2.** In verbs the ending of the 3d pers. sing., — substituted for the earlier -TH.
-scope. [Gr. *σκοπός* a watcher, fr. *σκοπεῖν* to view.] An instrument for observing; as, micro*scope*, horo*scope*, spectro*scope*, gyro*scope*.
-scopy. [See -SCOPE.] Observation; examination; survey; as, micro*scopy*.

-ship. [AS. *-scipe.*] State; office; dignity; profession; art; -head; -hood; -red; as, author*ship*, king*ship*, comrade*ship*, wor*ship*, horseman*ship*.
-sion. Equivalent to -TION.
-some. **1.** [Gr. *σῶμα* the body.] Thing pertaining to, or forming part of, the body; — suffix of biological terms; as, cephalo*some* (anterior region of head of insects). **2.** [AS. *-sum;* akin to E. *same.*] A suffix having primarily the idea of sameness or likeness, and denoting a considerable degree or quantity of the thing or quality indicated by the first part of the compound; as, mettle*some*, glad*some*, win*some*, blithe*some*, fulsome, grue*some*.
-ster. [AS. *-estre, -istre.*] Agent or doer (originally a woman); esp., one who does something with skill, as an occupation, or habitually; as, spin*ster*, song*ster*, bax*ter* (= bake*ster*), young*ster*, dab*ster*, pun*ster*.
-stress. [*-ster* + *-ess.*] Feminine agent; as, song*stress*, seam*stress*.

-t. [AS. *-t, -ð, -ðe, -ðu.*] Act; deed; -th; — a termination of abstract nouns; as, flight, might.
-teen. [AS. *-tēne, -tȳne;* akin to E. *ten.*] Increased by ten; — termination of numerals; as, four*teen*, nine*teen*.
-th. **1.** [AS. *-ð, -ðu, -ðe.*] State; quality; result of an act; thing existing in a condition indicated; as, wid*th*, heal*th*, tru*th*, spil*th* (that which is spilled), green*th* (green foliage). **2.** [AS. *-ða;* akin to L. *-tus*, Gr. *-τος.*] Having (such a) place or order; — termination of ordinal numbers; as, four*th*, fif*th*, nin*th*. **3.** A form of -ETH.
-tion. [L. *-tio, -tionis;* sometimes through F. *-tion.*] State; action; result of an act; — termination of abstract nouns; as, condi*tion*, decep*tion*, induc*tion*, emo*tion*. Sometimes *-tion* has as its equivalent *-sion;* as, exten*sion*, dimen*sion*. The suffix often seems to be *-ion* added to an English word ending in *t*, or its equivalent; as, act*ion*, construct*ion*, subject*ion*.
-tor. [L.; sometimes through French.] Agent or doer; -or; -er; as, operat*or*, inspect*or*, regulat*or*.
-trix. [L.] Feminine suffix corresponding to -TOR; as, execu*trix*, administra*trix*.
-ty. **1.** [AS. *-tig.*] Ten times; multiplied by ten; — termination of numerals; as, for*ty*, fif*ty*, six*ty*. **2.** [F. *-té*, or (its source) L. *-tas, -tatis.*] The being or having a (specified) property or quality; — termination of abstract nouns; as, equi*ty*, boun*ty*, beau*ty*, enti*ty*.

-ule. [F., or (its source) L. *-ulus.*] Little; pretty; -cule; -cle; — diminutive termination of nouns; as, glob*ule*, spher*ule*.
-ure. [F., or (its source) L. *-ura.*] Action; being; thing produced; abstract condition; as, censu*re*, expo*sure*, tor*ture*, cinc*ture*, rup*ture*.

-vorous. [L. *vorare* to devour.] Devouring; eating; feeding on; as, omni*vorous*, phyti*vorous*, carni*vorous*.

-ward, -wards. [AS. *-weard, -weardes;* akin to L. *versus* toward. The *s* of *-wards* is the adverbial *-s.*] In a (specified) direction; having a (specified) motion or tendency; as, home*ward*, lee*ward*, out*ward*, out*wards*, up*wards*.
-way, -ways. [E. *way*, n., fr. AS. *weg;* akin to L. *via* way. The *s* of *-ways* is the adverbial *-s.*] In a (specified) manner or direction; -wise; as, no*way*, no*ways*, cross*way*, any*way*, end*ways*.
-wise. [E. *wise* manner, fr. AS. *wīse.*] In a (specified) manner, fashion, mode, or direction; -way; -ways; as, edge*wise*, no*wise*, length*wise*.

-y. **1.** [AS. *-ig;* akin to G. *-ig*, L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ικός.*] Being in a condition characterized by; having; full of; — suffix forming adjectives from nouns and verbs; as in heav*y*, guilt*y*, busy. **2.** Little; -ie; -kin; — most used as a familiar ending of Christian names. **3.** [F. *-ie*, or (its source) L. *-ia*, or Gr. *-ία.*] A having; resemblance; somewhat; -cy; -ence; -ency; — orig. a termination of abstract nouns; as, prophec*y*, envy, treasur*y*.

NOTE. — A study of the foregoing list of Prefixes and Suffixes in connection with the etymologies in the body of the work will contribute to an understanding of the proper mode of forming words, and of the signification of their constituent parts.

RELATIONS OF ENGLISH TO OTHER LANGUAGES.

§ 1. Native and Foreign Elements. English, as now spoken and written, is, as regards its vocabulary, a composite language. Words have been adopted from a large number of languages spoken in various parts of the world, and in such numbers that of our whole stock of words, as found in the largest and most complete dictionaries, much more than half are of foreign origin. These borrowed words have come in the greatest numbers from French, Latin, and Greek, which are languages kindred to English. But a very large proportion of these words is of comparatively infrequent or of technical use, and, if we omit such words from consideration, we find that there is only one group of originally foreign or non-Teutonic words which has contributed in a very marked degree to the familiar vocabulary of daily life; namely, the French words, — for the most part, of Latin descent, — which were adopted after the Norman Conquest, during the period when French was much spoken in England. As the vernacular of the ruling classes, French even seemed for a time to threaten to supplant the native English and become in its stead the national language of England, just as the vulgar, or common, Latin from which it descended had established itself in what is now France, displacing the earlier Celtic speech of that country, or as the native English (or Anglo-Saxon) had itself displaced, to a great extent, the Celtic formerly spoken in Britain. Such familiar words as *uncle*, *aunt*, *cousin*, *second*, *quart*, *quarter*, *very* (adj. and adv.), *catch*, etc., and a few suffixes are from French.

§ 2. Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Indo-European. The native English is the descendant and representative of the Anglo-Saxon, the speech of Teutonic tribes which came into England in the fifth century as conquerors, and subdued the Celtic inhabitants. The language of the latter still survives in Wales as Welsh, a tongue allied to the now extinct Cornish, and to Irish and Gaelic. English has lost most of the inflection, and many of the words, which belonged to the parent language; and, as has been said above, it has borrowed words very largely from other languages. Yet the inflections it still possesses, most of its formative endings, its pronouns, and most of its particles, as conjunctions and prepositions, and more than half of the words which are in most frequent and familiar use are from the Anglo-Saxon. With all its mixture of foreign elements it is still essentially a Teutonic language, like Dutch, German, Danish, Swedish, and some others. These again make one branch, the Teutonic or Germanic, of that great family of languages, which, as it extends from India westward, and covers nearly the entire area of Europe, is called Indo-European (or sometimes Indo-Germanic). Among all families of languages, the Indo-European (sometimes also called Aryan or Japhetic) is remarkable for its highly developed organic structure, and is preëminent for the value of its literary monuments. The parent of the whole family, the primitive Indo-European language, has, indeed, left no monument of itself, but its forms and roots may be made out, to a great extent, by the scientific comparison of the languages which are descended from it. All these, it is true, have suffered various and sometimes far-reaching modifications and alterations of the original structure, and this is true in a high degree of the Teutonic languages, even in the earliest forms in which we know them. The main branches of the Indo-European family are the following: —

§ 3. I. The Indian. The *Sanskrit* of the four Vedas, the sacred books of the Brahman religion, is more ancient than the common or classical Sanskrit. Even the latter had ceased to be the language of common life as early as the third century before Christ. It was succeeded by the *Prakrit* dialects, one of which, the *Pali*, is the sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Farther India. These, in their turn, were succeeded by the modern idioms of Northern Hindustan, the *Bengali*, *Marathi*, *Guzerathi*, and others. The *Hindustani* (or *Urdu*), formed in the camps and courts of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, is largely intermixed with Persian and Arabic. The widely-scattered *Gypsies* speak, with great diversity of dialect, a language which is clearly of Indian stock.

§ 4. II. The Iranian. To this branch belong, 1. The *Zend* (better called *Avestan*), preserved in the Avesta, or sacred writings of the Parsis. 2. The *Old Persian*, which is seen in the cuneiform (or arrow-headed) inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes. The modern Persian has lost nearly all the ancient inflection, and with the Mohammedan religion has adopted a multitude of words from the Arabic. Other languages belonging to this branch are those of the *Kurds*, the *Afghans*, the *Ossetes* (in the Caucasus), and the Baluchi, spoken in Baluchistan. The Indian and Iranian are often classed together as forming the Indo-Persian or Aryan branch of our family.

§ 5. III. The Armenian. This language forms a sort of connecting link between the preceding branches and the European branches of the family.

§ 6. IV. The Greek. Of its numerous dialects, the first to receive literary culture was the *Old Ionic* or *Epic*, followed by the *Æolic*, the *Doric*, the *New Ionic*, and finally the *Attic*, which became at length, though with some change of form, the common language of literature and society. It is represented now by the *Romaic* or *Modern Greek*.

§ 7. V. The Italic. This is sometimes joined with the preceding, as the Græco-Latin, or Classical branch. Closely allied to *Latin*, the most important and the best known language of this branch, were the *Oscan* and the *Umbrian*, in central Italy, and some other dialects. The modern descendants of the Latin are called the *Romance* or *Romanic* languages. They are the *Italian*, the *Spanish*, the *Portuguese*, the *Provençal* (of southern France, important as a literary language in the Middle Ages), the *Catalan* (in Catalonia and Valencia in Spain, hardly more than a dialect of Provençal), the *French*, the *Rhæto-Romance* dialects (in parts of Switzerland, Tyrol, and Italy), and the *Roumanian*. All of these, except the Roumanian, contain a certain proportion of Teutonic words, brought in by the Teutonic tribes which established themselves in the territory of the Western Roman Empire. The Roumanian contains many foreign words, especially from the Slavonic.

§ 8. VI. The Celtic. The living languages of this branch are divided by strongly marked differences into two sections: the one comprising the *Irish*, the *Gaelic* (or *Erse* or *Highland Scotch*), and the *Manx* spoken on the Isle of Man (the last two are little more than dialects

of Irish); the other, the *Welsh* and the *Breton* or *Armorican* (spoken in the French province of Brittany, where it was brought by immigrants from England in the fifth and sixth centuries of our era). The *Cornish*, formerly spoken in Cornwall, died out in the last century; it was closely allied to Breton and Welsh. Not much is known of the Celtic dialects formerly spoken on the continent of Europe, notably in Gaul. The oldest Irish manuscripts date from the eighth century; the oldest Welsh ones of any considerable extent belong to the twelfth.

§ 9. VII. The ALBANIAN. This language, spoken in Albania in the southwestern part of European Turkey and a part of Greece, has now been recognized as a separate branch of the family. It is probably the descendant of the ancient *Illyrian*, but has become much altered, and has suffered from the influences of other languages, especially Latin.

§ 10. VIII. The SLAVONIC or SLAVIC. The oldest monument is the version of the Bible made in the ninth century by the Greek missionaries Cyril and Methodius into the *Old Slavonic* or *Church Slavonic*, an idiom closely related to the Bulgarian. The most important of the other Slavonic languages are, in the east and south, the *Russian* (including the *Little Russian* or *Ruthenian*, and other dialects), the *Bulgarian*, the *Servo-Croatian*, the *Slovenic*, and, in the west, the *Polish*, the *Bohemian* (with the *Moravian* and *Slovack* dialects), the *Lusatian* or *Wendish*, the *Casubian*, and the extinct *Polabian*.

§ 11. IX. The BALTIC or LETTISH. The language of Lithuania, the *Lithuanian*, has no monuments older than the middle of the sixteenth century; but it has preserved in a surprising degree the ancient inflection and structure. To the same stock belong the *Lettish* of Courland and Livonia, which is much less ancient in its form, and the *Old Prussian*, which was once spoken on the coast of the Baltic east of the Vistula, but became extinct in the seventeenth century. The connection between this and the preceding branch is such that they are often classed together as the Letto-Slavic or Balto-Slavic languages.

§ 12. The TEUTONIC or GERMANIC. Here again the earliest monument is a version of the Bible, made by Ulfilas, an Arian bishop of the fourth century, into his native *Gothic* (or *Mæso-Gothic*), the language spoken at that time by the Goths on the Lower Danube. This work is preserved only in fragments, but these are of considerable extent, and are of inestimable value to the philologist. Among the Teutonic languages we distinguish, besides the Gothic, already mentioned: —

§ 13. 1. The *Norse*, or *Scandinavian*. The *Old Norse* is also called *Old Icelandic*, as most of its abundant literature (Eddas, Sagas, etc.) was composed in Iceland. The oldest manuscripts in which it is preserved are of the end of the twelfth century; but many of its productions are of earlier origin, going back even to the heathen times of Scandinavia. The modern Icelandic has adhered with considerable fidelity to the forms of the ancient language. But the modern idioms of the Scandinavian mainland, the *Swedish*, and, still more, the *Danish* (including the *Dano-Norwegian*, or literary language of Norway), and the *Norwegian* dialects, have undergone extensive changes.

§ 14. 2. The *West-Teutonic* or *West-Germanic* group. It includes the following languages: (*a*) *High German*, in upper or southern Germany. The *Old High German* is seen in Otfrid's Krist, Notker's Translation of the Psalms, and other monuments, most of them in verse, from the eighth century to the end of the eleventh. The *Middle High German*, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, has a rich poetical literature, including national poetry like the Nibelungenlied, courtly epics, and the lyric poetry of the Minnesinger. *Modern German*, sometimes called *New High German*, is the language of Luther's version of the Bible and of German literature since the Reformation. (*b*) *Low German*, in northern Germany and the Netherlands, which properly includes not only the so-called *Plattdeutsch*, but also the parent of these dialects, the *Old Sazon*, seen in the Heliand (*i. e.*, Saviour), a metrical narration of the gospel history, preserved in manuscripts, one of which is of the ninth century, likewise the *Dutch* and the *Flemish* (almost identical with Dutch). Under Low German is also included the *Friesic* or *Frisian*, once spoken along almost all the northern coast of Germany and the Netherlands, west of the Elbe. Its early monuments consist almost wholly of laws, beginning as early as the thirteenth century. For a long time it has existed only as a popular idiom, and is now confined to a few small and scattered localities. And, lastly, from a region not far from the mouth of the Eider or the Elbe, in Schleswig, seems to have come at least one of the Teutonic tribes (the Angles), who brought their language into Britain. From the language of these invading West Teutonic tribes comes the language which after their establishment in England was called *English* (*englisc*), and which is now called *Anglo-Saxon*, or, by many scholars, *Old English*. English is therefore most closely related to Frisian and the other Low German tongues spoken on the continent of Europe.

§ 15. **Languages not kindred to the English.** The Indo-European family has no isolated domain, but comes in contact with various other families of languages. It is bounded along much of its northern frontier by the *Tartaric* (or *Tataric*) family (called also the *Turanian*, or the *Altaic*, or *Ural-Altaic*), which includes the numerous and widely-different languages of the *Manchus*, the *Mongols*, the *Turks* (in Asia and Europe), the *Magyars* (in Hungary), the *Finns*, and a multitude of other tribes. To the southeast it touches on the so-called *Dravidian* family, the *Tamil* and its sister idioms in Ceylon and Southern India. In Southwestern Asia it is in contact with a more remarkable family, — the *Semitic*, — including the *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and *Ethiopic*, with their ancient and important literatures. Even in Southwestern Europe, it is doubtful whether the ancient *Etruscan* belonged to our family. It is perfectly clear that the ancient *Iberian* did not belong to it, which was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and which still lives, on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called *Basque* (*Biscayan*, or *Euscarra*). Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence. At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sanskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is a much closer connection than between the neighboring pairs of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew. It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of other families. The English, for example, has taken from the Hebrew such words as *shekel*, *cherub*, *seraph*, *jubilee*, *pharisee*, *cabala*, etc.; and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as *seraphic*, *jubilant*, *pharisaical*, *pharisaism*, *cabalist*, *cabalistical*, etc. But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it: even then it has its limits and its distinctive mark, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages. All etymologizing which assumes or implies a radical, or root, affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory.

§ 16. The relations of the various languages considered above are exhibited approximately in the following classification.

Classification of Languages.

INDO-EUROPEAN[1] LANGUAGES.	SUB-BRANCHES.	BRANCHES.
Sanskrit (divided into *Vedic Sanskrit* and the *Classical*, or more modern, *Sanskrit*), *Prakrit*, *Pali*; Bengali, Marathi, Guzerathi, etc.; Hindi, Hindustani (or Urdu); Gypsy		Indian, or Indic[2]
Zend (or *Avestan*, or *Old Bactrian*), *Old Persian*, *Pehlevi* (including *Huzvaresh* and *Parsi* or *Pazend*), Modern Persian, Kurdish, Afghan (or Pushto), Baluchi, Ossetic, etc.		Iranian,[2] or Iranic, or Persian
Armenian		Armenian
Old Ionic (or *Epic*), *New Ionic*, *Attic*, *Æolic*, *Doric*; Romaic (or Modern Greek)		Greek, or Hellenic[3]
Oscan (or *Opican*), *Umbrian*, *Latin*; the Romance (or Romanic) languages (descendants of the Latin), *viz.*, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Provençal, Catalan, French, Rhæto-Romanic, Roumanian		Latin,[3] or Italic
Irish, Erse (or Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands, called also Highland Scotch), Manx	Gadhelic	Celtic
Cornish, Welsh, Armorican (or Breton)	Cymric	
Albanian		Albanian
Old Bulgarian (or *Old Slavonic*, or *Church Slavic*), Bulgarian, Russian (or Russ; — including the Russian proper, and the Little-Russian, or Ruthenian), Servo-Croatian, and Slovenic	Eastern and Southern	Slavonic,[4] or Slavic
Polabian, Polish, Casubian, Bohemian, Moravian, Slovak (or Slovakian), Lusatian (or Wendish)	Western	
Old Prussian, Lettish (or Livonian), Lithuanian		Lettish,[4] or Baltic
Gothic (or *Mœso-Gothic*):	East Teutonic	Teutonic, or Germanic (West-Teutonic)
Old Norse (or *Old Icelandic*), Modern Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian	Scandinavian	
Old High German (with its dialects, *Frankish* — except *Low Frankish*, — *Alemannic*, and *Bavarian*), *Middle High German*, German	High German	
Old Saxon, *Old Low Frankish*, *Anglo-Saxon* (or *Saxon*), Low German (or Plattdeutsch), Dutch, Flemish, Friesic (or Frisian), English[5]	Low German	

SEMITIC LANGUAGES.	BRANCHES.	
Himyaritic, *Ethiopic* (or Geëz); Arabic; Maltese; Amharic, and other Abyssinian dialects	Arabic, or Southern	Semitic Family[6]
Hebrew, *Samaritan*, *Phenician*, *Punic*	Hebraic, or Middle[7]	
Aramaic (or *Aramæan*, or *Chaldaic*, or *Chaldee*), Assyrian (or Babylonian), *Syriac*, Neo-Syriac	Aramaic, or Northern	

Indo-European or Aryan Family[1]

Note. — The names of *dead languages* are printed in *Italic*.

1 Sometimes called Indo-Germanic or Japhetic. 2 The Indian and Iranian branches are often classed together as forming the Indo-Persian or Aryan branch of the family. 3 The Greek and Latin are often joined together as the Græco-Latin, or classical branch. 4 The Slavonic and Lettish (or Baltic) branches are often classed together as the Letto-Slavic or Balto-Slavic languages. 5 Variously divided into periods, — frequently four, viz., Semi-Saxon (A. D. 1150–1250), Old English (A. D. 1250–1350), Middle English (A. D. 1350–1550), Modern English (A. D. 1550 to the present day). 6 Called also Shemitic and Syro-Arabian. 7 Called also Canaanitic.

Besides the Indo-European and Semitic families, philologists distinguish others, which may be classed as follows: —

Tartaric (or **Tataric**) **Family** (called also Turanian, Scythian, Altaic, Ural-Altaic, and Mongolian), including the numerous and widely different languages of the Manchus, the Mongols, the Turks (in Asia and Europe), the Magyars (in Hungary), the Finns, the Laplanders, the Samoyeds, and a multitude of other tribes. Whether the Tamil and its sister idioms in Ceylon and southern India (grouped under the name of the Dravidian Family) belong to this family or not is uncertain. The Japanese, the Corean, and other tongues of the peninsulas and islands of extreme northeastern Asia are claimed by some as belonging to the Tartaric Family; but this is very doubtful.

Southeastern Asiatic or **Monosyllabic Family** in China, and Farther India, and countries adjacent to these (including the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, Annamese, etc.).

Malay-Polynesian or **Oceanic Family**, including the languages and dialects spoken in nearly all the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans; but the Australian in Australia and Tasmania, and the Papuan or Negrito in New Guinea, part of Borneo and some other islands, have not been shown to belong to this family.

Hamitic Family, composed of the *Egyptian*, and its congeners, the *Coptic*, Galla, Berber, Hottentot (?), etc.

South-African (sometimes called **Zingian**) **Family**, filling Africa about the equator and south of it.

American Family, occupying with its many and greatly varying dialects the whole continent of North and South America, if they all do belong to the same family.

Besides these great families, there remain as yet unclassified the Caucasian group of languages (including the Georgian, Circassian, Lesghian, and Mitsjeghian idioms) in the mountain range of the Caucasus; the *Etruscan* in Northern Italy; and the ancient *Iberian*, once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and still spoken in the Pyrenees in the language called Basque (Biscayan or Euscarra).

LIST OF THE ABBREVIATIONS
USED IN THIS WORK.

a., adj......adjective.
abbrev......abbreviated.
abl......ablative.
acc......accusative.
Acous......Acoustics.
act......active.
adv......adverb.
Agric......Agriculture.
Alban......Albanian.
Alg......Algebra.
Am., Amer.....America, American.
Anal. Geom....Analytic Geometry.
Anat......Anatomy.
Anc......Ancient, Anciently.
Angl. Ch......Anglican Church.
Antiq......Antiquities.
aor......aorist.
Ar......Arabic.
Arch......Architecture.
Arith......Arithmetic.
Arm., Armor..Armorican.
AS......Anglo-Saxon.
Astrol......Astrology.
Astron......Astronomy.
aug......augmentative.

Bank......Banking.
Bib......Biblical.
Bibliog......Bibliography.
Biol......Biology.
Bisc......Biscayan.
Bohem......Bohemian.
Bot......Botany.
Braz......Brazilian.
Burl......Burlesque.

C......Centigrade.
Carp......Carpentry.
Catal......Catalan.
Celt......Celtic.
Cf......*Confer* (compare).
Ch......Church.
Chald......Chaldee.
Chem......Chemistry.
Ch. Hist......Church History.
Chin......Chinese.
Chron......Chronology.
Civ......Civil.
Class......Classical.
Class. Myth...Classical Mythology.
Collog., Coll..Colloquial, colloquially.
Com......Commerce, Common.
Comp......Compound, Compounded, Composition.
Compar......Comparative.
Conj......Conjunction.
Con. Sect.....Conic Sections.
Contr......Contracted, Contraction.
Copt......Coptic.
Corn......Cornish.
Corrupt......Corrupted, Corruption.
Crim. Law...Criminal Law.
Crystallog.....Crystallography.

D......Dutch.
Dan......Danish.
dat......dative.
def......definition.
Deut......Deuteronomy.
Dial......Dialectic.
dim......diminutive.
Disus......Disused.
Dom. Econ....Domestic Economy.
Dyn......Dynamics.

E......English.
Eccl......Ecclesiastical, Ecclesiastes.
Eccl. Hist....Ecclesiastical History.
e. g......*Exempli gratia* (for example).
Egypt......Egyptian.
Elec......Electricity, Electrical.
emph......emphatic.
Eng......England, English, Engraving.
Engin......Engineering.
Eol......Eolic.
equiv......equivalent.
esp......especially.
Etch. & Eng..Etching & Engraving.
Ethnol......Ethnology.
etym., etymol..etymology.
Ex., Exod.....Exodus.

F......French.
f., fem......feminine.
Fahr......Fahrenheit.
Far......Farriery.
Feud......Feudal.
Fig......Figurative, figuratively.
Finn......Finnish.
Fort......Fortification.
fr......from.
Fr......From, French.
freq......frequentative.
Fries......Friesic.
fut......future.

G......German.
Gael......Gaelic.
Galv......Galvanism.
gen......generally, genitive.
Geneal......Genealogy.
Geog......Geography.
Geol......Geology.
Geom......Geometry.
Ger......German.
Goth......Gothic.
Gr......Greek.
Gram......Grammar.
Gun......Gunnery.

H......High.
Heb......Hebrew, Hebrews.
Her......Heraldry.
Hind......Hindoostanee.
Hist......History.
Horol......Horology.
Hort......Horticulture.
Hung......Hungarian.
Hydraul......Hydraulics.
Hydros......Hydrostatics.
hypoth......hypothetical.

Icel......Icelandic.
i. e......*id est* (that is).
Illust......Illustration, Illustrated.
imp......imperfect.
incho......inchoative.
ind......indicative.
indef......indefinite.
inf......infinitive.
intens......intensive.
interj......interjection.
Ion......Ionic.
i. q......*idem quod* (the same as).

Ir......Irish.
It......Italian.

Jap......Japanese.
Jav......Javanese.
Join......Joinery.

L......Latin.
L......Low.
Lapp......Lappish.
Lat......Latin.
LD......Low Dutch.
LG......Low German.
LGr......Low Greek.
Lit., lit......Literally, literally.
Lit......Literature.
Lith......Lithuanian.
LL......Low Latin.

M......Middle.
m., masc......masculine.
Mach......Machinery.
Malay.....Malayan.
Man......Manège.
Manuf......Manufacturing.
Mar......Maritime.
Math......Mathematics, Mathematical.
Matt......Matthew.
Mech......Mechanics.
Med......Medicine.
Metal......Metallurgy.
Metaph......Metaphysics.
Meteor......Meteorology.
mgr......milligrams.
MHG......Middle High German.
Micros......Microscopy.
Mil......Military.
Min......Mineralogy.
MLG......Middle Low German.
Moham......Mohammedan.
Mus......Music.
Myst......Mysteries.
Myth......Mythology.

N......New.
n......noun.
Nat. Hist.....Natural History.
Nat. ord......Natural order.
Naut......Nautical.
Nav......Navy.
Navig......Navigation.
neut......neuter.
NF......New French.
NGr......New Greek.
NHeb......New Hebrew.
NL......New Latin.
nom......nominative.
Norm. F......Norman French.
Norw......Norwegian.
Numis......Numismatics.

O......Old.
Obs......Obsolete.
Obsoles.....Obsolescent.
OCelt......Old Celtic.
OD......Old Dutch.
ODan......Old Danish.
OE......Old English.
OF......Old French.
OFlem......Old Flemish.
OFries......Old Friesic.
OGael......Old Gaelic.
OGr......Old Greek.
OHG......Old High German.

OIcel......Old Icelandic.
OIr......Old Irish.
OIt......Old Italian.
OL......Old Latin.
OLG......Old Low German.
ON......Old Norse.
OPer......Old Persian.
OPg......Old Portuguese.
OPol......Old Polish.
Opt......Optics.
orig......original, originally.
Ornith......Ornithology.
OS......Old Saxon.
OSlav......Old Slavic.
OSp......Old Spanish.

p......participle, page.
p. a......participial adjective.
Paint......Painting.
Paleon......Paleontology.
pass......passive.
Pathol......Pathology.
Per......Persian.
perh......perhaps.
pers......person.
Persp......Perspective.
Pert., pert.....Pertaining.
Peruv......Peruvian.
Pg......Portuguese. [pœia.
Pharm......Pharmacy, Pharmaco-
Philol......Philology.
Philos......Philosophy.
Phon......Phonetics.
Photog......Photography.
Photom......Photometry.
Phren......Phrenology.
Phys......Physics.
Phys. Sci.....Physical Science.
Physiol......Physiology.
pl......plural.
Poet......Poetical, Poetry.
Pol......Polish.
Polit. Econ., *Pol. Econ...* } Political Economy.
pp......pages.
p. p......participle past.
p. pr......participle present.
p. ple......present participle.
Pr......Provençal.
Pref......Preface.
pref......prefix.
prep......preposition.
pret......preterite.
prin......principally.
Print......Printing.
priv......privative.
prob......probably.
pron......Pronunciation, pronounced, pronoun.
prop......properly.
Pros......Prosody.
Prov......Provincial.
Pyro-elect.....Pyro-electricity.

q. v......*quod vide* (which see).

R......Rare.
R. C......Roman Catholic.
R. C. Ch.....Roman Catholic Church.
rel......relating.
Rev......Review.
Rhet......Rhetoric.
Rom......Roman, Romans.
Rom. Cath.....Roman Catholic.
Rpts......Reports.
Russ......Russian.

Sax......Saxon.
sc......*scilicet* (being understood).
Scand......Scandinavian.
Sci......Science.
Scot......Scotland, Scottish.
Script......Scripture, Scriptural.
Sculp......Sculpture.
Serb......Serbian.
Serv......Servian.
sing......singular.
Skr......Sanskrit.
Slav......Slavonic.
Sp......Spanish.
Specif......Specifically.
Stat......Statuary.
subj......subjunctive.
superl......superlative.
Surg......Surgery.
Surv......Surveying.
Sw......Swedish.
Syn......Synonyms.
Synop......Synopsis.
Syr......Syriac.

Tart......Tartaric.
Teleg......Telegraphy.
term......termination.
Test......Testament.
Teut......Teutonic.
Theol......Theology.
Trans......Translation.
Treas......Treasury.
Trig......Trigonometry, Trigonometrical.
Turk......Turkish.
Typog......Typography.

Univ......University.
Up......Upper.
U. S......United States.
usu......usually.

v......verb.
var......variety, variant.
vb. n......verbal noun.
Veter......Veterinary.
v. i......verb intransitive.
v. t......verb transitive.

W......Welsh.
Wall......Wallachian.

Zoöl......Zoölogy.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Foreign words inserted in the vocabulary, but not yet anglicized, are printed with two bars before them; as, ‖ **A-do'be**, ‖ **Bag'a-telle'**, ‖ **Sol**.

The hyphen in words which should be written or printed with a hyphen is indicated by a longer, heavier mark than that used in indicating syllabic division; as, **E-lec'tro–mag-net'ic**.

The figures following the respelling for pronunciation refer to sections of the Guide to Pronunciation, pp. vi.–xxxii. In the respelling for pronunciation, when successive words in the same column begin with one or more syllables which are pronounced alike, the common part is usually omitted after the first word. Words ending in simple suffixes, such as **-bly**, **-ed** (when not contracted), **-ess**, **-est**, **-ing**, **-ish**, **-ive**, **-less**, **-ly**, **-ment**, **-ness**, etc., are not usually respelt when the pronunciation of all but the suffix can be supplied from a preceding word. Otherwise they are respelt; as in the cases of **Con'di-ment**, **Glad'ly**, **Gi-ron'dist**, **Spon'gi-ness**, etc.

For plurals not given, see the Rules for Spelling, §§ 18–26, pp. xxxvi., xxxvii. For etymologies of prefixes and suffixes used without explanation in etymologies, see the prefixes and suffixes in the vocabulary, and also the list of Prefixes and Suffixes, pp. xlv.–li. For meanings of suffixes forming derivatives run on without definition see the same list, and also the suffixes in the vocabulary.

When instead of, or in addition to, a definition, there is a reference, introduced by *See*, to another word of the same meaning, the word referred to is the one usually preferred.

The use of *deriv. of* (= derivative of) in the etymologies implies the omission of one or more intermediate forms in the derivation.

In this edition the hyphen is less frequently used than in former editions. The practice of lexicographers, authors, and printers is so various in this matter, either as a matter of taste, or as a matter of convenience arising from the varying nature of the subject-matter, that in a multitude of instances it is hypercritical or whimsical to pronounce dogmatically that either the use or the omission of the hyphen is the only correct usage. The general principle followed in this work is to refrain from using the hyphen, (1) when the words have the same meaning in unconnected succession as when joined, and (2) when the compound may have the form of a continuous word without confusion or awkwardness to the eye. But this principle cannot be rigidly applied, because good usage, which must be respected, does not invariably conform to it.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A (*named* ā in *English*). **1.** The first letter of the English and of many other alphabets; the different forms are descended from the old Latin A, which was borrowed from the Greek *Alpha*, of the same form, of Egyptian origin. This letter, in English, is used for several different vowel sounds. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 43–74. **2.** (*Mus.*) The sixth tone in the model major scale (that in C), or the first tone in the minor scale, which is named after it the scale in A minor.

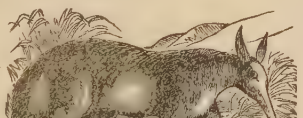
A (ȧ, *emph.* ā). **1.** [AS. *ān* one. See ONE.] An adjective, commonly called the indefinite article, and equivalent to *one* or *any*, but less emphatic. It is placed before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, or a quality individualized, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective *few* or the phrase *great many* or *good many* is interposed. It is used for *an*, for the sake of euphony, before words beginning with a consonant sound [for exception of certain words beginning with *h*, see AN]. **2.** [Originally the preposition *a* (*an*, *on*).] In each; to or for each; as, twenty leagues *a* day.

A (ȧ), *prep.* [See ON.] **1.** In; on; at; by. [*Obs.*] **2.** In process of; in the act of; into; to; — used (separately or joined by a hyphen) with verbal substantives in *-ing*. [*Obsoles.*] **3.** [AS. *of*. See OF.] Of. [*Obs.*]

A-. A, as a prefix to English words, is derived from various sources. (1) It frequently signifies *on* or *in* (from *an*, *a*, forms of AS. *on*), denoting a state, as in *a*foot, on foot, *a*bed, *a*miss, *a*sleep. (2) AS. *of* off, from, as in *a*down. (3) AS. *ā-* (Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, Ger. *er-*), usually giving an intensive force, and sometimes the sense of *away*, *on*, *back*, as in *a*rise, *a*bide, *a*go. (4) Old English *y-* or *i-* (corrupted from the AS. inseparable particle *ge-*), which, as a prefix, made no essential addition to the meaning, as in *a*ware. (5) French *à* (L. *ad* to), as in *a*base, *a*chieve. (6) L. *a*, *ab*, *abs*, from, as in *a*vert. (7) Greek insep. prefix *ἀ* without, or privative, not, as in *a*byss, *a*theist; akin to E. *un-*.

A 1 (ā wŭn). A registry mark given by underwriters (as at Lloyd's) to ships in first-class condition. Inferior grades are indicated by A 2 and A 3.

‖ **Aard'-vark'** (ärd ′ värk′), *n.* [D., earth-pig.] (*Zoöl.*) A burrowing, edentate mammal, of Southern Africa. It feeds on ants.



Aard-vark (*Orycteropus Capensis*).

‖ **Aard'-wolf'** (ärd ′ wo͝olf′), *n.* [D., earth-wolf.] (*Zoöl.*) A fox-like carnivorous quadruped of South Africa.

Aa-ron'ic (ā-rŏn′ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, the
Aa-ron'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } first high priest of the Jews.

Aar'on's rod' (âr′ŭnz rŏd′). [See Exodus vii. 9 and Numbers xvii. 8.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A rod with one serpent twined around it. Cf. CADUCEUS. **2.** (*Bot.*) The great mullein; also, the golden-rod.

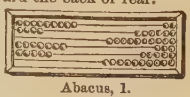
Ab- (ăb). [Latin prep., etymologically the same as E. *of*, *off*. See OF.] A prefix in many words of Latin origin. It signifies *from*, *away*, *separating*, or *departure*, as in *ab*duct, *ab*stract, *ab*scond. See A- (6).

‖ **Ab** (ăb), *n.* [Of Syriac origin.] The fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year; — nearly same as August.

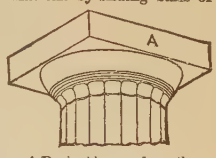
A-back' (ȧ-băk′), *adv.* Toward the back or rear.

Taken aback. Suddenly checked, baffled, or thwarted.

Ab'a-cus (ăb′ȧ-kŭs), *n.*; E. *pl.* ABACUSES; L. *pl.* ABACI (-sī). [L. *abacus*, *abax*, Gr. ἄβαξ.] **1.** An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by sliding balls or counters. **2.** (*Arch.*) The uppermost member of the capital of a column, immediately under the architrave. **3.** A board, tray, or table, perforated, for holding cups, bottles, etc.



Abacus, 1.



A Doric Abacus, from the Parthenon.

A-bad'don (ȧ-băd′dŭn), *n.* [Heb. *ābaddōn*.] **1.** The angel of the bottomless pit. **2.** Hell.

A-baft' (ȧ-bȧft′), *prep.* and *adv.* [Pref. *a-* on + OE. *baft* behind.] (*Naut.*) Behind; toward the stern.

Ab-al'ien-ate (ăb-āl′yen-āt; 94, 106), *v. t.* [L. *abalienare*. See ALIENATE.] To transfer the title of; to alienate.

‖ **Ab'a-lo'ne** (ăb′ȧ-lō′nē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A univalve shell lined with mother-of-pearl; the sea-ear.

A-ban'don (ȧ-băn′dŭn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABANDONED (-dŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABANDONING.] [OF. *abandoner*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *bandon* permission, authority, LL. *bandum*, *bannum*, interdiction, fr. *bannire* to proclaim.] **1.** To banish. [*Obs.*] **2.** To give up absolutely; to relinquish all connection with or concern in. **3.** To yield (one's self) unrestrainedly; — often in a bad sense.

Syn. — To give up; yield; forego; cede; surrender; resign; abdicate; quit; relinquish; renounce; desert; forsake; leave; retire; withdraw from. — *Abandon*, *desert*, *forsake*, agree in representing a person as *giving up* or *leaving* some object, but differ as to the mode of doing it. The distinctive sense of *abandon* is that of giving up a thing absolutely and finally. *Abandon* is more widely applicable than *forsake* or *desert*. *Desert* as applied to persons usually implies some breach of fidelity, honor, etc. *Forsake* implies a previous habit, association, personal connection, or that the thing left had been familiar or frequented.

‖ **A'ban'don'** (ȧ′băn′dôn′), *n.* [F.] A complete giving up to natural impulses; careless freedom or ease.

A-ban'doned (ȧ-băn′dŭnd), *a.* **1.** Forsaken. **2.** Self-forsaken; given up to vice; irreclaimably wicked.

Syn. — Profligate; dissolute; corrupt; vicious; depraved; reprobate; wicked; unprincipled; graceless; vile. — *Abandoned*, *profligate*, *reprobate*, agree in expressing the idea of great personal depravity. *Profligate* has reference to open and shameless indulgence in vice. *Abandoned* refers to the yielding of one's self to iniquity without attempt at restraint. *Reprobate* describes the condition of one morally lost beyond hope of recovery.

A-ban'don-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned; total desertion; relinquishment; renunciation.

A-base' (ȧ-bās′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABASED (ȧ-bāst′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABASING.] [F. *abaisser*, LL. *abassare*, *abbassare*; *ad* + *bassare*, fr. *bassus* low. See BASE, *a.*] To throw or cast down; to depress; hence, to degrade; to humble, as in condition or esteem.

Syn. — To debase; degrade. — These words agree in the idea of bringing down from a higher to a lower state. *Abase* has reference to a bringing down in condition or feelings. *Debase* has reference to the bringing down of a thing in purity, or *making it base*. *Degrade* has refer-

ence to a bringing down from some higher *grade* or from some standard. When used in a moral sense, it denotes a lowering in character and just estimation.

A-base'ment (ā-bās'ment), *n.* The act of abasing; the state of being abased; humiliation.

A-bash' (ā-băsh'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABASHED (ā-băsht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABASHING.] [OE. *abaissen, abashen*, OF. *esbahir* to astonish, fr. L. *ex* + *bah*, interj.] To destroy the self-possession of; to confuse, as by suddenly convicting of guilt, mistake, or inferiority.

Syn. — To confuse; confound; disconcert; shame. — *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse* or *disconcert*, but not so strong as *confound*.

A-bash'ment (-ment), *n.* State of being abashed.

A-bat'a-ble (ā-bāt'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being abated.

A-bate' (ā-bāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABATING.] [OF. *abatre* to beat down; LL. *abatere*; *ab* or *ad* + *batere*, L. *batuere* to beat.] **1.** To beat down. [*Obs.*] **2.** To reduce from a higher to a lower state, number, or degree; to lessen. **3.** To deduct; to omit. **4.** To deprive. [*Obs.*] **5.** (*Law*) (*a*) To put an end to; to do away with, as a nuisance, or a writ. (*b*) (*Eng. Law*) To diminish.

A-bate', *v. i.* **1.** To decrease, or become less in strength or violence. **2.** To be defeated; to fail.

Syn. — To subside; decrease; decline; diminish.

A-bate'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of abating, or state of being abated. **2.** Amount abated; deduction. **3.** (*Law*) Entry of a stranger, without right, into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

Ab'a-tis } (ăb'ā-tĭs; *French* ā'bā'tē'), *n.* [F. *abatis*,
Ab'at-tis } *abattis*, fr. *abatire* to cut down.] (*Fort.*) A means of defense formed by felled trees having the branches sharpened and directed towards the enemy.

A-ba'tor (ā-bā'tẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who effects an abatement.

‖ **A'bat'toir'** (ā'bät'twär'), *n.* [F.] A slaughterhouse.

Abb (ăb), *n.* [AS. *āweb, āb*; pref. *a-* + *web*. See WEB.] Among weavers, yarn for the warp.

Ab'ba (ăb'bā), *n.* [Syriac *abbā*.] Father; religious superior.

Ab'ba-cy (ăb'bā-sy), *n.* [L. *abbatia*. See ABBEY.] Dignity, estate, or jurisdiction of an abbot.

Ab-ba'tial (ăb-bā'shal), *a.* Belonging to an abbey.

‖ **Ab'bé'** (ăb'bā'), *n.* [F.] An abbot; in France, commonly a title of respect given to any ecclesiastic.

Ab'bess (ăb'bĕs), *n.* A governess of a nunnery.

Ab'bey (ăb'bỹ), *n.*; *pl.* ABBEYS (-bĭz). [Through F. fr. L. *abbatia*, fr. *abbas* abbot.] **1.** A monastery or convent; a monastic building. **2.** Church of a monastery.

Syn. — Convent; nunnery; priory; cloister.

Ab'bot (ăb'bŭt), *n.* [L. *abbas*, Gr. ἀββᾶς, fr. Syriac *abbā* father.] The superior or head of an abbey.

Ab'bot-ship, *n.* The state or office of an abbot.

Ab-bre'vi-ate (ăb-brē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABBREVIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABBREVIATING.] [L. *abbreviatus*, p. p. of *abbreviare*; *ad* + *breviare* to shorten. See ABRIDGE.] To make briefer; to reduce by contraction or omission; to shorten; to abridge.

Ab-bre'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or result of abbreviating. **2.** The form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction and omission. **3.** (*Mus.*) One dash, or more, through the stem of a note, dividing it respectively into quavers, semiquavers, or demisemiquavers.

Ab-bre'vi-a'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who abbreviates. **2.** One of a class of secretaries of the papal court.

Ab-bre'vi-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rỹ), *a.* Serving or tending to abbreviate. [pendium.

Ab-bre'vi-a-ture (-ā-tûr; 135), *n.* Abridgment; com-

A B C' (ā bē sē'). The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet. [cated.

Ab'di-ca-ble (ăb'dĭ-kā-b'l), *a.* That may be abdi-

Ab'di-cant (ăb'dĭ-kant), *n.* One who abdicates.

Ab'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABDICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABDICATING.] [L. *abdicatus*, p. p. of *abdicare*; *ab* + *dicare* to proclaim.] To surrender or relinquish; to withdraw from; to renounce.

Syn. — To give up; quit; vacate; relinquish; forsake; abandon; resign; renounce; desert.

Ab'di-cate, *v. i.* To relinquish or renounce a throne, or other high office or dignity.

Ab'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of abdicating.

Ab'di-ca'tor (ăb'dĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who abdicates.

Ab'di-tive (ăb'dĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abditivus*, fr. *abdere* to hide.] Having the quality of hiding.

Ab'di-to-ry (ăb'dĭ-tō-rỹ), *n.* A place for hiding things.

Ab-do'men (ăb-dō'mĕn), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The belly, or that part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis. Also, the cavity of the belly, containing the stomach, bowels, etc. In man, often restricted to the part between the diaphragm and the beginning of the pelvis. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The posterior section of the body, behind the thorax, in insects, crustaceans, etc.

Ab-dom'i-nal (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the abdomen; ventral. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having abdominal fins. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of fishes having the ventral fins under the abdomen behind the pectorals.

Ab-dom'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Having a protuberant belly.

Ab-duce' (ăb-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABDUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABDUCING.] [L. *abducere*; *ab* + *ducere* to lead.] To draw away; to withdraw.

Ab-du'cent (ăb-dū'sent), *a.* [L. *abducens*, p. pr.] (*Physiol.*) Drawing away from a common center, or out of the median line; — applied to certain muscles.

Ab-duct' (ăb-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABDUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABDUCTING.] [L. *abductus*, p. p. of *abducere*.] **1.** To take away wrongfully by stealth or force; to kidnap. **2.** To draw away, as a limb from its ordinary position.

Ab-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* The act of abducting.

Ab-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who abducts. **2.** (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to draw a part out, or from the median line of the body.

A-beam' (ā-bēm'), *adv.* (*Naut.*) On the beam, that is, in line with the direction of the ship's main beam; opposite to the center of the ship's side.

A-bear' (ā-bâr'), *v. t.* [AS. *āberan*; pref. *ā-* + *beran* to bear.] **1.** To behave; also, to endure. [*Obs.*]

A-bear'ance (-ans), *n.* Behavior. [*Obs.*]

A'be-ce-da'ri-an (ā'bē-sē-dā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who is learning the A B C or alphabet; a tyro; also, one who is teaching the alphabet. [childbed.

A-bed' (ā-bĕd'), *adv.* **1.** In bed, or on the bed. **2.** To

A-bele' (ā-bēl'), *n.* [D. *abeel* (*abeel-boom*), deriv. of L. *albus* white.] The white poplar.

A'bel-mosk' (ā'bĕl-mŏsk'), *n.* [Ar. *abu-l-misk* father of musk, i. e., producing musk.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub bearing musky seeds; musk mallow.

Ab-er'rance (ăb-ĕr'rans), } *n.* State of being aber-
Ab-er'ran-cy (-ĕr'ran-sỹ), } rant; deviation.

Ab-er'rant (ăb-ĕr'rant), *a.* Wandering; straying from the right way; exhibiting aberration.

Ab'er-rate (ăb'ĕr-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *aberratus*, p. p. of *aberrare*; *ab* + *errare* to wander.] To go astray. [*R.*]

Ab'er-ra'tion (ăb'ĕr-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of wandering; deviation, especially from truth or rectitude, from the natural state, or from a type. **2.** A partial alienation of reason. **3.** (*Astron.*) A small periodical change of position in the stars and other heavenly bodies. **4.** (*Opt.*) The convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from one point, or the deviation of such rays from a single focus.

A-bet' (ā-bĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABETTING.] [OF. *abeter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *beter* to bait (as a bear), fr. Icel. *beita*, originally, to cause to bite.] To instigate or encourage by aid or countenance; — used now in a bad sense.

Syn. — To incite; instigate; set on; egg on; foment; advocate; countenance; encourage; second; uphold; aid; assist; support; sustain; back; connive at.

A-bet'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of abetting.

A-bet'ter } (-tẽr), *n.* One who abets; an instigator of
A-bet'tor } an offense or an offender.

Syn. — Accessory; accomplice. — An *abettor* incites or encourages to the act, without sharing in its performance. An *accessory accedes* to it, or becomes involved in its guilt. An *accomplice* participates in the commission of an offense, as principal or accessory.

A-bey'ance (ā-bā'ans), *n.* [OF. *abeance* expectation, longing; *a* (L. *ad*) + *baer, beer*, to gape, to expect, F. *bayer*, LL. *badare* to gape.] **1.** (*Law*) Expectancy; condition of being undetermined.

☞ When no one is in existence in whom an inheritance can vest, it is said to be in *abeyance*, that is, in expectation, or ready to vest when a proper owner appears.

2. Suspension; temporary suppression.

A-bey'an-cy (-an-sỹ), *n.* Abeyance.

A-bey'ant (-ant), *a.* Being in a state of abeyance.

Ab-hor' (ăb-hôr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABHORRED (-hôrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABHORRING.] [L. *abhorrere*; *ab* + *horrere* to bristle, shiver.] To shrink back with shuddering from; to regard with horror or detestation.

Syn. — To hate; detest; loathe; abominate. See HATE.

Ab-hor'rence (ăb-hŏr'rens), *n.* Hatred; detestation.

Ab-hor'rent (-rent), *a.* **1.** Having or showing abhorrence. **2.** Contrary or repugnant; detestable; hateful; — used with *to*. — **Ab-hor'rent-ly**, *adv.*

Ab-hor'rer (ăb-hôr'rẽr), *n.* One who abhors.

‖ **A'bib** (ā'bĭb), *n.* [Heb.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, nearly corresponding to April.

A-bid'ance (ȧ-bīd'ans), *n.* The state of abiding.

A-bide' (ȧ-bīd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABODE (ȧ-bōd'), formerly ABID (ȧ-bĭd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABIDING.] [AS. *ābīdan*.] **1.** To continue in a place; to dwell; to sojourn. **2.** To continue; to persist.

To abide by. (*a*) To adhere to. (*b*) To conform to.

A-bide', *v. t.* **1.** To wait for; to await. **2.** To endure; to submit to. **3.** To bear patiently; to tolerate.

A-bid'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who abides; a dweller.

‖ **A'bi-es** (ā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., fir tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coniferous trees, popularly called Fir.

Ab'i-e-tene (ăb'ĭ-ē-tēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile oil distilled from the resin of the nut pine of California.

Ab'i-e-tin } (ăb'ĭ-ē-tĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A resinous sub-
Ab'i-e-tine } stance obtained from Strasburg turpentine or Canada balsam.

A-bil'i-ty (ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *habileté*, L. *habilitas*, fr. *habilis* apt.] The quality or state of being able; power to perform; skill or competence in doing; — in the *plural*, mental endowments.

Syn. — Capacity; talent; cleverness; faculty; capability; efficiency; aptitude; aptness; address; dexterity; skill. — *Ability* has reference to the *active* exercise of our faculties. It always supposes something to be *done*, and the power of *doing* it. *Capacity* has reference to the *receptive* powers. Hence it carries with it the idea of *resources* and undeveloped power.

Ab'i-o-gen'e-sis (ăb'ĭ-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. + βίος life + γένεσις origin, birth.] (*Biol.*) The supposed origination of living organisms from lifeless matter; spontaneous generation.

Ab'i-o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to abiogenesis. — **Ab'i-o-ge-net'ic-al-ly** (-al-lў), *adv.*

Ab'i-og'e-nist (-ŏj'ē-nĭst), *n.* One who believes in abiogenesis.

Ab'i-og'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Produced by abiogenesis.

Ab'i-og'e-ny (-ē-nў), *n.* (*Biol.*) Abiogenesis.

Ab-ir'ri-tate (ăb-ĭr'rĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *ab-* + *irritate*.] (*Med.*) To diminish the sensibility of; to debilitate.

Ab-ir'ri-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Want of irritation, or vigor; debility; asthenia.

Ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt), *a.* [L. *abjectus*, p. p. of *abjicere* to throw away; *ab* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** Thrown down. [*Obs.*] **2.** Sunk to a low condition; hence, degraded; despicable. — **Ab'ject-ly**, *adv.* — **Ab'ject-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Mean; groveling; cringing; slavish; ignoble; vile; contemptible; degraded.

Ab-jec'tion (ăb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of making abject, or the state of being abject; abasement; degradation.

Ab'ju-ra'tion (ăb'jū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of abjuring.

Ab-ju'ra-to-ry (ăb-jū'rȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to abjuration.

Ab-jure' (ăb-jūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABJURED (-jūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABJURING.] [L. *abjurare* to deny upon oath; *ab* + *jurare* to swear.] To renounce upon oath, or with great solemnity; to abandon or give up absolutely; to forswear; to repudiate; to recant.

Syn. — See RENOUNCE.

Ab-jur'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who abjures.

Ab'lac-ta'tion (ăb'lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** [L. *ab* + *lactare* to suckle.] The weaning of a child from the breast. **2.** (*Hort.*) A process of grafting; inarching.

Ab'la-tive (ăb'lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *ablativus*, fr. *ablatus* borne away; *ab* + *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to carry. See TOLERATE.] (*Gram.*) Applied to one of the cases of the noun in Latin and some other languages, — the fundamental meaning of the case being *removal* or *taking away*. — *n.* The ablative case, or a word in that case.

‖ **Ab'laut** (ăb'lout), *n.* [Ger., off-sound.] (*Philol.*) The substitution of one root vowel for another, indicative of a modification of use or meaning; as, *get, gat, got.*

A-blaze' (ȧ-blāz'), *adv. & a.* On fire; in a blaze; hence, ardent; glowing.

A'ble (ā'b'l), *a.* [*Comp.* ABLER (ā'blẽr); *superl.* ABLEST (ā'blĕst).] [L. *habilis* apt, skillful, fr. *habere* to have, hold.] **1.** Fit. [*Obs.*] **2.** Having sufficient power, strength, skill, or resources of any kind to accomplish the object; esp., exhibiting intellectual power.

Syn. — Competent; qualified; fitted; efficient; effective; capable; skillful; clever; vigorous; powerful.

-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l) *or* **-i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l). [F. *-able, -ible*, L. *-abilis, -ibilis*.] An adjective suffix now generally used in a passive sense; able to be; fit to be; expressing capacity or worthiness to be; as, mov*able*, able to be moved, amend*able*, able to be amended; blam*able*; sal*able*.

☞ In general, the form *-able* is used before all verbs from the Anglo-Saxon, all based on the uncorrupted infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and all substantives.

A'ble-bod'ied (ā'b'l-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* Having a sound, strong body; physically able. — **A'ble-bod'ied-ness**, *n.*

Ab'le-gate (ăb'lē-gāt), *n.* [L. *ablegatus* sent abroad. See AB- and LEGATE.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A representative of the pope charged with important commissions abroad.

Ab'lu-ent (ăb'lū-ent), *a.* [L. *abluere* to wash away.] Washing away; cleansing. — *n.* (*Med.*) A cleansing medicine; a detergent.

Ab-lu'tion (ăb-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of washing or cleansing. **2.** Washing, as a religious rite. **3.** Water or other liquid used in cleansing.

A'bly (ā'blў), *adv.* In an able manner.

-a-bly (-ȧ-blў). A suffix composed of *-able* and the adverbial suffix *-ly*; as, favor*ably*.

Ab'ne-gate (ăb'nē-gāt), *v. t.* [Deriv. of L. *ab* + *negare* to deny.] To deny and reject; to abjure.

Ab'ne-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Denial; renunciation.

Ab-nor'mal (ăb-nôr'mal), *a.* [OE. *anormal*, LL. *anormalus* for *anomalus*. Confused with L. *abnormis*. See ANOMALOUS.] Not conformed to rule or system; anomalous; irregular. — **Ab-nor'mal-ly**, *adv.*

Ab-nor-mal'i-ty (-măl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being abnormal. **2.** Something abnormal.

Ab-nor'mi-ty (-mĭ-tў), *n.* State or quality of being abnormous; something abnormous.

Ab-nor'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *abnormis; ab* + *norma* rule.] Abnormal; irregular.

A-board' (ȧ-bōrd'), *adv.* **1.** On board; in or into a ship or boat; hence, in or into a railway car. **2.** Alongside.

A-board', *prep.* On board of.

A-bode' (ȧ-bōd'), *imp. & p. p.* of ABIDE.

A-bode', *n.* [OE. *abood*, fr. *abiden* to abide.] **1.** Stay; sojourn. **2.** Abiding place; residence; a dwelling.

A-bode', *v. t. & i.* To forbode; to omen. [*Obs.*]

A-bode'ment (-ment), *n.* An omen. [*Obs.*]

A-bol'ish (ȧ-bŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABOLISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABOLISHING.] [F. *abolir*, L. *abolere; ab* + *olere* to grow.] To do away with wholly; to make an end of; to annul; to destroy.

Syn. — To repeal; abrogate; revoke; annul; nullify; cancel. — These words have in common the idea of setting aside by some overruling act. *Abolish* has a wide application, and often applies to things established by usage, custom, or the like. *Repeal, abrogate*, and *revoke*, denote the act of recalling some previous law, act, grant, or decree. *Annul* is used in a more general sense, denoting simply to make void. *Nullify* applies to the setting of things aside either by force or by total disregard. *Cancel* is to strike out or annul, by a deliberate exercise of power, something which has been declared or established and has operative force.

A-bol'ish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be abolished.

A-bol'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who abolishes.

A-bol'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* The act of abolishing.

Ab'o-li'tion (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished.

Ab'o-li'tion-ism (-lĭsh'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or measures of abolitionists.

Ab'o-li'tion-ist, *n.* A person who favors the abolition of any institution, especially negro slavery.

‖ **Ab'o-ma'sum** (ăb'ō-mā'sŭm), } *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ab* +
‖ **Ab'o-ma'sus** (ăb'ō-mā'sŭs), } *omasum*.] (*Anat.*) The fourth or digestive stomach of a ruminant.

A-bom'i-na-ble (ȧ-bŏm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of, or causing, abhorrence, as a thing of evil omen. — **A-bom'i-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **A-bom'i-na-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Odious; hateful; loathsome; execrable; abhorrent; detestable.

A-bom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABOMINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABOMINATING.] [L. *abominatus*, p. p. of *abominari* to abominate; *ab* + *omen* a foreboding, omen.] To turn from as ill-omened; to hate in the highest degree; to abhor; to loathe.

A-bom'i-na'tion (ȧ-bŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or feeling of one who abominates; extreme aversion. **2.** That which is abominable; a hateful or shameful thing.

Ab'o-rig'i-nal (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-nal), *a.* **1.** Original; indigenous; primitive; native. **2.** Of or pertaining to aborigines. — *n.* One of the aborigines. — **Ab'o-rig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

B C D E F G H I J K L M

Ab'o-rig'i-nes (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Aborigines; ab* + *origo;* — primarily, those who originally (*ab origine*) inhabited Latium or Italy.] **1.** The earliest known inhabitants of a country; native races. **2.** The original fauna and flora of a geographical area.

A-bort' (ă-bôrt'), *v. i.* [L. *abortare*, deriv. of *ab* + *oriri* to be born.] **1.** To miscarry. **2.** (*Biol.*) To fail to develop normally; also, to become sterile.

A-bor'ti-cide (ă-bôr'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *abortus* + *caedere* to kill.] Destruction of a fetus in the womb; feticide.

A-bor'tion (ă-bôr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of giving premature birth; particularly, the expulsion of the human fetus before it is capable of sustaining life; miscarriage. **2.** A child born prematurely; by extension, anything which fails to come to maturity.

A-bor'tion-ist, *n.* One who procures an abortion.

A-bor'tive (ă-bôr'tĭv), *a.* Immature; imperfectly developed; failing to mature; unsuccessful. — *n.* A medicine producing abortion. — **A-bor'tive-ly,** *adv.*

A-bound' (ă-bound'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABOUNDING.] [L. *abundare* to overflow; *ab* + *unda* wave.] **1.** To be in great plenty; to be prevalent. **2.** To be copiously supplied.

A-bout' (ă-bout'), *prep.* [AS. *ābūtan, onbūtan; on* + *būtan,* fr. *be* by + *ūtan* outward, fr. *ūt* out. See OUT.] **1.** Around; on every side of. **2.** In contiguity or proximity to; near, as to place; by or on (one's person). **3.** Over or upon different parts of; here and there in; throughout. **4.** Near; not far from; — determining approximately time, size, quantity. **5.** Engaged in. **6.** *Before a verbal noun or an infinitive:* On the point or verge of. **7.** Concerning; with regard to.

A-bout', *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around. **2.** In circuit; around the outside. **3.** Here and there; in one place and another. **4.** Nearly; approximately, in quality, manner, degree, etc., also of quantity, number, time. **5.** Half round; in the opposite direction.

To bring about, to accomplish. — **To come about,** to come to pass; to occur. — **To go about, To set about,** to undertake.

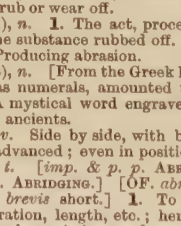
A-bove' (ă-bŭv'), *prep.* [AS. *abufon; an* (or *on*) on + *be* by + *ufan* upward.] **1.** In or to a higher place than; higher than; on or over the upper surface of. **2.** Figuratively, superior to in any respect; surpassing. **3.** More than; in excess of.

A-bove', *adv.* **1.** In a higher place; overhead; into or from heaven. **2.** Earlier in order; before. **3.** Of a higher rank or power.

☞ In elliptical phrases, *above* is often used adjectively, and sometimes substantively.

A-bove'board' (-bōrd'), *adv.* Above the board or table. Hence: without concealment or deception.

Ab'ra-ca-dab'ra (ăb'rā-kā-dăb'rā), *n.* [L. Of unknown origin.] A mystical word or collocation of letters (as in the figure), which, when worn on an amulet, was supposed to ward off fever; hence, something without meaning; jargon.



Ab-ra'dant (ăb-rā'dănt), *n.* Any material used for abrading, as emery, sand, powdered glass, etc.

Ab-rade' (ăb-rād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABRADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABRADING.] [L. *abradere, abrasum; ab* + *radere* to scrape.] To rub or wear off.

Ab-ra'sion (ăb-rā'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of abrading. **2.** The substance rubbed off.

Ab-ra'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Producing abrasion.

‖ **A-brax'as** (ă-brăks'ăs), *n.* [From the Greek letters *α, β, ρ, α, ξ, α, ς,* which, as numerals, amounted to the mystical number 365.] A mystical word engraved as a charm on gems among the ancients.

A-breast' (ă-brĕst'), *adv.* Side by side, with breasts in a line; hence, equally advanced; even in position.

A-bridge' (ă-brĭj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABRIDGED (ă-brĭjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABRIDGING.] [OF. *abregier,* fr. L. *abbreviare; ad* + *brevis* short.] **1.** To make shorter; to shorten in duration, length, etc.; hence, to shorten, as a literary work, by omissions and condensation. **2.** To deprive; — followed by *of.*

Syn. — To shorten; contract; abbreviate; condense; compress; curtail; lessen; reduce; diminish.

A-bridg'ment (ă-brĭj'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of abridging, or state of being abridged. **2.** Result of abridging.

Syn. — Compendium; epitome; abstract; synopsis.

A-broach' (ă-brōch'), *adv.* **1.** In a broached condition. **2.** In motion; in action; astir.

A-broad' (ă-brąd'), *adv.* **1.** Broadly; widely; over a wide space. **2.** Beyond or without a certain confine; away, as from one's house, estate, or country. **3.** Before the public; through the world.

To be all abroad. (*a*) To be wide of the mark, or the fact. (*b*) To be at a loss or nonplused.

Ab'ro-gate (ăb'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABROGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABROGATING.] [L. *abrogatus,* p. p. of *abrogare; ab* + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** To revoke, annul, or repeal by authoritative act of the maker or his successor, — applied to laws, decrees, etc. **2.** To put an end to.

Syn. — See ABOLISH.

Ab'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* The act of abrogating.

Ab'ro-ga-tive (-gā-tĭv), *a.* That abrogates.

Ab'ro-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who abrogates.

Ab-rupt' (ăb-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *abruptus,* p. p. of *abrumpere* to break off; *ab* + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** Broken off; very steep, or craggy; precipitous. **2.** Without notice; sudden. **3.** Having sudden transitions; unconnected. — **Ab-rupt'ly,** *adv.* — **Ab-rupt'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Sudden; unexpected; hasty; rough; curt; unceremonious; rugged; blunt; disconnected; broken.

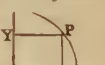
Ab-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* Violent separation.

Ab'scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.* [L. *abscessus,* fr. *abscedere* to go away.] (*Med.*) A collection of pus or purulent matter, the result of a morbid process. Cf. ULCER.

Ab'sciss (ăb'sĭs), *n.; pl.* ABSCISSES (-ēz). See ABSCISSA.

Ab-scis'sa (ăb-sĭs'sà), *n.;* *pl.* E. ABSCISSAS (-sàz), L. ABSCISSÆ (-sē). [L., fem. of *abscissus,* p. p. of *abscindere* to cut off.] (*Geom.*) One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coördinate axes.

In the diagram, OX or PY is the *abscissa* of the point P of the curve, OY or PX its ordinate, the intersecting lines OX and OY being the axes of abscissas and ordinates respectively, and the point O their origin.



Ab-scis'sion (ăb-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of cutting off. **2.** State of being cut off. **3.** (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech consisting in abruptly stopping in the midst of a sentence, leaving the rest to be inferred.

Ab-scond' (-skŏnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABSCONDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABSCONDING.] [L. *abscondere* to hide, *abs* + *condere* to lay up; *con* + *dăre* (only in comp.) to put.] To hide one's self; to escape clandestinely, especially to avoid a legal process.

Ab-scond'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who absconds.

Ab'sence (ăb'sens), *n.* A state of being absent.

Ab'sent (ăb'sent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *absens,* p. pr. of *abesse* to be absent; *ab* + *esse* to be.] **1.** Being away from a place; withdrawn from a place; not present. **2.** Not existing; lacking; wanting. **3.** Inattentive to what is passing; wandering in thoughts; preoccupied.

Ab-sent' (ăb-sĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABSENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABSENTING.] To cause (one's self) to be absent; — used reflexively. [one's self.]

Ab'sen-ta'tion (ăb'sĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of absenting

Ab'sen-tee' (-tē'), *n.* One who absents himself from his country, estate, office, post, or duty.

Ab'sen-tee'ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The state or practice of an absentee.

Ab-sent'er (ăb-sĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who absents one's self.

Ab'sent-ly (ăb'sent-lĭ), *adv.* In an absent manner.

Ab'sent-mind'ed (-mind'ĕd), *a.* Absent in mind; inattentive; abstracted; preoccupied.

Ab'sinth' } (ăb'sĭnth'), *n.* [F. *absinthe,* fr. L. *ab-*
Ab'sinthe' } *sinthium.*] **1.** See ABSINTHIUM **2.** A liqueur made from wormwood and brandy or alcohol.

Ab-sin'thate (ăb-sĭn'thāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of absinthic acid with a base or positive radical.

Ab-sin'thi-an (-thĭ-*a*n), *a.* Of or like wormwood.

Ab-sin'thi-ate (-thĭ-āt), *v. t.* To impregnate with wormwood.

Ab-sin'thic (ăb-sĭn'thĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to wormwood or to an acid obtained from it.

Ab'sin-thism (ăb'sĭn-thĭz'm), *n.* The condition of being poisoned by the excessive use of absinth.

Ab-sin'thi-um (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἀψίνθιον.*] (*Bot.*) The common wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*), an intensely bitter plant, used as a tonic.

Ab'so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *a.* [L. *absolutus,* p. p. of *absolvere.* See ABSOLVE.] **1.** Loosed from any limitation or condition; uncontrolled; unrestricted; unconditional. **2.** Complete in itself; perfect. **3.** Viewed apart from modifying influences or without comparisons; actual; real; — opposed to *relative* and *comparative.* **4.** Free from dependence on any other being; self-existent; self-

sufficing. *The Absolute* is applied to God by the Theist, and to the universe by the Pantheist. **5.** (*Philos.*) Capable of being thought or conceived by itself alone; unconditioned. **6.** Positive; certain. **7.** Authoritative. [*R.*] **8.** (*Chem.*) Pure; unmixed. **9.** (*Gram.*) Not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government. — **Ab'so-lute-ly** (ăb'sō-lūt-lȳ), *adv.* — **Ab'so-lute-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Positive; peremptory; certain; unconditional; unlimited; unrestricted; unqualified; arbitrary; despotic; autocratic.

Ab'so-lu'tion (ăb'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A freeing from guilt, sin, or penalty; forgiveness. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The exercise of priestly jurisdiction in the sacrament of penance, by which Catholics believe the sins of the truly penitent are forgiven. **3.** (*Eccl.*) An absolving from ecclesiastical penalties. **4.** The form of words by which one is absolved.

Absolution day (*R. C. Ch.*), Tuesday before Easter.

Ab'so-lu'tism (ăb'sō-lū'tĭz'm), *n.* The state of being absolute; the system or doctrine of the absolute; the principles or practice of absolute government.

Ab'so-lu'tist, *n.* One who favors absolutism.

Ab'so-lu-tis'tic (ăb'sō-lū-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to absolutism.

Ab-sol'u-to-ry (ăb-sŏl'ū-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving to absolve.

Ab-solv'a-ble (-sōlv'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be absolved.

Ab-solv'a-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Conferring absolution.

Ab-solve' (ăb-sŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABSOLVED (-sŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABSOLVING.] [L. *absolvere* to set free; *ab* + *solvere* to loose.] **1.** To set free, or release, as from some obligation, debt, binding tie, or responsibility, or from the consequences of guilt.

Syn. — To exonerate; acquit. — We speak of a man as *absolved* from something that binds his conscience, or involves the charge of wrongdoing; as *exonerated*, when he is released from some burden which had rested upon him; as *acquitted*, when a decision has been made in his favor with reference to a specific charge.

Ab-solv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who absolves.

Ab-sorb' (ăb-sôrb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABSORBED (-sôrbd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABSORBING.] [L. *absorbere; ab* + *sorbere* to suck in.] **1.** To swallow up; to engulf. **2.** To suck up; to draw or drink in, as a sponge does, or as the lacteal vessels of the body do. **3.** To take up by cohesive, chemical or molecular action. **4.** To engross or engage wholly.

Ab-sorb'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being absorbed or swallowed up. — **Ab-sorb'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Ab-sorb'ent (-ent), *a.* Capable of absorbing. — *n.* An absorbent substance or organ; esp. (*Med.*) a substance which absorbs and neutralizes acid fluids in the stomach, or one which stimulates any of the absorbent vessels.

Ab-sorp'tion (-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of absorbing, or of being absorbed, in any sense of the verb.

Ab-sorp'tive (-sôrp'tĭv), *a.* Absorbing, or tending to absorb. — **Ab-sorp'tive-ness**, **Ab'sorp-tiv'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ab-stain' (ăb-stān'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABSTAINED (-stānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABSTAINING.] [Through F. from L. *abstinere, abstentum*, to keep from; *ab, abs* + *tenere* to hold.] To hold aloof; to forbear or refrain voluntarily, esp. from indulgence of the appetites.

Syn. — To withhold; deny one's self; give up; relinquish.

Ab-stain', *v. t.* To cause to abstain. [*R.*]

Ab-stain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who abstains.

Ab-ste'mi-ous (ăb-stē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *abstemius; ab, abs* + root of *temetum* intoxicating drink.] **1.** Abstaining from wine. **2.** Sparing in diet, or in the indulgence of any appetite or passion. **3.** Of or pertaining to abstinence, or to sparing indulgence. — **Ab-ste'mi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-ste'mi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ab-sten'tion (-stĕn'shŭn), *n.* The act of abstaining.

Ab-sterge' (ăb-stẽrj'), *v. t.* [L. *abstergere, abstersum; ab, abs* + *tergere* to wipe.] To wipe away, or off; hence, to purge.

Ab-ster'gent (ăb-stẽr'jent), *a.* Serving to cleanse; purging; detergent. — *n.* An abstergent substance.

Ab-ster'sion (-stẽr'shŭn), *n.* Act of absterging.

Ab-ster'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Cleansing; purging. — *n.* Something cleansing. — **Ab-ster'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ab'sti-nence (ăb'stĭ-nens), *n.* [See ABSTAIN.] The act or practice of abstaining, as from indulgence of appetite or passions; specifically, the practice of abstaining from intoxicating beverages, — called also *total abstinence.*

Ab'sti-nent (-nent), *a.* Practicing abstinence; abstemious; continent; temperate. — **Ab'sti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

Ab'stract' (ăb'străkt'), *a.* [L. *abstractus*, p. p. of *abstrahere* to draw from, separate; *ab, abs* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** Considered apart from any application to a particular object; existing in the mind only. Hence: Ideal; abstruse; difficult. **2.** (*Logic*) (*a*) Expressing a particular property of an object viewed apart from the other properties which constitute it; — opposed to *concrete.* (*b*) Resulting from the mental faculty of abstraction; general as opposed to particular. **3.** Having the mind drawn away; abstracted.

Abstract idea (*Metaph.*), an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it. — **Abstract terms**, those which express abstract ideas, as beauty, whiteness, roundness. — **Abstract numbers** (*Math.*), numbers used without application to things.

Ab'stract' (ăb'străkt'), *n.* **1.** That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing or of several things; specifically, a summary or an epitome, as of a book. **2.** A state of separation from other things. **3.** An abstract term. **4.** (*Med.*) A powdered extract of a vegetable substance digested with a solvent and then dried so as to be twice as strong as the original substance.

Syn. — See ABRIDGMENT.

Ab-stract' (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABSTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABSTRACTING.] **1.** To withdraw; to separate; to take away. **2.** To draw off in respect to interest or attention. **3.** To separate, as ideas, by the operation of the mind; to contemplate separately, as a quality or attribute. **4.** To epitomize; to abridge. **5.** To remove secretly; hence, to purloin. **6.** (*Chem.*) To separate, by distillation or other chemical process; to extract.

Ab-stract'ed (-străkt'ĕd), *a.* Separated; withdrawn; removed; hence, absent or absorbed in mind. — **Ab-stract'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-stract'ed-ness**, *n.* [abstract.]

Ab-stract'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who abstracts, or makes an

Ab-strac'tion (ăb-străk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of abstracting, or the state of being abstracted; withdrawal. **2.** (*Metaph.*) The act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more properties of a complex object so as to attend to others; analysis. **3.** An idea or notion of a theoretical nature. **4.** A recluse life. **5.** Purloining. [*Modern*] **6.** (*Chem.*) Separation by distillation, etc. See ABSTRACT, *v. t.*, 6.

Ab-strac'tion-ist, *n.* An idealist.

Ab-strac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having power to abstract.

Ab'stract'ly (ăb'străkt'ly), *adv.* In an abstract state or manner; separately; absolutely; by itself.

Ab'stract'ness, *n.* The quality of being abstract.

Ab-struse' (ăb-strŭs'), *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, p. p. of *abstrudere* to thrust away, conceal; *ab, abs* + *trudere* to thrust.] Remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; recondite. — **Ab-struse'ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-struse'ness**, *n.*

Ab-surd' (-sûrd'), *a.* [L. *absurdus* harsh-sounding; *ab* + (prob.) a derivative fr. a root *svar* to sound. Not connected with E. *surd.*] Contrary to reason or propriety; obviously opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with the plain dictates of common sense; logically contradictory. — **Ab-surd'ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-surd'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Foolish; irrational; ridiculous; preposterous; inconsistent; incongruous. — *Absurd* is a stronger word than any of these except *preposterous.*

Ab-surd'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The quality of being absurd. **2.** That which is absurd.

A-bun'dance (ă-bŭn'dans), *n.* [Through F., from L. *abundantia*, fr. *abundare.* See ABOUND.] An overflowing fullness; ample sufficiency; profusion: — strictly applicable to quantity only, but sometimes used of number.

Syn. — Exuberance; plenteousness; plenty; copiousness; overflow; riches; affluence; wealth; superfluity. — *Plenty* is fullness, sufficiency. *Abundance* is plenty and something to spare. *Exuberance* is excessive abundance.

A-bun'dant (-dant), *a.* Fully sufficient; plentiful; in copious supply. — **A-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Ample; plentiful, copious; plenteous; exuberant; overflowing; rich; teeming; bountiful; liberal.

A-buse' (ă-būz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABUSED (ă-būzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABUSING.] [F. *abuser*; L. *abusus*, p. p. of *abuti* to abuse, misuse; *ab* + *uti* to use.] **1.** To put to a wrong use; to misapply; to misuse; to put to a bad use; to use for a wrong purpose or end; to pervert. **2.** To use ill; to maltreat; to punish excessively. **3.** To revile; to disparage. **4.** To dishonor. **5.** To violate; to ravish.

Syn. — To maltreat; injure; revile; reproach; vilify; vituperate; asperse; traduce; malign.

A-buse' (ȧ-būz'), *n.* **1.** Improper treatment or use; application to a wrong or bad purpose; misuse. **2.** Physical ill treatment; injury. **3.** A corrupt practice or custom; offense; fault. **4.** Unjust disparagement; harsh and angry reviling. **5.** Ravishment.

Syn. — Misuse; maltreatment; contumely; scurrility; insult; opprobrium; invective. — *Abuse* is generally prompted by anger, and vented in harsh and unseemly words. It is more personal and coarse than *invective*.

A-bus'er (ȧ-būz'ẽr), *n.* One who abuses.

A-bu'sive (ȧ-bū'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Wrongly used; misapplied. **2.** Practicing abuse; prone to ill treat. **3.** Containing abuse, or serving as the instrument of abuse. — **A-bu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **A-bu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Reproachful; scurrilous; opprobrious; insolent; insulting; injurious; offensive; reviling.

A-but' (ȧ-bŭt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABUTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABUTTING.] [OF. *abouter, aboter; a* (L. *ad*) + *boter, buter*, to push.] To project; to end or border.

A-bu'ti-lon (ȧ-bū'tĭ-lŏn), *n.* [Ar. *aubūtīlūn*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of malvaceous plants of many species.

A-but'ment (-bŭt'ment), *n.* That on or against which a body abuts or presses, as the solid part of a pier or wall which receives the lateral pressure of an arch, the fulcrum of a lever, etc.

A-but'tal (-tal), *n.* The butting or boundary of land.

A-but'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, abuts; specif., the owner of an abutting estate.

A-bye' } (ȧ-bī'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABOUGHT
A-buy' } (ȧ-bī'). [AS. *ābycgan*; pref. *ā-* + *bycgan* to buy.] To pay for; to atone for. [*Obs.*]

A-bysm' (ȧ-bĭz'm'), *n.* [OF. *abisme*. See ABYSS.] An abyss.

A-bys'mal (ȧ-bĭz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an abyss; immeasurable. — **A-bys'mal-ly**, *adv.*

A-byss' (ȧ-bĭs'), *n.* [L. *abyssus*, fr. Gr. *ἄβυσσος* bottomless; ἀ, priv. + *βυσσός* depth, bottom.] A bottomless depth, gulf, or chasm; any deep, immeasurable space; specifically, hell, or the bottomless pit.

A-byss'al, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, an abyss.

A-ca'cia (ȧ-kā'shȧ *or* ȧ-kā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. ACACIAS (-shȧz), L. ACACIÆ (-shĭ-ē). [L., from Gr. *ἀκακία*.] **1.** A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, mostly tropical. **2.** (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of several species of acacia; gum arabic.

Ac'a-cin, Ac'a-cine (ak'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* Gum arabic.

Ac'a-de'mi-an (-de'mĭ-an), *n.* One who is a member of an academy.

Ac'a-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), } *a.*
Ac'a-dem'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Academy, or the school or philosophy of Plato. **2.** Belonging to an academy or other higher institution of learning; scholarly; literary, in distinction from scientific. — **Ac'a-dem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ac'a-dem'ic, *n.* **1.** A Platonist. **2.** An academician.

Ac'a-de-mi'cian (ăk'ȧ-dē-mĭsh'an), *n.* A member of an academy, or society for promoting science, art, or literature.

A-cad'e-my (ȧ-kăd'ĕ-mў), *n.* [F. *académie*, L. *academia*.] **1.** A garden or grove near Athens (so named from the hero *Academus*), where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, the school of philosophy of which Plato was head. **2.** A college or a university; popularly, a school holding a rank between a college and a common school. **3.** A place of training; a school. **4.** A society of learned men for the advancement of art and science or literature.

Acaleph.

Ac'a-leph (ăk'ȧ-lĕf), }
Ac'a-le'phan (ăk'ȧ-lē'fan), } *n.* [From Gr. *ἀκαλήφη* a nettle.] One of a group of Cœlenterates, including the jellyfishes and hydroids; — so called from the stinging power they possess.

‖ **A-can'tha** (ȧ-kăn'thȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα* thorn, fr. *ἀκή* point.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A prickle. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A spine or prickly fin. **3.** (*Anat.*) The vertebral column; the spinous process of a vertebra.

Ac'an-tha'ceous (ăk'ăn-thā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Having prickles. **2.** (*Bot.*) Of, or resembling, the Acanthus family.

‖ **A-can'tho-ceph'a-la** (ȧ-kăn'thō-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄκανθα* a spine, thorn + *κεφαλή* head.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of intestinal worms, having the proboscis armed with recurved spines.

‖ **Ac'an-thop'ter-yg'i-i** (ăk'ăn-thŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ἄκανθα* + *πτερύγιον* fin.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes having some of the rays of the dorsal, ventral, and anal fins unarticulated and spinelike, as the perch.

A-can'thus (ȧ-kăn'thŭs), *n.*; pl. E. ACANTHUSES (-ĕz), L. ACANTHI (-thī). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄκανθος*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous prickly plants, found in the south of Europe, Asia Minor, and India; bear's-breech. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling the foliage of the acanthus; — used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

Acanthus (*Arch.*).

‖ **A cap-pel'la** (ä kȧp-pĕl'lä). [It.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) In church or chapel style, that is, without instrumental accompaniment. (*b*) As a time indication, alla breve.

A-car'i-dan (ȧ-kăr'ĭ-dan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Acarina.

‖ **Ac'a-ri'na** (ăk'ȧ-rī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ἀκαρι* a mite.] (*Zoöl.*) The group of Arachnida which includes the mites and ticks. Many species are parasitic and cause diseases like the itch and mange.

A-car'pous (ȧ-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκαρπος*; ἀ, priv. + *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) Not producing fruit; unfruitful.

A-cat'a-lec'tic (ȧ-kăt'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*.] (*Pros.*) Not defective or catalectic; complete.

A-cat'a-lep'sy (ȧ-kăt'ȧ-lĕp'sў), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκαταληψία*; ἀ, priv. + *καταλαμβάνειν* to seize, comprehend.] The doctrine that knowledge never amounts to certainty.

A-cat'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Unknowable; incomprehensible.

Ac'au-les'cent (ăk'ą-lĕs'sent), *a.* Same as ACAULOSE.

A-cau'lose (ȧ-ką'lōs), } *a.* [Gr. *ἄκαυλος*; ἀ, priv. +
A-cau'lous (-lŭs), } *καυλός* stalk.] (*Bot.*) Without an apparent stem.

Ac-cede' (ăk-sēd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCEDING.] [L. *accedere* to approach, *ad* + *cedere* to move, yield.] **1.** Literally, to approach; hence, to come; to attain. **2.** To become a party by associating one's self with others; to give one's adhesion.

Syn. — To agree; assent; consent; comply; acquiesce; concur.

‖ **Ac-cel'er-an'do** (ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ăn'dō *or* ȧt-chā-lā-rän'dō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Gradually accelerating the movement.

Ac-cel'er-ate (ăk-sĕl'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCELERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCELERATING.] [L. *accelerare; ad* + *celerare* to hasten; *celer* quick.] **1.** To cause to move faster; to quicken the motion, progress, or ordinary process of. **2.** To hasten, as the occurrence of an event; — opposed to *retard*.

Syn. — To hasten; expedite; quicken; dispatch; forward; advance; further.

Ac-cel'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of accelerating, or state of being accelerated; increase of action.

Ac-cel'er-a-tive (ăk-sĕl'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Quickening.

Ac-cel'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, accelerates.

Ac-cel'er-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Accelerative.

Ac'cent' (ăk'sĕnt'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *accentus; ad* + *cantus* a singing.] **1.** A superior force of voice or of articulative effort upon some particular syllable of a word or a phrase, distinguishing it from the others. See Guide to Pron., §§ 30–46. **2.** A mark or character used in writing, and serving to indicate the pronunciation. **3.** Modulation of the voice in speaking; manner of speaking or pronouncing. **4.** A word; a tone; (*pl.*) speech. **5.** (*Pros.*) Stress laid on certain syllables of a verse. **6.** (*Mus.*) A stress upon a tone or phrase, as that used to mark the beginning, and, more feebly, the third part of the measure, or that used to give expression to a passage. **7.** (*Math.*) A mark placed at the right hand of a letter, and a little above it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind, but differing in value; as y′, y″.

Ac-cent' (ăk-sĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCENTING.] **1.** To express the accent of; to utter or to mark with accent. **2.** To emphasize.

Ac-cen'tor (-sĕn'tŏr), *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) The leader. (*Obs.*) **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of European birds (so named from their sweet notes), including the hedge warbler. In America sometimes applied to the water thrushes.

Ac-cen'tu-al (-tū-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to accent.

Ac-cen'tu-ate (ăk-cĕn'tū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accentuated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Accentuating.] **1.** To pronounce or mark with an accent or with accents. **2.** To emphasize.

Ac-cen'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of accentuating.

Ac-cept' (ăk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accepted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Accepting.] [F. *accepter*, L. *acceptare*, freq. of *accipere*; *ad* + *capere* to take.] **1.** To receive with a consenting mind (something offered). **2.** To receive or admit and agree to; to assent to, as a proposal, amendment, etc. **3.** To receive by the mind; to understand. **4.** (*Com.*) To receive as obligatory and promise to pay. **5.** In a deliberative body, to receive in acquittance of a duty imposed; as, to *accept* the report of a committee. [The question is then on its adoption.]

Syn. — To receive; take; admit.

Ac-cept'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; pleasing to a receiver. — **Ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Ac-cept'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ac-cept'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Agreeable; gratifying; welcome.

Ac-cept'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** The act of accepting or the state of being accepted in any sense of the verb. **2.** (*Com.*) (*a*) An assent and engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange or order is drawn, to pay it when due according to the terms of the acceptance. (*b*) The bill itself when accepted. **3.** An agreeing to terms or proposals by which a bargain is made binding; the reception or taking of a thing bought as that for which it was bought, or as that agreed to be delivered, or the taking possession as owner.

Ac-cept'ant (-ant), *a.* Accepting. — *n.* An accepter.

Ac'cep-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Acceptance. **2.** Received meaning.

Ac-cept'er (-ẽr) **Ac-cept'or** (-ẽr *or* -ôr), *n.* **1.** A person who accepts; a taker. **2.** (*Com.*) One who accepts an order or a bill of exchange; — commonly in the second spelling.

Ac-cess' (ăk-sĕs' *or* ăk'sĕs), *n.* [See Accede.] **1.** A coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission. **2.** The means, place, or way by which a thing may be approached. **3.** Increase; addition; accession.

Ac-ces'sa-ry (ăk-sĕs'sā-rȳ), *a.* Accompanying, as a subordinate; additional; accessory; being an accessory.

Ac-ces'sa-ry, *n.* (*Law*) One who, not being present, contributes as an assistant or instigator to the commission of an offense, or aids in preventing its punishment.

Syn. — See Abettor.

Ac-cess'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Easy of access; approachable. **2.** That may be reached or obtained. — **Ac-cess'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ac-cess'i-bly**, *adv.*

Ac-ces'sion (ăk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of acceding and becoming joined. **2.** Increase by something added; that which is added. **3.** (*Law*) A mode of acquiring property by means of the additions by growth or by labor to the corporeal substance already owned. **4.** The act of coming to a throne, an office, etc. **5.** (*Med.*) The commencement of a disease; a fit or paroxysm.

Syn. — Increase; addition; augmentation.

Ac'ces-so'ri-al (ăk'sĕs-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an accessory.

Ac-ces'so-ry (ăk-sĕs'sō-rȳ), *a.* Accompanying as a subordinate; aiding in a secondary way; connected as an incident or subordinate to a principal; contributory; — usually in a bad sense, when used of persons. — **Ac-ces'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac-ces'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Accompanying; contributory; auxiliary; subsidiary; subservient; additional; acceding.

Ac-ces'so-ry, *n.* **1.** That which belongs to something else deemed the principal; something additional and subordinate. **2.** (*Law*) Same as Accessary.

‖ **Ac-ciac'ca-tu'ra** (ät-chäk'kä-tōō'rä), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A short grace note, a semitone below the note to which it is prefixed.

Ac'ci-dence (ăk'sĭ-dens), *n.* [A corruption of *accidents*.] **1.** The accidents, or inflections of words; the rudiments of grammar. **2.** The rudiments of any subject.

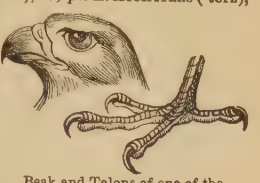
Ac'ci-dent (-dent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *accidens*, p. pr. of *accidere* to happen; *ad* + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Literally, a befalling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; chance; contingency; esp., a mischance; a casualty. **2.** (*Gram.*) A property attached to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, case. **3.** (*Log.*) A property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it; an attribute.

Ac'ci-den'tal (ăk'sĭ-dĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Happening unexpectedly or by chance; casual. **2.** Nonessential; incidental. — **Ac'ci-den'tal-ly** (ăk'sĭ-dĕn'tal-lȳ), *adv.* — **Ac'ci-den'tal-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fortuitous; contingent; occasional; chance; adventitious.

Ac'ci-den'tal, *n.* **1.** Anything happening accidentally; an incidental property. **2.** (*Mus.*) A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring before a particular note. **3.** *pl.* (*Paint.*) Fortuitous effects produced by luminous rays falling on certain objects.

‖ **Ac-cip'i-ter** (-sĭp'ĭ-tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. Accipiters (-tẽrz), L. Accipitres (-trēz). [L., hawk.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the *Accipitres* or *Raptores*, the order that includes the vultures, the falcons or hawks, and the owls.



Beak and Talons of one of the Accipitres (Gyrfalcon).

Ac-cip'i-tral (-ĭ-tral), *a.* Hawklike.

Ac-cip'i-trine (-trĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the Accipitres; raptorial; hawklike.

Ac-claim' (ăk-klām'), *v. t.* [L. *acclamare*; *ad* + *clamare* to cry out.] **1.** To applaud. [*R.*] **2.** To declare or proclaim by acclamations.

Ac-claim', *n.* Acclamation. [*Poetic*]

Ac'cla-ma'tion (ăk'klä-mā'shŭn), *n.* A shout of approbation, favor, or assent; loud applause.

Ac-clam'a-to-ry (ăk-klăm'ä-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing approval by, acclamation.

Ac-cli'ma-ta'tion (-klī'mä-tā'shŭn), *n.* Acclimatization.

Ac-cli'mate (-klī'māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Acclimated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Acclimating.] [F. *acclimater*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *climat* climate.] To habituate to a climate not native; to acclimatize.

Ac'cli-ma'tion (ăk'klĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Process of becoming, or state of being, acclimated; acclimatization.

Ac-cli'ma-ti-za'tion (ăk-klī'mä-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* State of being acclimatized; acclimation.

Ac-cli'ma-tize (-klī'mä-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Acclimatized (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Acclimatizing (-tī'zĭng).] To acclimate.

Ac-cliv'i-ty (ăk-klĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *acclivitas*, fr. *acclivis* ascending; *ad* + *clivus* a hill, slope, fr. root *kli* to lean.] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, viewed as *ascending*; ascent; — opposed to *declivity*.

Ac-cli'vous (-klī'vŭs), *a.* Sloping upward.

Ac'co-lade' (ăk'kō-lād' *or* -läd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *accollare* to embrace; L. *ad* + *collum* neck.] **1.** A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood, consisting of an embrace, and a stroke with the flat of a sword. **2.** (*Mus.*) A brace used to join two or more staves.

Ac-com'mo-date (ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accommodated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Accommodating.] [L. *accommodare*; *ad* + *commodare* to make fit. See Commodate.] **1.** To render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; to conform. **2.** To bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile. **3.** To furnish with something desired or needed; to favor; to oblige. **4.** To apply or make suit by analogy.

Syn. — To suit; adapt; conform; adjust; arrange.

Ac-com'mo-da'ting, *a.* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging.

Ac-com'mo-da'tion (ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of fitting or adapting, or the state of being fitted or adapted; adaptation; adjustment. **2.** Willingness to accommodate; obligingness. **3.** Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; — often in the plural. **4.** Adjustment of differences; reconciliation; settlement. **5.** Application by analogy. **6.** (*Com.*) A loan of money; an accommodation bill or note.

Accommodation bill *or* **note** (*Com.*), a bill of exchange accepted, or a note made, or indorsed, and delivered not upon a consideration, but for the accommodation of another. — **Accommodation coach** *or* **train**, one stopping at all or nearly all stations. — **Accommodation ladder** (*Naut.*), a ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway.

Ac-com'mo-da'tor (-dā'tẽr), *n.* He who, or that which, accommodates.

Ac-com'pa-ni-ment (ăk-kŭm'pä-nĭ-ment), *n.* That which accompanies; something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added for completeness, ornament, or symmetry. Specifically: (*Mus.*) A part performed by instruments, accompanying another part or parts per-

formed by voices; the subordinate part, or parts, accompanying the voice or a principal instrument; also, the harmony of a figured bass.

Ac-com'pa-nist (ăk-kŭm'pȧ-nĭst), *n.* The performer in music who plays the accompaniment.

Ac-com'pa-ny (ăk-kŭm'pȧ-nȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accompanied (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Accompanying (-nĭ-ĭng).] [OF. *acompaignier*, fr. *compaign* companion. See Companion.] **1.** To go with or attend as a companion; to keep company with. **2.** To play the accompaniment for.

Syn. — To attend; escort.

Ac-com'plice (ăk-kŏm'plĭs), *n.* [*Ac-* (perh. for article *a* or for L. *ad*) + *complice*.] **1.** A coöperator. [*R.*] **2.** (*Law*) An associate in the commission of a crime.

Syn. — Abettor; accessory; assistant; associate; confederate; coadjutor; ally; promoter. See Abettor.

Ac-com'plish (ăk-kŏm'plĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accomplished (-plĭsht), *p. pr. & vb. n.* Accomplishing.] [OF. *acomplir*; L. *ad* + *complere* to fill up, complete.] **1.** To complete, as time or distance. **2.** To complete, as a purpose or intention; to bring to an issue of full success; to execute fully. **3.** To equip thoroughly. Hence, to render accomplished.

Syn. — To do; perform; fulfill; realize; effect; effectuate; complete; consummate; execute; achieve; perfect; equip; furnish. — *Accomplish*, *effect*, *execute*, *achieve*, *perform*, agree in the general idea of carrying out to some end proposed.

Ac-com'plished (-plĭsht), *a.* **1.** Completed; effected; established. **2.** Complete in acquirements, usually as the result of training; — commonly in a good sense.

Ac-com'plish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of accomplishing; completion; fulfillment. **2.** That which equips thoroughly; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education or training.

Ac-compt'ant (ăk-kount'ant), *n.* See Accountant.

Ac-cord' (ăk-kôrd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accorded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* According.] [OF. *acorder*, LL. *accordare*; L. *ad* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] **1.** To make to agree or correspond. [*R.*] **2.** To bring to an agreement, as persons; to reconcile; to settle, adjust, or compose, as things. **3.** To grant as suitable or proper; to concede.

Ac-cord', *v. i.* To agree, correspond, or harmonize.

Ac-cord', *n.* **1.** Agreement or concurrence of opinion, will, or action; assent. **2.** Harmony of sounds; agreement in pitch and tone; concord. **3.** Agreement, or just correspondence of things. **4.** Voluntary or spontaneous motion or impulse to act; — preceded by *own*. **5.** (*Law*) An agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit.

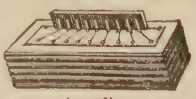
Ac-cord'ance (-ans), *n.* Agreement; harmony.

Ac-cord'ant (-ant), *a.* Agreeing; harmonious; corresponding; conformable. — **Ac-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Ac-cord'ing, *p. a.* Agreeing; being in agreement or harmony; harmonious.

Ac-cord'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** Agreeably; in a manner conformable. **2.** In natural sequence; consequently; so.

Ac-cor'di-on (ăk-kôr'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* (*Mus.*) A small, portable, keyed instrument, whose tones are generated by play of wind upon free metallic reeds.



Accordion.

Ac-cost' (ăk-kŏst'; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accosted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Accosting.] [F. *accoster*, LL. *accostare* to bring side by side; L. *ad* + *costa* rib, side.] **1.** To adjoin. [*Obs.*] **2.** To approach. [*Archaic*] **3.** To speak to first; to address; to greet.

‖ **Ac-couche'ment** (ăk-kōōsh'mĕn), *n.* [F., lit., a putting to bed.] Delivery in childbed.

‖ **Ac-cou-cheur'** (ăk-kōō-shĕr'), *n.* [F.] A man midwife; an obstetrician. — **Ac-cou-cheuse'** (-shĕz'), *n. f.*

Ac-count' (ăk-kount'), *n.* [OF. *acount*, *account*, *accompt*, fr. *aconter*. See Account, *v.*] **1.** A reckoning; enumeration; a record of some reckoning. **2.** A registry of pecuniary transactions; a written or printed statement of business dealings or debts and credits, or of other things subjected to a reckoning or review. **3.** A statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event. Hence, the word is often used simply for *reason*, *ground*, *consideration*, *motive*, etc.; as, on no *account*, on all *accounts*. **4.** A statement of facts or occurrences; a relation or narrative; a report; a description. **5.** A statement and explanation or vindication of one's conduct with reference to judgment thereon. **6.** An estimate or estimation; valuation; judgment. **7.** Importance; worth; value; advantage; profit.

Syn. — Narrative; narration; relation; recital; description; explanation; rehearsal. — *Account* is the more general word. A *narrative* or *narration* is an account given in conversational or literary form. A *recital* implies an orderly and formal rehearsal of particulars. *Description* imports explanatory and picturesque features.

Ac-count' (ăk-kount'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accounted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Accounting.] [OE. *acounten*, *accompten*, OF. *aconter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *conter* to count, L. *computare*. See Count, *v. t.*] **1.** To reckon; also, to relate. **2.** To value, estimate, or hold in opinion; to judge or consider.

Ac-count', *v. i.* **1.** To render or receive an account or relation of particulars. **2.** To answer in judgment. **3.** To give a satisfactory reason or explanation.

Ac-count'a-ble (ăk-kount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be called on to render an account; answerable. — **Ac-count'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Ac-count'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ac-count'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Amenable; responsible; liable; answerable.

Ac-count'an-cy (-an-sȳ), *n.* Art of an accountant.

Ac-count'ant (-ant), *n.* A reckoner. Specifically: One who is skilled in accounts; an officer who has charge of public accounts.

Ac-cou'ter (ăk-kōō'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accoutered or Accoutred (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Accoutering or Accoutring.] [F. *accoutrer*; — of uncertain origin.] To furnish with dress, or equipments, esp. those for military service.

Ac-cou'ter-ments (-ments), *n. pl.* Dress; trappings; equipment; specifically, military equipments.

Ac-cred'it (ăk-krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accredited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Accrediting.] [F. *accréditer*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *crédit* credit.] **1.** To put or bring into credit; to invest with authority; to sanction. **2.** To send with letters credential; to authorize. **3.** To believe; to credit; to put trust in.

To accredit (one) with (something), to attribute something to him.

Ac'cre-men-ti'tion (ăk'krẽ-mĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See Accrescent.] (*Physiol.*) The process of generation by development of blastema, or by fission of cells.

Ac-cres'cent (-krĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *accrescens*, p. pr. of *accrescere*; *ad* + *crescere* to grow.] **1.** Growing; increasing. **2.** (*Bot.*) Growing larger after flowering.

Ac-cre'tion (ăk-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of increasing by natural growth; esp., the increase of organic bodies by the internal accession of parts; organic growth. **2.** The act of increasing, or the matter added, by an accession of parts externally. **3.** Concretion; coherence of separate particles. **4.** A growing together of parts naturally separate, as of the fingers or toes. **5.** (*Law*) (*a*) The adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another. (*b*) Gain to an heir or legatee, by failure of a coheir or colegatee.

Ac-croach' (-krōch'), *v. t.* [OF. *acrochier*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *croc* hook (E. *crook*).] **1.** To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook. [*Obs.*] **2.** To usurp.

Ac-crue' (ăk-krȳ'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accrued (-krȳd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Accruing.] [From F. *accrû*, p. p. of *accroître* to accrue, fr. L. *accrescere* to grow.] **1.** To increase; to augment. **2.** To come to by way of increase; to be added as increase, profit or damage.

Ac-cru'ment (-ment), *n.* The process of accruing, or that which has accrued.

Ac'cu-ba'tion (ăk'kū-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *accubatio*, fr. *accubare* to recline; *ad* + *cubare* to lie down.] The act or posture of reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at meals.

Ac-cum'bent (ăk-kŭm'bent), *a.* [L. *accumbens*, p. pr. of *accumbere*; *ad* + *cumber* to lie down.] Leaning or reclining; lying or resting against something else.

Ac-cu'mu-late (ăk-kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Accumulated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Accumulating.] [L. *accumulare*; *ad* + *cumulare* to heap.] To heap up in a mass; to collect or bring together.

Syn. — To collect; pile up; store up; amass; gather; aggregate; heap together; hoard.

Ac-cu'mu-late, *v. i.* To grow or increase in quantity or number.

Ac-cu'mu-la'tion (-kū'mū-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of accumulating, the state of being accumulated, or that which is accumulated.

Ac-cu'mu-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Causing, or character-

zed by, accumulation; cumulative; additional. — **Ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ly** (ăk-kū'mŭ-lā-tĭv-lȳ), *adv.* — **Ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

Ac-cu'mu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who, or that which, accumulates. **2.** (*Mech.*) An apparatus by means of which energy or power can be stored.

Ac'cu-ra-cy (ăk'kŭ-rā-sȳ), *n.* The state of being accurate; the freedom from mistakes, that results from carefulness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model.

Ac'cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *accuratus*, p. p. of *accurare* to take care of; *ad* + *curare* to take care, *cura* care.] Being in exact or careful conformity to truth, or to some standard of requirement, as the result of care or pains; free from failure, error, or defect; exact. — **Ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Correct; exact; precise; just; nice; particular. — *Accurate* and *correct* agree in implying freedom from faults or mistakes; *exact* and *precise* denote close conformity to something else, or attention to minute details. A man might give very *precise* instructions which, nevertheless, might not be *correct*.

Ac-curse' (ăk-kûrs'), *v. t.* [OE. *acursien*; pref. *a-* + *cursien* to curse.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon; to curse; to execrate; to anathematize.

Ac-cursed' (*p. p.* -kûrst', *a.* -kûrs'ĕd), } *p. p.* & *a.*
Ac-curst' (*p. p.* & *a.* ăk-kûrst'), } Doomed to destruction or misery; cursed; hence, bad enough to be under the curse; execrable. — **Ac-curs'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac-curs'ed-ness**, *n.*

Ac'cu-sa'tion (ăk'kŭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of accusing of a crime or other offense; that of which one is accused; also, the charge, or the declaration containing the charge.

Syn. — Impeachment; crimination; censure; charge.

Ac-cu'sa-tive (ăk-kū'zā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Producing accusations; accusatory. **2.** (*Gram.*) Applied to the case which expresses the immediate object on which the action or influence of a transitive verb or preposition terminates. It corresponds to the objective case in English. — *n.* (*Gram.*) The accusative case, or a word in that case. — **Ac-cu'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ac-cu'sa-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Accusatory; censorious. — **Ac-cu'sa-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ac-cu'sa-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, an accusation.

Ac-cuse' (-kūz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCUSED (-kūzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCUSING.] [OF. *acuser*, L. *accusare*, to call to account, accuse; *ad* + *causa* cause, lawsuit.] **1.** To charge with, or declare to have committed, a crime or offense; (*Law*) to charge with an offense, judicially or by a public process; — with *of*. **2.** To blame.

Syn. — To charge; blame; censure; reproach; criminate; indict; impeach; arraign.

Ac-cus'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who accuses.

Ac-cus'tom (ăk-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCUSTOMED (-tŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCUSTOMING.] [OF. *acostumer*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *costume* custom.] To make familiar by use; to habituate, or inure; — with *to*.

Ac-cus'tom-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Usual; customary.

Ac-cus'tomed (-tŭmd), *a.* Usual; customary.

Ace (ās), *n.* [OE. *as*, F. *as*, fr. L. *as*, *assis*, unity, copper coin, the unit of coinage.] **1.** A unit; a single point or spot on a card or die; a card or die so marked. **2.** Hence: a particle; an atom; a jot.

A-ce'l'da-ma (ā-sĕl'dā-mā), *n.* [Gr. 'Ακελδαμά, fr. Syr. *ōkēl damō* the field of blood.] The potter's field, said to have lain south of Jerusalem, purchased with the bribe which Judas took, and therefore called *the field of blood*; fig., a field of bloodshed.

Ac'e-phal (ăs'ē-făl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Acephala.

‖ **A-ceph'a-la** (ā-sĕf'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκέφαλος headless; ἀ, priv. + κεφαλή head.] (*Zoöl.*) That division of the Mollusca which includes the bivalves, like the clams and oysters. They have no evident head.

A-ceph'a-lan, *a.* (*Zöol.*) Belonging to the Acephala.

‖ **A-ceph'a-li** (ā-sĕf'ā-lī), *n. pl.* [LL.] A fabulous people reported by ancient writers to have no heads; — hence, a class having or acknowledging no head or leader.

A-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Headless. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Without a distinct head. **3.** (*Bot.*) Having the style spring from the base, instead of from the apex, as in certain ovaries. **4.** Without a leader or chief. **5.** (*Pros.*) Deficient at the beginning, as a verse.

A-cerb' (ā-sẽrb'), *a.* [L. *acerbus*, fr. *acer* sharp.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sharp and harsh.

A-cerb'ate (-āt), *v. t.* To make sour; to imbitter.

A-cerb'i-ty (ā-sẽr'bĭ-tȳ), *n.* Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency, like that of unripe fruit; — used also figuratively.

Ac'er-ose' (ăs'ẽr-ōs'), *a.* [(*a*) L. *acerosus* chaffy, fr. *acus* chaff; (*b*) as if fr. L. *acus* needle.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Chaffy. (*b*) Needle-shaped, with a sharp, rigid point.

Acerose Leaves.

Ac'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Same as ACEROSE.

Ac'er-ous, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. + κέρας a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Destitute of tentacles. (*b*) Without antennæ.

A-ces'cence (ā-sĕs'sens), } *n.* Quality of being acescent; the process of acetous fermentation; moderate sourness.
A-ces'cen-cy (-sen-sȳ), }

A-ces'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *acescens*, p. pr. of *acescere* to turn sour, fr. *acere* to be sour.] Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid; slightly sour.

Ac'e-tab'u-lar (ăs'ē-tăb'ū-lẽr), *a.* Cup-shaped; saucer-shaped.

‖ **Ac'e-tab'u-lum** (-ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a little saucer for vinegar, fr. *acetum* vinegar.] (*Anat.*) A cup-shaped or saucer-shaped process or part, as a sucker of a cuttlefish.

Ac'e-tate (ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* [L. *acetum* vinegar.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by acetic acid and a base or positive radical.

A-ce'tic (ā-sē'tĭk *or* ā-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to vinegar; producing vinegar. (*b*) Pertaining to, containing, or derived from, acetyl.

A-cet'i-fi-ca'tion (ā-sĕt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making acetous or sour; process of changing into vinegar.

A-cet'i-fy (ā-sĕt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACETIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACETIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *acetum* vinegar + *-fy*.] To convert into acid or vinegar.

Ac'e-tim'e-ter (ăs'ē-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *acetum* vinegar + *-meter*.] An instrument for estimating the amount of acetic acid in vinegar or in any liquid.

Ac'e-tim'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* The act or method of ascertaining the proportion of acetic acid in any liquid.

A-ce'tous (ā-sē'tŭs), *a.* **1.** Sour; acid. **2.** Causing, or connected with, acetification.

Ac'e-tyl (ăs'ē-tĭl), *n.* [L. *acetum* vinegar + *-yl*.] (*Chem.*) A complex, hypothetical radical, having two parts carbon, three hydrogen and one oxygen.

Ache (āk), *n.* [See ACHE, *v. i.*] Continued pain, as distinguished from sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain.

Ache (āk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACHED (ākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACHING (āk'ĭng).] [OE. *aken*, AS. *acan*.] To suffer pain; to have, or be in, pain, or continued pain; to be distressed.

A-chene' (ā-kēn'), } *n.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. + χαίνειν to gape.] (*Bot.*) A small, dry, indehiscent fruit, containing a single seed.
A-che'ni-um (ā-kē'nĭ-ŭm), }

Ach'e-ron (ăk'ē-rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αχέρων.] (*Class. Myth.*) A river in the Nether World or infernal regions; also, the infernal regions. By some English poets represented to be a flaming lake or gulf.

A-chiev'a-ble (ā-chēv'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being achieved.

A-chieve' (ā-chēv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACHIEVED (-chēvd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACHIEVING.] [OF. *achever*, *achiever*, to finish; *a* (L. *ad*) + *chief* end, head. See CHIEF.] **1.** To carry on to successful completion; to bring out into a perfected state; to accomplish; to perform. **2.** To obtain by exertion; to succeed in gaining; to win. [*Obs.*, with a material thing as the aim.]

Syn. — See ACCOMPLISH.

A-chieve'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of achieving. **2.** A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, boldness, or praiseworthy exertion; a feat. **3.** (*Her.*) An escutcheon; esp., a hatchment.

A-chiev'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who achieves; a winner.

A-chil'les' ten'don (ā-kĭl'lēz tĕn'dŭn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The strong tendon joining the large muscles in the calf of the leg to the heel bone; — so called from Achilles' being held by the heel when dipped in the Styx.

A-chlam'y-date (ā-klăm'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. + χλαμύς a short cloak.] (*Zoöl.*) Not possessing a mantle; — said of certain gastropods.

Ach'la-myd'e-ous (ăk'lā-mĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having no floral envelope, neither calyx nor corolla.

Ach'ro-mat'ic (ăk'rō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀχρώματος colorless; ἀ, priv. + χρῶμα color.] **1.** (*Opt.*) Free from color; transmitting light without decomposing it into its primary colors. **2.** (*Biol.*) Uncolored; not absorbing color from a fluid. — **Ach'ro-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ach'ro-ma-tic'i-ty (-mā-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), } *n.* Quality of being achromatic.
A-chro'ma-tism (ā-krō'mā-tĭz'm), }

A-chro'ma-tize (ā-krō'mā-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*

ACHROMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACHROMATIZING (-zĭng).] To deprive of color; to make achromatic.

A-chro'ma-top'sy (ā-krō'mă-tŏp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv. + *χρῶμα* color + *ὄψις* sight.] Color blindness; Daltonism.

‖ **A-cic'u-la** (ā-sĭk'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* ACICULÆ (-lē). [L., dimin. of *acus* needle.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A needlelike spine, prickle, or crystal.

A-cic'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Needle-shaped.

A-cic'u-late (ā-sĭk'ū-lāt), } *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) (*a*) Fur-
A-cic'u-la'ted (-ū-lā'tĕd), } nished with acculeæ. (*b*) Acicular. (*c*) Marked with fine irregular streaks.

Ac'id (ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *acidus* sour, fr. the root *ak* to be sharp.] **1.** Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart; having the taste of vinegar; also, fig., sour-tempered. **2.** (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to an acid.

Ac'id, *n.* **1.** A sour substance. **2.** (*Chem.*) One of a class of compounds, generally sour to the taste, soluble in water, and reddening vegetable blue or violet colors. They destroy the distinctive properties of alkalies or bases, combining with them to form salts. They all contain hydrogen, united with a more negative element or radical, either alone, or more generally with oxygen.

☞ In the old chemistry the name *acid* was applied to the oxides of the negative or nonmetallic elements, now sometimes called *anhydrides*.

Ac'id-if'er-ous (ăs'ĭd-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Yielding an acid.

Ac'id-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* Producing acidity, or an acid.

A-cid'i-fi-ca'tion (ā-sĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of acidifying.

A-cid'i-fi'er (ā-sĭd'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) A simple or compound principle, the presence of which is necessary to produce acidity.

A-cid'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACIDIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACIDIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Acid* sour + *-fy.*] **1.** To make acid; to convert into an acid. **2.** Fig.: To sour; to imbitter.

Ac'id-im'e-ter (ăs'ĭd-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Acid* + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

Ac'id-im'e-try (-ĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* (*Chem.*) The measurement of the strength of acids.

A-cid'i-ty (ā-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sour; sourness.

Ac'id-ly (ăs'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* Sourly; tartly.

Ac'id-ness (ăs'ĭd-nĕs), *n.* Acidity; sourness.

A-cid'u-late (ā-sĭd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACIDULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACIDULATING.] To make sour or acid in a moderate degree.

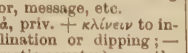
A-cid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Slightly sour; subacid.

Ac'i-er-age (ăs'ĭ-ẽr-ăj), *n.* [F. *aciérage*, fr. *acier* steel.] The process of coating the surface of a metal plate with steellike iron by electrolysis; steeling.

Ac'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acus* needle.] Acicular.

Ac'i-nac'i-form (ăs'ĭ-năs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acinaces* a short sword + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Scimeter-shaped.

A-cin'i-form (ā-sĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acinus* a grape + *-form.*] **1.** Having the form of a cluster of grapes. **2.** Full of small kernels, like a grape.


Acinaciform Leaf.

Ac'i-nose' (ăs'ĭ-nōs'), } *a.* Consisting of *acini*, or
Ac'i-nous (ăs'ĭ-nŭs), } minute granular concretions.

‖ **Ac'i-nus** (ăs'ĭ-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ACINI (-nī). [L., grape, grapestone.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the drupelets of the blackberry, raspberry, etc. (*b*) A grapestone.

Ac-knowl'edge (ăk-nŏl'ĕj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACKNOWLEDGED (-ĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACKNOWLEDGING.] [Prob. fr. pref. *a-* + the verb *knowledge.*] **1.** To own or admit the knowledge of; to recognize as a fact or truth. **2.** To admit the claims or authority of; to give recognition to. **3.** To own with gratitude or obligation. **4.** To own as genuine; to avow or admit in legal form.

Syn. — To avow; proclaim; recognize; own; admit; allow; concede; confess.

Ac-knowl'edg-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of acknowledging in any sense of the verb. **2.** Something given or done in return for a favor, message, etc.

A-clin'ic (ā-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv. + *κλίνειν* to incline.] (*Physics*) Without inclination or dipping; — said of the imaginary line (magnetic equator) near the earth's equator on which the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally, having no dip.

Ac'me (ăk'mē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκμή* point, top.] **1.** Top or highest point; culmination. **2.** (*Med.*) Crisis of a disease.

Ac'ne (ăk'nē), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) A pustular affection of the skin, due to changes in the sebaceous glands.

Ac'node (ăk'nōd), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + E. *node.*] (*Geom.*) An isolated point not upon a curve, but considered as belonging to the curve.

Ac'o-lyte (ăk'ō-līt), *n.* [LL. *acolythus*, Gr. *ἀκόλουθος* following, attending.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) One who has received the highest of the four minor orders in the Catholic church, being ordained to carry the wine and water and the lights at Mass. **2.** One who attends; an assistant.

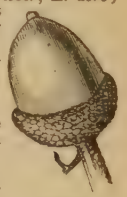
Ac'o-lyth (-lĭth), *n.* Same as ACOLYTE.

A-con'dy-lose' (ā-kŏn'dĭ-lōs'), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv. +
A-con'dy-lous (ā-kŏn'dĭ-lŭs), } *κόνδυλος* joint.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Being without joints; jointless.

Ac'o-nite (ăk'ō-nīt), *n.* [L. *aconitum*, Gr. *ἀκόνιτον.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The herb wolfsbane, or monkshood; — applied to any plant of the genus *Aconitum* (tribe *Hellebore*), all the species of which are poisonous. **2.** An extract or tincture obtained from *Aconitum napellus*, used as a poison and medicinally. — **Ac'o-ni'tal,** *a.*

Ac'o-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to aconite.

A'corn (ā'kŭrn), *n.* [AS. *æcern*, fr. *æcer*, E. *acre*; akin to D. *aker*, Ger. *ecker*; — orig., fruit of the field.] The fruit of the oak, being a nut growing in a woody cup.


Acorn.

A'corn-shell' (ā'kŭrn-shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A barnacle of the genus *Balanus*. See BARNACLE.

A-cos'mism (ā-kŏz'mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv. + *κόσμος* world.] A denial of the existence of the universe as distinct from God.

A-cot'y-le'don (ā-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv. + *κοτυληδών* anything cup-shaped.] (*Bot.*) A plant which has no cotyledons, or seed lobes.

A-cot'y-led'on-ous (-lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.* Having no seed lobes; also, having no true seeds.

A-cou'me-ter (ā-kou'mē-tẽr *or* -kōō'-), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκούειν* to hear + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of hearing.

A-cous'tic (ā-kous'tĭk *or* ā-kōōs'-), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκουστικός* relating to hearing, fr. *ἀκούειν* to hear.] Pertaining to the sense of hearing, the organs of hearing, or the science of sounds; auditory.

A-cous'tic-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to acoustics. — **A-cous'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* [versed in acoustics.

Ac'ous-ti'cian (ăk'ous-tĭsh'*an or* -ōōs-), *n.* One

A-cous'tics (ā-kous'tĭks *or* ā-kōōs'-), *n.* The science of sounds, teaching their nature, phenomena and laws.

Ac-quaint' (ăk-kwānt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUAINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUAINTING.] [OF. *acointier*, LL. *adcognitare*, fr. L. *ad* + *cognitus*, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know; *con-* + *noscere* to know. See KNOW.] **1.** To make (one) to know; to make familiar. **2.** To communicate notice to; to inform.

To be acquainted with, to have personal knowledge of; to be on terms of social intercourse with.

Syn. — To inform; apprise; communicate; advise.

Ac-quaint'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** A state of being acquainted, or of having intimate, or more than slight or superficial, knowledge; personal knowledge gained by intercourse short of that of friendship or intimacy. **2.** A person or persons with whom one is acquainted.

Syn. — Familiarity; intimacy; fellowship; knowledge.

Ac'qui-esce' (ăk'kwĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUIESCED (-ĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUIESCING (-ĕs'sĭng).] [L. *acquiescere*; *ad* + *quiescere* to be quiet, fr. *quies* rest. See QUIET.] **1.** To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition (usually implying previous opposition or discontent); to consent by silence or by omitting to object. **2.** To concur upon conviction.

Syn. — To submit; comply; yield; assent; agree; consent; accede; concur; conform; accept tacitly.

Ac'qui-es'cence (-ĕs'sens), *n.* The act of acquiescing, or the state of being acquiescent.

Ac'qui-es'cen-cy (-ĕs'sen-sĭ), *n.* Acquiescence.

Ac'qui-es'cent (-sent), *a.* Resting satisfied or submissive; assentive. — **Ac'qui-es'cent-ly,** *adv.* [quired.

Ac-quir'a-ble (ăk-kwīr'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be ac-

Ac-quire' (ăk-kwīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUIRED (-kwīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUIRING (-kwīr'ĭng).] [L. *acquirere*, *acquisitum*; *ad* + *quaerere* to seek for.] To gain, usually by one's own exertions; to get as one's own.

Syn. — To obtain; gain; attain; procure; win; earn; secure. See OBTAIN.

Ac-quire'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment; something gained; — specifically used of personal accomplishments.

Ac'qui-si'tion (ăk'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of acquiring. **2.** Thing acquired; an acquirement; a gain; — specifically used of material or external things.

Ac-quis'i-tive (ăk-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Able or disposed to make acquisitions. — **Ac-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ac-quis'i-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being acquisitive. **2.** (*Phren.*) The faculty to which the phrenologists attribute the desire of acquiring and possessing.

Ac-quit' (ăk-kwĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUITTED (formerly also ACQUIT); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUITTING.] [OF. *aquiter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *quiter* to quit. See QUIT.] **1.** To discharge, as a claim or debt; to clear off; to pay off; to requite. **2.** To set free, release or discharge from an obligation, duty, liability, burden, or from an accusation or charge; — now followed by *of* before the charge, formerly by *from*. **3.** Reflexively: (*a*) To clear (one's self). (*b*) To bear or conduct (one's self).

Syn. — To clear; exonerate; exculpate. See ABSOLVE.

Ac-quit'tal (-tăl), *n.* The act of acquitting; specifically, (*Law*) a deliverance from the charge of an offense, by verdict of a jury or sentence of a court.

Ac-quit'tance (-tans), *n.* **1.** The clearing off of debt or obligation; a release or discharge from liability. **2.** A writing or receipt which is evidence of a discharge.

Ac-quit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who acquits or releases.

A-cra'ni-al (ā-krā'nĭ-al), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *cranial*.] Having no cranium or skull.

A-cra'si-a (ā-krā'sĭ-ā), } *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρασία*.] (*Med.*)
Ac'ra-sy (ăk'rā-sy), } Excess; intemperance.

A-cre (ā'kẽr), *n.* [OE. *aker*, AS. *æcer*; akin to G. *acker*, L. *ager*, Gr. *ἀγρός*.] **1.** A field of arable or pasture land. [*Obs.*] **2.** A piece of land, containing 160 square rods, or 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet.

God's acre, God's field; the churchyard.

A'cre-age (ā'kẽr-āj), *n.* Acres collectively.

Ac'rid (ăk'rĭd), *a.* [L. *acer* sharp.] **1.** Sharp and harsh, or bitter and hot, to the taste; pungent. **2.** Causing heat and irritation; burning; corrosive. **3.** Fig.: Caustic; bitter, as in temper. — **Ac'rid-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac'rid-ness**, **A-crid'i-ty** (ā-krĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous (ăk'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Being of the nature or quality of acrimony. — **Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ac'ri-mo-ny (ăk'rĭ-mō-nỹ), *n.* [L. *acrimonia*, fr. *acer* sharp.] **1.** A quality of bodies which corrodes or destroys others; also, a harsh or biting sharpness. [*Archaic*] **2.** Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper; irritating bitterness of disposition or manners.

Syn. — Acrimony; asperity; harshness; tartness. — *Asperity* and *harshness* arise from anger, connected with a disregard for the feelings of others. *Harshness* usually denotes undue severity. *Acrimony* is a biting sharpness produced by an embittered spirit. *Tartness* denotes slight asperity, and implies some intellectual readiness.

Ac'ri-ta (ăk'rĭ-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ἄκριτος* indiscernible; *ἀ*, priv. + *κρίνειν* to distinguish.] (*Zoöl.*) The lowest groups of animals, in which no nervous system has been observed.

Ac'ri-tude (ăk'rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *acritudo*, from *acer* sharp.] Acridity; pungency joined with heat.

Ac'ro-a-mat'ic (ăk'rō-ā-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀκροαματικός*.]
Ac'ro-a-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-kal), } Communicated orally; oral; — applied to the *esoteric* teachings of Aristotle, intended for his genuine disciples, in distinction from his *exoteric* doctrines. Hence: Abstruse; profound.

Ac'ro-bat (ăk'rō-băt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόβατος* climbing aloft; *ἄκρος* high + *βαίνειν* to go.] One who practices rope dancing, high vaulting, or other gymnastic feats.

Ac'ro-bat'ic (ăk'rō-bat'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an acrobat. — **Ac'ro-bat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ac'ro-car'pous (ăk'rō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* extreme + *-carpous*.] (*Bot.*) Having the fruit at the end of the stalk, or the fruit stalks at the end of a leafy stem.

Ac'ro-ce-phal'ic (ăk'rō-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* highest + *κεφαλικός*.] Characterized by a high skull.

Ac'ro-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* + *-gen*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the highest class of cryptogams, including the ferns.

Ac-rog'e-nous (ăk-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Increasing by growth from the extremity.

A-cron'yc (ā-krŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόνυχος* at night-
A-cron'yc-al (-ĭ-kal), } fall; *ἄκρος* + *νύξ* night.]
A-cron'ych-al (-ĭ-kal), } (*Astron.*) Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, as a star; — opposed to *cosmical*.

A-crop'e-tal (ā-krŏp'ē-tal), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* summit + L. *petere* to seek.] (*Bot.*) Developing from below towards the apex, or from the circumference towards the center; centripetal; — said of certain inflorescence.

A-crop'o-lis (ā-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόπολις*; *ἄκρος* + *πόλις* city.] The upper part, or citadel, of a Grecian city, esp. of Athens. — **Ac'ro-pol'i-tan** (ăk'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tan), *a.*

Ac'ro-spire (ăk'rō-spīr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* + *σπεῖρα* anything twisted.] (*Bot.*) The sprout at the end of a seed.

Ac'ro-spore (ăk'rō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* extreme, summit + *σπόρος* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A spore borne at the extremity of the cells of fructification in fungi.

A-cross' (ā-krŏs'; 115), *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; crosswise of.

A-cross', *adv.* From side to side; crosswise.

A-cros'tic (ā-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόστιχος*; *ἄκρος* extreme + *στίχος* order, verse.] A composition, usually in verse, in which certain letters, taken in order, form a name, word, phrase, or motto.

A-cros'tic (ā-krŏs'tĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to acrostics.
A-cros'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } — **A-cros'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ac'ro-tism (ăk'rō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv. + *κρότος* a beating.] (*Med.*) Lack or defect of pulsation.

Act (ăkt), *n.* [L. *actus*, fr. *agere* to drive, do.] **1.** That which is done or doing; the exercise of power, or the effect, of which power exerted is the cause. Hence, in specific uses: (*a*) The result of public deliberation; the decision of a legislative body, etc.; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award. (*b*) A formal solemn writing, expressing that something has been done. (*c*) One of the principal divisions of a drama. (*d*) In some English Universities, a thesis maintained in public. **2.** A state of reality as opposed to a possibility. [*Obs.*] **3.** Process of doing; action.

Act of faith. (*Ch. Hist.*) See AUTO-DA-FÉ.

Syn. — See ACTION.

Act, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACTING.] [L. *actus*, *p. p.* of *agere* to drive, lead, do; but influenced by E. *act*, n.] **1.** To move to action. [*Obs.*] **2.** To perform; to do. [*Archaic*] **3.** To assume the office or character of; to play; to personate; esp., to perform on the stage. **4.** To feign; to simulate.

Act, *v. i.* **1.** To be in action or motion; to exert power; to fulfill functions or intentions. **2.** To behave, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; to bear or deport one's self. **3.** To perform parts on the stage.

‖ **Ac'ti-na'ri-a** (ăk'tĭ-nā'rĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *ἀκτίς*, *ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] (*Zoöl.*) A large division of Anthozoa, including those which have simple tentacles and do not form stony corals.

‖ **Ac-tin'i-a** (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ā), *n.*; *pl.* L. ACTINIÆ (-ē), E. ACTINIAS (-āz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκτίς*, *ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An animal of the class Anthozoa, and family *Actinidæ*. From a resemblance to flowers in form and color, they are often called *animal flowers*, and *sea anemones*.

Actinia.

Ac-tin'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to actinism.

Ac'tin-ism (ăk'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The property of radiant energy (found chiefly in solar or electric light) by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography.

Ac'tin-oid (ăk'tĭn-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς*, *ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *-oid*.] Having the form of rays; radiated, as an actinia.

Ac'ti-nom'e-ter (ăk'tĭ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς*, *ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *-meter*.] (*a*) An instrument for measuring the direct heating power of the sun's rays. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the actinic effect of rays of light. — **Ac'ti-no-met'ric** (ăk'tĭ-nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

‖ **Ac'ti-no-zo'a** (-nō-zō'ā), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -ZOÖN (-ŏn). [Gr. *ἀκτίς*, *ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *ζῷον* animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Cœlenterata, comprising the Anthozoa and Ctenophora. The actinia is a familiar example.

Ac'tion (ăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *actio*, fr. *agere* to do.] **1.** A process or condition of acting or moving, as opposed to rest; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; the effect of power exerted on one body by another; agency; activity; operation. **2.** A thing done; an act; a deed; an enterprise. (*pl.*): Habitual deeds; hence, conduct; behavior; demeanor. **3.** The event or series of events, forming the subject of a play, poem, etc.; the unfolding of the drama of events. **4.** Style of movement, as of a horse. **5.** (*Mech.*) Effective motion; also, mechanism. **6.** (*Physiol.*) The performance of a function. **7.** (*Orat.*) Gesticulation; broadly, the whole manner of physical expression in oratory. **8.** (*Paint. & Sculp.*) The expressive attitude or position of the several parts of the body. **9.** (*Law*) A judicial proceeding for the enforcement or protection of a right, the redress or prevention of a wrong, or the punishment of a public offense. **10.** A battle; a fight. **11.** (*Music*) The mechanical contrivance by means of

which the impulse of the player's finger is transmitted to the strings of a pianoforte or to the valves of an organ.

Syn. — Act. — *Action* involves the mode or process of acting. *Act* has more reference to the effect, or the operation as complete.

Ac'tion-a-ble (ăk'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be the subject of an action at law.

Ac'tive (ăk'tĭv), *a.* [F. *actif*, L. *activus*, fr. *agere* to act.] **1.** Having the power or quality of acting; communicating action or motion; acting; — opposed to *passive*. **2.** Quick in movement or progress; vigorous in action; agile; brisk; lively; rapid. **3.** Being in action; working. **4.** Given to action; constantly acting; energetic; diligent; busy. **5.** Requiring or implying action; operative. **6.** (*Gram.*) (*a*) Applied to a form of the verb; — opposed to *passive*. See *Active voice*, under VOICE. (*b*) Applied to verbs which assert that the subject acts upon or affects something else; transitive. — **Ac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac'tive-ness**, *n.*

Ac-tiv'i-ty (ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ) *n.* State or quality of being active; vigorous action or operation; energy; agility.

Ac'tor (ăk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *actor*, fr. *agere* to act.] **1.** One who acts; a doer. **2.** A theatrical performer.

Ac'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female stageplayer.

Ac'tu-al (-tū-ȧl; 135), *a.* [F. *actuel*, L. *actualis*, fr. *agere* to do.] **1.** Involving or comprising action; active. **2.** Existing in act or reality; really acted or acting; being in fact; real; genuine; true; — opposed to *potential*, *possible*, *virtual*, *theoretical*, *nominal*, etc.

Ac'tu-al-ist, *n.* One who deals with or considers actually existing facts and conditions; — opposed to *idealist*.

Ac'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being actual.

Ac'tu-al-ize (ăk'tū-ȧl-īz), *v. t.* To make actual.

Ac'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In act or in fact; really; in truth.

Ac'tu-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being actual; actuality.

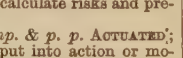
Ac'tu-a-ry (ăk'tū-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *actuarius* clerk, fr. *actus*, p. p. of *agere*.] **1.** (*Law*) A registrar or clerk. **2.** One whose profession it is to calculate risks and premiums for insurance companies.

Ac'tu-ate (ăk'tū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACTUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACTUATING.] To put into action or motion; to move or incite to action.

Syn. — To move; impel; incite; rouse; instigate.

Ac'tu-a'tion (ăk'tū-ā'shŭn), *n.* A bringing into action.

Ac'u-ate (ăk'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *acus* needle.] Sharp-pointed.



Aculeate Stem.

A-cu'le-ate (ȧ-kū'lē-āt), *a.* [L. *aculeus*, dim. of *acus* needle.] Having a sting; covered or beset with prickles.

A-cu'men (ȧ-kū'mĕn), *n.* [L. *acumen*, fr. *acuere* to sharpen.] Quickness of perception or discernment; penetration of mind; the faculty of nice discrimination.

Acuminate Leaf.

Syn. — Sharpness; sagacity; keenness; shrewdness; acuteness.

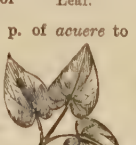
A-cu'mi-nate (ȧ-kū'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Tapering to a point; pointed.

A-cu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.

Ac'u-pres'sure (ăk'ū-prĕsh'ūr), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] (*Surg.*) A mode of arresting hemorrhage by passing under the blood vessel a needle, the projecting ends of which rest on the skin.

Ac'u-punc'ture (-pŭnk'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + *punctura* a pricking, fr. *pungere* to prick.] (*Med.*) The insertion of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.

A-cute' (ȧ-kūt'), *a.* [L. *acutus*, p. p. of *acuere* to sharpen, fr. a root *ak* to be sharp.] **1.** Sharp at the end; pointed; — opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. **2.** Having nice discernment; perceiving or using nice distinctions; penetrating; shrewd; — opposed to *dull* or *stupid*. **3.** Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible to slight impressions; sharp; keen; intense. **4.** High, or shrill, in tone; — opposed to *grave* or *low*. **5.** (*Med.*) Attended with symptoms of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis; — opposed to *chronic*.



Acute Leaves.

Acute angle (*Geom.*), an angle less than a right angle.

Syn. — Subtile; ingenious; sharp; keen; penetrating; sagacious; shrewd; discerning; discriminating.

A-cute'ly (ȧ-kūt'lȳ), *adv.* In an acute manner.

A-cute'ness, *n.* The quality of being acute.

‖ **Ad-** (ăd). A prefix occurring in many words, and derived from L. *ad*, prep., meaning *to*, *at*. (See AT.) By assimilation with a following letter it assumes the forms *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*. Examples: *adduce*, *adhere*, *adjacent*, *admit*, *advent*, *accord*, *acquiesce*, *affect*, *aggregate*, *allude*, *annex*, *appear*, etc.

A-dac'tyl (ȧ-dăk'tĭl), **A-dac'tyl-ous** (ȧ-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), } *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. + δάκτυλος finger.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Without fingers or without toes. (*b*) Without claws on the feet (of crustaceous animals).

Ad'age (ăd'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *adagium*; *ad* + the root of *aio* I say.] An old saying, which has obtained credit by long use; a proverb.

Syn. — Axiom; maxim; aphorism; proverb; saying; saw; apothegm. See AXIOM.

‖ **A-da'gio** (ȧ-dä'jō), *a.* & *adv.* [It. *adagio*; *ad* (L. *ad*) at + *agio* leisure.] (*Mus.*) Slow; slowly, leisurely, and gracefully. When repeated, very slow. — *n.* A piece or part of music in *adagio* time.

Ad'am (ăd'ȧm), *n.* **1.** The Bible name of the first man. **2.** (*As a symbol*) "Original sin;" human frailty.

Adam's apple. **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of banana. (*b*) A species of lime. **2.** The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck; — so called from a notion that it was caused by the forbidden fruit [an apple] sticking in the throat of our first parent.

Ad'a-mant (ăd'ȧ-mănt), *n.* [OF. *adamant*, L. *adamas*, the hardest metal, fr. Gr. ἀδάμας, *-αντος*; ἀ, priv. + δαμᾶν to tame, subdue. In OE., from confusion with L. *adamare* to love, the word meant also *magnet*.] A name formerly given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness. It is now a rhetorical or poetical name for anything exceedingly hard.

Ad'a-man-te'an (-tē'ȧn), *a.* Hard as adamant.

Ad'a-man'tine (-măn'tĭn), *a.* Made of adamant, or having the qualities of adamant.

‖ **Ad'an-so'ni-a** (ăd'ăn-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From *Adanson*, a French botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of great trees including the baobab, or monkey-bread, of Africa and India, and the sour gourd of Australia.

A-dapt' (ȧ-dăpt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADAPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADAPTING.] [L. *adaptare*; *ad* + *aptare* to fit.] To make suitable; to fit, or suit; to adjust.

A-dapt'a-ble (-b'l), *a.* That may be adapted. — **A-dapt'a-ble-ness**, **A-dapt'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ad'ap-ta'tion (ăd'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of adapting, or state of being adapted. **2.** The adapted form.

A-dapt'er (ȧ-dăpt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who adapts. **2.** (*Chem.*) A connecting tube; an adopter.

A-dapt'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Suited to adaptation; capable of adapting. — **A-dapt'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **A-dapt'ive-ness**, *n.*

Add (ăd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADDING.] [L. *addere*; *ad* + *dare* to give, put.] **1.** To give by way of increased possession; to bestow. **2.** To join or unite, as one thing to another, or as several particulars, so as to increase the number, quantity, or magnitude, or to form an aggregate. Hence: To sum up; to put together mentally. **3.** To append, as a statement.

Syn. — To join; annex; unite; coalesce. — We *add* by bringing things together so as to form a whole. We *join* by putting one thing to another in close or continuous connection. We *annex* by attaching some adjunct to a larger body. We *unite* by bringing things together so that they adhere or intermingle. Things *coalesce* by coming together or mingling so as to form one organization.

Add (ăd), *v. i.* **1.** To make an addition. **2.** To perform the arithmetical operation of addition.

Add'a-ble (ăd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Addible.

Ad'dax (ăd'dăks), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the largest of African antelopes.

‖ **Ad-den'dum** (-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ADDENDA (-dȧ). [L., fr. *addere*.] A thing to be added; an addition.

Add'er (ăd'dẽr), *n.* [See ADD.] One who, or that which, adds; esp., a machine for adding numbers.

Ad'der, *n.* [AS. *nædre* adder, snake; akin to G. *natter*, L. *natrix* water snake. *An adder* is for *a nadder*.] **1.** A serpent. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small venomous serpent of the genus *Vipera*. The puff adders of Africa are species of *Clotho*. (*b*) In America, the term is commonly applied to several harmless snakes.

Ad'der's-tongue' (ăd'dẽrz-tŭng'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A fern whose seeds are produced on a spike. (*b*) The yellow dogtooth violet.

Ad'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Common bistort.

Add'i-ble (ăd'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being added. — **Add'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ad-dict' (ăd-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADDICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADDICTING.] [L. *addictus*, p. p. of *addicere* to adjudge, devote; *ad* + *dicere* to say.] To apply habitually; to devote; to habituate; — with *to*.

Syn. — To devote; consecrate; dedicate. — *Addict* is now mostly employed in a bad sense or an indifferent one. *Devote* implies a good intention or a worthy object of pursuit. *Consecrate* and *dedicate* express devotion of a higher kind, usually involving religious sentiment.

Ad-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* The state of being addicted; devotion; inclination.

Ad-di'tion (ăd-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of adding; — opposed to *subtraction* or *diminution*. **2.** Anything added; increase; augmentation. **3.** (*Math.*) That part of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. **4.** (*Mus.*) A dot at the right of a note to indicate that its sound is to be lengthened one half. [*R.*] **5.** (*Law*) A distinctive designation annexed to a man's name, to identify him more precisely. **6.** (*Her.*) Something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor; — opposed to *abatement*.

Syn. — Increase; accession; augmentation; appendage; adjunct.

Ad-di'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Added; supplemental; being in the nature of an addition. — **Ad-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'di-tive (ăd'dĭ-tĭv), *a.* (*Math.*) Proper to be added; positive.

Ad'dle (ăd'd'l), *a.* [AS. *adela* mud.] Having lost the power of development, and become rotten, as eggs; putrid. Hence: Unfruitful or confused, as brains; muddled. — Often in compounds; as, *addle-brained*.

Ad'dle, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADDLING (-dl'ĭng).] To make or become addle.

Ad-dress' (ăd-drĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADDRESSED (-drĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADDRESSING.] [OF. *adrecier* to straighten, address; *a* (L. *ad*) + *drecier* to straighten, arrange. See DRESS, *v.*] **1.** To aim; to direct; to arrange; — now commonly used reflexively in the sense of *to apply;* as one's self, one's skill, energy, etc., to some end or work. **2.** To direct, as words, a speech, petition, etc. (*to* any one, an audience). **3.** To direct a communication to, whether spoken or written; to speak to; to accost. **4.** To direct by superscription, as a letter, parcel, etc.; to superscribe and forward. **5.** To make suit to; to court; to woo. **6.** (*Com.*) To consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor.

Ad-dress', *n.* **1.** A formal communication, either written or spoken; a discourse, speech, petition, statement, or the like, made to any person or body. **2.** The name, title, and place of residence of a person, necessary for the direction of a communication to him. **3.** Manner of speaking to another. **4.** Attention in the way of courtship; — usually in the plural. **5.** Skill; tact.

Syn. — Speech; discourse; harangue; oration; petition; lecture; readiness; ingenuity; tact; adroitness.

Ad-duce' (ăd-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADDUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADDUCING (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *adducere*, *adductum*, to lead or bring to; *ad* + *ducere* to lead.] To bring forward or offer, as for consideration, or by way of argument; to cite; to allege.

Syn. — To present; allege; advance; cite; quote; assign; urge; name; mention.

Ad-du'cent (ăd-dū'sent), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Bringing together or towards a given point; — applied to certain muscles. Opposed to *abducent*.

Ad-du'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being adduced.

Ad-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To draw towards a common center or a middle line. [adducting.

Ad-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* The act of adducing or

Ad-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle which adducts a limb or part of the body.

A-deem' (ă-dēm'), *v. t.* [See ADEMPTION.] (*Law*) To revoke, as a legacy, or to satisfy it by some other gift.

A-del'o-pod (ă-dĕl'ŏ-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. ἄδηλος invisible + πούς foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal without apparent feet.

A-demp'tion (ă-dĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ademptio*, fr. *adimere*, *ademptum*, to take away.] (*Law*) The revocation of grant, donation, legacy, or the like.

Aden- *or* **Adeno-**. A prefix or combining form from Gr. ἀδήν, ἀδένος, gland; as in *adenitis*.

‖ **Ad'e-ni'tis** (ăd'ĕ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [*Aden-* + *-itis*.] (*Med.*) Glandular inflammation.

Ad'e-noid (ăd'ĕ-noid), } *a.* Glandlike; glandu-
Ad'e-noid'al (ăd'ĕ-noid'al), } lar.

Ad'e-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Adeno-* + *-logy*.] The part of physiology that treats of the glands.

Ad'e-nose' (ăd'ĕ-nōs'), *a.* Like a gland; full of glands; glandulous.

Ad'e-not'o-my (ăd'ĕ-nŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [*Adeno-* + *-tomy*.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of, or incision into, a gland or glands.

A-dept' (ă-dĕpt'), *n.* [L. *adeptus* obtained (sc. *artem*) he who has obtained an art; p. p. of *adipisci* to arrive at, to obtain.] One fully skilled or well versed in anything; a proficient.

A-dept', *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or proficient. — **A-dept'ness**, *n.*

Ad'e-qua-cy (ăd'ĕ-kwă-sў), *n.* The state or quality of being adequate, proportionate, or sufficient.

Ad'e-quate (-kwāt), *a.* [L. *adaequatus*, p. p. of *adaequare* to make equal to; *ad* + *aequare* to make equal.] Equal to some requirement; proportionate, or correspondent; fully sufficient. — **Ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Proportionate; commensurate; sufficient; suitable; competent; capable.

A-des'my (ă-dĕs'mў), *n.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. + δεσμός a fetter.] (*Bot.*) Defective coherence of an organ that is usually entire.

Ad-ha'mant (-hā'mant), *a.* [L. *adhamare* to catch; *ad* + *hamus* hook.] Clinging, as by hooks.

Ad-here' (ăd-hēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADHERED (-hērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADHERING (-hēr'ĭng).] [L. *adhaerere*, *adhaesum*; *ad* + *haerere* to stick.] To stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does. Hence, fig.: (*a*) To hold fast; to remain attached or devoted. (*b*) To be in accord; to agree.

Syn. — To attach; stick; cleave; cling; hold.

Ad-her'ence (*-ens*), *n.* The quality or state of adhering; fidelity.

Syn. — Adhesion. — *Adherence* is no longer used to denote physical union, but is applied to mental states or habits. *Adhesion* is now confined chiefly to the physical sense, except in the phrase "*adhesion* to a cause."

Ad-her'ent (*-ent*), *a.* Adhering; united to; joined.

Ad-her'ent, *n.* One who, or that which, adheres; esp., one devoted to a leader, party, faith, etc.

Syn. — Follower; partisan; upholder; disciple; supporter; dependent; ally; backer.

Ad-her'ent-ly, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

Ad-he-sion (ăd-hē'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of sticking or adhering together; the state of being attached or united; tenacious union. **2.** Adherence; faithful attachment. **3.** Agreement to adhere; assent. **4.** (*Physics*) The molecular attraction exerted between bodies in contact. See COHESION.

Syn. — See ADHERENCE.

Ad-he'sive (ăd-hē'sĭv), *a.* Sticky; tenacious; clinging. — **Ad-he'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-he'sive-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being adhesive. **2.** (*Phren.*) Propensity to form and maintain attachments to persons.

Ad-hib'it (ăd-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *adhibitus*, p. p. of *adhibere* to hold to; *ad* + *habere* to have.] To admit; to take in; also, to apply.

Ad-hort' (ăd-hôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *adhortari*; *ad* + *hortari* to exhort.] To exhort; to advise.

Ad'i-a-bat'ic (ăd'ĭ-ă-băt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀδιάβατος not passable.] (*Physics*) Not giving out or receiving heat. — **Ad'i-a-bat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Ad'i-an'tum** (ăd'ĭ-ăn'tŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀδίαντον maidenhair; ἀ, priv. + διαίνειν to wet.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns, the leaves of which shed water; maidenhair. Also, the black maidenhair, a species of spleenwort.

Ad'i-a-ther'mic (ăd'ĭ-ă-thẽr'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. + διά through + θέρμη heat.] Not pervious to heat.

A-dieu' (ă-dū'), *interj. & adv.* [F. *à dieu*, fr. L. *ad* to + *deus* God.] Good-by; farewell; an expression of kind wishes at parting.

A-dieu', *n.* A farewell; commendation to the care of God at parting.

Ad'i-po-cere' (ăd'ĭ-pŏ-sēr'), *n.* [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat + *cera* wax.] A waxy substance, into which fat and muscle tissue are sometimes converted by long immersion in water or by burial in moist places.

Ad'i-pose' (ăd'ĭ-pōs'), *a.* [L. *adeps* fat, grease.] Of or pertaining to animal fat; fatty. — **Ad'i-pose'ness**, *n.* — **Ad'i-pos'i-ty** (-pŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

A-dip'sous (ă-dĭp'sŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄδιψος; ἀ, priv. + δίψα thirst.] Quenching thirst, as certain fruits.

Ad'ip-sy (ăd'ĭp-sў), *n.* (*Med.*) Absence of thirst.

Ad'it (ăd'ĭt), *n.* [L. *aditus*, fr. *adire* to go to; *ad* + *ire* to go.] **1.** An entrance or passage. Specifically: The nearly horizontal opening by which a mine is entered, or by which water and ores are carried away; — called also *drift* and *tunnel*. **2.** Admission; access. [*R.*]

Ad-ja'cence (ăd-jā'sens), } *n.* The state of being ad-
Ad-ja'cen-cy (-sen-sȳ), } jacent.

Ad-ja'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *adjacens*, p. pr. of *adjacere* to lie near; *ad* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying near, close, or neighboring; sometimes, but not necessarily, being in actual contact; contiguous. — **Ad-ja'cent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Adjoining; contiguous; near. — *Adjacent* implies nearness, but not necessarily actual contact; *adjoining* implies a meeting, at some line or point of junction; *contiguous* denotes a touching with some extent of one side or the whole of it.

Ad'jec-ti'val (ăd'jĕk-tī'vȧl *or* ăd'jĕk-tĭv-*al*), *a.* Of, relating to, or resembling, the adjective.

Ad'jec-tive (ăd'jĕk-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Added to a substantive as an attribute; being of the nature of an adjunct. **2.** Dependent; relative. — **Ad'jec-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'jec-tive, *n.* [L. *adjectivum*, fr. *adjicere* to add to; *ad* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** (*Gram.*) A word used with a noun, or substantive, to express a quality or attribute of the thing named, or to limit, define, specify or describe it. **2.** A dependent; an accessory.

Ad-join' (ăd-join'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Adjoined (-joind'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Adjoining.] [OF. *ajoindre*, fr. L. *adjungere*; *ad* + *jungere* to join.] **1.** To be joined to; to lie next to; to border on. **2.** To attach; to append.

Ad-join', *v. i.* To lie or be next, or in contact.

Ad-join'ing, *a.* Joining to; contiguous; next.

Syn. — Adjacent; contiguous; near; neighboring; abutting; bordering. See Adjacent.

Ad-journ' (ăd-jûrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Adjourned (-jûrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Adjourning (-jûrn'ĭng).] [OF. *ajorner*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *jor* day, fr. L. *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day.] To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely; to close or suspend for the day.

Syn. — To delay; defer; postpone; put off; suspend; adjourn; prorogue.

Ad-journ', *v. i.* To suspend business until another day, or indefinitely; — said of deliberative bodies.

To adjourn without day (L. *sine die*), to adjourn finally; to dissolve.

Ad-journ'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of adjourning. **2.** The interval between sessions of a public body.

Ad-judge' (ăd-jŭj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Adjudged (-jŭjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Adjudging (-jŭj'ĭng).] [OF. *ajugier*, fr. L. *adjudicare*; *ad* + *judicare* to judge.] **1.** To determine in the exercise of judicial power; to decide or award judicially. **2.** To sentence; to condemn. **3.** To decide in the exercise of reason; to judge.

Syn. — To decree; award; determine; adjudicate; ordain; assign.

Ad-ju'di-cate (ăd-jū'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Adjudicated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Adjudicating (-kā'tĭng).] To try and determine, as a court; to adjudge.

Ad-ju'di-cate, *v. i.* To render judgment.

Ad-ju'di-ca'tion (-jū'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of adjudicating. **2.** A judicial decision or sentence.

Ad'junct' (ăd'jŭnkt'), *a.* [L. *adjunctus*, p. p. of *adjungere*. See Adjoin.] Conjoined; added; attending.

Ad'junct', *n.* **1.** Something joined or added to another thing, but not essentially a part of it. **2.** A colleague; an associate. **3.** (*Gram.*) A word or words added to qualify or amplify the force of other words. **4.** (*Metaph.*) A quality or property of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired.

Ad-junc'tive (ăd-jŭnk'tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of joining. — *n.* One who, or that which, is joined. — **Ad-junc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-junct'ly (ăd-jŭnkt'lȳ), *adv.* By way of adjunct.

Ad'ju-ra'tion (ăd'jū-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of adjuring. **2.** A form of oath or appeal.

Ad-jure' (ăd-jūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Adjured (-jūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Adjuring (-jūr'ĭng).] [L. *adjurare*, *adjuratum*; *ad* + *jurare* to take an oath.] To charge, bind, or command, solemnly, as under oath, or the penalty of a curse.

Ad-just' (ăd-jŭst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Adjusted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Adjusting.] [OF. *ajuster*, LL. *adjuxtare* to fit; fr. L. *ad* + *juxta* near; confused later with L. *ad* and *justus* just, right.] **1.** To make exact or conformable. **2.** To reduce to system. **3.** To settle satisfactorily. **4.** To arrange in proper place or relation.

Syn. — To adapt; suit; arrange; regulate; accommodate; set right; rectify; settle.

Ad-just'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being adjusted.

Ad-just'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, adjusts.

Ad-just'ment (-ment), *n.* The act of adjusting, or condition of being adjusted.

Ad'ju-tage (ăd'jū-tāj), *n.* Same as Ajutage.

Ad'ju-tan-cy (-tan-sȳ), *n.* **1.** The office of an adjutant. **2.** Assistance; helpfulness.

Ad'ju-tant (-tant), *n.* [L. *adjutans*, p. pr. of *adjutare* to help. See Aid.] **1.** A helper; an assistant. **2.** (*Mil.*) A regimental staff officer, who assists the colonel, or the commanding officer of a garrison, in the details of duty. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of very large stork (*Ciconia argala*), a native of India.

Adjutant, 3.

Ad'ju-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A corruption of Agitator.

Ad'ju-vant (ăd'jū-vant), *a.* [L. *adjuvare* to aid. See Aid.] Helping; assisting. — *n.* (*Med.*) A subsidiary ingredient, in a prescription.

Ad-meas'ure (ăd-mĕzh'ûr; 135), *v. t.* [See Ad- and Measure.] **1.** To measure. **2.** (*Law*) To determine the proper apportionment or share of. — **Ad-meas'ure-ment** (-ment), *n.* — **Ad-meas'ur-er**, *n.*

Ad-min'i-cle (ăd-mĭn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *adminiculum* support, dim., fr. *ad* + *manus* hand.] **1.** Support. **2.** (*Law*) Corroborative or explanatory proof.

Ad'mi-nic'u-lar (ăd'mĭ-nĭk'û-lẽr), *a.* Corroborative.

Ad-min'is-ter (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Administered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Administering.] [OF. *aministrer*, fr. L. *administrare*; *ad* + *ministrare* to serve. See Minister.] **1.** To manage or conduct, as public affairs. **2.** To dispense; to serve out. **3.** To apply; to give. **4.** (*Law*) To settle, as a decedent's estate.

Ad-min'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To contribute; to minister. **2.** (*Law*) To perform the office of administrator.

Ad-min'is-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

Ad-min'is-trant (-trant), *a.* Executive; acting; managing affairs. — *n.* One who administers.

Ad-min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of administering, in any sense of the verb. **2.** The executive part of government; the persons collectively who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) The management and disposal, under legal authority, of a decedent's estate, whether as administrator or as executor.

Ad-min'is-tra'tive (-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tĭv), *a.* Administering; executive. — **Ad-min'is-tra'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-min'is-tra'tor (-trā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who administers affairs; a manager. **2.** (*Law*) A man appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of an intestate, or of a testator when the appointed executor has not qualified, or when none was appointed.

Ad-min'is-tra'tor-ship, *n.* Office of an administrator.

Ad-min'is-tra'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [NL.] A woman who administers; esp., (*Law*) one who administers an estate similarly to an administrator.

Ad'mi-ra-ble (ăd'mĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be admired; deserving admiration. — **Ad'mi-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ad'mi-ra-bly**, *adv.*

Ad'mi-ral (-ral), *n.* [OE. & OF. *amiral*, ultimately fr. Ar. *amīr-al-bahr* commander of the sea.] **1.** A naval officer of the highest rank. **2.** The admiral's vessel.

Ad'mi-ral-ship, *n.* The office of an admiral.

Ad'mi-ral-ty (-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The office or jurisdiction of an admiral. **2.** The department of state, or the officers, having authority over naval affairs. **3.** The branch of jurisprudence relating to maritime law. **4.** The court having jurisdiction of admiralty cases. **5.** The building in which the lords of the admiralty, in England, transact business.

Ad'mi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Wonder. [*Obs.*] **2.** Wonder mingled with approbation or delight.

Ad-mire' (ăd-mīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Admired (-mīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Admiring.] [L. *admirari*; *ad* + *mirari* to wonder, for *smirari*, akin to Gr. μειδᾶν to smile.] **1.** To wonder at, to marvel at. [*Archaic*] **2.** To regard with wonder and delight; to look upon with an elevated feeling of pleasure, as something which calls out approbation, esteem, love, or reverence.

Ad-mire', *v. i.* To wonder; to marvel.

Ad-mir'er (ăd-mīr'ẽr), *n.* One who admires.

Ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty (ăd-mĭs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being admissible; admissibleness.

Ad-mis'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [See Admit.] That may be admitted or received; that may be allowed or conceded. — **Ad-mis'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*

Ad-mis'sion (ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or practice of admitting. **2.** Power or permission to enter. **3.** The granting of an argument or position not fully proved. **4.** (*Law*) Acquiescence or concurrence in a statement made by another. **5.** A fact, point, or statement admitted.

Syn. — Admittance; concession; acknowledgment; concurrence; allowance. See ADMITTANCE.

Ad-mit' (ăd-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADMITTING.] [L. *admittere, admissum; ad* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To suffer to enter; to grant entrance, as into a place, the mind, etc. **2.** To give a power or right of entrance. **3.** To allow (one) to enter on an office or to enjoy a privilege. **4.** To concede as true; to acknowledge or assent to. **5.** To allow; to permit.

Ad-mit', *v. i.* To be capable; to allow; — with *of*.

Ad-mit'tance (-tans), *n.* **1.** The act of admitting. **2.** Permission to enter; also, actual entrance; reception.

Syn. — Admission; access; entrance; initiation. — *Admittance* is now chiefly confined to its primary sense of access into some locality or building. *Admission* has taken to itself the secondary or figurative senses; as, *admission* to the church; the *admission* of guilt, etc.

Ad-mit'ted (-tĕd), *a.* Acquiesced in; undisputed; acknowledged. — **Ad-mit'ted-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *mix.*] To mix.

Ad-mix'tion (ăd-mĭks'chŭn; 106), *n.* Admixture.

Ad-mix'ture (ăd-mĭks'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *admiscere, admixtum*, to admix; *ad* + *miscere* to mix. See MIX.] **1.** The act or result of mixing things together; mixture. **2.** That which is mixed with anything.

Ad-mon'ish (ăd-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADMONISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADMONISHING.] [OF. *amonester*, fr. L. *admonere* to remind, warn; *ad* + *monere* to warn.] **1.** To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove gently. **2.** To counsel; to caution, as against error or danger. **3.** To instruct or direct.

Ad-mon'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who admonishes.

Ad'mo-ni'tion (ăd'mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of admonishing; a friendly warning; advice.

Syn. — Reprehension; reproof. — *Admonition* is now usually prospective, and relates to moral delinquencies. *Reprehension* and *reproof* are retrospective, the former being milder than the latter.

Ad-mon'i-tive (ăd-mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Admonitory; warning. [*R.*] — **Ad-mon'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-mon'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] Admonisher; monitor.

Ad-mon'i-to-ry (-ĭ-tŏ-rў), *a.* That conveys admonition; warning or reproving. — **Ad-mon'i-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-nas'cent (ăd-năs'sent), *a.* [L. *adnascens*, p. pr. of *adnasci*, p. p. *adnatus*, to grow to; *ad* + *nasci* to grow.] Growing to or on something else.

Ad'nate (ăd'nāt), *a.* (*Biol.*) Grown to something else.

Ad-na'tion (ăd-nā'shŭn), *n.* Quality of being adnate.

A-do' (ă-dōō'), *n.* [OE. *at do*, northern form for *to do.*] Doing; trouble; difficulty; fuss; bustle. [in the sun.]

‖ **A-do'be** (ă-dō'bā), *n.* [*Sp.*] An unburnt brick dried

Ad'o-les'cence (ăd'ŏ-lĕs'sens), *n.* Youth; the period of life between puberty and maturity, generally, in the male sex, from fourteen to twenty-five years of age, and, in the female sex, from twelve to twenty-one.

Ad'o-les'cen-cy (-sen-sў), *n.* Youthfulness.

Ad'o-les'cent (ăd'ŏ-lĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *adolescens*, p. pr. of *adolescere* to grow up to; *ad* + *olescere* to grow.] Growing; advancing from childhood to maturity.

A-dopt' (ă-dŏpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADOPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADOPTING.] [L. *adoptare; ad* + *optare* to choose, desire.] **1.** To take by choice into a relationship, as that of child, heir, friend, citizen, etc. **2.** To accept or receive as one's own what is not so naturally.

A-dopt'er (ă-dŏpt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who adopts. **2.** (*Chem.*) A two-necked receiver used in distillations.

A-dop'tion (ă-dŏp'shŭn), *n.* The act of adopting, or state of being adopted.

A-dopt'ive (ă-dŏpt'ĭv), *a.* Pertaining to adoption; made by adoption; fitted to adopt. — **A-dopt'ive-ly**, *adv.*

A-dor'a-ble (ă-dōr'ă-b'l), *a.* Deserving to be adored. — **A-dor'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **A-dor'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ad'o-ra'tion (ăd'ŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of paying honor to, or as to, a divine being; worship. **2.** Homage; profound veneration; fervent devotion.

A-dore' (ă-dōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADORED (ă-dōrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADORING (ă-dōr'ĭng).] [OF. *aorer, adorer*, fr. L. *adorare; ad* + *orare* to speak, pray, *os, oris*, mouth.] **1.** To worship with profound reverence. **2.** To love in the highest degree; to idolize.

A-dor'er (-ẽr), *n.* A worshiper; a devoted admirer.

A-dorn' (ă-dôrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADORNED (ă-dôrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADORNING.] [OF. *aorner*, fr. L. *adornare; ad* + *ornare* to furnish, embellish.] To deck or enrich with ornaments; to embellish; to beautify.

Syn. — To deck; decorate; embellish; ornament; beautify; grace; garnish; dignify; exalt; honor. — We *decorate* and *ornament* by putting on some *adjunct* which is attractive or beautiful, and which serves to heighten the general effect. *Ornament* is used in a wider sense than *decorate*. To *embellish* is to beautify or ornament richly, not so much by mere additions or details as by modifying the thing itself as a whole. It sometimes means gaudy and artificial decoration. *Adorn* is sometimes identical with *decorate*; in other cases, it is used to imply a value beyond that of mere show and ornament. *Adorn* may be used of what is purely moral.

Ad'or-na'tion (ăd'ôr-nā'shŭn), *n.* Adornment.

A-dorn'er (ă-dôrn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, adorns. — **A-dorn'ing-ly**, *adv.* [oration.

A-dorn'ment, *n.* An adorning; an ornament; a dec-

Ad-os'cu-la'tion (ăd-ŏs'kŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adosculari, adosculatum*, to kiss. See OSCULATE.] (*Biol.*) Impregnation by external contact, without intromission.

A-down' (ă-doun'), *prep. & adv.* [OE. *adun, adoun*, AS. *of dūne* off the hill.] Down; downward. [*Archaic*]

A-drift' (ă-drĭft'), *adv. & a.* In a drifting condition; floating at random. [ping.

A-drip' (ă-drĭp'), *adv. & a.* In a dripping state; drip-

A-droit' (ă-droit'), *a.* [F., fr. *à* (L. *ad-*) + *droit* straight, right, fr. L. *directus*. See DIRECT.] Dexterous; exhibiting skill and readiness; ready in invention or execution. — **A-droit'ly**, *adv.* — **A-droit'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Dexterous; skillful; expert; ready; clever; deft; ingenious; cunning; ready-witted.

A-dry' (ă-drī'), *a.* [Pref. *a-* (for *on*) + *dry.*] Thirsty.

Ad'sci-ti'tious (ăd'sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adscitus*, p. p. of *adsciscere* to take knowingly.] Supplemental; adventitious. — **Ad'sci-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Ad'u-la'ri-a** (ăd'ū-lā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [From *Adula*, a mountain peak in Switzerland.] (*Min.*) A kind of feldspar, which often shows pearly opalescence; moonstone.

Ad'u-la'tion (ăd'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *adulatio*, fr. *adulari, adulatum*, to flatter.] Servile flattery; excessive or hypocritical praise having a sordid motive.

Syn. — Sycophancy; cringing; fawning; obsequiousness; blandishment. — Men deal in *compliments* from a desire to please; they use *flattery* either from undue admiration, or a wish to gratify vanity; they practice *adulation* from sordid motives, and with a mingled spirit of falsehood and hypocrisy.

Ad'u-la'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who practices adulation.

Ad'u-la-to-ry (-lă-tŏ-rў), *a.* Having the quality of, or practicing, adulation.

A-dult' (ă-dŭlt'), *a.* [L. *adultus*, p. p. of *adolescere* to grow up to; akin to *alere* to nourish.] Having arrived at full size and strength; matured.

A-dult', *n.* An adult person, animal, or plant.

A-dul'ter-ant (ă-dŭl'tẽr-ant), *n.* That which is used to adulterate anything. — *a.* Adulterating.

A-dul'ter-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADULTERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADULTERATING.] [L. *adulteratus*, p. p. of *adulterare*, fr. *adulter* adulterer, prob. fr. *ad* + *alter* other.] To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of a foreign or a baser substance.

Syn. — To defile; contaminate; vitiate; sophisticate.

A-dul'ter-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Tainted with adultery. **2.** Debased by an admixture; adulterated; spurious. — **A-dul'ter-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **A-dul'ter-ate-ness**, *n.*

A-dul'ter-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of adulterating. **2.** An adulterated state or product.

A-dul'ter-a'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who adulterates.

A-dul'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* A man who commits adultery.

A-dul'ter-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A woman guilty of adultery.

A-dul'ter-ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn), *a.* Proceeding from adultery; hence, spurious. — *n.* An illegitimate child.

A-dul'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of, or pertaining to, adultery; illicit. — **A-dul'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

A-dul'ter-y (ă-dŭl'tẽr-ў), *n.* **1.** Sexual intercourse by a married man with another than his wife, or voluntary sexual intercourse by a married woman with another than her husband. **2.** (*Script.*) Unfaithfulness in religion. [or image.

Ad-um'brant (ăd-ŭm'brant), *a.* Giving a faint shadow,

Ad-um'brate (-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *adumbratus*, p. p. of *adumbrare; ad* + *umbrare* to shade; *umbra* shadow.] **1.** To give a faint shadow or image of. **2.** To shade.

Ad'um-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of adumbrating. **2.** A faint image.

A-dun'cous (ă-dŭn'kŭs), *a.* [L. *aduncus; ad* + *uncus* hook.] Hook-shaped. — **A-dun'ci-ty** (-dŭn'sĭ-tў), *n.*

A-dust' (ȧ-dŭst'), *a.* [L. *adustus*, p. p. of *adurere; ad* + *urere* to burn.] **1.** Inflamed or scorched; fiery. **2.** Appearing as if burnt.

Ad-vance' (ăd-vȧns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVANCED (-vȧnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVANCING (-vȧn'sĭng).] [F. *avancer*, fr. a supposed LL. *abantiare; ab* + *ante* before.] **1.** To bring, or cause to move, forward or to the front. **2.** To raise; esp., to raise to a higher rank. **3.** To accelerate the growth or progress of. **4.** To bring to view; to propose for consideration. **5.** To furnish, as money, before it becomes due; to supply beforehand.

Syn. — To raise; elevate; exalt; aggrandize; improve; heighten; accelerate; allege; adduce; assign.

Ad-vance', *v. i.* To move or go forward or upward; to make progress.

Ad-vance', *n.* **1.** The act of advancing or moving forward or upward; progress. **2.** Improvement in any respect. **3.** An addition to the price. **4.** A first step towards meeting or agreement; overture; tender; offer; — usually in the plural. **5.** A furnishing of something towards a capital or stock, or on loan before an equivalent is received; money or goods thus furnished.

Ad-vance', *a.* Being before in place or time; forward; — used for *advanced*.

Ad-vanced' (ăd-vȧnst'), *a.* **1.** Situated in the van or front. **2.** Being in front or before others in progress of thought or ideas. **3.** Being far on in life or time.

Ad-vance'ment (ăd-vȧns'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of advancing, or state of being advanced; progression; improvement; furtherance; promotion. **2.** Something paid or bestowed before it is due, or an equivalent is received.

Ad-van'cer (-vȧn'sẽr), *n.* One who advances; promoter.

Ad-van'tage (-tăj; 61, 48), *n.* [F. *avantage*, from *avant* before. See ADVANCE.] **1.** Any condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means, particularly favorable to success, or to further progress. **2.** Superiority of state, or that which gives it; benefit; gain; profit; specifically, mastery.

Syn. — Benefit. — We speak of a thing as a *benefit* when it simply produces good. We speak of a thing as an *advantage* when it affords us the means of getting forward.

Ad-van'tage, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVANTAGED (-tăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVANTAGING.] To give an advantage to; to further; to promote; to benefit; to profit.

Ad'van-ta'geous (ăd'vȧn-tā'jŭs), *a.* Being of advantage; conferring advantage; helpful in progress; profitable; beneficial. — **Ad'van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad'van-ta'geous-ness**, *n.*

Ad-vene' (ăd-vēn'), *v. i.* [L. *advenire; ad* + *venire* to come. See COME.] To accede, or come; to be added.

Ad'vent (ăd'vĕnt), *n.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) The period including the four Sundays before Christmas. **2.** The first or the expected second coming of Christ. **3.** Coming; arrival; approach.

Advent Sunday, the first Sunday in the season of Advent, being the Sunday nearest to Nov. 30.

Ad'vent-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who looks for the proximate personal coming of Christ; — called also *Second Adventist*.

Ad'ven-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental or casual; additional; supervenient; foreign. — **Ad'ven-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad'ven-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

Ad-ven'tive (-vĕn'tĭv), *a.* Accidental. [Advent.]

Ad-ven'tu-al (-tū-al), *a.* Relating to the season of

Ad-ven'ture (ăd-vĕn'tūr; 135), *n.* [OE. & F. *aventure*, fr. LL. *adventura*, fr. L. *advenire* to arrive.] **1.** That which happens without design; chance; hazard; hap. Hence, perilous chance. **2.** The encountering of risks; hazardous enterprise. **3.** A remarkable occurrence; a striking event. **4.** (*Com.*) A speculative enterprise; a shipment by a merchant on his own account.

Syn. — Undertaking; enterprise; venture; event.

Ad-ven'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVENTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVENTURING.] **1.** To risk, or hazard; to jeopard; to venture. **2.** To run the risk of; to dare.

Ad-ven'ture, *v. i.* To try the chance; to take risk.

Ad-ven'tur-er, *n.* **1.** One who adventures; one who seeks fortune in risky enterprises. **2.** A social pretender.

Ad-ven'ture-some (-sŭm), *a.* Adventurous.

Ad-ven'tur-ess (-tūr-ĕs), *n.* A female adventurer.

Ad-ven'tur-ous (-tūs), *a.* **1.** Inclined to adventure; willing or prone to embark in hazardous enterprises; daring. **2.** Full of hazard; requiring courage. — **Ad-ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad-ven'tur-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Enterprising; daring; hazardous; venturesome; rash; foolhardy; presumptuous.

Ad'verb (ăd'vẽrb), *n.* [L. *adverbium; ad* + *verbum* word, verb.] (*Gram.*) A word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb, and usually placed near it.

Ad-ver'bi-al (ăd-vẽr'bĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an adverb; having the use or nature of an adverb. — **Ad-ver'bi-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ad-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'ver-sa-ry (ăd'vẽr-sȧ-rў), *n.* [L. *adversarius.* See ADVERSE.] One who is turned against another with opposing or hostile intent; a member of an opposing party. — *a.* Adverse; opposed.

The Adversary, Satan, or the Devil.

Syn. — Enemy; opponent; antagonist; foe. — *Enemy* and *foe* imply a state of personal hostility. Men may be *adversaries*, *antagonists*, or *opponents* in certain respects, and yet have no feelings of general animosity.

Ad-ver'sa-tive (ăd-vẽr'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis. — *n.* An adversative word. — **Ad-ver'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'verse (ăd'vẽrs), *a.* [OF. *avers*, *advers*, fr. L. *adversus*, p. p. of *advertere.* See ADVERT.] **1.** Acting against, or in a contrary direction. **2.** Situated opposite. **3.** Being in hostility; contrary to one's wishes or welfare. — **Ad'verse-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad'verse-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Opposed; opposing; contrary; conflicting; averse; unfavorable; unpropitious; unfortunate; calamitous; injurious.

Ad-ver'si-ty (ăd-vẽr'sĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Opposition. [*Obs.*] **2.** A state of adverse fortune; misfortune; affliction.

Syn. — Affliction; distress; misery; disaster; calamity; trouble; suffering; trial.

Ad-vert' (ăd-vẽrt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVERTING.] [L. *advertere*, v. t., to turn to; *ad* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn the mind or attention; to refer; to give heed or notice; — with *to*.

Syn. — To refer; allude; regard. See REFER.

Ad-vert'ence (-ens), } *n.* The act of adverting, or
Ad-vert'en-cy (-en-sў), } the quality of being advertent; attention; notice.

Ad-vert'ent (-ent), *a.* Attentive; heedful; regardful. — **Ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'ver-tise' (ăd'vẽr-tīz' *or* ăd'vẽr-tīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVERTISED (-tīzd' *or* -tĭzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVERTISING (-tīz'ĭng *or* -tĭ'zĭng).] [Through F., fr. L. *advertere.* See ADVERT.] **1.** To inform, apprise, or notify; hence, to warn. [*Archaic*] **2.** To give public notice of; to announce publicly, esp. by a printed notice.

Syn. — To announce; proclaim; promulgate; publish.

Ad'ver-tise', *v. i.* To publish advertisements.

Ad-ver'tise-ment (ăd-vẽr'tĭz-ment *or* ăd'vẽr-tīz'ment), *n.* **1.** Notification. **2.** A public notice, especially a notice inserted for a price in some public print.

Ad'ver-tis'er (ăd'vẽr-tīz'ẽr *or* ăd'vẽr-tĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, advertises.

Ad-vice' (ăd-vīs'), *n.* [OF. *avis; a* (L. *ad*) + *vis* seemed, seen. See ADVISE.] **1.** An opinion recommended or offered, as worthy to be followed. **2.** Information or notice given; — commonly in the plural.

Advice boat, a vessel employed to carry dispatches.

Syn. — Counsel; suggestion; recommendation; admonition; exhortation; information; notice; intelligence.

Ad-vis'a-ble (ăd-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may properly be advised or be done; seeming wise; expedient; prudent. — **Ad-vis'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ad-vis'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Expedient; proper; desirable; befitting.

Ad-vise' (ăd-vīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVISED (-vīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVISING.] [OE. *avisen*, F. *aviser*, fr. LL. *advisare; ad* + *visare*, fr. L. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** To give advice to; to counsel; to warn. **2.** To apprise; to inform; to acquaint.

Ad-vise', *v. i.* **1.** To consider. [*Obs.*] **2.** To take counsel; to consult; — followed by *with*.

Ad-vis'ed-ly (ăd-vīz'ĕd-lў), *adv.* With advice or information; hence, with deliberate purpose.

Ad-vis'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being advised.

Ad-vise'ment (ăd-vīz'ment), *n.* **1.** Counsel. **2.** Consideration; deliberation; consultation.

Ad-vis'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who advises. [advice.]

Ad-vi'so-ry (-zŏ-rў), *a.* Intended for, or containing,

Ad'vo-ca-cy (ăd'vŏ-kȧ-sў), *n.* The act of advocating; support by arguments or appeal.

Ad'vo-cate (-kāt), *n.* [OE. & OF. *avocat*, fr. L. *advocatus*, properly p. p. of *advocare* to call to, call to one's aid; *ad* + *vocare* to call.] **1.** One who pleads the cause of another. Specifically: One who pleads the cause of another before a tribunal or court. **2.** One who supports any cause by argument.

Ad'vo-cate (ăd'vō-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Advocated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Advocating (-kā'tĭng).] To plead in favor of; to support by argument.

Ad'vo-ca'tion (ăd'vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* Advocacy.

Ad-vow-ee' (ăd-vou-ē'), *n.* One who has an advowson.

Ad-vow'son (-vou'zŭn *or* -sŭn), *n.* [OE. *avoweisoun*, OF. *avoëson*, fr. L. *advocatio.*] (*Eng. Law*) The right of presenting to a vacant benefice or church living.

‖ **Ad'y-na'mi-a** (ăd'ĭ-nā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ȧ, priv. + δύναμις strength.] (*Med.*) Considerable debility of the vital powers. — **Ad'y-nam'ic** (ăd'ĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Ad'y-tum** (ăd'ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Adyta (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἄδυτον; ȧ, priv. + δύειν to enter.] The innermost sanctuary or shrine in ancient temples, whence oracles were given. Hence: A private chamber; a sanctum.

Adz } (ădz), *n.* [AS. *adesa* ax, hatchet.] A carpen-
Adze } ter's or cooper's tool, having a thin arching blade set with its edge at right angles to the handle.

Adz.

Æ *or* **Ae.** A diphthong or digraph used in various languages. Its principal use in English is to represent the Latin *ae* or Greek *αι*. In the case of words derived from Latin with *æ*, it has been mostly superseded by *e*.

Æ'dile (ē'dīl), *n.* [L. *aedilis*, fr. *aedes* temple.] A magistrate in ancient Rome, who had the superintendence of public buildings, highways, shows, etc.; hence, a municipal officer.

Æg'i-lops (ĕj'ĭ-lŏps *or* ē'jĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *αἰγίλωψ*; *αἴξ* goat + *ὤψ* eye.] (*Med.*) An ulcer or fistula in the inner corner of the eye.

‖ **Æ'gis** (ē'jĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *αἰγίς* a goat skin, a shield.] A shield; a protection. [ored like bronze.]

A-ē'ne-ous (ā-ē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aëneus.*] (*Zoöl.*) Col-

Æ-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-*an*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Æolis in Asia Minor. **2.** Pertaining to Æolus, the mythic god of the winds; hence, of or pertaining to the wind.

Æolian harp, Æolian lyre, a musical instrument consisting of a box, on or in which are stretched strings, on which the wind acts to produce the notes.

Æ-ol'ic (ē-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* See Æolian.

Æ-ol'i-pile } (ē-ŏl'ĭ-pīl), *n.* [L. *aeolipilae; Aeolus*
Æ-ol'i-pyle } god of the winds + *pila* a ball, or Gr. *πύλη* gate (*i. e.*, doorway of Æolus).] A kind of apparatus in which a hollow vessel (as a globe) is made to revolve by the force of steam escaping into the air.

Hero's Æolipile.

Æ'on (ē'ŏn), *n.* See Eon.

Æ-o'ni-an (ē-ō'nĭ-*an*), *a.* [Gr. *αἰώνιος.*] Eternal.

‖ **Æ'py-or'nis** (ē'pĭ-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [Gr. *αἰπύς* high + *ὄρνις* bird.] A gigantic bird found fossil in Madagascar.

A'ër-ate (ā'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Aërated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Aërating (-ā'tĭng).] [See Air, *v. t.*] **1.** To combine or charge with carbonic acid gas, or with common air; to supply air to. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To expose to the chemical action of air; to oxygenate (the blood) by respiration; to arterialize.

A'ër-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of aërating.

A'ër-a'tor (ā'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* That which aërates; esp., an apparatus for charging water with carbonic acid gas.

A-ē'ri-al (ā-ē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the air, or atmosphere; produced by or found in the air. **2.** Consisting of air; resembling air. Hence: Ethereal; unsubstantial; unreal. **3.** Rising aloft in air; lofty. **4.** Growing, forming, or existing in the air. — **A-ē'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ae'rie (ē'rĭ), *n.* [OE. & OF. *aire*, LL. *area*, LL. *aera*, nest of a bird of prey; — origin uncertain.] The nest of a bird of prey, usually on a high rock or cliff; also a brood of such birds; eyrie.

A'ër-i-fi-ca'tion (ā'ĕr-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of aërifying, or the state of being aërified.

A'ër-i-form (ā'ĕr-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form or nature of air; gaseous; hence, fig., unreal.

A'ër-i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *aër* air + *-fy.*] **1.** To infuse air into; to combine air with. **2.** To change from a solid or liquid to a gaseous state.

A'ër-o-. [Gr. *ἀήρ, ἀέρος*, air.] The combining form of the Greek word meaning *air*.

A'ër-o-bies (ā'ĕr-ō-bīz), *n. pl.* [*Aëro-* + Gr. *βίος* life.] (*Biol.*) Microörganisms which live in contact with the air and need oxygen for their growth.

A'ër-o-dy-nam'ics (ā'ĕr-ō-dĭ-năm'ĭks *or* -dĭ-), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *dynamics.*] The science which treats of the dynamics of air and other gases.

A'ër-og'ra-phy (ā'ĕr-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-graphy.*] A description of the air or atmosphere; aërology.

A'ër-o-lite (ā'ĕr-ō-līt), } *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-lite, -lith.*] (*Me-*
A'ër-o-lith (-lĭth), } *teorol.*) A stone, or metallic mass, fallen to the earth from distant space; meteorite.

A'ër-o-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to aërolites.

A'ër-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-logy.*] That department of physics which treats of the atmosphere.

A'ër-o-man'cy (ā'ĕr-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-mancy.*] Divination from the state of the air or from atmospheric substances; also, the act of forecasting the weather.

A'ër-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for finding the weight or density of gases.

A'ër-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-metry.*] Pneumatics. — **A'ër-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

A'ër-o-naut (ā'ĕr-ō-nȧt), *n.* [F. *aéronaute*, fr. Gr. *ἀήρ* + *ναύτης* sailor.] An aërial navigator; a balloonist.

A'ër-o-naut'ic (ā'ĕr-ō-nȧt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
A'ër-o-naut'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } to aëronautics.

A'ër-o-naut'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science or art of navigating the air; aërial navigation; ballooning.

A'ër-o-phyte (ā'ĕr-ō-fīt), *n.* [*Aëro-* + Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant growing entirely in the air, and nourished from it; an air plant or epiphyte.

A'ër-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-scopy.*] Observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.

A'ër-o-stat (ā'ĕr-ō-stăt), *n.* [F. *aërostat*, fr. Gr. *ἀήρ* air + *στατός* placed.] **1.** A balloon. **2.** An aëronaut.

A'ër-o-stat'ic (ā'ĕr-ō-stăt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pertain-
A'ër-o-stat'ic-al (-stăt'ĭ-*kal*), } ing to aërostatics; pneumatic. **2.** Aëronautic.

A'ër-o-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them. Hence it includes aëronautics.

A'ër-os-ta'tion (-ŏs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Aërial navigation.

Æ-ru'gi-nous (ē-rụ'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *aerugo* rust of copper, fr. *aes* copper.] Of the nature or color of verdigris, or the rust of copper.

Ae'ry (ē'rĭ), *n.* An aerie. [visionary.]

A'ër-y (ā'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* [See Air.] Aërial; ethereal;

‖ **Æs-the'si-a** (ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αἴσθησις* sensation.] (*Physiol.*) Perception by the senses; feeling.

Æs'thete (ĕs'thēt *or* ēs'-), *n.* One who makes much or overmuch of æsthetics. [*Recent.*]

Æs-thet'ic (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Æs-thet'ic-al (ĕs-thĕt'ĭ-*kal*), } æsthetics; versed in æsthetics. — **Æs-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Æs-thet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of æsthetics; æsthetic principles; devotion to the beautiful.

Æs-thet'ics, Es-thet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθητικός* perceptive, fr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι* to perceive, feel.] The theory or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful in nature and more especially in art.

Æs'ti-val (ĕs'tĭ-*val or* ēs-tī'*val*), *a.* [L. *aestivalis*, fr. *aestas* summer.] Of or belonging to the summer.

Æs'ti-va'tion (ĕs'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Torpidity induced by the heat and dryness of summer. **2.** (*Bot.*) The arrangement of petals in a flower bud; prefloration.

Æs'tu-a-ry (ĕs'tū-ā-rĭ; 135), *n.* & *a.* See Estuary.

Æ'ther (ē'thĕr), *n.* See Ether.

Æ'ti-ol'o-gy (ē'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *αἰτιολογία*; *αἰτία* cause + λόγος description.] The science, doctrine, or demonstration of the causes of phenomena, as of disease.

A-far' (ȧ-fär'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* (for *on* or *of*) + *far.*] At, to, or from a great distance; far away. [fable.]

Af'fa-bil'i-ty (ăf'fȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being af-

Af'fa-ble (ăf'fȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *affabilis*, fr. *affari* to speak to; *ad* + *fari* to speak.] **1.** Easy to be spoken to or addressed; courteous; sociable. **2.** Gracious and benign in aspect. — **Af'fa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Af'fa-bly**, *adv.*

Af-fair' (ăf-fâr'), *n.* [OF. *afaire*, fr. *a faire* to do; L. *ad* + *facere* to do.] **1.** That which is done or is to be done; matter; concern. **2.** Anything, esp. an action, which it is wished to designate vaguely. **3.** (*Mil.*) A minor engagement of troops.

Af-fect' (ăf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Affected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Affecting.] [L. *affectus*, p. p. of *afficere* to affect by active agency; *ad* + *facere* to make.] **1.** To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon. **2.** To influence or move, as passions; to touch. **3.** To have or show a fondness for; to choose; hence, to frequent. **4.** To dispose or incline. **5.** To tend to by affinity or disposition. **6.** To make a show of; to attempt to assume.

Syn. — To influence; operate; act on; concern; melt; soften; subdue; overcome; pretend; assume; feign.

Af'fec-ta'tion (ăf'fĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false display.

Af-fect'ed (ăf-fĕkt'ĕd), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Inclined; disposed. **2.** Given to false show; exhibiting affectation. **3.** Assumed artificially; not natural. **4.** (*Alg.*) Made up of terms involving different powers of the unknown quantity. — **Af-fect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Af-fect'ed-ness**, *n.*

Af-fect'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who practices affectation.

Af-fect'ing, *a.* Moving, or fitted to excite, the emotions; pathetic; touching. — **Af-fect'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Af-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of affecting or acting upon; also, the state of being affected. **2.** An attribute; a quality or property; a condition; a bodily state. **3.** A feeling or natural impulse acting upon and swaying the mind; any emotion; inclination; disposition; propensity; tendency. **4.** A settled good will; fondness; love; zealous or tender attachment; — often in the *pl.* **5.** (*Med.*) Disease; morbid symptom; malady. **6.** Affectation. [*Obs.*] [tions.]

Af-fec'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the affec-

Af-fec'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Having affection or warm regard; loving; fond. **2.** Proceeding from affection; indicating love; tender. — **Af-fec'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Af-fec'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Attached; devoted; warm; earnest; ardent.

Af-fec'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Disposed. [*Archaic*]

Af-fec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Exciting emotion; affectional.

Af-feer' (ăf-fēr'), *v. t.* [OF. *afeurer* to assess, fr. L. *ad* + *forum* court, LL. also *price*.] **1.** (*Old Law*) To assess. **2.** To confirm; to assure. [*Obs.*]

Af'fer-ent (ăf'fĕr-ent), *a.* [L. *afferens*, p. pr. of *afferre*; *ad* + *ferre* to bear.] (*Physiol.*) Bearing or conducting inwards to a part or organ; — opposed to *efferent*.

‖ **Af-fet'tu-o'so** (ăf-fĕt'tōō-ō'sō), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With feeling.

Af-fi'ance (ăf-fī'ans), *n.* [OF. *afiance*, fr. *afier* to trust, fr. LL. *ad* + *fidare* to trust, fr. L. *fides* faith.] **1.** Trust; confidence. **2.** Plighted faith; marriage contract.

Af-fi'ance, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Affianced (-anst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Affiancing (-sĭng).] To betroth; to pledge or solemnly promise for or in marriage.

Af-fi'an-cer (-an-sĕr), *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between two persons. [vit.

Af-fi'ant (-ant), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes an affida-

Af'fi-da'vit (ăf'fĭ-dā'vĭt), *n.* [LL., he has made oath.] (*Law*) A declaration in writing, signed and made upon oath or affirmation before an authorized magistrate or officer.

☞ It is always made *ex parte*, and without cross-examination, and in this differs from a *deposition*.

Af-fil'i-ate (ăf-fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Affiliated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Affiliating (-ā'tĭng).] [LL. *adfiliare*, *affiliare*, to adopt as son; *ad* + *filius* son.] **1.** To adopt; to receive into a family as a son; hence, to bring or receive into close connection; to ally. **2.** To fix the paternity of; — said of an illegitimate child; hence, to connect by way of origin or descent; — with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To receive into a society as a member, and initiate into its mysteries, plans, etc.

Af-fil'i-ate, *v. i.* To connect or associate one's self.

Af-fil'i-a'tion (ăf-fĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of affiliating or the state of being affiliated.

Af-fined' (-fīnd'), *a.* [OF. *afiné*, p. p., deriv. of L. *affinis* neighboring, related to; *ad* + *finis* boundary, limit.] Joined in affinity or by any tie. [*Obs.*]

Af-fin'i-ta-tive (ăf-fĭn'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of affinity. — **Af-fin'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Af-fin'i-tive, *a.* Closely connected, as by affinity.

Af-fin'i-ty (ăf-fĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Relationship by marriage; — in contradistinction to *consanguinity*. **2.** Close agreement; connection; relation, esp. such as is indicative of community of origin. **3.** (*Chem.*) That attraction which takes place, at an insensible distance, between the heterogeneous particles of bodies, and unites them to form chemical compounds. **4.** (*Spiritualism*) A supposed spiritual attraction between persons.

Af-firm' (ăf-fĕrm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Affirmed (-fĕrmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Affirming.] [OF. *afermer*, L. *affirmare*; *ad* + *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] **1.** To make firm; to confirm or ratify. **2.** To assert positively; to aver; — opposed to *deny*. **3.** (*Law*) To declare, as a fact, solemnly, under judicial sanction.

Syn. — To assert; aver; declare; asseverate; assure; pronounce; protest; avouch; confirm; establish; ratify. — *Affirm* is used as a general word for the positive statement of a thing as a fact. To *asseverate* anything is to affirm it with special seriousness and emphasis. To *aver* a thing is to affirm it of our own knowledge; to *protest* a thing is to affirm it in spite of denial or contrary opinion.

Af-firm' (ăf-fĕrm'), *v. i.* **1.** To make positive assertion. **2.** (*Law*) To make a statement by affirmation. See Affirmation, 4.

Af-firm'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being affirmed.

Af-firm'ance (-ans), *n.* Affirmation.

Af-firm'ant (-ant), *n.* One who affirms.

Af'fir-ma'tion (-fĕr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of affirming; also, that which is affirmed. **2.** (*Law*) A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by a person who conscientiously declines taking an oath, which declaration is in law equivalent to an oath.

Af-firm'a-tive (ăf-fĕrm'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Confirmative; ratifying. **2.** That affirms something as existing, or as true; — opposed to *negative*. — **Af-firm'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Af-firm'a-tive, *n.* That which affirms; specifically, that which asserts or confirms something as opposed to that which denies it; that side of a question which maintains the proposition stated; — opposed to *negative*.

Af-firm'a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rȳ), *a.* Affirmative.

Af-firm'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who affirms.

Af-fix' (ăf-fĭks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Affixed (-fĭkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Affixing.] [LL. *affixare*, L. *affixus*, p. p. of *affigere* to fasten to; *ad* + *figere* to fasten.] To add at the close or end; to subjoin; to annex; to append; to fix to any part; to attach, physically or figuratively.

Af'fix (ăf'fĭks), *n.* That which is affixed; an appendage; esp., an addition at the end of a word; a suffix; a postfix.

Af-fix'ion (ăf-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* Affixture.

Af-fix'ture (ăf-fĭks'tûr; 135), *n.* The act of affixing, or the state of being affixed; attachment.

Af-fla'tion (ăf-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *afflatus*, p. p. of *afflare* to blow or breathe on; *ad* + *flare* to blow.] A blowing or breathing on; inspiration.

Af-fla'tus (-flā'tŭs), *n.* **1.** A breath or blast of wind. **2.** A divine impartation of knowledge; inspiration.

Af-flict' (ăf-flĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Afflicted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Afflicting.] [L. *afflictus*, p. p. of *affligere* to cast down, deject; *ad* + *figere* to strike.] **1.** To strike or cast down. **2.** To inflict great injury or hurt upon; to torment.

Syn. — To trouble; grieve; pain; distress; harass; torment; wound; hurt.

Af-flict'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who afflicts.

Af-flict'ing, *a.* Afflictive. — **Af-flict'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Af-flic'tion (ăf-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The cause of distress, usually of protracted distress, of body or mind, as sickness, losses, etc. **2.** The state of being afflicted.

Syn. — Calamity; sorrow; distress; grief; pain; anguish; adversity; misery; wretchedness; misfortune; trouble; hardship. — *Affliction* and *sorrow* are terms of wide and general application; *grief* and *distress* have reference to particular cases. *Affliction* is the stronger term. *Sorrow* and *grief* are much alike in meaning, but *grief* is the stronger term of the two, usually denoting poignant mental suffering for some definite cause. *Grief* is often violent and demonstrative; *sorrow* deep and brooding. *Distress* usually, and *anguish* always, implies extreme suffering, either bodily or mental.

Af-flic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing deep or protracted suffering; distressing; afflicting. — **Af-flic'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Af'flu-ence (ăf'flū-ens), *n.* [L. *affluentia*, fr. *affluere*, *affluxum*, to flow to; *ad* + *fluere* to flow.] **1.** A flowing to or towards; an influx. **2.** A profusion or abundant supply, esp. of wealth.

Syn. — Abundance; riches; profusion; exuberance; plenty; wealth; opulence.

Af'flu-ent (-ent), *a.* **1.** Flowing to; inflowing. **2.** Abundant; copious; hence, wealthy. — *n.* A tributary stream. — **Af'flu-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Af'flu-ent-ness**, *n.*

Af'flux' (ăf'flŭks'), } *n.* A flowing towards;
Af-flux'ion (ăf-flŭk'shŭn), } an increased flow.

Af-force' (ăf-fōrs'), *v. t.* [LL. *affortiare*; *ad* + *fortiare*, fr. L. *fortis* strong.] To reënforce; to strengthen.

Af-ford' (ăf-fōrd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Afforded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Affording.] [OE. *aforthen*, AS. *geforðian*, *forðian*, to further, accomplish, afford, fr. *forð* forth, forward.] **1.** To give forth; to supply or yield as the natural result or product. **2.** To give, grant, or confer, with a remoter reference to its being the natural result; to provide; to furnish. **3.** To give or sell with profit, or without loss or too great injury. **4.** To incur, stand, or bear without serious detriment.

Af-ford'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be afforded.

Af-for'est (ăf-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* [LL. *afforestare*; *ad* + *forestare*. See Forest.] To convert into a forest.

Af-fran'chise (ăf-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* [F. *affranchir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *franc* free.] To enfranchise.

Af-fray' (ăf-frā'), *v. t.* [*p. p.* AFFRAYED (-frād').] [OE. *afraien*, *affraien*, OF. *esfreer*, orig., to disquiet, fr. L. *ex* + OHG. *fridu* peace (akin to E. *free*).] To startle from quiet; to alarm; to frighten. [*Archaic*]

Af-fray', *n.* **1.** A disturbance; hence, a tumultuous assault or quarrel; a brawl. **2.** (*Law*) The fighting of two or more persons in a public place, to the terror of others.

Syn. — Quarrel; brawl; scuffle; encounter; fight; contest; feud; tumult; disturbance.

Af-freight' (ăf-frāt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *freight*.] To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of freight.

Af-fright' (ăf-frīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AFFRIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AFFRIGHTING.] [Orig. p. p.; OE. *afright*, AS. *āfyrhtan* to terrify; *ā-* + *fyrhto* fright.] To impress with sudden fear; to frighten.

Syn. — To terrify; frighten; alarm; dismay; appall; scare; startle; daunt; intimidate.

Af-fright', *n.* **1.** Sudden and great fear. **2.** The act of frightening; also, a cause of fright.

Af-front' (ăf-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AFFRONTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AFFRONTING.] [OF. *afronter*, LL. *affrontare* to strike against, fr. L. *ad* + *frons* forehead, front.] **1.** To front; to face. [*Obs.*] **2.** To offend by some manifestation of disrespect in one's presence; to treat with marked incivility.

Syn. — To insult; abuse; outrage; wound; illtreat; slight; defy; offend; provoke; pique; nettle.

Af-front', *n.* **1.** An encounter. [*Obs.*] **2.** Contemptuous or rude treatment; a purposed indignity.

Af-front'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who affronts.

Af-front'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to affront or offend.

Af-fuse' (ăf-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *affusus*, p. p. of *affundere* to pour to; *ad* + *fundere*.] To pour out. [*R.*]

Af-fu'sion (ăf-fū'zhŭn), *n.* The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling; specifically, (*Med.*) the act of pouring water or other fluid on the body, as a remedy.

Af-fy' (ăf-fī'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AFFIED (ăf-fīd'); *p. pr.* AFFYING.] [OF. *afier*. See AFFIANCE.] To confide; to trust; also, to affiance. [*Obs.*]

A-field' (ā-fēld'), *adv.* **1.** To, in, or on the field. **2.** Out of the way; astray.

A-fire' (ā-fīr'), *adv. & a.* On fire; being on fire.

A-flame' (ā-flām'), *adv. & a.* In flames; ablaze.

A-float' (ā-flōt'), *adv. & a.* **1.** In a floating condition; hence, on board ship. **2.** Borne from place to place; moving on. **3.** Moving without control; adrift.

A-flush' (ā-flŭsh'), *adv. & a.* **1.** In a flushed or blushing state. **2.** On a level.

A-flut'ter (ā-flŭt'tẽr), *adv. & a.* In a flutter; agitated.

A-foot' (ā-fo͝ot'), *adv.* **1.** On foot. **2.** Fig.: In motion; astir; in progress.

A-fore' (ā-fōr'), *adv.* **1.** Before. [*Archaic*] **2.** (*Naut.*) In the fore part of a vessel.

A-fore', *prep.* Before (in all its senses). [*Archaic*]

A-fore'cit'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Named or quoted before.

A-fore'go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going before; foregoing.

A-fore'hand' (-hănd'), *adv. & a.* Beforehand; in anticipation; prepared in advance; — opposed to *behindhand*. [*Archaic* or *Dial.*]

A-fore'men'tioned (-mĕn'shŭnd), *a.* Before-mentioned.

A-fore'named' (-nāmd'), *a.* Named before.

A-fore'said' (-sĕd'), *a.* Said before; already described.

A-fore'thought' (-thạt'), *a.* Premeditated; prepense.

A-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* In time past; formerly.

‖ **A fo'rti-o'ri** (ā fōr'shĭ-ō'rī). [L.] (*Logic & Math.*) With stronger reason.

A-foul' (ā-foul'), *adv. & a.* In collision; entangled.

A-fraid' (ā-frād'), *p. a.* [Orig. p. p. See AFFRAY.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; being in fear.

Syn. — Fearful; timid; timorous; alarmed; anxious; apprehensive; terrified; frightened. — *Afraid* is a more general term than *terrified* or *frightened*, and does not alone imply a great degree of fear; but with some limiting word may do so.

A-fresh' (ā-frĕsh'), *adv.* Anew; once more; newly.

Af'ri-can'der (ăf'rĭ-kăn'dẽr), *n.* One born in Africa, the offspring of a white father and a "colored" mother; also, a native of Africa born of European settlers.

Af'rit (ăf'rĭt), **Af'rite** (-rēt), **Af'reet** (-rēt), *n.* [Arab *'ifrīt*.] (*Moham. Myth.*) A powerful evil jinnee.

A-front' (ā-frŭnt'), *adv.* In front; face to face. — *prep.* In front of.

Aft (ăft), *adv. & a.* [AS. *æftan* behind; orig. superl. of *of*, *off*.] (*Naut.*) Near or towards, or being near or towards, the stern of a vessel; astern; abaft.

Aft'er (ăft'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *æfter* after, behind, compar. of *of*, *off*; akin to Icel. *apir*, OHG. *aftar*, D. and LG. *achter*, Gr. ἀπωτέρω further off.] **1.** Next; later in time; subsequent; succeeding. **2.** Hinder; nearer the rear. **3.** (*Naut.*) Being toward the stern of a vessel.

Aft'er, *prep.* **1.** Behind in place. **2.** Below in rank; next to in order. **3.** Later than in time; subsequent to. **4.** Subsequent to and in consequence of. **5.** Subsequent to and notwithstanding. **6.** Moving toward from behind; following; in search or pursuit of. **7.** Concerning; in relation to. **8.** In imitation of; after the manner of; in conformity with. [afterward.

Aft'er, *adv.* Subsequently in time or place; behind; ☞ *After*, when used as a prefix, may be adverbial, prepositional, or adjectival.

Aft'er-birth' (-bẽrth'), *n.* (*Med.*) The placenta and membranes connected with the fetus, and coming away after delivery. [longata.

Aft'er-brain' (-brān'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The medulla ob-

Aft'er-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* A second and unexpected clap; hence, an unexpected subsequent event.

Aft'er-crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* A second crop or harvest.

Aft'er damp' (dămp'). An irrespirable gas, remaining after an explosion of fire damp in mines; choke damp.

Aft'er–din'ner (-dĭn'nẽr), *a.* Following dinner; postprandial. [after sunset.

Aft'er-glow' (-glō'), *n.* A refulgence in the west

Aft'er-math (-măth), *n.* [*After* + *math*.] A second mowing; grass grown after mowing; rowen.

Aft'er-most (-mōst), *a. superl.* [AS. *æftemest*.] **1.** Hindmost. **2.** (*Naut.*) Nearest the stern.

Aft'er-noon' (-no͞on'), *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.

Aft'er–note' (-nōt'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A small unaccented note taking its time from the preceding note.

Aft'er-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** A minor piece performed after a play. **2.** (*Naut.*) The heel of a rudder.

Aft'er-shaft' (ăft'tẽr-shăft'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An accessory plume of some contour feathers. See *Illust.* of FEATHER.

Aft'er-thought' (-thạt'), *n.* Reflection after an act; later or subsequent thought or expedient.

Aft'er-wards (-wẽrdz), } *adv.* [AS. *æfteweard*, a., be-
Aft'er-ward (-wẽrd), } hind. See -WARD, and -S, adv. suffix.] At a later or succeeding time.

‖ **A-ga'** *or* ‖ **A-gha'** (ä-gä' *or* ä'gȧ), *n.* [Turk. *aghā* a chief.] In Turkey, a chief officer. Also, a title of respect.

A-gain' (ä-gĕn'), *adv.* [OE. *agein*, *agayn*, AS. *ongegn*, *ongeán*, against, again; *on* + *geán*, akin to G. *gegen* against.] **1.** In return; back. **2.** Another time; once more; anew. **3.** Once repeated; — of quantity. **4.** On the other hand. **5.** Moreover; besides; further.

Again and again, more than once; often; repeatedly. — Now and again, now and then; occasionally.

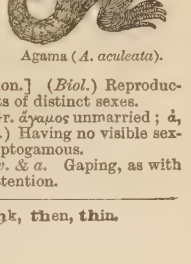
A-gainst' (ä-gĕnst'), *prep.* [AS. *ongegn*. See -ST.] **1.** Abreast of; opposite to; facing. **2.** In contact with; upon. **3.** In opposition to; counter to; adverse to. **4.** In preparation for. [*Archaic* or *Colloq.*]

‖ **Ag'a-lac'tI-a** (ăg'ä-lăk'tĭ-ä), } *n.* [Gr. ἀγαλακτία; ἀ,
‖ **Ag'a-lax'y** (ăg'ä-lăk'sĭ), } priv. + γάλα milk.] (*Med.*) Imperfect secretion of milk after childbirth.

Ag'al-loch (ăg'ăl-lŏk), } *n.* [Gr. ἀγάλλοχον.]
‖ **A-gal'lo-chum** (ä-găl'lŏ-kŭm), } A soft, resinous, aromatic wood, burnt as a perfume; aloes wood.

Ag'al-mat'o-lite (ăg'ăl-măt'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἄγαλμα image + *-lite*.] (*Min.*) A soft stone used by the Chinese for carving images; pagodite.

‖ **Ag'a-ma** (ăg'ä-mȧ), *n.* [Of Caribbean origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lizards, one of the few which feed upon vegetables; also, one of these lizards.



Agama (*A. aculeata*). 1/6

‖ **Ag'a-mi** (-mē), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American bird, allied to the cranes, and easily domesticated.

A-gam'ic (ā-găm'ĭk), *a.* [See AGAMOUS.] (*a*) (*Biol.*) Produced without sexual union. (*b*) Agamous.

‖ **Ag'a-mo-gen'e-sis** (ăg'ä-mō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἄγαμος unmarried + γένεσις reproduction.] (*Biol.*) Reproduction without the union of parents of distinct sexes.

Ag'a-mous (ăg'ä-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄγαμος unmarried; ἀ, priv. + γάμος marriage.] (*Biol.*) Having no visible sexual organs; asexual; (*Bot.*) cryptogamous.

A-gape' (ä-gāp' *or* -gāp'), *adv. & a.* Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

‖ **Ag'a-pe** (ăg'ă-pē), *n.*; *pl.* AGAPÆ (-pē). [Gr. *ἀγάπη* love.] The love feast of the primitive Christians, partaken of in connection with the communion.

Ag'a-ric (ăg'ă-rĭk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαρικόν.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fungus of the genus *Agaricus*. The common mushroom is an example. **2.** An old name for several species of *Polyporus*, corky fungi growing on decaying wood, — used in preparing touchwood, also in medicine.

Agaric mineral, a chalky deposit of carbonate of lime.

Ag'ate (ăg'ăt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *achates*, fr. Gr. *ἀχάτης.*] **1.** (*Min.*) A semipellucid, uncrystallized variety of quartz, presenting various colors in the same specimen. **2.** (*Print.*) A kind of type, larger than pearl and smaller than nonpareil; in England called *ruby*.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *agate*.

Ag'a-tine (ăg'ă-tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, agate.

Ag'a-tize (-tiz), *v. t.* [Usually p. p. AGATIZED (-tīzd).] To convert into agate; to make resemble agate.

Ag'a-ty (-tў), *a.* Like, or containing, agate.

A-ga've (ă-gā'vē), *n.* [L. *Agave*, prop. name, fr. Gr. *ἀγαυός* illustrious.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of which the chief species is the maguey or century plant (*A. Americana*). It is from ten to seventy years, according to climate, in attaining maturity, when it produces a gigantic flower stem, sometimes forty feet in height, and then perishes.

Agave (*A. Americana*).

Age (āj), *n.* [OF. *aage*, *eage*, fr. L. *aetas*, contracted fr. *aevitas*, fr. *aevum* lifetime, age; akin to E. *aye* ever.] **1.** The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind. **2.** That part of the duration of a being or a thing which is between its beginning and any given time. **3.** The latter part of life; state of being old. **4.** A particular time or stage of life (specially designated or referred to). **5.** Mature age; especially, the time of life at which one attains full personal rights and capacities. **6.** A particular period of time in history, as distinguished from others. **7.** A great period in the history of the Earth. **8.** A century. **9.** The people who live at a particular period. **10.** A long time. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Time; period; generation; date; era; epoch.

Age, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGED (ājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGING (ā'jĭng).] To grow aged; to show marks of age.

Age, *v. t.* To cause to grow, or to appear, old.

A'ged (ā'jĕd), *a.* **1.** Old; having lived long. **2.** Belonging to old age. **3.** (ā'jĕd *or* ājd) Having a certain age. — **A'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **A'ged-ness**, *n.*

Age'less (āj'lĕs), *a.* Without old age or limit of age.

A'gen-cy (ā'jen-sў), *n.* [LL. *agentia*, fr. L. *agens*. See AGENT.] **1.** The faculty of acting or of exerting power; the state of being in action; instrumentality. **2.** The office or business of an agent, or factor. **3.** The place of business of an agent.

Syn. — Action; operation; efficiency; management.

‖ **A-gen'dum** (ă-jĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* AGENDA (-dă). [L.] **1.** Something to be done; in the *pl.*, a memorandum book. **2.** A ritual or liturgy; — usually in the plural.

A'gent (ā'jent), *a.* [L. *agens*, p. pr. of *agere* to act; akin to Gr. *ἄγειν* to lead, Skr. *aj.*] Acting.

A'gent, *n.* **1.** One who exerts power, or has the power to act; an actor. **2.** One who acts for, or in the place of, another, by authority from him; a deputy; a factor. **3.** An active power or cause.

Ag-glom'er-ate (ăg-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGLOMERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGLOMERATING.] [L. *agglomerare*; *ad* + *glomerare* to form into a ball.] To form into a ball; hence, to gather into a mass.

Ag-glom'er-ate (-ăt), **Ag-glom'er-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Collected into a ball, heap, or mass.

Ag-glom'er-ate (-ăt), *n.* **1.** A collection or mass. **2.** (*Geol.*) A mass of angular volcanic fragments united by heat; — distinguished from *conglomerate*.

Ag-glom'er-a'tion (ăg-glŏm'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of collecting in a mass; a heaping together; state of being collected in a mass; a mass; cluster.

Ag-glu'ti-nant (ăg-glū'tĭ-nant), *a.* Uniting, as glue; causing adhesion. — *n.* Any adhesive substance.

Ag-glu'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGLUTINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGLUTINATING.] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue.

Ag-glu'ti-nate (ăg-glū'tĭ-nāt), *a.* **1.** United with, or as with, glue. **2.** (*Philol.*) Formed by agglutination.

Ag-glu'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; state of being so united. **2.** (*Philol.*) Combination in which root words are united with little or no change of form or loss of meaning.

Ag-glu'ti-na-tive (ăg-glū'tĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to agglutination, or characterized by agglutination.

Ag'gran-dize (ăg'grăn-dīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGRANDIZED (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGRANDIZING (-dī'zĭng).] [F. *agrandir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *grandir* to increase, fr. L. *grandis* great]. **1.** To make great; to enlarge. **2.** To make great or greater in power, rank, honor, or wealth; — applied to persons, countries, etc.

Syn. — To augment; exalt; promote; advance; prefer.

Ag-gran'dize-ment (ăg-grăn'dĭz-ment *or* ăg'grăn-dīz'-), *n.* Act of aggrandizing, or state of being aggrandized; increase of honor, rank, etc.

Ag'gran-di'zer (-dī'zĕr), *n.* One who aggrandizes.

Ag'gra-vate (ăg'grȧ-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGRAVATED (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGRAVATING.] [L. *aggravare*. See AGGRIEVE.] **1.** To make heavy or heavier; hence, to make worse, or more severe; to render less tolerable or less excusable. **2.** To exaggerate. **3.** To exasperate; to irritate; to provoke. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — To heighten; intensify; increase; magnify.

Ag'gra-va'ting (-vā'tĭng), *a.* That aggravates; irritating. — **Ag'gra-va'ting-ly**, *adv.*

Ag'gra-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of aggravating; also, that which aggravates; specif., something additional to a crime or wrong, enhancing its guilt or injury.

Ag'gre-gate (ăg'grē-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGREGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGREGATING.] [L. *aggregare* to lead to a flock; *ad* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, *grex* flock.] **1.** To collect into a mass or sum. **2.** To add (to). **3.** To amount to. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — To heap up; accumulate; pile; collect; gather.

Ag'gre-gate (-gāt), *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars, individuals, or parts, into a whole mass or sum.

Ag'gre-gate, *n.* A mass, assemblage, or sum of particulars or parts collected together.

In the aggregate, collectively; together.

Ag'gre-ga'tion (ăg'grē-gā'shŭn), *n.* The act of aggregating, or the state of being aggregated; also, that which is aggregated.

Ag'gre-ga-tive (-gā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Taken together; collective. **2.** Gregarious; social. [*R.*]

Ag'gre-ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* One who aggregates.

Ag-gress' (ăg-grĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGRESSED (-grĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGRESSING.] [L. *aggressus*, p. p. of *aggredi* to approach; *ad* + *gradi* to step.] To act first in hostility or offense; to make an attack.

Ag-gres'sion (ăg-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The first attack, or act of hostility.

Syn. — Attack; invasion; assault; encroachment; injury; offense; intrusion; provocation.

Ag-gres'sive (-grĕs'sĭv), *a.* Tending or disposed to aggress; characterized by aggression. — **Ag-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ag-gres'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ag-gres'sor (-sĕr), *n.* One who makes an aggression.

Ag-grieve' (ăg-grēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGGRIEVED (-grēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGGRIEVING (-grēv'ĭng).] [OE. *agreven*, OF. *agrever*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *grever* to burden, L. *gravare*, fr. *gravis* heavy.] To give pain or sorrow to; to afflict; hence, to oppress or injure.

A-ghast' (ă-gȧst'), *a. & p. p.* [OE. *agast*, *agasted*, p. p. of *agasten* to terrify, fr. AS. pref. *ā-* + *gæstan* to terrify, torment.] Terrified; struck with amazement.

Ag'ile (ăj'ĭl), *a.* [L. *agilis*, fr. *agere* to move.] Having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move. — **Ag'ile-ly**, *adv.* — **Ag'ile-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Active; alert; nimble; brisk; lively; quick.

A-gil'i-ty (ă-jĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The quality of being agile; the power of moving the limbs quickly and easily.

Ag'i-o (ăj'ĭ-ō *or* ă'jĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* AGIOS (-ōz). [It. *aggio*, variant of *agio* ease. See EASE.] (*Com.*) Premium or discount on the face value, as on one sort of money when given in exchange for an inferior sort.

Ag'i-o-tage (ăj'ĭ-ō-tăj), *n.* Exchange business; also, the maneuvers of speculators in stocks and bonds.

A-gist' (ă-jĭst'), *v. t.* [OF. *agister*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *gister* to lodge, fr. *giste* lodging, deriv. of L. *jacēre* to lie.] (*Law*) To pasture, at a certain price; — used originally

of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests, and collecting the money for the same.

A-gist'ment (ȧ-jĭst'mẽnt), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) Act of agisting, or pasturing other men's cattle at a certain rate. (*b*) Price paid for such feeding. (*c*) A charge against lands.

Ag'i-tate (ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [L. *agitare* to put in motion, fr. *agere* to move.] **1.** To move with a violent, irregular action. **2.** To stir up; to excite or disturb. **3.** To discuss earnestly; to debate. **4.** To revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive busily; to plot.

Syn. — To move; shake; excite; rouse; disturb; perturb; distract; revolve; discuss; debate; canvass.

Ag'i-ta'tion (ăj'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of agitating, or the state of being agitated (in any sense of the verb).

Syn. — Emotion; excitement; perturbation.

Ag'i-ta-tive (ăj'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to agitate.

Ag'i-ta'tor (ăj'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which agitates. Specifically: (*Eng. Hist.*) One of a body of men appointed by the army, in Cromwell's time, to look after their interests.

A-gleam' (ȧ-glēm'), *adv. & a.* Gleaming.

Ag'let (ăg'lĕt), **Aig'let** (āg'lĕt), *n.* [F. *aiguillette* point, deriv. of L. *acus* needle.] A tag of a lace or of the points, braids, or cords formerly used in dress.

A-glos'sal (ȧ-glŏs'sal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Tongueless.

A-glow' (ȧ-glō'), *adv. & a.* In a glow; glowing.

Ag'lu-ti'tion (ăg'lū-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *a-* not + L. *glutire* to swallow.] (*Med.*) Inability to swallow.

Ag'mi-nate (ăg'mĭ-nāt), **Ag'mi-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *agmen* crowd.] Grouped together.

Ag'nail (ăg'nāl), *n.* [AS. *angnægl; ange* vexation, trouble + *nægel* nail.] An inflammation or sore under or around the nail; also, a hangnail.

Ag'nate (ăg'nāt), *a.* [L. *agnasci; ad* + *nasci* (for *gnasci*) to be born.] **1.** Related by the father's side; also, sprung from the same male ancestor. **2.** Akin.

Ag'nate, *n.* (*Civil Law*) A relative whose relationship can be traced exclusively through males.

Ag-na'tion (ăg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Civil Law*) Consanguinity by a line of males only, as distinguished from *cognation.* **2.** Relationship; kinship by descent.

‖ **Ag-no'men** (ăg-nō'mĕn), *n.* [L.; *ad* + *nomen* name.] **1.** An additional or fourth name given by the Romans, to commemorate some event; as, Publius Caius Scipio *Africanus.* **2.** An epithet appended to a name.

Ag-nos'tic (ăg-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv. + *γνωστικός* knowing.] Professing ignorance; involving no dogmatic assertion; pertaining to or involving agnosticism. — **Ag-nos'tic-al-ly** (-tĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

Ag-nos'tic, *n.* One who professes ignorance, or denies that we have any knowledge, save of phenomena; one who supports agnosticism.

Ag-nos'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* That doctrine which, professing ignorance, neither asserts nor denies. Specifically: (*Theol.*) The doctrine that the existence of a personal Deity, an unseen world, etc., can be neither proved nor disproved.

‖ **Ag'nus cas'tus** (ăg'nŭs kăs'tŭs). [Gr. *ἄγνος* a willow-like tree, used at a religious festival; confused with *ἁγνός* holy, chaste.] (*Bot.*) A species of *Vitex* (*V. agnus castus*); the chaste tree.

‖ **Ag'nus De'i** (dē'ī). [L., lamb of God.] (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A figure of a lamb bearing a cross or flag. (*b*) A cake of wax stamped with such a figure. (*c*) A triple prayer of the Mass, beginning with the words "*Agnus Dei.*"

A-go' (ȧ-gō'), *a. & adv.* [OE. *ago, agon,* p. p. of *agon* to go away.] Past; gone by; since.

A-gog' (ȧ-gŏg'), *a. & adv.* [Cf. F. *gogue* fun, perhaps of Celtic origin.] In eager desire; eager; astir.

A-go'ing (ȧ-gō'ĭng), *adv.* In motion; in action.

‖ **Ag'on** (ăg'ŏn), *n.; pl.* AGONES (ȧ-gō'nēz). [Gr. *ἀγών*, fr. *ἄγειν* to lead.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A prize contest.

A-gone' (ȧ-gôn'), *a. & adv.* Ago. [*Archaic & Poet.*]

A'gone (ā'gōn), *n.* [See AGONIC.] Agonic line.

A-gon'ic (ȧ-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἄγωνος* without angles; *ἀ*, priv. + *γωνία* an angle.] Not forming an angle.

Agonic line (*Physics*), an imaginary line on the earth, on which the magnetic needle points to the true north.

Ag'o-nist (ăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* A contestant in the agones.

Ag'o-nis'tic (ăg'ō-nĭs'tĭk), **Ag'o-nis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγωνιστικός.*] Pertaining to violent contests, bodily or mental; pertaining to athletic or polemic feats; hence, strained; unnatural.

Ag'o-nize (ăg'ō-nīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGONIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGONIZING.] [Gr. *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, lit., to strive for a prize.] **1.** To struggle; to strive desperately. **2.** To writhe with agony; to be in anguish. [torture.]

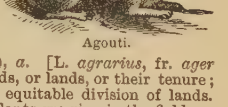
Ag'o-nize (ăg'ō-nīz), *v. t.* To cause to suffer agony; to

Ag'o-ny (ăg'ō-nȳ), *n.* [L. *agonia,* Gr. *ἀγωνία*, orig., a contest, fr. *ἀγών*. See AGON.] **1.** Violent contest or striving; desperate struggle. **2.** Pain so extreme as to cause contortions, similar to those made in athletic contests; extreme pain of mind or body.

Syn. — Anguish; torment; throe; distress; pang; suffering. — *Agony, anguish, pang* agree in expressing extreme pain of body or mind. *Agony* and *anguish* denote acute and permanent pain. A *pang* is a paroxysm of excruciating pain. It is severe and transient.

‖ **Ag'o-ra** (ăg'ō-rȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγορά*.] Place of assembly, esp. the market place, in an ancient Greek city.

A-gou'ti } (ȧ-gōō'tĭ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A
A-gou'ty } rodent of the genus *Dasyprocta,* about the size of a rabbit, peculiar to South America and the West Indies.



Agouti. 1/12

A-graffe' (ȧ-grăf'), *n.* [F. *agrafe,* formerly *agraffe.*] **1.** A hook or clasp. **2.** A device for holding a piano wire so as to limit the vibration.

A-gra'ri-an (ȧ-grā'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *agrarius,* fr. *ager* field.] **1.** Pertaining to fields, or lands, or their tenure; esp., relating to an equal or equitable division of lands. **2.** (*Bot.*) Wild; — said of plants growing in the fields.

A-gra'ri-an, *n.* One who favors agrarianism.

A-gra'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An equal or equitable division of landed property. **2.** The principles or acts of those who favor a redistribution of land.

A-gree (ȧ-grē'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGREED (ȧ-grēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGREEING.] [F. *agréer* to accept or receive kindly, fr. *à gré* liking, fr. L. *gratus* pleasing.] **1.** To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action; to be in unison or concord. **2.** To yield assent. **3.** To come to terms. **4.** To be conformable; to correspond. **5.** To suit or be adapted in its effects. **6.** (*Gram.*) To correspond in gender, number, case, or person.

Syn. — To assent; concur; consent; acquiesce; accede; engage; promise; stipulate; contract; bargain; correspond; harmonize; fit; tally; coincide; comport.

A-gree'a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Agreeableness.

A-gree'a-ble (ȧ-grē'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Pleasing, either to the mind or senses. **2.** Willing; ready to agree or consent. [*Colloq.*] **3.** Agreeing or suitable; conformable; according; — followed by *to,* rarely by *with.* [In this sense sometimes used adverbially for *agreeably.*]

Syn. — Pleasing; pleasant; welcome; charming; acceptable; amiable; grateful. See PLEASANT.

A-gree'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being agreeable, or of agreeing.

A-gree'a-bly, *adv.* **1.** In an agreeable manner; pleasingly. **2.** In accordance; conformably.

A-gree'ment (ȧ-grē'ment), *n.* **1.** State of agreeing; harmony of opinion, statement, action, or character; concurrence; conformity. **2.** (*Gram.*) Concord or correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) A concurrence in an engagement that something shall be done or omitted; mutual understanding or stipulation. (*b*) The language expressing such a concurrence.

Syn. — Bargain; contract; compact; stipulation.

A-gres'tic (ȧ-grĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *agrestis,* fr. *ager* field.] Pertaining to fields or the country; rural; rustic.

Ag'ri-cul'tur-al (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to agriculture. — **Ag'ri-cul'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ag'ri-cul'tur-al-ist, *n.* See AGRICULTURIST.

Ag'ri-cul'ture (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *agricultura; ager* field + *cultura* cultivation.] The art or science of cultivating the ground, including the harvesting of crops, and the rearing of live stock; tillage; husbandry; farming.

Ag'ri-cul'tur-ist, *n.* One engaged or skilled in agriculture; a husbandman.

Ag'ri-mo-ny (ăg'rĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* [Through F. fr. L. *agrimonia,* fr. Gr. *ἀργεμώνη.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the Rose family. Also, any one of various other plants; as, hemp *agrimony;* water *agrimony,* etc.

Ag'ri-ol'o-gy (ăg'rĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄγριος* savage + *-logy.*] Description or comparative study of the customs of uncivilized tribes.

A-gron'o-my (ȧ-grŏn'ŏ-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγρονόμος* rural; *ἀγρός* field + *νόμος* usage, *νέμειν* to manage.] The management of land; agriculture.

‖ **A-gros'tis** (ȧ-grŏs'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄγρωστις.] A genus of grasses, including bent grass, and some valuable pasture grasses.

Ag'ros-tol'o-gy (ăg'rŏs-tŏl'ȯ-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἄγρωστις + *-logy.*] That part of botany which treats of the grasses.

A-ground' (ȧ-ground'), *adv. & a.* [*Naut.*] On the ground; stranded; — said of vessels.

Ag'ryp-not'ic (ăg'rĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἀγρυπνος sleepless; ἀγρεῖν to chase + ὕπνος sleep.] Anything which prevents sleep, or produces wakefulness.

A'gue (ā'gū), *n.* [OF. *agu*, fr. L. *acutus* sharp.] **1.** (*Med.*) An intermittent fever, attended by alternate cold and hot fits. **2.** The cold fit or rigor of intermittent fever. **3.** A chill, or state of shaking, as with cold.

A'gu-ish (ā'gū-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of an ague; chilly. **2.** Productive of, or affected by, ague.

Ag'y-nous (ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. + γυνή woman.] (*Bot.*) Without female organs; male.

Ah (ä), *interj.* [OE. *a.*] An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, entreaty, contempt, delight, triumph, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

A-ha' (ȧ-hä'), *interj.* An exclamation expressing, by different intonations, triumph, mixed with derision or irony, or simple surprise.

A-head' (ȧ-hĕd'), *adv.* In or to the front; in advance.

A-hem' (ȧ-hĕm'), *interj.* An exclamation to call one's attention; hem.

A-hey' (ȧ-hā'), *interj.* Hey; ho. [ing.

A-hoy' (ȧ-hoi'), *interj.* (*Naut.*) A term used in hail-

A-hull' (ȧ-hŭl'), *adv.* (*Naut.*) With the sails furled, and the helm lashed alee.

Aid (ād), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Aided (ād'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Aiding.] [F. *aider*, fr. L. *adjutare* to help, freq. of *adjuvare* to help; *ad* + *juvare* to help.] To support, by furnishing strength or means in coöperation either to effect a purpose, or to prevent or to remove evil.

Syn. — To help; assist; support; sustain; succor; relieve; befriend; coöperate; promote.

Aid, *n.* **1.** Help; assistance; relief. **2.** The person or thing that promotes or helps. **3.** An aid-de-camp.

Aid'ance (ād'ans), *n.* Aid. [*R.*]

Aid'-de-camp' (ād'de-käṅ'), *n.*; *pl.* Aids-de-camp (ādz'-). [F. *aide de camp* (literally) camp assistant.] (*Mil.*) An officer selected by a general as an assistant.

Aig'let, *n.* See Aglet.

Ai'gret (ā'grĕt), } *n.* [F.; a dim. of the same word
Ai-grette' (ā-grĕt'), } as E. *heron.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The small white European heron. **2.** A plume or tuft of feathers or of gems. **3.** (*Bot.*) A feathery crown of seed.

‖ **Ai'guille'** (ā'gwēl'), *n.* [F. See Aglet.] **1.** A needle-shaped peak. **2.** A tool for boring holes for blasting.

Ai'guil-lette' (ā'gwĭl-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] A point or tag.

Ail (āl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ailed (āld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ailing.] [AS. *eglan* to trouble, pain; akin to Goth. us-*agljan* to distress.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either physical or mental; to be the matter with.

Ail, *v. i.* To be ill or indisposed or in trouble.

Ail, *n.* Indisposition or morbid affection.

Ai-lan'thus (ā-lăn'thŭs), *n.* Same as Ailantus.

Ai-lan'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [From *aylanto*, i. e., tree of heaven, — the name in the Moluccas.] (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful trees, natives of the East Indies. The male plant is very offensive when in blossom.

Ail'ment (āl'ment), *n.* Indisposition; bodily affection.

Aim (ām), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Aimed (āmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Aiming.] [OE. *amen*, *aimen*, OF. *esmer*, *asmer*, prob. fr. L. *aestimare* to estimate.] **1.** To guess. [*Obs.*] **2.** To point or direct a weapon or a missile towards an object or spot with the intent of hitting it. **3.** To direct the intention or purpose; to endeavor.

Aim, *v. t.* To direct or point, as a weapon, at a particular object; to direct, as an act, to a particular object.

Aim, *n.* **1.** The pointing of a weapon in the line or direction with the object intended to be struck; the direction of anything, as a spear, a blow, a remark, towards a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it. **2.** The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be attained or affected. **3.** Intention; purpose.

Syn. — End; object; scope; drift; design; purpose; intention; scheme; tendency; aspiration.

Aim'less, *a.* Without aim or purpose. — **Aim'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Aim'less-ness**, *n.*

Air (âr), *n.* [F. *air*, L. *aër*, fr. Gr. ἀήρ air, mist, fr. root *ἀϝ* to blow, breathe.] **1.** Formerly, any aëriform body; a gas; now, the fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the earth; the atmosphere. **2.** A particular state of the atmosphere. **3.** Air in motion; a gentle wind. **4.** That which surrounds and influences. **5.** Utterance abroad; publicity. **6.** (*Mus.*) A musical idea, or *motive*, rhythmically developed in consecutive single tones, so as to form a symmetrical and balanced whole; a melody; a tune; an aria. **7.** The peculiar look, appearance, and bearing of a person; mien. **8.** Peculiar appearance; apparent character; manner. **9.** *pl.* An artificial or affected manner; show of pride.

Air (âr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Aired (ârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Airing.] **1.** To expose to the air for the purpose of cooling, refreshing, purifying, drying, or warming; to ventilate. **2.** To expose publicly; to display.

Air' bed' (bĕd'). A bed made of a sack inflated with air.

Air' blad'der (blăd'dĕr). A sac or bladder full of air; specif., such a sac in the visceral cavity of many fishes.

Air' brake' (brāk'). (*Mach.*) A railway brake operated by compressed air. [ceptacle of air.

Air' cell' (sĕl'). A cell or cavity containing air; a re-

Air' cham'ber (chām'bĕr). A chamber or cavity filled with or containing air.

Air' gun' (gŭn'). A kind of gun in which the elastic force of compressed air is used to discharge the ball.

Air' hole' (hōl'). A hole through which air is admitted or discharged; specif., a spot in the ice not frozen over.

Air'i-ly (âr'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In an airy manner.

Air'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being airy.

Air'ing (âr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** An exposure to air, for purifying, drying, etc. **2.** A walk or a ride in the open air.

Air' jack'et (jăk'ĕt). A jacket having air-tight cavities, to render persons buoyant in swimming.

Air'less (âr'lĕs), *a.* Wanting fresh air, or communication with the open air.

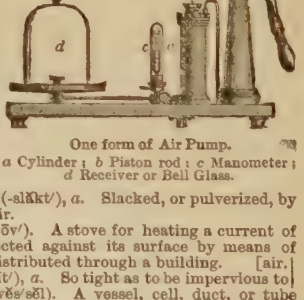
Air-om'e-ter (âr-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Air* + *-meter.*] **1.** A hollow cylinder to contain air. **2.** An apparatus for measuring the flow of currents of air.

Air' pipe' (pīp'). A pipe for the passage of air; esp., a ventilating pipe.

Air' plant' (plănt'). (*Bot.*) A plant deriving its sustenance from the air alone; an aërophyte.

Air' poise' (poiz'). [See Poise.] An instrument to measure the weight of air.

Air' pump' (pŭmp'). **1.** (*Physics*) A kind of pump for exhausting air from, or forcing it into, a vessel or closed space. **2.** (*Steam Engines*) A pump used to exhaust the water and air from a condenser.



One form of Air Pump.
a Cylinder; *b* Piston rod; *c* Manometer; *d* Receiver or Bell Glass.

Air' sac' (săk'). (*Anat.*) One of the air cavities in the bodies of birds, connected with the lungs.

Air' shaft' (shăft'). A passage, usually vertical, for admitting fresh air, as into a mine.

Air'-slacked' (-slăkt'), *a.* Slacked, or pulverized, by exposure to the air.

Air' stove' (stōv'). A stove for heating a current of air which is directed against its surface by means of pipes, and then distributed through a building. [air.

Air'-tight' (-tīt'), *a.* So tight as to be impervious to

Air' ves'sel (vĕs'sĕl). A vessel, cell, duct, or tube containing or conducting air.

Air'y (âr'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of air. **2.** Relating or belonging to air; high in air; aërial. **3.** Open to a free current of air. **4.** Resembling air; thin; unsubstantial. **5.** Relating to the spirit or soul; delicate. **6.** Without reality; having no solid foundation. **7.** Light of heart; without seriousness; sprightly; flippant. **8.** Having a haughty or affected manner. [*Colloq.*]

Aisle (īl), *n.* [OF. *ele*, L. *ala*, contr. fr. *axilla.*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A lateral division of a building, separated from the middle part, called the nave, by a row of columns or piers. (*b*) Improperly, the nave; also, a passage into which the pews of a church open.

Ait (āt), *n.* [AS. *īggað*, *īgeoð*. Cf. Eyot.] An islet.

Aitch'bone' (āch'bōn'), *n.* [For *nachebone.*] The bone of the rump; also, the surrounding cut of beef.

A-jar' (ȧ-jär'), *adv.* [OE. *on char* on the turn; AS. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn.] Slightly turned or opened.

A-jar', *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *jar.*] In a state of discord.

Aj'u-tage (ăj'ū-tăj), *n.* [F., fr. *ajouter* to add; L. *ad* + *juxta* nigh.] A tube for discharging water.

A-kene' (ȧ-kēn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as ACHENE.

A-kim'bo (ȧ-kĭm'bō), *a.* [Etymology unknown.] Being bent; placed with the hand on the hip and the elbow turned outward.

A-kin' (ȧ-kĭn'), *a.* [Pref. *a-* (for *of*) + *kin.*] **1.** Of the same kin; related by blood; — used of persons or brutes. **2.** Allied by nature; of the same kind.

‖ **Ak'i-ne'si-a** (ăk'ĭ-nē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. + κίνησις motion.] (*Med.*) Paralysis of the motor nerves.

Al-. A prefix. (*a*) [AS. *eal.*] All; wholly; completely; as, *almighty, almost.* (*b*) [L. *ad.*] To; at; on. See AD-. (*c*) The Arabic definite article answering to the English *the.*

‖ **A'la** (ā'lȧ), *n.; pl.* ALÆ (ā'lē). [L., a wing.] (*Biol.*) A winglike organ, process, or part.

Al'a-bas'ter (ăl'ȧ-băs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀλάβαστρος.] (*Min.*) (*a*) A compact variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, usually white and translucent. (*b*) A hard, compact variety of carbonate of lime, somewhat translucent, or of banded shades of color; stalagmite.

A-lack' (ȧ-lăk'), *interj.* [Prob. from *ah! lack!* OE. *lak* loss.] An exclamation expressing sorrow. [*Archaic*]

A-lack'a-day' (-ȧ-dā'), *interj.* [For *alack the day.*] An exclamation expressing sorrow.

A-lac'ri-ty (-rĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *alacritas*, fr. *alacer* lively, eager.] A cheerful readiness, willingness, or promptitude; joyous activity; briskness; sprightliness.

Al'a-mode' (ăl'ȧ-mōd'; *F.* ȧ'lȧ-mōd'), *adv.* & *a.* [F. *à la mode.*] According to the fashion or prevailing mode.

Al'a-mode', *n.* A thin, glossy, black silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.; — often called simply *mode.*

Al'a-nine (ăl'ȧ-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [*Aldehyde* + *-an-* (euphonic) + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) A base derived from aldehyde ammonia.

A'lar (ā'lẽr), *a.* [L. *alaris*, fr. *ala* wing.] **1.** Pertaining to, or having, wings. **2.** (*Bot.*) Axillary.

A-larm' (ȧ-lärm'), *n.* [F. *alarme*, It. *all' arme* to arms, fr. L. *arma*, pl., arms.] **1.** A summons to arms. **2.** Any sound or information intended to give notice of approaching danger. **3.** Sudden surprise or excitement with fear or terror excited by apprehension of danger. **4.** A mechanical contrivance for awaking persons from sleep, or rousing their attention; an alarum.

Syn. — Fright; affright; terror; trepidation; apprehension; consternation; dismay; agitation; disquiet.

A-larm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALARMED (ȧ-lärmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALARMING.] **1.** To call to arms for defense; to notify of approaching danger. **2.** To surprise or excite with apprehension of danger.

A-larm'ing, *a.* Exciting, or calculated to excite, alarm. — **A-larm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

A-larm'ist, *n.* One prone to sound or excite alarms.

A-lar'um (ȧ-lăr'ŭm), *n.* An alarm. [*Now Poetic, except in sense 4 of* ALARM, *n.*]

Al'a-ry (ăl'ȧ-rў *or* ā'lȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *alarius*, fr. *ala* wing.] Of or pertaining to wings; also, wing-shaped.

A-las' (ȧ-lȧs'), *interj.* [OF. *alas; a* interj. (L. *ah*) + *las* wretched, L. *lassus* weary, akin to E. *late.*] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil.

A'late (ā'lāt), } *a.* [L. *alatus*, fr. *ala* wing.]
A'la-ted (ā'lā-tĕd). } Having wings, or winglike appendages.

Alb.

Alb (ălb), *n.* [From L. *albus* white.] An ecclesiastical vestment of white linen.

Al'ba-tross (ăl'bȧ-trŏs), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Pg. *alcatraz* an albatross, or Sp. *alcatraz* a pelican.] (*Zoöl.*) A web-footed bird, of the genus *Diomedea.* It is the largest of sea birds, and is found chiefly in the southern hemisphere.

Al'be'it (ąl'bē'ĭt), *conj.* [OE. *al be* although it be.] Even though; although; notwithstanding.

Al'bert-ite (ăl'bẽrt-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A bituminous mineral, found in the county of Albert, New Brunswick.

Al'ber-type (-bẽr-tīp), *n.* [From the inventor, *Albert*, of Munich.] A print from a kind of gelatine plate produced by means of a photographic negative. [cent.]

Al-bes'cence (ăl-bĕs'sens), *n.* Quality of being albes-
Al-bes'cent (ăl-bĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *albescere* to grow white.] Becoming white or whitish; moderately white.

Al'bi-cant (ăl'bĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *albicare* to be white.] Growing or becoming white.

Al'bi-core (ăl'bĭ-kōr), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *al* the + *bakr*, *bekr*, heifer.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large fishes of the Mackerel family.

Al'bi-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* Condition of being an albino.

Al-bi'no (ăl-bī'nō), *n.; pl.* ALBINOS (-nōz). [Sp. or Pg. *albino*, fr. L. *albus* white.] A person who by some defect of organization has a skin of a milky hue, with white hair, and eyes with deep red pupil and pink or blue iris. Applied also to the lower animals and to plants.

Al-bi'no-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Condition of being an albino.

Al'bite (ăl'bīt), *n.* [L. *albus* white.] (*Min.*) A mineral of the feldspar family, common in granite and various igneous rocks.

Al'bu-gin'e-ous (ăl'bŭ-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [From L. *albugo* whiteness.] Of the nature of, or resembling in color, the white of the eye, or of an egg; albuminous.

Al'bum (ăl'bŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *albus* white.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white writing tablet. **2.** A register for visitors' names. **3.** A blank book, in which to insert autographs, photographs, etc.

Al-bu'men (ăl-bū'mĕn), *n.* [L.] **1.** The white of an egg. **2.** (*Bot.*) Nourishing matter stored up within the integuments of a seed, but not incorporated in the embryo. **3.** (*Chem.*) Same as ALBUMIN.

Al-bu'men-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALBUMENIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALBUMENIZING.] To cover or saturate with albumen.

Al-bu'min (-mĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A viscous nitrogenous substance, which is the chief constituent of white of eggs and blood serum, and is found in other substances.

Al-bu'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of albumin with another substance.

Al-bu'mi-noid (ăl-bū'mĭ-noid), *a.* [L. *albumen* + *-oid.*] (*Chem.*) Resembling albumin. — *n.* One of a class of organic principles (called also *proteids*) which form the main part of organized tissues.

Al-bu'mi-nose' (-nōs'), *n.* (*Chem.*) A diffusible substance formed from albumin by the action of gastric juice.

Al-bu'mi-nous (-nŭs), } *a.* Pertaining to, or con-
Al-bu'mi-nose' (-nōs'), } taining, albumen; like albumen or albumin. — **Al-bu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

Al-bur'num (ăl-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] (*Bot.*) The white and softer part of wood, between the inner bark and the hard wood or duramen; sapwood.

Al-cade', **Al-cald'**, **Al-cayde'** (ăl-kād'; *Sp.* äl-kä-thē'dä), *n.* [Sp. *alcaide*, fr. Ar. *al-qāid* governor, fr. *qāda* to lead.] **1.** A commander of a castle or fortress among the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Moors. **2.** The warden, or keeper of a jail.

Al'ca-hest (ăl'kȧ-hĕst), *n.* Same as ALKAHEST.

‖ **Al-cal'de** (äl-käl'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-qādī* judge, fr. *qada* to judge.] A magistrate or judge; — a term used in Spanish countries.

Al'ca-lim'e-ter, *n.* See ALKALIMETER.

‖ **Al-can'na** (ăl-kăn'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *alcana*, *alheña*, fr. Ar. *al-hinnā.* See HENNA.] (*Bot.*) An Oriental shrub (*Lawsonia inermis*) from which henna is obtained.

Al-chem'ic (ăl-kĕm'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to alchemy.
Al-chem'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } — **Al-chem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Al'che-mist (ăl'kĕ-mĭst), *n.* One who practices alchemy.

Al'che-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Relating to, or prac-
Al'che-mis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } ticing, alchemy.

Al'che-my (ăl'kĕ-mў), *n.* [OF. *alkemie*, Ar. *al-kīmīā*, fr. late Gr. χημεία, for χυμεία a mingling, χυμός juice, especially as extracted from plants. See CHEMISTRY.] **1.** An imaginary art which aimed to transmute the baser metals into gold, to find the panacea, or universal remedy for diseases, etc. **2.** Miraculous power of transmuting something common into something precious.

Al'co-hol (ăl'kō-hŏl), *n.* [Ar. *al-kohl* a powder of antimony or galena, to paint the eyebrows with. Out of Arabia the name was afterwards applied, on account of the fineness of this powder, to highly rectified spirits.] **1.** Pure spirit of wine; pure or highly rectified spirit (called also *ethyl alcohol*); the spirituous or intoxicating element of fermented or distilled liquors, or more loosely, a liquid containing it in considerable quantity. **2.** (*Organic Chem.*) Any one of a class of compounds analogous to vinic alcohol in constitution.

Al'co-hol'ic (-hŏl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to alcohol.

Al'co-hol-ism (ăl'kō-hŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A diseased state caused by the continued use of alcoholic liquors.

Al'co-hol-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALCOHOLIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALCOHOLIZING.] To convert into alcohol; to rectify; also, to saturate with alcohol.

Al'co-hol-om'e-ter (ăl'kŏ-hŏl-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), **Al'co-hol'me-ter** (-hŏl'mĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*Alcohol* + *-meter.*] (*Chem.*) An instrument for finding the amount of alcohol in spirits.

Al'co-ran (ăl'kŏ-răn *or* ăl'kŏ-rän'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *al-qorān*, orig., the reading, the book.] The Koran.

Al'cove (ăl'kōv *or* ăl-kōv'), *n.* [F. *alcôve*, Sp. or Pg. *alcoba*, Ar. *al-quobbah* arch, tent.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A recessed portion of a room, or a small room opening into a larger one; hence, any recess. **2.** A small ornamental building with seats.

Al'cy-on (ăl'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* See HALCYON.

‖ **Al'cy-o-na'ri-a** (ăl'sĭ-ō-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the orders of Anthozoa.

‖ **Al-cy'o-nes** (ăl-sī'ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of ALCYON.] (*Zoöl.*) The kingfishers.

Al'cy-o-noid (ăl'sĭ-ō-noid), *a.* [*Alcyon*aria + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pertaining to the Alcyonaria.

Al-deb'a-ran (ăl-dĕb'ȧ-răn), *n.* [Ar. *al-debarān.*] (*Astron.*) The bright red star of the group Hyades.

Al'de-hyde (ăl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *alcohol dehydrogenatum*, alcohol deprived of its hydrogen.] (*Chem.*) A volatile liquid obtained from alcohol by oxidation.

Al'der (ą̈l'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *alr*, *aler*, akin to G. *erle*, L. *alnus*, and E. *elm.*] (*Bot.*) A shrub or tree belonging to the genus *Alnus*, and usually growing in moist land.

Al'der-man (ą̈l'dẽr-man), *n.* [AS. *aldormon*, *ealdorman*; *ealdor* an elder + *man.*] **1.** A senior or superior. [*Obs.*] **2.** One of a board or body of municipal officers next in order to the mayor, having legislative and often administrative functions.

Al'der-man-cy (-sĭ), *n.* The office of an alderman.

Al'der-man'ic (ą̈l'dẽr-măn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an alderman or to aldermen.

Al'der-ney (ą̈l'dẽr-nĭ), *n.* One of a breed of dun or tawny-colored cattle, often called *Jersey cattle*; — originally bred in the island of Alderney.

Ale (āl), *n.* [AS. *ealu.*] **1.** An intoxicating liquor made from malt by fermentation, with the addition of a bitter, usually hops. **2.** A festival where ale is the chief drink. [*Eng.*]

A'le-a-to-ry (ā'lĕ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *aleatorius*, fr. *alea* chance.] (*Law*) Depending on some uncertain contingency.

A-lec'i-thal (ȧ-lĕs'ĭ-thal), *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. + λέκιθος yolk.] (*Biol.*) Having uniform segmentation and little or no food yolk.

Ale'con'ner (āl'kŏn'nẽr), *n.* [*Ale* + *con*, AS. *cunnian* to test.] A tester of ale and beer; also, an officer chosen to inspect the measures used in public houses. [*Eng.*]

A-lec'try-o-man'cy (ȧ-lĕk'trĭ-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλεκτρυών cock + *-mancy.*] Divination by noting the order in which a cock eats grains of corn placed on the letters of the alphabet.

A-lee' (ȧ-lē'), *adv.* (*Naut.*) On or toward the lee.

Al'e-gar (ăl'ē-gẽr), *n.* [*Ale* + *eager* sour.] Sour ale.

Ale'hoof' (āl'hōōf'), *n.* [AS. *hōfe.*] Ground ivy.

Ale'house' (āl'hous'), *n.* A house where ale is retailed; hence, a tippling house.

A-lem'bic (ȧ-lĕm'bĭk), *n.* [F. *alambic*, Ar. *al-anbīq*, fr. Gr. ἄμβιξ cup, cap of a still.] An apparatus formerly used in distillation, usually made of glass or metal.

Alembic.

a Head; *b* Cucurbit; *c* Receiver; *d* Lamp.

A-lep'i-dote (-lĕp'ĭ-dōt), *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. + λεπίς, λεπίδος, a scale.] (*Zoöl.*) Not having scales.

A-lert' (ȧ-lẽrt'), *a.* [Through F. fr. It. *all' erta* on the watch, prop. (standing) on a height; *erta* a declivity, fr. L. *erigere.* See ERECT.] **1.** Watchful; active in vigilance. **2.** Moving with celerity; prompt; quick. — **A-lert'ly**, *adv.* — **A-lert'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Active; agile; lively; brisk.

A-lert', *n.* (*Mil.*) An alarm; a sudden attack; also, a bugle warning.

On the alert, on the lookout; vigilant; ready to act.

A-le-thi-ol'o-gy (ȧ-lē'thĭ-ŏl'ȯ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλήθεια truth + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the nature of truth and evidence.

A-leth'o-scope (-lĕth'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἀληθής true + *-scope.*] An instrument for viewing pictures by a lens, showing them in their natural proportions and relations.

Ale'wife' (āl'wīf'), *n.* A woman who keeps an alehouse.

Ale'wife', *n.*; *pl.* ALEWIVES. [Corrupt. of *aloof*, the Amer. Indian name of a fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A North American fish (*Clupea vernalis*) of the Herring family.

Al'ex-an'drine (ăl'ĕgz-ăn'drĭn), *n.* A kind of verse consisting in English of twelve syllables.

A-lex'i-phar'mic (ȧ-lĕks'ĭ-fär'mĭk), **A-lex'i-phar'mic-al** (-mĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξι- + φάρμακος; ἀλέξειν to keep off + φάρμακον poison.] (*Med.*) Expelling or counteracting poison; antidotal.

A-lex'i-phar'mic, *n.* (*Med.*) An antidote for poison.

A-lex'i-py-ret'ic (-pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλέξειν to keep off + πυρετός fever.] (*Med.*) Driving off fever; antifebrile. — *n.* A febrifuge.

A-lex'i-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), **A-lex'i-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξητήριος fit to keep off.] (*Med.*) Resisting poison; alexipharmic.

A-lex'i-ter'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A preservative against contagious and infectious diseases, and poison in general.

Al-fal'fa (ăl-făl'fȧ), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) The lucern (*Medicago sativa*); — so called in California, Texas, etc.

Al-fil'a-ri'a (ăl-fĭl'ȧ-rē'ȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The pin grass (*Erodium cicutarium*), a weed in California.

‖ **Al'ga** (ăl'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ALGÆ (ăl'jē). [L., seaweed.] (*Bot.*) A kind of seaweed; *pl.* the class of cellular cryptogamic plants which includes the black, red, and green seaweeds, also marine and fresh-water confervæ, etc.

Al'gal (ăl'gal), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or like, algæ.

‖ **Al'ga-ro'ba** (ăl'gȧ-rō'bȧ), *n.* [Sp. *algarroba*, fr. Ar. *al-kharrūbah.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The carob or its fruit. (*b*) The honey mesquite; also, its sweet, pulpy pods.

‖ **Al'ga-ro-vil'la** (ăl'gȧ-rō-vēl'yȧ), *n.* The agglutinated seeds and husks of the legumes of a South American tree, used in tanning and dyeing.

Al'gate (ą̈l'gāt), **Al'gates** (ą̈l'gāts), *adv.* [*All* + *gate* way. See -s, adv. suff.] Always; everywhere; at all events. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*]

Al'ge-bra (ăl'jĕ-brȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Ar. *al-jebr* reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, fr. *jabara* to bind together, consolidate.] **1.** (*Math.*) That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations and properties of quantity by means of letters and other symbols. **2.** A treatise on this science.

Al'ge-bra'ic (ăl'jĕ-brā'ĭk), **Al'ge-bra'ic-al** (-brā'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to algebra. — **Al'ge-bra'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Al'ge-bra'ist (ăl'jĕ-brā'ĭst), *n.* One versed in algebra.

Al'gid (ăl'jĭd), *a.* [L. *algidus* cold, fr. *algere* to be cold.] Cold; chilly. — **Al-gid'i-ty** (ăl-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Al'goid (ăl'goid), *a.* [L. *alga* + *-oid.*] Of the nature of, or resembling, an alga.

Al'gol (ăl'gŏl), *n.* [Ar. *al-ghūl* destruction.] (*Astron.*) A fixed star, in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness.

‖ **Al'gor** (ăl'gŏr), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Cold; chilliness.

Al'go-rism (ăl'gŏ-rĭz'm), **Al'go-rithm** (-rĭth'm), *n.* [Through F. fr. Ar. *Khowārezmī* (the modern Khiwa), surname of Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musā, author of a work on arithmetic early in the 9th century. The spelling with *th* is due to a supposed connection with Gr. ἀριθμός number.] **1.** The art of calculating by nine figures and zero. **2.** The art of calculating with any species of notation.

Al'gous (ăl'gŭs), *a.* [See ALGA.] Of, pertaining to, or abounding with, algæ or seaweeds.

Al'ham-bra'ic (ăl'hăm-brā'ĭk), **Al'ham-bresque'** (-brĕsk'), *a.* Made or decorated after the fanciful style of the ornamentation in the Alhambra, the palace of the Moorish kings at Granada; Saracenic; Arabesque.

A'li-as (ā'lĭ-ăs), *adv.* [L., fr. *alius* another. See ELSE.] (*Law*) Otherwise; otherwise called; — a term used in legal proceedings in giving the different names by which a person is known.

A'li-as, *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) A second writ issued after a first writ has expired without effect. (*b*) An assumed name.

Al'i-bi (ăl'ĭ-bī), *n.* [L., elsewhere.] (*Law*) The plea or mode of defense under which a person on trial for a crime sets up that he was in another place when the alleged act was committed.

Al'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *alibilis*, fr. *alere*, v.] Nutritive; nourishing.

Al'i-dade (-dād), *n.* [LL. *alidada*, fr. Ar. *al-'idāda* a sort of rule.] The part of a graduated instrument carrying the sights or telescope, and showing the degrees cut off. See *Illust.* of SEXTANT.

Al'ien (āl'yen), *a.* [OF. *alien*, L. *alienus*, fr. *alius* another. See ELSE.] **1.** Not belonging to the same country, land, or government, or to the citizens or subjects thereof; foreign. **2.** Wholly different in nature.

Al'ien, *n.* **1.** A foreigner; a foreign-born resident of a country in which he does not possess the privileges of a citizen. **2.** One alienated or estranged.

Al'ien (āl'yen), *v. t.* To alienate. [alienated.
Al'ien-a-bil'i-ty (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capability of being
Al'ien-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being alienated.
Al'ien-age (-āj), *n.* The condition of being an alien or alienated.
Al'ien-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *alienatus*, p. p. of *alienare*, fr. *alienus*.] Estranged; made foreign; — with *from*.
Al'ien-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALIENATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALIENATING.] **1.** To convey or transfer to another, as title, property, or right. **2.** To withdraw, as the affections; to make (a person) indifferent or averse; to estrange; — with *from*.
Al'ien-a'tion (āl'yen-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. **2.** Mental aberration; insanity.

Syn. — See INSANITY.

Al'ien-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who alienates.
Al-iene' (āl-yēn'), *v. t.* To alienate; to transfer.
Al'ien-ee' (āl'yen-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom the title of property is transferred; — opposed to *alienor*.
Al'ien-ism (āl'yen-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Alienage. **2.** The study or treatment of diseases of the mind.
Al'ien-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in alienism.
Al'ien-or' (āl'yen-ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who alienates his property.
Al'i-form (ăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *-form*.] Resembling a wing; wing-shaped; winglike.
A-light' (ā-līt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALIGHTED, sometimes ALIT (ā-lĭt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALIGHTING.] [AS. *ālīhtan*; pref. *ā-* + *līhtan* to alight, orig., to render light.] **1.** To spring down; to dismount. **2.** To descend and settle or lodge.
A-light', *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *light*.] Lighted.
A-lign' (ā-līn'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *aligner*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *ligne* (L. *linea*) line.] To adjust or form in a line.
A-lign'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of aligning, or the state of being aligned; also, the line of adjustment. **2.** (*Engin.*) The ground plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the grades or profile.
A-like' (ā-līk'), *a.* [AS. *onlīc*, *gelīc*; pref. *ā-* + *like*.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; without difference. [Now used only predicatively.]
A-like', *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree.
Al'i-ment (ăl'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *alimentum*, fr. *alere* to nourish. See OLD.] That which nourishes; food; nutriment. Hence: The necessaries of life generally.
Al'i-men'tal (ăl'ĭ-mĕn'tal), *a.* Supplying food or materials for growth; having the quality of nourishing.
Al'i-men'ta-ry (-tà-rў), *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food, or to the function of nutrition.

Alimentary canal, the entire channel by which aliments are conveyed through the body.

Al'i-men-ta'tion (ăl'ĭ-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of nourishing or being nourished.
Al'i-men'tive-ness (-mĕn'tĭv-nĕs), *n.* The instinct or faculty of appetite for food. [Chiefly in *Phrenol.*]
Al'i-mo-ny (ăl'ĭ-mō-nў), *n.* [L. *alimonia*, *-nium*, fr. *alere* to nourish.] **1.** Maintenance; means of living. **2.** (*Law*) An allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate or income for her support, upon her divorce or legal separation from him, or during a suit for the same.
A-line'ment (ā-līn'ment), *n.* Same as ALIGNMENT.

The Eng. form *alinement* is preferable to *alignment*, a bad spelling of the Fr[ench]. *New Eng. Dict.* (*Murray*).

A-lin'er (ā-līn'ĕr), *n.* One who adjusts things to a line.
Al'i-oth (ăl'ĭ-ŏth), *n.* [Ar. *alyāt* the tail of a fat sheep.] (*Astron.*) A star in the tail of the Great Bear.
Al'i-ped (ăl'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *alipes*; *ala* wing + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Wing-footed, as the bat. — *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, serving for a wing.
Al'i-quant (-kwant), *a.* [L. *aliquantus* some, moderate; *alius* other + *quantus* how great.] (*Math.*) Designating a part of a number or quantity which does not divide it without a remainder.
Al'i-quot (-kwŏt), *a.* [L. *aliquot* some; *alius* other + *quot* how many.] (*Math.*) Designating a part of a number or quantity which divides it without a remainder.
Al'i-sphe'noid (ăl'ĭ-sfē'noid), } *a.* [L. *ala* wing + E.
Al'i-sphe-noid'al (-noid'al), } *sphenoid*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or forming, the wing of the sphenoid bone.
‖ **A'li-un'de** (ā'lĭ-ŭn'dē), *adv. & a.* [L.] (*Law*) From another source; obtained from elsewhere.
A-live' (ā-līv'), *a.* [AS. *on līfe* in life; *līfe* being dat. of *līf* life.] **1.** Having life; not dead; living; existent. **2.** Exhibiting the activity of many living beings; swarming. **3.** Having susceptibility; sensitive.

‖ **A'li-za'ri** (ă'lĭ-zä'rĭ), *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] (*Com.*) The madder of the Levant.
A-liz'a-rin (ā-lĭz'ā-rĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A coloring principle, found in madder, and also produced from anthracine. It produces the Turkish reds.
Al'ka-hest (ăl'kā-hĕst), *n.* [LL. *alchahest*; — probably arbitrarily formed by Paracelsus.] The fabled "universal solvent" of the alchemists.
Al'ka-les'cent (-lĕs'sent), *a.* [See ALKALI.] Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.
Al'ka-li (ăl'kā-lī *or* -lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ALKALIS or ALKALIES (-līz *or* -lĭz). [F. *alcali*, ultimately fr. Ar. *alqalī* ashes of the plant saltwort, fr. *qalay* to roast.] **1.** Soda ash; caustic soda, caustic potash, etc. **2.** (*Chem.*) One of a class of caustic bases, such as soda and potash, which unite with oils and fats to form soap, neutralize acids, and change reddened litmus to blue.
Al'ka-li-fy (ăl'kā-lĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALKALIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALKALIFYING.] [*Alkali* + *-fy*.] To change into an alkali; to make alkaline.
Al'ka-lig'e-nous (ăl'kā-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*Alkali* + *-genous*.] Generating alkali.
Al'ka-lim'e-ter (-lĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Alkali* + *-meter*.] An instrument to ascertain the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in a mixture.
Al'ka-lim'e-try (-lĭm'ē-trў), *n.* (*Chem.*) The art or process of ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali present in a mixture.
Al'ka-line (ăl'kā-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* Of or pertaining to an alkali or to alkalies; having the properties of an alkali. — **Al'ka-lin'i-ty** (ăl'kā-lĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.*
Al'ka-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of alkalizing.
Al'ka-lize (ăl'kā-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALKALIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALKALIZING (-lĭ'zĭng).] To render alkaline; to impregnate with an alkali.
Al'ka-loid (ăl'kā-loid), } *a.* [*Alkali* + *-oid*.]
Al'ka-loid'al (ăl'kā-loid'al), } Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, alkali.
Al'ka-loid (ăl'kā-loid), *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic base, especially one of a class of substances occurring ready formed in the tissues of plants and the bodies of animals.
Al'ka-net (-nĕt), *n.* [See ALCANNA.] **1.** A dye extracted from the roots of *Alkanna tinctoria*, which gives a fine deep red color. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The plant which yields the dye. (*b*) Bugloss.
Al-kar'sin (ăl-kär'sĭn), *n.* [*Alk*ali + *ars*enic.] (*Chem.*) A spontaneously inflammable liquid, having a repulsive odor, and containing cacodyl.
Al'ko-ran (ăl'kŏ-răn; ăl'kŏ-rän'), *n.* See ALCORAN.
All (ąl), *a.* [OE. *al*, pl. *alle*, AS. *eal*, pl. *ealle*; akin to D. *al*, Ger. *all*, Icel. *allr*.] Being the whole quantity, extent, duration, number, amount, quality, or degree; the whole; any whatever; every.

☞ When the definite article "the," or a possessive or a demonstrative pronoun, is joined to the noun that *all* qualifies, *all* precedes the article or the pronoun.

This word, not only in popular language, but in the Scriptures, often implies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part.

All, *adv.* **1.** Wholly; completely; altogether; entirely; quite; very. **2.** Even; just. [*Obs.* or *Poet.*]

All the same, nevertheless.

All, *n.* The whole number, quantity, or amount; everything or every person; the whole; the aggregate.

All in all, a phrase which signifies *all* things to a person, or everything desired; (also *adverbially*) wholly; altogether. — **All in the wind** (*Naut.*), a phrase denoting that the sails are parallel with the course of the wind, so as to shake. — **At all**, in any way or respect; in the least degree or to the least extent; in the least; under any circumstances; — usually in negative or interrogative sentences.

‖ **Al'lah** (ăl'lä), *n.* [Ar., contr. fr. the article *al* the + *ilah* God.] The name of the Supreme Being, in use among the Arabs and the Mohammedans generally.
Al'lan-to'ic (ăl'lăn-tō'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the allantois.
Al-lan'toid (ăl-lăn'toid), } *a.* [Gr. ἀλλαντοειδής
Al'lan-toid'al (ăl'lăn-toid'al), } sausage-shaped; ἀλλᾶς sausage + εἶδος form.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the allantois.
Al-lan'tois (ăl-lăn'tois *or* -tō-ĭs), } *n.* (*Anat.*) A membranous appendage of the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles, — in mammals connecting the fetus with the parent; the urinary vesicle.
Al-lay' (ăl-lā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLAYED (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLAYING.] [OE. *alaien*, *aleggen*, to lay down, put an end to, AS. *ālecgan*; *ā-* + *lecgan* to lay.

See LAY.] **1.** To make quiet or put at rest; to pacify or appease; to quell. **2.** To alleviate; to mitigate.

Syn. — To check; repress; assuage; abate; subdue; compose; soothe; calm; quiet. See ALLEVIATE.

Al-lay' (ăl-lā'), *v. i.* To become quiet; to subside.

Al-lay', *n. & v. t.* Alloy. [*Obs.*]

Al-lay'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, allays.

Al-lay'ment, *n.* An allaying; mitigation. [*Obs.*]

Al'le-cret (ăl'lẽ-krẽt), *n.* [OF. *alecret, halecret, hallecret.*] A kind of light armor used in the sixteenth century, esp. by the Swiss.

Allecret Armor, A. D. 1540.

Al'le-ga'tion (ăl'lẽ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allegatio*, fr. *allegare, allegatum*, to cite; *ad* + *legare* to send, commission.] **1.** The act of alleging or positively asserting. **2.** That which is alleged or declared; formal averment.

Al-lege' (ăl-lĕj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLEGED (-lĕjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLEGING.] [OE. *aleggen* to bring forward as evidence, through F. fr. L. *ex* + *litigare* to quarrel, sue (see LITIGATE). The word was influenced by its supposed connection with L. *allegare* (see ALLEGATION).] **1.** To state with positiveness; to assert; to aver. **2.** To cite or quote. [*Archaic*] **3.** To produce or urge, as a reason or excuse.

Syn. — To bring forward; adduce; advance; assign; produce; declare; affirm; assert; aver; predicate.

Al-lege'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being alleged.

Al-leg'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who affirms or declares.

Al-le'giance (ăl-lē'jans *or* ăl-lē'jĭ-ans), *n.* [OE. *alegeaunce;* pref. *a-* + OF. *lige, liege.* The meaning was influenced by L. *ligare* to bind.] **1.** The tie or obligation, implied or expressed, which a subject owes to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to one's king, government, or state. **2.** Devotion; loyalty.

Syn. — Loyalty; fealty. — *Allegiance* is an obligation to a ruling power. *Loyalty* is a feeling or sentiment of fidelity towards such power. *Allegiance* may exist under any form of government. *Loyalty* is primarily a warm-hearted feeling of fidelity and obedience to a king; it is personal in its nature, and hence we speak of the *loyalty* of a wife to her husband, not of her *allegiance.*

Al'le-gor'ic (ăl'lẽ-gŏr'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἀλληγορικός.]
Al'le-gor'ic-al (-gŏr'ĭ-kal), } Belonging to, or consisting of, allegory; of the nature of an allegory. — **Al'le-gor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Al'le-gor'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Al'le-go-rist (ăl'lẽ-gō-rĭst), *n.* A writer of allegory.

Al'le-go-rize (ăl'lẽ-gō-rīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLEGORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLEGORIZING.] To form or turn into allegory; to treat as allegorical.

Al'le-go-rize, *v. i.* To use allegory.

Al'le-go-ry (-gō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *allegoria*, Gr. ἀλληγορία, description of one thing under the image of another; ἄλλος other + ἀγορεύειν to speak in the assembly (ἀγορά).] **1.** A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The real subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. "I am the Vine, ye are the branches" [John xv. 1–6] is a spoken *allegory.* **2.** Anything which represents by suggestion.

Syn. — Metaphor; fable; parable.

‖ **Al'le-gret'to** (ăl'lẽ-grĕt'tō; *It.* äl'lā-grāt'tō), *a.* [It., dim. of *allegro.*] (*Mus.*) Quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro.* — *n.* A movement in this time.

‖ **Al-le'gro** (ăl-lē'grō; *It.* äl-lā'grō), *a.* [It., merry, gay, fr. L. *alacer* lively.] (*Mus.*) Brisk; lively. — *n.* An allegro movement; a quick, sprightly strain or piece.

Al'le-lu'ia } (ăl'lẽ-lū'yȧ), *n.* [L. *alleluia*, Gr. ἀλληλούϊα.] See HALLELUJAH.
Al'le-lu'iah }

‖ **Al'le-mande'** (ăl'lẽ-mȧnd'), *n.* [F., fr. *allemand* German.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A dance in moderate twofold time, invented by the French. **2.** A certain figure in dancing.

Al-le'vi-ate (ăl-lē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLEVIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLEVIATING.] [LL. *alleviare*, fr. L. *ad* + *levis* light.] **1.** To lighten or lessen the force or weight of. [*Obs.* in a literal sense.] **2.** To lighten or lessen (physical or mental troubles); to make easier to be endured; — opposed to *aggravate.*

Syn. — To lessen; diminish; soften; mitigate; assuage; abate; relieve; nullify; allay. — *Alleviate, mitigate, assuage, allay,* have in common the idea of relief from some painful state; and being all figurative, they differ in their application, according to the image under which this idea is presented. *Alleviate* supposes a load or burden which is lightened or taken off. *Mitigate* supposes something fierce which is made mild. *Assuage* supposes something violent which is quieted. *Allay* supposes something previously excited, but now brought down.

Al-le'vi-a'tion (ăl-lē'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of alleviating; also, that which alleviates.

Al-le'vi-a-tive (ăl-lē'vĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to alleviate; palliative. — *n.* That which alleviates.

Al-le'vi-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, alleviates.

Al-le'vi-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Alleviative.

Al'ley (ăl'lĭ), *n.; pl.* ALLEYS (-lĭz). [OF. *alée*, fr. *aler* to go; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A narrow passage, esp. a walk, bordered by trees or bushes. **2.** A narrow street. **3.** A passageway between rows of pews in a church.

Al'ley, *n.; pl.* ALLEYS (ăl'lĭz). [A contraction of *alabaster.*] A choice taw or marble, as one of alabaster.

All' fours' (ąl' fōrz'). [*All* + *four* (cards).] A game at cards; — also called "High, Low, Jack, and the Game."

All' fours' [*formerly,* **All' four'**]. All four legs of a quadruped; or the two legs and two arms of a person.

To be, go, or run, on all fours (Fig.), to correspond exactly.

All' hail' (ąl' hāl'). All health; — used in salutation.

All'hal'low (ąl'hăl'lō), } *n.* **1.** All the saints (in
All'hal'lows (-lōz), } heaven). [*Obs.*] **2.** All Saints' Day, November 1st. [*Archaic*]

All'hal'low-mas (-mȧs), *n.* The feast of All Saints.

All'hal'low-tide' (-lō-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *tīd* time.] The time at or near All Saints, or November 1st.

Al'li-a'ceous (ăl'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Allium*, or garlic, onions, leeks, etc.

Al-li'ance (ăl-lī'ans), *n.* [OF. *aliance*, fr. *alier.* See ALLY.] **1.** State of being allied; act of allying; a union of interests, esp. between families by marriage, or states by compact, treaty, or league. **2.** Union by relationship in qualities; affinity. **3.** The persons or parties allied.

Syn. — Connection; affinity; union; confederacy; confederation; league; coalition.

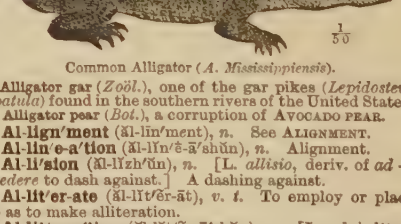
Al-lied' (ăl-līd'), *a.* United; leagued; akin; related.

Al'li-gate (ăl'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *alligare.* See ALLY, *v. t.*] To tie; to unite by some tie.

Al'li-ga'tion (ăl'lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* (*Arith.*) A rule relating to the solution of questions concerning the compounding or mixing of different ingredients, or ingredients of different qualities or values.

☞ The rule is named from the method of connecting together the terms by certain ligature-like signs.

Al'li-ga'tor (ăl'lĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto* the lizard, fr. L. *lacertus, lacerta*, lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) A large carnivorous reptile of the Crocodile family, peculiar to America.



Common Alligator (*A. Mississippiensis*).

Alligator gar (*Zoöl.*), one of the gar pikes (*Lepidosteus spatula*) found in the southern rivers of the United States. — **Alligator pear** (*Bot.*), a corruption of AVOCADO PEAR.

Al-lign'ment (ăl-līn'ment), *n.* See ALIGNMENT.

Al-lin'e-a'tion (ăl-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Alignment.

Al-li'sion (ăl-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *allisio*, deriv. of *ad* + *laedere* to dash against.] A dashing against.

Al-lit'er-ate (ăl-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To employ or place so as to make alliteration.

Al-lit'er-a'tion (ăl-lĭt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ad* + *litera* letter.] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words succeeding each other immediately, or at short intervals.

Al-lit'er-a-tive (-lĭt'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, alliteration. — **Al-lit'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Al'li-um** (ăl'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., garlic.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the onion, garlic, leek, chive, etc.

Al'lo-cate (ăl'lō-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *allocare*, fr. L. *ad* + *locare* to place.] To distribute or assign; to allot.

Al'lo-ca'tion (ăl'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of allotting; also, a part or share allotted.

‖ **Al'lo-ca'tur** (-tŭr), *n.* [LL., it is allowed.] (*Law*) "Allowed;" — used to express the allowance of a proceeding, writ, order, etc., by a court, or judicial officer.

Al-loch'ro-ous (ăl-lŏk'rō-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλόχροος changed in color, fr. ἄλλος other + χροά color.] Changing color.

Al'lo-cu'tion (ăl'lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allocutio*, fr. *alloqui* to speak to; *ad* + *loqui* to speak.] An address; a hortatory or authoritative address.

Al-lo'di-al (ăl-lō'dĭ-al), *a.* (*Law*) Pertaining to allodium; free of rent or service.

Al-lo'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; of Ger. origin; cf. OHG. *al* all, and *ōt* (AS. *ēad*) property.] (*Law*) Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner.

Al-log'a-my (ăl-lŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Fertilization of the pistil of a plant by pollen from another of the same species.

Al-lom'er-ism (ăl-lŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other + μέρος part.] (*Chem.*) Variability in chemical constitution without variation in crystalline form.

Al'lo-morph (ăl'lō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος + *-morph.*] (*Min.*) **1.** Any of two or more distinct crystalline forms of a substance. **2.** The substance having such forms.

Al-longe' (ăl-lŭnj'), *n.* [F., a lengthening.] (*Fencing*) A thrust or pass; a lunge.

Al'lo-nym (ăl'lō-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other + ὄνομα name.] The name of another assumed by an author.

Al'lo-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to allopathy.

Al-lop'a-thist (ăl-lŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.* One who practices allopathy; one who professes allopathy.

Al-lop'a-thy (ăl-lŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other + πάθος suffering. See PATHOS.] That system of medicine which aims to use remedies which produce effects different from those produced by the special disease treated; — a term invented by Hahnemann to designate the ordinary practice, as opposed to *homeopathy*.

Al-lot' (ăl-lŏt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOTTING.] [OF. *aloter; a* (L. *ad*) + *lot* lot.] **1.** To distribute by lot. **2.** To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; to assign as a share or lot; to bestow; to grant; to appoint. [is allotted

Al-lot'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of allotting. **2.** That which

Al'lo-tri-oph'a-gy (ăl'lō-trĭ-ŏf'ă-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Med.*) A desire for improper food.

Al'lo-trop'ic (ăl'lō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to

Al'lo-trop'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), allotropism.

Al-lot'ro-pism (ăl-lŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other

Al-lot'ro-py (ăl-lŏt'rō-pĭ), + τροπός direction, τρέπειν to turn.] (*Chem.*) The property of existing in two or more conditions which are distinct in their physical or chemical relations.

Al-low' (ăl-lou'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOWED (-loud'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOWING.] [OF. *alouer*, fr. LL. *allocare* to admit as proved, to place; confused with OF. *aloer*, fr. L. *allaudare* to extol; *ad* + *laudare* to praise.] **1.** To praise; to approve of; hence, to sanction. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] **2.** To grant, give, afford, or yield. **3.** To own or acknowledge; to concede. **4.** To grant (something) as a deduction or an addition. **5.** To grant license to; to permit.

Syn. — To allot; assign; bestow; concede; admit; permit; suffer; tolerate. See PERMIT.

Al-low', *v. i.* To make allowance; to make abatement.

Al-low'a-ble (ăl-lou'ă-b'l), *a.* Proper to be, or capable of being, allowed; not forbidden or improper. — **Al-low'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Al-low'a-bly**, *adv.*

Al-low'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of allowing, granting, conceding, or admitting; permission; tolerance. **2.** That which is allowed; a sum granted as appropriate for any purpose; a stated or limited quantity, as of food or drink. **3.** Abatement; deduction. **4.** (*Com.*) A customary deduction from the gross weight of goods.

Al-low'ance, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOWANCED (-anst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOWANCING (-sĭng).] To put upon a fixed allowance (esp. of provisions and drink).

Al-lox'an (ăl-lŏks'ăn), *n.* [*Allantoin* + *oxalic.*] (*Chem.*) An oxidation product of uric acid.

Al-loy' (-loi'), *n.* [OE. *alai*, OF. *alei*, fr. *alier* to alloy, *allier* to ally, fr. L. *alligare.*] **1.** Any combination of metals fused together; a mixture of metals. **2.** The comparative purity of gold or silver; fineness. **3.** A baser metal mixed with a finer. **4.** Any deteriorating admixture.

Al-loy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOYED (-loid'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOYING.] **1.** To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable substance. **2.** To mix, as metals, so as to form a compound. **3.** To abate, impair, or debase by mixture.

Al-loy'age (-ăj), *n.* The act or art of alloying metals; also, the combination or alloy.

All' Saints' (ąl' sānts'), } The first day of November;
All' Saints' Day' (dā'), } a feast day kept in honor of all the saints; All Hallows.

All' Souls' Day' (sōlz). The second day of November; a feast day of the Roman Catholic church, on which supplications are made for the souls of the faithful dead.

All'spice' (ąl'spīs'), *n.* The aromatic berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies. It has been supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves; — hence the name.

Al-lude' (ăl-lūd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLUDING.] [L. *alludere* to play with, to allude; *ad* + *ludere* to play.] To refer indirectly or by suggestion to something which is not specifically and plainly mentioned.

Syn. — To refer; point; indicate; hint; suggest; intimate; signify; insinuate; advert. See REFER.

Al-lure' (-lūr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLURED (-lūrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLURING.] [OF. *aleurrer*, *alurer*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *leurre* lure. See LURE.] To attempt to draw; to tempt by a lure or bait, that is, by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable.

Syn. — To attract; entice; tempt; decoy; seduce.

Al-lure'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of alluring. **2.** That which allures.

Al-lur'ing, *a.* Attracting; charming; tempting. — **Al-lur'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Al-lur'ing-ness**, *n.*

Al-lu'sion (ăl-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *allusio.* See ALLUDE.] A reference to something supposed to be known, but not explicitly mentioned; indirect reference; hint.

Al-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Containing an allusion. — **Al-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Al-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Al-lu'vi-al (ăl-lū'vĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to, contained in, or composed of, alluvium.

Al-lu'vi-on (-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *alluvio*, fr. *alluere* to wash against; *ad* + *luere* to wash.] **1.** Wash of water against the shore. **2.** An overflowing. **3.** Alluvium.

Al-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. ALLUVIUMS, L. ALLUVIA (-ă). (*Geol.*) Deposits of earth, sand, gravel, and other transported matter, made by rivers, floods, or other causes, upon land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas.

All'work' (ąl'wûrk'), *n.* Work of all kinds.

Al-ly' (ăl-lī'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLIED (-līd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLYING.] [OE. *alien*, OF. *alier*, fr. L. *alligare* to bind to; *ad* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To unite, or to form a connection between, by some bond, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy. **2.** To join, or form a relation between, by similitude, friendship, or love.

☞ Chiefly used in the passive form or reflexively.

Al-ly' (ăl-lī'), *n.* **1.** One united to another by treaty or league; — usually applied to sovereigns or states; a confederate. **2.** A person or thing related to another by any tie, as by love or interest. **3.** An associate; a helper.

Al'lyl (ăl'lĭl), *n.* [L. *allium* garlic + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) An organic radical, C_3H_5, existing especially in oils of garlic and mustard.

‖ **Al'ma Ma'ter** (ăl'mȧ mā'tẽr). [L., fostering mother.] A college or seminary where one is educated.

Al'ma-nac (ąl'mȧ-năk), *n.* [LL. *almanac*, of uncertain origin.] A book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added.

Al'man-dine (ăl'măn-dīn), *n.* [L. *alabandina*, named after *Alabanda*, a town in Caria, where it was chiefly found.] (*Min.*) The common red variety of garnet.

Al-might'y (ąl-mīt'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *ealmihtig; eal* all + *mihtig* mighty.] Unlimited in might; omnipotent. — **Al-might'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Al-might'i-ness**, *n.*

The Almighty, the omnipotent God.

Alm'ond (ä'mŭnd), *n.* [OE. *almande*, F. *amande*, L. *amygdala*, fr. Gr. ἀμυγδάλη.] **1.** A kind of nut, the fruit of the almond tree (*Amygdalus communis*); also, the tree. **2.** Anything shaped like an almond. Specifically: (*Anat.*) One of the tonsils.

Al'mon-er (ăl'mŭn-ẽr), *n.* [See ALMS.] One who distributes alms; also, one who dispenses alms for another.

Al'mon-ry (ăl'mŭn-rĭ), *n.* The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

Al'most (ąl'mōst), *adv.* [AS. *ealmæst*, almost all; *eal* (OE. *al*) all + *mæst* most.] Nearly; well nigh; all but; for the greatest part.

Alms (ämz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [OE. *almes* (n. sing.), AS. *ælmysse*, fr. L. *eleemosyna*, Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη mercy, charity, alms, fr. ἐλεεῖν to pity.] Anything given gratui-

tously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing; a gift of charity; charity.

☞ Now commonly used as a collective or plural noun.

Alms'house' (ämz'hous'), *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor; a poorhouse.

Al'muce (ăl'mūs), *n.* Same as AMICE, a hood or cape.

Al'mug (ăl'mŭg), **Al'gum** (ăl'gŭm), *n.* [Heb.] A tree or wood of the Bible, — perhaps red sandalwood.

Al'nage (ăl'nāj), *n.* [OF. *alnage*, fr. *alne* ell, of Ger. origin. See ELL.] (*O. Eng. Law*) Measurement (of cloth) by the ell; also, a duty for such measurement.

Al'oe (ăl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **ALOES** (-ōz). [L. *aloë*, Gr. ἀλόη, aloe.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of succulent plants, the greater number having the habit and appearance of evergreen herbaceous plants. **2.** *pl.* (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of several species of aloe, used as a purgative. [Plural in form but syntactically singular.]

American aloe, Century **alee**, the agave.

Al'o-et'ic (ăl'ō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Consisting chiefly of aloes; of the nature of aloes.

A-loft' (ȧ-lŏft'; 115), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *loft*, which prop. meant *air*.] **1.** In the air; on high. **2.** (*Naut.*) In the top; at the mast head, or in the higher rigging.

A-lone' (ȧ-lōn'), *a.* [See ALL and ONE.] **1.** Quite by one's self; apart from, or exclusive of, others; single; solitary; — applied to a person or thing. **2.** Of or by itself; by themselves; without a sharer; only. **3.** Sole; only. [*R.*]

A-lone', *adv.* Solely; simply; exclusively.

A-long' (ȧ-lŏng'; 115), *adv.* [AS. *andlang*, *along*; pref. *and-* (akin to E. pref. *anti-* + *lang* long.] **1.** By the length; in a line with the length; lengthwise. **2.** In a line, or with a progressive motion; onward; forward. **3.** In company; together.

All along, all through the course of anything.

A-long', *prep.* By the length of, — opposed to *across*.

A-long'. [AS. *gelang* owing to.] A word now obsolete, except in the dialectic phrase *along of*, that is, owing to; on account of.

A-long'shore' (-shōr'), *adv.* Along the shore or coast.

A-long'side' (-sīd'), *adv.* Along or by the side.

A-loof' (-lōōf'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *loof*, fr. D. *loef* luff, and so meaning, as a nautical word, to the windward.] **1.** At or from a distance, but within view; apart; away. **2.** Fig.: Without sympathy; unfavorably.

A-loof'ness, *n.* State of being aloof.

A'lose (ā'lōs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *alosa* or *alausa*.] (*Zoöl.*) The European shad; also, sometimes, the American shad.

A-loud' (ȧ-loud'), *adv.* With a loud voice, or great noise; loudly; audibly.

Alp (ălp), *n.* [L. *Alpes* the Alps; said to be of Celtic origin.] **1.** A very high mountain; specifically, (*pl.*) the highest chain of mountains in Europe. **2.** Fig.: Something lofty, or massive.

Al-pac'a (ăl-păk'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. the Peruvian name.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of Peru (*Lama paco*), having long, fine, woolly hair, and supposed by some to be a domesticated variety of the llama. **2.** Wool of the alpaca. **3.** A thin kind of cloth made of the woolly hair of the alpaca, often mixed with silk or with cotton.

Alpaca.

‖ **Al'pen-stock'** (ăl'pĕn-stŏk'), *n.* [G., lit., Alps-stick.] A long staff, pointed with iron, used in climbing the Alps.

Al'pha (ăl'fȧ), *n.* [L. *alpha*, Gr. ἄλφα, fr. Heb. *ăleph*.] The first letter (A, *a*) in the Greek alphabet; hence, the beginning; also, sometimes, the chief.

Al'pha-bet (ăl'fȧ-bĕt), *n.* [L. *alphabetum*, fr. Gr. ἄλφα + βῆτα, the first two Greek letters; Heb. *ăleph* and *beth*.] **1.** The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the elementary signs of written language. **2.** The simplest rudiments; elements.

Al'pha-bet, *v. t.* To designate by the letters of the alphabet; to arrange alphabetically. [*R.*]

Al'pha-bet-a'ri-an (ăl'fȧ-bĕt-ā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A learner of the alphabet; an abecedarian.

Al'pha-bet'ic (-bĕt'ĭk), **Al'pha-bet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, furnished with, expressed by, or in the order of, the letters of the alphabet. — **Al'pha-bet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Al'pha-bet'ics (ăl'fȧ-bĕt'ĭks), *n.* The science of representing spoken sounds by letters.

Al'pha-bet-ize (ăl'fȧ-bĕt-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To arrange alphabetically. **2.** To furnish with an alphabet.

Al-phit'o-man'cy (ăl-fĭt'ō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. ἄλφιτον barley meal + *-mancy*.] Divination from barley meal.

Al'pine (ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* [L. *Alpinus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain. **2.** Like the Alps; lofty.

Al'pist (-pĭst), **Al'pi-a** (-pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [F.] The seed of canary grass, used for feeding cage birds.

Al-read'y (ąl-rĕd'ў), *adv.* [*All* (OE. *al*) + *ready*.] Prior to some specified time, either past, present, or future; by this time; previously.

‖ **Al' se'gno** (ăl' sān'yō). [It., to the mark or sign.] (*Mus.*) A direction for the performer to return and recommence from the sign 𝄋.

Al'sike (ăl'sĭk), *n.* [From *Alsike*, in Sweden.] A species of clover with pinkish or white flowers.

Al'so (ąl'sō), *adv.* & *conj.* [OE. *al so*, AS. *ealswā*; *eal* all + *swā* so. See ALL, SO, AS.] **1.** Likewise. [*Obs.*] **2.** In addition; besides; as well; further; too.

Syn. — Likewise: too.

Alt (ălt), *a.* & *n.* [See ALTO.] (*Mus.*) The higher part of the scale.

Al'tar (ąl'tẽr), *n.* [L. *altare*, pl. *altaria*, altar, prob. fr. *altus* high.] **1.** A raised structure on which sacrifices are offered or incense burned to a deity. **2.** In the Christian church, the communion table.

Ancient Heathen Altar, in Museum at Arles.

Al'tar-age (-ăj), *n.* The offerings made upon the altar, or to a church.

Al'tar-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* The painting or piece of sculpture above and behind the altar; reredos.

Alt-az'i-muth (ălt-ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [*Altitude* + *azimuth*.] (*Astron.*) An instrument for taking azimuths and altitudes simultaneously.

Al'ter (ąl'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALTERING.] [F. *altérer*, LL. *alterare*, fr. L. *alter* other, *alius* other.] To make otherwise; to change in some respect, either partially or wholly; to vary; to modify.

Syn. — Change. — *Change* is generic and the stronger term. It may express substitution or a loss of identity; *alter* commonly expresses change without loss of identity.

Al'ter, *v. i.* To become different; to vary; to change.

Al'ter-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being altered. — **Al'ter-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Al'ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

Al'ter-ant (-ant), *a.* Altering; gradually changing.

Al'ter-a'tion (ąl'tẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of altering. **2.** The state of being altered; a change made.

Al'ter-a-tive (ąl'tẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Causing alteration. Specifically: (*Med.*) Gradually changing, or tending to change, a morbid state of the functions into one of health. — *n.* An alterative medicine.

Al'ter-cate (ăl'tẽr-kāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALTERCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALTERCATING.] [L. *altercare*, *altercari*, fr. *alter*. See ALTER.] To contend in words; to dispute with heat or anger; to wrangle.

Al'ter-ca'tion (ăl'tẽr-kā'shŭn), *n.* Warm contention in words; angry controversy; dispute; wrangle.

Al'tern (ăl'tẽrn), *a.* [L. *alternus*, fr. *alter* another.] Acting by turns; alternate.

Al-ter'nant (ăl-tẽr'nant), *a.* (*Geol.*) Composed of alternate layers.

Al-ter'nate (ăl-tẽr'nāt), *a.* [L. *alternatus*, p. p. of *alternare*, fr. *alternus*. See ALTERN.] **1.** Being or succeeding by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal. **2.** Being one of a series which regularly intervene between the members of another series; every other; every second. **3.** (*Bot.*) Distributed singly at different heights of the stem, and at equal angles of divergence. — **Al-ter'nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Al-ter'nate-ness**, *n.*

Alternate Leaves.

Al-ter'nate (ăl-tẽr'nāt), *n.* **1.** That which alternates with something else. **2.** A substitute.

Al'ter-nate (ăl'tẽr-nāt *or* ăl-tẽr'nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* &

p. p. ALTERNATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALTERNATING.] To perform by turns; to cause to succeed by turns; to interchange regularly.

Al'ter-nate (ăl'tẽr-nāt *or* ăl-tẽr'nāt), *v. i.* **1.** To happen, succeed, or act by turns; to follow reciprocally. **2.** To vary by turns.

Al'ter-na'tion (ăl'tẽr-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of alternating; alternate succession, performance, or occurrence. **2.** (*Math.*) Permutation. **3.** (*Ch. Ritual*) The response of the congregation.

Al-ter'na-tive (ăl-tẽr'nă-tĭv), *n.* **1.** An offer or a choice of two things, one of which may be chosen, but not both. **2.** Either of two things offered to one's choice. **3.** A choice between more than two things; one of several things offered to choose among.

Al-ter'na-tive, *a.* **1.** Offering a choice of two things. **2.** (*Gram.*) Disjunctive. — **Al-ter'na-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Al-ter'na-tive-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Al-thæ'a** } (ăl-thē'ă), *n.* [L. *althaea*, Gr. ἀλθαία.]
‖ **Al-the'a** }

‖ **Al-the'a** } (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of plants including the officinal marsh mallow, and the garden hollyhocks. (*b*) An ornamental shrub of the Mallow family.

Al-the'ine (-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Asparagine.

Alt'horn' (ălt'hôrn'), *n.* [*Alt* + *horn.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument of the saxhorn family, used in military music.

Al-though' (ạl-thō'), *conj.* [*All* + *though.*] Grant all this; be it that; supposing that; notwithstanding.

Syn. — Though. — *Although*, which originally was perhaps more emphatic than *though*, is now interchangeable with it in the sense given above.

Al-til'o-quence (ăl-tĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* [L. *altus* high + *loqui* to speak.] Lofty speech; pompous language.

Al-tim'e-ter (ăl-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *altus* high + *metrum*, Gr. μέτρον measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, etc.

Al-tim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art of measuring altitudes.

Al-tis'o-nant (ăl-tĭs'ō-nant), *a.* [L. *altus* high + *sonare* to sound.] High-sounding; lofty or pompous.

Al-tis'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *altisonus.*] Altisonant.

‖ **Al-tis'si-mo** (ăl-tĕs'sĕ-mō), *n.* [It.; superl. of *alto.*] (*Mus.*) The part or notes situated above F in alt.

Al'ti-tude (ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus* high.] **1.** Space extended upward; height; the perpendicular elevation of an object above the ground, or above a given level. **2.** (*Astron.*) The elevation of a point, or star, or other celestial object, above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon. **3.** (*Geom.*) The perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit, or to the side parallel to the base. **4.** Height of degree; highest point or degree.

Al'to (ăl'tō *or* ăl'tō), *n.*; *pl.* ALTOS (-tōz). [It. *alto* high, fr. L. *altus.*] **1.** (*Mus.*) Formerly, the part sung by the highest male, or counter-tenor, voices; now, the part sung by the lowest female, or contralto, voices, between the tenor and soprano. In *instrumental* music it now signifies the tenor. **2.** An alto singer.

Al'to-geth'er (ạl'tōō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* [See ALL and TOGETHER.] **1.** Conjointly. [*Obs.*] **2.** Without exception; wholly; completely.

Al'to-re-lie'vo (ăl'tō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* Alto-rilievo.

‖ **Al'to-ri-lie'vo** (ăl'tō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.*; *pl.* ALTO-RILIEVOS (-vōz). [It.] (*Sculp.*) High relief; sculpture in which the figures project more than half their thickness.

Al'tru-ism (ăl'trōō-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *altruisme*, It. *altrui* of others, fr. L. *alter* another.] Regard for others; devotion to the interests of others; brotherly kindness; — opposed to *egoism.*

Al'tru-ist, *n.* One imbued with altruism.

Al'tru-is'tic (ăl'trōō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Regardful of others; beneficent; unselfish. — **Al'tru-is'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Al'u-del (ăl'ū-dĕl), *n.* [F. & Sp., fr. Ar. *aluthāl.*] (*Chem.*) One of a set of connecting pear-shaped pots used in the process of sublimation.

Al'um (ăl'ŭm), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *alumen* alum.] (*Chem.*) A double sulphate formed of aluminium and some other element or of aluminium and ammonium.

☞ Common *alum* is the double sulphate of aluminium and potassium.

A-lu'mi-na (ă-lū'mĭ-nă), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the earths, consisting of two parts of aluminium and three of oxygen. It is the oxide of the metal aluminium, and the characteristic ingredient of common clay.

A-lu'mi-nif'er-ous (ă-lū'mĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *alumen* alum + *-ferous.*] Containing alum.

Al'u-min'i-um (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ALUM.] (*Chem.*) A white metal, with a bluish tinge, remarkable for its resistance to oxidation, for its lightness, and its malleability. Sp. gr. about 2.6. Atomic weight 27.08.

A-lu'mi-nous (ă-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to or containing alum, or alumina.

A-lu'mi-num (ă-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* Aluminium.

‖ **A-lum'na** (ă-lŭm'nă), *n. fem.*; *pl.* ALUMNÆ (-nē). [L. See ALUMNUS.] A female pupil; especially, a graduate of a school or college.

‖ **A-lum'nus** (ă-lŭm'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ALUMNI (-nī). [L., fr *alere* to nourish.] A pupil; especially, a graduate of a college or other seminary of learning.

Al've-a-ry (ăl'vẽ-ă-rỹ), *n.* [L. *alvus* belly, beehive.] **1.** A beehive, or something resembling a beehive. **2.** (*Anat.*) The hollow of the external ear.

Al've-o-lar (ăl'vẽ-ō-lẽr *or* ăl-vē'ō-lẽr), *a.* [L. *alveolus* a small hollow.] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, alveoli or little cells, sacs, or sockets.

Al've-o-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pitted, like honey-comb.

‖ **Al-ve'o-lus** (ăl-vē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ALVEOLI (-lī). [L., a small hollow, dim. of *alveus.*] **1.** A cell in a honeycomb. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A small cavity in a coral, shell, or fossil. **3.** (*Anat.*) A small depression, sac, or vesicle.

Al'vine (ăl'vĭn *or* -vīn), *a.* [L. *alvus* belly.] Of, from, in, or pertaining to, the belly or the intestines.

Al'way (ạl'wā), *adv.* Always. [*Archaic* or *Poetic*]

Al'ways (-wāz), *adv.* [*All* + *way* + *-s*, adverbial.] **1.** At all times; continually. **2.** Constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals; invariably.

‖ **A-lys'sum** (ă-lĭs'sŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄλυσσον, name of a plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous plants; madwort. *Sweet alyssum* (*A. maritimum*), cultivated for bouquets, bears small, white, sweet-scented flowers.

Am (ăm). [AS. *am, eom*; akin to L. *sum*, Gr. *εἰμί*, Skr. *asmi*, from a root *as* to be.] The first person sing. of the verb *be*, in the ind. mode, present tense. See BE.

‖ **Am'a-da-vat'** (ăm'ă-dă-văt'), *n.* [Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The strawberry finch, a small Indian song bird, commonly caged and kept for fighting.

Am'a-dou (ăm'ă-dōō), *n.* [F. *amadou*, fr. *amadouer* to allure.] A spongy, combustible substance, prepared from fungus which grows on old trees; German tinder; punk.

A-main' (ă-mān'), *adv.* **1.** With might; with full force; violently. **2.** At full speed; also, at once.

A-main', *v. t.* [F. *amener.* See AMENABLE.] (*Naut.*) To lower, as a sail, a yard, etc.

A-mal'gam (ă-măl'gam), *n.* [F. *amalgame*, prob. fr. L. *malagma*, Gr. μάλαγμα, plaster, poultice, fr. μαλακός soft.] **1.** An alloy of mercury with another metal or metals. **2.** A mixture or compound of different things.

A-mal'ga-mate (ă-măl'gă-māt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMALGAMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMALGAMATING.] **1.** To compound or mix, as quicksilver, with another metal; to unite, combine, or alloy with mercury. **2.** To mix or blend so as to make a uniform compound.

A-mal'ga-ma'tion (ă-măl'gă-mā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process or result of amalgamating; particularly, the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by mixing them with mercury.

A-mal'ga-ma'tor (-mā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, amalgamates.

A-man'u-en'sis (ă-măn'ū-ĕn'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* AMANUENSES (-sēz). [L., fr. *a, ab* + *manus* hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

Am'a-ranth (ăm'ă-rănth), *n.* [L. *amarantus*, Gr. ἀμάραντος, unfading, amaranth; ἀ, priv. + μαραίνειν to quench, cause to wither.] **1.** An imaginary flower supposed never to fade. (*Poetic*) **2.** (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental annual plants of many species, with green, purplish, or crimson flowers. **3.** A color inclining to purple.

Am'a-ran'thine (ăm'ă-răn'thĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to amaranth; like amaranth, or like the imaginary amaranth; unfading.

Am'a-ryl'li-da'ceous (ăm'ă-rĭl'lĭ-dā'shŭs), } *a.* (*Bot.*)
Am'a-ryl-lid'e-ous (ăm'ă-rĭl-lĭd'ē-ŭs), } Pertaining to or designating an order of plants, including the Amaryllis, differing from the Lily family chiefly in having the ovary below the petals.

‖ **Am'a-ryl'lis** (ăm'ă-rĭl'lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀμαρυλλίς, -ίδος, the name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.] **1.** A pastoral sweetheart. **2.** (*Bot.*) A family of plants much esteemed for their beauty, including the narcissus, jonquil, daffodil, and agave.

A-mass' (ă-măs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMASSED (ă-măst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMASSING.] [F. *amasser*, LL. *amassare*; L. *ad* + *massa* mass.] To collect into a mass or heap; to gather a great quantity of; to accumulate; to heap; to pile.

A-mass'ment (ȧ-mȧs'ment), *n.* An amassing; a heap; an accumulation.

Am'a-teur' (ăm'ȧ-tẽr' *or* ăm'ȧ-tūr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amator* lover, fr. *amare* to love.] A person attached to a particular pursuit, study, or science, as to music or painting; esp., one who cultivates any study or art, from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally.

Am'a-teur'ish, *a.* In the style of an amateur; superficial or defective like the work of an amateur. — **Am'a-teur'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Am'a-teur'ish-ness**, *n.*

Am'a-tive (ăm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Full of love; amatory.

Am'a-tive-ness, *n.* (*Phren.*) The faculty supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love.

Am'a-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lover or to love making; amatory. — **Am'a-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Am'a-to-ry (ăm'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, producing, or expressing, sexual love.

‖ **Am'au-ro'sis** (ăm'ȧ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμαύρωσις*, fr. *ἀμαυρός* dark, dim.] (*Med.*) A loss or decay of sight, from loss of power in the optic nerve, without any perceptible external change in the eye.

Am'au-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Affected with amaurosis; having the characteristic of amaurosis.

A-maze' (ȧ-māz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Amazed (-māzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Amazing.] [Pref. *a-* + *maze*.] **1.** Lit., to bewilder; to cause to be as in a maze. (*Obs.*) **2.** To confound as by fear, wonder, extreme surprise; to overwhelm with wonder; to astound.

Syn. — To astonish; bewilder; perplex; surprise.

A-maze', *n.* Amazement. [*Chiefly poetic*]

A-maz'ed-ly (ȧ-māz'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In amazement.

A-maz'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being amazed.

A-maze'ment, *n.* State of being amazed; overwhelming wonder, as from surprise, fear, or admiration.

A-maz'ing (ȧ-māz'ĭng), *a.* Causing amazement; very wonderful; astonishing. — **A-maz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Am'a-zon (ăm'ȧ-zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀμαζών*.] **1.** One of a fabulous race of female warriors in Scythia; hence, a female warrior. **2.** A tall, strong, masculine woman; a virago.

Am'a-zo'ni-an (ăm'ȧ-zō'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon; masculine; warlike. **2.** Of or pertaining to the river Amazon in South America.

Am'a-zon-ite (ăm'ȧ-zŏn-īt), **Am'a-zon stone'** (stōn'), } *n.* [Named from the river *Amazon*.] (*Min.*) A variety of feldspar, having a verdigris-green color.

Amb-, **Am-bi-**. [L.; akin to Gr. *ἀμφί*, Skr. *abhi*, AS. *embe*, *emb*, G. *um*.] A prefix meaning *about*, *around*; — used in words derived from the Latin.

Am-bas'sa-dor (ăm-băs'sȧ-dẽr), **Em-bas'sa-dor** (ĕm-), *n.* [See Embassador.] **1.** A minister of the highest rank representing his sovereign or country at a foreign court. **2.** An official messenger and representative.

Am-bas'sa-do'ri-al (ăm-băs'sȧ-dō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ambassador.

Am-bas'sa-dress (-drĕs), *n.* A female ambassador; also, the wife of an ambassador.

Am'bas-sage (ăm'bas-sȧj), *n.* Embassage. [*R.*]

Am'bas-sy (ăm'bas-sȳ), *n.* Embassy.

Am'ber (ăm'bẽr), *n.* [F. *ambre*, Sp. *ámbar*, fr. Ar. *'anbar* ambergris.] **1.** (*Min.*) A yellowish translucent resin resembling copal, found as a fossil in alluvial soils, or on the seashore in many places. By friction, it becomes strongly electric. **2.** Amber color.

Am'ber, *a.* Consisting of amber; amber-colored.

Am'ber-grease (-grēs), *n.* Ambergris.

Am'ber-gris (-grēs), *n.* [F. *ambre gris*, i. e., gray amber.] A substance found floating in the Indian Ocean and elsewhere, and also as a morbid secretion of the intestines of the sperm whale, which is thought to be the source of all of it, — used in making perfumery.

Am'bi-dex'ter (ăm'bĭ-dĕks'tẽr), *n.* [LL., fr. *ambo* both + *dexter* right, *dextra* (sc. *manus*) the right hand.] A person who uses both hands with equal facility. Hence: A double-dealer.

Am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty (-tẽr'ĭ-tȳ), *n* **1.** Quality of being ambidextrous; the faculty of using both hands equally well. Hence: Versatility; readiness. **2.** Double-dealing.

Am'bi-dex'tral (-tral), *a.* Pertaining equally to the right and the left sides.

Am'bi-dex'trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease. **2.** Siding with both parties. — **Am'bi-dex'trous-ly**, *adv.* — **Am'bi-dex'trous-ness**, *n.*

Am'bi-ent (ăm'bĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *ambiens*, p. pr. of *ambire* to go around; *amb-* + *ire* to go.] Encompassing on all sides; circumfused; investing; surrounding.

Am'bi-gu'i-ty (ăm'bĭ-gū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of language.

Am-big'u-ous (ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, fr. *ambigere* to wander about; *amb-* + *agere* to drive.] Doubtful or uncertain, particularly in respect to signification. — **Am-big'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Am-big'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Doubtful; dubious; uncertain; unsettled; indistinct; indeterminate; indefinite. See Equivocal.

Am-bi'tion (ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ambitio* a going around, especially of candidates for office in Rome, to solicit votes (hence, desire for office or honor), fr. *ambire*. See Ambient.] An eager, and sometimes an inordinate, desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or the attainment of something.

Am-bi'tious (ăm-bĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Possessing, or controlled by, ambition. **2.** Strongly desirous; — followed by *of* or the infinitive. **3.** Springing from or indicating ambition; showy. — **Am-bi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Am-bi'tious-ness**, *n.*

Am'ble (ăm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ambled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ambling (-blĭng).] [F. *ambler*, fr. L. *ambulare* to walk, in LL., to amble.] **1.** To go at the easy gait called an amble. **2.** To move somewhat like an ambling horse.

Am'ble, *n.* A certain gait, as of a horse, in which both legs on the same side are moved at the same time.

Am'bly-o'pi-a (ăm'blĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ), **Am'bly-o'py** (ăm'blĭ-ō'pȳ), } *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβλωπία*; *ἀμβλύς* blunt, dim + *ὤψ* eye.] (*Med.*) Weakness of sight, without any opacity of the cornea, or of the interior of the eye.

Am'bre-in (-brē-ĭn), *n.* [See Amber.] (*Chem.*) A fragrant substance constituting the chief part of ambergris.

Am-bro'sia (ăm-brō'zhȧ *or* -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, properly fem. of *ἀμβρόσιος*, fr. *ἄμβροτος* immortal, divine; *ἀ*, priv. + *βροτός* mortal (because it was supposed to confer immortality on those who partook of it).] **1.** (*Myth.*) (*a*) The fabled food of the gods (as nectar was their drink), which conferred immortality upon those who partook of it. (*b*) An unguent of the gods. **2.** A perfumed unguent, salve, or draught. **3.** Formerly, a kind of fragrant plant; now (*Bot.*), a genus of plants, including ragweed, hogweed, etc.

Am-bro'sial (-zhal *or* -zhĭ-ȧl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of or resembling ambrosia; delighting the taste or smell. **2.** Divinely excellent or beautiful. — **Am-bro'sial-ly**, *adv.*

Am-bro'sian (-zhan), *a.* Pertaining to St. Ambrose.

Am'bro-type (-tip), *n.* [Gr. *ἄμβροτος* immortal + *-type*.] (*Photog.*) A picture on glass with the lights represented in silver and the shades by a dark background.

Am'bry (ăm'brȳ), *n.* [OE. *aumbry*, *almery*, OF. *almarie*, *aumaire*, LL. *armarium*, orig., a repository for arms (L. *arma*).] **1.** In churches, a kind of closet or locker for utensils, vestments, etc. **2.** A store closet, as a pantry, cupboard, etc. **3.** Almonry. [*Improper use*]

Ambs'-ace (āmz'ās), *n.* [OF. *ambesas*; *ambes* both + *as* ace.] Double aces, the lowest throw at dice. Hence: Bad luck.

Am'bu-la'cral (ăm'bū-lā'kral), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, ambulacra.

‖ **Am'bu-la'crum** (-krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Ambulacra (-krȧ). [L., an alley.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the radial zones of echinoderms, along which run the principal nerves, blood vessels, and water tubes.

Am'bu-lance (ăm'bū-lans), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ambulare* to walk. See Amble.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A field hospital, so organized as to follow and minister to an army in its movements. (*b*) An ambulance wagon or cart for conveying the wounded from the field, or to a hospital.

Am'bu-lant (-lant), *a.* Walking; moving from place to place.

Am'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* To walk; to move about.

Am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of walking.

Am'bu-la-to-ry (ăm'bū-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to walking; having the faculty of walking. **2.** Accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary. **3.** (*Law*) Not fixed legally, or settled past alteration.

Am'bu-la-to-ry, *n.* (*Arch.*) A place to walk in, whether in the open air, or within a building.

Am'bur-y (ăm'bẽr-ȳ), *n.* Same as Anbury.

Am'bus-cade' (ăm'bŭs-kād'), *n.* [F. *embuscade*, fr. LL. *imboscare*. See Ambush, *v. t.*] **1.** A lying concealed, as in a wood, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise. **2.** A place in which troops lie hid, to attack an enemy unexpectedly. **3.** (*Mil.*) The body of troops lying in ambush.

Am'bus-cade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ambuscaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ambuscading.] **1.** To post or conceal in ambush; to ambush. **2.** To lie in wait for; to waylay.

Am'bush (ăm'bŏŏsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMBUSHED (-bŏŏsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMBUSHING.] [LL. *imboscare; in* + LL. *boscus, buscus*, a wood.] **1.** To station in ambush with a view to surprise an enemy. **2.** To attack by ambush; to waylay.

Am'bush, *n.* **1.** A disposition of troops for attacking an enemy unexpectedly from a concealed station; hence, unseen peril. **2.** A concealed station where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise. **3.** The troops posted in a concealed place.

A-meer', **A-mir'** (ä-mēr'), *n.* [See EMIR.] One of the Mohammedan nobility of Afghanistan and Scinde.

Am'el (ăm'ĕl), *n. & v.* [OF. *esmail*. See SMELT, *v. t.*] Enamel. [*Obs.*]

Am'el-corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* [Ger. *amelkorn.*] A variety of wheat from which starch is produced.

A-mel'io-rate (ä-mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMELIORATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMELIORATING.] [L. *ad* + *meliorare* to make better.] To make better; to improve; to meliorate.

A-mel'io-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ameliorating, or state of being ameliorated.

A-mel'io-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to ameliorate; producing amelioration or improvement.

A'men' (ā'mĕn'; *in singing*, ä'mĕn';), *interj., adv., & n.* [L. *amen*, Gr. *ἀμήν*, Heb. *āmēn* certainly, truly.] An expression used at the end of prayers, and meaning, *So be it.* At the end of a creed, it is a solemn assevera-tion of belief. When it introduces a declaration, it is equivalent to *truly, verily.* It is used as a noun, to denote: (*a*) concurrence or assent; (*b*) the final word or act; (*c*) Christ as being one who is true and faithful.

A-me'na-ble (ä-mē'nä-b'l), *a.* [F. *amener* to lead; *à* (L. *ad*) + *mener* to lead, fr. LL. *minare* to lead, L. to drive animals (properly by threatening cries — L. *minae*).] **1.** Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; responsible; accountable. **2.** Willing to yield or submit; tractable. — **A-me'na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **A-me'na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **A-me'na-bly**, *adv.*

A-mend' (ä-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMENDING.] [F. *amender*, L. *emendare; e (ex)* + *menda* fault, akin to Skr. *minda* personal defect.] To change or modify in any way for the better; as, (*a*) by simply removing what is erroneous, corrupt, superfluous, faulty, or the like; (*b*) by supplying deficiencies; (*c*) by removing and substituting something; to rectify.

Syn. — To amend; emend; correct; reform; rectify.

A-mend', *v. i.* To grow or become better.

A-mend'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being amended.

A-mend'a-to-ry (-ä-tō-rў), *a.* Supplying amendment; corrective; emendatory.

‖ **A'mende'** (ä'mănd'), *n.* [F. See AMEND.] A pecuniary punishment or fine; a reparation or recantation.

Amende honorable (ŏ'nō'rä'bl), formerly, in France, a species of infamous punishment; now, in popular language, a public apology or recantation.

A-mend'er (ä-mĕnd'ĕr), *n.* One who amends.

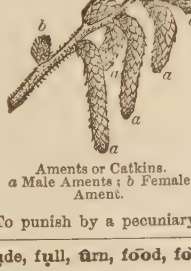
A-mend'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of amending; an alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or of faults. **2.** (*Parliamentary Law*) Any alteration made or proposed to be made in a bill or motion.

A-mends' (ä-mĕndz'), *n. sing. & pl.* Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; reparation. [*Now syntactically a sing.*]

A-men'i-ty (ä-mĕn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *aménité*, L. *amoenitas*, fr. *amoenus* pleasant.] Quality of being pleasant or agreeable, whether in respect to situation, climate, manners, or disposition; pleasantness; civility; suavity; gentleness.

‖ **A-men'or-rhœ'a** (-ŏr-rē'ä), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *μήν* month + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] (*Med.*) Suppression of the menses.

Am'ent (ăm'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *amentum* thong or strap.] (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence; a catkin.



Aments or Catkins.
a Male Aments; *b* Female Ament.

Am'en-ta'ceous (ăm'ĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Resembling, or consisting of, an ament or aments. (*b*) Bearing aments.

‖ **A-men'ti-a** (ä-mĕn'shĭ-ä), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Imbecility; total want of understanding.

A-merce' (ä-mĕrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMERCED (ä-mĕrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMERCING.] [OF. *amercier*, fr. *a merci* at the mercy of, liable to a punishment.] **1.** To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is discretionary with the court. **2.** To punish, in general; to mulct.

A-merce'a-ble (ä-mĕrs'ä-b'l), *a.* Liable to be amerced.

A-merce'ment (-ment), *n.* The infliction of a penalty at the discretion of the court; also, the penalty imposed.

A-mer'cer (ä-mĕr'sĕr), *n.* One who amerces.

A-mer'i-can (ä-mĕr'ĭ-kăn), *a.* [From *Americus* Vespucius.] **1.** Of or pertaining to America. **2.** Of or pertaining to the United States.

American ivy, the Virginia creeper.

A-mer'i-can, *n.* A native of America; — originally applied to the aboriginal inhabitants, but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America, and especially to the citizens of the United States.

A-mer'i-can-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Attachment to the United States. **2.** A word, phrase, or custom peculiar to the United States or to America.

A-mer'i-can-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMERICANIZED (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -IZING.] To render American.

A-met'a-bol'ic (ä-mĕt'ä-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀμετάβο-*
Am'e-tab'o-lous (ăm'ĕ-tăb'ō-lŭs), } *λος* unchangeable.] (*Zöol.*) Not undergoing any metamorphosis.

Am'e-thyst (ăm'ĕ-thĭst), *n.* [Through F. and L., fr. Gr. *ἀμέθυστος*, prop., not drunken; n., the amethyst, supposed to be a remedy for drunkenness; *ἀ* priv. + *μεθύειν* to be drunken.] (*Min.*) A variety of crystallized quartz, of different shades of purple or bluish violet.

Am'e-thys'tine (-thĭs'tĭn), *a.* **1.** Like amethyst; bluish violet. **2.** Composed of, or containing, amethyst.

A'mi-a-ble (ā'mĭ-ä-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *amicabilis* friendly, fr. *amicus* friend, fr. *amare* to love.] **1.** Friendly; kindly; sweet; gracious. **2.** Having sweetness of temper, kind-heartedness, etc., which causes one to be liked. — **A'mi-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **A'mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **A'mi-a-bly**, *adv.*

Am'i-an'thus (ăm'ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμίαντος λίθος* (lit., unsoiled stone); *ἀ* priv. + *μιαίνειν* to stain; — so called from its incombustibility.] (*Min.*) Earth flax, or mountain flax, — a soft silky variety of asbestus.

Am'i-ca-ble (ăm'ĭ-kä-b'l), *a.* [L. *amicabilis*. See AMIABLE.] Friendly; being or done after the manner of friends; peaceable. — **Am'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Am'i-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Am'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Friendly; peaceable; kind; harmonious. — *Amicable, friendly.* Neither of these words denotes any great warmth of affection, since *friendly* has by no means the same strength as its noun *friendship.* It does, however, imply something of real cordiality; while *amicable* implies very little more than the absence of a disposition to quarrel.

Am'ice (ăm'ĭs), *n.* [OE. *amyse*, prob. for *amyt*, OF. *amit*, fr. L. *amictus* cloak, — the word being confused with E. *amice* a hood.] A square of white linen worn at first on the head, but now about the neck and shoulders, by priests of the Roman Catholic Church while at Mass.

Am'ice, *n.* [OE. *amuce, amisse*, OF. *almuce*, LL. *almucium;* of unknown origin.] (*Eccl.*) A hood, or cape with a hood, made of or lined with gray fur, formerly worn by the clergy.

A-mid' (ä-mĭd'), *prep.* See AMIDST.

Am'ide (ăm'ĭd *or* ăm'ĭd), *n.* [*Ammonia* + *-ide.*] (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of amidogen with an acid element or radical

A-mid'ships (ä-mĭd'shĭps), *adv.* (*Naut.*) In the middle of a ship, with regard to her length.

A-midst' (ä-mĭdst'), } *prep.* [OE. *amidde, amiddes,*
A-mid' (ä-mĭd'), } *on midden*, AS. *on middan*, in the middle, fr. *midde* the middle. See -s, adv.] In the midst or middle of; encompassed by; among.

Syn. — Amidst; among. — *Amidst* denotes in the *midst* or middle of, and hence surrounded by, and is commonly used when the idea of separate objects is not prominent. *Among* denotes a mingling or intermixing with distinct or separable objects.

Am'ine (ăm'ĭn *or* ăm'ēn), *n.* [*Ammonia* + *-ine.*] (*Chem.*) One of a class of strongly basic substances derived from ammonia by replacement of one or more hydrogen atoms by a basic atom or radical.

‖ **A-mir'** (ä-mēr'), *n.* Same as AMEER.

A-miss' (ä-mĭs'), *adv.* Astray; faultily; improperly; wrongly; ill.

A-miss', *a.* Wrong; faulty; astray; improper.

Am'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-tў), *n.* [Through F. fr. L. *amicus* friendly, from *amare* to love.] Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations; friendly relations; good understanding; friendliness; good will.

Syn. — Harmony; friendship; affection; peace.

‖ **Am'ma** (ăm'mä), *n.* [LL. *amma.*] An abbess or spiritual mother.

Am'me-ter (ăm'mē-tẽr), *n.* Contr. of AMPÈRE METER.

Am-mo'ni-a (ăm-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From sal *ammoniac*, which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*, by burning camels' dung.] (*Chem.*) A gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, NH_3, with a pungent smell and taste, and a great avidity for water; spirits of hartshorn.

Am-mo'ni-ac (ăm-mō'nĭ-ăk), **Am'mo-ni'a-cal** (ăm'mŏ-nī'ȧ-kal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to ammonia.

Am-mo'ni-ac (*or* **Gum' am-mo'ni-ac**), *n.* [L. *Ammoniacum*, Gr. ἀμμωνιακόν a resinous gum, said to distill from a tree near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*.] (*Med.*) The concrete juice (gum resin) of an umbelliferous plant, brought chiefly from Persia.

Am-mo'ni-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with ammonia.

Am-mo'nic (ăm-mō'nĭk *or* ăm-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Ammoniac.

Am'mon-ite (ăm'mŭn-īt), *n.* [L. cornu *Ammonis* horn of Ammon, an appellation of Jupiter, as represented with the horns of a ram.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil cephalopod shell related to the nautilus.

Ammonite (*Ammonites Jason*), front view.

Am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'mŭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *amunition*, for *munition*, prob. by taking *la munition* as *l'amunition*.] **1.** Military stores, or provisions of all kinds. **2.** Articles used in charging firearms and ordnance, — as powder, balls, shot, etc.

Am'mu-ni'tion, *v. t.* To provide with ammunition.

‖ **Am-ne'si-a** (ăm-nē'sĭ-ȧ *or* -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See AMNESTY.] (*Med.*) Forgetfulness; also, a defect of speech, from cerebral disease, in which wrong words are used in place of those intended.

Am'nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tў), *n.* [L. *amnestia*, Gr. ἀμνηστία; ἀ priv. + μνᾶσθαι to remember.] **1.** Forgetfulness; oblivion. **2.** An act of the sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense.

Am'ni-on (ăm'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. ἀμνίον, dim. of ἀμνός lamb.] (*Anat.*) A thin membrane surrounding the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

A-mœ'ba (ȧ-mē'bȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. AMŒBÆ (-bē); E. AMŒBAS (-báz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμοιβή change.] (*Zoöl.*) A rhizopod common in fresh water, capable of undergoing many changes of form at will.

Am'œ-be'an (ăm'ē-bē'an), *a.* [Gr. ἀμοιβαῖος alternate, fr. ἀμοιβή change.] Alternately answering.

A-mœ'bi-form (ȧ-mē'bĭ-fôrm), } *a.* [*Amœba* + *-form*, **A-mœ'boid** (ȧ-mē'boid), } or *-oid*.] (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to an amœba; like an amœba.

Amœboid movement, movement produced, as in the amœba, by successive processes of prolongation and retraction.

A-mong' (ȧ-mŭng'), **A-mongst'** (ȧ-mŭngst'), } *prep.* [AS. *onmang*, *ongemang*, in a crowd or mixture. See MINGLE.] **1.** Mixed or mingled with. **2.** Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number of. **3.** Expressing a relation of dispersion, distribution, etc.; also, a relation of reciprocal action.

Syn. — Amidst; between. See AMIDST, BETWEEN.

‖ **Am'o-ro'so** (ăm'ō-rō'sō), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In a soft, tender, amatory style.

Am'o-rous (ăm'ō-rŭs), *a.* [OF. *amoros*, LL. *amorosus*, fr. L. *amor* love.] **1.** Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment. **2.** Affected with love; enamored. **3.** Of or relating to, or produced by, love. — **Am'o-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **Am'o-rous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Loving; fond; tender; passionate; affectionate; devoted; ardent. [phous.

A-mor'phism (ȧ-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* State of being amor-

A-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄμορφος; ἀ priv. + μορφή form.] **1.** Having no determinate form; of irregular shape. **2.** Without crystallization in the ultimate texture; — said of certain solid substances, as glass, opal, etc. **3.** Of no particular kind or character; anomalous. — **A-mor'phous-ly**, *adv.* — **A-mor'phous-ness**, *n.*

A-mort' (ȧ-môrt'), *a.* [Pref. *a-* + F. *mort* death, dead; *all amort* is for *alamort*.] As if dead; lifeless; spiritless; dejected; depressed.

A-mor'ti-za'tion (ȧ-môr'tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Law*) Act or right of amortizing, or state of being amortized.

A-mor'tize (ȧ-môr'tĭz), *v. t.* [OE. *amortisen*, LL. *amortisare*; L. *ad* + *mors* death.] **1.** (*Law*) To alienate, as lands, in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation. **2.** To extinguish, as a debt, usually by means of a sinking fund. [TION.

A-mor'tize-ment (-tĭz-ment), *n.* Same as AMORTIZA-

A-mo'tion (ȧ-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *amotio*. See AMOVE.] Removal; ousting, esp. of a corporate officer from office.

A-mount' (ȧ-mount'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMOUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMOUNTING.] [OF. *amonter* to increase, ascend, fr. *amont* (equiv. to L. *ad montem* to the mountain) upward. See MOUNT.] **1.** To ascend. [*Obs.*] **2.** To reach by an accumulation of particulars; to come in the aggregate. **3.** To reach or extend in effect, substance, or influence; to be equivalent.

A-mount', *n.* **1.** The sum total; the aggregate. **2.** The effect, substance, value, significance, or result.

A-mour' (ȧ-mōōr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amor* love.] A love affair; an illicit intrigue.

A-move' (ȧ-mōōv'), *v. t.* [L. *amovere*; *a-* (*ab*) + *movere* to move.] To dismiss from office or station.

‖ **Am'père'** (ăn'pâr'), **Am-père'** (ăm-pâr'), } *n.* [From the name of a French electrician.] (*Physics*) The standard unit in the measurement of electrical currents. It is the current produced by an electro-motive force of one volt acting in a circuit having a resistance of one ohm.

Am'père' me'ter (ăn'pâr' mē'tẽr), **Am'pe-rom'e-ter** (ăm'pĕ-rŏm'ĕ-tẽr), } *n.* [*Ampère* + *meter*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the strength of an electrical current.

Am-phi-. [Gr. ἀμφί around.] A prefix signifying *both, of both kinds, on both sides, about, around*.

Am-phi-ar-thro'sis (ăm'fĭ-är-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφί + ἄρθρωσις a jointing, ἄρθρον a joint.] (*Anat.*) A form of articulation in which the bones are connected by intervening substance admitting slight motion.

‖ **Am-phib'i-a** (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφίβιον (sc. ζῷον an animal). See AMPHIBIOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of vertebrates (including the frogs, salamanders, etc.) characterized by having usually no scales, by having eggs and embryos similar to those of fishes, and by undergoing a complete metamorphosis, the young having gills. Also, reptiles and amphibians collectively.

Am-phib'i-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Amphibia. — *n.* One of the Amphibia.

Am-phib'i-ous (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίβιος living a double life, i. e., both on land and in water; ἀμφί + βίος life.] **1.** Having the ability to live both on land and in water, as frogs, and some plants. **2.** Pertaining to both land and water. **3.** Partaking of two natures. — **Am-phib'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Am-phib'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Am'phi-blas'tic (ăm'fĭ-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + βλαστικός tending to sprout.] (*Biol.*) Intermediate between the meroblastic and holoblastic ova.

Am'phi-bole (ăm'fĭ-bōl), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίβολος doubtful, fr. ἀμφιβάλλειν to doubt; — so named from its great variety of color and composition.] (*Min.*) A common mineral embracing many varieties varying in color and in composition, as asbestus, hornblende, edenite, etc.

Am-phib'o-log'ic-al (ăm-fĭb'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of doubtful meaning, ambiguous. — **Am-phib'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Am'phi-bol'o-gy (ăm'fĭ-bŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [L. *amphibologia*, for *amphibolia*, fr. Gr. ἀμφιβολία, as if fr. Gr. ἀμφίβολος ambiguous + λόγος speech.] A phrase, discourse, or proposition, capable of two interpretations, and hence, of uncertain meaning. [two meanings.

Am-phib'o-lous (ăm-fĭb'ŏ-lŭs), *a.* (*Logic*) Capable of

Am-phib'o-ly (-ŏ-lў), *n.* Amphibology.

Am'phi-brach (ăm'fĭ-brăk), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίβραχυς short at both ends; ἀμφί + βραχύς short.] (*Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the others short.

Am'phi-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + χρόα color.] (*Chem.*) Exhibiting or producing two colors, as substances which may change red litmus to blue and blue to red.

Am'phi-cœ'li-an (-sē'lĭ-an), **Am'phi-cœ'lous** (-sē'lŭs), } *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίκοιλος hollowed all round; ἀμφί + κοῖλος hollow.] (*Zoöl.*) Having both ends concave; — said of vertebræ.

Am-phic'ty-on'ic (ăm-fĭk'tĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Amphictyons or the Amphictyonic Council.

Am-phic'ty-ons (ăm-fĭk'tĭ-ŏnz), *n. pl.* [L. *Amphictyones*, Gr. Ἀμφικτύονες.] (*Grecian Hist.*) Deputies to an amphictyony.

Am-phic'ty-o-ny (-ŏ-nў), *n.* (*Grecian Hist.*) A league of states of ancient Greece, esp. that known as the Amphictyonic Council.

Am'phi-ge'an (ăm'fĭ-jē'an), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί + γῆ, γαῖα, the earth.] Extending over all the zones.

Am'phi-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*Amphi-* + *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) Sexual generation.

Am-phig'e-nous (ăm-fĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Increasing in size by growth on all sides, as the lichens.

Am'phi-gor'ic (ăm'fĭ-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* Nonsensical.

Am'phi-go-ry (ăm'fĭ-gō-rў), *n.* [F. *amphigouri*; of uncertain derivation.] A nonsense verse; a meaningless rigmarole, which at first appears to have meaning.

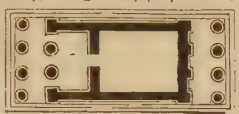
Am-phim'a-cer (ăm-fĭm'ȧ-sẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφίμακρος* ; *ἀμφί* + *μακρός* long.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long.

‖ **Am'phi-ox'us** (ăm'fĭ-ŏks'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀμφί* + *ὀξύς* sharp.] (*Zoöl.*) A fishlike sea animal, two or three inches long, having neither brain, skull, vertebræ, nor red blood. [Amphipoda.

Am'phi-pod (ăm'fĭ-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the

‖ **Am-phip'o-da** (ăm-fĭp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀμφί* + *πούς*, *ποδός* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A numerous group of fourteen-footed Crustacea, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. The beach flea is an example.

Am-phip'ro-style (-rō-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφιπρόστυλος* having a double prostyle.] (*Arch.*) Having columns at each end, but not at the sides. — *n.* An amphiprostyle edifice.



Amphiprostyle.

‖ **Am'phis-bæ'na** (ăm'fĭs-bē'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀμφίσβαινα* ; *ἀμφίς* on both ends + *βαίνειν* to go.] **1.** A fabled serpent with a head at each end. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of harmless, serpentlike lizards, with both ends much alike.

Am-phis'ci-i (ăm-fĭsh'ĭ-ī), } *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀμφίσκιος*
Am-phis'cians (ăm-fĭsh'ănz), } throwing a shadow both ways ; *ἀμφί* + *σκιά* shadow.] The inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows fall to the north or south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith.

Am'phi-the'a-ter } (ăm'fĭ-thē'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *amphi-*
Am'phi-the'a-tre } *theatrum*, fr. Gr. *ἀμφιθέατρον* ; *ἀμφί* + *θέατρον* theater.] An oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an open space called the arena. Used also figuratively.

Am'phi-the-at'ric (-thē-ăt'rĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining
Am'phi-the-at'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } to, or resembling, an amphitheater. — **Am'phi-the-at'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Am'pho-ra** (ăm'fō-rȧ), *n. ; pl.* AMPHORÆ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀμφορεύς* a jar with two handles ; *ἀμφί* + *φορεύς* bearer.] A two-handled vessel, used for holding wine, oil, etc.

Amphora.

Am'ple (ăm'p'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *amplus* ; of doubtful origin.] **1.** Large ; great in size, extent, capacity, or bulk ; widely extended. **2.** Fully sufficient ; equal to all needs. **3.** Not contracted or brief ; complete in details or particulars ; extended. — **Am'ple-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Full ; spacious ; extensive ; wide ; capacious ; abundant ; plentiful ; plenteous ; copious ; bountiful ; rich ; liberal ; munificent.

Am-plex'i-caul (ăm-plĕks'ĭ-kạl), *a.* [L. *amplexus*, p. p. of *amplecti* to encircle, to embrace + *caulis* stem.] (*Bot.*) Clasping or embracing a stem, as the base of some leaves.

Amplexicaul Leaf.

Am'pli-fi-ca'tion (ăm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of amplifying ; enlargement ; extension. **2.** The matter by which a statement is amplified.

Am-plif'i-ca-tive (-plĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), }
Am-plif'i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rў), } *a.* Serving to amplify or enlarge.

Am'pli-fi'er (ăm'plĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who amplifies.

Am'pli-fy (ăm'plĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMPLIFIED (-fīd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMPLIFYING.] [F. *amplifier*, L. *amplificare*. See AMPLE, -FY.] To render larger, or more extended ; (*Rhet.*) to enlarge by addition or discussion ; to expand by adding particulars, illustrations, etc.

Am'pli-tude (ăm'plĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *amplitudo*, fr. *amplus*.] **1.** State of being ample ; largeness of dimensions ; size. **2.** Fig. : (*a*) Extent of capacity or intellectual powers. (*b*) Extent of means or resources. **3.** (*Astron.*) The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the center of the sun, or a star, at its rising or setting, or the foot of the vertical circle passing through any star or object. **4.** (*Gun.*) The horizontal line which measures the distance to which a projectile is thrown ; the range. **5.** (*Physics*) The extent of a movement measured from the starting point or position of equilibrium ; — applied esp. to vibratory movements.

Ampulla, 1.

Am'ply (ăm'plў), *adv.* In an ample manner.

‖ **Am-pul'la** (ăm-pŭl'lȧ), *n. ; pl.* AMPULLÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A narrow-necked vessel having two handles and bellying out like a jug. **2.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A cruet for the wine and water at Mass. (*b*) The vase in which the holy oil is kept. **3.** (*Biol.*) Any membranous bag shaped like a leathern bottle.

Am'pu-tate (ăm'pŭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMPUTATED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMPUTATING.] [L. *amputare*, p. p. *-atus* ; *amb-* + *putare* to prune, *putus* clean, akin to E. *pure*.] **1.** To prune or lop off. **2.** (*Surg.*) To cut off.

Am'pu-ta'tion (ăm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of amputating.

Am'pu-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who amputates.

A-muck' (ȧ-mŭk'), *a. & adv.* [Malay *amoq* furious.] Being frenzied ; in a frenzied and reckless manner.

To run amuck, to rush out in a state of frenzy, and attack every one that comes in the way.

Am'u-let (ăm'ū-lĕt), *n.* [L. *amuletum*.] Anything, as a gem or scroll, worn as a charm against evils, such as diseases and witchcraft, and generally inscribed with mystic characters.

A-muse' (ȧ-mūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AMUSED (ȧ-mūzd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AMUSING.] [F. *amuser* to make stay, to detain, to amuse, *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *muser*.] **1.** To occupy the attention of ; also, to distract. [*Obs.*] **2.** To occupy in a pleasant manner ; to stir with pleasing or mirthful emotions. **3.** To keep in expectation.

Syn. — To entertain ; gratify ; please ; divert ; beguile ; deceive ; occupy.

A-mused' (ȧ-mūzd'), *a.* **1.** Diverted. **2.** Expressing amusement.

A-muse'ment (ȧ-mūz'ment), *n.* **1.** Muse. [*Obs.*] **2.** State of being amused ; also, that which amuses.

Syn. — Diversion ; entertainment ; recreation ; relaxation ; pastime ; sport.

A-mus'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who amuses. [*adv.*

A-mus'ing, *a.* Giving amusement. — **A-mus'ing-ly**,
A-mu'sive (-mū'zĭv *or* -sĭv), *a.* Having power to amuse. — **A-mu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **A-mu'sive-ness**, *n.*

A-myg'da-late (ȧ-mĭg'dȧ-lāt), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμύγδαλον* almond. See ALMOND.] Pertaining to, resembling, or made of, almonds.

A-myg'da-late, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) An emulsion made of almonds. **2.** (*Chem.*) A salt of amygdalic acid.

Am'yg-dal'ic (ăm'ĭg-dăl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to almonds ; derived from amygdalin.

A-myg'da-lin (ȧ-mĭg'dȧ-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A glucoside extracted from bitter almonds.

A-myg'da-line (-lĭn), *a.* Amygdalate.

A-myg'da-loid (-loid), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμύγδαλον* almond + *-oid.*] (*Min.*) A variety of trap or basaltic rock, having small cavities containing nodules or geodes.

A-myg'da-loid (-dȧ-loid), } *a.* **1.** Almondlike. **2.**
A-myg'da-loid'al (-loid'al), } (*Min.*) Pertaining to, or having the nature of, the rock amygdaloid.

Am'yl (ăm'ĭl), *n.* [L. *amylum* starch + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical of the paraffine series.

Am'y-la'ceous (ăm'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *amylum* starch, Gr. *ἄμυλον*.] Of or pertaining to starch ; starchy.

Am'y-lene (ăm'ĭ-lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a group of metameric hydrocarbons of the ethylene series.

A-myl'ic (ȧ-mĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, amyl.

Am'y-loid (ăm'ĭ-loid), } *a.* [L. *amylum* starch +
Am'y-loid'al (-loid'al), } *-oid.*] Resembling or containing amyl ; starchlike.

Am'y-loid, *n.* A starchlike substance.

Am'y-lo-lyt'ic (ăm'ĭ-lō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἄμυλον* starch + *λυτικός* solvent.] (*Physiol.*) Converting starch into soluble dextrin and sugar.

Am'yss (ăm'ĭs), *n.* Same as AMICE, a hood or cape.

An-. A form of the prefix A- from Gr. *ἀ*, *ἀν*, priv.

An (ăn). [AS. *ān* one, the same word as the numeral. See ONE.] This word is properly an *adjective*, but is commonly called the *indefinite article*. It is used before nouns of the singular number only, and is equivalent to *one*, or *any*, but somewhat less emphatic. In such expressions as "twice *an* hour," (see 2d A, 2), it has a distributive force, and is equivalent to *each*, *every*.

☞ *An* is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound, and also often before *h sounded*, when the accent of the word falls on the second syllable. See 2d A.

An, *conj.* [Shortened fr. *and*, *and if*, formerly used to introduce conditional clauses.] If. [*Obs.*]

An'a-. [Gr. *ἀνά* on ; in comp., on, up, upwards.] A prefix in words from the Greek, denoting *up*, *upward*, *throughout*, *backward*, *back*, *again*, *anew*.

A'na (ā'nȧ), *adv.* [Gr. *ἀνά* (used distributively).] (*Med.*) Of each ; in equal quantity ; — in prescriptions.

-a'na (-ā'nȧ). [The neut. pl. ending of Latin adjectives in *-anus*.] A suffix to names of persons or places, used

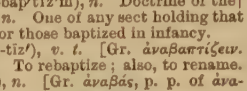
to denote a collection of notable sayings, anecdotes, etc. Used also as a substantive. [Anabaptists.]

An'a-bap'tism (ăn'ȧ-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of the

An'a-bap'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One of any sect holding that rebaptism is necessary for those baptized in infancy.

An'a-bap-tize' (-băp-tīz'), *v. t.* [Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζειν*. See ANA- and BAPTIZE.] To rebaptize; also, to rename.

‖ **An'a-bas** (ăn'ȧ-băs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναβάς*, p. p. of *ἀναβαίνειν* to advance.] (*Zoöl.*) Agenus of fishes, remarkable for their power of making their way on land for considerable distances, and for climbing trees; the climbing fishes.



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Anabas scandens.

A-nab'o-lism (ȧ-năb'ŏ-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναβολή* something heaped up.] (*Physiol.*) The constructive metabolism of the body, as distinguished from *katabolism*.

An'a-car'di-a'ceous (ăn'ȧ-kär'dĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά* like + *καρδία* heart.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, a family, or order, of plants, including the cashew tree (*Anacardium*) and the sumac.

An'a-ca-thar'tic (-kȧ-thär'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνακαθαρτικός*. See ANA-, CATHARTIC.] (*Med.*) Producing vomiting or expectoration. — *n.* An expectorant or an emetic.

‖ **An-ach'a-ris** (ăn-ăk'ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνά* + *χάρις* grace.] (*Bot.*) A fresh-water weed of the frogbit family, native to America, and naturalized in England.

An-ach'ro-nism (ăn-ăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναχρονισμός*, fr. *ἀναχρονίζειν* to refer to a wrong time; *ἀνά* + *χρόνος* time.] An error in chronology, esp. one by which an event is placed too early.

An-ach'ro-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Erroneous in date.

An-ach'ro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Anachronistic.

An'a-clas'tic (ăn'ȧ-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνακλᾶν* to bend back and break; to reflect (light); *ἀνά* + *κλᾶν* to break.] **1.** (*Opt.*) Produced by the refraction of light, as in passing through water; dioptric. **2.** Springing back.

An'a-clas'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (*Opt.*) Dioptrics.

‖ **An'a-co-lu'thon** (ăn'ȧ-kŏ-lū'thŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνακόλουθος* not following; *ἀν* priv. + *ἀκόλουθος* following.] (*Gram.*) A want, or an instance of a want, of grammatical sequence or coherence in a sentence.

An'a-con'da (ăn'ȧ-kŏn'dȧ), *n.* [Of Ceylonese origin?] (*Zoöl.*) A large South American snake of the Boa family, which preys on birds and small mammals. Also, a similar serpent of Ceylon.

A-nac're-on'tic (ȧ-năk'rē-ŏn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, after the manner of, or in the meter of, the Greek poet Anacreon; hence, amatory and convivial.

‖ **An'a-cru'sis** (ăn'ȧ-krų'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάκρουσις*; *ἀνά* + *κρούειν* to strike.] (*Pros.*) A prefix of one or two unaccented syllables to a verse properly beginning with an accented syllable.

An'a-dem (ăn'ȧ-dĕm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάδημα*; *ἀνά* + *δεῖν* to bind.] A garland or fillet; a chaplet or wreath.

‖ **An'a-di-plo'sis** (ăn'ȧ-dĭ-plō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀναδίπλωσις*; *ἀνά* + *διπλοῦν* to double.] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of the last word or any prominent word in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adjunct idea. [ascends rivers.

An'a-drom (ăn'ȧ-drŏm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sea fish that

A-nad'ro-mous (ȧ-năd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάδρομος* running upward; *ἀνά* + *δρόμος* a running.] (*Zoöl.*) Ascending rivers from the sea for breeding.

‖ **A-næ'mi-a** (ȧ-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναιμία*; *ἀν* priv. + *αἷμα* blood.] (*Med.*) A morbid state in which the blood is deficient either in quality or in quantity.

A-næm'ic (ȧ-nĕm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anæmia; ill supplied with blood.

‖ **An'æs-the'si-a** (ăn'ĕs-thē'zĭ-ȧ *or* -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναισθησία*; *ἀν* priv. + *αἴσθησις* feeling.] (*Med.*) Entire or partial loss or absence of feeling or sensation; a state of general or local insensibility produced by disease or by the inhalation or application of an anæsthetic.

‖ **An'æs-the'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] See ANÆSTHESIA.

An'æs-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) (*a*) Capable of rendering insensible. (*b*) Characterized by, or connected with, insensibility. — *n.* That which produces insensibility to pain.

An'a-glyph (ăn'ȧ-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγλυφος*, *ἀνάγλυπτος*, wrought in low relief; *ἀνά* up + *γλύφειν* to engrave.] Any sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament worked in low relief, as a cameo.

An'a-glyph'ic (ăn'ȧ-glĭf'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to the
An'a-glyph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } art of, or made by, chasing or embossing in relief; anaglyptic.

An'a-glyp'ic (-glĭp'tĭk), *a.* Work chased or embossed in relief.

An'a-glyp'tic (-glĭp'tĭk), *a.* Same as ANAGLYPHIC.

An'a-glyp'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art of carving in low relief, embossing, etc.

An'a-go'ge (ăn'ȧ-gō'jē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναγωγή* a leading up; *ἀνά* + *ἀγωγή* a leading, *ἄγειν* to lead.] **1.** An elevation of mind to things celestial. **2.** The spiritual meaning or application of words or language.

An'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Mystical; having a sec-
An'a-gog'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ondary spiritual meaning.

An'a-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Mystical interpretations or studies, esp. of the Scriptures.

An'a-gram (ăn'ȧ-grăm), *n.* [Through F. and LL. fr. Gr. *ἀνά* back + *γράφειν* to write.] The change of one word or phrase into another by transposition of letters.

An'a-gram-mat'ic (ăn'ȧ-grăm-măt'ĭk), } *a.* Pertain-
An'a-gram-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-kal), } ing to, containing, or making, an anagram. — **An'a-gram-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

An'a-gram'ma-tism (-grăm'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* The act [or practice of making anagrams.

An'a-gram'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A maker of anagrams.

An'a-gram'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.

A'nal (ā'nal), *a.* [From ANUS.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or situated near, the anus.

An'a-lec'tic (ăn'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* Relating to analects; made up of selections.

An'a-lects (ăn'ȧ-lĕkts), } *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνάλεκτα*, fr.
‖ **An'a-lec'ta** (ăn'ȧ-lĕk'tȧ), } *ἀναλέγειν* to collect; *ἀνά* + *λέγειν* to gather.] A collection of literary fragments.

‖ **An'a-lem'ma** (-lĕm'mȧ), *n.* [L. *analemma* a kind of sun dial on a pedestal, Gr. *ἀνάλημμα*, fr. *ἀναλαμβάνειν* to take up, support.] **1.** (*Geom.*) An orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon. **2.** An instrument on which this projection of the sphere is made, having a movable horizon or cursor. **3.** A scale of the sun's declination for each day of the year, drawn across the torrid zone on an artificial terrestrial globe.

‖ **An'a-lep'sis** (ăn'ȧ-lĕp'sĭs), } *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάληψις* a
An'a-lep'sy (ăn'ȧ-lĕp'sĭ), } taking up, recovery.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Recovery of strength after sickness. (*b*) A species of epileptic attack.

An'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Restorative; giving strength after disease. — *n.* A restorative.

‖ **An'al-ge'si-a** (-ăl-jē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀναλγησία*; *ἀν* priv. + *ἀλγός* pain.] (*Med.*) Insensibility to pain.

An'al-lag-mat'ic (ăn'ăl-lăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἄλλαγμα* a change.] (*Math.*) Not changed in form by inversion. [ogy.

An'a-log'ic (ăn'ȧ-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Of or belonging to anal-

An'a-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Founded on, or of the nature of, analogy. **2.** Having analogy; analogous. — **An'a-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **An'a-log'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

A-nal'o-gism (ȧ-năl'ŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* **1.** (*Logic*) An argument from the cause to the effect. **2.** Investigation of things by analogy. [analogy.

A-nal'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* To explain, or represent, by

A-nal'o-gous (ȧ-năl'ŏ-gŭs), *a.* [L. *analogus*, Gr. *ἀνάλογος* according to a due ratio, proportionate; *ἀνά* + *λόγος* ratio.] Having analogy; corresponding; similar; like. — **A-nal'o-gous-ly**, *adv.* — **A-nal'o-gous-ness**, *n.*

An'a-logue (ăn'ȧ-lŏg; 115), *n.* That which is analogous or equivalent to, or corresponds with, some other thing.

A-nal'o-gy (ȧ-năl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* A resemblance of relations; an agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different.

A-nal'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANALYSES (-sēz). [Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*, fr. *ἀναλύειν* to unloose, to resolve; *ἀνά* up + *λύειν* to loose.] **1.** A resolution of anything, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its constituent or original elements; an examination of the component parts; — opposed to *synthesis*. **2.** (*Chem.*) The separation of a compound, by chemical processes, into its constituents. **3.** (*Logic*) The tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles. **4.** (*Math.*) The resolving of problems by reducing their conditions to equations. **5.** (*a*) A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a discourse, disposed in their natural order. (*b*) A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. **6.** (*Nat. Hist.*) The process of ascertaining the name of a species, or its place in a system of classification, by means of an analytical table or key.

An'a-lyst (ăn'ȧ-lĭst), *n.* One who analyzes.

An/a-lyt'ic (ăn/ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to anal-
An/a-lyt'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ysis; resolving into elements or constituent parts. — **An/a-lyt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*
Analytic language, a noninflectional language or one not characterized by grammatical endings.

An/a-lyt'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of analysis.

An/a-ly'za-ble (-lī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be analyzed.

An/a-lyze (ăn'ȧ-līz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANALYZED (-līzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANALYZING.] To subject to analysis; to resolve into its elements or first principles.

An/a-ly'zer (-lī'zẽr), *n.* One that analyzes.

An/a-mor'phism (ăn/ȧ-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά* again + *μορφή* form.] **1.** A distorted image. **2.** (*Biol.*) A gradual progression from one type to another.

An/a-mor'pho-sis (ăn/ȧ-môr'fō-sĭs *or* -môr-fō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις*, fr. *ἀναμορφοῦν* to form anew.] **1.** (*Persp.*) A distorted projection or representation of an image, which, when viewed in a certain way, as from a given point, or as reflected from a curved mirror, appears regular and in proportion. **2.** (*Biol.*) Same as ANAMORPHISM, 2. **3.** (*Bot.*) A morbid or monstrous development, or change of form, or degeneration.

Anamorphosis.

An/a-mor'pho-sy (-sy), *n.* Same as ANAMORPHOSIS.

An-an'drous (ăn-ăn'drŭs), *a.* [*An-* + *-androus.*] (*Bot.*) Destitute of stamens.

An-an'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἄνθος* a flower.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of flowers; flowerless.

An/a-pæst, An/a-pæs'tic. Same as ANAPEST, ANAPESTIC.

An/a-pest (ăn'ȧ-pĕst), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάπαιστος*, lit., struck back; *ἀνά* back + *παίειν* to strike.] **1.** (*Pros.*) A metrical foot of three syllables, the first two short, or unaccented, the last long, or accented. **2.** A verse composed of such feet.

An/a-pes'tic (ăn/ȧ-pĕs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of an anapest or of anapests.

‖ **An-aph/ro-dis'i-a** (ăn-ăf/rō-dĭz'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀφροδίσια* sexual pleasure, Ἀφροδίτη the goddess of love.] (*Med.*) Absence of sexual appetite.

An-aph/ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναφρόδιτος* without love.] (*Biol.*) Produced without concourse of sexes.

An/a-plas'tic (-ȧ-plăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to anaplasty.

An/a-plas'ty (ăn'ȧ-plăs'tў), *n.* [*Ana-* + *-plasty.*] (*Surg.*) The art or operation of restoring lost parts or the normal shape by the use of healthy tissue.

An-ap'o-deic'tic (ăn-ăp'ō-dīk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναπόδεικτος.*] Not apodeictic; undemonstrable.

‖ **An/a-poph'y-sis** (ăn/ȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά* back + *ἀπόφυσις* offshoot.] (*Anat.*) An accessory process in many lumbar vertebræ.

An'arch (ăn'ȧrk), *n.* [Gr. *ἄναρχος* without head or chief; *ἀν* priv. + *ἀρχή* beginning, the first place, government.] The author of anarchy; one who excites revolt.

A-nar'chic (ȧ-när'kĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
A-nar'chic-al (-kĭ-kal), } characterized by, anarchy.

An'arch-ism (ăn'ȧrk-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or practice of anarchists. [anarchy.

An'arch-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An anarch; one who advocates

An'arch-y (-ў), *n.* Absence of government; state of society where there is no law or supreme power.

An-ar'throus (ăn-är'thrŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάρθρος*; *ἀν* priv. + *ἄρθρον* joint, the article.] **1.** (*Gr. Gram.*) Used without the article. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Jointless, or having indistinct joints.

A-nas'to-mose (ȧ-năs'tō-mōz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANASTOMOSED (-mōzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANASTOMOSING.] (*Anat.* & *Bot.*) To inosculate; to intercommunicate by anastomosis.

‖ **A-nas'to-mo'sis** (ȧ-năs'tō-mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANASTOMOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναστόμωσις* opening; *ἀνά* + *στόμα* mouth.] (*Anat.* & *Bot.*) The inosculation of vessels, or intercommunication between vessels or nerves.

‖ **A-nas'tro-phe** (-trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναστροφή*, fr. *ἀναστρέφειν* to turn back; *ἀνά* + *στρέφειν* to turn.] (*Rhet.* & *Gram.*) An inversion of the natural order of words.

A-nath'e-ma (ȧ-năth'ē-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ANATHEMAS (-mȧz). [Through L. fr. Gr. *ἀνάθεμα* anything devoted, esp. to evil, a curse; also, *ἀνάθημα* a votive offering; all fr. *ἀνατιθέναι* to set up as a votive gift, dedicate; *ἀνά* up + *τιθέναι* to set.] **1.** A ban or curse pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication; imprecation; malediction. **2.** Any person or thing anathematized. [ematizing.

A-nath'e-ma-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of anath-

A-nath'e-ma-tize (ȧ-năth'ē-mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANATHEMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANATHEMATIZING.] To pronounce an anathema against; to curse.

‖ **A-nat'i-fa** (ȧ-năt'ĭ-fȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ANATIFÆ (-fē). [NL., contr. fr. *anatifera*; L. *anas* duck + *-ferous.*] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of barnacle having a fleshy stem; a goose barnacle. See CIRRIPEDIA.

An/a-tine (ăn'ȧ-tĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the ducks; ducklike.

An/a-tom'ic (ăn/ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), } *a.* Of or relating to anat-
An/a-tom'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } omy or dissection. — **An/a-tom'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [omy.

A-nat'o-mist (ȧ-năt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in anat-

A-nat'o-mi-za'tion (ȧ-năt/ō-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of anatomizing.

A-nat'o-mize (ȧ-năt'ō-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANATOMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANATOMIZING.] **1.** To dissect; to cut up, as an animal, for the purpose of displaying or examining the several parts. **2.** To analyze.

A-nat'o-my (-ō-mў), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνατομή* dissection, fr. *ἀνατέμνειν* to cut up; *ἀνά* + *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** Art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of any organized body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; dissection. **2.** The science which treats of the structure of organic bodies; anatomical structure or organization. **3.** A treatise or book on anatomy. **4.** Act of dividing anything to examine its parts; analysis. **5.** A skeleton; anything anatomized.

An'bur-y (ăn'bĕr-ў), **Am'bur-y** (ăm'bĕr-ў), *n.* [AS. *ampre*, *ompre*, a crooked swelling vein.] **1.** (*Far.*) A soft tumor or bloody wart on horses or oxen. **2.** A disease of the roots of turnips, etc.

-ance. [F. *-ance*, fr. L. *-antia* and also fr. *-entia.*] A suffix signifying *action*; also, *quality* or *state*; as, *assistance*, resistance, appear*ance*, eleg*ance*. Cf. -ENCE.

An'ces-tor (ăn'sĕs-tẽr), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *antecessor* one who goes before, fr. *antecedere* to go before; *ante* before + *cedere* to go.] **1.** One from whom a person is descended, on either father's or mother's side, at any distance of time; a progenitor; a forefather. **2.** (*Biol.*) An earlier type; a progenitor. **3.** (*Law*) One from whom an estate has descended.

An-ces'tral (ăn-sĕs'tral), *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or possessed by, an ancestor or ancestors.

An'ces-try (ăn'sĕs-trў), *n.* **1.** Condition as to ancestors; hence, birth or honorable descent. **2.** A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage.

An'chor (ăŋ'kẽr), *n.* [OE. *anker*, AS. *ancor*, L. *ancora*, *anchora*, fr. Gr. *ἄγκυρα*, akin to E. *angle.*] **1.** A kind of iron instrument used to hold a ship or vessel in a particular station. **2.** Anything resembling a ship's anchor in shape, or serving a similar purpose. **3.** Fig., that which gives stability or security.

Anchor. *aa* Stock; *b* Shank; *c c* Flukes; *d d* Arms.

An'chor (ăŋ'kẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANCHORED (-kẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANCHORING.] **1.** To secure by an anchor. **2.** To fix or fasten.

An'chor, *v. i.* **1.** To cast anchor; to come to anchor. **2.** To stop; to fix or rest.

An'chor, *n.* [AS. *ancra.*] An anchoret. [*Obs.*]

An'chor-age (ăŋ'kẽr-ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of anchoring, or state of lying at anchor. **2.** A place suitable for anchoring. **3.** A vessel's set of anchors. **4.** A toll for anchoring. Also used fig.

An'cho-rage (ăŋ'kŏ-răj), *n.* Abode of an anchoret.

An'cho-ress (ăŋ'kŏ-rĕs), *n.* A female anchoret.

An'cho-ret (-rĕt), **An'cho-rite** (-rīt), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *ἀναχωρητής*, fr. *ἀναχωρεῖν* to retire; *ἀνά* + *χωρεῖν* to give place, *χώρος* place.] A hermit; a recluse.

An-cho'vy (ăn-chō'vў), *n.* [Sp. *anchoa*, or Pg. *anchova.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small fish, of the Herring family, caught in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation.

An-cho'vy pear' (pâr'). (*Bot.*) A West Indian fruit like the mango in taste, sometimes pickled.

An'chy-lose (ăŋ'kĭ-lōs), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANCHYLOSED (-lōst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANCHYLOSING.] To affect or be affected with anchylosis.

‖ **An'chy-lo'sis, An'ky-lo'sis** (ăŋ'kĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις*, fr. *ἀγκύλος* crooked.] **1.** (*Med.*) Stiffness of a joint; formation of a stiff joint. **2.** (*Anat.*) The close union of bones or other structures.

An'cient (ān'shent), *a.* [OE. *auncien*, F. *ancien*, LL. *antianus*, fr. L. *ante* before.] **1.** Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; specifically applied to the times before the fall of the Roman empire; — opposed to *modern*. **2.** That has been of long duration; of great age. — **An'cient-ly**, *adv.* — **An'cient-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Old; primitive; pristine; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete. — *Ancient* implies antiquity or existence at a remote past time. *Antiquated* describes that which has gone out of use or fashion. *Obsolete* is commonly used, instead of *antiquated*, in reference to disused idioms of language, customs, etc. *Antique* is now applied either to that which has come down from the ancients, or to that which is made to imitate some ancient work of art. *Old* generally implies gradual decay or a loss of vigor or activity with the lapse of time.

An'cient, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Those who lived in remote ages. **2.** An aged man; a patriarch; hence, a governor.

An'cient-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** Antiquity; what is ancient. **2.** Ancient lineage; dignity of birth.

An'cil-la-ry (ăn'sĭl-lă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *ancillaris*, fr. *ancilla* a female servant.] Subservient or subordinate; auxiliary.

An-cip'i-tal (-sĭp'ĭ-*tal*), **An-cip'i-tous** (-sĭp'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *anceps*, *-cipitis*, two-headed; *amb-* on both sides + *caput* head.] (*Bot.*) Two-edged instead of round.

An-cis'troid (ăn-sĭs'troid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγκιστροειδής*; *ἄγκιστρον* a hook + *εἶδος* shape.] Hook-shaped.

‖ **An'con** (ăn'kŏn), *n.*; L. *pl.* ANCONES (ăn-kō'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀγκών* elbow, a bend.] (*Anat.*) The olecranon, or the elbow.

Ancon sheep (*Zoöl.*), a breed of sheep with short crooked legs and long back. It originated in Massachusetts.

An'con (ăn'kŏn), **An'cone** (-kōn), *n.* [See ANCON, above.] (*Arch.*) A bracket supporting a cornice; a console.

An'co-ny (ăn'kŏ-nȳ), *n.* [Origin unknown.] (*Iron Work*) A piece of iron wrought into a bar in the middle, but unwrought at the ends.

-an-cy. [L. *-antia.*] A suffix expressing more strongly than *-ance* the idea of *quality* or *state*.

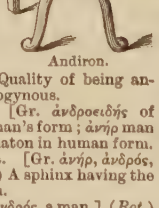
And (ănd), *conj.* [AS. *and*; akin to Icel. *enda*, G. *und*.] **1.** A particle which expresses the relation of connection or addition. It is used to conjoin a word with a word, a clause with a clause, or a sentence with a sentence. **2.** In order to; — used instead of the infinitival *to*. **3.** If; though; an. [*Obs.*]

And so forth, and others; and similar things.

‖ **An-dan'te** (än-dän'tä *or* ăn-dăn'tē), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Moving moderately slow, but distinct and flowing.

‖ **An'dan-ti'no** (än'dän-tē'nō), *a.* [It., dim. of *andante*.] (*Mus.*) Rather quicker than andante.

And'i-ron (ănd'ī'ŭrn), *n.* [OE. *anderne*, OF. *andier*, fr. LL. *andena*; of unknown origin.] A utensil for supporting burning wood in a fireplace; a firedog.



Andiron.

An-drog'y-nal (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-*nal*), **An-drog'y-nous** (-drŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*; *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man + *γυνή* woman.] **1.** Uniting both sexes in one, or having the characteristics of both; hermaphroditic. **2.** (*Bot.*) Bearing both staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers in the cluster.

An-drog'y-ny (-nȳ), **An-drog'y-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being androgynous.

An'droid (ăn'droid), ‖ **An-droi'des** (ăn-droi'dēz), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνδροειδής* of man's form; *ἀνήρ* man + *εἶδος* form.] A machine or automaton in human form.

An'dro-sphinx (ăn'drŏ-sfĭnks), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man + *σφίγξ* sphinx.] (*Egypt. Art*) A sphinx having the head of a man and the body of a lion.

-an'drous (-ăn'drŭs). [Gr. *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a man.] (*Bot.*) A combining form or suffix signifying, *having a stamen or stamens, staminate*.

An'ec-do'tage (ăn'ĕk-dō'tăj), *n.* Anecdotes collectively; a collection of anecdotes. [with, anecdotes.

An'ec-do'tal (-*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or abounding

An'ec-dote (ăn'ĕk-dōt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *ἀνέκδοτος* not published; *ἀν* priv. + *ἔκδοτος* given out, deriv. of *ἐκ* out + *δίδοναι* to give.] **1.** *pl.* Unpublished narratives. **2.** A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident.

An'ec-dot'ic (ăn'ĕk-dŏt'ĭk), **An'ec-dot'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or addicted to, anecdotes.

An'e-lace (ăn'ĕ-lās), *n.* Same as ANLACE.

An'e-lec'tric (ăn'ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*An-* + *electric*.] (*Physics*) Not becoming electrified by friction.

An'e-lec'trode (-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά* up + E. *electrode*.] (*Elec.*) The positive pole of a voltaic battery.

A-nem'o-graph (ă-nĕm'ŏ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-graph*.] An instrument for measuring and recording the direction and force of the wind. — **A-nem'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

An'e-mog'ra-phy (ăn'ē-mŏg'rā-fȳ), *n.* **1.** A description of the winds. **2.** The art of recording the direction and force of the wind.

An'e-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-logy*.] The science of the wind.

An'e-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-meter*.] A wind gauge.

An'e-mo-met'ric (-mŏ-mĕt'rĭk), **An'e-mo-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to anemometry.

An'e-mom'e-try (-mŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* The act or process of ascertaining the force or velocity of the wind.

A-nem'o-ne (ă-nĕm'ŏ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀνεμώνη*, fr. *ἄνεμος* wind.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the *Ranunculus* or Crowfoot family; windflower.

An'e-moph'i-lous (ăn'ē-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* + *φίλος* lover.] (*Bot.*) Fertilized by agency of the wind.

A-nem'o-scope (ă-nĕm'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-scope*.] An instrument which shows the direction of the wind, — usually consisting of a vane above, connected in the building with a dial or index with pointers.

A-nenst' (ă-nĕnst'), **A-nent'** (ă-nĕnt'), *prep.* [Corrupted fr. AS. *on-efen*; *an*, *on*, on + *efen* even, equal.] [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] **1.** Over against. **2.** About; concerning.

An'e-roid (ăn'ē-roid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *νηρός* wet + *-oid*.] Containing no liquid; — said of barometers, and usually of one operated by the atmospheric pressure on the elastic top of a metallic case exhausted of air.

‖ **An'es-the'si-a** (ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ă *or* -zhĭ-ă), *n.*, **An'es-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Same as ANÆSTHESIA, ANÆSTHETIC.

An'eu-rism (ăn'ū-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνεύρυσμα* a widening; *ἀνά* up + *εὐρύς* wide.] (*Med.*) A soft, pulsating tumor, containing blood, arising from the dilatation or rupture of an artery.

A-new' (ă-nū'), *adv.* Over again; afresh.

An-frac'tu-os'i-ty (ăn-frăk'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A state of being anfractuous.

An-frac'tu-ous (ăn-frăk'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anfractuosus*, fr. *anfractus* a turning, deriv. of *an-*, for *amb-* + *fractus*, p. p. of *frangere* to break.] Winding; full of turnings; sinuous; tortuous. — **An-frac'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

An'gel (ān'jĕl), *n.* [AS. *engel*, *engel*, fr. L. *angelus*, Gr. *ἄγγελος* messenger, a messenger of God.] **1.** A messenger. [*R.*] **2.** A spiritual, celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence. In the Scriptures the angels appear as God's messengers. **3.** An evil spirit. **4.** (*Numis.*) An ancient gold coin of England, bearing the figure of the archangel Michael. It varied in value from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.*

Angel fish (*Zoöl.*), a species of shark from 6 to 8 feet long, found on the coasts of Europe and North America; — named from its shape.

Angel Fish (*Squatina angelus*). 1/40

An'gel-et (-ĕt), *n.* (*Numis.*) A small gold coin; a half angel.

An-gel'ic (ăn-jĕl'ĭk), **An-gel'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to angels; like or characteristic of an angel; heavenly; divine. — **An-gel'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **An-gel'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

An-gel'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or derived from angelica.

An-gel'i-ca (-ĭ-kă), *n.* [NL. See ANGELIC.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic umbelliferous plant the leaf stalks of which are sometimes candied.

An'gel-ol'a-try (ān'jĕl-ŏl'ă-trȳ), *n.* [*Angel* + *-latry*.] Worship paid to angels.

An'gel-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [*Angel* + *-logy*.] A discourse on angels, or a body of doctrines in regard to angels.

‖ **An'ge-lus** (ăn'jĕ-lŭs), *n.* [L.] (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A form of devotion in which three Ave Marias are repeated, — at morning, noon, and evening. (*b*) The Angelus bell.

An'ger (ăn'gĕr), *n.* [Icel. *angr* affliction, sorrow; akin to AS. *ange* oppressed, L. *angor* a strangling, anguish, Gr. *ἄγχειν* to strangle, Skr. *aṁhas* pain, and to E. *anguish*, *anxious*, *quinsy*.] **1.** Trouble; also, a physical ill. [*Obs.*] **2.** A strong passion or emotion of displeasure,

usually involving antagonism and the desire to punish, excited by a real or supposed injury or insult to one's self or others, or by the intent to do such injury.

Syn. — Resentment; wrath; rage; fury; passion; ire; gall; choler; indignation; displeasure; vexation; grudge; spleen. — *Anger* is a feeling of keen displeasure (usually with a desire to punish) for what we regard as wrong toward ourselves or others. *Indignation* is a generous outburst of anger in view of things which are unworthy to be done. *Resentment* is often a moody feeling, leading to a deep and lasting anger. See RESENTMENT. *Wrath* and *ire* (the last poetical) express the feelings of one who is bitterly provoked. *Rage* is a vehement ebullition of anger; and *fury*, of rage amounting almost to madness.

An'ger (ăn'gẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANGERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANGERING.] **1.** To make painful. [*Obs.*] **2.** To excite to anger; to enrage; to provoke.

‖ **An-gi'na** (ăn-jī'nȧ *or* ăn'jĭ-nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *angere* to choke.] (*Med.*) Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, especially such as tends to produce choking or shortness of breath.

Angina pectoris (pĕk'tō-rĭs), a painful disease causing a sense of suffocating contraction of the chest.

An'gi-nous (ăn'jĭ-nŭs), | *a.* (*Med.*) Pert. to angina
An'gi-nose' (ăn'jĭ-nōs'), | or angina pectoris.

An'gi-o- (ăn'jĭ-ō-). [Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel or receptacle.] A prefix, or combining form, in numerous compounds, usually relating to seed or blood vessels, or to something contained in, or covered by, a vessel.

An'gi-o-car'pous (ăn'jĭ-ō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*Angio-* + *-carpous.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having fruit inclosed within a covering that does not form a part of itself. (*b*) Having the seeds or spores covered.

An'gi-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Angio-* + *-graphy.*] (*Anat.*) A description of blood vessels and lymphatics.

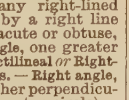
An'gi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Angio-* + *-logy.*] (*Anat.*) The anatomy of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

An'gi-o-sperm (-ō-spẽrm), *n.* [*Angio-* + Gr. σπέρμα, σπέρματος, seed.] (*Bot.*) Any plant belonging to the grand division of the exogens, the members of which have the seeds inclosed in a pericarp.

An'gi-o-sper'ma-tous (ăn'jĭ-ō-spẽr'mȧ-tŭs), **An'gi-o-sper'mous** (-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having seeds inclosed in a pod or other pericarp.

An'gi-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*Angio-* + *-tomy.*] (*Anat.*) Dissection of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

An'gle (ăn'g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *angulus;* akin to *uncus* hook, Gr. ἀγκύλος bent, angular, AS. *angel* hook, G. *angel*, E. *anchor.*] **1.** The inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; a corner; a nook. **2.** (*Geom.*) (*a*) The figure made by two lines which meet. (*b*) The difference of direction of two lines. **3.** A projecting or sharp corner. **4.** [AS. *angel.*] A fishhook; tackle for catching fish.


Angle.

Acute angle, one less than a right angle, or less than 90°. — **Adjacent** *or* **Contiguous angles**, such as have one leg common to both angles. — **Curvilineal angle**, one formed by two curved lines. — **External angles**, angles formed by the sides of any right-lined figure, when the sides are produced or lengthened. — **Internal angles**, those which are within any right-lined figure. — **Mixtilineal angle**, one formed by a right line with a curved line. — **Oblique angle**, one acute or obtuse, in opposition to a *right angle.* — **Obtuse angle**, one greater than a right angle, or more than 90°. — **Rectilineal** *or* **Right-lined angle**, one formed by two right lines. — **Right angle**, one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle of 90° (measured by a quarter circle). — **Solid angle**, the figure formed by the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point. — **Spherical angle**, one made by the meeting of two arcs of great circles which mutually cut one another on the surface of a globe or sphere. — **Visual angle**, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the eye.

An'gle (ăn'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANGLED (ăn'g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANGLING (-glĭng).] **1.** To fish with an angle (fishhook), or with hook and line. **2.** To use some bait or artifice; to intrigue; to scheme.

An'gle-me'ter (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [*Angle* + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure angles.

An'gler (ăn'g'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who angles. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A fish of Europe and America, having a large, flattened head, and very large mouth. Peculiar appendages on the head are said to be used to entice fishes within reach.

An'gles (ăn'g'lz), *n. pl.* [L. *Angli.*] (*Ethnol.*) An ancient Low German tribe, that settled in Britain.

An'gle-worm' (-g'l-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An earthworm of the genus *Lumbricus*, often used by anglers for bait.

An'gli-an (ăn'glĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pert. to the Angles.

An'gli-can (ăn'glĭ-kan), *a.* **1.** English; of or pertaining to England or the English nation. **2.** Pertaining to or connected with, the established Church of England; esp., of or pert. to the high-church party, so called. — *n.* A member of the Church of England; specif., a member of the high-church party, or advanced ritualists.

An'gli-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principles and rites of the established church of England or of the high-church party; attachment to these principles and rites. **2.** Attachment to England or English institutions.

An'gli-cism (ăn'glĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An English idiom. **2.** An English characteristic, custom, or method.

An'gli-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANGLICIZED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANGLICIZING.] To render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies.

An'gli-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *Angli* Angles + *-fy.*] To convert into English; to anglicize.

An'glo- (ăn'glō-). [NL. *Anglus* English. See ANGLES.] A combining form denoting *relation to, or connection with, the English.*

An'glo-A-mer'i-can (-ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English and Americans, or to the descendants of Englishmen in America. — *n.* A descendant from English ancestors born in America, or in the United States.

An'glo-Cath'o-lic (-kăth'ō-lĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a church modeled on the English Reformation; Anglican; — sometimes restricted to the ritualistic or high-church section of the Church of England. — *n.* A member of the Church of England who contends for its catholic character; more specifically, a high-churchman.

An'glo-In'di-an (-ĭn'dĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English in India, or to the English and East Indian peoples or languages. — *n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

An'glo-Nor'man (-nôr'mȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English and Normans, or to the Normans who settled in England.

An'glo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Anglo-* + *mania.*] Inordinate attachment to English customs, institutions, etc.

An'glo-ma'ni-ac, *n.* One affected with Anglomania.

An'glo-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Anglo-* + Gr. φόβος fear.] Intense dread of, or aversion to, England, or the English. [glophobia.]

An'glo-phobe (ăn'glō-fōb), *n.* One actuated by an-

An'glo-Sax'on (ăn'glō-săks'ŭn *or* -săks''n), *n.* [L. *Angli-Saxones* English Saxons.] **1.** A Saxon of Britain, that is, an *English Saxon*, or one of the Saxons who settled in England, as distinguished from a continental (or "Old") Saxon. **2.** *pl.* The Teutonic people (Angles, Saxons, Jutes) of England, or the English people, collectively, before the Norman Conquest. **3.** The language of the English people before the Conquest (also called *Old English*). **4.** One of the race or people who claim descent from the Saxons, Angles, or other Teutonic tribes who settled in England; a person of English descent in its broadest sense. [or their language.]

An'glo-Sax'on, *a.* Of or pert. to the Anglo-Saxons

An-go'la (ăn-gō'lȧ), *n.* [A corruption of *Angora.*] A fabric made from the wool of the Angora goat.

‖ **An'gor** (ăn'gŏr), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Great anxiety accompanied by painful constriction at the upper part of the belly.

An-go'ra (ăn-gō'rȧ), *n.* A city of Asia Minor (or Anatolia) which has given its name to a variety of the domestic cat with very long and silky hair, and to a variety of the goat, reared for its long silky hair.

An'gos-tu'ra bark' (ăn'gŏs-tōō'rȧ bärk'). [From *Angostura*, in Venezuela.] An aromatic bark used as a tonic, obtained from a South American tree.

An'gry (ăn'grĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* ANGRIER (ăn'grĭ-ẽr); *superl.* ANGRIEST.] [See ANGER.] **1.** Troublesome. [*Obs.*] **2.** Inflamed and painful. **3.** Touched with anger; feeling resentment; enraged; — followed generally by *with* before a person, and *at* before a thing. **4.** Showing anger; appearing or acting as if moved by anger. — **An'gri-ly**, *adv.* — **An'gri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Passionate; resentful; irritated; irascible; indignant; provoked; incensed; exasperated; irate; hot; raging; furious; wrathful; wroth; choleric; infuriated.

An-guil'li-form (ăn-gwĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *anguilla* eel (dim. of *anguis* snake) + *-form.*] Eel-shaped.

An'guine (ăn'gwĭn), *a.* [L. *anguinus*, fr. *anguis* snake.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a snake.

An'guish (ăn'gwĭsh), *n.* [F. *angoisse*, fr. L. *angustia* difficulty, fr. *augustus* narrow, fr. *angere* to press together. See ANGER.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind; excruciating distress; agony; torture.

Syn. — See AFFLICTION; AGONY.

An'gu-lar (ăn'gū-lēr), *a.* **1.** Relating to an angle or to angles; having or forming an angle or angles; sharp-cornered; pointed. **2.** Measured by an angle. **3.** Fig., lean; ungraceful; sharp and stiff in character. — **An'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), **An'gu-lar-ness**, *n.* — **An'gu-lar-ly** (-lēr-lȳ), *adv.*

An'gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To make angular.

An'gu-late (ăn'gū-lāt), } *a.* Having angles or cor-
An'gu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } ners.

An-gus'tate (ăn-gŭs'tāt), *a.* [L. *angustatus*, p. p. of *angustare* to make narrow.] Narrowed.

An-he-la'tion (ăn'hē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *anhelatio*, fr. *anhelare* to pant.] Short and rapid breathing; a panting; asthma.

An-he'lous (ăn-hē'lŭs), *a.* Short of breath; panting.

An-his'tous (ăn-hĭs'tŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἱστός* web, tissue.] (*Biol.*) Being without definite structure.

An-hy'dride (-hī'drĭd *or* -drīd), *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide of a nonmetallic body or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with the elements of water; — so called because it may be formed from an acid by the abstraction of water.

An-hy'drite (ăn-hī'drīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphate of lime, differing from gypsum in being anhydrous.

An-hy'drous (-hī'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνυδρος* wanting water; *ἀν* priv. + *ὕδωρ* water.] Destitute of water.

An'il (ăn'ĭl), *n.* [Ar. *an-nīl*, for *al-nīl* the indigo plant, fr. Skr. *nīla* dark blue, *nīlī* indigo plant.] (*Bot.*) A West Indian plant, one of the original sources of indigo; also, the indigo dye.

An'ile (ăn'ĭl), *a.* [L. *anilis*, fr. *anus* an old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile. — **An'ile-ness**, **A-nil'i-ty**, *n.*

An'i-line, *a.* Made from, or of the nature of, aniline.

An'i-mad-ver'sion (ăn'ĭ-măd-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of animadverting. **2.** Remarks by way of criticism; specifically, adverse criticism.

Syn. — Stricture; censure; reproof; blame; comment.

An'i-mad-ver'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Observing; percipient. [*Archaic*]

An'i-mad-vert' (ăn'ĭ-măd-vĕrt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANIMADVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANIMADVERTING.] [L. *animadvertere*; *animus* mind + *advertere* to turn to; *ad* to + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To take notice; to observe. **2.** To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure; to express censure; to comment; to criticise.

An'i-mal (ăn'ĭ-mal), *n.* [L., fr. *anima* breath, soul; akin to *animus* mind, Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind, Skr. *an* to breathe.] **1.** An organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion, and also characterized by taking its food into an internal cavity or stomach for digestion. **2.** A brute or beast, as distinguished from man.

An'i-mal, *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or derived from, animals. **2.** Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part.

Animal flower (*Zoöl.*), any one of certain marine animals resembling a flower, as the sea anemone.

An'i-mal'cu-lar (ăn'ĭ-măl'kū-lēr), } *a.* Of, pertain-
An'i-mal'cu-line (ăn'ĭ-măl'kū-lĭn), } ing to, or resembling, animalcules.

An'i-mal'cule (-kūl), *n.* Lit., a small animal; hence, (*Zoöl.*) an animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

☞ Many of the so-called *animalcules* have been shown to be plants having locomotive powers.

An'i-mal-cu-lism (-kū-lĭz'm), *n.* (*Biol.*) The theory which seeks to explain certain physiological and pathological phenomena by means of animalcules.

An'i-mal-cu-list (-lĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in the knowledge of animalcules. **2.** A believer in the theory of animalculism.

‖ **An'i-mal'cu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ANIMALCULA (-lȧ). [NL.] An animalcule.

☞ *Animalculæ*, as if from a Latin singular *animalcula*, is a barbarism.

An'i-mal-ism (ăn'ĭ-mal-Iz'm), *n.* Mere animal life without intellectual or moral qualities; sensuality.

An'i-mal'i-ty (ăn'ĭ-măl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Animal existence or nature.

An'i-mal-i-za'tion (ăn'ĭ-mal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of animalizing, or state of being animalized.

An'i-mal-ize (ăn'ĭ-mal-iz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANIMALIZED (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANIMALIZING.] **1.** To give the character or form of an animal to. **2.** To convert into animal matter. **3.** To sensualize.

An'i-mate (ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANIMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANIMATING.] [L. *animare*, fr. *anima* breath, soul.] **1.** To give natural life to; to make alive; to quicken. **2.** To heighten the powers or effect of. **3.** To give spirit or vigor to.

Syn. — To enliven; inspirit; stimulate; exhilarate; inspire; instigate; rouse; urge; cheer; prompt; incite.

An'i-mate (-māt), *a.* Endowed with life; animated.

An'i-ma'ted (-mā'tĕd), *a.* Endowed with life; full of life or spirit; lively; vigorous. — **An'i-ma'ted-ly**, *adv.*

An'i-ma'ter (-tĕr), *n.* One who animates.

An'i-ma'tion (ăn'ĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of animating. **2.** State of being animate or animated; liveliness.

Syn. — Liveliness; vivacity; spirit; buoyancy; airiness; sprightliness; promptitude; enthusiasm; ardor; earnestness; energy. See LIVELINESS.

An'i-mism (ăn'ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that the soul is the proper principle of life and development in the body. **2.** The belief that inanimate objects are endowed with a soul; also, the belief in the existence of soul or spirit apart from matter. [of animism.

An'i-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who maintains the doctrine

An'i-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to animism.

An'i-mos'i-ty (-mŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Spirit; courage. [*Obs.*] **2.** Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity; energetic dislike.

An'i-mus (ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANIMI (-mī). [L., mind.] Animating spirit; intention; temper.

An'i-on (ăn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά* up + *ἰέναι* to go.] (*Chem.*) An electro-negative element,— the one which, in electro-chemical decomposition, is evolved at the anode.

An'ise (ăn'ĭs), *n.* [OE. *anys*, F. *anis*, L. *anisum*, fr. Gr. *ἄνισον*.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant bearing carminative and aromatic seeds; also, its seeds. [anise.

‖ **An'i-sette'** (-sĕt'), *n.* [F.] A cordial flavored with

‖ **An'i-so-dac'ty-la** (ăn'ĭ-sō-dăk'tĭ-lȧ), } *n. pl.* [NL.
An'i-so-dac'tyls (ăn'ĭ-sō-dăk'tĭlz), } *anisodactyla*, fr. Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal (*ἀν* priv. + *ἴσος* equal) + *δάκτυλος* finger.] (*Zöol.*) (*a*) A group of herbivorous mammals having the hoofs in a single series around the foot, as the elephant. (*b*) A group of perching birds which are anisodactylous.

An'i-so-dac'ty-lous (-tĭ-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having unequal toes, three turned forward and one backward.

An'i-so-mer'ic (ăn'ĭ-sō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *μέρος* part.] (*Chem.*) Not isomeric.

An'i-som'er-ous (ăn'ĭ-sŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the number of floral organs unequal, as four petals and six stamens.

An'i-so-met'ric (ăn'ĭ-sō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. + E. *isometric*.] Not isometric.

An'i-so-pet'al-ous (ăn'ĭ-sō-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *πέταλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having unequal petals.

An'i-soph'yl-lous (-sŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* -sō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος* + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having unequal leaves.

An'i-so-trope' (ăn'ĭ-sō-trōp'), } *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος* un-
An'i-so-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), } equal + *τροπή* a turning.] (*Physics*) Not isotropic; having different properties in different directions.

An'ker (ăn'kēr), *n.* [D.] A liquid measure in various countries of Europe. The Dutch *anker* contained about 10 wine gallons, or 8½ imperial gallons.

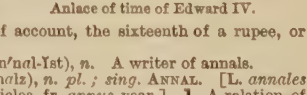
An'kle (ăn'k'l), *n.* [AS. *ancleow*; akin to G. *enkel*.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg; tarsus.

An'klet (ăn'klĕt), *n.* An ankle ring.

An'ky-lose (ăn'kĭ-lōs), *v. t.* & *i.* Same as ANCHYLOSE.

‖ **An'ky-lo'sis** (-lō'sĭs), *n.* Same as ANCHYLOSIS.

An'lace (ăn'lās), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A broad dagger formerly worn at the girdle.



Anlace of time of Edward IV.

‖ **An'na** (ăn'nȧ), *n.* [Hindi *ānā*.] An East Indian money of account, the sixteenth of a rupee, or about 2½ cents.

An'nal-ist (ăn'nal-Ist), *n.* A writer of annals.

An'nals (ăn'nalz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ANNAL. [L. *annales* (sc. *libri*) chronicles, fr. *annus* year.] **1.** A relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. **2.** Historical records; chronicles; history. **3.** *sing.* The record of a single event. **4.** A periodic publication, containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, etc.

An'nats (ăn'nats), } *n. pl.* [LL. *annata* income of a
An'nates (-nāts), } year.] (*Eccl. Law*) The first year's profits of a spiritual preferment, anciently paid by the clergy to the pope.

An-neal' (ăn-nēl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNEALED (-nēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNEALING.] [OE. *anelen* to burn, AS. *anǣlan*; *an* on + *ǣlan* to burn; also OE. *anelen* to enamel.] **1.** To subject to great heat, and then cool slowly, in order to make less brittle. **2.** To heat in order to fix colors laid on.

An-neal'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, anneals.

An'ne-lid (ăn'nē-lĭd), **An-nel'i-dan** (ăn-nĕl'ĭ-dan), } *a.* [Through F. from L. *anellus* a ring, dim. of *annulus* a ring.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Annelida. — *n.* One of the Annelida.

‖ **An-nel'i-da** (ăn-nĕl'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Articulata, having the body formed of numerous annular segments, and without jointed legs. It comprises the earthworms, marine worms, and leeches.

An-nex' (ăn-nĕks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNEXED (ăn-nĕkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNEXING.] [F. *annexer*, fr. L. *annexus*, p. p. of *annectere* to tie or bind to; *ad* + *nectere* to tie.] **1.** To join or attach; usually, to subjoin; to affix; to append. **2.** To join or add, as a smaller thing to a greater. **3.** To attach or connect, as a consequence, condition, etc. [nexed or appended.

An-nex' (ăn-nĕks' *or* ăn'nĕks), *n.* Something annexed.

An'nex-a'tion (ăn'nĕks-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of annexing; addition; union. **2.** (*Law*) The union of property with a freehold so as to become a fixture. [nihilated.

An-ni'hi-la-ble (ăn-nī'hĭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be annihilated.

An-ni'hi-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNIHILATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNIHILATING.] [L. *annihilare*; *ad* + *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing, *ne hilum* (*filum*) not a thread, nothing at all.] **1.** To reduce to nothing or nonexistence; to cause to cease to be. **2.** To destroy the form, force, or peculiar distinctive properties of.

An-ni'hi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of annihilating; state of being annihilated. [hilate.

An-ni'hi-la-tive (ăn-nī'hĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to annihilate.

An-ni'hi-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that annihilates.

An'ni-ver'sa-ry (ăn'nĭ-vẽr'sȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *anniversarius*; *annus* year + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly.

An'ni-ver'sa-ry, *n.* The return of the day of the year on which any notable event took place; a celebration on that day.

‖ **An'no Dom'i-ni** (ăn'nŏ dŏm'ĭ-nī). [L.] In the year of [our] Lord; year of the Christian era; as, A. D. 1887.

An'no-tate (ăn'nŏ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNOTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNOTATING.] [L. *annotare* to annotate; *ad* + *notare* to mark, *nota* mark.] To explain or criticise by notes.

An'no-tate, *v. i.* To make notes; — with *on* or *upon*.

An'no-ta'tion (ăn'nŏ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A note, added by way of comment, or explanation; — usually in *pl.*

An'no-ta'tor (ăn'nŏ-tā'tẽr), *n.* A commentator.

An-not'to (ăn-nŏt'tō), **Ar-not'to** (ăr-nŏt'tō), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A red or yellowish-red dyeing material, prepared from the fruit of a tree of tropical America.

An-nounce' (ăn-nouns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNOUNCED (ăn-nounst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNOUNCING (ăn-noun'sĭng).] [OF. *anoncier*, fr. L. *annuntiare*; *ad* + *nuntiare* to report, relate, *nuntius* messenger.] **1.** To give public notice, or first notice, of; to make known. **2.** To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.

Syn. — To proclaim; publish; make known; herald; declare; promulgate. — We *publish* what we in any way give openly to the world; we *announce* what we declare for the first time; we *proclaim* that to which we give the widest publicity; we *promulgate* when we proclaim more widely what has before been known by some.

An-nounce'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of announcing; that which announces; proclamation; publication.

An-noun'cer (ăn-noun'sẽr), *n.* One who announces.

An-noy' (ăn-noi'), *n.* [OF. *anoi*, *enui*, fr. L. *in odio* in hatred.] A feeling of discomfort or vexation caused by what one dislikes; annoyance.

An-noy', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNOYED (ăn-noid'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNOYING.] [OF. *anoier*, *anuier*, *enuier*.] **1.** To disturb or irritate, esp. by continued or repeated acts; to tease; to ruffle in mind. **2.** To molest or incommode.

Syn. — To vex; trouble; pester; embarrass; perplex.

An-noy'ance (ăn-noi'ans), *n.* **1.** Act of annoying, or state of being annoyed. **2.** That which annoys.

An-noy'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, annoys.

An-noy'ing, *a.* That annoys. — **An-noy'ing-ly**, *adv.*

An'nu-al (ăn'ū-al; 135), *a.* [OE. *annuel*, F. *annuel*, fr. L. *annualis*, fr. *annus* year.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a year; returning every year; yearly. **2.** Performed or done in a year; reckoned by the year. **3.** Lasting or continuing only one year or one growing season.

An'nu-al (ăn'ū-al), *n.* **1.** A thing happening or returning yearly; esp., a literary work published once a year. **2.** Anything, esp. a plant, that lasts but one year or season.

An'nu-al-ly, *adv.* Yearly; year by year.

An-nu'i-tant (ăn-nū'ĭ-tant), *n.* One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

An-nu'i-ty (ăn-nū'ĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *annuitas*, fr. L. *annus* year.] A sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life, or forever.

An-nul' (ăn-nŭl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNULLED (ăn-nŭld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNULLING.] [F. *annuler*, LL. *annullare*, fr. L. *ad* to + *nullum* nothing. See NULL, *a.*] **1.** To reduce to nothing; to obliterate. **2.** To make void or of no effect; to do away with; — used particularly of laws, decrees, decisions of courts, etc., which are made void by competent authority.

Syn. — To abolish; abrogate; repeal; cancel; reverse; rescind; revoke; nullify; destroy. See ABOLISH.

An'nu-lar (ăn'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or having the form of, an annulus, or ring. **2.** Banded or marked with circles.

An'nu-late (ăn'ū-lāt), **An'nu-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), } *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or composed of, rings.

An'nu-la'tion (ăn'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A ringlike formation; a ring or belt.

An'nu-let (ăn'ū-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of ANNULUS.] **1.** A little ring. **2.** (*Arch.*) A small, flat fillet, encircling a column. [abolition.

An-nul'ment (ăn-nŭl'ment), *n.* Act of annulling;

An'nu-lose' (ăn'ū-lōs'), *a.* [L. *annulus* ring.] Furnished with, or composed of, rings or ringlike segments; ringed. [ringlike part or space.

‖ **An'nu-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A ring; a

An-nu'mer-ate (ăn-nū'mẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *annumerare*, p. p. *-atus*. See NUMERATE.] To add on; to count in.

An-nun'ci-ate (ăn-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNUNCIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNUNCIATING.] [L. *annuntiare*. See ANNOUNCE.] To announce.

An-nun'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn *or* shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of announcing; announcement; proclamation. **2.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) The announcement of the incarnation, made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary. (*b*) The festival celebrated (March 25th) in memory of this announcement.

An-nun'ci-a'tor (ăn-nŭn'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that announces. **2.** A machine for indicating signals.

An'ode (ăn'ōd), *n.* [Gr. ἀνά up + ὁδός way.] (*Elec.*) The positive pole of an electric battery, or, more strictly, the electrode by which the current enters the electrolyte on its way to the other pole; — opposed to *cathode*.

An'o-dyne (ăn'ō-dīn), *a.* [L. *anodynus*, Gr. ἀνώδυνος stilling pain; ἀν priv. + ὀδύνη pain.] Serving to assuage pain; soothing. — *n.* A medicine which allays pain.

A-noint' (ȧ-noint'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANOINTING.] [OF. *enoint*, p. p. of *enoindre*, fr. L. *inungere*; *in* + *ungere*, *unguere*, to smear, anoint.] **1.** To smear or rub over, esp. with oil or an unctuous substance; also, to spread over. **2.** To apply oil to or to pour oil upon, as a sacred rite, especially for consecration.

The Lord's Anointed, Christ or the Messiah; also, a king by "divine right."

A-noint'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who anoints.

A-noint'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of anointing; state of being anointed; also, ointment.

A-nom'a-lism (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule.

A-nom'a-lis'tic (-ȧ-lĭs'tĭk), **A-nom'a-lis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* **1.** Characterized by anomaly; anomalous; irregular. **2.** (*Astron.*) Pertaining to the anomaly.

A-nom'a-lous (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *anomalus*, Gr. ἀνώμαλος uneven, irregular; ἀν priv. + ὁμαλός even, ὁμός same.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular. — **A-nom'a-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **A-nom'a-lous-ness**, *n.*

A-nom'a-ly (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lў), *n.* **1.** Deviation from the common rule; an irregularity; anything anomalous. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. (*b*) The angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.

A-non' (ȧ-nŏn'), *adv.* [OE. *anoon*, *anon*, *anan*, lit., in one (moment), fr. AS. *on* in + *ān* one.] **1.** Straightway; at once. [*Obs.*] **2.** Soon; in a little while. **3.** At another time; then; again.

Ever and anon, now and then; frequently; often.

An'o-nym (ăn'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* One who is anonymous; also sometimes, a pseudonym.

A-non'y-mous (ȧ-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀνώνυμος without name; ἀν priv. + ὄνυμα, Eol. for ὄνομα name.] Nameless; of unknown name; also, of unknown or

unavowed authorship. — **A-non'y-mous-ly** (ā-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs-lў), *adv.* — **A-non'y-mous-ness**, *n.*

A-nor'thic (ā-nôr'thĭk), *a.* [See ANORTHITE.] (*Min.*) Having unequal oblique axes.

A-nor'thite (-thīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀρθή* (sc. *γωνία*) right angle.] A mineral of the feldspar family, commonly occurring in small glassy crystals.

A-nor'tho-scope (ā-nôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀρθός* straight + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An optical toy for producing amusing pictures by means of two revolving disks, on one of which distorted figures are painted.

An-oth'er (ăn-ŭth'ẽr), *pron. & a.* [*An* a, one + *other.*] **1.** One more, in addition to a former number. **2.** Not the same; different. **3.** Any different person, indefinitely; any one else; some one else.

☞ As a pronoun *another* may have a possessive *another's*, pl. *others*, poss. pl. *others'*. It is also used with *one*, in a reciprocal sense.

A-not'ta (ā-nŏt'tā), *n.* Annotto.

‖ **An'se-res** (ăn'sẽ-rēz), *n. pl.* [L., geese.] (*Zoöl.*) A Linnæan order of aquatic birds swimming by means of webbed feet, as the duck, or of lobed feet, as the grebe.

An'ser-ine (ăn'sẽr-ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a goose, or to the Anseres. [simple.

An'ser-ous (ăn'sẽr-ŭs), *a.* Resembling a goose; silly;

An'swer (ăn'sẽr), *n.* [OE. *andsware*, AS. *andswaru; and* against + *swerian* to swear.] **1.** A reply to a charge; a defense. **2.** Something said or written in reply to a question, an argument, etc.; a reply; rejoinder; response. **3.** Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else; a responsive action. **4.** A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.

An'swer (ăn'sẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANSWERED (-sẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANSWERING.] **1.** To speak in defense against. **2.** To speak or write in return to, as in return to a call, question, argument, etc.; to respond to. **3.** To respond to satisfactorily or conclusively; to refute. **4.** To be or act in return or response to. Hence: (*a*) To be or act in compliance with, or in satisfaction of, as an order or obligation. (*b*) To render account to. (*c*) To atone for. (*d*) To be opposite to; to face. (*e*) To be or act in accommodation, conformity, relation, or proportion to; to correspond to; to suit.

An'swer, *v. i.* **1.** To speak or write by way of return (originally, to a charge), or in reply. **2.** To make a satisfactory response or return; hence, to render account; to make amends. **3.** To be or act in return. Hence: (*a*) To be or act by way of compliance, reciprocation, or satisfaction. (*b*) To be opposite, or to act in opposition. (*c*) To be or act in conformity, or by way of accommodation, relation, or proportion; to correspond; to suit.

An'swer-a-ble (ăn'sẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Obliged to answer; liable to pay or indemnify; accountable; amenable; responsible. **2.** Capable of being answered or refuted. **3.** Correspondent; conformable; hence, comparable. **4.** Proportionate; commensurate; suitable; adequate. — **An'swer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **An'swer-a-bly,** *adv.*

An'swer-er (ăn'sẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who answers.

Ant-. See ANTI-, *prefix.*

-ant. [F. *-ant*, fr. L. *-antem* or *-entem*, the pr. p. ending; also sometimes directly fr. L. *-antem.*] A suffix sometimes marking the agent for action; as, merch*ant*, coven*ant*, serv*ant*, pleas*ant*, etc. Cf. -ENT.

Ant (ănt), *n.* [OE. *ante, amete, emete*, AS. *æmete*, akin to G. *ameise.* Cf. EMMET.] (*Zoöl.*) A hymenopterous insect of the Linnæan genus *Formica*, which is now made a family of several genera; emmet; pismire.

‖ **An'ta** (ăn'tȧ), *n.; pl.* ANTÆ (-tē). [L.] (*Arch.*) A species of pier produced by thickening a wall at its end.

Ant-ac'id (ănt-ăs'ĭd), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *acid.*] (*Med.*) A remedy for acidity of the stomach.

An-tæ'an (ăn-tē'an), *a.* [Gr. Ἀνταῖος.] Pertaining to or resembling Antæus, a giant slain by Hercules.

An-tag'o-nism (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνταγώνισμα*, fr. *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι* to struggle against; *ἀντί* + *ἀγωνίζεσθαι* to struggle, *ἀγών* contest.] Opposition of action; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles.

☞ We speak of *antagonism between* two things, *to* or *against* a thing, and sometimes *with* a thing.

An-tag'o-nist (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* One who contends with another, especially in combat; an adversary; an opponent; hence, that which acts in opposition to something else, as a muscle.

Syn. — Adversary; enemy; foe; competitor.

An-tag'o-nis'tic (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Opposing in
An-tag'o-nis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } combat; combating; acting against. — **An-tag'o-nis'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

An-tag'o-nize (ăn-tăg'ō-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANTAGONIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANTAGONIZING.] To contend with; to oppose actively; to counteract.

An-tal'gic (ăn-tăl'jĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *ἄλγος* pain.] (*Med.*) Alleviating pain. — *n.* An anodyne. [R.]

Ant-am'bu-la'cral (ănt-ăm'bū-lā'kral), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Away from the ambulacral region.

‖ **Ant'an-a-cla'sis** (ănt'ăn-ȧ-klā'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνταν-άκλασις*; *ἀντί* + *ἀνάκλασις.* See ANACLASTIC.] (*Rhet.*) (*a*) The repeating of the same word in a different sense. (*b*) A repetition of words, after a long parenthesis.

‖ **Ant'an-a-go'ge** (-gō'jē), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *anagoge.*] (*Rhet.*) The answering of the charge of an adversary by a counter charge.

Ant'aph-ro-dis'i-ac (ănt'ăf-rō-dĭz'ĭ-ăk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *aphrodisiac.*] (*Med.*) Capable of blunting the venereal appetite. — *n.* An antaphrodisiac medicine.

Ant'aph-ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. Ἀφροδίτη Aphrodite.] (*Med.*) Antaphrodisiac.

Ant-arc'tic (ănt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [Through F. & Lat. fr. Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός*; *ἀντί* + *ἄρκτος* bear.] Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied especially to a circle distant from the pole 23° 28′.

Ant'ar-thrit'ic (-är-thrĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*Anti-* + *arthritic.*] (*Med.*) Counteracting gout. — *n.* A remedy for gout.

Ant'asth-mat'ic (-ăs-măt'ĭk *or* -ăz-), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *asthmatic.*] (*Med.*) Counteracting asthma.

Ant'-bear' (ănt'bâr'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An edentate animal of tropical America (the *Tamanoir*), living on ants.

Ant-bear (*Myrmecophaga jubata*). 1/25

An'te- (ăn'tē-). A Latin preposition and prefix (akin to Gr. *ἀντί*, Skr. *anti*, AS. *and-, ond-*, G. *ant-, ent-*), generally used in the sense of *before*, in regard to position, order, or time.

An'te, *n.* (*Poker Playing*) Each player's stake, which is put into the pool before (*ante*) the game begins.

An'te, *v. t. & i.* To put up (an ante).

Ant'-eat'er (ănt'ēt'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of edentates and monotremes that feed upon ants.

An'te-ced' (ăn'tē-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *antecedere; ante* + *cedere* to go.] To go before in time or place.

An'te-ced'ence (-sēd'ens), *n.* **1.** Act or state of going before in time; precedence; priority. **2.** (*Astron.*) Apparent motion of a planet toward the west; retrogradation.

An'te-ced'en-cy (-en-sў), *n.* State of being antecedent.

An'te-ced'ent (-ent), *a.* Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; previous; foregoing. — **An'te-ced'ent-ly,** *adv.*

An'te-ced'ent, *n.* **1.** That which goes before in time; that which precedes. **2.** *pl.* The earlier events of one's life; previous principles, conduct, course, or history. **3.** (*Gram.*) The noun to which a relative refers. **4.** (*Logic*) (*a*) The conditional part of a hypothetical proposition. (*b*) The first of the two propositions of an enthymeme. **5.** (*Math.*) The first of the two terms of a ratio.

An'te-ces'sor (-sĕs'sẽr), *n.* [L.] One who antecedes.

An'te-cham'ber (ăn'tē-chām'bẽr), *n.* A chamber before the chief apartment and leading into it.

An'te-chap'el (-chăp'ĕl), *n.* The outer part of the west end of a collegiate or other chapel.

An-te'cians (ăn-tē'shanz), *n. pl.* See ANTŒCIANS.

An'te-com-mun'ion (ăn'tē-kŏm-mūn'yŭn), *n.* A name given to that part of the Anglican liturgy for the communion, which precedes the consecration of the elements.

An'te-date' (ăn'tē-dāt'), *n.* A date antecedent to another which is the actual date; prior date.

An'te-date' (-dāt'), *v. t.* **1.** To date before the true time; to assign to an earlier date. **2.** To precede in time. **3.** To anticipate.

An'te-di-lu'vi-al (ăn'tē-dĭ-lū'vĭ-al), *a.* Antediluvian.

An'te-di-lu'vi-an (-an), *a.* Of or relating to the period before the Deluge in Noah's time; hence, antiquated. — *n.* One who lived before the Deluge.

An'te-fix' (-fĭks'), *n.; pl.* E. ANTEFIXES (-ĕz); L. ANTEFIXA (-fĭks'ȧ). [L. *ante* + *fixus* fixed.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) An ornament fixed upon a frieze. (*b*) An ornament at the eaves, concealing the ends of the joint tiles of the roof. (*c*) An ornament of the top molding of a classic cornice.

An'te-lope (ăn'tē-lōp), *n.* [OF. *antelop*, fr. Gr. *ἀνθόλοψ*, *-οπος*; of unknown origin.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the

deer and the goat. The horns are usually annulated, or ringed. See *Illusts.* of GAZELLE and GEMSBOK.

An'te-lu'can (ăn'tē-lū'kan), *a.* [L. *antelucanus; ante* + *lux* light.] Pertaining to or designating the assemblies of Christians held before daylight, in ancient times of persecution. [noon. (Abbrev. A. M.)]

An'te-me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* Being before

An'te-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being or occurring before the creation of the world.

An'te-mu'ral (-mū'ral), *n.* [L. *antemurale; ante* + *murus* wall.] A strong, turreted outwork for defending a gateway.

An'te-na'tal (-nā'tal), *a.* Occurring before birth.

An-ten'na (ăn-tĕn'ná), *n.*; *pl.* ANTENNÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. L. *antenna* sail yard.] (*Zoöl.*) A movable, articulated organ of touch, attached to the heads of insects and Crustacea, — in insects, popularly called *horns* or *feelers*.

An-ten'nule (-ūl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small antenna.

An'te-nup'tial (-tē-nŭp'shal), *a.* Preceding marriage.

An'te-pas'chal (-păs'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the time before the Passover, or before Easter.

An'te-past (ăn'tē-pást), *n.* [Pref. *ante-* + L. *pastus* pasture, food.] A foretaste.

An'te-pe'nult (ăn'tē-pē'nŭlt), } *n.* [L. *antepaenultima.*
‖ **An'te-pe-nul'ti-ma** (-ĭ-mà), } See ANTE, and PENULT.] (*Pros.*) The last syllable of a word except two.

An'te-pe-nul'ti-mate (-mât), *a.* Of or pertaining to the last syllable but two. — *n.* The antepenult.

An'te-pran'di-al (-prăn'dĭ-al), *a.* Preceding dinner.

An-te'ri-or (ăn-tē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* [L. *anterior*, comp. of *ante* before.] **1.** Before in time; prior. **2.** Before, or toward the front, in place. — **An-te'ri-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Antecedent; previous; precedent; preceding; former; foregoing.

An'te-room (ăn'tē-rōōm), *n.* A room before, or forming an entrance to, another; a waiting room.

An'te-ro- (ăn'tē-rō-). A combining form meaning *anterior, front;* as, *antero*-posterior, front and back; *antero*-lateral, anterior and at the side.

An'tes (ăn'tēz), *n. pl.* Antæ. See ANTA.

An'te-ver'sion (ăn'tē-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *ante-* + L. *vertere, versum*, to turn.] (*Med.*) Displacement so that the axis is directed further forward than usual.

An'te-vert' (-vĕrt'), *v. t.* To displace by anteversion.

Ant-hel'ion (ănt-hēl'yŭn *or* -hē'lĭ-ŏn; 106), *n.*; *pl.* ANTHELIA (-yà *or* -lĭ-à). [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. ἥλιος sun.] (*Meteor.*) A halo around the shadow of the spectator's own head projected by the sun on a cloud or fog bank.

An'thel-min'tic (ăn'thĕl-mĭn'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. ἕλμινς, -ινθος, worm, esp. a tapeworm.] (*Med.*) Good against intestinal worms. — *n.* An anthelmintic remedy.

An'them (ăn'thĕm), *n.* [Through AS. and LL. from Gr. ἀντίφωνον antiphon, or anthem, n. neut., from ἀντίφωνος returning a sound; ἀντί over against + φωνή sound, voice.] **1.** Formerly, a hymn sung in alternate parts, but in present usage, a selection from the Psalms, or other parts of the Scriptures or the liturgy, set to sacred music. **2.** A song or hymn of praise.

An'ther (ăn'thĕr), *n.* [Through F. and L. from Gr. ἀνθηρός flowery, deriv. of ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) That part of the stamen containing the pollen, or fertilizing dust.

Apetalous Flower, showing *a a* Anthers. *b b* Filaments.

An'ther-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to anthers.

‖ **An'ther-id'i-um** (ăn'thĕr-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ANTHERIDIA (-à). [*Anther* + *-ίδιον*, a Greek dim. suffix.] (*Bot.*) The organ in mosses, etc., which answers to the anther of flowering plants.

An'ther-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Anther* + *-ferous.*] (*Bot.*) Producing or bearing anthers.

An'ther-og'e-nous (ăn'thĕr-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*Anther* + *-genous.*] (*Bot.*) Transformed from anthers, as petals.

An'ther-oid (ăn'thĕr-oid), *a.* [*Anther* + *-oid.*] Resembling an anther.

An'ther-o-zo'id (-ō-zō'ĭd), } *n.* [See ANTHER, and
An'ther-o-zo'oid (-oid), } ZOOID.] (*Bot.*) Mobile male reproductive body in the antheridia of cryptogams.

‖ **An-the'sis** (-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνθησις bloom.] (*Bot.*) The period or state of full expansion in a flower.

An-tho'bi-an (ăn-thō'bĭ-an), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + βίος life.] (*Zoöl.*) A beetle which feeds on flowers.

An'tho-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθος + *-carpous.*] (*Bot.*) Having a part of the floral envelopes attached to the pericarp to form the fruit, as in the pineapple.

An-thog'ra-phy (ăn-thŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + *-graphy.*] A description of flowers.

An'thoid (ăn'thoid), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower + *-oid.*] Resembling a flower; flowerlike.

An'tho-log'ic-al (ăn'thō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to [anthology.

An-thol'o-gy (ăn-thŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθολογία, fr. ἀνθολόγος flower gathering; ἄνθος flower + λέγειν to gather.] **1.** A discourse on flowers. [*R.*] **2.** A garland. [*R.*] **3.** A collection of flowers (beautiful passages) of literature.

An'tho-ny's Fire' (ăn'tō-nĭz fīr'). See *Saint Anthony's Fire*, under SAINT.

‖ **An'tho-zo'a** (ăn'thō-zō'à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνθος flower + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) The class of the Cœlenterata which includes the corals and sea anemones.

One of the Anthozoa.

An'thra-cene (ăn'thrà-sēn), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθραξ coal.] (*Chem.*) A solid hydrocarbon, $C_6H_4.C_2H_2.C_6H_4$, which accompanies naphthalene in the last stages of the distillation of coal tar.

An'thra-cite (ăn'thrà-sīt), *n.* [L. *anthracites* a kind of bloodstone, fr. Gr. ἀνθρακίτης like coals, fr. ἄνθραξ, -ακος, coal or charcoal.] A hard, compact variety of mineral coal, containing little or no bitumen.

An'thra-cit'ic (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, anthracite.

An'thra-coid (ăn'thrà-koid), *a.* [*Anthrax* + *-oid.*] (*Biol.*) Resembling, or of the nature of, anthrax.

An'thrax (ăn'thrăks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄνθραξ coal, carbuncle.] **1.** (*Med.*) (*a*) A carbuncle. (*b*) A malignant pustule. **2.** (*Biol.*) A microscopic, bacterial organism. **3.** An infectious disease of cattle and sheep.

An'thro-po-cen'tric (ăn'thrō-pō-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + κέντρον center.] Assuming man as the center or ultimate end; — applied to theories of the universe or of any part of it.

An'thro-pog'e-ny (-pŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + γένος birth.] The science or study of human generation, or the origin and development of man.

An'thro-pog'ra-phy (-pŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + *-graphy.*] That branch of anthropology which treats of the distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs, in contradistinction to *ethnography*.

An'thro-poid (ăn'thrō-poid), *a.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος + *-oid.*] Resembling man; manlike. — *n.* Anthropoid ape.

An'thro-pol'a-try (-pŏl'à-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + λατρεία worship.] Man worship.

An'thro-po-log'ic (-pō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to
An'thro-po-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), } anthropology; of the nature of man. — **An'thro-po-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

An'thro-pol'o-gy (-pŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + *-logy.*] The science of man; in a limited sense, the study of man as an animal.

An'thro-po-man'cy (ăn'thrō-pō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + *-mancy.*] Divination from human entrails.

An'thro-pom'e-try (-pŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + *-metry.*] Measurement of human beings.

An'thro-po-mor'phic (-pō-môr'fĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropomorphism.

An'thro-po-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος of human form; ἄνθρωπος man + μορφή form.] **1.** Representation of the Deity, or of a polytheistic deity, under human form, or with human attributes. **2.** Ascription of human characteristics to things not human.

An'thro-po-mor'phist (-fĭst), } *n.* One who ascribes
An'thro-po-mor'phite (-fit), } a human form or human attributes to the Deity or to a polytheistic deity.

An'thro-po-mor'pho-sis (-môr'fō-sĭs *or* -môr-fō'sĭs), *n.* Transformation into the form of a human being.

An'thro-po-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* Having the figure of, or resemblance to, a man.

An'thro-pop'a-thism (-pŏp'à-thĭz'm), } *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρω-
An'thro-pop'a-thy (-pŏp'à-thȳ), } ποπάθεια; ἄνθρωπος man + πάθος suffering, passion.] Ascription of human feelings or passions to God, or to any deity.

‖ **An'thro-poph'a-gi** (-pŏf'à-jī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀνθροποφάγος eating men; ἄνθρωπος man + φαγεῖν to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

An'thro-po-phag'ic (-pō-făj'ĭk), } *a.* Relating to
An'thro-po-phag'ic-al (-făj'ĭ-kal), } anthropophagy.

An'thro-poph'a-gy (-pŏf'à-jȳ), *n.* Cannibalism.

An'thro-pot'o-mist (-pŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One who is versed in anthropotomy, or human anatomy.

An'thro-pot'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man + τομή a cutting.] The anatomy of the human body.

Ant'hyp-not'ic (ăntʹhĭp-nŏtʹĭk), *a.* Antihypnotic.

An'ti- (ănʹtĭ-), *or* **Ant-** (ănt-). [Gr. *ἀντί* against. See ANTE.] A prefix signifying *against, opposite* or *opposed to, contrary*, or *in place of*; as in *antibilious, anti-American, antacid.* [ALBUMOSE.]

An'ti-al'bu-mose' (-ălʹbū-mōsʹ), *n.* (*Physiol.*) See

An'ti-A-mer'i-can (-ə-mĕrʹĭ-kən), *a.* Opposed to the Americans, or to the genius of their institutions.

An'ti-ar (ănʹtĭ-ər), *n.* [Jav. *antjar.*] A virulent poison prepared in Java from the gum resin of the upas tree.

‖ **An'ti-brach'i-um** (-brākʹĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) The fore limb between the brachium and carpus; forearm.

An'ti-bro'mic (-brōʹmĭk), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *βρῶμος* stink.] A deodorizer.

An'tic (ănʹtĭk), *a.* [A variant of *antique.*] **1.** Old; antique. [*Obs.*] **2.** Odd; fantastic; grotesque; ludicrous.

An'tic, *n.* **1.** A buffoon or merry-andrew; one that practices odd gesticulations; the Fool of the old play. **2.** An odd or fantastic figure. **3.** Grotesque trick; caper.

An'ti-cau-sot'ic (ănʹtĭ-kąsōtʹĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *καῦσος* fever.] (*Med.*) Good against inflammatory fever.

An'ti-christ (ănʹtĭ-krīst), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀντίχριστος*; *ἀντί* against + *Χριστός.*] A denier or opponent of Christ. Specif., a great antagonist, person or power, expected to precede Christ's second coming.

An'ti-chris'tian (-krĭsʹchan; 106), *a.* Opposed to the Christian religion. — *n.* An opposer of Christianity.

An-tic'i-pate (ăn-tĭsʹĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANTICIPATED (-pā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANTICIPATING (-pā'tĭng).] [L. *anticipare* to anticipate; *ante* + *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.] **1.** To be, do, or take before another; to preclude or prevent by prior action. **2.** To have or introduce beforehand, or before the proper time. **3.** To foretaste or foresee.

Syn. — To prevent; obviate; preclude; forestall; expect. — *Anticipate, expect,* as here compared, agree in implying a present conception that a certain event may take place in the future, but *expect* is the stronger word and implies that it probably will happen.

An-tic'i-pa'tion (ăn-tĭsʹĭ-pāʹshŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of anticipating. **2.** Previous view or impression of what is to happen. **3.** Hasty notion; intuitive preconception. **4.** (*Mus.*) The commencing of one or more tones of a chord with or during the chord preceding, forming a momentary discord.

Syn. — Preoccupation; preclusion; foretaste; prelibation; antepast; pregustation; preconception; expectation; foresight; forethought.

An-tic'i-pa-tive (ăn-tĭsʹĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Anticipating, or containing anticipation. — **An-tic'i-pa-tive-ly,** *adv.*

An-tic'i-pa'tor (-pāʹtĕr), *n.* One who anticipates.

An-tic'i-pa-to-ry (-pā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Forecasting; of the nature of anticipation.

An'ti-civ'ic (ănʹtĭ-sĭvʹĭk), *n.* Opposed to citizenship.

An'ti-clas'tic (-klăsʹtĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] Having opposite curvatures longitudinally and transversely, as the surface of a saddle.

An'ti-cli'max (-klīʹmăks), *n.* (*Rhet.*) A sentence in which the ideas fall, or become less important and striking, at the close; — the opposite of *climax.*

An'ti-cli'nal (-klīʹnal), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] Inclining or dipping in opposite directions. — *n.* (*Geol.*) The crest made by opposite inclinations.

An'tic-ly (ănʹtĭk-lĭ), *adv.* Oddly; grotesquely.

An'tic-ness, *n.* Quality of being antic. [contagion.]

An'ti-con-ta'gious (ănʹtĭ-kŏn-tāʹjŭs), *a.* Opposing

An'ti-cy'clone (ănʹtĭ-sīʹklōn), *n.* (*Meteorol.*) A movement of the atmosphere opposite to that of a cyclone, as regards direction of the wind and distribution of barometric pressure. — **An'ti-cy-clon'ic** (-sĭ-klŏnʹĭk), *a.*

An'ti-do'tal (ănʹtĭ-dōʹtal), *a.* Having the quality of an antidote. — **An'ti-do'tal-ly,** *adv.*

An'ti-dote (ănʹtĭ-dōt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίδοτον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), fr. *ἀντίδοτος* given against; *ἀντί* against + *διδόναι* to give.] A remedy to counteract the effects of poison, or of anything noxious taken into the stomach; — used with *against, for,* or *to.* Used also figuratively.

Syn. — Remedy; counteraction; preventive.

An-tid'ro-mous (ăn-tĭdʹrō-mŭs), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *δρόμος* a running.] (*Bot.*) Changing the direction in the spiral sequence of leaves on a stem.

An'ti-fe'brile (ănʹtĭ-fēʹbrĭl), *a.* Destructive of fever.

An'ti-fed'er-al-ist (-fĕdʹĕr-al-ĭst), *n.* One of a party opposed to a federative government; particularly, one of the party which opposed the adoption of the constitution of the United States. [tion.]

An'ti-fric'tion (-frĭkʹshŭn), *a.* Tending to lessen fric-

An'ti-he'lix (-hēʹlĭks), *n.* (*Anat.*) Curved elevation of the cartilage of the ear, within or in front of the helix.

An'ti-hyp-not'ic (ănʹtĭ-hĭp-nŏtʹĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Tending to prevent sleep.

‖ **An'ti-le-gom'e-na** (-lĕ-gŏmʹĕ-nà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *λέγειν* to speak; part. pass. *λεγόμενος.*] (*Eccl.*) Certain books of the New Testament which for a time were not considered canonical.

An'ti-lith'ic (-lĭthʹĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Tending to prevent the formation of, or to destroy, urinary calculi.

An'ti-log'a-rithm (-lŏgʹə-rĭthʹm), *n.* (*Math.*) The number corresponding to a logarithm.

An-til'o-gous (ăn-tĭlʹō-gŭs), *a.* Of the contrary name or character; — opposed to *analogous.*

Antilogous pole (*Elec.*), that pole of a crystal which becomes negatively electrified when heated.

An-til'o-gy (ăn-tĭlʹō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιλογία,* deriv. of *ἀντί* against + *λέγειν* to speak.] A contradiction between any words or statements.

An'ti-ma-cas'sar (ănʹtĭ-mə-kăsʹər), *n.* A cover for the back or arms of a chair or sofa, etc., to prevent them from being soiled by macassar or other oil from the hair.

An'ti-ma-la'ri-al (-lārʹĭ-al), *a.* Good against malaria.

An'ti-mask' (-măskʹ), *n.* A secondary mask, or grotesque interlude, between the parts of a serious mask.

An'ti-ma'son (-māʹsn), *n.* One opposed to Freemasonry. — **An'ti-ma-son'ic** (-mə-sŏnʹĭk), *a.* [masonry.]

An'ti-ma'son-ry (-māʹsn-rĭ), *n.* Opposition to Free-

An'ti-mere (ănʹtĭ-mēr), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *-mere.*] (*Biol.*) Any opposite symmetrical or homotypic parts.

An'ti-mo-nar'chic (-mō-närʹkĭk), } *a.* Opposed to
An'ti-mo-nar'chic-al (-kĭ-kal), } monarchy.

An'ti-mo'ni-al (-mōʹnĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to antimony. — *a.* (*Med.*) A preparation containing antimony.

An'ti-mon'ic (-mŏnʹĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony. See -IC.

An'ti-mo'ni-ous (-mōʹnĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony. See -OUS.

An'ti-mo-ny (ănʹtĭ-mō-nĭ; 112), *n.* [LL. *antimonium,* of unknown origin.] (*Chem.*) A tin-white, brittle element, resembling a metal in its appearance and physical properties, but in its chemical relations belonging to the nonmetals. Atomic weight, 120. Symbol, Sb.

An'ti-no'mi-an (ănʹtĭ-nōʹmĭ-ən), *a.* Of or pertaining to Antinomians or their doctrine.

An'ti-no'mi-an, *n.* [See ANTINOMY.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who maintains that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation, but that faith alone is necessary to salvation. The sect originated about the year 1535. — **An'ti-no'mi-an-ism** (-ĭzʹm), *n.*

An-tin'o-my (ăn-tĭnʹō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντινομία*; *ἀντί* against + *νόμος* law.] **1.** Opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule. **2.** An opposing law or rule of any kind. **3.** (*Metaph.*) A contradiction or incompatibility of thought or language; — in the Kantian philosophy, such a contradiction as arises from the attempt to apply to the ideas of the reason, relations or attributes which are appropriate only to the facts or the concepts of experience. [or to popery.]

An'ti-pa'pal (ănʹtĭ-pāʹpal), *a.* Opposed to the pope

An'ti-par'a-lyt'ic (-părʹə-lĭtʹĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against paralysis. — *n.* A medicine for paralysis.

An'ti-par'a-lyt'ic-al (-lĭtʹĭ-kal), *a.* Antiparalytic.

An'ti-pa-thet'ic (-pə-thĕtʹĭk), } *a.* Having, or char-
An'ti-pa-thet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } acterized by, antipathy. [antipathy; opposite; allopathic.]

An'ti-path'ic (-păthʹĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Belonging to

An-tip'a-thy (ăn-tĭpʹə-thĭ), *n.* [L. *antipathia,* Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια*; *ἀντί* against + *παθεῖν* to suffer.] **1.** Contrariety in feeling; settled aversion; — opposed to *sympathy.* **2.** Natural contrariety; repugnancy of qualities; incompatibility.

Syn. — Hatred; aversion; dislike; disgust; distaste; enmity; ill will; repugnance; opposition. See DISLIKE.

An'ti-pe'ri-od'ic (ănʹtĭ-pēʹrĭ-ŏdʹĭk), *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy good to prevent the return of periodic paroxysms, or exacerbations, of disease.

An'ti-per'i-stal'tic (-pĕrʹĭ-stălʹtĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Opposed to, or checking, peristaltic motion; acting upward.

An'ti-pet'al-ous (-pĕtʹal-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Standing before a petal, as a stamen.

An'ti-phar'mic (-färʹmĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *φάρμακον* poison.] (*Med.*) Antidotal; alexipharmic.

An'ti-phlo-gis'tic (-flō-jĭsʹtĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston. **2.** (*Med.*) Counteracting inflammation. — *n.* An antiphlogistic medicine.

An'ti-phon (ănʹtĭ-fŏn), *n.* [LL. *antiphona,* fr. Gr. *ἀντίφωνα.* See ANTHEM.] **1.** A musical response; alternate singing or chanting. **2.** A verse said before and after the psalms.

An-tiph'o-nal (ăn-tĭf'ō-*nal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to antiphony; sung alternately by a divided choir or opposite choirs. — **An-tiph'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

An-tiph'o-nal, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.

An-tiph'o-na-ry (-nā-rȳ), *n.* A collection of antiphons; the book in which the antiphons of the breviary, with their musical notes, are contained. [PHON, 1.]

An'ti-phone (ăn'tĭ-fōn), *n.* (*Mus.*) Same as ANTIPHONY, 1.

An-tiph'o-ny (ăn-tĭf'ō-nȳ), *n.* **1.** Same as ANTIPHON, 1. **2.** An anthem or psalm sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts.

‖ **An-tiph'ra-sis** (ăn-tĭf'rā-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντίφρασις* expression by antithesis.] (*Rhet.*) The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

An'ti-phras'tic (ăn'tĭ-frăs'tĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to
An'ti-phras'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), } antiphrasis.

An'ti-phthis'ic (ăn'tĭf-tĭz'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Relieving or curing phthisis, or consumption. — *n.* A medicine for phthisis.

An'ti-phys'ic-al (-fĭz'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *physical*.] Contrary to nature; unnatural.

An'ti-phys'ic-al, *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *φυσᾶν* to inflate.] (*Med.*) Relieving flatulence; carminative.

An'ti-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Diminishing plasticity. **2.** (*Med.*) Checking the process of healing, or granulation.

An-tip'o-dal (ăn-tĭp'ō-*dal*), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or situated at, the antipodes. **2.** Diametrically opposite.

An'ti-pode (ăn'tĭ-pōd), *n.* One of the antipodes; anything exactly opposite.

An-tip'o-des (ăn-tĭp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl., fr. Gr. *ἀντίπους* with the feet opposite, pl. *οἱ ἀντίποδες*; *ἀντί* against + *πούς* foot.] **1.** Those who live on the side, or on sides, of the globe diametrically opposite; also, their countries. **2.** Things exactly opposite or contrary; also (used as sing.), one of such things.

An'ti-pope (ăn'tĭ-pōp), *n.* One who is elected, or claims to be, pope in opposition to the pope canonically chosen.

An'ti-py'ic (-pĭ'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *πύον, πύος*, pus.] (*Med.*) Checking or preventing suppuration.

‖ **An'ti-py-re'sis** (-pī-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀντί* + *πυρέσσειν* to be feverish.] (*Med.*) Freedom from fever.

An'ti-py-ret'ic (-pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Efficacious in preventing or allaying fever. — *n.* A febrifuge.

An'ti-py'rine (-pī'rĭn), *n.* (*Med.*) An artificial alkaloid used to abate fever.

An'ti-qua'ri-an (-kwā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. — *n.* An antiquary.

An'ti-qua-ry (ăn'tĭ-kwā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *antiquarius*, fr. *antiquus* antique.] Pertaining to antiquity.

An'ti-qua-ry, *n.* One devoted to the study of ancient times through their relics. [or obsolete.

An'ti-quate (ăn'tĭ-kwāt), *v. t.* To make old, antique,

An'ti-qua'ted (ăn'tĭ-kwā'tĕd), *a.* Grown old; hence, bygone; out of use; old-fashioned.

Syn. — Ancient; old; antique; obsolete. See ANCIENT.

An-tique' (ăn-tēk'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *antiquus* old, ancient, equiv. to *anticus*, from *ante* before. Cf. ANTIC.] **1.** Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity. **2.** Of a former fashion or style; not modern in character. **3.** Odd; antic. — **An-tique'ly**, *adv.* — **An-tique'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Ancient; antiquated; obsolete; antic; old-fashioned; old. See ANCIENT.

An-tique', *n.* Anything very old; specifically, a relic or object of ancient art.

An-tiq'ui-ty (ăn-tĭk'wĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age. **2.** Ancient times; former ages. **3.** The ancients. **4.** [Usually in plural.] A relic or monument of ancient times.

An'ti-ra-chit'ic (ăn'tĭ-rā-kĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against the rickets.

An'ti-rent'er (-rĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One opposed to the payment of rent; esp., one of those who in 1840–47 resisted the collection of rents by the patroons from the settlers on manorial lands in the State of New York.

An-tis'cians (ăn-tĭsh'*anz*), } *n. pl.* [L. *antiscii*, Gr.
‖ **An-tis'ci-i** (ăn-tĭsh'ĭ-ī), } *ἀντίσκιοι*, pl.; *ἀντί* against + *σκιά* shadow.] The inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in opposite directions.

An'ti-sco-let'ic (ăn'tĭ-skō-lĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Pref. *anti-* +
An'ti-scol'ic (ăn'tĭ-skŏl'ĭk), } Gr. *σκώληξ* a worm.] (*Med.*) Anthelmintic.

An'ti-scor-bu'tic (-skôr-bū'tĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Counteracting scurvy. — *n.* A remedy for scurvy.

An'ti-scrip'tur-al (-skrĭp'tûr-*al*), *a.* Opposed to, or not in accordance with, the Holy Scriptures.

An'ti-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'*al*-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *sepal*.] (*Bot.*) Standing before a sepal, or calyx leaf.

An'ti-sep'tic (ăn'tĭ-sĕp'tĭk), } *a.* Counteracting or pre-
An'ti-sep'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), } venting putrefaction.

An'ti-sep'tic, *n.* A substance which prevents or retards putrefaction, or destroys putrefactive organisms.

An'ti-sep'tic-al-ly, *adv.* By means of antiseptics.

An'ti-slav'er-y (-slāv'ẽr-ȳ), *a.* Opposed to slavery. — *n.* Opposition to slavery. [tile to its existence.

An'ti-so'cial (-sō'shal), *a.* Averse to society, or hos-

An'ti-so'cial-ist, *n.* One opposed to the doctrines and practices of socialists or socialism.

An'ti-spas-mod'ic (-spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Good against spasms. — *n.* An antispasmodic medicine.

An'ti-spas'tic (-spăs'tĭk), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. *ἀντισπαστικός*, deriv. of *ἀντί* + *σπᾶν* to draw.] (*Med.*) Antispasmodic.

An'ti-splen'e-tic (-splĕn'ē-tĭk *or* -splē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Good against disease of the spleen.

‖ **An-tis'tro-phe** (ăn-tĭs'trō-fē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντιστροφή*, fr. *ἀντιστρέφειν* to turn to the opposite side; *ἀντί* against + *στρέφειν* to turn.] **1.** In Greek choruses and dances, the returning of the chorus, exactly answering to a previous *strophe* or movement from right to left; hence, the lines of this part of the choral song. **2.** (*Rhet.*) (*a*) Repetition of words in an inverse order. (*b*) The turning of an adversary's plea against him. — **An'ti-stroph'ic** (ăn'tĭ-strŏf'ĭk), *a.*

An-tith'e-sis (ăn-tĭth'ē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANTITHESES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντίθεσις*, fr. *ἀντιτιθέναι* to set against, to oppose; *ἀντί* against + *τιθέναι* to set.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) An opposition or contrast of words or sentiments occurring in the same sentence. **2.** Opposition; contrast.

An'ti-thet'ic (ăn'tĭ-thĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to an-
An'ti-thet'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } tithesis; containing antithesis; contrasted. — **An'ti-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

An'ti-trade' (-trād'), *n.* A tropical wind blowing steadily in a direction opposite to the trade wind.

An-tit'ra-gus (ăn-tĭt'rā-gŭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) A prominence of the external ear. See *Illust.* of EAR.

An-tit'ro-pal (ăn-tĭt'rō-pal), } *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr.
An-tit'ro-pous (-pŭs), } *τρόπος* turn.] (*Bot.*) Situated at the end farthest from the hilum, as the embryo; or inverted with respect to the seed, as the radicle.

An'ti-type (ăn'tĭ-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίτυπος* of corresponding form; *ἀντί* + *τύπος* type, figure.] Counterpart to a type; thing represented by the type or symbol.

An'ti-typ'ic-al (-tĭp'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an antitype. — **An'ti-typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

An'ti-zym'ic (-zĭm'ĭk), } *a.* (*Med.*) Preventing
An'ti-zy-mot'ic (-zī-mŏt'ĭk), } decomposition.

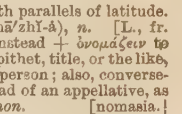
Ant'ler (ănt'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *auntelere*, OF. *antoillier*, fr. F. *andouiller*, fr. L. *ante* before + *oculus* eye.] (*Zoöl.*) The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of a cervine animal, as of a stag.

☞ Antlers are deciduous bony (not horny) growths.

Antlers of Fossil Irish Elk (*Cervus giganteus*).

‖ **Ant'li-a** (ănt'lĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTLIÆ (-ē). [L., a pump, Gr. *ἀντλία* hold of a ship.] (*Zoöl.*) The spiral tubular proboscis of lepidopterous insects.

Ant'-li'on (ănt'lī'ŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A neuropterous insect, the larva of which makes in the sand a pitfall to capture ants, etc.



Pitfall of Ant-lion, with the Larva concealed in the bottom.

‖ **An-tœ'ci** (ăn-tē'sī), **An-tœ'cians** (-shanz), *n. pl.* [NL. *antœci*, fr. Gr. pl. *ἀντοικοι*; *ἀντί* opposite + *οἰκεῖν* to live.] Those who live under the same meridian, but on opposite north and south parallels of latitude.

‖ **An'to-no-ma'si-a** (ăn'tō-nō-mā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντονομασία*, deriv. of *ἀντί* instead + *ὀνομάζειν* to name.] (*Rhet.*) The use of some epithet, title, or the like, instead of the proper name of the person; also, conversely, the use of a proper name instead of an appellative, as when a wise man is called a *Solomon*. [nomasia.

An'to-no-mas'tic (-măs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to anto-

An'to-nym (ăn'tō-nĭm), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *ἀντί* + *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα*, a word.] A word of opposite meaning; — a correlative of *synonym*.

Ant-o'zone (ănt-ō'zōn), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *ozone*.] (*Chem.*) Hydrogen dioxide; — so called because it converts ozone into ordinary oxygen.

An'tral (ăn'tral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to an antrum.

An'tre (ăn'tẽr), *n.* [F.] A cavern. [*Obs.*]

An-trorse' (ăn-trôrs'), *a.* [Apparently from L. *ante* + *retrorse.*] (*Bot.*) Forward or upward in direction.

‖ **An'trum** (ăn'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ANTRA (-trȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄντρον.*] A cavity; esp., an anatomical cavity or sinus.

‖ **An-trus'tion** (ăn-trŭs'chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *antrustio.*] A follower of Frankish princes in their enterprises.

Ant' thrush' (ănt' thrŭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) Thrushlike tropical bird, of the Old World, feeding chiefly on ants.

‖ **A-nu'bis** (ȧ-nū'bĭs), *n.* [L.] (*Myth.*) An Egyptian deity, the conductor of departed spirits.

A-nu'rous (ȧ-nū'rŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *οὐρά* a tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a tail, as the frogs and toads.

An'u-ry (ăn'ū-rȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *οὖρον* urine.] (*Med.*) Nonsecretion or defective secretion of urine.

‖ **A'nus** (ā'nŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The posterior opening of the alimentary canal, through which the excrements are expelled.

An'vil (ăn'vĭl), *n.* [OE. *anvelt*, AS. *anfilt*, *onfilt*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** An iron block, usually with a steel face, upon which metals are hammered and shaped. **2.** Anything resembling an anvil; specifically (*Anat.*), the incus.

Anvil.

Anx-i'e-tude (ăn-zī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* State of being anxious; anxiety.

Anx-i'e-ty (ăn-zī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *anxietas.*] State of being anxious; concern or solicitude respecting a future event; anxiousness.

Syn. — Care; solicitude; foreboding; uneasiness; perplexity; disquietude; disquiet; trouble; apprehension.

Anx'ious (ăngk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *anxius*, fr. *angere* to cause pain, choke; akin to E. *anger.*] **1.** Greatly concerned or solicitous, esp. respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense. **2.** Accompanied with, or causing, anxiety. — **Anx'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **Anx'ious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Solicitous; careful; uneasy; unquiet; restless; concerned; disturbed; watchful.

A'ny (ĕn'ȳ), *a.* & *pron.* [OE. *ænig*, *æni*, *eni*, *ani*, AS. *ǣnig*, fr. *ān* one; akin to G. *einig.* See ONE.] **1.** One indifferently, out of an indefinite number; one indefinitely. **2.** Some, of whatever kind, quantity, or number.

☞ *Any* is often used as a pronoun, the person or thing being understood.

A'ny, *adv.* To any extent; in any degree; at all.

A'ny-bod-y (-bŏd-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Any one out of an indefinite number of persons; anyone; any person. **2.** A person of consideration or standing. [*Colloq.*]

A'ny-how' (-hou'), *adv.* In any way or manner whatever; at any rate; in any event.

A'ny-one (-wŭn), *n.* Any person of all, taken at random; anybody. [Commonly written as two words.]

A'ny-thing (-thĭng), *n.* Any object, act, state, event, or fact whatever; thing of any kind; aught.

A'ny-thing, *adv.* In any measure; anywise; at all.

A'ny-way (-wā), *or* **A'ny-ways** (-wāz), *adv.* Anywise; at all.

A'ny-where (-hwâr), *adv.* In any place.

A'ny-wise (-wīz), *adv.* In any wise or way; at all.

A'o-rist (ā'ŏ-rĭst), *n.* [Gr. *ἀόριστος* indefinite; *ἀ* priv. + *ὁρίζειν* to define, *ὅρος* limit.] (*Gram.*) A tense in Greek and some other languages, which expresses an action as completed at an indefinite past time. [aorist.]

A'o-ris'tic (ā'ŏ-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the

A-or'ta (ā-ôr'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀορτή*, fr. *ἀείρειν* to lift.] (*Anat.*) The great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs.

A-or'tal (-tal), *a.* Aortic; resembling the aorta.

A-or'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the aorta.

‖ **A'ou-dad** (ä'ōō-dăd), *n.* [The Moorish name.] (*Zoöl.*) An African sheeplike quadruped.

A-pace' (ȧ-pās'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *pace.*] With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily.

‖ **Ap'a-go'ge** (ăp'ȧ-gō'jē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπαγωγή* a leading away.] (*Logic*) An indirect argument which proves by showing the impossibility or absurdity of the contrary.

Ap'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), **Ap'a-gog'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* Proving by an apagoge.

Ap'an-age (ăp'ȧ-nâj), *n.* Same as APPANAGE.

‖ **A'pa-re'jo** (ä'pä-rā'hō), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of pack saddle made of leather stuffed with hay, moss, or the like.

A-part' (ȧ-pärt'), *adv.* [F. *à part*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *part* part.] **1.** Separately, in regard to space or company; aside. **2.** In a state of separation, exclusion, or distinction, as to purpose, use, or character, or as a matter of thought. **3.** In two or more parts; asunder.

A-part'ment (ȧ-pärt'ment), *n.* [F. *appartement*, fr. L. *ad* + *pars*, *partis*, part.] **1.** A room in a house or other building. **2.** A set or suite of rooms.

Ap'a-thet'ic (ăp'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk), **Ap'a-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* Void of feeling; passionless; indifferent.

Ap'a-thet'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an apathetic manner.

Ap'a-thist (ăp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* One who is apathetic.

Ap'a-thy (ăp'ȧ-thȳ), *n.* [L. *apathia*, Gr. *ἀπάθεια*; *ἀ* priv. + *πάθος* suffering, passion. See PATHOS.] Want of feeling, either of body or mind; privation of passion, emotion, or excitement.

Syn. — Insensibility; unfeelingness; indifference; unconcern; stoicism; supineness; sluggishness.

Ap'a-tite (ăp'ȧ-tīt), *n.* [From Gr. *ἀπάτη* deceit, — it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] (*Min.*) Native phosphate of lime, occurring usually in prisms, color often pale green, transparent or translucent.

Ape (āp), *n.* [AS. *apa*; akin to D. *aap*, G. *affe.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A quadrumanous mammal, having teeth of the same number and form as in man, and possessing neither a tail nor cheek pouches, as the gorilla and chimpanzee; sometimes, any one of the Quadrumana. **2.** One who imitates servilely (in allusion to the manners of the ape).

Barbary Ape (*Macacus innuus*). 1/36

Ape, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APED (āpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APING.] To imitate servilely or irrationally; to mimic.

A-peak' (ȧ-pēk'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *peak*: cf. F. *à pic* vertically.] (*Naut.*) In a vertical line; nearly upright.

A-pep'sy (ȧ-pĕp'sȳ), *n.* [NL. *apepsia*, fr. Gr. *ἀπεψία*, deriv. of *ἀ* priv. + *πεπτός* cooked.] (*Med.*) Indigestion.

Ap'er (āp'ẽr), *n.* One who apes.

A-per'i-ent (ȧ-pẽr'ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *aperiens*, p. pr. of *aperire* to open; *ab* + *parire* to bring forth.] (*Med.*) Gently opening the bowels; laxative. — *n.* An aperient medicine or food.

A-per'i-tive (ȧ-pẽr'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Aperient.

A-pert' (ȧ-pẽrt'), *a.* [OF. *apert*, L. *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire.*] Open; evident; undisguised. [*Archaic*]

Ap'er-ture (ăp'ẽr-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *apertura*, fr. *aperire.*] An opening; a passage perforated; a hole.

Ap'er-y (āp'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** A place where apes are kept. [*R.*] **2.** An apish action; mimicry.

A-pet'al-ous (ȧ-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Having no petals, or flower leaves.

A'pex (ā'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. APEXES (-ĕz); L. APICES (ăp'ĭ-sēz). [L.] The tip, top, point, or angular summit of anything.

‖ **A-phær'e-sis** (ȧ-fẽr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L.] Same as APHERESIS.

‖ **A-pha'ki-a** (ȧ-fā'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *φακός* seed of a lentil.] (*Med.*) An anomalous state of refraction caused by the absence of the crystalline lens.

‖ **Aph'a-nip'te-ra** (ăf'ȧ-nĭp'tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀφανής* invisible + *πτερόν* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of wingless insects, of which the flea is the type. See FLEA.

Aph'a-nip'ter-ous (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Aphaniptera.

Aph'a-nite (ăf'ȧ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφανής* invisible; *ἀ* priv. + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] (*Min.*) A very compact, dark-colored rock, consisting of hornblende, or pyroxene, and feldspar, but neither of them in perceptible grains.

‖ **A-pha'si-a** (ȧ-fā'zhĭ-ȧ), **Aph'a-sy** (ăf'ȧ-sȳ), } *n.* [NL. *aphasia*, Gr. *ἀφασία*, deriv. of *ἀ* priv. + *φάναι* to speak.] (*Med.*) Loss of the power of speech, or of the appropriate use of words, owing to injury or disease of the brain.

A-phe'li-on (ȧ-fē'lĭ-ŭn *or* -fē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* APHELIA (-ȧ *or* -lĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπό* + *ἥλιος* sun.] (*Astron.*) That point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun, the opposite point being the *perihelion.*

A-phe'li-o-trop'ic (ȧ-fē'lĭ-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπό* + *ἥλιος* sun + *τροπικός* of a turning.] Turning away from the sun — said of leaves, etc.

‖ **A-phe'mi-a** (ȧ-fē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *φήμη* voice.] (*Med.*) Loss of speech, while retaining the power of writing; — a disorder of cerebral origin.

A-pher'e-sis (ȧ-fẽr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφαίρεσις*, lit., a taking away.] (*Gram.*) The dropping of a letter or letters from the beginning of a word; *e. g.*, *cute* for *acute.*

‖ **Aph'e-sis** (ăf'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄφεσις* a letting go.] (*Phon.*) The dropping of an initial unaccented short vowel.

A-phet'ic (ā-fĕt'ĭc), *a.* Shortened by dropping an initial letter or a syllable. — **A-phet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Aph'e-tize (ăf'ē-tīz), *v. t.* To shorten by aphesis.

A'phid (ā'fĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Insect of the genus Aphis.

Aph'i-des (ăf'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See Aphis.

‖ **A'phis** (ā'fĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Aphides (ăf'ĭ-dēz). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of hemipterous insects, including numerous species known as plant lice and green flies; also, any species of the genus.

A'phis li'on (ā'fĭs lī'ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) The larva of the lace-winged flies, which feeds voraciously upon aphids; also, the larva of the ladybugs.

Aph'lo-gis'tic (ăf'lŏ-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφλόγιστος* not inflammable; *ἀ* priv. + *φλογιστός* set on fire.] Flameless.

‖ **A-pho'ni-a** (ā-fō'nĭ-ā), *n.* [NL. *aphonia*, Gr. *ἀφωνία*, fr. *ἀ* priv. + *φωνή* voice.] (*Med.*) Loss of voice or vocal utterance.

Aph'o-nous (ăf'ō-nŭs), } *a.*

Aph'o-ny (ăf'ō-nў), } Syn. of Aphonia.

Aph'o-rism (ăf'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [F. *aphorisme*, fr. Gr. *ἀφορισμός*, fr. *ἀφορίζειν* to define; *ἀπό* from + *ὁρίζειν* to separate.] A comprehensive maxim or principle expressed in a few words.

Syn. — Axiom; maxim; adage; proverb; apothegm; saying; saw; truism; dictum. See Axiom.

Aph'o-rist, *n.* A writer or utterer of aphorisms.

Aph'o-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), } *a.*

Aph'o-ris'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } In the form of, or of the nature of, an aphorism or of aphorisms. — **Aph'o-ris'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Aph'rite (ăf'rīt), *n.* (*Min.*) See under Calcite.

Aph'ro-dis'i-ac (ăf'rō-dĭz'ĭ-ăk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀφροδισιακός*, fr. *Ἀφροδίτη*, Aphrodite, goddess of love.] Exciting venereal desire.

Aph'ro-di-si'a-cal (-dĭ-zī'ă-kal), }

Aph'ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* Venereal.

‖ **Aph'tha** (ăf'thă), *n.* (*Med.*) One of the specks characteristic of the disease called thrush; also, the disease.

‖ **Aph'thæ** (-thē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀφθαι* thrush, fr. *ἅπτειν* to inflame.] (*Med.*) Pearl-colored specks terminating in white sloughs, commonly characteristic of thrush.

Aph'thoid (ăf'thoid), *a.* [*Aphtha* + *-oid.*] Of the nature of aphthæ; resembling thrush.

Aph'thong (ăf'thŏng), *n.* [Gr. *ἄφθογγος* silent; *ἀ* priv. + *φθόγγος* voice.] One or more unpronounced letters in a word. — **Aph-thon'gal** (-thŏn'gal), *a.*

Aph'yl-lous (ăf'ĭl-lŭs *or* ā-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφύλλος*; *ἀ* priv. + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of leaves, as broom rape.

A'pi-a'ceous (ā'pĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Umbelliferous.

A'pi-an (-an), *a.* Belonging to bees.

A'pi-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or relating to bees.

A'pi-a-rist (ā'pĭ-ā-rĭst), *n.* One who keeps an apiary.

A'pi-a-ry (-ā-rў), *n.* [L. *apiarium*, fr. *apis* bee.] A place where bees are kept; a beehouse.

Ap'ic-al (ăp'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *apex*, *apicis*, tip or summit.] At or belonging to an apex, tip, or summit.

‖ **Ap'i-ces** (ăp'ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* See Apex.

A-pic'u-late (ā-pĭk'ū-lāt), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Terminated

A-pic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf.

Ap'i-cul'ture (ăp'ĭ-kŭl'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *apis* bee + E. *culture.*] Rearing of bees for their honey and wax.

A-piece' (ā-pēs'), *adv.* Each by itself; by the single one; to each.

‖ **A'pis** (ā'pĭs), *n.* [L., bee.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of hymenopterous insects, including the common honeybee.

Ap'ish (āp'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; prone to senseless imitation; hence, foppish; affected. — **Ap'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Ap'ish-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Ap'la-cen-ta'ta** (ăp'lă-sĕn-tā'tă), *n. pl.* [Pref. *a-* not + *placenta.*] (*Zoöl.*) Mammals which have no placenta.

Ap'la-nat'ic (ăp'lă-năt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πλανατικός* wandering.] (*Opt.*) Having two or more parts of different curvatures, so combined as to remove spherical aberration; — said of a lens.

A-plas'tic (ā-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *plastic.*] Not plastic or easily molded.

‖ **A'plomb'** (ā'plŏn'), *n.* [F., lit., perpendicularity; *à* to + *plomb* lead.] Self-assurance; self-possession.

‖ **Ap-nœ'a** (ăp-nē'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πνοή* breath.] (*Med.*) Partial privation of breath; suffocation.

Ap'o- (ăp'ō-). [Gr. *ἀπό* from, away from, back again. See Ab-.] A prefix usually signifying *from*, *away from*, *off*, or *asunder*, *separate*; as, in *apocope* (a cutting *off*), *apostate*, *apostle*, *apocarpous*.

A-poc'a-lypse (ā-pŏk'ā-lĭps), *n.* [L. *apocalypsis*, Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις*, fr. *ἀποκαλύπτειν* to disclose.] **1.** The revelation delivered to St. John, as told in the last book of the New Testament. **2.** Anything viewed as a revelation.

A-poc'a-lyp'tic (ā-pŏk'ā-lĭp'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertain-

A-poc'a-lyp'tic-al (-lĭp'tĭ-kal), } ing to a revelation, specifically, to the Revelation of St. John.

Ap'o-car'pous (ăp'ō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*Apo-* + *-carpous.*] (*Bot.*) Entirely or partially separate, as the carpels of a compound pistil.

A-poc'o-pate (ā-pŏk'ō-pāt), *v. t.* (*Gram.*) To cut off or drop, as a letter or syllable.

A-poc'o-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Shortening by apocope; the state of being apocopated.

‖ **A-poc'o-pe** (ā-pŏk'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποκοπή*, deriv. of *ἀπό* + *κόπτειν* to cut.] **1.** The dropping of a letter or letters at the end of a word. **2.** (*Med.*) A cutting off; abscission.

A-poc'ry-pha (ā-pŏk'rĭ-fā), *n. pl.*, but often used as *sing.* with *pl.* Apocryphas (-fāz). [L. *apocryphus* apocryphal, Gr. *ἀπόκρυφος* hidden, spurious, deriv. of *ἀπό* + *κρύπτειν* to hide.] **1.** Something, as a writing, that is of doubtful authorship or authority. **2.** Specif., certain writings received by some as an authentic part of the Holy Scriptures, but rejected by others.

A-poc'ry-phal (ā-pŏk'rĭ-fal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Apocrypha. **2.** Not canonical; hence, of doubtful authority; mythic; fictitious. — **A-poc'ry-phal-ly**, *adv.* — **A-poc'ry-phal-ness**, *n.*

A-poc'y-na'ceous (ā-pŏs'ĭ-nā'shŭs), **Ap'o-cyn'e-ous** (ăp'ō-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπόκυνον* dogbane; *ἀπό* from + *κύων* dog.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, a family of plants, of which the dogbane (*Apocynum*) is the type.

Ap'od (ăp'ŏd), } *a.* **1.** Footless. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Des-

Ap'o-dal (ăp'ō-dal), } titute of the ventral fin.

Ap'od (ăp'ŏd), } *n.*; *pl.* Apods (-ŏdz) or Apodes (-ō-dēz). [Gr. *ἄπους*, *ἀποδος*, footless; *ἀ* priv. + *πούς* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) One of certain animals that have no feet or footlike organs.

Ap'o-deic'tic (ăp'ō-dīk'tĭk), **Ap'o-dic'tic** (-dĭk'-), } *a.*

Ap'o-deic'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), **Ap'o-dic'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } [L. *apodicticus*, Gr. *ἀποδεικτικός*, fr. *ἀποδεικνύναι* to point out; *ἀπό* from + *δεικνύναι* to show.] Self-evident; intuitively true; evident beyond contradiction.

‖ **A-pod'o-sis** (ā-pŏd'ō-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀπόδοσις*, deriv. of *ἀπό* + *διδόναι* to give.] (*Gram.*) The consequent clause or conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*; — distinguished from the *protasis*.

Ap'o-ge'an (ăp'ō-jē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the apogee.

Ap'o-gee (ăp'ō-jē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόγαιος* from the earth; *ἀπό* from + *γαια*, *γῆ*, earth.] **1.** (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of the moon which is at the greatest distance from the earth. **2.** Fig., utmost point; culmination.

Ap'o-ge'o-trop'ic (ăp'ō-jē'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*Apo-* + Gr. *γῆ* earth + *τροπικός* turning.] (*Bot.*) Bending away from the ground; — said of leaves, etc.

A-po'lar (ā-pō'lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *polar.*] (*Biol.*) Having no radiating processes, — as certain nerve cells.

A-pol'lo (ā-pŏl'lō), *n.* [L. *Apollo*, *-linis*, Gr. *Ἀπόλλων.*] (*Classic Myth.*) Among the Greeks and Romans, the god of light and day (the "sun god"), of archery, prophecy, medicine, poetry, music, etc., — represented as the model of manly grace and beauty; Phœbus.

A-pol'o-get'ic (ā-pŏl'ō-jĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀπολογητικός*,

A-pol'o-get'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } fr. *ἀπολογεισθαι* to speak in defense of; *ἀπό* from + *λόγος* speech.] Of the nature of apology; defensive; excusing.

A-pol'o-get'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of theology which defends divine authority of the Holy Scriptures.

A-pol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who makes an apology.

A-pol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Apologized (-jīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Apologizing.] **1.** To make an apology or defense. **2.** To make acknowledgment of some fault or offense, with expression of regret for it.

Ap'o-logue (ăp'ō-lŏg), *n.* [L. *apologus*, Gr. *ἀπόλογος*; *ἀπό* from + *λόγος* speech.] A moral fable.

Syn. — Parable. — A *parable* is a narrative of probable events supposed to take place among mankind; an *apologue* is founded on supposed actions (probable or improbable) of brutes or inanimate things.

A-pol'o-gy (ā-pŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [L. *apologia*, Gr. *ἀπολογία.*] **1.** Something said or written in defense or justification of what appears to others wrong, or of what may be liable to disapprobation; justification. **2.** An acknowledgment intended as an atonement for some improper or injurious remark or act. **3.** A substitute; a makeshift. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Excuse. — *Apology*, in its first sense, implies that there is no actual wrong where one is imputed, and therefore amounts to a vindication. In its second sense it admits a wrong and implies or expresses regret for it. An *excuse* admits a breach or neglect of duty and by way

of extenuation or justification brings forward extenuating or palliating circumstances. When an *excuse* has been accepted, an *apology* may still, in some cases, be necessary or appropriate.

‖ **Ap'o-neu-ro'sis** (ăp'ŏ-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **Aponeuroses** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπονεύρωσις*, deriv. of *ἀπό* from + *νεῦρον* tendon.] (*Anat.*) Any one of the denser of the deep fasciæ which cover, and form the terminations of, many muscles. They often differ from tendons only in being flat and thin. — **Ap'o-neu-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Ap'o-phleg-mat'ic (ăp'ŏ-flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [See Apo-, and Phlegmatic.] (*Med.*) Designed to facilitate discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

Ap'oph-thegm (ăp'ŏ-thĕm), *n.* See Apothegm.

‖ **A-poph'y-ge** (ā-pŏf'ĭ-jē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀποφυγή* escape, in arch. the curve with which the shaft merges into its base or capital; deriv. of *ἀπό* from + *φεύγειν* to flee.] (*Arch.*) The small hollow curvature of the shaft of a column where it expands to meet the edge of the fillet; the scape.

A-poph'yl-lite (ā-pŏf'ĭl-līt *or* ăp'ŏ-fĭl'līt), *n.* [Pref. *apo-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf; so called from its foliated structure.] (*Min.*) A mineral usually occurring in square prisms or octahedrons with pearly luster on the cleavage surface. It is a silicate of calcium and potassium.

A-poph'y-sis (ā-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπόφυσις* offshoot, deriv. of *ἀπό* from + *φύειν* to grow.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A marked prominence or process on a bone. **2.** (*Bot.*) An enlargement at the top of a pedicel or stem, as in certain mosses.

Ap'o-plec'tic (ăp'ŏ-plĕk'tĭk), } *a.* [L. *apoplecticus*,
Ap'o-plec'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } Gr. *ἀποπληκτικός*.] Of or pert. to apoplexy; having, or inclined to, apoplexy.

Ap'o-plec'tic, *n.* An apoplectic person.

Ap'o-plex'y (ăp'ŏ-plĕks'ĭ), *n.* [Through LL. fr. Gr. *ἀποπληξία*, fr. *ἀποπλήσσειν* to cripple by a stroke; *ἀπό* from + *πλήσσειν* to strike.] (*Med.*) Sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion, usually caused by pressure on the brain.

A-port' (ā-pōrt'), *adv.* (*Naut.*) On or towards the port or left side; — said of the helm.

‖ **Ap'o-si'o-pe'sis** (ăp'ŏ-sī'ŏ-pē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποσιώπησις*, fr. *ἀποσιωπᾶν* to be quite silent.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which one breaks off suddenly, as if unwilling or unable to state what was in the mind.

A-pos'ta-sy (ā-pŏs'tā-sĭ), *n.* [Through F. and L. fr. Gr. *ἀποστασία* defection, deriv. of *ἀπό* from + *στῆναι* to stand.] Abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; total desertion from faith, principles, or party.

A-pos'tate (ā-pŏs'tāt), *n.* One who has committed apostasy; a pervert; a renegade.

A-pos'ta-tize (ā-pŏs'tā-tīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Apostatized (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Apostatizing.] To commit apostasy; to forsake one's church, faith, or principles.

A-pos'te-mate (-tē-māt), *v. i.* To form an aposteme.

A-pos'te-ma'tion (ā-pŏs'tē-mā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) The formation of an aposteme; process of suppuration.

Ap'os-tem'a-tous (ăp'ŏs-tĕm'ā-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, an aposteme.

Ap'os-teme (ăp'ŏs-tēm), *n.* [L. *apostema*, G. *ἀπόστημα* ulceration, fr. *ἀποστῆναι*. See Apostasy.] (*Med.*) An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.

‖ **A' pos-te'ri-o'ri** (ā' pŏs-tē'rĭ-ō'rī). [L. *a* (*ab*) + *posterior* latter.] **1.** (*Logic*) Characterizing that kind of reasoning which derives propositions from the observation of facts, or by generalizations from facts arrives at principles and definitions, or infers causes from effects; — the reverse of *a priori*. **2.** (*Philos.*) Applied to knowledge which is based upon or derived from facts through induction or experiment; inductive or empirical.

A-pos'tle (ā-pŏs'l), *n.* [Through AS. and L. fr. Gr. *ἀπόστολος* messenger, deriv. of *ἀπό* from + *στέλλειν* to send; akin to E. *stall*.] **1.** Literally, one sent forth; a messenger; specifically, one of the twelve disciples of Christ, sent forth to preach the gospel. **2.** The first missionary to preach Christianity in any region; also, the first or chief advocate of any great moral or intellectual movement. **3.** (*Civ. and Admiralty Law*) A paper sent up or appealed from a lower to a superior court, stating the case.

Apostles' creed, a creed of unknown origin, which was formerly ascribed to the apostles. It certainly dates back to the beginning of the sixth century.

A-pos'tle-ship, *n.* Office or dignity of an apostle.

A-pos'to-late (-tō-lāt), *n.* **1.** The office or mission of an apostle. **2.** The dignity or office of the pope.

Ap'os-tol'ic (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to
Ap'os-tol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } an apostle, or to the apostles, or to their times, faith, doctrines, or spirit. **2.** Of or pertaining to the pope or the papacy.

Apostolic see, the see of the Church of Rome.

Ap'os-tol'i-cism (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), } *n.* The state or
A-pos'to-lic'i-ty (ā-pŏs'tō-lĭs'ĭ-tў), } quality of being apostolical.

A-pos'tro-phe (ā-pŏs'trō-fē), *n.* [(1) L., fr. Gr. *ἀποστροφή* a turning away, deriv. of *ἀπό* from + *στρέφειν* to turn. (2) F., fr. L. *apostrophus*, Gr. *ἀπόστροφος*.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which one suddenly breaks off from the previous method of his discourse, and addresses, in the second person, some person or thing. **2.** (*Gram.*) The contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by the character ['] ; as, *call'd* for *called*. **3.** The mark ['] used to denote that a word is contracted, and as a sign of the possessive, singular and plural.

Ap'os-troph'ic (ăp'ŏs-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe, grammatical or rhetorical.

A-pos'tro-phize (ā-pŏs'trō-fīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Apostrophized (-fīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Apostrophizing.] **1.** To address by apostrophe. **2.** To contract by omitting a letter or letters; also, to mark with an apostrophe ['] or apostrophes.

A-poth'e-ca-ry (ā-pŏth'ē-kā-rў), *n.* [LL. *apothecarius*, fr. L. *apotheca* storehouse, Gr. *ἀποθήκη*, deriv. of *ἀπό* away + *τιθέναι* to put.] One who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes; a druggist.

☞ In England an apothecary is one of a privileged class of practitioners – a kind of sub-physician.

Ap'o-thegm } (ăp'ŏ-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόφθεγμα* thing
Ap'oph-thegm } uttered, deriv. of *ἀπό* from, out + *φθέγγεσθαι* to speak.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim. [*Apothegm* is now the prevalent spelling in the United States.]

Ap'o-theg-mat'ic (-thĕg-măt'ĭk), } *a.* Made in the
Ap'o-theg-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } manner of an apothegm. [maker of apothegms.

Ap'o-theg'ma-tist (-thĕg'mā-tĭst), *n.* A collector or

Ap'o-them (ăp'ŏ-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό* + *θέμα* that which is placed.] (*Math.*) The perpendicular from the center to one of the sides of a regular polygon.

Ap'o-the'o-sis (ăp'ŏ-thē'ō-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποθέωσις*, deriv. of *ἀπό* from + *θεός* a god.] Act of elevating a mortal to the rank of, and placing him among, "the gods;" deification; hence, glorification.

Ap'o-the'o-size (-sīz), *v. t.* To deify; to glorify.

Ap-pall' (ăp-pal'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appalled (-pald'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appalling.] [OF. *appalir* to pale; *a* (L. *ad*) + *pâlir* to grow pale, *pâle* pale. See Pale, *a.*] **1.** To pale; to weaken. [*Obs.*] **2.** To depress or discourage with fear; to overcome with sudden fear.

Syn. — To dismay; terrify; daunt; frighten; affright; scare; depress. See Dismay.

Ap'pa-nage (ăp'pā-nāj), *n.* [F. *apanage*, fr. OF. *apaner* to nourish, fr. LL. *apanare* to provision; L. *ad* + *panis* bread.] **1.** The portion of land assigned by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons. **2.** A dependent territory. **3.** A natural adjunct.

Ap'pa-ra'tus (ăp'pā-rā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Apparatus, also rarely Apparatuses (-tŭs-ĕz). [L., fr. *apparare*, *apparatum*, to prepare; *ad* + *parare* to make ready.] **1.** Things provided as means to some end. **2.** Hence, a full collection or set of implements, or utensils, for a given duty; any complex appliance for a specific action.

Ap-par'el (ăp-păr'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *appareil* provision, furniture, fr. *apareiller* to match, prepare; *a* (L. *ad*) + *pareil* similar, deriv. of L. *par* equal.] **1.** Covering for the body; external clothing. **2.** (*Naut.*) Furnishings of a ship.

Syn. — Dress; clothing; vesture; garments; raiment; garb; costume; attire; habiliments.

Ap-par'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appareled, or Apparelled (-ĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appareling, or Apparelling.] **1.** To prepare. [*Obs.*] **2.** To fit out; to equip. **3.** To dress or clothe; to attire. **4.** To deck; to embellish.

Ap-par'en-cy (-ĕn-sў), *n.* **1.** Appearance. [*Obs.*] **2.** Apparentness; state of being apparent. **3.** The position of being heir apparent.

Ap-par'ent (ăp-păr'ĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *apparens*, L. p. pr. See Appear.] **1.** Capable of being seen, or easily seen. **2.** Clear or manifest to the understanding. **3.** Appearing to the eye or mind (distinguished from, but not necessarily opposed to, *true* or *real*); seeming. — **Ap-par'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ap-par'ent-ness**, *n.*

Heir apparent (*Law*), one whose right to an estate is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor.

Syn. — Visible; distinct; plain; obvious; clear; certain; evident; manifest; indubitable; notorious.

Ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'pā-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of appear-

ing; appearance. **2.** Thing appearing; form; specif., a preternatural appearance; ghost; specter; phantom.

Ap-par'i-tor (ăp-păr'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** Formerly, an executive officer who attended magistrates. **2.** An officer who serves the process of an ecclesiastical court.

Ap-peal' (ăp-pēl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appealed (-pēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appealing.] [OF. *apeler*, fr. L. *appellare* to approach, address, summon, call; *ad* + *pellere* to drive. See Pulse.] **1.** (*Law*) (*a*) To make application for the removal of (a cause) from an inferior to a superior judge or court for a rehearing or review. (*b*) To charge with a crime; to accuse. **2.** To summon. [*Archaic*]

Ap-peal', *v. i.* **1.** (*Law*) To apply for the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court for reëxamination or for decision. **2.** To refer for the decision of a question controverted, the vindication of one's rights, etc.; hence, to call for aid or support.

Ap-peal', *n.* **1.** (*Law*) (*a*) An application for the removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior judge or court for reëxamination or review. (*b*) The mode of such proceeding. (*c*) The right of appeal. (*d*) An accusation. **2.** A summons to answer to a charge. **3.** A call upon a person or an authority for proof or decision; a call for help or a favor. **4.** Resort; recourse.

Ap-peal'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appealed.

Ap-peal'ing, *a.* That appeals; imploring.

Ap-pear' (ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appeared (-pērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appearing.] [OF. *apparoir*, fr. L. *apparēre* to appear; *ad* + *parēre* to come forth.] **1.** To come or be in sight. **2.** To stand in presence of, or come before, some authority, tribunal, or superior. **3.** To become visible to the apprehension of the mind; to be obvious or manifest. **4.** To seem; to look.

Syn. — To seem; look. See Seem.

Ap-pear'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of appearing or coming into sight. **2.** Thing seen; phenomenon; apparition. **3.** Personal presence; look; aspect; mien. **4.** Semblance, or apparent likeness. **5.** *pl.* Outward signs or circumstances. **6.** A coming before the public in a particular character. **7.** (*Law*) The formal coming into court of a party to a case, or of a person summoned.

Syn. — Coming; arrival; presence; semblance; pretense; air; look; manner; mien; figure; aspect.

Ap-pear'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who appears.

Ap-peas'a-ble (ăp-pēz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appeased or pacified; placable. — **Ap-peas'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ap-pease' (ăp-pēz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appeased (-pēzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appeasing.] [OF. *apaisier*, *apaissier*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *pais* peace, fr. L. *pax*. See Peace.] To make quiet; to reduce to a state of peace.

Syn. — To pacify; quiet; conciliate; propitiate; assuage; compose; calm; allay; hush; soothe; tranquilize.

Ap-pease'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of appeasing, or the state of being appeased; pacification.

Ap-peas'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who appeases; a pacifier.

Ap-pea'sive (ăp-pē'sĭv), *a.* Tending to appease.

Ap-pel'lant (ăp-pĕl'lant), *a.* [L. *appellans*. See Appeal.] Relating to an appeal; appellate. — *n.* One who appeals. [cognizance of, appeals.

Ap-pel'late (ăp-pĕl'lāt), *a.* Pertaining to, or taking

Ap'pel-la'tion (ăp'pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Appeal. [*Obs.*] **2.** Act of calling by a name. **3.** Name by which a person or thing is called and known; title; designation.

Ap-pel'la-tive (ăp-pĕl'lă-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a common name.

Ap-pel'la-tive, *n.* **1.** A common name, in distinction from a proper name. **2.** Appellation; descriptive name.

Ap-pel'la-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Containing an appeal.

Ap'pel-lee' (ăp'pĕl-lē'), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) The defendant in an appeal; — opposed to *appellant*. (*b*) One who is appealed, or accused of crime; — opposed to *appellor*.

Ap'pel-lor' (-lôr'), *n.* (*Law*) The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime.

Ap-pend' (ăp-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appending.] [From L. *appendēre*, v. i., to hang to, or *appendĕre*, v. t., to hang to; *ad* + *pendēre*, v. i., to hang, *pendĕre*, v. t., to hang. See Pendant.] **1.** To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended. **2.** To add, as an accessory to the principal thing; to annex.

Ap-pend'age (ăp-pĕnd'ăj), *n.* Something appended to, or accompanying, a principal or greater thing.

Ap-pend'ant (-ant), *a.* **1.** Hanging; annexed; adjunct; concomitant. **2.** (*Law*) Appended by prescription; — said of a thing of inheritance belonging to another inheritance which is superior or more worthy. — *n.* Anything that is appendant.

Ap-pend'i-ci'tis (ăp-pĕn'dĭ-sī'tĭs), *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

Ap-pend'i-cle (ăp-pĕnd'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A small appendage.

Ap'pen-dic'u-late (ăp'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Having small appendages; forming an appendage.

Ap-pen'dix (ăp-pĕn'dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. Appendixes (-ĕz), L. Appendices (-dĭ-sēz). [L. *appendix*, *-dicis*, fr. *appendere*. See Append.] **1.** Something appended; an appendage. **2.** Any literary matter added to a book, but not necessary to its completeness. Cf. Supplement.

Vermiform appendix. See under Vermiform.

Ap'per-cep'tion (ăp'pẽr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *ad-* + *perception*.] (*Metaph.*) The mind's perception of itself as the subject or actor in its own state.

Ap'per-tain' (ăp'pẽr-tān'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appertained (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appertaining.] [OF. *apartenir*, fr. L. *appertinere*; *ad* + *pertinere*. See Pertain.] To belong or pertain, whether by right, nature, appointment, or custom; to relate. [nance.

Ap-per'ti-nance (ăp-pẽr'tĭ-nans), *n.* See Appurte-

Ap-per'ti-nent (-tĭ-nent), *a. & n.* See Appurtenant.

Ap'pe-tence (ăp'pē-tens), *n.* Appetency.

Ap'pe-ten-cy (-tĕn-sў), *n.* [L. *appetentia*, fr. *appetere*. See Appetite.] **1.** Fixed and strong desire; esp., natural desire. **2.** Specifically, an instinctive inclination or propensity to perform certain actions, as in the young to suckle. **3.** Natural tendency; affinity; attraction.

Ap'pe-tite (ăp'pē-tīt), *n.* [F. *appétit*, fr. L. *appetitus*, fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for; *ad* + *petere* to seek. See Petition.] Desire for personal gratification, either of body or of mind; specif., desire for food or drink; hunger.

Syn. — Craving; longing; desire; appetency; passion.

Ap'pe-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To make hungry. [appetite.

Ap'pe-tī'zer (-tī'zẽr), *n.* Something which excites

Ap'pe-tī'zing (-zĭng), *a.* Exciting appetite.

Ap-plaud' (ăp-plâd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Applauded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Applauding.] [L. *applaudere*; *ad* + *plaudere* to clash, to clap the hands.] **1.** To show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign. **2.** To praise by words; to commend.

Syn. — To praise; extol; commend; approve.

Ap-plaud', *v. i.* To express approbation.

Ap-plaud'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who applauds.

Ap-plause' (ăp-plâz'), *n.* Act of applauding; approbation publicly expressed by clapping the hands, huzzas, etc.

Syn. — Acclaim; acclamation; plaudit; commendation; approval.

Ap-plau'sive (ăp-plâ'sĭv), *a.* Expressing applause; approbative. — **Ap-plau'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Ap'ple (ăp'p'l), *n.* [OE. *appel*, *eppel*, AS. *æppel*, *æpl*; akin to D. *appel*, G. *apfel*, Icel. *epli*; of unknown origin.] **1.** The fleshy pome or fruit of a tree commonly cultivated in the temperate zones. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any tree of the genus *Pyrus* which has the stalk sunken into the base of the fruit; an apple tree. **3.** Any vegetable production likened to the apple.

Ap'ple-jack' (-jăk'), *n.* Apple brandy. [*U. S.*]

Ap-pli'ance (ăp-plī'ans), *n.* **1.** Act of applying; application; (*Obs.*) subservience. **2.** Thing applied or used as a means to an end; an apparatus or device.

Ap'pli-ca-ble (ăp'plĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being applied; having relevance. — **Ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Ap'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Ap'pli-cant (-kant), *n.* One who applies; a petitioner.

Ap'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* Applied or put to some use.

Ap'pli-cate, *n.* (*Math.*) An ordinate.

Ap'pli-ca'tion (ăp'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of applying; — used in most senses of both the transitive and the intransitive verb. **2.** Thing applied. **3.** Relevancy; appropriateness. **4.** A document containing a request.

Ap'pli-ca-tive (ăp'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Applicatory.

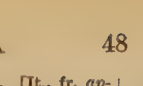
Ap'pli-ca-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Having the property of applying; applicative; practical. — *n.* That which applies. — **Ap'pli-ca-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Ap'pli'qué'** (ă'plē'kā'), *a.* [F., lit., put on.] Ornamented with a pattern *applied* or transferred.

Ap-ply' (ăp-plī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Applied (-plīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Applying.] [OF. *aplier*, fr. L. *applicare* to join, fix, or attach to; *ad* + *plicare* to fold, to twist together. See Ply.] **1.** To lay or place; to put or adjust. **2.** To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case. **3.** To make use of, declare, or pronounce, as suitable, fitting, or relative. **4.** To fix closely; to engage and employ diligently, or with attention. **5.** To betake; to address; to refer; — used reflexively.

Ap-ply', *v. i.* **1.** To suit; to agree. **2.** To make request; to have recourse with a view to gain something. **3.** To apply or address one's self; to attend closely.

‖ **Ap-pog'gia-tu'ra** (ä-pŏd'jä-tōō'rä), *n.* [It., fr. *appoggiare* to lean, to rest.] (*Mus.*) A passing tone preceding an essential tone, and borrowing the time it occupies from that; — generally indicated by a note of smaller size, as in the illustration.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Ap-point' (ăp-point'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appointed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appointing.] [OF. *apointer* to prepare, arrange, place, fr. LL. *appunctare* to bring back to the point, restore, to fix the points in an agreement; L. *ad* + *punctum* a point.] **1.** To fix; to mark out. **2.** To fix by order, command, decision, or mutual agreement; to constitute; to ordain; to prescribe. **3.** To assign or designate. **4.** To provide completely; to equip.

Ap-point'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appointed.

Ap-point-ee' (ăp-point-ē'), *n.* **1.** A person appointed. **2.** (*Law*) A person to whom anything is given under a power of appointment.

Ap-point'er (ăp-point'ẽr), *n.* One who appoints.

Ap-point'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of appointing. **2.** State of being appointed; office; station; position. **3.** Stipulation; agreement; arrangement; engagement. **4.** Decree; direction. **5.** Equipment; furniture; whatever is appointed for use and management; outfit.

Syn. — Designation; command; order; establishment.

Ap-point-or' (-ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) A person to whom is granted a power of appointment.

Ap-por'tion (ăp-pôr'shŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Apportioned (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Apportioning.] [Through OF. & LL. fr. L. *ad* + *portio*. See Portion.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to divide and portion out; to allot.

Ap-por'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who apportions.

Ap-por'tion-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of apportioning, or one of the parts apportioned.

Ap-pose' (ăp-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *apposer* to set to; à (L. *ad*) + *poser* to place. See Pose.] **1.** To place opposite or before. **2.** To place in juxtaposition or proximity.

Ap-pose', *v. t.* [For *oppose*.] To question. [*Obs.*]

Ap-posed' (ăp-pōzd'), *a.* Placed in apposition; mutually fitting, as the mandibles of a bird's beak.

Ap-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* A questioner; an examiner; formerly, an auditor in the English Court of Exchequer.

Ap'po-site (ăp'pŏ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *appositus*, p. p. of *apponere* to set or put to; *ad* + *ponere* to put, place.] Applicable; suitable or fit; relevant; pat; — followed by *to*. — **Ap'po-site-ly**, *adv.* — **Ap'po-site-ness**, *n.*

Ap'po-si'tion (ăp'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of adding; accretion. **2.** Juxtaposition. **3.** (*Gram.*) Relation of a noun or pronoun put in the same case as another noun or pronoun which it explains or characterizes, without a connecting word; also, their relation to each other.

Ap-pos'i-tive (ăp-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Being in apposition. — *n.* A noun in apposition. — **Ap-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ap-prais'al (-prāz'al), *n.* Appraisement.

Ap-praise' (ăp-prāz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appraised (-prāzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appraising.] [Pref. *ad-* + *praise*.] **1.** To set a value on; to estimate the worth of; — said particularly of persons appointed for that purpose. **2.** To estimate. **3.** To praise; to commend.

Ap-praise'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of appraising.

Ap-prais'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who appraises; esp., a person appointed and sworn to fix the value of property.

Ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ăp-prē'shĭ-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appreciated or estimated; perceptible.

Ap-pre'ci-ate (ăp-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appreciated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appreciating.] [L. *appretiatus*, p. p. of *appretiare* to appraise; *ad* + *pretiare* to prize, *pretium* price.] **1.** To set a price or value on; to estimate justly; to value. **2.** To raise the value of; — opposed to *depreciate*. [*U. S.*] **3.** To be sensible of; to recognize; to distinguish.

Ap-pre'ci-ate, *v. i.* To rise in value. [*U. S.*]

Ap-pre'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of appreciating.

Ap-pre'ci-a-tive (ăp-prē'shĭ-ä-tĭv), *a.* Having or showing appreciation, — especially of excellence or merit. — **Ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Ap-pre'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who appreciates.

Ap-pre'ci-a-to-ry (-ä-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Showing appreciation.

Ap'pre-hend' (ăp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Apprehended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Apprehending.] [L. *apprehendere*; *ad* + *prehendere* to lay hold of; *prae* before + *-hendere*; akin to E. *get*.] **1.** To take or seize; specif., to seize by legal process; to arrest. **2.** To become cognizant of; to understand. **3.** To anticipate with anxiety, dread, or fear.

Syn. — To catch; seize; arrest; detain; capture; conceive; understand; imagine; believe; fear; dread.

Ap'pre-hend' (ăp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. i.* **1.** To suppose. **2.** To fear.

Ap'pre-hend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who apprehends.

Ap'pre-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being apprehended. — **Ap'pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

Ap'pre-hen'sion (ăp'prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of apprehending, in any sense of the verb. **2.** Opinion; conception; sentiment; idea. **3.** Faculty by which ideas are conceived; understanding. **4.** Distrust; fear; dread.

Ap'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of apprehending, or quick to do so; apt; discerning; hence, cognizant; conscious; — with *of*. **2.** Of or pertaining to mental apprehension. **3.** Anxious or fearful regarding the future. — **Ap'pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ap'pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ap-pren'tice (ăp-prĕn'tĭs), *n.* [OF. *aprentis*, fr. *apprendre* to learn, L. *apprendere*, equiv. to *apprehendere*. See Apprehend.] **1.** One bound by indentures to a master, to learn an art or trade. **2.** A tyro in any business.

Ap-pren'tice (ăp-prĕn'tĭs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Apprenticed (-tĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Apprenticing.] To bind as an apprentice.

Ap-pren'tice-ship, *n.* **1.** Service or condition of an apprentice. **2.** Time of service as an apprentice.

Ap-pressed' (ăp-prĕst'), *a.* [Formed from L. *appressus*, p. p. of *apprimere*. See Ad-; Press.] Pressed close to, or lying against, something for its whole length, as an anther against its stem.

Ap-prise' (ăp-prīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Apprised (-prizd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Apprising.] [F. *appris*, fem. *apprise*, p. p. of *apprendre* to learn, to inform. See Apprentice.] To give notice, verbal or written; to inform.

Ap-prize' (ăp-prīz'), *v. t.* Variant of Appraise.

Ap-proach' (ăp-prōch'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Approached (-prōcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Approaching.] [OF. *aprochier*, LL. *appropiare*, fr. L. *ad* + *propiare* to draw near, *prope* near.] **1.** To come or go near, in place or time. **2.** Fig., to draw near; to approximate.

Ap-proach', *v. t.* **1.** To bring near; to advance. **2.** To come near to in place, time, or character; to draw nearer to.

Ap-proach', *n.* **1.** Act of drawing near. **2.** Way, avenue, or opportunity of drawing near; access. **3.** *pl.* Movements to gain favor. **4.** *pl.* (*Fort.*) The works, trenches, or covered roads made by besiegers in advancing.

Ap-proach'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible.

Ap-proach'ing, *n.* (*Hort.*) Act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock.

Ap'pro-bate (ăp'prŏ-bāt), *v. t.* To sanction officially.

Ap'pro-ba'tion (ăp'prŏ-bā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Proof. [*Obs.*] **2.** Act of approving; approval; commendation.

Syn. — Approval; liking; sanction; consent; concurrence. — *Approbation* and *approval* have the same general meaning, assenting to or declaring as good, sanction, commendation; but *approbation* is stronger and more positive.

Ap'pro-ba-tive (ăp'prŏ-bā-tĭv), *a.* Approving, or implying approbation.

Ap'pro-ba-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being approbative. **2.** (*Phren.*) Love of approbation.

Ap'pro-ba-to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Approbative.

Ap-pro'pri-a-ble (-prō'prĭ-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

Ap-pro'pri-ate (ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *appropriatus*, p. p. of *appropriare*; *ad* + *propriare* to appropriate, fr. *proprius* one's own. See Proper.] Set apart for a particular use or person. Hence: Belonging peculiarly; peculiar; suitable; fit; proper. — **Ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.*

Ap-pro'pri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Appropriated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Appropriating (-ā'tĭng).] **1.** To take to one's self, or to claim, in exclusion of others. **2.** To set apart for, or assign to, a particular person or use, in exclusion of all others. **3.** To make suitable; to suit. **4.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) To annex, as a benefice, to a spiritual corporation as its property.

Ap-pro'pri-a'tion (ăp-prō'prĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of appropriating. **2.** Anything, especially money, set apart to a particular use.

Ap-pro'pri-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who appropriates. **2.** (*Law*) The possessor of an appropriated benefice.

Ap-prov'a-ble (ăp-prōōv'ä-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being approved; meritorious. — **Ap-prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ap-prov'al (-al), *n.* Approbation; sanction.

Syn. — Approbation.

Ap-prove' (ăp-prōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Approved (-prōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Approving.] [OF. *aprover*, L. *approbare*; *ad* + *probare* to esteem as good, approve,

prove. See PROVE.] **1.** To prove; to make proof of. **2.** To sanction officially; to ratify. **3.** To regard as good; to commend; to think well of; to be pleased with. **4.** To make or show to be worthy of approbation or acceptance.

Ap-prove' (ăp-prōōv'), *v. i.* To think well (of).

Ap-prov'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who approves. **2.** (*Eng. Law*) One who confesses and accuses an accomplice.

Ap-prox'i-mate (ăp-prŏks'ĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *approximatus*, p. p. of *approximare* to approach; *ad* + *proximare* to come near. See PROXIMATE.] **1.** Approaching; nearly resembling. **2.** Near to correctness. — **Ap-prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

Ap-prox'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPROXIMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPROXIMATING.] **1.** To carry near; to cause to approach. **2.** To come near to; to approach.

Ap-prox'i-mate, *v. i.* To draw near; to approach.

Ap-prox'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of approximating; also, the result of approximating; nearness.

Ap'pulse (ăp'pŭls *or* ă-pŭls'), *n.* [L. *appulsus*, fr. *appellere* to drive to; *ad* + *pellere* to drive.] A driving or running towards; a near approach; also, the act of striking against.

Ap-pul'sion (ă-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* An appulse.

Ap-pur'te-nance (ă-pûr'tē-nans), *n.* [OF. *apurtenaunse*, *apartenance*, LL. *appartenentia*, fr. L. *appertinere*. See APPERTAIN.] That which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage.

Ap-pur'te-nant (-nant), *a.* Belonging to some more important thing; accessory; incident. — *n.* An appurtenance.

A'pri-cot (ā'prĭ-kŏt), *n.* [Fr. Sp. *albaricoque*, fr. Ar. *albirqūq*, *al-burqūq*, fr. Gr. πραικόκια, fr. L. *praecoquus*.] (*Bot.*) A fruit allied to the plum. [of the year.]

A'pril (ā'prĭl), *n.* [L. *Aprilis*.] The fourth month

April fool, one who is sportively imposed upon by others on the first day of April.

‖ **A' pri-o'ri** (ā' prĭ-ŏ'rī). [L. *a* (*ab*) + *prior* former.] **1.** (*Logic*) Characterizing that kind of reasoning which deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or which infers effects from causes previously known; deductive or deductively. The reverse of *a posteriori*. **2.** Presumptive; presumptively. **3.** (*Philos.*) Applied to knowledge and conceptions assumed, or presupposed, as prior to experience, in order to make experience rational or possible.

A'pri-o'rism (ā'prĭ-ŏ'rĭz'm), *n.* An *a priori* principle.

A'pron (ā'prŭn *or* ā'prŭn), *n.* [OE. *napron*, OF. *naperon*, dim. of *nape* tablecloth, LL. *napa*, fr. L. *mappa* napkin.] **1.** An article of dress, of cloth, leather, or other stuff, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, to defend them from injury, or as a covering. **2.** Something which by its shape or use suggests an apron; as, the boot of a carriage.

Ap'ro-pos' (ăp'rō-pō'), *a. & adv.* [F. *à propos*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *propos* purpose, L. *propositum* purpose.] **1.** Opportune or opportunely. **2.** By the way; to the purpose.

Apse (ăps), *n.; pl.* APSES (-sēz). [See APSIS.] (*Arch.*) A projecting part of a building, esp. of a church, having in the plan a polygonal or semicircular termination.

Ap'si-dal (ăp'sĭ-dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an apse or apsides.

‖ **Ap'sis** (ăp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* APSIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [L. *apsis*, *absis*, Gr. ἀψίς, ἁψίδος, a tying, a bow, arch, fr. ἅπτειν to fasten.] **1.** (*Astron.*) One of the two points of an orbit, as of a planet or satellite, which are at the greatest and least distance from the central body. **2.** (*Arch.*) Same as APSE.

a a Apsides.

Apt (ăpt), *a.* [F. *apte*, L. *aptus*, fr. obsolete *apere* to fasten, to fit.] **1.** Fit or fitted; suitable. **2.** Having an habitual tendency; inclined; disposed. **3.** Ready; prompt.

‖ **Ap'te-ra** (ăp'tē-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄπτερος without wings; ἀ priv. + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Insects without wings; — an artificial group, now placed in several distinct classes and orders.

Ap'ter-al (ăp'tĕr-al), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Apterous. **2.** (*Arch.*) Without columns at the sides.

Ap'ter-ous (ăp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of wings. **2.** (*Bot.*) Destitute of winglike expansions.

‖ **Ap'te-ryx** (ăp'tē-rĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀ priv. + πτέρυξ wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of New Zealand birds about the size of a hen. [See *Illust.* of MOA.]

Apt'i-tude (ăp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** A natural or acquired disposition, capacity, or tendency; the quality of being apt; aptness.

Apt'ly (ăpt'lĭ), *adv.* In an apt manner.

Apt'ness, *n.* The quality of being apt.

Ap'tote (ăp'tōt), *n.* [Gr. ἄπτωτος indeclinable; ἀ priv. + πτωτός fallen, πίπτειν to fall.] (*Gram.*) An indeclinable noun.

‖ **A'qua** (ā'kwà), *n.* [L.] Water; — a word applied to various liquids in pharmacy and the old chemistry.

Aqua fortis (ā'kwà fôr'tĭs) [L., strong water] (*Chem.*), nitric acid. — **Aqua regia** (rē'jĭ-à) [L., royal water] (*Chem.*), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, having the power of dissolving gold. — **Aqua vitæ** (vī'tē) [L., water of life], ardent spirits, esp. brandy.

A'qua-ma-rine' (-mà-rēn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent, pale green variety of beryl, used as a gem.

‖ **Aq'ua-relle'** (ăk'wà-rĕl'), *n.* [F.] A painting in thin transparent water colors; also, that mode of painting.

A-qua'ri-um (à-kwā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-à). [L.] An artificial pond, or a globe or tank, in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept.

‖ **A-qua'ri-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) The Waterbearer, — the eleventh sign in the zodiac. See ZODIAC.

A-quat'ic (à-kwăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to water. — *n.* **1.** An aquatic animal or plant. **2.** *pl.* Sports or exercises practiced in or on the water.

A'qua-tint (ā'kwà-tĭnt *or* ăk'wà-), } *n.* [It. *acqua*
A'qua-tin'ta (à'kwà-tĭn'tà), } *tinta* dyed water.] A kind of etching by the use of aqua fortis.

Aq'ue-duct (ăk'wē-dŭkt), *n.* [Through F. fr. L. *aquaeductus*; *aqua* water + *ductus* a leading, *ducere* to lead.] A conduit, or artificial channel for conveying water.

A'que-ous (ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of water, or abounding with it; watery. **2.** Made from water.

Aqueous humor (*Anat.*), the humor of the eye, occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea. — **Aqueous rocks** (*Geol.*), those deposited from water.

Aq'ui-line (ăk'wĭ-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* [L. *aquilinus*, fr. *aquila* eagle.] **1.** Belonging to or like an eagle. **2.** Curving; hooked; prominent, like an eagle's beak.

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb), *n.* One of a swarthy race occupying Arabia, and numerous in Northern Africa, etc.

Street Arab, a homeless vagabond in the streets of a city, particularly an outcast boy or girl.

Ar'a-besque' (ăr'à-bĕsk'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *arabesco*, fr. *Arabo* Arab.] A style of ornamentation consisting of a pattern in which plants, fruits, foliage, etc., as well as figures of men and animals, real or imaginary, are fantastically combined. — Also used adjectively.

A-ra'bi-an (à-rā'bĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants. — *n.* An Arab.

Ar'a-bic (ăr'à-bĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabians. — *n.* The language of the Arabians.

Arabic numerals *or* **figures**, the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, etc., and the cipher 0.

Ar'a-bist (-bĭst), *n.* One versed in Arabic.

Ar'a-ble (ăr'à-b'l), *a.* [L. *arabilis*, fr. *arare* to plow.] Fit for plowing or tillage; also, having been plowed.

A-ra'ceous (à-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *arum* a genus of plants, fr. Gr. ἄρον.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to an order of plants, of which the genus *Arum* is the type.

A-rach'nid (à-răk'nĭd), *n.* An arachnidan.

‖ **A-rach'ni-da** (à-răk'nĭ-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀράχνη spider.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the classes of Arthropoda, including spiders, scorpions and mites. [nida.]

A-rach'ni-dan (-dan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Arach-

A-rach'noid (à-răk'noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀραχνοειδής like a cobweb; ἀράχνη spider, spider's web + εἶδος form.] **1.** Resembling a spider's web; cobweblike. **2.** (*Anat.*) Designating, or pert. to, a thin membrane of the brain and spinal cord, between the dura mater and pia mater.

Ar'ach-nol'o-gy (ăr'ăk-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀράχνη spider + *-logy*.] The branch of zoölogy treating of Arachnida.

Ar'a-mæ'an } (ăr'à-mē'an), *a.* [Gr. Ἀραμαῖος, fr.
Ar'a-me'an } Heb. *Arām*, i. e., Highland, a name given to Syria and Mesopotamia.] Of or pertaining to the Syrians and Chaldeans, or their language; Aramaic. — *n.* A native of Aram.

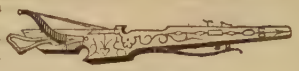
Ar'a-ma'ic (ăr'à-mā'ĭk), *a.* [See ARAMÆAN, *a.*] Pertaining to Syria and Mesopotamia; Aramæan; — specifically applied to the Syriac and Chaldee languages.

‖ **A-ra'ne-i'na** (à-rā'nē-ī'nà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *aranea* spider.] (*Zoöl.*) The order of Arachnida that includes the spiders.

A-ra'ne-ose' (à-rā'nē-ōs'), } *a.* Of the aspect of a
A-ra'ne-ous (à-rā'nē-ŭs), } spider's web; arachnoid.

Ar'ba-lest (ăr'bà-lĕst), } *n.* [Through F. and LL. fr.
Ar'ba-list (ăr'bà-lĭst), } L. *arcubalista*; *arcus* bow

+ *ballista* a ballista.] (*Antiq.*) A crossbow, with a steel bow set in a shaft of wood.



Arbalest.

Ar'bi-ter (är'bĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *ar-* (for *ad*) + root of *betere* to go.] **1.** A person appointed, or chosen, by parties to determine a controversy between them. [In modern usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word.] **2.** Any person who has the power of judging and determining, or ordaining, without control.

Syn. — Arbitrator; umpire; director; referee; controller; ruler; governor.

Ar'bi-trage (är'bĭ-trâj; *in 2d sense, usually* är'bĭ-trâzh'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arbitrari.*] **1.** Judgment by an arbiter. [*R.*] **2.** (*Com.*) A traffic in bills of exchange; also, a traffic in stocks which have differing values at the same time in different markets.

Ar-bit'ra-ment (är-bĭt'rȧ-ment), *n.* Determination; decision; arbitration.

Ar'bi-tra-ry (är'bĭ-trȧ-rў), *a.* [Fr. L. *arbiter.*] **1.** Depending on will or discretion. **2.** Exercised according to one's own will or caprice. **3.** Despotic; absolute in power. — **Ar'bi-tra-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Ar'bi-tra-ri-ness**, *n.*

Ar'bi-trate (är'bĭ-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARBITRATED (-trā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARBITRATING (-trā'tĭng).] [L. *arbitratus*, p. p. of *arbitrari* to arbitrate.] **1.** To hear and decide, as arbitrators. **2.** To decide or determine generally. [To act as arbitrator.]

Ar'bi-trate, *v. i.* **1.** To decide; to determine. **2.**

Ar'bi-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of arbitrating.

Ar'bi-tra'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A person, or one of two or more persons, chosen by parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. **2.** One who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control.

Syn. — Judge; umpire; referee; arbiter.

Ar'bi-tra'trix (-trĭks), *n.* A female who arbitrates.

Ar'bi-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female arbiter.

Ar'blast (är'blȧst), *n.* An arbalest.

Ar'bor (är'bẽr), *n.* [OE. *herber, herbere*, prop., a garden of herbs, F. *herbier*, fr. L. *herbarium.*] A shelter of vines or branches made for shade; a bower.

Ar'bor, *n.* [L., tree, beam.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tree, as disting. from a shrub. **2.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) An axle or spindle of a wheel or pinion. (*b*) A mandrel in lathe turning.

Ar-bo're-al (är-bō'rē-*a*l), **Ar-bo're-ous** (är-bō'rē-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tree, or to trees; belonging to the woods. [arborescent.]

Ar'bo-res'cence (är'bŏ-rĕs's*e*ns), *n.* State of being

Ar'bo-res'cent (-*s*ent), *a.* Resembling a tree.

Ar'bo-ret (-rĕt), *n.* A small tree or shrub. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ar'bo-re'tum** (-rē'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ARBORETA (-tȧ). [L.] A place for the cultivation of rare trees and shrubs.

Ar-bor'i-cole (är-bŏr'ĭ-kōl), *a.* [L. *arbor* + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) Tree-inhabiting; — said of certain birds.

Ar'bor-i-cul'ture (är'bŏr-ĭ-kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [See ARBOR, and CULTURE.] The cultivation of trees and shrubs.

Ar'bor-ist (är'bẽr-ĭst), *n.* One who is versed in the knowledge of trees.

Ar'bor-i-za'tion (är'bŏr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant, as in minerals.

Ar'bor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Formed by trees.

Ar'bor vine' (är'bẽr vīn'). A species of bindweed.

‖ **Ar'bor vi'tæ** (är'bẽr vī'tē). [L., tree of life.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree of the cypress tribe, genus *Thuja*. **2.** (*Anat.*) The treelike disposition of the gray and white nerve tissues in the cerebellum, as seen in a vertical section.

Ar'bus-cle (är'bŭs-s'l), *n.* [L. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor* tree.] A dwarf tree; a treelike shrub.

Ar'bu-tus (-bū-tŭs), **Ar'bute** (är'būt), *n.* [L.; akin to *arbor* tree.] The strawberry tree, a genus of evergreen shrubs, of the Heath family. It has a berry externally resembling the strawberry.

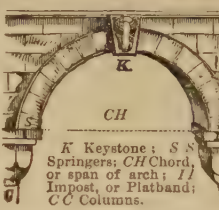
Trailing arbutus (*Bot.*), a creeping or trailing plant of the Heath family (*Epigæa repens*), bearing fragrant white or usually rose-colored flowers, in early spring.

Arc (ärk), *n.* [F. *arc*, L. *arcus* bow, arc. See ARCH, *n.*] **1.** (*Geom.*) A portion of a curved line. **2.** An arch. [*Obs.*]

Ar-cade' (är-kād'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A series of arches. (*b*) A long, arched building or gallery. **2.** An arched passageway.

‖ **Ar-ca'num** (är-kā'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ARCANA (-nȧ). [L.; from same source as E. *ark.*] A secret; a mystery.

Arch (ärch), *n.* [F. *arche*, fr. LL. *arca*, for *arcus*. See ARK.] **1.** (*Geom.*) An arc. [*Obs.*, or *Rare*] **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A curved supporting structure, as over an opening. **3.** A place covered by such a structure.



K Keystone; *S S* Springers; *CH* Chord, or span of arch; *I I* Impost, or Platband; *C C* Columns.

Arch (ärch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARCHED (ärcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARCHING.] **1.** To cover with an arch. **2.** To form into an arch. — *v. i.* To take the form of an arch; to curve.

Arch- (ärch-, except in *archangel* and one or two other words). [L. *arch-*, Gr. ἀρχ- = ἀρχι-. See ARCHI-.] A prefix signifying *chief*, as in *arch*builder, *arch*fiend.

Arch (ärch), *a.* **1.** Chief; principal. **2.** Cunning; roguish; exhibiting sly humor.

-arch (-ärk). [Gr. ἀρχός chief, ἄρχειν to rule. See ARCHI-.] Suffix meaning *ruler*, as in mo*narch* (sole ruler).

Ar-chæ'an (är-kē'*a*n), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient, fr. ἀρχή beginning.] Ancient; pertaining to the earliest period in geological history. — *n.* (*Geol.*) The earliest period in geological history.

Ar'chæ-og'ra-phy (är'kē-ŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος + *-graphy.*] A description of antiquity or antiquities.

Ar'chæ-o-log'ic (-kē-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Ar'chæ-o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Relating to archæology; an antiquary.

Ar'chæ-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in archæology; an antiquary.

Ar'chæ-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαιολογία; ἀρχαῖος ancient + λόγος discourse.] The science or study of antiquities, esp. prehistoric antiquities.

‖ **Ar'chæ-op'te-ryx** (-ŏp'tē-rĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient + πτέρυξ wing.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil bird, of the Jurassic period, remarkable for having a long vertebrated tail, and jaws armed with teeth.

Ar'chæ-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the earliest forms of animal life.

Ar-cha'ic (är-kā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαϊκός, fr. ἀρχαῖος ancient.] Of or characterized by archaism; antiquated; obsolescent.

Ar'cha-ism (är'kȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An ancient, antiquated, or old-fashioned, word, expression, or idiom. **2.** Antiquity of style or use.

Ar'cha-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make appear archaic.

Arch'an'gel (ärk'ān'jĕl), *n.* [L. *archangelus*, Gr. ἀρχάγγελος.] A chief angel. [angels.]

Arch'an-gel'ic (-ăn-jĕl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to archangels.

Arch'bish'op (ärch'bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* A chief bishop; a metropolitan or primate. [of an archbishop.]

Arch'bish'op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* Jurisdiction, office, or see

Arch'dea'con (-dē'k'n), *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop.

Arch'dea'con-ry, *n.* The district, office, or residence of an archdeacon.

Arch'dea'con-ship, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

Arch'di'o-cese (-dī'ō-sēs), *n.* Archbishop's diocese.

Arch'duch'ess (-dŭch'ĕs), *n.* The consort of an archduke; also, a princess of the imperial family of Austria.

Arch'duch'y, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess.

Arch'duke' (-dūk'), *n.* A prince of the imperial family of Austria; formerly, the title was assumed by the rulers of Lorraine, Brabant, Austria, etc.

Arch'duke'dom (-dūm), *n.* An archduchy.

Arch'en'e-my (ärch'ĕn'ē-mў), *n.* A principal enemy; specifically, Satan, the grand adversary of mankind.

Arch'er (ärch'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *archier*, LL. *arcarius*, fr. L. *arcus* bow. See ARCH.] A bowman.

Arch'er fish' (fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A small fish of the East Indies; — so called from its ejecting drops of water from its mouth at its prey.

Archer Fish (*Toxotes jaculator*).

Arch'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* **1.** Art, practice, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrows. **2.** Archers, collectively.

Ar'che-ty'pal (är'kē-tī'pȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archetype; constituting a model; original.

Ar'che-type (är'kē-tīp), *n.* [L. *archetypum*, Gr. ἀρχέτυπον; ἀρχε- = ἀρχι- + τύπος stamp, pattern.] Original pattern or model; model from which a thing is made.

Ar'chi- (är'kĭ-). [L. *archi-*, Gr. *ἀρχι-*, from the same root as *ἄρχειν* to be first, to begin; *ἀρχή* the first place, beginning; *ἀρχός* chief.] A prefix signifying *chief, arch;* as, *archi*tect, *archi*episcopal. In *Biol.* and *Anat.* it usually means *primitive, original, ancestral;* as, *archi*pterygium, the primitive fin (*archi-* + Gr. *πτερύγιον* fin).

Ar'chi-di-ac'o-nal (är'kĭ-dī-ăk'ō-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archdeacon.

Ar'chi-e-pis'co-pa-cy (-ē-pĭs'kō-pā-sĭ), *n.* **1.** That form of episcopacy in which the chief power is in the hands of archbishops. **2.** The state or dignity of an archbishop. [archbishop.]

Ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal (-pal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an

Ar'chil (är'kĭl), *n.* [OF. *orchel.*] A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen.

Ar'chi-lo'chi-an (är'kĭ-lō'kĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the satiric Greek poet Archilochus.

‖ **Ar'chi-ma'gus** (-mā'gŭs), *n.* [NL.; pref. *archi-* + L. *magus*, Gr. *μάγος*, a Magian.] **1.** The high priest of the Persian Magi. **2.** A great magician.

Ar'chi-me-de'an (-mē-dē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Archimedes, a Greek philosopher.

Archimedean screw, *or* **Archimedes' screw,** an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube spirally round a cylinder.

Archimedes' Screw.

Ar'chi-pel'a-go (-pĕl'ă-gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [It. *arcipelago;* Gr. pref. *ἀρχι-* + *πέλαγος* sea.] **1.** The Grecian Archipelago, or Ægean Sea. **2.** Hence, any large body of water interspersed with many islands.

Ar'chi-tect (är'kĭ-tĕkt), *n.* [L. *architectus*, Gr. *ἀρχιτέκτων* chief artificer; pref. *ἀρχι-* (E. *archi-*) + *τέκτων* workman, akin to *τέχνη* art. See TECHNICAL.] **1.** A person skilled in the art of building; one who makes it his occupation to design and construct buildings. **2.** A contriver, or maker.

Ar'chi-tec'tive (-tĕk'tĭv), *a.* Used in building.

Ar'chi-tec-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), } *a.* Pert. to architecture

Ar'chi-tec-ton'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or an architect.

Ar'chi-tec'tur-al (-tĕk'tŭr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to architecture. — **Ar'chi-tec'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ar'chi-tec'ture (är'kĭ-tĕk'tŭr; 135), *n.* **1.** Art or science of building; esp., art of building houses, churches, bridges, etc. **2.** Construction; frame or structure.

Ar'chi-trave (är'kĭ-trāv), *n.* [F., fr. It. *architrave;* pref. *archi-* + *trave* beam, L. *trabs.*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. (*b*) The group of moldings, or other architectural member, above and on both sides of a door or other opening.

Ar'chive (är'kīv), *n.; pl.* ARCHIVES (-kīvz). [F. *archives*, pl. L. *archivum*, fr. Gr. *ἀρχεῖον* government house, fr. *ἀρχή* government.] **1.** *pl.* The place in which public records are kept. **2.** *pl.* Public records or documents preserved as evidence of facts. [Rarely used in *sing.*]

Syn. — Registers; records; chronicles.

Ar'chi-vist (-kĭ-vĭst), *n.* A keeper of archives.

Ar'chi-volt (är'kĭ-vōlt), *n.* [F. *archivolte*, fr. It. *archivolto;* pref. *archi-* + *volto* vault, arch.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The architectural member surrounding the curved opening of an arch. (*b*) More commonly, the molding or other ornaments on the wedgelike stones of an arch.

Arch'ly (ärch'lĭ), *adv.* In an arch manner; slyly; waggishly.

Arch'ness, *n.* The quality of being arch; cleverness; sly humor free from malice; waggishness.

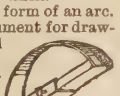
Ar'chon (är'kŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἄρχων* ruler, p. pr. of *ἄρχειν* to rule.] A chief magistrate in ancient Athens.

Arch'way (ärch'wā), *n.* Way or passage under an arch.

-ar-chy (-är-kĭ). [Gr. *-αρχία*, fr. *ἀρχός* chief.] A suffix properly meaning *a rule, ruling.* Cf. -ARCH.

Ar'ci-form (är'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of an arc.

Arc'o-graph (ärk'ō-grăf), *n.* An instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point; a cyclograph.



Arcograph.

Arc'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [OF. *artique*, L. *arcticus*, fr. Gr. *ἀρκτικός*, fr. *ἄρκτος* a bear.] Pertaining to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear;* northern; frigid.

Arc'tic, *n.* **1.** The arctic circle. **2.** A warm waterproof overshoe. [*U. S.*]

Arc-tu'rus (-tū'rŭs), *n.* [L.; Gr. *Ἀρκτοῦρος*; *ἄρκτος* bear + *οὖρος* ward, guard.] (*Astron.*) A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes.

Arc'u-al (ärk'ū-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an arc.

Arc'u-ate (ärk'ū-āt), } *a.* [L. *arcuare* to shape like a

Arc'u-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } bow. See ARC.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow. — **Arc'u-ate-ly,** *adv.*

Arc'u-a'tion (ärk'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; crookedness.

Ar'cu-ba-list (är'kū-bă-lĭst), *n.* An arbalist.

-ard, -art. The termination of many English words; as, cow*ard*, reyn*ard*, drunk*ard*, bragg*art*, etc., mostly from the French, in which language this ending is of German origin, being orig. the same as English *hard.* It usually has the sense of *one who has to a high or excessive degree the quality expressed by the root word.*

Ar'den-cy (är'den-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being ardent.

Ar'dent (är'dent), *a.* [F. *ardant*, p. pr. of *arder* to burn, fr. L. *ardere.*] **1.** Hot or burning. **2.** Having the appearance or quality of fire. **3.** Passionate; fervent; zealous. — **Ar'dent-ly,** *adv.* — **Ar'dent-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Burning; hot; fiery; glowing; intense; fierce; vehement; eager; keen; fervid; fervent; affectionate.

Ar'dor (är'dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *ardere* to burn.] **1.** Heat. **2.** Warmth of passion or affection; fervor; eagerness.

Ar'dour. Same as ARDOR.

Ar'du-ous (är'dū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *arduus* steep, high.] **1.** Steep and lofty, in a literal sense; hard to climb. **2.** Requiring great exertion, like the ascending of acclivities. — **Ar'du-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ar'du-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Difficult; trying; laborious; painful; exhausting. — *Hard* is simpler, blunter, and more general in sense than *difficult. Difficult* commonly implies necessity for skill and sagacity more than *hard.* A work may be *hard* but not *difficult.* We call a thing *arduous* when it requires strenuous and persevering exertion.

Are (är). [AS. *aron*, akin to L. *sumus*, Gr. *ἐσμέν*, Skr. *smas* (all 1st person pl.); from a root *as.*] The present indicative plural of the substantive verb *to be;* but etymologically a different word.

Are (ār), *n.* [F., fr. L. *area.*] (*Metric system*) The unit of superficial measure, being 100 square meters, or about 119.6 square yards.

A're-a (ā'rē-ă), *n.; pl.* AREAS (-ăz). [L., a broad piece of level ground.] **1.** Any plane surface, as of a floor, or of the ground within an inclosure. **2.** An inclosed space on which a building stands. **3.** A sunken space or court about a building. **4.** A tract of the earth's surface; a region; hence, a space, in general. **5.** (*Geom.*) Superficial contents; surface included within any given lines. **6.** Extent; scope; range.

A-read' } (ă-rēd'), *v. t.* [OE. *areden*, AS. *ārǣdan* to

A-reed' } interpret. See READ.] **1.** To tell or explain; to read. [*Obs.*] **2.** To decree; to adjudge. [*Archaic*]

A-re'al (ā'rē-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an area.

‖ **A-re'ca** (ă-rē'kă), *n.* [Canarese *ādiki.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of palms, one species of which produces the areca nut, or betel nut.

Ar'e-fac'tion (ăr'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arefacere* to dry.] The act of drying, or state of growing dry.

A-re'na (ă-rē'nă), *n.; pl.* E. ARENAS (-năz); L. ARENÆ (-nē). [L., sand, a sandy place.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The sanded area in an amphitheater, where the shows were exhibited. **2.** Place of public contest or exertion.

Ar'e-na'ceous (ăr'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* Sandy; friable.

‖ **Ar'en-da'tor** (ăr'ĕn-dā'tŏr), *n.* [LL., deriv. of *ad* + *renda*, E. *rent.*] In some provinces of Russia, one who farms the rents or revenues.

Ar'e-nose' (ăr'ē-nōs'), *a.* [L. *arenosus*, fr. *arena.*] Sandy; friable; arenaceous.

A-re'o-la (ă-rē'ō-lă), *n.; pl.* AREOLÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *area.*] **1.** An interstice or small space. **2.** (*Anat. & Med.*) A colored ring, as around the nipple.

A-re'o-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to an areola or areolæ; filled with interstices or areolæ.

A-re'o-late (-lāt), } *a.* Divided into small spaces

A-re'o-la-ted (-lā-tĕd), } or areolations.

A're-o-la'tion (ā'rē-ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Division into areolæ. **2.** Any small space, bounded by some part differing in color or structure.

A're-ole (-ōl), *n.* Same as AREOLA.

A-re'o-let (ă-rē'ō-lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small inclosed area, as between the veins of the wings of insects.

A're-om'e-ter (ā'rē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀραιός* thin, rare + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) A kind of hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

A're-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of measuring the specific gravity of fluids. [eopagus.]

Ar'e-op'a-gite (ăr'ē-ŏp'ă-jīt), *n.* A member of the Ar-

Ar'e-op'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀρειόπαγος* hill of Ares (Mars' Hill).] The highest judicial court at Athens. Its sessions were held on Mars' Hill.

Ar'e-tol'o-gy (ăr'ē-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρετή* virtue + *-logy.*] That part of moral philosophy treating of virtue.

Ar'gal (är'găl), *n.* Crude tartar; argol.

Ar'gal, *adv.* A ludicrous corruption of *ergo.*

‖ **Ar'gal** (är'găl), ‖ **Ar'ga-li** (-gȧ-lĭ), *n.* [Mongolian.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of wild sheep of Siberia and Central Asia, remarkable for its large horns. Also, the bighorn sheep of the Rocky Mountains.

Argali of Siberia. 1/64

Ar'gand lamp' (är'gănd lămp'). [Named from the inventor, Aimé *Argand* of Geneva.] A lamp with a circular hollow wick, allowing a current of air both inside and outside of the flame.

Ar'gent (är'jent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *argentum* silver; akin to Gr. *ἄργυρος* silver, *ἀργός* white.] **1.** Silver, or money. [*Archaic*] **2.** (*Fig. & Poet.*) Anything white. **3.** (*Her.*) The white color in coats of arms, representing silver, or, figuratively, purity.

Ar'gent, *a.* Silvery; white; shining.

Ar-gen'tal (är-jĕn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to silver; resembling, containing, or combined with, silver.

Ar'gen-tate (är'jĕn-tāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Silvery white.

Ar-gen'tic (är-jĕn'tĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, silver in its highest equivalence. See **-ic.**

Ar'gen-tine (är'jĕn-tĭn; 2), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, silver; silvery.

Ar'gen-tine, *n.* **1.** (*Min.*) A siliceous variety of calcite. **2.** White metal coated with silver. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A fish of Europe with silvery scales.

Ar'gen-tite (-tīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Sulphide of silver.

Ar-gen'tous (är-jĕn'tŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or containing, silver in its lowest equivalence. See **-ous.**

Ar'gent-ry (är'jĕnt-rȳ), *n.* [F. *argenterie,* fr. *argent* silver, L. *argentum.*] Silver plate or vessels. [*Obs.*]

Ar'gil (är'jĭl), *n.* [L. *argilla* white clay, akin to Gr. *ἀργός* white.] (*Min.*) Clay, or potter's earth. See **Clay.**

Ar'gil-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* Clayey.

Ar'gil-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argilla* white clay + *-ferous.*] Producing clay.

Ar'gil-lite (-līt), *n.* [*Argil* + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) Clay slate.

Ar'gil'lous (är-jĭl'lŭs), *a.* Argillaceous; clayey.

Ar'give (är'jĭv), *a.* [L. *Argivus,* fr. *Argos.*] Of or pertaining to Argos in Greece. — *n.* A native of Argos. Often equivalent to *Grecian* or *Greek.*

Ar'gol (är'gŏl), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] Crude tartar.

Ar'gon (är'gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἄργον* inactive.] (*Chem.*) A substance regarded as an element, contained in the atmosphere and remarkable for its chemical inertness.

Ar'go-naut (är'gō-nȧt), *n.* [L. *Argonauta,* Gr. Ἀργοναύτης; Ἀργώ + ναύτης sailor, ναῦς ship.] **1.** Any one of the legendary Greek heroes who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the Golden Fleece. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A cephalopod of the genus Argonauta.

‖ **Ar'go-nau'ta** (är'gō-nȧ'tȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of octopus-like cephalopods; — so called from the mistaken notion that the animal uses its arms for sails. The shell is called *paper nautilus* or *paper sailor.* [Argonauts.

Ar'go-nau'tic (-nȧ'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to

Ar'go-sy (är'gō-sȳ), *n.* [Earlier *ragusy,* lit., a vessel of Ragusa.] A large ship, esp. a merchant vessel.

‖ **Ar'got'** (är'gō' *or* är'gŏt), *n.* [F. Of unknown origin.] A secret conventional slang, as of thieves, tramps, etc.

Ar'gue (är'gū), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Argued (-gūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Arguing.] [F. *arguer,* fr. L. *argutare,* freq. of *arguere* to make clear; akin to E. *argent.*] **1.** To invent and offer reasons; to use arguments. **2.** To contend in argument; to dispute; to reason.

Ar'gue, *v. t.* **1.** To debate or discuss; to reason about. **2.** To prove or evince; to manifest or exhibit by logical means. **3.** To persuade by reasons.

Syn. — To expostulate; remonstrate; controvert.

Ar'gu-er (är'gū-ẽr), *n.* One who argues.

Ar'gu-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Proof. [*Obs.*] **2.** A reason or reasons offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind; reasoning expressed in words. **3.** A process of reasoning, or a controversy made up of rational proofs. **4.** The theme or topic of a discourse, writing, or artistic representation; also, an abstract or summary.

Ar'gu-men-ta'tion (är'gū-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of arguing or reasoning. **2.** Debate; discussion.

Ar'gu-men'ta-tive (-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or characterized by, argument. **2.** Given to argument; disputatious; contentious.

Ar'gus-eyed' (är'gŭs-īd'), *a.* [From Gr. Ἄργος a mythical being said to have had a hundred eyes.] Extremely observant; watchful; sharp-sighted.

‖ **A'ri-a** (ä'rĭ-ȧ *or* ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *aër.* See **Air.**] (*Mus.*) An air or song; — now mostly used for elaborate, accompanied solo parts in operas, oratorios, etc.

Ar'ian (är'*y*an *or* ăr'ĭ-an), *a. & n.* (*Ethnol.*) See **Aryan.**

A'ri-an (ā'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Arianus.*] Of or pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century, who held that Christ is inferior to God the Father. — *n.* An adherent of the doctrines of Arius.

A'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

Ar'id (ăr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *aridus,* fr. *arere* to be dry.] Exhausted of moisture; dry; barren. — **Ar'id-ness,** *n.*

A-rid'i-ty (ȧ-rĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being arid. **2.** Fig., want of interest or feeling.

‖ **A'ri-es** (ā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., a ram.] (*Astron.*) The Ram; the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, about the 21st of March.

‖ **A'ri-et'ta** (ā'rĭ-ĕt'tȧ), ‖ **A'ri-ette'** (ăr'ĭ-ĕt'), *n.* [It. *arietta,* dim. of *aria.*] (*Mus.*) A short aria.

A-right' (ȧ-rīt'), *adv.* Rightly; correctly.

Ar'il (ăr'ĭl), *n.* [Fr. LL. *arilli* dry grapes.] (*Bot.*) A covering forming a false coat or appendage to a seed.

Ar'il-late (ăr'ĭl-lāt), **Ar'il-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), **Ar'iled** (-ĭld), *a.* Having an aril.

Ar'i-ose (ăr'ĭ-ōs), *a.* [It. *arioso,* fr. *aria.*] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony.

A-rise' (ȧ-rīz'), *v. i.* [*imp.* Arose (-rōz'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Arising; *p. p.* Arisen (-rĭz''n).] [AS. *ārīsan; ā* + *rīsan* to rise. See **Rise.**] To rise: (*a*) To come up from a lower to a higher position; to mount; to ascend. (*b*) To come into action, being, or notice. (*c*) To proceed; to issue.

‖ **A-ris'ta** (ȧ-rĭs'tȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) An awn.

A-ris'tate (-tāt), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Having a pointed, beard-like process; awned. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having a slender tip.

Ar'is-toc'ra-cy (ăr'ĭs-tŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀριστοκρατία; ἄριστος* best + *κρατεῖν* to rule. See **Create.**] **1.** Government by the best citizens. **2.** A form of government, in which the supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state, or in a privileged order. **3.** The nobles or chief persons in a state; a superior or privileged class.

A-ris'to-crat (ȧ-rĭs'tō-krăt *or* ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt), *n.* **1.** One of the aristocracy; also, one who favors aristocracy. **2.** A proud or haughty person.

Ar'is-to-crat'ic (ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt'ĭk), **Ar'is-to-crat'ic-al** (-krăt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an aristocracy or to aristocrats. — **Ar'is-to-crat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Ar'is-to-crat'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Ar'is-to-te'li-an (-tē'lĭ-*a*n *or* -tēl'*y*an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aristotle, the famous Greek philosopher (384-322 B. C.). — *n.* A follower of Aristotle; a Peripatetic.

A-ris'tu-late (ȧ-rĭs'tū-lāt; 135), *a.* [Dim. fr. *arista.*] (*Bot.*) Having a short beard or awn.

Ar'ith-man'cy (ăr'ĭth-măn'sȳ *or* ȧ-rĭth'măn-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀριθμός* number + *-mancy.*] Divination by numbers.

A-rith'me-tic (ȧ-rĭth'mē-tĭk), *n.* [OE. *arsmetike,* OF. *arismetique,* L. *arithmetica,* fr. Gr. *ἀριθμητικός* arithmetical, deriv. of *ἀριθμός* number.] The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

Ar'ith-met'ic-al (ăr'ĭth-mĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to arithmetic; according to the method of arithmetic. — **Ar'ith-met'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [in arithmetic.

A-rith'me-ti'cian (ȧ-rĭth'mē-tĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled

Ark (ärk), *n.* [AS. *arc, earc,* L. *arca,* fr. *arcere* to inclose, keep off; akin to Gr. *ἀρκεῖν* to keep off.] **1.** A chest, or coffer. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Jew. Hist.*) The oblong chest of acacia wood, overlaid with gold, which occupied the most sacred place in the sanctuary. **3.** The vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved. **4.** A large river flatboat used to transport produce. [*U. S.*]

Arles (ärlz), *n. pl.* Earnest money. [*Scot.*]

Arm (ärm), *n.* [AS. *arm, earm;* akin to G., D., Dan., & Sw. *arm,* L. *armus* arm.] **1.** The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; also, the corresponding limb of a monkey. **2.** Anything resembling an arm; as, (*a*) The fore limb of an animal. (*b*) A branch of a tree. (*c*) A slender part of an instrument or machine, projecting from a trunk, axis, or fulcrum. (*d*) (*Naut.*) The end of a yard; also, the part of an anchor which ends in the fluke. (*e*) An inlet of water from the sea. (*f*) A support for the elbow, as on a chair, etc. **3.** Fig., power; strength; support.

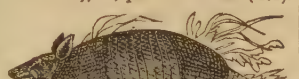
Arm, *n.* [See Arms.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A branch of the military service. (*b*) A weapon of offense or defense; — commonly in the *pl.*

Arm (ärm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARMED (ärmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARMING.] **1.** To take by the arm, or with the arms. [*Obs.*] **2.** To furnish with weapons of offense or defense; — lit. and fig. **3.** To cover or furnish with a plate, or with what will add strength, security, or efficiency.

Arm, *v. i.* To provide one's self with weapons.

Ar-ma'da (är-mā'dȧ *or* är-mä'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *armare*.] A fleet of armed ships; squadron; specif., the Spanish fleet which was sent to assail England, A.D. 1588.

Ar'ma-dil'lo (är'mȧ-dĭl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* ARMADILLOS (-lōz). [Sp., dim. of *armado* armed.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a family of edentate burrowing animals peculiar to America, having the body and head incased in an armor of small bony plates.



Mule Armadillo (*Tatusia hybrida*).

Ar'ma-ment (är'mȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *armamenta*, pl., utensils, fr. *armare* to arm.] **1.** A body of land or naval forces equipped for war. **2.** (*Mil. & Nav.*) All the cannon and small arms collectively, with their equipments, belonging to a ship or a fortification. **3.** Any equipment for resistance.

Ar'ma-ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *armatura*, fr. *armare*.] **1.** Armor. **2.** (*Magnetism*) A piece of soft iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet, or electro-magnet, in order to complete the circuit, or to receive and apply the magnetic force.

Arm'chair' (ärm'châr'), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Armed (ärmd), *a.* Furnished with arms.

Arm'ful (ärm'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* ARMFULS (-fo͝olz). As much as the arm can hold.

Arm'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** Armpit. **2.** Hole for the arm in a garment.

Ar'mil-la-ry (är'mĭl-lȧ-rў), *a.* [LL. *armillarius*, fr. L. *armilla* bracelet, from *armus* arm.] Of, or pertaining to, a bracelet or ring; resembling a ring; consisting of rings or circles.

Armillary Sphere.

Armillary sphere, an ancient astronomical machine composed of an assemblage of rings, all circles of the same sphere, designed to represent the positions of the important circles of the celestial sphere.

Ar-min'i-an (är-mĭn'ĭ-*an or* -yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arminius, a Dutch divine (b. 1560, d. 1609), or to Arminianism. — *n.* A follower of Arminius.

Ar-min'i-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The religious tenets of the Arminians, — conditional election and reprobation; universal redemption for all believers; necessity for regeneration; man's ability to resist divine grace.

Ar-mip'o-tent (-mĭp'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *armipotens; arma* arms + *potens*, p. pr., powerful.] Powerful in arms.

Ar'mis-tice (är'mĭs-tĭs), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *arma* arms + *stare*, *statum*, to stand still.] A temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement; a truce.

Arm'less (ärm'lĕs), *a.* Without an arm or arms.

Arm'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** A small arm. **2.** A bracelet for the upper arm.

Ar'mor (är'mẽr), *n.* [OE. *armure*, fr. F. *armure*, L. *armatura*. See ARMATURE.] **1.** Defensive arms for the body. **2.** Steel or iron covering of ships or forts.

Ar'mor-bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who carries the armor or arms of another.

Ar'mored (är'mẽrd), *a.* Clad with armor.

Ar'mor-er (är'mẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or repairs armor or arms. **2.** One who has the care of arms.

Ar-mo'ri-al (är-mō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the heraldic arms or escutcheon of a family.

Ar'mo-ry (är'mō-rў), *n.* **1.** A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited for safe keeping. **2.** Armor; defensive and offensive arms. **3.** A manufactory of soldiers' weapons. [*U. S.*] **4.** That branch of heraldry which relates to coat armor.

Arm'pit' (ärm'pĭt'), *n.* The hollow beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axilla.

Arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* [Through F. fr. L. *arma*, pl., arms, orig., fittings, akin to *armus* shoulder.] **1.** Instruments or weapons of offense or defense. **2.** The deeds of war; military service or science. **3.** (*Law*) Anything which a man takes in his hand in anger, to strike or assault another with. **4.** (*Her.*) The hereditary ensigns armorial of a family, borne in shields, banners, etc.

Ar'mure (är'mūr), *n.* [F.] **1.** Armor. [*Obs.*] **2.** A variety of twilled fabric ribbed on the surface.

Ar'my (är'mў), *n.* [F. *armée*, fr. L. *armata*, fem. of *armatus*, p. p. of *armare* to arm.] A collection or body of men armed and organized for war. Also used fig.

Ar'my worm' (wûrm'). (*Zoöl.*) The destructive larva of a lepidopterous insect which travels in multitudes.

Ar'ni-ca (är'nĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.; origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, one species of which is used in medicine as a narcotic and stimulant.

Ar-not'to (är-nŏt'tō), *n.* Same as ANNOTTO.

A'roid (ā'roid), **A-roid'e-ous** (ȧ-roid'ē-ŭs), *a.* [*Arum* + *-oid.*] (*Bot.*) Of or like the Arum family of plants.

A-roint' (ȧ-roint'), *interj.* Stand off, or begone. [*Obs.*]

A-ro'ma (ȧ-rō'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄρωμα.] Fragrant principle of plants or other substances; agreeable odor.

Ar'o-mat'ic (ăr'ō-măt'ĭk), **Ar'o-mat'ic-al** (-I-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to aroma; fragrant; spicy.

Ar'o-mat'ic (ăr'ō-măt'ĭk), *n.* A plant or drug having a fragrant smell, and usually a warm, pungent taste.

A-ro'ma-tize (ȧ-rō'mȧ-tīz *or* ăr'ō-mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma; to make spicy.

A-rose' (ȧ-rōz'). The past or preterit tense of ARISE.

A-round' (ȧ-round'), *adv.* **1.** In a circle; on every side; round. **2.** Here and there within the surrounding space; all about. **3.** Near; in the neighborhood. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

A-round', *prep.* **1.** On all sides of; so as to make the circuit of; about. **2.** From one side or part to another of; on another side of. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

A-rous'al (ȧ-rouz'*al*), *n.* Act of arousing; state of being aroused.

A-rouse' (ȧ-rouz'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *rouse*.] To rouse.

A-roynt' (ȧ-roint'), *interj.* See AROINT.

‖ **Ar-peg'gio** (är-pĕd'jō), *n.* [It., fr. *arpeggiare* to play on the harp, fr. *arpa* harp.] (*Mus.*) The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, and not simultaneously.

Ar'pent (är'pent), **Ar'pen** (är'pen), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arepennis, arapennis*.] A former land measure in France, — in some parts more, in some less, than an acre.

Ar'pen-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* A land surveyor. [*R.*]

Ar'que-bus **Ar'que-buse** (är'kwē-bŭs), *n.* [Through F. fr. D. *haak-bus*. See HAGBUT.] A sort of hand gun having a contrivance by which a burning match was applied to the powder. [arquebus.]

Ar'que-bus-ier' (-ēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebus.

Ar'rach (ăr'rach), *n.* See ORACH.

Ar'rack (ăr'răk), *n.* [Ar. *araq*, fr. *araqa* to sweat.] Any ardent spirits; specifically, a fermented mixture of rice, molasses, and palm wine. [*East Indies*]

Ar-raign' (ăr-rān'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRAIGNED (-rānd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRAIGNING.] [Through F. fr. LL. *arrationare*; L. *ad* + *ratio* reason, LL. judgment.] **1.** (*Law*) To call or set as a prisoner at the bar of a court to answer to the matter charged in an indictment or complaint. **2.** To call to account, or accuse.

Syn. — To accuse; impeach; charge; censure; criminate; indict; denounce.

Ar-raign'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of arraigning.

Ar-range' (ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRANGED (-rānjd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRANGING (-jĭng).] [OF. *arengier*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *ranger*. See RANGE, *v. t.*] **1.** To put in proper order; to place or dispose (persons or things) in a certain way. **2.** To adjust or settle, as differences.

Syn. — Adjust; adapt; range; dispose; classify.

Ar-range'ment (ăr-rānj'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of arranging or state of being arranged. **2.** Manner or result of arranging; regular and systematic classification. **3.** Preparatory measure; preparation; — usually in *pl.* **4.** Settlement; adjustment by agreement. **5.** (*Mus.*) Adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written; a piece so adapted.

Ar'rant (ăr'rant), *a.* [Variant of F. *errant* wandering, first applied to vagabonds, as an *errant rogue*, an *errant thief*.] Notoriously or preëminently bad; shameless; unmitigated. — **Ar'rant-ly**, *adv.*

Ar'ras (ăr'ras), *n.* [Fr. *Arras* in the Netherlands.] Tapestry; esp., heavy cloth hangings with woven figures.

Ar'ras-ene' (ăr'ras-ēn'), *n.* A material of wool or silk used for working the figures in embroidery.

‖ **Ar-ras'tre** (ăr-răs'trȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A rude apparatus for pulverizing ores, esp. those containing free gold.

Ar'ras-wise' (ăr'ras-wīz'), **Ar'ras-ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* In such a way as to exhibit the top and two sides, the corner being in front.

Ar-ray' (ăr-rā'), *n.* [OF. *arrai* order, dress; *a* (L. *ad*) + *rai* order, arrangement, fr. G. or Scand.] **1.** Order; disposition in regular lines; hence, order of battle.

2. An orderly collection or series. **3.** Arrangement of raiment; dress; esp., fine apparel. **4.** (*Law*) (*a*) A ranking or setting forth in order, by the proper officer, of a jury as impaneled in a cause. (*b*) The panel itself. (*c*) The whole body of jurors summoned.

Ar-ray' (ăr-rā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Arrayed (-rād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Arraying.] **1.** To place or dispose in order; to arrange; to marshal. **2.** To dress; esp., to dress elegantly. **3.** (*Law*) To set, or call the roll of, (the jury) man by man in order.

Ar-rear' (ăr-rēr'), *adv.* [OF. *arere, ariere*, F. *arrière*, fr. L. *ad* + *retro* backward.] To the rear. [*Obs.*]

Ar-rear', *n.* That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due; — commonly in *pl.*

In arrear *or* **In arrears**, behind; behindhand; in debt.

Ar-rear'age (ăr-rēr'ăj), *n.* Unpaid debt; arrears.

Ar-rect' (ăr-rĕkt'), **Ar-rect'ed**, } *a.* [L. *arrectus*, p. p. of *arrigere* } to raise; *ad* + *regere* to direct.] **1.** Lifted up; erect. **2.** Attentive. [*Obs.*]

Ar-rest' (ăr-rĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Arrested; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Arresting.] [Through OF. & LL. fr. L. *ad* + *restare* to remain, stop. See Rest.] **1.** To stop; to check or hinder the motion or action of. **2.** (*Law*) To take, seize, or apprehend by authority of law. **3.** To seize on and fix; to engage.

Syn. — To obstruct; delay; detain; check; hinder; stop; stay; apprehend; seize; lay hold of.

Ar-rest', *n.* The act of arresting in any sense.

Ar'res-ta'tion (ăr'rĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Arrest. [*R.*]

Ar-rest'ive (-rĕst'ĭv), *a.* Tending to arrest.

Ar-rest'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of arresting; check.

Ar-rhi'zal (ă-rī'zal), **Ar-rhi'zous** (ă-rī'zŭs), } *a.* [Gr. ἄρριζος not rooted; } *a* priv. + ῥίζα root.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of a true root, as a parasitical plant.

Ar-riere' (ăr-rēr'), *n.* [See Arrear.] Lit., the rear; — chiefly used as an adj. in the sense of *subordinate*.

Ar-riere'-ban' (-băn'), *n.* [F. *arrière-ban*, deriv. of OHG. *heri* an army + *ban* a public call; — influenced by the unconnected word *arrière*.] A proclamation of a feudal sovereign calling feudatories and their vassals to take the field for war; also, the body of such vassals.

Ar'ris (ăr'rĭs), *n.* [OF. *areste*, fr. L. *arista* the beard of grain, fish bone.] (*Arch.*) The sharp edge or salient angle formed by two surfaces meeting each other.

Ar'rish (ăr'rĭsh), *n.* [See Eddish.] The stubble of wheat or grass; also, a stubble field. [*Eng.*]

Ar-riv'al (ăr-rīv'al), *n.* Act of arriving, in any sense of the verb; also, that which has arrived.

Ar-rive' (ăr-rīv'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Arrived (-rīvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Arriving.] [OF. *ariver*, fr. LL. *arripare*, to come to shore; L. *ad* + *ripa* shore.] **1.** To come to the shore or bank. In present usage, to come in progress by water, or by traveling on land. **2.** To reach, gain, or compass an object or result by effort, practice, study, inquiry, reasoning, or experiment. **3.** To come; — said of time.

Ar-rive', *v. t.* To reach; to come to. [*Archaic*]

Ar-riv'er (ăr-rīv'ẽr), *n.* One who arrives.

Ar'ro-gance (ăr'rō-gans), *n.* Act or habit of arrogating; undue assumption of dignity or authority.

Syn. — Hauteur; assumption; lordliness; presumption; pride; disdain; insolence; conceit. See Haughty.

Ar'ro-gant (ăr'rō-gant), *a.* **1.** Making, or having the disposition to make, exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; — of persons. **2.** Proceeding from undue claims or self-importance; — of things. — **Ar'ro-gant-ly**, *adv.*

Ar'ro-gate (ăr'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Arrogated (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Arrogating (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *arrogatus*, p. p. of *adrogare, arrogare*, to ask, appropriate to one's self; *ad* + *rogare* to ask.] To assume, or claim as one's own, unduly, proudly, or presumptuously; to make baseless pretensions to right or merit.

Ar'ro-ga'tion (ăr'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of arrogating.

Ar'ro-ga-tive (-gā-tĭv), *a.* Prone to arrogance.

‖ **Ar'ron'disse'ment'** (ă'rôn'dĕs'mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *arrondir* to make round.] A subdivision of a department. [*France*]

Ar'row (ăr'rō), *n.* [AS. *arewe, earh*; akin to Icel. *örvar*.] A missile weapon of offense, slender, pointed, and usually feathered and barbed, to be shot from a bow.

Broad arrow. (*a*) An arrow with a broad head. (*b*) A mark placed on British ordnance and government stores.

Ar'row-head'ed, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow; cuneiform.

Ar'row-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant native of the West Indies; also, a nutritious starch food obtained from it; — so called from its reputed use by the natives for healing wounds made by poisoned arrows.

Ar'row-y (ăr'rō-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of arrows. **2.** Resembling an arrow in form or action.

‖ **Ar-roy'o** (ä-roi'ō), *n.*; *pl.* Arroyos (-ōz). [Sp., fr. LL. *arrogium*.] **1.** A rivulet. **2.** The dry bed of a small stream. [*U. S.*]

Ar'se-nal (är'sē-nal), *n.* [Through Sp. & F. or It. fr. Ar. *dārçinā'a* house of industry or fabrication; *dār* house + *çinā'a* art, industry.] A public establishment for the storage, or for the manufacture and storage, of arms and military equipments.

Ar'se-nic (är'sē-nĭk), *n.* [L. *arsenicum*, Gr. ἀρσενικόν, deriv. of ἄρρην male, on account of its strength.] **1.** (*Chem.*) An element resembling a metal in its physical properties, but in its chemical relations ranking with the nonmetals. The element and its compounds are active poisons. Specific gravity from 5.7 to 5.9. Atomic weight 75. Symbol As. **2.** (*Com.*) Arsenious oxide or arsenious anhydride; ratsbane.

Ar-sen'ic (är-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to arsenic in its highest equivalence. See -ic.

Ar-sen'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to arsenic.

Ar-se'ni-ous (är-sē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to arsenic; containing arsenic, esp. in an equivalence next lower than the highest. See -ous.

‖ **Ar'sis** (är'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄρσις a raising, fr. αἴρειν to raise. Its ordinary use is the result of an early misapprehension; originally it denoted the *lifting* of the hand in beating time, and hence the unaccented part of the rhythm.] (*Pros.*) That part of a foot which is distinguished from the rest by a greater stress of voice. Also, the stress of voice; metrical accentuation.

Ar'son (är's'n), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *ardere, arsum*, to burn.] (*Law*) The malicious burning of the dwelling house or ship of another. By statute arson is made to include other acts of burning.

Art (ärt). The second person sing., indic. mode, present tense, of the substantive verb Be; but formed after the analogy of the plural *are*, with the ending *-t*, as in *shalt, wilt*, orig. an ending of the second person sing. pret. Cf. Be. Now used only in solemn or poetical style.

Art, *n.* [F., fr. L. *ars, artis*, orig., skill in joining or fitting.] **1.** The employment of means to accomplish some desired end. **2.** A system of principles and rules for attaining a desired end; method of doing well some special work; — distinguished from *science*. **3.** Systematic application of knowledge or skill in effecting a desired result, esp. in the production of the beautiful by imitation or design. Also, an occupation or business requiring such knowledge or skill. **4.** *pl.* Those branches of learning which are taught in the academical course of colleges. **5.** Learning; study; applied knowledge. [*Archaic*] **6.** Acquired skill, dexterity, or faculty. **7.** Skillful plan; device. **8.** Cunning; artifice; craft.

☞ **The useful, mechanical,** *or* **industrial arts** are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind, — as in making clothes and utensils. These are called *trades*. **The fine arts** are those which have primarily to do with imagination and taste, and are applied to the production of what is beautiful. They include poetry, music, painting, engraving, sculpture, and architecture; but the term is often confined to painting, sculpture, and architecture. **The liberal arts** (*artes liberales*, which, among the Romans, only freemen were permitted to pursue) were, in the Middle Ages, grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. In modern times the *liberal arts* include the sciences, philosophy, history, etc., which compose the course of academical or collegiate education. Hence, degrees in the *arts;* master and bachelor of *arts*.

Syn. — Science; literature; aptitude; readiness; skill; dexterity; adroitness; contrivance; profession; business; trade; calling; cunning; artifice; duplicity. See Science.

Ar'te-mi'si-a (är'tē-mĭzh'ĭ-ä *or* är'tē-mĭsh'ĭ-ä), *n.* [L. *Artemisia*, Gr. Ἀρτεμισία.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, one species of which is wormwood.

Ar-te'ri-ac (är-tē'rĭ-ăk), *a.* [See Artery.] Of or pertaining to the windpipe.

Ar-te'ri-al (är-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an artery, or the arteries. **2.** Fig., of or pertaining to a main channel, as a river or railroad.

Ar-te'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Process of arterializing.

Ar-te'ri-al-ize (är-tē'rĭ-al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Arterialized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Arterializing.] To transform, as the venous blood, into arterial blood by exposure to oxygen in the lungs.

Ar-te'ri-ol'o-gy (är-tē'rĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηρία + *-logy*.] That part of anatomy which treats of arteries.

Ar-te'ri-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. ἀρτηρία + τομή a cutting.] **1.** (*Med.*) The opening of an artery,

esp. for bloodletting. **2.** That part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

Ar'ter-y (är'tĕr-ỹ), *n.* [L. *arteria* windpipe, artery, Gr. ἀρτηρία.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The windpipe. [*Obs.*] (*b*) One of the vessels or tubes which carry either venous or arterial blood from the heart. **2.** Hence, any continuous or ramified channel of communication.

Ar-te'sian (är-tē'zhan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Artois (anciently called *Artesium*), in France; — applied to a kind of well (long used there) made by boring into the earth till water is reached which flows spontaneously.

Art'ful (ärt'fụl), *a.* **1.** Performed with, or characterized by, art or skill. [*Archaic*] **2.** Using or exhibiting much art, skill, or contrivance; dexterous; skillful; adroit. **3.** Cunning; crafty; designing; tricky. [The usual sense.] — **Art'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Art'ful-ness**, *n.*

Ar-thrit'ic (är-thrĭt'ĭk), **Ar-thrit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to arthritis; gouty.

‖ **Ar-thri'tis** (är-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀρθρῖτις, fr. ἄρθρον a joint.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the joints; particularly, the gout.

‖ **Ar-thro'di-a** (är-thrō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. ἄρθρον a joint + εἶδος shape.] (*Anat.*) A form of articulation in which the articular surfaces are nearly flat.

Ar'thro-pod (är'thrō-pŏd), *n.* One of the Arthropoda.

‖ **Ar-throp'o-da** (är-thrŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρον joint + *-poda*.] (*Zöol.*) A large division of Articulata, embracing all that have jointed legs. It includes Insects, Arachnida, Pycnogonida, and Crustacea.

‖ **Ar-thro'sis** (är-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρωσις, fr. ἄρθρον joint.] (*Anat.*) Articulation.

Ar'ti-ad (är'shĭ-ăd *or* är'tĭ-ăd), *a.* [Gr. ἄρτιος even, fr. ἄρτι exactly.] (*Chem.*) Even; — said of elements and radicals having a valence exactly divisible by two.

Ar'ti-choke (är'tĭ-chōk), *n.* [It. *articiocco*, prob. fr. Ar. *al-kharshaf*, *al-kharshūf*.] (*Bot.*) A plant somewhat resembling a thistle, a part of the head of the flower of which is edible.

Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*).

Jerusalem artichoke. [Perh. a corruption of It. *girasole* sunflower.] A plant of the sunflower kind having edible tubers; also, one of the tubers.

Ar'ti-cle (är'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus* joint, akin to Gr. ἄρθρον, fr. a root *ar* to join, fit.] **1.** A distinct portion of any writing, consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics; hence, a clause in a contract, treaty, or the like; a condition, or stipulation; a concise statement. **2.** A literary composition, one of several published together. **3.** A distinct part. **4.** A particular commodity or substance. **5.** (*Gram.*) One of the three words, *a*, *an*, *the*, used before nouns to limit or define their application.

Ar'ti-cle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARTICLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARTICLING (-klĭng).] **1.** To formulate in articles; to set forth in distinct particulars. **2.** To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles. **3.** To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation. [joints.]

Ar-tic'u-lar (är-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the

‖ **Ar-tic'u-la'ta** (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. from L. *articulatus* jointed.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the four subkingdoms in the classification of Cuvier, — including invertebrates whose body consists of ringlike segments. (*b*) Marine animals having shells united by a hinge.

Ar-tic'u-late (är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* **1.** Expressed in articles or in separate items or particulars. **2.** Jointed; formed with joints. **3.** Characterized by division into words and syllables; distinctly uttered; intelligible. — **Ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **Ar-tic'u-late-ness**, *n.*

Ar-tic'u-late, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Articulata.

Ar-tic'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARTICULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARTICULATING (-lā'tĭng).] **1.** To utter the elementary sounds of a language or articulate speech. **2.** To join or be connected by articulation.

Ar-tic'u-late, *v. t.* **1.** To joint; to put together by joints. **2.** To form, as the elementary sounds; to utter in distinct syllables or words. **3.** To express distinctly.

Ar-tic'u-la'tion (är-tĭk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Anat.*) A joint or juncture between bones in the skeleton. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A node or joint. (*b*) One of the parts intercepted between the joints; also, a subdivision into parts at regular or irregular intervals. **3.** The act of putting together with a joint or joints; any meeting of parts in a joint. **4.** The state of being jointed; connection of parts. **5.** Act or power of articulating sounds. **6.** A sound made by the vocal organs; esp., a consonant. [articulation.]

Ar-tic'u-la-tive (är-tĭk'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to

Ar-tic'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that articulates.

Ar'ti-fice (är'tĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *artificium*, fr. *artifex* artificer; *ars*, *artis*, art + *facere* to make.] **1.** Workmanship; a skillfully contrived work. **2.** Artful or skillful contrivance. **3.** Crafty device; an ingenious trick. [Now the usual meaning.]

Ar-tif'i-cer (är-tĭf'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* **1.** A skillful worker in some art or trade. **2.** One who designs and constructs.

Syn. — Artisan; artist.

Ar'ti-fi'cial (är'tĭ-fĭsh'al), *a.* **1.** Made or contrived by art; not natural. **2.** Feigned; fictitious; affected; not genuine. — **Ar'ti-fi'ci-al'i-ty** (-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* — **Ar'ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **Ar'ti-fi'cial-ness**, *n.*

Ar-til'ler-ist (är-tĭl'lẽr-ĭst), *n.* A person skilled in artillery or gunnery; a gunner; an artilleryman.

Ar-til'ler-y (är-tĭl'lẽr-ỹ), *n.* [OF. *artillerie*, fr. LL. *artilleria*, implements of war, prob. from L. *ars*, *artis*, skill in joining something.] **1.** Munitions of war. [*Obs.*] **2.** Cannon; great guns; ordnance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, etc., with their equipment of carriages, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds. **3.** The branch of the army to which the care and service of ordnance is intrusted. **4.** The science of artillery or gunnery.

Ar-til'ler-y-man (-man), *n.* A soldier who manages, or assists in managing, a large gun; a gunner.

Ar'ti-san (är'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *artitus* skilled in arts, fr. L. *ars*.] One trained to manual dexterity in some mechanic art or trade; handicraftsman; mechanic.

Art'ist (ärt'ĭst), *n.* [F. *artiste*, LL. *artista*, fr. L. *ars*.] One who professes and practices an art in which science and taste preside over the manual execution; specif., a painter, sculptor, musician, engraver, or architect.

‖ **Ar-tiste'** (är-tēst'), *n.* [F.] One peculiarly dexterous and tasteful in almost any employment.

Ar-tis'tic (är-tĭs'tĭk), **Ar-tis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to art or to artists; conformable to art; showing taste or skill. — **Ar-tis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Art'less (ärt'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Wanting art: ignorant; unskillful. **2.** Free from guile, craft, or stratagem; ingenuous. — **Art'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Art'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Simple; unaffected; sincere; honest; undesigning; guileless; unsophisticated; open; frank; candid.

Ar'to-car'pe-ous (är'tō-kär'pē-ŭs), **Ar'to-car'pous** (är'tō-kär'pŭs), } *a.* [Gr. ἄρτος bread + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the breadfruit, or to the genus *Artocarpus*.

‖ **A'rum** (ā'rŭm), *n.* [L. *arum*, Gr. ἄρον.] A genus of plants found in central Europe and about the Mediterranean, having flowers on a spadix inclosed in a spathe. The cuckoopint of the English is an example.

A-run'di-na'ceous (ȧ-rŭn'dĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *arundinaceus*, fr. *arundo* reed.] Of or pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

Ar'un-din'e-ous (ăr'ŭn-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Full of reeds.

‖ **A-rus'pex** (ȧ-rŭs'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* ARUSPICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L.] One of the class of diviners among the Etruscans and Romans, who foretold events by inspection of the entrails of victims offered on the altars of the gods.

A-rus'pice (-pĭs), *n.* Same as ARUSPEX.

A-rus'pi-cy (-pĭ-sỹ), *n.* Prognostication by inspection of the entrails of victims slain in sacrifice.

Ar'vi-cole (är'vĭ-kōl), *n.* [L. *arvum* field + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) A mouse of the genus *Arvicola*; the meadow mouse. There are many species.

Ar'yan (ăr'yan *or* ăr'ĭ-an), *n.* [Skr. *ārya* excellent, honorable; akin to the name of the country *Iran*.] **1.** One of a primitive people supposed to have lived, in prehistoric times, in Central Asia, and to have been the source of the Hindoo, Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, Slavonic, and other races; one of that ethnological division of mankind called also Indo-European or Indo-Germanic. **2.** The language of the original Aryans.

Ar'yan (ăr'yan *or* ăr'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the people called Aryans; Indo-European; Indo-Germanic.

A-ryt'e-noid (ȧ-rĭt'ē-noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀρυταινοειδής.] (*Anat.*) Ladle-shaped; — applied to two small cartilages of the larynx, and to the connected glands, muscles, etc.

As (ăz), *adv. & conj.* [OE. *as*, *als*, *alse*, *also*, AS. *eal swā*, lit. all so; hence, quite so, quite as. See ALSO.] **1.** Denoting equality or likeness in kind, degree, or manner; like; similar to; no less than. **2.** In the idea,

character, or condition of, — limiting the view to certain attributes or relations. **3.** While; during or at the same time that. **4.** Because; since. **5.** Expressing concession. (Often approaching *though* in meaning.) **6.** As if. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] **7.** For instance; for example; thus.

As for, *or* **As to,** in regard to; with respect to. — **As if,** *or* **As though,** of the same kind, or in the same condition or manner, that it would be if. — **As it were** (as if it were), a qualifying phrase used to apologize for or to relieve some expression which might be deemed inappropriate; in a manner. — **As well,** also; too; besides. — **As well as,** equally with; no less than. — **As yet,** until now; at present.

‖ **As** (ăs), *n.*; *pl.* **Asses** (ăs'ĕz). [L. *as.* See Ace.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A weight equal to nearly eleven ounces Troy; also, a copper coin, originally of a pound weight, but gradually reduced to half an ounce.

As'a-fet'i-da ‖ (ăs'ă-fĕt'ĭ-dă), *n.* [NL., fr. *asa* a gum **As'a-fœt'i-da** ‖ (of oriental origin) + L. *foetidus* fetid.] The fetid gum resin or inspissated juice of a plant of Persia and the East Indies.

As-bes'tic (ăs-bĕs'tĭk *or* ăz-), ‖ *a.* Of, pertaining to, **As-bes'tine** (-tĭn), ‖ or resembling, asbestus; incombustible; asbestine.

As-bes'tous (-tŭs), *a.* Asbestic.

As-bes'tus (-bĕs'tŭs), ‖ *n.* [L. *asbestos,* fr. Gr. ἄσ-**As-bes'tos** (-tŏs), ‖ βεστος (prop. an adj.) inextinguishable + ἀ priv. + σβεννύναι to extinguish.] (*Min.*) A variety of amphibole or of pyroxene, occurring in delicate fibers, or in fibrous masses or seams, usually of a white or gray color. Also, a similar variety of serpentine.

As-cend' (ăs-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ascended; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ascending.] [L. *ascendere; ad* + *scandere* to climb, mount. See Scan.] To move upward; to mount; to go up; to rise. Also used figuratively.

Syn. — To rise; mount; climb; scale; soar; tower.

As-cend', *v. t.* To go or move upward upon or along; to climb; to mount; to go up to the top of.

As-cend'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ascended.

As-cend'an-cy (-*an*-sy), ‖ *n.* Same as Ascendency.
As-cend'ance (-*ans*), ‖

As-cend'ant (ăs-sĕnd'*ant*), *n.* **1.** Height; elevation. **2.** (*Astrol.*) The horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the moment of one's birth, — supposed to have a commanding influence on a person's life and fortune. **3.** Controlling influence; ascendency. **4.** An ancestor.

As-cend'ant (-*ant*), ‖ *a.* **1.** Rising toward the zenith;
As-cend'ent (-*ent*), ‖ above the horizon. **2.** Rising; ascending. **3.** Superior; predominant.

As-cend'en-cy (ăs-sĕnd'*en*-sy), *n.* Governing or controlling influence; control; sway; domination.

Syn. — Authority; influence; dominion; prevalence.

As-cend'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ascended.

As-cen'sion (ăs-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of ascending; ascent. **2.** Specif., the visible ascent of our Savior. (*Acts* i. 9.) Also, Ascension Day. **3.** That which rises.

Right ascension (*Astron.*), that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with a star, or other celestial body, in a right sphere; or the arc of the equator between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the meridian with the star; — expressed either in degrees or in time.

As-cen'sion-al (-shŭn-*al*), ‖ *a.* Of or pertaining to
As-cen'sive (ăs-sĕn'sĭv), ‖ ascension; tending or causing to rise; tending upward.

As-cent' (ăs-sĕnt'), *n.* [Formed fr. L. *ascendere,* after analogy of *descent.*] **1.** The act of rising; rise; a mounting upward. **2.** The way by which one ascends. **3.** An eminence, hill, or high place. **4.** Degree of elevation, or the angle made by an inclined line with a horizontal line; inclination; slope.

As-cer-tain' (ăs'sĕr-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ascertained (-tānd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ascertaining.] [OF. *acertener; a* (L. *ad*) + *certain.*] **1.** To render (another) certain. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cause (a thing) to be certain; to free from obscurity, doubt, or change; to make sure of; to fix; to determine. [*Archaic*] **3.** To make one's self certain of; to find out or learn surely.

As-cer-tain'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be ascertained. — **As-cer-tain'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

As-cer-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of ascertaining.

As-cet'ic (ăs-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀσκητικός, fr. ἀσκεῖν to exercise.] Rigid in self-denial and devotions; austere; severe. — *n.* Hermit; recluse; one who practices extreme rigor and self-denial in religious things.

As-cet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The condition or practices of ascetics; rigid self-denial; austerity.

‖ **As'ci** (ăs'sī), *n. pl.* See Ascus.

As'cian (ăsh'yan), *n.* One of the Ascii.

As-cid'i-an (ăs-sĭd'ĭ-*an*), *n.* [Gr. ἀσκός bladder, pouch.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Ascidioidea, or in a more general sense, one of the Tunicata. Also as an adj.

‖ **As-cid'i-oid'e-a** (ăs-sĭd'ĭ-oid'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ascidium* + *-oid.* See Ascidium.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Tunicata, usually having a leathery integument.

‖ **As-cid'i-um** (ăs-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Ascidia (-ă). [NL., fr. *ascus.* See Ascus.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A pitcher-shaped, or flask-shaped, organ or appendage of a plant, as the leaves of the pitcher plant. **2.** *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of simple ascidians, which formerly included most of the known species. [(*Bot.*) Having asci.

As-cig'er-ous (ăs-sĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Ascus* + *-gerous.*]

‖ **As'ci-i** (ăsh'ĭ-i), *n. pl.* [L., deriv. of Gr. ἀ priv. + σκιά shadow.] Persons who cast no shadow at noon; — applied to inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, twice a year, a vertical sun.

‖ **As-ci'tes** (ăs-sī'tēz), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. ἀσκός bladder, belly.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the peritoneum. — **As-cit'ic** (ăs-sĭt'ĭk), **As-cit'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.*

As'ci-ti'tious (ăs'sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See Adscititious.] Supplemental; not inherent or original; adscititious.

As-cle'pi-ad (ăs-klē'pĭ-ăd), *n.* (*Gr. & L. Pros.*) A choriambic verse, first used by the Greek poet Asclepias, consisting of a spondee, two choriambi, and an iambus.

As-cle'pi-a-da'ceous (ăs-klē'pĭ-ă-dā'shŭs), *a.* [Named after *Asclepias,* or *Aesculapius,* the mythological Greek physician.] (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the family of plants including the genus *Asclepias* (milkweed, swallowwort, etc.).

As'co-spore (ăs'kō-spōr), *n.* [*Ascus* + *spore.*] (*Bot.*) One of the spores in the asci of lichens and fungi.

As-crib'a-ble (ăs-krīb'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be ascribed.

As-cribe' (ăs-krīb'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ascribed (-krībd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ascribing.] [L. *ascribere; ad* + *scribere* to write. See Scribe.] **1.** To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause or source. **2.** To attribute, as a quality or an appurtenance, to its possessor; to allege to belong.

Syn. — To attribute; impute. — *Ascribe, attribute, impute,* agree in implying a reference of something to a person or thing as its cause or source; but *impute* (except in its theological sense) usually implies something doubtful or wrong in the thing imputed.

As-crip'tion (ăs-krĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ascriptio,* fr. *ascribere.*] Art of ascribing; also, that which is ascribed.

As'cus (ăs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Asci (ăs'sī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκός a bladder.] (*Bot.*) A small membranous bladder or tube in which are inclosed the seedlike reproductive particles or sporules of lichens and certain fungi.

A-sep'tic (ā-sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *septic.*] Not liable to putrefaction. — *n.* An aseptic substance.

A-sex'u-al (ā-sĕks'ŭ-*al*; 135), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *sexual.*] (*Biol.*) Having no distinct sex; being or produced without sexual action. — **A-sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ash (ăsh), *n.* [OE. *asch,* AS. *æsc;* akin to D. *esch,* G. *esche.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of trees of the Olive family, having opposite pinnate leaves, many of the species furnishing valuable timber. **2.** The wood of the ash tree.

Ash, *n.*, *sing.* of Ashes.

A-shamed' (ă-shāmd'), *a.* [Orig. p. p. of obs. *ashame,* v. t.] Affected by shame; abashed or confused by conviction or consciousness of a wrong action or impropriety.

Ash'en (ăsh'en), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ash tree.

Ash'en, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, ashes; of a color between brown and gray, or white and gray.

Ash'er-y (ăsh'ĕr-ỹ), *n.* **1.** A depository for ashes. **2.** A place where potash is made.

Ash'es (ăsh'ĕz), *n. pl.* [OE. *asche,* AS. *asce, æsce, axe;* akin to G. *asche,* D. *asch,* Icel. *aska.*] **1.** The earthy or mineral particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion, as of wood or coal. **2.** Specifically, the remains of the human body when burnt, or when "returned to dust" by natural decay.

Ash'lar ‖ (ăsh'lĕr), *n.* [OE. *ascheler,* OF. *aiseler,*
Ash'ler ‖ fr. *aiselle,* dim. of *ais* plank, fr. L. *axis, assis,* plank, axle.] **1.** (*Masonry*) (*a*) Hewn or squared stone; also, masonry made of squared or hewn stone. (*b*) Specif., a thin facing of dressed stone upon a wall of rubble or brick. [*U. S.*] **2.** (*Carp.*) One of the short studs between the floor beams and the rafters of a garret.

Ash'lar-ing, ‖ *n.* **1.** Act of bedding ashlar in mortar.
Ash'ler-ing, ‖ **2.** Ashlar in thin slabs for facing. **3.** (*Carp.*) Ashlars collectively. [shore; aground.

A-shore' (ă-shōr'), *adv.* On shore or on land; to the

Ash' Wednes'day (ăsh' wĕnz'dā). The first day of Lent; — from the Roman Catholic custom of putting ashes, on that day, upon the foreheads of penitents.

Ash'y (ăsh'ȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to ashes; ashen.

A-side' (ȧ-sīd'), *adv.* On, or to, one side; out of the way; apart. — *n.* Something spoken aside.

As'i-nine (ăs'ĭ-nīn), *a.* [L. *asininus*, fr. *asinus* ass.] Of or pertaining to the ass or his qualities; stupid; obstinate. — **As'i-nin'i-ty** (-nĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

A-si'phon-ate (ȧ-sī'fŏn-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a siphon or breathing tube; — said of many bivalve shells.

Ask (ăsk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Asked (ăskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Asking.] [OE. *asken, axien*, AS. *āscian, ācsian;* akin to D. *eischen*, G. *heischen*, Skr. *ish* to desire.] **1.** To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition. **2.** To require, demand, claim, or expect. **3.** To interrogate or inquire of or concerning. **4.** To invite. **5.** To publish in church for marriage.

Syn. — To beg; request; seek; petition; solicit; entreat; beseech; implore; crave; require; demand; claim; exhibit; inquire; interrogate. See Beg.

Ask, *v. i.* To make request, petition, or inquiry.

A-skance' (ȧ-skăns'), } *adv.* [Cf. D. *schuin, schuins,*
A-skant' (ȧ-skănt'), } sideways, *schuiven* to shove, *schuinte* slope.] Sideways; obliquely; with a side glance.

Ask'er (ăsk'ẽr), *n.* One who asks; a petitioner.

A-skew' (ȧ-skū'), *adv. & a.* Awry; askance; asquint.

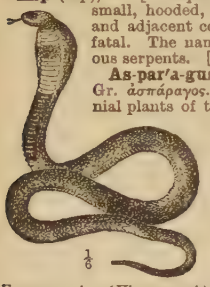
A-slant' (ȧ-slănt'), *adv., a. & prep.* In a slant manner; slant; in a slant manner across or over.

A-sleep' (ȧ-slēp'), *a. & adv.* **1.** In a state of sleep; dormant. **2.** Fig., dead.

A-slope' (ȧ-slōp'), *adv. & a.* Slopingly; sloping.

A-so'ma-tous (ȧ-sō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + σῶμα body.] Without a material body; incorporeal.

Asp (ăsp), *n.* [L. *aspis*, fr. Gr. ἀσπίς.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, hooded, poisonous serpent of Egypt and adjacent countries, whose bite is often fatal. The name is applied to other poisonous serpents. [See *Illust.* of Haje.]



European Asp (*Vipera aspis*).

As-par'a-gus (ăs-păr'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀσπάραγος.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants of the Lily family, having much branched stems. The young shoots of one species are prized for food.

As'pect (ăs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *aspectus*, fr. *aspicere, aspectum*, to look at; *ad* + *spicere, specere*, to look, akin to E. *spy.*] **1.** The act of looking; gaze. **2.** Look; countenance; appearance; mien; air. **3.** Position or situation with regard to seeing; position in relation to the points of the compass. **4.** (*Astrol.*) (*a*) Relative situation of planets or stars. (*b*) Good or evil influence of the stars.

Asp'en (ăs'pĕn), } *n.* [AS. *æsp, æps;* akin to D. *esp,*
Asp (ăsp), } G. *aspe.*] (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of poplar, esp. *Populus tremula*, the leaves of which tremble with the slightest impulse of the air.

Asp'en (ăs'pĕn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the aspen.

‖ **As'per** (ăs'pẽr), *n.* [L. spiritus *asper* rough breathing.] (*Greek Gram.*) The rough breathing; a mark (') placed over an initial vowel sound or over ρ to show that it is aspirated, that is, pronounced with *h* before it.

As'per-ate (ăs'pẽr-āt), *v. t.* To make rough or uneven.

As'per-a'tion (ăs'pẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of asperating.

As'per-gill (ăs'pẽr-jĭl), } *n.* [LL. *aspergillum*, fr.
‖ **As'per-gil'lum** (-jĭl'lŭm), } L. *aspergere.* See Asperse, *v. t.*] The brush used in the Roman Catholic church for sprinkling holy water on the people.

As'per-i-fo'li-ate (-ĭ-fō'lĭ-āt), } *a.* [L. *asper* rough +
As'per-i-fo'li-ous (-ĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), } *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having rough leaves, as the borageworts.

As-per'i-ty (ăs-pẽr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Roughness of surface; unevenness. **2.** Harshness of sound, or raucity. **3.** Roughness to the taste; sourness. **4.** Moral roughness; roughness of manner; severity; crabbedness; harshness.

Syn. — Acrimony; moroseness; sourness; tartness.

A-sper'mous (ȧ-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀσπερμος; ἀ priv. + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of seeds.

As-perse' (ăs-pẽrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Aspersed (-pẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Aspersing.] [L. *aspersus*, p. p. of *aspergere* to sprinkle; *ad* + *spargere* to strew. See Sparse.] **1.** To sprinkle. **2.** To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish or soil the fame of; to detract from.

Syn. — To slander; defame; calumniate; vilify.

As-per'sion (ăs-pẽr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of aspersing. **2.** Defamatory charge or report.

As-pers'ive (ăs-pẽrs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory.

‖ **As'per-so'ri-um** (ăs'pẽr-sō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* Aspersoria (-ȧ). [LL. See Asperse.] **1.** The vessel for holy water in Roman Catholic churches. **2.** An aspergill.

As'phalt (ăs'fălt *or* ăs-fălt'), } *n.* [Gr. ἄσφαλτος; of
As-phal'tum (ăs-făl'tŭm), } eastern origin.] **1.** Mineral pitch, Jews' pitch, or compact native bitumen. **2.** A composition of bitumen, pitch, lime, and gravel, variously used, as for pavements.

As-phal'tic (ăs-făl'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to asphalt; of the nature of asphalt; bituminous.

As'pho-del (ăs'fō-dĕl), *n.* [L. *asphodelus*, Gr. ἀσφόδελος. See Daffodil.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of several species of hardy perennials bearing beautiful flowers.

‖ **As-phyx'i-a** (ăs-fĭks'ĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [NL. *asphyxia*, fr.
As-phyx'y (ăs-fĭks'ȳ), } Gr. ἀσφυξία; ἀ priv. + σφύζειν to beat.] (*Med.*) Apparent death; suspended animation resulting from interruption of respiration.

As-phyx'i-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To cause to be asphyxiated.

As-phyx'i-a'ted (-ĭ-ā'tĕd), **As-phyx'ied** (-ĭd), *p. p.* In a state of asphyxia; suffocated.

As-phyx'i-a'tion (-ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia.

As'pic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* [F. See Asp.] The asp.

As'pic, *n.* [F., a corrupt. of *spic.* See Spike.] A European species of lavender, yielding a volatile oil.

As'pic, *n.* [F.] A savory meat jelly containing portions of fowl, game, fish, hard boiled eggs, etc.

As-pir'ant (ăs-pīr'ȧnt), *a.* Aspiring. — *n.* One who aspires.

As'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Aspirated (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Aspirating (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *aspiratus*, p. p. of *aspirare* to add the breathing *h; ad* + *spirare* to breathe.] To pronounce with a breathing, an aspirate, or an *h* sound.

As'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), *n.* **1.** A sound consisting of, or characterized by, a breath like the sound of *h;* the breathing *h* or the character (') representing such a sound. **2.** An elementary sound produced by the breath alone; a word or nonvocal consonant.

As'pi-rate (-rāt), } *a.* Pronounced with the *h*
As'pi-ra'ted (-rā'tĕd), } sound or with audible breath.

As'pi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Pronunciation of a letter with a full or strong emission of breath; an aspirated sound. **2.** The act of breathing; a breath. **3.** The act of aspiring; strong and high desire.

As'pi-ra'tor (ăs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) An apparatus for drawing air or gases through or from a vessel by means of suction. **2.** (*Med.*) An instrument for evacuating the fluid contents of tumors.

As-pir'a-to-ry (ăs-pīr'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to breathing.

As-pire' (ăs-pīr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Aspired (-pīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Aspiring.] [F. *aspirer*, L. *aspirare.*] **1.** To desire with eagerness; to seek to attain something high or great; to pant; to long. **2.** To rise; to tower.

As-pir'er (ăs-pīr'ẽr), *n.* One who aspires.

As'por-ta'tion (ăs'pŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *asportatio*, deriv. of *ab* + *portare* to carry.] (*Law*) The felonious removal of goods from where they were deposited.

A-squat' (ȧ-skwŏt'), *adv. & a.* Squatting.

A-squint' (ȧ-skwĭnt'), *adv. & a.* With the eye directed to one side; obliquely; awry.

Ass (ăs), *n.* [OE. *asse*, AS. *assa;* akin to Icel. *asni*, L. *asinus*, Gr. ὄνος; also to AS. *esol*, G. *esel.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the Horse family having a peculiarly harsh bray and long ears. The domestic ass is patient, slow, and sure-footed, and has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. **2.** Dull, heavy, stupid fellow; dolt.

As'sa-fœt'i-da (ăs'sȧ-fĕt'ĭ-dȧ), *n.* Same as Asafetida.

As'sa-gai (ăs'sȧ-gā), **As'se-gai** (ăs'sē-gā), *n.* [Pg. *azagaia*, fr. a Berber word.] A spear or javelin used by tribes in South Africa.

‖ **As-sa'i** (ăs-sā'ē). [It.] (*Mus.*) A direction equivalent to *very.*

As-sail' (ăs-sāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assailed (-sāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assailing.] [OF. *assailir, assaillier; a* (L. *ad*) + *saillir* to burst out, fr. L. *salire* to leap. See Sally.] **1.** To attack with violence, or in a vehement and hostile manner. **2.** To attack morally, or with a view to produce changes in character, conduct, etc.

Syn. — To assault; invade; encounter; fall upon.

As-sail'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being assailed.

As-sail'ant (-ant), *a.* Assailing; attacking. — *n.* One who, or that which, assails.

As-sail'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assails.

As'sa-pan' (ăs'sȧ-păn'), **As'sa-pan'ic** (-ĭk), *n.* [Prob. Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The American flying squirrel.

As-sart' (ăs-sărt'), *n.* [OF. *essart*, fr. *essarter* to clear of bushes, deriv. of L. *ex* + *sarire* to weed.] **1.**

(*Old Law*) The grubbing up and destroying of the thickets or coverts of a forest. **2.** A piece of cleared land.

As-sas'sin (ăs-săs'sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *'hashishin* one who has drunk of the *hashish*. See HASHISH.] One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault.

As-sas'sin-ate (ăs-săs'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSASSINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSASSINATING (-nā'tĭng).] To kill by surprise or secret assault; to murder by treacherous violence.

As-sas'si-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of assassinating.

As-sas'si-na'tor (ăs-săs'sĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* An assassin.

As-sault' (ăs-sąlt'), *n.* [OF. *assaut, asalt*, LL. *assaltus*; L. *ad* + *saltus* a leaping, *salire* to leap.] **1.** A violent attack with physical means. **2.** A violent attack with moral weapons, as words, arguments, appeals, etc. **3.** (*Law*) An attempt or offer to beat another, accompanied by a degree of violence, but without touching his person. If the blow takes effect, it is a *battery*.

Syn. — Attack; invasion; incursion; descent; onset; onslaught; charge; storm.

As-sault', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSAULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSAULTING.] To make an assault upon; to assail with physical, moral, or intellectual forces or weapons.

Syn. — To attack; assail; invade; encounter; storm; charge. See ATTACK.

As-sault'a-ble (-â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being assaulted.

As-sault'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assaults.

As-say' (ăs-sā'), *n.* [OF. *asai, essai*, trial, F. *essai*. See ESSAY, *n.*] **1.** Trial; attempt; essay; also, test. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Metallurgy*) The act or process of ascertaining the proportion of a particular metal, esp. gold or silver, in an ore or alloy. **3.** The ore, alloy, or metal to be assayed.

[*Assay* and *essay* are radically the same word; but are differentiated in modern usage.]

As-say', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSAYED (-sād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSAYING.] **1.** To try; to test; to essay. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] **2.** To subject, as alloy, to chemical or metallurgical examination, to determine the amount of a particular metal contained in it, or to ascertain its composition.

As-say', *v. i.* To attempt; to essay. [*Archaic*]

As-say'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* That may be assayed.

As-say'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assays.

As'se-gai (ăs'sẽ-gā), *n.* Same as ASSAGAI.

As-sem'blage (ăs-sĕm'blâj), *n.* **1.** Act of assembling; state of being assembled. **2.** A collection of individuals.

Syn. — Company; group; collection; concourse; gathering; meeting; convention.

As-sem'ble (ăs-sĕm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSEMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSEMBLING (-blĭng).] [F. *assembler*, fr. LL. *assimulare* to bring together, L. *ad* + *simul* together.] To bring, call, or come together; to convene; to congregate.

As-sem'bly (ăs-sĕm'blў), *n.* [F. *assemblée*.] A company of persons collected together in one place, and usually for some common purpose; assemblage.

As-sent' (ăs-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSENTING.] [F. *assentir*, L. *assentire, assentiri*; *ad* + *sentire* to feel, think.] To admit a thing as true; to express one's agreement, concurrence, or concession; to acquiesce.

Syn. — To yield; agree; concede; concur; accede.

As-sent', *n.* Act of assenting; act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to anything; consent.

Syn. — Concurrence; acquiescence; approval; accord. — *Assent* is an act of the understanding, *consent* of the will or feelings. *Assent* carries the idea of agreeing that something is true, right, or admissible, or of simple acquiescence in something involving but little interest or feeling. *Consent* implies such a concurrence of one's will with the desires and wishes of another.

As'sen-ta'tion (ăs'sĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Insincere or obsequious assent; hypocritical concurrence.

As-sent'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assents.

As-sen'tient (ăs-sĕn'shent), *a.* Assenting.

As-sent'ive (ăs-sĕnt'ĭv), *a.* Giving assent; complying.

As-sert' (ăs-sẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSERTING.] [L. *assertus*, p. p. of *asserere* to fasten to one's self, maintain; *ad* + *serere* to join together. See SERIES.] **1.** To affirm; to state positively; to aver. **2.** To maintain or defend (something claimed) by words or measures; to vindicate.

Syn. — To asseverate; protest; pronounce; declare.

As-sert'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who asserts; an assertor.

As-ser'tion (ăs-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of asserting; thing asserted; affirmation. **2.** Maintenance; vindication.

As-sert'ive (ăs-sẽrt'ĭv), *n.* Positive; peremptory.

As-sert'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who asserts or vindicates.

As-sert'o-ry (-ŏ-rў), *a.* Affirming; maintaining.

As-sess' (ăs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSESSED (-sĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSESSING.] [OF. *assesser* to regulate, LL. *assessare* to value for taxation, fr. L. *assidere* to sit by, esp. of judges in a court. Cf. ASSIZE, *v.*] **1.** To value for the purpose of taxation. **2.** To apportion or impose a tax or sum to be paid upon (a person, an estate, or an income). **3.** To impose a tax or fine upon; to tax. **4.** To fix or determine the rate or amount of.

As-sess'a-ble (ăs-sĕs'â-b'l), *a.* Liable to be assessed.

As-sess'ment (ăs-sĕs'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of assessing; specif., valuation of property or profits of business, for taxation. **2.** Specific sum levied or assessed.

As-sess'or (-sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an assistant and adviser. **2.** One appointed to assess persons or property for taxation.

As'ses-so'ri-al (ăs'sĕs-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an assessor, or to a court of assessors.

As'set (ăs'sĕt), *n.* Any article or separable part of one's assets.

As'sets (ăs'sĕts), *n. pl.* [OF. *asez* enough, fr. L. *ad* + *satis* enough. Cf. SATISFY.] (*Law*) (*a*) Property of a deceased person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. (*b*) Effects of an insolvent debtor or bankrupt, applicable to the payment of debts. (*c*) The entire available property of all sorts, belonging to a person, a corporation, or an estate; — opposed to *liabilities*.

As-sev'er-ate (ăs-sĕv'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSEVERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSEVERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *asseverare*, p. p. *-atus*, to assert solemnly; *ad* + *severus*. See SEVERE.] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

Syn. — To affirm; aver; protest; declare.

As-sev'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of asseverating, or thing asseverated; solemn declaration.

As-sev'er-a-tive (-â-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by asseveration.

As-sib'i-late (ăs-sĭb'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *assibilare* to hiss out; *ad* + *sibilare* to hiss.] To make sibilant.

As'si-du'i-ty (ăs'sĭ-dū'ĭ-tў), *n.* Constant or close application or attention, esp. to some business or enterprise.

As-sid'u-ous (ăs-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *assiduus*, fr. *assidēre* to sit near or close; *ad* + *sedēre*. See SIT.] **1.** Constant or close in application or attention. **2.** Performed with constant diligence or attention. — **As-sid'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **As-sid'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Diligent; attentive; sedulous; unwearied; unintermitted; persevering; laborious; indefatigable.

‖ **As'si-en'to** (ăs'sĭ-ĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp. *asiento*, fr. L. *ad* + *sedēre* to sit.] A contract between Spain and other powers for furnishing negro slaves for the Spanish dominions in America, esp. that made with Great Britain in 1713.

As-sign' (ăs-sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSIGNED (-sīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSIGNING.] [F. *assigner*, fr. L. *assignare*; *ad* + *signare* to mark, designate, *signum* mark, sign. See SIGN.] **1.** To appoint; to allot; to make over. **2.** To fix, specify, select, or designate; to point out authoritatively or exactly. **3.** (*Law*) To transfer, or make over to another; specifically, to transfer to, and vest in, certain persons, called *assignees*, for the benefit of creditors.

As-sign', *n.* (*Law*) A person to whom anything is assigned.

As-sign'a-ble (ăs-sīn'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being assigned or designated. — **As-sign'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

‖ **As'si'gnat'** (à'sē'nyà' *or* ăs'ĭg-năt), *n.* [F.] One of the notes, bills, or bonds, issued as currency by the revolutionary government of France (1790–1796), and secured by confiscated lands of the church and of nobles.

As'sig-na'tion (ăs'sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of assigning or allotting; assignment. **2.** An appointment of time and place for meeting; — used chiefly of lovers' meetings, and now commonly in a bad sense.

As'sign-ee' (ăs'sĭ-nē'), *n.* [F. *assigné*, p. p.] (*Law*) A person to whom an assignment is made.

As-sign'er (ăs-sin'ẽr), *n.* One who assigns.

As-sign'ment (ăs-sīn'ment), *n.* **1.** An allotting or an appointment to a particular person or use, or for a particular time. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) A transfer of title or interest by writing; a transfer of the whole of some particular estate or interest in lands. (*b*) Specif., the transfer of the property of a bankrupt or insolvent to one or more persons (*assignees*), for the benefit of creditors. (*c*) The writing by which an interest is transferred.

As'sign-or' (ăs'sĭ-nôr'), *n.* (*Law*) Assigner.

As-sim'i-la-ble (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lá-b'l), *a.* That may be assimilated.

As-sim'i-late (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSIMILATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSIMILATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *assimilare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ad* + *similare* to make like, *similis* like.] **1.** To bring to a likeness or to conformity. **2.** To appropriate and transform or incorporate into the substance of the assimilating body.

As-sim'i-late (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v. i.* **1.** To become similar (to something). **2.** To be converted into the substance of the assimilating body; to become incorporated.

As-sim'i-la'tion (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of assimilating; also, the state of being assimilated. **2.** Specifically, (*Physiol.*) the conversion of nutriment into the fluid or solid substance of the body, by the processes of digestion and absorption.

As-sim'i-la-tive (-ĭă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to, or characterized by, assimilation; that assimilates.

As-sim'i-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to assimilate.

As-sist' (ăs-sĭst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assisted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assisting.] [L. *assistere; ad* + *sistere* to cause to stand, fr. *stare* to stand. See Stand.] To give support to, in an undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.

Syn. — To help; aid; second; back; support; relieve; succor; befriend; sustain; favor.

As-sist', *v. i.* **1.** To lend aid; to help. **2.** To be present as a spectator. [*A Gallicism*]

As-sist'ance (-ans), *n.* Act of assisting; help; aid; furtherance; succor; support. [port; auxiliary.

As-sist'ant (-ant), *a.* Helping; lending aid or sup-

As-sist'ant (ăs-sĭst'ant), *n.* One that assists.

As-size' (ăs-sīz'), *n.* [OF. *assise* assembly of judges, decree, tax, impost, deriv. of L. *assidēre* to sit by; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit.] (*Law*) (*a*) A special kind of jury or inquest. (*b*) A verdict or finding of a jury upon such writ. (*c*) A statute or ordinance. Specifically: (1) A statute regulating the weight, measure, and proportions of ingredients and the price of articles sold in the market. (2) A statute fixing the standard of weights and measures. (*d*) The session of a court, for the trial of processes, by a judge and jury. (*e*) The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England; — usually in the plural. (*f*) The time or place of holding the court of assize; — generally in the plural.

As-siz'er (-ēr), *n.* Inspector of weights, measures, etc.

As-so'cia-ble (ăs-sō'shă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being associated or joined. **2.** (*Med.*) Liable to be affected by sympathy with other parts; — said of organs, nerves, etc. — **As-so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **As-so'cia-ble-ness**, *n.*

As-so'ci-ate (ăs-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Associated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Associating (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *associare*, p. p. *-atus; ad* + *sociare* to join or unite, *socius* companion. See Social.] **1.** To join with one, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate. **2.** To join or connect; to combine. [timate relations.

As-so'ci-ate, *v. i.* To unite in company; to have in-

As-so'ci-ate (ăs-sō'shĭ-āt), *a.* **1.** Closely joined with some other, as in interest, purpose, employment, or office. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Connected by habit or sympathy.

As-so'ci-ate, *n.* **1.** A companion; a mate; a fellow. **2.** A partner in interest, as in business. **3.** One connected with an association or institution without the full rights or privileges of a regular member. **4.** Anything closely connected with another.

As-so'ci-a'tion (ăs-sō/sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of associating; state of being associated; union; connection, whether of persons, things, or ideas. **2.** Union of persons, as in a society, for some particular purpose.

As-so'ci-a'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to association, or to an association.

As-so'ci-a'tion-ist, *n.* (*Philos.*) One who explains the higher functions of the soul by the association of ideas.

As-so'ci-a'tor (-shĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* An associate.

As-soil' (ăs-soil'), *v. t.* [Through OF. fr. L. *absolvere.* See Absolve.] To free; to absolve; to solve. [*Archaic*]

As-soil', *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *soil.*] To soil. [*Poet.*]

As'so-nance (ăs'sō-nans), *n.* **1.** Resemblance of sound. **2.** (*Pros.*) A peculiar species of rhyme, in which the vowels of the last accented vowel and those which follow it in one word correspond in sound with the vowels of another word, while the consonants are unlike. **3.** Incomplete correspondence.

As'so-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *assonans*, p. pr. of *assonare* to sound to, to correspond to in sound; *ad* + *sonare* to sound. See Sound.] Having the quality of assonance.

As-sort' (ăs-sôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assorted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assorting.] [F. *assortir; à* (L. *ad*) + *sortir* to cast lots, L. *sortiri*, fr. *sors* lot. See Sort.] **1.** To separate and distribute into classes, as alike in kind, nature, or quality, or suited to a like purpose; to classify. **2.** To furnish with various sorts.

As-sort', *v. i.* To agree; to fall into a class or place.

As-sort'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of assorting. **2.** A collection of things assorted.

As-suage' (ăs-swāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assuaged (-swājd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assuaging (-swā'jĭng).] [OF. *asoagier, asuagier*, fr. *assouagier*, fr. L. *ad* + *suavis* sweet. See Sweet.] To soften, in a figurative sense; to mitigate or ease; hence, to appease or pacify; to satisfy.

Syn. — To alleviate; mitigate; appease; soothe; calm; tranquilize; pacify; relieve. See Alleviate.

As-suage'ment (ăs-swāj'ment), *n.* Act of assuaging; mitigation; abatement.

As-sua'ger (ăs-swā'jẽr), *n.* One that assuages.

As-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [From *assuage;* or fr. pref. *ad-* + *-suasive* as in *persuasive.*] Mitigating; soothing. [*R.*]

As-sum'a-ble (ăs-sūm'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be assumed.

As-sume' (ăs-sūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assumed (-sūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assuming.] [L. *assumere; ad* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to take. See Redeem.] **1.** To take to or upon one's self. **2.** To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose. **3.** To pretend to possess.

Syn. — To arrogate; usurp; appropriate.

As-sume', *v. i.* To be arrogant or pretentious.

As-sum'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assumes or supposes.

As-sum'ing, *a.* Pretentious; presumptuous.

‖ **As-sump'sit** (ăs-sŭmp'sĭt; 215), *n.* [L., he undertook, pret. of L. *assumere.* See Assume.] (*Law*) (*a*) A promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration. (*b*) A common law action to recover damages for a breach or nonperformance of a contract or promise.

As-sump'tion (-shŭn; 215), *n.* **1.** Act of assuming, in any sense of the verb. **2.** Thing assumed; supposition; postulate. **3.** The minor proposition in a categorical syllogism. **4.** The taking of a person up into heaven; hence, the festival of the assumption of the Virgin Mary.

As-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* That is or may be assumed; exercising, or characterized by, assumption.

As-sur'ance (ă-shụr'ans), *n.* **1.** The act of assuring; a declaration or a fact designed or tending to inspire confidence. **2.** The state of being assured; freedom from doubt. **3.** Firmness of mind; intrepidity; courage. **4.** Excess of boldness; impudence; audacity. **5.** Insurance; a contract for the payment of a sum on occasion of a certain event, as loss or death. [Recently, *assurance* has been used, in England, in relation to life contingencies, and *insurance* in relation to other contingencies.] **6.** (*Law*) Any written or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property; conveyance; deed.

As-sure' (ă-shụr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Assured (ă-shụrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Assuring.] [OF. *aseiirer*, LL. *assecurare;* L. *ad* + *securus* secure. See Secure.] **1.** To make sure or certain; to render confident. **2.** To declare to, with the design of inspiring confidence. **3.** To confirm. **4.** (*Law*) To insure. See Insure.

Syn. — To declare; aver; avouch; vouch; assert; asseverate; protest; persuade; convince.

As-sured' (ă-shụrd'), *a.* Made sure; certain; safe; bold to excess. — **As-sur'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **As-sur'ed-ness**, *n.*

As-sured', *n.* One whose life or property is insured.

As-sur'er (-shụr'ẽr), *n.* One who assures.

As-sur'gent (ăs-sûr'jent), *a.* [L. *assurgens*, p. pr. of *assurgere; ad* + *surgere* to rise.] Ascending; (*Bot.*) rising obliquely; curving upward.

As-syr'i-ol'o-gy (ăs-sĭr'ĭ-ŏl'ŭ-jȳ), *n.* [*Assyria* + *-logy.*] The study of Assyrian antiquities, language, etc.

A-stat'ic (ă-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *static.*] (*Magnetism*) Having little or no tendency to take a definite position or direction; without polarity.

As'tel (ăs'tĕl), *n.* [OE. *astelle* piece of wood, OF. *astele* splinter.] An arch, or ceiling, of boards in a mine.

As'ter (ăs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀστήρ* star.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs with compound white or bluish flowers; starwort; Michaelmas daisy. **2.** (*Floriculture*) A plant of the genus *Callistephus.* Many varieties (called *China asters, German asters,* etc.) are cultivated for their handsome compound flowers. [ing diverging rays.

As-te'ri-a'ted (ăs-tẽ'rĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* [See Aster.] Having

As'ter-id'i-an (ăs'tẽr-ĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Asteroidea. — *n.* One of the Asterioidea.

‖ **As-te'ri-oid'e-a** (ăs-tē'rĭ-oid'ē-ă), ‖ *n. pl.* [NL., fr.

‖ **As'ter-id'e-a** (ăs'tẽr-ĭd'ē-ă), ‖ Gr. *ἀστερίας* starred + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Echinodermata including the true starfishes.

As'ter-isk (ăs'tẽr-ĭsk), *n.* [L. *asteriscus*, Gr. *ἀστερίσκος*, dim. of *ἀστήρ* star.] The figure of a star, thus, *, used in printing and writing as a mark of reference or to supply the omission of letters or words.

As'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστερισμός*, fr. *ἀστήρ* star.] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) A constellation. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A small cluster of stars. **2.** (*Printing*) (*a*) An asterisk. [*R.*] (*b*) Three asterisks placed in this manner, *⁂. **3.** (*Crystallog.*) A property of some crystals which show a star-shaped figure by reflected or transmitted light.

A-stern' (ȧ-stûrn'), *adv.* (*Naut.*) **1.** In, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship. **2.** Behind a ship.

A-ster'nal (ȧ-stûr'nal), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *sternal.*] (*Anat.*) Designating ribs which do not join the sternum.

As'ter-oid (ăs'tẽr-oid), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστεροειδής* starlike; *ἀστήρ* star + *εἶδος* form.] A starlike body; esp., one of the numerous small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter. — **As'ter-oid'al** (-al), *a.*

‖ **As'the-ni'a** (ăs'thẽ-ni'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσθένεια*; *ȧ* priv. + *σθένος* strength.] (*Med.*) Want or loss of strength; debility.

As-then'ic (ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀσθενικός*; *ȧ* priv. + *σθένος* strength.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to debility.

‖ **As'the-no'pi-a** (ăs'thẽ-nō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ȧ* priv. + *σθένος* strength + *ὤψ* eye.] Weakness of sight.

Asth'ma (ăs'mȧ, ăz'mȧ, *or* ăst'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄσθμα* short breath, fr. *ἄειν* to blow, for *ἀρεῖν.*] (*Med.*) A disease, characterized by difficulty of breathing, with a wheezing sound, a cough, and expectoration.

Asth-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to asthma.
Asth-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } —**Asth-mat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

As'tig-mat'ic (ăs'tĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med. & Opt.*) Affected with, or pertaining to, astigmatism.

A-stig'ma-tism (ȧ-stĭg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ȧ* priv. + *στίγμα* a spot.] (*Med. & Opt.*) A defect of the eye or of a lens, in consequence of which the rays derived from one point are not brought to a single focal point.

A-stir' (ȧ-stẽr'), *adv. & a.* Stirring; in activity or motion; out of bed.

A-stom'a-tous (ȧ-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs), } *a.* [Gr. *ȧ* priv. +
As'to-mous (ăs'tō-mŭs), } *στόμα, στόματος,* mouth.] Not possessing a mouth.

As-ton'ied (ăs-tŏn'ĭd), *p. p.* of ASTONY. [*Archaic*]

As-ton'ish (ăs-tŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASTONISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASTONISHING.] [OE. *astonien, astonen,* OF. *estoner,* fr. L. *ex* out + *tonare* to thunder. See THUNDER.] **1.** To stun. [*Obs.*] **2.** To strike with sudden fear, terror, or wonder; to astound.

Syn. — To amaze; overwhelm; surprise. See AMAZE.

As-ton'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* The condition of being astonished; an intense degree of surprise; amazement; dismay; consternation.

As-ton'y (ăs-tŏn'ĭ), *v. t.* [See ASTONISH.] To stun; to bewilder; to astonish; to dismay. [*Archaic*]

As-tound' (-tound'), *a.* [OE. *astound, astoned,* p. p. of *astonen.* See ASTONISH.] Stunned; astonished. [*Archaic*]

As-tound', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASTOUNDED, *Obs.* ASTOUND; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASTOUNDING.] **1.** To stun. **2.** To astonish; to confound with sudden wonder or fear.

A-straď'dle (ȧ-străd'd'l), *adv.* In a straddling position; astride; bestriding.

As'tra-gal (ăs'trȧ-găl), *n.* [L. *astragalus,* Gr. *ἀστράγαλος* the ankle bone.] (*Arch.*) A convex molding of rounded surface, as in the capital of a column.

As-trag'a-loid (ăs-trăg'ȧ-loid), *a.* [*Astragalus* + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling the astragalus in form.

‖ **As-trag'a-lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The ankle bone, or hock bone. **2.** (*Arch.*) See ASTRAGAL.

As'tra-khan' (ăs'trȧ-kăn'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Astrakhan in Russia. — *n.* The skin of stillborn or young lambs of that region, the curly wool of which is like fur.

As'tral (ăs'tral), *a.* [L. *astralis,* fr. *astrum* star, Gr. *ἄστρον.*] Of or pertaining to the stars; starry; starlike.

Astral lamp, an Argand lamp so constructed that no shadow is cast upon the table by the ring-shaped reservoir.

A-stray' (ȧ-strā'), *adv. & a.* Out of the right way.

As-trict' (ăs-trĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASTRICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASTRICTING.] [L. *astrictus,* p. p. of *astringere.* See ASTRINGE.] To bind up or draw together; to confine; to constrict; to contract; to restrict.

As-tric'tion (ăs-trĭk'shŭn), *n.* The act of astricting; contraction; restriction; also, obligation.

As-tric'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Binding; astringent.

A-stride' (ȧ-strīd'), *adv.* With one leg on each side; with the legs apart; astraddle.

As-tringe' (ăs-trĭnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASTRINGED (-trĭnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASTRINGING (-jĭng).] [L. *astringere; ad* + *stringere* to draw tight. See STRAIN.] To bind fast; to constrict; to contract; to compress.

As-trin'gen-cy (-trĭn'jen-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being astringent.

As-trin'gent (-jent), *a.* **1.** Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting; — opposed to *laxative.* **2.** Stern; austere. — *n.* An astringent medicine or agent.

As-trin'ger (-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *ostrucier,* fr. *ostor* hawk.] A falconer who keeps a goshawk. [*Obs.*]

As'tro- (ăs'trō-). A combining form fr. Gr. *ἄστρον,* star.

As'tro-fell (-fĕl), *n.* Aster; starwort.

As-trog'e-ny (ăs-trŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*Astro-* + Gr. *γένος* birth.] The formation of the stars or the heavens.

As-trog'no-sy (ăs-trŏg'nō-sĭ), *n.* [*Astro-* + Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge.] The science or knowledge of the stars.

As-trog'o-ny (-ō-nĭ), *n.* Same as ASTROGENY.

As-trog'ra-phy (-ra-fĭ), *n.* [*Astro-* + *-graphy.*] The description or delineation of the stars.

As'tro-labe (ăs'trō-lāb), *n.* [Through OF. & LL. fr. Gr. *ἀστρολάβον*; *ἄστρον* + *λαβεῖν* to take.] **1.** (*Astron.*) A (disused) instrument for observing or showing the positions of the stars. **2.** A planisphere. [worship.

As-trol'a-try (ăs-trŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*Astro-* + *-latry.*] Star

As-trol'o-ger (ăs-trŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* **1.** An astronomer. [*Obs.*] **2.** One who practices astrology.

As'tro-log'ic (ăs'trō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
As'tro-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } astrology.

As-trol'o-gy (ăs-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *ἀστρολογία,* fr. *ἀστρολόγος* astronomer, astrologer; *ἄστρον* star + *λόγος* discourse.] **1.** Astronomy. [*Obs.*] **2.** Divination by the position and aspects of the stars.

As-tron'o-mer (ăs-trŏn'ō-mẽr), *n.* **1.** An astrologer. [*Obs.*] **2.** One who is versed in astronomy.

As'tro-nom'ic (ăs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Astronomical.

As'tro-nom'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to astronomy. — **As'tro-nom'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

As-tron'o-my (ăs-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *ἀστρονομία,* fr. *ἀστρονόμος* astronomer; *ἄστρον* star + *νέμειν* to distribute, regulate.] **1.** Astrology or divination by the stars. [*Obs.*] **2.** The science which treats of the celestial bodies.

As'tro-pho-tog'ra-phy (ăs'trō-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Astro-* + *photography.*] Photography of celestial bodies.

As'tro-phys'ic-al (-fĭz'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the physics of astronomical science.

As-tu'cious (ăs-tū'shŭs), *a.* [F. *astucieux.* See ASTUTE.] Subtle; cunning; astute.

As-tu'ci-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Craftiness; astuteness. [*R.*]

As-tute' (-tūt'), *a.* [L. *astutus,* fr. *astus* craft, cunning.] Critically discerning; knowing; sagacious; shrewd; subtle; crafty. — **As-tute'ly,** *adv.* — **As-tute'ness,** *n.*

A-sty'lar (ȧ-stī'lẽr), *a.* [Gr. *ȧ* priv. + *στῦλος* pillar.] (*Arch.*) Without columns or pilasters.

A-sun'der (ȧ-sŭn'dẽr), *adv.* Apart; separate from each other; in two parts.

A-sy'lum (ȧ-sī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. ASYLUMS (-lŭmz), L. ASYLA (-lȧ). [L. *asylum,* Gr. *ἄσυλον,* fr. *ἄσυλος* inviolable; *ȧ* priv. + *σῦλον* right of seizure.] **1.** A sanctuary or place of refuge for criminals and debtors, from which they could not be forcibly taken without sacrilege. **2.** Any place of retreat and security. **3.** An institution for the protection or relief of some class of destitute or unfortunate persons.

A-sym'me-try (ȧ-sĭm'mẽ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσυμμετρία*; *ȧ* priv. + *συμμετρία* symmetry.] Want of symmetry.

As'ymp-tote (ăs'ĭm-tōt, *sometimes pron.* ȧ-sĭmp'tōt; 215), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσύμπτωτος* not falling together; *ἀ* priv. + *συμπίπτειν* to fall together.] (*Math.*) A line which approaches nearer to a curve than any assignable distance, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it.

As'ymp-tot'ic (ăs'ĭm-tŏt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
As'ymp-tot'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to an asymptote.

A-syn'de-ton (ȧ-sĭn'dẽ-tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀσύνδετος* unconnected; *ȧ* priv. + *σύνδετος* bound together.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which omits the connective; as, *I came, I saw, I conquered.*

A-sys'to-le (ȧ-sĭs'tō-lē), *n.* [Pref. *a-* not + *systole.*] (*Physiol.*) A failure of the contractile power of the heart.

At (ăt), *prep.* [AS. *æt;* akin to OHG. *az,* Icel. *at,* L. *ad.*] Primarily, this word expresses the relations of *presence, nearness in place or time,* or *direction toward.* In present use it expresses: **1.** A relation of proximity to, or of presence in or on, something. **2.** The relation of some state or condition. **3.** The relation of some employment or action; occupied with. **4.** The relation of a point or position in a series, or of degree, rate, or value. **5.** The relations of time, age, or order. **6.** The relations of source, occasion, reason, consequence, or effect. **7.** Relation of direction toward an object or end.

At'a-bal (ăt'ȧ-băl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *at-tabl* the drum.] A kettledrum; a kind of tabor, used by the Moors.

At'a-ghan (ăt'ȧ-găn), *n.* See YATAGHAN.

At'a-man (ăt'ȧ-măn), *n.* [Russ. *ataman'.*] A hetman, or chief of the Cossacks.

A-taunt' (ȧ-tänt'), } *adv.* [F. *autant* as much (as pos-
A-taunt'o (ȧ-tänt'ō), } sible).] (*Naut.*) Fully rigged, as a vessel; with all sails set; set on end or set right.

At'a-vism (ăt'ȧ-vĭz'm), *n.* [L. *atavus* an ancestor, fr. *avus* a grandfather.] (*Biol.*) The recurrence of any

peculiarity or disease of an ancestor in a subsequent generation, after an intermission for one generation or more.

‖ **A-tax'i-a** (ā-tăks'ĭ-ā), } *n.* [NL. *ataxia*, Gr. *ἀταξία*,
At'ax-y (ăt'ăks-ȳ), } *ἀ* priv. + *ταχτός* ordered.]
(*Med.*) (*a*) Irregularity in disease, or in the functions. (*b*) The state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers and the nervous condition. — **A-tax'ic** (ā-tăks'ĭk), *a.*

Locomotor ataxia, a disease of the spinal cord characterized by peculiar disturbances of gait, and difficulty in coördinating voluntary movements.

Ate (āt), the preterit of EAT.

-ate (-āt *or* -ăt). [From L. *-atus*, the past participle ending of verbs of the 1st conj.] A suffix used : (*a*) As the equivalent of *-ed* to form participial adjectives; as, *situate*, *animate*. (*b*) To form verbs meaning *to make*, *to cause*, *to act*, etc.; as, to propitiate (to make propitious). (*c*) To form nouns denoting an *agent;* as, *curate*, *delegate;* or an *office* or *dignity;* as, *tribunate*, *pastorate*. (*d*) In chemistry, to form the names of *salts*, derived from those acids whose names end in *-ic* (excepting binary or halogen acids); as, *nitrate* from *nitric* acid; and also of certain *basic salts*.

‖ **A'te-lier'** (ä'tē-lyā'), *n.* [F.] A workshop; a studio.

Ath'a-na'sian (ăth'ā-nā'zhan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria in the 4th century; — said of a creed (falsely ascribed to him) which is a summary of what was called the orthodox faith.

A'the-ism (ā'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* The disbelief or denial of the existence of a God.

A'the-ist, *n.* [Gr. *ἄθεος* without god; *ἀ* priv. + *θεός* god.] One who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being.

Syn. — Infidel; unbeliever. See INFIDEL.

A'the-ist'ic (ā'thē-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
A'the-ist'ic-al (-tĭ-kal), } atheism; disbelieving or denying the existence of a God; impious. — **A'the-ist'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **A'the-ist'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ath'e-ne'um } (ăth'ē-nē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. ATHENEUMS
Ath'e-næ'um } (-ŭmz), L. ATHENÆA (-ā). [L. *Athenaeum*, Gr. *Ἀθήναιον* temple of Athene, (Gr. *Ἀθηνᾶ*, *Ἀθηναία*), the tutelary goddess of Athens.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A temple of Athene, at Athens, in which scholars and poets read their works and instructed students. **2.** A literary or scientific club. **3.** A building where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use.

A'the-ous (ā'thē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Atheistic. [*Obs.*] **2.** Without God, neither accepting nor denying him.

Ath'er-ine (ăth'ĕr-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀθερίνη* a kind of smelt.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small marine fishes having a silvery stripe along the sides.

A-ther'man-cy (ā-thĕr'măn-sȳ), *n.* [See ATHERMANOUS.] Inability to transmit radiant heat.

A-ther'ma-nous (ā-thĕr'mā-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *θερμαίνειν* to heat.] (*Chem.*) Not transmitting heat.

Ath'er-oid (ăth'ĕr-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀθήρ*, *ἀθέρος*, a beard of an ear of grain + *oid*.] Shaped like an ear of grain.

A-thirst' (ā-thĕrst'), *a.* [From AS. *ofþyrstan;* pref. *of-*, intensive + *þyrstan* to thirst.] Thirsty.

Ath'lete (ăth'lēt), *n.* [L. *athleta*, Gr. *ἀθλητής* prize-fighter, fr. *ἀθλεῖν* to contend for a prize, *ἆθλον* prize.] One trained or fit to contend in exercises requiring great agility and strength.

Ath-let'ic (ăth-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to athletes or their contests. **2.** Strong; muscular; vigorous.

Ath-let'ics (ăth-lĕt'ĭks), *n.* Art of training by athletic exercises; games and sports of athletes. [side of.]

A-thwart' (ā-thwȧrt'), *prep.* Across; from side to
A-thwart', *adv.* **1.** Across; sidewise; obliquely. **2.** So as to thwart; perversely.

A-till' (ā-tĭlt'), *adv.* **1.** In the manner of one making a thrust. **2.** In the position of a cask tilted.

-a'tion (-ā'shŭn). See -TION.

At'lan-te'an (ăt'lăn-tē'an), *a.* [L. *Atlantēus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the isle Atlantis, fabled to have been overwhelmed by the ocean. **2.** Pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas; strong.

‖ **At-lan'tes** (ăt-lăn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄτλαντες*, pl. of *Ἄτλας.*] (*Arch.*) Figures of men, used as columns to support an entablature.

At-lan'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *Atlanticus*, fr. *Atlas.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Mt. Atlas in Libya, and hence applied to the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Atlantic ocean. **3.** Of or pertaining to the isle of Atlantis. **4.** Descended from Atlas.

At'las (ăt'las), *n.; pl.* ATLASES (-ăz). [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄτλας, -αντος*, the god who bears up the pillars of heaven; also Mt. Atlas, in Africa, regarded as the pillar of heaven. It is from the root of *τλῆναι* to bear.] **1.** One who sustains a great burden. **2.** (*Anat.*) The first vertebra of the neck, which sustains the head; — whence the name. **3.** A collection of maps in a volume; — supposed to be so called from a picture of Atlas supporting the world, prefixed to some collections. **4.** A volume of plates illustrating any subject. **5.** A work exhibiting subjects in tabular form. **6.** A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps. **7.** A drawing paper of large size.

At'mo (ăt'mŏ), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *atmosphere.*] (*Physics*) A standard of atmospheric pressure; conventionally, that pressure under which the barometer stands at 760 millimeters, at a temperature of 0° Centigrade, at the level of the sea, and in the latitude of Paris.

At-mol'o-gy (ăt-mŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor + *-logy.*] (*Physics*) That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor.

At-mol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor + *λύσις* a loosing.] (*Chem.*) The separation of gases of unequal diffusibility by transmission through porous substances.

At-mom'e-ter (ăt-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring evaporation.

At'mos-phere (ăt'mŏs-fēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor (akin to G. *athem* breath) + *σφαῖρα* sphere. See SPHERE.] **1.** (*Physics*) (*a*) The whole mass of aëriform fluid surrounding the earth, or the gaseous fluid surrounding any celestial body. (*b*) Any gaseous envelope or medium. **2.** A supposed medium around any body. **3.** The pressure or weight of the air at the sea level on a unit of surface (about 14.7 lbs. to the sq. inch).

At'mos-pher'ic (ăt'mŏs-fĕr'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
At'mos-pher'ic-al (-fĕr'ĭ-kal), } to the atmosphere; of the nature of, or resembling, the atmosphere. **2.** Existing in the atmosphere. — **At'mos-pher'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

At'o-kous (ăt'ō-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *τόκος* offspring.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing only asexual individuals.

A-toll' (ā-tŏl'), *n.* [The native name in the Indian Ocean.] A coral island or islands, consisting of a belt of coral reef, surrounding a central lagoon.

At'om (ăt'ŭm), *n.* [L. *atomus*, Gr. *ἄτομος* indivisible; *ἀ* priv. + *τομός* cut. See TOME.] **1.** (*Physics*) (*a*) An ultimate indivisible particle of matter. (*b*) An ultimate particle of matter not necessarily indivisible; a molecule. (*c*) A constituent particle of matter, or a molecule supposed to be made up of subordinate particles. **2.** (*Chem.*) The smallest particle of matter that can enter into combination. **3.** Anything extremely small.

A-tom'ic (ā-tŏm'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to atoms.
A-tom'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } **2.** Extremely minute; tiny.

Atomic philosophy, *or* **Doctrine of atoms**, a system which, assuming that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, accounted thus for the origin and formation of all things.

At'o-mic'i-ty (ăt'ŏ-mĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* (*Chem.*) Degree of atomic attraction; equivalence; valence; also, the number of atoms in an elementary molecule.

At'om-ism (ăt'ŭm-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

At'om-ist, *n.* One who holds to the atomic philosophy.

At'om-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to atoms.

At'om-i'zer, *n.* One who, or that which, atomizes.

At'om-y (ăt'ŭm-ȳ), *n.* An atom; a mite; a pigmy.

At'o-my (ăt'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [For *anatomy.*] A skeleton.

A-ton'a-ble (ā-tōn'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be atoned.

A-tone' (ā-tōn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATONED (-tōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATONING.] [From *at one*, i. e., to be, or cause to be, at one, or in accord.] **1.** To agree; to accord. [*Obs.*] **2.** To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, compensation, or amends, as for an offense.

A-tone', *v. t.* **1.** To reconcile; to appease. [*Obs.*] **2.** To make satisfaction for; to expiate.

A-tone'ment (ā-tōn'ment), *n.* **1.** Reconciliation; concord. [*Archaic*] **2.** Satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury; expiation; amends; specifically, the expiation of sin made by Christ.

A-ton'er (ā-tōn'ẽr), *n.* One who makes atonement.

A-ton'ic (ā-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See ATONY.] **1.** (*Med.*) Characterized by atony. **2.** (*Phon.*) (*a*) Unaccented. (*b*) Destitute of tone or vocality; surd.

A-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** (*Phon.*) An atonic word, syllable, etc. **2.** (*Med.*) Remedy for organic excitement or irritation.

At'o-ny (ăt'ŏ-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτονία* slackness; *ἀ* priv. + *τόνος* tone, strength. See TONIC.] (*Med.*) Want of tone; weakness; esp., weakness of any contractile organ.

A-top' (ā-tŏp'), *adv.* On or at the top.

At'ra-bi-la'ri-an (ăt'rā-bĭ-lā'rĭ-an), } *a.* [LL. *atrabilarius*, fr. L. *atra bilis* black bile.] Same as ATRABILIOUS.
At'ra-bil'ia-ry (-bĭl'yā-rȳ), }

produced by the kidneys, to which the ancients attributed hypochondria, melancholy, and mania. **2.** Atrabilious.

At'ra-bil'ious (ăt'rȧ-bĭl'yŭs), *a.* Affected with excess of black bile; melancholic or hypochondriac.

At'ra-men'tal (-mĕn'tȧl), **At'ra-men'tous** (-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to ink; inky; black.

‖ **A'tri-um** (ā'trĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ATRIA (-ȧ). [L., fore court of a house.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A square hall or court lighted from above, into which rooms open. **2.** (*Anat.*) The main part of either auricle of the heart; also, the whole auricular portion. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A body cavity in ascidians.

A-tro'cious (ȧ-trō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *atrox*, *atrocis*, cruel, fierce.] Fiercely or cruelly wicked; extremely heinous. — **A-tro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **A-tro'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Flagitious; flagrant.

A-troc'i-ty (ȧ-trŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Enormous wickedness; extreme heinousness or cruelty. **2.** An atrocious or extremely cruel deed.

At'ro-phied (ăt'rō-fĭd), *a.* Affected with atrophy, as a tissue or organ; arrested early in its development.

At'ro-phy (ăt'rō-fȳ), *n.* [L. *atrophia*, Gr. ἀτροφία; ἀ priv. + τρέφειν to nourish.] A wasting away from want of nourishment. [starve or weaken.

At'ro-phy, *v. t.* & *i.* To waste away; to abort; to

A-tro'pi-a (ȧ-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* Same as ATROPINE.

At'ro-pine (ăt'rō-pĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἄτροπος inflexible; hence ἡ Ἄτροπος, one of the three Parcæ; ἀ priv. + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Chem.*) A poisonous alkaloid, remarkable for its power of dilating the pupil of the eye.

At'ro-pism (-pĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A condition of the system produced by long use of belladonna.

At'ro-pous (ăt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄτροπος; ἀ priv. + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Bot.*) Not inverted; orthotropous.

A'trous (ā'trŭs), *a.* [L. *ater*.] Coal-black; very black.

‖ **At-tac'ca** (ät-täk'kä), [It., fr. *attaccare* to tie.] (*Mus.*) Join on; — a direction to play without pause.

At-tach' (ȧt-tăch'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTACHED (-tăcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTACHING.] [OF. *atachier*, F. *attacher*, to tie or fasten.] **1.** To bind, fasten, tie, or connect; to join. **2.** To connect by appointment; to assign. **3.** To connect by ties of love or self-interest; to fasten by moral influence. **4.** To ascribe or attribute. **5.** To take by legal authority.

Syn. — To affix; conjoin; subjoin; annex; append.

At-tach' (ȧt-tăch'), *v. i.* **1.** To adhere; to be attached. **2.** To come into legal operation in connection with anything; to vest.

At-tach'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attached.

‖ **At'ta-ché'** (ăt'tȧ-shā'), *n.* [F.] One officially attached to a person or station, esp. to an embassy.

At-tach'ment (ăt-tăch'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of attaching, or state of being attached; any passion or affection that binds a person. **2.** That by which one thing is attached to another; connection. **3.** Something attached; some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object. **4.** (*Law*) A seizure or taking into custody under legal process; the writ commanding such seizure.

At-tack' (ȧt-tăk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTACKED (-tăkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTACKING.] [F. *attaquer*, orig. another form of *attacher* to attack.] **1.** To fall upon with force; to assault. **2.** To assail with unfriendly speech or writing; to begin a controversy with; to censure. **3.** To set to work upon, as a task or problem. **4.** To affect injuriously or destructively; to decompose or waste.

Syn. — To assail; assault; invade. — These words all denote a violent onset; *attack* being the generic term, and the others specific forms of attack. To *attack* is to commence the onset; to *assail* is to make a sudden and violent attack; to *assault* is to attack physically by a hand-to-hand approach or by unlawful and insulting violence; to *invade* is to enter by force on what belongs to another.

At-tack', *n.* Act of attacking, in any sense of the verb.

At-tain' (ȧt-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTAINING.] [OF. *ateindre*, *ataindre*, fr. L. *attingere*; *ad* + *tangere* to touch, reach. See TANGENT.] **1.** To achieve or accomplish, — that is, to reach by efforts; to gain; to compass; to arrive at. **2.** To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.

Syn. — To obtain; procure. — *Attain* implies *an effort* or *motion toward* an object. Hence it is not synonymous with *obtain* and *procure*, which do not necessarily imply such effort or motion. We may *procure* or *obtain* a thing by *purchase* or *loan*, and we may *obtain* by inheritance, but we do not *attain* it by such means.

At-tain', *v. i.* To come or arrive, by motion, growth, bodily or mental exertion, or efforts toward a place, object, state, etc.; to reach. [tained.

At-tain'a-ble (ȧt-tān'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being at-

At-tain'der (ȧt-tān'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *ataindre*, *ateindre*, to accuse, convict. *Attainder* is often wrongly referred to F. *teindre* to stain.] **1.** Act of attainting; state of being attainted. **2.** A stain or staining; dishonor. [*Obs.*]

At-tain'ment (ȧt-tān'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of attaining. **2.** Thing attained to, or obtained, by exertion; acquirement; acquisition; (*pl.*) mental acquirements; knowledge.

At-taint' (ȧt-tānt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTAINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTAINTING.] [OF. *ateint*, p. p. of *ateindre*, *ataindre*. The meanings 3, 4, and 5 were influenced by a supposed connection with E. *taint*. See ATTAIN.] **1.** (*Old Law*) To find guilty; to convict. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) To subject to the extinction of civil rights, forfeiture of property, and corruption of blood formerly resulting from a sentence of death or outlawry, pronounced in respect of treason or felony. **3.** To accuse of a crime or a dishonorable act. [*Archaic*] **4.** To taint or corrupt. **5.** To stain; to sully; to disgrace.

At-taint', *n.* **1.** (*Far.*) A blow or wound on the leg of a horse, made in overreaching. **2.** (*Law*) A writ which lies after judgment to inquire whether the jury has given a false verdict. **3.** A stain or taint; disgrace.

At-taint'ment (-ment), *n.* Attainder; conviction.

At'tar (ăt'tĕr), *n.* [Per. *'atar* perfume, essence, Ar. *'itr*, fr. *'atara* to smell sweet.] A fragrant essential oil, esp. that obtained from the petals of roses.

At-tem'per (ăt-tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTEMPERED (-pĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTEMPERING.] [OF. *atemprer*, fr. L. *attemperare*; *ad* + *temperare* to soften, temper.] **1.** To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture. **2.** To soften, mollify, or moderate. **3.** To mix in just proportion. **4.** To accommodate; to adapt.

At-tempt' (ȧt-tĕmt'; 215), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTEMPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTEMPTING.] [OF. *atenter*, *atempter*, fr. L. *attentare*; *ad* + *tentare*, *temptare*, to try. See TEMPT.] **1.** To make trial or experiment of; to try. **2.** To try to move, subdue, or overcome, as by entreaty. **3.** To attack; to make an effort or attack upon.

Syn. — See TRY.

At-tempt', *n.* An essay, trial, or endeavor; an undertaking; an attack, or an effort to gain a point.

Syn. — Attempt; endeavor; effort; exertion; trial.

At-tempt'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attempted.

At-tend' (ȧt-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTENDING.] [OF. *atendre* to wait, fr. L. *attendere* to stretch, (sc. *animum*) to apply the mind to; *ad* + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To heed. [*Obs.*] **2.** To care for; to take charge of. **3.** To go or stay with, as a companion, nurse, or servant; to escort; to wait on; to serve. **4.** To be present with; to accompany; to be consequent to. **5.** To be present at. **6.** To await. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To mind; regard; heed; notice.

At-tend' (ȧt-tĕnd'), *v. i.* **1.** To apply the mind, or give heed, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply. **2.** To accompany or be at hand, in pursuance of duty. **3.** To give thought or care (to).

Syn. — To listen; hearken.

At-tend'ance (ȧt-tĕn'dans), *n.* **1.** Attention; regard. [*Archaic*] **2.** Act of attending; state of being in waiting. **3.** The persons attending; a retinue; attendants.

At-tend'ant (ȧt-tĕn'dant), *a.* **1.** Being present, or in the train. **2.** Connected with, or immediately following, as consequential. **3.** (*Law*) Depending on, or owing duty or service to.

At-tend'ant, *n.* An attendant person or thing; companion; servant; dependant; concomitant.

At-tent' (-tĕnt'), *a.* Attentive; heedful.

At-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of attending or heeding; application of the mind to any object of sense, representation, or thought; the supposed power or faculty of attending. **2.** Act of civility or courtesy.

Syn. — Care; heed; study; consideration; application; advertence; respect; regard.

At-ten'tive (-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* Heedful; observant; courteous. — **At-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **At-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Heedful; intent; observant; mindful; regardful; circumspect; watchful.

At-ten'u-ant (-ū-ant), *a.* Making thinner; attenuating. — *n.* (*Med.*) An agent that thins the fluids; diluent.

At-ten'u-ate (ăt-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTENUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTENUATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *attenuare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ad* + *tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin.] **1.** To make thin, or slender. **2.** To render less viscid or dense; specif., to subtilize, as the humors of the body, or to break them into finer parts. **3.** To weaken.

At-ten'u-ate, *v. i.* To become thin, slender, or fine; to grow less; to become less viscid. [of attenuating.

At-ten'u-a'tion (ăt-tĕn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process

At-test' (ȧt-tĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTESTED; *p.*

pr. & vb. n. ATTESTING.] [L. *attestari; ad* + *testari* to bear witness, *testis* witness.] **1.** To bear witness to; to affirm to be true or genuine. **2.** To give proof of.

At'tes-ta'tion (ăt'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of attesting.

At-test'er (ăt-tĕst'ĕr), } *n.* One who attests.
At-test'or (ăt-tĕst'ŏr), }

At'tic (ăt'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Atticus*, Gr. Ἀττικός.] Of or pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or to Athens, its principal city; marked by Athenian qualities; classical; refined.

Attic faith, inviolable faith. — **Attic salt, Attic wit**, a poignant, delicate wit.

At'tic, *n.* [In sense (*a*) from F. *attique*, orig., Attic.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A low story above the main order or orders of a façade. (*b*) A room or rooms in that story; garret.

At'ti-cism (ăt'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The style of the Athenians; a concise and elegant expression.

At-tire' (ăt-tīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTIRED (-tīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTIRING.] [OF. *atirier; a* (L. *ad*) + *tire* rank, order, row, of Ger. origin.] To dress; to array; to adorn; esp., to clothe with elegant garments.

At-tire', *n.* **1.** Dress; clothes; esp., ornamental clothing. **2.** The antlers, or antlers and scalp, of a stag or buck.

At'ti-tude (ăt'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [It. *attitudine*, LL. *aptitudo*, fr. L. *aptus* suited, fitted.] The posture, action, or disposition of parts of a person, animal, or figure, with respect to indication of purpose or feeling. Used also fig.

At'ti-tu'di-nize (-tū'dĭ-nīz), *v. i.* To assume attitudes.

At-torn' (ăt-tûrn'), *v. i.* [OF. *atorner; a* (L. *ad*) + *torner* to turn. See TURN, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Feudal Law*) To transfer homage and service from one lord to another upon the alienation of the estate; — said of the feudatory vassal, or tenant. **2.** (*Modern Law*) To agree to become tenant to one to whom reversion has been granted.

At-tor'ney (ăt-tûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ATTORNEYS (-nĭz). [OF. *atorné*, p. p. of *atorner*.] (*Law*) (*a*) One legally appointed by another to transact business for him, — an *attorney in fact*. (*b*) A legal agent qualified to act for parties in legal proceedings, — an *attorney at law*.

At-tor'ney-ship, *n.* Office or profession of attorney.

At-torn'ment (ăt-tûrn'ment), *n.* Act of attorning.

At-tract' (ăt-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTRACTING.] [L. *attractus*, p. p. of *attrahere; ad* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** To draw, or cause to tend; esp., to cause to approach, adhere, or combine. **2.** To draw by the mind or emotions.

Syn. — To draw; allure; invite; entice; influence.

At-tract'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attracted. — **At-tract'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **At-tract'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

At-tract'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, attracts.

At-tract'ile (-ĭl), *a.* Having power to attract.

At-trac'tion (ăt-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Physics*) An invisible power in a body by which it draws anything to itself; the power in nature acting mutually between bodies or ultimate particles, tending to draw them together, or to produce their cohesion or combination, and conversely resisting separation. **2.** Act or property of attracting; effect of being attracted. **3.** That which attracts.

Syn. — Allurement; enticement; charm.

At-tract'ive (-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Having the power of attracting. — **At-tract'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **At-tract'ive-ness**, *n.*

At-tract'or (-ĕr), *n.* One who attracts.

At'tra-hent (ăt'trā-hent), *n.* That which attracts.

At-trib'u-ta-ble (ăt-trĭb'ū-tā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attributed.

At-trib'ute (ăt-trĭb'ût), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTRIBUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTRIBUTING.] [L. *attribuere*, p. p. *-utus; ad* + *tribuere* to bestow.] To consider (something) as belonging (to); to ascribe, as an effect to a cause.

Syn. — To impute; refer; charge. See ASCRIBE.

At'tri-bute (ăt'trĭ-būt), *n.* **1.** A thing that is attributed; inherent quality; characteristic disposition; essential property. **2.** (*Gram.*) A quality or state of a noun denoted by an attributive; also, an attributive.

At'tri-bu'tion (-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of attributing. **2.** Quality attributed.

At-trib'u-tive (ăt-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute; attributing. — *n.* A word or phrase which denotes an attribute or quality.

At-trite' (ăt-trīt'), *a.* [L. *attritus*, p. p. of *atterere; ad* + *terere* to rub.] Worn by rubbing.

At-tri'tion (-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of wearing by friction; abrasion. **2.** State of being worn.

At-tune' (-tūn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTUNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTUNING.] [Pref. *ad* + *tune*.] **1.** To tune or put in tune. **2.** To arrange fitly; to make accordant.

A-typ'ic (ā-tĭp'ĭk), } *a.* That has no typical character; irregular; unlike the type.
A-typ'ic-al (-ĭk-*al*), }

‖ **Au'bade'** (ō'bȧd'), *n.* [F.] An open-air morning concert.

Au'burn (ȧ'bŭrn), *a.* [OF. *auborne*, LL. *alburnus* whitish, fr. L. *albus* white.] **1.** Flaxen in color. [*Obs.*] **2.** Reddish brown.

Auc'tion (ȧk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auctio*, fr. L. *augere, auctum*, to increase.] **1.** A public sale of property to the highest bidder, esp. by a person licensed for the purpose; a vendue. **2.** The things so sold or offered.

☞ The English say, to sell *by* auction (*auctione*, by increase in bids). In the U. S., people also say, to sell *at* auction.

Auc'tion, *v. t.* To sell at auction.

Auc'tion-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* The person who sells at auction.

Auc'tion-eer', *v. t.* To sell at auction.

Au-da'cious (ȧ-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *audacia*, fr. *audax* bold, fr. *audere* to dare.] **1.** Daring; bold. **2.** Contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold in wickedness. **3.** Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery or contempt of law. — **Au-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Au-da'cious-ness, Au-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Adventurous; presumptuous; impudent; insolent.

Au'di-ble (ȧ'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *audibilis*, fr. L. *audire* to hear.] Capable of being heard; actually heard. — **Au'di-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Au'di-bly**, *adv.*

Au'di-ence (ȧ'dĭ-ens), *n.* **1.** The act of hearing. **2.** Admittance to a hearing; reception for conference. **3.** An auditory, or assembly of hearers.

Au'di-phone (ȧ'dĭ-fōn), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + Gr. φωνή sound.] An instrument for conveying sound through the teeth; — thus assisting the deaf to hear.

Au'dit (-dĭt), *n.* [L. *auditus*, fr. *audire* to hear.] An examination; specif., an official examination of an account, with the hearing of the parties concerned; also, the result; final account.

Au'dit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AUDITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AUDITING.] To examine and adjust, as accounts.

Au'dit-or (-dĭ-tĕr), *n.* **1.** A hearer or listener. **2.** A person authorized to examine and adjust accounts.

Au'di-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* The part of a public building assigned to the audience.

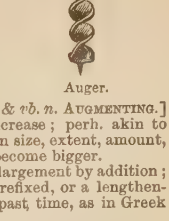
Au'dit-o-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to hearing.

Au'dit-o-ry, *n.* An assembly of hearers; an audience.

Au'dit-ress (-trĕs), *n.* A female hearer.

Au-ge'an (ȧ-jē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Augeas, whose stable contained 3000 oxen and was not cleaned for thirty years; hence, filthy; dirty.

Au'ger (ȧ'gĕr), *n.* [AS. *nafegār*, fr. *nafu, nafa*, nave of a wheel + *gār* spear; hence orig., a nave-borer.] **1.** A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. **2.** An instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks.


Auger.

Aught (ȧt), *n.* [AS. *āwiht; ā* ever + *wiht* a thing.] Any thing; any part.

Au'gite (ȧ'jīt), *n.* [Gr. αὐγίτης, from αὐγή brightness.] A greenish mineral, a variety of pyroxene, occurring chiefly in igneous rocks. Also used in a general sense for *pyroxene*.

Aug-ment' (ȧg-mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AUGMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AUGMENTING.] [L. *augmentare*, fr. *augere* to increase; perh. akin to E. *wax*.] To enlarge or increase in size, extent, amount, or degree; to swell; to make or become bigger.

Aug'ment (ȧg'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Enlargement by addition; increase. **2.** (*Gram.*) A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs.

Aug-ment'a-ble, *a.* Capable of augmentation.

Aug'men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of augmenting, or the state of being augmented. **2.** The thing added by way of enlargement. **3.** (*Mus.*) In counterpoint and fugue, a repetition of the subject in tones of twice their original length.

Aug-ment'a-tive (-mĕnt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.

Au'gur (ȧ'gŭr), *n.* [L.; of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An official diviner who foretold events, as by the singing, flight, and feeding of birds. **2.** One who pretends to foretell events by omens; a soothsayer.

Au'gur, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AUGURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AUGURING.] To conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate; to guess; to predict good or bad fortune.

Au'gur, *v. t.* To predict or foretell; to betoken.

Au'gu-ral (-gū-*ral*), *a.* Pertaining to augurs or augury.

Au'gu-ra'tion (ą'gŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of auguring; prognostication; augury.

Au-gu'ri-al (-gū'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or relating to augury.

Au'gu-ry (ą'gŭ-rỹ), *n.* **1.** Art or practice of augurs. **2.** An omen; prediction; prognostication.

Au-gust' (-gŭst'), *a.* [L. *augustus*, cf. *augere* to increase; to honor by offerings.] Creating extraordinary respect and admiration mingled with reverence; having an aspect of great dignity.

Syn. — Grand; imposing; majestic; solemn; awful; stately; noble; dignified.

Au'gust, *n.* [L. *Augustus.*] The eighth month of the year. [tus Cæsar or to his times.

Au-gus'tan (-gŭs'*tan*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Augus-

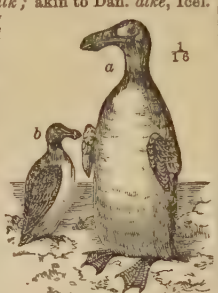
☞ The *Augustan age* of any national literature is the period of its highest state of purity and refinement.

Au-gust'ine (-gŭs'tĭn), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of a religious order called after St. Augustine; — popularly called *Austin friar.*

Au'gus-tin'i-an (-tĭn'ĭ-*an*), *n.* **1.** An Augustine. **2.** One of a class of divines, who, following St. Augustine, maintain that grace is effectual absolutely and creatively.

Au-gust'ness (ą-gŭst'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being august.

Auk (ąk), *n.* [Prov. E. *alk*; akin to Dan. *alke*, Icel. & Sw. *alka.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various species of Arctic birds of the family *Alcidæ.* The great auk is now extinct.



Auks. *a* Great Auk; *b* Razor-bill.

Au'lic, *a.* [Gr. αὐλικός, from αὐλή hall, court.] Of or pertaining to a royal court.

Au'lic, *n.* In some European universities, the ceremony observed in conferring the degree of doctor of divinity.

Aunt (ănt), *n.* [OF. *ante*, L. *amita* father's sister.] The sister of one's father or mother; — also applied to an uncle's wife.

‖ **Au'ra** (ą'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* AURÆ. [L., air.] Any subtile, invisible emanation or exhalation. **2.** (*Med.*) A sensation as of a vapor or cold air rising from the trunk or limbs. — **Au'ral** (-*ral*), *a.*

Au'ral, *a.* [Fr. L. *auris* ear.] Belonging to the ear.

Au-ran'ti-a'ceous (ą-răn'tĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Orange family of plants (*Aurantiaceæ*).

Au'ra-ted (-rā-tĕd), *a.* Resembling gold.

Au're-ate (-rē-āt), *a.* [L. *aureatus*, fr. *aureus* golden, fr. *aurum* gold.] Golden; gilded.

‖ **Au-re'o-la** (-rē'ŏ-lȧ), } *n.* [L. *aureolus*, dim. of
Au're-ole (ą'rē-ōl), } *aureus* golden.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A special added glory of martyrs, virgins, saints, etc. **2.** The circle of rays with which painters surround the body of Christ, saints, and others held in special reverence.

Au'ric (ą'rĭk), *a.* Designating compounds of gold in its higher valence. See -IC.

Au'ri-cle (-rĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris* ear.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The external ear. (*b*) One of two muscular sacs situated at the base of the heart into which the blood is received and transmitted to the ventricles; — so called from their resemblance to the external ear of some quadrupeds. **2.** A kind of ear trumpet.

Au-ric'u-lar (-rĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing. **2.** Told in the ear. **3.** Recognized by the ear. **4.** Received by the ear; traditional. **5.** (*Med.*) Pert. to the auricles of the heart.

Au-ric'u-late (-lāt), **Au-ric'u-la'ted** (-lā'ted), *a.* Having ears or earlike appendages.

Au-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aurifer*; *aurum* gold + *ferre* to bear.] Yielding or producing gold.

Au'ri-form (ą'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *auris* ear + *-form.*] Shaped like the human ear. [the ear.

Au'rist (-rĭst), *n.* One skilled in curing disorders of

Au'rochs (-rŏks), *n.* [G. *auerochs*, OHG. *ūrohso*; *ūr* + *ohso* ox.] The European bison.

Au-ro'ra (ą-rō'rȧ), *n.* [L. *aurora*, for *ausosa*, akin to Gr. ἠώς, ἑώς, dawn, Skr. *ushas*, and E. *east.*] **1.** The dawn of day; the redness of the sky just before the sun rises. **2.** (*Bot.*) A species of crowfoot. **3.** The aurora borealis or aurora australis.

Aurora borealis (bō'rē-ā'lĭs), a luminous meteoric phenomenon of the northern hemisphere, visible only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin; the northern lights. — **Aurora australis** (ą-strā'lĭs), a corresponding phenomenon in the southern hemisphere.

Au-ro'ral (ą-rō'ral), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, the aurora (the dawn or the northern lights); rosy.

Au'rous (ą'rŭs), *a.* [From L. *aurum* gold.] Containing, or derived from, gold; designating compounds of gold in its lower valence. See -OUS.

Aus'cul-ta'tion (ąs'kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auscultatio*, fr. *auscultare* to listen, fr. a dim. of *auris*, orig. *ausis*, ear.] **1.** Act of listening. **2.** (*Med.*) Examination by listening, to distinguish sounds indicating health or disease.

Aus'pi-cate (ąs'pĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *auspicatus*, p. p. of *auspicari* to take auspices, fr. *auspex* a bird seer, an augur, a contr. of *avispex*; *avis* bird + *specere*, *spicere*, to view.] To give a favorable turn to in commencing.

Aus'pice (ąs'pĭs), *n.*; *pl.* AUSPICES (-pĭ-sĕz). **1.** A divining by observing birds; an augury. **2.** Protection; patronage and care; guidance. [Chiefly in the plural.]

Aus-pi'cial (ąs-pĭsh'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to auspices.

Aus-pi'cious (ąs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having omens or tokens of a favorable issue; giving promise of success or prosperity. **2.** Prosperous; fortunate. **3.** Favoring; propitious. — **Aus-pi'cious-ly,** *adv.*

Aus-tere' (ąs-tēr'), *a.* [F. *austère*, L. *austerus*, fr. Gr. αὐστηρός, fr. αὕειν to parch, dry.] **1.** Sour and astringent; having acerbity. **2.** Severe in modes of judging, living, or acting. **3.** Unadorned; severely simple; plain. — **Aus-tere'ly,** *adv.* — **Aus-tere'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Harsh; rough; rigid; stern; rigorous; strict.

Aus-ter'i-ty (ąs-tĕr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of being austere.

Aus'tral (ąs'tral), *a.* [L. *australis*, fr. *auster* the south wind.] Southern; lying or being in the south.

Au-then'tic (ą-thĕn'tĭk), *a.* [OF. *autentique*, L. *authenticus* coming from the real author, fr. Gr. αὐθεντικός, fr. αὐθέντης suicide, real author of any act; αὐτός self + a form ἐντης (not found), akin to L. *sons.*] **1.** Having a genuine original or authority; not of doubtful origin; genuine; real. **2.** Of approved authority; trustworthy; credible. **3.** (*Law*) Legally attested. **4.** (*Mus.*) Having an immediate relation to the tonic, in distinction from *plagal*, which has a correspondent relation to the dominant in the octave below the tonic. — **Au-then'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Au-then'tic-al-ness,** *n.*

Au-then'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AUTHENTICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AUTHENTICATING.] **1.** To render authentic; to give authority to, by legal attestation. **2.** To prove to be real and true. [cating.

Au-then'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of authenti-

Au'then-tic'i-ty (-tĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being authentic or of established authority. **2.** Genuineness.

Au-then'tic-ly (ą-thĕn'tĭk-lỹ), *adv.* Authentically.

Au-then'tic-ness, *n.* Authenticity.

Au'thor (ą'thẽr), *n.* [OF. *autor*, fr. L. *auctor*, erroneously, *autor* or *author*, fr. *augere* to increase, to produce. See AUCTION, *n.*] **1.** The beginner, former, or first mover, of anything; creator; originator. **2.** One who composes or writes a book.

Au'thor-ess, *n.* A female author.

Au-thor'i-ta-tive (ą-thŏr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having due authority. **2.** Having an air of authority; positive. — **Au-thor'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Au-thor'i-ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

Au-thor'i-ty (ą-thŏr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Legal or rightful power; right to command or to act; dominion; jurisdiction. **2.** The persons or the body exercising power or command. [Chiefly *pl.*] **3.** The power derived from character, office, or station, or mental or moral superiority, etc. **4.** That which, or one who, is claimed, or appealed to, in support of opinions, actions, etc. Hence: (*a*) Testimony; witness. (*b*) A precedent; previous decision of a court. (*c*) A book, or its author. [thorizing.

Au'thor-i-za'tion (ą'thŏr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of au-

Au'thor-ize (ą'thŏr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AUTHORIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AUTHORIZING.] **1.** To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power; to empower. **2.** To legalize. **3.** To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion. **4.** To sanction or confirm by the authority of some one.

Au'thor-ship, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being an author. **2.** Source; origin; origination.

Au'to- (ą'tŏ-). [Gr. αὐτός self.] A combining form, with the meaning of *self, one's self, one's own, itself, its own.*

Au'to-bi-og'ra-pher (-bī-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*Auto-* + *biographer.*] One who writes his own life or biography.

Au'to-bi'o-graph'ic (-bī'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to
Au'to-bi'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } autobiography.

Au'to-bi-og'ra-phy (-bī-ŏg'rȧ-fỹ), *n.* [*Auto-* + *biography.*] A biography written by the subject of it.

Au'to-car'pous (ą'tŏ-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*Auto-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of the ripened pericarp with no other parts adnate to it, as a peach.

Au'to-ceph'a-lous (ą'tō-sĕf'ą-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. αὐτοκέφαλος; αὐτός self + κεφαλή head.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) Independent of episcopal or patriarchal jurisdiction.

Au-toch'thon (ą-tŏk'thŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -THONS (-thŏnz), L. -THONES (-thō-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. αὐτόχθων from the land itself; αὐτός self + χθών earth, land.] **1.** One supposed to spring from the ground or the soil he inhabits; one of the aborigines; a native; — commonly in *pl.* **2.** That which is original to a particular country.

Au-toch-thon'ic (-thŏn'ĭk), } *a.* Aboriginal; indig-
Au-toch'tho-nous (-thō-nŭs), } enous; native.

Au-toch'tho-ny, *n.* Autochthonous condition.

Au-toc'ra-cy (ą-tŏk'rą-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Independent or self-derived power. **2.** Supreme, unlimited authority, or right of governing in a single person, as of an autocrat. **3.** Political independence (of a state); autonomy.

Au'to-crat (ą'tō-krăt), *n.* [Gr. αὐτοκρατής; αὐτός self + κράτος strength.] An absolute sovereign; a monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by claim of absolute right, not subject to restriction.

Au'to-crat'ic (ą'tō-krăt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Au'to-crat'ic-al (-krăt'ĭ-kal), } autocracy or to an autocrat; absolute. — **Au'to-crat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ Au'to-da-fé' (ą'tō-dą-fā'), *n.*; *pl.* AUTOS-DA-FÉ (ą'tōz-). [Pg., act of the faith.] **1.** A judgment of the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal condemning or acquitting persons accused of religious offenses. **2.** An execution of such a sentence of conviction, by the civil power, esp. the burning of a heretic. [tilized.

Au-tog'a-mous (ą-tŏg'ą-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Self-fer-

Au-tog'a-my (-mȳ), *n.* [*Auto-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Self-fertilization, the fertilizing pollen being derived from the same blossom as the pistil acted upon.

‖ Au'to-gen'e-sis (ą'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Auto-* + *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) Spontaneous generation.

Au-tog'e-nous (ą-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. αὐτογενής; αὐτός self + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Biol.*) Self-generated; produced independently.

Au'to-graph (ą'tō-grăf), *n.* [F. *autographe*, fr. Gr. αὐτόγραφος autographic; αὐτός self + γράφειν to write.] That which is written with one's own hand; a person's own signature or handwriting.

Au'to-graph'ic (ą'tō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Au'to-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-kal), } to an autograph, or to the process of autography.

Au-tog'ra-phy (ą-tŏg'rą-fȳ), *n.* **1.** Science of autographs; autograph. **2.** A process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

Au'to-mat'ic (ą'tō-măt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Having an in-
Au'to-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } herent power of action or motion. **2.** Pertaining to, or produced by, an automaton; self-acting or self-regulating under fixed conditions; — esp. applied to machinery or devices in which certain things formerly or usually done by hand are done by the machine or device itself. **3.** Not voluntary; mechanical. — **Au'to-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Au-tom'a-tism (ą-tŏm'ą-tĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being automatic; mechanical or involuntary action.

Au-tom'a-ton (-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. AUTOMATA (-tą), E. AUTOMATONS (-tŏnz). [L., fr. Gr. αὐτόματον, neut. of αὐτόματος self-moving; αὐτός self + a root *ma*, *man*, to strive, think.] **1.** Any thing or being regarded as having the power of spontaneous motion or action. **2.** A self-moving machine, or one having its motive power within itself; — applied chiefly to machines which appear to imitate spontaneously the motions of living beings.

Au'to-nom'a-sy (-nŏm'ą-sȳ), *n.* [*Auto-* + Gr. ὀνομασία a name, fr. ὄνομα a name; or for E. *antonomasia*.] (*Rhet.*) The use of a word of general signification for the name of a particular thing.

Au'to-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Autonomous. [tonomy.

Au-ton'o-mist (ą-tŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* An advocate of au-

Au-ton'o-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. αὐτόνομος; αὐτός self + νέμειν to sway.] **1.** Having autonomy. **2.** (*Biol.*) Having independent existence or laws.

Au-ton'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* **1.** The power or right of self-government; political independence. **2.** (*Metaph.*) The sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals; or man's power, as possessed of reason, to give law to himself.

Au'to-plas'ty (ą'tō-plăs'tȳ), *n.* [*Auto-* + *-plasty*.] (*Surg.*) The process of repairing lesions by taking a piece of healthy tissue, as from a near part, to supply the deficiency caused by disease or wounds. — **Au'to-plas'tic**, *a.*

Au'top-sy (ą'tŏp-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. αὐτοψία, fr. αὐτοπτος seen by one's self; αὐτός self + ὀπτός seen.] **1.** Personal observation or examination; ocular view. **2.** (*Med.*) Post-mortem examination.

Au'to-type (ą'tō-tīp), *n.* [*Auto-* + *-type*.] **1.** A facsimile. **2.** A photographic picture produced in sensitized pigmented gelatin; a kind of picture printed in ink from a gelatin plate.

Au'to-ty-pog'ra-phy (ą'tō-tī-pŏg'rą-fȳ), *n.* [*Auto-* + *typography*.] A process by which drawings executed on gelatin are impressed into a soft metal plate, for printing.

Au-tot'y-py (ą-tŏt'ĭ-pȳ *or* ą'tō-tī'pȳ), *n.* The art or process of making autotypes.

Au'tumn (ą'tŭm), *n.* [L. *auctumnus*, *autumnus*; origin uncertain.] **1.** The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter, often called "the fall." **2.** The time of maturity or decline. [tumn.

Au-tum'nal (ą-tŭm'nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to au-

‖ Aux-e'sis (ąks-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. αὔξειν to increase.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a grave and magnificent word is put for the proper word; hyperbole.

Aux-il'iar (ągz-ĭl'yĕr; 106), *a.* Auxiliary.

Aux-il'iar-ly, *adv.* By way of help.

Aux-il'ia-ry (ągz-ĭl'yą-rȳ; 106), *a.* [L. *auxiliarius*, fr. *auxilium* help, fr. *augere* to increase.] Conferring aid or help; helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary.

Aux-il'ia-ry, *n.* **1.** A helper; assistant; confederate. **2.** (*Mil.*) *pl.* Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war. **3.** (*Gram.*) A verb which helps to form the voices, modes, and tenses of other verbs; as, *have*, *be*, *may*, *can*, *do*, *must*, *shall*, and *will*. **4.** (*Math.*) A quantity introduced to simplify or facilitate an operation.

A-vail' (ą-vāl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AVAILED (ą-vāld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVAILING.] [OE. *availen*, fr. F. *à* (L. *ad*) + *valoir* to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, to be worth.] To turn to the advantage of; to be of service to; to profit; to benefit.

A-vail', *v. i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose; to be adequate or sufficient. [ceeds.

A-vail', *n.* **1.** Advantage; use. **2.** *pl.* Profits; pro-

A-vail'a-ble (-ą-bl'), *a.* **1.** Capable of being used to advantage; profitable; able to effect the object. **2.** Having sufficient power or efficacy for the object; valid. — **A-vail'a-bly**, *adv.* — **A-vail'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **A-vail'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Av'a-lanche' (ăv'ą-lănch'), *n.* [F., fr. *avaler* to descend, fr. *aval* down, downward; *à* (L. *ad*) + *val*, L. *vallis*, valley.] A snow-slip; vast body of snow, ice, or earth sliding down a mountain. Also used figuratively.

‖ A-vant'-cou'ri-er (ą-vänt'kōō'rĭ-ĕr *or* ą-vän'kōō'rĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F., fr. *avant* before + *courrier*.] A person dispatched before, to announce the approach of another or others.

A-vant'-guard' (ą-vänt'gärd'), *n.* [F. *avant* before + E. *guard*.] The advanced body of an army; vanguard.

Av'a-rice (ăv'ą-rĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *avaritia*, fr. *avarus* avaricious, prob. fr. *avēre* to covet.] Excessive love of money or gain; greed after wealth for hoarding.

Av'a-ri'cious (-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Actuated by avarice; greedy after wealth or gain for hoarding. — **Av'a-ri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Av'a-ri'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Covetous; parsimonious; penurious; miserly; niggardly; rapacious; grasping.

A-vast' (ą-văst'), *interj.* [Corrupted from D. *houd fast*, hold fast.] (*Naut.*) Cease; hold; stop; stay.

Av'a-tar' (ăv'ą-tär'), *n.* [Skr. *avatāra* descent; *ava* from + root *tṛ* to cross, pass over.] (*Hind. Myth.*) The descent of a deity to earth, and his incarnation.

A-vaunt' (ą-vant' *or* ą-vänt'), *interj.* Begone.

A've Ma-ri'a (ā'vĕ mą-rē'ą), } *n.* A prayer to the Vir-
A've-Ma'ry (ā've-mā'rȳ), } gin Mary, beginning in Latin *Ave Maria* = Hail, Mary.

Av'e-na'ceous (ăv'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [From L. *avena* oats.] Of or pertaining to oats, or the oat grasses.

A-venge' (ą-vĕnj'), *v. t.* [*imp.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* AVENGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVENGING.] [OF. *avengier*; L. *ad* + *vindicare* to lay claim to; to avenge; to revenge.] To vindicate (the injured) by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer.

Syn. — Revenge.

A-veng'er (-vĕn'jĕr), *n.* One who avenges, or takes vengeance.

A-ven'tu-rine (ą-vĕn'tŭ-rĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of glass containing gold-colored spangles. **2.** (*Min.*) A kind of translucent quartz spangled with yellow mica.

Av'e-nue (ăv'ē-nū), *n.* [F., fr. L. *advenire* to come to.] **1.** A way of entrance to any place; way; passage. **2.** The principal walk or approach to a house from the road, esp. if bordered with trees. **3.** A wide street.

A-ver' (ą-vĕr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AVERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVERRING.] [F. *avérer*, LL. *averare*; L. *ad* + *verus* true.] **1.** (*Law*) To avouch or verify; to offer to verify. **2.** To declare positively; to affirm.

Av'er-age (ăv'ĕr-ăj), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *averagium*, prob. fr. OF. *aver* property, cattle.] **1.** (*Old Eng. Law*) A service owed by a tenant to his lord to be done with beasts. **2.** A contribution to a general loss. **3.** A mean proportion; medial sum or quantity. **4.** A generalized statement derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases. **5.** Small duty payable to shipmasters on goods.

Av'er-age, *a.* **1.** Medial; containing a mean proportion. **2.** According to the laws of average.

Av'er-age, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Averaged; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Averaging.] **1.** To reduce to a mean; to proportion. **2.** To do, get, etc., on an average.

Av'er-age, *v. i.* To be on an average. [averred.

A-ver'ment (ă-vĕr'mĕnt), *n.* Act of averring; thing

A-verse' (ă-vĕrs'), *a.* [L. *aversus*, p. p.] **1.** Turned away. [*Obs.*] **2.** Having a repugnance or opposition of mind. — **A-verse'ly,** *adv.* — **A-verse'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Disinclined; backward; reluctant.

A-ver'sion (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Opposition or turning away of mind; dislike; moderate hatred. **2.** That to which one is averse.

Syn. — Dislike; repugnance; antipathy. See Dislike.

A-vert' (ă-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [*imp., p. p., & p. a.* Averted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Averting.] [L. *avertere; a, ab* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn off, aside, or away.

A-vert'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, averts.

A-vert'i-ble (ă-vĕr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be averted.

‖ **A'ves** (ā'vēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *avis* bird.] (*Zoöl.*) The class of Vertebrata that includes the birds.

A'vi-a-ry (ā'vĭ-ă-rĭ), *n.* [L. *aviarium*, fr. *avis* bird.] A house or inclosure for keeping birds confined.

Av'id (ăv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *avidus*, fr. *avēre* to long.] Having an eager longing; intensely desirous; greedy. — **A-vid'i-ty** (ă-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Av'o-ca'do (ăv'ō-kä'dō), *n.* [From Mex. *ahuacatl.*] (*Bot.*) The pear-shaped pulpy fruit of *Persea gratissima*, a tree of tropical America.

Av'o-ca'tion (ăv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *avocatio*, fr. *avocare; a, ab* + *vocare* to call.] **1.** A calling aside. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which calls one from a regular business or vocation. **3.** *pl.* Pursuits; duties; usual employment.

Av'o-cet, Av'o-set (ăv'ō-sĕt), *n.* [F. *avocette.*] (*Zoöl.*) A grallatorial bird, with a long bill curved upward.

A-void' (ă-void'), *v. t.* [*imp., p. p., & p. a.* Avoided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Avoiding.] [OF. *esouidier; es* (L. *ex*) + *vuidier, voidier*, to empty.] **1.** To make void; to annul or vacate. **2.** To keep at a distance from; to shun. **3.** (*Pleading*) To defeat or evade, as a plea.

A-void'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being avoided.

A-void'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** The act of avoiding or shunning. **2.** The act of annulling. **3.** The act of becoming vacant, or the state of being vacant, as a benefice.

A-void'er, *n.* **1.** One who removes a thing; that in which things are removed. **2.** One who avoids or shuns.

A-void'less, *a.* Incapable of being avoided.

Av'oir-du-pois' (ăv'ĕr-dŭ-poiz'), *n.* or *a.* [OE. *aver de peis* goods of weight; OF. *aver* property (fr. L. *habere* to have) + *peis* weight, F. *poids*, L. *pensum*. See Poise, *n.*] Avoirdupois weight; a system of weights for the coarser commodities in which a pound is 16 oz. or 7000 gr.

A-vouch' (ă-vouch'), *v. t.* [*imp., p. p., & p. a.* Avouched; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Avouching.] [L. *advocare* to call to; *ad* + *vocare* to call.] **1.** To vouch for. **2.** To declare positively; to maintain as true. **3.** To acknowledge and justify.

A-vouch'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who avouches or affirms.

A-vow' (ă-vou'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Avowed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Avowing.] [F. *avouer*, fr. L. *advocare.*] **1.** To declare openly; to own; to acknowledge frankly. **2.** (*Law*) To acknowledge and justify, as an act done.

A-vow'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being avowed.

A-vow'al (-ăl), *n.* A frank declaration. [openly.

A-vow'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In an avowed manner;

A-vow-ee' (-ē'), *n.* See Advowee.

A-vow'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who avows.

A-vow'ry (-rĭ), *n.* (*Law*) Act of one who, in replevying goods, avows and justifies the taking in his own right.

A-vulse' (ă-vŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *avulsus*, p. p. of *avellere* to tear off; *a* (*ab*) + *vellere* to pluck.] To pluck off.

A-vul'sion (ă-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A tearing asunder. **2.** A fragment torn off. **3.** (*Law*) Sudden removal of land from the estate of one man to that of another by an inundation, change of course of a stream, or the like.

A-vun'cu-lar (ă-vŭn'kŭ-lĕr), *a.* [L. *avunculus* uncle.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

A-wait' (ă-wāt'), *v. t.* [OF. *awaitier; a* (L. *ad*) + *waitier* to watch.] **1.** To wait or look out for; to expect. **2.** To be in store for; to be ready for.

A-wake' (ă-wāk'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Awoke, Awaked; *p. p.* Awaked; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Awaking.] [AS. *āwæcnan*, v. i. (imp. *awōc*), and *āwacian*, v. i. (imp. *awacode*). See Awaken.] **1.** To rouse from sleep. **2.** To arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death or inaction.

A-wake', *a.* [From *awaken*, old p. p. of *awake.*] Not sleeping; in a state of wakefulness.

A-wak'en (ă-wāk''n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Awakened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Awakening.] [AS. *āwæcnan*, v. i.; pref. *on-* + *wæcnan.*] To rouse from sleep or torpor; to awake; to wake.

Syn. — To arouse; excite; stir up; call forth.

A-wak'en-er (-'n-ĕr), *n.* One that awakens.

A-ward' (ă-wȧrd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Awarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Awarding.] [OF. *eswarder* consider, judge; *es* (L. *ex*) + *warder, garder*, to observe. See Ward.] To give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign deliberately; to adjudge.

A-ward', *v. i.* To determine; to make an award.

A-ward', *n.* **1.** A judgment, sentence, or final decision; specifically, the decision of an arbitrator. **2.** The paper containing the decision; that which is awarded.

A-ward'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who awards; a judge.

A-ware' (ă-wâr'), *a.* [OE. *iwar*, AS. *gewær*, fr. *wær* wary.] **1.** Watchful; vigilant; on one's guard. **2.** Apprised; informed; cognizant.

A-wash' (ă-wŏsh'), *a.* Washed by the waves or tide.

A-way' (ă-wā'), *adv.* [AS. *aweg; on* on + *weg* way.] **1.** From a place; hence. **2.** Absent; gone. **3.** Aside; off; in another direction. **4.** By ellipsis of the verb, equivalent to an imperative: Go or come away; begone. **5.** On; without intermission or delay. [*Colloq.*]

Away with, bear, abide. [*Archaic*] — **To make away with.** (*a*) To kill or destroy. (*b*) To carry off.

Awe (ą), *n.* [OE. *aze, aghe*, fr. Icel. *agi:* akin to Gr. ἄχος pain, from same root as E. *ail.*] **1.** Dread. [*Obs.* or *Obsolescent*] **2.** The emotion inspired by something dreadful and sublime; reverential fear, or solemn wonder.

Syn. — See Reverence.

Awe (ą), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Awed (ąd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Awing.] To inspire with awe; to control by inspiring dread; to excite fearful reverence in.

A-wea'ry (ă-wē'rĭ), *a.* Weary.

A-weath'er (ă-wĕth'ĕr), *adv.* (*Naut.*) On the weather side, or toward the wind; — opposed to *alee.*

A-weigh' (ă-wā'), *adv.* (*Naut.*) Just drawn clear of the ground; atrip; — said of the anchor.

Awe'less (ą'lĕs), *a.* See Awless.

Awe'some (ą'sŭm), *a.* **1.** Causing awe; awful. **2.** Expressive of awe or terror. — **Awe'some-ness,** *n.*

Aw'ful (ą'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Oppressing with fear or horror; appalling; terrible. **2.** Inspiring awe; filling with reverential fear. — **Aw'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Aw'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See Frightful.

A-while' (ă-hwīl'), *adv.* [Adj. *a* + *while* time, interval.] For some time; for a short time. [tering.

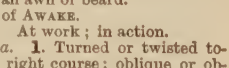
A-wing' (ă-wĭng'), *adv.* On the wing; flying; flut-

Awk (ąk), *a.* [From Icel. *öfugr, öfugr, afigr*, turning the wrong way, fr. *af* off, away.] **1.** Odd; out of order. [*Obs.*] **2.** Wrong; clumsy. [*Obs.*]

Awk'ward (ąk'wĕrd), *a.* [*Awk* + *-ward.*] **1.** Wanting dexterity or grace in movement; without skill; clumsy; ungraceful. **2.** Not easily managed or effected; embarrassing. **3.** Perverse; untoward. [*Obs.*] — **Awk'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **Awk'ward-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Ungainly; unhandy; clownish; lubberly; gawky; maladroit; bungling; inelegant; unbecoming.

Awl (ąl), *n.* [OE. *aul, awel, al*, AS. *æl, awel;* akin to Icel. *alr*, G. *ahle.*] A pointed instrument for making small holes.



Shoemaker's Awl.

Aw'less (ą'lĕs), *a.* Being without awe.

Awn (ąn), *n.* [OE. *awn, agune*, from Icel. *ögn*, pl. *agnir;* akin to G. *agen, ahne*, Gr. ἄχυη.] (*Bot.*) The bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, etc.

Awned (ąnd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having an awn; bearded.

Awn'ing (ąn'ĭng), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A roof-like cover, usually of canvas, extended as a shelter from the sun, rain, or wind. **2.** (*Naut.*) That part of the poop deck continued forward beyond the cabin bulkhead.

Awn'less, *a.* Without an awn or beard.

A-woke' (ă-wōk'), *imp.* of Awake.

A-work' (ă-wûrk'), *adv.* At work; in action.

A-wry' (ă-rī'), *adv. & a.* **1.** Turned or twisted toward one side; out of the right course; oblique or obliquely. **2.** Aside from the line of truth, or right reason.

Aw'some (ą'sŭm), *a.* Same as Awesome.

Ax } (ăks), *n.* [AS. *eax, æx, acas;* akin to G. *axt,*
Axe } Gr. ἀξίνη, L. *ascia.*] A tool or instrument of steel, or of iron with a steel edge or blade, for felling trees, chopping and splitting wood, etc.

"The spelling *ax* is better on every ground, of etymology, phonology, and analogy, than *axe,* which has of late become prevalent." *New English Dict.* (*Murray*).

Ax'i-al (ăks'ĭ-*al*), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, an axis.

Ax'il (ăks'ĭl), *n.* [L. *axilla.*] (*Bot.*) The point of divergence between the upper side of a branch, leaf, or petiole, and the stem or branch from which it springs.

‖ **Ax-il'la** (ăks-ĭl'lȧ), *n. pl.;* AXILLÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The armpit. **2.** (*Bot.*) An axil.

Ax'il-lar (ăks'ĭl-lẽr), *a.* Axillary.

Ax'il-la-ries (ăks'ĭl-lȧ-rĭz), } *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The
Ax'il-lars (ăks'ĭl-lẽrz), } feathers under the wing connecting the under surface of the wing and the body.

Ax'il-la-ry (-lȧ-rў), *a.* Of or pert. to an axil or axilla.

a a Axillary Buds.
b b Leaf Scars.
c Terminal Bud.

Ax'i-om (ăks'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *axioma,* Gr. ἀξίωμα, that which is thought worthy, that which is assumed, a principle, fr. ἀξιοῦν to think worthy, fr. ἄξιος worthy.] **1.** (*Logic & Math.*) A self-evident and necessary truth; a proposition which it is necessary to take for granted. **2.** An established principle in some art or science.

Syn. — Maxim; aphorism; adage. — An *axiom* is a self-evident truth as the basis of reasoning. A *maxim* is a guiding principle sanctioned by experience. An *aphorism* is a terse expression of a general truth or sentiment. An *adage* is a saying of long-established authority.

Ax'i-o-mat'ic (ăks'ĭ-ō-măt'ĭk), } *a.* Of
Ax'i-o-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } or pert. to an axiom; having the nature of an axiom; characterized by axioms. — **Ax'i-o-mat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [India.]

‖ **Ax'is** (ăks'ĭs), *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) The spotted deer of

Ax'is (ăks'ĭs), *n.; pl.* AXES (-ēz). [L. See AXLE.] **1.** A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, which revolves, or may be supposed to revolve, upon it. **2.** (*Math.*) A straight line with respect to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged. **3.** (*Bot.*) The stem; longitudinal support, on which organs or parts are arranged. **4.** (*Anat.*) The second vertebra of the neck; also, the prolonged part of this vertebra, which serves as a pivot for the head.

Ax'le (ăks''l), *n.* [AS. *eaxl* shoulder; akin to AS. *eax* axle, L. *axis* axle, Gr. ἄξων, Skr. *aksha,* L. *axilla* shoulder joint.] **1.** The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel. **2.** A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage; an axletree. **3.** An axis.

Ax'le box' (bŏks'). **1.** A bushing in the hub of a wheel, through which the axle passes. **2.** Journal box of a rotating axle, esp. a railway axle.

Section of Wagon Hub, showing Axle Box and Axle.

Ax'le-tree' (-trē'), *n.* The bar on the ends of which the wheels of a carriage revolve.

Ax'min'ster (ăks'mĭn'stẽr), *n.* An Axminster carpet, an imitation Turkey carpet with thick, soft pile; — named from *Axminster,* Eng.

‖ **Ax'o-lotl** (ăks'ō-lŏt'l), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) An amphibian of the salamander tribe found in the elevated lakes of Mexico; the siredon.

Axolotl. Larva of *Amblystoma Mexicanum.* About ½ nat. diameter.

Ax'unge (ăks'-ŭnj), *n.* [F. *axonge,* L. *axungia; axis* wheel + *ungere* to grease.] Fat; grease; usually (*Pharm.*), lard prepared for medical use.

Ay (ā'ĭ), *interj.* Ah! alas!

Aye } (ā'ĭ), *adv.* [Origin uncertain.] Yes; yea; —
Ay } expressing assent, or an affirmative answer.

Aye (ā'ĭ), *n.* An affirmative vote or voter.

Aye } (ā), *adv.* [Icel. *ei, ey;* akin to AS. *ā, āwa,* al-
Ay } ways, L. *aevum,* Gr. αἰών an age.] Always; ever; continually; for an indefinite time.

Aye'-aye' (āĭ'ā'ĭ'), *n.* [Fr. native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A nocturnal quadruped of Madagascar, allied to the lemurs.

Ayr'shire (ār'shĭr), *n.* (*Agric.*) One of a superior breed of cattle from Ayrshire, Scotland.

A-za'le-a (ȧ-zā'lē-ȧ; 97), *n.; pl.* AZALEAS (-ȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀζαλέος dry, — because supposed to grow best in dry ground.] (*Bot.*) A genus of showy flowering shrubs.

Az'a-role (ăz'ȧ-rōl), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *az-zo'rūr.*] (*Bot.*) The Neapolitan medlar, a shrub of southern Europe; also, its fruit.

A-zed'a-rach (ȧ-zĕd'ȧ-răk), *n.* [From Pers. *āzāddirakht* noble tree.] (*Bot.*) A handsome Asiatic tree, common in the southern United States.

Az'i-muth (ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [F. *azimut,* fr. Ar. *assumūt,* pl. of *as-samt* a way.] (*Astron. & Geodesy*) (*a*) The quadrant of an azimuth circle. (*b*) The arc of the horizon between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of a given object.

Az'i-muth'al (ăz'ĭ-mŭth'*al or* -mū'thal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the azimuth; being in a horizontal circle.

Az'o- (ăz'ō-). [See AZOTE.] (*Chem.*) A combining form of *azote,* applied: (*a*) Loosely to various compounds of nitrogen. (*b*) Especially to compounds containing a two atom nitrogen group uniting two hydrocarbon radicals. These compounds furnish many artificial dyes.

A-zo'ic (ȧ-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + ζωή life.] Showing no vestige of organic life, or at least of animal life.

Az'ote (ăz'ōt *or* ȧ-zōt'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἀ priv. + ζωή life; — because not supporting life.] Nitrogen. [*R.*]

A-zot'ic (ȧ-zŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Nitric.

Az'o-tize (ăz'ō-tīz), *v. t.* To nitrogenize.

Az'ure (ăzh'ur *or* ā'zhur), *a.* [F. & OSp. *azar,* through Ar. from Per. *lājaward,* or *lājuward,* lapis lazuli, *lājuwardī, lājuwardī,* azure, cerulean, the initial *l* having been dropped.] Sky-blue; cerulean; also, cloudless.

Az'ure, *n.* The clear blue color or vault of the sky.

Az'u-rine (ăzh'ū-rĭn), *a.* Azure.

Az'u-rite (ăzh'ū-rīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Blue malachite.

Az'y-gous (ăz'ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄζυγος; ἀ priv. + ζυγόν yoke.] (*Anat.*) Having no fellow; not paired; single.

Az'ym, Az'yme (ăz'ĭm), *n.* [Gr. ἄζυμος unleavened; ἀ priv. + ζύμη leaven.] Unleavened bread.

Az'y-mous (ăz'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Unleavened; unfermented.

B.

B (bē) is the second letter of the English alphabet. (See *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 196, 220.) It is etymologically related to *p, v, f, w,* and *m,* letters representing sounds having a close organic affinity to its own sound.

In *Music,* B is the nominal of the seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or of the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). B♭ stands for B flat, the tone a half step, or semitone, lower than B. In German, B stands for B♭, while our B natural is called H (pronounced hä).

Baa (bä), *n.* [Cf. G. *bö.*] The bleat of a sheep.

Bab'bitt met'al (băb'bĭt mĕt'*al*). [Named from the inventor.] A soft white alloy of tin and (usually) copper.

Bab'ble (băb'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BABBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BABBLING.] [Cf. D. *babbelen,* G. *bappeln;* prob. an imitative word.] **1.** To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly. **2.** To talk much; to chatter; to prate; to gossip. **3.** To make a continuous murmuring noise.

Bab'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To utter incoherently or childishly; to reveal thoughtlessly. **2.** To disclose, as a secret. [Idle or thoughtless utterance.

Bab'ble, *n.* **1.** Inarticulate noise; murmuring. **2.**

Bab'ble-ment (băb'b'l-ment), *n.* Babble.

Bab'bler (băb'b'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who babbles. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a family of thrushlike chattering birds.

Babe (bāb), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *bab, baban,* W. *baban, maban.*] **1.** An infant; young child of either sex; baby. **2.** A doll.

Ba'bel (bā'bĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Bābel,* the name of the capital of Babylonia; in Genesis associated with the idea of "confusion."] A scene of noise and confusion; a confused mixture of sounds.

‖ **Bab'i-rous'sa,** ‖ **Bab'i-rus'sa** (băb'ĭ-rōōs'sȧ), *n.* [Malay *bābī* hog + *rūsa* deer.] (*Zoöl.*) A large hoglike quadruped of the East Indies, sometimes domesticated.

Bab-oon' (băb-ōōn'), *n.* [OE. *babewin, baboin,* fr. F. *babouin,* or LL. *babewynus*; of unknown origin.]

(*Zoöl.*) One of the Old World Quadrumana. Baboons have doglike muzzles and large canine teeth, cheek pouches, a short tail, and naked callosities on the buttocks. They are mostly African.

Baboon
(*Cynocephalus porcarius*).

Ba'by (bā'bĭ), *n.* [Dim. of *babe.*] **1.** An infant; a babe. **2.** A doll.

Ba'by, *a.* Of or pertaining to a baby; infantile; young; small.

Ba'by, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BABIED (-bĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BABYING.] To treat like a baby.

Ba'by farm' (fārm'). A place where the nourishment and care of babies are offered for hire.

Ba'by-house' (-hous'), *n.* A doll's house. [ple.]

Ba'by-ish, *a.* Like a baby; childish; puerile; sim-

Bab'y-lo'ni-an (băb'ĭ-lō'nĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the real or to the mystical Babylon, or to the ancient kingdom of Babylonia; Chaldean. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Babylonia; a Chaldean. **2.** An astrologer.

Bab'y-lo'nish (băb'ĭ-lō'nĭsh), *a.* Babylonian.

Bac (băk), *n.* [F. See BACK a vat.] **1.** A broad, flat-bottomed ferryboat, usually worked by a rope. **2.** A vat.

Bac'ca-lau're-ate (băk'ka-la'rē-āt), *n.* [NL., *baccalaureatus*, fr. LL. *baccalaureus* a bachelor of arts, fr. *baccalarius* (see BACHELOR), but as if fr. L. *bacca lauri* bayberry, from the bachelor's practice of wearing a garland of bayberries.] The degree of bachelor of arts (B. A. or A. B.).

Bac'ca-lau're-ate, *a.* Pertaining to a bachelor of arts.

Baccalaureate sermon, in some American colleges, a special farewell sermon delivered to a graduating class.

‖ **Bac'ca-ra',** **Bac'ca-rat'** (băk'ka-rä'), *n.* [F.] A French game of cards, played by a banker and punters.

Bac'cate (băk'kāt), *a.* [L. *baccatus*, fr. *bacca* berry.] (*Bot.*) Pulpy throughout, like a berry; — said of fruits.

Bac'cha-nal (băk'ka-*nal*), *a.* [L. *Bacchanalis*, fr. *Bacchus*, Gr. Βάκχος.] **1.** Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine. **2.** Bacchanalian.

Bac'cha-nal, *n.* **1.** A devotee of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels. **2.** Drunken revelry; *pl.* bacchanalia. **3.** A song or a dance in honor of Bacchus.

‖ **Bac'cha-na'li-a** (-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** A feast or orgy in honor of Bacchus. **2.** Drunken revels; orgy.

Bac'cha-na'li-an (-nā'lĭ-*an*; 106), *a.* Of or pert. to the bacchanalia or to drunken revelry. — *n.* A bacchanal.

Bac'chant (băk'k*a*nt), *n.* [L. *bucchans*, p. pr. of *bacchari* to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] **1.** A priest of Bacchus. **2.** A bacchanal; a reveler.

Bac'chant, *a.* Bacchanalian.

Bac'chante (băk'k*a*nt *or* bȧ-kȧnt'), *n.* **1.** A priestess of Bacchus. **2.** A female bacchanal.

Bac-chan'tes (băk-kăn'tēz), *n.*, L. *pl.* of BACCHANT and BACCHANTE.

Bac'chic (băk'kĭk), **Bac'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), } *a.* Of or relating to Bacchus; hence, drunken or riotous.

Bac-cif'er-ous (băk-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *baccifer; bacca* berry + *ferre* to bear.] Producing berries.

Bac'ci-form (băk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-form.*] Having the form of a berry.

Bac-civ'o-rous (băk-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *vorare* to devour.] Eating, or subsisting on, berries.

Bach'e-lor (băch'ē-lẽr), *n.* [OF. *bacheler* young man, fr. LL. *baccalarius* the tenant of a kind of farm called *baccalaria*, a soldier not old or rich enough to lead his retainers into battle with a banner; a person aspiring to a doctorate (in this sense changed to *baccalaureus*). See BACCALAUREATE, *n.*] **1.** A man of any age who has not been married. **2.** A person who has taken the first or lowest degree in the liberal arts at a college or university. **3.** A young knight. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of bass.

Bachelor's button, a plant with flowers shaped like buttons; esp., several species of *Ranunculus*, and the cornflower, and globe amaranth.

Bach'e-lor-hood (-hŏŏd), } *n.* The state or condition

Bach'e-lor-ship (-shĭp), } of being a bachelor.

Ba-cil'lar (bȧ-sĭl'lẽr), *a.* [L. *bacillum* little staff.] (*Biol.*) Shaped like a rod or staff.

Bac'il-la-ry (băs'ĭl-lȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *bacillum* rod, dim. of *baculum* stick.] Of or pert. to little rods; rod-shaped.

Ba-cil'li-form (bȧ-sĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Rod-shaped.

‖ **Ba-cil'lus** (bȧ-sĭl'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BACILLI (-lī). [NL.] (*Biol.*) A variety of bacterium.

Back (băk), *n.* [F. *bac:* cf. Arm. *bag*, *bak*, a bark, D. *bak* bowl.] **1.** A large shallow vat; a cistern, tub, or trough, used by brewers, dyers, etc. **2.** A ferryboat; bac.

Back (băk), *n.* [AS. *bæc, bac;* akin to Icel., Sw., & LG. *bak*, Dan. *bag.*] **1.** In human beings, the hinder part of the body, extending from the neck to the end of the spine; in other animals, that part of the body which corresponds most nearly to such part of a human being. **2.** The outward or upper part of a thing, as opposed to the inner or lower part. **3.** The part opposed to the front or foremost part; the hinder or rear part of a thing. **4.** The part opposite to, or most remote from, that which fronts the speaker or actor; or the part out of sight, or not generally seen. **5.** A support or resource; backing.

Back, *a.* **1.** Being at the back or in the rear; distant; remote; past. **2.** Being in arrear; overdue. **3.** Moving or operating backward.

Back (băk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BACKED (băkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BACKING.] **1.** To get upon the back of; to mount. **2.** To drive or force backward. **3.** To furnish with a back. **4.** To adjoin behind. **5.** To write upon the back of; to indorse. **6.** To support; to second or strengthen. **7.** To bet on the success of.

To back an anchor (*Naut.*), to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one. — **To back the oars,** to row backward with the oars. — **To back the sails,** to arrange them so as to cause the ship to move astern. — **To back up,** to support; to sustain. — **To back water** (*Naut.*), to row or propel the boat or ship backward.

Back, *v. i.* **1.** To move or go backward. **2.** (*Naut.*) To change from one quarter to another by a course opposite to that of the sun; — used of the wind.

To back and fill, to manage the sails of a ship so that the wind strikes them alternately in front and behind; hence, (*Fig.*) to take opposite positions alternately. [*Colloq.*] — **To back out, To back down,** to retreat or withdraw from a promise, engagement, or contest. [*Colloq.*]

Back, *adv.* [Shortened fr. *aback.*] **1.** In, to, or toward, the rear. **2.** To or toward a former place, state, or station. **3.** In times past; ago. **4.** In concealment or reserve; in one's own possession; in a state of restraint or hindrance. **5.** In return or requital. [cretly.]

Back'bite' (-bīt'), *v. t & i.* To traduce or slander se-

Back'bit'er (-bīt'ẽr), *n.* One who backbites.

Back'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A support for the back. **2.** A board forming or protecting the rear part.

Back'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** The spine; the spinal column. **2.** Firmness; moral principle.

Back'er (băk'ẽr), *n.* One that backs; esp., one who backs a person or thing in a contest or undertaking.

Back'gam'mon (băk'găm'ŭn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A game played by two persons on a "board" with pieces, the movements of which are determined by throwing dice.

Back'gam'mon, *v. i.* In backgammon, to beat while the loser has one or more pieces in his first "table."

Back'ground' (-ground'), *n.* **1.** Ground in the rear or behind, or in the distance. **2.** Anything behind, serving as a foil. **3.** A place in obscurity or retirement.

Back'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Handwriting in which the downward slope of the letters is from left to right.

Back'hand'ed, *a.* **1.** With the hand turned backward. **2.** Awkward; insincere; sarcastic. **3.** (*Handwriting*) Sloping downward from left to right.

Back'house' (băk'hous'), *n.* A building behind the main building; specifically, a privy; a necessary.

Back'ing, *n.* The act of moving anything backward; backing; also, that which forms the back of anything.

Back'lash' (-lăsh'), *n.* (*Mech.*) The distance through which one part of connected machinery can be moved without moving the connected parts; also, the jarring or reflex motion caused in badly fitting machinery by irregularities in velocity or a reverse of motion.

Back'log' (-lŏg'; 115), *n.* A large stick of wood, forming the back of a fire on the hearth. [*U. S.*]

Back'piece' (-pēs'), **Back'plate'** (-plāt'), } *n.* A piece, or plate, which forms or covers the back.

Back'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* A relapse; a setback.

‖ **Back'sheesh'** (-shēsh'), ‖ **Back'shish'** } *n.* [Pers. *bakhshīsh*, fr. *bakhshīdan* to give.] In Egypt and the Turkish empire, a gratuity; a "tip."

Back'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The posteriors, or rump, of a person or animal.

Back'sight' (-sīt'), *n.* (*Surv.*) A sight directed backwards to a station previously occupied.

Back'slide' (băk'slīd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* BACKSLID (-slĭd'); *p. p.* BACKSLIDDEN (-slĭd'd'n), BACKSLID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BACKSLIDING.] To slide back; to fall away; esp., to give up one's religious faith by degrees.

Back'slid'er (băk'slīd'ẽr), *n.* One who backslides.

Back'staff' (-stăf'), *n.* A kind of disused altitude instrument. The observer's back was to the body observed.

Back'stay' (-stā'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A rope or stay extending from the masthead to the side of a ship, slanting a little aft. **2.** A stay used to check forward motion.

Back'stitch' (-stĭch'), *n.* A stitch made by inserting the needle back and bringing it out in front of the end of the last stitch.

Back'ward (băk'wẽrd), **Back'wards** (băk'wẽrdz), *adv.* [*Back*, adv. + *-ward, -wards.*] **1.** With the back in advance. **2.** Toward the back or rear. **3.** With the back downward. **4.** Toward, or in, past time. **5.** By way of reflection. **6.** From a better to a worse state. **7.** In a reverse manner; in a returning way, or direction.

Back'ward, *a.* **1.** Directed to the back or rear. **2.** Unwilling; averse; reluctant. **3.** Not quick of apprehension; dull; inapt. **4.** Late or behindhand. **5.** Bygone. — **Back'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Back'ward-ness**, *n.*

Back'war-da'tion (băk'wẽr-dā'shŭn), *n.* (*Stock Exchange*) The seller's postponement of delivery upon payment of a premium to the buyer; also, such premium.

Back'wa'ter (-wą'tẽr), *n.* **1.** Water turned back or stopped in its course by an obstruction, an opposing current, etc. **2.** Water thrown back, as by a water wheel.

Back'woods' (-wo͝odz'), *n. pl.* Forests or partly cleared regions remote from populous settlements.

Back'woods'man (-măn), *n.* A man living in the backwoods.

Ba'con (bā'k'n), *n.* [OF., fr. OHG. *bacho, bahho*; akin to E. *back.*] The back and sides of a pig salted and smoked; formerly, the flesh of a pig salted or fresh.

Ba-co'ni-an (bā-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lord Bacon, or to his (inductive) system of philosophy.

Bac-te'ri-a (băk-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of BACTERIUM.

Bac-te'ri-al (*-al*), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to bacteria.

Bac-te'ri-cide (băk-tē'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [*Bacterium* + L. *caedere* to kill.] (*Biol.*) Same as GERMICIDE.

Bac-te'ri-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Bacterium* + *-logy.*] (*Biol.*) The science relating to bacteria.

Bac-te'ri-os'co-py (-ŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* [*Bacterium* + *-scopy.*] (*Biol.*) The observation of bacteria.

Bac-te'ri-um (băk-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* BACTERIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *βακτήριον* a staff.] (*Biol.*) A microscopic alga, usually in the form of a jointed filament, found in putrefying organic infusions. Certain species are active agents in fermentation, while others appear to be the cause of certain infectious diseases.

Bac'te-roid (băk'tẽ-roid), **Bac'te-roid'al** (-roid'*al*), *a.* [*Bacterium* + *-oid.*] Resembling bacteria.

Bad (băd), *a.* [*Compar.* WORSE (wûrs); *superl.* WORST (wûrst).] [Probably fr. AS. *bæddel* hermaphrodite.] **1.** Wanting good qualities, whether physical or moral; defective; imperfect; offensive. **2.** Evil; wicked.

Syn. — Pernicious; deleterious; noxious; baneful; injurious; hurtful; vile; wretched; corrupt; vicious.

Bade (băd). A form of the past tense of BID.

Badge (băj), *n.* [LL. *bagea, bagia*, sign, prob. of G. origin.] **1.** A distinctive mark, token, or sign, worn on the person. **2.** Something characteristic; a mark. **3.** (*Naut.*) A carved ornament on the stern of a vessel, containing a window or the representation of one.

Badge, *v. t.* To mark or distinguish with a badge.

Badg'er (băj'ẽr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] An itinerant licensed dealer in food; a huckster; esp., one who bought grain in one place and sold it in another.

Badg'er, *n.* [Prob. fr. *badge* + *-ard*, in reference to the white mark on its forehead.] A kind of carnivorous, burrowing animal.

American Badger (*Taxidea Americana*).

Badg'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BADGERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BADGERING.] **1.** To annoy, as a badger when baited; to worry persistently. **2.** To beat down, as a huckster; to barter.

Ba-di'geon (bȧ-dĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F.] Cement or paste used to fill holes, cover defects, or finish a surface.

‖ **Ba'di'nage'** (bȧ'dē'nȧzh' *or* băd'ĭ-nāj), *n.* [F., fr. *badiner* to joke.] Playful raillery; banter.

Bad'ly, *adv.* In a bad manner; poorly; not well.

Bad'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being bad.

Baf'fle (băf'f'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAFFLING (-flĭng).] [Cf. Lowland Scotch *bauchle* to treat contemptuously, OF. *beffler, beffer*, to mock, deceive.] **1.** To cause to undergo disgraceful punishment. [*Obs.*] **2.** To check by shifts and turns; to elude. **3.** To check by perplexing; to thwart.

Syn. — To balk; thwart; foil; frustrate; defeat.

Baf'fle-ment (băf'f'l-ment), *n.* The process or act of baffling, or of being baffled; frustration; check.

Baf'fler (băf'flẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, baffles.

Bag (băg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *baggi*, and also OF. *bague*, bundle, LL. *baga.*] **1.** A sack or pouch. **2.** A sac, or dependent gland, in animal bodies. **3.** (*Com.*) A quantity sufficient to fill a bag of a given size.

Bag, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAGGED (băgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAGGING.] **1.** To put into a bag or bags. **2.** To seize, capture, or entrap.

Bag, *v. i.* To swell or hang down like a full bag.

‖ **Ba-gasse'** (bȧ-gȧs'), *n.* [F.] Sugar cane, crushed in the mill. Also, the refuse of beetroot sugar.

‖ **Bag'a-telle'** (băg'ȧ-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bagatella*; cf. Prov. It. *bagata* trifle.] **1.** A trifle; a thing of no importance. **2.** A game played on a board having cups or arches into or through which balls are driven.

Bag'gage (băg'gāj), *n.* [F. *bagage*, from OF. *bague* bundle. In senses 3 and 4 cf. F. *bagasse* a prostitute.] **1.** The clothes, tents, utensils, and provisions of an army; esp., personal effects. **2.** The trunks, satchels, etc., of a traveler; luggage. **3.** A prostitute. **4.** A romping, saucy girl.

Bag'ging, *n.* Cloth or other material for bags.

Bag'gy (băg'gў), *a.* Resembling a bag; flabby.

Bag'man (-măn), *n.* A commercial traveler.

Bagn'io (băn'yŏ), *n.* [It. *bagno*, fr. L. *balneum* bath.] **1.** A bathing house. [*Obs.*] **2.** A brothel.

Bag'pipe (băg'pip), *n.* A musical wind instrument, now used chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland.

☞ The air is received through a tube by a leather bag (see *Illust.*) and pressed from it into the sounding pipes, two of which produce fixed tones (the *drone*), — the third, or *chanter*, giving the melody.

Bagpipe.

Bag'pip'er (-pip'ẽr), *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

‖ **Bague** (bȧg), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) The annular molding or group of moldings dividing a long shaft or column.

Ba-guet' **Ba-guette'** (bȧ-gĕt'), *n.* [F. *baguette.*] (*Arch.*) A bead molding.

Bah (bä), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt.

Bail (bāl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAILED (bāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAILING.] **1.** To lade; to dip and throw. **2.** To dip or lade water, or other liquid, from.

Bail, *v. t.* [OF. *bailler* to deliver, fr. L. *bajulare* to bear a burden, keep in custody, fr. *bajulus* he who bears burdens.] **1.** To deliver. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) To set free, or deliver from arrest, or out of custody, on the undertaking of some other person or persons to be responsible for the appearance, at a certain day and place, of the person bailed. (*b*) To deliver, as goods in trust, for some special object or purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed.

Bail, *n.* **1.** Custody. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) The person or persons on whose undertaking a person is bailed. (*b*) The security so given.

Bail, *n.* [OE. *beyl*; cf. Dan. *bøile* a bending, hoop, Icel. *beyla* hump, akin to E. *bow* to bend.] **1.** The arched handle of a kettle, pail, or similar vessel, usually movable. **2.** A half hoop supporting the cover of a wagon, etc.

Bail, *n.* [OF. *bail, baille*, a palisade, *baillier* to inclose.] **1.** The outer wall or the court of a feudal castle. **2.** A certain limit within a forest. [*Eng.*] **3.** A division for the stalls of an open stable. **4.** (*Cricket*) The top or a cross piece of the wicket.

Bail'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be bailed. **2.** Admitting of bail.

Bail' bond' (bŏnd'). (*Law*) (*a*) A bond or obligation given to insure the appearance of a person bailed. (*b*) Special bail in court to abide the judgment.

Bail'ee' (bāl'ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom goods are bailed.

Bail'er (bāl'ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) See BAILOR.

Bail'er, *n.* **1.** One who bails or lades. **2.** A utensil or machine used in bailing.

Bai'ley (bā'lў), *n.* [Same word as 5th BAIL.] **1.** The bail of a castle. **2.** A prison or court of justice. [*Eng.*]

Bail'ie (bāl'ĭ), *n.* [See BAILIFF.] Formerly, a sheriff; now, an officer like an English alderman. [*Scot.*]

Bail'iff (bāl'ĭf), *n.* [OF. *bailif* custodian. See 2d BAIL.] **1.** Originally, one to whom powers of custody or

care are intrusted. **2.** (*Eng. Law*) A sheriff's deputy. **3.** An under steward of an estate. [*Eng.*]

Bail'i-wick (bāl'ĭ-wĭk), *n.* [*Bailie* + *wick* village.] The precincts within which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

Bail'ment (-ment), *n.* (*Law*) The act of bailing a person or goods. See 2d Bail.

Bail'or' (bāl'ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who delivers goods or money to another in trust.

‖ **Bain'-ma'rie'** (băn'mȧ'rē'), *n.* [F.] A vessel for holding hot water in which another vessel may be heated.

Bairn (bârn), *n.* [Scot., fr. AS. *bearn*, fr. *beran* to bear.] A child. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Bait (bāt), *n.* [Icel. *beita* food, *beit* pasture, akin to AS. *bāt* food.] **1.** Any substance, esp. food, used as a lure in catching fish, or other animals. **2.** Anything which allures; a lure; enticement. **3.** A light luncheon.

Bait, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Baited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Baiting.] [Icel. *beita*, orig., to cause to bite.] **1.** To provoke and harass; esp., to torment for sport. **2.** To give a portion of food and drink to. **3.** To furnish or cover with bait.

Bait, *v. i.* To stop for food and drink on a journey.

Bait, *v. i.* [F. *battre de l'aile* (or *des ailes*). See Batter, *v. t.*] To flap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover, as a hawk when she stoops to her prey.

Bait'er (bāt'ẽr), *n.* One who baits; a tormentor.

Baize (bāz), *n.* [For *bayes*, pl. fr. OF. *baie*; cf. F. *baie* bay-colored.] A coarse woolen stuff with a long nap.

Bake (bāk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Baked (bākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Baking.] [AS. *bacan*; akin to G. *backen*, Gr. φώγειν to roast.] **1.** To prepare by cooking in a dry heat, as an oven or under coals. **2.** To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat. [**2.** To be baked.

Bake, *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of baking something.

Bake, *n.* The process, or result, of baking.

Bake'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house for baking anything.

Bak'er, *n.* [AS. *bæcere*.] **1.** One whose business it is to bake bread, etc. **2.** A portable oven. [*U. S.*]

Bak'er-y (bāk'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** The trade of a baker. **2.** A place for baking bread; a bakehouse.

Bak'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of cooking in dry heat. **2.** The quantity baked at once; a batch.

Baking powder, a kind of substitute for yeast.

‖ **Bak'sheesh'**, **Bak'shish'**, *n.* Same as Backsheesh.

‖ **Bal'æ-noi'de-a** (băl'ē-noi'dē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from L. *balaena* whale + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Cetacea, including the right whale and all other whales having the mouth fringed with baleen.

Bal'ance (băl'ans), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bilanx*, *bilancis*, having two scales; *bis* twice (akin to E. *two*) + *lanx* scale.] **1.** An apparatus for weighing things. **2.** Act of weighing mentally; comparison; estimate. **3.** Equality in weight; equipoise; equilibrium. **4.** An equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account; also, the excess on either side. **5.** (*Horol.*) A balance wheel. **6.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) The constellation *Libra*. (*b*) The seventh sign in the Zodiac, called *Libra*. **7.** A movement in dancing.

Bal'ance, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Balanced (băl'anst); *pr. & vb. n.* Balancing (bal'an-sĭng).] **1.** To bring to or keep in an equipoise or equilibrium. **2.** To weigh in a balance. **3.** To equal in number, weight, force, proportion, etc. **4.** To compare in relative force, importance, value, etc.; to estimate. **5.** To adjust, as an account, by causing both sides to be equal. **6.** (*Dancing*) To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally.

Syn. — To poise; weigh; adjust; counteract; counterbalance; counterpoise; neutralise; equalize.

Bal'ance, *v. i.* **1.** To have equal weight on each side; to be in equipoise. **2.** To waver or hesitate. [a balance.

Bal'an-cer (băl'an-sẽr), *n.* One who balances, or uses

Bal'ance-reef' (băl'ans-rēf'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The last reef in a fore-and-aft sail, taken to steady the ship.

Bal'ance sheet' (shēt'). A paper giving a summation and balance of accounts.

Bal'ance wheel' (hwēl'). **1.** (*Horol.*) (*a*) A wheel which regulates the beats or pulses of a watch or chronometer. (*b*) A ratchet-shaped escape wheel, which in some watches is acted upon by the axis of the balance wheel proper (in those watches called a *balance*). **2.** (*Mach.*) A wheel which imparts regularity to the movements of any engine or machine; a fly wheel.

Bal'a-noid (băl'ȧ-noid), *a.* [Gr. βάλανος acorn + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling an acorn; — applied to a group of barnacles having shells shaped like acorns.

Bal'co-ny (băl'kŏ-nȳ), *n.* [It. *balcone*; cf. It. *balco*, scaffold, fr. OHG. *balcho* beam.] (*Arch.*) A platform projecting from the wall of a building, inside or outside.

Bald (bąld), *a.* [OE. *balled*, *ballid*, perh. the p. p. of *ball* to make like a ball, by removing hair.] **1.** Destitute of the natural or common covering on the head or top. **2.** Unadorned; bare; literal. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Destitute of the natural covering. (*b*) Marked with a white spot on the head or face.

Bal'da-chin (băl'dȧ-kĭn), *n.* [LL. *baldachinus* a canopy of rich silk carried over the host; fr. *Bagdad*, It. *Baldacco*, a city in Asia from whence these rich silks came.] **1.** Baudekin. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) A structure in form of a canopy, generally placed over an altar. **3.** A portable canopy borne over shrines, etc., in procession.

Bald' ea'gle (bąld' ē'g'l). (*Zoöl.*) The white-headed eagle of America. The young, until several years old, lack the white feathers on the head.

Bal'der-dash (bąl'dẽr-dăsh), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A worthless mixture, especially of liquors. **2.** Senseless jargon; nonsense.

Bald'ly (bąld'lȳ), *adv.* In a bald manner; nakedly.

Bald'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being bald.

Bald'pate' (-pāt'), *n.* **1.** A baldheaded person. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The American widgeon.

Bal'dric (bąl'drĭk), *n.* [OE. *baudric*, *bawdrik*, through OF. from OHG. *balderich*.] A broad belt, worn over one shoulder, across the breast, and under the opposite arm; less properly, any belt.

Bale (bāl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *bala*, fr. OHG. *balla*; akin to E. *ball*.] A bundle or package corded for storage or transportation.

Bale, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Baled (bāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Baling.] To make up in a bale.

Bale, *n.* [AS. *bealo*, *bealu*, *balu*; akin to OHG. *balo*, Goth. *balweins*.] **1.** Misery; calamity; misfortune; sorrow. **2.** Evil; an evil or pernicious influence.

Ba-leen' (bȧ-lēn'), *n.* [F. *baleine* whale and whalebone, L. *balaena* a whale.] Plates or blades of "whalebone," fringing the mouth of certain whales.

Bale'fire' (bāl'fīr'), *n.* [AS. *bælfȳr* the fire of the funeral pile.] A signal fire; an alarm fire.

Bale'ful (bāl'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of bale or misery; deadly; destructive. **2.** Woeful; sad. [*Archaic*]

‖ **Ba-lize'** (bȧ-lēz'), *n.* [F. *balise*.] A pole or a frame raised as a sea beacon or a landmark.

Balk (bąk), *n.* [AS. *balca* beam, ridge; akin to G. *balken*.] **1.** A ridge or strip of land left unplowed, as between furrows. **2.** A great beam, rafter, or timber. **3.** (*Mil.*) One of the beams connecting the supports of a trestle bridge or bateau bridge. **4.** A hindrance or disappointment; a check. **5.** A sudden stop; a failure. **6.** (*Baseball*) A deceptive gesture of the pitcher.

Balk line (*Billiards*), a line across or around a billiard table marking a limit for the position of the balls.

Balk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Balked (bąkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Balking.] [From *balk* a beam; orig., to put a balk, or beam, in one's way, in order to stop or hinder.] **1.** To leave or make balks in. [*Obs.*] **2.** To heap up. [*Obs.*] **3.** To avoid; to shun; to refuse. [*Obsolescent*] **4.** To disappoint; to frustrate; to thwart.

Balk, *v. i.* To stand still obstinately; to jib; to swerve.

Balk, *v. i.* [Prob. from D. *balken* to bray, bawl.] To indicate to fishermen, by shouts or signals from shore, the direction taken by the shoals of herring.

Balk'er (bąk'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, balks.

Balk'y (bąk'ȳ), *a.* Apt to balk; as, a *balky* horse.

Ball (bąl), *n.* [OE. *bal*, *balle*; akin to OHG. *balla*, *palla*, G. *ball*, Icel. *böllr*.] **1.** Any round or roundish body or mass. **2.** A general name for games in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked. **3.** (*Print.*) A leather-covered cushion, formerly used by printers for inking the form. **4.** A roundish protuberant portion of the body.

Ball and socket joint, a joint in which a ball moves within a socket, so as to admit of motion in every direction within certain limits. — Ball bearings, a mechanical device for lessening the friction of axle bearings by means of small loose metal balls. — Ball cock, a faucet or valve which is opened or closed by the fall or rise of a ball floating in water at the end of a lever. — Ball valve (*Mach.*), a contrivance by which a ball, placed in a circular cup with a hole in its bottom, operates as a valve.

Ball, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Balled (bąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Balling.] To gather balls which cling to the feet, as of damp snow or clay; to gather into balls.

Ball, *v. t.* **1.** (*Metal.*) To heat and form into balls for rolling. **2.** To form or wind into a ball.

Ball, *n.* [F. *bal*, fr. OF. *baler* to dance, fr. LL. *ballare*; origin uncertain.] A social assembly for dancing.

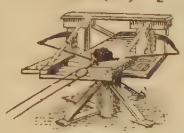
Bal'lad (băl'lad), *n.* [OF. *balade*, Pr. *ballada* a dancing song, fr. *ballare* to dance.] A popular kind of narrative poem, adapted for recitation or singing; esp., a sentimental or romantic poem in short stanzas.

Bal'last (băl'łast), *n.* [D. *ballast.* *Bal-* is of uncertain origin; *-last* is same as *last* a burden.] **1.** (*Naut.*) Any heavy substance, as stone, iron, etc., put into the hold to steady a vessel. **2.** Anything heavy used to steady the car of a balloon. **3.** Gravel, broken stone, etc., laid in the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid.

Bal'last, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALLASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BALLASTING.] To furnish with ballast.

‖ **Bal'let'** (băl'lă' *or* băl'lĕt), *n.* [F., a dim. of *bal* dance.] **1.** An artistic dance performed as a theatrical entertainment, usually by women. **2.** The company of dancers.

‖ **Bal-lis'ta** (băl-lĭs'tà), *n.*; *pl.* BALLISTÆ (-tē). [L. *ballista, balista,* fr. Gr. *βάλλειν* to throw.] An ancient kind of crossbow, used for hurling large missiles.



One form of Ballista.

Bal-lis'tic (băl-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ballista, or to projection, or to projectiles.

Bal-lis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The science or art of hurling missile weapons by the use of an engine.

Bal-loon' (băl-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *ballon,* aug. of *balle* ball.] **1.** A bag made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere. **2.** (*Arch.*) A ball or globe on the top of a pillar, church, etc. **3.** (*Chem.*) A glass vessel of a spherical form.

Balloon frame (*Carp.*) a house frame constructed of small timber.

Balloon.

Bal-loon', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALLOONED (-lōōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BALLOONING.] **1.** To go up in a balloon. **2.** To puff out.

Bal-loon'ist, *n.* An aëronaut.

Bal'lot (băl'lŭt), *n.* [F. *ballotte,* fr. It. *ballotta.*] **1.** Originally, a ball used for secret voting; hence, any printed or written ticket used in voting. **2.** Act of voting. **3.** The aggregate of votes.

Ballot box, a box for receiving ballots.

Bal'lot (băl'lŭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALLOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BALLOTING.] To vote or decide by casting ballots.

Balm (bäm), *n.* [OE. *baume,* OF. *bausme, basme,* L. *balsamum* balsam, from Gr. *βάλσαμον.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A kind of aromatic plant. **2.** The resinous aromatic exudation of certain trees or shrubs. **3.** Any fragrant ointment. **4.** Anything that heals or that mitigates pain.

Bal-mor'al (băl-mŏr'al), *n.* [From *Balmoral* Castle, in Scotland.] **1.** A long woolen petticoat. **2.** A kind of stout walking shoe.

Balm'y (bäm'ỹ), *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; soothing. **2.** Producing balm.

Bal'ne-ol'o-gy (băl'nē-ŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [L. *balneum* bath + *-logy.*] A treatise on baths; the science of bathing.

Bal'sam (bal'sam), *n.* [L. *balsamum.* See BALM, *n.*] **1.** A resin containing more or less of an essential or volatile oil. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of fir tree. (*b*) An annual garden plant with beautiful flowers; balsamine. **3.** Anything that heals, soothes, or restores; a balm.

Bal-sam'ic (bal-săm'ĭk *or* băl-), *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; soothing. **2.** Producing balm.

Bal'sam-ine (bal'sam-ĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) Garden balsam.

Bal'sam-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Balsamic.

Bal'us-ter (băl'ŭs-tẽr), *n.* [L. *balaustium* the flower of the wild pomegranate, fr. Gr. *βαλαύστιον*; — so named from the similarity of form.] (*Arch.*) A small column or pilaster, used as a support to the rail of a staircase, of the front of a gallery, etc.

Bal'us-trade' (-trād'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A row of balusters topped by a rail.

Bam (băm), *n.* [Prob. contr. of *bamboozle.*] Imposition; cheat.

‖ **Bam-bi'no** (bäm-bē'nô), *n.* [It., a little boy, fr. *bambo* silly.] A baby; esp., in art, the infant Christ.

Bam-boo' (băm-bōō'), *n.* [Malay *bambu, mambu.*] (*Bot.*) A tropical plant of the family of grasses.

Bam-boo'zle (-z'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAMBOOZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAMBOOZLING (-zlĭng).] [Perh. of Gipsy origin.] To deceive by trickery; to cajole. [*Colloq.*]

Ban (băn), *n.* [AS. *bann* command, edict; akin to OHG. *ban,* G. *bann,* a public proclamation, as of interdiction or excommunication, Gr. *φάναι* to say, L. *fari* to speak, Skr. *bhan* to speak.] **1.** A public proclamation or edict. **2.** (*Mil.*) In France and Prussia, the most effective part of the population liable to be summoned to military duty but not belonging in the standing army. **3.** *pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage. See BANNS (the common spelling in this sense). **4.** An interdiction, prohibition, or proscription. **5.** A curse or anathema. **6.** A pecuniary penalty for offending against a ban.

Ban (băn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANNED (băn'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANNING.] [AS. *bannan* to summon.] **1.** To curse; to invoke evil upon. **2.** To forbid; to interdict.

Ban, *n.* [Serv. *ban;* cf. Russ. & Pol. *pan* a master, lord.] A title of the viceroy of Croatia and Slavonia.

Ba-nal'i-ty (bà-năl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [F. *banalité.*] Something commonplace or trivial.

Ba-na'na (bà-nă'nà), *n.* [Sp. *banana,* name of the fruit.] (*Bot.*) A perennial herbaceous tropical plant of almost treelike size; also, its edible fruit.

Banc (băngk), *n.* [OF. See BANK, *n.*] A bench; a court. In banc, in full court, or with full judicial authority.

Band (bănd), *n.* [Icel. *band;* akin to G., Sw., & D. *band,* Goth. *bandi,* Skr. *bandha* a binding.] **1.** A fillet or ligament with which a thing is encircled, or fastened, or by which a number of things are bound together; a fetter. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A continuous tablet, stripe, or series of ornaments. (*b*) In Gothic architecture, the molding, or suite of moldings, which encircles the pillars and small shafts. **3.** The means of union or connection between persons; a tie. **4.** *pl.* Two strips of linen hanging from the neck in front as part of a clerical, legal, or academic dress. **5.** A narrow strip of cloth or other material on any article of dress. **6.** A company of persons acting together; esp., a body of soldiers, or of musicians. **7.** A stripe or streak resembling a fillet or encircling ligament. **8.** (*Mech.*) A belt or strap.

Band, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANDING.] **1.** To bind, tie, mark, or unite with, or as with, a band. **2.** To form or unite into a band.

Band'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** A fillet or strip, as of cloth, used in binding up wounds, etc. **2.** Something resembling such a fillet; a ligature.

Band'age, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANDAGED (-ājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANDAGING.] To apply a bandage to.

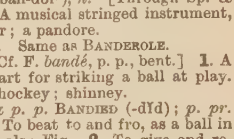
Ban-dan'na } (băn-dăn'à), *n.* [Hind. *bāndhnū* a mode
Ban-dan'a } of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places.] A kind of handkerchief having simple figures on a uniformly dyed ground.

Band'box' (bănd'bŏks'), *n.* A light box, usually cylindrical, for holding bands, collars, caps, bonnets, etc.

‖ **Ban'deau** (băn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* BANDEAUX (băn'dōz). [F.] A band or fillet.

Band'e-role (-ē-rōl), **Band'rol** (-rōl), *n.* [F. *banderole,* dim. of *bandière* banner.] A little banner or streamer.

Ban'di-coot (băn'dĭ-kōōt), *n.* [From native name.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A very large rat of India and Ceylon. It is a pest in rice fields and gardens. (*b*) A rat-like marsupial of Australia and Tasmania.



Bandicoot (*b*) (*Perameles nasuta*).

Ban'dit (-dĭt), *n.*; *pl.* BANDITS (-dĭts), *or* BANDITTI (-dĭt'tĭ). [It. *bandito* outlaw, p. p. of *bandire* to banish. See 1st BAN.] An outlaw; a brigand.

Band'let (bănd'lĕt), *n.* Same as BANDELET.

Ban'dog' (băn'dŏg'; 115), *n.* [*Band* + *dog,* i. e., bound dog.] A large, fierce dog, usually kept chained.

Ban'do-leer', **Ban'do-lier'** (-dō-lēr'), *n.* [F. *bandoulière,* fr. *bande* band.] A broad leather belt formerly worn by soldiers over the shoulder; — originally used for carrying the musket and ammunition.

Ban'do-line (băn'dō-lĭn), *n.* A glutinous pomatum.

Ban'dore (băn'dōr *or* băn-dōr'), *n.* [Through Sp. & L. from Gr. *πανδοῦρα.*] A musical stringed instrument, similar in form to a guitar; a pandore.

Band'rol (bănd'rōl), *n.* Same as BANDEROLE.

Ban'dy (băn'dỹ), *n.* [Cf. F. *bandé,* p. p., bent.] **1.** A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball at play. **2.** The game so played; hockey; shinney.

Ban'dy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANDIED (-dĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANDYING.] **1.** To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing at bandy. Used also Fig. **2.** To give and receive reciprocally; to exchange. — *v. i.* To contend.

Ban'dy, *a.* Bent; curved laterally.

Ban'dy-legged' (-lĕgd'), *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bane (bān), *n.* [AS. *bana* murderer; akin to OHG. *bana* murder, Gr. *φόνος* murder.] **1.** That which destroys life, esp. poison of a deadly quality. [*Obs.* except in combination.] **2.** Any cause of ruin, or lasting injury. **3.** A disease in sheep; the rot.

Syn. — Poison; ruin; destruction; injury; pest.

Bane'ber'ry (bān'bĕr'rĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the Crowfoot family, bearing poisonous berries.

Bane'ful (-fụl), *a.* Having deadly qualities; noxious.

Bang (băng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANGED (băngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANGING.] [Icel. *banga* to hammer; akin to G. *bengel* club.] To beat; to strike or cause to strike. — *v. i.* To strike a resounding blow.

Bang, *n.* A blow as with a club; a sound as of a blow.

Bang, *v. t.* To cut squarely across, as the forelock.

Bang, *n.* The short, front hair combed down over the forehead, esp. when cut squarely across.

Bang, Bangue (băng), *n.* See BHANG.

Ban'gle (băn'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *bangri.*] An ornamental circlet worn upon the wrist or ankle; a ring bracelet.

Ban'ian (băn'*yan or* băn-yăn'), *n.* [Skr. *banij* merchant. The tree was so named by the English, because used as a market place.] **1.** A Hindoo trader, or money changer. **2.** A man's loose gown, like that worn by the Banians. **3.** (*Bot.*) The Indian fig. See BANYAN.

Ban'ish (băn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANISHING.] [OF. *banir*, LL. *bannire*, fr. OHG. *bannan* to summon, fr. *ban* ban. See 1st BAN.] **1.** To condemn to exile, or compel to leave a country, by authority of the ruling power. **2.** To drive out, or away; to expel.

Syn. — Exile. — A man is *banished* when he is forced to leave a country, by its ruling power; he is *exiled* when he is banished from his *native* country and home.

Ban'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who banishes.

Ban'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being banished; exile; expatriation.

Syn. — Ostracism; expulsion; outlawry.

Ban'is-ter (băn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [A corruption of *baluster.*] A baluster; (*pl.*) the balustrade of a staircase.

Ban'jo (-jō), *n.* [Corrupted from *bandore.*] A stringed musical instrument having a head and neck like the guitar, and its body like a tambourine.

Bank (băṅk), *n.* [OE. *banke;* akin to E. *bench*, and prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** A mound, pile, or ridge of earth; hence, anything of similar shape. **2.** A steep acclivity. **3.** The margin of a watercourse; a shore. **4.** An elevation, under the sea; a shoal, shelf, or shallow.

Bank, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANKED (băṅkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANKING.] **1.** To raise a mound or dike about. **2.** To heap or pile up.

Bank, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *banc.* Of German origin, and akin to E. *bench.*] **1.** A bench, as for rowers; also, a tier of oars. **2.** A row of keys, as in an organ.

Bank, *n.* [F. *banque*, It. *banca*, orig., bench, table, counter; of German origin, and akin to E. *bench.*] **1.** An establishment or a company of persons united for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue, of money, and for traffic in drafts or bills of exchange; also, the building or office where such business is done. **2.** (*Gaming*) The capital of the dealer or banker.

Bank, *v. t.* To deposit in a bank.

Bank, *v. i.* **1.** To carry on the business of a banker. **2.** To deposit money in a bank.

Bank'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Receivable at a bank.

Bank' bill'. **1.** In America (and formerly in England), a promissory note of a bank payable to the bearer on demand, and used as currency; a bank note. **2.** In England, a note, or a bill of exchange, of a bank, payable to order, and usually at some future specified time.

Bank' book'. A book kept by a depositor, in which his account is entered by an officer of a bank.

Bank'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who conducts or keeps a bank. **2.** A fishing vessel on the banks of Newfoundland.

Bank'ing, *n.* The business of a bank or of a banker.

Bank' note' (nōt'). **1.** A promissory note issued by a bank or banking company, payable to bearer on demand. **2.** A promissory note payable at a bank.

Bank'rupt (-rŭpt), *n.* [F. *banqueroute*, fr. It. *bancarotta* bankruptcy; *banca* bank (fr. OHG. *banch* bench) + *rotta* broken, fr. L. *ruptus.* At Florence, it is said, the bankrupt had his bench (i. e., money table) broken.] **1.** A trader who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent trader; popularly, any person who is unable to pay his debts. **2.** (*Law*) A person who has been judicially declared to be unable to meet his liabilities.

Bank'rupt, *a.* **1.** Being a bankrupt. **2.** Depleted of money. **3.** Relating to bankrupts and bankruptcy.

Bank'rupt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANKRUPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANKRUPTING.] To make bankrupt.

Bank'rupt-cy (-sў), *n.* **1.** State of being bankrupt. **2.** Act or process of becoming a bankrupt.

Ban'ner (băn'nẽr), *n.* [OF. *baniere*, fr. LL. *baneria, banderia*, fr. *bandum* banner, fr. OHG. *bant* band. See BAND, *n.*] **1.** A kind of flag attached to a spear or pike by a crosspiece. **2.** Any flag or standard.

Ban'ner-et (băn'nẽr-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *baneret.*] **1.** Orig., a knight who led his vassals into the field under his own banner. **2.** A rank of knighthood. **3.** A small banner.

Ban'ner-ol (-ōl), *n.* A banderole.

Ban'nock (băn'nŭk), *n.* [Gael. *bonnach.*] A kind of cake or bread, made of oatmeal or barley meal.

Banns (bănz), *n. pl.* [See BAN.] Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church, or according to law.

Ban'quet (băṅ'kwĕt), *n.* [F., a feast, prop. a dim. of *banc* bench.] A feast; often, a complimentary or ceremonious feast, followed by speeches.

Ban'quet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANQUETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANQUETING.] To give a banquet or feast to.

Ban'quet, *v. i.* To regale one's self; to feast.

Ban'quet-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who banquets.

Ban-quette' (băṅ-kĕt'), *n.* [F. See BANQUET, *n.*] **1.** (*Fort.*) A raised way or bank, inside of a parapet, for musketeers. **2.** (*Arch.*) A narrow seat or shelf.

Ban'shee, Ban'shie (băn'shē), *n.* [Gael. *bean-shith* fairy; *bean* woman + *sith* fairy.] A supernatural being supposed to foretell death by wailing under windows.

Ban'tam (băn'tam), *n.* A variety of small barnyard fowl, with feathered legs, probably from Bantam in Java.

Ban'ter (băn'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BANTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BANTERING.] [Prob. corrupted fr. F. *badiner* to joke.] To address good-natured personal jests to; to jest; to rally pleasantly.

Ban'ter, *n.* The act of bantering; pleasant jesting.

Ban'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who banters or rallies.

Ban'ting-ism (băn'tĭng-ĭz'm), *n.* A method of reducing corpulence by dieting; — so called from William *Banting* of London.

Ban'tling (băṅt'lĭng), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A young or small child; an infant.

Ban'yan (băn'*yan or* băn-yăn'), *n.* [See BANIAN.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the same genus as the common fig, and called the *Indian fig.* Its branches send shoots to the ground, which take root and become additional trunks. Thus one tree may cover some acres of ground.

Banyan Tree.

Ba'o-bab (bā'ō-băb *or* bă'ō-băb), *n.* [The native name.] (*Bot.*) A gigantic African tree, also naturalized in India; a species of Adansonia.

Bap'tism (băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [Through OF. and L. from Gr. *βάπτισμα*, fr. *βαπτίζειν* to baptize, fr. *βάπτειν* to dip in water.] The act of baptizing; the application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

Bap-tis'mal (-tĭz'mal), *a.* Of or pertaining to baptism.

Bap'tist (băp'tĭst), *n.* **1.** One who administers baptism; — specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ. **2.** One of a denomination of Christians who deny the validity of infant baptism and of sprinkling, and baptize believers only, and by immersion.

Bap'tis-ter-y (băp'tĭs-tẽr-ў), **Bap'tis-try** (-trў), *n.* (*Arch.*) A separate building or a part of a church used for baptismal services.

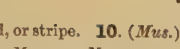
Bap-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or for baptism; baptismal.

Bap-tize' (băp-tīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAPTIZED (-tizd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAPTIZING.] **1.** To administer baptism to; to consecrate as by baptism. **2.** To christen.

Bap-tiz'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who baptizes.

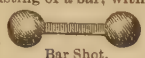
Bar (bär), *n.* [OE. *barre*, F. *barre*, fr. LL. *barra*, of unknown origin.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, or other material, long in proportion to its breadth or thickness, especially one used for a hindrance, obstruction, or fastening. **2.** Anything which obstructs, hinders, or prevents; a barrier. **3.** A bank of sand, gravel, etc., obstructing navigation. **4.** Any railing that divides a room, in order to reserve a space for those having special privileges. **5.** (*Law*) (*a*) The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. (*b*) The place in court where prisoners are stationed. (*c*) The legal profession. (*d*) A special plea constituting a sufficient answer to plaintiff's action. **6.** Any tribunal. **7.** A barrier or counter, over which liquors and food are passed to customers; also, the inclosed space where liquors are kept for sale. **8.** (*Her.*) An ordinary, like a fess but

narrower. **9.** A broad shaft, band, or stripe. **10.** (*Mus.*) A vertical line across the staff; also, loosely, a measure.



☞ A *double bar* marks the end of a strain or main division of a movement, or of a whole piece of music.

Bar shot, a double headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a ball or half ball at each end.


Bar Shot.

Bar (bär), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Barred (bärd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Barring.] **1.** To fasten with a bar. **2.** To restrict or confine, as if by a bar; to hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to prohibit. **3.** To exclude by exception. **4.** To cross with one or more stripes or lines.

Barb (bärb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. L. *barba* beard.] **1.** Beard, or that which resembles it. **2.** *pl.* Paps, or little projections, of the mucous membrane, under the tongue in horses and cattle. **3.** The point that stands backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the side branches of a feather. See *Illust.* of Feather.

Barb, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Barbed (bärbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Barbing.] To furnish with barbs.

Barb, *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. *Barbarie.*] **1.** The Barbary horse, introduced into Spain by the Moors. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A blackish or dun variety of the pigeon.

Barb, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *bard.*] Armor for a horse.

Bar'ba-can (bär'bȧ-kăn), *n.* See Barbican.

Bar-ba'dos *or* **Bar-ba'does** (bär-bā'dōz), *n.* An island of the West Indies.

Barbados cherry (*Bot.*), a West Indian tree with a cherry-like fruit. — **Barbados leg** (*Med.*), a kind of elephantiasis.

Bar-ba'ri-an (bär-bā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* [See Barbarous.] **1.** A foreigner. [*Historical*] **2.** A man in a savage or uncivilized state. **3.** A cruel, savage, brutal man.

Bar-ba'ri-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or resembling, barbarians; rude; uncivilized; barbarous.

Bar-bar'ic (bär-băr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Foreign. **2.** Of or pertaining to barbarism; barbarian.

Bar'ba-rism (bär'bȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An uncivilized state; rudeness of manners; ignorance of arts, learning, and literature. **2.** A barbarous action. **3.** Any word or term foreign to the pure idioms of a particular language. See Solecism.

Bar-bar'i-ty (bär-băr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State, manner, or act, of a barbarian. **2.** Cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity.

Bar'ba-rize (bär'bȧ-rīz), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To become or make barbarous. **2.** To adopt a barbarous mode of speech.

Bar'ba-rous (bär'bȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *barbarus*, Gr. βάρβαρος, strange, foreign; later, slavish, rude, ignorant; akin to L. *balbus* stammering.] **1.** Being in the state of a barbarian; uncivilized; rude; peopled with barbarians. **2.** Cruel; inhuman. **3.** Contrary to the pure idioms of a language. — **Bar'ba-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **Bar'ba-rous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Uncivilized; unlettered; uncultivated; untutored; ignorant; merciless; brutal; ferocious.

Bar'bate (bär'bāt), *a.* [L. *barbatus*, fr. *barba* beard.] (*Bot.*) Bearded; beset with long and weak hairs.

Bar'ba-ted (bär'bȧ-tĕd), *a.* Having barbed points.

Bar'be-cue (bär'bĕ-kū), *n.* [In the language of Indians of Guiana, a frame on which flesh is roasted or smoke-dried.] **1.** A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast. **2.** A feast or entertainment for which large animals are cooked whole.

Bar'be-cue (bär'bĕ-kū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Barbecued (-kūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Barbecuing.] **1.** To cure by exposure on a frame. **2.** To roast or broil whole.

Barbed (bärbd), *a.* Furnished with a barb or barbs.

Barbed (bärbd *or* bär'bĕd), *a.* See Barded.

Bar'bel (bär'bĕl), *n.* [OF. *barbel*, dim. of L. *barbus* barbel, fr. *barba* beard, barb.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A slender tactile organ on the lips of certain fishes. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A large European freshwater fish having four such organs. **3.** *pl.* Barbs of horses or cattle.

Barbel.

Bar'ber (-bẽr), *n.* [OF. *barbeor*, fr. L. *barba* beard.] One whose occupation is to barber peoples' beard or hair.

Bar'ber, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Barbered (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Barbering.] To shave or dress the beard or hair of.

Bar'ber-ry (-bĕr-rȳ), *n.* [OF. *berbere.*] (*Bot.*) A shrub bearing edible oblong, red, sour berries.

Bar'bet (-bĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *barbe* beard.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A variety of small dog, having long curly hair. (*b*) A bird allied to the Cuckoos, having a large bearded beak. (*c*) A larva that feeds on aphides.

Bar-bette' (bär-bĕt'), *n.* [F. Cf. Barbet.] (*Fort.*) A mound of earth or a platform on which guns are mounted to fire over a parapet.

En barbette, In barbette, elevated so as to fire over the top of a parapet, and not through embrasures.

Bar'bi-can (bär'bĭ-kăn), **Bar'ba-can** (-bȧ-kăn), *n.* [F. *barbacane*, LL. *barbacana*, *barbicana*, of uncertain origin.] (*Fort.*) (*a*) A tower or advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city. (*b*) An opening in the wall of a fortress, for the discharge of missiles.

Bar'bi-cel (bär'bĭ-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *barb.*] (*Zoöl.*) Small hooklike process of the barbules of feathers.

Bar-big'er-ous (bär-bĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *barba* a beard + *-gerous.*] Having a beard; bearded; hairy.

Bar'bo-tine (-bō-tĭn), *n.* [F.] A paste of clay used in decorating coarse pottery in relief.

Bar'bule (-būl), *n.* [L. *barbula*, fr. *barba* beard.] **1.** A minute barb or beard. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the processes along the edges of the barbs of a feather, by which adjacent barbs interlock. See Feather.

Bar'ca-rolle (-kȧ-rōl), *n.* [F., fr. It. *barcaruola*, fr. *barca* barge.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers. (*b*) Music imitating such a song.

Bard (bärd), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bardd*, Ir. & Gael. *bard.*] **1.** Among the ancient Celts, one whose occupation it was to compose and sing verses in honor of heroic men and deeds. **2.** Hence, a poet.

Bard, Barde (bärd), *n.* [F. *barde*, of doubtful origin.] **1.** A piece of (usually) defensive armor. **2.** (*Cookery*) A thin covering slice of fat bacon.

Bard, *v. t.* (*Cookery*) To cover with a bard.

Bard'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to bards, or their poetry.

Bare (bâr), *a.* [AS. *bær*; akin to D. & G. *baar*, Icel. *berr.*] **1.** Being without covering; naked. **2.** Having the head uncovered. **3.** Plain; simple; unadorned; mere. **4.** Destitute; empty; unfurnished or scantily furnished. **5.** Threadbare. **6.** Mere; unaccompanied by anything else.

Bare, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bared (bârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Baring.] To strip off the covering of; to make bare.

Bare. Bore; the old preterit of Bear, *v.*

Bare'back' (bâr'băk'), *adv.* Without using a saddle.

Bare'faced' (bâr'fāst'), *a.* **1.** With the face uncovered. **2.** Without concealment; hence, shameless; audacious. — **Bare'faced'ly,** *adv.* — **Bare'faced'ness,** *n.*

Bare'foot (bâr'fo͝ot), *a. & adv.* Having the feet bare.

Bare'foot'ed, *a.* Having the feet bare.

‖ **Ba-rége'** (bȧ-rāzh'), *n.* [F., from *Baréges*, a French town.] A gauzelike fabric for ladies' dresses, veils, etc.

Bare'hand'ed (bâr'hănd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having the hands uncovered. **2.** Having empty hands; destitute.

Bare'head (-hĕd), *a. & adv.* Having the head uncovered; in a bareheaded style.

Bare'head'ed, *a.* Having the head uncovered.

Bare'legged' (bâr'lĕgd'), *a.* Having the legs bare.

Bare'ly, *adv.* **1.** Without covering; nakedly. **2.** Without concealment or disguise. **3.** Merely; only. **4.** But just; without any excess; hence, scarcely; hardly.

Bare'necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Having the neck bare.

Bare'ness, *n.* State or quality of being bare.

Bar'gain (bär'gĕn), *n.* [OF. *bargaigne*, *bargagne*, prob. deriv. of LL. *barca* a boat which carries merchandise to the shore; hence, traffic to and fro.] **1.** An agreement or contract between parties concerning the sale of property. **2.** An agreement or stipulation; mutual pledge. **3.** A purchase; also (when not qualified), a gainful or advantageous purchase. **4.** The thing purchased; anything bought cheap.

Into the bargain, over and above what is stipulated; besides. — **To strike a bargain,** to come to an agreement.

Syn. — Contract; stipulation; purchase; engagement.

Bar'gain, *v. i.* To make a bargain or bargains.

Bar'gain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bargained (-gĕnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bargaining.] To transfer for a consideration.

Bar'gain-ee' (bär'gĕn-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) The party to a contract who receives the property sold.

Bar'gain-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes a bargain.

Bar'gain-or' (-ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes a bargain or contracts; esp., one who sells property.

Barge (bärj), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *barca*, prob. fr. L. *baris* an Egyptian rowboat, fr. Gr. βᾶρις.] **1.** A pleasure boat; an elegant vessel or boat of state. **2.** A large boat for the conveyance of passengers or goods.

Barge'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* See Vergeboard.

Barge'man (bärj'*măn*), *n.* The man who manages a barge, or one of the crew of a barge.

Barge'mas'ter (bärj'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* Proprietor or manager of a barge.

Bar'ghest′ (bär'gĕst′), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] An ill-omened goblin, in the shape of a large dog.

Ba'ri-a (bā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Cf. BARIUM.] (*Chem.*) Baryta.

Bar'ic (băr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to barium.

Bar'ic, *a.* [Gr. βάρος weight.] (*Physics*) Pert. to weight, esp. to the barometric pressure of the atmosphere.

Ba-ril'la (bȧ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *barrilla.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any one of certain seashore plants from the ashes of which soda is made. **2.** (*Com.*) (*a*) The alkali so made. (*b*) Impure soda obtained from any seashore plant, or kelp.

Ba'rite (bā'rīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of barium, a mineral of high specific gravity; heavy spar.

Bar'i-tone (băr'ĭ-tōn), *a.* & *n.* Barytone.

Ba'ri-um (bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βαρύς heavy.] (*Chem.*) A metal of the alkaline earth group, having a silver-white color. Atomic weight, 137. Symbol, Ba.

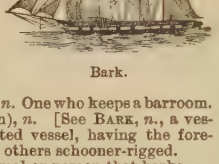
Bark (bärk), *n.* [Akin to Dan. & Sw. *bark*, Icel. *börkr.*] **1.** The exterior covering of the trunk and branches of a tree; the rind. **2.** Specif., Peruvian bark.

Bark, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARKED (bärkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARKING.] **1.** To strip the bark from; to peel. **2.** To cover or inclose with bark, or as with bark.

Bark, *v. i.* [OE. *berken*, AS. *beorcan*; akin to Icel. *berkja.*] **1.** To utter a short, explosive cry, as dogs do. **2.** To make a clamor.

Bark, *n.* The short, explosive sound uttered by a dog.

Bark, Barque (bärk), *n.* [F. *barque*, fr. LL. *barca.* See BARGE.] **1.** Formerly, any small sailing vessel; also, a rowboat; a barge. Now, poetically, any sailing vessel or boat. **2.** (*Naut.*) A three-masted vessel, with her foremast and mainmast square-rigged, and mizzen-mast schooner-rigged.



Bark.

Bark'an-tine (-ȧn-tēn), *n.* Same as BARKENTINE.

Bark'bound′ (-bound′), *a.* Having the bark too tight.

Bar'keep'er (bär'kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps a barroom.

Bark'en-tine (bärk'ĕn-tēn), *n.* [See BARK, *n.*, a vessel.] (*Naut.*) A three-masted vessel, having the foremost square-rigged, and the others schooner-rigged.

Bark'er (-ẽr), *n.* An animal or person that barks.

Bark'y (bärk'ĭ), *a.* Covered with, or containing, bark.

Bar'ley (bär'lĭ), *n.* [AS. *bærlic*; *bere* barley (akin to L. *far* spelt) + *lic* (prob. the same as E. *like*, adj.).] (*Bot.*) A valuable grain, of the family of grasses, used for food, and for making malt.

Bar'ley-brake′ (-brāk′), **Bar'ley-break**′ } *n.* An old game, often played round stacks of barley.

Bar'ley-corn′ (-kôrn′), *n.* **1.** A grain or "corn" of barley. **2.** An old measure of length; third of an inch.

Barm (bärm), *n.* [AS. *beorma.*] Foam rising upon fermenting malt liquors, and used as leaven; yeast.

Barm'y (bärm'ĭ), *a.* Full of barm or froth.

Barn (bärn), *n.* [OE. *bern*, AS. *berern*, *bern*; *bere* barley + *ern*, *ærn*, close place.] A building for storing grain, hay, etc., and, in the U. S., often also for stables.

Bar'na-cle (bär'nȧ-k'l), *n.* [Prob. from E. *barnacle* the goose popularly supposed to grow from this shellfish.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several kinds of crustaceans adhering to rocks, floating timber, ships, etc.

Bar'na-cle, *n.* [See BERNICLE.] A bernicle goose.

Bar'na-cle, *n.* [OE. *bernak*, *bernacle*; cf. OF. *bernac* spectacles.] **1.** *pl.* (*Far.*) An instrument for pinching a horse's nose, and thus restraining him. **2.** *pl.* Spectacles. [*Cant*, *Eng.*]

‖ **Ba-roc'co** (bȧ-rŏk'kō), *a.* [It.] (*Arch.*) See BAROQUE.

Ba-rom'e-ter (bȧ-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. βάρος weight + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence the probable changes of weather, or the height of any ascent.

Bar'o-met'ric (băr'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **Bar'o-met'ric-al** (-mĕt'rĭ-kȧl), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or made by, the barometer.

Ba-rom'e-try (bȧ-rŏm'ẽ-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of making barometrical measurements.

Bar'o-metz (băr'ō-mĕts), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) The woolly-skinned rootstock of a kind of fern.

Bar'on (băr'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *baron*, accus. of *ber*, prob. akin to E. *bear* to support.] A title or degree of nobility; in France and Germany, a nobleman next in rank below a count; in England, a nobleman of the lowest grade in the House of Lords, being next below a viscount.

Baron of beef, two sirloins not cut asunder.

Bar'on-age (băr'ŭn-ăj), *n.* **1.** The whole body of barons or peers. **2.** The dignity or rank of a baron.

Bar'on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A baron's wife; also, a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right.

Bar'on-et (-ŭn-ĕt), *n.* A dignity or rank next below a baron and above a knight. Baronets are commoners.

Bar'on-et-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The collective body of baronets. **2.** State or rank of a baronet.

Bar'on-et-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Rank or patent of a baronet.

Ba-ro'ni-al (bȧ-rō'nĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a baron or a barony.

Bar'o-ny (băr'ō-nĭ), *n.* **1.** Domain of a baron; rank of a baron. **2.** In Ireland, a territorial division; in Scotland, an extensive freehold.

Ba-roque′ (bȧ-rōk′), *a.* [F.] (*Arch.*) In bad taste; grotesque.

Bar'o-scope (băr'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. βάρος weight + *-scope.*] Any instrument showing the changes in atmospheric pressure.

Bar'o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), **Bar'o-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), } *a.* Pertaining to, or determined by, the baroscope.

Ba-rouche′ (bȧ-rōōsh′), *n.* [Through G. & It. from LL. *barrotium*, fr. L. *birotus* two-wheeled; *bi-* = *bis* + *rota* wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top, a seat outside for the driver, and two double seats inside.

Barque (bärk), *n.* Same as BARK, a vessel.

Bar'ra-can (băr'rȧ-kăn), *n.* [F. *baracan*, fr. Ar. *barrakān* a kind of black gown.] A thick, strong stuff, somewhat like camlet.

Bar'rack (băr'rȧk), *n.* [F. *baraque*, fr. It. *baracca*, fr. LL. *barra* bar.] (*Mil.*) A building for soldiers, esp. in garrison. Usually in *pl.*, orig. meaning temporary huts.

Bar'ra-coon′ (băr'rȧ-kōōn′), *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *barraca.*] A slave warehouse, or temporary quarters for slaves.

Bar'ra-cu'da (-kōō'dȧ), **Bar'ra-cou'ta** (-kōō'tȧ), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A voracious, pike-like, marine fish.

Bar'rage (bär'rȧj), *n.* [F., fr. *barrer* to bar.] An artificial bar placed in a water course to increase its depth.

Bar'ra-tor (băr'rȧ-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *barateor*, fr. *barater* to deceive, barter.] One guilty of barratry.

Bar'ra-trous (-trŭs), *a.* (*Law*) Tainted with, or constituting, barratry. — **Bar'ra-trous-ly**, *adv.*

Bar'ra-try (-trĭ), *n.* **1.** (*Law*) Practice of encouraging lawsuits. **2.** (*Mar. Law*) A fraudulent breach of duty by the master of a ship, or the mariners.

Bar'rel (băr'rĕl), *n.* [OE. *barel*, F. *baril*, prob. fr. *barre* bar.] **1.** A kind of round vessel having flat ends or heads. **2.** The (varying) quantity which constitutes a full barrel. A barrel of wine is 31½ gallons; a barrel of flour is 196 pounds. **3.** A solid drum, or a hollow cylinder, case, or tube.

Barrel organ, an instrument for producing music by the action of a revolving cylinder.

Bar'rel (băr'rĕl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARRELED (-rĕld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARRELING.] To put in a barrel or barrels.

Bar'ren (băr'rĕn), *a.* [OE. *barein*, OF. *brehaing*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Incapable of producing offspring; sterile; not fertile. **2.** Unproductive; hence, unprofitable; empty. — **Bar'ren-ly**, *adv.* — **Bar'ren-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unfruitful; fruitless; dull; uninventive.

Bar'ren, *n.* **1.** A tract of barren land. **2.** *pl.* Elevated lands producing small trees, but no timber. [*Amer.*]

Bar'ren-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb of the Barberry family, having bitter leaves.

Bar'ret (băr'rĕt), *n.* [F. *barrette.* See BERETTA.] A kind of soldiers' cap, now disused. Also, a berretta.

Bar'ri-cade′ (băr'rĭ-kād′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *barricada*, orig., a barring up with casks, fr. *barrica* cask.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A fortification or barrier made in haste of anything that will obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy. **2.** Any bar or obstruction.

Bar'ri-cade′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARRICADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARRICADING.] To fortify with a barricade.

Bar'ri-er (băr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *barrière*, fr. *barre* bar.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A carpentry obstruction, stockade, or other obstacle made in a passage in order to stop an enemy. **2.** A fortress or fortified town, on the frontier of a country. **3.** Any obstruction. **4.** Any limit or boundary.

Bar'ris-ter (băr'rĭs-tẽr), *n.* A lawyer admitted to plead at the bar, as distinguished from a solicitor. [*Eng.*]

Bar'room′ (bär'rōōm′), *n.* A room containing a bar or counter at which liquors are sold.

Bar'row (băr'rō), *n.* [OE. *barow*, fr. AS. *beran* to bear.] A vehicle having handles, and with or without a wheel, for transporting things by hand.

Bar'row, *n.* [OE. *barow*, *bargh*, AS. *bearg*; akin to G. *barch.*] A hog; esp., a male hog castrated.

Bar'row, *n.* [OE. *bergh*, AS. *beorg*; akin to G. *berg* mountain.] A large mound over the dead; a tumulus.

Bar'tend'er (bär'tĕnd'ẽr), *n.* A barkeeper or barmaid.

Bar'ter (bär'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bartered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bartering.] [OE. *bartren*, OF. *barater*, *bareter*, to cheat, exchange; origin uncertain.] To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another.

Bar'ter, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities. **2.** The thing given in exchange.
Syn. — Exchange; dealing; traffic; trade; truck.

Bar'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who barters.

Bar'ti-zan' (bär'tĭ-zăn'), *n.* [Cf. Brettice.] (*Arch.*) A small, overhanging structure for lookout or defense.

Bar'tram (-tram), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Bertram.

Bar'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* A red wood of an African leguminous tree, used as a dyewood, for ramrods, etc.

Bar'y-cen'tric (bär'ĭ-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *βαρύς* heavy + *κέντρον* center.] Pertaining to the center of gravity.

Ba-ry'ta (bȧ-rī'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς* heavy.] (*Chem.*) A native oxide of barium with a specific gravity above 4.

Ba-ry'tes (-tēz), *n.* (*Min.*) Barite.

Ba-ryt'ic (bȧ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to baryta.

Bar'y-tone, Bar'i-tone (bär'ĭ-tōn), *a.* [Gr. *βαρύτονος*; *βαρύς* heavy + *τόνος* tone.] **1.** (*Mus.*) Grave and deep, as a kind of male voice. **2.** (*Greek Gram.*) Not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

Bar'y-tone, Bar'i-tone, *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A male voice the compass of which partakes of the common bass and the tenor. (*b*) A person having a voice of such range. **2.** (*Greek Gram.*) A barytone word.

Ba-ry'tum (bȧ-rī'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Barium. [*R.*]

Ba'sal (bā'sal), *a.* Relating to, or forming, the base.

Ba-salt' (bȧ-sȧlt'), *n.* [L. *basaltes* (an African word), an Ethiopian species of marble.] **1.** (*Geol.*) A blackish or dark brown igneous rock, consisting chiefly of augite and triclinic feldspar. **2.** A kind of black porcelain.

Ba-salt'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to basalt.

Ba-salt'oid (-oid), *a.* [*Basalt* + *-oid.*] Like basalt.

Bas'an (băz'an), *n.* Same as Basil, a sheepskin.

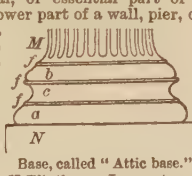
Bas'a-nite (băz'ȧ-nīt), *n.* [L. *basanites* lapis, Gr. *βάσανος* touchstone.] (*Min.*) Lydian stone, or black jasper, a variety of siliceous slate, used as a touchstone.

‖ **Bas' bleu'** (bä' blē'), *n.* [F., fr. *bas* stocking + *bleu* blue.] A bluestocking; a literary woman.

Bas'cule (bȧs'kūl), *n.* [F., a seesaw.] In mechanics, an apparatus on the principle of the seesaw, as in a bascule bridge, which has a swinging counterpoise.

Base (bās), *a.* [OE. *bass*, F. *bas*, low, fr. LL. *bassus* thick, fat, short, humble.] **1.** Formerly, being of little height; low in place; hence, of humble or illegitimate birth. **2.** Having little comparative value; inferior; alloyed; debased. **3.** Morally low; hence, without dignity of sentiment; ignoble; mean. **4.** Not classical or correct. **5.** Deep or grave in sound. [Commonly written *bass.*] **6.** (*Law*) Held by villenage.
Syn. — Dishonorable; worthless; ignoble; low-minded; infamous; sordid; degraded; mean; vile.

Base, *n.* [F., fr. L. *basis*, fr. Gr. *βάσις* a stepping, step, a base, pedestal, fr. *βαίνειν* to go, step; akin to E. *come.*] **1.** The bottom of anything, considered as its support, or that on which something rests for support; the foundation; hence, in figurative senses, the fundamental, principal, substantial, or essential part of a thing. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) The lower part of a wall, pier, or column, when treated as a separate feature. (*b*) The lower part of a complete architectural design. **3.** (*Biol.*) That extremity of a leaf, fruit, organ, or part at which it is attached to its support. **4.** (*Chem.*) The positive or nonacid component of a salt; a substance which, combined with an acid, neutralizes the latter and forms a salt; also, a hydroxide of a positive element or radical. **5.** (*Dyeing*) A substance used as a mordant. **6.** (*Fort.*) The exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which connects salient angles. **7.** (*Geom.*) The line or surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand. **8.** (*Math.*) The number from which a mathematical table is constructed. **9.** [See Base, low.] A low, or deep, sound. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The lowest part; the deepest male voice. (*b*) One who sings, or the instrument which plays, base. [Commonly written *bass.*] **10.** (*Mil.*) A place or tract of country, from which the operations of an army proceed. **11.** A starting place or a goal in various games. **12.** (*Surv.*) A line in a survey which serves as the origin from which to compute. **13.** A rustic play, — prisoner's base. **14.** (*Baseball*) Any one of the four bounds which mark the corners of the infield.



Base, called "Attic base."
N Plinth; *a* Lower torus; *b* Upper torus; *c* Scotia; *f f f* Fillets; *M* Shaft, fluted, with fillets between flutings.

Base (bās), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Based (bāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Basing.] To put on a base or basis; to found.

Base, *v. t.* **1.** To abase. [*Obs.*] **2.** To debase. [*Obs.*]

Base'ball' (-bąl'), *n.* **1.** A game of ball, so called from the four bases marking the corners of the circuit to be made to count a run. **2.** The ball used in this game.

Base'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A board, or other woodwork, carried round the walls of a room and touching the floor, to form a base and protect the plastering.

Base'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Born out of wedlock. **2.** Born of low parentage. **3.** Vile; mean.

Base'-burn'er (-bûrn'ẽr), *n.* A furnace or stove in which the fuel is fed from a hopper or chamber.

Ba'se-dow's dis-ease' (bȧ'sẽ-dōz dĭz-ēz'). [Named after a German physician.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by enlargement of the thyroid gland, prominence of the eyeballs, and inordinate action of the heart.

Base'less, *a.* Without a base; having no support.

Base'ly, *adv.* In a base manner.

Base'ment (bās'ment), *n.* [F. *soubassement.* Of uncertain origin.] (*Arch.*) The outer wall or the inclosed space of the ground story of a building. [base.

Base'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or condition of being

Base' vi'ol (vī'ŭl). See Bass viol.

Bash (băsh), *v. t. & i.* Aphetic form of Abash.

Ba-shaw' (bȧ-shą'), *n.* See Pasha.

Bash'ful (băsh'fụl), *a.* [See Bash.] **1.** Abashed. [*Obs.*] **2.** Very modest, or modest to excess; shrinking from notice. — **Bash'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Bash'ful-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Diffident; shy; timid; retiring; reserved; shamefaced; sheepish.

‖ **Bash'i-ba-zouk'** (-ĭ-bȧ-zo͞ok') ,*n.* [Turk., foolish.] A soldier of the irregular troops of the Turkish army.

Ba'si- (bā'sĭ-). A combining form, especially in anatomical and botanical words, to indicate *the base* or *position at or near a base; forming a base;* as, *basi*cranial, situated at the base of the cranium; *basi*facial, etc.

Ba'sic (bā'sĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) Relating to a base; acting as a base in a salt. (*b*) Having the base in excess. (*c*) Apparently alkaline. **2.** (*Min.*) Said of crystalline rocks containing relatively little silica.

Ba-sic'i-ty (bȧ-sĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) Quality of being a base. (*b*) Power of an acid to unite with a base.

Ba-sif'u-gal (-sĭf'ū-gal), *a.* [*Base* + L. *fugere* to flee.] (*Bot.*) Tending or proceeding away from the base.

Ba'si-fy (bā'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Base* + *-fy.*] (*Chem.*) To convert into a salifiable base.

Ba'si-hy'al (bā'sĭ-hī'al), *a.* [*Basi-* + Gr. Υ (the letter "upsilon"); from the shape.] (*Anat.*) Noting two small bones, forming the body of the inverted hyoid arch.

Bas'il (băz'ĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *basile* and E. Bezel.] The angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground.

Bas'il, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Basiled (-ĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Basiling.] To grind or form the edge of to an angle.

Bas'il, *n.* [Through F. and L. fr. Gr. *βασιλικός* royal, fr. *βασιλεύς* king.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several aromatic herbs of the Mint family, esp. the one used in cookery.

Bas'il, *n.* [Corrupt. from E. *basan*, deriv. of Ar. *biṭhāna*, prop., lining.] The tanned skin of a sheep.

Bas'i-lar (băz'ĭ-lẽr), **Bas'i-la-ry** (-lȧ-rỹ), *a.* Relating to, or situated at, the base.

Ba-sil'ic (bȧ-zĭl'ĭk), **Ba-sil'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [See Basilica.] **1.** Royal; kingly; also, basilican. **2.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to certain parts, anciently supposed important, as the middle vein of the right arm.

Ba-sil'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.; pl.* Basilicas (-kăz); sometimes Basilicæ (-sē). [L. *basilica*, Gr. *βασιλική* (sc. *οἰκία*, or *στοά*), fr. *βασιλικός* royal, fr. *βασιλεύς* king.] **1.** Orig., the palace of a king; later, any apartment or building for public dispensation of justice. **2.** A church.

Ba-sil'i-can (-ĭ-kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to a basilica.

‖ **Ba-sil'i-con** (-kŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr.] (*Med.*) An ointment composed of wax, pitch, resin, and fat.

Bas'i-lisk (băz'ĭ-lĭsk), *n.* [L. *basiliscus*, Gr. *βασιλίσκος* kind of serpent, dim. of *βασιλεύς* king; — so named from some prominences on the head resembling a crown.] **1.** A fabulous serpent, or dragon, the breath or look of which was said to be fatal. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of lizard remarkable for a membranous bag on the head, which can be filled with air at pleasure, and for a crest along the back, that can be raised or depressed at will.

Ba'sin (bā's'n), *n.* [OF. *bacin*, LL. *bacchinus*, fr.

bacca a water vessel; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses. **2.** A hollow vessel, of various forms, materials, and uses. **3.** A hollow place containing water. **4.** (*Physical Geog.*) (*a*) A circular or oval valley. (*b*) The entire tract of country drained by a river, or sloping towards a sea or lake. **5.** (*Geol.*) An isolated or circumscribed formation, esp. where the strata dip inward, on all sides, toward a center.

Ba'sined (bā's'nd), *a.* Inclosed in a basin.

Ba'sis (bā'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* BASES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *βάσις*. See BASE, *n.*] **1.** The foundation of anything; that on which a thing rests. **2.** Fig., the groundwork; the fundamental principle or condition. **3.** The principal component part.

Ba-sis'o-lute (bā-sĭs'ō-lūt), *a.* [*Basi-* + *solute*, a.] (*Bot.*) Prolonged at the base, as certain leaves.

Bask (bȧsk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASKED (bȧskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASKING.] [Prob. OScand. *baðask* to bathe one's self.] To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat.

Bask, *v. t.* To warm in genial heat.

Bas'ket (bȧs'kĕt), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] **1.** A vessel made of osiers, cane, rushes, splints, or other flexible material, interwoven. **2.** The contents of a basket. **3.** Two back seats facing each other on a stagecoach. [*Eng.*] [baskets, collectively.]

Bas'ket-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Art of making baskets; also,

Basque (bȧsk), *n.* [F.] **1.** One of a race of unknown origin, inhabiting a region on the Bay of Biscay; also, their language. **2.** A part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt; — probably so called because this fashion of dress came from the *Basques*.

Bas'-re-lief' (bä'rĕ-lēf'), *n.* [F. *bas-relief*; *bas* low + *relief* relief.] Low relief; sculpture the figures of which project less than half of their true proportions.

Bass (bās), *n.*; *pl.* BASS, and sometimes BASSES (-ĕz). [A corruption of *barse*, fr. AS. *bears*, *bærs*; akin to G. *barsch*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various fishes of different species and genera, many of which are esteemed for food.

Bass, *n.* [Corrupt. of *bast*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The linden tree, sometimes wrongly called *whitewood*; also, its bark used in mats. **2.** (*Pron.* bȧs) A hassock or thick mat.

Bass (bās), *n.* [F. *basse*, fr. *bas* low. See BASE, *a.*] **1.** A deep sound or tone. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The lowest part in a musical composition. (*b*) One who sings, or the instrument which plays, bass.

Bass, *a.* Deep or grave in tone.

Bass drum (*Mus.*), the largest of the different kinds of drums, emitting a deep, grave sound. — Bass horn (*Mus.*), a modification of the bassoon, much deeper in tone. — Bass viol (*Mus.*), a stringed instrument of the viol family, used for playing bass.

Bas'set (bȧs'sĕt *or* bās-sĕt'), *n.* [F. *bassette*, fr. It. *bassetta*.] A game at cards, resembling faro.

Bas'set (bȧs'sĕt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *basset* somewhat low.] (*Geol.*) Inclined upward. — *n.* Outcropping edge of a stratum.

Bas'set, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASSETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASSETING.] (*Geol.*) To incline upward; to crop out.

Bas'set horn' (hôrn'). [See BASSET, *a.*] (*Mus.*) A reed instrument like a clarinet, but of greater compass.

Bas'set hound' (hound'). [F. *basset*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small kind of hound with a long body and short legs.

Bas'si-net (bȧs'sĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Cf. BASCINET.] **1.** A bascinet. **2.** A kind of wicker cradle.

‖ **Bas'so** (bȧs'sō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) Bass. (*b*) The double bass, or *contrabasso*.

Bas-soon' (bȧs-sōōn'), *n.* [F. *basson*, fr. *basse* bass; or perh. fr. *bas son* low sound.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of the double reed kind, fingered like a flute.

Bas-soon'ist, *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

‖ **Bas'so–ri-lie'vo** (bȧs'sō-rē-lyā'vō), [It.], **Bas'so–re-lief'** (bȧs'rē-lēf'), *or* **Bass'–re-lief'** (bȧs'rē-lēf'), *n.* Same as BAS-RELIEF.

Bast (bȧst), *n.* [AS. *bæst*; akin to G. *bast*; of unknown origin.] **1.** The inner fibrous bark of various plants, esp. of the linden tree; hence, matting, cordage, etc., made therefrom. **2.** A thick mat or hassock.

Bas'tard (bȧs'tẽrd), *n.* [OF., prob. fr. OF. *bast* a packsaddle used as a bed by the muleteers (fr. LL. *bastum*) + *-ard*.] **1.** An illegitimate child. **2.** (*Sugar Refining*) (*a*) An inferior quality of soft brown sugar. (*b*) A large mold in which sugar is drained. **3.** A kind of Spanish wine.

Bas'tard (bȧs'tẽrd), *a.* **1.** Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate. **2.** Lacking in genuineness; spurious; false; adulterate. [bastard.]

Bas'tard-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To make or prove to be a

Bas'tar-dy (bȧs'tẽr-dȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being a bastard; illegitimacy. **2.** The procreation of a bastard child.

Baste (bāst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASTING.] [Perh. akin to E. *beat*.] **1.** To beat with a stick; to cudgel. **2.** (*Cookery*) To sprinkle flour and salt and drip butter or fat on.

Baste, *v. t.* [OF. *bastir*, prob. fr. OHG. *bestan* to sew, fr. *bast*. See BAST.] To sew loosely, or with long stitches.

Bas-tile' } (bȧs-tēl' *or* bȧs'tēl), *n.* [F. *bastille* for-
Bas-tille' } tress, OF. *bastir* to build.] **1.** (*Feud. Fort.*) A tower or an elevated work. **2.** "The Bastille," formerly a castle or fortress in Paris, used as a prison.

Bas'ti-nade' (bȧs'tĭ-nād'), *v.* & *n.* See BASTINADO.

Bas'ti-na'do (-nā'dō), *n.* [Sp. *bastonada*, fr. *baston* stick.] **1.** A blow or beating with a stick or cudgel. **2.** Specif., punishment by beating on the soles of the feet.

Bas'ti-na'do, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASTINADOED (-dōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASTINADOING.] To beat with a stick or cudgel, especially on the soles of the feet.

Bas'tion (bȧs'chŭn; 106), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *bastire* to build, of uncertain origin.] (*Fort.*) A part of a fortification projecting outward from the main inclosure, and consisting of two faces and two flanks, and so constructed that it is able to defend by a flanking fire the adjacent curtain, or wall which extends from bastion to bastion.

Bas'yle (bȧs'ĭl *or* bās'ĭl), *n.* [*Base* + *-yle*.] (*Chem.*) A positive or nonacid constituent of a compound.

Bas'y-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a basyle.

Bat (bȧt), *n.* [AS. *batt*.] **1.** A large stick; a club; specifically, one used in playing baseball, cricket, etc. **2.** A sheet of cotton used for filling quilts or comfortables; batting. **3.** A part of a brick with one whole end.

Bat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BATTED (bȧt'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BATTING.] To strike or hit with a bat; to beat.

Bat, *v. i.* To use a bat, as in a game of baseball.

Bat, *n.* [Corrupt. from OE. *back*, *backe*, *balke*; cf. Dan. *aften-bakke* (*aften* evening), Icel. *blaka* to flutter.] (*Zoöl.*) One of an order of flying mammals, in which the wings are formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers, legs, and tail. See *Illust.* of VAMPIRE.

Batch (bȧch), *n.* [OE. *bache*, fr. AS. *bacan* to bake.] **1.** The quantity of bread baked at one time. **2.** A quantity of anything produced at one operation; a group or collection of persons or things of the same kind.

Bate (bāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BATING.] [From *abate*.] **1.** To lessen; to abate. **2.** To allow by way of abatement or deduction.

Bate, *v. i.* To remit or retrench a part; — with *of*.

Bate, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] An alkaline solution consisting of dung, — used in tanning hides; grainer.

Bate, *v. t.* To steep in bate, as hides.

‖ **Ba-teau'** (bȧ-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* BATEAUX (bȧ-tōz'). [F., fr. LL. *batellus*, fr. *battus*, *batus*, boat, which agrees with AS. *bāt* boat.] A boat; esp., a flat-bottomed, clumsy boat used on the Canadian lakes and rivers.

Bate'ment (bāt'ment), *n.* For ABATEMENT.

Bat'fish' (bȧt'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several fishes, as the flying gurnard and the California sting ray.

Bat'fowl'ing (-foul'ĭng), *n.* [From BAT a stick.] A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the place where they roost.

Bath (bȧth; 61), *n.*; *pl.* BATHS (bȧthz). [AS. *bæð*; akin to G. *bad*.] **1.** The act of exposing the body, or part of it, for purposes of cleanliness, comfort, etc., to water, vapor, hot air, or the like. **2.** Water or other liquid for bathing. **3.** A place to bathe in. **4.** (*Chem.*) A medium, as heated sand, steam, etc., through which heat is applied to a body. **5.** (*Photog.*) A solution in which plates or prints are immersed; also, the receptacle for it.

Bath (bȧth; 61), *n.* A city in England, noted for its hot springs, which has given its name to various objects.

Bath brick, a preparation of calcareous earth, in the form of a brick, used for cleaning metal, etc. — Bath chair, a kind of chair on wheels, as used by invalids at Bath.

Bathe (bāth), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BATHED (bāthd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BATHING.] **1.** To wash by immersion. **2.** To lave; to wet; to suffuse with, or as with, a liquid.

Bathe, *v. i.* To bathe one's self; to be immersed.

Bathe, *n.* The immersion of the body in water.

Bath'er (bāth'ẽr), *n.* One who bathes.

Ba-thom'e-ter (bȧ-thŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring depths, esp. one for taking soundings without a sounding line.

Bat'horse' (bȧ'hôrs'), *n.* [F. *bât* packsaddle + E. *horse*.] A horse which carries an officer's baggage.

Ba'thos (bā'thŏs), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth.] (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the low, in speech or writing; anti-climax.

Bath'y-met'ric (băth'Ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to
Bath'y-met'ric-al (-mĕt'rĭ-kal), } bathymetry.
Ba-thym'e-try (bȧ-thĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth + *-metry.*] Science of measuring depths in the sea.

Bat'ing (bāt'ĭng), *prep.* [Strictly, p. pr. of BATE to abate.] With the exception of; excepting.

Ba-tiste' (bȧ-tēst'), *n.* [F., fr. name of alleged first maker.] Cambric or lawn, — originally of fine linen, now also of cotton. [in washing them.

Bat'let (băt'lĕt), *n.* A short bat for beating clothes

Bat'man (bȧ'man *or* băt'man), *n.* A man who has charge of a bathorse and his load.

Ba'ton (bă'tŭn, *F.* bȧ'tôN'), *n.* [F. *bâton.* See BASTION.] A staff or truncheon, used for various purposes.

‖ **Ba-tra'chi-a** (bȧ-trā'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βατράχειος* belonging to a frog, fr. *βάτραχος* frog.] (*Zoöl.*) The order of amphibians including the frogs and toads.

Ba-tra'chi-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Batrachia. — *n.* One of the Batrachia.

Bat'ra-choid (băt'rȧ-koid), *a.* [*Batrachia* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Froglike; specifically, of or pert. to the family of marine fishes including the toadfish. [ball, etc.

Bats'man (băts'man), *n.* The batter in cricket, base-

Bat-tal'ia (bȧt-tāl'yȧ; 106), *n.* [LL. *battalia* battle, a body of troops.] Order of battle; battle array.

Bat-tal'ion (-tăl'yŭn; 106), *n.* [F. *bataillon*, fr. It. *battaglione.*] **1.** A body of troops; esp., an army in battle array. **2.** (*Mil.*) A regiment, or two or more companies of a regiment, esp. when assembled for drill or battle.

Bat'tel (băt't'l), *n.* [Obs. form of BATTLE.] (*Old Eng. Law*) A single combat; a kind of trial or ordeal.

Bat'tel, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Provisions from the buttery; also, the charges for them; — only in the *pl.*, except when used adjectively. [*Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*]

Bat'tel, *v. t.* To be supplied with provisions from the buttery. [*Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*]

Bat'tel-er (-t'l-ẽr), **Bat'tler** (-tlẽr), *n.* A student at Oxford who is supplied with provisions from the buttery; formerly, one who paid only for what he called for.

Bat'ten (băt't'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATTENED (-t'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATTENING.] [Icel. *bati* amelioration, *batna* to grow better; akin to AS. *bet* better.] **1.** To make or grow fat by plenteous feeding; to fatten; to glut. **2.** To fertilize or enrich, as land.

Bat'ten, *n.* [F. *bâton* stick. See BATON.] A strip of sawed stuff; scantling; as, (*a*) *pl.* (*Arch.*) Sawed timbers about 7 by 2½ inches and not less than 6 feet long. (*b*) A thin strip used to strengthen a part, to cover a crack, etc.

Bat'ten, *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with battens.

Bat'ten, *n.* [F. *battant.* See BATTER, *v. t.*] The bar of a loom, which strikes home the threads of a woof.

Bat'ten-ing (băt't'n-ĭng), *n.* (*Arch.*) Furring done with small pieces nailed directly upon the wall.

Bat'ter (băt'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATTERING.] [OF. *batre*, fr. LL. *battere*, for L. *batuere* to beat; of unknown origin.] **1.** To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish. **2.** To wear or impair as by hard usage. **3.** (*Metal.*) To flatten by hammering.

Bat'ter, *n.* **1.** (*Cookery*) A semiliquid mixture of several ingredients beaten together. **2.** Paste of clay or loam. **3.** A battered place, as in a piece of metal.

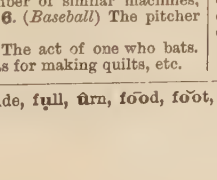
Bat'ter, *n.* A backward slope, as in the face of a wall.

Bat'ter, *v. i.* (*Arch.*) To slope gently backward.

Bat'ter, *n.* One who wields a bat; a batsman.

Bat'ter-er, *n.* One who, or that which, batters or beats.

Bat'ter-ing-ram' (-răm'), *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) An engine anciently used to beat down the walls of besieged places. **2.** A blacksmith's hammer suspended and worked horizontally.


Battering-ram.

Bat'ter-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** The act of battering or beating. **2.** (*Law*) The unlawful beating or touching of another. **3.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) Any place where cannon or mortars are mounted, for attack or defense. (*b*) Two or more pieces of artillery in the field. (*c*) A company or division of artillery. **4.** (*Elec.*) (*a*) A number of coated jars (Leyden jars) so connected that they may be charged and discharged simultaneously. (*b*) An apparatus for generating voltaic electricity. **5.** A number of similar machines, devices, or parts in position. **6.** (*Baseball*) The pitcher and catcher together.

Bat'ting (băt'tĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who bats. **2.** Cotton prepared in sheets as for making quilts, etc.

Bat'tle (băt't'l), *n.* [OF. *bataille*, fr. L. *battalia* fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers, fr. *batuere* to beat.] **1.** A general action, fight, or encounter, in which all the divisions of an army are or may be engaged. **2.** A struggle; a contest. **3.** A battalion. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Conflict; encounter; contest; action; combat; fight; engagement. — *Fight* is a word of less dignity than *combat* or *engagement*, and is commonly applied to an encounter between a few individuals. A *combat* is a close encounter, whether between few or many. A *battle* is commonly more general and prolonged. An *engagement* supposes large numbers on each side, *engaged* or intermingled in the conflict.

Bat'tle (băt't'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATTLING.] To contend in fight.

Bat'tle, *v. t.* To assail in battle; to fight.

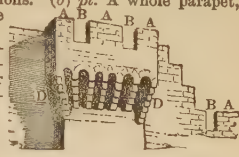
Battle-ax.

Battledoors.

Bat'tle-ax' } (-ăks'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A
Bat'tle-axe' } kind of broadax formerly used as an offensive weapon.

Bat'tle-door' (băt't'l-dōr'), *n.* [OE. *batyldour;* of uncertain origin.] An instrument used to strike a shuttlecock in play; also, the play of battledoor and shuttlecock.

Bat'tle-ment (-ment), *n.* [OE. *batelment;* cf. OF. *batailement* combat, also *bateillier* to fortify.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) One of the solid upright parts of a parapet in ancient fortifications. (*b*) *pl.* A whole parapet, consisting of alternate solid and open parts.



Battlements, from the walls of Avignon. A A Merlons; B B Crenelles; D D Machicolations.

Bat-tol'o-gy (băt-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βαττολογία*; *βάττος* a stammerer + *λόγος* speech.] Needless repetition of words.

Bat'ton (băt'tŏn), *n.* See BATTEN, and BATON.

‖ **Bat'tue'** (-tū'), *n.* [F., fr. *battre* to beat.] (*Hunting*) (*a*) Act of beating the woods, bushes, etc., for game. (*b*) The game itself. (*c*) Wanton slaughter of game.

Bat'ty (băt'tĭ), *a.* Belonging to, or like, a bat.

Bat'ule (băt'ūl *or* bȧ-tōōl'), *n.* A springboard in a circus or gymnasium; — called also *batule board.*

Bau'ble (bȧ'b'l), *n.* [Cf. OF. *baubel* a child's plaything, LL. *baubellum* jewel, L. *babulus* foolish.] A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw.

☞ A *fool's bauble* was a short stick with a head having an ass's ears fantastically carved upon it.

Bau'de-kin (bȧ'dĕ-kĭn), *n.* [OF. *baudequin.* See BALDACHIN.] A rich stuff used in garments in the Middle Ages, with a gold web and silk woof.

Bau'dric (bȧ'drĭk), *n.* A belt. See BALDRIC.

Bauk, Baulk (bȧk), *n. & v.* See BALK.

Baux'ite, Beaux'ite (bōks'īt), *n.* [F., fr. *Baux* or *Beaux*, near Arles.] (*Min.*) A hydrate of alumina, used as a source of aluminium, and for furnace linings.

Baw'cock (bȧ'kŏk), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *baud* bold, gay + E. *cock.*] A fine fellow. [*Obs.*]

Bawd (bȧd), *n.* [OE. *baude*, OF. *balt*, *baud*, bold, merry; of uncertain origin.] One (esp. a woman) who keeps a brothel, or procures women for prostitution.

Bawd, *v. i.* To procure women for lewd purposes.

Bawd'ry (bȧd'rȳ), *n.* **1.** The practices of a bawd. **2.** Fornication. **3.** Obscenity. [— **Bawd'i-ness,** *n.*

Bawd'y, *a.* Obscene; unchaste. — **Bawd'i-ly,** *adv.*

Bawd'y-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house of prostitution.

Bawl (bal), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAWLED (bȧld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAWLING.] [Icel. *baula* to low.] To cry or proclaim vehemently, as in calling, or as a child in pain.

Bawl, *n.* A loud, prolonged cry; an outcry.

Bawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who bawls.

Bay (bā), *a.* [F. *bai*, fr. L. *badius* brown, bay.] Reddish brown; chestnut-colored; — applied to horses.

Bay, *n.* [F. *baie*, fr. LL. *baia;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Geog.*) An inlet of the sea, usually like, but smaller than, a gulf. **2.** A recess or indentation shaped like or resembling a bay. **3.** (*Arch.*) A structural compartment or division of a building, or of any main part of it. **4.** A compartment in a barn, for storing hay, etc. **5.** A bank or dam to keep back water.

Sick bay, in vessels of war, the space used as a hospital.

Bay, *v. t.* To dam, as water; — with *up* or *back.*

Bay (bā), *n.* [F. *baie* berry, fr. L. *baca, bacca*, small round fruit, berry.] **1.** The laurel tree. **2.** *pl.* An honorary garland or crown, anciently of branches of laurel.

Bay, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bayed (bād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Baying.] [OE. *abayen*, OF. *abaier*, to bark; of uncertain origin.] To bark with a deep voice, as a hound pursuing his game. [bring to bay.]

Bay, *v. t.* To bark at; to follow with barking; to

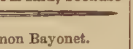
Bay, *n.* **1.** Deep-toned, prolonged barking. **2.** [Prop., the extremity to which the stag is reduced when surrounded by the dogs, barking.] A state of being obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty.

Ba'ya-dere' (bā'yȧ-dēr'), *n.* [F., deriv. of Pg. *bailar* to dance.] A female dancer in the East Indies.

Bay'ard (bā'ërd), *n.* [OF. *bayard* bay horse; *bai* bay + *-ard.*] Properly, a bay horse, but often any horse.

Bay'ber-ry (bā'bĕr-rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The fruit of the bay tree. (*b*) A tree of the West Indies (*Myrcia acris*) related to the myrtle. (*c*) The fruit of the wax myrtle; also, the shrub itself; the candleberry tree.

Bay'o-net (bā'ō-nĕt), *n.* [So called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne.] (*Mil.*) A pointed instrument fitting on the muzzle of a musket or rifle.



Common Bayonet.

Bay'o-net, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bayoneted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bayoneting.] To stab or force with a bayonet.

Bay'ou (bī'ōō), *n.* [Am. Indian *bayuk*, F. *bayouc.*] An inlet, as from a gulf, a large river, etc. [*Southern U. S.*]

Bay' rum' (bā' rŭm'). A fragrant liquid, used medicinally and as a cosmetic; — prob. orig. prepared by distillation from the leaves of the bayberry tree (*Myrcia acris*), now officinally compounded of essential oils, alcohol, and water.

Bay' salt' (bā' sȧlt'). Salt obtained from sea water, by evaporation in shallow basins.

Bay' tree' (trē'). A species of laurel (*Laurus nobilis*).

Bay win'dow (wĭn'dō). (*Arch.*) A window forming a bay or recess in a room, and projecting outward.

Ba-zaar' } (bȧ-zär'), *n.* [Per. *bāzār* market.] **1.** In
Ba-zar' } the East, an exchange, or marketplace. **2.** A hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods. **3.** A fair, commonly one for a charitable object.

Bdel'lium (dĕl'yŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βδέλλιον*; cf. Heb. *b'dolakh* bdellium (in sense 1).] **1.** An unidentified substance mentioned in the Bible. **2.** A reddish brown gum resin, brought from India, Persia, and Africa.

Be (bē), *v. i.* [*imp.* Was (wŏz); *p. p.* Been (bĭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Being.] [AS. *beón* to be, *beém* I am; akin to G. *bin* I am, L. *fu-i* I have been, Gr. *φῦναι* to be born, to be, Skr. *bhū* to be. This verb is defective, and the parts lacking are supplied by verbs from other roots, *is, was*, which have no radical connection with *be.*] **1.** To exist actually, or in the world of fact. **2.** To exist in a certain manner or relation, — whether as a reality or as a product of thought; to exist as the subject of a certain predicate. **3.** To include or to involve a (particular) result, effect, etc.; to cause something (referred to).

☞ The verb *be* (including the forms *is, was*, etc.) is used in forming the passive voice of other verbs. The present and imperfect tenses form, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which expresses necessity, duty, or purpose; as, he *is* to see the king.

To let be, to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone.

Be-. [AS. *be-*, orig. same as *bī* by; akin to OS. *be* and *bī*, G. *be, bei.* Cf. By.] A prefix, originally the same word as *by.* Joined with verbs, it serves: (*a*) To intensify the meaning; as, *be*spatter, *be*stir. (*b*) To render an intransitive verb transitive; as, *be*fall (to fall upon); *be*speak (to speak for). (*c*) To make the action of a verb particular or definite; as, *be*get (to get as offspring); *be*set (to set around).

It is joined with certain substantives, and a few adjectives, to form verbs; as, *be*dew, *be*friend, *be*night, *be*sot; *be*late (to make late); *be*little (to make little). It also occurs in certain nouns, adverbs, and prepositions, often with something of the force of the preposition *by*, or *about*; as, *be*lief, *be*half, *be*fore, *be*cause, etc. In some words the force of *be-* has become obscured or lost.

Beach (bēch), *n.*; *pl.* Beaches (-ĕz). [Cf. Sw. *backe* hill, Dan. *bakke*, Icel. *bakki* hill, bank.] **1.** Pebbles, collectively; shingle. **2.** A shore washed by the waves; esp., a sandy or pebbly shore; strand.

Beach flea (*Zoöl.*), any one of many species of amphipod Crustaceans, leaping like fleas.

Beach, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Beached (bēcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Beaching.] To drive upon a beach; to strand.

Bea'con (bē'k'n), *n.* [AS. *bēacen, bēcen*; of unknown origin.] **1.** A signal fire to notify of the approach of an enemy. **2.** (*Naut.*) A signal mark erected near the shore, or moored in shoal water, as a guide to mariners.

Bea'con (bē'k'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Beaconed (-k'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Beaconing.] **1.** To light up; to illumine. **2.** To furnish with a beacon or beacons.

Bea'con-age (-ĕj), *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon; also, beacons, collectively.

Bead (bēd), *n.* [OE. *bede* prayer, prayer bead, AS. *bed, gebed*, prayer; akin to *biddan* to ask, bid, G. *bitten* to ask.] **1.** A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, — variously used, as for ornament, in a rosary for counting prayers, etc. **2.** Any small globular body. **3.** (*Arch.*) A small molding of rounded surface.

Bead, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Beaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Beading.] To ornament with beads or beading.

Bead, *v. i.* To form beadlike bubbles.

Bead'house', **Bede'house'** (bēd'hous'), *n.* An almshouse for poor people who pray daily for their benefactors.

Bead'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) Molding in imitation of beads.

Bea'dle (bē'd'l), *n.* [OF. *bedel*, fr. OHG. *butil*, fr. *biotan*, G. *bieten*, to bid, confused with AS. *bydel.* See Bid, *v.*] **1.** A messenger or crier of a court. **2.** An officer in a university, who precedes processions. [*Eng.*] **3.** An inferior parish officer in the Church of England.

Bea'dle-ship, *n.* Office or personality of a beadle.

Bead' proof' (bēd' prōōf'). **1.** Among distillers, a certain degree of strength in alcoholic liquor, as formerly ascertained by the floating or sinking of glass globules. **2.** A degree of strength in alcoholic liquor as shown by beads or small bubbles when shaken.

Bead'roll' (-rōl'), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls prayers are to be counted off on the beads of a chaplet; hence, any catalogue.

Beads'man, Bedes'man (bēdz'man), *n.* A poor man supported in a beadhouse.

Bead'y (bēd'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Resembling beads. **2.** Covered, characterized by, or ornamented with, or as with, beads.

Bea'gle (bē'g'l), *n.* [OE. *begele*; origin uncertain.] **1.** A small kind of hound, used in hunting hares and other small game. **2.** Fig., a spy; a constable.

Beak (bēk), *n.* [OE. *bek*, F. *bec*, fr. Celtic.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The bill or nib of a bird; also, the bill or mouth of some other animals. **2.** Anything resembling the bill of a bird in form or use. [or process.]

Beaked (bēkt), *a.* Having a beak or a beaklike point

Beak'er (bēk'ër), *n.* [OE. *biker*; akin to G. *becher*; fr. LL. *bicarium*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A large drinking cup, with a wide mouth, supported on a foot or standard. **2.** A kind of open-mouthed glass vessel.

Beam (bēm), *n.* [AS. *beám* beam, post, tree, ray of light; akin to G. *baum* tree.] **1.** Any large piece of timber or iron long in proportion to its thickness, and prepared for use. **2.** One of the principal horizontal timbers of a building or ship. **3.** The width of a vessel. **4.** The bar of a balance. **5.** The principal stem or horn of an antler. **6.** A cylinder of wood in a loom, on which the warp is wound; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled. **7.** The straight part or shank of an anchor. **8.** The main part of a plow. **9.** (*Steam Engine*) A heavy iron lever oscillating on a central axis, and connected at one end with the piston rod, and at the other with the crank of the wheel shaft. **10.** A ray or collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body.

Beam, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Beamed (bēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Beaming.] To send forth; to emit.

Beam, *v. i.* To emit beams of light.

Beam'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Emitting beams of light; radiant; shining. **2.** Resembling a beam; massive.

Bean (bēn), *n.* [OE. *bene*, AS. *beán*; akin to D. *boon*, G. *bohne.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The seed of certain leguminous herbs; also, any one of the herbs. **2.** Pop., any one of other vegetable seeds or fruits, resembling true beans.

Bear (bâr), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bore (bōr) (formerly Bare (bâr)); *p. p.* Born (bôrn), Borne (bôrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bearing.] [OE. *beren*, AS. *beran, beoran*, to bear, carry, produce; akin to G. *gebären*, L. *ferre* to bear, Gr. *φέρειν.*] **1.** To support or sustain; to hold up. **2.** To support and remove; to convey. **3.** To possess and use; to exercise. **4.** To have (written or inscribed) on itself. **5.** To possess or carry; to wear. **6.** To carry in the mind. **7.** To endure; to tolerate; to suffer. **8.** To carry the blame or responsibility of. **9.** To render or give. **10.** To carry on, or maintain. **11.** To admit or be capable of without perversion. **12.** To manage, wield, or direct. **13.** To afford; to supply with. **14.** To bring forth or produce; to yield. **15.** To press, crowd, or force in some direction.

☞ In the passive form of this verb, the best modern

usage restricts the past participle *born* to the sense of *brought forth*, while *borne* is used in the other senses. In the active, *borne* alone is used as the past participle.

Bear (bâr), *v. i.* **1.** To be fruitful or productive. **2.** To sustain burdens. **3.** To endure anything with patience. **4.** To press. **5.** To have influence or force or effect. **6.** To have a certain meaning, intent, or effect. **7.** To be relatively situated, as to the point of compass. **8.** To carry or move one's self; to move; to go.

Bear (bâr), *n.* [OE. *bere*, AS. *bera*; akin to G. *bär*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any species of the genus *Ursus*, and of the closely allied genera. Bears walk on the soles of their feet. They are carnivorous, but live largely on fruit and insects. Some animals which resemble the true bear in form or habit are also called bears. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called respectively the *Great Bear* and the *Lesser Bear*, or *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*. **3.** Fig.: (*a*) A brutal, coarse, or morose person. (*b*) (*Stock Exchange*) One who sells for future delivery in expectation of a fall in prices.

Bear of Palestine.

Bear garden. (*a*) A place where bears are kept for diversion. (*b*) Any place of riotous conduct.

Bear, *v. t.* (*Stock Exchange*) To endeavor to depress the price of (a stock) or the prices in (the market).

Bear'a-ble (bâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being borne.

Beard (bērd), *n.* [OE. *berd*, AS. *beard*; akin to G. *bart*, L. *barba*.] **1.** The hair that usually grows on the human face, chiefly of male adults. **2.** (*Zoöl.* & *Bot.*) Any growth likened to the human beard. **3.** A barb of an arrow.

Beard, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEARDING.] **1.** To seize, pluck, or pull the beard of. **2.** To set at defiance.

Beard'ed, *a.* Having a beard. [ture.

Beard'less, *a.* Being without a beard; hence, immaBear'er (bâr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bears, sustains, or carries. **2.** Specif.: (*a*) A pallbearer. (*b*) A plant yielding fruit. (*c*) (*Com.*) One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of money.

Bear'ing (bâr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The manner in which one bears or conducts one's self; mien; behavior; carriage. **2.** The situation of one object, with respect to another; hence, relation; connection. **3.** Purport; meaning; aspect. **4.** The act of producing, or giving birth. **5.** That part of anything, as of a journal, or of a member of a building, which rests upon its supports; also, the portion of a support on which anything rests. **6.** (*Arch.*) Improperly, the unsupported span of a beam, rafter, etc. **7.** (*Her.*) Any single emblem or charge. **8.** (*Naut.*) *pl.* (*a*) The widest part of a vessel below the plank-sheer. (*b*) Line of flotation of a vessel when properly trimmed.

Syn. — Deportment; gesture; manner; demeanor; port; conduct; direction; relation; tendency; influence.

Bear'ing rein' (rān'). A rein looped over the check hook or hames to keep the horse's head up. [surly.

Bear'ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear; rude;

Bear's'-breech' (bârz'brēch'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) See ACANTHUS, *n.*, 1. (*b*) The English cow parsnip.

Bear's'-ear' (-ēr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of primrose.

Bear's'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of hellebore.

Beast (bēst), *n.* [OE. *best*, OF. *beste*, fr. L. *bestia*.] **1.** Any animal. [*Obs.*] **2.** Any four-footed animal, that may be used for labor, food, or sport. **3.** As opposed to *man*, any irrational animal. **4.** Fig., a coarse or degraded man.

Syn. — Brute. — Human beings are called *beasts* as being mere animals governed by animal appetite; and *brutes* as being destitute of reason or moral feeling, and governed by unrestrained passion; — hence *beastly* appetites and *brutal* manners; *beastly* indulgence and *brutal* ferocity.

Beast'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* See BIESTINGS.

Beast'ly (bēst'lĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the form, nature, or habits of, a beast. — **Beast'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Bestial; brutish; irrational; sensual; degrading.

Beat (bēt), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEATEN (bēt''n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEATING.] [OE. *beaten*, *beten*, AS. *beátan*.] **1.** To strike repeatedly; to pound. **2.** To punish by blows. **3.** To strike, as bushes, in order to rouse game; to rouse, as game, by striking the bushes; hence, to range over in hunting. **4.** To form by beating, treading, etc. **5.** To overcome in a battle or contest; to surpass. **6.** To cheat; to swindle. [*Colloq.*] **7.** (*Mil.*) To give the signal for, by blows on a drum.

Syn. — To strike; pound; bang; buffet; maul; drub; thump; baste; thwack; thrash; pommel; cudgel; belabor; conquer; defeat; vanquish; overcome.

Beat (bēt), *v. i.* **1.** To strike repeated blows; also used fig. **2.** To move with pulsation or throbbing. **3.** (*Naut.*) To make progress against the wind by repeated tacks. **4.** To signal by repeated blows on a drum. **5.** To give forth the sound of repeated blows, or of throbs or vibrations.

Beat, *n.* **1.** A stroke; a blow. **2.** A recurring stroke; a throb; a pulsation. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The rise or fall of the hand or foot, marking the divisions of time; also, one of the divisions of the measure so marked. (*b*) A transient grace note, struck immediately before the one it is intended to ornament. **4.** (*Acoustics* & *Mus.*) A sudden swelling or reënforcement of a sound, recurring at regular intervals, and produced by the interference of sound waves. **5.** A round or course frequently traversed. **6.** An habitual cheat or swindler. [*Colloq.*]

Beat, *a.* Weary; tired; fatigued; exhausted. [*Colloq.*]

Beat'en (bēt''n; 95), *a.* **1.** Made smooth by beating or treading. **2.** Vanquished; baffled; exhausted.

Beat'er (bēt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, beats.

Be'a-tif'ic (bē'ȧ-tĭf'ĭk), } *a.* Causing blissful emotion;
Be'a-tif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } blissful.

Be-at'i-fi-ca'tion (bē-ăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of beatifying, or state of being beatified.

Be-at'i-fy (bē-ăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEATIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEATIFYING.] [L. *beatificare*; *beatus* happy (fr. *beare* to bless, akin to *bonus* good) + *facere* to make.] **1.** To make happy or blessed; to pronounce happy, or supremely blessed. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) To ascertain, and declare by a public decree, that a deceased person is one of "the blessed," and is to be reverenced as such, though not yet canonized.

Be-at'i-tude (bē-ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Felicity of the highest kind; bliss. **2.** Any one of the nine declarations beginning with the word *blessed* (called *the Beatitudes*), made in the Sermon on the Mount (*Matt.* v. 3-12). **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Beatification.

Beau (bō), *n.*; *pl.* F. BEAUX (*E. pron.* bōz), E. BEAUS (bōz). [F., fr. *beau* beautiful, L. *bellus* pretty, dim. of *bonus* good.] **1.** A man of fashion; a dandy. **2.** A man attentive to ladies; an escort; a lover.

Beau' i-de'al (bō' ĭ-dē'al). [F. *beau* beautiful + *idéal* an ideal.] A conception of consummate beauty.

Beau'ish (bō'ĭsh), *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine.

‖ **Beau' monde'** (bō' mōnd'). [F. *beau* fine + *monde* world.] The fashionable world; people of fashion.

Beau'te-ous (bū'tē-ŭs), *a.* Beautiful. [*Mostly poetic*] — **Beau'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Beau'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

Beau'ti-fi'er (-tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that beautifies.

Beau'ti-ful (bū'tĭ-fụl), *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty; pleasing to the sight or the mind. — **Beau'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Beau'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Handsome; elegant; lovely; fair; charming; graceful; pretty; delightful. See FINE.

Beau'ti-fy (bū'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEAUTIFIED (-fid); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEAUTIFYING.] [*Beauty* + *-fy.*] To make, render, or become beautiful; to adorn; to embellish.

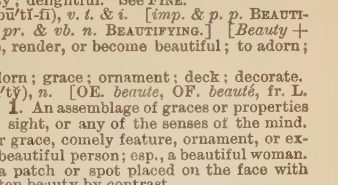
Syn. — To adorn; grace; ornament; deck; decorate.

Beau'ty (bū'tĭ), *n.* [OE. *beaute*, OF. *beauté*, fr. L. *bellus* pretty.] **1.** An assemblage of graces or properties pleasing to the sight, or any of the senses of the mind. **2.** A particular grace, comely feature, ornament, or excellence. **3.** A beautiful person; esp., a beautiful woman.

Beauty spot, a patch or spot placed on the face with intent to heighten beauty by contrast.

Beaux (bōz), *n.*, *pl.* of BEAU.

Bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* [OE. *bever*, AS. *beofer*, *befer*; akin to G. *biber*, Skr. *babhrus* large ichneumon; also as an adj., brown, the animal being probably named from its color.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An amphibious rodent, having palmated hind feet, and a broad, flat tail. It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or



Beaver.

"houses," and dams across streams. **2.** The fur of the beaver. **3.** A hat, formerly made of beaver's fur, but now usually of silk. **4.** A heavy felted woolen cloth.

Bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* [F. *bavière*, fr. *bave* slaver, driv-el.] The movable piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face, jointed either to the helmet or to the breastplate.

Helmet with Beaver.

Be-calm' (bē-käm'), *v. t.* **1.** To render calm or quiet. **2.** To stop the progress of, by a calm.

Be-came' (bē-kām'), *imp.* of BECOME.

Be-cause' (bē-kąz'), *conj.* [OE. *bycause; by* + *cause.*] **1.** By or for the cause that; on this account that; for the reason that. **2.** In order that; that. [*Obs.*]

Syn.—For; since; as; inasmuch as.—*Because* (by cause) is the strongest and most emphatic. *For* is not quite so strong. *Since* is less formal and more incidental than *because*. It more commonly begins a sentence. *As* is still more incidental than *since*, and points to some existing fact by way of assigning a reason. *Inasmuch as* seems to carry with it a kind of *qualification* or condition which does not belong to the rest.

Be-chance' (-chăns'), *v. t. & i.* To befall; to happen to.

Be-charm' (bē-chärm'), *v. t.* To charm; to captivate.

Beck (bĕk), *n.* [AS. *becc.*] A small brook.

Beck, *v. i. & t.* Contr. of BECKON. [*Archaic*]

Beck, *n.* A significant motion of the head or hand.

Beck'et (bĕk'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. D. *bek* beak, and E. *beak.*] (*Naut.*) A small grommet, or a ring, loop, or pocket for holding things in position.

Beck'on (bĕk'k'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BECKONED (-k'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BECKONING.] [OE. *bekenen*, AS. *beácnian*, fr. *beácen* a sign. See BEACON.] To make a sign or signal to another by a motion, as of the hand.

Beck'on, *v. t.* To signal to; to summon by a motion.

Beck'on, *n.* A sign made without words; a beck.

Be-cloud' (bē-kloud'), *v. t.* To cloud; to obscure.

Be-come' (bē-kŭm'), *v. i.* [*imp.* BECAME (-kām'); *p. p.* BECOME; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BECOMING.] [OE. *becumen*, AS. *becuman* to come to, to happen; akin to G. *bekommen* to get, suit. See BE-; COME.] To pass from one state to another; to enter into some new state or condition.

To become of, to be the fate of; to be the end of.

Be-come', *v. t.* To be suitable to; to suit or befit.

Be-com'ing, *a.* Appropriate or fit; congruous; suitable; befitting.—**Be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn.—Seemly; comely; decorous; decent; proper.

Bed (bĕd), *n.* [AS. *bed, bedd;* akin to G. *bett.*] **1.** An article of furniture to sleep or take rest in or on; a couch. Specifically, a sack or mattress, filled with soft material, in distinction from the bedstead. **2.** Marriage. **3.** A plat of ground in a garden. **4.** The bottom of a watercourse. **5.** (*Geol.*) A layer or seam, or a horizontal stratum between layers. **6.** Anything resembling a bed; that upon which, or the place in which, anything rests.

To be brought to bed, to be delivered of a child.—Divorce from bed and board (*Law*), partial divorce separating man and wife, without dissolving the bonds of matrimony.

Bed, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDDING.] **1.** To place in, furnish with, or make in the form of, a bed, in any sense. **2.** To supply with a bed.

Bed, *v. i.* To go to bed; to cohabit.

Be-dab'ble (bē-dăb'b'l), *v. t.* To dabble. [spatter.]

Be-dash' (-dăsh'), *v. t.* To dash with liquid; to be-

Be-daub' (bē-dąb'), *v. t.* To daub over; to besmear.

Be-daz'zle (bē-dăz'z'l), *v. t.* To dazzle.

Bed'bug' (bĕd'bŭg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A wingless, blood-sucking insect, infesting houses and especially beds.

Bed'cham'ber (-chām'bẽr), *n.* A chamber for a bed.

Bed'clothes' (-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, coverlets, etc., for a bed.

Bed'ding (-dĭng), *n.* Materials for a bed, whether for man or beast; bedclothes; litter.

Bede (bēd), *n.* (*Mining*) A kind of pickax.

Be-deck' (bē-dĕk'), *v. t.* To deck or adorn.

Be-dev'il (-dĕv'l), *v. t.* To throw into utter confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits; to vex diabolically.

Be-dew' (-dū'), *v. t.* To moisten with, or as with, dew.

Bed'fel'low (bĕd'fĕl'lō), *n.* One who lies with another in the same bed.

Be-dight' (bē-dīt'), *v. t.* [*p. p.* BEDIGHT, BEDIGHTED.] To bedeck; to array or equip; to adorn. [*Archaic*]

Be-dim' (bē-dĭm'), *v. t.* To make dim; to obscure.

Be-diz'en (bē-dīz'z'n *or* bē-dī'z'n), *v. t.* To dress or adorn tawdrily or with false taste.

Be-diz'en-ment (-ment), *a.* That which bedizens; the act of dressing, or the state of being dressed, tawdrily.

Bed'lam (bĕd'lam), *n.* [See BETHLEHEM.] **1.** A place for the restraint and care of the insane; a madhouse. **2.** Any place of uproar and confusion.

Bed'lam-ite (-īt), *n.* A madman.

Bed'ou-in (bĕd'ōō-ĕn *or* bĕd'ōō-ĭn), *n.* [Ar. *bedawī* living in the desert, fr. *badw* desert, fr. *badā* to lead a nomadic life.] One of the nomadic Arabs who live in tents, in Arabia, Syria, and northern Africa.

Bed'pan' (-păn'), *n.* **1.** A pan for warming beds. **2.** A shallow chamber vessel adapted for use in bed.

Bed'piece' (-pēs'), **Bed'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* (*Mach.*) The foundation frame, or piece; the bed.

Be-drab'ble (bē-drăb'b'l), *v. t.* To drabble.

Be-drag'gle (bē-drăg'g'l), *v. t.* To draggle; to soil, as garments which drag in dust, mud, etc.

Be-drench' (-drĕnch'), *v. t.* To drench; to saturate.

Bed'rid' (bĕd'rĭd'), **Bed'rid'den** (-rĭd'd'n), *a.* [AS. *bedreda, bedrida; bed, bedd*, bed + *ridda* rider.] Confined to the bed by sickness or infirmity.

Bed' rock' (rŏk'). (*Mining*) The solid rock underlying superficial formations.

Bed'room (-rōōm), *n.* A room for a bed.

Be-drug' (bē-drŭg'), *v. t.* To drug excessively.

Bed'side' (bĕd'sīd'), *n.* The side of a bed.

Bed'sore' (-sōr'), *n.* (*Med.*) A sore on the back or hips caused by lying for a long time in bed. [bed.]

Bed'stead (bĕd'stĕd), *n.* A framework to support a

Bed'straw' (-strą'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of slender herbs, with square stems, and whorled leaves.

Bed'tick' (-tĭk'), *n.* A tick or bag made of cloth, used for inclosing the materials of a bed, as feathers, hair, etc.

Bed'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time to go to bed.

Be-duck' (bē-dŭk'), *v. t.* To duck; to immerse.

Bed'uin (bĕd'wĭn), *n.* See BEDOUIN. [defile.]

Be-dung' (bē-dŭng'), *v. t.* To cover with dung; to

Be-dust' (bē-dŭst'), *v. t.* To soil or cover with dust.

Be-dwarf' (bē-dwarf'), *v. t.* To dwarf; to stunt.

Be-dye' (bē-dī'), *v. t.* To dye or stain.

Bee (bē), *n.* [AS. *béo;* akin to D. *bij*, G. *biene.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A common hymenopterous insect of many genera and species, including the honeybees and the solitary bees. **2.** A neighborly gathering of people who unite to labor for the benefit of an individual or family. [*U. S.*] **3.** *pl.* [Prob. fr. AS. *béah* ring, fr. *būgan* to bend. See 1st Bow.] (*Naut.*) Pieces of wood bolted to the bowsprit, through which the fore-topmast stays are reeved.

Bee'bread' (bē'brĕd'), *n.* A brown, bitter substance made chiefly from the pollen of flowers, collected by bees as food for their young.

Beech Twig, — Leaf and Bur. Beechnut, entire and in section.

Beech (bēch), *n.* [AS. *bēce;* akin to L. *fagus*, Gr. φηγός oak, φαγεῖν to eat, Skr. *bhaksh;* the tree being named originally from the esculent fruit.] (*Bot.*) A large tree, having a smooth bark and thick foliage, and bearing an edible triangular nut.

Beech'en (bēch'n), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the beech; made of the wood or bark of the beech.

Beech'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* The nut of the beech tree. [beeches.]

Beech'y (-ȳ), *a.* Of or relating to

Bee'-eat'er (bē'ēt'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird that feeds on bees.

Beef (bēf), *n.* [OF. *boef, buef*, L. *bos, bovis*, ox; akin to Gr. βοῦς, Skr. *gō* cow, and E. *cow.*] **1.** An animal of the genus *Bos*, esp. the common species including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full grown state; esp., an ox or cow fattened for food. [In this sense, the word has a plural, *beeves* (bēvz).] **2.** The flesh of an ox, or cow, or of any adult bovine animal, when slaughtered for food.

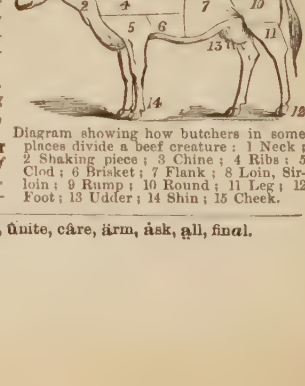


Diagram showing how butchers in some places divide a beef creature: 1 Neck; 2 Shaking piece; 3 Chine; 4 Ribs; 5 Clod; 6 Brisket; 7 Flank; 8 Loin, Sirloin; 9 Rump; 10 Round; 11 Leg; 12 Foot; 13 Udder; 14 Shin; 15 Cheek.

Beef, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, beef.

Beef' eat' er (-ēt'ẽr), *n.* [*Beef* + *eater;* prob. one who eats an-

other's *beef* as his servant.] **1.** One who eats beef; hence, a large, fleshy person. **2.** A yeoman of the guard, in England. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) An African bird which feeds on larvæ hatched under the skin of oxen, antelopes, etc.

Beef'steak' (bēf'stāk'), *n.* A steak of beef.

Beef'y, *a.* Having much beef; like beef; fleshy.

Bee'hive' (bē'hīv'), *n.* A hive for a swarm of bees.

Bee' line' (bē' līn'). The shortest line from one place to another, like that of a bee returning to its hive.

Be-el'ze-bub (bē-ĕl'zē-bŭb), *n.* A heathen deity to whom the Jews ascribed the sovereignty of the evil spirits; hence, the Devil or a devil.

Been (bĭn). The past participle of BE.

Beer (bēr), *n.* [AS. *beór*; akin to D. & G. *bier*.] **1.** A fermented liquor made from any malted grain, with hops or some other bitter. **2.** A fermented extract of parts of various plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, etc.

Beer'y (-y), *a.* Of or resembling beer; affected by beer.

Bees'wax' (bēz'wăks'), *n.* The wax secreted by bees.

Bees'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* The second crust formed in port and some other wines after long keeping.

Beet (bēt), *n.* [AS. *bete*, fr. L. *beta*.] (*Bot.*) A biennial plant producing a root much used for food, and also for making sugar; also, the root itself.

Bee'tle (bē'tl), *n.* [OE. *betel*, AS. *bītl*, *bȳtl*, mallet, fr. *bēatan* to beat.] **1.** A heavy mallet. **2.** A machine in which fabrics are subjected to a hammering process.

Bee'tle (bē'tl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEETLED (-tld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEETLING.] To beat with a beetle.

Bee'tle, *n.* [OE. *bityl*, AS. *bītel*, fr. *bītan* to bite.] Any insect of the order Coleoptera, having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when they are folded up.

Carpet Beetle. *a* Adult; *b* Pupa; *c* Larva × 3.

Bee'tle, *v. i.* [See BEETLE-BROWED.] To extend out; to jut.

Bee'tle-browed' (-broud'), *a.* [OE. *bitelbrowed*; cf. OE. *bitel*, adj., sharp, projecting, n., a beetle. See 3d BEETLE.] Having prominent brows; hence, lowering.

Bee'tle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [1st *beetle* + *head*.] A stupid fellow; a blockhead. — **Bee'tle-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.*

Beeve (bēv), *n.* [Formed from *beeves*, pl. of *beef*.] A beef; a beef creature.

Be-fall' (bē-fal'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* BEFELL (-fĕl'); *p. p.* BEFALLEN (-fal'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEFALLING.] To happen, or to happen to; to come to pass.

Be-fit' (bē-fĭt'), *v. t.* To be suitable to; to become.

Be-fog' (bē-fŏg'), *v. t.* **1.** To involve in a fog; — mostly as a part. or part. adj. **2.** Hence, to mystify.

Be-fool' (bē-fōōl'), *v. t.* To fool; to make foolish.

Be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *prep.* [AS. *beforan*. See BE-, and FORE.] **1.** In front of; preceding in space. **2.** Preceding in time. **3.** Preceding in dignity, order, rank, right, or worth. **4.** In presence or sight of; facing. **5.** Under the cognizance or jurisdiction of.

Be-fore', *adv.* **1.** On the fore part; in or towards the front. **2.** In advance. **3.** Previously; already.

Be-fore'hand' (bē-fōr'hănd'), *adv.* **1.** In a state of anticipation. **2.** By way of preparation; previously.

Be-fore'hand', *a.* Being in advance of present needs as to property; forehanded.

Be-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly; aforetime.

Be-foul' (bē-foul'), *v. t.* To make foul; to soil.

Be-friend' (bē-frĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEFRIENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEFRIENDING.] To act as a friend to; to favor; to aid, benefit, or countenance.

Be-fringe' (bē-frĭnj'), *v. t.* To furnish with a fringe.

Be-fud'dle (bē-fŭd'd'l), *v. t.* To confuse, as with liquor.

Beg (bĕg *or* bā), *n.* See BEY.

Beg (bĕg), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEGGED (bĕgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGGING.] [OE. *beggen*, perh. fr. AS. *bedecian* (akin to Goth. *bidagwa* beggar), *biddan* to ask.] **1.** To ask earnestly for; to entreat or supplicate for. **2.** To ask for as a charity. **3.** To make petition to; to entreat. **4.** To take for granted; to assume without proof.

Syn. — To ask; request; solicit; implore; beseech. — To *ask* (not in the sense of inquiring) is the generic term. To *request* is a polite mode of asking. To *beg* is to ask with earnestness, and implied submission, or at least deference; but now, *beg* is also much used instead of both *ask* and *request*, as expressing more deference and respect.

Beg, *v. i.* To ask alms; to practice begging.

Be-gem' (bē-jĕm'), *v. t.* To adorn with gems.

Be-get' (bē-gĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGOT (-gŏt'), (*Archaic*) BEGAT (-găt'); *p. p.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN (-gŏt'tn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGETTING.] [AS. *begitan*. See BE-, and GET.] To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; to produce.

Be-get'ter (bē-gĕt'tĕr), *n.* One who begets; a father.

Beg'gar (bĕg'gĕr), *n.* [OE. *beggere*, fr. *beg*.] **1.** One who begs; a petitioner. **2.** One who lives by begging.

Beggar's lice (*Bot.*), the prickly, clinging seed of certain plants. — **Beggar's ticks** (*Bot.*), the bur marigold and its achenes, which are armed with barbed awns.

Beg'gar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEGGARED (-gĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGGARING.] To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to exhaust the resources of.

Beg'gar-ly (-lȳ), *a.* Being in the condition of a beggar; appropriate to a beggar; indigent; mean; poor; contemptible. — *adv.* In a beggarly manner.

Beg'gar-y (bĕg'gĕr-ȳ), *n.* Act of begging; state of being beggarly; mendicancy; indigence.

Be-ghard' } (bē-gärd'), *n.* [F. *bégard*, *béguard*; prob.
Be-guard' } from the root of E. *beguine* + *-ard* or *-hard*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an association of religious laymen living in imitation of the Beguines; a beguin.

Be-gild' (bē-gĭld'), *v. t.* To gild.

Be-gin' (bē-gĭn'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEGAN (bē-găn'), BEGUN (bē-gŭn'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGINNING (-nĭng).] [AS. *beginnan*, pref. *be-* + an assumed *ginnan*. See GIN, to begin.] **1.** To have or commence an independent or first existence; to take rise. **2.** To do the first act; to commence; to start.

Be-gin', *v. t.* **1.** To enter on; to commence. **2.** To trace or lay the foundation of; to make a beginning of.

Be-gin'ner, *n.* One who begins; specif., a tyro.

Be-gin'ning, *n.* **1.** Act that begins anything; commencement; start. **2.** That which begins or originates something; that which is effected by beginning; the rise; origin; source.

Syn. — Inception; opening; threshold; outset.

Be-gird' (bē-gĕrd'), *v. t.* To bind with, or as with, a girdle; to gird; to encompass.

Be-gnaw' (bē-nȧ'), *v. t.* To gnaw; to corrode.

Be-gone' (bē-gŏn'; 115), *interj.* Be (you) gone; go away; depart.

Be-go'ni-a (bē-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From Michel *Begon*, a promoter of botany.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants much cultivated for their curious and showy foliage.

Be-got' (bē-gŏt'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of BEGET.

Be-got'ten (bē-gŏt't'n), *p. p.* of BEGET.

Be-grease' (bē-grēz' *or* bē-grēs'), *v. t.* To grease.

Be-grime' (bē-grīm'), *v. t.* To soil with grime.

Be-grudge' (bē-grŭj'), *v. t.* To grudge.

Be-guile' (bē-gīl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEGUILED (-gīld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGUILING.] **1.** To delude by guile, artifice, or craft; to delude. **2.** To cause the time of to pass without notice; to while away; to divert.

Syn. — To deceive; cheat; mislead; amuse; entertain.

Be-guile'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of beguiling.

Be-guil'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, beguiles.

Be-guil'ing, *a.* Alluring by guile; that beguiles.

‖ **Be'guin'** (bā'găn' *or* bĕg'wĭn), *n.* [F.] A beghard.

‖ **Be'guine'** (bā'gēn'), *n.* [F. *béguine*; fr. Lambert *le Bègue* the founder of the order.] A woman belonging to one of certain religious and charitable associations or communities in the Netherlands, and elsewhere.

‖ **Be'gum** (bā'gŭm; *E.* bē'gŭm), *n.* [Per., fr. Turk.] In the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

Be-gun' (bē-gŭn'), *p. p.* of BEGIN.

Be-half' (bē-hăf'), *n.* [OE. *on-behalve* in the name of, *bihalven* by the side of. See BE-, and HALF, *n.*] Advantage; favor; stead; benefit; interest; profit; support; defense; vindication.

Be-have' (bē-hāv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEHAVED (-hāvd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEHAVING.] [AS. *behabban* to surround, restrain. See BE-, and HAVE.] To manage or govern in point of conduct or deportment; to conduct; to comport; — now used only reflexively.

Be-have', *v. i.* To manage or carry one's self; to act; — often colloquially, to conduct one's self (or itself) well.

Be-hav'ior (bē-hāv'yĕr), *n.* Manner of behaving or acting, whether good or bad; conduct; deportment.

Syn. — Bearing; demeanor; manner; conduct; carriage. — *Behavior* is the mode in which we *have* or *bear* ourselves in the presence of others or toward them; *conduct* is the mode of our carrying ourselves forward in the concerns of life. *Behavior* respects action in particular cases; *conduct* refers to the general tenor of our actions.

Be-head' (bē-hĕd'), *v. t.* To sever the head from; to decapitate.

Be-held' (bē-hĕld'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of BEHOLD.

Be'he-moth (bē'hē-mŏth), *n.* [Heb. *behemōth*, fr. Egyptian *P-ehe-maut* hippopotamus.] An animal, probably the hippopotamus, described in *Job* xl. 15–24.

Be-hest' (bē-hĕst'), *n.* [AS. *behǣs* promise. See BE- and HEST.] That which is willed or ordered; command.

Be-hight' (bē-hīt'), *v. t.* [AS. *behātan.*] To vow; promise; trust; assign; command; call. [*Obs.*]

Be-hind' (bē-hīnd'), *prep.* [AS. *behindan.* See BE- and HIND, *a.*] **1.** On the side opposite the front or nearest part of; on the back side of; on the other side of. **2.** Remaining after the departure of. **3.** Making less progress than, in improvement; hence, inferior to.

Be-hind', *adv.* **1.** At the back part; in the rear. **2** Toward the back part or rear; backward. **3.** Not yet brought forward, produced, or exhibited to view. **4.** In a place, condition, or time passed by. **5.** In a place from which someone or something has moved on.

Be-hind'hand' (-hănd'), *adv. & a.* **1.** In arrears financially. **2.** In a state of backwardness in respect to seasonableness or appropriateness.

Be-hold' (bē-hōld'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHELD (-hĕld'); *p. p.* formerly BEHOLDEN (-hōld'n), now used only as a *p. a.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEHOLDING.] [AS. *behealdan* to hold, have in sight; pref. *be-* + *healdan* to hold.] To have in sight; to see clearly; to look at.

Syn. — To scan; gaze; regard; descry; view; discern.

Be-hold', *v. i.* To direct the eyes to an object; to look.

Be-hold'en (bē-hōld'n), *p. a.* Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

Be-hold'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.

Be-hoof' (bē-hōōf'), *n.* [AS. *behōf*, a word implied in *behōflic* necessary; akin to E. *heave*, the root meaning to seize.] Advantage; profit; benefit; interest; use.

Be-hoove' (bē-hōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHOOVED (-hōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEHOOVING.] [AS. *behōfian* to have need of, fr. *behōf*. See BEHOOF.] To be necessary for; to be fit for; to be meet for; — mostly impersonal.

Be-hove' (-hōōv'), *v. t.* See BEHOOVE.

Be'ing (bē'ĭng), *p. pr.* from BE. Existing.

☞ *Is, are, was,* or *were being,* with a past participle following (as *built*), is now used to indicate process toward the completed result expressed by the participle.

Be'ing, *n.* **1.** Existence, as opposed to nonexistence; sphere of existence. **2.** That which exists in any form.

Be-jew'el (bē-jū'ĕl), *v. t.* To jewel.

Be-la'bor (bē-lā'bẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To ply diligently; to work carefully upon. **2.** To beat soundly; to cudgel.

Be-late' (bē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELATING.] To make too late; to benight.

Be-lay' (bē-lā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELAID, BELAYED (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELAYING.] [For sense 1, D. *beleggen* to cover; for sense 2, AS. *belecgan.* See BE-, and LAY to place.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns with it round a pin, cleat, or kevel. **2.** To lie in wait for, to assault; hence, to obstruct.

Be-lay'ing pin' (-ĭng pĭn'). (*Naut.*) A strong pin round which ropes are wound when they are belayed.

Belch (bĕlch; 224), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELCHED (bĕlcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELCHING.] [OE. *belken*, AS. *bealcan*, akin to E. *bellow.*] **1.** To eject from the stomach with violence; to eruct. **2.** To eject violently from within; to emit; to vent.

Belch, *v. i.* **1.** To eject wind from the stomach by the mouth; to eructate. **2.** To issue spasmodically.

Belch, *n.* Act of belching; also, that which is belched.

Bel'dam } (bĕl'dam), *n.* [Pref. *bel-*, denoting relationship + *dame* mother.] **1.** Grandmother. **2.** Any old woman, esp. an ugly one; a hag.
Bel'dame }

Be-lea'guer (bē-lē'gẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELEAGUERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELEAGUERING.] [D. *belegeren*; pref. *be-* = E. *be-* + *leger* bed, camp, army, akin to E. *lair.*] To surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to besiege; to blockade; to invest; to encompass.

Be-lee' (bē-lē'), *v. t.* To place under the lee.

Bel-em'nite (bĕl-ĕm'nīt), *n.* [Gr. βέλεμνον dart, fr. βέλος dart, fr. βάλλειν to throw.] (*Paleon.*) A kind of conical calcareous fossil; the thunderstone.

‖ **Bel'-es-prit'** (bĕl'ĕs-prē'), *n.*; *pl.* BEAUX-ESPRITS (bōz'ĕs-prē'). [F., fine wit.] A genius, or man of wit.

Bel'fry (bĕl'frĭ), *n.* [OE. *berfray* movable tower used in sieges, through OF. fr. MHG. *bervrit; bergen* to protect + *vride* peace, protection.] **1.** (*Mil. Antiq.*) A movable tower erected by besiegers. **2.** A bell tower. **3.** A cupola or turret, or a room in a tower, for a bell.

Be'li-al (bē'lĭ-*al or* bēl'*yal*; 106), *n.* [Heb. *beli ya'al*; *beli* without + *ya'al* profit.] An evil spirit.

Be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELIED (bē-līd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELYING (-lī'ĭng).] [AS. *beleógan*; pref. *be-* + *leógan* to lie.] **1.** To show to be false; to convict of, or charge with, falsehood. **2.** To give a false representation or account of. **3.** To lie about; to slander.

Be-lief' (bē-lēf'), *n.* [See BELIEVE.] **1.** Assent to a proposition or affirmation, or the acceptance of a fact, opinion, or assertion as real or true, without immediate personal knowledge. **2.** (*Theol.*) A persuasion of the truths of religion; faith. **3.** The thing believed; a tenet, or the body of tenets.

Syn. — Credence; trust; reliance; assurance; opinion.

Be-liev'a-ble (bē-lēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be believed.

Be-lieve' (bē-lēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELIEVED (-lēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELIEVING.] [OE. *bileven* (with pref. *be-* for AS. *ge-*), fr. AS. *gelēfan, gelȳfan.* See LIEF, *a.*] To exercise belief in; to credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of.

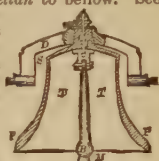
Be-lieve', *v. i.* **1.** To have a firm persuasion; to exercise belief or faith. **2.** To think; to suppose.

Be-liev'er (bē-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who believes; esp., one who believes in the tenets of a particular religion.

Be-like' (bē-līk'), *adv.* [Pref. *be-* (for *by*) + *like.*] It is likely or probable; perhaps. [*Archaic*]

Be-lit'tle (bē-lĭt't'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELITTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELITTLING.] To make little or less in a moral sense; to depreciate.

Bell (bĕl), *n.* [AS. *belle*, fr. *bellan* to bellow. See BELLOW.] **1.** A hollow metallic vessel, usually shaped somewhat like a cup with a flaring mouth, and giving forth a ringing sound on being struck. **2.** Anything in the form of a bell or giving forth the sound of a bell. **3.** The stroke or sound of a bell.



Section of Bell. *B* Clapper or tongue; *C* Canon or ear; *D* Yoke; *M* Mouth; *P* Sound Bow; *S* Shoulder; *T* Barrel.

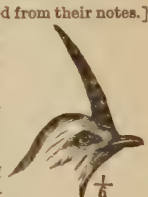
Bell, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELLED (bĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELLING.] To furnish with, or make like, a bell.

Bell, *v. i.* To develop bells or corollas; to blossom.

Bel'la-don'na (bĕl'ȧ-dŏn'nȧ), *n.* [It., lit., fine lady.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A poisonous European herb, bearing shining black berries; deadly nightshade. (*b*) A species of Amaryllis; the belladonna lily.

Bell, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *bellan.*] To call or bellow.

Bell'bird' (bĕl'bẽrd'), *n.* [So called from their notes.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A South American bird of the genus *Casmarhincos*, and family *Cotingidæ*, of several species; the campanero. (*b*) The *Muzantha melanophrys* of Australia.


Head of Bellbird (*Casmarhincos niveus*).

Bell' crank' (krăngk'). A lever whose two arms form a right angle, or nearly a right angle, having its fulcrum at the apex of the angle.

Belle (bĕl), *n.* [F. *belle*, fem. of *bel, beau*, beautiful. See BEAU.] A young lady of superior beauty and attractions.

‖ **Belles-let'tres** (bĕl-lĕt'tẽr), *n. pl.* [F.] Polite or elegant literature; the humanities; — used somewhat vaguely for literary works in which imagination and taste are predominant.

Bell'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Campanula*; — so named from its bell-shaped flowers.

Bell'flow'er, *n.* [F. *bellefleur*, lit., beautiful flower.] A kind of apple.

Bel'li-cose' (-lĭ-kōs'), *a.* [L. *bellicosus*, deriv. of *bellum* war.] Inclined to war; warlike; pugnacious.

Bel-lig'er-ence (bĕl-lĭj'ẽr-ens), } *n.* Quality of be-
Bel-lig'er-en-cy (bĕl-lĭj'ẽr-*en*-sȳ), } ing belligerent.

Bel-lig'er-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *bellum* war + *gerens*, p. pr. of *gerere* to wage.] **1.** Waging war; carrying on war. **2.** Pertaining, or tending, to war; of or relating to belligerents. — **Bel-lig'er-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Bel-lig'er-ent, *n.* A nation or state recognized as carrying on war; a person engaged in warfare.

Bell' jar' (bĕl' jär'). A glass vessel, open at the bottom like a bell, and having a knob or handle at the top.

Bell'man (-man), *n.* A man who rings a bell; esp., one who rings a bell to give notice of anything; formerly, also, a night watchman who called the hours.

Bell' met'al (mĕt'*al or* mĕt'l). A hard alloy of copper and tin, used for making bells.

Bel'low (bĕl'lō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELLOWING.] [AS. *bylgean*, fr. *bellan*; akin to G. *bellen.*] **1.** To make a hollow, loud noise, as an enraged bull. **2.** To roar or bawl; to clamor.

Bel'low, *v. t.* To emit with a loud voice; to shout.

Bel'low, *n.* A loud outcry or noise; a roar.

Bel'low-er (bĕl'lō-ẽr), *n.* One that bellows.

Bel'lows (bĕl'lŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [OE. *bely, below*, belly, bellows, AS. *belg, bælg, bælig*, bag, bellows, belly; akin to G. *balg*. Bellows is prop. a pl.] A machine which draws in air through a valve and expels it through a tube.

Bel'lows fish' (fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A European fish having a long tubular snout, like the pipe of a bellows.

Bellows Fish. (⅛)

Bell' pep'per (bĕl' pĕp'pẽr). (*Bot.*) The red pepper of the gardens, — a species of *Capsicum*.

Bell'weth'er (bĕl'-wĕth'ẽr), *n.* A wether, or sheep, which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

Bel'ly (bĕl'lĭ), *n.* [OE. *bali, bely*. See BELLOWS.] **1.** That part of the human body which extends downward from the breast to the thighs; the abdomen. **2.** The corresponding under part of the body of animals. **3.** The womb. [*Obs.*] **4.** Anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance or in cavity.

Bel'ly, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELLIED (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELLYING.] To swell or bulge out; to fill.

Bel'ly-band' (-bănd'), *n.* A band about the belly; specif., a band to hold the saddle or harness in place; a girth.

Be-long' (bē-lŏng'; 115), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELONGED (-lŏngd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELONGING.] [OE. *belongen*; pref. *be-* + *longen* to desire. See LONG, *v. i.*] [Usually construed with *to*.] **1.** To be the property *of*. **2.** To be a part *of*, or connected *with*; to be appendant or related; to owe allegiance or service. **3.** To be the concern or proper business or function *of*. **4.** To be suitable *for*; to be due *to*. **5.** To be native *to*, or an inhabitant *of*; esp., to have a legal residence *in*.

Be-long'ing, *n.* [Commonly in the *pl.*] That which belongs or pertains to one; hence, goods or effects; an appendage; an appurtenance.

Be-loved' (bē-lŭvd' *as p.*, bē-lŭv'ĕd *as a.*), *p. p. & a.* [From obs. *belove*, v. t.] Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Be-low' (bē-lō'), *prep.* [Pref. *be-* by + *low*.] **1.** Under, or lower in place than; beneath; not so high as. **2.** Inferior to in any respect; hence, unworthy of.

Syn. — Underneath; under; beneath.

Be-low', *adv.* **1.** In a lower place; on a lower level or story. **2.** On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. **3.** In hell, or the regions of the dead. **4.** In a court of inferior jurisdiction. **5.** In some part or page following.

Belt (bĕlt), *n.* [AS. *belt;* akin to L. *balteus*, Ir. & Gael. *balt*.] **1.** That which engirdles a person or thing; a band or girdle. **2.** That which restrains or confines as a girdle. **3.** Anything that resembles a belt, or that encircles or crosses like a belt; a strip or stripe.

Belt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELTING.] To encircle with, or as with, a belt; to encompass.

Belt'ing (bĕlt'ĭng), *n.* The material of which belts for machinery are made; also, belts, taken collectively.

Bel've-dere' (bĕl'vē-dēr'), *n.* [It., fr. *bello, bel*, beautiful + *vedere* to see.] (*Arch.*) A small open building, or a part of a building, commanding a fine prospect.

Be-maze' (bē-māz'), *v. t.* To bewilder.

Be-mean' (-mēn'), *v. t.* To make mean; to lower.

Be-mire' (bē-mīr'), *v. t.* To mire; to soil with mire.

Be-moan' (bē-mōn'), *v. t.* To moan for; to lament.

Be-mock' (bē-mŏk'; 115), *v. t.* To mock; to ridicule.

Be-moil' (bē-moil'), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + *moil;* but cf. OE. *bimolen*, fr. AS. *mãl* spot.] To soil with mire. [*Obs.*]

Be-mud'dle (bē-mŭd'd'l), *v. t.* To muddle.

Bench (bĕnch), *n.; pl.* BENCHES (-ĕz). [AS. *benc.*] **1.** A long seat. **2.** A long table at which mechanics and others work. **3.** The seat of the judges in court; also, the judges; the court. **4.** A collection or group of dogs exhibited (usually on benches) to the public. **5.** A kind of natural terrace, as near a lake or river.

Bench mark (*Leveling*), one of the marks along a line of survey showing where the leveling staffs were placed.

Bench (bĕnch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENCHED (bĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BENCHING.] **1.** To furnish with benches. **2.** To place on a bench or seat of honor.

Bench'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Law*) One of the senior and governing members of an Inn of Court. **2.** An alderman. [*Eng.*] **3.** A member of a court. [*Obs.*]

Bench' war'rant (wŏr'rant). (*Law*) A process issued by a presiding judge or by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime.

Bend (bĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENDED or BENT (bĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BENDING.] [AS. *bendan* to bend, fr. *bend* a band, bond, fr. *bindan* to bind.] **1.** To strain or move out of a straight line; to make crooked; to curve; to deflect. **2.** To turn toward some certain point or end; to direct. **3.** To cause to yield; to subdue. **4.** (*Naut.*) To fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay.

To bend the brow, to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown.

Bend (bĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To be moved or strained out of a straight line; to crook; to bow. **2.** To be inclined; to be directed. **3.** To bow in prayer, or in submission.

Bend, *n.* **1.** A turn or deflection from a straight line or from the proper or normal direction or position; a curve; a crook. **2.** (*Naut.*) A knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to an anchor, spar, or post. **3.** (*Leather Trade*) A butt. **4.** (*Mining*) Indurated clay.

Bends of a ship, the thickest planks in her sides; wales.

Bend, *n.* **1.** A band. [*Obs.*] **2.** [OF. *bende, bande*. See BAND.] One of the honorable ordinaries, crossing the field diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base.

Bend sinister (*Her.*), an honorable ordinary drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base.

Bend'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bent.

Bend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, bends.

Be-neath' (bē-nēth' *or* -nēth'), *prep.* [AS. *beneoðan, benyðan;* pref. *be-* + *neoðan, nyðan*, downward, beneath, akin to E. *nether*.] **1.** Lower in place than (something directly over or on); under; underneath; hence, at the foot of. **2.** Under, in relation to something that is superior, or that oppresses or burdens. **3.** Inferior to in respect of rank, excellence, etc.; hence, unworthy of.

Be-neath', *adv.* **1.** In a lower place; underneath. **2.** Below, as opposed to any superior region or position.

‖ **Ben'e-dic'i-te** (bĕn'ē-dĭs'ĭ-tē), *n.* [L., praise ye.] (*Ch. of Eng.*) A canticle the Latin version of which begins with this word.

Ben'e-dict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt), } *n.* [From *Benedick*, a char-
Ben'e-dick (bĕn'ē-dĭk), } acter in Shakespeare's play: "Much Ado about Nothing."] A married man, or a man newly married.

Ben'e-dic'tine (bĕn'ē-dĭk'tĭn), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a famous order of monks, established by St. Benedict of Nursia in the sixth century.

Ben'e-dic'tion (bĕn'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [See BENISON.] **1.** Act of blessing. **2.** A blessing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; specif., the short prayer which closes public worship. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A solemn rite dedicating to God bells, banners, candles, etc.

Ben'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tō-rĭ), *a.* Wishing well.

‖ **Ben'e-dic'tus** (-dĭk'tŭs), *n.* [L., blessed.] The song of Zacharias at the birth of John the Baptist (*Luke* i. 68); — so named from the first word of the Latin version.

Ben'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *benefactio*, fr. *benefacere* to do good to one; *bene* well + *facere* to do.] **1.** The act of conferring a benefit. **2.** A benefit conferred; esp., a charitable donation; gift; gratuity; alms.

Ben'e-fac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who confers a benefit.

Ben'e-fac'tress, *n.* A woman who confers a benefit.

Ben'e-fice (bĕn'ē-fĭs), *n.* [L. *beneficium* a kindness, in LL., a grant of an estate, fr. L. *beneficus* beneficent; *bene* well + *facere* to do.] **1.** (*Feudal Law*) An estate in lands; a fief. **2.** An ecclesiastical living and church preferment, as in the Church of England; — ordinarily applied to parsonages, vicarages, and donatives.

Ben'e-fice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENEFICED.] To endow with a benefice. [Commonly in the past participle.]

Be-nef'i-cence (bē-nĕf'ĭ-sens), *n.* The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

Syn. — See BENEVOLENCE.

Be-nef'i-cent (-sent), *a.* Doing or producing good; characterized by beneficence. — **Be-nef'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

Ben'e-fi'cial (bĕn'ē-fĭsh'al), *a.* **1.** Conferring benefits; useful; advantageous; serviceable. **2.** (*Law*) Receiving, or entitled to receive, advantage, use, or benefit. — **Ben'e-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.* — **Ben'e-fi'cial-ness,** *n.*

Ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ *or* -fĭsh'ȧ-rĭ; 106), *a.* **1.** Holding some office or valuable possession, in subordination to another. **2.** Bestowed as a gratuity.

Ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry, *n.* **1.** A feudatory or vassal; hence, one who holds a benefice. **2.** One who receives a gift, a benefit, or advantage, esp. from a trust fund or estate.

Ben'e-fit (bĕn'ē-fĭt), *n.* [F. *bienfait*, fr. L. *benefactum; bene* well + *factum*, p. p. of *facere* to do.] **1.** An act of kindness; a favor conferred. **2.** Whatever promotes prosperity and personal happiness, or adds value to property. **3.** A play, a concert, or the like, the proceeds of which are given to some individual or charity.

Benefit of clergy. (*Law*) See under CLERGY.

Syn. — Profit; service; use; avail. See ADVANTAGE.

Ben'e-fit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENEFITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BENEFITING.] To be beneficial to; to do good to; to advantage; to be useful to; to profit.

Ben'e-fit (bĕn'ĕ-fĭt), *v. i.* To gain advantage; to profit.

‖ **Be'ne plac'i-to** (bĕ'nĕ plăk'ĭ-tō; *It.* bā'nā plä'chē-tō). [It.] At or during pleasure; ad libitum.

Be-nev'o-lence (bē-nĕv'ō-lens), *n.* **1.** Quality of being benevolent; good will; charitableness. **2.** An act of kindness. **3.** A species of contribution or tax, sometimes illegally exacted by former kings of England.

Syn. — Beneficence; munificence. — *Benevolence* implies a disposition and desire to promote the happiness of others. *Beneficence* implies the working of this disposition in dispensing good on a somewhat broad scale. *Munificence* shows the same disposition, acting liberally, in conferring gifts and favors.

Be-nev'o-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *benevolens; bene* well + *volens*, p. pr. of *volo* I will, I wish.] Having a disposition to do good; possessing or manifesting love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness. — **Be-nev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Ben-gal' (bĕn-gôl'), *n.* [From *Bengal*, in India.] **1.** A thin stuff of silk and hair. **2.** Striped gingham.

Bengal light, a firework producing a vivid blue light.

Ben-gal'ee, Ben-gal'i (bĕn-gôl'ē *or* bĕn-gä-lē'), *n.* The language spoken in Bengal.

Ben'gal-ese' (-gȧl-ēz' *or* -gȧl'ēz), *a.* Pertaining to Bengal. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Bengal.

Ben-go'la (bĕn-gō'lä), *n.* A Bengal light.

Be-night' (bē-nīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BENIGHTING.] **1.** To involve in night or darkness; to obscure. **2.** To overtake with night or darkness. **3.** To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance.

Be-nign' (bē-nīn'), *a.* [L. *benignus*, contr. from *benigenus; bonus* good + root of *genus* kind.] **1.** Of a kind or gentle disposition. **2.** Exhibiting or manifesting kindness, gentleness, favor, etc. **3.** Of a mild type; — said of a disease. — **Be-nign'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Kind; generous; propitious; bland; genial; salubrious; favorable; salutary; gracious; liberal.

Be-nig'nant (-nĭg'nant), *a.* Kind; gracious; favorable. — **Be-nig'nant-ly**, *adv.* — **Be-nig'nan-cy**, *n.*

Be-nig'ni-ty (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being benign; goodness; graciousness; mildness; salubrity.

Ben'i-son (bĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [OF. *beneïcan, beneïson*, fr. L. *benedictio*, fr. *benedicere* to bless; *bene* well + *dicere* to say.] Blessing; beatitude; benediction.

Ben'ja-min (-jȧ-mĭn), *n.* Corrupted from BENZOIN.

Ben'ne (bĕn'nē), *n.* [Malay *bíjen.*] (*Bot.*) Either of two species of *Sesamum* the seeds of which yield an oil.

Ben'net (-nĕt), *n.* [F. *benoîte*, fr. L. *benedicta* blessed.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several plants, as hemlock, valerian, and esp. a common yellow-flowered herb of Europe.

Bent (bĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of BEND.

Bent, *n.* [See BEND, *n. & v.*] **1.** State or quality of being crooked or inclined. **2.** A leaning or bias; tendency of mind; disposition; purpose; aim. **3.** Particular direction or tendency of anything.

Bent (bĕnt), *n.* [AS. *beonet;* akin to G. *binse;* of unknown origin.] **1.** A reedlike grass; a stalk of stiff, coarse grass. **2.** (*Bot.*) A grass of the genus *Agrostis*, esp. redtop; — also applied to many other grasses.

Ben'thal (bĕn'thal), *a.* [Gr. βένθος depth of the sea.] Relating to the deepest zone or region of the ocean.

Ben'tham-ism (bĕn'tham-ĭz'm), *n.* That phase of the doctrine of utilitarianism taught by Jeremy Bentham.

Ben'tham-ite (-īt), *n.* One who accepts Benthamism.

Be-numb' (bē-nŭm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENUMBED (-nŭmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BENUMBING.] [OE. *binomen*, p. p. of *binimen* to take away, AS. *beniman;* pref. *be-* + *niman* to take.] To make torpid; to deprive of sensation or sensibility; to stupefy.

Ben-zam'ide (bĕn-zăm'ĭd *or* bĕn'zȧ-mīd), *n.* [*Benzoin* + *amide.*] (*Chem.*) A transparent crystalline substance, obtained by several reactions with benzoyl compounds.

Ben'zene (bĕn'zēn *or* bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] (*Chem.*) A volatile, very inflammable liquid, C_6H_6, distilled from naphtha; also, sometimes, benzole.

Ben'zine (bĕn'zĭn *or* bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] (*Chem.*) **1.** A liquid consisting mainly of the more volatile hydrocarbons of petroleum, used as a solvent and for cleansing soiled fabrics. **2.** Same as BENZENE. [*R.*]

Ben-zo'ic (bĕn-zō'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to benzoin.

Benzoic acid, a peculiar vegetable acid, crystallizing in white flakes, — obtained from benzoin and other balsams.

Ben-zoin' (bĕn-zoin'), *n.* [From Ar. *lubān-jāwī* incense from Sumatra (named *Java* in Arabic), the first syllable being lost.] **1.** A fragrant resin obtained from a tree of Sumatra, Java, etc. **2.** A white crystalline substance obtained from benzoic aldehyde and some other sources. **3.** (*Bot.*) The spicebush.

Flowers of benzoin, benzoic acid. See under BENZOIC.

Ben'zole } (bĕn'zōl *or* bĕn-zōl'), *n.* [*Benzoin* + L.
Ben'zol } *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) An impure benzene.

Ben'zo-line (-zō-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as BENZOLE.

Ben'zoyl (bĕn'zoil *or* bĕn-zoil'), *n.* [*Benzoic* + Gr. ὕλη wood. See -YL.] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, $C_6H_5.CO$,—the base of an extensive series of compounds.

Ben'zyl (bĕn'zĭl), *n.* [*Benzoic* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, related to toluene and benzoic acid.

Be-paint' (bē-pānt'), *v. t.* To paint. [bedaub.]

Be-plas'ter (bē-plȧs'tẽr), *v. t.* To plaster over; to

Be-pow'der (bē-pou'dẽr), *v. t.* To powder freely.

Be-praise' (bē-prāz'), *v. t.* To praise extravagantly.

Be-queath' (bē-kwēth'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEQUEATHED (bē-kwēthd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEQUEATHING.] [OE. *biquethen*, AS. *becwe̊an* to say, bequeath; pref. *be-* + *cwe̊an* to say. See QUOTH.] **1.** To give or leave by will; — said especially of personal property. **2.** To hand down; to transmit.

Syn. — To devise. — *Devise* properly denotes a gift by will of real property, and *bequeath*, of personal property.

Be-queath'al (-al), *n.* Act of bequeathing; bequest.

Be-queath'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who bequeathes.

Be-quest' (bē-kwĕst'), *n.* [OE. *biquest*, corrupted fr. *biquide;* pref. *be-* + AS. *cwide* a saying.] **1.** The act of bequeathing or leaving by will. **2.** That which is left by will, esp. personal property; a legacy; also, a gift.

Be-rate' (bē-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate vehemently; to scold.

Ber'ber-ry (bẽr'bẽr-rȳ), *n.* See BARBERRY.

Be-reave' (bē-rēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEREAVED (bē-rēvd') (not used with immaterial objects), BEREFT (bē-rĕft'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEREAVING.] [AS. *bereáfian.* See BE-, and REAVE.] To make destitute; to deprive; to dispossess; to divest; to strip. [vation.]

Be-reave'ment, *n.* State of being bereaved; depri-

Be-reav'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who bereaves.

Be-reft' (bē-rĕft'), *imp. & p. p.* of BEREAVE.

Be-ret'ta (bā-rĕt'tä), *n.* Same as BERRETTA.

Berg (bẽrg), *n.* [See BARROW hill.] A large mass or hill, as of ice.

Ber'ga-mot (bẽr'gȧ-mŏt), *n.* [F. *bergamote*, fr. It. *bergamotta;* prob. a corruption of Turk. *beg armūdi* a lord's pear.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tree of the Orange family, having a pear-shaped fruit, from the rind of which an essential oil of delicious odor is extracted; also, the fruit. (*b*) A variety of mint. **2.** The essence or perfume made from the fruit. **3.** A variety of pear. **4.** A variety of snuff perfumed with bergamot. **5.** A coarse tapestry, — said to have been invented at Bergamo, Italy.

Ber'gan-der (bẽr'găn-dẽr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of sheldrake.

Berg'meal (bẽrg'mēl), *n.* [G. *berg* mountain + *mehl* meal.] (*Min.*) A floury substance composed of infusoria.

Be-rhyme' (bē-rīm'), *v. t.* To mention in rhyme.

Be-rime' (bē-rīm'), *v. t.* To berhyme.

Ber'lin (bẽr'lĭn *or* bẽr-lĭn'), *n.* [The capital of Prussia.] **1.** A four-wheeled carriage, having a separate seat behind the body. **2.** Zephyr worsted; Berlin wool.

Berm } (bẽrm), *n.* [F. *berme*, of German origin.]
Berme } (*Engineering*) A narrow shelf or ledge, as at the bottom of a parapet, or of a bank.

Ber'na-cle (bẽr'nȧ-k'l), *n.* See BARNACLE.

Ber'nar-dine (bẽr'nȧr-dĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux, or to the Cistercian monks. — *n.* A Cistercian monk.

Ber'ni-cle (bẽr'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [OE. *bernak, bernacle;* prob. fr. LL. *bernacula* for *hibernicula, bernicula*, fr. *Hibernia;* the birds coming from *Hibernia* or Ireland.] A bernicle goose.

Bernicle goose (*Zoöl.*), a goose of Arctic Europe and America. It was formerly believed that it hatched from the cirripeds of the sea, which were, therefore, called barnacles, or goose barnacles. The name is also applied to other related species.

Bernicle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*).

Ber-ret'ta (bĕr-rĕt'tä), *n.* [It., dim. derived fr. L. *birrus* a cloak.] A square cap worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church.

Ber'ry (bĕr'rȳ), *n.* [OE. *berie*, AS. *berie, berige;* akin to G. *beere.*] **1.** Any small fleshy fruit. **2.** (*Bot.*) A small pulpy fruit, having seeds loosely imbedded in it, as the grape. **3.** The coffee bean. **4.** An egg of a fish.

Ber'ry, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BERRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BERRYING.] To bear, produce, or gather, berries.

Ber'serk-er (bĕr'sĕrk-ẽr), *n.* [Icel. *berserkr.*] (*Scand. Myth.*) One of a class of heroes who fought naked.

Berth (bẽrth), *n.* [From the root of *bear* to produce, like *birth.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) Convenient sea room. (*b*) A room in which a number of the officers or ship's company mess and reside. (*c*) The place where a ship lies at anchor, or at a wharf. **2.** An allotted place or employment. **3.** A box or shelf on the side of a cabin or stateroom, or of a railway car, used as a bed.

To give a wide berth, to keep at a distance from.

Berth, *v. t.* To give a berth or berths to.

Ber'tha (bẽr'thȧ), *n.* [F. *berthe,* fr. *Berthe,* a woman's name.] A kind of collar or cape worn by ladies.

Ber'tram (bẽr'tram), *n.* [Corrupted fr. L. *pyrethrum.* See PELLITORY.] (*Bot.*) Pellitory of Spain.

Ber'y-coid (bĕr'ĭ-koid), *a.* [NL. *Beryx,* the typical genus + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Berycidæ,* a family of marine fishes.

Ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [OF. *beril,* L. *beryllus,* Gr. *βήρυλλος,* prob. fr. Skr. *vaiḍūrya.*] (*Min.*) A mineral of great hardness, and, when transparent, of much beauty. The gems *aquamarine* and *emerald* are varieties.

Ber'yl-line (-lĭn), *a.* Like a beryl; light green.

Be-ryl'li-um (bē-rĭl'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] See GLUCINUM.

Bes-ant'ler (bĕz-ănt'lẽr), *n.* Same as BEZ-ANTLER.

Be-seech' (bē-sēch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESOUGHT (-sąt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESEECHING.] [OE. *bisechen, biseken;* pref. *be-* + *sechen, seken,* to seek.] **1.** To ask or entreat with urgency; to supplicate; to implore. **2.** To ask earnestly for; to solicit; to beg; to crave.

Syn. — To entreat; implore; supplicate.

Be-seech'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who beseeches.

Be-seech'ing, *a.* Entreating urgently. — **Be-seech'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Be-seem' (bē-sēm'), *v. t.* Lit., to seem (*well, ill,* etc.) for; hence, to be proper for, or worthy of; to befit.

Be-set' (bē-sĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESETTING.] [AS. *besettan.* See BE-, SET.] **1.** To set or stud, as with ornaments. **2.** To hem in; to waylay; to besiege. **3.** To set upon on all sides; to harass.

Syn. — To surround; inclose; environ; encircle; encompass; embarrass; urge; press.

Be-set'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of besetting, or state of being beset.

Be-shrew' (bē-shrų'), *v. t.* To curse; to execrate; — often used without serious meaning.

Be-side' (bē-sīd'), *prep.* [OE. *biside, bisides.* See BE- by, SIDE, and *-s, adv. suff.*] **1.** At the side of. **2.** Aside from; out of. **3.** Over and above; distinct from; in addition to. [In this use *besides* is now commoner.]

To be beside one's self, to be out of one's wits or senses.

Syn. — Besides. — There is now (as is shown by the definitions) a tendency to differentiate *beside* and *besides,* which were originally synonymous.

Be-sides' (bē-sīdz'), } *adv.* **1.** On one side. [*Obs.*]
Be-side' (bē-sīd'), } **2.** More than that; over and above; moreover; in addition.

Be-sides' (bē-sīdz'), *prep.* See BESIDE, *prep.,* 3.

Be-siege' (bē-sēj'), *v. t.* To beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender; to beleaguer; to beset; to invest.

Be-sie'ger (bē-sē'jẽr), *n.* One who besieges.

Be-slab'ber (bē-slăb'bẽr), *v. t.* To beslobber.

Be-slav'er (bē-slăv'ẽr), *v. t.* To defile with slaver.

Be-slob'ber (bē-slŏb'bẽr), *v. t.* To slobber on.

Be-smear' (bē-smēr'), *v. t.* To smear.

Be-smirch' (bē-smẽrch'), *v. t.* To smirch; to sully.

Be-smoke' (bē-smōk'), *v. t.* To smoke. [smut.

Be-smut' (bē-smŭt'), *v. t.* To blacken or foul with

Be'som (bē'zŭm), *n.* [OE. *besme, besum,* AS. *besma;* akin to G. *besen;* origin uncert.] **1.** A brush of twigs; broom. **2.** Fig., anything which sweeps away or destroys.

Be-sort' (bē-sôrt'), *v. t.* To befit or become. [*Obs.*]

Be-sort', *n.* Befitting associates or attendants. [*Obs.*]

Be-sot' (bē-sŏt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESOTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESOTTING.] To make sottish; to make dull or stupid; to infatuate.

Be-sot'ted, *a.* Being sottish, senseless, or infatuated.

Be-sought' (bē-sąt'), *p. p.* of BESEECH.

Be-span'gle (bē-spăn'g'l), *v. t.* To spangle.

Be-spat'ter (bē-spăt'tẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To soil or sully by spattering. **2.** To asperse.

Be-speak' (bē-spēk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPOKE (-spōk'), BESPAKE (*Archaic*); *p. p.* BESPOKE, BESPOKEN (-spō'k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPEAKING.] [OE. *bispeken,* AS. *bespræcan,* to speak to, accuse. See BE-, and SPEAK.] **1.** To speak or arrange for beforehand. **2.** To show beforehand; to foretell. **3.** To betoken; to show. **4.** To speak to; to address. [*Poetic*]

Be-speak' (bē-spēk'), *n.* A bespeaking. Among actors, a benefit (when a particular play is bespoken).

Be-spew' (bē-spū'), *v. t.* To soil or daub with spew.

Be-spit' (bē-spĭt'), *v. t.* To soil with spittle.

Be-spoke' (bē-spōk'), *imp. & p. p.* of BESPEAK.

Be-spot' (bē-spŏt'), *v. t.* To mark with spots.

Be-spread' (bē-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread or cover over.

Be-sprent' (-sprĕnt'), *p. p.* [Fr. OE. *besprengen* to besprinkle. See BE-, SPRINKLE.] Sprinkled over; strewed.

Be-sprin'kle (-sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.* To sprinkle over.

Bes'se-mer steel' (bĕs'sē-mẽr stēl'). Steel made from cast iron by burning out part of its carbon and other impurities, — invented by Sir Henry *Bessemer.*

Best (bĕst), *a.; superl. of* GOOD. [AS. *besta, best,* contr. fr. *betest, betsta.* See BETTER.] **1.** Having good qualities in the highest degree; most excellent. **2.** Most advanced, correct, or complete. **3.** Most; largest.

Best man, the only or principal groomsman at a wedding.

Best, *n.* Utmost; highest endeavor or state; most nearly perfect thing, or being, or action.

Best, *adv.; superl.* of WELL. **1.** In the highest degree; beyond all others. **2.** To the most advantage; with the most success, ease, profit, benefit, or propriety. **3.** Most intimately; most thoroughly or correctly.

Best, *v. t.* To get the better of. [*Colloq.*]

Be-stain' (bē-stān'), *v. t.* To stain. [stars.

Be-star' (bē-stär'), *v. t.* To sprinkle with, or as with,

Be-stead' (bē-stĕd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BESTEAD or BESTED. In sense 3 *imp.* also BESTEADED.] **1.** To put in a certain situation or condition; to place. [Only in *p. p.*] **2.** To put in peril; to beset. [Only in *p. p.*] **3.** To serve; to assist; to avail.

Bes'tial (bĕs'chȧl; 106), *a.* [F., fr. L. *bestialis,* fr. *bestia* beast.] **1.** Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts. **2.** Having the qualities of a beast; below the dignity of reason or humanity; irrational. — **Bes'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Brutish; beastly; brutal; depraved; sensual.

Bes-tial'i-ty (-chăl'ĭ-tў *or* bĕs'chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality of being bestial. **2.** Unnatural connection with a beast.

Bes'tial-ize (bĕs'chȧl-īz), *v. t.* To make bestial.

Be-stick' (bē-stĭk'), *v. t.* To stick over, as with sharp points; to pierce in many places. [action.

Be-stir' (bē-stẽr'), *v. t.* To put into brisk or vigorous

Be-stow' (bē-stō'), *v. t.* [OE. *bestowen.* See BE-, and STOW a place.] **1.** To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping; to stow. **2.** To use; to apply. **3.** To give or confer; to impart. **4.** To behave. [*Obs.*]

Be-stow'al (*-al*), *n.* Act of bestowing; disposal.

Be-stow'ment (*-ment*), *n.* **1.** Act of bestowing; bestowal. **2.** That which is bestowed.

Be-strad'dle (bē-străd'd'l), *v. t.* To bestride.

Be-straught' (bē-strąt'), *a.* [Prob. for *distraught.*] Out of one's senses; distracted; mad. [*Obs.*]

Be-strew' (bē-strų' *or* bē-strō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTREWED (-strųd' *or* -strōd'); *p. p.* BESTREWED, BESTROWN (-strōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESTREWING.] To strew or scatter over.

Be-stride' (bē-strīd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTRODE (-strōd'), (*Obs.* or *R.*) BESTRID (-strĭd'); *p. p.* BESTRIDDEN (-strĭd'd'n), BESTRID, BESTRODE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESTRIDING.] [AS. *bestrīdan.* See BE-, STRIDE.] **1.** To stand or sit astride of; to stand over. **2.** To stride over or across.

Be-strode' (bē-strōd'), *imp. & p. p.* of BESTRIDE.

Be-strown' (bē-strōn'), *p. p.* of BESTREW.

Be-stuck' (bē-stŭk'), *imp. & p. p.* of BESTICK.

Be-stud' (bē-stŭd'), *v. t.* To set with, or as with, studs.

Bet (bĕt), *n.* [Prob. from OE. *abet* abetting, OF. *abet,* fr. *abeter.* See ABET.] That which is laid, staked, or pledged upon the event of a contest or any contingent issue; the act of giving such a pledge; a wager.

Bet, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BET, BETTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETTING.] To stake or pledge upon the event of a contingent issue; to lay a bet; to wager.

Be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK (-tōōk'); *p. p.* BETAKEN (-tā'k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETAKING.] To take (one's self), as to some person, recourse, occupation, or destination; to apply (one's self).

Be-teem' (bē-tēm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + an old verb *teem* to be fitting.] To bestow; to grant; to allow. [*Obs.*]

Be'tel (bē't'l), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tamil *veṭṭilei,* prop., a mere leaf.] (*Bot.*) A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed with the betel nut, in the East Indies.

Be'tel nut' (bē't'l nŭt'). The nutlike seed of the areca palm, chewed in the East with betel leaves.

‖ **Bête' noire'** (bāt' nwär'). [F., lit., black beast.] Something especially hated or dreaded; a bugbear.

Beth'el (bĕth'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *bĕth-el* house of God.] **1.** A place of worship; a hallowed spot. **2.** A chapel for dissenters. [*Eng.*] **3.** A house of worship for seamen.

Be-think' (bē-thĭnk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETHOUGHT (-thąt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETHINKING.] To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration; — generally with a reflexive pronoun.

Be-think', *v. i.* To think; to recollect; to consider.

Beth'le-hem (bĕth'lē-hĕm), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-lekhem* house of food. Formerly the name of a hospital for the insane, in London, which had been the priory of St. Mary of Bethlehem. Cf. BEDLAM.] A hospital for lunatics; — corrupted into *bedlam*.

Be-thought' (bē-thąt'), *imp. & p. p.* of BETHINK.

Be-tide' (bē-tīd'), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *bitiden*; pref. *bi-*, *be-* + *tiden* to happen. See TIDE.] To happen to; to befall; to come to. — *v. i.* To happen; to occur.

Be-time' (bē-tīm'), } *adv.* [Pref. *be-* (for *by*) + *time*.

Be-times' (-tīmz'), } See -s, *adv.*] **1.** In good season or time; seasonably; early. **2.** Speedily; forthwith.

Be-to'ken (bē-tō'k'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETOKENED (-k'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETOKENING.] **1.** To signify by some visible object. **2.** To foreshow by present signs.

Syn. — To presage; portend; indicate; mark; note.

‖ **Bé'ton'** (bā'tôN'), *n.* [F.] (*Masonry*) Concrete.

Bet'o-ny (bĕt'ŭ-nў), *n.* [F. *bétoine*, fr. L. *betonica*.] (*Bot.*) A common European plant.

Be-took' (bē-tōōk'), *imp.* of BETAKE.

Be-tray' (bē-trā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETRAYED (-trād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETRAYING.] [OE. *betraien*, *bitraien*; pref. *be-* + OF. *traïr* to betray. See TRAITOR.] **1.** To deliver over or give up treacherously or faithlessly. **2.** To prove faithless or treacherous to. **3.** To violate the confidence of, by disclosing what one is bound in honor to keep secret. **4.** To disclose or discover, as what prudence would conceal; to reveal. **5.** To mislead; to lead into error or sin. **6.** To seduce (as under promise of marriage) and then abandon. **7.** To show or indicate, as what is not otherwise obvious.

Be-tray'al (-ăl), *n.* Act or result of betraying.

Be-tray'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, betrays.

Be-troth' (bē-trŏth'; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETROTHED (-trŏthd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETROTHING.] [Pref. *be-* + *troth*, i. e., *truth*.] **1.** To contract, promise, or engage to any one for a future marriage; to affiance; — used esp. of a woman. **2.** To promise to take (as a spouse). **3.** To nominate for consecration to a bishopric.

Be-troth'al (-ăl), *n.* Act or result of betrothing.

Be-troth'ment (-mẽnt), *n.* Betrothal.

Bet'ter (bĕt'tẽr), *a.; compar.* of GOOD. [OE. *betere*, *bettre*, and as adv. *bet*, AS. *betera*, adj., *bet*, adv.; akin to G. *besser*; not akin to E. *good*.] **1.** Having good qualities in a greater degree than another. **2.** Preferable or greater in regard to rank, value, fitness, completeness, or in any other respect. **3.** Improved in health.

To be better off, to be in a better condition. — **Had better.** (See under HAD.) The phrase *had better*, followed by an infinitive without *to*, is idiomatic. The earliest form of construction was "were better" with a dative; as, "*Him were better* go beside" (*Gower*), i. e., It would be better for him, etc. At length the nominative (I, he, they, etc.) supplanted the dative and *had* took the place of *were*.

Bet'ter, *n.* **1.** Advantage, superiority, or victory. **2.** One who has a claim to precedence; a superior.

Bet'ter, *adv.; compar.* of WELL. **1.** In a better manner; in a superior or more excellent manner. **2.** In a better, higher or greater degree; more.

Bet'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BETTERING.] To make or become better; to improve.

Syn. — To improve; meliorate; ameliorate; mend; amend; correct; emend; reform; advance; promote.

Bet'ter, *n.* One who bets or lays a wager.

Bet'ter-ment (-mẽnt), *n.* **1.** A making better; improvement. **2.** (*Law*) An improvement (not mere repairing) of an estate; — generally in the *pl.* [*U. S.*]

Bet'ter-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being better. [*R.*] **2.** Excess in fineness of gold or silver over the standard.

Bet'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who bets; a better.

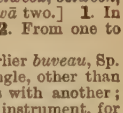
Bet'ty (bĕt'tў), *n.* [Prob. cant for *Betty*, for *Elizabeth*.] A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open.

Be-tween' (bē-twēn'), *prep.* [AS. *betweónan*, *betweónum*; prefix *be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two.] **1.** In the space which separates; betwixt. **2.** From one to another of. **3.** Belonging in common to. **4.** Involving reciprocal action by, or affecting the mutual relations of (any two). **5.** With relation to (any two) as involved in an act or attribute of which another is the agent or subject. **6.** In intermediate relation to, in respect to time, quantity, or degree.

Syn. — Among. — *Between* etymologically indicates only two, but is extended to more than two in expressing relation. *Among* always supposes more than two.

Be-twixt' (bē-twĭkst'), *prep.* [AS. *betweox*, *betweoh*, *betwīh*; pref. *be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two.] **1.** In the space which separates; between. **2.** From one to another of; mutually affecting.

Bev'el (bĕv'ẽl), *n.* [Cf. F. *biveau*, earlier *buveau*, Sp. *baivel*; of unknown origin.] **1.** Any angle, other than a right angle, which one surface makes with another; the slant of such surface. **2.** A jointed instrument, for adjusting surfaces to a given inclination; — called also a *bevel square*. [slanting.



Bevel Square.

Bev'el, *a.* Having the slant of a bevel;

Bev'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEVELED (-ẽld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEVELING.] To cut to a bevel; to slope. [slant.

Bev'el, *v. i.* To incline to a bevel; to

Bev'er-age (-ẽr-ăj), *n.* [OF. *bevrage*, fr. *beivre* to drink, fr. L. *bibere*.] Liquid for drinking; esp., a prepared drink.

Bev'y (bĕv'ў), *n.* [Perhaps orig., a drinking company, fr. OF. *bevée* beverage.] **1.** A company; an assembly, esp. of ladies. **2.** A flock of birds; also, a herd of roes.

Be-wail' (bē-wāl'), *v. t. & i.* To express deep sorrow for, as by wailing; to lament for; to wail; to bemoan.

Be-ware' (bē-wâr'), *v. i.* [*Be*, imperat. + *ware*.] To be on one's guard; to be cautious; to take heed or care; — commonly used in the imperative or infinitive modes.

Be-ware', *v. t.* To avoid; to have a care for.

Be-wil'der (bē-wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWILDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEWILDERING.] [Pref. *be-* + *wilder*.] To lead into perplexity or confusion, as for want of a plain path; hence, to perplex or confuse greatly.

Syn. — To puzzle; entangle; confound; mystify.

Be-wil'der-ment (-mẽnt), *n.* **1.** State of being bewildered. **2.** A bewildering tangle or confusion.

Bew'it (bū'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *buie* bond, fr. L. *boja* fetter.] A leather slip for fastening bells to a hawk's legs.

Be-witch' (bē-wĭch'; 224), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWITCHED (-wĭcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEWITCHING.] **1.** To gain an ascendency over by charms or incantations; to affect (esp. to injure) by witchcraft or sorcery. **2.** To charm; to fascinate so as to make resistance impossible.

Syn. — To enchant; captivate; charm; entrance.

Be-witch'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* The power of bewitching.

Be-witch'ing, *a.* Having power to bewitch.

Be-witch'ment, *n.* Act or power of bewitching.

Be-wray' (-rā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEWRAYED (-rād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEWRAYING.] [OE. *bewraien*; *be-* + AS. *wrēgan* to accuse.] To expose; to betray. [*Archaic*]

Bey (bā), *n.* [Turk. *beg*, pronounced bā.] A governor of a province or district in the Turkish dominions; also, in some places, a prince or nobleman; a beg.

Bey'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [Turk.] The territory ruled by a bey.

Be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *prep.* [OE. *biyonde*, *biȝeonde*, AS. *begeondan*, prep. and adv. See BE-, and YOND.] **1.** On the further side of. **2.** Before in place or time. **3.** Past; out of the reach or sphere of; further than; greater than. **4.** In a degree exceeding or surpassing; above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind.

Be-yond', *adv.* Further away; at a distance; yonder.

Be-zant' (bē-zănt'), *n.* **1.** A gold, and also a silver, coin of Byzantium or Constantinople. **2.** A decoration of a flat surface representing overlapping disks.

Bez'-ant'ler (bĕz'ănt'lẽr), *n.* [L. *bis* twice (OF. *bes*) + E. *antler*.] The second branch of a stag's horn.

Bez'el (bĕz'ẽl), *n.* [From an old form of F. *biseau* sloping edge.] The rim which encompasses and fastens a jewel or other object in its cavity.

Bé-zique' (bā-zēk'), *n.* [F. *bésigue*.] A game at cards.

Be'zoar (bē'zōr), *n.* [Through F. & Ar. fr. Per. *pādzahr* bezoar; *pād* protecting + *zahr* poison.] A calculous concretion found in the intestines of certain ruminants, once regarded as a remedy for poison, and for diseases.

Bhang (bäng), *n.* [Per. *bang*; cf. Skr. *bhaṅgā* hemp.] A drug made from the wild hemp, and chewed or smoked in the East as a means of intoxication.

Bi- (bī-). [L. *bis* twice, which in composition drops the *-s*; akin to E. *two*.] A prefix denoting: (*a*) In general, two, twice, or doubly, as, *bi*dentate, doubly toothed; *bi*ternate, doubly ternate. (*b*) In chemistry, the presence of two atoms, parts, or equivalents of that constituent to the name of which it is prefixed, to one of the other component, or its presence in double the ordinary proportion. *Bi-* and *di-* are often used interchangeably.

Bi-ac'id (bī-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *acid*.] (*Chem.*) Having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by negative atoms or radicals to form salts; — said of bases.

Bi'as (bī'ăs), *n.* [F. *biais*; origin uncertain.] **1.** A weight on the side of a ball or bowl, or a tendency im-

parted to it, which turns it from a straight line. **2.** A leaning of the mind; propensity; bent; prepossession. **3.** A wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of a garment to diminish its circumference. **4.** A slant; a diagonal.

Bi'as (bī'ăs), *a.* Cut slanting or diagonally, as cloth.

Bi'as, *adv.* In a slanting manner; crosswise.

Bi'as, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BIASED (bī'ăst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIASING.] To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to; to influence; to prejudice; to prepossess.

Bi-ax'al (bī-ăks'al), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *axal, axial.*]

Bi-ax'i-al (-ĭ-al), *a.* (*Opt.*) Having two axes.

Bib (bĭb), *v. t. & i.* [L. *bibere.*] To drink; to tipple.

Bib (bĭb), *n.* A small piece of cloth worn over the breast by children, to protect the clothes; — so called because it receives the drink slavered from the mouth.

Bi-ba'cious (bī-bā'shŭs), *n.* Addicted to drinking.

Bi-ba'sic (bī-bā'sĭk), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *basic.*] (*Chem.*) Having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by positive or basic atoms or radicals to form salts; — said of acids.

Bib'ber (bĭb'bẽr), *n.* One given to drinking; a tippler.

Bibbs (bĭbz), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber bolted to a mast to support the trestletrees. [nozzle.

Bib'cock' (bĭb'kŏk'), *n.* A cock with a bent down

Bi'ble (bī'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *biblia*, pl., fr. Gr. *βιβλία*, pl. of *βιβλίον*, dim. of *βίβλος, βύβλος*, book, prop., Egyptian papyrus.] **1.** A book. [*Obs.*] **2.** THE BOOK by way of eminence, — that is, the book containing the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. **3.** A book containing the sacred writings of any religion. [the Bible.

Bib'li-cal (bĭb'lĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from,

Bib'li-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One versed in the Bible.

Bib'li-o-graph' (bĭb'lĭ-ō-grăf'), *n.* Bibliographer.

Bib'li-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιογράφος.* See BIBLE, and -GRAPH.] One versed in bibliography.

Bib'li-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining

Bib'li-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), to bibliography.

Bib'li-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rà-fy), *n.* A history or description of books or manuscripts.

Bib'li-ol'a-ter (-ŏl'à-tẽr), *n.* One who practices bib-

Bib'li-ol'a-trist (-trĭst), liolatry.

Bib'li-ol'a-try (-trў), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* book + *-latry.*] Worship of books, esp. of the Bible; — applied by Roman Catholics to the exaltation of the authority of the Bible over that of the church, and by Protestants to an excessive regard to the letter of the Scriptures. [ogy.

Bib'li-o-log'ic-al (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to biblio-

Bib'li-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* book + *-logy.*] **1.** Bibliography. **2.** Bible literature or doctrine.

Bib'li-o-man'cy (bĭb'lĭ-ō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* book + *-mancy.*] Divination by selecting passages of Scripture at hazard.

Bib'li-o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-à), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* book + *mania.*] A mania for acquiring books. [books.

Bib'li-o-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One having a mania for

Bib'li-o-ma-ni'ac-al (-mà-nī'à-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books; relating to a bibliomaniac.

Bib'li-op'e-gy (-ŏp'ẽ-jy), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* book + *πηγνύναι* to make fast.] The art of binding books. [*R.*]

Bib'li-o-phile (bĭb'lĭ-ō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* book + *φιλεῖν* to love.] A lover of books.

Bib'li-o-pole (-ō-pōl), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιοπώλης; βιβλίον* book + *πωλεῖν* to sell.] One who sells books.

Bib'li-op'o-list (-ŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* Same as BIBLIOPOLE.

Bib'li-o-thec (-ō-thĕk), *n.* A librarian.

‖ **Bib'li-o-the'ca** (bĭb'lĭ-ō-thē'kà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βιβλιοθήκη; βιβλίον* book + *θήκη* a case, box.] A library.

Bib'li-o-the'cal (-ō-thē'kal), *a.* Belonging to a library.

Bib'list (bĭb'lĭst), *n.* **1.** One who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith. **2.** A biblical scholar; a biblicist.

Bib'u-lous (bĭb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *bibulus*, fr. *bibere* to drink.] **1.** Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy. **2.** Inclined to drink; addicted to tippling.

Bi-cam'er-al (bī-kăm'ẽr-al), *a.* [*Bi-* + *camera.*] Consisting of, or including, two legislative chambers.

Bi-cap'su-lar (bī-kăp'sŭ-lẽr; 135), *a.* [*Bi-* + *capsular.*] (*Bot.*) Having two capsules.

Bi-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-ât), *n.* [*Bi-* + *carbonate.*] (*Chem.*) A carbonate in which but half the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a positive element or radical.

Bi-car'i-nate (bī-kär'ĭ-nât), *a.* [*Bi-* + *carinate.*] (*Biol.*) Having two keel-like projections.

Bi-cau'dal (bī-kạ'dal), *a.* [*Bi-* + *caudal, caudate.*]

Bi-cau'date (-dât), Having two tails.

Bic'ched (bĭk'kĕd), *a.* [Of unknown origin.] Pecked; notched; as, *bicched* bones, or dice. [*Obs.*]

Bice, Bise (bīs), *n.* [F. *bis.*] A pale blue pigment, prepared from blue carbonate of copper, or from smalt.

Bi'cen-ten'ni-al (bī'sĕn-tĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [*Bi-* + *centennial.*] Consisting of or occurring every two hundred years. [Two-headed.

Bi-ceph'a-lous (bĭ-sĕf'à-lŭs), *a.* [*Bi-* + *cephalous.*]

‖ **Bi'ceps** (bī'sĕps), *n.* [L., two-headed; *bis* twice + *caput* head.] (*Anat.*) A muscle having two origins; — applied esp. to a flexor in the arm, and to one in the thigh.

Bi-chlo'ride (bĭ-klō'rĭd *or* -rid), *n.* [*Bi-* + *chloride.*] (*Chem.*) A compound containing two parts of chlorine.

Bi-chro'mate (bĭ-krō'mât), *n.* [*Bi-* + *chromate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt containing two parts of chromic acid.

Bi-cip'i-tal (bĭ-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* [See BICEPS.] **1.** Having two heads; dividing into two parts at the end. **2.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a biceps muscle.

Bi-cip'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Having two heads; bicipital.

Bick'er (bĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BICKERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BICKERING.] [OE. *bikeren*; origin uncertain.] **1.** To fight. [*Obs.*] **2.** To altercate petulantly; to wrangle. **3.** To move with a babbling noise; to quiver.

Bick'er, *n.* A wrangle; a noisy contention.

Bick'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who bickers.

Bick'ern (-ẽrn), *n.* [F. *bigorne.* See BICORN.] An anvil ending in a beak; also, the beak itself.

Bi'col'or (bī'kŭl'ẽr), *a.* [L. *bicolor; bis* twice + *color.*] Of two colors.

Bi-con'cave (bĭ-kŏn'kāv), *a.* Concave on both sides.

Bi-con'ju-gate (bĭ-kŏn'jŭ-gât), *a.* [*Bi-* + *conjugate.*] (*Bot.*) Twice paired or forked. [vex on both sides.

Bi-con'vex (bĭ-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [*Bi-* + *convex.*] Con-

Bi'corn (bī'kôrn), *a.* [L. *bicornis; bis* twice

Bi'corned (bī'kôrnd), + *cornu* horn.] Having

Bi-cor'nous (bĭ-kôr'nŭs), two horns; crescentlike.

Bi-cor'po-ral (bĭ-kôr'pŏ-ral), *a.* [*Bi-* + *corporal.*] Having two bodies.

Bi-cor'po-rate (-rât), *a.* [*Bi-* + *corporate.*] (*Her.*) Doubled-bodied, as a lion having one head and two bodies.

Bi-cru'ral (bĭ-krụ'ral), *a.* [*Bi-* + *crural.*] Two-legged.

Bi-cus'pid (bĭ-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [See BI-, CUSPIDATE.]

Bi-cus'pid-ate (-ât), Having two points or prominences; ending in two points, — as, teeth, leaves, etc.

Bi-cus'pid, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the two-pointed teeth between the canines and molars, on each side of each jaw. See *Illust.* under TOOTH.

Bi'cy-cle (bī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [*Bi-* + *cycle.*] A two-wheeled velocipede, having a saddle seat for the rider.

Bicycle.

Bi'cy-cler (-klẽr), *n.* The rider of a bicycle; a wheelman. [riding a bicycle.

Bi'cy-cling (bī'sĭ-klĭng), *n.* The act or practice of

Bi'cy-clism (-klĭz'm), *n.* The art of riding a bicycle.

Bi'cy-clist (bī'sĭ-klĭst), *n.* A bicycler.

Bid (bĭd), *v. t.* [*imp.* BADE (băd), BID, (*Obs.*) BAD; *p. p.* BIDDEN (bĭd'd'n), BID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIDDING.] [OE. *bidden*, prop., to ask, beg, AS. *biddan*; akin to G. *bitten.* The word now has the form of OE. *bidden* to ask, but (except in "to bid beads") has the meaning of OE. *beden, beoden*, to command, AS. *beódan*, with which it was early confused.] **1.** To make an offer of; to propose; specifically, to offer to pay or to take (a certain price). **2.** To offer in words; to declare, as a wish, a greeting, defiance, etc. **3.** To order; to direct; to enjoin; to command. **4.** To invite; to request to come.

To bid beads, to pray with beads, as the Roman Catholics; to distinguish each bead by a prayer.

Syn. — To offer; proffer; tender; propose; order; command; direct; charge; enjoin.

Bid, *v. i.* To state what one will pay or take.

Bid, *n.* An offer of a price which one will pay or will take; that which is offered.

Bid'der (-dẽr), *n.* One who bids or offers a price.

Bid'der-y ware' (bĭd'dẽr-ў wâr'). [From a town in India.] A kind of metallic ware inlaid or damascened with gold and silver, made in India.

Bid'ding (bĭd'dĭng), *n.* **1.** Command; order; charge. **2.** Act or process of making bids; a proposal of a price.

Bid'ding prayer' (prâr'). The prayer before the sermon, with petitions for the souls of others.

Bid'dy (bĭd'dĭ), *n.* **1.** [Etymol. uncertain.] A name used in calling a hen or chicken. **2.** [For *Bridget.*] An Irish serving woman or girl. [*Colloq.*]

Bide (bid), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Biding.] [AS. *bīdan;* akin to Goth. *beidan*, Icel. *bīða.*] **1.** To dwell; to abide. **2.** To remain; to be permanent.

Bide, *v. t.* **1.** To endure; to suffer. **2.** To wait for.

Bi'dent (bī'dent), *n.* [L. *bidens* two-pronged; *bis* + *dens* tooth.] A two-pronged instrument. [two teeth.

Bi-den'tal (bī-dĕn'tal), **Bi-den'tate** (-tāt), *a.* Having

Bi-det' (bĭ-dĕt' *or* bē-dā'), *n.* [F.; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small horse. **2.** A kind of bath tub; a sitz bath.

Bi-dig'i-tate (bī-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [*Bi-* + *digitate.*] Having two fingers or fingerlike projections.

Bi-en'ni-al (bī-ĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *biennalis, biennis*, fr. *biennium* two years; *bis* twice + *annus* year.] **1.** Happening, or taking place, once in two years. **2.** (*Bot.*) Continuing for two years, and then perishing, as certain plants. — **Bi-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv.* [ennial plant.

Bi-en'ni-al, *n.* **1.** A biennial event. **2.** (*Bot.*) A bi-

Bier (bēr), *n.* [OE. *bære, beere*, AS. *bēr, bēre;* akin to G. *bahre*, L. *feretrum*, Gr. *φέρετρον*; from the same root as E. *bear* to produce.] **1.** A frame on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave. **2.** (*Weaving*) A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of woolen cloth.

Biest'ings, Beest'ings (bēst'ĭngz), *n. pl.* [AS. *bȳsting*, fr. *bȳst;* akin to G. *biest;* of unknown origin.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

Bi-fa'cial (bī-fā'shal), *a.* [*Bi-* + *facial.*] Having the opposite surfaces alike.

Bi-fa'ri-ous (bī-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bifarius; bis* twice + *fari* to speak.] **1.** Twofold; arranged in two rows. **2.** (*Bot.*) Growing in two opposite vertical rows, as leaves.

Bif'er-ous (bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bifer; bis* twice + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

Bif'fin (-fĭn), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A sort of apple peculiar to Norfolk, Eng. **2.** A pressed baked apple.

Bi'fid (bī'fĭd), *a.* [L. *bifidus; bis* + root of *findere* to cleave.] Cleft to the middle or slightly beyond; cleft.

Bif'i-date (bĭf'ĭ-dāt), *a.* Bifid.

Bi-fi'lar (bī-fī'lẽr *or* bĭf'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Bi-* + *filar.*] Two-threaded; involving the use of two threads.

Bi-flo'rate (bī-flō'rāt), **Bi-flo'rous** (-flō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *flos, floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Bearing two flowers; two-flowered. [Two-leaved.

Bi-fo'li-ate (bī-fō'lĭ-āt), **Bi-fo'li-o-late** (-ō-lāt), *a.* [*Bi-* + *foliate.*] (*Bot.*) Having two leaflets.

Bif'o-rate (bĭf'ō-rāt *or* bī'fō-rāt), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *forare* to pierce.] (*Bot.*) Having two perforations.

Bif'o-rine (bĭf'ō-rĭn), *n.* [See Biforous.] (*Bot.*) An oval cell with an opening at each end, found in some leaves.

Bi'form (bī'fôrm), *a.* [L. *biformis; bis* twice + *forma* shape.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes.

Bi'formed (bī'fôrmd), *a.* Having two forms.

Bif'o-rous (bĭf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *biforis* having two doors; *bis* twice + *foris* door.] See Biforate. [two fronts.

Bi-front'ed (bī-frŭnt'ĕd), *a.* [*Bi-* + *front.*] Having

Bi-fur'cate (bī-fûr'kāt), **Bi-fur'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* [*Bi-* + *furcate.*] Two-pronged; forked.

Bi-fur'cate (-kāt), *v. i.* To divide into two branches.

Bi'fur-ca'tion (bī'fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.

Big (bĭg), *a.* [*compar.* Bigger; *superl.* Biggest.] [Origin uncertain.] **1.** Having largeness of size; of much bulk or magnitude. **2.** Great with young; pregnant; — often figuratively. **3.** Having greatness, fullness, importance, inflation, distention, etc.

Syn. — Bulky; large; great; massive; gross.

Big, Bigg, *n.* [Akin to Icel. *bygg*, Dan. *byg*, Sw. *bjugg.*] (*Bot.*) Barley, esp. the hardy four-rowed kind.

Big'a-mist (bĭg'a-mĭst), *n.* One guilty of bigamy.

Big'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* Guilty of, or involving, bigamy.

Big'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [L. *bigamus* twice married; *bis* twice + Gr. *γάμος* marriage.] (*Law*) The offense of marrying one person when already legally married to another; polygamy; also (*Canon Law*), the act of marrying two virgins, one after the death of the other, or of once marrying a widow.

Bi-gem'i-nate (bī-jĕm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [*Bi-* + *geminate.*] (*Bot.*) Twice paired; biconjugate.

Big'gin (bĭg'gĭn), *n.* [F. *béguin.*] A child's cap; a hood, or headdress.

Big'gin, *n.* A kind of coffeepot; — from the inventor.

Big'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* The Rocky Mountain sheep.

Bight (bīt), *n.* [OE. *biȝt* a bending; fr. AS. *byht*, fr. *būgan.* See Bow, *v.*] **1.** A corner, bend, or angle; a hollow. **2.** (*Geog.*) A bend in a coast forming an open bay. **3.** (*Naut.*) The double part of a rope when folded.

Big'ness (bĭg'nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being big.

Big-no'ni-a (bĭg-nō'nĭ-a), *n.* [From Abbé *Bignon.*] (*Bot.*) A large genus of American climbing shrubs, having compound leaves and showy flowers.

Big'ot (bĭg'ŭt), *n.* [F. *bigot* a bigot or hypocrite, a name once given to the Normans in France. Of unknown origin.] One who is obstinately and blindly devoted to his own church, or, by extension, to his own party, belief, or opinion, and intolerant of any other.

Big'ot-ed, *a.* Having the quality of being a bigot.

Syn. — Prejudiced; intolerant; narrow-minded.

Big'ot-ry (-ŭt-rĭ), *n.* State, character, practice, or tenets of a bigot. [rank. [*Jocose*]

Big'wig' (bĭg'wĭg'), *n.* A person of consequence or

‖ **Bi-jou'** (bē-zhōō'), *n.; pl.* Bijoux (bē-zhōōz'). [F.; of uncertain origin.] A trinket; a jewel; anything small and of elegant workmanship. [as jewelry.

Bi-jou'try (bē-zhōō'trĭ), *n.* Small articles of vertu,

Bij'u-gate (bĭj'ū-gāt *or* bī'jū-gāt), *a.* [L. *bis* + *jugatus*, p. p., joined.] (*Bot.*) Having two pairs, as of leaflets.

Bij'u-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *bijugus* yoked two together; *bis* twice + *jugum* yoke, pair.] (*Bot.*) Bijugate.

Bi-la'bi-ate (bī-lā'bĭ-āt), *a.* [*Bi-* + *labiate.*] (*Bot.*) Having two lips, as a corolla. [Doubly fringed.

Bi'la-cin'i-ate (bī'lā-sĭn'ĭ-āt), *a.* [*Bi-* + *laciniate.*]

Bi-lam'el-late (-lăm'ĕl-lāt), **Bi-lam'el-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [*Bi-* + *lamellate.*] (*Bot.*) Formed of two plates; also, having two elevated ridges.

Bi-lam'i-nar (-ĭ-nar), **Bi-lam'i-nate** (-nāt), *a.* [*Bi-* + *laminar, -ate.*] Formed of two laminæ.

Bil'an-der (bĭl'ăn-dẽr), *n.* [D. *bijlander*, lit., by land.] (*Naut.*) A small two-masted coaster or canal boat.

Bi-lat'er-al (bī-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [*Bi-* + *lateral.*] **1.** Having, or arranged upon, two sides; affecting two sides. **2.** (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to the two sides of a central area, organ, or axis. — **Bi-lat'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Bil'ber-ry (bĭl'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *böllebær.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The European whortleberry; also, its fruit. (*b*) Any similar plant or its fruit; esp., species of *Vaccinium.*

Bil'bo (bĭl'bō), *n.; pl.* Bilboes (-bōz). **1.** A rapier; a sword; — so named from *Bilbao*, in Spain. **2.** *pl.* A long bar of iron with sliding shackles, to confine the feet.

Bile (bīl), *n.* [L. *bilis.*] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A yellow, or greenish, fluid, secreted by the liver, and aiding digestion. **2.** Bitterness of feeling; anger.

Bile, *n.* [AS. *bȳle, bȳl;* akin to D. *buil*, G. *beule.*] A boil. [*Archaic*]

Bi-lec'tion (bī-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* (*Arch.*) The projecting part of a group of moldings; a bolection.

Bile'stone' (bīl'stōn'), *n.* Gallstone.

Bilge (bĭlj), *n.* [A variant of *bulge.*] **1.** The protuberant part of a cask. **2.** (*Naut.*) That part of a ship's hull or bottom which is broadest and most nearly flat. **3.** Water collected in the bilge.

Bilge (bĭlj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bilged (bĭljd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bilging.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge. **2.** To bulge.

Bilge, *v. t.* **1.** (*Naut.*) To fracture or stave the bilge of. **2.** To cause to bulge.

Bil'gy (bĭl'jĭ), *a.* Having the smell of bilge water.

Bil'ia-ry (bĭl'yā-rĭ; 106), *a.* [L. *bilis* bile.] Of or pertaining to bile; conveying bile; as, a *biliary* calculus.

‖ **Bi-lim'bi** (bĭ-lĭm'bĭ), ‖ **Bi-lim'bing** (-bĭng), *n.* [Malay.] The berries of two East Indian plants of the Sorrel family, used for preserves and pickles.

Bi-lin'e-ar (bī-lĭn'ē-ẽr), *a.* (*Math.*) Of, pertaining to, or included by, two lines.

Bi-lin'gual (-lĭn'gwal), *a.* [L. *bilinguis; bis* + *lingua* tongue.] Containing, consisting of, or expressed in, two languages. — **Bi-lin'gual-ly,** *adv.* — **Bi-lin'gual-ism,** *n.*

Bi-lin'guar (-gwẽr), *a.* See Bilingual.

Bil'ious (bĭl'yŭs), *a.* [L. *biliosus*, fr. *bilis* bile.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the bile. **2.** Disordered in respect to the bile; having, caused by, or dependent on, an excess of bile. **3.** Choleric; passionate. — **Bil'ious-ness,** *n.*

Bi-lit'er-al (bī-lĭt'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *littera* letter.] Consisting of two letters.

Bilk (bĭlk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bilked (bĭlkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bilking.] [Origin unknown.] To disappoint; to deceive or defraud, by nonfulfillment of engagement.

Bilk, *n.* **1.** The spoiling of an adversary's score in cribbage; a balk. **2.** A cheat; a hoax. **3.** Nonsense.

Bill (bĭl), *n.* [OE. *bile, bille*, AS. *bile* beak of a bird.] A beak, as of a bird, turtle, etc.

Bill (bĭl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Billed (bĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Billing.] To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness.

Bill, *n.* The bell, or boom, of the bittern.

Bill, *n.* [OE. *bil*, AS. *bill, bil;* akin to G. *bille* pickax.] **1.** A cutting instrument, with hook-shaped point, and fitted with a handle; — used for various purposes; a billhook. **2.** A weapon of infantry, in the 14th and 15th centuries; — usually, a broad, heavy, double-edged, hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and another at the top, and fixed to a long staff. **3.** A billman. **4.** (*Naut.*) The point of the fluke of an anchor.

Bill (bĭl), *v. t.* To work upon with a bill.

Bill, *n.* [OE. *bill, bille*, fr. LL. *billa* (or OF. *bille*), for L. *bulla* anything rounded, LL., seal, stamp, letter, edict, roll.] **1.** (*Law*) A declaration in writing, stating a wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed against a law. **2.** A writing binding the signer to pay a certain sum at a future day or on demand; — called in the United States, *note, note of hand,* or *promissory note.* [*Eng.*] **3.** A proposed or projected law. **4.** A paper written or printed, and posted up or given away as an advertisement. **5.** An account of goods sold or work done, with the price or charge. **6.** Any paper containing a statement of particulars.

Bill of credit. (*a*) In the Constitution of the United States, a paper issued by a State, on the mere faith and credit of the State, and designed to circulate as money. (*b*) Among merchants, a letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant, desiring him to give credit to the bearer for goods or money. — **Bill of entry,** a written account of goods entered at the customhouse. — **Bill of exchange** (*Com.*), a written order or request from one person to another, desiring the latter to pay to some person designated a certain sum of money on account of the drawer; — often called a *draft.* — **Bill of lading,** a written account of goods shipped by any person, signed by the agent of the owner of the vessel, or by its master. — **Bill of pains and penalties,** a legislative act inflicting a punishment less than death upon persons supposed to be guilty of treason or felony, without a conviction in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. — **Bill of rights,** a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people. — **Bill of sale,** a formal instrument for the transfer of goods and chattels. — **Bill of sight,** a form of entry at the customhouse, by which goods may be landed for examination.

Bill, *v. t.* To charge, enter, or advertise in a bill.

Bill′bee′tle (-bē′t'l), *or* **Bill′bug′** (-bŭg′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A weevil or curculio of various species, as the corn weevil.

Bill′board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) An iron-plated plank fixed on the bow of a vessel as a rest for the bill of the anchor. **2.** A flat surface, as of boards, on which bills are posted.

Bill′ book′ (bōōk′). (*Com.*) A book in which one keeps an account of his notes, bills, bills of exchange, etc.

Bill′ bro′ker (brō′kẽr). One who negotiates the discount of bills.

Bil′let (bĭl′lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of an OF. *bille* bill.] **1.** A small paper; a note; a short letter. **2.** A ticket from a public officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

Bil′let, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Billeted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Billeting.] (*Mil.*) To direct, by billet, where to lodge; hence, to quarter, or place in lodgings.

Bil′let, *n.* [F. *billette, bille*, log; of unknown origin.] **1.** A small stick of wood. **2.** (*Metal.*) A short bar of metal. **3.** (*Arch.*) An ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood. **4.** (*Saddlery*) (*a*) A strap which enters a buckle. (*b*) A loop which receives the end of a buckled strap.

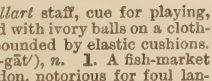
‖ **Bil′let-doux′** (bĭl′lā-dōō′), *n.; pl.* Billets-doux (-dōōz′). [F., lit., a sweet note.] A love letter or note.

Bil′let-head′ (bĭl′lĕt-hĕd′), *n.* (*Naut.*) A timber in a whaleboat, around which the harpoon line is run out.

Bill′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several fishes having prominent beaks, as the garfish, saury, etc.

Bill′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A printed form, used by merchants in making out bills or rendering accounts.

Bill′hook′ (-hōōk′), *n.* [*Bill* + *hook.*] A thick, heavy pruning knife with a hooked point.



Billhook.

Bil′liard (bĭl′yẽrd), *a.* Of or pertaining to billiards.

Bil′liards (bĭl′yẽrdz), *n.* [F. *billard* billiards, OF. *billart* staff, cue for playing, fr. *bille* log.] A game played with ivory balls on a cloth-covered, rectangular table, bounded by elastic cushions.

Bil′lings-gate′ (bĭl′lĭngz-gāt′), *n.* **1.** A fish-market near the Billingsgate in London, notorious for foul language. **2.** Foul, or profane language; vituperation.

Bil′lion (bĭl′yŭn), *n.* [F. *billion*, formed fr. L. *bis* twice, in imitation of *million.*] According to the French and American method of numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; according to the English method, a million millions, or 1,000,000,000,000. [with, a bill.]

Bill′man (bĭl′man), *n.* One who uses, or is armed

Bil′lot (bĭl′lŏt), *n.* [F.] Bullion in the bar or mass.

Bil′low (bĭl′lō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bylgja* billow; akin to E. *bulge.*] A great wave or surge of the sea or other water, caused usually by violent wind. Also used fig.

Bil′low, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Billowed (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Billowing.] To surge; to roll in billows.

Bil′low-y (-lō-ў), *a.* Pertaining to or like billows.

Bill′post′er (bĭl′pōst′ẽr), **Bill′stick′er** (bĭl′stĭk′ẽr) } *n.* One whose occupation is to post bills.

Bil′ly (bĭl′lў), *n.* A club; esp., a policeman's club.

Bi-lo′bate (bī-lō′bāt *or* bĭ′lō-bāt), *a.* [*Bi-* + *lobate.*] Divided into two lobes or segments.

Bi′lobed (bī′lōbd), *a.* Bilobate.

Bi-loc′u-lar (bī-lŏk′ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Bi-* + *locular.*] Divided into two cells or compartments.

Bil′sted (bĭl′stĕd), *n.* (*Bot.*) The sweet gum.

Bim′a-nous (bĭm′ā-nŭs *or* bī′mā-nŭs), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *manus* hand.] (*Zoöl.*) Having two hands; two-handed.

Bi-mas′tism (bī-măs′tĭz'm), *n.* [*Bi-* + Gr. μαστός breast.] (*Anat.*) State of having two mammæ or teats.

Bi-me′di-al (bī-mē′dĭ-al), *a.* [*Bi-* + *medial.*] (*Geom.*) Applied to a line which is the sum of two lines commensurable only in power (as a square's side and diagonal).

Bi-men′sal (bī-mĕn′sal), *a.* Bimonthly.

Bi-mes′tri-al (bī-mĕs′trĭ-al), *a.* [L. *bimestris; bis* twice + *mensis* month.] Continuing two months.

Bi′me-tal′lic (bī′mē-tăl′lĭk), *a.* [*Bi-* + *metallic.*] Of or relating to, or using, a double metallic standard (as gold and silver) for a system of coins or currency.

Bi-met′al-lism (bī-mĕt′al-lĭz'm), *n.* The use of two metals (as gold and silver) in the currency of a country at a relative value fixed by law.

Bi-met′al-list (-lĭst), *n.* An advocate of bimetallism.

Bi-month′ly (bī-mŭnth′lў), *a.* [*Bi-* + *monthly.*] Occurring, done, or coming, once in two months. — *n.* A bimonthly publication. — *adv.* Once in two months.

Bi-mus′cu-lar (bī-mŭs′kū-lẽr), *a.* [*Bi-* + *muscular.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having two adductor muscles, as a bivalve.

Bin (bĭn), *n.* [AS. *binn* manger, crib; origin uncertain.] A box or inclosed place, used as a receptacle.

Bin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Binned (bĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Binning.] To put into a bin.

Bin-. A euphonic form of the prefix Bi-.

Bi′na-ry (bī′nā-rў), *a.* [L. *binarius*, fr. *bini* two by two, two at a time, fr. root of *bis* twice; akin to E. *two.*] Compounded or consisting of two things or parts; characterized by two (things). — *n.* That which is constituted of two figures, things, or parts.

Binary star (*Astron.*), a double star whose members have a revolution round their common center of gravity. — **Binary theory** (*Chem.*), the theory that all chemical compounds consist of two opposite and unlike constituents.

Bind (bīnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bound (bound); *p. p.* Bound, formerly Bounden (bound′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Binding.] [AS. *bindan*, perfect tense *band, bundon*, p. p. *bunden*; akin to G. *binden*, Skr. *bandh* to bind.] **1.** To tie, or confine with a cord, band, ligature, chain, etc.; to fetter; to make fast. **2.** To confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind. **3.** To bandage or dress. **4.** To make fast (a thing) *about* or *upon* something, as by tying. **5.** To protect or strengthen by a band or binding. **6.** To fasten together, and inclose in a cover. **7.** Fig., to oblige, restrain, or hold, by authority, law, duty, promise, vow, affection, or other moral tie. **8.** (*Law*) To place under legal obligation, as to serve.

To bind over, to put under bonds to do something.

Syn. — To fetter; tie; fasten; restrain; restrict; oblige.

Bind (bīnd), *v. i.* **1.** To tie; to confine by any ligature. **2.** To contract; to grow hard or stiff; to cohere. **3.** To be restrained from motion, or from customary or natural action. **4.** To be obligatory.

Bind, *n.* **1.** That which binds or ties. **2.** Any twining or climbing plant or stem, esp. a hop vine; a bine. **3.** (*Metal.*) Indurated clay mixed with the oxide of iron.

Bind′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that binds. [are bound.]

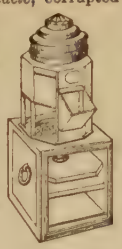
Bind′er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Place where things, as books,

Bind′ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who, or that which, binds. **2.** Anything that binds.

Bind′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Convolvulus.* Black bindweed is a species of bryony; rough bindweed is a species of Smilax.

Bine (bīn), *n.* [See Bind; cf. Woodbine.] The twining stem of a hop vine or other climbing plant.

Bin'na-cle (bĭn'nȧ-k'l), *n.* [For *bittacle*, corrupted fr. Pg. *bitacola* binnacle, fr. L. *habitaculum* abode, fr. *habitare* to dwell. See HABIT.] (*Naut.*) A case or box placed near the helmsman, containing the compass, and a light to show it at night.


Binnacle.

Bin-oc'u-lar (bĭn-ŏk'ū-lẽr *or* bī-nŏk'-), *a.* **1.** Having two eyes. **2.** Of or pertaining to both eyes. **3.** Adapted to the simultaneous use of both eyes. —*n.* A binocular glass; a binocle.

Bin-oc'u-late (-lȧt), *a.* Binocular.

Bi-no'mi-al (bī-nō'mĭ-*a*l), *n.* [L. *bis* twice + *nomen* name.] (*Alg.*) An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (—).

Bi-no'mi-al, *a.* **1.** Consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Having or using two names, — one of the genus, the other of the species.

Bi-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klẽ-ẽr), } *a.* [*Bi-* + *nuclear*, *-ate.*]
Bi-nu'cle-ate (-klẽ-ȧt), } (*Biol.*) Having two nuclei.

Bi'o-. A combining form of Gr. βίος life.

Bi'o-blast (bī'ō-blȧst), *n.* [*Bio-* + *-blast.*] Bioplast.

Bi-oc'el-late (bī-ŏs'ĕl-lȧt), *a.* [See BI-, and OCELLATED.] (*Zoöl.*) Having two ocelli (eyelike spots).

Bi'o-gen (bī'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Bio-* + *-gen.*] (*Biol.*) Bioplasm.

Bi'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ẽ-sĭs), } *n.* [*Bio-* + *genesis*, *-ge-*
Bi-og'e-ny (bī-ŏj'ẽ-nȳ), } *ny.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The doctrine that living organisms can be produced only by living germs or parents. (*b*) Life development generally. — **Bi'o-ge-net'ic** (bī'ō-jẽ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Bi'og-no'sis** (bī'ŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [*Bio-* + Gr. γνῶσις investigation.] (*Biol.*) The investigation of life.

Bi-og'ra-pher (bī-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who writes a history of the life of a particular person; a writer of lives.

Bi'o-graph'ic (bī'ō-grȧf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Bi'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } biography; containing biography. — **Bi'o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bi-og'ra-phy (bī-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. βιογραφία; βίος life + γράφειν to write.] **1.** The written history of a person's life. **2.** Biographical writings in general.

Bi'o-log'ic (bī'ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or relating to biology.
Bi'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } —**Bi'o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bi-ol'o-gist (bī-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in biology.

Bi-ol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Bio-* + *-logy.*] Science of life; the science treating of the origin, structure, development, function, and distribution of animals and plants.

Bi'o-mag'net-ism (bī'ō-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Bio-* + *magnetism.*] Animal magnetism.

Bi-om'e-try (bī-ŏm'ẽ-trȳ), *n.* [*Bio-* + *-metry.*] Measurement of life; calculation of probable duration of life.

Bi'on (bī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. βιών, p. pr. of βιοῦν to live.] (*Biol.*) The physiological individual.

Bi'o-plasm (bī'ō-plȧz'm), *n.* [*Bio-* + *-plasm.*] (*Biol.*) The germinal matter supposed to be essential to the functions of all living beings; unaltered protoplasm.

Bi'o-plas'mic (-plȧz'mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to bioplasm.

Bi'o-plast (-plȧst), *n.* [*Bio-* + *-plast.*] (*Biol.*) A tiny mass of bioplasm, in itself a living, formative unit.

Bi'o-plas'tic (bī'ō-plȧs'tĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Bioplasmic.

Bi-or'gan (bī-ôr'gan), *n.* [*Bio-* + *organ.*] (*Biol.*) A physiological organ; an organ endowed with function.

Bi'o-stat'ics (bī'ō-stȧt'ĭks), *n.* [*Bio-* + *statics.*] (*Biol.*) The physical phenomena of organized bodies.

Bi'o-tax'y (bī'ō-tȧks'ȳ), *n.* [Gr. βίος life + τάξις arrangement.] (*Biol.*) The structural classification of living organisms; taxonomy.

Bi-ot'ic (bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. βιωτικός.] (*Biol.*) Relating to life.

Bi'pa-ri'e-tal (bī'pȧ-rī'ẽ-*t*al), *a.* [*Bi-* + *parietal.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the diameter of the cranium, from one parietal fossa to the other.

Bip'a-rous (bĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *parere* to bring forth.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bi-part'i-ble (bī-pärt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [See BIPARTITE.] Capable of being divided into two parts.

Bi-par'tient (bī-pär'shent), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *partiens*, p. pr. of *partire* to divide.] Dividing into two equal parts.

Bi-par'tile (bī-pär'tĭl), *a.* Divisible into two parts.

Bi'par-tite (bĭ'pär-tit *or* bī-pär'tit), *a.* [L. *bipartitus*, p. p. of *bipartire*; *bis* twice + *partire* to part.] **1.** Being in two parts; having two correspondent parts, duplicate; also, participated in by two. **2.** (*Bot.*) Divided almost to the base; consisting of two parts.

Bi'par-ti'tion (bī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of dividing into two parts, or state of being so divided.

Bi'ped (bī'pĕd), *n.* [L. *bipes*; *bis* twice + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A two-footed animal, as man.

Bi'ped, *a.* Having two feet; two-footed.

Bip'e-dal (bĭp'ẽ-*d*al *or* bī'pẽ-*d*al), *a.* **1.** Having two feet; biped. **2.** Pertaining to a biped.

Bi-pen'nate (bī-pĕn'nȧt), } *a.* [*Bi-* + *pennate.*] Having two wings.
Bi-pen'na-ted (-nȧ-tĕd), }

Bi-pet'al-ous (bī-pĕt'*a*l-ŭs), *a.* [*Bi-* + *petalous.*] (*Bot.*) Having two petals.

Bi-pin'nate (-pĭn'nȧt), } *a.* [*Bi-* + *pinnate.*] Twice
Bi-pin'na-ted (-nȧ-tĕd), } pinnate. [pinnatifid.

Bi'pin-nat'i-fid (bī'pĭn-nătʹĭ-fĭd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Doubly

Bip'li-cate (bĭp'lĭ-kȧt *or* bī'plĭ-kȧt), *a.* [*Bi-* + *plicate.*] Twice folded.

Bi-po'lar (bī-pō'lẽr), *a.* [*Bi-* + *polar.*] Doubly polar; having two poles.

Bi'pont (bĭ'pŏnt), **Bi-pont'ine** (bī-pŏnt'ĭn), *a.* (*Bibliog.*) Relating to books printed at Deuxponts, or Zweibrücken (Bipontium), in Bavaria.

Bi'py-ram'i-dal (bī'pĭ-răm'ĭ-*d*al), *a.* [*Bi-* + *pyramidal.*] Having two pyramids placed base to base; having a pyramid at each of the extremities of a prism.

Bi-quad'rate (bī-kwŏd'rȧt), *n.* [*Bi-* + *quadrate.*] (*Math.*) The fourth power, or the square of the square.

Bi'quad-rat'ic (bī'kwŏd-rătʹĭk), *a.* (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to the biquadrate. —*n.* A biquadratic power or equation.

Bi-ra'di-ate (bī-rā'dĭ-ȧt), } *a.* [*Bi-* + *radiate.*] Having two rays.
Bi-ra'di-a-ted (-ā'tĕd), }

Birch (bẽrch), *n.* [AS. *birce*, *beorc*; akin to G. *birke*, Skr. *bhûrja.*] **1.** A tree of several species, constituting the genus *Betula.* **2.** The wood or timber of this tree. **3.** A birch twig or birch twigs, used for flogging.

Birch, *a.* Of or pertaining to the birch; birchen.

Birch, *v. t.* To whip with a birch rod; to flog.

Birch'en (bẽrch"n), *a.* Of or relating to birch.

Bird (bẽrd), *n.* [OE. *brid*, *bred*, *bird*, AS. *bridd* young bird.] **1.** Orig., a chicken; the young of a fowl; young eaglet; a nestling; and hence, a feathered flying animal.

a Forehead; *b* Crown or Vertex; *c* Occiput; *d* Auriculars (the line crosses the nape); *e* Cervix or Hind neck; *f* Tertiaries; *g* Secondaries; *h* Primaries; *i* Under tail coverts; *k* Tail; *l* Outer or Fourth toe; *m* Inner or Second toe; *n* Tarsus; *o* Tibia; *p* Abdomen or Belly; *r* Greater wing coverts; *s* Median coverts (the line crosses the breast or pectoral region); *t* Lesser coverts; *u* Bastard wing; *v* Jugular region or the Lower throat; *w* Gular region or Throat; *x* Nostril.
Bird (External Parts).

2. (*Zoöl.*) A warm-blooded, feathered, winged vertebrate. **3.** Specifically, among sportsmen, a game bird.

Bird (bẽrd), *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.

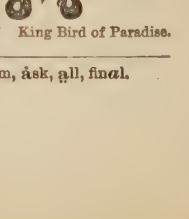
Bird'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A short blunt arrow for killing birds. [fining birds.

Bird' cage', *or* **Bird'cage'** (-kāj'), *n.* A cage for con-

Bird'call' (-kal'), *n.* **1.** A decoy sound imitating a bird's cry. **2.** An instrument for sounding a birdcall.

Bird' fan'ci-er (fănʹsĭ-ẽr). One who collects or rears rare or curious birds; one who keeps caged birds for sale.

Bird'lime' (-līm'), *n.* [*Bird* + *lime* viscous substance.] Any very adhesive viscid substance, used for catching birds by smearing twigs on which they light.


King Bird of Paradise.

Bird' of par'a-dise (ŏv păr'ȧ-dīs). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several very beautiful birds inhabiting New Guinea and the adjacent islands.

Bird'seed' (bẽrd'sēd'), *n.* Small seeds used for feeding caged birds.

Bird's'-eye' (bẽrdz'ī'), *a.* **1.** Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; hence, general. **2.** Marked with spots resembling bird's eyes.

Bird's'-foot' (bĕrdz'fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A papilionaceous plant bearing a curved pod with a clawlike tip.

Bird's' nest', *or* **Bird's–nest** (-nĕst'), *n.* **1.** The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young. **2.** (*Cookery*) The nest of a swallow, of China and neighboring countries, — used in making soups. It resembles isinglass.

Bird's'–tongue' (-tŭng'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The knotgrass.

Bird'–wit'ted (bĕrd'wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Flighty; not having the faculty of attention.

Bi'reme (bī'rēm), *n.* [L. *biremis; bis* twice + *remus* oar.] An ancient galley or vessel with two banks of oars.

Bi-ret'ta (bĭ-rĕt'tȧ), *n.* Same as BERRETTA.

Birr (bĕr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BIRRED (bĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BIRRING.] [Perh. imitative.] To make, or move with, a whirring noise. [force.

Birr, *n.* **1.** A whirring sound. **2.** A rush or impetus;

Bir'rus (bĭr'rŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *birrus* a kind of cloak.] A coarse kind of thick woolen cloth, worn in the Middle Ages; also, a woolen cap or hood.

Birth (bĕrth), *n.* [AS. *beorð, gebyrd*, fr. *beran* to bear, bring forth; akin to G. *geburt*, Skr. *bhrti* bearing. See 1st BEAR.] **1.** The act or fact of coming into life, or of being born. **2.** Lineage; extraction; descent; sometimes, high birth. **3.** Natural state, position, or disposition. **4.** The act of bringing forth. **5.** That which is born or produced, whether animal or vegetable. **6.** Origin; beginning.

Birth'day' (bĕrth'dā'), *n.* **1.** The day in which a birth occurs. **2.** Anniversary of one's birth. [birth.

Birth'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A mark on the body at

Birth'place' (-plās'), *n.* The place of origin or birth.

Birth'right' (-rīt'), *n.* Any right, privilege, or possession to which a person is entitled by birth.

Bis (bĭs), *adv.* [L. *bis* twice, for *duis*, fr. root of *duo* two.] Twice; — noting that a thing is, or is to be, repeated.

Bis-, *pref.* A euphonic form of BI-.

Bis'cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bis* twice + *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere* to cook, bake.] **1.** A kind of unraised bread baked in flat cakes. **2.** A small loaf or cake of raised bread. **3.** Unglazed earthenware or porcelain. **4.** (*Sculp.*) Unglazed white porcelain.

‖ **Bise** (bēz), *n.* [F.] A cold north wind of Southern Europe, — nearly the same as the *mistral*.

Bi-sect' (bī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BISECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BISECTING.] [L. *bis* twice + *secare, sectum*, to cut.] **1.** To cut or divide into two parts. **2.** (*Geom.*) To divide into two equal parts.

Bi-sec'tion (bī-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of bisecting.

Bi-sec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, bisects.

Bi-seg'ment (bī-sĕg'ment), *n.* [*Bi-* + *segment.*] One of two equal parts of a line, or other magnitude.

Bi-se'ri-al (bī-sē'rĭ-*al*), } *a.* [*Bi-* + *serial, -ate.*] Di-
Bi-se'ri-ate (-sē'rĭ-āt), } vided in two rows or series.

Bi-ser'rate (bī-sĕr'rāt), *a.* [*Bi-* + *serrate.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Doubly serrate, or having the serratures serrate. **2.** (*Zöol.*) Serrate on both sides.

Bi-sex'u-al (-sĕxs'ū-*al*; 135), *a.* [*Bi-* + *sexual.*] (*Biol.*) Being of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

Bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* [AS. *bisceop*, L. *episcopus*, fr. Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*; *ἐπί* over + *σκοπός* inspector, fr. root of *σκοπεῖν* to look to.] **1.** A spiritual overseer, superintendent, or director. **2.** In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican or Protestant Episcopal churches, one ordained to the highest order of the ministry. **3.** In some churches, one of the highest church officers. **4.** A piece used in chess. **5.** A mixture of wine, oranges or lemons, and sugar. **6.** An old name for a woman's bustle. [*U. S.*]

Bish'op, *v. t.* To admit into the church by confirmation; hence, to receive formally into favor.

Bish'op, *v. t.* [From the name of the scoundrel who first practiced it. *Youatt.*] (*Far.*) To operate on (the teeth) or on the teeth of (a horse) so as to make seem younger.

Bish'op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* [AS. *bisceoprīce*. See -RIC.] **1.** A diocese; jurisdiction of a bishop. **2.** Office of a bishop.

Bish'op's cap' (bĭsh'ŭps kăp'). (*Bot.*) Miterwort.

Bisk (bĭsk), *n.* [F. *bisque.*] Soup or broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh together.

Bisk, *n.* [F. *bisque.*] (*Tennis*) See BISQUE.

Bis'muth (bĭz'mŭth), *n.* [G.] (*Chem.*) A metal of a reddish-white color, somewhat harder than lead, and rather brittle. Specific gr. 9.8. Atomic weight 207.5.

Bis'muth-al (bĭz'mŭth-*al*), *a.* Containing bismuth.

Bis'muth-ic (-ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to bismuth; containing bismuth in its higher valence. See -IC.

Bis'muth-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, or containing, bismuth, in its lower valence. See -OUS.

Bi'son (bī'sŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βίσων* wild ox; akin to G. *wisent*, AS. *wesend.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The aurochs or European bison. (*b*) The American bison or buffalo.

American Bison, male (*Bison Americanus*).

‖ **Bisque** (bĭsk), *n.* [A corruption of *biscuit.*] Unglazed white porcelain.

Bisque, *n.* [F.] A point taken by the receiver of odds in the game of tennis; also, an extra innings allowed to a weaker player in croquet.

‖ **Bisque**, *n.* [F.] A white soup made of crayfish.

Bis-sex'tile (bĭs-sĕks'tĭl), *n.* [L. *bissextilis* annus, fr. *bissextus* (*bis* + *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six) the sixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year by the intercalation of a day.] Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February.

Bis-sex'tile, *a.* Pertaining to leap year.

Bis'ter } (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *bistre.*] (*Paint.*) A dark brown
Bis'tre } pigment extracted from wood soot.

Bis'tort (bĭs'tôrt), *n.* [L. *bis* + *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist.] (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant of the genus *Polygonum*, section *Bistorta;* snakeweed; adderwort.

Bis'tou-ry (bĭs'to͞o-rў), *n.* [F. *bistouri.*] A slender knife, either straight or curved, used by surgeons.

Bi-sul'cate (bī-sŭl'kāt), *a.* [*Bi-* + *sulcate.*] **1.** Having two grooves or furrows. **2.** (*Zöol.*) Cloven.

Bi-sul'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *bisulcus.*] Bisulcate.

Bi-sul'phate (-fāt), *n.* [*Bi-* + *sulphate.*] (*Chem.*) A sulphate containing twice the normal proportion of acid.

Bi-sul'phide (-fīd *or* -fĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphide having two atoms of sulphur in the molecule.

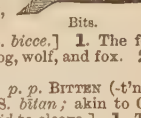
Bi-sul'phu-ret (-fū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Bisulphide.

Bit (bĭt), *n.* [AS. *bite* bite, fr. *bītan* to bite.] **1.** The mouthpiece of a bridle, to which the reins are fastened. **2.** Fig., anything which curbs or restrains.

Bit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BITTING.] To put the bit in the mouth of; to bridle.

Bit, *imp.* & *p. p.* of BITE.

Bit, *n.* [AS. *bita*, fr. *bītan* to bite; akin to G. *bissen.*] **1.** Such a part of anything as may be bitten off; a morsel; a bite. Hence, a small piece; a little; a particle; somewhat. **2.** A tool for boring, of various forms and sizes. **3.** The part of a key which enters the lock. **4.** The cutting iron of a plane. **5.** In the Southern and Southwestern States, a small silver coin formerly current; commonly, one worth about 12½ cents.



Bits.

Bitch (bĭch), *n.* [OE. *biche*, AS. *bicce.*] **1.** The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox. **2.** An opprobrious name for a woman.

Bite (bīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* BIT (bĭt); *p. p.* BITTEN (-t'n), BIT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BITING.] [AS. *bītan;* akin to G. *beissen*, L. *findere* to cleave, Skr. *bhid* to cleave.] **1.** To seize, lacerate, or wound with the teeth, or with an organ (as of insects) used in taking food. **2.** To hurt, injure, or cause to smart, — in a literal or figurative sense. **3.** To take hold of; to catch upon.

To bite the dust, **To bite the ground**, to fall fatally wounded. — **To bite in** (*Etching*), to engrave by the action of acid.

Bite (bīt), *v. i.* **1.** To seize or wound something with the teeth; to have the habit of so doing. **2.** Also used fig. in senses corresponding to those of the *v. t.*

Bite, *n.* **1.** The act of biting. **2.** A wound made by biting. **3.** A part bitten off at once. **4.** A fast hold.

Bit'er (bīt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, bites.

Bi'the-ism (bī'thē-Iz'm), *n.* [*Bi-* + *theism.*] Belief in the existence of two gods; dualism.

Bit'stock' (bĭt'stŏk'), *n.* A handle for rotating a bit.

Bitt (bĭt), *v. t.* [See BITTS.] (*Naut.*) To put round the bitts.

Bit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [See BITTS.] (*Naut.*) A turn of the cable round the bitts.

Bit'ter (bĭt'tẽr), *a.* [AS. *biter;* akin to G. *bitter*, fr.

root of E. *bite*.] **1.** Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste, like that of wormwood or an infusion of hops. **2.** Causing pain or smart, either physical or mental; piercing; severe; poignant. **3.** Characterized by severity or cruelty; harsh; virulent. **4.** Full of pain, distress, or grief.

To the bitter end, to the last extremity, however calamitous.

Syn. — Acrid; sharp; harsh; pungent; stinging; cutting; acrimonious; grievous.

Bit'ter (bĭt'tẽr), *n.* Any substance that is bitter.

Bit'ter-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter.

Bit'ter-ly, *adv.* In a bitter manner.

Bit'tern (bĭt'tẽrn), *n.* [OE. *bitoure*, fr. F. *butor*; of unknown origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A wading bird of the genus *Botaurus*, allied to the herons, of various species. The common European bittern makes, during the brooding season, a noise called by Dryden *bumping*. The name is applied to other related birds.

European Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).

Bit'tern, *n.* [From BITTER, *a.*] **1.** The bitter brine which remains in salt works after the salt is concreted. **2.** A compound used to adulterate beer.

Bit'ter-ness (bĭt'tẽr-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being bitter.

Bit'ter-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The swamp hickory.

Bit'ter-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Lewisia rediviva*) allied to the purslain, but with fleshy, farinaceous roots, growing in the mountains of Idaho, Montana, etc.

Bit'ters (-tẽrz), *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root is steeped.

Bit'ter spar' (spär'). A common name of dolomite.

Bit'ter-sweet' (-swēt'), *a.* **1.** Sweet and bitter; esp. sweet with a bitter aftertaste. **2.** Fig., pleasant, but mixed with pain.

Bit'ter-sweet', *n.* **1.** Anything which is bittersweet. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A poisonous climbing shrub (*Solanum dulcamara*), with oval coral-red berries. It has a taste at first sweetish and then bitter. (*b*) An American woody climber (*Celastrus scandens*) with seeds covered by a red aril.

Bit'ter-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of Ambrosia.

Bit'ter-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* A West Indian tree the wood of which yields the bitter drug Jamaica quassia.

Bit'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The yellow gentian.

Bit'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [See BITTERN.] (*Zoöl.*) The bittern.

Bitts (bĭts), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *bitte*, Icel. *biti* a beam.] (*Naut.*) A timber frame on which to fasten the cables. Other bitts are used for various purposes.

Bi-tu'men (bĭ-tū'mĕn), *n.* [L. *bitumen*.] **1.** Mineral pitch; a black, tarry substance, burning with a bright flame; Jew's pitch. **2.** By extension, any of the natural hydrocarbons, as asphalt, mineral tar, and petroleum.

Bi-tu'mi-nate (bĭ-tū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To treat or impregnate with bitumen; to cement with bitumen.

Bi-tu'mi-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To prepare, impregnate, or coat with bitumen.

Bi-tu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

Biv'a-lent (bĭv'ā-lent), *a.* [See BI-, and VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Equivalent in combining or displacing power to two atoms of hydrogen; dyad. — **Biv'a-len-cy** (-len-sy), *n.*

Bi'valve (bī'vălv), *n.* [F. *bivalve*; *bi-* (L. *bis*) + *valve* valve.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk having a shell consisting of two lateral plates or valves joined together by an elastic ligament at the hinge. **2.** (*Bot.*) A pericarp in which the seed case opens into two parts or valves. [valves.]

Bi'valve (bī'vălv), *a.* Having two lateral shells or

Bi'valved (bī'vălvd), *a.* Bivalve.

Bi-val'vous (bī-văl'vŭs), *a.* Bivalvular.

Bi-val'vu-lar (-vū-lẽr), *a.* Having two valves.

Bi-ven'tral (bī-vĕn'trăl), *a.* [*Bi-* + *ventral*.] (*Anat.*) Having two bellies or protuberances.

Biv'i-ous (bĭv'ĭ-ŭs *or* bī'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bivius*; *bis* twice + *via* way.] Having or leading two ways.

Biv'ouac (bĭv'wăk *or* bī'vōō-ăk), *n.* [F. *bivouac*, *bivac*, prob. fr. G. *bei* by + *wachen* to watch.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) The watch of a whole army by night. (*b*) An encampment for the night without tents or covering.

Biv'ouac, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BIVOUACKED (-wăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BIVOUACKING.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) To watch at night. (*b*) To encamp for the night without covering.

Bi'week'ly (bī'wēk'lỹ), *a.* [*Bi-* + *weekly*.] Occurring or appearing once every two weeks; fortnightly. — *n.* A biweekly publication. — **Bi'week'ly**, *adv.*

Bi-zarre' (bĕ-zär'), *a.* [F., fr. Sp. *bizarro* brave, liberal, prob. of Basque origin.] Odd in manner or appearance; fantastic; grotesque.

Bi-zet' (bĕ-zĕt'), *n.* [Cf. BEZEL.] The faceted portion of a brilliant-cut diamond, between the setting and table.

Blab (blăb), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLABBED (blăbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLABBING.] [Prob. imitative.] To utter, tell, or talk unnecessarily, or thoughtlessly; to tattle.

Blab, *n.* One who blabs.

Blab'ber (-bẽr), *n.* A tattler; a telltale.

Black (blăk), *a.* [AS. *blæc*; akin to Icel. *blakkr*, OHG. *blach*. Not akin to *bleak* pallid.] **1.** Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; of the color of soot or coal. **2.** In a less literal sense, very dark or gloomy. **3.** Fig.: (*a*) Dismal or forbidding, like darkness; destitute of moral light or goodness. (*b*) Threatening; sullen; foreboding.

Black art, the art practiced by conjurers and witches; necromancy; conjuration; magic. — **Black book** (*a*) Any one of several books, chiefly of a political or legal character, published at different times and for different purposes; — so called either from the color of the binding, or from the character of the contents. (*b*) A register of persons, students or soldiers liable to punishment. (*c*) Any book treating of the black art. — **Black flag**, the flag of a pirate, often bearing a white skull and crossbones; a signal of defiance. — **Black friar** (*Eccl.*), a Dominican friar. — **Black lead**, plumbago; graphite. — **Black letter**, the old English or Gothic letter, in which early English manuscripts were written, and the first English books were printed. See TYPE. — **Black list**, a list of persons deserving of censure or punishment; esp., a list of persons stigmatized as insolvent or untrustworthy. — **Black Maria**, the close wagon in which prisoners are carried to or from jail. — **Black pudding**, a kind of sausage made of blood, suet, etc., thickened with meal. — **Black Rod.** (*a*) The usher to the Chapter of the Garter and the House of Lords, so called because he carries a black rod. [*Eng.*] (*b*) An usher in the legislature in British colonies. — **Black vomit** (*Med.*), a copious vomiting of dark-colored matter; — one of the most fatal symptoms in yellow fever.

Black, *n.* **1.** That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color. **2.** A black pigment or dye. **3.** A negro, or a descendant of a negro. **4.** A black garment.

In black and white, written or printed.

Black, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKED (blăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKING.] To make black; to blacken; to soil.

Black'a-moor (-ā-mōōr), *n.* [*Black* + *Moor*.] A negro or negress.

Black'ball' (-bąl'), *n.* A composition for blacking shoes; also, one for taking impressions of engraved work.

Black'ball', *v. t.* To vote against, by putting a black ball into a ballot box; hence, to reject or exclude; to ostracize.

Black'band' (-bănd'), *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy carbonate of iron containing considerable carbonaceous matter.

Black'ber-ry (blăk'bĕr-rỹ), *n.* [AS. *blæcberie*; *blæc* black + *berie* berry.] The fruit of several species of bramble; also, the plant itself.

Black'bird (blăk'bẽrd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) In England, a species of thrush with a fine note; the merle. In America, any one of several birds.

Blackbird of Europe (*Turdus merula*).

Black'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A black surface upon which writing or drawing is done with chalk.

Black'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small European song bird with a black crown. (*b*) The chickadee. **2.** The black raspberry.

Black'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The male of the European black grouse.

Black'en (blăk''n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKENED (-nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKENING.] **1.** To make black. **2.** To darken; to cloud. **3.** To defame; to make infamous.

Black'en, *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

Black'fin' (-fĭn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BLUEFIN.

Black'fish (-fĭsh), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various fishes; as: (*a*) A small kind of whale. (*b*) The tautog of New England. (*c*) The black sea bass. (*d*) A European fish of the Mackerel family. (*e*) The female salmon in the spawning season.

Black'guard (blăg'gärd), *n.* [*Black* + *guard*.] **1.** A scullion. [*Obs.*] **2.** A person of low character, esp. one who is scurrilous or abusive; scoundrel; rough.

Black'guard, *v. t.* To revile or abuse scurrilously.

Black'guard-ism (blăg'gärd-ĭz'm), *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard; ruffianism.

Black'ing (blăk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Any preparation for making stoves, shoes, etc., black. **2.** Process of making black.

Black'ish, *a.* Somewhat black.

Black'-jack' (-jăk'), *n.* **1.** (*Min.*) Zinc blende. **2.** Caramel or burnt sugar. **3.** (*Bot.*) The barren oak. **4.** The ensign of a pirate.

Black'leg' (-lĕg'), *n.* A gambler. [*Colloq.*]

Black'-let'ter (-lĕt'tẽr), *a.* **1.** Written or printed in black letter. **2.** Studious of books in black letter, or (*fig.*) antiquities. **3.** Designating, or pertaining to, the days in the calendar not marked with red letters as being saints' days; hence, unlucky; inauspicious.

Black'list' (-lĭst'), *v. t.* To put in a black list.

Black'ly, *adv.* In a black manner.

Black'mail' (-māl'), *n.* [*Black* + *mail* a piece of money.] **1.** A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, etc., anciently paid to allies of robbers, for exemption from pillage. **2.** Extortion of money by threats, esp. by threats to injure one's reputation.

Black'mail', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLACKMAILED (-māld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLACKMAILING.] To extort money from by exciting fears of injury other than bodily harm. [*U. S.*]

Black'mail'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blackmails.

Black'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being black.

Black'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* [*Black* (in allusion to the color of the metal) + *smith.*] A smith who makes utensils of iron on a forge.

Black' snake' (snāk') *or* **Black'snake**, *n.* A snake of a black color. Two species are common in the U. S.

Black'strap' (-străp'), *n.* A mixture of spirituous liquor (usually rum) and molasses.

Black'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A fish; the ruff or pope. (*b*) The black-tailed deer; also, the mule deer.

Black'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The thorny shrub bearing sloes. (*b*) A species of hawthorn.

Blad'der (blăd'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *bǽdre, blǽddre;* akin to D. *blaar*, G. *blatter;* fr. root of E. *blow* to puff.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A bag or sac in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some fluid; esp., the urinary bladder. **2.** Any vesicle or blister; a membranous air sac in plants.

Blade (blād), *n.* [AS. *blæd* leaf; akin to G. *blatt;* prob. fr. root of E. *blow* to blossom.] **1.** Properly, the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of any plant, esp. of gramineous plants. **2.** The cutting part of an instrument. **3.** The broad part of an oar; an arm of a screw propeller. **4.** Shoulder blade. **5.** A dashing, wild, or reckless fellow.

Blade (blād), *v. t.* To furnish with a blade.

Blade'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The scapula, or shoulder blade.

Blad'ed (blād'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having, or composed of, a blade or blades. **2.** Divested of blades. [gray. [*Scot.*]

Blæ (blā *or* blē), *a.* [See BLUE.] Dark blue; bluish

Blæ'ber-ry (-bĕr-rỹ). Bilberry. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Blain (blān), *n.* [AS. *blēgen.*] **1.** An inflammatory swelling or sore; a bulla, pustule, or blister. **2.** (*Far.*) A bladder growing on the root of the tongue of a horse.

Blam'a-ble (blām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving of blame; culpable. — **Blam'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Blam'a-bly**, *adv.*

Blame (blām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLAMED (blāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLAMING.] [F. *blâmer*, OF. *blasmer*, through L. fr. Gr. βλασφημεῖν to slander, to blaspheme, fr. βλάσφημος evil speaking; of uncertain origin.] To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; to reproach.

Blame, *n.* **1.** Expression of disapprobation for something deemed wrong; imputation of fault; censure. **2.** Thing deserving of censure or disapprobation.

Syn. — Censure; reprehension; condemnation; reproach; fault; sin; crime; wrongdoing.

Blame'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of blame; expressing or meriting blame. — **Blame'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Blame'ful-ness**, *n.*

Blame'less, *a.* Free from blame; irreproachable; sinless. — **Blame'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Blame'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unblemished; inculpable; innocent; guileless.

Blame'wor'thy (-wûr'thỹ), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible. — **Blame'wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

Blanch (blănch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLANCHED (blănchť); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLANCHING.] [F. *blanchir*, fr. *blanc* white. See BLANK, *a.*] **1.** To take the color out of, and make white; to bleach, — as in various processes of manufacturing, gardening, and cookery. **2.** Fig., to give a favorable appearance to; to palliate; to excuse.

Blanch (blănch), *v. i.* To grow or become white.

Blanch, *v. t.* [See BLENCH.] **1.** To avoid, as from fear; to evade. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cause to turn aside or back.

Blanch, *n.* (*Mining*) Ore, not in masses, but mixed with other minerals.

Blanch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, blanches.

Blanc-mange' (blă-mänzh'), *n.* [F. *blancmanger*, lit., white food.] (*Cookery*) A preparation for desserts, etc., made from isinglass, cornstarch, etc., with milk.

Bland (blănd), *a.* [L. *blandus*, of unknown origin.] **1.** Mild; soft; gentle; smooth and soothing in manner; suave. **2.** Having soft and soothing qualities.

Blan-dil'o-quence (blăn-dĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* [L. *blandiloquentia; blandus* + *loqui* to speak.] Bland talk.

Blan'dish (blăn'dĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLANDISHED (-dĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLANDISHING.] [OE. *blaundisen*, F. *blandir*, fr. L. *blandiri*, fr. *blandus* mild, flattering.] **1.** To flatter with kind words or affectionate actions; to caress; to cajole. **2.** To make agreeable and enticing.

Blan'dish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blandishes.

Blan'dish-ment, *n.* Act of blandishing; a flattering, affectionate, or alluring word or act; artful caress.

Bland'ly (blănd'lỹ), *adv.* In a bland manner.

Bland'ness, *n.* State or quality of being bland.

Blank (blăŋk), *a.* [F. *blanc* white, fr. OHG. *blanch* bright, white; akin to E. *blink.*] **1.** Of a white or pale color; without color. **2.** Free from writing, printing, or marks; also, having an empty space to be filled in with some special writing. **3.** Utterly confounded or discomfited. **4.** Empty; void, — as of result, incident, variety of characteristics, animation or intelligence, etc.

Blank (blăŋk), *n.* **1.** Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument; a void interval of time. **2.** A ticket in a lottery on which no price is indicated. **3.** A paper unwritten; especially, a form of instrument with blank spaces to be filled. **4.** The central white point of a target. **5.** (*Mech.*) A piece of metal or other material prepared to be made into something by a further operation, as a coin, screw, nut. **6.** (*Dominoes*) A piece or division of a piece without spots.

Blan'ket (blăŋ'kĕt), *n.* [F. *blanchet*, OF. also *blanket*, a woolen waistcoat or shirt; prop., white woolen stuff, dim. of *blanc* white.] **1.** A heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool, and having a nap, used as a protection from cold, esp. on beds. **2.** A layer of blubber in whales.

Blan'ket, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLANKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLANKETING.] **1.** To cover with, or as with, a blanket. **2.** To toss in a blanket by way of punishment.

Blan'ket-ing, *n.* **1.** Cloth for blankets. **2.** Act of tossing in a blanket.

Blank'ly (blăŋk'lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In a blank manner; without expression. **2.** Directly; flatly; point blank.

Blank'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being blank.

‖ **Blan-quette'** (blăn-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) A white fricassee.

Blare (blâr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLARED (blârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLARING.] [Prob. imitative.] To sound loudly, as a trumpet; to proclaim loudly.

Blare, *n.* A loud and somewhat harsh noise; a roar.

Blar'ney (blär'nỹ), *n.* [Fr. Blarney Castle, Ireland, a stone in which is said to make those who kiss it proficient in flattery.] Smooth, wheedling talk; flattery. [*Colloq.*]

Blar'ney, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLARNEYED (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLARNEYING.] To influence or accomplish by blarney; to wheedle with smooth talk.

‖ **Bla-sé'** (blä-zā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *blaser.*] Sated or surfeited with pleasure; used up.

Blas-pheme' (blăs-fēm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLASPHEMED (-fēmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLASPHEMING.] [OE. *blasfemēn*, L. *blasphemare*, fr. Gr. βλασφημεῖν. See BLAME.] **1.** To speak of, or address, with impious irreverence. **2.** Fig., to calumniate; to revile; to abuse.

Blas-pheme', *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.

Blas-phem'er (blăs-fēm'ẽr), *n.* One who blasphemes.

Blas'phe-mous (blăs'fẽ-mŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, blasphemy. — **Blas'phe-mous-ly**, *adv.*

Blas'phe-my (blăs'fẽ-mỹ), *n.* **1.** An indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs; impious irreverence. **2.** Fig., calumny; abuse; vilification.

-blast (-blăst). A suffix from Gr. βλαστός sprout, shoot, signifying *growth, formation;* as in bio*blast.*

Blast (blăst), *n.* [AS. *blǽst* a puff of wind, fr. a verb akin to Icel. *blāsa* to blow, and prob. from the same root as E. *blow.*] **1.** A violent gust of wind. **2.** A forcible stream of air artificially produced; hence, the continuous blowing to which one charge of ore or metal is subjected in a furnace. **3.** The exhaust steam from an engine, used to create an intense draught through the fire; also, any draught produced by the blast. **4.** The sound made by blowing a wind instrument. **5.** A sudden, pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind; a blight. **6.** The rending of rock, earth, etc., with gunpowder, dynamite, etc.; also, the charge used. **7.** A flatulent disease of sheep.

Blast, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.*

Blasting.] To affect with a blast; as: (*a*) To wither, blight, or shrivel. (*b*) To visit with sudden violence, calamity, or curse; to ruin. (*c*) To rend by an explosive.

Blast (blăst), *v. i.* To be blighted or withered.

Blast'ed, *a.* **1.** Blighted; withered. **2.** Accursed; detestable. **3.** Rent by an explosive.

‖ **Blas-te'ma** (blăs-tē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Blastemata (-tē'mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. βλάστημα bud.] (*Biol.*) The structureless, protoplasmic tissue of the embryo; the primitive basis of an organ yet unformed, from which it grows.

Blast'er (blăst'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, blasts.

Blas'tide (blăs'tīd *or* -tĭd), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout.] (*Biol.*) A clear spot where the nucleus forms in an ovum.

Blas'to-cyst (-tō-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + E. *cyst.*] (*Biol.*) The germinal vesicle.

Blas'to-derm (-dẽrm), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + E. *derm.*] (*Biol.*) The germinal membrane in an ovum.

Blas'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + E. *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) Increase by gemmation or budding.

Blast' pipe' (blăst' pīp'). Any pipe delivering steam or air so as to cause a blast.

‖ **Blas'tu-la** (blăs'tū-lȧ; 135), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. βλαστός a sprout.] (*Biol.*) That stage in the development of the ovum in which the outer cells of the morula become more defined and form the blastoderm.

Bla'tant (blā'tant), *a.* [Cf. Bleat.] Bellowing, as a calf; bawling; clamorous. — **Bla'tan-cy** (*-tan-sy*), *n.*

Blat'ter (blăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [L. *blaterare* to babble.] To babble; to make a senseless noise; to patter. [*Archaic*]

Blaze (blāz), *n.* [AS. *blæse, blase;* akin to G. *blass* pale.] **1.** A stream of gas or vapor emitting light and heat in burning. **2.** Intense direct light accompanied with heat. **3.** Fig., any manifestation of intense action; brilliant display. **4.** [Cf. D. *bles.*] A white spot on the forehead of a horse. **5.** A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark.

Syn. — Flame. — In *blaze* the idea of light is prominent, in *flame* the idea of heat.

Blaze, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blazed (blāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blazing.] To shine with, or as with, flame; to glow with flame; to be resplendent.

Blaze, *v. t.* **1.** To mark (a tree) by chipping off bark. **2.** To designate or mark out, as by blazed trees.

Blaze, *v. t.* [OE. *blasen* to blow; perh. confused with *blast* and *blaze* a flame.] To make public far and wide; to make known; to render conspicuous; to blazon.

Blaz'er, *n.* One who spreads or publishes reports.

Bla'zon (blā'z'n), *n.* [OE. *blason* shield, fr. F. *blason* coat of arms, OF. shield, fr. root of AS. *blæse* blaze, i. e., splendor.] **1.** A coat of arms, or a bearing on a coat of arms. **2.** Art or act of describing or depicting heraldic bearings. **3.** Ostentatious display; publication; show.

Bla'zon, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blazoned (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blazoning (-z'n-ĭng).] **1.** To depict in colors; to display; to publish or make public far and wide. **2.** To deck; to embellish; to adorn. **3.** (*Her.*) To explain or delineate (armorial bearings); to emblazon.

Bla'zon-er (blā'z'n-ẽr), *n.* One who blazons.

Bla'zon-ry (blā'z'n-rȳ), *n.* **1.** Same as Blazon, *n.*, 2. **2.** An armorial bearing or bearings. **3.** Artistic representation or display.

Blea (blē), *n.* Alburnum or sapwood of a tree.

Blea'ber-ry (-bẽr-rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Blaeberry.

Bleach (blēch), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bleached (blēcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bleaching.] [AS. *blācian, blǣcan,* to grow pale; akin to E. *bleak,* a.] To make or become white, or whiter; to remove the color, or stains, from; to blanch. — **Bleach'er,** *n.*

Bleach'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* A place where bleaching is done.

Bleak (blēk), *a.* [AS. *blāc, blǣc,* pale, wan; akin to G. *bleich;* fr. root of AS. *blīcan* to shine.] **1.** Without color; pale. [*Obs.*] **2.** Desolate and exposed; swept by cold winds. **3.** Cold and cutting; cheerless. — **Bleak'ish,** *a.* — **Bleak'ly,** *adv.* — **Bleak'ness,** *n.*

Bleak, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European river fish.

Blear (blēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bleared (blērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blearing.] [OE. *bleren;* origin uncertain.] To make somewhat sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim, or blur, as the sight; fig., to obscure; to blind.

Blear, *a.* **1.** Dim or sore with water or rheum; — said of the eyes. **2.** Causing or caused by dimness of sight.

Blear'eye' (blēr'ī'), *n.* (*Med.*) Chronic inflammation of the margins of the eyelids, with a gummy secretion.

Blear'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **1.** Having bleared eyes; dim-sighted. **2.** Lacking in perception or discernment.

Bleat (blēt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bleated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bleating.] [AS. *blētan;* prob. imitative.] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry like a sheep or calf.

Bleat (blēt), *n.* A cry of, or like that of, a sheep.

Bleb (blĕb), *n.* [From the root of *blubber.*] A large vesicle or bulla; a blister; a bubble.

Bled (blĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of Bleed.

Bleed (blēd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bled (blĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bleeding.] [AS. *blēdan,* fr. *blōd* blood.] **1.** To emit or lose blood, by whatever means. **2.** To let blood. **3.** To die by violence. **4.** To issue forth, as blood from a cut. **5.** To lose sap, gum, or juice.

Bleeding heart. (*Bot.*) See Dicentra.

Bleed, *v. t.* **1.** To let or draw blood from. **2.** To lose, as blood; to emit or let drop, as sap.

Bleed'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who bleeds, or bleeds freely.

Blem'ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blemished (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blemishing.] [OF. *blemir, blesmir,* to strike, injure, soil, fr. *bleme, blesme,* pale, wan, prob. fr. Icel. *blāman* livid color of a wound, fr. *blār* blue; akin to E. *blue.* OF. *blemir* properly signifies, to beat one (black and) blue, and to render blue or dirty.] **1.** To mark with deformity; to injure or impair; to mar, or make defective. **2.** To tarnish; to defame.

Blem'ish, *n.* Any mark of deformity or injury.

Syn. — Spot; speck; flaw; deformity; stain; defect; fault; taint; reproach; dishonor; imputation; disgrace.

Blench (blĕnch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blenched (blĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blenching.] [AS. *blencan* to deceive; akin to Icel. *blekkja* to impose upon. Prop. a causative of *blīnk.*] To shrink; to draw back, from lack of courage or resolution; to flinch; to quail. [pale.

Blench, *v. i. & t.* [See 1st Blanch.] To grow or make

Blench'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blenches or shrinks back.

Blend (blĕnd), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blended or Blent (blĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blending.] [AS. *blandan* to blend, mix; akin to Icel. *blanda;* of unknown origin.] To mix or mingle together, esp. indistinguishably; to commingle; hence, to confuse; to confound.

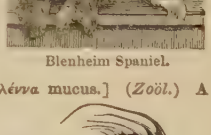
Syn. — To combine; fuse; merge; amalgamate; harmonize.

Blend, *n.* State of being blended; thing blended.

Blende (blĕnd), *n.* [G., fr. *blenden* to blind, fr. *blind* blind. So called either in allusion to its dazzling luster; or (*Dana*) because, though often resembling galena, it yields no lead.] (*Min.*) (*a*) Zinc sulphide, a mineral of a resinous luster, and often containing some iron; sphalerite. (*b*) Any one of various minerals, chiefly metallic sulphides which have a non-metallic luster.

Blend'er, *n.* One who, or that which, blends.

Blen'heim span'iel (blĕn'ĭm spăn'yĕl). [So called from *Blenheim* House, the seat of the duke of Marlborough, in England.] A small variety of spaniel, kept as a pet.



Blenheim Spaniel.

Blen'ni-oid (blĕn'nĭ-oid), **Blen'ni-id** (blĕn'nĭ-ĭd), *a.* [*Blenny* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the blennies.

Blen'ny (blĕn'nȳ), *n.* [L. *blennius,* Gr. βλέννος, fr. βλέννα mucus.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine fish, having a coating of mucus.

Ocellated Blenny, or Butterfly Fish, of Europe (*Blennius ocellaris*).

Blent (blĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of Blend to mingle.

Bless (blĕs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Blessed (blĕst) or Blest; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blessing.] [AS. *bletsian, bledsian, bloedsian,* fr. *blōd* blood; prob. originally, to consecrate by sprinkling with blood.] **1.** To pronounce holy; to consecrate. **2.** To confer prosperity or happiness upon. **3.** To invoke a blessing upon. **4.** To praise, or glorify. **5.** To account happy; to felicitate.

Bless'ed (blĕs'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Hallowed; holy. **2.** Enjoying happiness or bliss. **3.** Imparting happiness or bliss; fraught with happiness. **4.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Beatified. **5.** Used euphemistically, ironically, or intensively. — **Bless'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Bless'ed-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Delight; beatitude; ecstasy. See Happiness.

Bless'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blesses.

Bless'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who blesses. **2.** Benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced. **3.** A means of happiness; (*Bib.*) a gift. **5.** Grateful praise or worship.

Blest (blĕst), *a.* Blessed.

Blet (blĕt), *n.* [F. *blet, blette*, a., soft from overripeness.] A form of decay in fruit which is overripe.

Ble'ton-ism (blē'tŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* The supposed faculty of perceiving subterraneous waters; — so called from one *Bleton*.

Blet'ting (blĕt'tĭng), *n.* Same as BLET.

Blew (blū), *imp.* of BLOW.

Blight (blīt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLIGHTING.] [Origin uncertain.] To affect, or be affected, with blight; to blast; to ruin; to frustrate.

Blight, *n.* **1.** Mildew; decay; anything blasting; — applied to various injuries or diseases of plants causing the whole or a part to wither. **2.** Act of blighting, or state of being blighted. **3.** That which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A downy species of aphis, or plant louse, destructive to fruit trees.

Blind (blīnd), *a.* [AS.; akin to G. *blind*, Icel. *blindr*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Destitute of the sense of seeing. **2.** Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light. **3.** Undiscerning; undiscriminating; inconsiderate. **4.** Being as a thing would appear to be to one who is blind; dark; unseen; concealed; blank; involved; difficult. **5.** (*Hort.*) Abortive.

Blind (blīnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLINDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLINDING.] **1.** To make blind; to deprive of sight or discernment. **2.** To darken; to obscure; to blear.

Blind (blīnd), *n.* **1.** Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen. **2.** Something to mislead the eye or the understanding; a subterfuge.

Blind'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blinds. **2.** (*Saddlery*) One of the leather screens on a bridle, to hinder a horse from seeing objects at the side; a blinker.

Blind'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A small fish destitute of eyes, found in caves.

Blindfish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*). 1/3

Blind'fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLINDFOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLINDFOLDING.] [AS. *blind* blind + prob. *fellan*, *fyllan*, to fell, strike down.] To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing.

Blind'fold', *a.* Blindfolded; blinded. Also used fig.

Blind'ly, *adv.* In a blind manner.

Blind'man's buff' (blīnd'mănz bŭf'). [See BUFF a buffet.] A play in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.

Blind'ness (blīnd'nĕs), *n.* State of being blind.

Blind'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, burrowing, snakelike, limbless lizard, with minute eyes, popularly believed to be blind; the slowworm.

Blink (blĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLINKED (blĭnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLINKING.] [OE. *blenken*; akin to G. *blinken* to shine.] **1.** To wink. **2.** To see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking. **3.** To twinkle; to flicker; to glimmer. **4.** To turn slightly sour.

Blink, *v. t.* To shut the eyes to; to avoid or evade.

Blink, *n.* **1.** A glimpse or glance. **2.** Gleam; glimmer; sparkle. **3.** (*Naut.*) Dazzling whiteness about the horizon due to reflection of light from ice fields.

Blink'ard (blĭnk'ĕrd), *n.* [*Blink* + *-ard.*] **1.** One who blinks. **2.** That which twinkles or glances.

Blink'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blinks. **2.** A blinder for horses. **3.** *pl.* A kind of goggles.

Bliss (blĭs), *n.* [AS. *blis, blīðs*, fr. *blīðe* blithe.] Orig., blithesomeness; now, the highest degree of happiness; exalted felicity; heavenly joy.

Syn. — Blessedness; beatitude. See HAPPINESS.

Bliss'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of, characterized by, or causing, bliss. — **Bliss'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Bliss'ful-ness,** *n.*

Blis'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [OE.; akin to OD. *bluyster*, fr. the same root as E. *blast.*] **1.** A vesicle of the skin, containing watery matter or serum. **2.** Any elevation made by the separation of the skin or a film on the surface. **3.** A vesicatory; a plaster applied to raise a blister.

Blister beetle. See CANTHARIS.

Blis'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLISTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLISTERING.] To be affected with a blister or blisters.

Blis'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To raise a blister or blisters upon. **2.** To give pain to, as if by a blister.

Blite (blīt), *n.* [L. *blitum*, Gr. βλίτον.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs (*Blitum*) with a fleshy calyx.

Blithe (blīth), *a.* [AS. *blīðe* blithe, kind.] Gay; merry; sprightly; joyous; glad; cheerful. — **Blithe'ly,** *adv.* — **Blithe'ness,** *n.*

Blithe'some (-sŭm), *a.* Cheery; blithe. — **Blithe'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Blithe'some-ness,** *n.*

Bliz'zard (blĭz'zẽrd), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A blast or gale of piercingly cold wind, usually with fine snow. [*U. S.*]

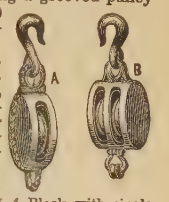
Bloat (blōt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOATING.] [Origin uncertain.] **1.** To make, or become, turgid or swollen, as with water, air, etc.; to puff out; to swell. **2.** To inflate; to make vain.

Bloat, *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *blöt*-fisk soaked fish, fr. *blöta* to soak.] To dry (herrings) in smoke.

Bloat'er (-ẽr), *n.* The common herring, esp. when of large size, smoked, and half dried.

Blob (blŏb), *n.* [See BLEB.] Something blunt and round; a lump, drop, bubble, or blister.

Block (blŏk), *n.* [OE. *blok*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A solid mass of wood, stone, etc.; hence, by extension, a distinct section, or a collective mass, of anything. **2.** Specifically: (*a*) The piece of wood on which condemned persons are beheaded. (*b*) The wooden mold on which hats, bonnets, etc., are shaped. (*c*) A row of houses or shops. (*d*) A square, or portion of a city inclosed by streets. (*e*) A frame or shell incasing a grooved pulley or sheave, or a set of them. (*f*) Any obstruction; a stop; an obstacle. **3.** A blockhead.



A Block with single sheave; *B* Block with double sheave.

Block (blŏk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOCKED (blŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOCKING.] **1.** To obstruct with, or as if with, a block, so as to prevent passage; to hinder ingress or egress. **2.** To secure or support by means of blocks. **3.** To shape by means of a block.

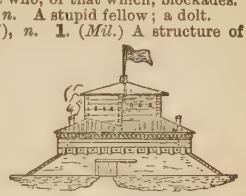
Block-ade' (blŏk-ād'), *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) The shutting up of a place by troops or ships (now usually by ships) in order to prevent ingress or egress. Cf. SIEGE. **2.** An obstruction to passage.

Block-ade', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOCKADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOCKADING.] **1.** To subject to a military blockade. **2.** To obstruct entrance to, or egress from.

Block-ad'er, *n.* One who, or that which, blockades.

Block'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.

Block'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) A structure of heavy timbers or logs for military defense, having its sides loopholed for musketry. **2.** A house of squared logs. [*U. S.*]



One form of Blockhouse.

Block'ish, *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull. — **Block'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Block'ish-ness,** *n.*

Block' tin' (tĭn'). See under TIN.

Blom'a-ry (blōōm'ä-rĭ), *n.* See BLOOMERY.

Blond, Blonde (blŏnd), *a.* [F.; of uncertain origin.] Of a fair color; light-colored. — **Blond'ness,** *n.*

Blonde (blŏnd), *n.* [F.] **1.** A person of very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes. [Written also *blond.*] **2.** A kind of silk lace, originally of the color of raw silk.

Blond' met'al (blŏnd' mĕt'al). A variety of clay ironstone, in Staffordshire, England, used for making tools.

Blood (blŭd), *n.* [AS. *blōd*; akin to G. *blut*, Goth. *blōþ*, Icel. *blōð*; prob. fr. the same root as E. *blow* to bloom.] **1.** The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals. **2.** Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity; kinship. **3.** Descent; lineage; esp., noble birth. **4.** (*Stock Breeding*) Excellence or purity of breed. **5.** The shedding of blood; murder. **6.** Temper of mind; disposition; state of the passions. **7.** A man of fire or spirit; a gay, showy man; a rake. **8.** The juice of anything, especially if red.

Blood, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOODING.] **1.** To bleed. **2.** To stain or smear, with blood. **3.** To give (hounds or soldiers) a first taste or sight of blood.

Blood'ed, *a.* Of approved breed; of the best stock.

Blood'guilt'y (-gĭlt'ĭ), *a.* Guilty of murder or bloodshed. — **Blood'guilt'i-ness,** *n.*

Blood'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A breed of large and powerful dogs, with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, and remarkable for acuteness of smell. They are employed to recover game or prey which has escaped wounded from a hunter, and for tracking fugitives.

Blood'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly.

Blood'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bloody.

Blood'less (blŭd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of blood, or apparently so; lifeless; dead; hence, spiritless; vigorless. **2.** Not attended with shedding of blood. — **Blood'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Blood'less-ness**, *n.*

Blood'let'ter (-lĕt'tĕr), *n.* One who lets blood.

Blood'let'ting, *n.* (*Med.*) The act or process of letting blood or bleeding; — esp. applied to venesection.

Blood' mon'ey (mŭn'ў). **1.** Money paid to the next of kin of a person who has been killed by another. **2.** Money obtained for causing another's death.

Blood'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with a red root and red sap, and bearing a pretty, white flower.

Blood'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* The shedding of blood.

Blood'shed'der (-dĕr), *n.* One who sheds blood.

Blood'shed'ding (-dĭng), *n.* Bloodshed.

Blood'shot' (-shŏt'), *a.* [*Blood* + *shot*, p. p. of *shoot* to variegate.] Red and inflamed; having the vessels turgid with blood.

Blood'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) (*a*) A green siliceous stone sprinkled with red jasper. (*b*) Hematite.

Blood'stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* Loss of sensation and motion from hemorrhage or congestion in the brain.

Blood'suck'er (-sŭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any animal that sucks blood; esp., the leech. **2.** A bloodthirsty or extortionate person.

Blood'thirst'y (-thĕrst'ў), *a.* Eager to shed blood; cruel; sanguinary; murderous. — **Blood'thirst'i-ness**, *n.*

Blood' ves'sel (vĕs'sĕl). (*Anat.*) Any vessel or canal in which blood circulates in an animal.

Blood'wood (-wŏŏd), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of various trees having the wood or the sap of the color of blood.

Blood'wort' (blŭd'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of various plants the roots of which contain a red coloring matter.

Blood'y (blŭd'ў), *a.* **1.** Containing, consisting of, or resembling, blood. **2.** Smeared with blood. **3.** Given, or tending, to the shedding of blood; murderous; cruel. **4.** Attended with, or involving, bloodshed.

Blood'y, *v. t.* To stain with blood.

Blood'y flux' (flŭks'). The dysentery, — the discharge from the bowels having a mixture of blood.

Blood'y-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Cruel and ferocious; bloodthirsty.

Blood'y sweat' (swĕt'). A sweat attended by a discharge of blood, — a disease once common in Europe.

Bloom (blōōm), *n.* [OE. *blome*, fr. Icel. *blōm*, *blōmi*; akin to G. *blume*; fr. same root as AS. *blōwan* to blossom.] **1.** A blossom; a flower of a plant; flowers collectively. **2.** The state of blossoming. **3.** A state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor. **4.** The powdery coating upon certain growing or newly-gathered fruits or leaves; hence, anything giving an appearance of attractive freshness. **5.** (*Min.*) The bright-hued variety of some minerals.

Bloom, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Bloomed (blōōmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Blooming.] To produce blossoms; to flower; to be in bloom, literally or figuratively; to blossom.

Bloom, *n.* [AS. *blōma* a lump.] (*Metal.*) (*a*) A mass of wrought iron from the forge or furnace, deprived of its dross, and shingled. (*b*) A large bar of steel formed from an ingot by hammering or rolling.

Bloom'a-ry (blōōm'ă-rў), *n.* See Bloomery.

Bloom'er (-ĕr), *n.* [From Mrs. *Bloomer*, the introducer.] **1.** A costume for women, consisting of a short dress, with loose trousers gathered round the ankles. **2.** A woman who wears this costume.

Bloom'er-y (-ĕr-ў), *n.* (*Manuf.*) A furnace and forge in which wrought iron in the form of blooms is made.

Bloom'ing, *n.* (*Metal.*) The process of making blooms.

Bloom'ing, *a.* **1.** Flowering. **2.** Being in health, beauty, and vigor.

Bloom'y (-ў), *a.* Full of bloom; flourishing; vigorous.

Blos'som (blŏs'sŭm), *n.* [OE. *blosme*, AS. *blōsma*; akin to D. *bloesem*, and E. *flower*; from the root of E. *blow* to blossom.] **1.** The flower of a plant, or the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages. **2.** A period or stage of development and promise; also, something lovely.

Blos'som, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Blossomed (-sŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Blossoming.] **1.** To put forth blossoms; to bloom; to flower. **2.** To flourish and prosper.

Blos'som-y (-ў), *a.* Full of blossoms; flowery.

Blot (blŏt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Blotted (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Blotting.] [Cf. Dan. *plette*. See 3d Blot.] **1.** To spot, stain, or bespatter, as with ink. **2.** To stain with infamy; to disgrace; to mar; to impair. **3.** To obliterate, as writing with ink; to cancel; to efface. Often figuratively. **4.** To dry with blotting paper.

Syn. — To expunge; erase; disgrace; blur; sully.

Blot (blŏt), *v. i.* To take a blot; to become blotted.

Blot, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *blettr*, Dan. *plet*.] **1.** A spot or stain; a blur; a blemish. **2.** An obliteration, as of something written or printed.

Blot, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *blot* bare, Sw. *blott*, D. *bloot*, G. *bloss*.] (*Backgammon*) An exposure of a single man, or a man exposed, to be taken up.

Blotch (blŏch; 224), *n.* [Cf. OE. *blacche* in *blacche-pot* blacking pot, akin to *black*.] **1.** A blot or spot; esp., a large or irregular spot. Also used figuratively. **2.** (*Med.*) A large pustule, or a coarse eruption.

Blotched (blŏcht), *a.* Marked or covered with blotches.

Blotch'y (blŏch'ў), *a.* Having blotches.

Blot'ter (blŏt'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blots; esp., a device for absorbing ink. **2.** (*Com.*) A book for entering memoranda of transactions as they occur.

Blot'ting pa'per (pā'pĕr). A kind of unsized paper, used to absorb superfluous ink.

Blouse (blouz; *F.* blōōz), *n.* [F. *blouse*; of unknown origin.] A light, loose over-garment, or frock, worn by workingmen in France; also, a loose coat of any material.

Blow (blō), *v. i.* [*imp.* Blew (blū); *p. p.* Blown (blōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Blowing.] [AS. *blōwan* akin to G. *blühen*, L. *florere* to flourish.] To flower; to blossom; to bloom.

Blow, *n.* (*Bot.*) A blossom; a flower; bloom.

Blow, *n.* **1.** A forcible stroke; knock. **2.** A sudden or forcible act or effort; an assault. **3.** The infliction of evil; a sudden calamity; shock; misfortune.

At a blow, suddenly; by a single vigorous act.

Blow, *v. i.* [*imp.* Blew (blū); *p. p.* Blown (blōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Blowing.] [AS. *blāwan*; akin to G. *blähen* to blow up, L. *flare* to blow, Gr. *ἐκφλαίνειν* to spout out, and to E. *blast*.] **1.** To produce a current of air; to move, as air. **2.** To breathe hard or quick; to pant. **3.** To sound on being blown into. **4.** To spout water, etc., as a whale. **5.** To be carried or moved by the wind. **6.** To boast; to storm. [*Colloq.*]

To blow hot and cold, to favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another; or to appear both to favor and to oppose. — **To blow off**, to let steam escape through a passage provided for the purpose. — **To blow over**, to pass away without effect; to be dissipated. — **To blow up**, to be rent by an explosion; to burst. — **To blow upon.** (*a*) To blast; to taint. (*b*) To inform against. [*Colloq.*]

Blow, *v. t.* **1.** To force a current of air upon. **2.** To drive by a current of air. **3.** To cause to sound, as a wind instrument. **4.** To clear of contents by forcing air through. **5.** To spread by report; to publish. **6.** To form or expand by inflation; fig., to puff up. **7.** To cause to pant. **8.** To deposit eggs or larvæ upon or in.

To blow up. (*a*) To inflate. (*b*) To excite. (*c*) To burst; to rend by the expansive force of gas. (*d*) To scold violently. [*Colloq.*]

Blow, *n.* **1.** Any act of blowing. **2.** A violent blowing of the wind; a gale. **3.** An egg, or a larva, deposited by a fly on or in flesh.

Blow'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blows. **2.** (*Mech.*) A device for producing a current of air; as: (*a*) A metal plate placed before the upper part of a grate or open fire. (*b*) A machine for producing a current of air by pressure. **3.** The whale. **4.** A braggart. [*Slang*]

Blow'fly' (-flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of fly of the genus *Musca* that deposits its eggs or young larvæ upon meat or other animal products.

Blow'gun' (-gŭn'), *n.* A long tube, through which an arrow or other projectile may be impelled by the breath.

Blow'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole or vent through which a liquid or fluid is blown or ejected. **2.** A hole in the ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe.

Blow'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* **1.** A tube for directing a jet of air into a fire or a flame, so as to intensify the heat. **2.** A blowgun. **3.** A blowtube.

Blowse (blouz), *n.* See Blowze.

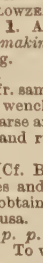
Blow'tube' (blō'tūb'), *n.* **1.** A blowgun, or a toy of like form. **2.** (*Glassmaking*) A wrought iron tube, used in glass blowing.

Blow'y (blō'ў), *a.* Windy.

Blowze (blouz), *n.* [Prob. fr. same root as *blush*.] A ruddy, fat-faced woman; a wench. [*Obs.*]

Blowzed (blouzd), } *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced;
Blowz'y (blou'zў), } fat and ruddy; high colored; frowzy; disordered.

Blub'ber (blŭb'bĕr), *n.* [Cf. Bleb.] **1.** A bubble. **2.** The fat of whales and other large sea animals from which oil is obtained. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A large sea nettle or medusa.


Blowpipe.

Blub'ber, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Blubbered (-bĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Blubbering.] To weep noisily.

Blub'ber (blŭb'bẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To disfigure (the face) with weeping. **2.** To give vent to or utter with weeping.

Blub'ber-y (blŭb'bẽr-ỹ), *a.* **1.** Swollen; protuberant. **2.** Like blubber; gelatinous and quivering.

Blu'cher (blū'kẽr), *n.* A kind of half boot.

Bludg'eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A short stick, with one end thicker or heavier than the other.

Blue (blū), *a.* [*Compar.* BLUER (-ẽr); *superl.* BLUEST.] [OE. *bla, blo, blew*, fr. Icel. *blār* livid; akin to G. *blau*.] **1.** Having the color of the clear sky, or a hue resembling it. **2.** Low in spirits; melancholy; gloomy. [*Colloq.*] **3.** Severe or over strict in morals. **4.** Literary; — applied to women. [*Colloq.*]

Blue devils, apparitions supposed to be seen by persons suffering with *delirium tremens;* hence, very low spirits. — **Blue gum** (*Bot.*), a species of Eucalyptus. — **Blue jacket**, a man-of-war's man. — **Blue laws**, certain rigorous laws falsely reported to have been enacted in New Haven; hence, any puritanical laws. [*U. S.*] — **Blue mass**, the preparation from which is formed the blue pill. — **Blue Peter** (*British Marine*), a blue flag with a central white square, used as a signal to recall boats, etc.; — corruption of *blue repeater*, one of the British signal flags. — **Blue pill** (*Med.*), a pill of prepared mercury. — **Blue ribbon**, the ribbon worn by members of the order of the Garter; hence, a high honor; a prize. — **Blue vitriol** (*Chem.*), sulphate of copper. — **True blue**, genuine; unmodified.

Blue (blū), *n.* **1.** One of the seven colors of the spectrum; the color of the clear sky. **2.** A bluestocking. [*Colloq.*] **3.** *pl.* Short for *blue devils*.

Blue, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLUED (blūd); *p. p. & vb. n.* BLUING.] To cause to be blue in color.

Blue'back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species (*a*) of trout, (*b*) of salmon, or (*c*) of American river herring.

Blue'bell' (-bĕl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Campanula*) which bears blue, bell-shaped flowers; the harebell.

Blue'ber-ry (-bẽr-rỹ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The berry of several species of *Vaccinium*, resembling huckleberries.

Blue'bird' (blū'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A song bird common in the United States, related to the European robin.

Blue' bon'net, *or* **Blue'bon'net** (-bŏn'nĕt), *n.* A broad, flat Scottish cap of blue woolen, or one wearing such cap; a Scotchman.

Blue' book' (bo͝ok'). **1.** A parliamentary publication, so called from its blue paper covers. [*Eng.*] **2.** The United States official "Biennial Register."

Blue'bot'tle (-bŏt't'l), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant (*Centaurea cyanus*) which grows in grain fields. It bears blue bottle-shaped flowers. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of blowfly having a steel-blue body. [warbler.

Blue'breast' (-brĕst'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The blue-throated

Blue'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The bluepoll. (*b*) The blue titmouse. **2.** A blue bonnet.

Blue'-eyed' (blū'īd'), *a.* Having blue eyes.

Blue-eyed grass (*Bot.*), a grasslike plant (*Sisyrinchium anceps*), with small flowers of a delicate blue color.

Blue'fin' (-fĭn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of whitefish (*Coregonus nigripinnis*) found in Lake Michigan.

Blue'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large voracious marine fish, common on the American coast and highly esteemed for food. Also a local name for other fishes.

Blue' jay' (jā'). (*Zoöl.*) The common jay of the United States. The predominant color is bright blue.

Blue'ly, *adv.* With a blue color.

Blue'ness, *n.* Quality of being blue; a blue color.

Blue'poll' (-pōl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of salmon.

Blue'stock'ing (-stŏk'ĭng), *n.* [Said to be so called from certain meetings of Dr. Samuel Johnson's time, held by ladies for conversation with eminent literary men, one of whom (a Mr. Stillingfleet) wore blue stockings.] A literary lady; a female pedant. [*Colloq.*]

Blu'ets (-ĕts), *n.* [F. *bluet, bleuet*, dim. of *bleu* blue.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several blue-flowered plants, as *Houstonia cærulea*, and *Centaurea cyanus* or blue-bottle.

Blue'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The blue-winged teal.

Bluff (blŭf), *a.* [Of unknown origin.] **1.** Having a broad, flattened front. **2.** Rising steeply with a flat or rounded front. **3.** Surly; churlish. **4.** Abrupt; unceremonious; blunt; brusque.

Bluff, *n.* **1.** A high, steep bank; a cliff with a broad face. **2.** An act of bluffing; braggadocio. **3.** A game at cards; poker. [*U. S.*]

Bluff, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLUFFED (blŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLUFFING.] (*Poker*) To deter from betting, by betting as if one's own hand were strong; — also used, colloquially, in a figurative sense. [*U. S.*]

Bluff, *v. i.* To act as in the game of bluff.

Bluff'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bluff.

Bluff'y (-ỹ), *a.* **1.** Having bluffs. **2.** Inclined to be bluff; brusque.

Blu'ing (blū'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of rendering blue. **2.** Something which imparts a blue tint.

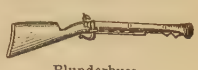
Blu'ish (blū'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat blue.

Blun'der (blŭn'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLUNDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLUNDERING.] [OE. *blunderen, blondren;* perh. akin to *blend* to mix.] **1.** To make a gross error or mistake. **2.** To move awkwardly.

Blun'der, *n.* A gross error or mistake.

Syn. — Error; mistake. — *Blunder* differs from *error* and *mistake* in necessarily implying carelessness, ignorance, or stupidity.

Blun'der-buss (-bŭs), *n.* [Either fr. *blunder* + D. *bus* tube, or corrupted fr. D. *donderbus* (literally) thunder box.] **1.** A short gun with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls. **2.** A stupid, blundering fellow.



Blunderbuss.

Blun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who is apt to blunder.

Blun'der-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A stupid, blundering fellow. [gether.

Blunge (blŭnj), *v. t.* [For *plunge*.] To beat up to-

Blun'ger (blŭn'jẽr), *n.* A potter's mixing tool.

Blunt (blŭnt), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** Having a thick edge or point; dull; not sharp. **2.** Mentally dull; stupid. **3.** Abrupt in address; unceremonious; rough in manners or speech. — **Blunt'ly**, *adv.* — **Blunt'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Obtuse; dull; pointless; curt; short; coarse; rude; brusque; impolite; uncivil.

Blunt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLUNTING.] **1.** To dull the edge or point of; to make blunt. **2.** To impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility, of.

Blunt, *n.* A short needle with a strong point.

Blur (blûr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLURRED (blûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLURRING.] [Prob. of same origin as *blear*.] **1.** To render indistinct, confused, or obscure; to blot; soil. **2.** To cause imperfection of vision in. **3.** To sully; to blemish.

Blur, *n.* **1.** That which obscures without effacing. **2.** A dim, confused appearance. **3.** A moral stain or blot.

Blurt (blûrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLURTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLURTING.] [Cf. BLARE.] To utter suddenly and unadvisedly; to divulge inconsiderately; to ejaculate.

Blush (blŭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLUSHED (blŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLUSHING.] [AS. *blyscan* to glow; akin to *blysa* a torch.] **1.** To become suffused with red in the cheeks, as from a sense of shame, modesty, or confusion. **2.** To become red or rosy in color.

Blush, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to blush. **2.** To signal by blushing. [*R.*]

Blush, *n.* **1.** A suffusion of the cheeks with red, as from shame. **2.** A red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

At first blush, at the first appearance or view.

Blus'ter (blŭs'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLUSTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLUSTERING.] [Allied to *blast*.] **1.** To blow fitfully with violence and noise. **2.** Fig., to talk with noisy violence; to swagger.

Blus'ter, *v. t.* To utter, or force, with noisy violence.

Blus'ter, *n.* Fitful noise and violence of wind; — also used figuratively.

Blus'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, blusters.

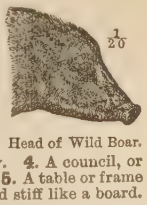
Blus'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Characterized by bluster.

Bo (bō), *interj.* [Cf. W. *bw*.] An exclamation used to frighten.

Bo'a (bō'ȧ), *n.* [L. *boa* a kind of water serpent; perhaps fr. *bos* an ox.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large American serpents; also, a serpent of other related genera. **2.** A long, round fur tippet.

Bo'a con-stric'tor (bō'ȧ kŏn-strĭk'tẽr). [See BOA, and CONSTRICTOR.] (*Zoöl.*) A serpent of tropical America, sometimes thirty feet long, which kills its prey by constriction; — also loosely applied to other serpents which crush their prey.

Boar (bōr), *n.* [AS. *bār;* akin to G. *bär* boar.] (*Zoöl.*) The uncastrated male of swine; specifically, the wild hog.



Head of Wild Boar. 1/20

Board (bōrd), *n.* [AS. *bord* board, shipboard; akin to *bred* plank, Icel. *borð* board, side of a ship, G. *brett, bort.*] **1.** A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth as compared with the thickness. **2.** A table; esp., one to put food upon. **3.** Hence, food; stated meals; — usually as furnished for pay. **4.** A council, or any authorized assembly or meeting. **5.** A table or frame for a game. **6.** Paper made thick and stiff like a board.

7. *pl.* The stage in a theatre. **8.** [Perh. a different word meaning *border, margin.* See Border.] The border or side of anything. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The side of a ship. (*b*) The stretch which a ship makes in one tack.

Board and board (*Naut.*), side by side. — By the board, over the *board*, or side. Hence (*Fig.*), To go by the board, to suffer complete destruction or overthrow.

Board (bōrd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boarding.] **1.** To cover with boards or boarding. **2.** To go over the side of; to enter, as a ship. **3.** To enter, as a railway car. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **4.** To supply with meals or lodgings, usually for compensation. **5.** To place at board for compensation.

Board, *v. i.* To obtain meals, or meals and lodgings, statedly for compensation.

Board, *v. t.* [F. *aborder; à* (L. *ad*) + *bord* rim, board.] To accost; to address; hence, to woo. [*Obs.*]

Board'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who has food at another's table for pay. **2.** (*Naut.*) One who boards a ship.

Boar'ish (bōr'ĭsh), *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel.

Boast (bōst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boasted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boasting.] [OE. *bosten, boosten,* v., *bost, boost,* n., noise, boasting; origin uncertain.] **1.** To vaunt or exalt one's self; to brag; to talk egotistically. **2.** To glory; to exult.

Boast, *v. t.* To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride or exultation; also, to have pride in.

Boast, *n.* **1.** Act of boasting. **2.** Cause of boasting; occasion of pride or exultation.

Boast, *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** (*Masonry*) To dress (stone) with a broad chisel. **2.** (*Sculp.*) To shape roughly.

Boast'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who boasts; a braggart.

Boast'er, *n.* A stone mason's broad-faced chisel.

Boast'ful (-fụl), *a.* Given to, or full of, boasting. — **Boast'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Boast'ful-ness,** *n.*

Boat (bōt), *n.* [OE. *boot, bat,* AS. *bāt;* akin to Icel. *bātr,* G. *boot.*] **1.** A small open vessel, or water craft, usually propelled by oars or paddles, but often by a sail. **2.** Hence, any vessel; — usually with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion.

Boat hook (*Naut.*), an iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat, raft, log, etc.

Boat (bōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boating.] To transport or place in a boat.

Boat, *v. i.* To go or row in a boat.

Boat'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Portable by boat. **2.** Navigable for boats.

Boat'age (-āj), *n.* Conveyance, or a charge for conveyance, by boat.

Boat'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A wading bird of tropical South America.

Boat' bug' (bŭg'). (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic hemipterous insect which swims on its back, and resembles a tiny boat.

Boat'man (bōt'mȧn), *n.* A man who manages a boat.

Boat'man-ship, *n.* The art of managing a boat.

Boats'man (bōts'mȧn), *n.* A boatman. [*Archaic*]

Boat'swain (bōt'swān; *colloq.* bō's'n), *n.* [*Bout* + *swain.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) An officer who has charge of the boats, rigging, colors, etc., of a ship, who summons the crew, and performs other duties. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The jager gull. (*b*) The tropic bird.

Boat'-tail' (bōt'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large grackle or blackbird of the Southern United States.

Bob (bŏb), *n.* [An onomatopoetic word.] **1.** Anything that hangs so as to play loosely, or with a short abrupt motion; a pendant. **2.** A knot of worms, or of rags, used in angling for eels. **3.** A float attached to a fishing line. **4.** The ball or weight at the end of a pendulum or a plumb line. **5.** A small polishing wheel. **6.** A short, jerking motion.

Bob (bŏb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bobbed (bŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bobbing.] **1.** To cause to move in a short, jerking manner; to move, strike, or snatch (a thing) with a bob. **2.** To cheat; to gain by fraud or cheating; to filch. **3.** To mock or delude. **4.** To cut off short.

Bob, *v. i.* **1.** To have a short, jerking motion; to play to and fro, or up and down; to play loosely against anything. **2.** To angle with a bob.

Bob'bin (-bĭn), *n.* [F. *bobine;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small pin, or cylinder, used in the making of pillow lace. **2.** A spool, or reel, used to hold yarn or thread, as in spinning machines, looms, sewing machines, etc. **3.** (*Haberdashery*) A fine cord or narrow braid. **4.** (*Elec.*) A cylindrical or spool-shaped coil of insulated wire.

Bob'bi-net' (bŏb'bĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [*Bobbin* + *net.*] A kind of cotton lace which is wrought by machines, and not by hand. [Sometimes written *bobbin net.*]

Bob'o-link' (bŏb'ō-lĭnk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American singing bird; — called also, *rice-bird, reedbird,* and *Boblincoln.*

Male Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). 1/6

Bob'sled' (bŏb'slĕd'), **Bob'sleigh'** (-slā'), *n.* A short sled, mostly used as one of a connected pair; also, the compound sled so formed. [*U. S.*]

Bob'stay' (-stā'), *n.* [*Bob* + *stay.*] (*Naut.*) A rope or chain to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem or cutwater; — usually in the plural.

Bob'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* [*Bob* + *tail.*] An animal (as a horse or dog) with a short or docked tail.

Bob'tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having the tail short or docked.

Bob'white' (bŏb'hwīt'), *n.* The common quail of North America; — from its note.

Bock' beer' (bŏk' bēr'). [G. *bockbier; bock* a buck + *bier* beer.] A strong beer, originally made in Bavaria.

Bock'ing, *n.* A coarse woolen fabric, used for floor cloths, to cover carpets, etc., — first made at *Bocking,* in England.

Bod'dice (bŏd'dĭs), *n.* See Bodice.

Bode (bōd), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boding.] [AS. *bodian* to tell, fr. *bod* command, message, fr. the root of *beódan* to command. See Bid.] To indicate by signs, as future events; to give omen; to portend; to omen; to presage; to foreshadow; to augur.

Bode, *n.* **1.** An omen. [*Obs.*] **2.** A messenger.

Bode, *imp. & p. p.* from Bide. Abode.

Bod'ice (bŏd'ĭs), *n.* [Properly pl. of *body.*] **1.** A corset; stays. **2.** A close-fitting outer waist or vest.

Bod'ied (-ĭd), *a.* Having a body; — usually in comp.

Bod'i-less (bŏd'ĭ-lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no body. **2.** Without material form; incorporeal.

Bod'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a body or material form; corporeal. **2.** Of or pertaining to the body.

Bod'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** Corporeally; in bodily form. **2.** As a whole; completely.

Bod'kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* [OE. *boydekyn* dagger; of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Needlework*) A pointed instrument for piercing holes; a stiletto. **2.** (*Print.*) An awl-like tool for picking out types in making corrections. **3.** A kind of needle with a large eye and a blunt point; a tape needle. **4.** A kind of pin used by women to fasten the hair.

Bod'y (bŏd'ĭ), *n.* [AS. *bodig;* akin to OHG. *botah.*] **1.** The material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead. **2.** The trunk of a person or animal; principal part, as of a tree, army, country, etc. **3.** A person; a human being. **4.** A collective whole or totality; a corporation. **5.** A number or system of things or particulars; a general collection. **6.** Any mass or portion of matter. **7.** (*Geom.*) Any solid figure. **8.** Consistency; thickness; substance; strength.

Body coat, a gentleman's dress coat. — Body color (*Paint.*), a pigment that has consistency or body, in distinction from a tint or wash. — Body politic, a people as politically organized; also, a corporation. — Body snatching (*Law*), the unauthorized removal of a dead body from the grave.

Bod'y (bŏd'ĭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bodied (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bodying.] To furnish with, or as with, a body.

Bod'y-guard' (-gärd'), *n.* **1.** A guard for the person. **2.** Retinue; attendance.

Bœ-o'tian (bē-ō'shan), *a.* Of or pert. to Bœotia, or to its inhabitants, noted for dullness; hence, stupid; dull.

‖ **Boer** (bōor), *n.* [D., a farmer. See Boor.] A colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch descent.

Bog (bŏg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bog* soft, moist.] **1.** A quagmire filled with decayed moss and other vegetable matter; a marsh; a morass. **2.** A little clump of earth, roots, and grass, in a marsh or swamp. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bog ore, a variety of limonite.

Bog, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bogged (bŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bogging.] To submerge or mire in, or as in, a bog.

Bog'ber'ry (-bĕr'rĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The small cranberry.

Bo'gey (bō'gĭ), *n.* See Bogy.

Bog'gle (bŏg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boggled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boggling (-glĭng).] [See Bogle, *n.*] **1.** To take alarm; to exhibit hesitancy. **2.** To do anything awkwardly. **3.** To dissemble.

Syn. — To doubt; hesitate; shrink; stickle; demur.

Bog'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who boggles.

Bog'gy (-gĭ), *a.* Containing, or like, bogs; swampy.

Bo'gle (bō'g'l), *n.* [W. *bwgwl* fear, *bwg, bwgan,* bogle. Cf. Bug.] A goblin; a specter; a bogy.

Bog'trot'ter (bŏg'trŏt'tẽr), *n.* One who lives in a boggy country; — applied to the lowest class of Irish.

Bogue (bōg), *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To fall off from the wind.

Bo'gus (bō'gŭs), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Spurious; fictitious; sham; — originally applied to counterfeits. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Bog'wood' (bŏg'wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood of trees, esp. of oaks, dug up from peat bogs. It is of a shiny black color.

Bo'gy (bō'gĭ), *n.* [See Bogle.] A specter; hobgoblin.

Bo-hea' (bō-hē'), *n.* [From *Wu-i*, the name of the hills where this kind of tea is grown.] An inferior kind of black tea; formerly, any kind of black tea.

Bo-he'mi-an (bō-hē'mĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Bohemia, or to the language of its ancient inhabitants or their descendants. **2.** Of or pertaining to a social gypsy or "Bohemian;" unconventional; free and easy.

Bo-he'mi-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Bohemia. **2.** The language of the Czechs (ancient inhabitants of Bohemia). **3.** A restless vagabond; originally, an idle stroller or gypsy, thought to have come from Bohemia; hence, an adventurer in art or literature, or a person of irregular, unconventional habits, or of free morals.

‖ **Bo'hun u'pas** (bō'hŭn ū'pȧs). See Upas.

‖ **Bo-lar'** (bō-yär' *or* boĭ'ăr), *n.* See Boyar.

Boil (boil), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boiled (boild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boiling.] [OF. *boillir, buillir*, fr. L. *bullire* to bubble, fr. *bulla* bubble.] **1.** To be agitated, as a liquid, by the action of heat. **2.** To be agitated like a boiling liquid, by any other cause than heat; to bubble. **3.** To pass or go as the result of agitation by heat. **4.** To be excited, as with passion. **5.** To be subject to the action of boiling water.

Boil, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to boil. **2.** To produce by boiling. **3.** To subject to the action of a boiling liquid.

Boil, *n.* Act or state of boiling. [*Colloq.*]

Boil, *n.* [Influenced by *boil*, v. See Bile.] A hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which usually suppurates.

Boil'er (boil'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who boils. **2.** Any vessel in which anything is boiled; specif. (*Mech.*), a strong metallic vessel, in which steam is generated for driving engines, or for other purposes. [as in salt making.

Boil'er-y (-ẽ-ĭ), *n.* A place and apparatus for boiling,

‖ **Bois' d'arc'** (bwȧ' därk'). [F., bow wood.] (*Bot.*) The Osage orange, — used for bows by the Amer. Indians.

Bois'ter-ous (bois'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [OE. *boistous;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Rough or rude; strong; powerful. [*Obs.*] **2.** Exhibiting tumultuous violence; furious. **3.** Noisy; turbulent. — **Bois'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Bois'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy; impetuous; vehement.

Bo'lar (bō'lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to bole or clay.

‖ **Bo'las** (bō'läz), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sp.] A kind of missile weapon consisting of balls, as of stone, attached to the ends of a cord or cords.

Bold (bōld), *a.* [AS. *bald, beald;* akin to Icel. *ballr*, D. *boud*, G. *bald* soon.] **1.** Forward to meet danger. **2.** Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger. **3.** In a bad sense, too forward; over assuming; rude; impudent. **4.** Somewhat overstepping usual bounds, or conventional rules, as in art, literature. **5.** Very conspicuous; prominent. — **Bold'ly**, *adv.* — **Bold'ness**, *n.*

To make bold, to take liberties or the liberty; to venture.

Syn. — Courageous; daring; brave; intrepid; fearless; dauntless; valiant; audacious; stout-hearted; high-spirited; adventurous; confident; strenuous.

Bold'-faced' (bōld'fāst'), *a.* **1.** Presuming; lacking modesty. **2.** (*Print.*) Having a large or heavy face.

☞ **This line is *bold-faced* nonpareil.**

Bole (bōl), *n.* [From Icel. *bolr;* akin to G. *bohle* thick plank.] Trunk or stem of a tree, or thing like it.

Bole, *n.* [Etym. doubtful.] Aperture, with a shutter, in the wall of a house; also, small closet. [*Scot.*]

Bole, *n.* A measure. See Boll, *n.*, 2.

Bole, *n.* [Gr. βῶλος lump of earth.] **1.** Any one of several varieties of friable earthy clay. **2.** Bolus; dose.

Bo-lec'tion (bō-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Same as Bilection.

‖ **Bo-le'ro** (bō-lā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance.

Bo-let'ic (bō-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the *Boletus*.

Boletic acid, an acid obtained from the *Boletus fomentarius*, variety *pseudo-igniarius*.

‖ **Bo-le'tus** (bō-lē'tŭs), *n.* [L. *boletus*, Gr. βωλίτης.] (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi of which a few are edible, and others very poisonous. — **Bo-let'ic** (-lĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Bo'lide (bō'lĭd *or* bō'līd), *n.* [F.] A bolis.

‖ **Bo'lis** (bō'lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βολίς arrow.] A meteor or brilliant shooting star.

Boll (bōl), *n.* [AS. *bolla.* See Bowl a vessel.] **1.** The pod or seed vessel of a plant; a globular pericarp. **2.** A Scotch measure formerly in use containing two, four, or six bushels.

Boll (bōl), *v. i.* To form a boll; to go to seed.

Boll'ard (bŏl'ẽrd), *n.* [Cf. Pollard.] (*Naut.*) An upright post, used in veering or fastening ropes.

Boll'ing (bŏl'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. Poll, *v. t.*] A pollard.

Boll'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of a moth which devours the unripe bolls of the cotton plant.

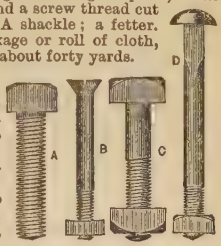
Bo-lo'gna (bō-lō'nyȧ *or* bō-lō'nȧ), *n.* **1.** A city of Italy. **2.** A Bologna sausage [It. salsiccia di *Bologna*], a large sausage made of bacon or ham, veal, and pork, chopped fine and inclosed in a skin.

Bo-lom'e-ter (bō-lŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. βολή ray + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring radiant heat.

Bol'ster (bōl'stẽr; 110), *n.* [AS. *bolster;* akin to G. *polster;* fr. same root as E. *bole* stem.] **1.** A long pillow or cushion, — generally one laid under the pillows of a bed. **2.** Anything resembling or performing the office of a cushion or a support.

Bol'ster, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bolstered (-stẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bolstering.] To support with a bolster or pillow; — often figuratively.

Bolt (bōlt; 110), *n.* [AS. *bolt;* akin to G. *bolz;* origin uncertain.] **1.** A shaft or missile for a crossbow or catapult; an arrow; a dart. **2.** Lightning; a thunderbolt. **3.** A strong pin for holding something in place, often having a head at one end and a screw thread cut upon the other end. **4.** A shackle; a fetter. [*Obs.*] **5.** A compact package or roll of cloth, as of silk, often containing about forty yards.



Some forms of Bolts. *A* Tap bolt; *B* Stove bolt; *C* Machine bolt; *D* Carriage bolt. *B*, *C*, and *D* are furnished with nuts.

Bolt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bolted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bolting.] **1.** To shoot; to discharge. **2.** To utter suddenly; to blurt out. **3.** To swallow without chewing. **4.** To abandon, as a candidate of one's party. [*Polit. cant, U. S.*] **5.** To cause to start from cover, as game. **6.** To fasten or secure with, or as with, a bolt or bolts.

Bolt, *v. i.* **1.** To start forth like a bolt or arrow; to dart. **2.** To fall suddenly like a bolt. **3.** To spring suddenly aside. **4.** (*U. S. Politics*) To abandon one's party or its candidate. [bendingly.

Bolt, *adv.* In the manner of a bolt; suddenly; un-

Bolt, *n.* **1.** A sudden start; a sudden spring aside. **2.** A sudden flight. **3.** (*U. S. Politics*) A refusal to support one's party or its candidate.

Bolt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bolted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bolting.] [OE. *bolten, boulten*, OF. *buleter*, fr. LL. *buletare, buratare:* origin uncertain.] To sift; to separate, or purify by other means; — also used figuratively.

Bolt, *n.* A sieve; a bolter. [aside, or breaks away.

Bolt'er (bōlt'ẽr), *n.* One who bolts, starts suddenly

Bolt'er, *n.* **1.** One who sifts flour or meal. **2.** An instrument or machine for sifting flour and meal.

Bolt'er, *n.* A kind of fishing line. See Boulter.

Bolt'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Chem.*) A matrass or receiver.

Bolt'rope' (bōlt'rōp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope stitched to the edges of a sail to strengthen it.

Bolt'sprit' (-sprĭt'), *n.* A corruption of Bowsprit.

Bo'lus (bō'lŭs), *n.; pl.* Boluses (-ĕz). [L. *bolus* bit.] A rounded mass of anything; esp., a large pill.

Bomb (bŏm *or* bŭm), *n.* [F. *bombe* bombshell, fr. L. *bombus* a humming, Gr. βόμβος.] **1.** A resounding sound. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Mil.*) A shell; esp., a spherical shell, like those fired from mortars. **3.** A bomb ketch.

Bomb ketch, Bomb vessel (*Naut.*), a small, strong vessel, for carrying mortars to be used in bombardments.

Bom'bard (bŏm'bẽrd *or* bŭm'bẽrd), *n.* [Through F. & LL., fr. L. *bombus* + *-ard.*] (*Gun.*) A piece of heavy ordnance, — the earliest kind of cannon.

Bom-bard' (bŏm-bärd' *or* bŭm-bärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bombarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bombarding.] To attack with bombards or with any artillery.

Bom'bar-dier' (bŏm'bẽr-dēr' *or* bŭm'-), *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a*) An artilleryman; a gunner. [*Archaic*] (*b*) A noncommissioned officer in the British artillery.

Bom-bard'ment (bŏm-bärd'ment *or* bŭm-), *n.* An attack with shells, hot shot, rockets, etc.

Bom-bar'don (bŭm-bär'dŏn), *n.* [It. *bombardo.*] (*Mus.*) A brass instrument, the lowest of the saxhorns,

in tone resembling the ophicleide; — formerly applied to other instruments.

Bom'ba-sine' (bŭm'bȧ-zēn'), *n.* Same as BOMBAZINE.

Bom'bast (bŏm'bȧst *or* bŭm'bȧst), *n.* [OF. *bombace* cotton, LL. *bombax* cotton, *bombasium* a doublet of cotton; hence, wadding. See BOMBASINE.] **1.** Originally, cotton; later, stuffing; padding. [*Obs.*] **2.** Fig., high-sounding words; swelling language; fustian.

Bom'bast, *a.* Big without meaning; bombastic.

Bom-bas'tic (bŏm-bȧs'tĭk *or* bŭm-), **Bom-bas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kȧl), *a.* Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; inflated; tumid; pompous. — **Bom-bas'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bom'ba-zet' } (bŭm'bȧ-zĕt' *or* bŏm'-), *n.* [Cf. BOM-
Bom'ba-zette' } BAZINE.] A sort of thin woolen cloth.

Bom'ba-zine' (bŭm'bȧ-zēn' *or* bŏm'-), *n.* [F. *bombasin*, deriv. of L., fr. *bombyx* silk, silkworm, Gr. *βόμβυξ*.] A twilled fabric with a silk warp and worsted weft.

Bom'bic (bŏm'bĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the silkworm.

Bomb'proof' (bŏm'prōōf' *or* bŭm'prōōf'), *a.* Secure against the explosive force of bombs.

Bomb'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* A bomb.

Bom-byc'i-nous (bŏm-bĭs'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *bombycinus*. See BOMBAZINE.] **1.** Silken. [*Obs.*] **2.** Being of the color of the silkworm; transparent with a yellow tint.

Bo-nan'za (bō-năn'zȧ), *n.* [Sp., prop., calm, fair weather, prosperity, fr. L. *bonus* good.] In mining, a rich mine or vein of silver or gold; also used figuratively.

Bo'na-part'ism (bō'nȧ-pärt'ĭz'm), *n.* Policy of Napoleon Bonaparte or his family. [the Bonapartes.]

Bo'na-part'ist, *n.* One attached to Bonapartism, or

‖ **Bon'bon'** (bŏn'bŏn'), *n.* [F., fr. *bon bon* very good.] Sugar confectionery; a sugarplum; hence, any dainty.

Bond (bŏnd), *n.* [The same word as *band*.] **1.** That which binds, ties, fastens, or confines; a band; a ligament; a shackle. **2.** *pl.* The state of being bound. **3.** A binding force or influence. **4.** Duty or obligation. **5.** (*Law*) A writing under seal, by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. **6.** An instrument (of the nature of the ordinary legal bond) made by a government or a corporation for the purpose of borrowing money. **7.** The state of goods placed in a bonded warehouse till the duties are paid. **8.** (*Arch.*) The union, tie, or disposition, of the stones or bricks forming a wall. **9.** (*Chem.*) A unit of chemical attraction.

Bond (bŏnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BONDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BONDING.] **1.** To place under the conditions of a bond; to secure payment of duties on by giving a bond. **2.** (*Arch.*) To dispose in building to secure solidity.

Bond, *n.* [AS. *bonda, bunda*, husband, householder, from Icel. *bōndi* husbandman, for *būandi*, fr. *būa* to dwell.] A vassal or serf; a slave. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Bond, *a.* In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

Bond'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The state of being bound; restraint of personal liberty by compulsion; thralldom; slavery; captivity. **2.** Obligation; tie of duty. **3.** (*Old Eng. Law*) Villenage.

Bond'ed (bŏnd'ĕd), *a.* Placed under, or covered by, a bond, as for the payment of duties.

Bond'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who places goods under bond or in a bonded warehouse. **2.** (*Masonry*) A bondstone.

Bond'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A female slave.

Bond'man (-mȧn), *n.* A man in bondage; slave.

Bond' serv'ant (-sẽrv'ȧnt). A slave.

Bond' serv'ice (-ĭs). Service without wages; slavery.

Bond'slave' (-slāv'), *n.* A person in a state of slavery.

Bonds'man (bŏndz'mȧn), *n.* **1.** A slave; a bondman. **2.** (*Law*) A surety; one who gives security for another.

Bond'stone' (bŏnd'stōn'), *n.* (*Masonry*) A stone running crosswise through a wall to bind it together.

Bonds'wom'an (bŏndz'wŏŏm'ȧn), *n.* A bondwoman.

‖ **Bon'duc** (bŏn'dŭk), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) The nicker tree.

Bond'wom'an (bŏnd'wŏŏm'ȧn), *n.* A woman slave.

Bone (bōn; 110), *n.* [AS. *bān*; akin to G. *bein* leg.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The hard, calcified tissue of the skeleton of vertebrate animals. **2.** A part or a fragment of an animal skeleton. **3.** Anything made of bone. **4.** Whalebone.

Bone black (*Chem.*), the black, carbonaceous substance made by calcining bones in a close vessel. — **Bone dust,** ground or pulverized bones, used as a fertilizer. — **Bone earth** (*Chem.*), the earthy residuum after the calcination of bone, consisting chiefly of phosphate of calcium.

Bone (bōn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BONED (bōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BONING.] **1.** To take out a bone or bones from. **2.** To put whalebone into.

Bone, *v. t.* [F. *bornoyer* to look at with one eye, to sight, fr. *borgne* one-eyed.] To sight along so as to level or straighten; to test as to being level or straight.

Bone'set' (bōn'sĕt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Thoroughwort.

Bone'set-ter (-sĕt-tẽr), *n.* One who sets broken or dislocated bones. — **Bone'set-ting,** *n.*

Bon'fire' (bŏn'fīr'), *n.* [OE. *bonefire, banefire*; of uncertain origin.] A fire built in the open air, as a token of joy and exultation, or for amusement.

‖ **Bon'ho-mie'** (bŏn'ō-mē'), *n.* [F.] Good nature.

Bon'i-face (bŏn'ĭ-fās), *n.* [From the jolly landlord in Farquhar's "The Beaux' Stratagem."] An innkeeper.

Bon'i-ness (bō'nĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being bony.

Bo-ni'to (bō-nē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* BONITOES (-tōz). [Sp. & Pg. *bonito*, fr. Ar. *bainīt* and *bainūth*.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A large tropical fish allied to the tunny. **2.** The skipjack. **3.** The medregal. **4.** The cobia or crab eater.

‖ **Bon'mot'** (bŏn'mō'), *n.*; *pl.* BONSMOTS (-mōz'). [F. *bon* good + *mot* word.] A witty repartee; a jest.

‖ **Bonne** (bŏn), *n.* [F., prop., good woman.] A female servant charged with the care of a young child.

Bon'net (bŏn'nĕt), *n.* [OF. *bonet, bonete*, LL. *bonneta, bonetum*; orig. the name of a stuff; of unknown origin.] **1.** A cap worn by men in Scotland. **2.** A kind of covering for the head of a woman. **3.** Anything resembling a bonnet in shape or use, as a small defense work at a salient angle of a fortification, a screen for a fireplace, etc. **4.** An addition to a jib or foresail used in moderate winds. **5.** Second stomach of a ruminant.

Bon'net-ed, *a.* Wearing, or furnished with, a bonnet.

Bon'ny (-nĭ), *a.* [Prob. fr. F. *bon*, fem. *bonne*, good.] **1.** Handsome; beautiful; pretty. **2.** Gay; merry; cheerful; blithe. — **Bon'ni-ly,** *adv.*

Bon'ny-clab'ber (-klăb'bẽr), *n.* [Ir. *bainne* milk + *clabar* mire.] Coagulated sour milk; curdled milk.

Bon'spiel (bŏn'spēl), *n.* A curling match. [*Scot.*]

‖ **Bon' ton'** (bōn' tōn'). [F., good tone, manner.] The height of the fashion; fashionable society.

Bo'nus (bō'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BONUSES (-ĕz). [L. *bonus* good.] **1.** (*Law*) A premium for a loan, a charter, or other privilege. **2.** Extra dividend paid out of accumulated profits. **3.** Money paid above a stated compensation.

‖ **Bon' vi'vant'** (bōn' vē'vän'); *pl.* BONS VIVANTS (-vän'). [F.] A jovial companion; a free liver.

Bon'y (bō'nĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or pertaining to, bone, or bones; full of bones. **2.** Having prominent bones.

Bon'ze (bŏn'zē), *n.* [Pg. *bonzo*, fr. Japan *bōzu* a Buddhist priest.] A Buddhist priest, monk, or nun.

Boo'by (bōō'bĭ), *n.* [Sp. *bobo* idiot.] **1.** A dunce; a stupid fellow. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A swimming bird related to the common gannet. (*b*) A species of penguin.

Booby hut, a carriage body put upon sleigh runners. [*Local, U. S.*] — **Booby hutch,** a clumsy covered carriage or seat. — [*Local, Eng.*]

Boodh'ism (bōōd'ĭz'm), *n.* Same as BUDDHISM.

Boo'dle (bōō'd'l), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Bribe money; swag. [*Polit. slang, U. S.*]

Book (bŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *bōc*; akin to Goth. *bōka* a letter, in pl. book, writing, G. *buch*; and fr. AS. *bōc, bēce*, beech; because the ancient Saxons and Germans in general wrote runes on pieces of beechen board.] **1.** A collection of sheets of paper, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, bound together. **2.** A composition, written or printed; a treatise. **3.** A part or subdivision of a literary work. **4.** A register of debts and credits, receipts and expenditures, etc. **5.** Six tricks taken by one side, in the game of whist; in certain other games, two or more corresponding cards, forming a set.

In one's books, in one's favor. — **To bring to book.** (*a*) To compel to give an account. (*b*) To compare with an admitted authority. — **To make a book** (*Horse Racing*), to lay bets (recorded in a pocket book) against every horse, so as to lose only on the winning horse or horses. — **Without book.** (*a*) By memory. (*b*) Without authority.

Book, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOOKED (bŏŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOOKING.] To enter, write, or register in a book or list. Also used figuratively.

Book'bind'er (-bīnd'ẽr), *n.* One who binds books.

Book'bind'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A bookbinder's shop.

Book'bind'ing, *n.* Art or business of binding books.

Book'case' (-kās'), *n.* A case with shelves for books.

Book'ish, *a.* **1.** Given to reading; fond of study. **2.** Formal; labored; pedantic. — **Book'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Book'ish-ness,** *n.*

Book'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps accounts.

Book'keep'ing, *n.* The art of recording pecuniary or business transactions in a regular and systematic way.

Book'land' (bŏŏk'lănd'), **Bock'land'** (bŏk'-), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) Charter land held by deed under certain rents and free services.

Book'-learned' (bŏŏk'lẽrnd' *or* -lẽrn'ĕd), *a.* Versed in books; having knowledge derived from books.

Book'mak'er (bo͝ok'māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who writes books for publication; esp., a compiler. **2.** (*Horse Racing*) One who "makes a book."

Book'man (-măn), *n.* A studious man; a scholar.

Book'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Something put in a book to indicate a particular page or passage; also, a bookplate.

Book'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A label, placed upon or in a book, showing its ownership or its position in a library.

Book'sell'er (-sĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who sells books.

Book'shelf' (-shĕlf'), *n.* A shelf to hold books.

Book'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A bookseller's shop. [*Eng.*]

Book'stall' (-stąl'), *n.* A stall where books are sold.

Book'stand' (-stănd'), *n.* **1.** A place or stand for the sale of books. **2.** A stand to hold books for use.

Book'store' (-stōr'), *n.* A store where books are sold.

Book'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any larva of a beetle or moth which is injurious to books. **2.** An assiduous student of books; one who pores over books, but to no practical purpose.

Boom (bo͞om), *n.* [D., tree, pole, beam, bar. See Beam.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A pole or spar, used to extend the bottom of a sail. **2.** (*Mech.*) A long spar or beam, projecting from the mast of a derrick. **3.** (*Mil. & Naval*) A chain cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a body of water, to obstruct passage. **4.** (*Lumbering*) A line of connected floating timbers, used to keep saw logs, etc., from floating away. [a boom or pole.]

Boom (bo͞om), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To extend, or push, with

Boom (bo͞om), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boomed (bo͞omd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Booming.] [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To cry with a hollow note; to make a hollow sound. **2.** To rush with violence and noise, as a ship under a press of sail. **3.** To have a rapid growth in market value or in popular favor.

Boom, *n.* **1.** A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; also, the hollow cry of the bittern; a booming. **2.** A strong and extensive advance in price or favor, with more or less excitement. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Boom, *v. t.* To cause to advance rapidly in price; to create a "boom" for. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Boom'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, booms.

Boom'er-ang (bo͞om'ẽr-ăng), *n.* A missile weapon, usually a curved stick of hard wood, used by the natives of Australia and in some parts of India. When thrown from the hand with a quick rotary motion, it describes remarkable curves, finally taking a retrograde direction, so as to fall near the place from which it was thrown.

Boon (bo͞on), *n.* [OE. *bone, boin,* a petition, fr. Icel. *bōn;* akin to AS. *bēn;* but influenced by F. *bon* good, fr. L. *bonus.*] **1.** A prayer. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which is asked or granted as a benefit or favor; a gift; a benefaction.

Boon, *a.* [F. *bon.* See Boon, *n.*] **1.** Good; prosperous. [*Obs.*] **2.** Kind; bountiful; benign. **3.** Gay; merry; jovial; convivial.

Boon, *n.* [Scot., fr. Gael. & Ir. *bunach* coarse tow, fr. *bun* stubble.] The woody portion of flax.

Boor (bo͝or), *n.* [D. *boer;* akin to AS. *gebūr* a rustic, G. *bauer;* fr. root of AS. *būan* to inhabit, and akin to E. *be.*] **1.** A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic. **2.** A Dutch colonist in South Africa, Guiana, etc.; a boer. **3.** A rude, ill-bred person; a clownish fellow.

Boor'ish, *a.* Like a boor; clownish; uncultured; unmannerly. — **Boor'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Boor'ish-ness,** *n.*

Boose (bo͞oz), *v. i.,* **Boos'er** (-ẽr), *n.* See Booze, Boozer.

Boost (bo͞ost), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boosted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boosting.] [Cf. Boast, *v. i.*] To lift or push from behind; to push up. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Boost (bo͞ost), *n.* An upward push from behind. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Boot (bo͞ot), *n.* [OE. *bot, bote,* advantage, amends, cure, AS. *bōt;* akin to Icel. *bōt,* prop., a making good or better, fr. root of E. *better,* adj.] **1.** Remedy; relief; amends. **2.** That which is given to make an exchange equal. **3.** Profit; advantage. [*Obs.*]

Boot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Booted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Booting.] To profit; to advantage; to avail; to benefit.

Boot, *n.* [OF. *bote,* LL. *botta;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A covering for the foot and lower part of the leg, ordinarily made of leather. **2.** An instrument of torture for the leg. **3.** A place for baggage at either end of an old-fashioned stagecoach. **4.** A protecting apron or cover for the driving seat of a vehicle.

Boot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Booted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Booting.] **1.** To put boots on. **2.** To kick with a booted foot.

Boot, *n.* Booty; spoil. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Boot'black' (-blăk'), *n.* One who blacks boots.

Boot'ed (bo͞ot'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Wearing boots. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having an undivided, horny covering, — as a bird's tarsus.

Boot-ee' (bo͞o-tē'), *n.* A half boot or short boot.

‖ **Bo-ö'tes** (bō-ō'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βοώτης* herdsman, fr. *βοῦς* ox.] (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, containing the bright star Arcturus.

Booth (bo͞oth), *n.* [OE. *bothe;* fr. same root as E. *boor.*] A slight-built temporary house, shed, or stall.

Boot'hose' (-hōz'), *n.* **1.** Spatterdashes, in lieu of boots. **2.** Hose made to be worn with boots.

Boot'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A device for pulling off boots.

Boot'less (-lĕs), *a.* [From *boot* profit.] Unavailing; unprofitable.

Boots, *n.* A servant who blacks boots and shoes.

Boot'top'ping (-tŏp'pĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) Act of daubing a vessel's bottom near the water line with a resinous mixture to protect it against worms. (*b*) Sheathing a vessel with planking over felt. [boot leg.]

Boot'tree' (-trē'), *n.* An instrument for stretching a

Boo'ty (bo͞o'tў), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bȳti* exchange, barter, fr. *byta,* Dan. *bytte,* to distribute, exchange.] Spoil taken by violence, esp. that taken in war; plunder; pillage.

Booze (bo͞oz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boozed (bo͞ozd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boozing.] [D. *buizen;* akin to G. *bausen;* of uncertain origin.] To drink excessively, esp. alcoholic liquor; to tipple.

Booze, *n.* A carouse; a drinking.

Booz'er (bo͞o'zẽr), *n.* One who boozes; a toper.

Booz'y (bo͞o'zў), *a.* A little intoxicated. [*Colloq.*]

Bo-peep' (bō-pēp'), *n.* The act of looking out suddenly, as from behind a screen, so as to startle some one, or of looking out and drawing suddenly back, as if frightened.

Bo-rac'ic (bō-răs'ĭk), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, borax.

Bo'ra-cous (bō'rā-kŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Boracic.

Bor'age (bŭr'ăj), *n.* [From LL. *borra* hair; — so called from its hairy leaves.] (*Bot.*) A mucilaginous plant (*Borago officinalis*), used as a demulcent and diaphoretic.

Bor'age-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Plant of the Borage family.

Bo-rag'i-na'ceous (bō-răj'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a family of plants (*Boraginaceæ*) which includes the borage, heliotrope, beggar's lice, and many pestiferous plants.

Bo'rate (bō'rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of boric acid.

Bo'rax (bō'răks), *n.* [OE. *boras,* fr. F. *borax,* fr. Ar. *būraq,* fr. Pers. *būrah.*] A white or gray crystalline salt used as a flux, in soldering metals, as a soap, etc.

Bord (bōrd), *n.* [See Board, *n.*] **1.** A board. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Mining*) Face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

Bor'der (bôr'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *bordure,* F. *bordure,* fr. *border* to border, fr. *bord* a border; of German origin.] **1.** The outer part or edge of anything. **2.** A boundary; a frontier district. **3.** A finishing or ornamenting stripe or strip along an edge.

Syn. — Verge; brink; margin; brim; rim; confine.

Bor'der, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bordered (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bordering.] To touch at the edge or boundary; to be contiguous or adjacent.

Bor'der, *v. t.* **1.** To make a border for; to furnish with a border. **2.** To touch at the boundary.

Bor'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who dwells on a border.

Bor'dure (bôr'dūr; 135), *n.* [F.] (*Her.*) A border one fifth the width of the shield, surrounding the field.

Bore (bōr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bored (bōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boring.] [AS. *borian;* akin to G. *bohren,* L. *forare,* Gr. *φαραν* to plow.] **1.** To perforate or penetrate, as a solid body, by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument; to make a round hole in or through; to pierce. **2.** To shape or enlarge by means of a boring instrument or apparatus. **3.** To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness.

Bore, *v. i.* **1.** To make a hole or perforation with, or as with, a boring instrument. **2.** To be pierced or penetrated by a boring instrument. **3.** To thrust out the nose or toss it upward; — said of a horse.

Bore (bōr), *n.* **1.** A hole made by boring. **2.** The internal cylindrical cavity of a firearm, or of a pipe or tube. **3.** The interior diameter of a tube, gun barrel, etc.; the caliber. **4.** A boring tool. **5.** A person or thing that wearies by prolixity, iteration or dullness.

Bore, *n.* [Icel. *bāra* wave; origin uncertain.] (*Physical Geog.*) (*a*) A tidal flood of very abrupt front which regularly or occasionally rushes into certain rivers of peculiar configuration or location. (*b*) Less properly, a very high and rapid tidal flow, when not so abrupt.

Bore, *imp.* of 1st & 2d Bear.

Bo're-al (bō'rē-*al*), *a.* [L. *borealis,* fr. *Boreas* the north wind.] Northern; pertaining to the north, or the north wind.

Bore'cole' (bōr'kōl'), *n.* [Cf. D. *boerenkool* (lit.) husbandman's cabbage.] Kale.

Bore'dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** State of being bored; ennui. **2.** The realm of bores; bores, collectively.

Bor'er (bōr'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which bores, as a person, an instrument, and certain mollusks and larvæ which burrow into or penetrate wood or stone.

Bo'ric (bō'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to boron.

Born (bôrn), *p. p. & a.* [See Bear, *v. t.*] **1.** Brought forth, as an animal. **2.** Having from, or by reason of, birth a certain character; natural; innate.

Borne (bôrn), *p. p.* of Bear, to carry.

Bor'ne-ol (bôr'nẽ-ôl), *n.* [*Borneo* + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A rare variety of camphor, prized by the Chinese, and said to occur in the camphor tree of Borneo.

Bo'ron (bō'rŏn), *n.* [See Borax.] (*Chem.*) A rare non-metallic element occurring abundantly in borax.

Bor'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* [OE. *burgh, burw, boru*, port, town, burrow, AS. *burh, burg;* akin to D. & G. *burg*, and prob. fr. root of AS. *beorgan* to hide, protect.] **1.** In England, an incorporated town that is not a city; also, a town that sends members to parliament; in Scotland, a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, erected by the sovereign, with a certain jurisdiction; in America, an incorporated town or village, as in Pennsylvania and Connecticut. **2.** The collective body of citizens or inhabitants of a borough.

Bor'ough, *n.* [See Borrow.] (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) An association of men who gave sureties to the king for the good behavior of each other. (*b*) The surety thus given.

Bor'ough-Eng'lish (-ĭn'glĭsh), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) A descent by custom of estates to the youngest son, instead of the eldest, or, if the owner have no issue, to the youngest brother.

Bor'ough-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who buys or sells the parliamentary seats of boroughs.

Bor'rage (bŏr'rāj), *n.* See Borage, *n.*

Bor'rel (bŏr'rĕl), *n.* [OF. *burel* a coarse woolen cloth, fr. F. *bure* drugget.] **1.** Coarse woolen cloth. [*Obs.*] **2.** A kind of light stuff, of silk and wool.

Bor'row (bŏr'rō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Borrowed (-rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Borrowing.] [OE. *borwen*, AS. *borgian*, fr. *borg, borh*, pledge; akin to D. & G. *borg;* prob. fr. root of AS. *beorgan* to protect, and akin to E. *borough.*] **1.** To receive as a loan, with the intention of returning or rendering an equivalent in kind. **2.** To derive; to copy after; to imitate; to adopt.

Bor'row, *n.* [*Obs.*] **1.** A surety. **2.** Act of borrowing.

Bor'row-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who borrows.

Bors'hold'er (bôrs'hōld'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *borsolder;* prob. fr. AS. *borg* pledge + *ealdor* elder.] (*Eng. Law*) The head or chief of a tithing, or borough (see 2d Borough).

Bort (bôrt), *n.* Imperfectly crystallized or coarse diamonds or fragments of diamonds.

Bos'cage (bŏs'kāj), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *boscus, buscus.* See 1st Bush.] A growth of trees or shrubs; a thicket; a wooded landscape. [bug; nonsense. [*Colloq.*]]

Bosh (bŏsh), *n.* [Turk.] Empty talk; trash; humbug.

Bosh, *n.* [Cf. G. *böschung* a slope.] **1.** One of the sloping sides of the lower part of a blast furnace; also, one of the hollow sides of the bed of a puddling or boiling furnace. **2.** In forging and smelting, a trough in which tools and ingots are cooled.

Bosk (bŏsk), *n.* A bosket.

Bos'kage (bŏs'kāj), *n.* Same as Boscage.

Bos'ket (-kĕt), *n.* [F. *bosquet* little wood, dim. fr. LL. *boscus.*] (*Gardening*) A grove; thicket; shrubbery.

Bosk'y (bŏs'kў), *a.* [Cf. Bushy.] Woody or bushy; covered with, or caused by, boscage. — **Bosk'i-ness,** *n.*

Bos'om (bōōz'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *bōsm;* akin to G. *besen*, and prob. to E. *bough.*] **1.** The breast of a human being. **2.** The breast, considered as the seat of the passions, affections, and operations of the mind. **3.** Embrace. **4.** Any thing or place resembling the breast; a supporting surface; an inner recess. **5.** The part of the dress worn upon the breast. **6.** A depression round the eye of a millstone. [loved.]

Bos'om, *a.* Intimate; confidential; cherished; be-

Bos'om, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bosomed (-ŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bosoming.] **1.** To inclose or carry in the bosom; to cherish. **2.** To conceal; to embosom.

Bos'quet (bŏs'kĕt), *n.* Same as Bosket.

Boss (bŏs; 115), *n.*; *pl.* Bosses (-ĕz). [OE. *boce, bose, boche*, F. *bosse*, of G. origin.] **1.** Any protuberant part. **2.** A protuberant ornament on any work; a stud; a knob. **3.** [Cf. D. *bus* box, Dan. *bösse.*] A hanging wooden vessel for the mortar used by masons. **4.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) The enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed, or at the end, where it is coupled to another. (*b*) A swage or die used for shaping metals.

Boss (bŏs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bossed (bŏst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bossing.] To ornament with bosses; to stud.

Boss, *n.* [D. *baas* master.] A master workman, a superintendent, director, or manager. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Boss, *v. t.* To direct or superintend. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Boss'y (-ў), *a.* Ornamented with bosses; studded.

Bos'sy (bŏs'sў), *n.* A cow or calf. [*Collog., U. S.*]

Bos'ton (bŏs'tŭn; 115), *n.* A game at cards, played by four persons, with two packs of fifty-two cards each.

Bo-tan'ic (bō-tăn'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to botany,
Bo-tan'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or to plants.

Bot'a-nist (bŏt'ȧ-nĭst), *n.* One skilled in botany.

Bot'a-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Botanized (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Botanizing (-nī'zĭng).] To collect plants for botanical investigation; to study plants.

Bot'a-ny (-nў), *n.* [F. *botanique*, fr. Gr. *βοτανικός* botanic, fr. *βοτάνη* plant, fr. *βόσκειν* to graze.] **1.** The science which treats of the nature, growth, and classification of plants. **2.** A book which treats of this science.

Botch (bŏch; 224), *n.* [Same as Boss a stud. For senses 2 & 3 cf. D. *bolsen* to beat, akin to E. *beat.*] **1.** An ulcerous affection; a boil. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*] **2.** A patch put on. **3.** Patching or other work done bunglingly.

Botch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Botched (bŏcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Botching.] **1.** To mark with, or as with, botches. **2.** To mend, make, or do bunglingly.

Botch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mends or patches, esp. a tailor or cobbler. **2.** A bungler.

Botch'y (-ў), *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

Bote (bōt), *n.* [Old form of 1st Boot.] (*Law*) (*a*) Compensation; satisfaction. (*b*) Payment of any kind. (*c*) A privilege or allowance of necessaries; estovers.

Bot'fly' (bŏt'flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A dipterous insect of many different species, some of which are a pest to domestic animals, on which they deposit their eggs.

Both (bōth), *a.* or *pron.* [OE. *bothe, bape*, fr. Icel. *bāðir;* akin to D. & G. *beide*, Gr. *ἄμφω*, L. *ambo.*] The one and the other; the two; the pair, without exception of either; — generally used adjectively with nouns, but with pronouns, and often with nouns, used substantively, and frequently used alone as a pronoun.

Both, *conj.* As well; not only; equally; — used before the first of two coördinate words, and followed by *and* before the other.

Both'er (bŏth'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bothered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bothering.] [Cf. Ir. *buaidhirí* trouble, *buaidhrim* I vex.] To annoy; to worry; to perplex.

Both'er, *v. i.* To trouble one's self.

Both'er, *n.* One who, or that which, bothers; state of perplexity or annoyance; worry.

Both'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of bothering; state of being bothered; annoyance. [*Collog.*] [some.]

Both'er-some (-sŭm), *a.* Causing bother; trouble-

‖ **Both-ren'chy-ma** (bŏth-rĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *βόθρος* pit + *-enchyma.*] (*Bot.*) Dotted or pitted ducts or vessels forming the pores seen in many kinds of wood.

Bo' tree' (bō' trē'). (*Bot.*) The peepul tree.

Bot'ry-oid (bŏt'rĭ-oid), } *a.* [Gr. *βότρυς* a cluster of
Bot'ry-oid'al (-oi'dal), } grapes + *-oid.*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like a cluster of grapes.

Bot'ry-ose' (-ōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Botryoid. (*b*) Of the racemose or acropetal type of inflorescence.

Bots (bŏts), *n. pl.* [Cf. Gael. *botus* belly worm, *boiteag* maggot.] (*Zoöl.*) The larvæ of several species of botfly, esp. those larvæ which infest the stomach, throat, or intestines of the horse.

Bot-tine' (bŏt-tēn'), *n.* [F. See Boot (for the foot).] **1.** A small boot; a lady's boot. **2.** A bootlike surgical appliance for the lower extremities of children.

Bot'tle (bŏt't'l), *n.* [OF. *botel*, dim. of F. *botte.*] A bundle, esp. of hay. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Bot'tle, *n.* [OF. *botel, bouteille*, fr. LL. *buticula*, dim. of *butis, buttis, butta*, flask.] **1.** A hollow vessel for liquids, usually of glass or earthenware (formerly of leather), with a narrow neck or mouth. **2.** The contents of a bottle. **3.** Fig., intoxicating liquor.

Bot'tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bottled (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bottling (-tlĭng).] To inclose in, or as in, a bottle or bottles.

Bot'tle green' (bŏt't'l grēn'). A dark shade of green, like that of bottle glass. — **Bot'tle-green',** *a.*

Bot'tle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A cetacean allied to the grampus; — called also *bottle-nosed whale.*

Bot'tle-hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who attends a pugilist in a prize fight; — so called from the bottle of water of which he has charge.

Bot'tle-nose' (bŏt't'l-nōz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A cetacean of the Dolphin family. **2.** The puffin.

Bot'tler (bŏt'tlẽr), *n.* One who bottles liquors.

Bot'tom (bŏt't'm), *n.* [OE. *botme*, perh. corrupted fr. *button.*] Ball or skein of thread; cocoon. [*Obs.*]

Bot'tom, *v. t.* To wind round something. [*Obs.*]

Bot'tom (bŏt'tŭm), *n.* [AS. *botm;* akin to L. *fundus*, Gr. *πυθμήν*, Skr. *budhna.*] **1.** The lowest part of anything. **2.** The part of anything which is beneath the contents and supports them; the under surface. **3.** That upon which anything rests or is founded, in a literal or a figurative sense; foundation; groundwork. **4.** The fundament; buttocks. **5.** Low land formed by alluvial deposits. **6.** (*Naut.*) The part of a ship which is ordinarily under water; hence, the vessel itself. **7.** Power of endurance. **8.** Dregs or grounds; lees; sediment.

Bot'tom, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bottomed (-tŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bottoming.] **1.** To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support. **2.** To furnish with a bottom.

Bot'tom, *v. i.* To rest; to be based or grounded.

Bot'tom-less, *a.* Without a bottom; hence, baseless.

Bot'tom-ry (-rỹ), *n.* [See Bottom, 6.] (*Mar. Law*) A contract in the nature of a mortgage, by which a ship is made security for money loaned for the use of the ship.

Botts (bŏts), *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See Bots.

Bot'u-li-form' (bŏt'ū-lĭ-fôrm' *or* bō-tū'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *botulus* sausage + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Sausage-shaped.

‖ **Bouche** (bōōsh), *n.* [F.] Same as Bush, a lining.

Bouche, *v. t.* Same as Bush, to line.

‖ **Bou'doir'** (bōō'dwôr'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouder* to be sulky.] A lady's (sometimes a gentleman's) private room.

Bough (bou), *n.* [AS. *bōg, bōh*, bough, shoulder; akin to Icel. *bōgr* shoulder, Gr. *πῆχυς* forearm, Skr. *bāhu* arm. Cf. Bow of a ship.] An arm or branch of a tree, esp. a large arm or main branch.

Bought (bout), *n.* [Cf. Bout, and see Bow to bend.] A bend; a twist; a turn. [*Obs.*]

Bought (bạt), *imp. & p. p.* of Buy.

Bought'en (bạt't'n), *a.* Purchased.

‖ **Bou-gie'** (bōō-zhē'), *n.* [F., wax candle, bougie, fr. *Bougie*, a town of Africa, whence these candles were first imported.] **1.** (*Surg.*) A long, flexible instrument to be introduced into the urethra, esophagus, etc., as to remove obstructions. **2.** (*Pharm.*) A slender rod of medicated substance for introduction into the urethra, etc.

‖ **Bou'illi'** (bōō'yē' *or* bōōl'yē'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouillir* to boil.] (*Cookery*) Boiled or stewed meat.

‖ **Bou'illon'** (bōō'yŏN' *or* bōōl'yŏN'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) **1.** A clear meat soup or broth. **2.** (*Far.*) An excrescence on a horse's frush or frog.

Boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* Same as Bowlder.

Boule (bōōl), *n.* Same as Buhl.

‖ **Bou'le-vard'** (bōō'lē-värd' *or* bōō'lē-värd'), *n.* [F., fr. G. *bollwerk.* See Bulwark.] **1.** Originally, a bulwark. **2.** A public way occupying the site of demolished fortifications; hence, a broad avenue around a city.

Boul'tel (bōl'tĕl), **Boul'tin** (bōl'tĭn), *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) A molding, the convexity of which is one fourth of a circle; torus; ovolo. (*b*) A shaft of a clustered column.

Boul'ter (bōl'tẽr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A long, stout fishing line to which many hooks are attached.

Bounce (bouns), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bounced (bounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bouncing (boun'sĭng).] [OE. *bunsen;* prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To strike or thump with a rebound, or a sudden noise. **2.** To leap or spring suddenly; to bound. **3.** To talk big.

Bounce, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to bump or thump. **2.** To cause to bound or rebound.

Bounce, *n.* **1.** A sudden leap or bound; a rebound. **2.** A heavy blow or thump. **3.** Audacious boasting or exaggeration; an impudent lie.

Bounce, *adv.* With a sudden leap; suddenly.

Boun'cer (boun'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bounces. **2.** Anything big of its kind. **3.** A boaster; a bully; a liar; also, a bold lie. [*Colloq.*]

Boun'cing (boun'sĭng), *a.* **1.** That bounces. **2.** Stout; lusty; buxom. — **Boun'cing-ly,** *adv.*

Bound (bound), *n.* [Through OF. fr. LL. *bodina, bodena, bonna;* prob. of Celtic origin.] The external or limiting line of any object or space; limit; confine; extent; boundary. Also used figuratively.

Bound, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bounding.] **1.** To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension of; to inclose; to circumscribe; to restrain; to confine. **2.** To name the boundaries of.

Bound, *v. i.* [F. *bondir* to leap, fr. L. *bombitare* to buzz, hum, fr. *bombus* a buzzing.] **1.** To move with a leap or leaps. **2.** To rebound.

Bound (bound), *v. t.* To make to bound.

Bound, *n.* **1.** A leap; a jump. **2.** A rebound.

Bound, *imp. & p. p.* of Bind.

Bound, *p. p. & a.* **1.** Restrained by a band, rope, etc. **2.** Inclosed in a binding. **3.** Under legal or moral obligation. **4.** Constrained or compelled; destined. **5.** Resolved; determined. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **6.** Constipated.

Bound up in, entirely devoted to; inseparable from.

Bound, *a.* [Past p. of OE. *bounen* to prepare, fr. *boun* ready, prepared; akin to E. *boor.*] Ready or intending to go; on the way toward; going.

Bound'a-ry (bound'ā-rỹ), *n.* [From 1st Bound.] That which indicates or fixes a limit, or marks a bound.

Syn.— Limit; bound; border; term; termination; barrier; verge; confines; precinct.— *Boundary*, in its original and strictest sense, is a visible object or mark indicating a limit. *Bound* is the limit itself. But the two words are used interchangeably.

Bound'en (bound''n), *p. p. & a.* [Old p. p. of *bind.*] **1.** Under obligation; obliged; beholden. **2.** Made obligatory.

Bound'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, limits.

Bound'less, *a.* **1.** Without bounds or confines; unlimited; unconfined. **2.** Illimitable; infinite. — **Bound'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Bound'less-ness,** *n.*

Boun'te-ous (boun'tē-ŭs), *a.* [OE. *bountevous*, fr. *bounte*, F. *bonté*, bounty.] Liberal in charity; disposed to give freely; generous; munificent; beneficent. — **Boun'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Boun'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

Boun'ti-ful (boun'tĭ-fụl), *a.* **1.** Liberal in bestowing gifts; bounteous. **2.** Plentiful; abundant. — **Boun'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Boun'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

Boun'ty, *n.* [F. *bonté*, fr. L. *bonitas*, fr. *bonus* good.] **1.** Goodness; kindness. [*Obs.*] **2.** Liberality; generosity; munificence. **3.** That which is given liberally. **4.** A premium offered or given to encourage some action.

Bou-quet' (bōō-kā'), *n.* [F., for *bousquet, bosquet*, thicket, a little wood, dim. of LL. *boscus.* See Bush.] **1.** A nosegay; a bunch of flowers. **2.** Perfume; aroma.

Bour'bon-ism (bōōr'bŭn-Iz'm), *n.* The principles of the adherents of the house of Bourbon, the members of which still claim the throne of France; obstinate conservatism.

Bour'bon whis'ky. Whisky made in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Bourd (bōōrd), *n.* [F. *bourde* fib, lie, OF. *borde, bourde*, jest, joke.] A jest. [*Obs.*]

Bour'don (bōōr'dŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *burdo* mule, esp. one used for carrying litters.] A pilgrim's staff.

‖ **Bour'don'** (bōōr'dôn'), *n.* [F. See Burden a refrain.] (*Mus.*) A drone bass, as in a bagpipe.

Bour-geois' (bûr-jois'), *n.* [From a French type founder, or fr. F. *bourgeois* of the middle class.] (*Print.*) A size of type between long primer and brevier.

☞ This line is printed in *bourgeois* type.

‖ **Bour-geois'** (bōōr-zhwä'), *n.* [F., fr. *bourg* town.] A man of middle rank in society; a shopkeeper. [*France*]

‖ **Bour-geoi-sie'** (bōōr-zhwä-zē'), *n.* [F.] The French middle class, particularly the class concerned in trade.

Bour'geon (bûr'jŭn), *v. i.* [OE. *burjounen*, F. *bourgeonner.*] To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot.

Bourn } (bōrn), *n.* [AS. *burna;* akin to G. *born*,
Bourne } *brunnen;* prob. fr. root of *burn*, v., in allusion to the bubbling or boiling of the source of a stream.] A stream or rivulet; a burn.

Bourn } (bōrn *or* bōōrn), *n.* [F. *borne.* See 1st
Bourne } Bound.] A bound; a limit; hence, goal.

‖ **Bourse** (bōōrs), *n.* [F. See Purse.] An exchange; esp., the Stock Exchange of Paris.

Bouse (bōōz), *v. i. & n.* See Booze, *v. i. & n.*

Bout (bout), *n.* [A variant of *bought* bend.] **1.** As much of an action as is performed at one time; a turn; a round. **2.** A contest; trial; a set-to at anything.

‖ **Bou'ton-nière'** (bōō'tŏn'nyâr'), *n.* [F., buttonhole.] A bouquet worn in a buttonhole.

Bo'vid (bō'vĭd), *a.* [L. *bos, bovis*, ox, cow.] (*Zoöl.*) Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals of which the genus *Bos* (including wild and domestic cattle) is the type.

Bo'vine (bō'vin), *a.* [LL. *bovinus*, fr. L. *bos, bovis*, ox, cow.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the genus *Bos;* relating to, or resembling, the ox or cow. **2.** Sluggish and patient like an ox; dull.

Bow (bou), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bowed (boud); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bowing.] [AS. *būgan* (generally v. i.); akin to L. *fugere* to flee, Gr. *φεύγειν*, and Skr. *bhuj* to bend.] **1.** To cause to deviate from straightness; to bend; to inflect. **2.** Fig., to turn; to incline, as the mind. **3.** To bend or incline, as the head or body, in token of

respect, assent, homage, resignation, etc. **4.** To cause to bend; to prostrate; to subdue. **5.** To express by bending the head or body.

Bow (bou), *v. i.* To bend the knee or body, or incline the head; to make a bow.

Bow (bou), *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the knee or body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission; an obeisance.

Bow (bō), *n.* [AS. *boga*, fr. AS. *būgan* to bend. See Bow, *v. t.*] Anything bent, or in the form of a curve. Specifically: (*a*) The weapon with which an arrow is propelled. (*b*) A knot made with loops. (*c*) The U-shaped piece which attaches an ox to a yoke. (*d*) An elastic rod with stretched horsehairs attached for playing on stringed instruments. (*e*) A rod stretching a cord used for rotating a drill or other purposes. (*f*) An old rude form of quadrant. (*g*) *Sing.* or *pl.* The pieces of wood forming the arch of a saddletree. (*h*) An arcograph.

Bow window. See Bay window.

Bow (bō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bowed (bōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bowing.] To play (music) with a bow. — *v. i.* To manage the bow.

Bow (bou), *n.* [Icel. *bōgr* shoulder, bow of a ship. See Bough.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The bending or rounded forward part of a vessel or boat; the stem or prow. **2.** (*Naut.*) One who rows in the bow.

Bow′-com′pass (bō′kŭm′pas), *n.* **1.** An arcograph. **2.** A pair of compasses having the legs connected by a bow-shaped spring, instead of by a joint, or having a bow-shaped attachment on one leg for carrying a pen or pencil, or having a bow or arched plate riveted to one of the legs, and passing through the other.

Bow′el (bou′ĕl), *n.* [Through OF. & LL. fr. L. *botellus* a small sausage, dim. of *botulus* sausage.] **1.** One of the intestines of an animal; an entrail, especially of man; — generally in the plural. **2.** *pl.* Hence, fig., the interior part of anything. **3.** *pl.* The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness; compassion.

Bow′el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boweled or Bowelled (-ĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boweling or Bowelling.] To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate; to disembowel.

Bow′eled (-ĕld), *a.* Having bowels; hollow.

Bow′er (bou′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bows or bends. **2.** (*Naut.*) An anchor carried at the bow of a ship.

Bow′er (bou′ẽr), *n.* [G. *bauer* a peasant. So called from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards. See Boor.] In the game of euchre, one of the two highest cards in the pack, excluding the "Joker."

Right bower, the knave of the trump suit. — Left bower, the knave of the other suit of the same color as the trump. — Best bower, *or* Joker, in some games, as euchre, an extra card sometimes used, taking precedence of all others.

Bow′er, *n.* [AS. *būr* room, dwelling, fr. root of AS. *būan* to dwell.] **1.** Anciently, a chamber; esp., a lady's private apartment. **2.** A rustic cottage or abode. **3.** An arbor; a shady recess.

Bow′er, *v. t.* To embower; to inclose.

Bow′er-y (-ў), *a.* Shading, like a bower; full of bowers.

Bow′fin′ (bō′fĭn′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A voracious, fresh-water, ganoid fish of the United States; the mudfish.

Bow′grace′ (bou′grās′), *n.* (*Naut.*) A fender of rope or junk to protect a vessel from floating ice.

Bow′ hand′ (bō′ hănd′). **1.** (*Archery*) The hand that holds the bow, *i. e.*, the left hand. **2.** (*Mus.*) The hand that draws the bow, *i. e.*, the right hand.

Bow′head′ (bō′hĕd′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The right whale.

Bow′ie knife′ (bō′ẽ nīf′). A kind of hunting knife, formerly also used as a weapon; — named from its inventor, a Colonel *Bowie*.

Bow′knot′ (bō′nŏt′), *n.* A knot in which a portion of the string is drawn through in the form of a loop or bow.

Bowl (bōl), *n.* [AS. *bolla;* akin to G. *bolle.*] **1.** A concave vessel for holding liquids, etc. **2.** Specifically, a drinking vessel.

Bowl (bōl), *n.* [F. *boule*, fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud. Cf. Bull an edict.] **1.** A ball used for rolling on a level surface in play. **2.** *pl.* A game, played with biased balls on a level plat of greensward. **3.** *pl.* The game of tenpins or of ninepins. [*U. S.*]

Bowl (bōl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bowled (bōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bowling.] **1.** To roll, as a bowl or cricket ball. **2.** To cause to go smoothly on, or as if on, bowls or wheels. **3.** To strike with anything rolled.

Bowl, *v. i.* **1.** To play with or at bowls. **2.** To roll a ball on a plane. **3.** To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball.

Bowl′der, Boul′der (bōl′dẽr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A large stone, worn smooth by the action of water. **2.** (*Geol.*) Any mass of rock that has been transported by natural agencies from its native bed.

Bow′-legged′ (bō′lĕgd′), *a.* Having crooked legs, esp. with the knees bent outward.

Bowl′er (bōl′ẽr), *n.* One who bowls.

Bow′line (bō′lĭn), *n.* [Prop., the line attached to the shoulder or side of the sail. See Bow of a ship.] (*Naut.*) A rope fastened to a square sail to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close-hauled.

Bowls (bōlz), *n. pl.* See Bowl, a ball, a game.

Bow′man (bō′man), *n.* A man who uses a bow; an archer.

Bow′man (bou′man), *n.* The man who rows in the [bow of a boat.

Bow′ net′ (bō′ nĕt′). **1.** A kind of trap for lobsters, with a funnel-shaped entrance. **2.** A kind of bird net.

Bow′ oar′ (bou′ ōr′). The oar of the bowman; also, the bowman.

Bow′-pen′ (bō′pĕn′), *n.* A bow-compass carrying a [drawing pen.

Bow′-pen′cil (bō′pĕn′sĭl), *n.* A bow-compass, one leg of which carries a pencil.

Bow′-saw′ (bō′sạ′), *n.* A slender saw drawn taut [in a frame.

Bowse (bouz), *v. i.* [See Booze.] **1.** To booze. **2.** (*Naut.*) To pull or haul hard.

Bow′shot′ (bō′shŏt′), *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow.

Bow′sprit (bō′sprĭt), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large boom or spar projecting over the bow of a vessel, to carry sail.

Bow′string′ (bō′strĭng′), *n.* **1.** The string of a bow. **2.** A string used by the Turks for strangling offenders.

Bow′string′ (bō′strĭng′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bowstringed (-strĭngd′) *or* Bowstrung (-strŭng′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bowstringing.] To strangle with a bowstring.

Bow′wow′ (bou′wou′), *n.* An onomatopoetic name for a dog or its bark. — *a.* Onomatopoetic. [*Jocose*]

Box (bŏks), *n.* [AS. *box*, L. *buxus*, fr. Gr. πύξος.] (*Bot.*) A tree or shrub, flourishing in different parts of the world. Its wood is highly prized by turners, engravers, etc. A dwarf variety is used for garden borders.

Box, *n.* [AS. *box* a little covered case, fr. L. *buxus* the box plant, anything made of boxwood. See 1st Box.] **1.** Any receptacle or case of firm material. **2.** The quantity that a box contains. **3.** A space with a few seats partitioned off in a theater, or other place of public amusement. **4.** A chest or receptacle for money. **5.** A small house; esp., a country house. **6.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) An axle box, journal box, journal bearing, or bushing. (*b*) A chamber in which a valve works. **7.** The driver's seat on a carriage or coach.

Box, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boxed (bŏkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boxing.] **1.** To inclose in a box. **2.** To furnish with boxes, as a wheel.

Box, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *baske* to slap, *bask* slap, blow.] A blow on the head or ear with the hand.

Box, *v. i.* To fight with the fists; to spar.

Box, *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist.

Box, *v. t.* [Cf. Sp. *boxar*, now spelt *bojar.*] To boxhaul.

To box the compass (*Naut.*), to name the thirty-two points of the compass in their order.

Box′ber′ry (-bĕr′ў), *n.* (*Bot.*) Wintergreen. [*U. S.*]

Box′er (bŏks′ẽr), *n.* One who boxes.

Box′haul′ (-hạl′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boxhauled (-hạld′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boxhauling.] (*Naut.*) To put on the other tack by veering short round; — so called from the circumstance of bracing the head yards abox (*i. e.*, sharp aback, on the wind).

Box′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* The wood of the box tree.

Boy (boi), *n.* [Cf. D. *boef*, Fries. *boi, boy;* akin to G. *bube.*] A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; a lad; — often used as a term of comradeship.

Bo-yar′ (bō-yär′ *or* boi′ăr), *n.* [Russ. *boiárin'.*] A member of a former Russian aristocratic order; also, one of a privileged class in Roumania.

‖ **Boy′au** (bwä′yō *or* boi′ō), *n.*; *pl.* Boyaux or Boyaus (bwä′yō *or* boi′ōz). [F. *boyau* a gut.] (*Fort.*) A trench forming a communication from one place to another.

Boy′cott′ (boi′kŏt′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Boycotted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Boycotting.] [From Captain *Boycott*, a land agent in Mayo, Ireland, so treated in 1880.] To combine to abstain from or prevent social or business relations with (a landlord, tradesman, etc.).

Boy′cott, *n.* The act of boycotting.

Boy′cott′er (-ẽr), *n.* A participant in boycotting.

Boy′hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State or time of being a boy.

Boy′ish, *a.* Characteristic of a boy; childish; puerile. — **Boy′ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Boy′ish-ness,** *n.*

Brab′ble (brăb′b'l), *v. i.* [D. *brabbelen* to talk confusedly.] To clamor; to brawl. [*R.*]

Brab′ble, *n.* A broil; a noisy contest; a wrangle.

Brac'cate (brăk'kāt), *a.* [From L. *bracatus* wearing breeches, fr. *bracae* breeches.] (*Zoöl.*) Furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

Brace (brās), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *bracchia* the arms (stretched out), pl. of *bracchium* arm.] **1.** That which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly; a bandage or a prop. **2.** A cord, ligament, or rod, for producing or maintaining tension. **3.** The state of being braced or tight; tension. **4.** (*Arch. & Engin.*) A piece of material, as either a tie or a strut, used to change the direction of or transmit weight or pressure. **5.** (*Print.*) A vertical curved line connecting two or more words or lines or staves of music; thus, $\left.\begin{matrix}boll\\bowl\end{matrix}\right\}$ **6.** (*Naut.*) A rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is moved horizontally; also, a rudder gudgeon. **7.** (*Mech.*) A bitstock. **8.** A pair; a couple; — now rarely applied to persons except derogatively. **9.** *pl.* Suspenders for trousers. **10.** Harness. **11.** Armor for the arm.

Brace (brās), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRACED (brāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRACING.] **1.** To furnish with braces; to support; to prop. **2.** To draw tight; to tighten; to strain; to strengthen. **3.** To place in a position for resisting pressure. **4.** (*Naut.*) To turn by means of braces.

Brace, *v. i.* To strengthen or rouse one's self. [*Colloq.*]

Brace'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *bracel*, dim. fr. L. *bracchium* arm.] **1.** An ornamental band or ring for the arm; now commonly, one for the wrist. **2.** Defensive armor for the arm.

Bra'cer (brā'sẽr), *n.* That which braces.

Brach (brăk), *n.* [OF. *brache* a kind of hound, fr. OHG. *braccho.*] A bitch of the hound kind.

Brach'i-al (brăk'ĭ-*al or* brā'kĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *brachialis*, fr. *brachium* arm.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the arm. **2.** Of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.

Brach'i-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *brachiatus* branched.] (*Bot.*) Having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

Brach'i-o-pod (brăk'ĭ-ō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *βραχίων* arm + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any member of a class of Molluscoidea having a symmetrical bivalve shell, within which are a pair of tentacled "arms" used in feeding.

‖ **Brach'i-um** (brăk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* BRACHIA (-ä). [L., arm.] (*Anat.*) The upper arm; the segment of the fore limb between the shoulder and the elbow.

Brachy-. A combining form or prefix from Gr. *βραχύς* short; as in *brachy*cephalic.

Brach'y-cat'a-lec'tic (brăk'ĭ-kăt'ä-lĕk'tĭk), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *βραχύς* short + *καταλήγειν* to leave off.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) A verse wanting two syllables at its end.

Brach'y-ce-phal'ic (-sẽ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [*Brachy-* + *cephalic.*] (*Anat.*) Having the skull short in proportion to its breadth.

Bra-chyc'er-al (brä-kĭs'ẽr-*al*), *a.* [*Brachy-* + Gr. *κέρας* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Having short antennæ.

Bra-chyg'ra-phy (brä-kĭg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [*Brachy-* + *-graphy.*] Stenography.

Bra-chyl'o-gy (-kĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βραχυλογία*; *βραχύς* + λόγος discourse.] (*Rhet.*) Conciseness; brevity.

Bra-chyp'ter-ous (-kĭp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύπτερος*; *βραχύς* + *πτερόν* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Having short wings.

Bra-chys'to-chrone (brä-kĭs'tō-krōn), *n.* [Incorrect for *brachistochrone*, fr. Gr. *βράχιστος* shortest + *χρόνος* time.] (*Math.*) The curve in which a body, descending solely by the force of gravity, will most quickly move from one given point to another.

‖ **Brach'y-u'ra** (brăk'ĭ-ū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βραχύς* + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of decapod Crustacea, including the common crabs, characterized by a small and short abdomen bent up beneath the large cephalothorax.

Brack (brăk), *n.* [Cf. BREACH.] A crack or breach; [a flaw.]

Brack, *n.* [D. *brak*, adj., salt.] Salt water. [*Obs.*]

Brack'en (-'n), *n.* [AS. *bracce.*] A brake or fern.

Brack'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *braguette* codpiece; also, OF. *bracon* beam, prop, support; of unknown origin.] **1.** (*Arch. & Mech.*) A member, plain or ornamental, projecting from a wall or pier, to support weight falling outside of the same, or to strengthen angles; also, a decorative feature seeming to discharge such an office. **2.** (*Naut.*) A short, crooked timber, resembling a knee. **3.** (*Mil.*) The cheek or side of an ordnance carriage. **4.** (*Print.*) One of two characters [ ], used to inclose a reference, explanation, interpolation, etc. **5.** A gas fixture or lamp holder projecting from the face of a wall, column, or the like.

Brack'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRACKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRACKETING.] To place within brackets; to connect by brackets; to furnish with, or support by, a bracket or brackets.

Brack'et-ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) A series or group of brackets; brackets, collectively.

Brack'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* [See BRACK salt water.] Saltish, or salt in a moderate degree. — **Brack'ish-ness,** *n.*

Bract (brăkt), *n.* [L. *bractea* a thin plate of metal or wood.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A leaf from the axil of which a flower stalk arises. (*b*) Any modified leaf, or scale, on a flower stalk or at the base of a flower.

Brac'te-al (brăk'tē-*al*), *a.* Like a bract.

Brac'te-ate (-tē-āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a bract or bracts.

Brac'te-ole (brăk'tē-ōl), *n.* [L. *bracteola*, dim. of *bractea.* See BRACT.] (*Bot.*) Same as BRACTLET.

Bract'let (brăkt'lĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A bract on the stalk of a single flower which is on a stalk that supports several.

Brad (brăd), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A thin nail with a slight projection at the top on one side instead of a head; also, a small wire nail, or a small finishing nail.

Brad' awl' (ąl'). An awl used to make holes for brads, etc.

‖ **Brae** (brā), *n.* [See BRAY a hill.] A hillside; a slope; a bank; a hill. [*Scot.*]

Brag (brăg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRAGGED (brăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRAGGING.] [From Icel. *braka* to creak, *brak* noise, fr. root of E. *break;* properly then, to make a noise, boast.] To talk boastfully about one's self, or things pertaining to one's self; to talk big; to boast.

Syn. — To swagger; vapor; bluster; vaunt; flourish.

Brag, *n.* **1.** A boast or boasting. **2.** The thing which is boasted of. **3.** A game at cards, similar to bluff.

Brag'ga-do'cio (brăg'gä-dō'shō), *n.* [Fr. *Braggadocchio* a braggart in Spenser's "Faërie Queene."] **1.** A braggart; boaster; swaggerer. **2.** Empty boasting; mere brag.

Brag'gart (brăg'gẽrt), *n.* [OF. *bragard* flaunting, vain, bragging. See BRAG, *v. i.*] A boaster.

Brag'gart, *a.* Boastful. — **Brag'gart-ly,** *adv.*

Brag'ger (brăg'gẽr), *n.* One who brags; a boaster.

Brah'ma (brä'mä), *n.* [See BRAHMAN.] **1.** (*Hindoo Myth.*) The One First Cause; also, one of the triad of Hindoo gods. **2.** A variety of large domestic fowl.

Brah'man (brä'mən), } *n.* [Skr. *Brāhmana.*] A
Brah'min (brä'mĭn), } person of the highest or sacerdotal caste among the Hindoos.

Brah'man-i (brä'mən-ē), *n.* Any Brahman woman.

Brah-man'ic (brä-măn'ĭk), **Brah-man'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), **Brah-min'ic** (-mĭn'ĭk), **Brah-min'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brahmans or to their doctrines and worship.

Brah'man-ism (brä'mən-ĭz'm), } *n.* The religion of
Brah'min-ism (brä'mĭn-ĭz'm), } the Brahmans.
Brah'man-ist, **Brah'min-ist,** } *n.* An adherent of the religion of the Brahmans.

Brah'mo-ism (-mō-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious system of the Brahmo-somaj.

Brah'mo—so-maj' (-sō-mäj'), *n.* [Bengalese, a worshiping assembly.] A modern reforming theistic sect among the Hindoos.

Braid (brād), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRAIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRAIDING.] [AS. *bregdan* to move to and fro, to weave.] **1.** To weave, or entwine, together; to plait. **2.** To mingle, or make uniformly soft, by beating, rubbing, or straining.

Braid, *n.* **1.** A narrow band formed by intertwining or weaving together different strands. **2.** A narrow fabric, used for binding, trimming, etc.

Braid, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bregða* to move quickly.] [*Obs.*] **1.** A quick motion; a start. **2.** A fancy; freak; caprice.

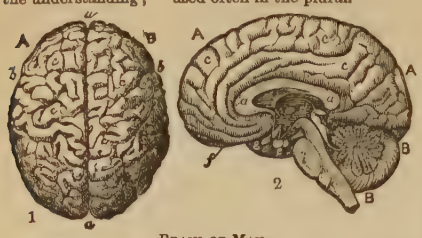
Braid, *a.* [AS. *bræd, bred,* deceit; akin to AS. *bredan* to braid, knit, (hence) to knit a net, to draw into a net, *i. e.*, to deceive. See BRAID, *v. t.*] Deceitful. [*Obs.*]

Brail (brāl), *n.* [OE. *brayle* furling rope, OF. *braiol* a band around the breeches, fr. L. *braca, bracae,* breeches, — a Gallic word.] **1.** (*Falconry*) A thong of soft leather to bind up a hawk's wing. **2.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes passing through pulleys, and used to haul sails in or up, preparatory to furling. **3.** A stock at each end of a seine to keep it stretched.

Brail, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To haul up by the brails.

Brain (brān), *n.* [AS. *bragen, brægen;* akin to LG. *brägen.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The whitish mass of soft matter (the center of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition) which is inclosed in the cartilaginous or bony cranium of vertebrate animals. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The anterior or cephalic ganglion in insects and other

invertebrates. **3.** The organ or seat of intellect; hence, the understanding; — used often in the plural.



Brain of Man.

Fig. 1. Upper surface, showing Right and Left Cerebral Hemispheres AB, separated by the Longitudinal Fissure *aa*; *b* Fissure of Sylvius; *c c c c* Convolutions, or Gyri, separated by Sulci.

Fig. 2. Right half, shown by vertical section through the Longitudinal Fissure; AA Cerebrum; BB Cerebellum; *aa* Corpus Callosum; *c c c* Convolutions; *d* Third Ventricle; *e* Pituitary Body; *f* Olfactory Lobe; *g* Optic Nerve; *i* Pons Varoli; *k* Medulla Oblongata, connecting the brain and spinal cord.

Brain (brān), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Brained (brānd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Braining.] **1.** To dash out the brains of; hence, fig., to destroy. **2.** To conceive; to understand.

Brained (brānd), *p. a.* Supplied with brains.

Brain'less, *a.* Without understanding; witless.

Brain'pan′ (-păn′), *n.* The skull; cranium. [ing.

Brain'sick′ (-sĭk′), *a.* Disordered in the understand-

Brain'y (-y), *a.* Well equipped with brains. [*Colloq.*]

Braise, Braize (brāz), *n.* [F.] Charcoal powder.

Braise, *v. t.* [F. *braiser*, fr. *braise* coals.] (*Cookery*) To stew or broil in a covered kettle or pan.

Brais'er (brāz'ẽr), *n.* A kettle or pan for braising.

Brake (brāk), *imp.* of Break. [*Archaic*]

Brake, *n.* [OE. *brake* fern; origin uncertain.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A kind of fern having solitary stems dividing into three principal branches; less properly, any fern. **2.** A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles, with undergrowth and ferns, or with canes.

Brake (brāk), *n.* [From root of E. *break.*] **1.** An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp. **2.** A handle for working a pump. **3.** A frame for confining a refractory horse while being shod; also, an inclosure to restrain cattle, horses, etc. **4.** That part of a carriage, as of a movable battery, or engine, which enables it to turn. **5.** (*Mil.*) An ancient engine of war analogous to the ballista. **6.** (*Agric.*) A large, heavy harrow. **7.** A piece of mechanism for applying friction to retard or stop motion. **8.** A device for testing the power of a motor by measuring the friction it will overcome. **9.** A cart or carriage without a body, used in breaking in horses. **10.** An ancient instrument of torture.

Brake'man (brāk'man), *n.* A man in charge of a brake or brakes.

Brak'y (-y), *a.* Full of brakes; thorny.

Bra'ma (brä'mä), *n.* See Brahma.

Bram'ble (brăm'b'l), *n.* [AS. *brēmel, brēmbel, brǣmbel*, fr. root of E. *broom.*] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry; hence, any rough, prickly shrub.

Bram'bling (-blĭng), *n.* [OE. *bramline.* See Bramble.] (*Zoöl.*) The European mountain finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*). [brambles.

Bram'bly (-blў), *a.* Full of, or like,

Bra'min (brä'mĭn). See Brahman.

Bran (brăn), *n.* [OF. *bren*, from Celtic.] The coarse, chaffy part of ground grain.

Brambling.

Branch (brănch), *n.* [F. *branche*, fr. LL. *branca* claw.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A shoot or secondary stem growing from a main stem. **2.** Any division or arm extending like a branch. **3.** Any member or part of a body or system. **4.** A particular line of family descent; any descendant in such a line. **5.** (*Naut.*) A pilot's warrant or commission.

Syn. — Bough; limb; offshoot.

Branch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Branched (brănchť); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Branching.] **1.** To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify. **2.** To divide into subdivisions.

Branch, *v. t.* To divide as into, or as if into, branches.

Branch'er, *n.* **1.** That which forms branches. **2.** (*Falconry*) A young hawk when it takes to the branches.

‖ **Bran'chi-a** (brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Branchiæ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. *βράγχια*, pl. of *βράγχιον.*] (*Anat.*) A gill.

Bran'chi-al (brăn'kĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to gills.

Bran'chi-ate (-kĭ-ăt), *a.* (*Anat.*) Having branchiæ.

Branch'i-ness (brănch'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Fullness of branches.

Bran'chi-o-pod (brăn'kĭ-ō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *βράγχιον* gill + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of an order (*Branchiopoda*) of small crustaceans; — so called because their feet were supposed to serve as gills.

Bran'chi-os'te-gal (brăn'kĭ-ŏs'tē-gal), *a.* [Gr. *βράγχιον* gill + *στέγειν* to cover.] (*Anat.*) Designating, or pertaining to, the membrane covering the gills of fishes.

‖ **Bran'chi-u'ra** (brăn'kĭ-ū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βράγχιον* gill + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of crustaceans, including species parasitic on fishes. [branch.

Branch'let (brănch'lĕt), *n.* [*Branch* + *-let.*] A little

Branch'y (brănch'ў), *a.* Full or consisting of branches.

Brand (brănd), *n.* [AS. *brand, brond*, fr. *byrnan, beornan*, to burn; akin to G. *brand, brandr.*] **1.** A burning piece of wood; also, a piece partly burnt. **2.** A sword, so called from its flashing. **3.** [*Poetic*] A distinctive mark made with a hot iron, as upon a criminal as a mark of infamy, or upon merchandise, cattle, etc.; also, one made in other ways; hence, fig., quality, kind, grade; also, any mark of shame; a stigma. **4.** An instrument for making such marks; a branding iron. **5.** (*Bot.*) Any fungus which produces a burnt appearance in plants.

Brand (brănd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Branded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Branding.] To make, fix, or impress a brand or distinctive mark upon with, or as if with, a hot iron; hence, to mark or impress indelibly.

Brand'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, brands.

Brand' goose (gōōs'). (*Zoöl.*) The brant. [brandy.

Bran'died (brăn'dĭd), *a.* Flavored or treated with

Brand' i'ron (brănd' ī'ŭrn). **1.** An iron for branding. **2.** A trivet for a pot. **3.** The horizontal bar of an andiron.

Bran'dish (brăn'dĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Brandished (-dĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Brandishing.] [OE. *brandisen*, F. *brandir*, fr. *brand* a sword.] To move or wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish.

Bran'dish, *n.* A flourish, as of a weapon or whip.

Bran'dish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who brandishes.

Brand'ling (brănd'lĭng), **Brand'lin** (-lĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A branlin. [the forge.

Brand'–new' (-nū'), *a.* Quite new, as if fresh from

Bran'dy (brăn'dў), *n.* [From older *brandywine, brandwine*, fr. D. *brandewijn*, fr. p. p. of *branden* to burn, distill + *wijn* wine.] A strong alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or other liquors.

Bran'gle (brăn'g'l), *n.* [Prob. a variant of *wrangle.*] A wrangle; a squabble. [*R.*] [*cal Eng.*]

Brank (brăṅk), *n.* [Prob. Celtic.] Buckwheat. [*Local*]

Brank, } *n.* [Cf. Gael. *brangus, brangas*, a sort of

Branks, } pillory, Ir. *brancas* halter, or D. *pranger* fetter.] **1.** A sort of bridle. [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A kind of iron bridle with a mouthpiece, applied to scolds as a punishment.

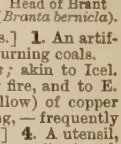
Brank'ur-sine (brăṅk'ŭr-sĭn), *n.* [Deriv. of LL. *branca* claw + L. *ursinus* of a bear.] (*Bot.*) Acanthus.

Bran'lin (brăn'lĭn), *n.* [Deriv. of *brand.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A young salmon, when it has transverse black bands. (*b*) A small red worm or larva, used as fish bait.

Bran'–new' (brăn'nū'), *a.* Brand-new.

Bran'ny (-nў), *a.* Containing bran; like bran.

Brant (brănt), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of wild goose.



Head of Brant (*Branta bernicla*).

Bran'tail′ (brăn'tāl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European redstart; — from its red tail.

Brash (brăsh), *a.* [Cf. Gael. *bras* or G. *barsch.*] Hasty in temper; impetuous.

Brash, *a.* [Cf. Arm. *bresk, brusk.*] Fragile; brittle, as wood. [*Colloq. U.S.*]

Brash, *n.* **1.** A rash or eruption; a fit of sickness. **2.** Something broken off; fragments; refuse.

Bra'sier, Bra'zier (brā'zhẽr), *n.* [Deriv. of F. *braise* live coals. See Brass.] **1.** An artificer who works in brass. **2.** A pan for burning coals.

Brass (brȧs), *n.* [OE. *bras*, AS. *bræs*; akin to Icel. *bras* cement, solder, *brasa* to harden by fire, and to E. *braze, brazen.*] **1.** An alloy (usually yellow) of copper and zinc. **2.** (*Mach.*) A journal bearing, — frequently made of brass. **3.** Impudence. [*Colloq.*] **4.** A utensil, ornament, or other article of brass; — usually in *pl.* **5.** (*Script.*) Copper or some kind of bronze. **6.** (*Mining*) Lumps of pyrites.

Brass band, a band of musicians who play on instruments of brass.

Bras'sage (brăs'sâj), *n.* [F.] Seigniorage on coin.

Bras'sart (-sĕrt), *n.* [F. *brassard*, fr. *bras* arm.] Armor for the arm.

Brasse (brăs), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A spotted European fish, resembling a perch.

Bras'si-ca'ceous (brăs'sĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *brassica* cabbage.] (*Bot.*) Related to, or resembling, the cabbage, or plants of the Cabbage family.

Brass'y (brăs'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to brass; brazen. **2.** Impudent. [*Colloq.*] — **Brass'i-ness**, *n.*

Brat (brăt), *n.* [OE. *bratt* coarse garment, AS. *bratt* cloak, fr. Celtic; prop., a child's bib or clout; hence, a child.] Child; offspring; — now contemptuous.

Brat'tice (brăt'tĭs), *n.* [See BRETTICE.] (*Mining*) (*a*) A wall of separation in a shaft or gallery, used for ventilation. (*b*) Planking to support a roof or wall.

Bra-va'do (brȧ-vā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* BRAVADOES (-dōz). [Sp. *bravada*, *bravata*, boast, brag. See BRAVE.] Boastful and threatening behavior; a boastful menace.

Brave (brāv), *a.* [F. *brave*, It. or Sp. *bravo*, (orig.) fierce, wild, savage, prob. fr. L. *barbarus*.] **1.** Bold; courageous; daring. **2.** Having superiority or excellence, esp. in a conspicuous degree; — now seldom used of material things. **3.** Making a fine show or display; splendid; showy. — **Brave'ly**, *adv.* — **Brave'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Gallant; valiant; valorous; heroic; intrepid; fearless; dauntless; stout-hearted. See GALLANT.

Brave, *n.* A brave person; one who is daring; especially, an Indian warrior.

Brave, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAVED (brāvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAVING.] **1.** To encounter with courage and fortitude; to defy; to dare. **2.** To adorn; to deck. [*Obs.*]

Brav'er-y (brāv'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being brave; fearlessness; intrepidity. **2.** Splendor; magnificence; ostentation; fine dress. **3.** A beau. [*Obs.*]

Bra'vo (brä'vō), *n.*; *pl.* BRAVOES (-vōz). [It.] A daring villain; a bandit; a professional assassin.

Bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* [It.] Well done! excellent!

‖ **Bra-vu'ra** (brȧ-vōō'rȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A florid, brilliant style of music, adopted to display technic.

Brawl (brȧl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAWLED (brȧld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAWLING.] [OE. *braulen* to brawl, *brallen* to cry, make a noise; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To quarrel noisily and outrageously. **2.** To complain loudly; to scold. **3.** To make a long confused noise.

Brawl (brȧl), *n.* A noisy quarrel; wrangle; tumult.

Brawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who brawls; a wrangler.

Brawn (brȧn), *n.* [OF. *braon* fleshy part, muscle, fr. OHG. *brāto* flesh, G. *braten* roast meat; akin to AS. *brædan* to roast.] **1.** A muscle. [*Obs.*] **2.** Full, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg; muscular strength; sometimes, the arm. **3.** The flesh of a boar, raw or cured.

Brawn'y (-ȳ), *a.* Having large, strong muscles; muscular; fleshy; strong; stalwart. — **Brawn'i-ness**, *n.*

Bray (brā), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAYED (brād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAYING.] [OF. *breier*, fr. OHG. *brehhan* to break. See BREAK.] To pound, beat, rub, or grind small or fine.

Bray, *v. i.* [F. *braire*, fr. LL. *bragire* to whinny; origin uncertain.] **1.** To utter a loud, harsh cry, as an ass. **2.** To make a harsh, grating, or discordant noise.

Bray, *v. t.* To make or utter with a loud, discordant, or harsh and grating sound. [sound.

Bray, *n.* The harsh cry of an ass; any harsh, grating

Bray'er (-ẽr), *n.* An implement for braying and spreading ink in hand printing.

Braze (brāz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAZED (brāzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAZING.] [F. *braser* to solder, fr. Icel. *brasa* to harden by fire. Cf. BRASS.] **1.** To solder with hard solder, esp. with an alloy of copper and zinc. **2.** To harden.

Braze, *v. t.* [AS. *bræsian*, fr. *bræs* brass. See BRASS.] To cover or ornament with brass.

Bra'zen (brā'z'n), *a.* [AS. *bræsen*. See BRASS.] **1.** Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, brass. **2.** Sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass. **3.** Impudent; shameless. — **Bra'zen-ly**, *adv.* — **Bra'zen-ness**, *n.*

Brazen age. (*a*) (*Myth.*) The age of war and lawlessness which succeeded the silver age. (*b*) (*Archæol.*) See *Bronze age*, under BRONZE. — **Brazen sea** (*Jewish Antiq.*), a large laver of brass, placed in Solomon's temple.

Bra'zen, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAZENED (-z'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAZENING.] To carry through impudently or shamelessly.

Bra'zen-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Impudent; shameless.

Bra'zier (brā'zhẽr), *n.* Same as BRASIER.

Bra-zil' nut' (brȧ-zĭl' nŭt'). (*Bot.*) An oily, three-sided nut, produced by a tree native in Brazil.

Bra-zil' wood' (brȧ-zĭl' wŏŏd'). [OE. *brasil*, LL. *brasile*; cf. Pg. & Sp. *brasil*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** The wood of the Oriental *Cæsalpinia Sapan*; — so called before the discovery of America. **2.** A very heavy reddish wood, of various species, imported from Brazil and other tropical countries, for cabinet-work and for dyeing.

Breach (brēch), *n.* [AS. *brice*, *gebrice*, *gebrece* (in comp.), fr. *brecan* to break. See BREAK.] **1.** The act of breaking, in a secondary or figurative sense. Specifically: (*a*) A breaking or infraction of a law, or of any obligation. (*b*) A breaking of waters, as over a vessel; the waters themselves. (*c*) A breaking of amicable relations. (*d*) A breaking out upon; assault. **2.** A gap or opening made by breaking or battering; break; rupture. **3.** A bruise; wound. **4.** (*Med.*) A hernia; rupture.

Syn. — Rent; cleft; chasm; rift; gap; break; disruption; fracture; rupture; infraction; infringement; violation; dispute; difference; misunderstanding.

Breach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREACHED (brēcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREACHING.] To make a breach or gap in.

Breach'y (-ȳ), *a.* Apt to break out of pasture; unruly, as cattle.

Bread (brĕd), *n.* [AS. *bread*; akin to G. *brod*; prob. fr. root of E. *brew*.] **1.** Food made from flour or meal by moistening, kneading, and baking. **2.** Food, in general.

Bread, *v. t.* (*Cookery*) To cover with bread crumbs.

Bread'fruit' (brĕd'frōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of a tree (*Artocarpus incisa*) native in the islands of the Pacific. When baked, it resembles bread, and is eaten as food; also, the tree itself.

Breadfruit. A branch with fruit and a spike of flowers. 1/12

Bread'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* Grain, flour, or meal.

Breadth (brĕdth), *n.* [OE. *brede*, whence later *bredethe*, AS. *brædu*, fr. *brād* broad.] **1.** Distance from side to side; width. **2.** (*Fine Arts*) Quality of having the colors and shadows broad and massive, and the objects so disposed as to give an impression of largeness and simple grandeur.

Break (brāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* BROKE (brōk), (*Obs.* BRAKE); *p. p.* BROKEN (brō'k'n), (*Obs.* BROKE); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREAKING.] [AS. *brecan*; akin to OHG. *brehhan*, G. *brechen*, L. *frangere*.] **1.** To strain apart; to sever by fracture; to divide with violence. **2.** To lay open as by breaking; to disclose, divulge, or communicate. **3.** To infringe or violate. **4.** To interrupt; to dissolve or terminate. **5.** To destroy the completeness, arrangement, or order of. **6.** To shatter; to rend. **7.** To destroy the strength, firmness, or consistency of. **8.** To weaken or impair; to lessen the effect of. **9.** To impart, as news or information; to broach. **10.** To tame; to reduce to subjection. **11.** To destroy the credit or standing of; to bankrupt; to ruin; also, to cashier; to dismiss.

To break bulk, to begin to unload; also, to transfer in detail, as from boats to cars. — **To break a house** (*Law*), to separate with violence and a felonious intent any part of a house or of its fastenings. — **To break joints**, to lay or arrange bricks, shingles, etc., so that the joints in one course shall not coincide with those in the preceding course. — **To break a lance**, to engage in a tilt or contest. — **To break a path, road**, etc., to open a way through obstacles. — **To break of**, to rid of; to cause to abandon. — **To break up.** (*a*) To separate into parts; to plow (new or fallow ground). (*b*) To dissolve; to put an end to. — **To break upon a wheel**, to stretch upon a wheel, and break the limbs with an iron bar, — a former mode of punishment or torture.

Syn. — To dispart; rend; tear; shatter; batter; violate; infringe; demolish; destroy; burst; dislocate.

Break (brāk), *v. i.* **1.** To divide into pieces; to burst asunder. **2.** To open spontaneously, or by pressure from within. **3.** To burst forth; to appear; to dawn. **4.** To burst forth violently. **5.** To be scattered; to be dissipated. **6.** To lose health or strength. **7.** To be crushed or overwhelmed with sorrow or grief. **8.** To become bankrupt or insolvent. **9.** To make an abrupt or sudden change or beginning; to change the gait. **10.** To fail in musical quality; also, to change in tone. **11.** To fall out; to terminate friendship.

To break out. (*a*) To burst forth; to escape from restraint; to appear suddenly. (*b*) To show itself in cutaneous eruptions; — said of a disease. (*c*) To have a rash or eruption on the skin; — said of a patient.

Break (brāk), *n.* **1.** An opening made by fracture or

disruption. **2.** Interruption of continuity; change of direction. **3.** Interruption; pause; blank interval or space. **4.** The first appearing; dawn. **5.** Large four-wheeled carriage, having a straight body and calash top. **6.** Device for checking motion, or for measuring friction. See BRAKE, *n.*, 7 & 8. **7.** (*Teleg.*) A commutator.

Break'a-ble (brāk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being broken.

Break'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** Act of breaking; articles broken. **2.** Allowance or compensation for things broken.

Break'bone' fe'ver (-bōn' fē'vẽr). (*Med.*) Dengue.

Break'down (-doun'), *n.* **1.** Act or result of breaking down; downfall. **2.** A rapid, shuffling dance.

Break'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, breaks. **2.** Specifically, a machine for breaking rocks or coal; also, the building covering it. **3.** (*Naut.*) A small water cask. **4.** A wave breaking into foam against the shore, or upon a rock or reef.

Break'fast (brĕk'fast), *n.* **1.** The first meal in the day, or what is then eaten. **2.** Any meal after fasting.

Break'fast, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BREAKFASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREAKFASTING.] To break one's fast in the morning; to eat the first meal in the day.

Break'neck' (-nĕk'), *n.* A steep place endangering [the neck.]

Break'neck', *a.* Liable to cause a broken neck.

Break'–up' (-ŭp'), *n.* Disruption; dissolution.

Break'wa'ter (-wą'tẽr), *n.* Any structure or contrivance to break the force of waves, and thus afford protection.

Bream (brēm), *n.* [OE. *breme*, F. *brême*, OF. *bresme*, of German origin.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish of several species, — little valued as food. (*b*) Any one of various species of American pondfishes. (*c*) A sparoid fish of various genera.

European Carp Bream (*Abramis brama*).

Bream, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BREAMED (brēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREAMING.] [Cf. BROOM, and G. ein schiff *brennen*.] (*Naut.*) To clean, as a ship's bottom, by scraping and the application of fire.

Breast (brĕst), *n.* [AS. *breóst;* akin to G. *brust*.] **1.** The fore part of the body, between the neck and the belly; the chest. **2.** Either of the protuberant glands, on the front of the chest in the female of man and of some other mammalia, in which milk is secreted; a mamma; a teat. **3.** Anything resembling the human breast, or bosom; the front or forward part of anything. **4.** The seat of consciousness; the seat of the affections and passions; the heart. **5.** Voice for singing. [*Obs.*]

To make a clean breast, to make full confession.

Breast, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BREASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREASTING.] To meet, with the breast; to oppose manfully.

Breast'bone', *n.* The bone of the breast; sternum.

Breast'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A kneelike timber placed across the stem of a ship to strengthen the fore part.

Breast'ing, *n.* (*Mach.*) The curved channel in which a breast wheel turns. See BREAST WHEEL.

Breast'knot' (-nŏt'), *n.* A ribbon knot for the breast.

Breast'pin' (brĕst'pĭn'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast for a fastening, or for ornament; a brooch.

Breast'plate' (brĕst'plāt'), *n.* **1.** A piece of defensive armor for the breast. **2.** A protection for the breast in certain kinds of work. **3.** A strap that runs across a horse's breast. **4.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A part of the vestment of the high priest, worn upon the front of the ephod.

Breast'plow' } (brĕst'plou'), *n.* A kind of small
Breast'plough' } plow, pushed by the workman.

Breast'rail' (-rāl'), *n.* The upper rail of a parapet.

Breast'sum'mer (-sŭm'mẽr), *n.* (*Arch.*) A supporting summer or girder fixed in a wall flush with the surface.

Breast' wheel' (brĕst' hwēl'). A kind of water wheel on which the stream of water strikes at about half the height of the wheel.

Section of Breast Wheel.

Breast'work' (brĕst'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** (*Fort.*) A defensive work of moderate height, usually of earth. **2.** (*Naut.*) A railing on the quarterdeck and forecastle.

Breath (brĕth), *n.* [AS. *brǣð* odor, scent, breath; origin uncertain.] **1.** The air inhaled and exhaled in respiration. **2.** Act or power of breathing naturally or freely. **3.** The power of respiration, and hence, life. **4.** Time or chance to breathe; respite; pause. **5.** A single respiration, or the time of making it. **6.** A slight breeze; air in gentle motion. **7.** Fragrance; exhalation; odor; perfume. **8.** Gentle exercise.

Breath'a-ble (brēth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be breathed.

Breathe (brēth), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BREATHED (brēthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREATHING.] **1.** To respire; to inhale and exhale air; hence, to live. **2.** To take breath; to rest from action. **3.** To pass like breath, noiselessly or gently; to exhale.

Breathe, *v. t.* **1.** To inhale and exhale in the process of respiration. **2.** To inject by breathing; to infuse. **3.** To emit or utter by the breath; to utter softly. **4.** To exhale; to emit, as breath. **5.** To express; to give forth. **6.** To act upon by the breath; to sound by breathing. **7.** To promote free respiration in; to exercise. **8.** To suffer to take breath; to rest. **9.** To put out of breath; to exhaust. **10.** (*Phonetics*) To utter without vocality, as certain consonants.

Breath'er (brēth'ẽr), *n.* One who breathes.

Breath'ing (brēth'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Respiration. **2.** Air in gentle motion. **3.** Any gentle influence or operation; inspiration; aspiration. **4.** Exercising; promotion of respiration. **5.** Utterance; communication by words. **6.** Breathing place; vent. **7.** Stop; pause; delay. **8.** (*Phonetics*) The sound caused by the outgoing breath when the glottis is wide open; aspiration; the sound of the letter *h*. **9.** (*Gr. Gram.*) A mark to indicate aspiration or its absence.

Breath'less (brĕth'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Not breathing; lifeless. **2.** Unable to breathe adequately; panting. **3.** Attended with suspension of breathing. — **Breath'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Breath'less-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Brec'cia** (brĕt'chá), *n.* [It., fr. F. *brèche;* akin to E. *breach*.] (*Geol.*) A rock composed of angular fragments, united by a cement.

Brec'ci-a'ted (brĕt'chĭ-ā'tĕd *or* brĕk'shĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* Formed like breccia, or resembling it in appearance.

Bred (brĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of BREED.

Brede (brēd), *n.* A braid. [*R.*]

Breech (brēch *or* brĭch), *n.* [See BREECHES.] **1.** The lower part of the body behind; the buttocks. **2.** The hinder part of anything; esp., the part of a cannon, or other firearm, behind the chamber.

Breech, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BREECHED (brēcht *or* brĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREECHING (brēch'ĭng *or* brĭch'ĭng).] **1.** To put into, or clothe with, breeches. **2.** To fit or furnish with a breech. **3.** To fasten with breeching.

Breech'block (-blŏk), *n.* The movable piece which closes the breech of a breech-loading firearm.

Breech'cloth' (brēch'klŏth' *or* brĭch'-; 115), *n.* A cloth worn around the breech.

Breech'es (brĭch'ĕz), *n. pl.* [OE. *brech, brek*, AS. *brēc*, pl. of *brōc* breech, breeches; akin to G. *bruch;* cf. L. *bracae, braccae*, which is of Celtic origin.] **1.** A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; smallclothes. **2.** Trousers; pantaloons. [*Colloq.*]

Breech'ing (brĭch'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A whipping on the breech. **2.** That part of a harness which passes round the breech of a horse. **3.** (*Naut.*) A strong rope securing a cannon so as to limit its recoil.

Breech'load'er (brēch'lōd'ẽr *or* brĭch'-), *n.* A firearm which receives its load at the breech.

Breech'–load'ing, *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of at the muzzle.

Breech' pin' (pĭn'), **Breech' screw'** (skrŋ').) A kind of breechblock.

Breed (brēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRED (brĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREEDING.] [AS. *brēdan* to nourish, cherish, keep warm, from *brōd* brood; akin to G. *brüten*. See BROOD.] **1.** To produce as offspring; to procreate; to generate; to beget; to hatch. **2.** To bring up; to nurse and foster. **3.** To educate; to train. **4.** To engender; to cause; to promote. **5.** To be productive of; to be the native place of. **6.** To engage in the production of, as cattle.

Breed, *v. i.* **1.** To bear and nourish young; to be pregnant. **2.** To be begotten; to be generated or produced. **3.** To raise a breed; to get progeny.

Breed, *n.* **1.** A race or variety of men or other animals or of plants, perpetuating its distinctive characteristics by reproduction. **2.** Class; sort; kind.

☞ *Breed* is usually applied to domestic animals; *species* or *variety* to wild animals and plants; *race* to men.

Breed'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, breeds.

Breed'ing (brēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process by which a person or thing breeds. **2.** Deportment or behavior

regarded as the result of birth, nurture, and instruction; manners. **3.** Descent; pedigree; extraction. [*Obs.*]

Breeze (brēz), *n.*, **Breeze' fly**′ (flī′). [OE. *brese*, AS. *briósa;* of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A fly of various species, noted for buzzing about animals, and tormenting them by sucking their blood.

Breeze Fly of Europe (*Tabanus bovinus*). ⅔

Breeze, *n.* [F. *brise;* akin to It. *brezza*, Sp. *briza;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A gentle wind. **2.** A flurry of excitement; a disturbance; a quarrel. [*Colloq.*]

Breeze (brēz), *n.* [F. *braise* cinders, live coals. See Brasier.] Refuse coal, cinders, or ashes.

Breez'y (brēz'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Characterized by breezes; airy. **2.** Fresh; brisk; full of life. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Breg'ma** (brĕg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρέγμα* front of the head.] (*Anat.*) The point of juncture of the coronal and sagittal sutures of the skull. — **Breg-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), *a.*

Bre'hon (brē'hŏn), *n.* [Ir. *breitheamh* judge.] An ancient Irish or Scotch judge.

Breme (brēm), *a.* [AS. *brēme, brȳme*, famous.] **1.** Fierce; sharp; cruel. [*Obs.*] **2.** Famous.

Bren, *n.* Bran. [*Obs.*]

Brent (brĕnt), **Brant** (brănt), *a.* [AS. *brant.*] **1.** Steep; high. [*Obs.*] **2.** Smooth; unwrinkled. [*Scot.*]

Brent, *n.* A brant. See Brant.

Brest'sum'mer (-sŭm'mĕr), *n.* See Breastsummer.

Breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n.*; *pl.* of Brother; — now used chiefly in solemn address, and in speaking of religious bodies or their members.

Bret'on (brĕt'ŭn), *a.* [F. *breton.*] Of or relating to Brittany, or Bretagne, in France. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Brittany, or Bretagne; also, the ancient language of Brittany; Armorican.

Brett (brĕt), *n.* Same as Britzska.

Bret'tice (brĕt'tĭs), *n.* [OE. *bretasce* parapet, through OF. fr. LL. *breteschia, bertresca*, prob. fr. OHG. *bret*, G. *brett*, board.] The wooden boarding used in supporting the roofs and walls of coal mines.

Breve (brēv), *n.* [It. & (in sense 2) LL. *breve*, fr. L. *brevis* short. See Brief.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A note or character of time, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims. **2.** (*Law*) Any writ or precept under seal, issued out of any court. **3.** (*Print.*) A Breve. curved mark [˘] used commonly to indicate the short quantity of a vowel.

Bre-vet' (brē-vĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *brevetum*, fr. L. *brevis* short. See Brief.] **1.** A warrant from the government, granting a privilege, title, or dignity. [*French usage*] **2.** (*Mil.*) A commission giving an officer higher titular rank than that for which he receives pay; an honorary promotion of an officer.

Bre-vet' (brē-vĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Brevetted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Brevetting.] (*Mil.*) To confer rank upon by brevet. [vet.

Bre-vet', *a.* (*Mil.*) Taking or conferring rank by brevet.

Bre-vet'cy (-sȳ), *n.* Rank of a brevet officer.

Bre'vi-a-ry (brē'vĭ-ā-rȳ), *n.* [F. *bréviaire*, fr. L. *breviarius* abridged, fr. *brevis* short.] **1.** An abridgment; an epitome; a summary. **2.** A book containing the daily canonical prayers of the Roman Catholic or of the Greek Church. [compend; summary.

Bre'vi-ate (-vĭ-āt), *n.* [L. *breviatus*, p. p.] Short

Bre-vier' (brē-vēr'), *n.* [Prob. from being originally used in printing a *breviary.*] (*Print.*) A size of type between bourgeois and minion.

☞ This line is printed in *brevier* type.

Brev'i-ped (brĕv'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *brevis* short + *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having short legs.

Brev'i-pen'nate (-pĕn'nāt), *a.* [L. *brevis* short + E. *pennate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Short-winged; — applied to birds unable to fly, owing to their short wings, as the ostrich.

Brev'i-ros'tral (-rŏs'trăl), } *a.* [L. *brevis* short +
Brev'i-ros'trate (-rŏs'trāt), } E. *rostral, rostrate.*] (*Zoöl.*) Short-billed; having a short beak.

Brev'i-ty (brĕv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *brevitas*, fr. *brevis* short.] **1.** Shortness of duration. **2.** Contraction into few words; conciseness; terseness.

Brew (brų), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Brewed (brųd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Brewing.] [AS. *brēowan;* perh. akin to L. *defrutum* must boiled down, Gr. *βρῦτον* (for *φρῦτον* ?) a kind of beer. The original meaning seems to have been *to prepare by heat.*] **1.** To prepare, as beer or other liquor, from malt, hops, etc., by steeping, boiling, and fermentation. **2.** To prepare by steeping and mingling; to concoct. **3.** Fig., to foment; to contrive; to plot.

Brew (brų), *v. i.* **1.** To be engaged in brewing beer; to be in process of steeping or mixing. **2.** Fig., to be in a state of preparation; to be forming, or gathering.

Brew (brų), *n.* The product of a brewing.

Brew'age (brų'ĕj), *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed.

Brew'er (brų'ĕr), *n.* One who brews; one whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors.

Brew'er-y (brų'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A house or building where beer, ale, etc., is brewed.

Brew'house' (brų'hous'), *n.* A brewery.

Brew'ing (brų'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of preparing brewed liquors. **2.** Quantity brewed at once. **3.** Fig., a mixing together. **4.** (*Naut.*) A gathering for a storm.

Brew'is (brų'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *brouet, -s* being the OF. ending of the nom. sing. and acc. pl.; dim. of OHG. *brod.*] **1.** Broth or pottage. [*Obs.*] **2.** Bread soaked in broth, drippings of roast meat, milk, or water and butter.

Bri'ar (brī'ẽr), *n.* Same as Brier.

Bri-a're-an (brī-ā're-*a*n), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Briareus, a giant of classical mythology, fabled to have a hundred hands; hence, hundred-handed or many-handed.

Brib'a-ble (brīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bribed.

Bribe (brīb), *n.* [F. *bribe* a lump of bread, table scraps (often given to beggars), LL. *briba* scrap of bread; origin uncertain.] **1.** A gift or reward bestowed or promised with a view to pervert judgment or corrupt conduct. **2.** That which seduces; allurement.

Bribe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bribed (brībd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bribing.] **1.** To induce or influence by a bribe; to give a bribe to. **2.** To gain by, or as by, a bribe.

Bribe, *v. i.* To give a bribe to a person; to induce corrupt action by a bribe.

Brib'er (brīb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bribes. **2.** A bribe.

Brib'er-y (brīb'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Act or practice of bribing, or taking bribes.

Bric'-a-brac' (brĭk'ȧ-brăk'), *n.* [F.] Curiosities and works of decorative art, considered collectively.

Brick (brĭk), *n.* [OE. *brik*, F. *brique;* of Ger. origin; cf. AS. *bríce* fragment, fr. root of E. *break.*] **1.** A block of clay tempered with water, sand, etc., molded into a regular form and sun-dried or burnt. **2.** Bricks, collectively. **3.** A good fellow; a merry person. [*Slang*]

Brick, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bricked (brĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bricking.] To lay, pave, surround, line, or construct, with bricks.

Brick'bat' (brĭk'băt'), *n.* A fragment of a brick.

Brick'kiln' (brĭk'kĭl'), *n.* A kiln for burning bricks.

Brick'lay'er (brĭk'lā'ẽr), *n.* One who builds by laying bricks.

Brick'lay'ing, *n.* The art of building with bricks.

Brick'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Anything made of bricks. **2.** The act of building with or laying bricks.

Brid'al (brīd'*a*l), *a.* [From Bride, *n.*] Of or pertaining to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial.

Brid'al, *n.* [Deriv. of *bride* and *ale.*] A nuptial festival or ceremony; a marriage.

Bride (brīd), *n.* [AS. *brȳd;* akin to G. *braut.*] A woman newly married, or about to be married.

Bride'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* Rich or highly ornamented cake, prepared for a wedding feast.

Bride'groom' (-grōōm'), *n.* [AS. *brȳdguma;* AS. *brȳd* bride + *guma* man, akin to L. *homo;* the insertion of *r* being caused by confusion with *groom.*] A man newly married, or about to be married.

Bride'maid' (-mād'), *n.*, **Bride'man** (-*m*an), *n.* See Bridesmaid, Bridesman.

Brides'maid' (brīdz'mād'), *n.* A female friend who attends on a bride at her wedding.

Brides'man (-*m*an), *n.* A male friend who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

Bride'well (brīd'wĕl), *n.* A house of correction; — so called from a hospital built in 1553 near *St. Bride's well*, in London, which was later a penal workhouse.

Bridge (brĭj), *n.* [AS. *brycg, bricg.*] **1.** A structure over a water course, chasm, railroad, etc., to make a passageway from one side to the other. **2.** Anything supported at the ends, and serving as a support; anything resembling a bridge in form or use.

Bridge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bridged (brĭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bridging.] To build a bridge or bridges on or over. Also used figuratively.

Bridge'board' (brĭj'bōrd'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A board to which the treads and risers of stairs are fastened.

Bridg'ing (brĭj'ĭng), *n.* (*Arch.*) A system of bracing, as between floor timbers, to distribute the weight.

Bri'dle (brī'd'l), *n.* [AS. *bridel;* akin to OHG. *britil*, D. *breidel.*] **1.** The head gear with which a horse is governed and restrained. **2.** A restraint; a curb; a check. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A span of rope or chain made fast at both ends, so that another rope or chain may be attached to its middle. (*b*) A mooring hawser.

Bridle path, road, *or* way, a path or way for saddle horses or pack horses.

Bri'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bridled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bridling (-dlĭng).] **1.** To put a bridle upon. **2.** To restrain or govern with, or as with, a bridle; to check, curb, or control.

Bri'dle, *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment.

Bri'dler (brī'dlẽr), *n.* One who bridles.

Bri-doon' (brĭ-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *bridon*, fr. *bride;* akin to E. *bridle.*] (*Mil.*) The snaffle and rein of a military bridle, which acts independently of the bit.

Brief (brēf), *a.* [F., fr. L. *brevis;* akin to Gr. βραχύς short.] **1.** Short in duration. **2.** Concise; terse.

Syn. — Short; concise; succinct; summary; compendious; condensed; terse; curt; transitory; short-lived.

Brief, *n.* **1.** A concise written statement; an epitome. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) A concise statement of a client's case. (*b*) A statement of the points of a law argument. (*c*) A writ; a breve.

Apostolical brief, a letter of the pope written on fine parchment in modern characters, subscribed by the secretary of briefs, dated "a die Nativitatis," *i. e.*, "from the day of the Nativity," and sealed with the ring of the fisherman. See 3d Bull, 2.

Brief, *v. t.* To make an abstract or abridgment of.

Brief'less (-lĕs), *a.* Having no brief; without clients.

Brief'ly, *adv.* In a brief manner.

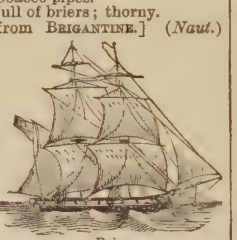
Brief'ness, *n.* Quality of being brief.

Bri'er, Bri'ar (brī'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *brēr, bræer;* origin uncertain.] A plant with a slender woody stem bearing stout prickles, as the rose, blackberry, etc.

Brier root, the root of the Southern *Smilax laurifolia* and *S. Walteri*, — used for tobacco pipes.

Bri'er-y (brī'ẽr-ў), *a.* Full of briers; thorny.

Brig, *n.* [Shortened from Brigantine.] (*Naut.*) A two-masted, square-rigged vessel.



Brig.

Hermaphrodite brig, a two-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

Bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *n.* [F. *brigade*, fr. It. *brigata* troop, brigade, orig., a contending troop, fr. *briga* quarrel. See Brigand.] (*Mil.*) Any body of troops consisting of two or more regiments, under the command of a brigadier general. Also used figuratively.

Bri-gade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Brigaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Brigading.] (*Mil.*) To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

...dier' gen'er-al (brĭg'ą-dēr' jĕn'ẽr-ąl). [F. *brigadier.*] (*Mil.*) An officer in rank next ..., and below a major general. He com- ... — sometimes called simply *brigadier.*

...nd), *n.* [Through F. fr. LL. *brigans* ... fr. *brigare* to contend, fr. *briga* ... E. *break.*] A lawless fellow who ...waylayer; a freebooter.

... Life and practices of brigands.

... [F. See Brigand.] A coat ...ting of scales or plates.

... [F. *brigantin*, fr. It. *bri-* ...l.] A vessel differing ...e mainsail.

...briht; akin to Goth. ...g light; shining; lu- ... Having qualities that ...hat affect the mind ...ir, quick intellect; ... or joy around; ... evident; plain.

... resplendent; ...; glittering; ...; sunny.

p. Bright- ... To make ...tively. ...m a Dr. ...ed.) An affection of the kidneys, usually inflammatory in character.

Brill (brĭl), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *brilli* mackerel, fr. *brith* streaked.] (*Zoöl.*) A food fish allied to the turbot.

Bril'liance (brĭl'yans), *n.* Brilliancy.

Bril'lian-cy (brĭl'yan-sў), *n.* Quality of being brilliant.

Bril'liant (brĭl'yant), *a.* [F. *brillant*, p. pr. of *briller* to shine or sparkle, fr. L. *beryllus* a seagreen gem. See Beryl.] **1.** Sparkling with luster; glittering. **2.** Distinguished for admirable qualities; splendid; shining. — **Bril'liant-ly,** *adv.* — **Bril'liant-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See Shining.

Bril'liant, *n.* **1.** A diamond or other gem of the finest cut, formed into faces and facets, so as to reflect and refract the light. **2.** A kind of cotton goods, figured in the weaving. **3.** (*Print.*) The smallest size of type used in English printing.

☞ This line is printed in the type called Brilliant.

Brim (brĭm), *n.* [AS. *brymme* edge, border; akin to G. *brame;* origin uncertain.] The rim, border, or upper edge of a thing; the margin or brink.

Brim, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Brimmed (brĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Brimming.] To be full to the brim.

Brim, *v. t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

Brim'ful' (brĭm'fụl'), *a.* Full to the brim.

Brim'mer (-mẽr), *n.* A brimful bowl; a bumper.

Brim'stone (brĭm'stōn; 110), *n.* [OE. *brimstone, brenstone.* See Burn, *v. t.*, and Stone.] Sulphur.

Brin (brĭn), *n.* [F.] One of the rays of a fan.

Brin'ded (brĭn'dĕd), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *bröndöttr* brindled, fr. *brandr* brand; and OE. *bernen, brinnen,* to burn.] Gray or tawny with dark streaks; streaked; brindled.

Brin'dle (brĭn'd'l), *n.* **1.** State of being brindled. **2.** A brindled color; also, that which is brindled.

Brin'dled (brĭn'd'ld), *a.* A dim. form of Brinded.

Brine (brīn), *n.* [AS. *bryne* a burning, brine, fr. *brinnan* to burn.] **1.** Water impregnated with salt; pickle. **2.** The ocean or sea. **3.** Tears.

Bring (brĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Brought (brąt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bringing.] [AS. *bringan;* akin to G. *bringen.*] **1.** To convey or bear to a nearer place; to fetch. **2.** To make to come; to produce; to draw to. **3.** To convey; to carry. **4.** To induce; to lead; to guide. **5.** To procure in exchange; to fetch as compensation.

Syn. — To fetch; bear; carry; convey; transport; import; procure; produce; cause; adduce; induce.

Bring'er (brĭng'ẽr), *n.* One who brings.

Brin'i-ness (brīn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being briny.

Brin'ish (brīn'ĭsh), *a.* Like brine; somewhat salt.

Brin'ish-ness, *n.* State or quality of being brinish.

Brink (brĭnk), *n.* [Dan.; akin to Sw. *brink* declivity, Icel. *brekka.*] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place; a verge. Also used figuratively. [sea.]

Brin'y (brīn'ў), *a.* Of or pertaining to brine, or to the

Bri'o-ny (brī'ō-nў), *n.* See Bryony.

Brisk (brĭsk), *a.* [Cf. W. *brysg*, fr. *brys* haste, Gael. *briosg* quick, lively.] **1.** Full of liveliness and activity; lively; spirited; quick. **2.** Effervescing; sparkling.

Syn. — Active; lively; agile; alert; nimble; quick; sprightly; vivacious; gay; spirited; animated.

Brisk (brĭsk), *v. t. & i.* To make or become lively.

Bris'ket (brĭs'kĕt), *n.* [OF. *bruschet;* prob. of Celtic origin.] The breast of an animal from the fore legs back beneath the ribs; also, the breast of a horse. [See *Illusts.* of Beef and Horse.]

Brisk'ly (brĭsk'lў), *adv.* In a brisk manner; nimbly.

Brisk'ness, *n.* Liveliness; quickness; effervescence.

Bris'tle (brĭs's'l), *n.* [AS. *bristl, byrst;* akin to Skr. *bhṛshti* edge, point.] A short, stiff, coarse hair, as on swine and some plants.

Bris'tle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bristled (-s'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bristling (-slĭng).] **1.** To erect the bristles of; to cause the bristles of to stand up. **2.** To fix a bristle to.

Bris'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To rise or stand erect, like bristles. **2.** To be studded as with bristles. **3.** To show defiance or indignation.

Bris'tly (brĭs'slў), *a.* Thick set with bristles; rough.

Bris'tol (brĭs'tŭl), *n.* A seaport city of England.

Bristol board, a kind of fine pasteboard. — Bristol brick, a silicious brick used for polishing cutlery. — Bristol stone, rock crystal, or brilliant crystals of quartz, found near *Bristol.* Polished pieces are called *Bristol diamonds.*

Bri-sure' (brē-zụr'), *n.* [F.] (*Fort.*) Any part of a rampart or parapet deviating from the general direction.

Brit, Britt (brĭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A young herring; also, a small species of herring; the sprat. (*b*) The minute marine animals upon which the right whales feed.

Bri-tan'ni-a (brĭ-tăn'nĭ-ą), *n.* [From L. *Britannia* Great Britain.] A white alloy of tin, antimony, copper, etc.

Bri-tan'nic (brĭ-tăn'nĭk), *a.* British.

Brit'ish (brĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Great Britain or to its inhabitants (present or aboriginal).

Brit'on (brĭt'ŭn), *n.* A native of Great Britain.

Brit'tle (brĭt't'l), *a.* [AS. *bryttian* to dispense, fr. *brēotan* to break.] Easily broken; apt to break; fragile; not tough or tenacious. — **Brit'tle-ness**, *n.*

Britz'ska (brĭts'kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *britshka.*] A long carriage, with a calash top, fitted for reclining at night.

Broach (brōch), *n.* [F. *broche*, fr. LL. *brocca*; prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A spit. [*Obs.*] **2.** An awl. [*Prov. Eng.*] **3.** (*Mech.*) A steel tool, generally tapering and polygonal, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal. **4.** (*Masonry*) A broad chisel for stonecutting. **5.** A brooch.

Broach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Broached (brōcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Broaching.] **1.** To spit; to pierce as with a spit. **2.** To tap; to pierce, as a cask. Hence: To let out; to shed, as blood. **3.** To open for the first time. **4.** To make public; to publish first; to suggest. **5.** To enlarge or dress by using a broach.

Broach'er (brōch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A spit; a broach. **2.** One who broaches, opens, or utters.

Broad (brȧd), *a.* [AS. *brād*; akin to G. *breit.*] **1.** Wide; extended in breadth. **2.** Extended in every direction. **3.** Extended in the sense of diffused. **4.** Fig., having a large measure of any thing or quality; — applied to any subject, the precise meaning depending largely on the substantive. Hence: (*a*) Comprehensive; liberal. (*b*) Plain; evident. (*c*) Free; unrestricted. (*d*) Gross; indelicate.

Syn. — Wide; large; ample; expanded; spacious; roomy; extensive; vast; comprehensive; liberal.

Broad, *n.* The broad part of anything.

Broad'ax' } (brȧd'ăks'), *n.* **1.** A battle-ax. **2.** An
Broad'axe' } ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber.

Broad'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The greater scaup duck. (*b*) The shoveler.

Broad'brim' (-brĭm'), *n.* **1.** A hat like those worn by the Friends or Quakers. **2.** A Quaker. [*Sportive*]

Broad'cast', *a.* Cast or dispersed in all directions.

Broad'cast', *adv.* In a broadcast manner.

Broad' Church' (chûrch'). (*Eccl.*) A portion of the Church of England, claiming to hold views intermediate between those of the High Church party and the Low Church party.

Broad'cloth (brȧd'klŏth; 115), *n.* A fine smooth-faced woolen cloth, usually of double width.

Broad'en (-'n), *v. i.* To grow broad or broader.

Broad'en, *v. t.* To make broad or broader.

Broad'ish, *a.* Rather broad; moderately broad.

Broad'ly, *adv.* In a broad manner.

Broad'ness, *n.* State or quality of being broad.

Broad'piece (-pēs'), *n.* An old English gold coin, broader than a guinea.

Broad' seal' (sēl'). The public seal of a state.

Broad'side' (brȧd'sīd'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The side of a ship above the water line, from the bow to the quarter. **2.** A discharge of or from all the guns on one side of a ship, at the same time. **3.** (*Print.*) A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.

Broad'sword' (brȧd'sōrd'), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge; a claymore.

Brob (brŏb), *n.* [Cf. Brog, *n.*] (*Carp.*) A peculiar brad-shaped spike.

Brob'ding-nag'i-an (brŏb'dĭng-năg'ĭ-an), *a.* [From *Brobdingnag*, a country of giants in "Gulliver's Travels."] Colossal; of extraordinary height; gigantic.

Bro-cade' (brō-kād'), *n.* [Sp. *brocado*, fr. LL. *brocare* to prick, to emboss, to stitch. See Broach.] Silk or other stuff woven with gold and silver threads, or ornamented with raised flowers, foliage, etc.

Bro-cad'ed (-kād'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Woven or worked, as brocade. **2.** Dressed in brocade.

Bro'cage (brō'kȧj), *n.* Brokerage.

Broc'ard (brŏk'ẽrd), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. & It. *Brocard*, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by *Burkhard*, Bishop of Worms.] An elementary principle or maxim; a canon.

Bro'ca-tel (brō'kȧ-tĕl), *n.* [F. *brocatelle*, fr. It. *broccatello.*] **1.** A kind of coarse brocade, or figured fabric. **2.** A marble clouded and veined with white, gray, yellow, and red.

Bro'ca-tel'lo (-tĕl'lō), *n.* Same as Brocatel.

Broc'co-li (brŏk'kō-lĭ), *n.* [It., pl. of *broccolo* sprout, dim. of *brocco* splinter.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the Cabbage species, resembling the cauliflower.

‖ **Bro'ché'** (brō'shā'), *a.* [F.] Woven with a figure.

‖ **Bro-chure'** (brō-shur'), *n.* [F., fr. *brocher* to stitch.] A printed book with but few leaves; a pamphlet.

Brock (brŏk), *n.* [AS. *broc*, fr. W. *broch.*] (*Zoöl.*) A badger.

Brock'et (brŏk'ĕt), *n.* [F. *broquart* fallow deer a year old, fr. root of E. *broach* spit.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A male red deer two years old. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A small South American deer of several species.

Brog (brŏg), *n.* [Gael.] A pointed instrument, as an awl.

Bro'gan (brō'găn), *n.* A stout, coarse shoe; a brogue.

Brogue (brōg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog* shoe, hoof.] **1.** A stout, coarse shoe. **2.** A dialectic pronunciation.

Broid'er (broid'ẽr), *v. t.* [OE. *broiden*, F. *broder*, either the same word as *border* to border, or perh. of Celtic origin; — confused with E. *braid.*] To embroider. [*Archaic*]

Broil (broil), *n.* [F. *brouiller* to disorder, fr. LL. *brogilus*, *broilus*, *brolium*, thicket, wood; of uncertain origin.] A tumult; a noisy quarrel; a discord, either between individuals or in the state.

Syn. — Contention; fray; affray; altercation; dissension; contest; conflict; brawl; uproar.

Broil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Broiled (broild); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Broiling.] [OF. *bruillir*, fr. *bruir* to broil, burn; of Ger. origin.] To cook by direct exposure to heat over a fire. Also used figuratively.

Broil, *v. i.* To be exposed to heat, as meat over the fire.

Broil'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who engages in broils. **2.** One who cooks by broiling. **3.** A utensil used in broiling. **4.** A chicken or other bird fit for broiling. [*Colloq.*]

Bro'kage (brō'kȧj), *n.* Brokerage.

Broke (brōk), *v. i.* To act as agent or go-between.

Broke, *imp.* of Break.

Bro'ken (brō'k'n), *p. p.* of Break; — used adjectively in any of the senses of the verb. — **Bro'ken-ly**, *adv.* — **Bro'ken-ness**, *n.* [despair.

Bro'ken-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Crushed by grief or

Bro'ken-wind'ed (-wĭnd'ĕd), *a.* (*Far.*) Having short breath or disordered respiration.

Bro'ker (brō'kẽr), *n.* [OE. *brocour*; akin to AS. *brūcan* to use, enjoy.] **1.** One who transacts business for another; an agent; one employed to effect bargains and contracts between other persons, for a compensation. **2.** A dealer in money, notes, bills of exchange, etc. **3.** A dealer in secondhand goods. [*Eng.*] **4.** A pimp. [*Obs.*]

Bro'ker-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Business of a broker. **2.** The fee or commission given to, or charged by, a broker.

Bro'ma (brō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρῶμα* food.] **1.** (*Med.*) Food. **2.** A light form of prepared cocoa (or cacao).

Bro'mate (-mȧt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of bromic acid.

Bro-me'li-a'ceous (brō-mē'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [Named from the Scottish physician *Bromelius.*] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to, or designating, a family of endogenous and mostly epiphytic or saxicolous plants, including the *Tillandsia.* The pineapple is also of this family.

Bro'mic (brō'mĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to bromine; — specifically said of compounds of bromine with a valence of five (the next to its highest).

Bro'mide (brō'mīd *or* brō'mĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of bromine with a more positive radical.

Bro'mine (brō'mĭn *or* -mēn), *n.* [Gr. *βρῶμος* stink.] (*Chem.*) One of the elements, related in its chemical qualities to chlorine and iodine. Atomic weight 79.8. It is a reddish brown liquid of a very disagreeable odor.

Bro'mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A diseased condition produced by the excessive use of bromine or one of its compounds.

Bro'mo-form (brō'mō-fôrm), *n.* [*Bromine* + *formyl.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid compound of bromine, somewhat similar to chloroform in its effects.

‖ **Bron'chi** (brŏn'kī), *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) See Bronchus.

‖ **Bron'chi-a** (brŏn'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρόγχια*, pl.] (*Anat.*) The bronchial tubes which arise from the branching of the trachea.

Bron'chi-al (brŏn'kĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the bronchi and their ramifications in the lungs.

Bron'chic (brŏn'kĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Bronchial.

Bron-chi'tis (brŏn-kī'tĭs), *n.* [*Bronchus* + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

Bron'cho (brŏn'kō), *n.* [Sp. *bronco* rough, wild.] A native or a Mexican horse of small size. [*Western U. S.*]

Bron'cho-cele (brŏn'kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *βρογχοκήλη*; *βρόγχος* windpipe + *κήλη* tumor.] (*Med.*) See Goiter.

Bron-chot'o-my (brŏn-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*Bronchus* + *-tomy.*] (*Surg.*) Incision into the windpipe or larynx.

‖ **Bron'chus** (brŏn'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Bronchi (-kī). [NL fr. Gr. *βρόγχος*.] (*Anat.*) One of the subdivisions of the trachea or windpipe, esp. of the two primary ones.

Bron'co (brŏn'kō), *n.* Same as Broncho.

Bronze (brŏnz *or* brōnz), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bronzo*, prob.

from *bruno* brown.] **1.** An alloy of copper and tin, to which small proportions of other metals, especially zinc, are sometimes added. **2.** A statue, bust, etc., cast in bronze. **3.** A yellowish or reddish brown, the color of bronze. **4.** Boldness; impudence; brass.

Bronze age (*Archæol.*), the age of the world characterized by the use of implements and ornaments of copper or bronze.

Bronze (brŏnz *or* brônz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRONZED (brŏnzd *or* brônzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRONZING.] To give the color or likeness of bronze to.

Bronz'y (brŏnz'ȳ), *a.* Like bronze.

Brooch (brōch), *n.* [See BROACH, *n.*] **1.** An ornament, in various forms, with a tongue, pin, or loop for attaching it to a garment; esp., a woman's breastpin. **2.** (*Paint.*) A painting all of one color.

Brood (brōōd), *n.* [AS. *brōd;* akin to G. *brut.*] **1.** The young birds hatched at one time; a hatch. **2.** The young from the same dam; offspring; progeny. **3.** Breed; species. **4.** (*Mining*) Heavy waste in tin and copper ores.

Brood, *a.* **1.** Sitting or inclined to sit on eggs. **2.** Kept for breeding from; having young.

Brood (brōōd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROODING.] **1.** To sit on and cover eggs, for hatching young; to sit over and cover young; hence, to sit quietly, as if brooding. **2.** To dwell in thought continuously or moodily on a subject.

Brood (brōōd), *v. t.* **1.** To sit over, cover, and cherish. **2.** To think anxiously or moodily upon.

Brook (brŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *brōc;* akin to G. *bruch* marsh; prob. fr. root of E. *break,* as being water breaking through the earth.] A small natural stream of water.

Brook, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROOKED (brŏŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROOKING.] [OE. *broken, bruken,* to use, enjoy, digest, AS. *brūcan;* akin to G. *brauchen,* L. *frui* to enjoy. Cf. FRUIT.] To put up with; to bear; to endure; to tolerate.

Brook'let (brŏŏk'lĕt), *n.* A small brook.

Brook'lime′ (-līm′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Veronica Beccabunga*) with racemose flowers, usually blue.

Brook'weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small white flowered herb (*Samolus Valerandi*); water pimpernel.

Broom (brōōm), *n.* [AS. *brōm;* akin to OHG. *bramo.* Cf. BRAMBLE, *n.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A low shrub of Western Europe, the twigs of which are used for making sweeping utensils; also, one of certain other plants used for this purpose. **2.** An implement for sweeping floors, etc., now commonly made of the panicles or tops of broom corn.

Broom′ corn′ (kôrn′). (*Bot.*) A variety of *Sorghum* bearing panicles, of which brooms are made.

Broom'stick′ (-stĭk′), *n.* The handle of a broom.

Broom'y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of broom; like a broom.

Broth (brŏth; 115), *n.* [AS. *brod.* Cf. BREW.] Liquid in which flesh (and sometimes vegetables) has been boiled.

Broth'el (brŏth'ĕl), *n.* [OE., a prostitute, a worthless fellow, fr. AS. *breóðan* to ruin, destroy. The term *brothel house* was confused with OE. *bordel* brothel.] A house of lewdness or ill fame; a bawdyhouse.

Broth'er (brŭth'ẽr), *n.; pl.* (commonly) BROTHERS (-ẽrz) or (in solemn style) BRETHREN (brĕth'rĕn). [AS. *brōðor;* akin to G. *bruder,* L. *frater,* Skr. *bhrātr,* Gr. *φράτηρ, φράτωρ,* a clansman.] **1.** A male person who has the same father and mother with another, or who has one of them only. **2.** One related or united to another by some common tie or interest; hence, in a more general sense, fellow man. **3.** One who, or that which, resembles another in distinctive qualities.

☞ In Scripture, *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents.

Broth'er-hood (brŭth'ẽr-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State of being brothers or a brother. **2.** An association for any purpose; a fraternity. **3.** The whole body of persons engaged in the same business or profession.

Syn. — Fraternity; association; fellowship; sodality.

Broth'er-in-law′ (-ĭn-lą′), *n.; pl.* BROTHERS-IN-LAW (brŭth'ẽrz-). The brother of one's husband or wife; also, the husband of one's sister.

Broth'er-ly (-ẽr-lȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to brothers; fraternal; kind; affectionate. — **Broth'er-li-ness,** *n.*

Brough'am (brōō'am *or* brōōm), *n.* A light, close carriage, with the fore wheels so arranged as to turn short.

Brow (brou), *n.* [AS. *brū;* akin to AS. *brǣw, breáw,* eyelid, G. *braue,* Gr. ὀφρύς, Skr. *bhrū.*] **1.** The ridge over the eye, with the hair that covers it; sometimes, the hair alone. **2.** Forehead. **3.** Air or expression of countenance. **4.** The edge or projecting upper part of a steep place.

To bend the brow, To knit the brows, to frown; to scowl.

Brow'beat′ (brou'bēt′), *v. t.* [*imp.* BROWBEAT; *p. p.* BROWBEATEN (-bēt′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROWBEATING.] To bear down with haughty, stern looks, or arrogant assertions.

Brown (broun), *a.* [AS. *brūn;* akin to G. *braun,* Skr. *babhru.*] Of a dusky color, of various shades between black and red or yellow.

Brown bread, dark-colored bread; as that made of unbolted wheat flour, or that made partly of rye meal or Indian meal. — **Brown study,** a state of mental abstraction or serious reverie.

Brown, *n.* A brown color; a tawny, dusky hue.

Brown, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROWNED (bround); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROWNING.] To make brown or dusky.

Brown'i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Dr. Robert *Brown,* who first demonstrated (about 1827) the commonness of the peculiar, rapid, vibratory movement (called *Brownian movement*) exhibited by microscopic particles suspended in a fluid.

Brown'ie (broun'ĭ), *n.* [So called from the supposed *tawny* or *swarthy* color.] A good-natured spirit, supposed often to perform domestic services, etc., by night. [*Scot.*]

Brown'ish, *a.* Somewhat brown.

Brown'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being brown.

Brown'stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A dark kind of sandstone.

Brown′ thrush′ (thrŭsh′). (*Zoöl.*) A common American singing bird allied to the mocking bird.

Browse (brouz), *n.* [OF. *brost, broust,* sprout, prob. fr. OHG. *burst* bristle.] The tender twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.

Browse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROWSED (brouzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROWSING.] **1.** To eat or nibble off, as the tender branches of trees. **2.** To pasture or graze on.

Browse (brouz), *v. i.* To feed on branches, shoots, etc.; to pasture.

Brows'er (brouz'ẽr), *n.* An animal that browses.

Bru'cine (brų'sĭn), *n.* [From a James *Bruce.*] (*Chem.*) A powerful vegetable alkaloid, found in the seeds of different species of *Strychnos.*

Bru'in (brų'ĭn), *n.* [D. *bruin* brown. In "Reynard the Fox" the bear is so called from his color.] A bear; — so called in popular tales and fables.

Bruise (brųz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRUISED (brųzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRUISING.] [From AS. *brȳsan;* or fr. OF. *bruiser* to break; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To injure, as by a blow or collision, without or in addition to laceration; to contuse. **2.** To bray; to crush.

Bruise, *v. i.* To fight with the fists; to box.

Bruise, *n.* An injury done by bruising the flesh of animals, or plants, fruit, etc.; a contusion.

Bruis'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bruises. **2.** A boxer; a pugilist.

Bruit (brųt), *n.* [F. *bruit,* fr. LL. *brugitus.*] **1.** Report; rumor; fame. **2.** [*French pron.* brwē.] (*Med.*) An abnormal sound heard on auscultation.

Bruit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRUITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRUITING.] To report; to noise abroad.

‖ **Bru'maire'** (brų'mâr'), *n.* [F.] The second month in the calendar of the first French republic. See VENDEMIAIRE.

Bru'mal (brų'mal), *a.* [L. *brumalis,* fr. *bruma* winter.] Of or pertaining to winter.

Brume (brųm), *n.* [F., winter, mist.] Mist; fog.

Brum'ma-gem (brŭm'mą-jĕm), *a.* [*Birmingham* (obs. *Bromwycham*), Eng., noted for gilt toys, cheap jewelry, etc.] Counterfeit; gaudy but worthless; sham. [*Slang*]

Bru-nette' (brų-nĕt'), *n.* [F., brownish, dim. of *brun, brune,* brown.] A girl or woman with a somewhat brown or dark complexion.

Brunt (brŭnt), *n.* [From Icel. *brunа* to rush.] **1.** The heat, or utmost violence, of an onset. **2.** The force of a blow; shock; collision.

Brush (brŭsh), *n.* [OE. *brusche,* OF. *broche,* LL. *brustia, bruscia,* fr. OHG. *brusta, burst,* bristle; akin to E. *bristle.*] **1.** An instrument composed of bristles, or other like material, used for various purposes. **2.** The bushy tail of a fox. **3.** Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood. **4.** A thicket of shrubs or small trees. **5.** The act of brushing; a rubbing; a touch. **6.** A skirmish; a slight encounter; a short contest.

Brush, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRUSHED (brŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRUSHING.] **1.** To apply a brush to, for a particular purpose. **2.** To touch in passing, or to pass lightly over. **3.** To remove by, or as if by, brushing.

Brush, *v. i.* To move quickly or lightly.

Brush'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that brushes. [brushy.

Brush'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being

Brush′ tur'key (tŭr'kȳ). (*Zoöl.*) A large, edible,

gregarious bird of Australia of the family *Megapodidæ;* also, any one of several allied species of New Guinea.

Brush′ wheel′ (brŭsh′ hwēl′). **1.** A wheel without teeth, used to turn a similar one by the friction of a brush or something soft attached to the circumference. **2.** A circular revolving brush for polishing.

Brush′wood (-wo͝od), *n.* **1.** Brush; a thicket of low trees and shrubs. **2.** Small branches of trees cut off.

Brush′y, *a.* Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough.

Brusque (brŏsk), *a.* [F., fr. It. *brusco;* origin uncertain.] Rough and prompt in manner; blunt; abrupt; bluff. — **Brusque′ness,** *n.*

Brussels sprouts (*Bot.*), a plant of the Cabbage family, which produces miniature cabbages in the axils of the upright stem.

Bru′tal (brŏŏ′tal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a brute. **2.** Like a brute; brutish; inhuman; savage; cruel; pitiless. — **Bru′tal-ly,** *n.*

Bru-tal′i-ty (bro͞o-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being brutal; inhumanity. **2.** An inhuman act.

Bru′tal-ize (-tal-iz), *v. t.* To make brutal.

Brute (bro͞t), *a.* [F. *brut,* fr. L. *brutus* stupid, irrational.] **1.** Not having sensation; senseless; unconscious. **2.** Not possessing reason; irrational. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a brute beast; hence, brutal; cruel. **4.** Coarse; unpolished; unintelligent.

Brute, *n.* **1.** Any animal not human; esp., a quadruped; a beast. **2.** A brutal person.

Syn. — See Beast.

Bru′ti-fy (bro͞′tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Brute* + *-fy.*] To make like a brute; to brutalize.

Bru′tish (bro͞′tĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a brute or brutes; unintelligent; coarse; unfeeling. — **Bru′tish-ly,** *adv.* — **Bru′tish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Insensible; stupid; savage; cruel; brutal; barbarous; ferocious; gross; carnal; sensual; bestial.

Bru′tism (-tĭz′m), *n.* The nature or characteristics of a brute.

Bry-ol′o-gy (brī-ŏl′ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. *βρύον* moss + *-logy.*] That part of botany which relates to mosses.

Bry′o-ny (brī′ŏ-nў), *n.* [L. *bryonia,* Gr. *βρυωνία,* fr. *βρύειν* to swell, esp. of plants.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several cucurbitaceous plants.

‖ **Bry′o-zo′a** (brī′ŏ-zō′á), *n. pl.; sing.* Bryozoum (-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *βρύον* moss + *ζῷον* animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of animals resembling molluska, including those which by budding form compound colonies.

Bu′ba-le (bū′bá-lē), *n.* [See Buffalo, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large antelope of Egypt and the Desert of Sahara.

Bub′ble (bŭb′b'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *bobbel,* Dan. *boble,* Sw. *bubbla.*] **1.** A thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas. **2.** A small quantity of air or gas within a liquid body. **3.** Anything resembling a bubble. **4.** Fig., anything lacking firmness or solidity; a delusive scheme.

Bub′ble, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bubbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bubbling (-blĭng).] **1.** To rise in, or form, bubbles. **2.** To make a gurgling noise.

Bub′ble, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive.

Bub′bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who cheats.

Bub′bly (-blў), *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling.

Bub′by (bŭb′bў), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A woman's breast. [*Low*] [a small boy.]

Bub′by, *n.* A corruption of *brother;* — addressed to

Bu′bo (bū′bō), *n.; pl.* Buboes (-bōz). [Through LL. fr. Gr. *βουβών.*] (*Med.*) An inflammation, with enlargement, of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin.

Bu-bon′o-cele (bū-bŏn′ŏ-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *βουβών* groin + *κήλη* tumor.] (*Med.*) An inguinal hernia; esp., one forming a swelling in the groin like a bubo.

Buc′cal (bŭk′kal), *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the mouth or cheeks.

Buc′ca-neer′ (bŭk′ka-nēr′), *n.* [F. *boucanier,* fr. *boucaner* to smoke or broil meat or fish, fr. *boucan* a place for smoking meat or fish: a word of American origin; — first applied to French settlers in Hayti, whose business was to hunt wild cattle.] A robber upon the sea; a pirate.

Buc′ci-nal (bŭk′sĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *bucina* a crooked horn or trumpet.] Shaped or sounding like a trumpet.

Bu-cen′taur (bū-sĕn′tar), *n.* [Gr. *βοῦς* ox + *κένταυρος* centaur.] **1.** (*Classic Myth.*) A monster, half ox, half man. **2.** [It. *bucentoro.*] State barge of Venice, used by the doge in the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

Bu′chu (bū′kū), *n.* (*Bot.*) A South African shrub; also, its leaves, which are used in medicine.

Buck (bŭk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *büke,* Dan. *byg,* Sw. *byk,* G. *bauche.*] **1.** Lye or suds in which cloth is soaked to be bleached, or in which clothes are washed. **2.** The cloth or clothes soaked or washed. [*Obs.*]

Buck (bŭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bucked (bŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bucking.] **1.** To soak or wash in lye or suds; also, to wash by beating on stones in running water. **2.** (*Mining*) To break up or pulverize, as ores.

Buck, *n.* [AS. *bucca, buc,* he-goat; akin to G. *bock,* Skr. *bukka.*] **1.** The male of deer, especially fallow deer and antelopes, or of goats, sheep, hares, and rabbits. **2.** A gay, dashing young man; a dandy. **3.** A male Indian or negro. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Buck (bŭk), *v. i.* **1.** To copulate. **2.** To spring with a kind of quick plunging leap.

Buck, *v. t.* **1.** (*Mil.*) To punish by tying the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and putting a stick over the arms and back of the knees. **2.** To throw by bucking. See Buck, *v. i.,* 2.

Buck, *n.* A sawhorse; a sawbuck.

Buck saw, a saw set in a frame for sawing wood.

Buck, *n.* [See Beech, *n.*] The beech tree. [*Scot.*]

Buck mast, the mast or fruit of the beech tree.

Buck′board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board or frame resting on the axletrees.

Buck′et (bŭk′ĕt), *n.* [OE. *boket;* cf. AS. *buc* pitcher, or Corn. *buket* tub.] **1.** A vessel for drawing, carrying, or holding water or other liquids; hence, a tub or scoop used for liquid, for hoisting and conveying coal, ore, grain, etc. **2.** (*Mach.*) One of the receptacles on the rim of a water wheel; also, a float of a paddle wheel. **3.** The valved piston of a lifting pump.

Bucket shop, a place where small sums may be bet on the prices of stocks, petroleum, etc. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Buck′eye′ (bŭk′ī′), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several American trees and shrubs of the same genus as the horse chestnut.

Buck′ish, *a.* Dandified; foppish.

Buc′kle (bŭk′k'l), *n.* [OF. *bocle* boss of a shield, ring, fr. L. *buccula* a little cheek or mouth, dim. of *bucca* cheek.] **1.** A device of a frame and tongue, used for fastening together the ends of a strap, or two distinct straps. **2.** A distortion, bulge, bend, or kink. **3.** A curl of hair. **4.** The state of being bulged, bent, or curled.

Buc′kle (bŭk′k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Buckled (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Buckling.] **1.** To fasten or confine with a buckle or buckles. **2.** To bend; to cause to kink; to distort. **3.** To address or apply (one's self) to any work.

Buc′kle (bŭk′k'l), *v. i.* **1.** To become distorted; to bow; to kink. **2.** To apply one's self; to struggle.

Buc′kler (bŭk′klẽr), *n.* [OF. *bocler* a shield with a boss, fr. OF. *bocle, boucle,* boss.] **1.** A kind of shield, anciently worn on one arm. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the bony external plates of some fishes. **3.** (*Naut.*) A block of wood or plate of iron made to fit a hawse hole, or the like.

Buck′ra (bŭk′rá), *n.* [In the language of the Calabar coast, *buckra* means "demon, a powerful and superior being." *J. L. Wilson.*] A white man; — a term used by negroes of the African coast, West Indies, etc.

Buck′ra, *a.* White; white man's; strong; good.

Buck′ram (bŭk′ram), *n.* [OE. *bokeram* a kind of coarse cloth for clothing, OF. *boqueran,* MHG. *buckeram;* origin uncertain.] A coarse cloth of linen or hemp, stiffened with size or glue.

Buck′ram, *a.* **1.** Made of buckram. **2.** Stiff; precise.

Buck′shot′ (-shŏt′), *n.* A coarse kind of leaden shot.

Buck′skin′ (bŭk′skĭn′), *n.* **1.** Skin of a buck. **2.** Leather made of deerskin. **3.** *pl.* Breeches of buckskin.

Buck′stall′ (bŭk′stạl′), *n.* A toil or net to take deer.

Buck′thorn′ (bŭk′thôrn′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus (*Rhamnus*) of shrubs or trees, some of them thorny.

Buck′wheat′ (-hwēt′), *n.* [*Buck* a beech tree + *wheat.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of the Polygonum family, the seed of which is used for food. **2.** The triangular seed, whole or ground into flour.

Bu-col′ic (bū-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *βουκολικός,* fr. *βουκόλος* cowherd, herdsman.] Of or pertaining to the life and occupation of a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

Bu-col′ic, *n.* A bucolic or pastoral poem.

Bu-col′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Bucolic.

‖ **Bu-cra′ni-um** (-krā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Bucrania (-à). [L., fr. Gr. *βουκράνιον* ox head.] A sculptured ornament, representing an ox skull adorned with wreaths, etc.

Bud (bŭd), *n.* [OE. *budde;* origin uncertain.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An undeveloped branch or flower. **2.** (*Biol.*) A small protuberance on certain low forms of animals and vegetables which develops into a new organism.

Bud, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Budded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Budding.] **1.** To put forth or produce buds. **2.** To grow or issue in the form of or like a bud. **3.** To be like a bud in respect to youth, freshness, growth, and promise.

Syn. — To sprout; germinate; blossom.

Bud (bŭd), *v. t.* To graft by inserting a bud from one plant into an opening in the bark of another.

Bud'dha (bōōd'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *buddha* wise, sage, fr. *budh* to know.] An incarnation of self-abnegation, virtue, and wisdom, or a deified religious teacher of the Buddhists.

An image of Buddha.

Bud'dhism (bōōd'dĭz'm), *n.* The religion of most of the inhabitants of Central and Eastern Asia and the Indian Islands, based upon the doctrine originally taught by the Hindoo sage Gautama Siddartha, surnamed Buddha, in the sixth century B. C.

Bud'dhist (bōōd'dĭst), *n.* One who accepts Buddhism.

Bud'dhist, *a.* Of or pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism.

Bud-dhis'tic (bōōd-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Same as Buddhist, *a.*

Bud'dle (bŭd'd'l), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Mining*) An apparatus in which stamped ore is washed by the action of running water.

Bude' light' (būd' līt'). [From *Bude*, in Cornwall, the residence of the inventor.] An intense light obtained by burning coal gas or oil in a burner consisting of two or more concentric Argand burners.

Budge (bŭj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Budged (bŭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Budging.] [F. *bouger* to stir, move, fr. L. *bullire*. See Boil, *v. i.*] To move one's self off; to stir; to walk away.

Budge, *n.* [OF. *boge*, *bouge*, fr. L. *bulga* a leathern bag or knapsack; a Gallic word.] Lambskin dressed with the wool on; — used formerly as an edging and ornament, esp. of scholastic habits.

Budge, *a.* **1.** Lined with budge; hence, scholastic. **2.** Austere or stiff, like scholastics.

Budg'er (bŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who budges.

Budg'et (bŭj'ĕt), *n.* [F. *bougette* bag, wallet, dim. of OF. *boge*, *bouge*, leather bag. See Budge.] **1.** A bag or sack with its contents; hence, a stock or store, an accumulation. **2.** The annual financial statement which the British chancellor of the exchequer makes in the House of Commons; also, a similar statement in other countries.

Bud'let (bŭd'lĕt), *n.* A little secondary bud.

Buff (bŭf), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *buffle* buffalo. See Buffalo.] **1.** A leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, like chamois; also, other skin dressed in like manner. **2.** The color of this leather; a light yellow, shading toward pink, gray, or brown. **3.** A military coat, made of buff. **4.** (*Med.*) The grayish viscid substance of diseased blood. **5.** (*Mech.*) A polishing wheel covered with buff leather. **6.** The bare skin. [*Colloq.*]

Buff, *a.* **1.** Made of buff leather. **2.** Of the color of buff.

Buff, *v. t.* To polish with a buff. See Buff, *n.*, 5.

Buff, *n.* [See 2d Buffet.] A blow; — obs. except in "Blindman's-*buff*."

Buf'fa-lo (bŭf'fȧ-lō), *n.*; *pl.* Buffaloes (-lōz). [Sp. *bufalo*, fr. L. *bubalus*, *bufalus*, a kind of African stag or gazelle; also, the buffalo or wild ox, fr. Gr. βούβαλος buffalo, prob. fr. βοῦς ox.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of the genus *Bos* or *Bubalus*, less docile than the common ox, originally from India, but now widely scattered through Asia; also, a very large and savage South African species of the same genus; hence, any species of wild ox, as the bison of North America. **2.** The skin of the bison of North America prepared with the hair on. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large fishes of the Mississippi valley.

Head of Cape Buffalo.

Buff'el duck' (bŭf'fĕl dŭk'). [See Buff, Buffalo.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of small duck, the male of which has the head covered with long feathers.

Buff'er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* [Prop., a *striker*. See Buffet a blow.] **1.** (*Mech.*) An elastic apparatus, fender, or cushion, for deadening the jar caused by collision. **2.** One who polishes with a buff. **3.** A wheel for buffing; a buff.

Buf-fet' (bōō-fā'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *bufetum*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A cupboard or set of shelves, for the display of plate, china, etc.; a sideboard. **2.** A counter for refreshments; hence, a lunch room.

Buf'fet (bŭf'fĕt), *n.* [OF. *buffet* a slap in the face, fr. *buffe* blow, prob. akin to E. *puff*.] **1.** A blow with the hand; a slap; a cuff. **2.** Any blow; a stroke; hence, an adverse action; an affliction; a trial. **3.** A stool.

Buf'fet (bŭf'fĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Buffeted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Buffeting.] **1.** To strike; to box; to beat; to cuff; to slap. **2.** To affect as with blows; to strive against.

Buf'fet, *v. i.* **1.** To give blows; to strike; to smite; to strive. **2.** To make one's way by blows or struggling.

Buf'fet-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who buffets; a boxer.

‖ **Buf'fo** (bōōf'fō), *n. masc.* [It.; of same ultimate origin as E. *buffoon*.] (*Mus.*) The comic actor in an opera.

Buf-foon' (bŭf-fōōn'), *n.* [F. *bouffon*, fr. *bouffer* to puff out, because the buffoons puffed out their cheeks for the amusement of the spectators.] A man who amuses others by low tricks, antic gestures, etc.; a mimic; a harlequin; a clown; a merry-andrew.

Buf-foon'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon, as vulgar jests and tricks, ridiculous pranks, etc.

Buf-foon'ish, *a.* Like a buffoon or buffoonery.

Buff'y (bŭf'fў), *a.* (*Med.*) Containing or like buff.

Bug (bŭg), *n.* [OE. *bugge*, fr. W. *bwg*, *bwgan*, hobgoblin, scarecrow, bugbear.] **1.** A bugbear. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various insects, as beetles, and small Crustacea; esp., one of the Hemiptera, or of the Coleoptera; more particularly (when without a qualifying word), a bedbug.

X3

Plant Bug (*Lygus lineolaris*).

Bug'a-boo' (-ȧ-bōō'), **Bug'bear'** (-bâr'), *n.* [See Bug.] Something frightful, as a specter; anything imaginary that causes needless fright.

Bug'ger (bŭg'gẽr), *n.* [F. *bougre*, fr. LL. *Bulgarus* a Bulgarian, and also (by way of reproach) a heretic, many Bulgarians being heretics.] **1.** A sodomite. **2.** Wretch; rascal. [*Low*]

Bug'ger-y (-ў), *n.* Sodomy.

Bug'gi-ness (bŭg'gĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being buggy.

Bug'gy (bŭg'gў), *a.* Infested or abounding with bugs.

Bug'gy, *n.* **1.** A light one-horse two-wheeled vehicle. [*Eng.*] **2.** A light, four-wheeled vehicle, usually with one seat, and with or without a calash top. [*U. S.*]

Buggy without Top.

Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* [OF. *bugle*, fr. L. *buculus* a young bullock, steer, dim. of *bos* ox.] **1.** A buffalo. **2.** A horn used by hunters. **3.** (*Mus.*) A copper instrument of the horn quality of tone, shorter and more conical than the trumpet, — now superseded by the cornet.

Huntsman's Bugle.

Bu'gle, *n.* [LL. *bugulus* a woman's ornament; origin uncertain.] An elongated glass bead, of various colors, though commonly black. — *a.* Jet black.

Bu'gle, *n.* [F. *bugle*; cf. L. *bugillo*.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Ajuga*) of the Mint family, native of the Old World.

Bu'gler (bū'glẽr), *n.* One who plays on a bugle.

Bu'gle-weed' (bū'g'l-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A narcotic and astringent plant (*Lycopus*) of the Mint family.

Bu'gloss (bū'glŏs; 115), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. βούγλωσσος, lit., ox tongue.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Anchusa*, esp. *A. officinalis* or alkanet; oxtongue.

Buhl (būl), **Buhl'work** (būl'wûrk), *n.* [From A. Ch. *Boule*, a French wood-carver.] Decorative woodwork inlaid with tortoise shell, yellow metal, white metal, etc.

Buhr'stone' (bûr'stōn'), *n.* [OE. *bur* a whetstone for scythes.] A cellular, flinty rock, used for mill stones.

Build (bĭld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Built (bĭlt), or (*Archaic*) Builded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Building.] [AS. *byldan* to build, fr. *bold* house; akin to E. *be*, *bower*, *boor*.] **1.** To erect or construct, as an edifice or fabric of any kind; to fabricate; to raise. **2.** To raise, form, establish, or produce by using appropriate means. **3.** To settle, or establish, and preserve.

Syn. — To erect; construct; raise; found; frame.

Build, *v. i.* **1.** To practice the art or business of building. **2.** To construct or form anything as if on a foundation; to rely.

Build, *n.* Form or mode of construction; make.

Build'er (bĭld'ẽr), *n.* One who builds.

Build'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who builds. **2.** Art of constructing edifices. **3.** Thing built; fabric; edifice.

Bulb (bŭlb), *n.* [L. *bulbus*, Gr. βολβός.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A spheroidal growth (usually underground), strictly a *bud*, consisting of a cluster of partially developed leaves, and producing, as it grows, a stem above and roots below,

as in the onion, tulip, etc. **2.** (*Anat.*) A bulblike part. **3.** An expansion or protuberance on a stem or tube.

Bulb'ar (bŭlb'ẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bulb.

Bul-bif'er-ous (bŭl-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Bulb* + *-ferous.*] (*Bot.*) Producing bulbs.

Bulb'let (bŭlb'lĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small bulb.

Bul-bose' (bŭl-bōs'), *a.* Bulbous.

Bulb'ous (bŭlb'ŭs), *a.* Having or containing bulbs, or a bulb; growing from bulbs; bulblike, as in shape.

‖ **Bul'bul** (bụl'bụl), *n.* [Per.] The Persian nightingale; also, any one of several other Asiatic singing birds.

Bul'bule (bŭl'būl), *n.* [L. *bulbulus.*] A small bulb.

Bulge (bŭlj), *n.* [OE., a swelling; origin uncertain.] **1.** The bilge or protuberant part of a cask. **2.** A protuberance, esp. one caused by pressure. **3.** (*Naut.*) The bilge of a vessel.

Bulge, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bulged (bŭljd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bulging.] **1.** To swell or jut out; to bend outward. **2.** To bilge, as a ship; to founder.

Bu'li-my (bū'lĭ-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. *βουλιμία*, lit., ox-hunger.] (*Med.*) A diseased and insatiable appetite for food.

Bulk (bŭlk), *n.* [OE. *bulke*, *bolke*, heap; origin uncertain.] **1.** Magnitude of material substance; dimensions; mass; size. **2.** A mass or body; also, the main mass or body; the majority. **3.** (*Naut.*) The cargo of a vessel when stowed.

Syn. — Volume; bigness; largeness; massiveness.

Bulk, *n.* [Icel. *bālkr* a beam, partition. Cf. Balk, *n. & v.*] A projecting part of a building. [*Obs.*]

Bulk'er (bŭlk'ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A person employed to ascertain the bulk or size of goods, in order to fix the amount of freight or dues payable on them.

Bulk'head' (bŭlk'hĕd'), *n.* [See 2d Bulk.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A vertical partition in a vessel. **2.** A dividing or limiting wall or structure.

Bulk'y (-ỹ), *a.* Of great bulk or dimensions; of great size; large; thick; massive. — **Bulk'i-ness**, *n.*

Bull (bụl), *n.* [OE. *bule*, *bul*, *bole*; akin to G. *bulle*; prob. fr. root of AS. *bellan*, E. *bellow.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The male of any species of bovine cattle; hence, the male of any large quadruped, and of the whale. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) Taurus, the second of the twelve signs of the zodiac. [See *Illust.* of Zodiac.] (*b*) A constellation of the zodiac between Aries and Gemini. **3.** (*Stock Exchange*) One who operates so as to profit by a rise in the price of stocks.

Bull, *v. i.* (*Stock Exchange*) To endeavor to raise the market price of; to endeavor to raise prices in.

Bull, *n.* [OE. *bulle*, fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud, knob, LL., a seal or stamp.] **1.** A seal. See Bulla. **2.** A letter, edict, or rescript, of the pope, written in Gothic characters on rough parchment, sealed with a bulla, and dated "a die Incarnationis," i. e., "from the day of the Incarnation." Cf. *Apostolical brief*, under Brief. **3.** A grotesque blunder in language; an apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas, in an expression; — perhaps from the apparent incongruity between the dictatorial nature of the pope's *bulls* and his professions of humility.

‖ **Bul'la** (bŭl'lá), *n.*; *pl.* Bullæ (-lē). [See 3d Bull.] **1.** (*Med.*) A bleb; a vesicle. **2.** (*Anat.*) The ovoid prominence below the opening of the ear in the skulls of many animals. **3.** A leaden seal; esp., the round leaden seal attached to the papal bulls.

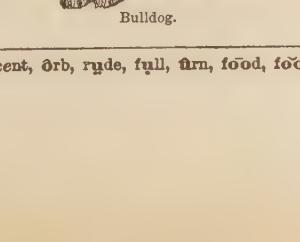
Bul'lace (bụl'lăs), *n.* [OE. *bolace*, OF. *beloce*; of Celtic origin.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A small European plum. (*b*) The bully tree.

Bul'la-ry (bụl'lá-rỹ), *n.* A collection of papal bulls.

Bul'la-ry, *n.* [Cf. Boilary.] A boilery.

Bul'late (bŭl'lāt), *a.* [L. *bullatus*, fr. *bulla* bubble.] (*Biol.*) Appearing as if blistered; inflated; puckered.

Bull' brī'er (bụl' brī'ẽr). (*Bot.*) A species of Smilax growing from New Jersey to the Gulf of Mexico.



Bulldog.

Bull'dog' (bụl'dŏg'; 115), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A variety of dog, of remarkable ferocity, courage, and tenacity of grip; — probably so named from being formerly employed in baiting bulls.

Bull'doze' (bụl'dōz'), *v. t.* To restrain or coerce by threats or violence; — used originally of the intimidation of negro voters, in Louisiana. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Bul'let (bụl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *boulet*, dim. of *boule* ball.] **1.** A small ball. **2.** A missile, usually of lead, to be discharged from a small firearm. **3.** The fetlock of a horse.

Bul'le-tin (bụl'lẽ-tĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bullettino*, dim. of *bulletta*, dim. of *bulla*. See Bull an edict.] **1.** A brief statement of facts respecting some passing event, issued by authority for the information of the public. **2.** Any public notice, especially of news. **3.** A periodical publication, esp. one containing the proceedings of a society.

Bull'fight' (bụl'fīt'), **Bull'fight'ing**, *n.* A barbarous sport, in which men torment, and fight with, a bull.

Bull'finch' (bụl'fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of Europe allied to the grosbeak, having the breast, cheeks, and neck, red; also, any one of several other birds.

Bullfinch.

Bull'frog' (-frŏg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large species of North American frog; — so named from its loud bellowing in spring.

Bull'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water fish of many species; esp., in America, a fish also called *catfish*, *horn-pout*, and *bullpout*; also, the sculpin, a marine fish. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The black-bellied plover; also, the golden plover. **3.** A stupid fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Bull'head'ed (bụl'hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a head like that of a bull; fig., headstrong; obstinate; dogged.

Bul'lion (bụl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. OE. *bullyon* a button, stud, LL. *bullio* a mass of gold or silver, fr. L. *bulla* boss, stud, bubble, or perh. fr. F. *billon* base coin, LL. *billio* bullion.] **1.** Gold or silver uncoined, or reckoned by weight. **2.** Heavy twisted fringe, of fine gold or silver wire.

Bul'lion-ist, *n.* An advocate of a metallic currency, or a paper currency always convertible into coin.

Bul'lock (-lŭk), *n.* [AS. *bulluc* a young bull. See Bull.] **1.** A young bull, or any male of the ox kind. **2.** An ox, steer, or stag.

Bull'pout' (bụl'pout'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Bullhead, 1.

Bull's'-eye' (bụlz'ī'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A small circular or oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it and a hole through it. **2.** A small thick disk of glass inserted in a deck, roof, etc. **3.** A circular or oval opening for air or light. **4.** A lantern, with a thick glass lens on one side; also, the lens itself. **5.** (*Archery & Gun.*) The center of a target.

Bull' ter'ri-er (bụl' tĕr'rĭ-ẽr). (*Zoöl.*) A breed of dogs obtained by crossing the bulldog and the terrier.

Bull' trout' (trout'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) In England, a large salmon trout of several species. (*b*) The Dolly Varden trout or red-spotted trout of California and Oregon.

Bul'ly (bụl'lỹ), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A noisy, blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous.

Bul'ly (bụl'lỹ), *a.* **1.** Jovial and blustering; dashing. [*Slang*] **2.** Fine; excellent. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Bul'ly, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bullied (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bullying.] To intimidate with threats.

Syn. — To bluster; swagger; hector; domineer.

Bul'ly, *v. i.* To act as a bully.

Bul'ly tree' (trē'). (*Bot.*) Any one of several sapotaceous West Indian trees yielding a substance resembling gutta-percha.

Bul'rush' (-rŭsh'), *n.* [OE. *bulrysche*, *bolroysche*; of uncertain origin.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several kinds of large rush, growing in wet land or in water.

Bul'tow' (bụl'tō'), *n.* A trawl; a boulter; the mode of fishing with a boulter or spiller.

Bul'wark (-wŭrk), *n.* [Akin to D. *bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk*; akin to G. *bohle* plank, and *werk* work, defense.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A rampart; a fortification; a bastion or outwork. **2.** Any means of defense or protection. **3.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) The sides of a ship above the upper deck.

Bul'wark, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bulwarked (-wŭrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bulwarking.] To fortify with, or as with, a rampart or wall; to protect.

Bum (bŭm), *n.* [For *bottom.*] The buttocks. [*Low*]

Bum, *v. i.* [See Boom to roar.] To hum.

Bum'ble-bee' (-bē'), *n.* [OE. *bumblen* to hum (dim. of *bum*, v. i.) + *bee*. Cf. Humblebee.] (*Zoöl.*) A large bee, sometimes called *humblebee*; — named from its sound.

Bum'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Naut.*) A clumsy boat, for conveying provisions for sale, to vessels lying in port or off shore.

Bum'kin (bŭm'kĭn), *n.* [*Boom* a beam + *-kin*. Cf. Bumpkin.] (*Naut.*) A projecting beam or boom.

Bum'mer (bŭm'mẽr), *n.* An idle, worthless fellow; a dissipated sponger. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Bump (bŭmp; 215), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bumped (bŭmt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bumping.] [Origin uncertain.] To strike or come into contact, as with or against anything large or solid; to thump.

Bump (bŭmp), *n.* **1.** A thump; heavy blow. **2.** A swelling resulting from a blow; protuberance. [*Colloq.*]

Bump, *v. i.* [See Boom to roar.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; to boom.

Bump, *n.* The noise made by the bittern.

Bum'per (bŭm'pẽr), *n.* [A corruption of *bumbard*, *bombard*, a large drinking vessel.] A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over. [*Cant*]

Bump'er (bŭmp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which bumps or causes a bump. **2.** A protection from bumps; a buffer.

Bump'kin (bŭmp'kĭn; 215), *n.* [Same word as *bumkin*.] An awkward, heavy fellow; clown; blockhead.

Bump'tious (bŭmp'shŭs; 215), *a.* Conceited; forward; pushing. [*Colloq.*] — **Bump'tious-ness**, *n.* [*Colloq.*]

Bun, **Bunn** (bŭn), *n.* [Scot. *bun*, *bunn*, OE. *bunne*, *bonne;* fr. Celtic.] A slightly sweetened raised cake or biscuit with a glazing of sugar and milk on the top crust.

Bunch (bŭnch; 224), *n.* [Akin to OSw. & Dan. *bunke* heap, Icel. *bunki* heap, pile, *bunga* tumor, protuberance.] **1.** A protuberance; a knob or lump; a hump. **2.** A collection, cluster, or tuft, properly of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together. **3.** (*Mining*) A small isolated mass of ore.

Bunch, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bunched (bŭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bunching.] To swell out, or form, into a bunch or bunches; to be protuberant or round.

Bunch'y (bŭnch'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Swelling out in bunches. **2.** Growing in bunches, or resembling a bunch. **3.** (*Mining*) Varying in yield. — **Bunch'i-ness**, *n.*

Bun'combe, **Bun'kum** (bŭn'kŭm), *n.* [*Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina.] Speech-making for the gratification of constituents; flattering talk for a selfish purpose; anything said for show. [*Cant* or *Slang*, *U. S.*]

To speak for Buncombe, to speak, as in a representative body, not to influence opinion but to gratify one's constituents. The saying originated with a member of Congress from a district of North Carolina including Buncombe County, who insisted upon "making a speech for Buncombe" when the rest were impatient to vote.

‖ **Bund** (bōōnd), *n.* [G.] League; confederacy; esp., the confederation of German states.

‖ **Bun'der** (bŭn'dẽr), *n.* [Pers. *bandar* a landing place, pier.] A boat or raft used in the East Indies for landing.

‖ **Bun'des-rath'** (bōōn'dĕs-rät'), *n.* [G., fr. *bund* confederacy + *rath* council.] The federal council of the German Empire; also, that of Switzerland.

Bun'dle (bŭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *byndel;* akin to G. *bündel;* fr. root of E. *bind*.] A number of things bound together, esp. into a mass or package convenient for handling or conveyance.

Bun'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bundled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bundling (-dl'ĭng).] **1.** To tie or bind in a bundle or roll. **2.** To send off unceremoniously or hastily.

Bun'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To prepare for departure; to set off in a hurry or without ceremony. **2.** To sleep on the same bed, as lovers, without undressing.

Bung (bŭng), *n.* [Cf. W. *bwng* orifice, bunghole, Ir. *buinne* tap, spout.] **1.** The large stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask. **2.** The orifice in the bilge of a cask through which it is filled; bunghole.

Bung, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bunged (bŭngd).] To stop with a bung; to close.

Bun'ga-low (bŭn'gȧ-lō), *n.* [Bengalee *bānglā*.] A house of a single story, usually with a veranda. [*India*]

Bung'hole' (bŭng'hōl'), *n.* See Bung, *n.*, 2.

Bun'gle (bŭn'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bungled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bungling (-gl'ĭng).] [Prob. a dim., akin to *bang*.] To act or work clumsily or awkwardly.

Bun'gle, *v. t.* To make, mend, or manage, clumsily.

Bun'gle, *n.* A clumsy performance; a botch.

Bun'gler (bŭn'glẽr), *n.* One who bungles.

Bun'go (bŭn'gō), *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of canoe or boat.

Bun'ion (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as Bunyon.

Bunk (bŭnk), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *bunke* heap; also, flooring.] **1.** A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the daytime and for a bed at night. [*U. S.*] **2.** One of a series of berths or bed places in tiers.

Bunk, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bunked (bŭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bunking.] To go to bed in a bunk. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Bun'ker (bŭn'kẽr), *n.* [Scot. *bunker*, *bunkart*, a bench, or low chest, serving for a seat.] A large bin or similar receptacle; as, a coal *bunker*.

Bun'ko (bŭn'kō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *banco* bank, *banca* a sort of game at cards. Cf. Bank (in the commercial sense).] A kind of swindling game or scheme, by means of cards or by a sham lottery. [Written also *bunco*.]

Bunko steerer, a decoy in bunko. [*Slang*, *U. S.*]

Bun'nian (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* See Bunyon. [squirrel.

Bun'ny (bŭn'nĭ), *n.* A pet name for a rabbit or a

Bunt (bŭnt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fungus (*Ustilago fœtida*) which affects the ear of cereals, filling the grains with a fetid dust; — also called *pepperbrand*.

Bunt, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bunt* bundle, G. *bund*, E. *bundle*.] (*Naut.*) The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail.

Bunt, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To swell out. [head; to butt.

Bunt, *v. t. & i.* To strike or push with the horns or

Bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), *n.* [Scot. *buntlin*, OE. *bunting*, *buntyle;* of unknown origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of various species and genera, related to the finches and sparrows.

Bun'ting, **Bun'tine** (-tĭn), *n.* [Prov. E. *bunting* sifting flour, OE. *bonten* to sift, hence, prob., the material used for that purpose.] A thin woolen stuff.

Bunt'line (bŭnt'lĭn *or* -līn), *n.* [2d *bunt* + *line*.] (*Naut.*) One of the ropes toggled to the footrope of a sail, used to haul up to the yard the body of the sail when taking it in.

Bun'yon, **Bun'ion** (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *bunny* a small swelling. See Bun.] (*Med.*) An enlargement and inflammation of a small membranous sac, usually occurring on the first joint of the great toe.

Buoy (bwoi *or* boi), *n.* [D. *boei* buoy, fetter, fr. OF. *boie*, *buie*, chain, fetter, from L. *boia*. So called because chained to its place.] (*Naut.*) A float, esp. one moored to the bottom, to mark a channel or the place of something submerged.

Bell Buoy.

Buoy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Buoyed (bwoid *or* boid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Buoying.] **1.** To keep from sinking in a fluid; to keep afloat. Also used figuratively. **2.** To fix buoys to; to mark by a buoy or by buoys.

Buoy, *v. i.* To float; to rise like a buoy.

Buoy'age (-ăj), *n.* Buoys, taken collectively; a series of buoys; the providing of buoys.

Buoy'an-cy (-an-sĭ), *n.* **1.** The property of floating; specific lightness. **2.** (*Physics*) The weight of a floating body, as measured by the volume of fluid displaced. **3.** Cheerfulness; vivacity; liveliness; sprightliness.

Buoy'ant (-ant), *a.* **1.** Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. **2.** Bearing up, as a fluid. **3.** Lighthearted; vivacious. — **Buoy'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Bur, **Burr** (bûr), *n.* [OE. *burre* burdock; origin uncertain.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any rough or prickly envelope of the seeds of plants; also, any weed bearing burs. **2.** Same as Burr, *n.*, 2. **3.** The lobe of the ear. **4.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) A small circular saw. (*b*) A triangular chisel.

Bur'bot (bûr'bŏt), *n.* [F. *barbote*, fr. *barbe* beard.] (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water fish having on the nose two very small barbels, and a larger one on the chin.

Bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* [AS. *byrðen;* akin to G. *bürde;* fr. root of E. *bear* to support.] **1.** That which is borne or carried; a load. **2.** That which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive. **3.** The carrying capacity of a vessel.

Bur'den, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Burdened (-d'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Burdening (-d'n-ĭng).] To encumber or oppress with a burden.

Bur'den, *n.* [OE. *burdoun* the bass in music, F. *bourdon;* prob. of imitative origin.] The verse repeated in a song; the chorus; refrain; hence, that which is often repeated or much dwelt upon.

Bur'den-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Burdensome. [*Obs.*]

Bur'den-some (-sŭm), *a.* Grievous to be borne. — **Bur'den-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Bur'den-some-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Heavy; weighty; cumbersome; onerous; grievous; oppressive; troublesome.

Bur'dock (bûr'dŏk), *n.* [*Bur* + *dock* the plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coarse biennial herbs, bearing small tenacious burs.

Bu'reau (bū'rō *or* bū-rō'), *n.*; *pl.* E. Bureaus (-rōz), F. Bureaux (bụ-rō'). [F. *bureau* a writing table, desk, office, OF., drugget, with which a writing table was often covered, fr. *buire* dark brown, fr. L. *burrus* red, fr. Gr. πυρρός flame-colored, prob. fr. πῦρ fire.] **1.** Originally, a desk or writing table with drawers. **2.** An office where business requiring writing is transacted. **3.** Hence, a department of public business requiring a force of clerks; the body of officials in a department. **4.** A chest of drawers for clothes. [*U. S.*]

Bu-reau'cra-cy (bū-rō'krȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*Bureau* + *-cracy*.] **1.** A system of carrying on the business of government by means of bureaus, each under the control of a chief;

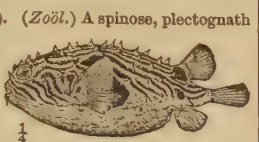
also, government conducted on this system. **2.** Government officials, collectively.

Bu-reau'crat (bū-rō'krăt), *n.* An official of a bureau.

Bu'reau-crat'ic-al (-krăt'ĭ-kal), } *a.* Pert. to, or like,
Bu'reau-crat'ic (bū'rō-krăt'ĭk), } a bureaucracy.

‖ **Bu-rette'** (bu-rĕt'), *n.* [F., cruet, dim. of *buire* flagon.] (*Chem.*) An apparatus (essentially a graduated glass tube) for measuring the quantity of liquid or gas received or discharged.

Bur' fish' (bûr' fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A spinose, plectognath fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States, able to distend its body so as to resemble a chestnut bur.



Bur Fish (*Chilomycterus geometricus*). 1/4

Burg (bûrg), *n.* [AS. *burh*, *burg*. See 1st Borough.] **1.** A fortified town. [*Obs.*] **2.** A borough. [*Eng.*]

Bur'ga-mot (bûr'gȧ-mŏt), *n.* Bergamot.

Bur'gee (bûr'jē), *n.* **1.** A kind of small coal. **2.** (*Naut.*) A swallow-tailed flag.

Bur-geois' (bûr-jois'), *n.* See Bourgeois.

Bur'geon (bûr'jŭn), *v. i.* To bud. See Bourgeon.

Bur'gess (bûr'jĕs), *n.* [OF. *burgeis*, deriv. of LL. *burgus* fort, city; from the German. See 1st Borough.] **1.** An inhabitant, citizen, or freeman of a borough. **2.** One who represents a borough in Parliament. **3.** A magistrate of a borough. **4.** A member or "delegate" of the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia; — so called before the Revolution.

Burg'grave (bûrg'grāv), *n.* [G. *burggraf; burg* fortress + *graf* count.] (*Germany*) Originally, one appointed to the command of a *burg;* later, a hereditary title, with a domain attached.

Burgh (bûrg; *Scot.* bŭr'rō), *n.* [OE. See Burg.] A borough or incorporated town, esp. in Scotland.

Burgh'er (bûrg'ẽr), *n.* A freeman or an inhabitant of a burgh or borough.

Bur'glar (bûr'glẽr), *n.* [OF. *burg* town + *lere* thief, fr. L. *latro.*] (*Law*) One guilty of burglary.

Bur-gla'ri-ous (bûr-glā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, burglary. — **Bur-gla'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Bur'gla-ry (bûr'glȧ-rỹ), *n.* (*Law*) Breaking and entering the dwelling house of another, in the nighttime, with intent to commit a felony therein. By various statutes some other similar crimes are made burglary.

Bur'go-mas'ter (bûr'gō-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* [D. *burgemeester; burg* borough + *meester* master.] A chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany.

Bur'go-net (-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bourguignotte.*] A kind of helmet.

Bur'goo (bûr'gōō), *n.* [Prov. E. *burgood* yeast; origin uncertain.] A kind of thick gruel used by seamen.

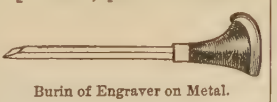
Bur'grave (-grāv), *n.* [F.] See Burggrave.

Bur'gun-dy (bûr'gŭn-dỹ), *n.* A richly flavored wine, mostly red, made in the province of Burgundy, France.

Bur'i-al (bĕr'rĭ-al), *n.* [AS. *byrgels*, fr. *byrgan* to bury, and akin to OS. *burgisli* sepulcher.] **1.** A grave. [*Obs.*] **2.** The act of burying; sepulture; interment.

Bur'i-er (bĕr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, buries.

Bu'rin (bū'rĭn), *n.* [F. *burin;* prob. fr. OHG. *bora* borer.] **1.** A kind of cutting tool of an engraver on metal; a graver; also, a similar tool of workers in marble. **2.** Style of execution of an engraver.



Burin of Engraver on Metal.

Bu'ri-on (bū'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The red-breasted house sparrow of California.

Burke (bûrk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Burked (bûrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Burking.] [From one *Burke* of Edinburgh, who committed the crime in 1829.] **1.** To murder so as to produce few marks of violence, for the purpose of selling the body for dissection. **2.** To dispose of quietly or indirectly.

Burl (bûrl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Burled (bûrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Burling.] [OE. *burle* stuffing, or a knot in cloth; origin uncertain.] To finish by picking off the knots, burs, loose threads, etc.

Burl, *n.* **1.** A knot or lump in thread or cloth. **2.** An overgrown knot, or an excrescence, on a tree.

Bur'lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* A coarse fabric of jute or hemp.

Burl'er (bûrl'ẽr), *n.* One who burls or dresses cloth.

Bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *burlesco*, fr. *burla* jest, mockery.] Tending to excite ridicule by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it; jocular; ironical.

Bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *n.* **1.** Ludicrous representation. **2.** An ironical or satirical composition intended to ridicule anything; a caricature; a travesty.

Bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Burlesqued (-lĕskt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Burlesquing (-lĕsk'-ĭng).] To make the subject of burlesque. [operetta.

‖ **Bur-let'ta** (bûr-lĕt'tȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A comic

Bur'ly (bûr'lỹ), *a.* [OE. *burlich* great, strong, excellent; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Having a large, strong, or gross body; stout; lusty;—now used chiefly of persons. **2.** Coarse and rough; boisterous. — **Bur'li-ness**, *n.*

Bur' mar'i-gold (măr'ĭ-gōld). Beggar's ticks.

Burn (bûrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Burned (bûrnd) or Burnt (bûrnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Burning.] [OE. *bernen, brennen*, AS. *bærnan, bernan*, v. t., *birnan*, v. i.; akin to G. *brennen.*] **1.** To consume with fire or heat. **2.** To injure by fire or heat; to change destructively some property or properties of by exposure to fire or heat. **3.** To perfect by heat; to submit to the action of fire or heat for a special purpose. **4.** To make or produce by applying fire or heat. **5.** To affect as if with fire or heat. **6.** (*Surg.*) To cauterize. **7.** (*Chem.*) To combine with oxygen or other active agent with evolution of heat.

Burn, *v. i.* **1.** To be on fire; to flame. **2.** To suffer from, or be scorched by, an excess of heat. **3.** To have a condition, quality, appearance, sensation, or emotion, as if on fire or excessively heated. **4.** (*Chem.*) To combine energetically, with evolution of heat.

Burn, *n.* The operation or result of burning; specif., a hurt or injury caused by fire or heat.

Burn'er, *n.* **1.** One that burns anything. **2.** The part of a lamp, gas fixture, etc., where the flame is produced.

Bur'net (bûr'nĕt), *n.* [OE., fr. F. *brunet*, dim. of *brun* brown.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial herbs (*Poterium*).

Bur'nett-ize (bûr'nĕt-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Burnettized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Burnettizing.] (*Manuf.*) To saturate with a solution of chloride of zinc, to prevent decay; — a process invented by Sir William *Burnett.*

Bur'nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Burnished (-nĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Burnishing.] [OF. *burnir, brunir*, to make brown, polish, fr. *brun* brown, fr. OHG. *brūn.* See Brown.] To cause to shine; to polish by rubbing with something hard and smooth. [glossy.

Bur'nish, *v. i.* To shine forth; to become smooth and

Bur'nish, *n.* The effect of burnishing; gloss; luster.

Bur'nish-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who burnishes. **2.** A tool used in smoothing or polishing by rubbing.

Burnisher.

Bur'noose, Bur'nous (bûr'nōōs *or* bûr-nōōs'), *n.* [Ar. *burnus* a kind of cap.] A cloaklike garment and hood woven in one piece, worn by Arabs.

Burr (bûr), *n.* [See Bur.] (*Bot.*) **1.** A prickly seed vessel. See Bur, 1. **2.** The thin edge or ridge left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal; also, the rough neck left on a bullet in casting. **3.** A ring or band. **4.** [Prob. imitative.] A guttural pronunciation of the letter *r.*

Burr (bûr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Burred (bûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Burring.] To speak with a burr.

Bur'rel (bŭr'rĕl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A sort of pear, with a smooth, delicious, soft pulp.

Bur'rel, *n.* Same as Borrel.

Bur'rel fly' (flī'). [From OF. *burel* reddish, in allusion to its color.] (*Zoöl.*) The gadfly of cattle.

Bur'ro (bŭr'rō), *n.* [Sp., an ass.] A donkey. [*U. S.*]

Bur'row (bŭr'rō), *n.* [See 1st Borough.] **1.** An incorporated town; a borough. **2.** A shelter; esp., a hole in the ground made by an animal for shelter and habitation. **3.** A mound. See 3d Barrow.

Bur'row, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Burrowed (-rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Burrowing.] **1.** To excavate a hole to lodge in. **2.** To lodge in, or as if in, a hole excavated in the earth.

Bur'row-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, burrows.

Burr'stone' (bŭr'stōn'), *n.* A buhrstone.

Burr'y (bŭr'ỹ), *a.* Containing burs; resembling burs.

‖ **Bur'sa** (bûr'sȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Bursæ (bûr'sē). [L. See Purse.] (*Anat.*) Any sac or saclike cavity; esp., a synovial sac between a tendon and a bone.

Bur'sar (bûr'sẽr), *n.* [LL. *bursarius*, fr. *bursa.* See Purse.] **1.** A treasurer, or cash keeper, esp. of a college or monastery. **2.** A student aided by college funds.

Bur'sa-ry (bûr'sȧ-rỹ), *n.* **1.** The treasury of a college or monastery. **2.** A scholarship or charitable foundation in a university.

Burse (bûrs), *n.* [LL. *bursa*, or F. *bourse.* See Bourse.] **1.** A purse; also, a vesicle. [*Obs.*] **2.** A

fund or foundation for the maintenance of needy scholars; also, the sum so given. [*Scot.*] **3.** (*Eccl.*) An ornamental case for the corporal. **4.** Exchange; bourse.

Bur-sic'u-late (bûr-sĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Bursiform.

Bur'si-form (bûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [LL. *bursa* purse + *-form.*] Shaped like a purse.

Burst (bûrst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Burst; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bursting.] [AS. *berstan;* akin to G. *bersten.*] **1.** To fly apart or in pieces; to break open; to yield, esp. suddenly, to force or pressure from within; to explode. Often used fig. **2.** To exert force or pressure causing something to give way; to break through an obstacle; to appear or depart suddenly and unexpectedly.

Burst (bûrst), *v. t.* **1.** To break or rend by violence or strain, esp. from within; to force open suddenly. **2.** To make or produce by such violence.

Burst, *n.* **1.** A sudden breaking forth; a rending; an explosion. **2.** Any brief, violent effort; a spurt.

Burst'er (bûrst'ẽr), *n.* One that bursts.

Bur'then (bûr'th'n), *n. & v.* Burden. [*Archaic*]

Bur'y (bĕr'rў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Buried (bĕr'rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Burying (bĕr'rў-ĭng).] [OE. *burien, birien,* AS. *byrgan;* akin to *beorgan* to protect, G. *bergen.*] **1.** To cover out of sight. **2.** Specif., to cover in a grave, a tomb, etc. **3.** To hide in oblivion; to put away.

Syn. — To intomb; inter; inhume; inurn; hide; cover; conceal; overwhelm; repress.

Bus (bŭs), *n.* An abbreviation of *omnibus.* [*Collog.*]

Bus'by (bŭz'bў), *n.* (*Mil.*) A kind of British military headdress or cap.

Busby.

Bush (bush), *n.* [OE. *bosch, busch, buysch, bosk, busk;* akin to G. *busch,* and also to LL. *boscus, buscus.*] **1.** A thicket or place abounding in trees or shrubs. **2.** A shrub; esp., a thick shrub or cluster of shrubs. **3.** A shrub or branch cut off. **4.** A branch; esp., a branch of ivy hung out at a vintner's door or as a tavern sign; hence, a tavern sign or a tavern. **5.** (*Hunting*) The tail of a fox.

To beat about the bush, to approach anything in a roundabout manner; — a metaphor taken from hunting. — **Bush cat** (*Zoöl.*), a species of African wild-cat. — **Bush chat** (*Zoöl.*), a bird of the genus *Pratincola,* of the Thrush family. — **Bush dog.** (*Zoöl.*) See Potto. — **Bush master** (*Zoöl.*), a venomous snake of Guinea. — **Bush tit** (*Zoöl.*), a bird allied to the titmouse.

Bush, *v. i.* To branch in the manner of a bush.

Bush, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bushed (busht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bushing.] **1.** To set bushes for. **2.** To use a harrow of bushes on.

Bush, *n.* [D. *bus* a box, akin to E. *box;* or F. *boucher* to plug.] (*Mech.*) A lining, ring, or thimble inserted in an orifice; a box.

Bush, *v. t.* To furnish with a bush, or lining.

Bush'el (bush'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *boissel, bussel, boistel,* LL. *bustellus,* dim. deriv. fr. L. *pyxis* box, Gr. *πυξίς.*] **1.** A dry measure, containing four pecks, eight gallons, or thirty-two quarts. **2.** A measuring vessel of this capacity. **3.** A quantity that fills a bushel measure. **4.** The iron lining in the nave of a wheel. [*Eng.*]

Bush'el-age (bush'ĕl-ĕj), *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [*Eng.*]

Bush'el-man (-măn), *n.* A tailor's assistant for repairing garments. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bush'i-ness (bush'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being bushy.

Bush'ing, *n.* A bush or lining.

Bush'man (-măn), *n.* [Cf. D. *boschman, boschjesman.*] **1.** A settler in the bush. **2.** (*Ethnol.*) One of a race of South African nomads, not classified as allied in race or language to any other people.

Bush'ran'ger (-răn'jẽr), *n.* One who roams, or hides, in the bush; esp., in Australia, an escaped criminal.

Bush'whack'er (-hwăk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One accustomed to beat about, or travel through, bushes. [*U. S.*] **2.** A guerrilla; a marauding assassin. [*U. S.*]

Bush'whack'ing, *n.* **1.** Traveling, or working a way, through bushes. [*U. S.*] **2.** The crimes or warfare of bushwhackers. [*U. S.*] [**2.** Full of bushes.]

Bush'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Thick and spreading, like a bush.

Bus'i-ly (bĭz'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a busy manner.

Busi'ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.* [From Busy.] **1.** That which engages the time, attention, or labor of any one; esp., one's constant employment; regular occupation. **2.** Any particular occupation or employment engaged in for livelihood or gain. **3.** Financial dealings; traffic in general. **4.** That which one has to do or should do; special duty. **5.** Affair; concern; matter.

Syn. — Affairs; transaction; engagement; calling; trade; profession; vocation; office; duty.

Busk (bŭsk), *n.* [F. *busc;* origin uncertain.] A thin, elastic strip worn in the front of a corset.

Busk, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Busked (bŭskt).] [Icel. *búask* to make ready, reflexive of *búa* to prepare, dwell.] To prepare; to array; to dress. [*Scot. & Old Eng.*]

Bus'kin (bŭs'kĭn), *n.* [Prob. from OF. *brossequin,* or D. *broosken;* dim. of *broos* buskin.] **1.** A strong, protecting covering for the foot, coming some distance up the leg. **2.** A similar covering worn by tragic actors in ancient Greece and Rome. Used as a symbol of tragedy.

Bus'kined (bŭs'kĭnd), *a.* **1.** Wearing buskins. **2.** Trodden by buskins; pertaining to tragedy.

Bus'ky (bŭs'kў), *a.* See Bosky, and 1st Bush, *n.*

Buss (bŭs), *n.* [OE. *basse,* fr. L. *basium.*] A kiss; a rude or playful kiss; a smack.

Buss (bŭs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bussed (bŭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bussing.] To kiss; esp., to kiss rudely.

Buss, *n.* [Cf. OF. *busse,* Pr. *bus,* LL. *bussa, busa,* G. *büse,* D. *buis.*] [*Naut.*] A small strong vessel with two masts and two cabins, — used in the herring fishery.

Bust (bŭst), *n.* [F. *buste,* fr. It. *busto;* cf. LL. *busta, bustula,* box, of the same origin as E. *box* a case; cf., for the change of meaning, E. *chest.*] **1.** A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human figure, including the head, shoulders, and breast. **2.** The portion of the human figure included between the head and waist.

Bus'tard (bŭs'tẽrd), *n.* [OF. & Prov. F. *bistarde,* fr. L. *avis tarda,* lit., slow bird.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the genus *Otis,* of which the species *O. tarda,* or great bustard, is the largest game bird in Europe.

Bus'tle (bŭs's'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bustled (-s'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bustling (-slĭng).] [Origin uncertain.] To move noisily, so as to cause agitation or disturbance.

Bus'tle, *n.* Great stir; agitation; tumult.

Bus'tle, *n.* A kind of cushion worn behind, by women, to give fullness to the skirts; a bishop; a tournure.

Bus'tler (bŭs'slẽr), *n.* An active, stirring person.

Bus'y (bĭz'zў), *a.* [OE. *busi, bisi,* AS. *bysig;* akin to D. *bezig,* LG. *besig.*] **1.** Engaged in some business; hard at work; not idle nor at leisure; occupied; diligent; — of persons. **2.** Constantly at work; active; — of things. **3.** Crowded with business or activities. **4.** Officious; meddling; foolishly active.

Syn. — Industrious; assiduous; active; engaged.

Bus'y, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Busied (bĭz'zĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Busying.] To keep busy; to employ; to engage.

Bus'y-bod'y (-bŏd'ў), *n.* One who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others; a meddling person.

But (bŭt), *prep., adv., & conj.* [AS. *būtan* without, except, besides; pref. *be-* + *ūtan* outward, fr. *ūt* out.] **1.** Except with; without. [*Obs.*] **2.** Except; besides; save. **3.** Excepting or excluding the fact that; save that; unless. **4.** Otherwise than that; that not. **5.** Only; merely. **6.** On the contrary; on the other hand; only; yet; still; however; nevertheless; more; further; — as connective of sentences or clauses of a sentence, in a sense more or less exceptive or adversative.

Syn. — But; however; still.

But, *n.* [See 1st Butt.] **1.** A limit; a boundary. **2.** The end; esp., the larger or thicker end, or the blunt, in distinction from the sharp, end. See 1st Butt.

But end, the larger or thicker end of anything.

Butch'er (bŭch'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *bochier,* orig., slaughterer of buck goats, fr. OF. *boc* a buck goat; of Ger. or Celtic origin. See Buck the animal.] **1.** One who slaughters animals, or dresses their flesh for market. **2.** A slaughterer; one who causes needless loss of life.

Butcher bird (*Zool.*), a species of shrike; — so called from its habit of suspending its dead prey impaled upon thorns.

Butch'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Butchered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Butchering.] **1.** To slaughter for food, or for market. **2.** To slay, esp. needlessly or barbarously.

Butch'er-ly, *a.* In the manner of a butcher.

Butch'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* **1.** The business of a butcher. [*Obs.*] **2.** Slaughter; carnage. **3.** A slaughter-house.

But'ler (bŭt'lẽr), *n.* [LL. *buticularius,* fr. *buticula* bottle.] A household officer or servant who has charge of the liquors, plate, etc.; a head servant.

But'ler-ship, *n.* The office of a butler.

But'ment (bŭt'mĕnt), *n.* [Abbreviation of Abutment.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A buttress of an arch. **2.** (*Masonry*) The mass of stone or solid work by which the end of a bridge is sustained or supported. See Abutment.

Butt, But (bŭt), *n.* [F. *but* butt, aim (cf. *butte* knoll), or *bout,* OF. *bot,* end, extremity, fr. *boter, buter,* to push, butt, strike; of German origin.] **1.** A limit; a bound; the end. **2.** The thicker end of anything. See But. **3.** A mark to be shot at; a target. **4.** A person at whom

ridicule, jest, or contempt is directed. **5.** A push, thrust, or sudden blow, given by the head of an animal. **6.** A thrust in fencing. **7.** A piece of land left unplowed at the end of a field. **8.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) A joint where the ends of two objects come squarely together without scarfing or chamfering. (*b*) The end of a connecting rod or other like piece, to which the boxing is attached by the strap, cotter, and jib. (*c*) The portion of a half-coupling fastened to the end of a hose. **9.** (*Carp.*) A kind of hinge fastened on the edge of the door, which *butts* against the casing. **10.** (*Leather Trade*) The thickest and stoutest part of tanned oxhides. **11.** The hut or shelter of the person who attends to the targets in rifle practice.

Butt weld (*Mech.*), a joint made by welding together two ends or edges without having them overlap. See WELD.

Butt (bŭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUTTING.] **1.** To join at the butt, end, or outward extremity; to terminate; to abut. **2.** To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head forward.

Butt, *v. t.* To strike by thrusting the head against.

Butt, *n.* [F. *botte, boute,* LL. *butta.* Cf. 2d BOTTLE.] A wine or beer cask or vessel containing two hogsheads.

‖ **Butte** (būt *or* bōōt), *n.* [F.] A detached, abruptly rising low mountain, or high ridge. [*Western, U. S.*]

But'ter (bŭt'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *butere,* fr. L. *butyrum,* Gr. *βούτυρον*; origin uncertain.] **1.** An oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning. **2.** Any substance resembling this, as in consistence.

But'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUTTERING.] To cover or spread with butter.

But'ter-cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Ranunculus,* or crowfoot, with bright yellow flowers.

But-ter-fin'gered (-fĭn'gẽrd), *a.* Apt to let things fall, or to let them slip away; slippery; careless.

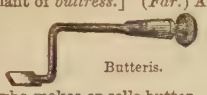
But'ter-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several different fishes having a slippery coating of mucus.

But'ter-fly' (-flī'), *n.* [Perh. from the color of a yellow species. AS. *buter-flēge, buttor-fleóge.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any of the numerous species of diurnal Lepidoptera.

Butterfly valve (*Mech.*), a kind of double clack valve.

But'ter-ine (bŭt'tẽr-ĭn), *n.* An imitation of butter prepared from animal fat with some other ingredients.

But'ter-is (-ĭs), *n.* [A variant of *buttress.*] (*Far.*) A cutting instrument, set in a handle which rests against the shoulder of the operator,—used in paring horses' hoofs.



Butteris.

But'ter-man', *n.* A man who makes or sells butter.

But'ter-milk' (bŭt'tẽr-mĭlk'), *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from the cream.

But'ter-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Walnut family; also, its edible oily fruit.

But'ter-scotch' (-skŏch'), *n.* A kind of candy, mainly composed of sugar and butter. [*Colloq.*]

But'ter-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual composite plant of the Mississippi valley (*Senecio lobatus*).

But'ter-y (bŭt'tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Having the qualities, consistence, or appearance, of butter.

But'er-y, *n.* [LL. *botaria* wine vessel. Not derived from *butter.*] **1.** An apartment in a house where butter, milk, and other provisions are kept. **2.** A room in some English colleges where liquors, fruit, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students. **3.** A cellar in which butts of wine are kept.

Butt' hinge' (bŭt' hĭnj'). See 1st BUTT, 9.

But'ting joint'. A joint between two pieces of timber or wood, at the end of one or both, and across the grain.

Butt' joint' (bŭt' joint'). A sort of butting joint in which the edges or ends come squarely together.

But'tock (bŭt'tŭk), *n.* [From BUTT an end.] **1.** The part at the back of the hip; the rump. **2.** (*Naut.*) The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

But'ton (bŭt't'n), *n.* [F. *bouton,* prop., something pushing out, fr. *bouter* to push. See BUTT an end.] **1.** A knob; a small ball; a small, roundish mass. **2.** A catch used to fasten together the different parts of dress. **3.** A bud. **4.** A piece of wood or metal turning on a nail or screw, to fasten something. **5.** A globule of metal remaining on an assay cupel or in a crucible after fusion.

But'ton, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUTTONED (-t'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUTTONING (bŭt't'n-ĭng).] To fasten, or to be fastened, with a button or buttons.

But'ton-ball' (-bạl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Buttonwood.

But'ton-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught.

But'ton-hole', *v. t.* To hold by the button or buttonhole; to detain in conversation; to bore.

But'ton-mold' (bŭt't'n-mōld'), *n.* A disk, as of wood, which is made into a button by covering it with cloth.

But'ton-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The American plane tree, — producing rough balls.

But'ton-y (bŭt't'n-ȳ), *a.* Abounding in buttons.

But'tress (bŭt'trẽs), *n.* [OE. *butrasse, boterace,* fr. F. *bouter* to push. See BUTT an end.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A projecting mass of masonry, used for resisting the thrust of an arch, or for ornament and symmetry. **2.** Fig., anything which supports and strengthens.

Buttress.

But'tress (bŭt'trẽs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUTTRESSED (-trẽst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUTTRESSING.] To support with a buttress; to prop; to brace firmly.

Butt'weld' (-wĕld'), *v. t.* To join by a butt weld. See under BUTT.

But'ty (bŭt'tȳ), *n.* (*Mining*) One who mines by contract, at so much per ton of coal or ore.

Bu'ty-ra'ceous (bū'tĭ-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *butyrum* butter. See BUTTER.] Having the qualities of butter.

Bu-tyr'ic (bū-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, butter.

Bu'ty-rous (bū'tĭ-rŭs), *a.* Butyraceous.

Bux'om (bŭks'ŭm), *a.* [AS. *bōcsum, būhsum* (akin to G. *biegsam*); *būgan* to bow, bend + *-sum,* E. *-some.* See Bow to bend.] **1.** Yielding; pliant; obedient. [*Obs.*] **2.** Vigorous and comely; stout and rosy; jolly; frolicsome. — **Bux'om-ly,** *adv.* — **Bux'om-ness,** *n.*

Buy (bī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOUGHT (bạt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUYING (bī'ĭng).] [OE. *buggen, biggen,* AS. *bycgan*; akin to Goth. *bugjan.*] **1.** To acquire by the payment of a price or value; to purchase. **2.** To acquire or procure by something given or done in exchange, literally or figuratively.

To buy off. (*a*) To influence to compliance by some consideration. (*b*) To detach by a consideration given. — To buy out, to purchase all the proprietary interest of. — To buy in, to obtain a proprietary interest in by purchase. — To buy the refusal (of anything), to give a consideration for the right of purchasing, at a fixed price, at a future time.

Buy, *v. i.* To be engaged in buying anything.

Buy'er (bī'ẽr), *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

Buzz (bŭz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUZZED (bŭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUZZING.] [An onomatopœia.] To make a low, continuous, humming or sibilant sound, like that made by bees with their wings; hence, to speak with a low, humming voice.

Buzz, *v. t.* **1.** To sound forth by buzzing. **2.** To communicate in an undertone; to spread by whispers, or secretly. **3.** To talk to in a low humming voice. [*Colloq.*]

Buzz, *n.* **1.** A continuous, humming noise, as of bees. **2.** A whisper; a report spread cautiously or secretly.

Buz'zard (bŭz'zẽrd), *n.* [F. *busard,* fr. *buse,* L. *buteo,* a kind of hawk.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A bird of prey of several genera of the Hawk family. **2.** A blockhead; a dunce.

Common Buzzard of Europe (*Buteo vulgaris*).

Buzz'er (bŭz'ẽr), *n.* One that buzzes; whisperer; talebearer.

Buzz' saw'. A circular saw.

By (bī), *prep.* [OE. *bi,* AS. *bī, big,* near to, by, of, from, after, according to; akin to G. *bei,* and orig. same word as E. *be-.*] **1.** In the neighborhood of; near or next to; not far from; close to; along with. **2.** On; along; in traversing. **3.** Near to, while passing; hence, from one to the other side of; past. **4.** Used in specifying adjacent dimensions. **5.** With, as means, way, process, etc.; through the act or agency of.

To the meaning of *by,* as denoting means or agency, belong, more or less closely, most of the following uses of the word: (*a*) It points out the author or producer. (*b*) In an oath or adjuration, it indicates the being or thing appealed to as sanction. (*c*) According to; by direction, authority, or example of; after. (*d*) At the rate of; according to the ratio or proportion of; in the measure or quantity of. (*e*) In comparison, it denotes the measure of excess or deficiency. (*f*) It expresses continuance or duration; during the course of; within the period of. (*g*) As soon as; not later than; near or at.

In boxing the compass, *by* indicates a point nearer to, or towards, the next cardinal point; as, northeast *by* east, i. e., one point nearer the east than northeast is.

☞ *With* is used instead of *by* before the instrument

with which anything is done. But there are many words which may be regarded as means or processes, or, figuratively, as instruments; and whether *with* or *by* shall be used with them is a matter of arbitrary, and often of unsettled, usage.

By all means, most assuredly; without fail; certainly. — **By and by**, presently; pretty soon; before long. — **By one's self**, with only one's self near; alone; solitary. — **Day by day**, **One by one**, **Piece by piece**, etc., each day, each one, each piece, etc., by itself singly or separately; each severally. — **To come by**, to get possession of; to obtain. — **To do by**, to treat; to behave toward. — **To set by**, to value; to esteem. — **To stand by**, to aid; to support.

☞ The common phrase **good-by** is equivalent to *farewell*, and would be better written *good-bye*, as it is a corruption of *God be with you* (*b' w' ye*).

By (bī), *adv.* **1.** Near; in the neighborhood; present. **2.** Passing near; going past; past; beyond. **3.** Aside.

By (bī), *a.* Being out of the common path; situated by the side of; hence, incidental; collateral; private; — used in composition.

Bye (bī), *n.* **1.** A thing not directly aimed at; a secondary object of regard; an object by the way, etc. [*Obs.* except in the phrase *by the bye.*] **2.** (*Cricket*) A run made upon a missed ball.

By the bye, in passing; by way of digression; apropos. [Written also *by the by.*]

Bye (bī), *n.* [AS. *bȳ*; cf. Icel. *bygð* dwelling, *byggja*, *būa*, to dwell.] **1.** A dwelling. **2.** In certain games, a station or place of an individual player.

By'-e-lec'tion (bī'ĕ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* An election held by itself, not at the time of a general election.

By'-end' (bī'ĕnd'), *n.* Private end; secret purpose.

By'gone' (bī'gŏn'; 115), *a.* Past; gone by.

By'gone', *n.* Something gone by or past; a past event.

By'-law' (bī'lą'), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bylag*, D. *bylov*, Icel. *bȳarlȫg*, fr. Sw. *by* town, Icel. *bær*, *byr* + the word for *law*; hence, a law for one town, a special law.] A local or subordinate law; a private law; a minor regulation.

By'-name' (bī'nām'), *n.* A nickname.

By'path' (bī'pȧth'), *n.* A private path; an obscure way.

By'play' (bī'plā'), *n.* Action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds.

By'prod'uct (bī'prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* A secondary product.

By'road' (bī'rōd'), *n.* A private or obscure road.

Bys-sa'ceous (bĭs-sā'shŭs), *a.* [From Byssus.] (*Bot.*) Byssuslike; consisting of fine fibers or threads.

Bys-sif'er-ous (-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Byssus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a byssus or tuft.

Bys'sine (bĭs'sĭn), *a.* [L. *byssinus* made of byssus, Gr. *βύσσινος*. See Byssus.] Made of silk; silky; flaxen.

‖ **Bys'sus** (bĭs'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. Byssuses (-ŭz); L. Byssi (-sī). [L. *byssus* fine flax, fine linen or cotton, Gr. *βύσσος*.] **1.** A cloth of exceedingly fine texture, used by the ancients. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A tuft of long, tough filaments by which certain bivalve mollusks attach themselves to rocks, etc. **3.** Asbestus.

By'stand'er (bī'stănd'ĕr), *n.* One who stands near; [mere spectator.]
Syn. — Looker on; beholder; observer.

By'way' (bī'wā'), *n.* A secluded, private, or obscure way; a side path or road.

By'word' (bī'wûrd'), *n.* [E. *by* + *word.*] **1.** A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency. **2.** The object of a contemptuous saying.

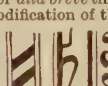
Byz'ant (bĭz'ănt), } *n.* [F. *besant*, fr. LL. *Byzan-*
Byz'an-tine (-ăn-tĭn), } *tius*, *Byzantinus*, fr. *Byzantium.*] (*Numis.*) A gold coin made at Byzantium.

By-zan'tian (bĭ-zăn'shan), *a.* & *n.* Byzantine.

By-zan'tine (bĭ-zăn'tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Byzantium, now Constantinople.

C.

C (sē). **1.** C is the third letter of the English alphabet, which in Old English before the Norman Conquest always had the sound of *k*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 221–228. Etymologically C is related to *g*, *h*, *k*, *q*, *s* (and other sibilant sounds). Examples of these relations are seen in L. acutus, E. acute, ague; E. acrid, eager, vinegar; L. cornu, E. horn; E. cat, kitten; E. coy, quiet; L. circare, OF. cerchier, E. search. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The keynote of the "natural" scale, which has neither flats nor sharps in its signature; also, the third note of the relative minor scale of the same. (*b*) C after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve (four fourths or crotchets); for *alla breve* time it is written ¢. (*c*) The "C clef," a modification of the letter C, placed on any line of the staff, shows that line to be middle C. **3.** As a numeral, C stands for Latin *centum* or 100, CC for 200, etc.


Forms of C clef.

Cab (kăb), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *cabriolet.*] **1.** A kind of close carriage. **2.** The covered part of a locomotive.

Cab (kăb), *n.* [Heb. *qab*, fr. *qābab* to hollow.] A Hebrew dry measure, containing about 2⅔ pints.

Ca-bal' (kȧ-bȧl'), *n.* [Through F. and LL. fr. Heb. *qabbālēh* reception, tradition, mysterious doctrine, fr. *qābal* to receive.] **1.** Tradition; occult doctrine; cabala. **2.** A secret. [*Obs.*] **3.** A small number of persons united to promote their private views and interests in church or state by intrigue; a junto. **4.** Secret artifices or machinations of a few; intrigue.

Syn. — Junto; intrigue; plot; combination; conspiracy.

Ca-bal', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Caballed (-bȧld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Caballing.] To unite in intrigue; to plot.

Cab'a-la (kăb'ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [LL. See Cabal, *n.*] **1.** A kind of occult theosophy or traditional interpretation of the Scriptures among Jewish rabbis and certain mediæval Christians. **2.** Secret science in general; mystic art.

Cab'a-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* The secret science of the cabalists.

Cab'a-list (-lĭst), *n.* One versed in the cabala.

Cab'a-lis'tic (kăb'ȧ-lĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Cab'a-lis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } the cabala; having an occult meaning; mystic. — **Cab'a-lis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ca-bal'ler (kȧ-bȧl'lĕr), *n.* One who cabals.

Cab'al-line (kăb'al-līn), *a.* [L. *caballinus*, fr. *caballus* a nag.] Of or pertaining to a horse.

‖ **Ca-bas'** (kȧ-bȧ'), *n.* [F.] Flat basket or frail for figs, etc.; hence, a lady's workbasket, reticule, or hand bag.

Cab'bage (kăb'bâj), *n.* [F. *cabus* headed (of cabbages), chou *cabus* cabbage head; cf. It. *cappuccio* cowl, hood, cabbage, fr. *capo* head, L. *caput*, or fr. It. *cappa* cape. See Chief, Cape.] (*Bot.*) **1.** An esculent vegetable of many varieties, derived from the wild *Brassica oleracea* of Europe. **2.** The terminal bud of certain palm trees.

Sea cabbage. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Sea kale. (*b*) The original plant (*Brassica oleracea*), from which the cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, etc., have been derived by cultivation.

Cab'bage, *v. i.* To form a head like a cabbage.

Cab'bage, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Cabbaged (-bājd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Cabbaging (-bā-jĭng).] [F. *cabasser*, fr. OF. *cabas* theft; origin uncertain.] To purloin or embezzle, as tailor's clippings; to pilfer.

Cab'bage, *n.* Cloth or clippings purloined.

Cab'in (kăb'ĭn), *n.* [W. *caban*, dim. of *cab* cot, tent; or fr. F. *cabane*, *cabine*, LL. *capanna*; perh. from the Celtic.] **1.** A small house; a hut. **2.** A small room. **3.** A room in a ship for officers or passengers.

Cab'in, *v. i.* To live in, or as in, a cabin; to lodge.

Cab'in, *v. t.* To confine in, or as in, a cabin.

Cab'i-net (kăb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *cabine* or *cabane*. See Cabin, *n.*] **1.** A cabin. [*Obs.*] **2.** A small room; a closet. **3.** A private room for consultations. **4.** The advisory council of the chief executive officer of a nation. **5.** A set of drawers or shelves, or a cupboard intended to contain articles of value. **6.** A building or room for the storing and exhibition of works of art, etc.; also, the collection itself.

Cab'i-net-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Art, occupation, or work of one who makes furniture of nice workmanship.

Ca'ble (kā'b'l), *n.* [F. *câble*, LL. *capulum*, *caplum*, a rope, fr. L. *capere* to take.] **1.** A large, strong rope or chain, of considerable length, used to retain a vessel at anchor, and for other purposes. **2.** Any rope of metallic wire; esp., one insulated as a conductor of electricity.

Ca'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Cabled (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Cabling (-bl'ĭng).] **1.** To fasten with a cable. **2.** (*Arch.*) To ornament with ropelike molding.

Ca'ble, *v. t.* & *i.* To telegraph by a submarine cable.

Ca'ble-gram' (kā'b'l-grăm'), *n.* [*Cable*, n. + *-gram* as in *telegram.*] A message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable. [A recent hybrid.]

Ca'ble-laid' (-lād'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Composed of three three-stranded ropes, or hawsers, twisted together. [See *Illust.* of Cordage.]

Ca-bob' (kȧ-bŏb'), *n.* [Hindi *kabāb.*] **1.** A small

piece of meat roasted on a skewer; — so called in Turkey and Persia. **2.** A leg of mutton roasted, stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.

Ca-boched' (kȧ-bŏsht'), *a.* [F. *caboche* head.] (*Her.*) Showing the full face, but nothing of the neck.

Ca-boose' (kȧ-bōōs'), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain; the first part of the word seems to be allied to W. *cab* cabin, booth.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A house on deck, where the cooking is done; the galley. **2.** (*Railroad*) A car for brakemen, workmen, etc.; a tool car. [*U. S.*]

Cab'o-tage (kăb'ō-tâj), *n.* [F., fr. *caboter* to sail along the coast.] (*Naut.*) Coast navigation.

‖ **Ca-bril'la** (kȧ-brēl'yȧ), *n.* [Sp., prawn.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various species of edible oceanic fishes of the genus *Serranus*, and related genera.

Cab'ri-ole' (kăb'rĭ-ōl'), *n.* [F.] A leap; a capriole.

Cab'ri-o-let' (kăb'rĭ-ō-lā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cabriole* a leap; — so called from its lightness. See CAPRIOLE.] A one-horse carriage with two seats and a calash top.

Ca-ca'o (kȧ-kā'ō *or* kā'kō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *kakahuatl*. Cf. COCOA, CHOCOLATE.] (*Bot.*) A small evergreen tree of South America and the West Indies, from the seeds of which cocoa, chocolate, and broma are prepared.

Cach'a-lot (kăsh'ȧ-lŏt), *n.* [F.] The sperm whale.

‖ **Cache** (kăsh), *n.* [F., fr. *cacher* to hide.] A hiding place for provisions which it is inconvenient to carry.

Ca-chec'tic (kȧ-kĕk'tĭk), } *a.* [L. *cachecticus*, Gr.
Ca-chec'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } καχεκτικός.] Having, or pertaining to, cachexia.

‖ **Cache-pot'** (kăsh'pŏ'), *n.* [F., fr. *cacher* to hide + *pot* a pot.] An ornamental casing for a flowerpot.

‖ **Cach'et** (kăsh'ā), *n.* [F.] A seal, as of a letter. Lettre de cachet [F.], a sealed letter; specif., an arbitrary order of imprisonment issued by the sovereign.

Ca-chex'y (kȧ-kĕks'ĭ), } *n.* [L. *cachexia*, Gr. κα-
Ca-chex'i-a (kȧ-kĕks'ĭ-ȧ), } χεξία; κακός bad + ἕξις state.] Ill health due to impoverishment of blood.

Cach'in-na'tion (kăk'ĭn-nā'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *cachinnare* to laugh aloud.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

Cach'o-long (kăsh'ō-lŏng), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] (*Min.*) An opaque or milk-white chalcedony; also, a similar variety of opal.

Ca'chou' (kȧ'shōō'), *n.* [F. See CASHOO.] A silvered aromatic pill, used to correct the odor of the breath.

‖ **Ca-cique'** (kȧ-sēk'), *n.* [Sp.] See CAZIQUE.

Cac'kle (kăk'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CACKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CACKLING (-klĭng).] [OE. *cakelen;* of imitative origin.] **1.** To make a sharp, broken noise or cry, as a hen or goose does. **2.** To laugh with a broken noise; to giggle. **3.** To talk in a silly manner; to prattle.

Cac'kle (-k'l), *n.* **1.** The noise made by a goose or by a hen after laying. **2.** Idle talk; silly prattle.

Cac'kler (-klĕr), *n.* A person or fowl that cackles.

Cac'o-chym'y (kăk'ō-kĭm'ĭ), *n.* [NL. *cacochymia*, deriv. of Gr. κακός bad + χυμός juice.] (*Med.*) A vitiated state of the fluids of the body, esp. of the blood.

Cac'o-dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [Gr. κακώδης ill-smelling (κακός bad + ὀζειν to smell) + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The chief constituent, $As_2(CH_3)_4$, of alkarsin.

‖ **Cac'o-ē'thes** (kăk'ō-ē'thēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κακοήθης of ill habits; κακός bad + ἦθος habit.] **1.** A bad habit; an insatiable desire. **2.** (*Med.*) A bad quality in a disease.

Ca-cog'ra-phy (kȧ-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακός bad + *-graphy.*] Incorrect or bad writing or spelling.

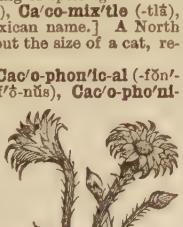
‖ **Ca'co-mix'le** (kȧ'kō-mĭks'lā), **Ca'co-mix'tle** (-tlā), **Ca'co-mix'l** (-mĭks'l), *n.* [Mexican name.] A North American carnivorous animal about the size of a cat, related to the raccoons.

Cac'o-phon'ic (kăk'ō-fŏn'ĭk), **Cac'o-phon'ic-al** (-fŏn'ĭ-kal), **Ca-coph'o-nous** (kȧ-kŏf'ō-nŭs), **Cac'o-pho'nious** (kăk'ō-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Harsh-sounding.

Ca-coph'o-ny (kȧ-kŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακοφωνία; κακός bad + φωνή sound.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) Uncouth or disagreeable sound of words. **2.** (*Mus.*) A combination of discordant sounds. **3.** (*Med.*) Unhealthy state of the voice.

Cac-ta'ceous (kăk-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or like, the Cactus family of plants.

Cac'tus (-tŭs), *n.; pl.* E. CACTUSES (-ĕz), L. CACTI (-tī). [L., a kind of cactus, Gr. κάκτος.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the order *Cactaceæ*, as the prickly pear and the night-blooming cereus.



Cactus (Melon Thistle).

Ca-cu'mi-nal (kȧ-kū'mĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *cacumen* the top.] (*Philol.*) Pertaining to the top of the palate; cerebral; — applied to certain consonants.

Cad (kăd), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *cadet.*] **1.** One who stands at the door of an omnibus to open and shut it, and to receive fares; an idler about innyards. [*Eng.*] **2.** A lowbred, presuming person. [*Cant Eng.*]

Ca-das'tral (kȧ-dăs'tral), *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to landed property; as, a *cadastral* survey, or one on a large scale so as to exactly represent the relative positions and dimensions of objects and estates.

‖ **Ca-da'ver** (kȧ-dā'vĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *cadere* to fall.] A dead human body. — **Ca-dav'er-ic** (kȧ-dăv'ĕr-ĭk), *a.*

Ca-dav'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the appearance, color, or qualities of a dead human body; pale; ghastly. — **Ca-dav'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-dav'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Cad'dice } (kăd'dĭs), *n.* [Prov. E. *caddy, cadew;* cf.
Cad'dis } G. *köder* bait.] (*Zoöl.*) The larva of a species of trichopterous insect, called a *caddice fly.*

Cad'dis, *n.* [OE. *caddas*, Scot. *caddis* lint, *caddes* a kind of woolen cloth.] A kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

Cad'dow (kăd'dō), *n.* [Prob. fr. *ca* chough + *daw* jackdaw.] (*Zoöl.*) A jackdaw. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Cad'dy (kăd'dĭ), *n.* [Earlier *catty*, fr. Malay *katī* a weight of 1⅓ pounds.] A small box, can, or chest for tea.

Cade (kād), *a.* [Cf. OE. *cad, kod*, lamb, also COSSET, CODDLE.] Bred by hand; domesticated; petted.

Cade, *n.* [L. *cadus* jar, Gr. κάδος.] A barrel or cask.

Cade, *n.* [F. & Pr.; LL. *cada.*] A species of juniper of Mediterranean countries, which yields, by distillation, oil of cade, a thick, black, tarry liquid.

Ca'dence (kā'dens), *n.* [LL. *cadentia* a falling, fr. L. *cadere* to fall. See CHANCE.] **1.** Act of sinking. [*Obs.*] **2.** A fall in the voice in reading or speaking. **3.** A rhythmical modulation of any sound. **4.** Cadency. **5.** (*Mil.*) A uniform time and pace in marching. **6.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The close or fall of a strain; point of rest. (*b*) A cadenza.

Ca'dence, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.

Ca'den-cy (kā'den-sĭ), *n.* Descent of related families.

Ca'dent (kā'dent), *a.* [L. *cadens.*] Falling. [*R.*]

Ca-den'za (kȧ-dĕn'zȧ; *It.* kȧ-dän'tsȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A parenthetic flourish or flight of ornament in the course of a piece, commonly just before the final cadence.

Ca-det' (kȧ-dĕt'), *n.* [F. *cadet* a younger or the youngest son or brother, dim. fr. L. *caput* head; i. e., a smaller head of the family, after the first or eldest.] **1.** A younger brother or son; the youngest son. **2.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a volunteer, with a view of obtaining a commission. (*b*) A pupil in a military or naval school. [caddice.]

Ca-dew' (kȧ-dū'), **Cade'worm'** (kād'wûrm'), *n.* A

Cadge (kăj), *v. t. & i.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** To hawk or peddle. [*Prov.* or *Slang*] **2.** To live on another meanly; to beg.

Cadg'er (kăj'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A packman; a peddler. **2.** One who lives by trickery or begging. [*Prov.* or *Slang*]

Ca'di (kā'dĭ; *Turkish* kä'dē), *n.* [Turk. See ALCALDE.] An inferior magistrate or judge among the Mohammedans, usually the judge of a town or village.

Cad'ie, Cad'die (kăd'dĭ), *n.* A Scotch errand boy, porter, or messenger.

Cad-me'an (kăd-mē'an), *a.* Of or pert. to Cadmus, a fabulous prince of Thebes, said to have introduced into Greece the letters α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, ς, τ, υ.

Cad'mi-a (kăd'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *cadmia*, Gr. καδμεία.] (*Min.*) Formerly, calamine; now, an oxide of zinc.

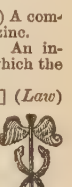
Cad'mi-an (kăd'mĭ-an), *a.* Cadmean.

Cad'mi-um (kăd'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) A comparatively rare, white, ductile metal related to zinc.

Cad'rans (kăd'rănz), *n.* [Cf. QUADRANT.] An instrument with a graduated disk by means of which the angles of gems are measured.

Ca-du'ca-ry (kȧ-dū'kȧ-rĭ), *a.* [See CADUCOUS.] (*Law*) Relating to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation.

Ca-du'ce-us (kȧ-dū'sē-ŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Myth.*) The fabled staff or wand of Hermes or Mercury.



Ca-du'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling, fr. *cadere* to fall.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Dropping off or disappearing early.

Cæ-cil'i-an (sē-sĭl'ĭ-an; 106), *n.* [L. *caecus* blind.] (*Zoöl.*) A limbless amphibian, with very minute eyes and once supposed to be blind.

‖ **Cæ'cum** (sē'kŭm), *n.; pl.* E. CÆCUMS, L. CÆCA (-kȧ). [L. *caecus* blind, concealed.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) A cavity open at one end. (*b*) The blind part of the large intestine beyond the entrance of the small intestine. — **Cæ'cal** (-kal), *a.* Caduceus.

Cæ'no-zo'ic (sē'nō-zō'ĭk), *a.* See CENOZOIC.

Cæ'sar (sē'zĕr), *n.* [L.] A Roman emperor. Hence, any emperor or powerful ruler.

Cæ-sa're-an, Cæ-sa'rĭ-an (sē-zā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cæsar or the Cæsars; imperial.

Cæsarean section (*Surg.*), the taking of a child from the womb by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and uterus; — an operation said to have been performed in the case of Julius Cæsar.

Cæ'si-ous (sē'zĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caesius* bluish gray.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Of the color of lavender; bluish gray.

Cæ'si-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *caesius* bluish gray.] (*Chem.*) A rare alkaline metal found in mineral water, having two characteristic blue lines in its spectrum.

Cæ-su'ra (sē-zū'rȧ *or* -sū'rȧ), *n.; pl.* E. Cæsuras (-rȧz), L. Cæsuræ (-rē). [L., fr. *caedere, caesum*, to cut off.] A metrical break in a verse, occurring in the middle of a foot and commonly near the middle of the verse. Also, a long syllable on which the cæsural accent rests, or which is used as a foot. — **Cæ-su'ral** (-rȧl), *a.*

‖ **Ca'fé'** (kȧ'fā'), *n.* [F. See Coffee.] A house or room where coffee is served; a restaurant. [coffee.

Caf-fe'ic (kăf-fē'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to

Caf'fe'ine (-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained from coffee.

Caf'tan (kăf'tȧn *or* kăf-tăn'), *n.* [Turk. *qaftān.*] A long gown with sleeves reaching below the hands.

Cage (kāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cavea* cavity, cage, fr. *cavus* hollow.] **1.** A box or openwork inclosure, used for confining birds or other animals. **2.** A place of confinement for animals. **3.** Anything like a cage in form or use.

Cage (kāj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Caged (kājd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Caging.] To confine in, or as in, a cage.

Ca'hier' (kȧ'yā' *or* kȧ-hēr'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cayer*, fr. LL. *quaternum.* See Quire of paper. The sheets of manuscript were folded into four parts.] **1.** A number of sheets of paper put loosely together; esp., one of the successive portions of a work printed in numbers. **2.** A report of legislative proceedings, etc.

Cai'man (kā'mȧn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A cayman.

Cai'no-zo'ic (kā'nō-zō'ĭk), *a.* (*Geol.*) Cenosoic.

‖ **Ca-ique'** (kȧ-ēk'), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *qāïq* boat.] (*Naut.*) A kind of light skiff or rowboat used on the Bosporus; also, a Levantine vessel of larger size.

Cairn (kârn), *n.* [Gael. *carn*, gen. *cairn*, a heap.] **1.** A rounded or conical heap of stones erected by early inhabitants of the British Isles, apparently as a sepulchral monument. **2.** A pile of stones, as for a landmark.

Cais'son (kās'sŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *caisse* case, chest. See 1st Case.] **1.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A chest to hold ammunition. (*b*) A four-wheeled carriage for conveying ammunition. (*c*) A chest filled with explosive materials, to be laid in the way of an enemy. **2.** A water-tight box, of timber or iron, variously used, as for working in structures below the water level, closing the entrances of docks and basins, etc. **3.** (*Arch.*) A sunk panel of ceilings or soffits.

Cai'tiff (kā'tĭf), *a.* [OF. *caitif* captive, wretched, fr. L. *captivus* captive, fr. *capere* to take.] **1.** Captive; wretched. [*Obs.*] **2.** Base; wicked and mean; cowardly; despicable. [**2.** A mean, despicable person.

Cai'tiff, *n.* **1.** A captive; a wretched person. [*Obs.*]

Ca-jole' (kȧ-jōl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Cajoled (-jōld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Cajoling.] [F. *cajoler*, orig., to chatter like a bird in a cage, to sing, from same source as E. *cage.*] To deceive with flattery or fair words; to wheedle.

Syn. — To flatter; wheedle; delude; coax; entrap.

Ca-jol'er (kȧ-jōl'ẽr), *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

Ca-jol'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* A wheedling; cajoling language; flattery.

Caj'u-put (kăj'ū-pŭt *or* kā'yōō-pōōt), *n.* [Of Malayan origin.] (*Med.*) A highly stimulating inflammable oil, distilled from the leaves of an East Indian tree.

Cake (kāk), *n.* [Akin to Dan. *kage*, G. *kuchen.*] **1.** A small mass of dough baked; esp., a sweetened composition of flour and other ingredients baked in a loaf. A thin mass of fried batter; a griddlecake or pancake. **2.** A mass of concreted matter, esp. a mass rather flat.

Cake, *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Caked (kākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Caking.] To form into a cake; to become a hard mass by concretion or consolidation; to coagulate.

Cal'a-bash (kăl'ȧ-băsh), *n.* [Through Sp. or Pg. fr. Ar. *qar'* a kind of gourd + *aibas* dry.] **1.** The common gourd (plant or fruit). **2.** The gourdlike fruit of a tropical American tree, called the *calabash* tree. **3.** A utensil made from the dry shell of a calabash.

Cal'a-boose' (kăl'ȧ-bōōs'), *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.] A prison; a jail. [*Local, U. S.*]

Cal'a-man'co (kăl'ȧ-măn'kō), *n.* [LL. *calamancus, -macus.*] A glossy woolen stuff, plain, striped, or checked.

Cal'a-man'der wood' (kăl'ȧ-măn'dẽr wo͝od'). The hazel-brown wood of an East Indian species of ebony.

Cal'a-mar (kăl'ȧ-mär), *n.* [LL. *calamarium* ink-stand, fr. L. *calamus* a reed pen.] (*Zoöl.*) A squid.

Cal'a-mif'er-ous (kăl'ȧ-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calamus* reed + *-ferous.*] Producing reeds; reedy.

Cal'a-mine (kăl'ȧ-mīn *or* -mĭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *calamina*, fr. L. *cadmia.*] (*Min.*) The hydrous silicate of zinc; formerly, also, the carbonate of zinc.

Cal'a-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [L. *calamintha*, Gr. καλαμίνθη, καλάμινθος. See 1st Mint.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants (*Calamintha*) of the Mint family.

Cal'a-mite (kăl'ȧ-mīt), *n.* [L. *calamus* a reed.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil plant of the coal formation, having the general form of plants of the modern *Equiseta*, but sometimes growing to the size of trees.

Ca-lam'i-tous (kȧ-lăm'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *calamitosus.*] Producing, or attended with, distress and misery; making wretched. — **Ca-lam'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ca-lam'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Miserable; deplorable; distressful; afflictive; wretched; grievous; baleful; disastrous; adverse; unhappy; severe; sad; unfortunate.

Ca-lam'i-ty (kȧ-lăm'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *calamitas*, akin to *in-columis* unharmed.] **1.** Any great misfortune or cause of extensive misery. **2.** A state or time of distress or misfortune; misery.

Syn. — Disaster; distress; affliction; adversity; misfortune; unhappiness; infelicity; mishap; mischance; misery; evil; extremity; exigency; downfall. Of these words, *calamity* is the strongest.

Cal'a-mus (kăl'ȧ-mŭs), *n.; pl.* Calami (-mī). [L., a reed.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The Indian cane, a plant of the Palm family. It furnishes the common rattan. **2.** (*Bot.*) A species of *Acorus*, commonly called *calamus*, or *sweet flag.* **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The quill of a feather.

Ca-lash' (kȧ-lăsh'), *n.* [F. *calèche;* of Slavonic origin.] **1.** A light carriage with low wheels, having a top or hood that can be raised or lowered, or the front of it removed, seats for four inside, and a separate seat for the driver. **2.** In Canada, a two-wheeled vehicle with a calash top, with one seat for passengers and an elevated driver's seat in front. **3.** A hood or top of a carriage which can be raised or lowered at pleasure. **4.** A kind of hood formerly worn by ladies.

Cal'car (kăl'kär), *n.* [L. *calcaria* lime kiln, fr. *calx* lime.] (*Glass Manuf.*) A kind of furnace.

‖ **Cal'car,** *n.;* L. *pl.* Calcaria (kăl-kā'rĭ-ȧ). [L., a spur, fr. *calx* the heel.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A hollow tube or spur at the base of a petal or corolla. **2.** (*Anat.*) A spur, or spurlike projection or process.

Cal'ca-rate (kăl'kȧ-rāt), **Cal'ca-ra'ted** (-rā'tĕd), } *a.* Having a spur; spurred.

Cal-ca're-ous (kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calcarius* pertaining to lime. See Calx.] Like, consisting of, or containing, calcium carbonate. — **Cal-ca're-ous-ness,** *n.*

Cal'ce-a'ted (kăl'sē-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *calceatus*, p. p., deriv. of *calceus* shoe.] Fitted with, or wearing, shoes.

‖ **Cal'ce-o-la'rĭ-a** (kăl'sē-ō-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., deriv. of L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus* shoe.] (*Bot.*) A genus of showy herbaceous or shrubby plants, brought from South America; slipperwort. It has a yellow or purple flower, often spotted or striped.

Cal'ce-o-late (kăl'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Slipper-shaped.

Cal-cif'er-ous (kăl-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calx* lime + *-ferous.*] Bearing or containing calcite, or carbonate of lime.

Cal'ci-form (kăl'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *calx* lime + *-form.*] Having the form of chalk or lime.

Cal'ci-fy (-sĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Calcified (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Calcifying.] [L. *calx, calcis*, lime + *-fy.*] To make, or to become, stony or calcareous by the deposit or secretion of salts of lime.

Cal-cig'er-ous (kăl-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime + *-gerous.*] Holding lime or other earthy salts.

Cal'ci-mine (kăl'sĭ-min), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime.] A white or colored wash applied to plastered surfaces. It is made of clear glue, Paris white or zinc white, and water.

Cal'ci-mine, *v. t.* To wash with calcimine.

Cal-cin'a-ble (-sin'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be calcined.

Cal'ci-na'tion (kăl'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of calcining. [calcination.

Cal-cin'a-to-ry (-sĭn'ȧ-tō-rў), *n.* A vessel used in

Cal-cine' (kăl-sīn' *or* kăl'sĭn), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Calcined (-sīnd' *or* -sĭnd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Calcining.] [F. *calciner*, fr. L. *calx, calcis*, lime.] **1.** To reduce or change to a powder, or to a friable state, by the action of heat. **2.** To oxidize, as a metal by the action of heat.

Cal-cin'er (kăl-sĭn'ẽr *or* kăl'sĭn-), *n.* One that calcines.

Cal'cite (kăl'sīt), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime.] (*Min.*) Calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime. It includes common limestone, chalk, and marble.

☞ *Argentine* is a pearly lamellar variety; *aphrite* is foliated or chalklike; *Iceland spar* is transparent.

Cal'ci-trant (-sĭ-trant), *a.* [L. *calcitrans*, p. pr., deriv. of *calx* heel.] Kicking; hence, stubborn; refactory.

Cal'ci-um (kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from L. *calx, calcis*, lime. See CALX.] (*Chem.*) A pale yellow, tenacious, and malleable metal which combined with oxygen forms lime.

Calc'-sin'ter (kălk'sĭn'tẽr), *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx, calcis*) lime + E. *sinter.*] A porous variety of calcite.

Calc'-spar' (-spär'), *n.* Same as CALCITE. [lated.

Cal'cu-la-ble (kăl'kŭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be calcu-

Cal'cu-late (kăl'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CALCULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CALCULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *calculare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *calculus* a pebble, a counter; hence, a reckoning, fr. *calx.* See CALX.] **1.** To ascertain or determine by mathematical processes. **2.** To ascertain by mathematical or astrological computations the time, circumstances, or other conditions of; to forecast. **3.** To fit or prepare by adaptation of means to ends. **4.** To plan; to expect. [*Local, U. S.*]

Syn. — To compute; reckon; count; estimate; rate. — *Calculate* refers more particularly to the mathematical operation or process, *compute* to the finding of the grand result, *reckon* and *count* to the noting of individuals to find their total number.

Cal'cu-late, *v. i.* To make a calculation or forecast.

Cal'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Process or result of calculating. **2.** Expectation based on circumstances.

Cal'cu-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to calculation.

Cal'cu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who calculates.

Cal'cu-lous (-kŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *calculosus.*] **1.** Like stone; gritty. **2.** (*Med.*) Caused by, or affected with, a calculus or calculi.

Cal'cu-lus, *n.; pl.* CALCULI (-lī). [L. See CALCULATE.] **1.** (*Med.*) Any solid concretion, formed in any part of the body, but usually in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the passages connected with them. **2.** (*Math.*) Any process of reasoning by the use of symbols; any branch of mathematics that may involve calculation.

Cal'dron (kąl'drŭn), *n.* [OF. *caudron*, deriv. of L. *caldarius* suitable for warming, fr. *caldus* warm, fr. *calere* to be warm.] A large metal kettle or boiler.

Cal'e-fa'cient (kăl'ẽ-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *calefaciens*, p. pr. of *calefacere* to warm.] Making warm; heating. [*R.*] — *n.* A substance that excites warmth in the parts to which it is applied.

Cal'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of warming or heating. **2.** The state of being heated.

Cal'e-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Calefactory.

Cal'e-fac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, heats.

Cal'e-fac'to-ry (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Making warm or hot.

Cal'e-fac'to-ry, *n.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) A warm sitting room in a monastery. **2.** A heating apparatus placed on the altar, at which the priest may warm his hands.

Cal'e-fy (kăl'ẽ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CALEFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CALEFYING.] [L. *calere* to be warm + *-fy.*] To make warm or hot; to grow hot or warm.

Cal'en-dar (kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [OE. *calender*, L. *kalendarium* an interest or account book, fr. L. *calendae, kalendae*, E. *calends.*] **1.** An orderly arrangement of civil or ecclesiastical divisions of time; an almanac. **2.** An orderly list or enumeration; a schedule. [register.

Cal'en-dar, *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar; to

Cal'en-der (kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [F. *calandre*, LL. *celendra*, corrupted fr. L. *cylindrus*, E. *cylinder.*] **1.** A machine for giving cloth, paper, etc., a smooth, even, and glossy or glazed surface, by cold or hot pressure, or for watering them. **2.** One who pursues the business of calendering.

Cal'en-der (-dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CALENDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CALENDERING.] To press between rollers to make smooth and glossy, or wavy; to water.

Cal'en-der, *n.* [Per. *qalender.*] One of a sect or order of fantastically dressed or painted dervishes.

Cal'en-drer (-drẽr), *n.* One who calenders cloth, etc.

Cal'ends (kăl'ĕndz), *n. pl.* [AS. *calend* month, fr. L. *calendae* calends; akin to E. *claim.*] The first day of each month in the ancient Roman calendar.

The Greek calends, a time that will never come, as the Greeks had no calends.

Cal'en-ture (kăl'ĕn-tūr; 135), *n.* [F., through Sp. fr. p. pr. of L. *calere* to be warm.] (*Med.*) Formerly, a violent fever occurring in the tropics; esp., a furious delirium peculiar to sailors.

Ca-les'cence (kȧ-lĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *calescens* growing warm, p. pr. of *calescere* to grow warm.] Growing warmth; increasing heat.

Calf (kăf), *n.; pl.* CALVES (kăvz). [OE. *calf, kelf*, AS. *cealf*; akin to G. *kalb*, Icel. *kālfr.*] **1.** The young of the Bovine family of quadrupeds. Also, the young of some other mammals, as of the elephant and whale. **2.** Leather made of the skin of the calf. **3.** An awkward or silly boy or young man. [*Colloq.*] **4.** [Cf. Icel. *kālfi.*] The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

Cal'i-ber } (kăl'ĭ-bẽr), *n.* [F. *calibre*; origin uncer-
Cal'i-bre } tain.] **1.** (*Gunnery*) The diameter of the bore, as of a firearm, or of any tube; also, the weight or size of the projectile which a firearm will carry. **2.** The diameter of a round or cylindrical body. **3.** Fig., mental capacity.

Cal'i-brate (kăl'ĭ-brāt), *v. t.* To find the caliber of; also, in general, to determine or rectify the graduation of.

Cal'ice (kăl'ĭs), *n.* A chalice.

Cal'i-cle (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *caliculus* a small cup, dim. of *calix, calicis*, a cup.] (*Zoöl.*) A cuplike cavity or structure, as the cavities on the surface of most corals, or the structures inclosing the zooids of certain hydroids.

Cal'i-co (kăl'ĭ-kō), *n.; pl.* CALICOES (-kōz). [So called because first imported from *Calicut*, in the East Indies.] **1.** Plain white cloth made from cotton. [*Eng.*] **2.** Cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern. [*U. S.*]

Calico bass (*Zoöl.*), an edible, fresh-water fish of the United States, allied to the sunfishes.

Ca-lic'u-lar (kȧ-lĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.*, **Ca-lic'u-late** (-lāt), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a cup.

Cal'i-duct (kăl'ĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + E. *duct.*] A pipe or duct to convey hot air or steam.

Ca'lif (kā'lĭf), *n.* Same as CALIPH.

Ca-lig'i-nous (kȧ-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caliginosus*, fr. *caligo* mist, darkness.] Dim; dark; obscure. [*R.*]

Ca-lig'ra-phy (kȧ-lĭg'rȧ-fў), *n.* Calligraphy.

Cal'i-pash' (kăl'ĭ-păsh'), *n.* [F. *carapace*, Sp. *carapacho.*] A part of a turtle next to the upper shell, containing a dull greenish, fatty, gelatinous substance.

Cal'i-pee' (-pē'), *n.* [See CALIPASH.] A part of a turtle attached to the lower shell, containing a fatty and gelatinous substance of a light yellowish color.

Cal'i-pers (kăl'ĭ-pẽrz), *n. pl.* [Corrupted from *caliber.*] Compasses with curved legs, for measuring the diameter or thickness of bodies.

One form of Calipers.

Ca'liph (kā'lĭf), *n.* [F. *calife*, fr. Ar. *khalifah* successor, fr. *khalafa* to succeed.] Successor; — a title of the successors of Mohammed both as temporal and spiritual rulers, now used by the sultans of Turkey.

Cal'i-phate (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.* Office, dignity, or government of a caliph.

Cal'i-sa'ya bark' (kăl'ĭ-sā'yȧ bärk'). A valuable kind of Peruvian bark.

Cal'is-then'ic (kăl'ĭs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + σθένος strength.] Of or pertaining to calisthenics.

Cal'is-then'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science, art, or practice of exercising to promote strength and gracefulness.

‖ **Ca'lix** (kā'lĭks), *n.* [L.] A cup. See CALYX.

Calk (kąk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CALKED (kąkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CALKING.] [Either through F. fr. Ar. *qalafa* to fill up crevices with vegetable fibers; or fr. OE. *cauken* to tread, through F. fr. L. *calcare*, fr. *calx* heel.] **1.** To drive tarred oakum into the seams of (a ship, boat, etc.), to prevent leaking. **2.** To indent, as metal plates, along the edge so as to make a tight lap under pressure.

Calk (kălk), *v. t.* [F. *calquer* to trace, through It. fr. L. *calcare* to trample, fr. *calx* heel.] To copy, as a drawing, by rubbing the back of it with chalk, and then passing a blunt style or needle over the lines, so as to leave a tracing on the surface below.

Calk (kąk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *calc* shoe, hoof, L. *calx, calcis*, heel, *calcar* spur.] A sharp-pointed piece of iron or steel on the shoe of a horse or an ox, to prevent slipping; also, a similar instrument on the sole of a boot or shoe.

Calk (kąk), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with calks, to prevent slipping. **2.** To wound with a calk. [shoe.

Calk'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who calks. **2.** A calk on a

Calk'in (kąk'ĭn), *n.* A calk on a shoe.

Call (kąl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CALLED (kąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CALLING.] [AS. *ceallian*; akin to Icel. *kalla.*] **1.** To command or request to come or be present; to summon. **2.** To summon to the discharge of a particular duty; to designate for an office or employment. **3.** To summon to meet; to convoke. **4.** To give a name to; to name; to designate. **5.** To utter loudly or distinctly.

Syn. — To denominate; invite; bid; assemble; collect; exhort; warn; proclaim; invoke; appoint.

Call (kąl), *v. i.* **1.** To speak loudly; to cry out. **2.** To make a demand or request. **3.** To make a brief visit.

Call (kąl), *n.* **1.** The act of calling with the voice, or in any manner; a summons; an entreaty; an invitation; a signal. **2.** Vocation; calling. **3.** A short visit. **4.** (*Hunting*) A note blown on the horn to encourage the hounds. **5.** (*Naut.*) A whistle or pipe, used by the boatswain. **6.** (*Fowling*) The cry of a bird; also, a noise or cry in imitation of a bird. **7.** The privilege to demand the delivery of stock or a commodity according to terms agreed on. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Cal'la (kăl'lą), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of the same order (*Araceæ*) as the onion; also, a plant (*Richardia Africana*) with a white spathe.

Call'er (kąl'ẽr), *n.* One who calls.

Cal'lid (kăl'lĭd), *a.* [L. *callidus*, fr. *callere* to be thick-skinned, to be hardened, to be practiced, fr. *callum*, *callus*, callosity, callousness.] Cunning; crafty. [*R.*]

Cal-lig'ra-pher (kăl-lĭg'rą-fẽr), *n.* A good penman.

Cal'li-graph'ic (kăl'lĭ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. καλλιγράφος;
Cal'li-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } pref. καλλι- (fr. καλός beautiful) + γράφειν to write.] Of or pertaining to calligraphy.

Cal-lig'ra-phist (kăl-lĭg'rą-fĭst), *n.* A calligrapher.

Cal-lig'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Elegant penmanship.

Call'ing (kąl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who calls; summons; invitation. **2.** Usual occupation or employment; a profession, or the persons engaged in it.

Syn. — Occupation; employment; business; trade; profession; office; engagement; vocation.

Cal-li'o-pe (kăl-lī'ŏ-pē), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. καλλι- (from καλός beautiful) + ὄψ, ὀπός, voice.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The Muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry. **2.** A musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles, played by keys.

Cal'li-pash' (kăl'lĭ-păsh'), *n.* See Calipash.

Cal'li-pee' (kăl'lĭ-pē'), *n.* See Calipee.

Cal'li-pers (kăl'lĭ-pẽrz), *n. pl.* See Calipers.

Cal'lis-then'ic, *a.* See Calisthenic.

Cal-los'i-ty (kăl-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* A callous spot or part.

Cal'lous (kăl'lŭs), *a.* [L. *callosus* callous, fr. *callum*, *callus*, callous skin.] **1.** Hardened; indurated. **2.** Hardened in mind; unfeeling; unsusceptible. — **Cal'lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cal'lous-ness**, *n.*

Cal'low (kăl'lō), *a.* [OE. *calewe*, *calu*, ȝalu, AS. *calu*; akin to G. *kahl.*] **1.** Destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged. **2.** Immature; unsophisticated.

Cal-low' (kăl-lō'), *n.* [Named from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of duck; the old squaw.

Cal'lus (kăl'lŭs), *n.* [L. See Callous.] **1.** (*Med.*) (*a*) A hardened or thickened spot; a callosity. (*b*) The material of repair in fractures of bone. **2.** (*Hort.*) The new formation over the end of a cutting, before it roots.

Calm (kăm), *n.* [F. *calme*, fr. It. or Sp. *calma*, prob. fr. LL. *cauma* heat, fr. Gr. καῦμα burning heat, fr. καίειν to burn; either because during a great heat there is generally also a calm, or because the hot time of the day obliges us to seek for shade and quiet.] Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; tranquillity; stillness; quiet; serenity.

Calm, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Calmed (kămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Calming.] To make calm; to cause to be still or quiet, lit. or fig.; to free from agitation or excitement.

Syn. — To allay; pacify; tranquilize; soothe; compose.

Calm (kăm), *a.* [*Compar.* Calmer (-ẽr); *superl.* Calmest (-ĕst).] **1.** Not stormy; being without motion. **2.** Undisturbed by passion or emotion. — **Calm'ly**, *adv.* — **Calm'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Still; quiet; undisturbed; tranquil; peaceful; serene; composed; unruffled; sedate; collected; placid.

Cal'o-mel (kăl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + μέλας black; — so called because white, though made from a black mixture.] (*Chem.*) Mild chloride of mercury, much used in medicine.

Ca-lor'ic (ką-lŏr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *calor* heat.] (*Physics*) Formerly, the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion were ascribed; now, heat in general.

Cal'o-rie (kăl'ō-rĭ), *n.* [F., fr. L. *calor* heat.] (*Physics*) A unit of heat equal to the amount required to raise the temperature of one kilogram (sometimes, one gram) of water one degree centigrade, or from 0° to 1°.

Cal'o-rif'ic (kăl'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *calor* heat + *facere* to make.] Heat producing; heating.

Ca-lor'i-fi-ca'tion (ką-lŏr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Production of heat, esp. animal heat.

Cal'o-rim'e-ter (kăl'ō-rĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An apparatus for measuring the amount of heat contained or developed in bodies.

Ca-lor'i-mo'tor (ką-lŏr'ĭ-mō'tẽr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + E. *motor.*] (*Physics*) A voltaic battery, having a large surface of plate, and producing powerful heating effects.

‖ **Ca-lotte'** (ką-lŏt'), **Cal'lot** (kăl'lŏt), *n.* [F. *calotte*, dim. of *cale* a sort of flat cap.] A close cap without visor or brim; a skull cap.

Cal'o-type (kăl'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + *-type.*] A method of photographing on paper sensitized with iodide of silver; — also called *Talbotype*, from the inventor.

Ca-loy'er (ką-loi'ẽr), *n.* [F., deriv. of Gr. καλός good + γέρων an old man.] A monk of the Greek Church.

Calque (kălk), *v. t.* See Calk, to copy.

Cal'trop (kăl'trŏp), } *n.* [AS. *coltræppe*, *calcetreppe*,
Cal'trap (kăl'trăp), } sort of thistle; origin uncertain.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants (*Tribulus*), having a hard several-celled fruit, armed with stout spines. **2.** (*Mil.*) An instrument with four iron points, so disposed that, any three of them being on the ground, the other projects upward. They are scattered on the ground to disable the horses of cavalry.

Cal'u-met (kăl'ū-mĕt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *calamus* reed.] A kind of pipe, used by the North American Indians for smoking tobacco, and as a symbol of peace.

Ca-lum'ni-ate (ką-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Calumniated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Calumniating.] [L. *calumniari*, p. p. *-atus*. See Calumny.] To accuse falsely and maliciously of a crime or offense.

Syn. — To asperse; slander; defame; vilify; traduce; belie; bespatter; blacken; libel.

Ca-lum'ni-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* False and malicious accusation of a crime or offense; defamation.

Ca-lum'ni-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who calumniates.

Ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry (-ą-tō-rў), *a.* Calumnious.

Ca-lum'ni-ous (-nĭs), *a.* Containing or implying calumny; defamatory. — **Ca-lum'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-lum'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

Cal'um-ny (kăl'ŭm-nў), *n.* [L. *calumnia*, fr. *calvi* to devise tricks, deceive.] False accusation of a crime or offense, maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; slander; defamation; detraction.

Cal'va-ry (kăl'vą-rў), *n.* [L. *calvaria* a bare skull, deriv. of *calvus* bald.] **1.** The place on a small hill near Jerusalem where Christ was crucified. **2.** A representation of the crucifixion.

Calve (kăv), *v. i.* To bring forth a calf or young.

Cal'vin-ism (kăl'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The theological tenets or doctrines of John Calvin, — the chief ones being original sin, election, particular redemption, effectual calling, and the perseverance of the saints.

Cal'vin-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A follower of Calvin; a believer in Calvinism.

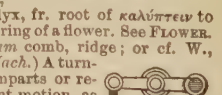
Cal'vin-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Cal'vin-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } Calvin, or Calvinism.

Calx (kălks), *n.*; *pl.* E. Calxes (-ĕz), L. Calces (kăl'sēz). [L. *calx*, *calcis*, limestone.] **1.** The substance which remains when a metal or mineral has been subjected to calcination. (Metallic calxes are now called *oxides*.) **2.** Broken and refuse glass, returned to the pots.

Ca-lyc'i-form (ką-lĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *calyx*, *calycis* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a calyx.

Cal'y-cle (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *calyculus* small flower bud, calyx, dim. of *calyx*. See Calyx.] (*Bot.*) A row of small bracts, at the base of the calyx, on the outside.

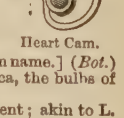
Ca-lyc'u-late (ką-lĭk'ū-lāt), **Ca-lyc'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a set of bracts resembling a calyx.



Calyculate Bud.

Ca'lyx (kā'lĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. Calyxes (-ĕz), L. Calyces (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L. *calyx*, *-ycis*, fr. Gr. κάλυξ husk, shell, calyx, fr. root of καλύπτειν to cover.] (*Bot.*) The outer covering of a flower. See Flower.

Cam (kăm), *n.* [Dan. *kam* comb, ridge; or cf. W., Gael., and Ir., *cam* bent.] (*Mach.*) A turning or sliding piece which imparts or receives variable or intermittent motion, as by the shape of its periphery or face, or a groove in its surface.



Heart Cam.

Ca-ma'leu (kă-mā'yōō), *n.* [F.; of unknown origin.] (*Fine Arts*) Painting in shades of one color; monochrome.

Cam'ass (kăm'as), *n.* [American Indian name.] (*Bot.*) A liliaceous plant of northwestern America, the bulbs of which are eaten by the Indians.

Cam'ber (kăm'bẽr), *n.* [OF. *cambre* bent; akin to L. *camera* vault, arch.] An upward curving of the middle part of a beam, line, or surface.

Cam'bist (kăm'bĭst), *n.* [Through F. & It. fr. L. *cambire* to exchange.] A banker; a money changer or broker; one skilled in the science of exchange.

Cam'bist-ry (-rỹ), *n.* The science of exchange, weight, measures, etc.

Cam'bi-um (kăm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *cambium* exchange. It was supposed that cambium was rich sap changing into wood.] (*Bot.*) A series of formative cells lying outside of the wood proper and inside of the inner bark.

Cam'blet (kăm'blĕt), *n.* See CAMLET.

Cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* [OE. *camerike*, fr. *Cambrai* (Flemish *Kamerik*), a city of France, where it was first made.] **1.** A fine, thin, white fabric made of flax or linen. **2.** A similar fabric made of fine, hardspun cotton, often with figures of various colors.

Came (kām), *imp.* of COME.

Came, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A slender rod of cast lead, used, in windows, to hold together the pieces of glass.

Cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *camelus*, fr. Gr. *κάμηλος*; of Semitic origin.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A large ruminant used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding. **2.** (*Naut.*) A watertight structure used to assist a vessel in navigating shallow water.

Bactrian Camel (*Camelus Bactrianus*).

Ca-mel'i-a (kā-mĕl'ĭ-ā *or* kā-mēl'-yā), *n.* [N L.; — named after *Kamel*, a Jesuit, said to have brought it from the East.] (*Bot.*) An Asiatic genus of small shrubs. *Camellia Japonica* is much cultivated for its beautiful flowers.

Ca-mel'o-pard (kā-mĕl'ō-pärd *or* kăm'ĕl-ō-pärd), *n.* [L. *camelopardalis*, fr. Gr. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*; *κάμηλος* a camel + *πάρδαλις* pard, leopard.] (*Zoöl.*) The giraffe.

Cam'e-o (kăm'ē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* CAMEOS (-ōz). [It. *cammeo*; of unknown origin.] A carving in relief, esp. one on a small scale used as a jewel.

Cam'e-ra (-ē-rā), *n.*; *pl.* E. CAMERAS (-rāz), L. CAMERAE (-rē). [L., vault, arch, LL., chamber.] A chamber, or an instrument having a chamber; specifically, the camera obscura when used in photography.

Cam'e-ra-lis'tics (-lĭs'tĭks), *n.* [L. *camera* vault, LL., chamber, treasury.] The science of finance or public revenue.

‖ **Cam'e-ra lu'ci-da** (kăm'ē-rā lū'sĭ-dā). [Lit., light or lucid chamber.] (*Opt.*) An instrument which causes an image of an external object to appear as if projected upon a plane surface, so that the outlines may be conveniently traced.

‖ **Cam'e-ra ob-scu'ra** (ŏb-skū'rā). [Lit., dark or obscure chamber.] (*Opt.*) An apparatus in which the images of external objects, formed by a convex lens or a concave mirror, are thrown on a white surface or a sensitized plate or surface placed in the focus of the lens or mirror within a darkened chamber.

Cam'er-ate (kăm'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *camerare*, p. p. *-atus*.] **1.** To vault; to arch over. **2.** To divide into chambers.

‖ **Ca'mer-lin'go** (kä'mâr-lĭn'gō), *n.* [It.] The cardinal who presides over the pope's household.

‖ **Cam'i-sole** (kăm'ĭ-sōl), *n.* [F.] **1.** A short dressing jacket for women. **2.** A kind of strait-jacket.

Cam'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *camelot*, fr. Ar. *khamlat* camlet, fr. *khaml* pile, plush.] A woven fabric originally made of camel's hair, now chiefly of goat's hair and silk, or of wool and cotton.

Cam'mas (kăm'mas), *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAMASS.

Cam'o-mile, Cham'o-mile (kăm'ō-mīl), *n.* [LL. *camomilla*, corrupted fr. Gr. *χαμαίμηλον*, lit., earth apple, being so called from the smell of its flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs of the Composite family. The common camomile is used in medicine.

Camp (kămp), *n.* [F. *camp*, It. *campo*, fr. L. *campus* plain, field; akin to Gr. *κῆπος* garden.] **1.** A place on which tents, huts, etc., are erected for shelter. **2.** A collection of tents, huts, etc.; sometimes, a single shelter. **3.** The company of persons so sheltered.

Camp bedstead, Camp chair, Camp stool, a light bedstead, chair, or stool, that can be folded up into a small space for easy transportation. — **Camp meeting,** a gathering for religious devotion in some retired spot, usually lasting for several days, during which those present lodge in tents, temporary houses, or cottages.

Camp (kămp), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAMPED (kămt; 215); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAMPING.] To lodge; to shelter.

Camp, *v. i.* To lodge in or pitch a camp; to encamp.

Cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *n.* [F. *campagne*, It. *campagna*, fr. L. *Campania* the level country about Naples, fr. *campus* field.] **1.** An open plain without considerable hills. **2.** (*Mil.*) A connected series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war; the time during which an army keeps the field. Also used fig.

Cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

Cam-paign'er (-ẽr), *n.* A military veteran.

Cam-pa'na (kăm-pā'nà), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) A church bell. **2.** (*Bot.*) The pasque flower. **3.** (*Doric Arch.*) A gutta.

‖ **Cam'pa-ne'ro** (kăm'pà-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp., a bellman.] (*Zoöl.*) The bellbird of South America. See BELLBIRD.

Cam-pan'i-form (kăm-păn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-form*.] (*Bot.*) Bell-shaped.

‖ **Cam'pa-ni'le** (kăm'pà-nē'lā), *n.* [It.] (*Arch.*) A bell tower, esp. one built separate from a church.

Cam'pa-nol'o-gy (kăm'pà-nŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-logy*.] The art of ringing bells, or a treatise on the art.

Cam-pan'u-late (kăm-păn'ū-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Bell-shaped.

Camp'bell-ite (kăm'bĕl-īt *or* kăm'bĕl-ĭt), *n.* [From Alexander *Campbell*, of Virginia.] (*Eccl.*) A member of the denomination called Christians or Disciples of Christ. They repudiate the term *Campbellite* as a nickname.

Cam-peach'y wood' (kăm-pēch'ỹ wŏŏd'). [From the Bay of *Campeachy*, in Mexico.] Logwood.

Camp'er (kămp'ẽr), *n.* One who camps out.

Cam-pes'tral (kăm-pĕs'tral), } *a.* [L. *campester*, fr.
Cam-pes'tri-an (-pĕs'trĭ-an), } *campus* field.] Relating to an open field; growing in a field, or open ground.

Cam'phene (kăm'fēn *or* kăm-fēn'), *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a series of substances, $C_{10}H_{16}$, resembling camphor.

Cam-phine' (kăm-fēn' *or* kăm'fĭn), *n.* [From CAMPHOR.] Rectified oil of turpentine.

Cam'phor (kăm'fẽr), *n.* [OE. *camfere*, F. *camphre*, fr. Ar. *kāfūr*.] **1.** A tough, white, aromatic resin, or gum, obtained from different species of the *Laurus* family. **2.** Borneol.

Cam'phor-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAMPHORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAMPHORATING.] To impregnate or treat with camphor.

Cam-phor'ic (kăm-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, camphor.

Cam'pi-on (kăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *campus* field.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the Pink family (*Cucubalus baccifer us*), bearing berries regarded as poisonous.

Rose campion, a garden plant (*Lychnis coronaria*) with handsome crimson flowers.

‖ **Cam'pus** (kăm'pŭs), *n.* [L., a field.] The principal grounds of a college or school.

Cam'wood' (kăm'wŏŏd'), *n.* See BARWOOD.

Can (kăn), *n.* [OE. & AS. *canne*; akin to D. *kan*, G. *kanne*.] **1.** A drinking cup; a vessel for holding liquids. **2.** A vessel or case of tinned iron or of sheet metal, of various forms.

Can (kăn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANNED (kănd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANNING.] To preserve in sealed cans. [*U. S.*]

Can (kăn), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* COULD (kŏŏd).] [OE. *cunnen*, *connen*, AS. *cunnan*; akin to G. *können*, and to E. *ken* to know. The present tense *I can* (AS. *ic cann*) was originally a preterit, meaning *I have known* or *learned*, and hence *I know*, *know how*.] **1.** To know; to understand. [*Obs.*] **2.** To be able to do; to have power. [*Obs.*] **3.** To be able; — followed by an infinitive without *to*.

Can but. Can not but. *Can but* implies that what is mentioned is all or the worst that can happen. *Can not but* refers to a moral constraint or necessity.

Ca-naille' (ká-nāl'), *n.* [F., orig., a pack of dogs, fr. L. *canis* dog.] The lowest class of people; the rabble; the vulgar.

Ca-nal' (ká-năl'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *canalis* canal, channel; origin uncertain.] **1.** An artificial channel filled with water for navigation, or for irrigating land, etc. **2.** (*Anat.*) A tube or duct.

Ca-nard' (ká-närd' *or* ká-närd'), *n.* [F., properly, a duck.] A false report; an absurd fabrication.

Ca-na'ry (ká-nā'rỹ), *n.* **1.** Wine made in the Canary Islands; sack. **2.** A canary bird. **3.** A pale yellow color.

Canary stone, a yellow species of carnelian.

Ca-na'ry, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to caper. [*Obs.*]

Ca-na'ry bird' (kȧ-nā'rȳ bĕrd'). (*Zoöl.*) A small singing bird of the Finch family, native of the Canary Islands.

‖ **Can'can** (kăn'kăn), *n.* [F.] A French dance, accompanied by indecorous or extravagant gestures.

Can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANCELED *or* CANCELLED (-sĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANCELING *or* CANCELLING.] [L. *cancellare* to make like a lattice, to cross out, fr. *cancelli* lattice, dim. of *cancer* lattice.] **1.** To inclose or exclude by a lattice. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cross and deface; to mark out by cross lines; hence, to blot out; to strike out; to omit. **3.** To annul or destroy; to revoke or recall.

Syn. — To obliterate; erase; efface; expunge; abolish; revoke; repeal. See ABOLISH.

Can'cel, *n.* The canceling of matter in type or in print; also, the part canceled.

Can'cel-late (kăn'sĕl-lāt), *a.* Having, or consisting of, a network of veins or raised lines. [celing.

Can'cel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of can-

Can'cel-lous (kăn'sĕl-lŭs), *a.* (*Anat.*) Having a spongy or open structure.

Can'cer (kăn'sĕr), *n.* [L. *cancer* crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of decapod Crustacea, including some common shore crabs. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) The fourth of the twelve signs of the zodiac. [See *Illust.* of ZODIAC.] (*b*) A northern constellation between Gemini and Leo. **3.** (*Med.*) A malignant growth made up of aggregations of epithelial cells, either without support or embedded in a fibrous framework. [cancerous.

Can'cer-ate (kăn'sĕr-āt), *v. i.* To become a cancer or

Can'cer-ous (kăn'sĕr-ŭs), *a.* Like a cancer; affected with cancer. — **Can'cer-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Can'cer-ous-ness,** *n.*

Can'cri-form (kăn'krĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Cancer* + *-form.*] **1.** Having the form of, or like, a crab. **2.** Cancerous.

Can'crine (kăn'krĭn *or* -krīn), *a.* Crablike.

Can'croid (-kroid), *a.* [*Cancer* + *-oid.*] Cancriform.

Can'de-la'brum (kăn'dē-lā'brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. CANDELABRA (-brȧ), E. CANDELABRUMS (-brŭmz). [L., fr. *candela* candle.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) (*a*) A lamp stand. (*b*) A highly ornamented stand, usually having three feet. **2.** A candlestick, having several branches.

Can'dent (kăn'dent), *a.* [L. *candens*, p. pr. of *candēre* to glitter.] Heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.

Can'did (kăn'dĭd), *a.* [F. *candide*, fr. L. *candidus* white, fr. *candēre* to be of a glowing white.] **1.** White. [*Obs.*] **2.** Free from undue bias; being without partiality or prejudice. **3.** Open; frank; ingenuous; outspoken.

Syn. — Fair; open; ingenuous; impartial; just; frank; artless; unbiased; equitable.

Can'di-da-cy (-dĭ-dȧ-sȳ), *n.* State of being a candidate.

Can'di-date (kăn'dĭ-dāt), *n.* [L. *candidatus*, n. (candidates in Rome were clothed in a white toga), fr. *candidatus* clothed in white, fr. *candidus* white.] One who offers himself, or is put forward by others, for an office, privilege, or honor.

Can'did-ly (kăn'dĭd-lȳ), *adv.* In a candid manner.

Can'did-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being candid.

Can'died, *p. p.* of CANDY, *v. t.*

Can'dle (kăn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *candel*, fr. L. *candela*, fr. *candēre* to be white.] A cylindrical body of combustible substance, as tallow, wax, or spermaceti, containing a wick and used to furnish light.

Can'dle coal' (kōl'). Cannel coal.

Can'dle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The eulachon.

Can'dle-light' (kăn'd'l-līt'), *n.* The light of a candle.

Can'dle-mas (-mas), *n.* The second day in February, on which is celebrated the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary; — the candles for the altar or other sacred uses are blessed on that day. [candle.

Can'dle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A utensil for supporting a

Can'dor (kăn'dẽr), *n.* [L. *candor*, fr. *candēre* to be white.] **1.** Whiteness; purity. [*Obs.*] **2.** Freedom from prejudice or disguise; frankness; sincerity.

Can'dy (kăn'dȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANDIED (-dĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANDYING.] [F. *candir*, fr. Ar. & Pers. *qand*, fr. Skr. *khaṇḍa* sugar in pieces, fr. *khaṇḍ*, *khaḍ*, to break.] **1.** To conserve or boil in sugar. **2.** To make sugar crystals of or in. **3.** To incrust with, or as if with, sugar or candy.

Can'dy (kăn'dȳ), *v. i.* **1.** To have sugar crystals form in or on. **2.** To be formed into candy.

Can'dy, *n.* A more or less solid article of confectionery made of sugar or molasses.

Can'dy-tuft' (-tŭft'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant (*Iberis*) cultivated in gardens, — first discovered in the island of Candia.

Cane (kān), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *canna*, fr. Gr. *κάνα*, *κάννη*; prob. of Semitic origin.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any one of several palms, having long, smooth, flexible stems, commonly called rattans. (*b*) Any plant with long, hard, elastic stems, as reeds and bamboos; also, the sugar cane. **2.** A stem of such a plant, or a similar stem. **3.** A walking stick; a staff.

Cane (kān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANED (kānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANING.] **1.** To beat with a cane. **2.** To make or furnish with cane or rattan.

Cane'brake' (-brāk'), *n.* A thicket of canes.

‖ **Ca-nel'la** (kȧ-nĕl'lȧ), *n.* [LL., dim. of L. *canna* a reed; — so called from the shape of the rolls of prepared bark.] (*Bot.*) A West Indian genus of trees, the bark of which furnishes the spice and drug exported under the names of *wild cinnamon* and *whitewood bark.*

Ca-nes'cent (kȧ-nĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *canescens*, p. pr., deriv. of *canere* to be white.] Growing white or whitish.

‖ **Ca-nic'u-la** (kȧ-nĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *canis* dog.] (*Astron.*) The Dog Star; Sirius.

Ca-nic'u-lar (kȧ-nĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of the Dog Star.

Ca-nine' (kȧ-nīn'), *a.* [L. *caninus*, fr. *canis* dog.] Of or pertaining to the family *Canidæ*, or dogs and wolves; having the nature or qualities of a dog.

Canine tooth, a tooth situated between the incisor and bicuspid teeth, so called because well developed in dogs. [See *Illust.* under TOOTH.]

Can'is-ter (kăn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [L. *canistrum* a reed basket, Gr. *κάναστρον*, fr. *κάννα* reed.] **1.** A small basket of rushes, reeds, or willow twigs, etc. **2.** A small box or case for holding tea, coffee, etc. **3.** (*Mil.*) A kind of case shot, in which a number of balls in layers are inclosed in a case.

Canister (*Mil.*) with part of case broken away, to show contents.

Can'ker (kăn'kẽr), *n.* [AS. *cancer*, fr. L. *cancer* a cancer; or if a native word, cf. Gr. *γόγγρος* excrescence on trees, *γάγγραινα* gangrene.] **1.** A corroding or sloughing ulcer; esp., a spreading gangrenous ulcer or collection of ulcers in or about the mouth. **2.** Anything which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. **3.** (*Hort.*) A disease incident to trees. **4.** (*Far.*) An obstinate disease of a horse's foot. **5.** A kind of wild, worthless rose; the dog-rose.

Can'ker, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANKERED (-kẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANKERING.] **1.** To affect as a canker; to corrode; to consume. **2.** To pollute; to corrupt.

Can'ker, *v. i.* To be affected with, or as if with, canker.

Can'ker-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Affecting like a canker.

Can'ker rash' (răsh'). (*Med.*) A form of scarlet fever characterized by ulcerated or putrid sore throat.

Can'ker-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The destructive larva of two species of geometrid moths.

Can'na (kăn'nȧ), *n.* [L., a reed.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants with large leaves, and often showy flowers.

Can'nel coal' (kăn'nĕl kōl'). [Corrupt. fr. *candle coal.*] A kind of mineral coal which burns readily, with a yellow flame, and has been used in place of candles.

Can'ner-y (kăn'nẽr-ȳ), *n.* A place where the business of canning fruit, meat, etc., is carried on. [*U. S.*]

Can'ni-bal (kăn'nĭ-bȧl), *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *Caribales* (equivalent to E. *Caribbees*), the inhabitants of the smaller Antilles; from the native name.] A human being that eats human flesh; by extension, any animal that eats its own kind.

Can'ni-bal-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* Act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind; hence, murderous cruelty; barbarity.

Can'non (kăn'nŭn), *n.* [F. *canon*, fr. L. *canna* reed, tube. See CANE.] **1.** A great gun; a piece of ordnance or artillery; a firearm for discharging heavy shot with great force. **2.** (*Mech.*) A hollow cylindrical piece carried by a revolving shaft, on which it may, however, revolve independently. **3.** (*Printing*) A kind of type. See CANON.

Cannon ball, a round solid missile to be fired from a cannon; — often applied to any missile made for cannon. — **Cannon shot.** (*a*) A cannon ball. (*b*) The range of a cannon.

Can'non, *n. & v.* (*Billiards*) See CAROM. [*Eng.*]

Can'non-ade' (kăn'nŭn-ād'), *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, shells, etc., with hostile intent.

Can'non-ade', *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANNONADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANNONADING.] To attack with cannon; to discharge cannon.

Can'non-eer' } (-nŭn-ēr'), *n.* A man who manages, or
Can'non-ier' } fires, cannon.

Can'non-ry (kăn'nŭn-rỹ), *n.* Cannon, collectively; artillery.

Can'not (kăn'nŏt). [*Can* to be able + *not.*] Am, is, or are, not able; — written either as one word or two.

Can'nu-la (kăn'nŭ-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *canna* a reed, tube.] (*Surg.*) A small tube used for various purposes.

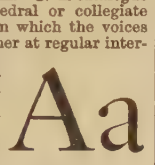
Can'nu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Tubelike; tubular.

Can'ny, Can'nie (-nỹ), *a.* [*North of Eng. & Scot.*] **1.** Artful; cunning; shrewd; wary. **2.** Skillful; knowing; capable. **3.** Cautious; prudent; safe. **4.** Pleasing; useful; gentle. **5.** Reputed to have magical powers.

Ca-noe' (kȧ-nōō'), *n.; pl.* CANOES (-nōōz'). [Sp. *canoa*, fr. Caribbean *canôoa.*] **1.** A boat formed of the excavated trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. **2.** A kind of light pleasure boat.

Ca-noe' (kȧ-nōō'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANOED (-nōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANOEING (-nōō'ĭng).] To manage a canoe, or voyage in a canoe.

Can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* [AS. *canon*, through L. fr. Gr. κανών rule, rod, fr. κάνη, κάννη, reed.] **1.** A law or rule; esp., a decision, regulation, code, or constitution made by ecclesiastical authority. **2.** The books received as genuine Holy Scriptures; also, any one of them. **3.** A catalogue of saints. **4.** A prebend in a cathedral or collegiate church. **5.** (*Mus.*) A composition in which the voices begin the same theme one after another at regular intervals. **6.** (*Print.*) A large size of type. **7.** The part of a bell by which it is suspended. See *Illust.* of BELL. **8.** (*Billiards*) See CAROM.



Canon Type.

‖ **Ca-ñon'** (kȧ-nyōn'; *anglicized* kăn'yŭn), *n.* [Sp., a tube or hollow.] A deep gorge, ravine, or gulch, with precipitous sides, worn by water courses. [*Mexico & Western U. S.*]

Can'on bit' (kăn'ŭn bĭt'). [F. *canon*, fr. L. *canon* a rule.] That part of a bit which is put in a horse's mouth.

Can'on bone' (bōn'). [F. *canon*, fr. L. *canon* a rule.] (*Anat.*) The shank bone, or great bone above the fetlock, in the fore and hind legs of the horse and allied animals. [See *Illust.* of HORSE.]

Can'on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A woman who holds a canonry.

Ca-non'ic (kȧ-nŏn'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to a
Ca-non'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } canon; established by, or according to, a canon or canons. — **Ca-non'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-non'i-cal-ness**, *n.* [the clergy.

Ca-non'ic-als (-ĭ-kalz), *n. pl.* The official dress of

Can'on-i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *n.* Office of a canon; a canonry.

Can'on-ic'i-ty (kăn'ŭn-Ĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of being canonical.

Can'on-ist, *n.* A professor of, or adept in, canon law.

Can'on-is'tic (-Ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a canonist.

Can'on-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The final process or decree (following beatification) by which the name of a deceased person is placed in the catalogue (canon) of saints. **2.** The state of being canonized.

Can'on-ize (kăn'ŭn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANONIZING.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) To put in the catalogue of saints. **2.** To glorify; to exalt.

Can'on-ry (kăn'ŭn-rỹ), *n.* A benefice or prebend in a cathedral or collegiate church; dignity of a canon.

Can'on-ship, *n.* Canonry.

Can'o-py (kăn'ŏ-pỹ), *n.* [Through F. fr. LL. *conopeum* a bed with mosquito curtains, fr. Gr. κωνωπεῖον, fr. κώνωψ gnat; κῶνος cone + ὤψ face.] **1.** A covering fixed over a bed, dais, or the like, or carried on poles over an exalted personage or a sacred object. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) An ornamental projection, over a door, window, etc. (*b*) A rooflike covering, supported on pillars.

One form of Canopy (*Arch.*).

Can'o-py, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANOPIED (-pĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANOPYING.] To cover with, or as with, a canopy.

Ca-no'rous (kȧ-nō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *canorus*, deriv. of *canere* to sing.] Melodious; musical. — **Ca-no'rous-ness**, *n.*

Cant (kănt), *n.* [OF., edge, angle, prob. deriv. of Gr. κανθός corner of the eye, felly of a wheel.] **1.** A corner; niche. [*Obs.*] **2.** An external angle. **3.** An inclination from a horizontal or vertical line. **4.** A bias or change of direction; also, the impulse, as a kick or thrust, causing it.

Cant, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANTING.] To set, turn, or form at an angle.

Cant (kănt), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *cant*, F. & E. *chant*, singing, in allusion to the whining of beggars.] **1.** An affected, singsong mode of speaking. **2.** The idioms and peculiarities of speech in any sect, class, or occupation; esp., religious phraseology used insincerely. **3.** A jargon of secret meaning, as used by gypsies, thieves, etc.

Cant (kănt), *a.* Of the nature of cant; affected; vulgar.

Cant, *v. i.* To use or practice cant of any sort.

Can't (kănt). A colloquial contraction for *can not.*

Can'ta-leup (kăn'tȧ-lōōp), *n.* A cantaloupe.

Can'ta-lev'er (kăn'tȧ-lĕv'ẽr), *n.* [*Cant* angle + *lever* a supporter of the roof timber of a house.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A supporting bracket. **2.** (*Engin.*) A projecting beam, truss, or bridge unsupported at the outer end.

Can'ta-loupe (kăn'tȧ-lōōp), *n.* [So called from the castle of *Cantalupo*, in Italy, where they were first grown in Europe.] A muskmelon of several varieties.

Can-tan'ker-ous (kăn-tăn'kẽr-ŭs), *a.* Perverse; contentious; ugly; malicious. [*Colloq.*] — **Can-tan'ker-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Can-tan'ker-ous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Can-ta'ta** (kȧn-tä'tȧ), *n.* [It., deriv. of L. *canere* to sing.] (*Mus.*) A poem set to music; a kind of dramatic musical composition.

Can-teen' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* [F. *cantine*, prob. fr. OF. *cant* corner.] (*Mil.*) **1.** A soldiers' vessel for carrying drink. [Written also *cantine.*] **2.** The sutler's shop in a garrison; also, a chest for culinary and other vessels.

Can'ter (kăn'tẽr), *n.* [An abbrev. of *Canterbury.*] A kind of easy gallop adapted to pleasure riding.

Can'ter (kăn'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANTERING.] To move in a canter.

Can'ter, *v. t.* To ride or cause to go at a canter.

Cant'er, *n.* **1.** One who cants or whines. **2.** One who makes hypocritical pretensions to goodness.

Can'ter-bur-y (kăn'tẽr-bẽr-rỹ), *n.* **1.** A certain city in England. **2.** A stand with divisions in it for holding music, loose papers, etc.

Canterbury gallop, a gentle gallop such as was used by pilgrims riding to Canterbury.

Can'tha-ris (kăn'thȧ-rĭs), *n.; pl.* CANTHARIDES (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. κανθαρίς.] (*Zoöl.*) A brilliant green beetle of a nauseous odor, used as a vesicatory; the blister fly, blister beetle, or Spanish fly.

Cant' hook' (kănt' hōōk'). A wooden lever with a movable iron hook near the end. [*U. S.*]

Can'ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum* song, deriv. of *canere* to sing.] **1.** A song or hymn. [*Obs.*] **2.** *pl.* The Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon. **3.** A religious selection arranged for chanting.

Can'ti-lev'er (kăn'tĭ-lĕv'ẽr), *n.* Same as CANTALEVER.

Can'til-late (kăn'tĭl-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *cantillare*, p. p. *-atus*, to sing low.] To chant.

Can-tine' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* See CANTEEN.

Can'tle (kăn't'l), *n.* [OF. *cantel* side, piece, dim. of *cant* corner.] **1.** A corner or edge; piece; fragment. **2.** The upwardly projecting rear part of a saddle.

Cant'let (kănt'lĕt), *n.* A fragment; a corner.

Can'to (kăn'tō), *n.; pl.* CANTOS (-tōz). [It., fr. L. *cantus* singing, song.] **1.** One of the chief divisions of a long poem; a book. **2.** (*Mus.*) The highest vocal part; the soprano.

Can'ton (kăn'tŭn), *n.* [F., augm. of OF. *cant* edge.] **1.** A small portion; a division. **2.** A small territorial district; esp., one of the independent states which form the Swiss federal republic.

Can'ton, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANTONED (-tŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANTONING.] **1.** To divide into small parts or districts. **2.** (*Mil.*) To allot separate quarters to.

Can'ton-al (-al), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a canton.

Can'ton flan'nel. See *Cotton flannel*, under COTTON.

Can'ton-ize (kăn'tŭn-iz), *v. t.* To divide into cantons.

Can'ton-ment (kăn'tŭn-ment), *n.* A part of a town or village assigned to a body of troops for quarters.

Can-toon' (kăn-tōōn'), *n.* A kind of cotton stuff.

Can'tor (kăn'tôr), *n.* [L., a singer, fr. *canere* to sing.] A singer; esp., the leader of a church choir; a precentor.

Ca-nuck' (kȧ-nŭk'), *n.* **1.** A Canadian. [*Slang*] **2.** A small hardy horse, common in Canada. [*Colloq.*]

Can'u-la (kăn'ū-lȧ), *n.*, **Can'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* See CANNULA, CANNULAR.

Can'vas (kăn'vas), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. L. *cannabis* hemp, fr. Gr. κάνναβις.] **1.** A strong or coarse cloth of various kinds, made of hemp, flax, or cotton, for various uses, as for tents, sails, embroidery, etc. **2.** Something made of, or on, canvas, — as a sail, a tent, a painting, etc.

Can'vas-back' (kăn'vas-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of duck, esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh; — so named from the markings of the plumage on its back.

Can'vass (kăn'vas), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Canvassed (-vast); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Canvassing.] [OF. *canabasser*, properly, to sift through canvas.] **1.** To sift; to examine thoroughly; to scrutinize. **2.** To discuss. **3.** To traverse for purposes of solicitation or appeal. [vass.]

Can'vass, *v. i.* To search thoroughly; to make a can-

Can'vass, *n.* **1.** Close inspection; careful review. **2.** Examination by discussion or debate. **3.** Search; a systematic going about for votes, subscribers, etc.

Can'vass-er (kăn'vas-ẽr), *n.* One who canvasses.

Can'y (kā'nȳ), *a.* [From Cane.] Of or pertaining to cane or canes; abounding with canes.

Can'yon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* English form of Cañon.

‖ **Can-zo'ne** (kän-tsō'nā), *n.* [It., deriv. of L. *canere* to sing.] (*Mus.*) A song, air, or piece of music like the madrigal. [song.

Can'zo-net' (kăn'zō-nĕt'), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A short

Caout'chouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* [F., from the South American name.] An elastic, gummy substance obtained from the sap of several tropical plants. Also called *India rubber* (because first brought from India, and used chiefly for erasing pencil marks) and *gum elastic.*

Cap (kăp), *n.* [AS. *cæppe* cap, cape, hood, fr. LL. *cappa, capa;* perhaps of Iberian origin.] **1.** A covering for the head, of various shapes. **2.** Anything resembling a cap in form, position, or use. **3.** A large size of writing paper.

To set one's cap for, to try to win for a husband.

Cap (kăp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Capped (kăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Capping.] **1.** To provide with a cap or cover; to cover the top or end of. **2.** To complete; to crown. **3.** To match; to furnish a complement to.

Ca'pa-ble (kā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., through LL. fr. L. *capere* to take, contain.] Possessing ability, qualification, or susceptibility; having capacity; having adequate mental or legal power. — **Ca'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Ca'pa-ble-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Able; competent; qualified; fitted; efficient; effective; skillful.

Ca-pa'cious (kȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capax, -acis,* fr. *capere* to take.] **1.** Having capacity; able to contain much. **2.** Able to take large views of things; comprehensive. — **Ca-pa'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Ca-pa'cious-ness,** *n.*

Ca-pac'i-tate (kȧ-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Capacitated.] To render capable; to enable; to qualify.

Ca-pac'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space. **2.** Power of receiving and holding ideas, knowledge, etc. **3.** Ability; power; possibility of being or of doing. **4.** Outward condition or circumstances; character. **5.** (*Law*) Legal or moral qualification, necessary for certain purposes.

Syn. — Ability; faculty; talent; capability; skill; efficiency; cleverness. See Ability.

‖ **Cap'-a-pie'** (kăp'ȧ-pē'), *adv.* [OF. (*de*) *cap-a-pie;* L. *caput* head + *pes* foot.] From head to foot; at all points.

Ca-par'i-son (kȧ-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *caparaçon,* fr. Sp. *caparazon* a cover for a saddle, coach, etc., fr. *capa* cape, cover.] **1.** An ornamental covering or housing for a horse; trappings of a horse. **2.** Gay or rich clothing.

Ca-par'i-son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Caparisoned (-sŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Caparisoning.] **1.** To cover with housings, as a horse. **2.** To adorn with rich dress; to dress.

Cape (kāp), *n.* [F. *cap,* fr. It. *capo,* fr. L. *caput* head, end, point.] A piece or point of land, extending into the sea; a headland.

Cape, *n.* [F. *cape;* cf. LL. *cappa.* See Cap.] A short sleeveless garment, or part of a garment, hanging from the neck over the back and shoulders.

Cap'el-let (kăp'ĕl-lĕt), *n.* [F. *capelet.*] A wenlike swelling on the point of the elbow (or the heel of the hock) of a horse.

Cape'lin (kāp'lĭn *or* kăp'ĕ-lĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *capelan.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small marine fish used as a bait for the cod.

‖ **Ca-pell'meis'ter** (kȧ-pĕl'mīs'tẽr), *n.* [G.] The musical director in a royal or ducal chapel; a choir-master.

Ca'per (kā'pẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Capered (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Capering.] [From older *capreoll*, deriv. of L. *caper, capra,* goat.] To leap or jump about in a sprightly manner; to skip; to prance; to dance.

Ca'per, *n.* A frolicsome leap or spring; prank.

Ca'per, *n.* [F. *câpre,* fr. L. *capparis,* Gr. *κάπαρις.*] The pungent grayish green flower bud of a European and Oriental shrub much used for pickling; the shrub itself.

Ca'per-ber'ry (-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* The fruit of the caper bush.

Ca'per-cail'zie (kā'pẽr-kāl'zĭ *or* -kāl'yĭ), *or* **Ca'per-cal'ly** (-kăl'lȳ), *n.* [Gael. *capullcoille.*] A species of grouse of northern Europe, and formerly of Scotland.

Ca'per-er (kā'pẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who capers.

‖ **Ca'pi-as** (kā'pĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., thou mayst take.] (*Law*) A writ or process commanding the officer to arrest the person named in it.

Cap'il-la'ceous (kăp'ĭl-lā'shŭs), *a.* Capillary.

Cap'il-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being capillary. **2.** (*Physics*) Capillary attraction or repulsion.

Cap'il-la-ry (kăp'ĭl-lā-rȳ *or* kă-pĭl'lā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *capillaris,* fr. *capillus* hair.] **1.** Resembling a hair; very slender; having minute tubes or interspaces. **2.** Pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.

Capillary attraction, Capillary repulsion, the apparent attraction or repulsion by which a liquid is elevated or depressed where it is in contact with a solid.

Cap'il-la-ry, *n.* A minute tube or vessel; esp., one of the smallest blood vessels connecting arteries and veins.

Ca-pis'trate (kȧ-pĭs'trāt), *a.* [L. *capistratus,* p. p. of *capistrare* to halter.] (*Zoöl.*) Hooded; cowled.

Cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *capitalis* capital (in senses 1 & 2), fr. *caput* head.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the head. [*Obs.*] **2.** Having reference to, or involving, the forfeiture of the head or life. **3.** First in importance; chief; principal. **4.** First-rate. [*Collog.*]

Capital letter (*Print.*), a leading or heading letter usually different in form from, and larger than, the body of print in which it stands. — **Capital stock,** money, property, or stock invested in any business or enterprise.

Syn. — Chief; leading; controlling; prominent.

Cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tal), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) The head or uppermost member of a column, pilaster, etc.

CAPITALS.

Roman Doric.

Ionic.

Corinthian.

Composite.

2. [Cf. F. *capitale,* fem., sc. *ville.*] (*Geog.*) The chief city or town in a country; a metropolis. **3.** Money, property, or stock employed in business; the sum invested or lent, as distinguished from the income or interest. **4.** (*Polit. Econ.*) That portion of the produce of industry, which may be directly employed either to support human beings or to assist in production. **5.** Anything available to increase one's power or influence. **6.** (*Fort.*) An imaginary dividing line, as in a ravelin. **7.** A capital letter. [of large property.

Cap'i-tal-ist, *n.* One who has capital; esp., a person

Cap'i-tal-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of capitalizing.

Cap'i-tal-ize (kăp'ĭ-tal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Capitalized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Capitalizing.] **1.** To convert into, or use as, capital. **2.** To appraise or assess the value of as capital. **3.** To write or print in capitals or with an initial capital.

Cap'i-tal-ly, *adv.* In capital manner.

Cap'i-tate (kăp'ĭ-tāt), *a.* Headlike in form; enlarged or gathered into a head.

Cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Tax upon heads; poll tax.

Cap'i-tol (-tŏl). [L. *capitolium,* fr. *caput* head.] **1.** The temple of Jupiter, at Rome, where the Senate met. **2.** The edifice at Washington occupied by Congress; also, a statehouse. [in Rome.

Cap'i-to-line (kăp'ĭ-tō-līn), *a.* Pert. to the Capitol

Ca-pit'u-lar (kȧ-pĭt'ū-lẽr), *n.* [Fr. L. *capitulum,* dim. of *caput.*] **1.** An act passed in a chapter. **2.** A member of a chapter. **3.** The head or prominent part.

Ca-pit'u-lar (kȧ-pĭt'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) Of or pertaining to a chapter; capitulary. **2.** Pertaining to, or having the form of, a capitulum.

Ca-pit'u-la-ry (kȧ-pĭt'ū-lā-rȳ), *n.* **1.** A capitular. **2.** The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or one arranged in chapters or sections.

Ca-pit'u-la-ry (-lā-rȳ), *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral; capitular.

Ca-pit'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Capitulated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Capitulating.] [LL. *capitulare,* p. p. *-atus.*] **1.** To draw up the head of an agreement. **2.** To surrender on terms agreed upon.

Ca-pit'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of capitulating. **2.** The instrument containing the terms of an agreement or surrender.

Ca-pit'u-la'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who capitulates.

‖ **Ca-pit'u-lum** (kȧ-pĭt'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* Capitula (-lȧ). [L., a small head.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A thick head of flowers on a very short axis. **2.** (*Anat.*) A knoblike protuberance.

Ca-pi'vi (kä-pē'vē), *n.* Copaiba.

Cap'no-man'cy (kăp'nō-măn'sy), *n.* [Gr. *καπνός* smoke + *-mancy.*] Divination from the motion of smoke.

Ca-poch' (kä-pōōch'), *n.* [Deriv. of LL. *capa* cloak.] A hood; esp., the hood of a monk's gown.

Ca'pon (kā'p'n *or* kā'pŏn), *n.* [AS. *capun*, L. *capo*, fr. Gr. *κάπων*; akin to *κόπτειν* to cut.] A cock gelded to improve his flesh for the table.

Cap'o-niere' (kăp'ō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *caponnière*, fr. Sp. *caponera*, orig., a cage for fattening capons.] (*Fort.*) A work made across or in the ditch, to protect it from the enemy, or for a passageway.

Ca-pot' (kä-pŏt'), *n.* [F.] A winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet. It counts for forty points.

Ca-pote' (kä-pōt'), *n.* [Sp. *capote*, fr. LL. *capa* cape, cloak.] A long cloak or overcoat, esp. one with a hood.

Ca-pouch' (kä-pōōch'), *n.* & *v. t.* Same as CAPOCH.

‖ **Cap-pel'la** (kăp-pĕl'lä), *n.* See A CAPPELLA.

Cap're-o-late (kăp'rē-ō-lāt *or* kă-prē'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *capreolus*, fr. *caper* goat.] (*Bot.*) Having tendrils.

Cap'ric (kăp'rĭk), *a.* [L. *caper* goat.] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to capric acid or its derivatives, fatty acids occurring in small quantities in butter, cocoanut oil, etc.

‖ **Ca-pric'cio** (kä-prē'chō), *n.* [It.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A piece in a free form, with frequent digressions from the theme; a fantasia. **2.** A caprice; a freak.

Ca-price' (kä-prēs'), *n.* [F., through It. fr. L. *caper*, *capra*, goat.] **1.** An abrupt, unreasonable change in feeling, opinion, or action. **2.** (*Mus.*) A capriccio.

Syn. — Freak; whim; crotchet; fancy; humor.

Ca-pri'cious (kä-prĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Governed or characterized by caprice; apt to change suddenly or unreasonably. — **Ca-pri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-pri'cious-ness**, *n.*

Cap'ri-corn (kăp'rĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *capricornus; caper* goat + *cornu* horn.] (*Astron.*) The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about December 21. See *Illust.* of ZODIAC.

Cap'ri-fi-ca'tion (kăp'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *caprificatio*, deriv. of *caprificus* wild fig; *caper* goat + *ficus* fig.] The practice of hanging, upon the cultivated fig tree, branches of the wild fig infested with insects supposed to insure fertilization and hasten ripening.

Cap'ri-form (kăp'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caper* goat + *-form.*] Having the form of a goat.

Ca-prig'e-nous (kä-prĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caprigenus; caper* goat + *gignere* to produce.] Of the goat kind.

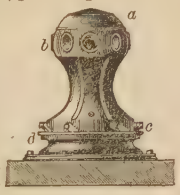
Cap'ri-ole (kăp'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [F. *capriole*, *cabriole*, It. *capriola*, fr. L. *caper* goat.] **1.** (*Man.*) A leap that a horse makes with all fours, upwards only, without advancing. **2.** A leap or caper, as in dancing.

Cap'si-cum (kăp'sĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *capsa* box, chest.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, producing the red or Cayenne pepper of commerce.

Cap-size' (kăp-sīz'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAPSIZED (-sīzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAPSIZING.] [Cf. Sp. *cabecear* to nod, pitch, *capuzar* to sink (a vessel) by the head; fr. L. *caput* head.] To upset or overturn, as a vessel.

Cap'size' (kăp'sīz'), *n.* An upset or overturn.

Cap'stan (-stăn), *n.* [F. *cabestan*, fr. Sp. *cabestrante;* of uncertain origin.] A vertical cleated drum or cylinder revolving on an upright spindle, used especially on shipboard, for moving or raising heavy weights.



Capstan.
a Drumhead; *b* Sockets or bar holes; *c* One of the pawls; *d* Pawl ring.

Cap'su-lar (kăp'sŭ-lẽr), **Cap'su-la-ry** (-lă-rў), **Cap'su-late** (kăp'sŭ-lāt), **Cap'su-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Of or pertaining to a capsule; hollow and fibrous. Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box.

Cap'sule (kăp'sūl), *n.* [L. *capsula* a little box, fr. *capsa* chest, case, fr. *capere* to take, contain.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A dry fruit or pod made up of several parts or carpels which separate to discharge the seeds. **2.** (*Chem.*) A small shallow dish, as of clay or porcelain, for heating or evaporating anything. **3.** (*Med.*) A small gelatinous envelope in which a medicine is inclosed to be swallowed. **4.** (*Anat.*) A membranous sac. **5.** A metallic seal or cover for a bottle. **6.** A small cup or shell, as for a percussion cap.

Capsules.
a Poppy; *b* Gentian.

Cap'tain (kăp'tĭn), *n.* [Through OF. fr. LL. *capitaneus*, *capitanus*, fr. L. *caput* the head.] **1.** A head, or chief officer: as, the military officer commanding a company, troop, or battery; a superior navy officer; master of a merchant vessel; foreman of a body of workmen, etc. **2.** A military leader; warrior.

Captain general, a military commander in chief. — Captain lieutenant, a lieutenant with the rank and duties, but not the pay, of captain.

Cap'tain-cy (kăp'tĭn-sy), *n.* The rank or post of a captain.

Cap'tain-ship, *n.* **1.** The condition, rank, post, or authority of a captain. **2.** Military skill.

Cap'tion (kăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *captio*, fr. *capere* to take.] **1.** A caviling. [*Obs.*] **2.** Act of arresting a person by judicial process. [*R.*] **3.** (*Law*) That part of a legal instrument which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. **4.** The heading of a chapter, section, or page. [*U. S.*]

Cap'tious (kăp'shŭs), *a.* [F. *captieux*, L. *captiosus.*] **1.** Apt to catch at faults; disposed to cavil; habitually contentious. **2.** Perplexing; troublesome. — **Cap'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Cap'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Caviling; carping; fault-finding; censorious; hypercritical; peevish; fretful; perverse; troublesome.

Cap'ti-vate (kăp'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAPTIVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAPTIVATING.] [L. *captivare*, p. p. *-atus*, to capture, fr. *captivus* captive.] To make a captive of; esp., to acquire ascendency over by reason of some art or attraction; to fascinate.

Syn. — To enslave; enamor; charm; enchant; bewitch.

Cap'tive (kăp'tĭv), *n.* [L. *captivus*, fr. *capere* to take.] **1.** A prisoner taken in war; one kept in bondage. **2.** Fig., one whose will or affection is subjugated; one who is captivated.

Cap'tive, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or being in, the state or condition of a captive, literally or figuratively.

Cap-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being a captive.

Cap'tor (kăp'tẽr), *n.* One who captures anything.

Cap'ture (kăp'tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act of seizing or taking possession by force, stratagem, or some subduing quality. **2.** The thing so taken; prize; prey.

Cap'ture, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAPTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAPTURING.] To seize or take possession of by, or as by, force, surprise, or stratagem.

Cap'u-chin' (kăp'ū-shēn'), *n.* [F. *capucin* a monk who wears a cowl, fr. It. *cappuccio* hood. See CAPOCH.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) A Franciscan monk of the austere branch, distinguished by wearing a long pointed cowl or capoch. **2.** A garment for women, combining a cloak and hood. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A long-tailed South American monkey having the hair on the crown reflexed and resembling a monk's cowl. (*b*) A variety of pigeon having a hoodlike tuft of feathers.

Capuchin (*Cebus capucinus*).

Cap'u-cine (-sĭn), *n.* See CAPUCHIN, 3.

Cap'u-let (kăp'ū-lĕt), *n.* (*Far.*) Same as CAPELLET.

‖ **Ca'put** (kā'pŭt), *n.*; *pl.* CAPITA (kăp'ĭ-tä). [L., the head.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The head; also, a capitulum. **2.** The top or superior part of a thing.

Ca'py-ba'ra (kä'pē-bä'rä), *n.* [Sp. *capibara*, fr. the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large South American rodent living on the margins of lakes and rivers.

Car (kär), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *carrus* a wagon; a Celtic word.] **1.** A small vehicle moved on wheels; a cart. **2.** A vehicle adapted to the rails of a railroad. [*U. S.*] **3.** A chariot. [*Poetic*] **4.** A cagelike vehicle as for passengers, attached to a balloon or an elevator.

Car'a-bid (kăr'ä-bĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a certain genus (*Carabus*) or family (*Carabidæ*) of active insectivorous beetles.

Car'a-bine (kăr'ä-bin), *n.* (*Mil.*) A carbine.

Ca'ra-ca'ra (kä'rä-kä'rä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American bird of several species and genera, resembling both the eagles and the vultures.

Car'ack (kăr'ăk), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Naut.*) A kind of large ship formerly used by the Spaniards and Portuguese; a galleon.

Car'a-cole (kăr'ä-kōl), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *caracol* snail, winding staircase, a wheeling about.] **1.** (*Man.*) A half turn which a horseman makes. **2.** (*Arch.*) A spiral staircase.

Car'a-cole (kăr'ȧ-kōl), *v. i.* To move in a caracole.

‖ **Ca-rafe'** (kȧ-rȧf'), *n.* [F.] A glass water bottle for the table or toilet. [Carrageen.]

Car'a-geen' *or* **Car'a-gheen'** (kăr'ȧ-gēn'), *n.* See

Car'a-mel (kăr'ȧ-mĕl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *canna mellis, calamellus mellitus*, sugar cane, from or confused with L. *canna* reed + *mel, mellis*, honey.] **1.** (*Chem.*) Burnt sugar; a brown or black porous substance obtained by heating sugar. **2.** A kind of confectionery, of varying composition.

Ca-ran'goid (kȧ-răn'goid), *a.* [*Caranx* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of, or pertaining to, a family (*Carangidæ*) of fishes allied to the mackerels, and including the caranx, American bluefish, and the pilot fish.

‖ **Ca'ranx** (kā'răngks), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, including the yellow, or golden, mackerel.

Car'a-pace (kăr'ȧ-pās), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The shell which covers the back of the tortoise, crab, etc.

Car'a-pax (kăr'ȧ-păks), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Carapace.

Car'at (kăr'ăt), *n.* [F. *carat*, Ar. *qīrāt* bean or pea shell, a weight of four grains, a carat, fr. Gr. κεράτιον a little horn, the fruit of the carob tree, a carat.] **1.** The weight (equal to three and one fifth grains) by which precious stones and pearls are weighed. **2.** A twenty-fourth part; — a term used in estimating the proportionate fineness of gold.

Car'a-van (kăr'ȧ-văn *or* kăr'ȧ-văn'), *n.* [F. *caravane*, fr. Per. *karwān* a caravan (in sense 1).] **1.** A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, organized and equipped for a long journey, marching or traveling together. **2.** A large, covered wagon, or a train of such wagons, for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition. **3.** A covered vehicle for carrying passengers, furniture, etc.; a van.

Car'a-van'sa-ry (-văn'sȧ-rȳ), *n.* [Per. *karwānsarāï; karwān* caravan + *sarāï* palace, large house, inn.] A kind of inn, in the East, where caravans rest at night.

Car'a-vel (kăr'ȧ-vĕl), *n.* [F. *caravelle*, fr. L. *carabus* a kind of light boat, fr. Gr. κάραβος a kind of light ship.] (*a*) A small vessel with broad bows, high, narrow poop, four masts, and lateen sails, common in the 16th century. (*b*) A small fishing boat used on the French coast. (*c*) A Turkish man-of-war.

Car'a-way (kăr'ȧ-wā), *n.* [F. *carvi*, fr. Ar. *karawīā, karwīā*, fr. Gr. κάρον.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A biennial plant of the Parsley family, and its aromatic seeds. **2.** A sweetmeat containing caraway seeds.

Car'bide (kär'bīd *or* -bĭd), *n.* [*Carbon* + *-ide.*] (*Chem.*) A binary compound of carbon, in which the carbon plays the part of a negative.

Car'bine (kär'bin), *n.* [F. *carabine*, deriv. of LL. *chadabula, cabulus*, a kind of projectile machine, fr. Gr. καταβολή a throwing down, deriv. of κατά down + βάλλειν to throw.] (*Mil.*) A short, light musket or rifle, esp. one used by mounted soldiers or cavalry. [carbine.]

Car'bi-neer' (kär'bĭ-nēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a

Car-bol'ic (kär-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *carbo* coal + *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid derived from coal tar and other sources.

Car'bo-lize (kär'bō-līz), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To apply carbolic acid to; to wash or treat with carbolic acid.

Car'bon (kär'bŏn), *n.* [F. *carbone*, fr. L. *carbo* coal.] (*Chem.*) A nonmetallic element present in all organic compounds. It forms the base of lampblack and charcoal, and enters largely into mineral coals. In its pure crystallized state it constitutes the diamond.

Car'bo-na'ceous (kär'bō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, carbon.

Car'bo-na'do (-nā'dō), } *v. t.* [Deriv. of L. *carbo* coal.]
Car'bo-nade (-nād), } **1.** To cut or slice and broil. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cut or hack, as in fighting. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Car'bo-na'ro** (kär'bō-nä'rō), *n.*; *pl.* Carbonari (-rē). [It., a coal man.] A member of a secret political association in Italy, organized for the purpose of changing the government into a republic. [bonic acid.]

Car'bon-ate (kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of car-

Car'bon-a'ted (kär'bŏn-ā'tĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid.

Car-bon'ic (kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, carbon.

Carbonic acid (*Chem.*), technically, an acid, H_2CO_3, not existing separately, which combines to form carbonates; popularly, carbon dioxide, CO_2, a gas which extinguishes flame, and, when breathed, destroys life.

Car'bon-if'er-ous (kär'bŏn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Carbon* + *-ferous.*] Producing or containing carbon or coal.

Car'bon-i-za'tion (kär'bŏn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of carbonizing.

Car'bon-ize (kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Carbonized; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Carbonizing]. **1.** To convert into carbon; to char. **2.** To charge or combine with carbon.

Car'boy (kär'boi), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A large, globular glass bottle, esp. one inclosed, as in basket work.

Car'bun-cle (kär'bŭn-k'l), *n.* [L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo* coal.] **1.** (*Min.*) A beautiful gem of a deep red color (with a mixture of scarlet), found in the East Indies. **2.** (*Med.*) A very painful acute local inflammation, differing from a boil in being larger and without a core, and having a tendency to spread.

Car'bun-cled (-k'ld), *a.* **1.** Set with carbuncles. **2.** Affected with a carbuncle or carbuncles; pimpled.

Car-bun'cu-lar (kär-bŭn'kū-lẽr), *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

Car'bu-ret (kär'bū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A carbide.

Car'bu-ret, Car'bu-ret'ed (kär'bū-rĕt'ĕd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Carbureted or Carburetted.] (*Chem.*) To combine or to impregnate with carbon, or a volatile carbon compound.

Car'bu-rize (kär'bū-rīz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To combine with carbon or a carbon compound.

Car'ca-net (kär'kȧ-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. F. *carcan*, LL. *carcannum*, prob. fr. Armor. *kerchen* neck, *kelchen* collar, fr. *kelch* circle.] A jeweled chain, necklace, or collar.

Car'case (kär'kas), *n.* See Carcass.

Car'cass (kär'kas), *n.* [F. *carcasse*, fr. It. *carcassa*, fr. L. *caro* flesh + *capsa* chest.] **1.** A dead body; now commonly, the dead body of a beast. **2.** The living body; — now commonly used in contempt or ridicule. **3.** The decaying remains, or unfinished frame, of a thing. **4.** (*Mil.*) A hollow missile, filled with combustibles.

Car'ci-nol'o-gy (kär'sĭ-nŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. καρκίνος a crab + *-logy.*] (*Zoöl.*) Crustaceology.

‖ **Car'ci-no'ma** (-nō'mȧ), *n.* [L., deriv. fr. Gr. καρκίνος crab, cancer.] (*Med.*) A cancer; also, an indolent tumor.

Card (kärd), *n.* [F. *carte*, fr. L. *charta* paper. See Chart.] **1.** A piece of pasteboard, or thick paper, blank or prepared for various uses; as, the *card* of an indicator, the *card* of a compass, etc. **2.** *pl.* A game played with cards. **3.** A published note, containing a brief statement, explanation, request, etc. **4.** (*Weaving*) A perforated pasteboard or sheet-metal plate for warp threads.

Card, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Carded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Carding.] To play at cards; to game.

Card, *n.* [F. *carde* teasel, card, fr. L. *carduus, cardus*, thistle, fr. *carere* to card.] **1.** An instrument for disentangling and arranging the fibres of cotton, wool, flax, etc., or for cleaning and smoothing the hair of animals. **2.** A roll or sliver of carded fibre.

Card, *v. t.* To comb with a card; to cleanse or disentangle by carding, or as if by carding.

Car'da-mine (kär'dȧ-mĭn), *n.* [L. *cardamina*, Gr. καρδαμίνη.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous plants, including the cuckooflower, bitter cress, meadow cress, etc.

Car'da-mom (kär'dȧ-mŭm), *n.* [L. *cardamomum*, Gr. καρδάμωμον.] The aromatic fruit of several plants of the Ginger family growing in the East Indies and elsewhere, much used as a condiment and in medicine; also, the plant itself.

Card'board' (kärd'bōrd'), *n.* A stiff compact pasteboard of various qualities, for making cards, etc.

Card'case' (kärd'kās'), *n.* A case for visiting cards.

Card'er (kär'dẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, cards wool, flax, etc.

Car'di-ac (kär'dĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *cardiacus*, Gr. καρδιακός, fr. καρδία heart.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, resembling, or situated near, the heart. **2.** (*Med.*) Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach; stimulant.

Car'di-ac, *n.* (*Med.*) A cardiac medicine; a cordial.

Car-di'a-cal (kär-dī'ȧ-kȧl), *a.* Cardiac.

Car'di-al'gi-a (kär'dĭ-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [NL. *cardialgia*,
Car'di-al'gy (kär'dĭ-ăl'jȳ), } fr. Gr. καρδιαλγία; καρδία + ἄλγος pain.] (*Med.*) A burning or gnawing pain, or feeling of distress (usually a symptom of indigestion), referred to the region of the heart; heartburn.

Car'di-gan jack'et (kär'dĭ-gan jăk'ĕt). A jacket of knit worsted; — named after an Earl of *Cardigan*.

Car'di-nal (kär'dĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, fr. *cardo* the hinge of a door, that on which a thing turns or depends.] Of fundamental importance; preëminent; superior; chief; principal.

Cardinal numbers, the numbers *one, two, three*, etc., in distinction from *first, second, third*, etc., which are called *ordinal numbers*. — Cardinal points (*Geog.*), the four principal points of the compass, — north, south, east, and west. — Cardinal virtues, preëminent virtues; among the ancients, prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude.

Car'di-nal (kär'dĭ-nal), *n.* **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) One of the seventy ecclesiastical princes who constitute the pope's council, or the sacred college. **2.** A woman's short cloak with a hood. **3.** Mulled red wine.

Cardinal bird, *or* **Cardinal grosbeak** (*Zoöl.*), an American song bird of the Finch family, having a bright red plumage, and a high, pointed crest on its head. — **Cardinal flower** (*Bot.*), an herbaceous plant (*Lobelia cardinalis*) bearing brilliant red flowers. — **Cardinal red,** a bright red, darker than scarlet, and between scarlet and crimson.

Car'di-nal-ate (-āt), **Car'di-nal-ship,** *n.* Office or dignity of a cardinal.

Car'di-oid (kär'dĭ-oid), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. καρδία heart + εἶδος shape.] (*Math.*) An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

Car'di-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. καρδία + *-logy.*] The science treating of the heart and its functions.

‖ **Car-di'tis** (kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρδία + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the muscles of the heart.

Car-doon' (kär-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *cardon,* deriv. of L. *cardus* thistle.] (*Bot.*) A plant related to the artichoke, — used in cookery, and as a salad.

Care (kâr), *n.* [AS. *caru, cearu ;* akin to Goth. *kara,* OHG. *chara,* lament.] **1.** A burdensome sense of responsibility. **2.** Charge, oversight, or management, implying responsibility for safety and prosperity. **3.** Attention or heed; caution; watchfulness. **4.** The object of watchful attention or anxiety.

Syn. — Anxiety; solicitude; concern; caution; regard; management; direction; oversight.

Care, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cared (kârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Caring.] To be anxious or concerned; to have regard or interest.

Ca-reen' (ká-rēn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Careened (-rēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Careening.] [OF. *cariner,* fr. *carine* keel, fr. L. *carina.*] (*Naut.*) To cause (a vessel) to lean over so as to float on one side.

Ca-reen', *v. i.* To lie over on one side, as a ship.

Ca-reer' (ká-rēr'), *n.* [F. *carrière* race course, street, fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] **1.** A race course. **2.** A running; a rapid course. **3.** General course of action or conduct.

Ca-reer', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Careered (-rērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Careering.] To move or run rapidly.

Care'ful (kâr'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of care; anxious; solicitous. [*Archaic*] **2.** Causing care. **3.** Taking care; giving good heed; not indifferent or reckless. — **Care'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Care'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Anxious; solicitous; provident; thoughtful; cautious; circumspect; heedful; watchful; vigilant.

Care'less (kâr'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Free from care or anxiety; hence, cheerful; light-hearted. **2.** Not taking ordinary or proper care. **3.** Done or said without labor or study. — **Care'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Care'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Negligent; heedless; thoughtless; unthinking; inattentive; incautious; remiss; supine; forgetful; regardless; inconsiderate; listless.

Ca-ress' (ká-rĕs'), *n.* [Through F. and It. fr. LL. *caritia* dearness, fr. L. *carus* dear.] An act or expression of affection; a fondling touch.

Ca-ress', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Caressed (-rĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Caressing.] To treat with tokens of fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle.

Syn. — To embrace; pet; coddle; court; flatter.

Ca'ret (kă'rĕt *or* kâr'ĕt), *n.* [L. *caret* there is wanting, fr. *carere* to want.] A mark [∧] used to show that something omitted in a line of print or writing is interlined above, or inserted in the margin.

Car'go (kär'gō), *n. ; pl.* Cargoes (-gōz). [Sp. *cargo, carga,* burden, load, fr. *cargar* to load, charge. See Charge.] The lading or freight of a vessel; load; freight.

Car'goose' (kär'gōōs'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The crested grebe.

‖ **Ca-rí'be** (ká-rē'bē), *n.* [Sp., a cannibal.] (*Zoöl.*) A voracious South American fresh-water fish.

Car'i-bou (kăr'ĭ-bōō), *n.* [Canadian French.] (*Zoöl.*) The American reindeer.

Car'i-ca-ture (kăr'ĭ-ká-tūr), *n.* [It. *caricatura,* fr. *caricare* to overload, exaggerate. See Charge, *v. t.*] **1.** An exaggeration, or distortion by exaggeration, of parts or characteristics, as in a picture. **2.** A picture, figure, or description so distorted as to appear ridiculous; a burlesque; a parody.

Car'i-ca-ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Caricatured (-tūrd; 134); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Caricaturing.] To make or draw a caricature of; to burlesque.

Car'i-ca-tu'rist (-tū'rĭst), *n.* One who caricatures.

‖ **Ca'ri-es** (kā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., decay.] (*Med.*) Ulceration of bone, causing a gradual destruction.

Car'il-lon (kăr'ĭl-lŏn; *F.* ká'rêl'yôN'), *n.* [F. *carillon* a chime of (four) bells, deriv. of L. *quatuor* four.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A chime of bells diatonically tuned. **2.** A tune adapted to be played by musical bells.

‖ **Ca-rí'na** (ká-rī'ná), *n.* [L., keel.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) A keel-shaped longitudinal ridge, growth, or part.

Carina (and Calyx) of a papilionaceous flower (*Robinia hispida*). The standard and wings have been removed.

Car'i-nate (kăr'ĭ-nāt), } *a.* Shaped like the keel or prow of a ship; having a carina or keel-like process.

Car'i-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), }

Car'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [F. *carriole,* dim. fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] A carriage or cart of various kinds; esp., a kind of calash; a carryall.

Ca'ri-ous (kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cariosus,* fr. *caries* decay.] Affected with caries; decaying.

Cark (kärk), *n.* [OE. *cark,* fr. dial. form of F. *charge,* E. *charge.*] Anxious care; solicitude. [*Archaic*]

Carl (kärl), *n.* [Icel. *karl* a male, a man; akin to E. *churl.*] **1.** A rustic; a churl. **2.** Stalks of hemp which bear the seed. **3.** A food made of pease.

Car'line (kär'lĭn *or* -līn), } *n.* [Origin uncertain.]

Car'ling (kär'lĭng), } (*Naut.*) A short timber from one transverse deck beam to another; also, a cross timber strengthening a hatch; — usually in *pl.*

Car'line this'tle (kär'lĭn thĭs's'l *or* kär'līn). (*Bot.*) A prickly plant (*Carlina vulgaris*) of Europe and Asia, — reputed to have been used as a remedy for pestilence by the army of Charlemagne, whence the name. [cart.

Car'man (kär'man), *n.* A man who drives a car or

Car'mel-ite (-mĕl-īt), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A friar or a nun of a mendicant order established on Mount Carmel, in Syria.

Car-min'a-tive (kär-mĭn'ă-tĭv), *a.* [NL. *carminativus* (1622), fr. *carminare* to card, hence, to cleanse, fr. *carmen* a card for cleaning wool or flax.] Expelling wind from the body; warming; antispasmodic. — *n.* A carminative substance, esp. an aromatic.

Car'mine (kär'mĭn), *n.* [F. *carmin,* contr. from LL. *carmesinus* purple color. See Crimson.] **1.** A rich red or crimson color with a shade of purple. **2.** A pigment, or a lake, of this color, prepared from cochineal.

Car'nage (kär'nāj), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] **1.** Flesh of slain animals or men. **2.** Great destruction of life; massacre.

Car'nal (kär'nal), *a.* [L. *carnalis,* fr. *caro, carnis,* flesh; akin to Gr. *κρέας,* Skr. *kravya.* Cf. Charnel.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the body or its appetites; sensual; lustful; also, human or worldly as opposed to *spiritual.* **2.** Ravenous; devouring. [*Obs.*]

Car'nal-ist (kär'nal-ĭst), *n.* A sensualist.

Car nal'i-ty (kär-năl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being carnal.

Car'nal-ize (kär'nal-īz), *v. t.* To make carnal.

Car'nal-ly (-lў), *adv.* In a carnal manner; sensually.

Car'nal-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Worldly-minded.

Car'na-ry (-ná-rў), *n.* [L. *carnarium.*] A charnel house.

Car-na'tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The natural color of flesh; flesh tint. **2.** (*Bot.*) A species of pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*) and its flower, which is of various colors, and usually has a spicy fragrance.

Car-nel'ian (kär-nēl'yan; 106), *n.* [For *cornelian,* by influence of L. *carneus* fleshy, because of its red color, through F. fr. L. *cornu* horn, because of a horny appearance when broken.] (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, of a clear deep red, flesh red, or reddish white color.

Car'ne-ous (kär'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *carneus,* from *caro, carnis,* flesh.] Consisting of, or like, flesh; fleshy.

Car'ney (kär'nў), *n.* [Cf. L. *carneus* fleshy.] (*Far.*) A disease of the mouth of horses.

Car'ni-fi-ca'tion (kär'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of becoming flesh or like flesh.

Car'ni-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [LL. *carnificare,* fr. L. *caro, carnis* + *facere* to make.] To form, or become like, flesh.

Car'ni-val (-nĭ-val), *n.* [It. *carnevale,* fr. L. *caro, carnis,* flesh + *levare* to take away.] **1.** A festival celebrated with merriment and revelry in Roman Catholic countries during the week before Lent. **2.** Any extravagant merrymaking, feasting, etc.

‖ **Car-niv'o-ra** (kär-nĭv'ō-rá), *n. pl.* [NL. See Carnivorous.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Mammalia, adapted by their structure to feed upon flesh.

Car-niv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *carnivorus ; caro, carnis,* flesh + *vorare* to devour.] Eating, or feeding on, flesh; devouring or destroying flesh or animal tissues.

Car-nose' (kär-nōs'), } *a.* [L. *carnosus,* fr. *caro, car-*

Car'nous (kär'nŭs), } *nis,* flesh.] Fleshy or fleshlike.

Car-nos'i-ty (kär-nŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A fleshy excrescence. **2.** Fleshy substance or quality.

Car'ob (kăr'ŏb), *n.* [Ar. *kharrūb*, Per. *kharnūb*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An evergreen leguminous tree found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. **2.** One of the long, sweet, succulent pods of the carob tree; — called also *St. John's bread.*

Car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* [OF. *carole* a kind of dance, fr. *caroler* to dance; perh. fr. Celtic.] **1.** A round dance. [*Obs.*] **2.** A song of joy, praise, or devotion; a lay; joyful music.

Car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAROLED (-ŭld), or CAROLLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAROLING, or CAROLLING.] **1.** To praise or celebrate in song. **2.** To utter by singing.

Car'ol, *v. i.* To sing; esp., to sing joyfully; to warble.

Car'o-li'na pink' (kăr'ŏ-lī'nȧ pĭnk'). (*Bot.*) Pinkroot.

Car'om (kăr'ŭm), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. F. *carambole* to carom, deriv. of *carambole* the red ball in billiards.] (*Billiards*) A hitting of two or more balls with the player's ball.

Car'om, *v. i.* (*Billiards*) To make a carom.

Ca-rot'ic (kȧ-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καρωτικός stupefying. See CAROTID.] **1.** Pertaining to stupor. **2.** Carotid.

Ca-rot'id (kȧ-rŏt'ĭd), *n.* [Gr. καρωτίδες, pl., from κάρος heavy sleep. The early Greeks believed that these arteries in some way caused drowsiness.] (*Anat.*) One of the two main arteries of the neck.

Ca-rot'id (-rŏt'ĭd), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Pert. to, or near, the
Ca-rot'id-al (-ĭ-dȧl), } carotids or one of them.

Ca-rous'al (kȧ-rouz'ȧl), *n.* [See CAROUSE.] A jovial feast or festival; a drunken revel.

Syn. — Banquet; revel; orgie; carouse.

Ca-rouse' (kȧ-rouz'), *n.* [Through F. fr. G. *garaus* emptying of the cup in drinking a health; *gar* entirely + *aus* out.] **1.** A large draught of liquor. [*Obs.*] **2.** A carousal.

Ca-rouse' (kȧ-rouz'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAROUSED (-rouzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAROUSING.] To drink deeply or freely in compliment; to take part in a carousal.

Ca-rous'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who carouses; a reveler.

Carp (kärp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARPED (kärpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARPING.] [From Scand., but influenced by L. *carpere* to pluck, calumniate.] **1.** To talk; to prattle. [*Obs.*] **2.** To find fault; to cavil; to censure unreasonably or petulantly.

Carp, *n.; pl.* CARP, formerly CARPS. [Origin uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water herbivorous foodfish.

Car'pal (kär'pal), *a.* [From CARPUS.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the carpus, or wrist.

Car'pel (kär'pĕl), *n.* [NL. *carpellum*, fr. Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) A simple pistil or single-celled ovary or seed vessel, or one of the parts of a compound pistil, ovary, or seed vessel.

Car'pen-ter (kär'pĕn-tẽr), *n.* [Through OF. & LL. fr. L. *carpentum* wagon.] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses, ships, etc.

Car'pen-ter-ing, *n.* The occupation or work of a carpenter; carpentry.

Car'pen-try (-trў), *n.* **1.** The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber. **2.** An assemblage of pieces of timber framed together; work done by a carpenter.

Carp'er (kärp'ẽr), *n.* One who carps; a caviler.

Car'pet (kär'pĕt), *n.* [OF. *carpite* rug, sort of cloth, through LL. fr. L. *carpere* to pluck, to card (wool).] A heavy woven or felted fabric, esp. one used for a floor covering.

Carpet knight, a hero of the drawing room; an effeminate person. — To be on the carpet, to be under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation.

Car'pet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARPETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARPETING.] To cover with, or as with, a carpet.

Car'pet-bag' (-băg'), *n.* A hand bag for travelers; — so called because formerly made of carpet.

Car'pet-bag'ger (-băg'gẽr), *n.* An adventurer; — a term of contempt for a Northern man seeking private gain or political advancement in the southern part of the United States after the Civil War (1865). [*U. S.*]

Car'pet-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with carpets. **2.** Materials for carpets; carpets, in general.

‖ **Car'pin-te'ro** (kär'pĕn-tā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] A California woodpecker.

Car'po-gen'ic (kär'pō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καρπός fruit + *-gen* + *-ic.*] (*Bot.*) Causing the growth of fruit.

Car'po-lite (kär'pō-līt), *n.* [Gr. καρπός fruit + *-lite.*] Any fossil fruit, nut, or seed.

Car-pol'o-gy (kär-pŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. καρπός + *-logy.*] Botany relating to the structure of seeds and fruit.

Car'po-phyll (kär'pō-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. καρπός fruit + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) A leaf converted into a fruit or a constituent portion of a fruit.

-car'pous (-kär'pŭs). Combining form from Gr. καρπός fruit.

‖ **Car'pus** (kär'pŭs), *n.; pl.* CARPI (-pī). [NL., fr. Gr. καρπός wrist.] (*Anat.*) The wrist: the bones or cartilages between the forearm, or antibrachium, and the hand or forefoot.

Car'rack (kăr'răk), *n.* See CARACK.

Car'ra-geen' (-rȧ-gēn'), **Car'ri-geen'** (-rĭ-gēn'), *n.* A kind of seaweed, which, when bleached, is the *Irish moss* of commerce.

Car'riage (kăr'rĭj), *n.* [Deriv. of OF. *carier, charier.* See CARRY.] **1.** That which is carried. [*Obs.*] **2.** Act of carrying or conveying. **3.** Price or expense of carrying. **4.** That which carries, conveys, or supports; esp., a wheeled vehicle for persons. **5.** Manner of carrying one's self; deportment; personal manners. **6.** Conduct of affairs; management.

Car'ri-boo (kăr'rĭ-bōō), *n.* See CARIBOU.

Car'rick (-rĭk), *n.* (*Naut.*) A carack.

Carrick bitts, the bitts which support the windlass. See *Illust.* of WINDLASS.

Car'ri-er (kăr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, carries.

Car'ri-on (kăr'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Through OF. & LL. fr. L. *caro* flesh.] The dead and putrefying body or flesh of an animal. [carcasses; feeding on carrion.]

Car'ri-on, *a.* Of or pertaining to dead and putrefying

Car'rom (kăr'rŭm), *n.* (*Billiards*) A carom.

Car'rot (kăr'rŭt), *n.* [L. *carota.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of many varieties. **2.** Also, its esculent root, of a reddish yellow color.

Car'rot-y, *a.* Like a carrot in color or in taste.

Car'ry (kăr'rў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARRYING.] [OF. *carier, charier,* fr. *car, char.* See CAR.] **1.** To convey or transport from one place to another. **2.** To have or bear as a burden. **3.** To cause to move; to convey by force; to impel. **4.** To transfer from one place to another. **5.** To convey by continuance; to extend. **6.** To uphold successfully; to bring to a successful issue. **7.** To get by force; to capture. **8.** To bear the aspect of; to exhibit; to imply. **9.** To bear (one's self); to behave; to conduct. **10.** To bear the charges of, as property, debt, etc., from one time to another.

Carry arms (*Mil. Drill*), a command of the Manual of Arms directing the soldier to hold his piece as shown in the illustration.

Position of Carry Arms.

Car'ry, *v. i.* To perform the act of one who, or that which, carries anything.

To carry on, to behave wildly or rudely; to frolic. [*Colloq.*]

Car'ry (kăr'rў), *n.* A place over which boats or goods are carried overland between two bodies of navigable water; a portage. [*U. S.*]

Car'ry-all' (kăr'rĭ-ąl'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cariole.*] A kind of light covered carriage, for four or more persons.

Cart (kärt), *n.* [AS. *cræt.*] Any one of various kinds of vehicles, esp. two-wheeled ones for passengers or burdens.

Cart, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARTING.] To carry or convey in a cart or carts.

Cart'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of carrying in a cart. **2.** The price paid for carting.

‖ **Carte' blanche'** (kärt' blänsh'). [F., fr. OF. *carte* paper + *blanc, blanche,* white.] A signed blank paper upon which another than the signer may write whatever terms he pleases; hence, unlimited authority.

‖ **Carte' de vi-site'** (de vĕ-zēt'), *pl.* CARTES DE VISITE (kärt'). [F.] **1.** A visiting card. **2.** A small size of photograph.

Car-tel' (kär-tĕl' *or* kär'tĕl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cartellus,* dim. fr. L. *charta.* See CHART.] **1.** (*Mil.*) An agreement between belligerents for the exchange of prisoners. **2.** A written challenge. [*Obs.*]

Cart'er (kärt'ẽr), *n.* One who drives a cart; teamster.

Car-te'sian (kär-tē'zhan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes, or his philosophy.

Car-te'sian, *n.* An adherent of Descartes.

Car-thu'sian (kär-thū'zhan), *n.* A member of an austere religious order, founded at Chartreuse in France.

Car-thu'sian, *a.* Pertaining to the Carthusians.

Car'ti-lage (kär'tĭ-lăj), *n.* [L. *cartilago.*] (*Anat.*) A translucent, elastic tissue; gristle.

Car'ti-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, cartilage; gristly. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having the skeleton of cartilage.

Car-tog'ra-phy (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* [See CARD, and -GRAPHY.] The art or business of forming charts or maps.

Car'ton (kär'tŏn), *n.* [F. See CARTOON.] Pasteboard for paper boxes; also, a pasteboard box.

Car-toon' (kär-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *carton*, fr. L. *charta* paper.] **1.** A design or study drawn of the full size, to serve as a model for transferring or copying. **2.** A large sketch, esp. a caricature.

Car-touch' (kär-tōōch'), *n.* [F. *cartouche*, fr. L. *charta* paper.] **1.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A cartridge. (*b*) A cartridge box. (*c*) A wooden case filled with balls, to be shot from a cannon. (*d*) A gunner's bag for ammunition. (*e*) A military pass for a soldier on furlough. **2.** (*Arch.*) A modillion, tablet, etc., which has the form of a scroll of paper.

Car'tridge (kär'trĭj), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *cartouche*. See CARTOUCH.] (*Mil.*) A complete charge for a firearm, contained in a case of metal, pasteboard, or other material.

Blank cartridge, a cartridge without a projectile.

Cart'wright' (kärt'rīt'), *n.* A cart maker.

Car'un-cle (kăr'ŭn-k'l), *n.* [L. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro* flesh.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A small fleshy prominence or excrescence. **2.** (*Bot.*) An appendage surrounding or near the hilum of a seed. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A naked, fleshy appendage, on the head of a bird.

Carve (kärv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARVED (kärvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARVING.] [AS. *ceorfan* to cut, carve; akin to G. *kerben*, Gr. γράφειν to write.] **1.** To cut, as wood, stone, etc., in an artistic or decorative manner. **2.** To make or shape by cutting. **3.** To cut into small pieces or slices; to divide for distribution. **4.** To cut; to mark as if by cutting.

Carve, *v. i.* To engage in the business, or do the work, of one who carves anything.

Car'vel (kär'vĕl), *n.* Contraction of CARAVEL.

Car'vel-built' (-bĭlt'), *a.* (*Shipbuilding*) Having the planks meeting flush at the seams, instead of lapping.

Carv'er (kär'vẽr), *n.* **1.** One who carves. **2.** A large knife for carving meat.

Carv'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who carves. **2.** A piece of carved decorative work; carved work, in general.

Car'y-at'ic (kăr'Ĭ-ăt'Ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to a
Car'y-at'id (kăr'Ĭ-ăt'Ĭd), } caryatid.

Car'y-at'id (kăr'Ĭ-ăt'Ĭd), *n.* [See CARYATIDES.] (*Arch.*) A draped female figure supporting an entablature.

Caryatid.

‖ **Car'y-at'i-des** (-Ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Καρυάτιδες (lit.) priestesses in the temple of Diana at Caryæ (Gr. Καρύαι).] (*Arch.*) Caryatids.

Car'y-o-phyl-la'ceous (kăr'Ĭ-ō-fĭl-lā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. καρυόφυλλον clove tree; κάρυον nut + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having corollas of five petals with long claws inclosed in a tubular calyx, as the pink. (*b*) Belonging to the Pink family.

Car'y-op'sis (-ŏp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* CARYOPSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. κάρυον nut + ὄψις form.] (*Bot.*) A one-celled, dry, indehiscent fruit, with a thin membranous pericarp, like wheat, barley, etc.

Cas'ca-bel (kăs'ka-bĕl), *n.* [Sp. *cascabel*, prop., a little bell.] The projection in the rear of the breech of a cannon.

Cas-cade' (kăs-kād'), *n.* [F. *cascade*, fr. It. *cascata*, fr. *cascare* to fall.] A waterfall less than a cataract.

Cas'ca-ril'la (kăs'ka-rĭl'lá), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cáscara* bark.] (*Bot.*) A euphorbiaceous West Indian shrub; also, its aromatic bark.

Case (kās), *n.* [OF. *casse*, fr. L. *capsa* chest, box, case, fr. *capere* to take, hold.] **1.** A box, sheath, or covering. **2.** A box and its contents; the quantity contained in a box. **3.** (*Print.*) A shallow tray with compartments for holding type. **4.** An inclosing frame; a casing.

Case, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CASED (kāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CASING.] To cover with, or as with, a case.

Case, *n.* [F. *cas*, fr. L. *casus*, fr. *cadere* to fall, to happen.] **1.** Chance. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which befalls, comes, or happens; an event; an instance; a circumstance; a condition. **3.** (*Med. & Surg.*) A patient under treatment; an instance of sickness or injury. **4.** (*Law*) The matters of fact involved in a suit; a suit or action at law; a cause. **5.** (*Gram.*) One of the forms of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicate its relation to other words; also, the relation itself.

Syn. — Situation; condition; state; circumstances; plight; predicament; occurrence; contingency; accident; event; conjuncture; cause; action; suit.

Ca'se-a'tion (kā'sē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] (*Med.*) Degeneration of animal tissue into a cheesy mass.

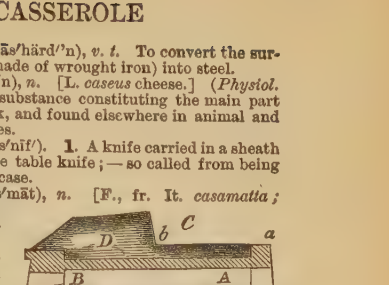
Case'-bay' (kās'bā'), *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) The space between two principals or girders. (*b*) One of the joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring.

Case'hard'en (kās'härd'n), *v. t.* To convert the surface of (anything made of wrought iron) into steel.

Ca'se-in (kā'sē-Ĭn), *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A proteid substance constituting the main part of the curd of milk, and found elsewhere in animal and vegetable substances.

Case' knife' (kās'nīf'). **1.** A knife carried in a sheath or case. **2.** A large table knife; — so called from being formerly kept in a case.

Case'mate (kās'māt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *casamatta*; origin uncertain.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A bombproof chamber, from which cannon may be fired through embrasures; or one capable of being used as a magazine, or for quartering troops. **2.** (*Arch.*) A hollow molding.



AB Casemate. A gun at *B* would fire through the embrasure in the wall: a gun at *C* would fire in barbette, or over the parapet; *D* Parapet; *E* Scarp wall, the outer face of which is the scarp; *ab* Terreplein.

Case'ment (kās'ment), *n.* [Shortened fr. *encasement.*] (*Arch.*) A window sash opening on hinges affixed to the upright side of the frame.

Ca'se-ous (kā'sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, cheese; cheesy.

Ca'sern (kā'zẽrn), *n.* [F. *caserne.*] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns; barracks.

Case' shot' (kās' shŏt'). (*Mil.*) A collection of small projectiles, inclosed in a case or canister.

Case'worm' (kās'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A worm or grub that makes for itself a case.

Cash (kăsh), *n.* [F. *caisse* case, box, cash box, cash.] **1.** A money box. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Com.*) Ready money; sometimes, any paper easily convertible into money.

Syn. — Money; coin; specie; currency; capital.

Cash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CASHED (kăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CASHING.] To pay, or to receive, cash for.

Cash, *n. sing. & pl.* A Chinese coin.

Cash'book (kăsh'bo͝ok), *n.* (*Bookkeeping*) A book in which is kept a register of money received or paid out.

Ca-shew' (ká-shō͞o'), *n.* [F. *acajou*, for *cajou*, prob. from Malay *kāyu* tree.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the same family with the sumac, native in tropical America.

Cash-ier' (kăsh-ēr'), *n.* [See CASH.] One who has charge of the payments and receipts of a bank or business house.

Cash-ier', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CASHIERED (-ērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CASHIERING.] [Earlier *cash*, fr. F. *casser*, fr. L. *cassare*, equiv. to *cassum reddere*, to annul.] To dismiss or discard; to discharge; to dismiss with ignominy, as from military service.

Cash'mere (kăsh'mēr), *n.* **1.** A rich stuff for shawls, scarfs, etc., originally made of the wool of the Cashmere goat. **2.** A dress fabric imitating true cashmere.

Ca-shoo' (ká-shō͞o'), *n.* [F. *cachou.*] See CATECHU.

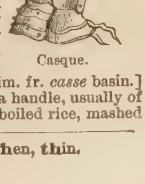
Cas'ing (kā'sĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inclosing, or covering. **2.** An outside covering; an inclosing frame.

‖ **Ca-si'no** (ká-sē'nō), *n.; pl.* E. CASINOS (-nōz), It. CASINI (-nē). [It., dim. of *casa* house.] **1.** A small country house. **2.** A building or room used for social amusements, dancing, etc. **3.** Cassino.

Cask (kăsk), *n.* [Sp. *casco* potsherd, skull, helmet; origin doubtful.] **1.** A casque. [*Obs.*] **2.** A barrel-shaped vessel made of staves, headings, and hoops. **3.** The quantity contained in a cask. **4.** A casket. [*Obs.*]

Cas'ket (kăs'kĕt), *n.* **1.** A small chest or box, as for jewels, etc. **2.** A kind of burial case. [*U. S.*]

Casque (kăsk), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *casco.* See CASK.] A piece of defensive or ornamental armor for the head and neck; a helmet.


Casque.

Cass (kăs), *v. t.* [F. *casser*, LL. *cassare*, fr. L. *cassus* empty.] To quash; to annul; to reject. [*Obs.*]

Cas-sa'tion (kăs-sā'shŭn), *n.* The act of annulling.

Cas'sa-va (kăs'sá-vá), *n.* [From Haytian name.] (*Bot.*) A shrubby plant with fleshy rootstocks yielding a nutritious starch; also, the starch itself.

Cas'se-role (kăs'sē-rōl), *n.* [F., dim. fr. *casse* basin.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A small round dish with a handle, usually of porcelain. **2.** (*Cookery*) A mold of boiled rice, mashed

potato, or paste, baked, and afterwards filled with vegetables or meat.

Cas'sia (kăsh'ȧ), *n.* [L. *cassia* and *casia*, Gr. *κασία* and *κασία*; of Semitic origin.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants of many species. The leaves of several species furnish senna. **2.** The bark of several species of *Cinnamomum;* Chinese cinnamon.

Cas'si-do-ny (kăs'ĭ-dō-nĭ), *n.* [See CHALCEDONY.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The French lavender (*Lavandula Stœchas*). (*b*) The goldylocks (*Chrysocoma Linosyris*).

Cas'si-mere (-mēr), *n.* [Prob. variant of *cashmere.*] A thin, twilled, woolen cloth, used for men's garments.

Cas-si'no (kăs-sē'nō), *n.* [See CASINO.] A kind of game at cards, played by two or more persons.

Cas'si-o-ber'ry (kăs'sĭ-ō-bĕr'rĭ), *n.* [NL. *cassine*, from the language of the Florida Indians.] The fruit of the *Viburnum obovatum*, a shrub of the Southern U. S.

Cas-sit'er-ite (kăs-sĭt'ẽr-ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *κασσίτερος* tin.] (*Min.*) Native tin dioxide; tinstone.

Cas'sius (kăsh'ŭs), *n.* [From the name of the discoverer.] A brownish purple pigment.

Cas'sock (kăs'ŭk), *n.* [F. *casaque*, fr. It. *casacca;* of doubtful origin.] **1.** A long outer garment formerly worn by men and women. **2.** A kind of long frock coat worn by the clergy of certain churches.

Cas'so-wa-ry (kăs'sō-wā-rĭ), *n.* [Malay *kasuāri.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large cursorial bird, found in the East Indies.

Common Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*).

Cast (kȧst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASTING.] [Origin uncertain.] **1.** To send or drive by force; to throw; to hurl; to impel. **2.** To direct or turn. **3.** To drop; to deposit. **4.** To throw down, as in wrestling; to overthrow; to defeat. **5.** To throw off; to eject; to shed; to give premature birth to. **6.** To compute; to reckon; to calculate. **7.** To turn (the balance or scale); to overbalance; hence, to make preponderate; to decide. **8.** To form or shape by pouring liquid metal or other material into a mold; to found. **9.** (*Print.*) To stereotype or electrotype. **10.** To fix, distribute, or allot, as the parts of a play among actors; also, to assign for a part.

Cast (kȧst), *v. i.* **1.** To throw the line in angling. **2.** (*Naut.*) To turn the head of a vessel around from the wind in getting under weigh. **3.** To direct the mind or thoughts. **4.** To take form or shape, as in a mold. **5.** To warp. **6.** To vomit.

Cast, *n.* **1.** The act of casting anything, in any sense of the verb. **2.** The thing which is cast, or is made by casting. **3.** The distance to which a thing is or can be thrown. **4.** A throw of dice; hence, a chance or venture. **5.** Form; appearance; mien. **6.** A tinge; a shade (of color). **7.** Chance or opportunity; specif., opportunity of riding. [*Scotch*] **8.** The assignment of parts in a play to the actors. **9.** A motion or turn, as of the eye; glance; squint. **10.** A tube or funnel for conveying metal into a mold. **11.** Four; that is, as many as are thrown at once in counting herrings, etc.; a warp.

‖ **Cas-ta'ne-a** (kăs-tā'nē-ȧ), *n.* [L., chestnut, fr. Gr. *κάστανον.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of nut-bearing trees or shrubs including the chestnut and chinquapin.

Cas'ta-net (kăs'tȧ-nĕt), *n.* One of the halves of a pair of castanets; also, a pair of castanets.

Cas'ta-nets, *n. pl.* [Through F. & Sp. from L. *castanea* chestnut; — prob. so named from the shape.] Two small, concave shells of ivory or hard wood, fastened to the thumb, and beaten together with the middle finger.

Cast'a-way (kȧst'ȧ-wā), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is shipwrecked. **2.** One who is morally lost.

Caste (kȧst), *n.* [Pg. *casta* race, lineage, fr. L. *castus* pure, chaste.] **1.** One of the hereditary social classes into which the Hindoos are divided. **2.** A separate and fixed social order or class.

Cas'tel-lan (kăs'tĕl-lăn), *n.* [Through F. & LL. from L. *castellum*, E. *castle.*] A governor or warden of a castle.

Cas'tel-la-ny (-lȧ-nĭ), *n.* The lordship of, or domain belonging to, a castle.

Cas'tel-la'ted (kăs'tĕl-lā'tĕd), *a.* Furnished with turrets and battlements; built like a castle. [castle.]

Cas'tel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making into a

Cast'er (kȧst'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who casts anything. **2.** A vial or cruet used to contain condiments at the table. **3.** A stand for a set of cruets. **4.** A small wheel on a swivel.

Cas'ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CASTIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASTIGATING.] [L. *castigatus*, p. p. of *castigare* to punish; *castus* pure + *agere* to drive.] To punish by stripes; to chasten; to chastise; also, to criticise or reprove severely.

Cas'ti-ga'tion (kăs'tĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of castigating.

Cas'ti-ga'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who castigates.

Cas'ti-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Punitive; corrective.

Cas'tile soap' (kăs'tēl *or* kăs-tēl' sōp'). [From *Castile*, in Spain, whence it originally came.] A kind of soap made with olive oil and soda.

Cast'ing (kȧst'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who casts anything, or the process of casting anything. **2.** That which is cast, as feathers; or is formed by being cast, as a figure from a mass of metal, etc.

Cast' i'ron (kȧst' ī'ŭrn). Brittle, highly carbonized iron, the direct product of the blast furnace.

Cast'-i'ron, *a.* Fig., like cast iron; hard; unyielding.

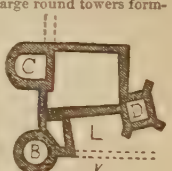
Cas'tle (kăs''l), *n.* [AS. *castel*, fr. L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum* fortified place.] **1.** A fortified residence, esp. of a prince or nobleman; a fortress. **2.** A small tower, as on a ship. **3.** A chess piece made like a castle; a rook.

Castle in the air, a visionary project; a baseless scheme.

Syn. — Citadel; stronghold. See FORTRESS.

Castle at Pierrefonds, France.

A Donjon or Keep, an irregular building containing the dwelling of the lord and his family; *B C* Large round towers forming part of the donjon and of the exterior walls; *D* Square tower, separating the two inner courts and forming part of the donjon; *E* Chapel, whose apse forms a half-round tower; *F*, on the exterior walls; *G H* Round towers on the exterior walls; *K* Postern gate, reached from outside by a removable flight of steps or inclined plane for hoisting in stores, and leading to a court, *L* (see small diagram), whose pavement is on a level with the sill of the postern, but below the level of the larger court, with which it communicates by a separately fortified gateway; *M* Turret, containing spiral stairway to all the stories of the great tower, *B*, and serving also as a station for signal fire, banner, etc.; *N* Turret with stairway for tower, *C*; *O* Echauguettes; *P P P* Battlements consisting of merlons and crenels alternately, the merlons being pierced by loopholes; *Q Q'* Machicolations (those at *Q'* defend the postern *K*); *R* Outwork defending the approach, which is a road ascending the hill and passing under all four faces of the castle; *SS* Wall of the outer bailey. The road of approach enters the bailey at *T* and passes thence into the castle by the main entrance gateway (which is in the wall between, and defended by, the towers, *C H*) and over two drawbridges and through fortified passages to the inner court.



Plan of Donjon.

Cas'tle (kăs''l), *v. i.* (*Chess*) To cover the king by moving the castle to the square next the king, and then the king around to the opposite side of the castle.

Cas'tle-build'er (kăs''l-bĭld'ẽr), *n.* Fig., one who builds castles in the air or forms visionary schemes.

Cas'tled (kăs''ld), *a.* **1.** Having a castle or castles; supporting a castle. **2.** Fortified; turreted.

Cas'tle-guard' (kăs''l-gärd'), *n.* **1.** The guard or defense of a castle. **2.** An old form of tax on near dwellings for maintaining the guard of a castle. **3.** An old form of feudal tenure.

Cas'tle-ward' (-wärd'), *n.* Same as CASTLE-GUARD.

Cast'-off' (kȧst'ŏf'; 115), *a.* Laid aside; discarded.

Cas'tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *castor* the beaver, Gr. *κάστωρ.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of rodents, including the beaver. **2.** A substance obtained from the anal glands of the beaver, used by perfumers. **3.** A hat, esp. one made of beaver fur. **4.** A heavy quality of broadcloth.

Cast'or (kȧst'ẽr), *n.* See CASTER, *n.*, 4.

Cas'tor and Pol'lux (ăn pŏl'lŭks). [*Castor* and *Pollux* were twin sons of Jupiter and Leda.] (*Naut.*) See *Saint Elmo's fire*, under SAINT.

Cas'tor bean' (kăs'tẽr bēn'). (*Bot.*) The bean or seed of the castor-oil plant. See CASTOR OIL.

Cas'tor oil' (kăs'tẽr oil'). A mild cathartic oil, obtained from the beans or seeds of the *Ricinus communis* or *Palma Christi*.

Cas'tra-me-ta'tion (kăs'trȧ-mẽ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *castra* camp + *metari* to measure off.] (*Mil.*) The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

Cas'trate (kăs'trāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CASTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASTRATING.] [L. *castrare*.] **1.** To emasculate; to geld. **2.** To cut out a part of; to expurgate.

Cas-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of castrating.

Cas'trel (kăs'trĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kestrel.

Cas-tren'sial (kăs-trĕn'shal), *a.* [L. *castrensis*, fr. *castra* camp.] Belonging to a camp.

Cas'u-al (kăzh'ū-al), *a.* [F. *casuel*, fr. L. *casualis*, fr. *casus* fall, accident, fr. *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Happening or coming to pass without design, and without being foreseen or expected. **2.** Coming without regularity. — **Cas'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Cas'u-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Accidental; fortuitous; incidental; occasional; contingent; unforeseen.

Cas'u-al-ty (-tȳ), *n.* **1.** That which comes without design or without being foreseen; contingency. **2.** Any injury of the body; death, or misfortune, occasioned by an accident. [given to, casuistry.

Cas'u-ist (kăzh'ū-Ist), *n.* One who is skilled in, or

Cas'u-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to cas-

Cas'u-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } uists or casuistry.

Cas'u-ist-ry (kăzh'ū-Is-trȳ), *n.* **1.** The science or doctrine of dealing with questions of right or wrong in conduct; the application of general moral rules to particular cases. **2.** Sophistical or false reasoning or teaching in regard to moral obligations.

Cat (kăt), *n.* [AS. *cat*; akin to D. *kat*, G. *katze*, *kater*, Ir. *cat*, Russ. & Pol. *kot*, Turk. *kedi*, Ar. *qitt*; of unknown origin.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of various species of the genus *Felis*, including the domestic cats, lynxes, leopards, lions, etc. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A kind of vessel with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and deep waist. (*b*) A tackle for lifting the anchor to the cathead. **3.** A kind of double tripod. **4.** (*a*) Tipcat. (*b*) An old game of ball. **5.** A kind of whip; — also called *cat o' nine tails*.

Cat o' nine tails, a whip with nine pieces of knotted line or cord. — Cat's cradle, a common children's game played with a string.

Cat (kăt), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To lift (the anchor) to the cathead.

Cat'a- (kăt'ȧ-). [Gr. *κατά*.] The Latin and English form of a Greek preposition, used as a prefix to signify *down*, *downward*, *under*, *against*, *contrary* or *opposed to*, *wholly*, *completely*; as in *cata*clysm, *cata*rrh. It sometimes drops the final vowel, as in *cat*optric; and is sometimes changed to *cath-*, as in *cath*artic, *cath*olic.

Cat'a-caus'tic (-kạs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *cata-* + *caustic*.] (*Physics*) Relating to, or having the properties of, a caustic curve formed by reflection.

Cat'a-clysm (kăt'ȧ-klĭzm), *n.* [Gr. *κατακλυσμός*, fr. *κατακλύζειν* to inundate.] **1.** An extensive overflow; a deluge. **2.** (*Geol.*) Any violent catastrophe, involving sudden and extensive changes of the earth's surface.

Cat'a-clys'mal (-klĭz'mal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to

Cat'a-clys'mic (-klĭz'mĭk), } a cataclysm.

Cat'a-comb (kăt'ȧ-kōm), *n.* [It. *catacomba*, fr. LL. *catacumba*; origin doubtful.] A large subterraneous place for the burial of the dead; — usually in *pl.*

Cat'a-cous'tics (kăt'ȧ-kous'tĭks *or* -kōōs'tĭks), *n.* [Pref. *cata-* + *acoustics*.] (*Physics*) That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes.

Cat'a-di-op'tric (-dī-ŏp'trĭk), } *a.* [Pref. *cata-* + *di-*

Cat'a-di-op'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } *optric*, *dioptrical*.] (*Physics*) Pertaining to, produced by, or involving, both the reflection and refraction of light.

Cat'a-di-op'trics (-trĭks), *n.* The science which treats of catadioptric phenomena.

Cat'a-falque' (kăt'ȧ-fălk'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *catafalco* scaffold, funeral canopy; of uncertain origin.] A temporary structure used in the funeral solemnities of eminent persons; an ornate bier.

Cat'a-lec'tic (kăt'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *catalecticus*, Gr. *καταληκτικός* incomplete, fr. *καταλήγειν* to leave off.] **1.** (*Pros.*) Wanting a syllable at the end, or terminating in an imperfect foot. **2.** (*Chem.*) Incomplete; partial.

Cat'a-lep'sy (kăt'ȧ-lĕp'sȳ), *n.* [NL. *catalepsis*, fr. Gr. *κατάληψις* a seizure, deriv. of *κατά* down + *λαμβάνειν* to seize.] (*Med.*) A sudden suspension of sensation and volition, the body and limbs preserving the position unchanged from the time of the attack.

Cat'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to catalepsy; resembling catalepsy; affected with catalepsy.

Cat'al-lac'tics (kăt'ăl-lăk'tĭks), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *κατά* wholly + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] The science of exchanges, — a branch of political economy.

Cat'a-logue (kăt'ȧ-lŏg; 115), *n.* [F., fr. L. *catalogus*, fr. Gr. *κατάλογος* a counting up, list, deriv. of *κατά* down + *λέγειν* say.] A list or enumeration of things arranged methodically, often in alphabetical order.

Syn. — List; register; roll; record; index; schedule; enumeration; inventory. See LIST.

Cat'a-logue, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CATALOGUED (-lŏgd; 115); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CATALOGUING (-lŏg'ĭng).] To make a list or catalogue of; to insert in a catalogue.

Ca-tal'pa (kȧ-tăl'pȧ), *n.* [From Amer. Indian name.] (*Bot.*) Genus of American and East Indian trees; specif., a North Amer. species bearing white flowers and long pods.

Ca-tal'y-sis (kȧ-tăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CATALYSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *κατάλυσις* dissolution, deriv. of *κατά* down + *λύειν* to loose.] **1.** Dissolution. **2.** (*Chem.*) A process by which reaction occurs in the presence of certain agents which were formerly believed to exert an influence by mere contact.

Cat'a-ma-ran' (kăt'ȧ-má-răn'), *n.* [Native East Indian name.] **1.** A kind of raft made of two or more logs or pieces of wood lashed together. **2.** A vessel constructed with twin hulls.

‖ **Cat'a-me'ni-a** (-mē'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. *κατά* again + *μήν* month.] (*Med.*) The monthly courses of women; menses. — **Cat'a-me'ni-al** (-al), *a.*

Cat'a-mount (-mount), *n.* [*Cat* + *mount*.] (*Zoöl.*) The cougar; also, in the United States, the lynx.

Cat'a-pel'tic (-pĕl'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a catapult.

Cat'a-phon'ics (kăt'ȧ-fŏn'ĭks), *n.* [Pref. *cata-* + *phonics*.] (*Physics*) Same as CATACOUSTICS.

Cat'a-phract (kăt'ȧ-frăkt), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *κατά* down, wholly + *φράσσειν* to inclose.] **1.** (*Mil. Antiq.*) Defensive armor used for the whole body and often for the horse also. **2.** A horseman covered with a cataphract. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The armor or plate covering some fishes.

Cat'a-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* [L. *cataplasma*, deriv. of Gr. *κατά* wholly + *πλάσσειν* to form.] (*Med.*) A poultice.

Cat'a-pult (kăt'ȧ-pŭlt), *n.* [L. *catapulta*, Gr. *καταπέλτης*, prob. fr. *κατά* down + *πάλλειν* to hurl.] (*Mil. Antiq.*) An engine, used by the Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, arrows, spears, etc.

Catapult.

Cat'a-ract (kăt'ȧ-răkt), *n.* [L. *cataracta* a waterfall, Gr. *καταράκτης*, deriv. of *κατά* down + *ῥηγνύναι* to break.] **1.** A great fall of water over a precipice. **2.** (*Surg.*) An opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule, which impairs or destroys the sight. **3.** (*Mach.*) A kind of hydraulic brake, as for pumping engines.

Ca-tarrh' (kȧ-tär'), *n.* [L. *catarrhus*, Gr. *κατάρροος*, a running down, deriv. of *κατά* down + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] (*Med.*) An inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, attended by an alteration of the quantity and quality of mucus secreted; esp. (*U. S.*), chronic inflammation of, and hypersecretion from, the membranes of the nose or air passages; or (*Eng.*) an acute influenza, resulting from a cold; also, the cold itself. — **Ca-tarrh'al** (kȧ-tär'al), *a.*

Ca-tas'tro-phe (kȧ-tăs'trō-fē), *n.* [L. *catastropha*, Gr. *καταστροφή*, fr. *καταστρέφειν* to overturn; *κατά* down + *στρέφειν* to turn.] An event producing a subversion of the order or system of things; a final event; hence, sudden calamity.

Cat'bird' (kăt'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American bird, allied to the mocking bird. Its note resembles at times the mewing of a cat.

Cat'boat' (kăt'bōt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of sailboat, with a single mast placed as far forward as possible, carrying a sail extended by a gaff and long boom.

Cat'call' (-kạl'), *n.* A sound like the cry of a cat.

Catch (kăch; 224), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAUGHT (kạt), *or* CATCHED (kăcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CATCHING. *Catched* is rarely used.] [OF. *cachier*, variant of *chacier* to hunt, deriv. of L. *capere* to take, catch.] **1.** To seize, especially with the hand; to grasp and hold. **2.** To take captive; to obtain possession of; to arrest; to insnare; to charm. **3.** To seize with the senses or the mind; to apprehend. **4.** To fasten upon. **5.** To take by sympathy, contagion, infection, or exposure. **6.** To discover by surprise. **7.** To reach in time; to overtake.

Catch, *v. i.* To perform the act of one who or that which catches anything. Specif.: (*a*) To seize, or come

in contact with, anything so as to hold or tend to hold or be held by it. (*b*) To spread by, or as by, infecting.

Catch (kăch), *n.* **1.** Act of seizing; grasp. **2.** That by which anything is seized, held, or fastened. **3.** Posture of seizing; state of readiness to catch something. **4.** Thing caught; esp., the quantity caught at one time. **5.** Opportunities seized. **6.** (*Mus.*) A humorous round in which the singers catch up each other's words.

Catch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, catches anything. **2.** (*Baseball*) The player who stands behind the batsman to catch the ball.

Catch'fly' (-flī'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant producing a viscid secretion to which small insects adhere.

Catch'pen-ny (-pĕn-nȳ), *a.* Designed for getting small sums of money from the ignorant or unwary. — *n.* Some worthless catchpenny thing.

Catch'up (kăch'ŭp), **Cat'sup** (kăt'sŭp), *n.* [Probably of East Indian origin.] A table sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc.

Catch'weight' (-wāt'), *adv.* (*Horseracing*) Without additional weight; without being handicapped.

Catch'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* **1.** (*Theatres*) The last word of any speaker, which serves as a signal for the next one to begin; cue. **2.** The first word of any page of a book or manuscript, inserted at the right hand bottom corner of the preceding page to aid the reader. Now seldom used. **3.** A word or phrase caught up and repeated for effect.

Cat'e-chet'ic (kăt'ẽ-kĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [See CATECHISE.] Re-
Cat'e-chet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } lating to, or consisting in, catechising. — **Cat'e-chet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Cat'e-chise (kăt'ẽ-kīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CATECHISED (-kīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATECHIZING.] [L. *catechizare*, Gr. κατηχίζειν, equiv. to κατηχεῖν to resound, to impress by word of mouth; κατά down, again + ἠχεῖν to sound.] **1.** To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections. **2.** To question; to examine by questions.

Cat'e-chi'ser (kăt'ẽ-kī'zẽr), *n.* One who catechises.

Cat'e-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A form of instruction by means of questions and answers. **2.** A book containing a summary of principles, especially of religious doctrine, reduced to the form of questions and answers.

Cat'e-chis'mal (-kĭz'mal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a catechism; catechetical.

Cat'e-chist (kăt'ẽ-kĭst), *n.* One who instructs by question and answer, especially in religious matters.

Cat'e-chis'tic (-kĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to a
Cat'e-chis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } catechist or catechism.

Cat'e-chu (kăt'ẽ-kū *or* -chŭ), *n.* [NL.; Cochin-Chin. *cay cau*, from the tree called *mimosa* or *areca catechu*.] (*Chem.*) An astringent extract obtained from the *Acacia catechu*, and from other plants.

Cat'e-chu'men (kăt'ẽ-kū'mĕn), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. κατηχεῖν. See CATECHISE.] (*Eccl.*) One being instructed in the rudiments of Christian doctrines; a neophyte.

Cat'e-gor'ic-al (kăt'ẽ-gŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a category. **2.** Not hypothetical or relative; admitting no conditions or exceptions; absolute. — **Cat'e-gor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Cat'e-gor'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Cat'e-go-ry (kăt'ẽ-gŏ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *categoria*, Gr. κατηγορία, fr. κατηγορεῖν to affirm; κατά down, against + ἀγορεύειν to assert, fr. ἀγορά assembly.] **1.** (*Logic*) One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged in a system; an ultimate conception. **2.** Class; also, state, condition, or predicament.

Cat'e-lec'trode (kăt'ẽ-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [Pref. *cata-* + *electrode*.] (*Physics*) The negative electrode or pole.

Cat'e-na-ry (kăt'ẽ-nā-rȳ), } *a.* [L. *catenarius*, fr.
Cat'e-na-ri-an (-nā'rĭ-an), } *catena* chain.] Relating to a chain; like a chain hanging between two points.

Cat'e-na-ry, *n.* (*Geom.*) The curve formed by a rope or chain, hanging freely between two points, not in the same vertical line.

Cat'e-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CATENATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATENATING.] To connect in, or as in, a series of links; to make a chain of.

Cat'e-na'tion (kăt'ẽ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Connection of links, as in a chain; a regular or connected series.

Ca'ter (kā'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *acator*, fr. *acater* to buy, provide, deriv. of L. *ad* + *captare*, intens. of *capere* to take, seize.] A provider; a purveyor; a caterer. [*Obs.*]

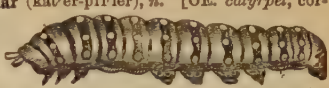
Ca'ter, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CATERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATERING.] **1.** To provide food; to buy, procure, or prepare provisions. **2.** By extension, to supply anything needed or desired.

Ca'ter, *n.* [F. *quatre* four.] The four of cards or dice.

Ca'ter-cor'nered (kā'tẽr-kôr'nẽrd *or* kăt'ẽr-), *a.* Diagonal. [*Colloq.*]

Ca'ter-er (kā'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who caters.

Cat'er-pil'lar (kăt'ẽr-pĭl'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *catyrpel*, corrupted fr. OF. *chatepelouse*, or *cate pelue*, fr. *chate* she cat, L. *catus* + L. *pilosus* hairy, or F. *pelu* hairy, fr. L. *pilus* hair.] (*Zoöl.*) The larval state of a butterfly or any lepidopterous insect; sometimes, but less commonly, the larval state of other insects.



Caterpillar of Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio asterias*). Nat. size.

Cat'er-waul (-wąl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CATERWAULED (-wąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATERWAULING.] [*Cat* + *waul*, *wawl*, to cry as a cat.] To cry as cats in rutting time.

Cates (kāts), *n., pl.* [See 1st CATER.] Provisions; food; viands; esp., luxurious food; delicacies; dainties.

Cat'fish' (kăt'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various siluroid fishes, as the bullhead. [*U. S.*]

Cat'gut' (kăt'gŭt'), *n.* [*Cat* + *gut*.] **1.** A tough cord made from the intestines of animals, esp. of sheep. **2.** A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices.

Cath'a-rine wheel'. See CATHERINE WHEEL.

Cath'a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [LL. *catharista*, fr. Gr. καθαρός clean, pure.] One aiming at or pretending to superior purity of life.

Cat'-harp'in (kăt'härp'ĭn), *n.* Cat-harping.

Cat'-harp'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the short ropes or iron cramps used to brace in the shrouds toward the masts.

Ca-thar'tic (kȧ-thär'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. καθαρτικός, fr. κα-
Ca-thar'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } θαίρειν to cleanse, fr. καθαρός pure; akin to E. *chaste*.] (*Med.*) Cleansing the bowels; purgative. — *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges; a purgative of moderate activity.

Cat'head' (kăt'hĕd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A projecting piece near the bow of a vessel, to which the anchor is secured.

‖ **Cath'e-dra** (kăth'ẽ-drȧ *or* kȧ-thē'drȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. καθέδρα seat.] The official chair or throne of a bishop, or of any person in high authority.

Ca-the'dral (kȧ-thē'dral), *n.* The principal church in a diocese, — where the bishop has his cathedra.

Ca-the'dral, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the head church of a diocese; characteristic of or resembling a cathedral. **2.** Emanating from the cathedra; authoritative.

Cath'er-ine wheel' (kăth'ẽr-ĭn hwēl'). [So called from St. *Catherine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a *wheel*, in allusion to her martyrdom.] **1.** (*Goth. Arch.*) A decorative wheel-shaped window or compartment of a window. **2.** (*Pyrotechny*) A revolving piece of fireworks.

Cath'e-ter (kăth'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. καθετήρ, lit., thing put in, deriv. of κατά down + ἰέναι to send.] (*Med.*) An instrument to be introduced into a mucous canal, esp. one to be introduced into the bladder through the urethra.

Cath'e-tom'e-ter (kăth'ẽ-tŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [From Gr. κάθετος vertical height + *-meter*.] An instrument for the accurate measurement of small differences of height.

Cath'ode (kăth'ōd), *n.* [Gr. κάθοδος descent; κατά down + ὁδός way.] (*Physics*) The negative pole.

Cathode ray. (*Physics*) See under RAY.

Ca-thod'ic (kȧ-thŏd'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a cathode. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Pert. to, or designating, the efferent course of the nervous influence.

Cat'-hole' (kăt'hōl'), *n.* A small hawser hole in the [stern of a vessel.

Cath'o-lic (kăth'ō-lĭk), *a.* [L. *catholicus*, Gr. καθολικός, universal; κατά down, wholly + ὅλος whole.] **1.** Universal or general. **2.** Not narrow-minded or bigoted; liberal. **3.** Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholics.

Cath'o-lic, *n.* A person of Catholic beliefs; esp., an adherent of the Roman Catholic church.

Ca-thol'i-cism (kȧ-thŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being catholic; universality; liberality. **2.** The faith of the whole orthodox Christian church, or, distinctively, of the Roman Catholic church, or adherence thereto.

Cath'o-lic'i-ty (kăth'ō-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state or quality of being catholic; catholicism.

Ca-thol'i-cize (kȧ-thŏl'ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or to become catholic or a Roman Catholic.

Ca-thol'i-con (kȧ-thŏl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* (*Med.*) A panacea.

Cat'i-on (kăt'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. κατά downward + ἰών going.] (*Chem.*) An electro-positive substance, which in electro-decomposition is evolved at the cathode.

Cat'kin (kăt'kĭn), *n.* [*Cat* + *-kin*.] (*Bot.*) An ament; an inflorescence like a cat's tail in form. See AMENT.

Cat'ling (kăt'lĭng), *n.* [*Cat* + *-ling.*] **1.** A little cat. **2.** Catgut string. **3.** (*Surg.*) A double-edged, sharp-pointed dismembering knife.

Cat'nip' (kăt'nĭp'), **Cat'mint'** (-mĭnt'), } *n.* (*Bot.*) A mintlike plant of which cats are very fond.

Cat' o' nine' tails'. See under CAT.

Ca-top'tric (kȧ-tŏp'trĭk), **Ca-top'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), } *a.* [From Gr. *κάτοπτρον* mirror.] Of or pertaining to catoptrics; produced by reflection.

Ca-top'trics (-trĭks), *n.* (*Physics*) That part of optics treating of reflected light, esp. light from mirrors.

Cat'-rigged' (-rĭgd'), *a.* Rigged like a catboat.

Cat's'-eye' (kăts'ī'), *n.* (*Min.*) A chatoyant variety of quartz or chalcedony; also, the chrysoberyl.

Cat's'-paw' (kăts'pa'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A light transitory air which ruffles the surface of the water during a calm. (*b*) A particular hitch or turn in the bight of a rope, into which a tackle may be hooked. **2.** A dupe; a tool; — from the fable of the monkey using the cat's paw to draw chestnuts out of the fire.

Cat's'-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* See TIMOTHY, CAT-TAIL, CLOUD.

Cat'stick' (kăt'stĭk'), *n.* The stick used in tipcat.

Cat'sup (-sŭp), *n.* Same as CATCHUP, and KETCHUP.

Cat'-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tall rush or flag having its flowers in a close cylindrical spike; cat's-tail.

Cat'tle (kăt't'l), *n. pl.* [OE. *catel*, *chatel*, through OF. and LL. fr. L. *capitalis* relating to the head, chief; because in early ages beasts were the chief part of a man's property.] Quadrupeds of the Bovine family; sometimes, also, domestic quadrupeds generally.

Cau-ca'sian (kạ-kā'shan), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Caucasus. **2.** Of or pertaining to the white races of mankind, of whom the people about Mount Caucasus were formerly taken as the type.

Cau'cus (kạ'kŭs), *n.* [Etym. uncertain; prob. of N. A. Indian origin.] A preliminary meeting of members of a party; esp., a political party for conference or deliberation as to party measures.

Cau'dal (kạ'dal), *a.* [L. *cauda* tail.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

Cau'date (kạ'dāt), **Cau'da-ted** (-dā-tĕd), } *a.* Having a tail; having a termination like a tail.

Cau'dle (kạ'd'l), *n.* [Through OF. & LL. fr. L. *calidus* warm.] A kind of warm drink for sick persons, being a mixture of wine with eggs, bread, sugar, and spices.

Cau'dle, *v. t.* To make into, or serve with, caudle.

Cauf (kạf), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.

Cau'fle (kạ'f'l), *n.* Same as COFFLE.

Caught (kạt), *imp. & p. p.* of CATCH.

Cauk (kạk), *n.*, **Cauk'er** (-ẽr), *n.* See CAWK, CALKER.

Caul (kạl), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *cale;* cf. Ir. *calla* a veil.] **1.** A covering of network for the head. **2.** (*Anat.*) The fold of membrane loaded with fat, which covers the intestines; the great omentum. **3.** A part of a membrane enveloping the fetus.

Cau-les'cent (kạ-lĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk, stem.] (*Bot.*) Having a leafy stem.

Cau'li-cle (kạ'lĭ-k'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) A short stem; esp., the rudimentary stem of a seed. [See *Illust.* of SEED.]

Cau'li-flow'er (kạ'lĭ-flou'ẽr), *n.* [F. *choufleur; chou* cabbage + *fleur* flower, modified by E. *cole*, L. *caulis.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An annual variety of cabbage, of which the head or cluster of young flower stalks and buds is eaten as a vegetable. **2.** Its edible head or "curd."

Caulk (kạk), *v. t. & n.* See CALK.

Cau'lo-car'pous (kạ'lō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *καυλός* stem + *-carpous.*] (*Bot.*) Having stems which bear flowers and fruit year after year.

Caus'a-ble (kạ'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being caused.

Caus'al (kạ'zal), *a.* [L. *causalis.* See CAUSE.] Relating to, implying, or containing, a cause or causes.

Cau-sal'i-ty (kạ-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The action or power of a cause, in producing its effect. **2.** (*Phren.*) The faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

Cau-sa'tion (kạ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of causing; also, the act or agency by which an effect is produced.

Caus'a-tive (kạ'zȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Effective, as a cause. **2.** Expressing a cause or reason; causal.

Caus'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a causative manner.

Cause (kạz), *n.* [F. *cause*, fr. L. *causa.*] **1.** That which produces or effects a result. **2.** The occasion of an action or state. **3.** (*Law*) A suit or action in court; any legal process; case. **4.** The side of a question or controversy which is espoused and advocated by one.

Final cause, the end or object of any action.

Syn. — Origin; source; mainspring; motive; reason; incitement; inducement; purpose; object; suit; action.

Cause (kạz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUSED (kạzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAUSING.] To effect as an agent; to be the occasion of; to bring about.

Syn. — To create; produce; beget; effect; occasion; originate; induce; bring about.

Cause, *conj.* Abbreviation of BECAUSE.

Cause'less, *a.* **1.** Self-originating; uncreated. **2.** Without just or sufficient reason; groundless.

Caus'er (kạ'zẽr), *n.* One who or that which causes.

Cause'way (kạz'wā), **Cau'sey** (kạ'zĭ), } *n.* [OF. *cauchie*, fr. LL. (*via*) *calciata*, fr. *calciare* to make a road; either fr. L. *calx* lime, or fr. L. *calceus* shoe.] A raised way or road over wet or marshy ground.

Caus'tic (kạs'tĭk), **Caus'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* [L. *causticus*, Gr. *καυστικός*, fr. *καίειν* to burn.] **1.** Destructive to organic tissue by chemical action; burning; corrosive; searing. **2.** Fig., severe; satirical; sharp. — **Caus'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **Caus'tic-ness, Caus-tic'i-ty** (kạs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Caustic curve (*Optics*), a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents.

Syn. — Stinging; cutting; pungent; searching.

Caus'tic, *n.* **1.** A caustic substance or agent. **2.** A caustic curve.

Cau'ter (kạ'tẽr), *n.* [Through F. and L. fr. Gr. *καυτήριον*, fr. *καίειν* to burn.] A hot iron for searing.

Cau'ter-ism (kạ'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Cautery.

Cau'ter-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of cauterizing.

Cau'ter-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUTERIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAUTERIZING.] To burn or sear with, or as with, a cautery or caustic.

Cau'ter-y (kạ'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A burning or searing with a hot iron (actual cautery) or by application of a caustic (potential cautery). **2.** The agent so used.

Cau'tion (kạ'shŭn), *n.* [F. *caution* a security, L. *cautio*, fr. *cavere* to take care; akin to E. *show.*] **1.** Prudence in regard to danger; provident care; wariness. **2.** Security; guaranty; bail. [*R.*] **3.** Precept or warning against evil; advice; injunction.

Syn. — Care; forethought; forecast; heed; prudence; watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; anxiety; providence; counsel; advice; warning; admonition.

Cau'tion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUTIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAUTIONING.] To notify of danger; to admonish to be prudent; to warn.

Cau'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Conveying a caution, or warning. **2.** Given as a pledge or as security.

Cau'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who cautions or advises.

Cau'tious (kạ'shŭs), *a.* Having or exercising caution. — **Cau'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Cau'tious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Wary; watchful; vigilant; prudent; discreet; circumspect; heedful; thoughtful; anxious; careful.

Cav'al-cade' (kăv'al-kād'), *n.* [F., deriv. of LL. *caballicare* to go on horseback, fr. L. *caballus* an inferior horse, Gr. *καβάλλης.*] A procession or parade of persons on horseback.

Cav'a-lier' (kăv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *caballus.*] **1.** A military horseman; a knight. **2.** A gallant. **3.** One of the court party in the time of King Charles I. of England.

Cav'a-lier', *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a cavalier. Hence: (*a*) Gay; easy; frank. (*b*) Supercilious; haughty. — **Cav'a-lier'ly,** *adv.* — **Cav'a-lier'ness,** *n.*

Ca-val'ly (kȧ-văl'lĭ), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A carangoid fish of the Atlantic coast.

Cav'al-ry (kăv'al-rĭ), *n.* [F. *cavalerie.* See CAVALIER.] (*Mil.*) Troops that serve on horseback.

‖ **Ca'va-ti'na** (kä'vȧ-tē'nȧ *or* kăv'ȧ-), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Orig., a melody simpler than the *aria;* — now a term vaguely used.

Cave (kāv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cavus* hollow.] A hollow in the earth, either natural or artificial; a cavern; a den.

Cave, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAVED (kāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAVING.] **1.** To dwell in a cave. **2.** To cave in.

To cave in [Flem. *inkalven*], to fall in and leave a hollow.

‖ **Ca've-at** (kā'vē-ăt), *n.* [L., let him beware.] **1.** (*Law*) A notice given by an interested party to some officer not to do a certain act until the party is heard in opposition. **2.** (*U. S. Patent Laws*) A preliminary description of some invention filed in the patent office to prevent the issue of letters patent for the same invention to any other person. **3.** Intimation of caution; warning.

Cav'en-dish (kăv'ĕn-dĭsh), *n.* Leaf tobacco softened, sweetened, and pressed into plugs or cakes.

Cav'ern (kăv'ẽrn), *n.* [L. *caverna*, fr. *cavus* hollow.] A large, deep, hollow place in the earth; a large cave.

Cav'ern-ous (kăv'ẽrn-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of caverns or cavities; resembling a cavern; hollow. **2.** Of or pertaining to a cavern.

Ca-viare' (kȧ-vēr'), } *n.* [Through F. & It. fr. Turk.
Cav'i-ar (kăv'ĭ-ăr), } *havīār.*] The roes of the sturgeon, prepared and salted, — used as a relish.

Cav'il (kăv'ĭl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAVILED *or* CAVILLED (-ĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAVILING *or* CAVILLING.] [L. *cavillari* to jest, to censure, fr. *cavilla* bantering jests, sophistry.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

Cav'il, *n.* A captious or frivolous objection.

Cav'il-er *or* **Cav'il-ler** (-ẽr), *n.* One who cavils.

Cav'i-ty (kăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *cavus* hollow.] A hollow place; a hollow; hole.

Ca-vort' (kȧ-vôrt'), *v. i.* To prance. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Ca'vy (kā'vȳ), *n.* [From Brazilian *cabiai.*] (*Zoöl.*) A rodent of the genera *Cavia* and *Dolichotis*, as the guinea pig (*Cavia cobaya*).

Caw (ką), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAWED (kąd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAWING.] [Imitative.] To cry like a crow.

Caw, *n.* The cry made by the crow, rook, or raven.

Cawk (kąk), *n.* [Doublet of *chalk.*] An opaque variety of barite.

Cawk'er (kąk'ẽr), *n.* See CALKER.

Cay-enne' pep'per (kā-ĕn' *or* kī-ĕn' pĕp'pẽr), *n.* [From *Cayenne* in French Guiana.] (*a*) A species of Capsicum with intensely pungent fruit. (*b*) The spice made from it; red pepper.

Cay'man (kā'măn), *n.* [From native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The South American alligator.

Ca-zique' } (kȧ-zēk'), *n.* [Sp. *cacique*, from Haytian
Ca-zi'o' } name.] A chief among some tribes of American Indians.

Cease (sēs), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CEASED (sēst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CEASING.] [F. *cesser*, fr. L. *cessare*, intens. fr. *cedere* to withdraw.] To come or bring to an end; to stop; hence, to pass away.

Syn. — To intermit; desist; stop; abstain; quit; discontinue; refrain; leave off; pause; end.

Cease'less, *a.* Never ceasing. — **Cease'less-ly,** *adv.*

Ce'dar (sē'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *ceder*, fr. L. *cedrus*, Gr. κέδρος.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several evergreen trees.

Ce'darn (-dẽrn), *a.* Of or pert. to the cedar or its wood.

Cede (sēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CEDING.] [L. *cedere* to withdraw, yield; akin to E. *chance.*] To yield or surrender; to give up; to resign.

Ce-dil'la (sẽ-dĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *zeta*, the Gr. name of the letter *z*, which was formerly written after the *c*, to give it the sound of *s.*] A mark placed under the letter *c* [thus, ç], to show that it is to be sounded like *s.*

Ce'drine (sē'drĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cedar.

Ceil (sēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CEILED (sēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CEILING.] [From F. *ciel* heaven, fr. L. *caelum* heaven, arch, covering.] **1.** To overlay or cover the inner side of the roof of. **2.** To finish, as a wall, with plaster, or the like.

Ceil'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) The upper surface of a room, opposite the floor. **2.** The covering of a wall, esp. a plaster covering. **3.** (*Naut.*) The inner planking of a vessel.

Cel'an-dine (sĕl'ăn-dīn), *n.* [OF. *celidoine*, deriv. of Gr. χελιδών the swallow.] (*Bot.*) A perennial herb of the Poppy family, with yellow flowers; swallowwort.

Cel'e-brant (sĕl'ẽ-brant), *n.* One who performs a public religious rite.

Cel'e-brate (sĕl'ẽ-brāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CELEBRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CELEBRATING.] [L. *celebrare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *celeber* famous.] **1.** To extol or honor in a solemn manner. **2.** To honor by special rites or ceremonies; to observe duly. **3.** To perform or participate in; to solemnize.

Cel'e-bra'ted (-brā'tĕd), *a.* Having celebrity; famous.

Syn. — Distinguished; noted; renowned; illustrious.

Cel'e-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* Act of celebrating.

Cel'e-bra'tor (sĕl'ẽ-brā'tẽr), *n.* One who celebrates.

Ce-leb'ri-ty (sẽ-lĕb'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Celebration. **2.** State of being celebrated; fame; renown. **3.** A person of distinction or renown.

Ce-ler'i-ty (sẽ-lĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *celeritas*, from *celer* swift.] Rapidity of motion; quickness; swiftness.

Cel'er-y (sĕl'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *céleri*, fr. Gr. σέλινον parsley.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the Parsley family, used as a salad.

Ce-les'tial (sẽ-lĕs'chal; 106), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *caelestis*, fr. *caelum* heaven.] **1.** Belonging to the visible heavens. **2.** Of or pertaining to the spiritual heaven. — **Ce-les'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Celestial city, heaven. — Celestial empire, China.

Ce-les'tial, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of heaven. **2.** A native of China.

Cel'es-tine (sĕl'ĕs-tĭn), } *n.* (*Min.*) Native strontium
Cel'es-tite (sĕl'ĕs-tit), } sulphate, occasionally of a delicate blue color.

Cel'es-tine (sĕl'ĕs-tĭn), } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A monk
Cel'es-tin'i-an (-tĭn'ĭ-an), } of the austere branch of Franciscans founded by Celestine V.

Ce'li-ac (sē'lĭ-ăk), *a.* (*Anat.*) See CŒLIAC.

Ce-lib'a-cy (sẽ-lĭb'ȧ-sȳ *or* sĕl'ĭ-bȧ-sȳ), *n.* The state of being celibate or unmarried.

Cel'i-bate (sĕl'ĭ-bāt), *n.* [L. *caelibatus*, fr. *caelebs* unmarried, single.] **1.** Celibacy. [*Obs.*] **2.** One who is unmarried; esp., a bachelor.

Cell (sĕl), *n.* [OF. *celle*, fr. L. *cella*; akin to *celare* to hide.] **1.** A very small and close apartment, as in a prison. **2.** Any small cavity, or hollow place. **3.** (*Elec.*) A jar or vessel, or a division of a compound vessel, for holding the exciting fluid of a battery. **4.** (*Biol.*) One of the minute elementary structures composing the greater part of organic tissues.

‖ **Cel'la** (sĕl'lȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) The part inclosed within the walls of an ancient temple.

Cel'lar (-lẽr), *n.* [OF. *celier*, fr. L. *cellarium* pantry, fr. *cella* storeroom.] A room or rooms under a building.

Cel'lar-age (-āj), *n.* **1.** The space or storerooms of a cellar; a cellar. **2.** Charge for storage in a cellar.

Cel'lar-er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A steward or butler of a monastery or chapter.

Cel'lar-ist (sĕl'lẽr-ĭst), *n.* Same as CELLARER.

‖ **Cel'lo** (chĕl'lō), *n.* A contraction of VIOLONCELLO.

Cel'lu-lar (sĕl'ū-lẽr; 135), *a.* [L. *cellula* a little cell.] Consisting of cells; containing cells; resembling cells.

Cel'lu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Cellular.

Cel'lule (sĕl'ūl), *n.* A small cell.

Cel'lu-loid (sĕl'ū-loid), *n.* [*Cellulose* + *-oid.*] A substance composed essentially of gun cotton and camphor, and resembling ivory in texture.

Cel'lu-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* Consisting of, or having, cells.

Cel'lu-lose', *n.* (*Chem.*) The substance constituting the essential part of the solid framework of plants.

Celt (sĕlt), *n.* [L. *Celtae*, Gr. Κελτοί, Κέλται, pl.: cf. W. *Celtiad* a Celt, fr. *celt* shelter, *celu* to hide.] One of an ancient race who dwelt in Central and Western Europe, and whose descendants occupy Ireland, Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, and the northern shores of France.

Celt, *n.* [LL. *celtis* a chisel.] An implement of stone or metal, found in the barrows of the early Celtic nations.

Celt'ic (sĕl'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celts. — *n.* The language of the Celts.

Ce-ment' (sẽ-mĕnt' *or* sĕm'ĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *caementum* chips of marble, from which mortar was made, contr. fr. *caedimentum*, fr. *caedere* to cut.] **1.** Any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as mortar, glue, etc. Specif.: (*a*) A kind of calcined limestone, or a calcined mixture of clay and lime, for making mortar which will harden under water. (*b*) The powder used in cementation. **2.** Fig., bond of union.

Ce-ment' (sẽ-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CEMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CEMENTING.] **1.** To unite or cause to adhere by, or as by, a cement. **2.** To overlay or coat with cement.

Ce-ment', *v. i.* To become cemented; to cohere.

Cem'en-ta'tion (sĕm'ĕn-tā'shŭn *or* sē'mĕn-), *n.* **1.** Act or process of cementing. **2.** (*Chem.*) Process of changing the physical properties of a solid body by surrounding it with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to a degree not sufficient to cause fusion, as in casehardening iron.

Cem'e-ter-y (sĕm'ẽ-tẽr-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. κοιμητήριον, fr. κοιμᾶν to put to sleep.] A burial place; a graveyard.

Cen'o-bite (sĕn'ō-bit *or* sē'nō-bīt), *n.* [L. *coenobita*, fr. Gr. κοινόβιος; κοινός common + βίος life.] One of a religious order, dwelling in a convent or community.

Cen'o-bit'ic (-bĭt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to a
Cen'o-bit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } cenobite.

Ce-neg'a-my (sẽ-nŏg'ȧ-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. κοινός common + γάμος marriage.] State of a community which permits promiscuous sexual intercourse among its members.

Cen'o-taph (sĕn'ō-tăf), *n.* [Gr. κενοτάφιον; κενός empty + τάφος tomb.] A tomb or monument erected in honor of a person who is buried elsewhere.

Ce'no-zo'ic (sē'nō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καινός recent + ζωή life.] (*Geol.*) Belonging to the most recent division of geological time.

Cense (sĕns), *v. t.* Abbrev. from INCENSE. [*Obs.*]

Cen'ser (sĕn'sẽr), *n.* [For *incenser*, fr. OF. *encensier*, deriv. of L. *incensum* incense.] A vessel for perfumes, or one for burning incense.

Cen'sor (sĕn'sôr), *n.* [L., fr. *censere* to value, tax.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) One of two Roman magistrates who registered the number and property of citizens and also served as inspectors of morals and conduct. **2.** A public officer

empowered to examine manuscripts, and to forbid their publication if obnoxious. **3.** A censurer; a critic.

Cen-so'ri-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals. **2.** Censorious.

Cen-so'ri-ous (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Addicted to bestowing censure or blame. **2.** Implying or expressing censure. — **Cen-so'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cen-so'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Cen'sor-ship (sĕn'sŏr-shĭp), *n.* Office or power of a censor.

Cen'sur-a-ble (-shur-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving of censure. — **Cen'sur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Cen'sur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Cen'sure (sĕn'shur; 135), *n.* **1.** Opinion. [*Obs.*] **2.** The act of bestowing blame or administering reproof.

Syn. — Blame; reproof; condemnation; reprobation; disapproval; disapprobation; reprehension; animadversion; reprimand; reflection; dispraise; abuse.

Cen'sure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CENSURED (-shurd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CENSURING.] **1.** To estimate; to judge. [*Obs.*] **2.** To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to reprimand or condemn.

Cen'sur-er (sĕn'shur-ẽr), *n.* One who censures.

Cen'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L. See CENSOR.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, for the purpose of imposing taxes, etc. **2.** An official registration of the inhabitants of a country, the value of their estates, and other general statistics.

Cent (sĕnt), *n.* [F. *cent* hundred, L. *centum.*] **1.** A hundred. **2.** A copper or copper alloy coin, the legal equivalent of the hundredth part of a dollar. [*U. S.*]

Cent'age (-ăj), *n.* Rate by the hundred; percentage.

Cen'tal (sĕn'tal), *n.* A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois.

Cen'tare' (sĕn'târ'; *F.* sän'tȧr'), *n.* [F. *centiare; centi-* (L. *centum*) + *are.*] A measure of area, the hundredth part of an are; one square meter.

Cen'taur (sĕn'tar), *n.* [L. *Centaurus,* Gr. Κένταυρος.] (*Class. Myth.*) A fabulous being, half man and half horse.

Cen'te-na'ri-an (sĕn'tẽ-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or relating to a hundred years. — *n.* A person a hundred years old.

Cen'te-na-ry (sĕn'tẽ-nȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *centenarius,* fr. *centum* a hundred.] **1.** Relating to, or consisting of, a hundred. **2.** Same as CENTENNIAL.

Cen'te-na-ry, *n.* **1.** The aggregate of a hundred single things; specif., a century. **2.** Centennial celebration.

Cen-ten'ni-al (sĕn-tĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *centum* a hundred + *annus* year.] Of or pertaining to, or happening once in, a hundred years; hence, belonging to the hundredth anniversary. — *n.* A centennial celebration. [*U. S.*]

Cen'ter } (sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [F. *centre,* fr. L. *centrum,* fr.
Cen'tre } Gr. κέντρον sharp point, fr. κεντεῖν to prick.] **1.** The exact middle point of a line, figure, or body. **2.** The middle portion of anything. **3.** A point of concentration; nucleus. **4.** Those members of a legislative assembly (as in France) who support the existing government. They sit in the middle of the legislative chamber. **5.** (*Arch.*) A temporary frame upon which a vault or arch is constructed. **6.** (*Mech.*) One of the two steel points upon which the work revolves in a lathe, etc.

Cen'ter, } *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CENTERED or CENTRED
Cen'tre, } (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CENTERING or CENTRING.] **1.** To be placed in a center; to be central. **2.** To be collected to a point; to be concentrated.

Cen'ter, } *v. t.* **1.** To place or fix in the center or on
Cen'tre, } a central point. **2.** To collect or bring together to a point; to concentrate.

Cen'ter-board' } (-bōrd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A movable or
Cen'tre-board' } sliding keel which may be raised into a water-tight case amidships.

Cen'ter-ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as CENTER, *n.*, 5.

Cen-tes'i-mal (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-*mal*), *a. & n.* [L. *centesimus* hundredth, fr. *centum* a hundred.] Hundredth.

Cen-tes'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* (*Mil.*) The infliction of the death penalty upon one person in every hundred.

Cen'ti-grade (sĕn'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *centum* a hundred + *gradus* degree.] Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred equal parts; specif., of or pert. to the centigrade thermometer, on which there are 100 degrees between the boiling point and the freezing point, which latter is marked zero or 0. See THERMOMETER.

Cen'ti-gram (sĕn'tĭ-grăm), **Cen'ti-gramme** (sĕn'tĭ-grăm; *F.* sän'tẽ-grȧm'), *n.* [F. *centigramme.*] The hundredth part of a gram, — equal to .15432 of a grain.

Cen'ti-li'ter } (sĕn'tĭ-lē'tẽr *or* sĕn-tĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F.
Cen'ti-li'tre } *centilitre.*] The hundredth part of a liter, — equal to 0.6102 of a cubic inch, or 0.338 of a fluid ounce. [dredth part of a franc.

‖ **Cen'time'** (sän'tĕm'), *n.* [F.] (*F. Coinage*) Hun-

Cen'ti-me'ter, Cen'ti-me'tre (sĕn'tĭ-mē'tẽr *or* sĕn-tĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *centimètre.*] The hundredth part of a meter, — equal to 0.3937 of an inch. See METER.

Cen'ti-ped (sĕn'tĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *centipeda; centum* a hundred + *pes, pedis,* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of the *Myriapoda;* esp., the large, flattened, venomous kinds found in tropical climates. [Written also *centipede* (-pēd).]

Centiped (*Scolopendra cingulata*).

Cen'ti-stere (sĕn'tĭ-stēr; *F.* sän'tẽ-stâr'), *n.* [F. *centistère.*] One hundredth of a stere, — 0.353 cubic feet.

Cent'ner (sĕnt'nẽr), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *centum* a hundred.] **1.** (*Metal.*) A weight of one hundred pounds. **2.** (*Assaying*) A weight of a dram. **3.** The commercial hundredweight.

Cen'tral (sĕn'tral), *a.* Relating to, or situated in or near, the center or middle; containing the center.

Cen'tral-ism (sĕn'tral-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State of being central; centralization. **2.** System by which power is centralized.

Cen-tral'i-ty (sĕn-trăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being central; tendency toward a center.

Cen'tral-i-za'tion (sĕn'tral-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of centralizing, or the state of being centralized.

Cen'tral-ize (sĕn'tral-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CENTRALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CENTRALIZING.] To draw or bring to, or toward, a central point; to bring into one system, or under one control.

Cen'tral-ly, *adv.* In a central manner or situation.

Cen'tre (sĕn'tẽr), *n. & v.* See CENTER.

Cen'tric (sĕn'trĭk), } *a.* Placed in the center or
Cen'tric-al (-trĭ-*kal*), } middle; central.

Cen-tric'i-ty (sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being centric.

Cen-trif'u-gal (-trĭf'ū-*gal*), *a.* [L. *centrum* + *fugere* to flee.] Tending, or causing, to recede from the center.

Cen-trip'e-tal (-trĭp'ẽ-*tal*), *a.* [L. *centrum* + *petere* to seek.] Tending, or causing, to approach the center.

Cen'tro-bar'ic (sĕn'trō-băr'ĭk), *a.* [Deriv. of Gr. κέντρον center + βάρος weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

‖ **Cen'trum** (sĕn'trŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz), L. -TRA (-trȧ). [L., center.] (*Anat.*) The body or axis of a vertebra. See VERTEBRA.

‖ **Cen-tum'vir** (sĕn-tŭm'vẽr), *n.; pl.* CENTUMVIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *centum* hundred + *vir* man.] (*Rom. Hist.*) One of a civil court consisting of about one hundred judges. — **Cen-tum'vi-ral** (-vĭ-*ral*), *a.*

Cen-tum'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* Office of a centumvir.

Cen'tu-ple (sĕn'tū-p'l), *a.* [L. *centuplex; centum* + *plicare* to fold.] Hundredfold.

Cen'tu-ple, *v. t.* To increase a hundredfold.

Cen-tu'pli-cate (sĕn-tū'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To centuple.

Cen-tu'ri-on (sĕn-tū'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *centurio.* See CENTURY.] A captain of a century in the Roman army.

Cen'tu-ry (sĕn'tŭ-rў; 135), *n.* [L. *centuria* (in senses 1 & 3), fr. *centum* a hundred.] **1.** A hundred. [*Archaic*] **2.** A period of a hundred years. **3.** One of sixty companies into which the Roman legion was divided.

Century plant. (*Bot.*) See AGAVE.

‖ **Ceph'a-lal'gi-a** (sĕf'ȧ-lăl'jĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [Gr. κεφαλαλ-
Ceph'a-lal'gy (sĕf'ȧ-lăl'jў), } γία; κεφαλή + ἄλγος pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the head; headache.

Ceph'a-late (sĕf'ȧ-lāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a head.

Ce-phal'ic (sẽ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *cephalicus,* Gr. κεφαλικός, fr. κεφαλή head.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the head. — *n.* A medicine for the head.

Ceph'a-li-za'tion (sĕf'ȧ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Localization of important organs or parts in or near the head, in animal development; head development.

Ceph'a-lo- (sĕf'ȧ-lō-). [Gr. κεφαλή head.] A combining form denoting *the head, of or connected with the head.*

Ceph'a-lol'o-gy (sĕf'ȧ-lŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Cephalo-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the head.

Ceph'a-lo-pod (sĕf'ȧ-lō-pŏd), *n.* [*Cephalo-* + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Cephalopoda,* the highest class of Mollusca, among the higher forms of which are the cuttlefishes, squids, and octopi.

Ceph'a-lot'o-my (sĕf'ȧ-lŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [*Cephalo-* + *-tomy.*] Dissection or cutting open of the head.

Ce-ra'ceous (sẽ-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax.] Having the texture and color of new wax; like wax; waxy.

Ce-ram'ic (sẽ-răm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κεραμικός, fr. κέραμος earthenware.] Of or pertaining to pottery.

Ce-ram'ics (sĕ-răm'ĭks), *n.* Art of making things of baked clay, as pottery, tiles, etc.; also (*pl.*) the things made.

Ce'rate (sē'rāt), *n.* [L. *ceratum*, fr. *cera* wax.] (*Med.*) A kind of unctuous preparation thicker than an ointment, of which wax is a constituent.

Ce'ra-ted (sē'rā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *ceratus*, p. p. of *cerare* to wax.] Covered with wax.

‖ **Ce-rat'o-dus** (sĕ-răt'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κέρας, κέρατος, horn + ὀδούς tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ganoid fishes, first known as fossil fishes, but of which two living species have been discovered in Australian rivers.

Ce-rau'nics (sĕ-rą'nĭks), *n.* [Gr. κεραυνός thunder and lightning.] Physics which treats of heat and electricity.

Cer'be-rus (sĕr'bĕ-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κέρβερος.] (*Class. Myth.*) A monster, in the shape of a three-headed dog, guarding the entrance into the infernal regions; hence, any vigilant custodian or guardian, esp. if surly.

Cere (sēr), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] (*Zoöl.*) The soft naked sheath at the base of the beak of certain birds.

Cere, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cered (sērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cering.] To wax; to cover or close with wax.

Ce're-al (sē'rē-al), *a.* [L. *Cerealis* pertaining to Ceres, the goddess of corn and tillage.] Of or pertaining to edible grain or the grasses bearing it. — *n.* Any grass cultivated for its edible grain, or the grain itself; — usually in the plural.

Cer'e-bel'lum (sĕr'ē-bĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -lums (-ŭmz), L. -la (-là). [L., dim. of *cerebrum* brain.] (*Anat.*) The large lobe of the hind brain, in front of and above the medulla. See Brain.

Cer'e-bral (sĕr'ē-bral), *a.* [L. *cerebrum* brain.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the cerebrum.

Cer'e-bral, *n.* [A false translation of the Skr. *mūrdhonya*, lit., head-sounds.] One of a class of lingual consonants in the East Indian languages.

Cer'e-bral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Philos.*) The theory that psychical phenomena are merely functions of the brain.

Cer'e-brate (-brāt), *v. i.* To exhibit mental activity.

Cer'e-bra'tion (sĕr'ē-brā'shŭn), *n.* Action of the brain, whether conscious or unconscious.

Cer'e-bric (sĕr'ē-brĭk *or* sĕ-rĕb'rĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the brain.

Cer'e-bros'co-py (-brŏs'kŏ-pȳ), *n.* [*Cerebrum* + *-scopy.*] (*Med.*) Act of diagnosticating the condition of the brain, as by examination of the interior of the eye (as with an ophthalmoscope).

Cer'e-brum (-brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -brums (-brŭmz), L. -bra (-brà). [L., the brain.] (*Anat.*) The anterior, and in man the larger, division of the brain. See Brain.

Cere'cloth' (sēr'klŏth'; 115), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + E. *cloth.*] A cloth smeared with melted wax.

Cere'ment (sēr'ment), *n.* A cerecloth; or, by extension, any cloth used for wrapping for the dead.

Cer'e-mo'ni-al (sĕr'ē-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* **1.** Relating to ceremony; ritual; according to established rites. **2.** Observant of forms; ceremonious. — **Cer'e-mo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Cer'e-mo'ni-al-ness,** *n.*

Cer'e-mo'ni-al, *n.* Any established system of rules and ceremonies; outward form.

Cer'e-mo'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting of outward forms and rites; ceremonial; according to prescribed or customary forms. **2.** Observant of forms and ceremonies; punctilious. — **Cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

Cer'e-mo-ny (-mō-nȳ), *n.* [F. *cérémonie*, L. *caerimonia.*] **1.** Act or series of acts, often symbolical, prescribed by law, custom, or authority, as in the performance of religious duties. **2.** Forms of civility prescribed by custom or authority. **3.** Emblem; sign. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Ce're-us** (sē'rē-ŭs), *n.* [L., a wax candle, fr. *cera* wax.] A genus of plants of the Cactus family, one species of which grows in a round columnar form.

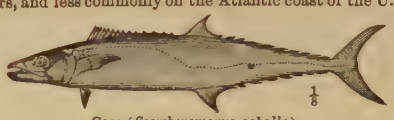
Cer'iph (sĕr'ĭf), *n.* (*Type Founding*) One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. one of the fine cross strokes.

‖ **Ce-rise'** (se-rēz'), *a.* [F., a cherry.] Cherry-colored; a light bright red; — applied to textile fabrics.

Ce'ri-um (sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Named by Berzelius in 1803 from the asteroid *Ceres*, just then discovered (1801).] (*Chem.*) A rare metal resembling iron in color and luster, but soft, malleable, and ductile.

Cer'nu-ous (sĕr'nū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cernuus.*] Drooping; pendulous.

Ce'ro (sā'rō *or* sē'rō), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Sp. *sierra*, lit., saw.] (*Zoöl.*) A large and valuable food fish of the Mackerel family. Two species are found in West Indian waters, and less commonly on the Atlantic coast of the U. S.



Cero (*Scomberomorus caballa*).

Ce'ro-graph'ic (sē'rō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Ce'ro-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to cerography.

Ce-rog'ra-phy (sē-rŏg'rā-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax + *-graphy.*] **1.** Art of making characters or designs in wax. **2.** A method of stereotyping plates from inscribed sheets of wax.

Ce-roon' (sē-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *seron* hamper.] A bale or package covered or bound with hide.

Ce'ro-plas'tic (sē'rō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Deriv. of κηρός wax + πλάσσειν to mold.] (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) Relating to the art of modeling in wax. (*b*) Modeled in wax.

Cer'tain (sĕr'tĭn), *a.* [F., fr. L. *certus* fixed, certain, orig. p. p. of *cernere* to perceive, decide; akin to Gr. κρίνειν.] **1.** Assured in mind; having no doubts. **2.** Determined; resolved. **3.** Not to be doubted or denied. **4.** Actually existing; inevitable. **5.** Unfailing; infallible. **6.** Fixed or stated; definite; hence, clear. **7.** Not specifically named; indefinite; one or some; — sometimes used independently as a noun. — **Cer'tain-ly,** *adv.* — **Cer'tain-ness,** *n.*

Cer'tain-ty (-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being certain. **2.** That which is certain.

Cer-tif'i-cate (sĕr-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [See Certify.] **1.** A written testimony to the truth of any fact. **2.** A written declaration legally authenticated.

Cer-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Certificated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Certificating.] **1.** To verify or vouch for by certificate. **2.** To furnish with a certificate.

Cer'ti-fi-ca'tion (sĕr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of certifying.

Cer'ti-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who certifies or assures.

Cer'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Certified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Certifying.] [F. *certifier*, LL. *certificare*: L. *certus* certain + *facere* to make.] **1.** To give assurance to; to make (a person) certain. **2.** To give certain information of; to verify. **3.** To make a declaration concerning, in writing, under hand, or under hand and seal.

Cer'ti-o-ra'ri (sĕr'shĭ-ō-rā'rī), *n.* [So named from the word *certiorari*, which occurs in the Latin form.] (*Law*) A writ out of chancery, or out of a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there pending, for the hastening of justice, or for the correction of errors and irregularities.

Cer'ti-tude (sĕr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [See Certain.] Certainty.

Ce-ru'le-an (sē-rų'lē-an), *a.* [L. *caeruleus.*] Sky-colored; blue; azure.

‖ **Ce-ru'men** (sē-rų'mĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cera* wax.] (*Physiol.*) Earwax.

Ce'ruse (sē'rųs), *n.* [F. *céruse*, L. *cerussa.*] **1.** White lead, — a pigment. **2.** (*Min.*) Native carbonate of lead.

Cer'vi-cal (sĕr'vĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *cervix*, *-icis*, neck.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the neck.

Cer'vine (sĕr'vīn), *a.* [L. *cervinus*, fr. *cervus* deer.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the deer, or the Deer family.

‖ **Cer'vix** (sĕr'vĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. Cervixes (-ĕz), L. Cervices (-vĭ-sēz). [L.] (*Anat.*) The neck; also, the necklike portion of any part, as of the womb.

Ce-sa're-an (sē-zā'rē-an), *a.* Same as Cæsarean.

Ces'pi-tose' (sĕs'pĭ-tōs'), *a.* [L. *caespes* turf.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a piece of turf, i. e., many stems from one rootstock or from many entangled rootstocks or roots. [Written also *cæspitose.*] [turf; turfy.]

Ces'pi-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or like, turf.

Ces-sa'tion (sĕs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cessatio.* See Cease.] A ceasing or discontinuance; a stop.

Syn. — Stop; rest; stay; pause; intermission; interval; respite; interruption; recess; remission.

Ces'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cessio*, fr. *cedere* to give way. See Cede.] A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person; act of ceding.

Cess'pool' (sĕs'pōōl'), *n.* [Prov. E. *suss* hogwash, *soss* a puddle + E. *pool.*] A cistern to receive the waste or filth of a drain; a sunken place to receive filth.

Ces'tode (sĕs'tōd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Cestoidea. — *n.* One of the Cestoidea.

‖ **Ces-toid'e-a** (sĕs-toid'ē-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεστός girdle + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A class of parasitic worms (*Platyelminthes*), including the tapeworms.

Ces-tra'cI-ont (sĕs-trā'shĭ-ŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *κέστρα* a kind of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A shark of several genera in which the posterior teeth form a pavement of bony plates.

Ces'tus (sĕs'tŭs), *n.* [L., girdle, fr. Gr. *κεστός*, lit., embroidered.] (*Antiq.*) A girdle; esp. that of Aphrodite (or Venus) giving the wearer the power of exciting love.

Ces'tus, *n.* [L. *caestus*, and *cestus*.] (*Antiq.*) A covering for the hands of boxers, made of leather bands, and often loaded.

Cestus.

‖ **Ces'tuy** *or* ‖ **Ces'tui** (sĕs'twē *or* sĕt'wē), *pron.* [Norm. F.] (*Law*) He; the one.

Cestuy que trust (kē trŭst') [Norm. F.], a person who has the equitable and beneficial interest in property, the legal interest in which is vested in a trustee. — **Cestuy que use** (kē ūz') [Norm. F.], a person for whose use land, etc., is granted to another.

Ce-su'ra (sē-zū'rȧ *or* -sū'rȧ), *n.* See CÆSURA.

‖ **Ce-ta'ce-a** (sē-tā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cetus* whale, Gr. *κῆτος*.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of marine mammals, including the whales and dolphins.

Ce-ta'cean (-shən), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Cetacea.

Ce-ta'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to the Cetacea.

Ce-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. *κῆτος* + *-logy*.] Description or natural history of cetaceous animals.

C. G. S. An abbreviation for CENTIMETER, GRAM, SECOND, — applied to a system of units based upon the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram as the unit of weight or mass, and the second as the unit of time.

Chab (chăb), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The red-bellied woodpecker.

‖ **Chac'ma** (chăk'mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A large species of African baboon (*Cynocephalus porcarius*).

Chæ'to-dont (kē'tŏ-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *χαίτη* hair + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a family of marine fishes, having broad, compressed bodies, and usually bright colors.

Chafe (chāf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAFED (chāft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAFING.] [OF. *chaufer*, deriv. of L. *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make.] **1.** To excite heat in by friction; to rub in order to warm. **2.** To excite; to fret; to irritate. **3.** To wear by rubbing.

Chafing dish, a dish or vessel for cooking on the table, or for keeping food warm; a portable grate for coals.

Syn. — To rub; fret; gall; vex; excite; inflame.

Chafe, *v. i.* **1.** To come in contact, so as to rub together. **2.** To be worn by rubbing. **3.** To have a feeling of vexation; to fret.

Chafe, *n.* **1.** Heat excited by friction. **2.** Injury or wear caused by friction. **3.** Vexation; irritation; rage.

Chaf'er (chā'fĕr), *n.* **1.** One who chafes. **2.** A vessel for heating water; hence, a dish or pan.

Chaf'er, *n.* [AS. *ceafor;* akin to D. *kever*, G. *käfer*.] (*Zoöl.*) The cockchafer; also, one of various other beetles.

Chaf'er-y (chā'fĕr-y), *n.* [See CHAFE, *v. t.*] (*Iron Works*) An open furnace or forge for heating blooms.

Chaff (chăf), *n.* [AS. *ceaf;* akin to D. *kaf*, G. *kaff*.] **1.** The husks of grains and grasses separated from the seeds. **2.** Straw; any comparatively worthless or refuse parts. **3.** Banter; jesting. **4.** (*Bot.*) The scales or bracts on the receptacle, which subtend each flower in the heads of many *Compositæ*, as the sunflower.

Chaff, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAFFED (chăft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAFFING.] To engage in jesting or banter.

Chaff, *v. t.* To make fun of; to quiz; to ridicule.

Chaf'fer (chăf'fĕr), *n.* [OE. *chaffare, cheapfare;* AS. *ceáp* bargain + *faru* journey; hence, orig., a going to bargain.] Bargaining; merchandise. [*Obs.*]

Chaf'fer, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAFFERED (-fērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAFFERING.] **1.** To treat or dispute about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle. **2.** To talk much and idly; to chatter.

Chaf'fer, *v. t.* **1.** To trade in. **2.** To bandy, as words.

Chaf'fer-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer.

Chaf'finch (chăf'fĭnch), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of Europe, having a variety of very sweet songs. [chaff.]

Chaff'y (chăf'fy), *a.* Abounding in, or resembling, chaff.

Cha-green' (shȧ-grēn'), *n.* See SHAGREEN.

Cha-grin' (shȧ-grĭn' *or* shȧ-grēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *chagrin* shagreen, a kind of rough leather; also, a rough fishskin; hence (*Fig.*), a gnawing, corroding grief. See SHAGREEN.] Vexation; mortification; exasperation.

Cha-grin', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAGRINED (-grĭnd' *or* -grēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAGRINING.] To excite ill-humor in; to exasperate; to vex; to mortify.

Chain (chān), *n.* [F. *chaîne*, fr. L. *catena*.] **1.** A series of links or rings, fitted into one another, or otherwise connected. **2.** That which confines, fetters, or secures, as if by a chain; a bond. **3.** A series of things connected and following each other in succession. **4.** (*Surv.*) A surveyor's measuring instrument, commonly consisting of one hundred equal links, having the total length of four rods, or sixty-six feet. **5.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Iron links bolted to the side of a vessel to which the shrouds are attached; also, the channels. **6.** (*Weaving*) The warp threads of a web.

Chain gang, a gang of convicts chained together. — **Chain pump,** a pump in which the water is raised by an endless chain, having at intervals disks or lifts which fit a tube through which it travels. — **Chain shot** (*Mil.*), two cannon balls united by a short chain, — formerly used in naval warfare. — **Chain stitch.** (*a*) An ornamental stitch like the links of a chain. (*b*) (*Machine Sewing*) A stitch in which the looping of the thread or threads forms a chain on the under side of the work. — **Chain wales.** (*Naut.*) Same as CHANNELS. — **Chain wheel,** a wheel with projections on its circumference which engage it with the links of a chain; a sprocket wheel.

Chain Shot.

Chain (chān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAINED (chānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAINING.] **1.** To fasten, bind, or connect with, or as with, a chain. **2.** To subject to bondage. **3.** To measure with a chain.

Chain'less (-lĕs), *a.* Having no chain; unfettered.

Chair (châr), *n.* [OF. *chaiere, chaere*, fr. L. *cathedra* chair, Gr. *καθέδρα*; *κατά* down + *ἕδρα* seat; akin to E. *seat*.] **1.** A movable single seat with a back. **2.** An official seat, as of a magistrate or a professor; hence, the office itself. **3.** The presiding officer of an assembly. **4.** A vehicle for one person, — either a sedan or a gig. **5.** An iron block used on railways to hold the rails.

Chair, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAIRED (chârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAIRING.] **1.** To place in a chair. **2.** To carry publicly in a chair in triumph. [*Eng.*]

Chair'man (châr'mȧn), *n.* **1.** The presiding officer of any organized body. **2.** One whose business it is to carry a chair or sedan.

Chair'man-ship, *n.* The office of a chairman.

Chaise (shāz), *n.* [F. *chaise* chair, carriage, for *chaire*, from a peculiar Parisian pronunciation. See CHAIR.] A two-wheeled carriage for two persons, with a calash top.

‖ **Cha-la'za** (kȧ-lā'zȧ), *n.; pl.* E. CHALAZAS, L. CHALAZÆ (-zē). [NL., fr. Gr. *χάλαζα* hail, pimple.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The place on an ovule, or seed, where its outer coats cohere with each other and the nucleus. **2.** (*Biol.*) A spiral band which exists in the white of the bird's egg, and serves to maintain the yolk in its position; the treadle.

Chal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ŏ-nȳ *or* kăl'sĕ-dō-nȳ), *n.* [L. *chalcedonius*, fr. Gr. *Χαλκηδών* Chalcedon, a town in Asia Minor.] (*Min.*) A translucent variety of quartz, having usually a whitish color, and a luster nearly like wax.

Chal-cog'ra-pher (kăl-kŏg'rȧ-fĕr), **Chal-cog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* One who is versed in chalcography.

Chal-cog'ra-phy (-fy), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* copper, brass + *-graphy*.] Act or art of engraving on copper or brass.

Chal'co-pyr'ite (kăl'kŏ-pīr'īt), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* brass + E. *pyrite*.] (*Min.*) Copper pyrites. It occurs massive and in tetragonal crystals of a bright brass yellow color.

Chal-da'ic (kăl-dā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Chaldea. — *n.* Language or dialect of the Chaldeans; Chaldee.

Chal-de'an (-dē'ȧn), *a.* Chaldaic. — *n.* (*a*) Chaldaic. (*b*) A learned man; esp., an astrologer. (*c*) A Nestorian.

Chal'dee (kăl'dē *or* kăl-dē'), *a.* & *n.* Chaldaic.

Chal'dron (chăl'drŭn *or* chạl'drŭn), *n.* [OF. The same word as E. *caldron*.] An English measure for coal and coke, being, at London, 36 bushels heaped up, or its equivalent weight, and more than twice as much as at Newcastle. In the United States the *chaldron* is ordinarily 2,940 lbs., but at New York it is 2,500 lbs.

‖ **Cha-let'** (shȧ-lā'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A herdsman's hut in the mountains of Switzerland. **2.** A summer country house built in the style of the Swiss cottages.

Chal'ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *calix*.] A cup or bowl; esp., the cup used in celebrating the Eucharist.

Chalk (chȧk), *n.* [AS. *ceaic* lime, fr. L. *calx* limestone.] **1.** (*Min.*) A soft, earthy substance, having the same composition as common limestone. **2.** (*Fine Arts*) A kind of crayon.

French chalk, steatite or soapstone. — **Red chalk,** an indurated clayey ocher containing iron.

Chalk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHALKED (chȧkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHALKING.] **1.** To rub or mark with chalk. **2.** To make white or pale, as with chalk.

Chalk'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being chalky.

Chalk'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A mass of chalk. **2.** (*Med.*) A chalklike concretion, in and about the small joints of persons affected with gout.

Chalk'y (-y), *a.* Containing, or resembling, chalk.

Chal'lenge (chăl'lĕnj), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *calumnia* false accusation, chicanery.] **1.** An invitation to a contest of any kind; a defiance; specifically, a summons to fight a duel. **2.** The act of a sentry in halting any one, and demanding the countersign. **3.** A claim or demand. [*Obs.*] **4.** (*Law*) An exception to a person as being incompetent, as to a juror.

Chal'lenge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHALLENGED (-lĕnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHALLENGING.] **1.** To give, send, make, or offer, a challenge to. **2.** To assert a doubt of; to question. **3.** To demand as a right.

Chal'len-ger (chăl'lĕn-jĕr), *n.* One who challenges.

Chal'lis (shăl'lĭ), *n.* [F. *chaly, challis,* a stuff made of goat's hair.] A soft woolen, or woolen and silk, fabric.

Cha-lyb'e-ate (kā-lĭb'ē-āt), *a.* [From L. *chalybs* steel, Gr. χάλυψ.] Impregnated with salts of iron; having a taste like iron. — *n.* A liquid containing iron.

Cham (kăm), *n.* See KHAN.

Cha-made' (shā-mād' *or* shā-mād'), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *chamada,* fr. *chamar* to call, fr. L. *clamare.*] (*Mil.*) A signal made for a parley by beat of a drum.

Cham'ber (chām'bĕr), *n.* [F. *chambre,* fr. L. *camera* vault, arched roof, fr. Gr. καμάρα anything with an arched covering.] **1.** A retired room; esp., an upper sleeping room. **2.** The office of a lawyer; especially, a judge's office when a bedroom. **3.** An audience room; place where an assembly meets; also, the assembly itself. **4.** An inclosed place; a cell; a cavity; a hollow.

Cham'ber (chām'bĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAMBERED (-bĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAMBERING.] To reside in or occupy a chamber or chambers.

Cham'ber, *v. t.* **1.** To shut up, as in a chamber. **2.** To furnish with a chamber.

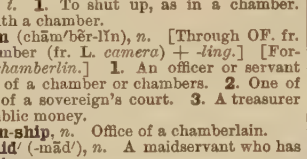
Cham'ber-lain (chām'bĕr-lĭn), *n.* [Through OF. fr. G. *kammer* chamber (fr. L. *camera*) + *-ling.*] [Formerly written *chamberlin.*] **1.** An officer or servant who has charge of a chamber or chambers. **2.** One of the high officers of a sovereign's court. **3.** A treasurer or receiver of public money.

Cham'ber-lain-ship, *n.* Office of a chamberlain.

Cham'ber-maid' (-mād'), *n.* A maidservant who has the care of chambers.

Cham'brel (kăm'brĕl), *n.* Same as GAMBREL.

Cha-me'le-on (kā-mē'lē-ŭn), *n.* [L. *chamaeleon,* Gr. χαμαιλέων, lit., "ground lion;" χαμαί on the ground + λέων lion.] (*Zoöl.*) A lizardlike reptile of several genera, the color of which changes more or less with the color of the objects about it, or with its temper when disturbed.



Common Chameleon (*Chamæleo vulgaris*).

Cham'fer (chăm'fĕr), *n.* [From F. *chanfrein* head armor of a horse.] The surface formed by cutting away the angle formed by two faces of a timber, stone, etc.

Cham'fer, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAMFERED (-fĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAMFERING (-fĕr-ĭng).] **1.** (*Carp.*) To cut a furrow in; to groove; to channel; to flute. **2.** To make a chamfer on.

Cham'fret (chăm'frĕt), *n.* **1.** (*Carp.*) A small gutter; a groove. **2.** A chamfer.

Cham'ois (shăm'mĭ, *or* shā-moi'), *n.* [F., prob. fr. OG. *gamz,* G. *gemse.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small species of antelope, living on the loftiest mountain ridges of Europe; also, a soft leather made from its skin, or from sheepskin, etc.

Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*).

Cham'o-mile (kăm'ō-mil), *n.* (*Bot.*) Camomile.

Champ (chămp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAMPED (chămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAMPING.] [Etym. uncertain; but prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** To bite with repeated action of the teeth so as to be heard. **2.** To bite into small pieces; to crunch.

Champ, *v. i.* To bite or chew impatiently.

Cham-pagne' (shăm-pān'), *n.* [F. See CHAMPAIGN.] A light wine, first made in Champagne, in France.

Cham-paign', *n.* [OF. *champaigne;* same word as F. *campagne,* E. *campaign.*] A flat, open country.

Cham-paign' (shăm-pān'), *a.* Flat; open; level.

Champ'er (chămp'ĕr), *n.* One who champs, or bites.

Cham'per-tor (shăm'pĕr-tĕr), *n.* (*Law*) One guilty of champerty.

Cham'per-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *champart* field rent; *champ* (L. *campus*) field + *part* (L. *pars*) share.] (*Law*) Maintenance of a lawsuit with the addition of an agreement to divide the thing in suit. From early times the offense of champerty has been forbidden and punishable.

Cham-pi'gnon (shăm-pĭn'yŭn; *F.* shăn'pē'nyôn'), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *campus.*] (*Bot.*) An edible mushroom.

Cham'pi-on (chăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *campio,* of German origin; perh. influenced by L. *campus* field.] **1.** One who engages in any contest; esp., one who in ancient times contended in single combat in behalf of another's honor or rights; one who acts or speaks in behalf of a person or a cause. **2.** One who, by defeating all rivals, has obtained an acknowledged supremacy in any branch of athletics or game of skill.

Syn. — Leader; chieftain; combatant; hero; warrior; defender; protector.

Cham'pi-on, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAMPIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAMPIONING.] To furnish with a champion; to support and defend as a champion.

Cham'pi-on-ship, *n.* State of being a champion.

Chance (chăns), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cheance,* LL. *cadentia* a falling (of the dice), fr. L. *cadere* to fall.] **1.** A supposed agent or mode of activity other than a force, law, or purpose; fortune; fate. **2.** The operation or activity of such agent. **3.** The supposed effect of such an agent; a happening; fortuity; casualty. **4.** A possibility; a likelihood; an opportunity. **5.** (*Math.*) Probability.

Chance, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHANCED (chănst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHANCING.] To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation.

Chance, *v. t.* To take chances of; to venture upon.

Chance, *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

Chan'cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *cancelli* lattices, crossbars,— the *chancel* was formerly inclosed with crossbars.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) That part of a church, reserved for the use of the clergy, where the altar, or communion table, is placed. Hence: (*b*) In modern use, all that part of a cruciform church which is beyond the line of the transept farthest from the main front.

Chan'cel-lor (-lĕr), *n.* [Through OF. and LL. from L. *cancelli* crossbars, — which surrounded the seat of judgment.] A judicial officer of high rank; the president, or chief justice, of a court of chancery.

Chancellor of the exchequer, a member of the British cabinet upon whom devolves the charge of the public income and expenditure. — **Lord high chancellor of England,** the presiding judge in the court of chancery, the highest judicial officer of the crown, and the first lay person of the state after the blood royal.

Chan'cel-lor-ship (chăn'sĕl-lĕr-shĭp), *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

Chance'-med'ley (chăns'mĕd'lĭ), *n.* [*Chance* + *medley.*] (*Law*) The killing of another in self-defense upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter.

Chan'cer-y (chān'sĕr-ĭ), *n.* A court of equity; in England, formerly, the highest court of judicature next to the Parliament, — now, the chancery division of the High Court of Justice.

Chan'cre (shăn'kĕr), *n.* [F. *chancre.* See CANCER.] (*Med.*) A venereal sore or ulcer.

Chan'croid (-kroid), *n.* [*Chancre* + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) A venereal sore, resembling a chancre.

Chan'crous (-krŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Of the nature of a chancre; having chancres.

Chan'de-lier' (shăn'dē-lēr'), *n.* [F. See CHANDLER.] A candlestick, lamp stand, gas fixture, or the like, having several branches.

Chan'dler (chăn'dlĕr), *n.* [F. *chandelier* chandler, chandelier, deriv. of L. *candela* candle.] **1.** A maker or seller of candles. **2.** A dealer in other commodities which are indicated by the word prefixed.

Chan'dler-y (-ĭ), *n.* Commodities sold by a chandler.

Change (chānj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHANGED (chānjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHANGING.] [F. *changer,* fr. LL. *cambiare* to exchange, barter, L. *cambire.*] **1.** To alter; to cause to pass from one state to another. **2.** To alter by substituting something else for, or by giving up for something else. **3.** To exchange. **4.** Specif., to give, or receive, smaller denominations of money for.

Syn. — To alter; vary; deviate; substitute; innovate; diversify; shift; veer; turn. See ALTER.

Change, *v. i.* **1.** To be altered; to undergo variation. **2.** To pass from one phase to another.

Change, *n.* **1.** Any variation or alteration; a passing

from one state or form to another. **2.** A succession or substitution of one thing in the place of another. **3.** Alteration in the order of a series; permutation. **4.** That which may be substituted. **5.** Money of small denomination; hence, the balance returned when payment is tendered by a coin or note exceeding the sum due. **6.** A merchants' or brokers' exchange; a bourse. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Variety; mutation; vicissitude; innovation; novelty; transmutation; revolution; reverse. [ness.]

Change'a-bil'i-ty (chānj'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Changeable-

Change'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of change. **2.** Appearing different, as in color, in different lights. — **Change'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Change'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Mutable; alterable; variable; inconstant; vacillating; capricious; fickle; unsteady; unsettled.

Change'ful (chānj'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of change. — **Change'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Change'ful-ness**, *n.*

Change'less, *a.* That can not be changed; constant. **Change'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Change'less-ness**, *n.*

Change'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Change* + *-ling.*] **1.** One who, or that which, is left or taken in the place of another. **2.** A simpleton. **3.** A fickle person.

Change'ling, *a.* Taken or left in place of another.

Chan'ger (chān'jẽr), *n.* One who changes.

Chan'nel (chăn'nĕl), *n.* [OF. *chanel*, L. *canalis*, E. *canal.*] **1.** The bed where a stream of water runs; esp., the deeper part of it. **2.** (*Geog.*) A strait, or narrow sea, between two portions of land. **3.** That through which anything passes. **4.** A gutter; a groove. **5.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Flat ledges of heavy plank bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, to increase the spread of the shrouds.

Chan'nel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Channeled (-nĕld), or Channelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Channeling, or Channelling.] To form a channel in; to groove.

Chan'son (shăn'sŏn; *F.* shän'sôN'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cantio* song.] A song.

Chant (chănt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Chanted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Chanting.] [F. *chanter*, fr. L. *cantare*, intens. of *canere* to sing.] **1.** To utter melodiously; to sing. **2.** To celebrate in song. **3.** (*Mus.*) To sing or recite after the manner of a chant, or to a tune called a chant.

Chant, *v. i.* **1.** To make melody with the voice. **2.** (*Mus.*) To sing, as in reciting a chant.

Chant, *n.* **1.** Song; melody. **2.** (*Mus.*) A melody, divided into two parts by double bars, to which unmetrical psalms, etc., are sung or recited. **3.** A psalm, etc., arranged for chanting.

Chant'er (chănt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who chants; a singer or songster. **2.** The flute or finger pipe in a bagpipe.

Chan'ti-cleer (chăn'tĭ-klēr), *n.* [F. *Chanteclair*, the cock in the *Roman du Renart; chanter* to chant + *clair* clear.] A cock.

Chant'ress (chănt'rĕs), *n.* A female chanter.

Chant'ry (chănt'rȳ), *n.* **1.** An endowment for the chanting of masses and offering of prayers. **2.** A chapel or altar so endowed.

Cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χάος, fr. χαίνειν (root χα) to yawn, to gape, to open widely.] **1.** A chasm. **2.** The unorganized condition or mass of matter before the creation of distinct and orderly forms. **3.** Any confused collection of things; confusion; disorder.

Cha-ot'ic (kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

Cha-ot'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* In a chaotic manner.

Chap (chăp *or* chŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Chapped (chăpt *or* chŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Chapping.] [See Chop to cut.] To cause to open in slits or chinks; to split.

Chap, *v. i.* To crack or open in slits.

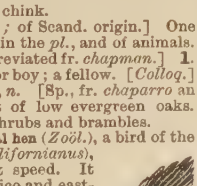
Chap, *n.* A cleft, crack, or chink.

Chap (chŏp), *n.* [OE. *chaft;* of Scand. origin.] One of the jaws; — commonly used in the *pl.*, and of animals.

Chap (chăp), *n.* [Perh. abbreviated fr. *chapman.*] **1.** A chapman. [*Obs.*] **2.** A man or boy; a fellow. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Cha'par-ral'** (chȧ'pär-răl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *chaparro* an evergreen oak.] **1.** A thicket of low evergreen oaks. **2.** A dense thicket of thorny shrubs and brambles.

Chaparral cock; *fem.* **Chaparral hen** (*Zoöl.*), a bird of the Cuckoo family (*Geococcyx Californianus*), noted for running with great speed. It ranges from California to Mexico and eastward to Texas; — called also *road runner*, *ground cuckoo*, *churea*, and *snake killer*.



Chaparral Cock. 1/16

Chap'book' (chăp'bo͝ok'), *n.* [See Cheap, and Book.] Any small book sold by hawkers; hence, any small book; a toy book.

Chape (chāp), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cappa.* See Cap.] **1.** The piece by which an object is attached to something, as the frog of a scabbard. **2.** The transverse guard of a sword or dagger. **3.** The metal tip of a scabbard, belt, etc.

Cha'peau' (shȧ'pō'), *n.; pl.* Chapeaux (-pōz'). [F., fr. OF. *chapel* hat.] A hat or covering for the head.

‖ **Chapeau bras** (shȧ'pō' brȧ') [F. *chapeau* hat + *bras* arm], a kind of military hat so made that it can be compressed and carried under the arm without injury.

Chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* [F. *chapelle*, fr. LL. *capella*, orig., a short cloak, hood, or cowl; later, a reliquary, sacred vessel, chapel; dim. of *cappa*, *capa*, cloak, cape, cope; also, a covering for the head. The chapel where St. Martin's cloak was preserved as a precious relic, itself came to be called *capella*, whence the name was applied to similar places of worship, and the guardian of this cloak was called *capellanus*, or chaplain.] **1.** A subordinate place of worship; as a small building, either separate, or attached to a church. **2.** A place of worship not connected with a church. **3.** In England, a church of the dissenters; a meetinghouse. **4.** A choir of singers, or an orchestra, attached to the court of a prince or nobleman. **5.** (*Print.*) (*a*) A printing office; — said to be so called because printing was first carried on in England in a chapel near Westminster Abbey. (*b*) An association of workmen in a printing office.

Chap'e-let (chăp'ĕ-lĕt), *n.* [F. See Chaplet.] A connected pair of straps, with stirrups.

Chap'el-la-ny (chăp'ĕl-lȧ-nȳ), *n.* [See Chapel.] A chapel within the jurisdiction of a church.

Chap'el-ry (chăp'ĕl-rȳ), *n.* The territorial district legally assigned to a chapel.

Chap'er-on (shăp'ẽr-ōn), *n.* [F. See Chape.] **1.** A hood; esp., an ornamental or official hood. **2.** A decoration on the foreheads of horses which draw a hearse. **3.** A matron who accompanies a young lady in public, for propriety, or as a guide and protector.

Chap'er-on, *v. t.* To attend as a chaperon.

Chap'fall'en (chŏp'fąl''n), *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw drooping; dejected; discouraged.

Chap'i-ter (chăp'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *chapitel*, L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput* head.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A capital. [*Archaic*] **2.** (*Old Eng. Law*) A kind of written summary.

Chap'lain (chăp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *chapelain.* See Chapel.] **1.** An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs religious service in a chapel. **2.** A clergyman officially attached to the army or navy, to an institution or a family.

Chap'lain-cy (-sȳ), *n.* Office or station of a chaplain.

Chap'lain-ship, *n.* Chaplaincy.

Chap'let (chăp'lĕt), *n.* [F. *chapelet*, dim. of OF. *chapel* hat, garland, dim. fr. LL. *cappa.* See Cap.] **1.** A garland or wreath for the head. **2.** A string of beads, or part of a string, used by Roman Catholics in praying; a third of a rosary, or fifty beads. **3.** (*Arch.*) A molding carved into beads, pearls, etc. **4.** Same as Chapelet. **5.** (*Founding*) A device for holding a core in place in the mold. **6.** A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head.

Chap'let, *n.* A small chapel or shrine.

Chap'man (chăp'mȧn), *n.* [AS. *ceápman; ceáp* trade + *man* man. See Cheap.] **1.** A buyer or a seller. [*Obs.*] **2.** A peddler; a hawker.

Chap'ter (chăp'tẽr), *n.* [F. *chapitre*, fr. L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* head.] **1.** A division of a book or treatise. **2.** (*Eccl.*) An assembly of monks, or of the prebends and other clergymen connected with a cathedral, conventual, or collegiate church, or of a diocese, usually presided over by the dean. **3.** An organized branch of some society or fraternity. **4.** The meeting of some societies. **5.** A decretal epistle.

Char, Charr (chär), *n.* [Ir. *cear*, Gael. *ceara*, lit., red, blood-colored, fr. *cear* blood. So named from its red belly.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of European fishes, allied to the spotted trout and salmon.

Char (chär), *n.* [AS. *cerr, cyrr*, turn, occasion, business, fr. *cerran, cyrran*, to turn.] Work done by the day; a task; a chore. [*Eng.*]

Char, Chare, *v. t.* **1.** To do; to finish. [*Obs.*] **2.** To work or hew, as stone.

Char, Chare, *v. i.* To do small jobs or day's work.

Char (chär), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Charred (chärd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Charring.] [Prob. the same word as 2d *char*, the modern use coming from *charcoal*, prop., *coal turned*, turned to coal.] **1.** To reduce to coal or carbon by exposure to heat; to burn to a cinder. **2.** To burn slightly or partially.

Char'act (kăr'ăkt), *n.* A character. [*Obs.*]

Char'ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χαρακτήρ, fr. χαράσσειν to make sharp, to cut into furrows, to engrave.] **1.** A distinctive mark; a letter, figure, or symbol. **2.**

Style of writing or printing; handwriting. **3.** The peculiar quality, or the sum of qualities, by which a person or a thing is distinguished from others. **4.** Strong intellectual or moral qualities. **5.** Reputation. **6.** A unique or extraordinary individuality. **7.** One of the persons of a drama or novel. **8.** A written testimonial. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — See DISPOSITION.

Char'ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARACTERED (-tẽrd).] [*R.*] **1.** To inscribe. **2.** To characterize.

Char'ac-ter-is'tic (kăr'ăk-tẽr-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the character; peculiar; distinctive.

Char'ac-ter-is'tic, *n.* **1.** A distinguishing trait, quality, or property. **2.** (*Math.*) The integral part of a logarithm.

Char'ac-ter-is'tic-al-ly, *adv.*

Char'ac-ter-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Characteristic. —

Char'ac-ter-i-za'tion (kăr'ăk-tẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of characterizing.

Char'ac-ter-ize (kăr'ăk-tẽr-iz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARACTERIZED (-izd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARACTERIZING.] **1.** To mark with distinctive features. **2.** To indicate the character of; to describe. **3.** To be a characteristic of.

Syn. — To distinguish; designate; style; entitle.

Char'ac-ter-less, *a.* Destitute of character.

Char'ac-ter-y (-tẽr-ỹ), *n.* Art or means of characterizing; a system of signs or characters; symbolism.

Cha-rade' (shá-rād'), *n.* [F.] A verbal or acted enigma based upon a word to be guessed from descriptions or representations of its syllables and of the whole.

Char'coal' (chär'kōl'), *n.* [See 5th CHAR, and COAL.] Impure carbon; esp., coal made by charring wood.

Chard (chärd), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** Leaves or leafstalks of the artichoke, white beet, etc., blanched for table use. **2.** A variety of the white beet.

Charge (chärj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARGED (chärjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARGING.] [OF. *chargier*, fr. LL. *carricare*, fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] **1.** To burden or freight, as with a load; to load. **2.** To lay on or impose, as a task, duty, or trust. **3.** To make subject or liable, as for a tax or lien. **4.** To fix or demand as a price. **5.** To place something to the account of as a debt; also, to enter upon the debit side of an account. **6.** To impute or ascribe. **7.** To accuse; to hold responsible. **8.** To fill or load, as a firearm, machine, etc., with its proper contents or burden. **9.** To cover or ornament, as with a molding. **10.** (*Her.*) To assume, or place on a shield, as a bearing. **11.** To rush upon; to attack in force.

Charge (chärj), *v. i.* **1.** To make an onset or rush. **2.** To demand a price. **3.** To debit an account. **4.** To squat on its belly and be still; — a command to a dog.

Charge (chärj), *n.* **1.** A load, burden, trust, duty, responsibility, etc., or that which constitutes it. **2.** An order; a mandate; an injunction or instruction, esp. one that is official or formal. **3.** An accusation of a wrong or offense; indictment. **4.** Whatever constitutes a burden on property, as rents, taxes, liens, etc.; costs; expense incurred. **5.** The price demanded for a thing or service. **6.** An entry or account of debit in business transactions. **7.** That load or contents which a gun, battery, furnace, machine, etc., may properly hold, or which is actually in it at one time. **8.** A sudden onset or attack, as of troops, esp. cavalry. **9.** A position (of a weapon) fitted for attack. **10.** (*Her.*) A bearing. **11.** Thirty-six pigs of lead, each weighing about 70 pounds.

Charge'a-ble (chärj'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be laid, imposed, or imputed. **2.** Subject to accusation, or responsibility, or cost. **3.** Serving to create expense; costly.

‖ **Char'gé' d'af'faires'** (shär'zhā' dă-fâr'), *n.*; *pl.* CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES. [F., charged with affairs.] A diplomatic representative, or minister of an inferior grade; also, a substitute, *ad interim*, for an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary.

Char'ger (chär'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that charges. **2.** A large dish. [*Archaic*] **3.** A horse for battle or parade.

Char-gé'ship (shär-zhā'shĭp), *n.* The office of a *chargé d'affaires*.

Char'i-ly (châr'ĭ-lỹ *or* chā'rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a chary manner.

Char'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being chary.

Char'i-ot (chăr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F., fr. *char* car. See CAR.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A two-wheeled vehicle for war, racing, etc. **2.** A four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage.

Char'i-ot, *v. t.* To convey in a chariot.

Char'i-ot-ee' (-ē'), *n.* A light, covered, four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two seats.

Char'i-ot-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One who drives a chariot.

Cha'rism (kā'rĭzm *or* kăr'ĭzm), *n.* [Gr. χάρισμα gift.] (*Eccl.*) A miraculously given power, as of healing, attributed to some of the early Christians.

Char'i-ta-ble (chăr'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Of or pertaining to charity; disposed to exercise charity; proceeding from, established by, or devoted to, charity. — **Char'i-ta-ble-ness** (chăr'ĭ-tă-b'l-nĕs), *n.* — **Char'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Kind; beneficent; benevolent; generous; lenient; forgiving; helpful; liberal; favorable; indulgent.

Char'i-ty (chăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [F. *charité*, fr. L. *caritas* dearness, high regard, love, from *carus* dear, costly, loved.] **1.** Love; universal benevolence; good will. **2.** Liberality and kindness in judging of men and their actions. **3.** Liberality to the poor and the suffering; generosity. **4.** Almsgiving to the needy or suffering; any act of kindness. **5.** An institution. **6.** *pl.* (*Law*) Eleemosynary grants or devises including those for education, religious culture, and public institutions.

Sisters of Charity (*R. C. Ch.*), a sisterhood of religious women engaged in works of mercy.

Syn. — Love; benevolence; good will; affection; tenderness; beneficence; liberality; almsgiving.

‖ **Cha-ri'va-ri'** (shá-rē'vá-rē'), *n.* [F.] A mock serenade of discordant noises, designed to annoy and insult.

Char'la-tan (shär'lâ-tan), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ciarlatano*, fr. *ciarlare* to chatter, prate; of imitative origin.] One who prates much in his own favor; a quack; an impostor; an empiric; a mountebank.

Char'la-tan-ism (shär'lâ-tan-ĭz'm), *n.* Charlatanry.

Char'la-tan-ry (-rỹ), *n.* Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; empiricism.

Charles's Wain (chärlz'ĕz wān'). [*Charles* (see CHURL) + *wain.*] (*Astron.*) The group of seven stars, commonly called the *Dipper*, in the constellation *Ursa Major*. See *Ursa Major*, under URSA.

Char'lotte (shär'lŏt), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) A pudding of sliced apple, butter, etc., inclosed in slices of bread.

Charlotte Russe (shär'lŏt rus'), *or* ‖ **Charlotte à la russe** [F., lit., Russian charlotte], a dish composed of custard or whipped cream, inclosed in sponge cake.

Charm (chärm), *n.* [F. *charme*, fr. L. *carmen*, for *casmen*, akin to Skr. *çasman* laudatory song.] **1.** A melody; a song. [*Obs.*] **2.** A word or combination of words sung or spoken in the practice of magic. **3.** That which fascinates; any alluring quality. **4.** Anything worn for its supposed magical efficacy. **5.** Any small decorative object worn on the person.

Syn. — Spell; incantation; conjuration; enchantment; fascination; attraction.

Charm, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARMED (chärmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARMING.] **1.** To make music upon. [*Obs.*] **2.** To subdue, control, or summon by incantation or supernatural influence or by some secret power. **3.** To attract irresistibly; to enchant; to fascinate. **4.** To guard and protect with supernatural influences.

Syn. — To enrapture; captivate; bewitch; allure; delight; entice.

Charm, *v. i.* **1.** To use magic arts or occult power. **2.** To act as, or produce the effect of, a charm.

Charm'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, charms.

Charm'ing, *a.* Pleasing the mind or senses in a high degree; fascinating; attractive; captivating. — **Charm'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Charm'ing-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Enchanting; bewitching; enrapturing; alluring; delightful; graceful; lovely; pleasing; winning.

Char'nel (chär'nĕl), *a.* [F. *charnel* carnal, fr. L. *carnalis*. See CARNAL.] Containing the bodies of the dead.

Charnel house, a tomb, vault, cemetery, etc.; orig., a place for bones thrown up when digging new graves.

Cha'ron (kā'rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρων.] (*Class. Myth.*) The son of Erebus and NOX, whose office it was to ferry the souls of the dead over the Styx.

‖ **Char'qui** (chär'kĕ), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] Jerked beef.

Charre (chär), *n.* [LL. *charrus* a certain weight.] See CHARGE, *n.*, 11.

Char'ry (chär'rỹ), *a.* [See 5th CHAR.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

Chart (chärt), *n.* [A doublet of *card.*] **1.** A sheet of paper, pasteboard, or the like, on which information is exhibited, esp. in tabular form. **2.** A map; esp., a hydrographic or marine map.

Chart, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARTED.] To lay down in a chart; to map; to delineate.

Char-ta'ceous (kär-tā'shŭs), *a.* [From L. *charta* leaf of paper.] Resembling paper or parchment; papery.

Char'ter (chär'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *chartre*, fr. L. *chartula* a little paper, dim. of *charta*.] **1.** A deed, or conveyance. [*Archaic*] **2.** An instrument in writing, from a sovereign or other competent authority, bestowing rights, franchises, or privileges. **3.** A special privilege, immunity, or exemption. **4.** (*Com.*) The letting or hiring of a vessel by special contract, or the contract or instrument whereby a vessel is hired or let.

Charter party [F. *chartre partie* a divided charter; from

the practice of cutting the instrument of contract in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors] (*Com.*), a contract by which the owners of a vessel let all or part of the vessel to another.

Char'ter (chär'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARTERING.] **1.** To establish by charter. **2.** To hire or let by charter, as a ship.

Chart'ism (chärt'ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *charte* charter.] The principles of a party in England (1838–48), which contended for universal suffrage, and other radical reforms, as set forth in a document called the *People's Charter.*

Chart'ist (chärt'ĭst), *n.* A supporter of chartism.

Char-tog'ra-pher (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.*, etc. Same as CARTOGRAPHER, etc.

Char'to-man'cy (kär'tō-măn'sy), *n.* [L. *charta* paper + *-mancy.*] Divination by written paper or by cards.

Char'wom'an (chär'wo͝om'an), *n.* [See CHAR a chore.] A woman hired for odd work or for single days.

Char'y (chär'y *or* chā'rỹ), *a.* [AS. *cearig* careful. See CARE.] Careful; cautious; saving; frugal.

Chase (chās), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHASED (chāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHASING.] [OF. *chacier*, fr. L. *captare.* See CATCH.] **1.** To pursue for the purpose of killing or capturing. **2.** To follow as if to catch; to pursue; to cause to flee.

Chase, *v. i.* To give chase; to hunt.

Chase, *n.* **1.** Pursuit for the purpose of killing or capturing; a hunt. **2.** That which is pursued or hunted. **3.** An open hunting ground to which game resorts, and which is private property. [*Eng.*]

Chase, *n.* [F. *châsse*, fr. L. *capsa* box, E. *case.*] (*Print.*) **1.** A rectangular iron frame in which pages or columns of type are imposed. **2.** (*Mil.*) The part of a cannon from the trunnions to the swell of the muzzle. **3.** A groove, or channel; a trench.

Chase, *v. t.* [Contr. of *enchase.*] **1.** To ornament (a surface of metal) by embossing, cutting away parts, etc. **2.** To cut, so as to make a screw thread.

Chas'er (chā'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which chases or pursues. **2.** (*Naut.*) A gun at the bow or at the stern used when chasing or being chased.

Chas'er, *n.* One who chases or engraves.

Chas'i-ble (chăz'ĭ-b'l), *n.* See CHASUBLE.

Chasm (kăz'm), *n.* [L. *chasma*, Gr. χάσμα, fr. χαίνειν to open wide.] **1.** A deep opening made by disruption; abyss; cleft; fissure. **2.** A void space; gap or break.

Chas'my (kăz'mỹ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or full of, chasms.

Chas'sé' (shȧs'sā'), *n.* [F.] A movement in dancing, as across or to the right or left.

Chas'sé', *v. t.* To make the movement called chassé.

‖ **Chasse'pot'** (shȧs'pō'), *n.* [From the French inventor, A. A. *Chassepot.*] (*Mil.*) A kind of breech-loading, center-fire rifle, or improved needle gun.

Chas'seur' (shȧs'sẽr'), *n.* [F., a huntsman. See 1st CHASE.] **1.** (*Mil.*) One of a body of light troops, trained for rapid movements. **2.** An attendant wearing a plume and sword.

Chaste (chāst), *a.* [F., fr. L. *castus* pure, chaste.] **1.** Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; continent. **2.** Pure in thought and act; innocent; modest. **3.** In literature and art, free from barbarisms or vulgarisms; correct; refined; simple.— **Chaste'ly,** *adv.* — **Chaste'ness,** *n.*

Chaste tree, the agnus castus.

Chas'ten (chā's'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHASTENED (-s'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHASTENING.] [OF. *chastier*, fr. L. *castigare* to punish, chastise; *castus* pure + *agere* to lead, drive.] **1.** To afflict with pain or suffering in order to correct, reform, or reclaim. **2.** To purify from errors or faults; to refine.

Syn. — To chastise; punish; correct; discipline; castigate; afflict; subdue; purify.

Chas'ten-er (chā's'n-ẽr), *n.* One who chastens.

Chas-tis'a-ble (chăs-tīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or deserving of chastisement; punishable.

Chas-tise' (chăs-tiz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHASTISED (-tīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHASTISING.] [OE. *chastisen.* See CHASTEN, and -IZE.] **1.** To inflict pain upon in any manner, for the purpose of punishment or reformation. **2.** To chasten.

Chas'tise-ment (chăs'tĭz-ment), *n.* Act of chastising; correction; discipline; punishment.

Chas-tis'er (chăs-tīz'ẽr), *n.* One who chastises.

Chas'ti-ty (chăs'tĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of being chaste.

Chas'u-ble (chăz'ū-b'l), *n.* [Fr. LL. *casubula, cassibula, casula*, a hooded garment covering the person like a little house; cf. L. *casa* cottage.] (*Eccl.*) The outer vestment worn by a priest when saying Mass.

Chat (chăt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHATTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHATTING.] [From CHATTER.] To converse without form or ceremony; to gossip.

Chat, *n.* **1.** Light, familiar talk; gossip. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A North American bird allied to the warblers. (*b*) Any one of several European birds of a family of saxicoline birds, as the stonechat.

Chat, *n.* **1.** A twig or little branch. See CHIT. **2.** *pl.* (*Mining*) Small stones with ore.

‖ **Cha'teau'** (shȧ'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* CHATEAUX (-tōz). [F.] **1.** A castle or a fortress in France. **2.** A gentleman's country seat; also, a royal residence.

‖ **Chateau en Espagne** (ăN ĕs-pàn'y') [F.], a castle in Spain, that is, a castle in the air.

Chat'e-laine (shăt'ĕ-lān; *F.* shä't'-lân'), *n.* [F. *châtelaine* the mistress of a chateau.] An ornamental hook, clasp, or brooch worn by a lady at her waist, and having a short chain or chains for a watch, keys, trinkets, etc.

Chat'e-let (shăt'ĕ-lĕt; *F.* shä't'-lā'), *n.* [F. *châtelet*, dim. of *château.*] A little castle.

Chat'el-la-ny (shăt'ĕl-lȧ-nỹ), *n.* Same as CASTELLANY.

Cha-toy'ant (shȧ-toi'ant; *F.* shȧ'twä'yäN'), *a.* [F., deriv. of *chat* cat.] (*Min.*) Having a changeable, varying luster, or color resembling that of a cat's eye. — *n.* (*Min.*) A stone, as the *cat's-eye*, having such color.

Chat'tel (chăt't'l), *n.* [OF. *chatel*; another form of *catel.* See CATTLE.] (*Law.*) Any item of movable or immovable property except the freehold or the things which are parcel of the freehold.

Chat'ter (chăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHATTERING.] [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To utter sounds which somewhat resemble language, but are inarticulate and indistinct. **2.** To talk idly, or with undue rapidity. **3.** To make a noise by rapid collisions.

Chat'ter, *v. t.* To utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly.

Chat'ter, *n.* Sounds made in chattering; jabber; idle talk. [and idly. [*Colloq.*]

Chat'ter-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* One who talks incessantly

Chat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A prater; an idle talker. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the family *Ampelidæ*, as the cedar bird; — so called from its monotonous note.

Chat'ty (chăt'tỹ), *a.* Given to light, familiar talk; talkative. — **Chat'ti-ness,** *n.*

Chaud'-med'ley (shōd'mĕd'lỹ), *n.* [F. *chaude mêlée; chaud* hot + *mêler*, variant *medler*, to mingle.] (*Law.*) The killing of a person in an affray, in the heat of blood, and in a passion; — distinguished from *chance-medley.*

Chaunt (chânt), *n. & v.* See CHANT.

Chausses (shōs), *n. pl.* [F.] A garment, or flexible armor, for the legs and feet and for the body below the waist, worn in Europe in the Middle Ages.

Chau'vin-ism (shō'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *chauvinisme*, from *Chauvin*, a character represented as making grotesque and threatening displays of his attachment to his fallen chief, Napoleon I., in 1815.] Blind and absurd devotion to a fallen leader or an obsolete cause; hence, absurdly vainglorious or exaggerated patriotism.

Chaw (chą), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAWED (chąd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAWING.] [See CHEW.] **1.** To masticate, as food in eating; to chew; to champ. **2.** To keep the mind working upon; to brood over; — not now in good use.

Chaw, *n.* A chew; quid. [*Low*]

Chaw'dron (chą'drŭn), *n.* [OF. *chaudun, caudun.*] Entrails. [*Obs.*]

Cheap (chēp), *n.* [AS. *ceáp* bargain, sale, price; akin to G. *kauf.*] A bargain; a purchase; cheapness. [*Obs.*]

Cheap, *a.* [Abbrev. fr. "good *cheap*" a good purchase or bargain. See CHEAP, *n.*] **1.** Having a low price. **2.** Of comparatively small value; common; mean. — **Cheap'ly,** *adv.* — **Cheap'ness,** *n.*

Cheap'en (chē'p'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHEAPENED (-p'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHEAPENING.] **1.** To bargain for. [*Obsoles.*] **2.** To beat down the price of; to depreciate.

Cheap'en-er (chē'p'n-ẽr), *n.* One who cheapens.

Cheat (chēt), *n.* [Prob. abbrev. of *escheat*, alluding to the frauds, real or supposed, that were resorted to in procuring escheats.] **1.** An act of deception or fraud; the means of fraud or deception. **2.** One who cheats. **3.** (*Bot.*) A troublesome grass. See 2d CHESS.

Syn. — Deception; imposture; fraud; delusion; artifice; trick; swindle; deceit; guile; finesse; stratagem.

Cheat, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHEATING.] To deceive and defraud; to trick.

Syn. — To trick; cozen; gull; chouse; fool; outwit; circumvent; beguile; mislead; dupe; swindle; defraud; overreach; delude; hoodwink; deceive.

Cheat, *v. i.* To practice fraud or trickery.

Cheat (chēt), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Wheat. [*Obs.*]

Cheat'er (chēt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who cheats. **2.** An escheator. [*R.*]

Check (chĕk), *n.* [OF. *eschec*, orig., check in the game of chess, through Ar. fr. Pers. *shāh* king.] **1.** (*Chess*) Exposure of a player's king to immediate capture by an adversary's piece. **2.** Interruption or obstruction of progress; arrest; stop; delay. **3.** Whatever arrests progress, or limits action. **4.** A mark, certificate, or token, by which errors may be prevented, or something identified. **5.** A written order directing a bank or banker to pay money as therein stated. **6.** A woven or painted design in squares resembling the pattern of a checkerboard; one of the squares of such a design; also, cloth having such a figure. **7.** A small chink or crack.

Syn. — Hindrance; setback; interruption; obstruction; reprimand; censure; rebuke; reproof; repulse; rebuff; tally; counterfoil; counterbalance; ticket; draft.

Check, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Checked (chĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Checking.] **1.** (*Chess*) To cause (an adversary's king) to be in check. **2.** To put a sudden restraint upon; to stop temporarily. **3.** To verify, guard, or make secure, by means of a mark, token, or other check. **4.** To chide, rebuke, or reprove. **5.** (*Naut.*) To slack or ease off, as a brace. **6.** To make chinks in; to cause to crack.

Check (chĕk), *v. i.* **1.** To make a stop; to pause. **2.** To act as a curb or restraint. **3.** To crack or gape open.

Check'age (-ăj), *n.* Act of checking; items checked.

Check'er (chĕk'ĕr), *n.* One who checks.

Check'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Checkered (-ĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Checkering.] [From OF. *escheguier* a chessboard. See Check, *n.*] **1.** To mark with small squares like a checkerboard. **2.** To variegate or diversify with different qualities, colors, scenes, or events, etc.

Check'er, *n.* **1.** A piece in the game of checkers. **2.** A pattern in checks; a single check. **3.** Checkerwork.

Check'er-ber'ry (-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A spicy plant and its red berry; wintergreen; also, the partridge berry.

Check'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board with sixty-four squares of alternate colors, used for playing checkers.

Check'ers (chĕk'ĕrz), *n. pl.* A game, called also *draughts*, played on a checkerboard.

Check'er-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting of squares varied alternately as to colors or materials.

Check'mate (chĕk'māt), *n.* [F. *échec et mat*, fr. Per. *shāh māt*, lit., the king is dead, fr. Ar. *māta* is dead.] **1.** The position in the game of chess when a king is in check and cannot be released, — which ends the game. **2.** Utter defeat or overthrow.

Check'mate (-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Checkmated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Checkmating.] **1.** (*Chess*) To check (an adversary's king) so that escape is impossible; to defeat (an adversary) by so putting his king in check. **2.** To defeat completely; to terminate; to thwart.

Check'rein' (chĕk'rān'), *n.* **1.** A short rein which prevents a horse from lowering his head; — called also a *bearing rein*. **2.** A branch rein connecting the driving rein of one horse of a pair with the bit of the other horse.

Check'roll' (-rōl'), *n.* A list of household servants.

Check'work (-wûrk), *n.* Anything made so as to form alternate squares like those of a checkerboard.

Cheek (chēk), *n.* [OE. *cheoke*, AS. *ceáce*, *ceóce*.] **1.** The side of the face below the eye. **2.** *pl.* Those pieces of a machine, or of any timber or stone work, which form corresponding sides, or which are similar and in pairs. **3.** *pl.* The branches of a bridle bit. **4.** (*Founding*) The movable middle part of a flask of more than two parts. **5.** Assurance; impudence. [*Slang*]

Cheek by jowl, side by side; very intimate.

Cheep (chēp), *v. i. & n.* [Cf. Chirp.] Chirp.

Cheer (chēr), *n.* [OE. *chere*, OF. *chiere*, LL. *cara*, fr. Gr. κάρα head.] **1.** The face. [*Obs.*] **2.** State of mind or heart. **3.** Gayety; mirth; cheerfulness; animation. **4.** That which promotes good spirits or cheerfulness; provisions for a feast; entertainment. **5.** A joyful and approving shout, hurrah, or acclamation.

Cheer, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cheered (chērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cheering.] **1.** To cause to rejoice; to gladden. **2.** To inspirit; to encourage; to solace or comfort. **3.** To salute or applaud with cheers.

Cheer, *v. i.* **1.** To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous. **2.** To shout in applause, triumph, etc.

Cheer'er (chēr'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which cheers.

Cheer'ful (chēr'fụl), *a.* Having or showing good spirits or joy; cheery; happy; joyful; animated; lively; willing. — **Cheer'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Cheer'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Gay; lightsome; gleeful; blithe; airy; sprightly; jocund; jolly; joyous; vivacious; buoyant; hopeful.

Cheer'i-ly (chēr'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a cheery manner.

Cheer'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being cheery.

Cheer'ing-ly (-ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a manner to cause happiness, hope, or courage.

Cheer'less, *a.* Being without joy, gladness, or comfort. — **Cheer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Cheer'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Gloomy; sad; comfortless; dispiriting; disconsolate; dejected; melancholy; forlorn.

Cheer'ly (-lȳ), *a. & adv.* Cheery; cheerily. [*Archaic*]

Cheer'y (chēr'ȳ), *a.* Cheerful; lively; gay; bright.

Cheese (chēz), *n.* [AS. *cēse*, fr. L. *caseus*.] **1.** The curd of milk, separated from the whey, and pressed into a solid mass. **2.** A mass of pomace, or ground apples, pressed together.

Cheese cake, a cake containing soft curds, sugar, and butter. — Cheese mite (*Zool.*), a minute mite in cheese and other articles of food.

Cheese'mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in cheese.

Chees'y (-ȳ), *a.* Having the qualities of cheese; resembling cheese. — **Chees'i-ness,** *n.*

Chee'tah (chē'tà), *n.* [Hind. *chītā*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of leopard tamed and used for hunting in India.

‖ **Chef** (shâf), *n.* [F.] A chief or head person; esp., a head cook.

‖ **Chef'-d'œuvre'** (shâ'dĕvr'), *n.; pl.* Chefs- (shâ'-). [F.] Masterpiece; capital work in art, literature, etc.

Cheg'oe (chĕg'ō), **Cheg're** (-ĕr), *n.* See Chigoe.

Chei-rop'ter-ous (kī-rŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. χείρ hand + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to or designating an order of flying Mammalia, including the bats, having four toes of each anterior limb elongated and connected by a web, so as to serve for a wing.

Che-lif'er-ous (kē-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. χηλή claw + *-ferous*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having cheliform claws, like a crab.

Chel'i-form (kĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. χηλή claw + *-form*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a movable finger or joint closing against another part so that the whole may be used in grasping, as the claw of a crab.

Che-lo'ni-an (kē-lō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. χελώνη a tortoise.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to animals of the tortoise kind.

Chem'ic (kĕm'ĭk), *a.* Chemical.

Chem'ic-al (kĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to chemistry; characterized or produced by the forces and operations of chemistry; employed in the processes of chemistry. — *n.* A substance used to produce a chemical effect. — **Chem'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Che-mise' (shē-mēz'), *n.* [F., shirt, fr. LL. *camisa, camisia*.] **1.** A shift, or undergarment, worn by women. **2.** A wall that lines the face of a bank or earthwork.

Chem'i-sette' (shĕm'ē-zĕt'), *n.* [F.] An undergarment, worn by women, usually covering the neck, shoulders, and breast.

Chem'ism (kĕm'ĭz'm), *n.* [See Chemist.] Chemical attraction; affinity.

Chem'ist, *n.* [For *alchemist*.] A person versed in chemistry; analyst.

Chem'is-try (kĕm'ĭs-trȳ), *n.* **1.** That branch of science which treats of the composition of substances, and of the changes which they undergo in consequence of alterations in the composition and constitution of the molecules. **2.** Any special application of the science. **3.** A treatise on chemistry.

Che-nille' (shĕ-nēl'), *n.* [F., prop., a caterpillar.] Tufted cord, of silk or worsted, variously used.

Cheque (chĕk), *n.* See Check.

Cheq'uer (chĕk'ĕr), *n. & v.* Same as 3d Checker.

Cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cherished (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cherishing.] [F. *chérir*, fr. *cher* dear, fr. L. *carus*. See -ish.] **1.** To treat with tenderness and affection; to nurture. **2.** To hold dear; to indulge; to foster.

Syn. — To nourish; foster; nurse; nurture; entertain; encourage; comfort; protect; support.

Cher'ish-er (chĕr'ĭsh-ĕr), *n.* One who cherishes.

Che-root' (chē-rōōt'), *n.* [Tamil *shuruṭṭu*, prop., a roll.] A kind of cigar, originally, one from Manilla.

Cher'ry (chĕr'rȳ), *n.* [OE. *chery*, fr. F. *cerise*, LL. *cerasia*, fr. L. *cerasus* cherry tree, Gr. κερασός.] **1.** A tree or shrub of many varieties; also, its fruit and its wood. **2.** A shade of red, like some cherries.

Cher'so-nese (kĕr'sŏ-nēs), *n.* [Gr. χερσόνησος; χέρσος land + νῆσος island.] A peninsula.

Chert (chĕrt), *n.* [Ir. *ceart* stone.] (*Min.*) An impure, massive, flintlike quartz or hornstone, of a dull color.

Cher'ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.; pl.* E. Cherubs (-ŭbz); Heb. Cherubim (-ŭ-bĭm). Cherubims is an incorrect form. [Heb. *kerūb*.] **1.** (*Script.*) A mysterious composite being, the winged footstool and chariot of the Almighty; also, a symbolical winged figure of unknown form. **2.**

One of an order of angels, variously represented in art. **3.** A beautiful child; — so called because artists have represented cherubs as beautiful children.

Che-ru'bic (chĕ-rū'bĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to cher-
Che-ru'bic-al (-bĭ-kal), } ubs; angelic.

Cher'up (chĕr'ŭp), *v.* & *n.* See CHIRRUP.

Cher'vil (chĕr'vĭl), *n.* [AS. *cerfille*, through L. fr. Gr. *χαιρέφυλλον*; *χαίρειν* to rejoice + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) A plant of which several varieties are used in soups, etc.

Ches'i-ble (chĕz'ĭ-b'l), *n.* See CHASUBLE.

Chess (chĕs), *n.* [OE. *ches*, F. *échecs*, prop. pl. of *échec* check. See 1st CHECK.] A kind of game played on a chessboard, by two persons, with sets of 16 pieces.

Chess, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of brome grass which is a troublesome weed in wheat fields; cheat. [*U. S.*]

Chess'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* The board used in the game of chess. It is figured like a checkerboard.

Chess'es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *chassis* a framework of carpentry.] (*Mil.*) The plank platforms for the flooring of a temporary military bridge. [of chess.]

Chess'man (chĕs'măn), *n.* A piece used in the game

Chess'tree' (-trē'), *n.* [Cf. CHESSES.] (*Naut.*) A piece of oak bolted to the side of a vessel, to aid in securing the clew of the mainsail.

Chest (chĕst), *n.* [AS. *cest*, *cist*, L. *cista*, fr. Gr. *κίστη*.] **1.** A box, esp. one for the safe keeping or transportation of articles. **2.** The part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breastbone.

Chest of drawers, a case or frame containing drawers.

Chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *n.* [OE. *chesten*, AS. *cistenbeam*, fr. L. *castanea*, Gr. *κάστανον*, fr. Κάστανα, a city of Pontus, whence chestnut trees were introduced into Europe.] **1.** The edible nut of a forest tree; also, the tree itself, or its timber. **2.** A bright brown color, like that of the nut. **3.** The horse chestnut; — often so called in England.

Che'tah (chē'tȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CHEETAH.

‖ **Che-val'** (she-vȧl'), *n.*; *pl.* CHEVAUX (-vō'). [F.] A horse; hence, a support or frame.

Cheval glass, a large mirror swinging in a frame.

‖ **Che-val'-de-frise'** (-de-frēz'), *n.*; *pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE. [F.; *cheval* horse + *Frise* Friesland, where it was first used.] (*Mil.*) A piece of timber or an iron barrel traversed with iron-pointed spikes or spears, used to obstruct a passage, impede cavalry, etc.

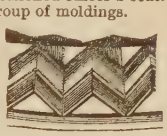
Chev'a-lier' (shĕv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *caballarius*.] **1.** A horseman; a knight; a gallant young man. **2.** A member of certain orders of knighthood.

Chev'er-il (chĕv'ĕr-ĭl), *n.* [OF. *chevrel* kid, dim. of *chèvre* goat, L. *capra*.] Soft kid-skin leather. [*Obs.*]

Chev'i-ot (chĕv'ĭ-ŭt), *n.* **1.** A breed of Scotch sheep named from the Cheviot hills. **2.** A woolen fabric.

Chev'ron (shĕv'rŭn), *n.* [F., rafter, chevron, from *chèvre* goat, fr. L. *capra* she-goat.] **1.** (*Her.*) An ordinary, consisting of two bands meeting at an angle like two rafters. **2.** (*Mil.*) A distinguishing mark, above the elbow, on the sleeve of a noncommissioned officer's coat. **3.** (*Arch.*) A zigzag molding, or group of moldings.

Chev'ro-tain' (shĕv'rō-tān'), *n.* [F. *chevrotin.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small ruminant of Africa and the East Indies, allied to the musk deer.



Chevron (*Arch.*).

Chew (chu), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEWED (chud); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEWING.] [AS. *cēowan*.] **1.** To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate. **2.** To meditate on.

Chew, *v. i.* To perform the action of biting and grinding with the teeth; to ruminate; to meditate.

Chew, *n.* That which is chewed; quid; cud. [*Low*]

Che'wink (chē'wĭnk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American bird of the Finch family; — so called from its note.

‖ **Chi-a'ro-scu'ro** (kyä'rō-skōō'rō), } *n.* [It., clear
‖ **Chi-a'ro-os-cu'ro** (kē-ä'rō-ŏs-kōō'rō), } dark.] The arrangement of light and dark parts in a drawing or painting, specif., harmonious arrangement of them.

‖ **Chi-bouque'** } (chĭ-bōōk'), *n.* [F. *chibouque*, fr.
Chi-bouk' } Turk.] A Turkish pipe with a long wooden stem and usually a clay bowl.

‖ **Chic** (shēk), *n.* [F.] Good form; style. [*Slang*]

Chi-cane' (shĭ-kān'), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] Artful subterfuge, designed to draw away attention from the merits of a case or question, as in legal proceedings; trickery; chicanery; caviling; sophistry.

Chi-cane', *v. i.* To use shifts, cavils, or artifices.

Chi-can'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who uses chicanery.

Chi-can'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Same as CHICANE.

Chic'o-ry (chĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* See CHICORY.

Chich (chĭch), *n.*; *pl.* CHICHES (-ĕz). [F. *chiche*, fr. L. *cicer*.] (*Bot.*) The chick-pea.

Chich'ling (chĭch'lĭng), } *n.* [*Chich* + *-ling.*]
Chich'ling vetch' (vĕch'), } (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant (*Lathyrus sativus*), with broad flattened seeds sometimes used for food. [person.

Chick (chĭk), *n.* **1.** A chicken. **2.** A child or young

Chick'a-dee' (-ȧ-dē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small bird, the blackcap titmouse; — from its note.

Chick'a-ree' (-ȧ-rē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American red squirrel; — so called from its cry.

Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*).

Chick'en (chĭk'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *cicen*, *cycen*, dim. of *coc* cock; akin to G. *küchlein*.] **1.** A young bird or fowl; esp., a young barnyard fowl. **2.** A young person; esp., a maiden.

Chick'en-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Timid; cowardly.

Chick'en pox' (pŏks'). (*Med.*) A mild, eruptive disease, generally attacking children only; varicella.

Chick'-pea' (-pē'), *n.* [See CHICH.] A leguminous plant of Asia, Africa, and Europe; also, its nutritious seed, and a food prepared from it.

Chick'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of several weeds, upon which small birds feed.

Chic'o-ry (chĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* [F. *chicorée*, L. *cichorium*, fr. Gr. *κίχορα*, *κιχόρεια*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant often cultivated for its roots and as a salad plant; succory; wild endive. **2.** The root, as used for adulterating coffee.

Chide (chīd), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* CHID (chĭd), *or* CHODE (chōd, *Obs.*); *p. p.* CHIDDEN (chĭd'd'n), CHID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHIDING.] [AS. *cīdan*; of unknown origin.] **1.** To rebuke or utter rebuke; to reprove; to scold; to blame; to find fault. **2.** To make a clamorous or murmuring noise by chafing or striking; to chafe.

Chide, *n.* [AS. *cīd.*] A continuous noise or murmur.

Chid'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who chides or quarrels.

Chief (chēf), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *caput* head.] **1.** The head or leader of any body of men; the principal actor or agent. **2.** The principal or most valuable part. **3.** (*Her.*) The upper third part of the field.

Syn. — Chieftain; captain; general; commander; leader; head; principal; sachem; sagamore; sheik.

Chief, *a.* **1.** Highest in office or rank; principal; head. **2.** Principal or most eminent in any respect.

Syn. — Leading; main; paramount; supreme; prime; vital; especial; great; grand; eminent; master.

Chief' hare' (hâr'). (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent (*Lagomys princeps*) inhabiting the Rocky Mountain summits. It is not a true hare or rabbit.

Chief Hare.

Chief' jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs). The presiding justice, or principal judge, of a court.

Chief'ly (chēf'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In the first place; principally; above all; especially. **2.** For the most part; mostly.

Chief'tain (-tĭn), *n.* [OF. *chevetain*, LL. *capitanus*, fr. L. *caput* head.] The chief of a troop, army, or clan.

Chief'tain-cy (-sĭ), } *n.* The rank, dignity, or office
Chief'tain-ship, } of a chieftain.

Chif'fo-nier' (shĭf'fō-nēr'), *fem.* **Chif'fo-nière'** (-nyâr'), *n.* [F. *chiffonnier*, fem. *chiffonnière*, fr. *chiffon* rag, fr. *chiffe* a rag.] **1.** A ragpicker. **2.** A receptacle for rags or shreds. **3.** A movable closet or cabinet.

‖ **Chi'gnon** (shĭn'yŏn'), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *catena* chain.] A knot, boss, or mass of hair worn by a woman at the back of the head.

Chig'oe (chĭg'ō), } *n.* [Ftym. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A
Chig're (-ẽr), } species of flea, of the West Indies and South America, which burrows beneath the skin.

Chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* [*Chill* + *blain.*] A blain, produced by exposure of the feet or hands to cold.

Chil'blain', *v. t.* To produce chilblains upon.

Child (child), *n.*; *pl.* CHILDREN (chĭl'drĕn). [AS. *cild*; cf. Goth. *kilþei* womb.] **1.** A son or a daughter; in *Law*, a legitimate offspring. Used also of the lower animals and of plants. **2.** A descendant, however remote. **3.** One who, by character or practice, shows signs of relationship to another. **4.** A young person of either sex; hence, one who exhibits childlike characteristics.

Child'bear'ing (-bâr'ĭng), *n.* Act of bearing children.

Child'bed' (chīld'bĕd'), *n.* The state of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor; parturition.

Child'birth' (-bĕrth'), *n.* Act of bringing forth a child.

Childe (chīld), *n.* A cognomen formerly prefixed to his name by the oldest son, until he succeeded to his ancestral titles, or was knighted.

Chil'der-mas day' (chĭl'dĕr-mas dā'). [AS. *cildamæsse-dæg*; i. e., children's mass day.] (*Eccl.*) A Mass day or festival (December 28) commemorating the children slain by Herod at Bethlehem; Holy Innocents' Day.

Child'hood (chīld'hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a child; the time in which persons are children.

Child'ish, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, befitting, or resembling, a child. **2.** Puerile; trifling; weak. — **Child'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Child'ish-ness,** *n.*

Child'less, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring. — **Child'less-ness,** *n.* [docile; artless.

Child'like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling a child; innocent; **Chil'dren** (chĭl'drĕn), *n.*; *pl.* of CHILD.

Chil'i (chĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Sp.] A species of capsicum.

Chil'i-ad (kĭl'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάς, -άδος, fr. χίλιοι a thousand.] A thousand; a period of a thousand years.

Chil'i-an (kĭl'ĭ-an), **Chil'i-arch'** (-ärk'), *n.* [Gr. χιλίαρχος. See -ARCH.] The commander of a thousand men.

Chil'i-asm (kĭl'ĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. χιλιασμός.] **1.** The millennium. **2.** The doctrine of the personal reign of Christ on earth during the millennium.

Chil'i-ast (-ăst), *n.* One who believes in chiliasm.

Chill (chĭl), *n.* [AS. *cele, cyle*, fr. root *celan* to be cold; akin to E. *cool*.] **1.** A moderate but disagreeable degree of cold; a sensation of coolness, accompanied with shivering. **2.** Fig., a check to enthusiasm or warmth of feeling. **3.** The hardened part of a casting.

Chill, *a.* **1.** Moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; chilly; raw. **2.** Affected by cold. **3.** Characterized by coolness of manner, feeling, etc. **4.** Discouraging; depressing; dispiriting.

Chill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHILLED (chĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHILLING.] **1.** To strike with a chill; to make chilly; to affect with cold. **2.** To check enthusiasm or warmth of feeling of; to depress; to discourage. **3.** (*Metal.*) To produce, by sudden cooling, a change of crystallization at or near the surface of, so as to increase the hardness; — said of cast iron.

Chill, *v. i.* To become chilled.

Chill'i-ness (chĭl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality, condition, or sensation of being chill or chilly.

Chill'ness, *n.* Coolness; coldness; a chill.

Chill'y (-ĭ), *a.* Moderately cold; chill.

‖ **Chi-mæ'ra** (kĭ-mē'rȧ), *n.* [NL. See CHIMERA.] (*Zoöl.*) A repulsive-looking cartilaginous fish of several species. The teeth are large, and the tail is pointed.

Chimb (chīm), *or* **Chime,** *n.* [AS. *cim*, in *cimstān* base of a pillar.] The edge of a cask, etc.; a chine.

Chime (chīm), *n.* [OE. *chimbe*, prop., cymbal, through OF. & L. fr. Gr. κύμβαλον.] **1.** Harmonious sound of bells, or of musical instruments. **2.** A set of bells musically tuned to each other; specif., in the *pl.*, music performed on such a set of bells.

Chime, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHIMED (chīmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHIMING.] **1.** To sound in harmonious accord or tunefully, as bells. **2.** To be or utter in harmony or rhythm; to correspond; to harmonize. **3.** To jingle.

Chim'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who chimes.

Chi-me'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ), *n.* [L. *chimaera* a chimera (in sense 1), Gr. χίμαιρα, prop., a she-goat.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A monster represented as vomiting flames, and as having a lion's head, a goat's body, and a dragon's tail. **2.** A vain or incongruous fancy, or creature of the imagination.

Chi-mere' (shĭ-mēr'), *n.* [OF. *chamarre*, fr. Sp. *chamarra* a coat of sheepskin, a sheepskin.] The upper robe worn by a bishop, usually having lawn sleeves.

Chi-mer'ic (kĭ-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Chimerical.

Chi-mer'ic-al (kĭ-mĕr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Having, or capable of having, no existence except in thought; imaginary; fantastic; wild. — **Chi-mer'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CHIMNEYS (-nĭz). [F. *cheminée*, deriv. of L. *caminus* furnace, fireplace, Gr. κάμινος.] **1.** A fireplace. [*Obs.*] **2.** The shaft, tube, or flue, or other part of a building serving for the escape of smoke. **3.** A tube, usually of glass, placed around a flame to create a draft.

Chim-pan'zee (chĭm-păn'zē), *n.* [Fr. native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large African ape which approaches more nearly to man, in most respects, than any other ape.

Chin (chĭn), *n.* [AS. *cin*; akin to G. *kinn*, L. *gena*, Gr. γένυς.] The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

Chinch (chĭnch), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *chinche* bug, fr. L. *cimex*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The bedbug. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A bug, which, in the United States, is very destructive to grass, wheat, and other grains. It has an odor like the bedbug.

Chin-chil'la (chĭn-chĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A rodent (native of Peru and Chili), of the size of a large squirrel, remarkable for its soft, pearly-gray fur; also, its fur. **2.** A heavy, long-napped, tufted woolen cloth.

Chinchilla (*Chinchilla lanigera*).

Chin' cough' (chĭn' kŏf'; 115). [For *chink cough*; cf. Scot. *kink* violent fit of coughing.] Whooping cough.

Chine (chīn), *n.* [Cf. CHINK.] A ravine. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Chine (chīn), *n.* [OF. *eschine*, fr. OHG. *skina* needle, prickle, shin.] **1.** The spine of an animal; the back. **2.** A cut of the backbone of an animal for cooking. [See *Illust.* of BEEF.] **3.** The edge or rim of a cask, etc.

Chink (chĭnk), *n.* [AS. *cīne* fissure, chink, fr. *cīnan* to gape.] A small cleft, rent, or fissure; a gap or crack.

Chink, *v. i.* To crack; to open. [chinks of.

Chink, *v. t.* To make chinks in; also, to fill up the

Chink, *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** A short, sharp sound, as of metal struck lightly. **2.** Money; cash. [*Cant.*]

Chink, *v. t.* To cause to make a sharp metallic sound.

Chink, *v. i.* To make a slight, sharp, metallic sound.

Chink'y (chĭnk'ĭ), *a.* Full of chinks or fissures.

Chi-nook' (chĭ-nōōk'), *n.* A warm westerly wind from the State of Washington (where the Chinook Indians dwell), sometimes experienced on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and adjacent territory.

Chin'qua-pin (chĭn'kȧ-pĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A branching, nut-bearing tree or shrub of North America, allied to the chestnut; also, its small, sweet, edible nut.

Chinse (chĭns), *v. t. & i.* (*Naut.*) To thrust oakum into (seams or chinks); to calk slightly.

Chintz (chĭnts; 273), *n.* [Hindi *chīnt* spotted cotton cloth, *chīntā* spot.] Cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in different colors, and often glazed.

Chip (chĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHIPPED (chĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHIPPING.] [Etym. uncertain.] To cut or break off a small piece or pieces from.

Chip, *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces.

Chip, *n.* **1.** A piece cut or broken off. **2.** Wood or palm leaf in slips, or straw braided in a special manner for making hats and bonnets. **3.** One of the counters used in poker and other games. **4.** (*Naut.*) The triangular piece of wood attached to the log line.

Chip'munk' (-mŭnk'), *n.* [Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A squirrel-like animal of the genus *Tamias*.

Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*). (¼)

Chip'per, *a.* [Cf. CHIRP.] Lively; talkative. [*U. S.*]

Chip'ping bird' (bẽrd'). (*Zoöl.*) The chippy.

Chip'ping squir'rel (skwĭr'rĕl). The chipmunk.

Chip'py (-pĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or resembling, chips; dry and tasteless. [sparrow.

Chip'py (chĭp'pĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small American

Chi-rog'no-my (kī-rŏg'nŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. χείρ hand + γνώμη understanding.] The art of judging character by the shape and appearance of the hand.

Chi'ro-graph (kī'rō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. χειρόγραφος written with the hand; χείρ hand + γράφειν to write.] (*Old Law*) A duplicate writing like the modern *charter party*.

Chi-rog'ra-pher (kī-rŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who practices the art or business of chirography, esp. of engrossing.

Chi'ro-graph'ic (kī'rō-grăf'ĭk), **Chi'ro-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to chirography.

Chi-rog'ra-phist (kī-rŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* **1.** A chirographer. **2.** One who tells fortunes by examining the hand

Chi-rog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Art of writing or engrossing; handwriting. **2.** Cheiromancy.

Chi-rol'o-gy (kī-rŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. χείρ + *-logy*.] Dactylology.

Chi'ro-man'cy (kī'rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. χείρ hand + *-mancy*.] Divination by inspecting the hand; palmistry.

Chi-rop'o-dist (kī-rŏp'ō-dĭst), *n.* [Gr. χείρ hand + πούς, ποδός, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp., one who removes corns and bunions.

Chirp (chĕrp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHIRPED (chĕrpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHIRPING.] [Imitative.] To make a short, sharp, cheerful sound, as of small birds or crickets.

Chirp, *n.* A short, sharp note, as of a bird or insect.

Chirp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who chirps, or is cheerful.

Chir'rup (chĭr'ŭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHIRRUPED (-ŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHIRRUPING.] [See CHIRP.] To quicken or animate by chirping; to cherup.

Chir'rup, *v. i.* To chirp.

Chir'rup, *n.* The act of chirping; a chirp.

Chi-rur'geon (kī-rûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *chirurgien*, fr. *chirurgie* surgery, Gr. χειρουργία, fr. χειρουργός operating by hand; χείρ hand + ἔργον work.] A surgeon. [*Obs.*]

Chi-rur'ger-y (-jẽr-ў), *n.* Surgery. [*Obs.*]

Chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *cisellus*, prob. fr. L. *caesus*, p. p. of *caedere* to cut.] A tool with a cutting edge on one end of a metal blade, used in dressing, shaping, or working timber, stone, metal, etc.

Chis'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHISELED (-ĕld), or CHISELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHISELING, or CHISELLING.] To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.

Chis'ley (chĭz'lў), *a.* [AS. *ceosel* gravel or sand.] Having a large admixture of small pebbles or gravel.

Chit (chĭt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cīð* shoot, sprig, fr. root of *cīnan* to yawn.] **1.** The embryo or the growing bud of a plant; a sprout. **2.** A child or babe; also, an undersized person or animal.

Chit, *v. i.* To shoot out; to sprout.

Chit'chat (-chăt), *n.* [From CHAT, by way of reduplication.] Familiar or trifling talk; prattle.

Chi'tin (kī'tĭn), *n.* [See CHITON.] (*Chem.*) A horny substance forming the harder part of the outer integument of insects, crustacea, etc. [chitin.

Chi'ti-nous (kī'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Resembling or containing

‖ **Chi'ton** (kī'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χιτών.] A shirt-like under garment among the ancient Greeks.

Chit'ter-lings (chĭt'tẽr-lĭngz), *n. pl.* [Cf. AS. *cwiþ* womb, Goth. *qiþus*.] The smaller intestines of swine, etc., frie[illegible] for food.

Chit'ty (-tў), *a.* Full of chits or sprouts.

Chiv'al-ric (shĭv'al-rĭk), *a.* Chivalrous.

Chiv'al-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry; knightly; gallant; high-spirited; magnanimous. — **Chiv'al-rous-ly,** *adv.*

Chiv'al-ry (shĭv'al-rў), *n.* [F. *chevalerie*, fr. *chevalier* knight, OF., horseman. See CHEVALIER.] **1.** A body or order of cavaliers or knights serving on horseback; cavalry. **2.** Dignity or system of knighthood; practice of knight-errantry. **3.** Qualifications or character of knights, as valor, dexterity in arms, courtesy, etc. **4.** (*Eng. Law*) A tenure of lands by knight's service.

Court of chivalry, a former court of England having cognizance of matters relating to deeds of arms and war.

Chive (chĭv), *n.* [F. *cive*, fr. L. *cepa*, *caepa*, onion.] (*Bot.*) A perennial plant, allied to the onion.

Chiv'y (chĭv'ў), *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] To goad, drive, hunt, throw, or pitch. [*Slang, Eng.*]

Chlam'y-date (klăm'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [L. *chlamydatus* dressed in a *chlamys*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a mantle; — applied to certain gastropods.

‖ **Chla'mys** (klā'mĭs *or* klăm'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χλαμύς.] A flowing outer garment, worn by the ancient Greeks.

Chlo'ral (klō'răl), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *alcohol.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A colorless oily liquid of a pungent odor and harsh taste. **2.** (*Med.*) Chloral hydrate.

Chlo'rate (klō'rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of chloric acid.

Chlo'ric (klō'rĭk), *a.* [From CHLORINE.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, chlorine.

Chlo'ride (-rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of chlorine. — **Chlo-rid'ic** (klō-rĭd'ĭk), *a.*

Chlo'rine (klō'rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός pale green, greenish yellow.] (*Chem.*) An element commonly isolated as a greenish yellow gas, which is exceedingly poisonous. It is a constituent of common salt.

Chlo'rite (klō'rīt), *n.* [Gr. χλωρῖτις, lit., green (stone).] (*Min.*) The name of a group of minerals.

Chlo'ro-, *or* **Chlor-.** (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting that *chlorine* is an ingredient in the substance named.

Chlo'ro-form (-fôrm), *n.* [*Chlor-* + *formyl.*] A colorless volatile liquid formed by treating alcohol with chlorine and an alkali, and formerly regarded as a trichloride of formyl. It is much used as an anæsthetic.

Chlo'ro-form (klō'rō-fôrm), *v. t.* To treat with chloroform, or to place under its influence.

Chlo'ro-phyll (klō'rō-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός green + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) The green coloring matter of plants.

‖ **Chlo-ro'sis** (klō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χλωρος light green.] **1.** (*Med.*) An anæmic disease of young women, characterized by a greenish or grayish yellow hue of the skin. **2.** (*Bot.*) A disease in plants, causing the flowers to turn green or the leaves to lose their normal green color.

Chlo'rous (klō'rŭs), *a.* [See CHLORINE.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, chlorine in a valence of three. See -OUS.

Chock (chŏk), *v. t.* To stop or fasten, as with a wedge [or block; to scotch.

Chock, *v. i.* To fit as a chock or wedge does.

Chock, *n.* **1.** A wedge or block made to fit in some space, esp. something to steady a rolling body by fitting into the space around or beneath it. **2.** (*Naut.*) A heavy metal casting, through which ropes or hawsers are passed.

Chock, *adv.* (*Naut.*) Entirely; quite; as, *chock* home.

Chock'-full' (-fụl'), *a.* Quite full; choke-full.

Choc'o-late (chŏk'ō-lāt; 115), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mexican name of the cacao.] **1.** A paste or cake composed of the roasted seeds of the *Theobroma Cacao*. **2.** The beverage made with it.

Chog'set (chŏg'sĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The cunner.

Choice (chois), *n.* [OF. *chois*, fr. *choisir* to choose; of German origin.] **1.** Act of choosing; election; selection; preference. **2.** Power of choosing; option. **3.** Care or taste in selecting; discrimination. **4.** The thing or person chosen. **5.** The best part.

Choice, *a.* [*Compar.* CHOICER (-ẽr); *superl.* CHOICEST (-ĕst).] **1.** Worthy of being chosen or preferred. **2.** Reserving or using with care, as valuable. **3.** Selected with care and discrimination; deliberately chosen. — **Choice'-ly,** *adv.* — **Choice'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Select; precious; rare; chary; careful.

Choir (kwīr), *n.* [OE. *quer*, OF. *cuer*, L. *chorus* choral dance, chorus, choir, fr. Gr. χορός, orig., dancing place.] **1.** An organized company of singers. [Formerly written also *quire*.] **2.** That part of a church appropriated to the singers. **3.** (*Arch.*) The chancel.

Choke (chōk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHOKED (chōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOKING.] [OE. *cheken*, *choken*; origin uncertain.] **1.** To render unable to breathe by obstructing the windpipe; to stifle; to suffocate; to strangle. **2.** To obstruct, as any passage, by filling up or clogging it. **3.** To prevent or hinder, as growth, progress, etc.

Choke, *v. i.* **1.** To have the windpipe stopped. **2.** To be checked, as if by a choking.

Choke, *n.* **1.** A stoppage or irritation of the windpipe. **2.** (*Gun.*) (*a*) The tied end of a cartridge. (*b*) A constriction in the bore of a shotgun.

Choke'ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of an American shrub (*Pyrus arbutifolia*); also, the shrub.

Choke'cher'ry (-chĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The astringent fruit of a species of wild cherry; also, the bush or tree.

Choke'-damp' (dămp'). Carbonic acid.

Choke'-full' (chōk'fụl'), *a.* Quite full; chock-full.

Choke'-pear' (pâr'). A kind of pear that has a rough, astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty.

Chok'er (chō'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, chokes. **2.** A stiff wide cravat; a stock. [*Slang*]

Chok'y } (-kў), *a.* **1.** Tending to choke or suffocate.
Chok'ey } **2.** Being choked or somewhat choked.

Chol'er (kŏl'ẽr), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. χολέρα cholera, fr. χόλος, χολή, bile.] **1.** The bile, — once thought to be the seat and cause of irascibility. [*Obs.*] **2.** Passion; anger; wrath.

Chol'er-a (kŏl'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [L., a bilious disease. See CHOLER.] (*Med.*) One of several diseases affecting the digestive and intestinal tract, esp. the malignant epidemic commonly called *Asiatic cholera*. — **Chol'er-a'ic** (-ā'ĭk), *a.*

Chol'er-ic (kŏl'ẽr-ĭk), *a.* **1.** Abounding with, or producing, choler, or bile. **2.** Irascible; inclined to anger. **3.** Angry. — **Chol'er-ic-ly,** *adv.*

Chol'er-ine (-ĭn), *n.* (*Med.*) (*a*) The precursory symptoms of cholera. (*b*) A mild form of cholera.

Chon'dri-fy (kŏn'drĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-fy.*] To convert, or be converted, into cartilage.

Chon'dri-gen (kŏn'drĭ-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος + *-gen.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The chemical basis of cartilage.

Chon'drite (kŏn'drīt), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος a grain (of wheat).] (*Min.*) A meteoric stone characterized by the presence of rounded mineral granules called *chondrules*.

Chon'dro- (-drō-). [Gr. χόνδρος a grain (of wheat), cartilage.] Combining form meaning *grain*, *granular*, *granular cartilage*, *cartilaginous*; as, *chondrocranium*, cartilaginous skull of lower vertebrates and embryos.

Chon'droid (kŏn'droid), *a.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-oid.*] Resembling cartilage.

Chon'drule (kŏn'drŭl), *n.* (*Min.*) See CHONDRITE.

Choose (chōōz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* CHOSE (chōz); *p. p.* CHOSEN (chō'z'n), CHOSE (*Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOOSING.] [AS. *ceósan*; akin to G. *kiesen*, L. *gustare* to taste, Gr. γεύεσθαι, Skr. *jush* to enjoy.] **1.** To take, or make a selection, by way of preference from two or more objects offered. **2.** To desire; to prefer. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — To select; prefer; elect; decide; adopt; follow.

Choos'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who chooses.

Chop (chŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHOPPED (chŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOPPING.] [Cf. LG. & D. *kappen*, Dan. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa*.] **1.** To cut repeatedly; to cut into pieces; to mince. **2.** To sever by cutting.

Chop, *v. i.* **1.** To strike quickly or repeatedly with an ax or the like. **2.** To act suddenly and unexpectedly.

Chop, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *koopen* to buy. See CHEAPEN, *v. t.*] **1.** To barter or truck. **2.** To exchange.

Chop, *v. i.* **1.** To engage in bartering. **2.** (*Naut.*) To vary or shift suddenly. **3.** To wrangle.

Chop, *v. t. & i.* To crack. See CHAP, *v. t. & i.*

Chop, *n.* **1.** Act of chopping; stroke. **2.** Piece chopped off; slice, esp. of meat. **3.** A crack; a chap.

Chop, *n.* [See CHAP.] **1.** A jaw of an animal; — commonly in the *pl.* See CHOPS. **2.** A movable jaw or cheek, as of a wooden vice. **3.** The land at each side of the mouth of a river, harbor, etc. See CHOPS.

Chop, *n.* [Chin. & Hind. *chhāp* stamp, brand.] **1.** Quality; brand. **2.** A permit or clearance.

Chop'fall'en (-fąl'n), *n.* Chapfallen.

Chop'house' (-hous'), *n.* An eating house where chops, etc., are sold.

Chop'in (chŏp'ĭn), *n.* [F. *chopine*, fr. G. *schoppen*.] A disused liquid measure varying from half a pint to a quart.

Cho-pine' (chŏ-pēn'; *F.* shŏ-pēn'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *chapin*, *escapin*, Sp. *chapin*.] A clog, or patten, having a very thick sole, or in some cases raised upon a stilt.

Chop'per (chŏp'pẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, chops.

Chop'ping, *a.* [See CHOP to barter.] Shifting suddenly, as the wind; also, having short tumbling waves.

Chop'py (-pĭ), *a.* Chopping, as the sea.

Chops (chŏps), *n. pl.* [See CHOP a jaw.] **1.** The jaws; also, the fleshy parts about the mouth. **2.** The sides or capes of the mouth of a river, harbor, etc.

Chop'stick' (chŏp'stĭk'), *n.* One of two small sticks used by the Chinese and Japanese in eating. [ragus.]

Cho-rag'ic (kŏ-răj'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cho-

‖ **Cho-ra'gus** (kŏ-rā'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CHORAGI (-jī). [L., fr. Gr. χοραγός; χορός chorus + ἄγειν to lead.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A chorus leader; one who supported a chorus.

Cho'ral (kō'rąl), *a.* [LL. *choralis*. See CHORUS.] Of or pertaining to a choir or chorus. — **Cho'ral-ly,** *adv.*

Cho'ral, *n.* (*Mus.*) A hymn tune.

Chord (kôrd), *n.* [L. *chorda* a gut, a string made of a gut, Gr. χορδή. See CORD.] **1.** The string of a musical instrument. **2.** (*Mus.*) An harmonious combination of tones simultaneously performed. **3.** (*Geom.*) A right line uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle or curve. **4.** (*Engin.*) The upper or lower part of a truss, usually horizontal, resisting compression or tension.

Chord, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHORDING.] To provide with musical strings; to string.

Chord, *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To accord; to be in harmony.

Chore (chōr), *n.* [Variant of *char* work done by the day.] A small job; *pl.*, the regular light work of a household or farm. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Cho-re'a** (kŏ-rē'ą), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χορεία dance.] (*Med.*) St. Vitus's dance; a disease attended with convulsive twitchings and other involuntary movements.

Cho-re'ic (kŏ-rē'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or like chorea.

Cho-re'us (kŏ-rē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χορεῖος, prop. adj., belonging to a chorus.] (*Anc. Pros.*) (*a*) A trochee. (*b*) A tribrach.

Cho'ri-am'bus (kō'rĭ-ăm'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -BI (-bī), E. -BUSES (-bŭs-ĕz). [L., fr. Gr. χοριάμβος; χορεῖος a choreus + ἴαμβος iambus.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of four syllables, the first and last long, the others short (— ⏑ ⏑ —).

‖ **Cho'ri-on** (kō'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χορίον.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The membrane investing the fetus; also, the similar membrane investing many ova. (*b*) The true skin, or cutis. **2.** (*Bot.*) The outer membrane of seeds.

Cho'rist (kō'rĭst), *n.* [F. *choriste*.] A choirster. [*R.*]

Chor'is-ter (kŏr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [See CHORUS.] **1.** One of a choir, or chorus. **2.** A choir leader. [*U. S.*]

Cho'ro-graph'ic-al (kō'rō-grăf'ĭ-kąl), *a.* Pertaining to chorography.

Cho-rog'ra-phy (kŏ-rŏg'rą-fy), *n.* [L. *chorographia*, Gr. χωρογραφία; χῶρος place + γράφειν to describe.] The mapping or description of a region or district.

Cho'roid (kō'roid), *a.* [Gr. χοροειδής; χορίον chorion + εἶδος form.] (*Anat.*) Resembling the chorion; as, the pigmented membrane of the eyeball.

Cho-rol'o-gy (kŏ-rŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. χῶρος place + *-logy.*] (*Biol.*) The science which treats of the laws of distribution of living organisms.

Cho'rus (kō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CHORUSES (-ĕz). [L. See CHOIR.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A band of singers and dancers. **2.** (*Gr. Drama*) A company of persons supposed to behold the acts of a tragedy, and who sing appropriate sentiments in couplets or verses between the acts; also, that which was thus sung. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A company of singers singing in concert. (*b*) A composition of two or more parts, each of which is intended to be sung by a number of voices. (*c*) Recurring parts of a song or hymn.

‖ **Chose** (shōz), *n.*; *pl.* CHOSES (shō'zĕz). [F., fr. L. *causa*. See CAUSE.] (*Law*) A thing; personal property.

Chose in action, a right enforceable by an action in a court of law.

Chose (chōz), *imp. & p. p.* of CHOOSE.

Cho'sen (chō'z'n), *p. p.* of CHOOSE. Selected; choice.

Chough (chŭf), *n.* [AS. *ceó*; cf. also D. *kauw*, OHG. *châha*.] (*Zoöl.*) A European bird of the Crow family.

Chough (*Fregilus graculus*).

Chouse (chous), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHOUSED (choust); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOUSING.] [From Turk. *châûsh* an interpreter, one of whom, attached to the Turkish embassy, in 1609 cheated the Turkish merchants resident in England.] To cheat. [*Colloq.*]

Chouse, *n.* **1.** One easily cheated; tool; simpleton. **2.** A trick; sham; imposition. **3.** A swindler.

Chow'chow' (chou'chou'), *a.* [Chin.] Consisting of several sorts; mixed. — *n.* A kind of mixed pickles.

Chow'der (-dẽr), *n.* [F. *chaudière* a kettle.] A dish made of stewed fresh fish or clams, onions, biscuit, etc.

Chre'ma-tis'tics (krē'mą-tĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. χρηματιστική art of traffic, fr. χρήματα goods, money, fr. χρῆσθαι to use.] The science of wealth; political economy.

Chres-tom'a-thy (krĕs-tŏm'ą-thy), *n.* [Gr. χρηστομάθεια; χρηστός useful + μαθεῖν to learn.] A selection of passages, with notes, etc., to assist in acquiring a language.

Chrism (krĭz'm), *n.* [AS. *crisma*, LL. *chrisma*, fr. Gr. χρῖσμα, fr. χρίειν to anoint.] (*Gr. & R. C. Churches*) Olive oil consecrated by the bishop, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, etc.

Chris'mal (krĭz'mąl), *a.* Of or pertaining to chrism.

Chris-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of applying chrism.

Chris'ma-to-ry (krĭz'mą-tŏ-ry), *n.* A cruet for chrism.

Christ (krist), *n.* [L. *Christus*, Gr. Χριστός, lit., anointed, fr. χρίειν to anoint.] THE ANOINTED; an appellation of Jesus, the Saviour, synonymous with MESSIAH.

Christ'cross' (krĭs'krŏs'; 115), *n.* The mark of the cross, as made on certain objects, — sometimes as the sign of 12 o'clock on a dial.

Christ'cross-row' (-rō'), *n.* The alphabet; — once so called, either from a cross set before it, or from a custom of writing it in the form of a cross, by way of a charm.

Chris'ten (krĭs''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHRISTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHRISTENING.] [AS. *cristnian* to Christianize, fr. *cristen* a Christian.] **1.** To baptize and give a Christian name to. **2.** To name; to denominate.

Chris'ten-dom (krĭs''n-dŭm), *n.* **1.** The Christian religion, or the profession of faith in it. [*Obs.*] **2.** Christian name. [*Obs.*] **3.** That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails. **4.** The whole body of Christians.

Chris'tian (krĭs'chąn; 106), *n.* **1.** One who believes, or is assumed to believe, in Jesus Christ; esp., one whose life is Christlike. **2.** One born in a Christian country or of Christian parents. **3.** (*Eccl.*) One of a Christian denomination which rejects human creeds as bases of fellowship, and sectarian names. [Often pronounced, but not by the members of the sect, krĭs'chąn.]

Chris'tian, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Christ or his religion. **2.** Professing Christianity. **3.** Pert. to the church; ecclesiastical. **4.** Characteristic of Christian people.

Christian name, the name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name, or surname.

Chris-tian'i-ty (krĭs-chăn'ĭ-tỹ *or* krĭs'chĭ-ăn'-), *n.* **1.** The system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ. **2.** Practical conformity to the Christian religion.

Chris'tian-i-za'tion (krĭs'chąn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of converting or being converted to Christianity; state of being christianized.

Chris'tian-ize (krĭs'chan-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHRISTIANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHRISTIANIZING.] **1.** To convert to Christianity. **2.** To imbue with, or adapt to, Christian principles.

Chris'tian-ly, *adv.* In a Christian manner.

Christ'less (krīst'lĕs), *a.* Having no faith in Christ.

Christ'like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling Christ in character, actions, etc. — **Christ'like'ness,** *n.*

Christ'ly, *a.* Christlike.

Christ'mas (krĭs'mas), *n.* [*Christ* + *mass.*] An annual church festival (December 25) commemorating the birth of Christ.

Christmas day. Same as CHRISTMAS. — **Christmas tree,** a small evergreen tree, set up indoors at Christmas, decorated with bonbons, presents, etc., and illuminated.

Chris-tol'o-gy (krĭs-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Christ* + *-logy.*] A treatise on Christ; that department of theology which treats of the personality, attributes, or life of Christ.

Chris'tom (krĭs'tŭm), *n.* Chrisom. [*Obs.*]

Chris-toph'a-ny (-tŏf'a-nĭ), *n.* [*Christ* + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] An appearance of Christ, as after the crucifixion. [acid.]

Chro'mate (krō'māt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of chromic

Chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *chromaticus*, Gr. *χρωματικός*, suited for color, fr. *χρῶμα* color.] **1.** Relating to color, or to colors. **2.** (*Mus.*) Proceeding by the smaller intervals (half steps or semitones) of the scale, instead of the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.

Chromatic scale (*Mus.*), the scale consisting of thirteen tones, including the eight scale tones and the five intermediate tones, which latter were formerly made in colors.

Chro-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of colors.

Chro'ma-tism (krō'mā-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** (*Optics*) State of being colored, as in the case of an image formed by a lens. **2.** (*Bot.*) An abnormal coloring of plants.

Chrome (krōm), *n.* Same as CHROMIUM.

Chro'mic (krō'mĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or obtained from, chromium in its higher valence. See -IC.

Chro'mism (krō'mĭz'm), *n.* Same as CHROMATISM.

Chro'mi-um (-mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] (*Chem.*) A hard, brittle, grayish white metal, fusible with difficulty. Its compounds are brilliantly colored.

Chro'mo (krō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* CHROMOS (-mōz). [Abbrev. from *chromo*lithograph.] A chromolithograph.

Chro'mo-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* color + *-graph.*] A kind of copying apparatus; a hectograph.

Chro'mo-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* color + E. *lithograph.*] A lithographic picture printed in tints and colors by repeated impressions.

Chro'mo-sphere (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* color + E. *sphere.*] (*Astron.*) An atmosphere of red matter, composed principally of incandescent hydrogen gas, surrounding the sun and enveloping the photosphere.

Chro'mo-type (krō'mō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* color + *-type.*] **1.** A sheet printed in colors by any process. **2.** A photograph produced in the natural colors.

Chro'mous (krō'mŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, chromium in a valence lower than in chromic compounds. See -OUS.

Chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *chronicus*, Gr. *χρονικός* concerning time, from *χρόνος* time.] **1.** Relating to time; according to time. **2.** Continuing for a long time.

Chron'ic-al (krŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Chronic.

Chron'i-cle (krŏn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* **1.** An account of facts or events disposed in the order of time. **2.** A narrative of events; a history. **3.** *pl.* Two canonical books of the Old Testament.

Syn. — Register; record; annals. See HISTORY.

Chron'i-cle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHRONICLED (-k'ld).] To record in a history or chronicle; to register.

Chron'i-cler (-klĕr), *n.* A writer of a chronicle.

Chron'o-gram (krŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-gram.*] An inscription in which certain conspicuous numeral letters express a particular date or epoch, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632:

ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

— the capitals of which give, when added as numerals, the sum 1632.

Chron'o-graph (krŏn'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-graph.*] **1.** An instrument for graphically measuring or recording intervals of time. **2.** A chronogram. **3.** A chronoscope.

Chro-nog'ra-pher (krō-nŏg'rà-fĕr), *n.* One who writes a chronography; a chronologist.

Chro-nol'o-ger (-nŏl'ŏ-jĕr), *n.* Same as CHRONOLOGIST.

Chron'o-log'ic (krŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Chron'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to chronology; according to the order of time. — **Chron'o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Chro-nol'o-gist (krō-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* A person who investigates dates of events; one skilled in chronology.

Chro-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *χρονολογία*; *χρόνος* time + *λόγος* discourse.] The science which treats of measuring time by regular divisions or periods, and which assigns to events their proper dates.

Chro-nom'e-ter (krō-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring time; a timekeeper. **2.** A portable timekeeper, of superior and peculiar construction. **3.** (*Mus.*) A metronome.

Chron'o-met'ric (krŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **Chron'o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

Chro-nom'e-try (krō-nŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of measuring time by periods or divisions.

Chrys'a-lid (krĭs'à-lĭd), *a.* Pertaining to a chrysalis; resembling a chrysalis. — *n.* A chrysalis.

Chrys'a-lis (-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CHRYSALIDES (krĭ-săl'ĭ-dēz). [L. *chrysallis* the gold-colored pupa of butterflies, Gr. *χρυσαλλίς*, fr. *χρυσός* gold.] (*Zoöl.*) The pupa state of certain insects, esp. of butterflies, from which the perfect insect emerges.

Chrys-an'the-mum (-ăn'thĕ-mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *χρυσάνθεμον*; *χρυσός* gold + *ἄνθεμον* flower.] (*Bot.*) A large genus of composite plants, including the feverfew and oxeye daisy, as well as the garden chrysanthemums.

Chrys'el-e-phan'tine (krĭs'ĕl-ĕ-făn'tĭn), *a.* [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *ἐλεφάντινος* made of ivory.] Composed of, or adorned with, gold and ivory.

Chyrs'o-ber'yl (krĭs'ō-bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *βήρυλλος* beryl.] (*Min.*) A mineral found in crystals of a yellow to green or brown color, — often used as a gem.

Chrys'o-lite (krĭs'ō-līt), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *λίθος* stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral, composed of silicon, magnesium, and iron, of a yellow to green color.

Chrys'o-prase (-prāz), *n.* [OF. *crisoprace*, L. *chrysoprasus*, Gr. *χρυσόπρασος*; *χρυσός* gold + *πράσον* leek.] (*Min.*) An apple-green variety of chalcedony.

Chtho-noph'a-gy (thŏ-nŏf'à-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *χθών*, *χθονός*, earth + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] A disease characterized by an irresistible desire to eat earth.

Chub (chŭb), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A freshwater fish of the Carp family; also, in U. S., any one of several very different fishes, as the *tautog*, *black bass*, etc.

Chub'by (-bĭ), *a.* Like a chub; short and thick.

Chuck (chŭk), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHUCKED (chŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHUCKING.] [Imitative of the sound.] To cluck.

Chuck, *n.* **1.** The cluck or call of a hen. **2.** A sudden, small noise. **3.** A word of endearment; — for *chick.*

Chuck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHUCKED (chŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHUCKING.] [F. *choquer* to strike. Cf. SHOCK, *v. t.*] **1.** To strike gently. **2.** To toss or throw smartly out of the hand; to pitch. [*Colloq.*] **3.** (*Mech.*) To place in, or hold by means of, a chuck; to make (a hole) in anything by revolving it in a chuck.

Chuck, *n.* **1.** A slight blow or pat under the chin. **2.** A short throw; a toss. **3.** (*Mach.*) A contrivance or machine fixed to the mandrel of a lathe, for holding a tool or the material to be operated upon.

Chuck farthing, a play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole.

Chuck, *n.* (*Cookery*) A cut of an animal, from between the neck and the collar bone. [as of derision.]

Chuc'kle (chŭk'k'l), *n.* A short, suppressed laugh,

Chuc'kle, *v. i.* To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to utter chuckles.

Chuc'kle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A dunce. [*Low*]

Chuck'-Will's-wid'ow (chŭk'wĭlz-wĭd'ō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of goatsucker; — so called from its note.

Chuff (chŭf), *n.* A coarse or stupid fellow.

Chuff'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Fat or puffed out in the cheeks. **2.** Rough; clownish; surly. — **Chuff'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Chum (chŭm), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A roommate, esp. at school; an intimate friend.

Chum, *v. i.* To be a chum with another. [*U. S.*]

Chump (chŭmp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kumbr* a chopping, E. *chop.*] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.

Chunk (chŭnk), *n.* [Cf. CHUMP.] A short, thick piece of anything. [*Colloq. U. S. & Prov. Eng.*]

Chunk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Short and thick. [*U. S.*]

Church (chûrch), *n.* [AS. *circe*, *cyrice*; akin to G. *kirche*; both fr. Gr. *κυριακόν* the Lord's house, fr. *κύριος* master, lord, fr. *κῦρος* power, might.] **1.** A building set apart for religious, esp. Christian, worship. **2.** A formally organized body of Christian believers worshiping together. **3.** A body of Christian believers, having the

same creed and rights, and recognizing the same ecclesiastical authority. **4.** Christians, collectively. **5.** Any body of worshipers. **6.** Ecclesiastical influence, authority, etc.

Church (chûrch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHURCHED (chûrcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHURCHING.] To bless in a prescribed way, or to unite with in returning thanks in church.

Church'man (-mən), *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastic or clergyman. **2.** An Episcopalian, or a member of the Established Church of England. **3.** One who is attached to, or attends, church. [churchman.]

Church'man-ship, *n.* State or quality of being a

Church'ward'en (-wȯrd'n), *n.* One of certain lay officers (usually two) in an Episcopal church.

Church'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

Churl (chûrl), *n.* [AS. *ceorl* a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband; akin to G. *kerl.*] **1.** A rustic; a countryman or laborer. **2.** A surly, ill-bred man; a boor. **3.** A miser; a niggard.

Churl'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a churl; surly; mean. **2.** Wanting pliancy; unmanageable. — **Churl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Churl'ish-ness,** *n.*

Churn (chûrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHURNED (chûrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHURNING.] [OE. *chernen*, AS. *cernan*; akin to G. *kernan*, and also to E. *corn*, *kernel*, the meaning coming from the idea of extracting the kernel or marrow.] **1.** To stir, beat, or agitate, as milk or cream in order to make butter. **2.** To agitate violently.

Churn, *v. i.* To perform the operation of churning.

Churn, *n.* A vessel in which cream is churned.

Churn'ing, *n.* The quantity of butter made at one operation.

Chute (shōōt), *n.* [F. *chute*, prop., a fall.] **1.** A framework, trough, or tube, upon or through which objects are made to slide from a higher to a lower level, or through which water passes to a wheel. **2.** See SHOOT.

Chyle (kīl), *n.* [Gr. χυλός juice, chyle, fr. χέειν to pour.] (*Physiol.*) A milky fluid containing the fatty matter of the food in emulsion, formed from chyme.

Chyl'i-fac'tion (kĭl'ĭ-făk'shŭn *or* kī'lĭ-), *n.* [*Chyle* + L. *facere* to make.] The formation of chyle.

Chy-lif'er-ous (kī-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Chyle* + *-ferous.*] Transmitting or conveying chyle. [ifaction.]

Chyl'i-fi-ca'tion (kĭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn *or* kī'lĭ-), *n.* Chyl-

Chy'lous (kī'lŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or like, chyle.

Chyme (kīm), *n.* [L. *chymus*, fr. Gr. χυμός juice, fr. χέειν to pour.] (*Physiol.*) The semi-digested food just after its passage from the stomach into the small intestines, where it is separated into chyle and excrement.

Chym'ist (kĭm'ĭst), *n.*, etc. [*Obs.*] See CHEMIST, etc.

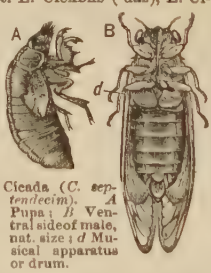
Chym'i-fi-ca'tion (kĭm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn *or* kī'mĭ-), *n.* [*Chyme* + L. *facere* to make.] (*Physiol.*) The conversion of food into chyme.

Chy'mous (kī'mŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to chyme.

Ci-ba'ri-ous (sĭ-bā'rĭ-ŭs *or* sĭ-), *a.* [L. *cibarius*, fr. *cibus* food.] Pertaining to food; edible.

Cib'ol (sĭb'ŏl), *n.* [F. *ciboule*, deriv. of L. *cepa* onion.] A perennial alliaceous plant used in cookery.

Ci-ca'da (sĭ-kā'dà), *n.*; *pl.* E. CICADAS (-dàz), L. CICADÆ (-dē). [L.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of a genus (*Cicada*) of large hemipterous insects, with nearly transparent wings. The male makes a shrill sound by peculiar organs in the under side of the abdomen.



Cicada (*C. septendecim*). *A* Pupa; *B* Ventral side of male, nat. size; *d* Musical apparatus or drum.

Cic'a-trice (sĭk'ȧ-trĭs), *n.* [F.] A cicatrix.

Cic'a-tri'cle (-trĭk'l), *n.* (*Biol.*) The point in a seed or in the yolk of an egg at which development begins.

Ci-ca'trix (sĭ-kā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* CICATRICES (sĭk'ȧ-trī'sēz). [L.] (*Med.*) The pellicle which forms over a wound or breach of continuity; — followed by the *scar.* [cicatrix.]

Cic'a-tri-za'tion (-trĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Formation of a

Cic'a-trize (sĭk'ȧ-trīz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CICATRIZED (-trīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CICATRIZING.] (*Med.*) To heal, or to induce the formation of a cicatrix in.

Cic'e-ly (sĭs'ẽ-lĭ), *n.* [L. *seselis*, Gr. σέσελι, σέσελις.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several umbelliferous plants.

Ci'cer-o'ne (chē'chȧ-rō'nȧ; *E.* sĭs'ẽ-rō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* It. CICERONI (-nē), E. CICERONES (-nēz). [It., fr. L. *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] One who shows strangers the curiosities of a place; — so called because usually talkative.

Cic'e-ro'ni-an (sĭs'ẽ-rō'nĭ-an), *a.* Resembling Cicero in style or action; eloquent.

Cich'o-ra'ceous (sĭk'ō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [See CHICORY.] Belonging to, or resembling, a suborder of composite plants of which the chicory (*Cichorium*) is the type.

‖ **Ci'cis-be'o** (chē'chēs-bā'ō *or* sĭ-sĭs'bē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. CICISBEI (-ā). [It.] A professed admirer of a married woman.

Ci'der (sī'dẽr), *n.* [F. *cidre*, OF. *sidre*, fr. L. *sicera* a kind of strong drink, Gr. σίκερα; of Oriental origin.] The expressed juice of apples, — used as a beverage.

Ci'der-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [*Cider* + *-kin.*] A kind of weak cider made by steeping the refuse pomace in water.

‖ **Ci'-de-vant'** (sē'dẽ-vän'), *a.* [F., hitherto, formerly.] Former; previous; of times gone by.

Ci-gar' (sĭ-gär'), *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*, orig., kind of Cuban tobacco.] A small roll of tobacco, used for smoking.

Cig'a-rette' (sĭg'ȧ-rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A little cigar; a little fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

‖ **Cil'i-a** (sĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* CILIUM, the sing., is rarely used. [L. *cilium* eyelid.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The eyelashes. **2.** (*Biol.*) Small, generally microscopic, vibrating appendages. **3.** (*Bot.*) Hairlike processes, commonly marginal and forming a fringe like the eyelash. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) Small, vibratory, swimming organs.

Cil'ia-ry (sĭl'yȧ-rĭ *or* -ĭ-ȧ-rĭ; 106), *a.* Pertaining to the eyelashes or to any cilia.

Cil'i-ate (sĭl'ĭ-ȧt), **Cil'i-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Provided with, or surrounded by, cilia.

Cil'i-form (sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), **Cil'i-i-form'** (sĭl'ĭ-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender.

Ciliate Leaf.

Ci'ma (sī'mȧ), *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of molding. See CYMA.

Cim'e-ter (sĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* See SCIMITER.

‖ **Ci'mex** (sī'mĕks), *n.*; *pl.* CIMICES (sĭm'ĭ-sēz). [L., a bug.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of hemipterous insects of which the bedbug is the best known example.

Cim-me'ri-an (sĭm-mē'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Cimmerius.*] **1.** Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a fabulous ancient people, said to have lived in perpetual darkness. **2.** Without any light; intensely dark.

Cinch (sĭnch), *n.* [Sp. *cincha*, fr. L. *cingere* to gird.] A strong saddle girth, as of canvas. [*Western U. S.*]

Cin-cho'na (sĭn-kō'nȧ), *n.* [So named from the wife of Count *Chinchon* of Spain, who by its use in Peru was freed from an intermittent fever.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of trees growing naturally on the Andes in Peru and adjacent countries, producing a valuable medicinal bark. **2.** (*Med.*) The bark itself; Peruvian bark; Jesuits' bark.

Cinc'ture (sĭngk'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *cinctura*, fr. *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird.] **1.** A belt; a girdle. **2.** That which encompasses or incloses. **3.** (*Arch.*) The fillet or band separating the shaft of a column from the capital.

Cin'der (sĭn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *sinder* slag, dross; akin to G. *sinter*; origin unknown.] **1.** Partly burned or vitrified coal, or other combustible, in which fire is extinct; also, slag or scoriaceous lava. **2.** A hot coal without flame; an ember. **3.** A scale thrown off in forging metal.

Cin'e-mat'ics (sĭn'ẽ-măt'ĭks), *n. sing.* Kinematics.

Cin'er-a-ry (sĭn'ẽr-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cinerarius*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Pert. to ashes; containing ashes. [bustion.]

Cin'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Reduction to ashes by com-

Ci-no're-ous (sĭ-nō'rē-ŭs), *a.* Like ashes; grayish.

Cin'er-i'tious (sĭn'ẽr-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Cinereous.

Cin'na-bar (sĭn'ná-bär), *n.* [L. *cinnabaris*, Gr. κιννάβαρι.] **1.** (*Min.*) Red sulphide of mercury. **2.** Vermilion.

Cin-nam'ic (sĭn-năm'ĭk), *a.* [From CINNAMON.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, cinnamon, as a certain acid now made from certain benzene derivatives.

Cin'na-mon (sĭn'ȧ-mŭn), *n.* [Heb. *qinnāmōn.*] (*a*) The inner bark of the shoots of a tree growing in Ceylon. It is aromatic and moderately pungent. (*b*) Cassia.

Cinque (sĭngk), *n.* [F. *cinq*, fr. L. *quinque* five. See FIVE.] Five; the number five in dice or cards.

Cinque'foil' (sĭngk'foil'), *n.* [*Cinque* five + *foil*, F. *feuille* leaf.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of the genus *Potentilla*; — also called *five-finger*, because of the resemblance of the leaves to the fingers of the hand. **2.** (*Arch.*) A foliation having five points or cusps.

Ci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *cion.* See SCION.] See SCION.

Ci'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* [OF. *cifre*, fr. Ar. *ṣifrun*, *ṣafrun*, empty, cipher, zero, fr. *ṣafira* to be empty. Cf. ZERO.] **1.** (*Arith.*) A character [0] which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but when placed at the right hand of a

whole number increases its value tenfold. 2. One who, or that which, has no weight or influence. 3. A combination of letters, as the initials of a name; a device; a monogram. 4. A private alphabet or other mode of secret writing; also, a writing in such characters.

Cipher.

Ci'pher (sī'fẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIPHERED (sī'fẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIPHERING.] To do sums in arithmetic.

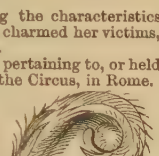
Ci'pher, *v. t.* 1. To write in occult characters. 2. To get by ciphering.

Cir-ce'an (sẽr-sē'an), *a.* Having the characteristics of the mythological Circe, who first charmed her victims, and then changed them into beasts.

Cir-cen'sial (-sĕn'shal), **Cir-cen'sian** (-sĕn'shan), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or held in, the Circus, in Rome.

Cir'ci-nal (sẽr'sĭ-nal), *a.* (*Bot.*) Circinate.

Cir'ci-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *circinatus*, p. p., deriv. of Gr. κίρκινος a circle.] (*Bot.*) Rolled together downward, the tip occupying the center.


Circinate Leaf.

Cir'cle (sẽr'k'l), *n.* [F. *cercle*, fr. L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus* circle, akin to Gr. κίρκος.] 1. A plane figure, bounded by a single curve line, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the *center*. 2. The line that bounds such a figure; a circumference; a ring. 3. (*Astron.*) An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle. 4. A round body; a sphere; an orb. 5. Compass; circuit; inclosure. 6. A company assembled, or conceived to assemble, about a central point of interest, or bound by a common tie. 7. A series ending where it begins, and repeating itself. 8. (*Logic*) A form of argument in which two or more unproved statements are used to prove each other. 9. A territorial division or district.

Circle.

Syn. — Ring; circlet; compass; circuit; inclosure.

Cir'cle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCLING (-klĭng).] 1. To move around; to revolve around. 2. To encompass as by a circle.

Cir'cle, *v. i.* To move in a circle or circles; to circulate.

Cir'clet (sẽr'klĕt), *n.* 1. A little circle; that which encircles. 2. A round body; an orb.

Cir'cuit (sẽr'kĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *circuitus*, fr. *circuire* or *circumire* to go around; *circum* around + *ire* to go.] 1. Act of moving or revolving around. 2. The circumference of, or distance round, any space. 3. That which encircles anything. 4. The space inclosed within a circle, or within limits. 5. A regular or appointed journeying from place to place in the exercise of one's calling. 6. A certain district through which one journeys in the exercise of official duties or of his calling.

Cir-cu'i-tous (sẽr-kū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Going round in or as in a circuit; roundabout; indirect. — **Cir-cu'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **Cir-cu'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

Cir'cu-lar (sẽr'kū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *circularis.*] 1. In the form of, or bounded by, a circle; round. 2. Repeating itself; reverting to the point of beginning; hence, illogical; inconclusive. 3. Adhering to a fixed circle of legends; cyclic; hence, mean; inferior. See *Cyclic poets*, under CYCLIC. 4. Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest.

Circular numbers (*Arith.*), those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots themselves; as 5 and 6. — Circular, *or* Globular, sailing (*Naut.*), the method of sailing by the arc of a great circle.

Cir'cu-lar, *n.* 1. A circular letter, or paper. 2. A sleeveless cloak, cut in circular form. [circular.

Cir'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being

Cir'cu-lar-ly (-lẽr-lў), *adv.* In a circular manner.

Cir'cu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCULATING.] 1. To move in a circle or circuitously. 2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand.

Cir'cu-late (sẽr'kū-lāt), *v. t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to spread.

Cir'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of circulating. 2. Currency; circulating coin; notes, bills, etc. 3. The extent to which anything circulates or is circulated. 4. (*Physiol.*) The movement of the blood in the vascular system of the body; also, the movement of the sap in the vessels and tissues of plants. [which, circulates.

Cir'cu-la'tor (sẽr'kū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that

Cir'cu-la-to-ry (sẽr'kū-lā-tō-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to circulation; circular; circulating.

Cir'cum- (sẽr'kŭm-), [Akin to *circle*, *circus*.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix in many English words, and signifying *around* or *about*.

Cir'cum-am'bi-ent (sẽr'kŭm-ăm'bĭ-ent), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + *ambient.*] Surrounding; encompassing.

Cir'cum-am'bu-late (-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *circumambulare*, p. p. *-atus*. See AMBULATE.] To walk round about. — **Cir'cum-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

Cir'cum-bend'i-bus (-bĕnd'ĭ-bŭs), *n.* A roundabout or indirect way. [*Jocular*]

Cir'cum-cise (sẽr'kŭm-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMCISED (-sizd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMCISING.] [L. *circumcidere*, p. p. *-cisus*; *circum* + *caedere* to cut.] 1. To cut off the foreskin of (a male) or the internal labia of (a female). 2. (*Script.*) To purify spiritually.

Cir'cum-ci'ser, *n.* One who performs circumcision.

Cir'cum-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Act of circumcising. 2. (*Script.*) The Jews, as a circumcised people.

Cir'cum-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *circumcludere*, *-clusum*, to inclose.] Act of inclosing on all sides. [*R.*]

Cir'cum-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *circumducere*, p. p. *-ductus*; *circum* + *ducere* to lead.] 1. To lead about; to lead astray. [*R.*] 2. (*Law*) To nullify. [*Obs.*]

Cir-cum'fer-ence (sẽr-kŭm'fẽr-ens), *n.* [L. *circumferentia*, fr. *circumferre* to carry around; *circum* + *ferre* to bear.] 1. The line that goes round or encompasses a circular figure; a periphery. 2. A circle; anything circular. 3. The external surface of a sphere, or of any orbicular body.

Cir-cum'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to the circumference; encircling; circuitous.

Cir-cum'fer-en'tor (-tẽr), *n.* 1. A surveying instrument for taking horizontal angles; a surveyor's compass. 2. A graduated wheel for measuring tires.

Cir'cum-flect (sẽr'kŭm-flĕkt), *v. t.* [L. *circumflectere*. See CIRCUMFLEX.] 1. To bend around. 2. To mark with the circumflex accent, as a vowel. [*R.*]

Cir'cum-flex (-flĕks), *n.* [L. *circumflexus* a bending round, fr. *circumflectere*, *-flexum*, to bend round; *circum* + *flectere* to bend.] 1. A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and a fall on the same syllable. 2. A character, or accent, in Greek, denoting such a wave on a long syllable [~ or ^]; and in Latin and some other languages, denoting a long and contracted syllable [^ or ^]. [flex.

Cir'cum-flex, *v. t.* To mark or speak with a circum-

Cir'cum-flex, *a.* 1. Having a circular or circuitous form or course. 2. Designating the accent used to denote a wave of the voice or a long and contracted syllable.

Cir-cum'flu-ent (sẽr-kŭm'flū-ent), **Cir-cum'flu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *circumfluere* to flow.] Flowing round; surrounding like a fluid.

Cir'cum-fo-ra'ne-an (sẽr'kŭm-fō-rā'nē-an), **Cir'cum-fo-ra'ne-ous** (-fō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *circumforaneus* found in markets; *circum* + *forum* a market place.] Going about or abroad; going from house to house.

Cir'cum-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *circumfundere*, p. p. *-fusus*. See FOUND, *v. t.*] To pour or spread round.

Cir'cum-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* The act of pouring or spreading round; state of being spread round.

Cir'cum-gy'rate (-jī'rāt), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *circum-* + *gyrate.*] To roll or turn round.

Cir'cum-ja'cent (sẽr'kŭm-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *circumjacens*, p. pr. of *circumjacere*; *circum* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying round; bordering on every side.

Cir'cum-lo-cu'tion (sẽr'kŭm-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumlocutio*, fr. *circumloqui*, p. p. *-locutus*, to make use of circumlocution; *circum* + *loqui* to speak.] Verbose and indirect language; a periphrase.

Cir'cum-loc'u-to-ry (-lŏk'ū-tō-rў), *a.* Characterized by circumlocution; periphrastic.

Cir'cum-mure' (-mūr'), *v. t.* [Pref. *circum-* + *mure*, v. t.] To encompass with a wall.

Cir'cum-nav'i-ga-ble (-năv'ĭ-gā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sailed round.

Cir'cum-nav'i-gate (sẽr'kŭm-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *circumnavigare*, p. p. *-atus*; *circum* + *navigare* to navigate.] To sail completely round. [navigating.

Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of circum-

Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tor, *n.* One who sails round.

Cir'cum-nu'tate (-nū'tāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *circum-* + *nutate.*] To pass through the stages of circumnutation.

Cir'cum-nu-ta'tion (-nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The successive bowing or bending in different directions of the growing tip of the stems of many plants, esp. climbers.

Cir'cum-po'lar (-pō'lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + *polar.*] Situated about the pole.

Cir'cum-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *circumpositio*, fr. *circumponere*, *-positum*, to place around.] Act of placing round about, or state of being so placed.

Cir'cum-ro-ta'tion (sĕr'kŭm-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution.

Cir'cum-scrib'a-ble (sĕr'kŭm-skrī'bȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

Cir'cum-scribe' (sĕr'kŭm-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMSCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMSCRIBING.] [L. *circumscribere, -scriptum.* See SCRIBE.] **1.** To inscribe around. [*R.*] **2.** To inclose within a certain limit; to hem in. **3.** (*Geom.*) To draw a line around so as to touch at certain points without cutting.

Syn. — To bound; limit; restrict; confine; abridge; restrain; environ; encircle; inclose; encompass.

Cir'cum-scrip'ti-ble (-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be circumscribed; circumscribable.

Cir'cum-scrip'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of circumscribing or state of being circumscribed. **2.** That which circumscribes; bounding line, outline; periphery.

Cir'cum-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe. — **Cir'cum-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Cir'cum-spect (sĕr'kŭm-spĕkt), *a.* [L. *circumspectus*, p. p. of *circumspicere* to look about one's self, to observe; *circum* + *spicere* to look. See SPY.] Attentive to all the circumstances of a case; cautious; wary. — **Cir'cum-spect'ly**, *adv.* — **Cir'cum-spect'ness**, *n.*

Cir'cum-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Quality of being circumspect.

Cir'cum-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Looking around every way; watchful. — **Cir'cum-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Cir'cum-stance (sĕr'kŭm-stăns), *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, fr. *circumstans*, p. pr. of *circumstare* to stand around. See STAND.] **1.** That which attends, or relates to, an event; an attendant state of things. **2.** An event; a fact; a particular incident. **3.** *pl.* Condition in regard to worldly estate.

Syn. — Event; occurrence; incident; situation; condition; position; fact; detail; item. See EVENT.

Cir'cum-stance, *v. t.* To place in a particular situation; to supply relative incidents.

Cir'cum-stanced (-stănst), *p. a.* **1.** Placed in a particular position. **2.** Governed by circumstances. [*R.*]

Cir'cum-stan'tial (sĕr'kŭm-stăn'shȧl), *a.* **1.** Consisting in, or pertaining to, circumstances or particular incidents. **2.** Incidental; relative, but not essential. **3.** Abounding with circumstances; minute; particular.

Circumstantial evidence (*Law*), evidence from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption. All testimony is more or less *circumstantial*.

Syn. — See MINUTE.

Cir'cum-stan'tial, *n.* Something incidental to the main subject, but of less importance.

Cir'cum-stan'ti-al'i-ty (-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* -stăn-shăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being circumstantial.

Cir'cum-stan'tial-ly (-stăn'shȧl-lȳ), *adv.* In a circumstantial way; minutely; particularly.

Cir'cum-stan'ti-ate (sĕr'kŭm-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMSTANTIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMSTANTIATING.] **1.** To invest with particular circumstances. [*R.*] **2.** To prove by circumstances.

Cir'cum-val'late (-văl'lāt), *v. t.* [L. *circumvallare*, p. p. *-atus.*] To surround with a rampart or wall.

Cir'cum-val'late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Surrounded with a wall or a rampart. **2.** (*Anat.*) Surrounded by an elevation.

Cir'cum-val-la'tion (-văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a*) Act of surrounding with a wall or rampart. (*b*) Exterior line of defensive field works, raised by a besieging army.

Cir'cum-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMVENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMVENTING.] [L. *circumvenire*, p. p. *-ventus; circum* + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come.*] To gain advantage over by arts, stratagem, or deception; to deceive; to delude.

Cir'cum-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* The act of prevailing over another by arts, address, or fraud.

Cir'cum-vent'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to circumvent.

Cir'cum-vent'or (-tẽr), *n.* One who circumvents.

Cir'cum-vest' (-vĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *circumvestire.* See VEST, *v.*] To cover round; to invest. [*Obs.*]

Cir'cum'vo-lant (sĕr-kŭm'vō-lănt), *a.* [L. *circumvolans*, p. pr. See VOLATILE.] Flying around.

Cir'cum-vo-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [See CIRCUMVOLVE.] **1.** Act of rolling round; state of being rolled. **2.** A thing rolled round another. **3.** A roundabout procedure.

Cir'cum-volve' (sĕr'kŭm-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMVOLVING.] [L. *circumvolvere, -volutum; circum* + *volvere* to roll.] To roll round; to revolve.

Cir'cus (sĕr'kŭs), *n.; pl.* CIRCUSES (-ĕz). [L. See CIRCLE.] **1.** (*Roman Antiq.*) A kind of arena or place used for chariot races, games, and public shows. **2.** A circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship, acrobatic displays, etc.; also, the company of performers, with their equipage. **3.** Circuit. [*R.*]

Cirque (sẽrk), *n.* [F.] **1.** A circle; a circus. **2.** A kind of valley walled around by precipices.

Cir'rate (sĭr'rāt), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *cirrus* a curl.] (*Zoöl.*) Having cirri along the margin of a part or organ.

Cir'rhose (sĭr'rōs), *a.* Same as CIRROSE.

‖ **Cir-rho'sis** (sĭr-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κιρρός orange-colored.] (*Med.*) A disease of the liver in which it usually becomes smaller in size and more dense and fibrous in consistence, and often appears yellowish when cut; hence similar fibrous degeneration of other organs.

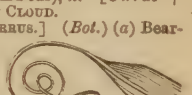
‖ **Cir'ri** (sĭr'rī), *n.; pl.* of CIRRUS.

Cir-rif'er-ous (sĭr-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Cirrus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing cirri, as many plants and animals.

Cir'ri-ped (sĭr'rĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *cirrus* curl + *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the *Cirripedia*, an order of Crustacea including the barnacles. They have a group of curved leglike organs resembling a curl.

Cir'ro-cu'mu-lus (sĭr'rō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [*Cirrus* + *cumulus.*] (*Meteor.*) See under CLOUD.

Cir'rose (sĭr'rōs), *a.* [See CIRRUS.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Bearing a tendril or tendrils. (*b*) Resembling a tendril or cirrus. [Spelt also *cirrhose.*]



Tip of Cirrose Leaf.

Cir'ro-stra'tus (sĭr'rō-strā'tŭs), *n.* [*Cirrus* + *stratus.*] (*Meteor.*) See under CLOUD.

Cir'rous (sĭr'rŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Cirrose. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Tufted.

‖ **Cir'rus** (sĭr'rŭs), *n.; pl.* CIRRI (-rī). [L., lock, curl, ringlet.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tendril or clasper. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A soft tactile appendage as of the mantle of many Mollusca. (*b*) The jointed, leglike organs of cirripeds. **3.** (*Meteor.*) See under CLOUD.

Cir'soid (sẽr'soid), *a.* [Gr. κιρσός a dilated vein + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) Varicose.

Cis- (sĭs). A Latin preposition, sometimes used as an English prefix, and signifying *on this side.*

Cis-al'pine (sĭs-ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* [L. *Cisalpinus.*] On the hither (that is, the south) side of the Alps with reference to Rome.

Cis'at-lan'tic (sĭs'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* On this side of the Atlantic Ocean,— that is, on the same side as the writer.

Cis'co (sĭs'kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Lake herring (*Coregonus Artedi*), a valuable food fish of the Great Lakes of North America; also, a related species of Lake Michigan.

Cis-mon'tane (sĭs-mŏn'tān), *a.* [Pref. *cis-* + L. *mons* mountain.] On this side of the mountains.

Cis'pa-dane' (sĭs'pȧ-dān'), *a.* [Pref. *cis-* + L. *Padanus* pertaining to the *Padus* or Po.] On the hither side of the river Po with reference to Rome.

Cis'soid (sĭs'soid), *n.* [Gr. κισσοειδής like ivy; κισσός ivy + εἶδος form.] (*Geom.*) A curve invented by Diocles, for the purpose of solving the problem of trisecting a plane angle, and of constructing two geometrical means between two given straight lines.

Cist (sĭst), *n.* [L. *cista* box, Gr. κίστη.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A box or chest. Specifically: (*a*) A bronze receptacle, round or oval, and frequently decorated. (*b*) A cinerary urn. **2.** See CYST.

Cis-ter'cian (sĭs-tẽr'shan), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A monk of the branch of the Benedictine Order, established in 1098 at Citeaux (LL. *Cistercium*) in France, by Robert, abbot of Molesme. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cistercians.

Cis'tern (sĭs'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *cisterne*, L. *cisterna*, fr. *cista* box, Gr. κίστη.] A reservoir or tank for holding water, beer, or other liquids.

Cit (sĭt), *n.* An abbreviation of CITIZEN; — contemptuous.

Cit'a-del (sĭt'ȧ-dĕl), *n.* [Deriv. of It. *città*, E. *city.*] A fortress in or near a fortified city, intended as a final point of defense.

Syn. — Stronghold. See FORTRESS.

Ci'tal (sī'tal), *n.* Citation.

Ci-ta'tion (sī-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *citatio*, fr. L. *citare* to cite. See CITE.] **1.** An official summons or notice to appear; the paper containing such summons or notice. **2.** Act of citing the language of another, in his own words; also, the passage or words quoted; quotation. **3.** Enumeration; mention. [of a citation.

Ci'ta-to-ry (sī'tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Having the power or form

Cite (sīt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CITING.] [F. *citer*, fr. L. *citare*, intens. of *cire, ciēre*, to put in motion, to excite; akin to Gr. κίειν to go, Skr. *çi* to sharpen.] **1.** To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear, as before a court; to summon. **2.** To quote; to repeat, as a passage from a book, or the words

of another. **3.** To refer to or specify, as for support or proof. **4.** (*Law*) To notify of a proceeding in court.
Syn. — To quote; mention; name; refer to; adduce; select; call; summon. See QUOTE.

Cit'er (sī'tẽr), *n.* One who cites.

Cith'ern (sĭth'ẽrn), *n.* A variant of CITTERN.

Cit'i-fied (sĭt'ĭ-fid), *a.* [*City* + *-fy.*] Aping or having the manners of a city.

Cit'i-zen (sĭt'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [OF. *citeain*, fr. *cité* city. See CITY.] **1.** A freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises. **2.** An inhabitant of a city; a townsman. **3.** Any person who owes allegiance to a government, and is entitled to reciprocal protection from it. **4.** One who is domiciled in a country, and who, though neither native nor naturalized, takes his legal *status* from such country.

Cit'i-zen-ship, *n.* State of being a citizen.

Cit'rate (sĭt'rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of citric acid.

Cit'ric (sĭt'rĭk), *a.* [See CITRON.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the citron or lemon.

Cit'rine (sĭt'rĭn), *a.* Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color. — *n.* A yellow, pellucid variety of quartz.

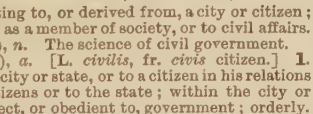
Cit'ron (sĭt'rŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *citro*, fr. L. *citrus* citron tree, fr. Gr. κίτρον citron.] **1.** A fruit resembling a lemon, but larger and aromatic. **2.** A citron tree. **3.** A kind of muskmelon; also, a kind of watermelon.

Cit'tern (sĭt'tẽrn), *n.* [AS. *cytere*, fr. L. *cithara*, Gr. κιθάρα.] (*Mus.*) An instrument shaped like a lute, but strung with wire and played with a quill or plectrum; — not to be confounded with *zither*.

Cit'y (sĭt'ў), *n.* [OF. *cite*, L. *civitas* citizenship, state, city, fr. *civis* citizen.] **1.** A large town. **2.** A corporate town, — in the United States, one governed by a mayor and aldermen or a city council; in Great Britain, one which is or has been the seat of a bishop. **3.** The inhabitants of a city.
Syn. — See VILLAGE.

Cive (sīv), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as CHIVE.

Civ'et (sĭv'ĕt), *n.* [F. *civette*, fr. LGr. ζαπέτιον, fr. Ar. *zubād*, *zabād*, civet.] **1.** A substance of a strong musky odor, obtained from the *Viverra civetta*. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The animal that produces civet. It is carnivorous, from two to three feet long, and a native of northern Africa and of Asia.



Civet (*Viverra civetta*).

Civ'ic (sĭv'ĭk), *a.* [L. *civicus*, fr. *civis* citizen.] Relating to, or derived from, a city or citizen; relating to man as a member of society, or to civil affairs.

Civ'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of civil government.

Civ'il (sĭv'ĭl), *a.* [L. *civilis*, fr. *civis* citizen.] **1.** Pertaining to a city or state, or to a citizen in his relations to his fellow citizens or to the state; within the city or state. **2.** Subject, or obedient to, government; orderly. **3.** Having the manners of city folk; urbane; polite. **4.** (*Law*) Designating, or relating to, rights and remedies sought by action distinct from criminal proceedings.
Civil service, service rendered to and paid for by the state or nation other than naval or military service. — **Civil state,** the whole body of the laity or citizens not included under the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical states.

Ci-vil'ian (sĭ-vĭl'yan), *n.* **1.** One skilled in, or a student of, the civil law. **2.** One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical.

Ci-vil'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Civilization. [*Obs.*] **2.** Courtesy; politeness; good breeding; polite act or expression.
Syn. — Urbanity; affability; complaisance.

Civ'il-i'za-ble (sĭv'ĭl-ĭ'zā-b'l), *a.* That may be civilized.

Civ'il-i-za'tion (sĭv'ĭl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of civilizing, or state of being civilized.

Civ'il-ize (sĭv'ĭl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIVILIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIVILIZING.] To reclaim from a savage state; to instruct in the arts and customs of civilization.
Syn. — To polish; refine; humanize.

Civ'il-ized (sĭv'ĭl-īzd), *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; refined; cultivated.

Civ'il-i'zer, *n.* One who, or that which, civilizes.

Civ'il-ly (sĭv'ĭl-ў), *adv.* In a civil manner.

Civ'ism (sĭv'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *civisme*.] Citizenship.

Clab'ber (klăb'bẽr), *n.* [See BONNYCLABBER.] Milk curdled so as to become thick; loppered milk.

Clab'ber (klăb'bẽr), *v. i.* To become clabber.

Clack (klăk), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLACKED (klăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLACKING.] [Prob. imitative; cf. F. *claquer* to clap, crack, D. *klakken*, MHG. *klac* crack, Ir. *clagaim* I make a noise, ring.] **1.** To make, or cause to make, a sudden, sharp noise, or a succession of such noises; to click; to rattle. **2.** To speak rapidly and continuously; to speak rapidly and inconsiderately.

Clack, *n.* **1.** A sharp, abrupt noise, made by striking an object. **2.** Anything that causes a clacking noise. **3.** Continual or importunate talk; prattle.
Clack valve (*Mach.*), a valve; esp., one hinged at one edge, which closes by its own weight.

Clack'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which clacks; esp., the clapper of a mill. **2.** A claqueur.

Clad (klăd), *imp. & p. p.* of CLOTHE.

Clad'o-phyll (klăd'ŏ-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. κλάδος a sprout + φύλλον a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A special branch resembling a leaf, as in the apparent foliage of common smilax.

Claim (klām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAIMED (klāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAIMING.] [OF. *clamer*, fr. L. *clamare* to cry out, call; akin to *calare* to proclaim, Gr. καλεῖν to call, Skr. *kal* to sound, G. *holen* to fetch, E. *hale*, v.] **1.** To ask for by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to assert a right to; to demand as due. **2.** To assert; to maintain. [*Colloq.*]

Claim, *v. i.* To derive a right or title.

Claim, *n.* **1.** A demand of a right or supposed right, or of something due or supposed to be due. **2.** A right or title upon which a demand for possession may be based. **3.** The thing claimed; esp. (*U. S. & Australia*), land to which any one intends to establish a right.

Claim'a-ble (klām'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being claimed.

Claim'ant (klām'ant), *n.* One who claims.

Clair-voy'ance (klâr-voi'ans), *n.* [F.] A power, attributed to some persons, of discerning in a hypnotic state objects not perceptible by the normal senses.

Clair-voy'ant (-ant), *a.* [F., fr. *clair* clear + *voyant*, p. pr. of *voir* to see.] Pertaining to, or having, clairvoyance. — *n.* One who possesses clairvoyance.

Clam (klăm), *n.* [Cf. CLAMP, CLAM, *v. t.*, CLAMMY.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A bivalve mollusk of many kinds, esp. edible ones. **2.** *pl.* (*Ship Carp.*) Strong pinchers or forceps. **3.** *pl.* (*Mech.*) A kind of vise, usually of wood.

Clam, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMMED (klămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAMMING.] [Cf. AS. *clæman* to clam, smear; akin to OHG. *kleimjan* to defile, or E. *clammy*.] To clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter.

Clam, *n.* Clamminess; sticky moisture.

Cla'mant (klā'mant), *a.* [L. *clamans*, p. pr. of *clamare* to call.] Crying earnestly; beseeching clamorously.

Clam'ber (klăm'bẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAMBERING.] [OE. *clambren*, *clameren*, to heap together, climb; akin to Icel. *klambra* to clamp, G. *klammern*. Cf. CLIMB.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet. Also used fig.

Clam'ber, *n.* The act of clambering.

Clam'my (-mў), *a.* [*Compar.* CLAMMIER (-mĭ-ẽr); *superl.* CLAMMIEST.] [Cf. AS. *clām* clay. See 2d CLAM; cf. CLAY.] Viscous or adhesive; soft and sticky; damp and adhesive. — **Clam'mi-ly,** *adv.* — **Clam'mi-ness,** *n.*

Clam'or (klăm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *clameur*, L. *clamor*, fr. *clamare* to cry out. See CLAIM.] **1.** A great outcry or vociferation. **2.** Any loud and continued noise. **3.** Outcry of the populace.
Syn. — Outcry; exclamation; noise; uproar.

Clam'or, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMORED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAMORING.] **1.** To salute loudly. **2.** To utter loudly or repeatedly; to shout.

Clam'or, *v. i.* To make a clamor.

Clam'or-er (klăm'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who clamors.

Clam'or-ous (klăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Full of clamor; calling or demanding loudly or urgently; vociferous; noisy. — **Clam'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Clam'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Clamp (klămp), *n.* [Cf. LG. & D. *klamp*, Dan. *klampe*, also D. *klampen* to clasp. Cf. CLAMBER, CRAMP.] **1.** Something rigid that holds fast or binds things together. **2.** (*a*) An instrument with a screw or screws by which parts are temporarily held together. (*b*) (*Joinery*) A piece of wood placed across another, or inserted into another, to bind or strengthen. **3.** One of a pair of removable pieces of soft material, as lead, to cover the jaws of a vise. **4.** A mass of bricks heaped up to be burned, or of ore for roasting, or of coal for coking.

Clamp (klămp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMPED (klămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAMPING.] To fasten with a clamp or clamps; to place in, or fasten with, a clamp.

Clamp, *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A heavy footstep; a tramp.

Clamp (klămp), *v. t.* To tread heavily or clumsily.

Clamp'er (-ẽr), *n.* A pronged instrument of iron, which is attached to the boot for walking upon ice.

Clan (klăn), *n.* [Gael. *clann* offspring; akin to Ir. *clann*, *cland*.] **1.** A tribe or collection of families, united under a chieftain, and bearing the same surname. **2.** A society or body of persons; clique; set.

Clan-des'tine (klăn-dĕs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, fr. *clam* secretly; akin to *celare*, E. *conceal*.] Conducted with secrecy; withdrawn from public notice, usually for an evil purpose; hidden; private; underhand. — **Clan-des'tine-ly**, *adv.* — **Clan-des'tine-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Hidden; secret; private; concealed; underhand; sly; stealthy; surreptitious; furtive; fraudulent.

Clang (klăng), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clanged (klăngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clanging.] [L. *clangere*.] To strike together so as to produce a ringing metallic sound.

Clang, *v. t.* To give out a clang; to resound.

Clang, *n.* A loud, ringing sound, as of pieces of metal struck together.

Clan'gor (klăn'gẽr), *n.* [L.] A sharp, harsh, ringing sound.

Clan'gor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Making a clangor.

Clank (klăngk), *n.* [Akin to *clink*.] The sound made by a collision of sonorous bodies, — usually less resonant than a *clang*, and deeper and stronger than a *clink*.

Clank, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clanked (klăngkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clanking.] To sound with a clank.

Clan'nish (klăn'nĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to a clan; closely united like a clan; having the spirit, ways, etc., of members of a clan. — **Clan'nish-ly**, *adv.* — **Clan'nish-ness**, *n.*

Clan'ship, *n.* State of being united in, or as in, a clan.

Clans'man (klănz'măn), *n.* A fellow member of a clan.

Clap (klăp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clapped (klăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clapping.] [AS. *clappan*; akin to G. *klopfen* to knock.] **1.** To strike, or strike together, with a quick motion, so as to make a sharp noise. **2.** To thrust, drive, put, or close, in a hasty or abrupt manner. **3.** To applaud by striking the hands together.

Clap (klăp), *v. i.* **1.** To strike the hands together in applause. **2.** To come together suddenly with noise.

Clap, *n.* **1.** A loud noise made by sudden collision; a bang. **2.** A burst of sound; a sudden explosion. **3.** A single, sudden act or motion; a stroke; a blow. **4.** A striking of hands to express approbation.

Clap'board (klăb'bŏrd), *n.* **1.** A narrow board, thicker at one edge than at the other, — used for the outside covering of houses. [*U. S.*] **2.** A stave for a cask. [*Eng.*]

Clap'board, *v. t.* To cover with clapboards. [*U. S.*]

Clap'per (klăp'pẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, claps.

Clap'per-claw (klăp'pẽr-klą), *v. t.* [*Clap* + *claw*.] **1.** To fight and scratch. **2.** To revile; to scold.

Clap'trap' (-trăp'), *n.* **1.** A contrivance for clapping in theaters. [*Obs.*] **2.** Device to gain applause; humbug.

‖ **Claque** (klăk), *n.* [F.] A collection of persons employed to applaud at a theatrical exhibition.

‖ **Cla'queur'** (klą'kẽr'), *n.* [F.] One of the claque.

Clar'ence (klăr'ens), *n.* A close four-wheeled carriage, with one seat inside, and a seat for the driver.

Clar'en-ceux (klăr'en-shų), *n.* (*Her.*) See *King-at-arms*, under King.

Clar'en-don (klăr'en-dŭn), *n.* A style of type.

☞ **This line is in nonpareil Clarendon.**

Clare'-ob-scure' (klâr'ŏb-skūr'), *n.* [L. *clarus* clear + *obscurus* obscure.] (*Painting*) Chiaroscuro.

Clar'et (klăr'ĕt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *clarus* clear. See Clear.] Any of several inferior red wines; — originally, in England, red wine of Médoc in France.

Clar'i-chord (klăr'Ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [F. *claricorde*, lit., clear cord.] Disused musical instrument like a spinet. [ing.

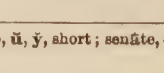
Clar'i-fi-ca'tion (klăr'Ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of clarify-

Clar'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* That which clarifies. **2.** A vessel in which the process of clarification is conducted.

Clar'i-fy (klăr'Ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clarified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clarifying.] [F. *clarifier*, fr. L. *clarificare*; *clarus* clear + *facere* to make.] **1.** To make or to become clear or bright by freeing from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine; — said of liquids. **2.** To free, or become free, from obscurities; to brighten.

Clar'i-net' (klăr'Ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *clarinette*, dim. of *clarine*, from L. *clarus*, E. *clear*.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument blown by a single reed. It is the leading instrument of a military band.

Clar'i-on (klăr'Ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *clario*; so called from its clear tone, fr. L. *clarus* clear.] A kind of trumpet, whose note is clear and shrill.



Clarion.

Clar'i-o-net' (klăr'Ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* A clarinet.

Cla'ro-ob-scu'ro (klą'rō-ŏb-skō̄'rō), *n.* Chiaroscuro.

Cla'ry (klā'rȳ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *sclarea*, F. *sclarée*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the Sage family, used in flavoring soups.

Clash (klăsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clashed (klăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clashing.] [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To make a noise by collision; to dash noisily together. **2.** To meet in opposition; to interfere.

Clash, *v. t.* To strike noisily against or together.

Clash, *n.* **1.** Noise of collision; a noisy collision. **2.** Opposition; contradiction, as between opposing interests.

Clasp (klăsp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clasped (klăspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clasping.] [Prob. akin to E. *clap*.] **1.** To shut or fasten with, or as with, a clasp. **2.** To grasp; to embrace.

Clasp, *n.* **1.** An adjustable catch for holding things together. **2.** A close embrace; a grasp.

Clasp knife, a large knife, the blade of which shuts into the handle.

Clasp'er (klăsp'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, clasps.

Class (klăs), *n.* [F. *classe*, fr. L. *classis* class, collection, fleet; akin to Gr. κλῆσις a calling, καλεῖν to call.] **1.** A group of individuals ranked together as possessing common characteristics. **2.** A number of students of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. **3.** A comprehensive division of animate or inanimate objects, subdivided into orders, families, tribes, genera, etc.

Class, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Classed (klăst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Classing.] To arrange in, or divide into, classes; to classify (the term used of scientific arrangement).

Class, *v. i.* To be grouped or classed.

Clas'sic (klăs'ĭk), **Clas'sic-al** (-sĭ-*kal*), *a.* [L. *classicus* relating to the classes of the Romans, and esp. to the first class; hence, first in rank, superior.] **1.** Of or relating to the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art. **2.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans, esp. to Greek or Roman authors of the highest rank, or to their times or their works (*the classics*). **3.** Conforming to the best authority in literature and art; chaste; pure; refined. **4.** (*Eccl.*) Of or pertaining to a classis.

Clas'sic, *n.* **1.** A classic work; a work of acknowledged excellence and authority. **2.** The author of a classic, or a student of the classics.

Clas'sic-al-ism (-sĭ-*kal*-Ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A classicism. **2.** Adherence to classical canons of art.

Clas'si-cal'i-ty (-sĭ-kăl'Ĭ-tȳ), **Clas'sic-al-ness** (-sĭ-*kal*-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being classical.

Clas'sic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a classical manner. **2.** According to a regular order of classes or sets.

Clas'si-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* A classic idiom or expression.

Clas'si-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One learned in the classics; an advocate for the classics. [classification.

Clas-sif'ic (-sĭf'Ĭk), *a.* Characterized by classes or

Clas'si-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of classifying.

Clas'si-fi'er (klăs'sĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who classifies.

Clas'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Classified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Classifying.] [L. *classis* class + *-fy*.] To distribute into classes; to arrange systematically.

‖ **Clas'sis** (klăs'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Classes (-sēz). [L. See Class, *n.*] (*Eccl.*) An intermediate ecclesiastical body or judicatory in certain churches, as the Reformed Dutch.

Class'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One who is in the same class.

Clas'tic (klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλαστός broken.] **1.** Pertaining to separable parts. **2.** (*Min.*) Fragmental.

Clath'rate (klăth'rāt), *a.* [L. *clathri* lattice, Gr. κλῆθρα.] Shaped or marked like a lattice; cancellate.

Clat'ter (klăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clattered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clattering.] [AS. *clatrung* a rattle, akin to D. *klateren* to rattle.] **1.** To make a rattling sound. **2.** To talk fast and noisily.

Clat'ter, *v. t.* To make a rattling noise with.

Clat'ter, *n.* **1.** A rattling noise. **2.** Rapid, noisy talk.

Clat'ter-er (klăt'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who clatters.

Clause (kląz), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *clausa*, equiv. to L. *clausula* clause, prop., close, fr. *claudere* to shut, to end.] **1.** A separate portion of a written paper, paragraph, or sentence. **2.** (*Gram.*) A portion of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate.

Cla'vate (klā'vāt), **Cla'va-ted** (-vā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *clava* club.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Club-shaped.

Clav'i-chord (klăv'Ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [F. *clavicorde*, fr. L. *clavis* key + *chorda* string.] (*Mus.*) A keyed stringed instrument, now superseded by the pianoforte.

Clav'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [F. *clavicule*, fr. L. *clavicula* a little key, dim. of *clavis* key.] (*Anat.*) The collar bone, joined at one end to the scapula, or shoulder blade, and at the other end to the sternum, or breastbone.

Clav'i-corn (klăv'ĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *clava* club + *cornu* horn.] Having club-shaped antennæ.

Cla'vi-er (klā'vĭ-ēr; *F.* klȧ'vyā'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *clavis.*] (*Mus.*) The keyboard of an organ, pianoforte, etc.

Claw (klą), *n.* [AS. *clawu, clā, cleó.*] **1.** A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird; sometimes, the whole foot. **2.** The pincers of a lobster, crab, etc. **3.** Anything resembling the claw of an animal.

Claw (klą), *v. t. & v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clawed (klą̄d); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clawing.] To pull, tear, or scratch with, or as with, claws or nails.

Clay (klā), *n.* [AS. *clǣg.*] **1.** A soft earth, which is plastic, consisting of hydrous silicate of aluminium. **2.** (*Poetry & Script.*) Earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body; hence, the human body as formed from such particles.

Clay, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clayed (klād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Claying.] **1.** To cover or manure with clay. **2.** To clarify by filtering through clay, as sugar.

Clay'ey (klā'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

Clay'more' (klā'mōr'), *n.* [Gael. *claidheamhmor; claidheamh* sword + *mor* large.] A large two-handed sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders.

Clead'ing (klē'dĭng), *n.* [Scot., clothing. See Cloth.] A covering of wood, etc., as for a boiler or a shaft.

Clean (klēn), *a.* [*Compar.* Cleaner (-ēr); *superl.* Cleanest.] [AS. *clǣne;* akin to G. *klein* small.] **1.** Free from dirt or filth. **2.** Free from what is useless, extraneous, or injurious; being without defects. **3.** Free from faults or defects in performance or accomplishment; complete. **4.** Free from moral or (*Script.*) ceremonial defilement; pure. **5.** Well-proportioned; shapely.

Clean, *adv.* Without limitation or remainder; quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely.

Clean (klēn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cleaned (klēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cleaning.] To render clean; to free from what is offensive or extraneous; to purify; to cleanse.

Clean'ly (klĕn'lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Cleanlier (-lĭ-ēr); *superl.* Cleanliest.] Habitually clean; pure; innocent. — **Clean'li-ly,** *adv.* — **Clean'li-ness,** *n.*

Clean'ly (klēn'lĭ), *adv.* In a clean manner.

Clean'ness, *n.* State or quality of being clean.

Cleanse (klĕnz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cleansed (klĕnzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cleansing.] [AS. *clǣnsian,* fr. *clǣne* clean.] To render clean; to clean.

Cleans'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, cleanses.

Clear (klēr), *a.* [*Compar.* Clearer (-ēr); *superl.* Clearest.] [OF. *cler,* fr. L. *clarus* clear, bright, loud, distinct, renowned.] Free from opaqueness; transparent; luminous; unclouded. Hence, Fig.: (*a*) Free from ambiguity, indistinctness, or doubt. (*b*) Free from defect, blemish, stain, mixture. (*c*) Free from obstruction, embarrassment, or diminution. (*d*) Not clouded with passion; serene.

Syn. — Manifest; pure; unmixed; pellucid; transparent; luminous; obvious; visible; plain; evident; apparent; distinct; perspicuous. See Manifest.

Clear, *n.* Full extent left open; clear space.

Clear, *adv.* **1.** In a clear manner; clearly; plainly. **2.** Without limitation; wholly; quite; entirely.

Clear, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cleared (klērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clearing.] **1.** To render clear. **2.** To leap or pass by, or over, without touching or failure. **3.** To gain without deduction; to net. **4.** To free from imputation of guilt; to justify.

To clear a vessel at the customhouse, to fulfill all conditions, and procure a permission to sail, and such papers as the law requires. — **To clear the land** (*Naut.*), to get such a distance from shore as to have sea room.

Clear, *v. i.* **1.** To become clear. **2.** (*Banking*) To make exchanges of checks and bills, and settle balances. **3.** To obtain a clearance certificate.

Clear'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of clearing. **2.** A certificate that a vessel has been cleared at the customhouse. **3.** Net profit. **4.** Intervening clear space.

Clear'er (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, clears.

Clear'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making clear. **2.** A tract of land cleared of wood, as for cultivation. **3.** (*Banking*) A method of settling accounts by exchange of checks, bills, etc.; also, (*pl.*) the gross amount so settled.

Clearing house, the establishment where the business of clearing for banks is carried on.

Clear'ly, *adv.* In a clear manner.

Clear'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being clear.

Syn. — Perspicuity. — *Clearness* has reference to ideas, and springs from a distinct conception of the subject under consideration. *Perspicuity* has reference to the mode of expressing ideas, and belongs essentially to style.

Clear'-sight'ed (klēr'sīt'ĕd), *a.* Seeing or perceiving with clearness. — **Clear'-sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

Clear'starch' (-stärch'), *v. t.* To stiffen with starch, and then make clear by clapping with the hands.

Clear'sto'ry (-stō'rĭ), **Clere'sto'ry,** *n.* (*Arch.*) The upper story of the nave of a church, containing windows, and rising above the aisle roofs.

Cleat (klēt), *n.* [OE. *clete* wedge.] **1.** A transverse strengthening or fastening strip, as of wood or iron. **2.** (*Naut.*) A device made of wood or metal, having two arms, around which turns may be taken with a line or rope so as to hold securely and yet be readily released.

One form of Iron Cleat (*Naut.*).

Cleat, *v. t.* To strengthen with a cleat.

Cleav'a-ble (klēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be cleaved or [divided.]

Cleav'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** Act of cleaving or splitting. **2.** Quality of splitting readily into laminæ or parts; direction of the dividing plane; fragment made by cleaving.

Cleave (klēv), *v. i.* [*imp.* Cleaved (klēvd), Clave (klāv, *Obs.*); *p. p.* Cleaved; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cleaving.] [AS. *cleofian;* akin to G. *kleben.*] To adhere closely; to stick; to hold fast; to cling. Used also figuratively.

Cleave (klēv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Cleft (klĕft), Clave (*Obs.*), Clove (klōv, *Obsolescent*); *p. p.* Cleft, Cleaved (klēvd) or Cloven (klō'v'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cleaving.] [AS. *cleófan;* akin to G. *klieben,* and prob. to Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] **1.** To part or divide by force; to split or rive. **2.** To part or open naturally; to divide.

Cleav'er (klēv'ēr), *n.* One who cleaves, or that which cleaves; especially, a butcher's cutting instrument.

Cledge (klĕj), *n.* [Cf. Clay.] (*Mining*) The upper stratum of fuller's earth.

Clef (klĕf), *n.* [F., key, a key in music, fr. L. *clavis* key.] (*Mus.*) A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the staff. See C, F, and G.

Cleft (klĕft), *imp. & p. p.* of 2d Cleave.

Cleft, *n.* [OE. *clift.* See Cleave to split.] **1.** An opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice. **2.** A piece made by splitting. **3.** (*Far.*) A crack on the bend of the pastern in horses.

Syn. — Crack; crevice; fissure; chink; cranny.

Clem'a-tis (klĕm'ȧ-tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κληματίς, fr. κλῆμα twig, fr. κλᾶν to break.] (*Bot.*) A genus of flowering, and mostly climbing, plants, with feathery styles.

Clem'en-cy (klĕm'en-sĭ), *n.* [L. *clementia,* fr. *clemens* mild, calm.] **1.** Disposition to forgive and spare, as offenders; mildness of temper; tenderness; mercy. **2.** Mildness or softness of the elements.

Syn. — Indulgence; lenity; gentleness; kindness.

Clem'ent (klĕm'ent), *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; merciful; compassionate. — **Clem'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Clench (klĕnch), *n. & v.* See Clinch.

Clepe (klēp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cleped (klēp'ĕd *or* klēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cleping.] [AS. *clepan, cleopian, clypian,* to cry, call.] To call, or name. [*Obs.*]

Clep'sy-dra (klĕp'sĭ-drȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλεψύδρα; κλέπτειν to steal, conceal + ὕδωρ water.] A water clock; a contrivance for measuring time by the flow of a liquid.

‖**Clep'to-ma'ni-a** (-tō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Kleptomania.

Clere'sto'ry (klēr'stō'rĭ), *n.* Same as Clearstory.

Cler'gy (klēr'jĭ), *n.* [OF. *clergie* (fr. *clerc* clerk, fr. L. *clericus* priest), confused with *clergié* fr. LL. *clericatus* office of priest, fr. L. *clericus* priest, LL. scholar, clerk. See Clerk.] **1.** The body of ecclesiastics in the Christian church, in distinction from the laity; in England, usually restricted to the ministers of the Established Church. **2.** The privilege or benefit of clergy.

Benefit of clergy (*Eng. Law*), the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge, — once a privilege of all who could read, but now abolished.

Cler'gy-man (-man), *n.* One of the body of clergy.

Cler'ic (klĕr'ĭk), *a.* Clerical.

Cler'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [LL. *clericalis.* See Clerk.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable for, the clergy. **2.** Of or relating to a clerk or copyist, or to writing.

Clerk (klĕrk; *in Eng.* klärk), *n.* [Through OF. or AS. fr. L. *clericus* a priest, fr. Gr. κληρικός belonging to the clergy, fr. κλῆρος lot, allotment, clergy.] **1.** An ecclesiastic. [*Obs.*] **2.** A man who could read; a scholar. [*Obs.*] **3.** A lay parish officer who leads in reading the responses of the Episcopal church service, and otherwise assists in it. [*Eng.*] **4.** One employed to keep records or accounts; a scribe; an accountant. **5.** An assistant in a shop or store. [*U. S.*]

Clerk'ly (klĕrk'lĭ̆; *in Eng.* klärk'lĭ̆), *a.* Of or pertaining to a clerk.

Clerk'ship, *n.* State, quality, or business of a clerk.

Clev'er (klĕv'ẽr), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** Possessing quickness of intellect, skill, dexterity, talent, or adroitness; expert. **2.** Showing skill or adroitness in the doer or former. **3.** Having fitness, or suitableness. **4.** Well-shaped; handsome. **5.** Good-natured; obliging. [*U. S.*] — **Clev'er-ly**, *adv.* — **Clev'er-ness**, *n.*

Clev'is (-ĭs), *n.* [Cf. CLEAVE to adhere.] A U-shaped piece of metal at the end of the tongue of a plow, wagon, etc., to attach it to a draft chain, whiffletree, etc.

Clew (klū), **Clue**, *n.* [AS. *cleowen, cliwen, clywe* ball of thread; akin to G. *kleuel.*] **1.** A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; also, the thread itself. **2.** That which guides or directs one in anything of a doubtful or intricate nature; a hint. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A lower corner of a square sail, or the after corner of a fore-and-aft sail. (*b*) A loop and thimbles at the corner of a sail. (*c*) The lines or nettles by which a hammock is suspended.

Clew, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLEWED (klūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEWING.] (*Naut.*) To move or draw by means of the ropes fastened to the clews; esp., to draw up the clews of a square sail to the yard.

‖ **Cli'ché'** (klē'shā'), *n.* [F.] A stereotype plate or any like reproduction of ornament, or lettering, in relief.

Click (klĭk), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLICKED (klĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLICKING.] [Prob. imitative.] To make or cause to make a slight, sharp noise as by a gentle striking; to tick.

Click, *n.* **1.** A slight sharp noise. **2.** A kind of articulation used by the natives of Southern Africa.

Click, *n.* [Cf. OF. *clique* latch.] A detent, pawl, or ratchet, as to catch the cogs of a ratchet wheel.

Cli'ent (klī'ent), *n.* [L. *cliens, -entis*, for *cluens* client, fr. L. *cluere* to be named or called; akin to Gr. κλύειν to hear, Skr. *çru*, and E. *loud.*] **1.** (*Rom. Antig.*) A citizen who put himself under the protection of a patron. **2.** A dependent. **3.** (*Law*) One who consults a legal adviser, or submits his cause to his management.

Cli'ent-age (klī'ent-ăj), *n.* Clientele.

Cli-en'tal (klī-ĕn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a client.

Cli'en-tele' (klī'ĕn-tēl' *or* klī'ĕn-tēl'), *n.* **1.** Clientship. [*Obs.*] **2.** A person's clients, collectively.

Cliff (klĭf), *n.* [AS. *clif, cleof;* akin to G. *klippe.*] A high, steep rock; a precipice.

Cliff'y (klĭf'ĭ̆), *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy.

Clift (klĭft), *n.* [See CLEFT, *n.*] Crack; crotch. [*Obs.*]

Cli-mac'ter (klī-măk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλιμακτήρ, prop., ladder rung, fr. κλῖμαξ ladder.] A climacteric.

Cli-mac'ter-ic (klī-măk'tẽr-ĭk *or* klĭm'ăk-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* Relating to a climacteric; critical.

Cli-mac'ter-ic, *n.* **1.** A period in human life in which some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution. **2.** Any critical period.

Grand, *or* Great, climacteric, the sixty-third year of life.

Clim'ac-ter'ic-al (klĭm'ăk-tẽr'ĭ-kal), *a. & n.* Climacteric.

Cli'mate (klī'mĭt), *n.* [F. *climat*, L. *clima, -atis*, fr. Gr. κλίμα, *-ατος*, slope, the supposed slope of the earth (from the equator toward the pole), hence, a region or zone of the earth, fr. κλίνειν to incline, akin to E. *lean*, v. i.] **1.** (*Anc. Geog.*) One of thirty imaginary regions or zones of the earth. **2.** The condition of a place in relation to various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, etc. [mate.

Cli-mat'ic (klī-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to cli-

Cli-mat'ic-al (klī-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Climatic.

Cli'ma-tize (klī'mȧ-tīz), *v. t. & i.* To acclimate or become acclimated.

Cli'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Climate* + *-logy.*] The science of the phenomena and causes of climates.

Cli'max (klī'măks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder, staircase, fr. κλίνειν to lean.] **1.** Upward movement; gradation; ascent. **2.** (*Rhet.*) An increase in the impressiveness of each of the succeeding parts of a sentence or paragraph. **3.** Highest point; greatest degree.

Climb (klīm), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLIMBED (klīmd), *Obs.* or *Vulgar* CLOMB (klōm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLIMBING.] [AS. *climban;* akin to E. *cleave* to adhere.] **1.** To ascend or mount laboriously, esp. by use of the hands and feet. **2.** To ascend as if with effort. **3.** (*Bot.*) To ascend by twining about a support, or by clinging by tendrils, rootlets, etc.

Climb, *n.* The act of one who climbs.

Climb'a-ble (klīm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being climbed.

Climb'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, climbs.

Clime (klīm), *n.* [L. *clima.*] A climate; a region.

Clinch (klĭnch; 224), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. pr.* CLINCHED (klĭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLINCHING.] [OE. *clenchen*, prop. causative of *clink* to cause to clink, to strike.] **1.** To hold firmly; to hold fast by grasping. **2.** To set closely together. **3.** To turn over the point of, so that it will hold fast. **4.** To make conclusive; to establish.

Clinch, *v. i.* To hold fast; to grasp one another.

Clinch, *n.* **1.** Act or process of holding fast; that which serves to hold fast. **2.** (*Naut.*) A peculiar hitch or bend of a rope.

Clinch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, clinches.

Cling (klĭng), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUNG (klŭng), *Obs.* CLONG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLINGING.] [AS. *clingan* to adhere, to wither.] To adhere closely; to hold fast, esp. by entwining or embracing. [wither. [*Obs.*]

Cling, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to adhere to. [*Obs.*] **2.** To

Cling'stone' (-stōn'), *a.* Having the flesh attached closely to the stone, as in some kinds of peaches.

Clin'ic (klĭn'ĭk), *n.* [See CLINICAL.] **1.** One confined to the bed by sickness. **2.** (*Med.*) A school, or a session of a school or class, in which medicine or surgery is taught by the examination and treatment of patients in the presence of the pupils.

Clin'ic-al (klĭn'ĭ-kal), **Clin'ic** (klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλινικός, fr. κλίνη bed, fr. κλίνειν to recline.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a bed, esp. a sick bed. **2.** (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to a clinic.

Clink (klĭnk), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLINKED (klĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLINKING.] [Prob. of imitative origin.] To cause to give out a slight, sharp tinkling sound; to give out such a sound.

Clink, *n.* A slight, sharp, tinkling sound.

Clink'er (klĭnk'ẽr), *n.* [From *clink;* — because it is sonorous.] **1.** A mass composed of several bricks run together by the fire in the kiln. **2.** Scoria or vitrified incombustible matter; slag. **3.** A scale or oxide of iron, formed in forging. **4.** A kind of brick.

Clink'er-built' (-bĭlt'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having the side planks (of a boat) so arranged that the lower edge of each overlaps the upper edge of the plank next below it.

Clink'stone' (-stōn'; 110), *n.* [*Clink* + *stone;* — from its sonorousness.] (*Min.*) An igneous rock of feldspathic composition, lamellar in structure.

Cli-nom'e-ter (klī-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κλίνειν to lean + *-meter.*] (*Geol.*) An instrument for determining slopes.

Clip (klĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLIPPED (klĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLIPPING.] [AS. *clyppan* to embrace, clasp.] **1.** To embrace. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cut off, as with shears or scissors. **3.** To curtail; to cut short.

Clip (klĭp), *v. i.* To move swiftly.

Clip, *n.* **1.** An embrace. [*Obs.*] **2.** A cutting; a shearing. **3.** The product of a single shearing of sheep. **4.** A holder for letters, papers, etc. **5.** An embracing strap for holding parts together. **6.** (*Far.*) A projecting flange on the upper edge of a horseshoe. **7.** A stroke with the hand. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Clip'per (-pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that clips. **2.** (*Naut.*) A vessel with a sharp bow, built and rigged for fast sailing.

Clip'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of cutting off, curtailing, or diminishing. **2.** That which is clipped off or out.

‖ **Clique** (klēk), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cliquier* to click.] A set or party associated for common interests or for a common purpose; — generally used in a bad sense.

‖ **Clo-a'ca** (klō-ā'ka), *n.; pl.* CLOACÆ (-sē). [L.] **1.** A sewer. **2.** A privy. **3.** (*Anat.*) The common chamber into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals discharge in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and many fishes.

Cloak (klōk; 110), *n.* [OF. *cloque* cloak (from the bell-like shape), bell; perh. of Celtic origin and same word as E. *clock.*] **1.** A kind of long, loose outer garment. **2.** That which conceals; disguise; pretext; cover.

Cloak, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOAKED (klōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLOAKING.] To cover with, or as with, a cloak; hence, to hide or conceal.

Cloak'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room where cloaks, overcoats, etc., may be deposited for a time.

Clock (klŏk), *n.* [AS. *clucge* bell; akin to G. *glocke;* perh. of Celtic origin. Cf. CLOAK.] **1.** A machine for measuring time. **2.** A figure or figured work on the ankle or side of a stocking.

Clock (klŏk), *v. t.* To ornament with figured work.

Clock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The machinery of a clock, or machinery resembling that of a clock.

Clod (klŏd), *n.* [A variant of CLOT.] **1.** A lump or mass, esp. of earth, turf, or clay. **2.** The ground; a spot of earth or turf. **3.** That which is earthy; the body. **4.** A dolt. **5.** A part of the shoulder of a beef creature. See *Illust.* of BEEF.

Clod (klŏd), *v. i.* To collect into clods; to clot.

Clod, *v. t.* To pelt with clods.

Clod'dy (-dȳ), *a.* Consisting of clods; full of clods.

Clod'hop'per (-hŏp'pẽr), *n.* A rude, rustic fellow.

Clod'pate' (klŏd'pāt'), *n.* A blockhead; a dolt.

Clod'pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd), *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

Clod'poll' (-pōl'), *n.* A dolt.

Cloff (klŏf; 115), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Formerly, an allowance of two pounds in every three hundred weight after the subtraction of tare and tret; now, any small deductions from the original weight.

Clog (klŏg), *n.* [Prob. of same origin as *clay.*] **1.** That which hinders or impedes motion; an encumbrance or impediment of any kind. **2.** A shoe, or sandal, having a very thick sole.

Clog, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clogged (klŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clogging.] **1.** To encumber or load, especially with something that impedes motion. **2.** To obstruct so as to hinder motion in or through; to choke up. **3.** To trammel; to embarrass.

Syn. — To impede; burden; restrain; restrict.

Clog, *v. i.* **1.** To become clogged. **2.** To coalesce.

Clog'gi-ness (-gĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being clogged.

Clog'gy (-gȳ), *a.* Clogging, or having power to clog.

‖ **Cloi'son-né'** (klwä'zŏ-nā'), *a.* [F.] Partitioned; — said of enamel when the dividing lines are of metal wire secured to the ground; as distinguished from *champlevé* enamel, in which the ground is scooped out.

Clois'ter (kloĭs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *cloistre*, L. *claustrum*, bar, bolt, fr. *claudere*, *clausum*, to close.] **1.** An inclosure. [*Obs.*] **2.** A covered passage or ambulatory. **3.** A monastic establishment.

Syn. — Cloister; monastery; nunnery; convent; abbey; priory. — The distinctive idea of *cloister* is that of seclusion from the world, that of *convent*, community of living. Both terms denote houses for recluses of either sex. A *cloister* or *convent* for *monks* is called a *monastery*; for *nuns*, a *nunnery*.

Clois'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cloistered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cloistering.] To confine in, or as in, a cloister; to seclude from the world; to immure.

Clois'ter-er (-tẽr-ẽr), *n.* A recluse.

Clois'tral (-tral), *a.* Pert. to, or confined in, a cloister.

Cloke (klōk), *n. & v.* Archaic variant of Cloak.

Close (klōz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Closed (klōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Closing.] [From OF. & F. *clos*, p. p. of *clore* to close, fr. L. *claudere*.] **1.** To stop, or fill up, as an opening; to shut. **2.** To bring together the parts of. **3.** To bring to an end; to conclude; to complete. **4.** To inclose; to confine.

Close, *v. i.* **1.** To come together; to unite or coalesce. **2.** To end, or come to a period. **3.** To grapple.

Close, *n.* **1.** Junction. [*Obs.*] **2.** Conclusion; cessation; end. **3.** A grapple in wrestling. **4.** (*Mus.*) A double bar marking the end.

Syn. — Conclusion; termination; cessation; end; ending; extremity; extreme.

Close

Close (klōs *or* klōz), *n.* [OF. & F. *clos*, prop. p. p. See Close, *v. t.*] **1.** An inclosed place; esp., a small inclosed field. **2.** A passage from (*Mus.*) a street to a court and the houses within. [*Eng.*]

Close (klōs), *a.* [*Compar.* Closer (klōs'ẽr); *superl.* Closest.] **1.** Shut fast; closed. **2.** Narrow; confined. **3.** Oppressive; — said of the air, weather, etc. **4.** Strictly confined or guarded. **5.** Secluded; secret. **6.** Secretive; reticent. **7.** Dense; compact; viscous; tenacious. **8.** Concise; to the point. **9.** Adjoining; near. **10.** Short. **11.** Intimate; confidential. **12.** Nearly equal; almost evenly balanced. **13.** Difficult to obtain. **14.** Parsimonious; stingy. **15.** Exact; strict. **16.** Accurate; precise; also, attentive.

Close communion, communion in the Lord's supper restricted to those who have received baptism by immersion. — **Close corporation,** a body or corporation which fills its own vacancies. — **Close harmony** (*Mus.*), harmony in which the tones of each chord are not widely distributed. — **Close vowel** (*Pron.*), a vowel pronounced with a diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth.

Close (klōs), *adv.* In a close manner.

Close'–bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* Fitting the body exactly.

Close'fist'ed (-fĭst'ĕd), *a.* Covetous; niggardly.

Close'hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Covetous; closefisted.

Close'hauled' (-hạld'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Under way and moving as nearly as possible toward the direction from which the wind blows; — said of a sailing vessel.

Close'ly, *adv.* In a close manner.

Close'ness, *n.* State or quality of being close.

Clos'er (klōz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, closes.

Clos'et (klŏz'ĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *clos* inclosure.] **1.** A small room or apartment for retirement. **2.** A small apartment, or recess, for dishes, clothing, etc.

Clos'et (klŏz'ĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Closeted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Closeting.] To shut up in a closet, as for a secret interview.

Clo'sure (klō'zhûr; 135), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *clausura*, fr. *claudere* to shut.] **1.** Act of shutting; a closing. **2.** That which closes or shuts. **3.** An inclosure. **4.** (*Parliamentary Practice*) A method of putting an end to debate and securing an immediate vote upon a measure before a legislative body.

Clot (klŏt), *n.* [OE. *clot*, *clodde*, clod; cf. AS. *clūdle* bur.] A concretion or coagulation; esp., a slimy, coagulated mass; a coagulum.

Clot, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clotted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clotting.] To coagulate or thicken; to become a clot.

Clot, *v. t.* To cause to coagulate.

Cloth (klŏth; 115), *n.; pl.* Cloths (klŏthz; 115), except in the sense of garments, when it is Clothes (klōthz *or* klōz). [AS. *clāþ*; akin to G. *kleid.*] **1.** A fabric made of fibers or filaments; commonly, a woven fabric adapted to be made into garments; specif., woolen fabric, as distinguished from all others. **2.** Raiment. [*Obs.*] **3.** The distinctive dress of any profession, esp. of the clergy; hence, the clergy.

Clothe (klōth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clothed (klōthd) or Clad (klăd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clothing.] **1.** To put garments on; to dress. **2.** To provide with clothes. **3.** Fig., to cover or invest, as with a garment.

Clothe (klōth), *v. i.* To wear clothes. [*Poetic*]

Clothes (klōthz *or* klōz), *n. pl.* **1.** Covering for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture. **2.** The covering of a bed.

Syn. — Garments; clothing; apparel; attire; raiment; garb; habit; habiliments.

Clothes'pin' (klōthz'pĭn' *or* klōz'pĭn'), *n.* A forked piece of wood, or a clamp, for fastening clothes on a line.

Clothes'press' (-prĕs'), *n.* A receptacle for clothes.

Cloth'ier (klōth'yẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or clothes; one who dresses or fulls cloth.

Cloth'ing (klōth'ĭng), *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering.

Clot'ty (klŏt'tȳ), *a.* Full of clots.

‖ **Clō'ture'** (klō'tụr'), *n.* [F.] See Closure, 4.

Cloud (kloud), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *clūd* a rock or hillock, in allusion to the frequent rocky or hilly appearance.] **1.** A visible collection of vapor, or watery particles, suspended in the upper atmosphere.

☞ The following varieties are recognized: (*a*) **Cirrus.** This is the most elevated of all the forms of clouds; is thin and long drawn, sometimes looking like carded wool or hair, sometimes appearing in curly or fleecy patches. It is the *cat's-tail* of the sailor, and the *mare's tail* of the landsman. (*b*) **Cumulus.** This form appears in large masses of a hemispherical form, or nearly so, above, but flat below, one often piled above another. It often affords rain and thunder gusts. (*c*) **Stratus.** This form appears in layers or bands extending horizontally. (*d*) **Nimbus.** This form is characterized by its uniform gray tint and ragged edges; it covers the sky in seasons of continued rain, and is the proper *rain cloud*. (*e*) **Cirro-cumulus.** This form consists, like the *cirrus*, of thin, broken, fleecelike clouds, but the parts are more or less rounded and regularly grouped. It is popularly called *mackerel sky*. (*f*) **Cirro-stratus.** In this form the patches of cirrus coalesce in long strata. (*g*) **Cumulo-stratus.** A form between cumulus and stratus, often of a black or blueish tint at the horizon.

2. A mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust. **3.** A dark vein or spot on a lighter material. **4.** That which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect. **5.** A great multitude. **6.** A large, loosely-knitted scarf, worn by women.

Cloud (kloud), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clouded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clouding.] **1.** To overspread or hide with, or as with, a cloud or clouds. **2.** To blacken; to sully; to tarnish. **3.** To variegate with colors.

Cloud, *v. i.* To grow cloudy.

Cloud'ber'ry (-bẽr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A raspberry, growing in northern regions, bearing amber-colored fruit.

Cloud'–burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A sudden, copious rainfall.

Cloud'i-ly (klou'dĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a cloudy manner.

Cloud'i-ness, *n.* The state of being cloudy.

Cloud'less, *a.* Without a cloud; clear; bright.

Cloud'y (klou'dȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Cloudier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Cloudiest.] **1.** Overcast or obscured with clouds. **2.** Consisting of a cloud or clouds. **3.** Confused; obscure; dark; gloomy. **4.** Lacking clearness, brightness, or luster. **5.** Marked with veins or spots; variegated.

Clough (klŭf), *n.* [OE. *clough*, *clou*, akin to G. *klinge* ravine.] **1.** A ravine; a narrow valley. **2.** A sluice.

Clough (klŏf; 115), *n.* (*Com.*) Cloff.

Clout (klout), *n.* [AS. *clūt* a little cloth, piece of metal.] **1.** A cloth; a piece of cloth or leather; a patch. **2.** A swaddling cloth. **3.** The center of a target. **4.** An iron washer. **5.** A blow, esp. one with the hand.

Clout nail, a kind of large-headed, wrought-iron nail.

Clout, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLOUTING.] **1.** To cover with cloth, leather, or other material; to bandage or mend with a clout. **2.** To join or patch clumsily. **3.** To guard with an iron plate. **4.** To strike. [*Colloq.*] **5.** To stud with nails.

Clove hitch. (*Naut.*) See under HITCH.

Clove, *n.* [D. *kloof.* See CLEAVE, *v. t.*] A cleft; a gap.

Clove, *n.* [OE. *clow*, fr. F. *clou* nail, *clou de girofle* a clove, lit., nail of clove, fr. L. *clavus* nail, from its resemblance to a nail.] A very pungent aromatic spice, — the unexpanded flower bud of the clove tree, a native of the Molucca Isles.

Clove gillyflower, Clove pink (*Bot.*), any fragrant self-colored carnation.

Clove, *n.* [AS. *clufe* an ear of corn, a clove of garlic.] (*Bot.*) One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb.

Clo'ven (klō'v'n), *p. p. & a.* from CLEAVE, *v. t.*

Clo'ven-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), **Clo'ven-hoofed'** (-ho͝ofd'), *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided into two parts.

Clo'ver (klō'vẽr), *n.* [AS. *clǣfre;* akin to G. *klee.*] (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of *Trifolium*, as the common red clover used for fodder, and the shamrock.

In clover, in pleasant circumstances. [*Colloq.*]

Clown (kloun), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A man of coarse nature and manners; a boor; a rustic. **2.** The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, etc.

Clown'ish, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, a clown. — **Clown'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Clown'ish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Coarse; rough; clumsy; awkward; ungainly; rude; uncivil; ill-bred; boorish; rustic; untutored.

Cloy (kloi), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOYED (kloid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLOYING.] [OF. *cloer* to nail up, fr. *clo* nail, fr. L. *clavus.*] **1.** To fill or choke up. [*Obs.*] **2.** To glut; to satiate; to surfeit. **3.** To pierce; to wound.

Club (klŭb), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klubba, klumba*, club, Dan. *klump* lump, G. *klumpen* clump, *kolben* club, and E. *clump.*] **1.** A heavy staff of wood, to be wielded with the hand; a cudgel. **2.** Any card of the suit of cards having a figure like the trefoil or clover leaf. (*pl.*) The suit of cards having such figure. **3.** An association of persons for the promotion of some common object. **4.** A joint charge or expense, or any person's share of it.

Club, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUBBED (klŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLUBBING.] **1.** To beat with a club. **2.** (*Mil.*) To throw, or allow to fall, into confusion. **3.** To unite, contribute, or defray by exertion in common or for a common purpose.

To club a musket (*Mil.*), to turn the breech uppermost, so as to use it as a club.

Club, *v. i.* To form, or act as, a club; to combine.

Club'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* [*Club* + *foot.*] (*Med.*) A short, variously distorted foot; also, such a deformity.

Club'foot'ed, *a.* Having a clubfoot.

Club'haul' (klŭb'hạl'), *v. t. & i.* (*Naut.*) To tack by dropping the lee anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, and by cutting the cable as soon as the vessel pays off on the other tack, — only done in extreme cases.

Club'house' (-hous'), *n.* House occupied by a club.

Club'room' (-ro͞om'), *n.* Room where a club meets.

Cluck (klŭk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUCKED (klŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLUCKING.] [AS. *cloccian;* prob. of imitative origin.] To make the noise, or utter the call, of a brooding hen.

Cluck, *v. t.* To call, as a hen does her chickens.

Cluck, *n.* The call of a hen to her chickens.

Clue (klū), *n.* Same as CLEW.

Clum'ber (klŭm'bẽr), *n.* [Named from the estate of the Duke of Newcastle.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of field spaniel which hunts silently.

Clumber Spaniel.

Clump (klŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *klomp* lump, G. *klump.* Cf. CLUB.] **1.** An unshaped piece or mass of wood or other substance. **2.** A cluster; a group; a thicket.

Clump, *v. t.* To arrange in a clump or clumps.

Clum'sy (klŭm'zy), *a.* [*Compar.* CLUMSIER (-zY-ẽr); *superl.* CLUMSIEST.] [OE. *clumsed* benumbed, fr. *clumsen* to be benumbed. Cf. CLAM.] **1.** Benumbed. [*Obs.*] **2.** Awkward, as if benumbed; being without skill or grace; wanting dexterity, nimbleness, or readiness; unwieldy; unhandy; hence, ill-made, misshapen, or inappropriate. — **Clum'si-ly** (klŭm'zI-lў), *adv.* — **Clum'si-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See AWKWARD.

Clung (klŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of CLING.

Clu'ni-ac (klū'nI-ăk), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A monk of the reformed branch of the Benedictine Order, founded in 912 at Cluny (or Clugny) in France.

Clu'pe-oid (-pē-oid), *a.* [L. *clupea* a kind of fish, NL., generic name of the herring + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Herring family.

Clus'ter (klŭs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *cluster, clyster;* origin uncertain.] A number of things of the same kind growing or collected together; a bunch; a group; a crowd.

Clus'ter, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUSTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLUSTERING.] To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a cluster or clusters. [clusters.

Clus'ter-y (-ў), *a.* Growing in, or full of, or like,

Clutch (klŭch; 224), *n.* [OE. *cloche, cloke*, claw, also OE. *cleche* claw, *clechen, cleken*, to seize; cf. AS. *gelæccan* (where *ge-* is a prefix) to seize.] **1.** A gripe or clinching with, or as with, the fingers or claws; grasp. **2.** *pl.* The hands, claws, or talons, in the act of grasping; fig., power, rapacity, or cruelty. **3.** (*Mach.*) A device used for coupling shafting, etc., which may be disengaged at pleasure. **4.** Any device for gripping an object. **5.** (*Zoöl.*) A bird's nest complement of eggs.

Clutch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUTCHED (klŭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLUTCHING.] **1.** To seize with the fingers or claws; — often used figuratively, implying rapacity, cruelty, etc. **2.** To close tightly; to clinch. [motion.

Clutch, *v. i.* To reach (at something) with a grasping

Clut'ter (klŭt'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. W. *cludair* heap.] **1.** A confused collection; confusion. **2.** Clatter; confused noise.

Clut'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLUTTERING.] To crowd together in disorder; to throw into disorder; to disarrange.

Clut'ter, *v. i.* To make a confused noise; to bustle.

Clyp'e-ate (klIp'ē-āt), *a.* [L. *clypeatus*, p. p., deriv. of *clypeus* shield.] Shield-shaped; scutate; also (*Zoöl.*), furnished with a shield, or a protective shell.

Clys'ter (klIs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κλυστήρ*, fr. *κλύζειν* to wash off or out.] (*Med.*) A liquid injected into the lower intestines with a syringe; an injection; an enema.

Cne'mi-al (nē'mI-*al*), *a.* [Gr. *κνήμη* the tibia.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the shin bone.

‖ **Cni'da** (nI'dà), *n.; pl.* CNIDÆ (nI'dē). [NL., fr. Gr. *κνίδη* nettle.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the peculiar stinging cells found in Cœlenterata; a nematocyst; a lasso cell.

Co- (kŏ). A form of the prefix *com-*. See COM-.

Coach (kōch; 224), *n.* [F. *coche*, deriv. of L. *concha* mussel, Gr. *κόγχη*, akin to Skr. *çankha.* Cf. CONCH.] **1.** A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, having side doors, and an elevated seat in front for the driver. **2.** A special tutor for an examination; a trainer for an athletic contest. [*Colloq.*] **3.** (*Railroad*) A first-class passenger car.

Coach, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COACHED (kōcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COACHING.] **1.** To convey in a coach. **2.** To prepare for an examination; to train by special instruction. [*Colloq.*]

Coach' box' (bŏks'). The seat of a coachman.

Coach'man (-man), *n.* A man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage.

Co-act' (kŏ-ăkt'), *v. i.* [L. *coactare*, intens. fr. *cogere, coactum*, to force.] To force; to compel; to drive. [*Obs.*]

Co-act', *v. i.* [Pref. *co-* + *act*, v. i.] To act together.

Co-ac'tion (kŏ-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Force; compulsion.

Co-ac'tive (-tIv), *a.* **1.** Compulsory; restrictive. **2.** Acting in concurrence; united in action.

Co-ad'ju-tant (kŏ-ăd'jū-*tant*), *a.* Mutually assisting or operating; helping. — *n.* An assistant.

Co'ad-ju'tor (kō'ăd-jū'tẽr), *n.* [L. See Co-, and AID.] **1.** One who aids another; an assistant. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The assistant of a bishop or of a beneficed priest.

Co'ad-ven'tur-er (-vĕn'tūr-ẽr), *n.* A fellow adventurer.

Co-a'gen-cy (kŏ-ā'jen-sў), *n.* Agency in common.

Co-a'gent (-jent), *n.* An associate in an act.

Co-ag'u-late (-ăg'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *coagulatus*, p. p. of *coagulare* to coagulate, fr. *coagulum* means of coagulation, fr. *cogere, coactum.* See COGENT.] Coagulated. [*Obs.*]

Co-ag'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COAGULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COAGULATING (-lā'tĭng).] To change from a liquid into a curdlike or semisolid state, not by evaporation but by some kind of chemical reaction; to curdle; to clot.

Syn. — To thicken; concrete; curdle; clot; congeal.

Co-ag'u-la'tion (kō-ăg'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of coagulating. **2.** Substance or body formed by coagulating.

Co-ag'u-la-tive (kō-ăg'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having the power to cause coagulation. [lation.

Co-ag'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* That which causes coagu-

Co-ag'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* COAGULA (-lȧ). [L.] Any mass of coagulated matter, as a clot of blood.

Coak (kōk), *n.* (*Carp.*) A kind of tenon; also, a dowel or pin of hard wood or iron.

Coal (kōl), *n.* [AS. *col*; akin to G. *kohle*.] **1.** A charred fragment from wood or other combustible substance; charcoal. **2.** (*Min.*) A solid, combustible substance, dug from beds or veins in the earth, and consisting, like charcoal, mainly of carbon.

Coal field (*Geol.*), a region in which deposits of coal occur. — Coal heaver, one employed to heave coal in loading or unloading it, esp. from ships. — Coal oil, a general name for mineral oils; petroleum. — Coal tar, a thick, black, tarry liquid, obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal. — Coal works, a place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal.

Coal, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COALED (kōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COALING.] **1.** To burn to coal. **2.** To mark or delineate with charcoal. **3.** To supply with coal.

Coal, *v. i.* To take in coal.

Co'a-lesce' (kō'ȧ-lĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COALESCED (kō'ȧ-lĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COALESCING.] [L. *coalescere, coalitum; co-* + *alescere* to grow up, incho. fr. *alere* to nourish. See ALIMENT, *n.*] **1.** To grow together; to unite by growth into one body. **2.** To unite or combine into one body or community.

Syn. — See ADD.

Co'a-les'cence (kō'ȧ-lĕs'sens), *n.* Act of coalescing.

Co'a-les'cent (-sent), *a.* Growing together; coalescing.

Coal'goose' (kōl'gōōs'), *n.* The cormorant.

Co'a-li'tion (kō'ȧ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *coalitio*. See COALESCE.] **1.** Act of coalescing; union into a body or mass. **2.** A combination, for temporary purposes, of persons, parties, or states, having different interests.

Syn. — Alliance; confederation; confederacy; league; combination; conjunction; conspiracy; union.

Coal'-me'ter (kōl'mē'tẽr), *n.* An official coal measurer.

Coal'pit' (-pĭt'), *n.* **1.** A pit where coal is dug. **2.** A place where charcoal is made. [*U. S.*]

Coal'-whip'per (-hwĭp'pẽr), *n.* One who raises coal out of the hold of a ship. [*Eng.*]

Coal'y (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, coal.

Coam'ings (kōm'ĭngz), *n. pl.* [Cf. COMB a crest.] (*Naut.*) The raised edges around a hatchway, skylight, etc., to prevent water from running below.

Co'ap-ta'tion (kō'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coaptatio*, fr. *coaptare*. See Co- and APTATE.] Adjustment of parts to each other.

Co-arc'tate (kō-ärk'tāt), *a.* [L. *coarctatus*, p. p. of *coarctare* to press together.] Pressed together; closely connected; — in *Zoöl.* applied to insects having the abdomen separated from the thorax only by a constriction.

Coarse (kōrs), *a.* [*Compar.* COARSER (-ẽr); *superl.* COARSEST.] [Formerly also *course*, or *cours*; perh. fr. *of course*, in the common manner of proceeding, common, and hence, homely, plain, rude, rough, gross.] **1.** Large in bulk, or composed of large parts or particles; not fine in material or close in texture. **2.** Not refined; not cultivated in manners or expression; rude; unpolished; indelicate. — **Coarse'ly**, *adv.* — **Coarse'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Large; thick; rude; rough; gross; blunt; uncouth; unpolished; inelegant; indelicate; vulgar.

Coast (kōst), *n.* [OF. *coste*, L. *costa* rib, side.] **1.** Frontier of a country. [*Obs.*] **2.** Seashore, or land near it.

Coast, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COASTING.] **1.** To draw or keep near. [*Obs.*] **2.** To sail by or near the shore. **3.** To sail from port to port in the same country. **4.** [Cf. OF. *coste* hillside.] To slide down hill. [*Local, U. S.*]

Coast, *v. t.* **1.** To draw near to; to keep by the side of. [*Obs.*] **2.** To sail by or near; to follow the coast line of.

Coast'al (-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a coast.

Coast'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, coasts; esp., a vessel employed in trade between ports along a coast.

Coast'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* By way of, or along, the coast.

Coat (kōt; 110), *n.* [OF. *cote* petticoat, LL. *cota, cotta*, tunic, prob. of German origin.] **1.** An outer garment fitting the upper part of the body; esp., one worn by men. **2.** The habit or vesture of an order of men; cloth. **3.** An external covering like a garment, as fur, wool, husk, or bark; hence, a covering. **4.** A layer; a tegument.

Coat of arms (*Her.*), a translation of F. *cotte d'armes*, a light garment worn over the armor in the 15th and 16th centuries, and often charged with heraldic bearings. Hence, an heraldic achievement; a person's bearings, taken together. — Coat card, a card bearing a coated figure.

Coat (kōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COATING.] To cover with a coat.

Coat-ee' (kōt-ē'), *n.* A coat with short flaps.

Co-a'ti (kō-ä'tē *or* kō-ä'tĭ), *n.* [From native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammal of tropical America, allied to the raccoon, but with a longer body, tail, and nose.

Coat'ing (kōt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A coat or covering; a covering or protecting layer. **2.** Cloth for coats.

Coat'less (kōt'lĕs), *a.* Not having a coat.

Coax (kōks; 110), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COAXED (kōkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COAXING.] [Cf. OE. *cokes* dupe, W. *coeg* foolish; F. *coquin* rogue.] To persuade by gentle, insinuating courtesy, flattering, or fondling.

Syn. — To wheedle; cajole; flatter; persuade; entice.

Coax'er (kōks'ẽr), *n.* One who coaxes.

Cob (kŏb), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cop, copp*, head, top, D. *kop*, G. *kopf, kuppe*, LL. *cuppa* cup; also, W. *cob* tuft, spider, *cop* top, summit.] **1.** Top or head. [*Obs.*] **2.** The axis on which the kernels of maize grow. [*U. S.*] **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A spider. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A young herring. **5.** A short-legged and stout horse, esp. one used for the saddle. [*Eng.*] **6.** A sea mew or gull. **7.** A lump or piece of anything.

Cob money, a kind of rudely coined gold and silver money of Spanish South America in the eighteenth century.

Co'balt (kō'bôlt; 74), *n.* [G. *kobalt*, prob. fr. *kobold* goblin, MHG. *koboldt*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A tough, lustrous, reddish white metal of the iron group, somewhat magnetic. **2.** In commerce, a crude arsenic used as fly poison.

Co-balt'ic (kō-bôl'tĭk; 74), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cobalt. See -IC.

Co-balt'ous (kō-bôl'tŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cobalt. See -OUS.

Cob'ble (kŏb'b'l), *n.* A fishing boat. See COBLE.

Cob'ble, *n.* [From COB a lump.] A cobblestone.

Cob'ble (kŏb'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COBBLING (-blĭng).] [OF. *cobler, copler*, to join, L. *copulare*. See COUPLE.] To make or mend coarsely; to patch; to botch.

Cob'bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** A mender of shoes. **2.** A clumsy workman. **3.** Sherry cobbler. See under SHERRY.

Cob'ble-stone' (-b'l-stōn'), *n.* A large pebble or small bowlder. [*crabeater.*

Co'bi-a (kō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* A large oceanic fish, also called

Co'ble (kōb'b'l), *n.* [AS. *cuopel.*] A flat-floored fishing boat with a lug sail, and a drop rudder.

Cob'nut' (kŏb'nŭt'), *n.* **1.** (*Com.*) A variety of the hazelnut. **2.** A game played by children with nuts.

Co'bra, *n.* The cobra de capello; also, the haje.

‖ **Co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (kō'brȧ dā kȧ-pĕl'lō). [Pg., serpent of the hood.] (*Zoöl.*) A hooded and highly venomous serpent inhabiting India.

Head of Cobra de Capello.

Cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *n.* [*Cob* a spider + *web*.] **1.** The network or web of a spider. **2.** A snare. **3.** That which is flimsy and worthless.

Cob'work' (kŏb'wûrk'), *a.* Built of logs, etc., laid horizontally, with the ends dovetailed at the corners.

Co'ca (kō'kȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name.] The dried leaf of a South American shrub.

Coc-agne' (kŏk-ān'), *n.* [F. *cocagne, pays de cocagne*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** An imaginary country of idleness and luxury. **2.** The land of cockneys; — applied to London and its suburbs.

Co'ca-ine (kō'kȧ-ĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A powerful alkaloid, obtained from the leaves of coca. It produces local insensibility to pain.

Coc-cif'er-ous (kŏk-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coccum* a berry + *-ferous*.] Bearing or producing berries; bacciferous.

Coc'co-lith (kŏk'kō-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. κόκκος seed + *-lith*.] (*Biol.*) One of a kind of minute, calcareous bodies, probably vegetable, often abundant in deep-sea mud.

Coc'co-sphere (kŏk'kō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. κόκκος seed + E. *sphere*.] (*Biol.*) A small, rounded, marine organism, capable of breaking up into coccoliths.

‖ **Coc'cu-lus In'di-cus** (kŏk'kū-lŭs ĭn'dĭ-kŭs). [NL. *cocculus* (dim. of L. *coccum* kermes berry) + L. *Indicus* of India.] (*Bot.*) The narcotic berry of a climbing plant of the East Indies.

‖ **Coc'cus** (kŏk'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* COCCI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. κόκκος grain, seed. See COCHINEAL.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One

of the separable carpels of a dry fruit. **2.** (*Biol.*) A form of bacteria, shaped like a globule.

‖ **Coc'cyx** (kŏk'sĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -CYGES (-sī'jēz). [L., cuckoo, Gr. κόκκυξ cuckoo, coccyx.] (*Anat.*) The beak-like, lower end of the vertebral column in man and tailless monkeys. — **Coc-cyg'e-al** (kŏk-sĭj'ē-*al*), *a.*

Coch'i-neal (kŏch'ĭ-nēl), *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla*, prob. deriv. of Gr. κόκκος berry, esp. the kermes insect, used to dye scarlet, and formerly supposed to be a seed.] A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of females of an insect native in Mexico, Central America, etc.

‖ **Coch'le-a** (kŏk'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., snail shell, Gr. κοχλίας a snail.] (*Anat.*) An appendage of the labyrinth of the internal ear. See EAR.

Coch'le-a-ry (kŏk'lē-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Same as COCHLEATE.

Coch'le-ate (-āt), **Coch'le-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [See COCHLEA.] Shaped like a snail shell; spiral.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* [AS. *coc*; of unknown origin.] **1.** The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls. **2.** A weathercock. **3.** A chief man; a leader. [*Humorous*] **4.** Cockcrow. [*Obs.*] **5.** A faucet or valve. **6.** The style or gnomon of a dial. **7.** The indicator of a balance.

Cock and bull story, an extravagant story; a canard. — Cock of the walk, a chief or master; the hero of the hour.

Cock (kŏk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COCKED (kŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COCKING.] **1.** To set erect; to turn up; also, to turn or set obliquely. **2.** To shape, as a hat, by turning up the brim.

Cocked hat, a hat with large, stiff flaps turned up to a peaked crown, thus making its form triangular.

Cock, *v. i.* To strut; to swagger; to look big.

Cock, *n.* The act of cocking; also, the turn so given.

Cock, *n.* [It. *cocca* notch of an arrow.] **1.** The notch of an arrow or crossbow. **2.** The hammer in the lock of a firearm. **3.** The position of the hammer of a firearm when raised and ready for firing.

Cock, *v. t.* To draw the hammer of (a firearm) fully back and set it for firing. Also used intransitively.

Cock, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kökkr* lump, Dan. *kok* heap, or E. *cock* to set erect.] A small conical pile of hay.

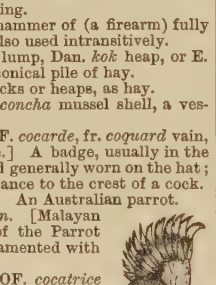
Cock, *v. t.* To put into cocks or heaps, as hay.

Cock, *n.* [OF. *coque*, L. *concha* mussel shell, a vessel.] A small boat.

Cock-ade' (kŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *cocarde*, fr. *coquard* vain, fr. *coq* cock; prob. imitative.] A badge, usually in the form of a rosette, or knot, and generally worn on the hat; — so named from its resemblance to the crest of a cock.

Cock'a-teel (kŏk'ȧ-tēl), *n.* An Australian parrot.

Cock'a-too' (kŏk'ȧ-tōō'), *n.* [Malayan *kakatūa*.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the Parrot family, having the head ornamented with an erectile crest.



Pink Cockatoo (*Plictolophus Leadbeateri*). 1/10

Cock'a-trice (-trĭs), *n.* [OF. *cocatrice* crocodile, from same source as E. *crocodile*, but confused with *cock* the bird, whence arose the fable that the animal was produced from a *cock's* egg.] **1.** A fabulous serpent whose breath and look were said to be fatal. See BASILISK. **2.** (*Script.*) A venomous serpent, not identified.

Cock'bill' (kŏk'bĭl'), *v. t.* [See COCK to set erect.] (*Naut.*) To tilt up almost vertically.

Cock'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A small boat; a cock.

Cock'chaf'er (-chā'fẽr), *n.* [See 2d CHAFER.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of beetle; — called also *May bug*, *chafer*, or *dorbeetle*.

Cock'crow' (-krō'), **Cock'crow'ing**, *n.* The time at which cocks first crow; the early morning.

Cock'er (kŏk'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COCKERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COCKERING.] [OE. *cokeren*; origin uncertain.] To fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

Cock'er, *n.* [From 1st COCK.] **1.** One given to cockfighting. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A small spaniel, used for starting up woodcocks, etc.

Cock'er, *n.* [OE. *coker* quiver, boot, AS. *cocer* quiver; akin to G. *köcher* quiver. Cf. QUIVER (for arrows).] A rustic high shoe or half-boot. [*Obs.*]

Cock'er-el (-ĕl), *n.* A young cock.

Cock'et, *n.* A customhouse seal; a certificate showing that goods have been entered and the duty paid; also, an office where goods for export are entered. [*Eng.*]

Cock'eye' (kŏk'ī'), *n.* [From COCK to turn up.] A squinting eye.

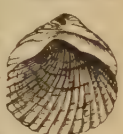
Cock'fight' (kŏk'fīt'), *n.* A match of gamecocks.

Cock'fight'ing, *n.* Practice of pitting game-cocks.

Cock'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

Cock'ing, *n.* Cockfighting.

Coc'kle (kŏk'k'l), *n.* [OE. *cockes*, AS. *sēecoccas* sea cockles, prob. from Celtic.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of bivalve mollusks, with radiating ribs, esp. an edible species of *Cardium*. **2.** A cockleshell.



Cockle (2).

Cockle hat, a hat ornamented with a cockleshell, the badge of a pilgrim. — Cockle stairs, winding stairs.

Coc'kle, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COCKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COCKLING (-klĭng).] [Of uncertain origin.] To contract into wrinkles or ridges; to pucker.

Coc'kle, *n.* [AS. *coccel*, *cocel*; origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant or weed that grows among grain; the corn rose. (*b*) The darnel.

Coc'kle-bur' (kŏk'k'l-bûr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A coarse composite weed having a rough or prickly fruit.

Coc'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One who takes and sells cockles.

Coc'kle-shell' (-k'l-shĕl'), *n.* **1.** One of the shells or valves of a cockle. **2.** A light boat.

Cock'loft' (kŏk'lŏft'; 115), *n.* [Prop., a loft where *cocks* roost.] An upper loft; a garret.

Cock'match' (-măch'), *n.* A cockfight.

Cock'ney (kŏk'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COCKNEYS (-nĭz). [OE. *cokenay* a spoiled child, effeminate person, an egg; prob. orig. a cock's egg; OE. *cok* cock + *nay*, *neye*, for *ey* egg.] **1.** An effeminate person; a spoiled child. **2.** A native or resident of London; — used contemptuously.

Cock'ney, *a.* Of, or relating to, or like, cockneys.

Cock'ney-dom (kŏk'nĭ-dŭm), *n.* The region or home of cockneys; cockneys, collectively.

Cock'ney-ism (kŏk'nĭ-Ĭz'm), *n.* The characteristics, manners, or dialect, of a cockney.

Cock'pit' (kŏk'pĭt'), *n.* **1.** An area for cockfights. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) That part of a war vessel appropriated to the wounded. (*b*) In yachts, a space lower than the rest of the deck, leading to the cabin.

Cock'roach' (-rōch'), *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha*.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect of several species, having a long flattish body and large thin wing cases. It infests houses and ships.

Cocks'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* [1st *cock*, n. + *comb* crest.] **1.** See COXCOMB. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant of many varieties, cultivated for its broad, fantastic spikes of brilliant flowers.

Cock'shut' (kŏk'shŭt'), *n.* A kind of net spread (at nightfall) to catch woodcock. [*Obs.*]

Cock'shy' (kŏk'shī'), *n.* A game in which objects (orig. cocks) are thrown at; also, an object thrown at.

Cock'spur' (kŏk'spûr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of hawthorn having long, straight thorns.

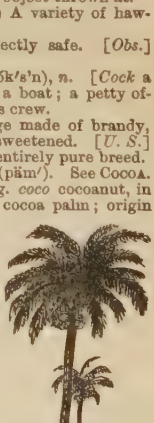
Cock'sure' (-shụr'), *a.* **1.** Perfectly safe. [*Obs.*] **2.** Quite certain. [*Colloq.*]

Cock'swain (kŏk'swān, *colloq.* kŏk's'n), *n.* [*Cock* a boat + *swain*.] The steersman of a boat; a petty officer who has charge of a boat and its crew.

Cock'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A beverage made of brandy, whisky, or gin, iced, flavored, and sweetened. [*U. S.*] **2.** (*Stock Breeding*) A horse not of entirely pure breed.

Co'co (kō'kō), *n.*, *or* **Co'co palm'** (päm'). See COCOA.

Co'coa (kō'kō), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *coco* cocoanut, in **Co'coa palm'** (päm'). Sp. also, cocoa palm; origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A palm tree producing the cocoanut. It grows in nearly all tropical countries, attaining a height of sixty to eighty feet.



Cocoa Palm.

Co'coa, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cacao*.] A preparation from the seeds of the chocolate tree, used in making a beverage; also, the beverage made from cocoa or cocoa shells. See CACAO.

Co'coa-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* The nut of the cocoa palm.

Co-coon' (kō-kōōn'), *n.* [F. *cocon*, dim. of *coque* shell of eggs and insects, fr. L. *concha*. See CONCH.] **1.** The oblong case in which the silkworm chrysalis lies, and from which the silk of commerce is prepared. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The case constructed by any insect to contain its larva or pupa, or by a spider or worm for its eggs.

Coc'tile (kŏk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *coctilis*, fr. *coquere*. See Cook.] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.

Coc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of boiling.

Cod (kŏd), *n.* [AS. *codd* small bag; cf. W. *cod* bag.] **1.** A husk; a pod; as, a peascod. [*Eng.*] **2.** The scrotum.

Cod, *n.* [Cf. G. *gadde*, and (in Heligoland) *gadden*, L. *gadus* merlangus.] (*Zoöl.*) A common food fish, taken on the northern coasts of Europe and America.

Cod (*Gadus morrhua*).

‖ **Co'da** (kō'dȧ), *n.* [It., tail, fr. L. *cauda*.] (*Mus.*) A few measures added at the natural ending of a piece.

Cod'dle (kŏd'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coddled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coddling (-dl'ĭng).] [Cf. Prov. E. *caddle* to coax, spoil, fondle, and Cade, *a.*] **1.** To parboil, or soften by boiling. **2.** To treat with excessive tenderness; to pamper.

Code (kōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *codex* stem of a tree, wooden writing tablet; hence, book.] **1.** A body of law systematically compiled; a digest. **2.** Any system of rules or regulations.

‖ **Co-det'ta** (kō-dĕt'tȧ), *n.* [It., little tail.] (*Mus.*) A short independent passage connecting two sections.

‖ **Co'dex** (kō'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* Codices (kŏd'ĭ-sēz). [L. See Code.] **1.** A book; a manuscript. **2.** A code.

Cod'fish' (kŏd'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Cod.

Codg'er (kŏj'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Cadger.] **1.** A miser or mean person. **2.** A singular or odd person. [*Colloq.*]

Cod'i-cil (kŏd'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*. See Code.] (*Law*) A clause added to a will.

Co'di-fi-ca'tion (kō'dĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn *or* kŏd'ĭ-), *n.* The act, process, or result of codifying.

Co'di-fy (kō'dĭ-fī *or* kŏd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Codified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Codifying.] [*Code* + *-fy*.] To reduce to a code, as laws.

Cod'lin (kŏd'lĭn), } *n.* [Cf. AS. *codæppel* a quince.]

Cod'ling (-lĭng), } **1.** An apple fit to stew or coddle. **2.** An immature apple.

Co-ed'u-ca'tion (kō-ĕd'ū-kā'shŭn; 135), *n.* An educating together, as of persons of different sexes or races.

Co-ef-fi'cient (kō'ĕf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Coöperating; acting together to produce an effect. — **Co'ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

Co'ef-fi'cient, *n.* **1.** That which acts with something else to produce an effect. **2.** (*Math.*) A number or letter put before a letter or quantity to show how many times the latter is to be taken. **3.** (*Physics*) A number, commonly used in computation as a factor, expressing the amount of some change or effect under certain fixed conditions as to temperature, length, volume, etc.

Coe'horn (kō'hôrn), *n.* [From its inventor, Baron *Coehorn*.] (*Mil.*) A small portable bronze mortar.

‖ **Cœ-len'te-ra** (sē-lĕn'tē-rȧ), *or* ‖ **Cœ-len'te-ra'ta** (sē-lĕn'tē-rā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοίλος hollow + ἔντερα intestines.] (*Zoöl.*) A comprehensive group of Invertebrata, mostly marine, comprising the Anthozoa, Hydrozoa, and Ctenophora. The name implies that the stomach and body cavities are one.

Cœ-len'ter-ate (sē-lĕn'tẽr-ăt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Cœlentera. — *n.* One of the Cœlentera.

Cœ'li-ac, Ce'li-ac (sē'lĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *coeliacus*, Gr. κοιλιακός, fr. κοιλία belly, fr. κοίλος hollow.] Relating to the abdomen, or to the cavity of the abdomen.

Cœl'o-sper'mous (sĕl'ō-spẽr'mŭs *or* sē'lō-), *a.* [Gr. κοίλος hollow + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Having the ventral face of the seedlike carpels incurved at the ends.

‖ **Cœ'lum** (sē'lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοίλωμα a hollow.] (*Anat.*) The space between the walls of the body and the inclosed viscera; the body cavity.

Co-emp'tion (kō-ĕmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* [L. *coëmptio*, fr. *coëmere* to buy up.] The act of buying the whole of any commodity. [*R.*]

Cœ-nog'a-my (sē-nŏg'ȧ-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. κοινογάμια; κοινός common + γάμος marriage.] The state of a community which permits promiscuous sexual intercourse.

‖ **Cœ-nu'rus** (-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κοινός common + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Larval stage of a tapeworm.

Co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwȧl), *a.* Equal, as in rank or power.

Co'e-qual'i-ty (kō'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state or quality of being coequal.

Co-erce' (kō-ẽrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coerced (kō-ẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coercing.] [L. *coërcere*; *co-* + *arcere* to shut up. See Ark.] **1.** To restrain by force; to repress; to curb. **2.** To compel or constrain to any action. **3.** To require or enforce by constraint.

Syn. — To compel; force. — To *compel* denotes to urge on by force which cannot be resisted. *Coerce* had at first only the negative sense of checking or restraining by force. It has now gained a positive sense, viz., that of driving a person into the performance of some act which is required of him by another. *Coercion* is usually accomplished by indirect means, as threats and intimidation.

Co-er'ci-ble (kō-ẽr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be coerced.

Co-er'cion (-shŭn), *n.* Act or process of coercing.

Co-er'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Serving or intended to coerce. — **Co-er'cive-ly**, *adv.* — **Co-er'cive-ness**, *n.*

Co'es-sen'tial (kō'ĕs-sĕn'shal), *a.* Partaking of the same essence. — **Co'es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Co'es-sen'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tỹ *or* -shăl'ĭ-tỹ; 106), *n.* Participation of the same essence. [establishment.]

Co'es-tab'lish-ment (kō'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh-ment), *n.* Joint

Co'e-ta'ne-ous (kō'ē-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coaetaneus*; *co-* + *aetas* age.] Beginning to exist at the same time.

Co'e-ter'nal (kō'ē-tẽr'nal), *a.* Equally eternal.

Co'e-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tỹ), *n.* Equal eternity.

Co-e'val (kō-ē'vȧl), *a.* [L. *coaevus*; *co-* + *aevum* age.] Being of the same age; existing equally long. — *n.* One of the same age; a contemporary.

Co'ex-ist' (kō'ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* To exist simultaneously.

Co'ex-ist'ence (-ens), *n.* Existence at the same time with another; — contemporary existence.

Co'ex-ist'ent (-ent), *a.* Existing at the same time with another. — *n.* That which coexists with another.

Co'ex-tend' (kō'ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To extend equally.

Co'ex-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Equal extension.

Co'ex-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Equally extensive.

Cof'fee (kŏf'fĕ; 115), *n.* [Turk. *qahveh*, Ar. *qahuah* wine, coffee, a decoction of berries. Cf. Café.] **1.** The "beans" or "berries" (pyrenes) obtained from the drupes of a small evergreen tree, growing in tropical countries. **2.** The coffee tree. **3.** The beverage made from the roasted and ground berry.

Coffee: flowering branch and section of fruit.

Cof'fee-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house of entertainment, supplying coffee and other refreshments.

Cof'fee-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is prepared, or is brought upon the table for drinking.

Cof'fer (kŏf'fẽr; 115), *n.* [OF. *cofre*, L. *cophinus* basket, fr. Gr. κόφινος. Cf. Coffin, *n.*] **1.** A casket or chest; esp., one used for keeping money. **2.** (*Arch.*) A deeply-recessed panel; a caisson. **3.** (*Fort.*) A trench across a dry moat, to enable the besieged to defend it by a raking fire. **4.** The chamber of a canal lock; also, a caisson or a cofferdam. [coffers.

Cof'fer, *v. t.* To put into, or furnish with, a coffer or

Cof'fer-dam' (-dăm'), *n.* A water-tight inclosure, as of piles packed with clay, from which the water is pumped to expose the bottom (of a river, etc.) and permit the laying of foundations, building of piers, etc.

Cof'fin (kŏf'fĭn; 115), *n.* [OE., a basket, receptacle, OF. *cofin*, fr. L. *cophinus*. See Coffer, *n.*] **1.** The case in which a dead human body is inclosed for burial. **2.** A casing, crust, or mold of pastry. **3.** (*Far.*) The hollow crust or hoof of a horse's foot.

Coffin bone, the foot bone of the horse and allied animals. — Coffin joint, the joint next above the coffin bone.

Cof'fin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coffined (-fĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coffining.] To inclose in, or as in, a coffin.

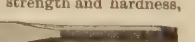
Cof'fle (kŏf'f'l; 115), *n.* [Ar. *kafala* caravan.] A gang of negro slaves being driven to market.

Cog (kŏg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cogged (kŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cogging.] [Cf. W. *coegio* to make void, to deceive, fr. *coeg* empty, vain.] **1.** To seduce, or draw away; to wheedle; to cheat. [*R.*] **2.** To obtrude by falsehood or deception; to palm off. [*R.*]

Cog (kŏg), *v. i.* To deceive; to cheat; to play false.

Cog, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *kugge* or W. *cocos*, pl.] **1.** (*Mech.*) A tooth, cam, or catch for imparting or receiving motion, as on a gear wheel; orig., a piece set into a mortise in the face of a wheel. **2.** (*Carp.*) (*a*) A kind of tenon on the end of a joint. (*b*) A coak.

Cog (kŏg), *v. t.* To furnish with a cog or cogs. [boat.]
Cog, *n.* [OE. *cogge*. Cf. 9th Cock.] A small fishing
Co'gen-cy (kō'jĕn-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being cogent.
Co'gent (kō'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *cogens*, p. pr. of *cogere* to force; *co-* + *agere* to drive.] **1.** Physically forceful; powerful. [*Obs.*] **2.** Having the power to compel conviction or move the will; constraining. — **Co'gent-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Forcible; powerful; potent; urgent; strong; persuasive; convincing; conclusive; influential.
Cog'gle (kŏg'g'l), *n.* [See Cog small boat.] A kind of small fishing boat.
Cog'i-ta-ble (kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being thought or conceived of; conceivable; thinkable.
Cog'i-tate (kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cogitated (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cogitating.] [L. *cogitare*, p. p. *-atus*, to reflect upon, prob. fr. *co-* + the root of *aio* I say; hence, prop., to discuss with one's self.] To engage in continuous thought; to think.
Cog'i-tate, *v. t.* To think over; to plan.
Cog'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation.
Cog'i-ta-tive (kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to cogitation; given to thought or contemplation.
Co'gnac (kōn'yȧk), *n.* [F.] A kind of French brandy, so called from the town of *Cognac*.
Cog'nate (kŏg'nāt), *a.* [L. *cognatus*; *co-* + *gnatus*, *natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, anciently *gnasci*, to be born.] **1.** Allied by blood; kindred by birth; specif. (*Law*), related on the mother's side. **2.** Of the same or a similar nature; proceeding from the same stock or root; allied; kindred. — **Cog'nate-ness**, *n.*
Cog'nate, *n.* A cognate person or thing.
Cog-na'tion (kŏg-nā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being cognate.
Cog-ni'tion (kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cognitio*, fr. *cognoscere*, *cognitum*, to become acquainted with, to know; *co-* + *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to get a knowledge of.] **1.** Act of knowing; knowledge; perception. **2.** Thing known.
Cog'ni-tive (kŏg'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding.
Cog'ni-za-ble (kŏg'nĭ-zȧ-b'l *or* kŏn'-), *a.* [F. *connaissable*, deriv. of L. *cognoscere*.] **1.** Capable of being known or apprehended. **2.** Capable of being judicially heard and determined. — **Cog'ni-za-bly**, *adv.*
Cog'ni-zance (kŏg'nĭ-zans *or* kŏn'ĭ-zans), *n.* **1.** Apprehension by the understanding; perception; observation. **2.** Recollection; recognition. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) Jurisdiction. (*b*) The hearing a matter judicially. (*c*) An acknowledgment or confession, as of a fine of lands and tenements. [*Eng.*] **4.** The distinguishing mark worn by an armed knight, and by his retainers and followers; hence, in general, a badge worn by a retainer or dependent. [edge.
Cog'ni-zant (-zant), *a.* Having cognizance or knowl-
Cog'nize (kŏg'nĭz), *v. t.* To know; to recognize.
Cog'ni-zee' (kŏg'nĭ-zē' *or* kŏn'-), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a fine of land was acknowledged. [*Eng.*]
Cog'ni-zor' (-zôr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who acknowledged the right of the plaintiff or cognizee in a fine. [*Eng.*]
Cog-no'men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.* [L.; *co-* + (*g*)*nomen* name.] **1.** The last of the three names of a person among the ancient Romans, denoting his house or family. **2.** (*Eng. Law*) A surname.
Cog-nos'ci-ble (kŏg-nŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Cognizable. — **Cog-nos'ci-bil'i-ty** (kŏg-nŏs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Cog'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.
Co-hab'it (kō-hăb'ĭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cohabited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cohabiting.] [L. *cohabitare*; *co-* + *habitare* to dwell, freq. of *habere* to have.] **1.** To inhabit or reside in company, or in the same place or country. **2.** To live together as husband and wife.
Co-hab'it-ant (kō-hăb'ĭt-ant), *n.* One who dwells with another, or in the same place or country. [ing.
Co-hab'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of cohabit-
Co-heir' (kō-âr'), *n.* A joint heir.
Co-heir'ess (-ĕs), *n.* A joint heiress.
Co-here' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cohered (-hērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cohering (-hēr'ĭng).] [L. *cohaerere*, *cohaesum*; *co-* + *haerere* to stick, adhere. See Aghast, *a.*] **1.** To stick together; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass. **2.** To be logically dependent, connected, or consistent. **3.** To suit; to agree. [*Obs.*]
Syn. — To cleave; unite; adhere; fit; be consistent.
Co-her'ence (kō-hēr'ens), } *n.* Act, state, or quality
Co-her'en-cy (-en-sy), } of cohering; state or quality of being coherent.
Co-her'ent (kō-hēr'ent), *a.* **1.** Sticking together; cleaving. **2.** Composed of mutually dependent parts; making a logical whole. **3.** Logically consistent; — said of persons. — **Co-her'ent-ly** (kō-hēr'ent-lȳ), *adv.*
Co-he'si-ble (kō-hē'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of cohesion.
Co-he'sion (kō-hē'zhŭn), *n.* Act or state of cohering; specif. (*Physics*), that form of attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout the mass, whether like or unlike.
Co-he'sive (kō-hē'sĭv), *a.* Cohering or sticking together; tending to cohere; also, causing cohesion. — **Co-he'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Co-he'sive-ness**, *n.*
Co'hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* [L. *cohors*, prop., an inclosure. See Court, *n.*] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of about 500 or 600 soldiers; the tenth part of a legion. **2.** Any band or body of warriors. **3.** (*Bot.*) A natural group of orders of plants, less comprehensive than a class.
Coif (koif), *n.* [OF. *coife*, LL. *cofea*, *cuphia*, fr. OHG. *kuppa*, *kuppha*, miter.] A cap, — of various forms.
Coifed (koift), *a.* Wearing a coif.
Coif'fure (koif'fûr), *n.* [F.] A headdress, or manner of dressing the hair.
Coigne (koin), *n.* [See Coin, *n.*] A quoin.
Coil (koil), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coiled (koild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coiling.] [OF. *coillir* to gather together, L. *colligere*; *col-* + *legere* to gather. See Legend.] To wind cylindrically or spirally; to form in a coil; to wind.
Coil, *n.* A ring, series of rings, or spiral.
Coil, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] Noise, tumult, or confusion. [*Obs.*]
Coin (koin), *n.* [F. *coin*, formerly also *coing*, wedge, stamp, corner, L. *cuneus* wedge; prob. akin to E. *cone*, *hone*.] **1.** A quoin; a corner; a wedge. **2.** A piece of metal stamped and made legally current as money by government authority. **3.** That which serves for payment or recompense.
Coin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coined (koind); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coining.] **1.** To convert into coins, as a mass of metal; to stamp as money; to mint. **2.** To make or fabricate; to invent; to originate.
Coin'age (koin'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of coining anything. **2.** Coins, collectively. **3.** Cost or expense of coining money.
Co-in-cide' (kō'ĭn-sīd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coincided (-sīd'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coinciding.] [L. *co-* + *incidere* to fall on; *in* + *cadere* to fall. See Chance.] **1.** To occupy the same place in space, as two equal triangles. **2.** To occur at the same time; to be contemporaneous. **3.** To correspond exactly; to agree; to concur.
Co-in'ci-dence (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dens), *n.* Act, condition, or quality of coinciding.
Co-in'ci-dent (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dent), *a.* That coincides; occupying the same place; contemporaneous; concurrent. — **Co-in'ci-dent-ly**, *adv.* [terfeiter.
Coin'er (koin'ẽr), *n.* One who coins; specif., a coun-
Coir (koir), *n.* [Tamil *kayiru*.] The prepared fiber of cocoanut husks; also, something, as cordage, made of it.
Co-i'tion (kō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *coitio*, fr. *coire* to come together; *co-* + *ire* to go.] Sexual intercourse.
Coke (kōk), *n.* [Perh. akin to *cake*, n.] Mineral coal charred, or deprived of its volatile matter by heat.
Coke, *v. t.* To convert into coke.
Co'ker-nut' (kō'kẽr-nŭt'), *n.* (*Com.*) The cocoanut.
Col- (kŏl-). See Com-.
Col-la'bor-er (kŏ-lā'bẽr-ẽr), *n.* An associate in labor.
Col'an-der (kŭl'an-dẽr), *n.* [L. *colans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *colare* to strain, fr. *colum* a strainer.] A kind of strainer for liquids, vegetable pulp, etc.
Col'co-thar (kŏl'kŏ-thẽr), *n.* [From Ar. *qolqoṭar*.] (*Chem.*) Polishing rouge; crocus.
Cold (kōld), *a.* [*Compar.* Colder (-ẽr); *superl.* Coldest.] [AS. *cald*, *ceald*; akin to G. *kalt*, L. *gelu* frost. Orig. p. p. of AS. *calan* to be cold.] **1.** Deprived of heat, or having a low temperature; not warm or hot; frigid. **2.** Lacking the sensation of warmth; chilly; shivering. **3.** Wanting in ardor, zeal, or passion; spiritless; reserved. **4.** (*Paint.*) Having a bluish effect.
Cold chisel, a chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal. — In cold blood, without excitement or passion; deliberately. — To give one the cold shoulder, to treat one with neglect.


Cold Chisel.

Syn. — Gelid; bleak; frigid; chill; indifferent; unconcerned; passionless; reserved; unfeeling; stoical.
Cold, *n.* **1.** Relative absence of heat or warmth. **2.** The sensation produced by the escape of heat; chilliness or chillness. **3.** (*Med.*) A morbid condition produced by exposure to cold or dampness; a catarrh.
Cold sore (*Med.*), a vesicular eruption about the mouth resulting from a cold, or a disease attended with fever.

Cold'-blood'ed (kōld'blŭd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having cold blood. **2.** Deficient in sensibility or feeling.

Cold'ly, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth.

Cold'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being cold.

Cold'-short' (kōld'shôrt'), *a.* Brittle when cold.

Cole (kōl), *n.* [AS. *cawl*, *cawel*, fr. L. *caulis* stalk, esp. of a cabbage.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the Cabbage genus, esp. rape and coleseed.

Cole'mouse' (-mous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Coletit.

Co'le-op'ter (kō'lê-ŏp'tẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Coleoptera.

‖ **Co'le-op'te-ra** (kō'lê-ŏp'tê-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολεόπτερος sheath-winged; κολεός sheath + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of insects (mostly known as *beetles* and *weevils*) having the anterior pair of wings (elytra) hard and horny, and serving as coverings for the posterior, membranous pair.

Co'le-op'ter-al (kō'lê-ŏp'tẽr-*al*), **Co'le-op'ter-ous** (-lê-ŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having wings covered with a case or sheath; belonging to the Coleoptera.

Cole'slaw' (kōl'slạ'), *n.* [D. *kool slaa* cabbage salad.] A salad made of sliced cabbage.

Cole'tit' *or* **Coal'tit'** (kōl'tĭt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European titmouse (*Parus ater*) of a black color.

‖ **Co'le-us** (kō'lê-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολεός a sheath.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species of the Mint family, cultivated for its bright-colored or variegated leaves.

Cole'wort' (kōl'wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *cawlwyrt*; *cawl* cole + *wyrt* wort.] **1.** A variety of cabbage which never forms a compact head. **2.** Any white cabbage before the head has become firm.

Col'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *colique*, fr. L. *colicus* sick with the colic, Gr. κωλικός, fr. κῶλον, κόλον, the colon.] (*Med.*) A severe paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention of some one of the hollow viscera, as the colon.

Col'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to colic, or the colon.

Col'ick-y (-ĭk-ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or having, colic.

Col'ic-root' (kŏl'ĭk-rōōt'), *n.* A bitter American herb (*Aletris farinosa* and *A. aurea*) of the Bloodwort family, with small yellow or white flowers in a long spike.

Col'in (kŏl'ĭn), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) The bobwhite.

Col'i-se'um (kŏl'ĭ-sē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., deriv. of L. *colossus* a colossus.] The amphitheater of Vespasian at Rome, the largest in the world.

Col-lab'o-ra'tor (kŏl-lăb'ŏ-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *collaborare* to labor together.] A coworker, esp. in literary or scientific labor.

Col-lapse' (kŏl-lăps'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Collapsed (-lăpst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Collapsing.] [L. *collapsus*, p. p. of *collabi* to collapse; *col-* + *labi* to fall, slide.] **1.** To fall together suddenly; to give way and come together, as under pressure. **2.** Hence, to fail suddenly and completely.

Col-lapse' (kŏl-lăps'), *n.* Act of collapsing.

Col'lar (kŏl'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *colier*, fr. *col* neck, L. *collum*.] **1.** Something worn round the neck. **2.** A ring, cincture, or band. **3.** (*Mech.*) A ring or round flange used for various purposes, as for restraining motion within given limits. **4.** (*Naut.*) An eye in the bight or bend of a shroud or stay to go over the masthead; also, a rope to which certain parts of rigging are secured.

Collar beam (*Arch.*), a horizontal piece of timber connecting and tying together two opposite rafters.

Col'lar, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Collared (-lẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Collaring.] **1.** To seize by the collar. **2.** To put a collar on.

Col'lar bone' (bōn'). (*Anat.*) The clavicle.

Col'lards (kŏl'lẽrdz), *n. pl.* A corruption of Colewort. [*Collog. Southern U. S.*]

Col-late' (kŏl-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Collated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Collating.] [From Collation.] **1.** To compare critically, as books or manuscripts. **2.** To gather and place in order. **3.** (*Eccl.*) To present and institute in a benefice, the one presenting being both patron and ordinary.

Col-lat'er-al (kŏl-lăt'ẽr-*al*), *a.* [LL. *collateralis*; *col-* + *lateralis*, E. *lateral*.] **1.** Coming from, being on, or directed toward, the side; indirect; subordinate; additional. **2.** (*Genealogy*) Descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one directly or remotely from the other. — **Col-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Col-lat'er-al-ness**, *n.*

Collateral security, security for the performance of covenants, or the payment of money, besides the principal security.

Col-lat'er-al (kŏl-lăt'ẽr-*al*), *n.* **1.** A collateral relative. **2.** Collateral security.

Col-la'tion (kŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *collacion* speech, conference, reflection, fr. L. *collatio* a bringing together, comparing, fr. *collatum*; *col-* + *latum*. See Tolerate.] **1.** The act of bringing together and comparing; comparison. **2.** (*Eccl. Law*) The presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift. **3.** A light repast or luncheon. [held by collation.]

Col-la'tive (kŏl-lā'tĭv), *a.* (*Eccl. Law*) Passing or

Col-la'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who collates.

Col'league (kŏl'lēg), *n.* [F. *collègue*, L. *collega* one chosen at the same time with another; *col-* + *legare* to send as deputy. See Legate.] A partner or associate in some civil or ecclesiastical office or employment.

Syn.—Assistant; coadjutor; ally; associate; companion.

Col-lect' (kŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Collected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Collecting.] [L. *colligere*, p. p. *-lectus*; *col-* + *legere* to gather.] **1.** To gather into one body or place; to bring together. **2.** To demand and obtain payment of, as a debt. **3.** To infer from observed facts; to conclude. [*Archaic*]

To collect one's self, to recover from surprise, embarrassment, or fear; to regain self-control.

Syn. — To assemble; congregate; amass; deduce.

Col-lect', *v. i.* To assemble together; to gather.

Col'lect, *n.* A short, comprehensive prayer, adapted to a particular occasion, and forming part of a liturgy.

‖ **Col'lec-ta'ne-a** (kŏl'lĕk-tā'nē-à), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. from L. *collectaneus* collected.] Passages selected from various authors; miscellany; anthology.

Col-lect'ed (kŏl-lĕkt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Gathered together. **2.** Self-possessed; composed. — **Col-lect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Col-lect'ed-ness**, *n.*

Col-lect'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being collected.

Col-lec'tion (kŏl-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of collecting. **2.** That which is collected.

Syn. — Gathering; assembly; assemblage; group; crowd; congregation; mass; heap; compilation.

Col-lect'ive (kŏl-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Formed by gathering or collecting; congregated or aggregated. **2.** (*Gram.*) Expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals by a singular form. **3.** Tending to collect. — **Col-lect'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Col-lect'ive-ness**, *n.*

Col-lect'ive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A collective noun or name.

Col-lect'or (-tẽr), *n.* One who collects something.

Col-lect'or-ate (-ăt), *n.* The district or office of a collector of customs or taxes; a collectorship.

Col-lect'or-ship, *n.* The office of collectorate.

Col'lege (kŏl'lĕj), *n.* [F. *collège*, L. *collegium*, fr. *collega* colleague. See Colleague.] **1.** A body or society of persons engaged in common pursuits, or having common duties, interests, and privileges. **2.** A society of scholars or friends of learning incorporated for study or instruction, esp. in the higher branches of knowledge. **3.** A building, or number of buildings, used by a college.

Col-le'gi-an (kŏl-lē'jĭ-*an*), *n.* A member of a college.

Col-le'gi-ate (kŏl-lē'jĭ-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to a college. — *n.* A member of a college.

Col'let (kŏl'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. fr. L. *collum* neck.] **1.** A small collar. **2.** (*Jewelry*) (*a*) The part of a ring containing the bezel. (*b*) The flat table at the base of a brilliant.

Col'ley (kŏl'lȳ), *n.* A collie.

Col-lide' (kŏl-līd'), *v. i.* [L. *collidere*, *collisum*; *col-* + *laedere* to strike. See Lesion.] To strike or dash against each other; to come into collision; to clash.

Col'lie (kŏl'lȳ), *n.* [Gael. *cuilean* whelp, puppy, dog.] (*Zoöl.*) The Scotch shepherd dog, either rough-haired or smooth-haired.

Rough-haired Collie.

Col'lier (kŏl'yẽr), *n.* [See Coal.] **1.** One who digs mineral coal or makes charcoal, or who deals in coal. **2.** A vessel employed in the coal trade.

Col'lier-y (-ȳ), *n.* The place where coal is dug.

Col'li-gate (kŏl'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Colligated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Colligating.] [L. *colligare*, p. p. *-atus*; *col-* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To bind together. **2.** (*Logic*) To sum up in a single proposition, or under one conception.

Col'li-gate, *a.* Bound together.

Col/li-ga/tion (kŏl/lĭ-gā/shŭn), *n.* Act or process of colligating.

Col/li-mate (kŏl/lĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLIMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLIMATING.] [See COLLIMATION.] (*Physics & Astron.*) To render parallel.

Col/li-ma/tion (kŏl/lĭ-mā/shŭn), *n.* [From a false reading (*collimare*) for L. *collineare* to direct in a straight line; *col-* + *linea* line.] Act or process of collimating.

Col/li-ma/tor (-tẽr), *n.* 1. (*Astron.*) A telescope used to determine errors of collimation. 2. (*Optics*) A tube or lens for producing a beam of parallel rays.

Col-lin/gual (kŏl-lĭn/gwal), *a.* Having, or pertaining to, the same language.

Col/li-quate (kŏl/lĭ-kwāt), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *col-* + L. *liquare*, *liquatum*, to melt.] To liquefy; to melt.

Col-liq/ue-fac/tion (kŏl-lĭk/wẽ-făk/shŭn), *n.* [L. *colliquefactus* melted.] A liquefaction or melting together.

Col-li/sion (kŏl-lĭzh/ŭn), *n.* [See COLLIDE.] 1. Act of striking together; a violent meeting. 2. A state of opposition; interference.

Syn. — Conflict; clashing; encounter; opposition.

Col/lo-cate (kŏl/lō-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLOCATED (-kā/tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLOCATING.] [L. *collocare*, p. p. *-atus*. See COUCH.] To set or place; to station.

Col/lo-ca/tion (kŏl/lō-kā/shŭn), *n.* Act of placing; state of being placed with something else; arrangement.

Col/lo-cu/tion (-kū/shŭn), *n.* [L. *collocutio*, fr. *colloqui* to converse; *col-* + *loqui* to speak.] A speaking together; conference.

Col-lo/di-on (kŏl-lō/dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. κολλώδης like glue; κόλλα glue + εἶδος form.] (*Chem.*) A very adhesive solution of gun cotton in ether, used to cover wounds, but chiefly as a vehicle for the sensitive film in photography.

Col-logue/ (-lōg/), *v. i.* [Cf. COLLOCUTION, and DIALOGUE.] To confer secretly; to converse. [*Archaic* or *Colloq.*]

Col/loid (kŏl/loid), *a.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-oid*.] Resembling glue or jelly; gelatinous.

Col/lop (kŏl/lŭp), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] 1. A small slice of meat or flesh. 2. A part or piece of anything.

Col-lo/qui-al (kŏl-lō/kwĭ-al), *a.* [See COLLOQUY.] Pertaining to, or used in, conversation; informal; not literary. — **Col-lo/qui-al-ly**, *adv.*

Col-lo/qui-al-ism (-lz'm), *n.* A colloquial expression.

Col/lo-quist (-lŏ-kwĭst), *n.* A speaker in a colloquy.

Col/lo-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *colloquium*. See COLLOCUTION.] 1. Mutual discourse of two or more persons; conversation; dialogue. 2. A designation of rank in collegiate scholarship. [*U. S.*]

Col-lude/ (kŏl-lūd/), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLUDING.] [L. *colludere*, *-lusum*; *col-* + *ludere* to play.] To have secretly a joint part or share in an action; to conspire; to act in concert.

Col-lu/sion (kŏl-lū/zhŭn), *n.* A secret agreement and coöperation for a fraud or deceit; connivance.

Col-lu/sive (-sĭv), *a.* Characterized by collusion. — **Col-lu/sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Col-lu/sive-ness**, *n.*

Col-lu/so-ry (-sŏ-rў), *a.* Collusive.

Col/ly (kŏl/lў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLIED (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLYING.] [See COAL.] To blacken, as if with coal smut; to begrime. [*Archaic*]

Col/o-cynth (kŏl/ŏ-sĭnth), *n.* [L. *colocynthis*, Gr. κολοκυνθίς.] (*Med.*) The light spongy pulp of the fruit of the bitter cucumber. It is a powerful cathartic.

Co-logne/ (kŏ-lōn/), *n.* [Originally made in *Cologne*.] A perfumed liquid composed of alcohol and certain aromatic oils, used in the toilet.

Co/lon (kō/lŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κῶλον, κόλον.] 1. (*Anat.*) The largest of the intestines. 2. (*Gram.*) A point or character [:], used to separate parts of a sentence that are complete in themselves and nearly independent.

Colo/nel (kûr/nel), *n.* [F., through It. fr. L. *columna* column.] (*Mil.*) The chief officer of a regiment; an officer ranking next below a brigadier general.

Colo/nel-cy (kûr/nel-sў), *n.* (*Mil.*) The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

Colo/nel-ship, *n.* Colonelcy. [colony.]

Co-lo/ni-al (kŏ-lō/nĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a

Col/o-nist (kŏl/ŏ-nĭst), *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony. [or state of being colonized.]

Col/o-ni-za/tion (-nĭ-zā/shŭn), *n.* Act of colonizing,

Col/o-ni-za/tion-ist, *n.* A friend to colonization, esp. (*U. S. Hist.*) to the colonization of Africa by emigrants from the colored population of the United States.

Col/o-nize (kŏl/ŏ-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLONIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLONIZING.] To establish a colony or colonies in; to migrate to and settle in.

Col/o-nize (kŏl/ŏ-nīz), *v. i.* To remove to or make a colony.

Col/on-nade/ (kŏl/ŏn-nād/), *n.* [F., fr. It. *colonnata*, fr. *colonna*, L. *columna*, column.] (*Arch.*) A series or range of columns placed at regular intervals.

Col/o-ny (kŏl/ŏ-nў), *n.* [L. *colonia*, fr. *colonus* farmer, fr. *colere* to cultivate, dwell.] 1. A company of people transplanted to a remote province or country, and remaining subject to the parent state. 2. The place colonized; settlement.

Col/o-phon (kŏl/ŏ-fŏn), *n.* [L., finishing stroke, Gr. κολοφών.] An inscription, monogram, or cipher, containing the place and date of publication, printer's name, etc., formerly placed on the last page of a book.

Col/o-pho/ny (kŏl/ŏ-fō/nў *or* kŏ-lŏf/ŏ-nў), *n.* [Gr. κολοφωνία rosin, — from Colophon in Ionia.] Rosin.

Col/o-quin/ti-da (kŏl/ŏ-kwĭn/tĭ-dà), *n.* Colocynth.

Col/or (kŭl/ẽr), *n.* [OF. *color*, *colour*, L. *color*.] 1. A property depending on the relations of light to the eye, by which differences in the hues and tints of objects are apprehended in vision. 2. Any hue distinguished from white or black. 3. That which is used to give color; a paint; a pigment. 4. That which conceals the real character of anything; semblance; disguise. 5. Variety of character; kind; species. 6. A distinguishing badge, as a flag (usually in the *pl.*). 7. (*Law*) Apparent right.

Complementary color, one of two colors so related to each other that when blended together they produce white light. — Primary colors, those developed from the solar beam by the prism, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which are reduced by some authors to three *fundamental* colors, — red, green, and violet-blue.

Col/or, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLORED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLORING.] 1. To change the hue or tint of, by dyeing, staining, painting, etc.; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain. 2. To give a false appearance to; esp., to give a specious appearance to; to palliate or excuse.

Col/or, *v. i.* To acquire color; specifically, to blush.

Col/or-a-ble (kŭl/ẽr-â-b'l), *a.* Specious; plausible. — **Col/or-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Col/or-a-bly**, *adv.*

Col/o-ra/do bee/tle (kŏl/ŏ-rä/dō bē/t'l). (*Zoöl.*) A yellowish beetle very destructive to the potato plant.

Col/or-a/tion (kŭl/ẽr-ā/shŭn), *n.* The act or art of coloring; the state of being colored.

Col/or-a-ture (-â-tûr; 135), *n.* (*Mus.*) Vocal music *colored*, as it were, by florid ornaments, runs, etc.

Col/or-blind/ (-blīnd/), *a.* Affected with Daltonism.

Col/ored (kŭl/ẽrd), *a.* 1. Having color; dyed; painted. 2. Specious; plausible; adorned. 3. Of some other color than black or white. 4. (*Ethnol.*) Of some other color than white; — specifically applied to negroes. 5. (*Bot.*) Of some other color than green.

Col/or-if/ic (kŭl/ẽr-ĭf/ĭk), *a.* [L. *color* color + *facere* to make.] Capable of communicating color.

Col/or-ist, *n.* An artist who excels in the use of colors.

Col/or-less, *a.* 1. Without color; not distinguished by any hue. 2. Free from partiality or peculiarity.

Co-los/sal (kŏ-lŏs/*sal*), *a.* [See COLOSSUS.] Of enormous size; gigantic; huge.

Col/os-se/um (kŏl/ŏs-sē/ŭm), *n.* [Neut., fr. L. *colosseus* gigantic.] Same as COLISEUM.

Co-los/sus (kŏ-lŏs/sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. COLOSSI (-sī), E. COLOSSUSES (-sŭs-ĕz). [L., fr. Gr. κολοσσός.] 1. A statue of gigantic size; — especially applied to certain famous statues in antiquity. 2. Any animal of gigantic size.

‖ **Co-los/trum** (kŏ-lŏs/trŭm), *n.* [L., biestings.] (*Med.*) The first milk secreted after delivery; biestings.

Co-lot/o-my (kŏ-lŏt/ŏ-mў), *n.* [Gr. κόλον colon + *-tomy*.] (*Surg.*) An operation for opening the colon.

Col/our (kŭl/ẽr), *n.* See COLOR.

Colp (kŏlp), *n.* A collop.

Col/por/tage (kŏl/pōr/tâj), *n.* [F.] The distribution of religious books, tracts, etc., by colporteurs.

Col/por/ter (kŏl/pōr/tẽr), *n.* Same as COLPORTEUR.

Col/por/teur, *n.* [F., fr. *colporter* to carry on one's neck; *col* neck + *porter* to carry.] A hawker; specif., one who peddles religious tracts and books.

Col/staff/ (kŏl/stăf/), *n.* [F. *col* neck + E. *staff*.] A staff by means of which a burden is borne by two persons.

Colt (kōlt; 110), *n.* [AS. *colt*; cf. dial. Sw. *kullt* boy.] 1. The young of the horse kind. 2. A young, foolish fellow. [befool. [*Obs.*]

Colt, *v. t.* 1. To horse; to get with young. 2. To

Col/ter (kōl/tẽr), *n.* [AS. *culter*, fr. L. *culter* plowshare, knife.] A cutter attached to the plow beam to cut the sward.

Colt/ish (kōlt/ĭsh), *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky. — **Colt/ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Colt/ish-ness**, *n.*

Colts'foot' (kōlts'fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial herb sometimes employed in medicine.

Col'u-brine (kŏl'ū-brīn), *a.* [L. *colubrinus*, fr. *coluber* serpent.] Like a snake; cunning; crafty.

‖ **Co-lu'go** (kō-lo͞o'gō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar East Indian mammal, also called *flying lemur*.

Colugo (*Galeopithecus volans*). 1/12

Col'um-ba-ry (kŏl'ŭm-bā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *columbarium*, fr. *columba* a dove.] A dovecote; a pigeon house.

Co-lum'bi-ad (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ăd), *n.* [From *Columbia* the United States.] (*Mil.*) A form of long seacoast cannon. [Niobic.

Co-lum'bic (-bĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*)

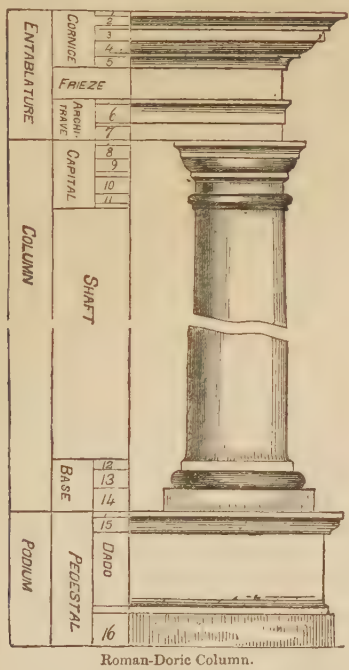
Col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bīn), *a.* [L. *columbinus*, fr. *columba* dove.] Of or pert. to a dove; dove-like.

Col'um-bine, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, having beaklike spurs on its flowers, whence possibly its name.

Co-lum'bi-um (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Columbia* America.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the vanadium group; niobium.

Col'u-mel'la (kŏl'ū-mĕl'lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *columen* column.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Columnlike part; axis; pillar.

Col'umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* [L. *columna*, fr. *columen*, *culmen*, fr. *cellere* (used only in comp.), akin to E. *excel*.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A kind of pillar; a cylindrical or polygonal



Roman-Doric Column.

1 Fillet; 2 Cyma recta; 3 Corona; 4 Ovolo; 5 Cavetto; 6 Upper Fascia; 7 Lower Fascia; 8 Abacus; 9 Ovolo; 10 Gorgerin, or Neck; 11 Astragal; 12 Fillet, or Reglet; 13 Torus; 14 Plinth; 15 Surbase; 16 Base.

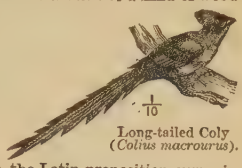
support for a roof, ceiling, statue, etc., usually composed of base, shaft, and capital. **2.** Anything resembling, in form or position, a column in architecture. **3.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A body of troops formed in ranks, one behind the other; — contradistinguished from *line*. (*b*) A small army. **4.** (*Naut.*) A number of ships so arranged as to follow one another. **5.** (*Print.*) A perpendicular set of lines, not extending across the page.

Co-lum'nar (kō-lŭm'nĕr), *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of a column or columns.

Col'umned (kŏl'ŭmd), *a.* Having columns.

Co-lure' (kō-lūr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *coluri*, pl., fr. Gr. κόλουρος dock-tailed; κόλος docked + οὐρά tail. So named because a part is always beneath the horizon.] (*Astron. & Geog.*) One of two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator.

Co'ly (kō'lȳ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr. κολεός a kind of woodpecker.] Any bird of the genus *Colius* and allied genera. They inhabit Africa.



Long-tailed Coly (*Colius macrourus*). 1/10

Col'za (kŏl'zȧ), *n.* [F., fr. D. *koolzaad*, prop., cabbage seed.] (*Bot.*) A variety of cabbage cultivated for its seeds, which yield an oil.

Com-. A prefix from the Latin preposition *cum*, signifying *with, together, in conjunction, very*, etc. It is used in the form *com-* before *b, m, p*, and sometimes *f*, and by assimilation becomes *col-* before *l*, *cor-* before *r*, and *con-* before any consonant except *b, h, l, m, p, r*, and *w*. Before a vowel *com-* becomes *co-*; also before *h, w*, and sometimes before other consonants.

‖ **Co'ma** (kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κῶμα lethargy, sleep.] A state of profound insensibility.

‖ **Co'ma,** *n.* [L., hair, fr. Gr. κόμη.] **1.** (*Astron.*) A comet's nebulous envelope. **2.** (*Bot.*) A tuft or bunch.

Co'mate (kō'mȧt), *a.* [L. *comatus*, fr. *comare* to clothe with hair.] Encompassed with a coma; hairy.

Co'ma-tose' (kō'mȧ-tōs' *or* kŏm'-), *a.* [From Coma lethargy.] Relating to, or resembling, coma; lethargic.

Co'ma-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Comatose.

Comb (kōm; 110), *n.* [AS. *camb*; akin to Gr. γομφίος a grinder tooth, Skr. *jambha* tooth.] **1.** An instrument with teeth, for dressing the hair, or for keeping it in place. **2.** Any instrument similar in form or use. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The naked fleshy crest on the bill or head of a cock or other bird. **4.** The curling crest of a wave. **5.** The waxen framework of the cells in which bees store their honey, eggs, etc.; honeycomb.

Comb, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Combed (kōmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Combing.] To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust, with, or as with, a comb.

Comb, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To form a curling crest, as a wave.

Comb, Combe (kōm *or* kōōm), *n.* [AS. *comb*, prob. of Celtic origin.] That unwatered portion of a valley above the most elevated spring.

Com'bat (kŏm'bȧt *or* kŭm'bȧt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Combated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Combating.] [F. *combattre*; pref. *com-* + *battre* to beat, fr. L. *battuere* to strike.] To struggle or contend; to fight; to oppose.

Syn. — To fight against; resist; oppose; withstand; oppugn; antagonize; repel; resent.

Com'bat, *n.* **1.** A fight; a struggle for supremacy. **2.** (*Mil.*) An engagement of no great magnitude.

Single combat, a combat between two; a duel.

Syn. — A battle; contest; contention; struggle; strife.

Com'bat-ant (kŏm'bȧt-ȧnt), *a.* Contending; disposed to contend. — *n.* One who engages in combat.

Com'bat-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who combats.

Com'bat-ive (kŏm'bȧt-ĭv *or* kŏm-bȧt'ĭv), *a.* Disposed to engage in combat; pugnacious.

Com'bat-ive-ness, *n.* Quality of being combative.

Comb'er (kōm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, combs.

Com'bi-na'tion (kŏm'bĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of combining. **2.** Specif., *pl.* (*Math.*) The different arrangements of a number of objects, as letters, into groups.

Syn. — Cabal; alliance; league; union; coalition.

Com-bine' (kŏm-bīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Combined (-bīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Combining.] [LL. *combinare, -atum*; L. *com-* + *binus*, pl. *bini*, two and two, double.] To unite or join; to cause to coalesce.

Com-bine', *v. i.* **1.** To form a union; to agree; to coalesce; to confederate. **2.** To unite by affinity or natural attraction.

Com-bus'ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [From L. *combustus*, p. p. of *comburere* to burn up; *com-* + *burere* (in comp.); origin uncertain.] **1.** Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable. **2.** Easily kindled or excited; fiery; irascible. — *n.* A combustible substance. — **Com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Com-bus'ti-ble-ness,** *n.*

Com-bus'tion (-chŭn; 106), *n.* **1.** State of burning. **2.** (*Chem.*) The combination of a combustible with a gas, as oxygen, producing heat, and sometimes also light.

Come (kŭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* Came (kām); *p. p.* Come (kŭm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coming.] [AS. *cuman*; akin to G. *kommen*, L. *venire* (*gvenire*), Gr. βαίνειν to go, Skr. *gam*.] **1.** To move hitherward; to draw near; to

approach, or move up to the speaker, or a place or time indicated. **2.** To arrive in sight; to be manifest; to appear. **3.** To get to be, as the result of change or progress.

To come about, to come to pass; to arrive; to happen. — To come across, to meet; to find, esp. by chance or suddenly. — To come by, to obtain; gain; acquire. — To come home, to come close; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason; (*Naut.*) to be loosened from the ground; — said of an anchor. — To come in for, to claim or receive. — To come off. (*a*) To depart or pass off from. (*b*) To be carried through; to take place or happen. — To come round, to relent. — To come short, to be deficient; to fail of attaining. To come to. (*a*) To consent or yield. (*b*) (*Naut.*) (with the accent on *to*) To luff; to bring the ship's head nearer the wind; to anchor. (*c*) (with the accent on *to*) To recover, as from a swoon. (*d*) To amount to.

Come (kŭm), *v. t.* To succeed in. [*Slang*]

Co-me'di-an (kō-mē'dĭ-*an*), *n.* **1.** An actor in comedy. **2.** A writer of comedy. [comedian.

‖ **Co-mé'di-enne'** (kō-mā'dĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F.] A female

Com'e-dy (kŏm'ē-dȳ), *n.* [F., L. *comœdia*, fr. Gr. κωμῳδία; κῶμος a festal procession, an ode sung at this procession + ἀείδειν to sing.] A dramatic composition, or representation in which mirth predominates and the termination of the plot is happy; — opposed to *tragedy*.

Come'ly (kŭm'lȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Comelier (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Comeliest.] [AS. *cymlīc; cyme* suitable (fr. *cuman* to come, become) + *līc* like.] **1.** Pleasing or agreeable to the sight; handsome. **2.** Suitable or becoming; proper; agreeable. — **Come'li-ness**, *n.*

Come'ly, *adv.* In a becoming manner.

Com'er (kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who comes, or has come.

Co-mes'ti-ble (kō-mĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *comestus*, p. p. of *comedere* to eat; *com-* + *edere* to eat.] Eatable; esculent. — *n.* Something eatable.

Com'et (kŏm'ĕt), *n.* [L. *cometes*, fr. Gr. κομήτης, prop., long-haired, fr. κομᾶν to wear long hair, fr. κόμη hair.] (*Astron.*) A member of the solar system which usually moves in an elongated orbit and consists of three parts: the nucleus, the envelope, or coma, and the tail.

Com'et-a-ry (-ĕt-ā-rȳ), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a comet.

Co-met'ic (kō-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to a comet.

Com'et-og'ra-phy (kŏm'ĕt-ŏg'rā-fȳ), *n.* [*Comet* + *-graphy*.] A description of, or a treatise upon, comets.

Com'fit (kŭm'fĭt), *n.* [F. *confit*, prop. p. p., fr. *confire* to preserve, fr. L. *conficere* to prepare; *con-* + *facere* to make.] A dry sweetmeat; a confection.

Com'fi-ture (kŭm'fĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* A comfit.

Com'fort (kŭm'fẽrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Comforted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Comforting.] [F. *conforter*, fr. L. *confortare* to strengthen much; *con-* + *fortis* strong.] **1.** To invigorate; to aid. [*Obs.*] **2.** To impart strength and hope to; to encourage.

Syn. — To cheer; solace; console; revive; encourage; enliven; invigorate; inspirit; gladden; recreate; exhilarate; refresh; animate; confirm; strengthen.

Com'fort (kŭm'fẽrt), *n.* **1.** Assistance; support. **2.** Encouragement; solace; consolation in trouble; also, that which affords consolation or cheer. **3.** State of quiet enjoyment; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety; also, whatever contributes to such a condition. **4.** A wadded bedquilt; a comfortable. [*U. S.*]

Com'fort-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Affording or imparting comfort or consolation; able to comfort; cheering. **2.** In a state of comfort; contented; cheerful. — **Com'fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.*

Com'fort-a-ble, *n.* A wadded bedquilt. [*U. S.*]

Com'fort-er (kŭm'fẽrt-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who comforts. **2.** (*Script.*) The Holy Spirit. **3.** A knit woolen tippet. [*U. S.*] **4.** A wadded bedquilt; a comfortable. [*U. S.*]

Com'fort-less, *a.* Without comfort or comforts.

Com'frey (kŭm'frȳ), *n.* [Prob. through F. fr. L. *confervere* to boil together, in medical language, to heal.] (*Bot.*) A rough, hairy, perennial plant, one species of which is used in medicine.

Com'ic (kŏm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *comicus* pertaining to comedy, Gr. κωμικός. See Comedy.] **1.** Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy. **2.** Causing mirth; ludicrous.

Com'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* **1.** Relating to comedy. **2.** Exciting mirth; droll; laughable. — **Com'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Com'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), **Com'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Humorous; laughable; funny. See Droll.

Com'ing, *n.* **1.** Approach; advent; manifestation. **2.** Specifically, the Second Advent of Christ.

Comings in, income or revenue.

‖ **Co-mi'ti-a** (kō-mĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A public assembly of the Roman people for electing officers or passing laws. — **Co-mi'tial** (kō-mĭsh'*al*), *a.*

Com'i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *comitas*, fr. *comis* courteous, kind.] Courtesy between equals; friendly civility.

Com'ma (kŏm'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κόμμα clause, fr. κόπτειν to cut off.] A character or point [,] marking the smallest divisions of a sentence.

Com-mand' (kŏm-mănd'; 61), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Commanded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Commanding.] [OF. *comander*, fr. L. *com-* + *mandare* to commit to, to command. Cf. Commend.] **1.** To order with authority; to direct; to charge. **2.** To exercise direct authority over; to lead. **3.** To dominate by position; to guard; to overlook. **4.** To exact or obtain, as if with authority.

Syn. — To bid; dictate; govern; rule; overlook.

Com-mand', *v. i.* To have command.

Com-mand', *n.* **1.** An authoritative order requiring obedience; a mandate; an injunction. **2.** The possession or exercise of authority. **3.** Authority; power or right of control. **4.** Power to dominate, command, or overlook by means of position. **5.** Control; sway; influence. **6.** A body of troops, post, or territory under the authority or control of a particular officer.

Syn. — Control; power; rule; dominion; sovereignty; order; charge; behest. See Direction.

Com'man-dant' (kŏm'mȧn-dănt'), *n.* [F.] A commanding officer.

Com-mand'er (kŏm-mănd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who has command; leader; chief. **2.** (*Navy*) An officer who ranks next below a captain, — ranking with a lieutenant colonel in the army. **3.** A heavy beetle or wooden mallet.

Com-mand'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Office of commander. **2.** A district controlled by a member of an order of knights who was called a *commander*. **3.** A lodge of Knights Templars. [*U. S.*]

Com-mand'ing, *a.* **1.** Exercising command. **2.** Fitted to impress or control. — **Com-mand'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Authoritative; imperative; imperious.

Com-mand'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Order or injunction given by authority; precept; mandate. **2.** (*Script.*) One of the ten laws or precepts given by God to the Israelites at Mount Sinai. **3.** Act of commanding.

Com-mand'ry (-rȳ), *n.* A commandery.

Com-meas'ur-a-ble (kŏm-mĕzh'ŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Having the same measure; commensurate; proportional.

Com-mem'o-ra-ble (-mĕm'ŏ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of commemoration.

Com-mem'o-rate (kŏm-mĕm'ŏ-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Commemorated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Commemorating.] [L. *commemorare*, p. p. *-atus*; *com-* + *memorare* to mention, fr. *memor* mindful.] To call to remembrance by a special act or observance; to celebrate with honor and solemnity.

Com-mem'o-ra'tion (-ŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of commemorating. **2.** Whatever serves to commemorate; memorial.

Com-mem'o-ra-tive (kŏm-mĕm'ŏ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or intended to commemorate.

Com-mem'o-ra-to-ry (-rā-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Commemorative.

Com-mence' (kŏm-mĕns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Commenced (-mĕnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Commencing.] [F. *commencer*, OF. *comencier*, fr. L. *com-* + *initiare* to begin.] **1.** To have a beginning or origin; to start; to begin. **2.** To take a degree at a university. [*Eng.*]

Com-mence', *v. t.* To enter upon; to begin.

☞ It is the practice of good writers to use the verbal noun (instead of the infinitive with *to*) after *commence*.

Com-mence'ment (kŏm-mĕns'ment), *n.* **1.** First existence; rise; origin; beginning; start. **2.** The day when degrees are conferred by colleges and universities.

Com-mend' (kŏm-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Commended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Commending.] [L. *commendare*; *com-* + *mandare*. See Command.] **1.** To commit or intrust for care or preservation. **2.** To recommend as worthy of confidence or regard. **3.** To praise. **4.** To mention by way of courteous remembrance. [*Archaic*]

Com-mend', *n.* Commendation; praise. [*Obs.*]

Com-mend'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being commended or praised; laudable; praiseworthy. — **Com-mend'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.*

Com-men'dam (kŏm-mĕn'dăm), *n.* [LL. dare in *commendam* to give into trust.] (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) Formerly, a vacant living or benefice commended to a cleric who had the revenue till a pastor was provided.

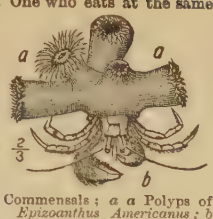
Com-mend'a-ta-ry (kŏm-mĕnd'ȧ-tȧ-rȳ), *n.* One who holds a living *in commendam*.

Com'men-da'tion (kŏm'mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of commending; praise; recommendation. **2.** That which is the ground of approbation.

Com-mend'a-to-ry (kŏm-mĕnd'ȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Serving to commend; recommending; praising.

Com-men'sal (kŏm-mĕn'*sal*), *n.* [LL. *commensalis*;

L. *com-* + *mensa* table.] **1.** One who eats at the same table. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal, not truly parasitic, which lives in, with, or on, another, partaking usually of the same food.



Commensals; *a a* Polyps of *Epizoanthus Americanus*; *b* Hermit crab (*Eupagurus pubescens*).

Com-men'sal (kŏm-mĕn'-*sal*), *a.* Having the character of a commensal.

Com-men'su-ra-ble (kŏm-mĕn'shu-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Having a common measure. — **Com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Com-men'su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

Com-men'su-rate (kŏm-mĕn'shu-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMENSURATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMENSURATING.] [Pref. *com-* + *mensurate.*] **1.** To reduce to a common measure. **2.** To proportionate; to adjust.

Com-men'su-rate (-rȧt), *a.* **1.** Having a common measure; commensurable. **2.** Equal, as in measure. — **Com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-men'su-rate-ness**, *n.*

Com-men'su-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of commensurating; state of being commensurate.

Com'ment (kŏm'mĕnt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMENTING.] [F. *commenter*, L. *commentari* to meditate upon, explain, v. intens. of *comminisci*, *commentus*, to reflect upon, invent; *com-* + the root of *meminisse* to remember, *mens* mind.] To make remarks, observations, or criticisms; esp., to write annotations.

Com'ment, *n.* **1.** A remark, observation, or criticism; gossip; discourse; talk. **2.** An explanatory note or observation; an annotation.

Com'men-ta-ry (kŏm'mĕn-tȧ-rȳ), *n.* **1.** A series of comments or annotations; esp., a book of expositions of the Scriptures. **2.** A brief account of transactions or events; — usually in the plural.

Com'men-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who writes a commentary or comments.

Com'ment'er (kŏm'mĕnt'ẽr), *n.* A commentator.

Com'merce (kŏm'mẽrs) *or* kŏm'mẽrs), *v. i.* **1.** To traffic. [*Obs.*] **2.** To hold intercourse.

Com-mer'cial (kŏm-mẽr'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to commerce; mercantile. — **Com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Commercial paper, negotiable paper given in business.

Com'mi-na'tion (kŏm'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comminatio*, from *comminari* to threaten; *com-* + *minari* to threaten.] **1.** A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance. **2.** An office in the liturgy of the Church of England, reciting God's anger and judgments.

Com-min'a-to-ry (kŏm-mĭn'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Threatening or denouncing punishment.

Com-min'gle (kŏm-mĭn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle together; to blend.

Com'mi-nute (kŏm'mĭ-nūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMINUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMINUTING.] [L. *comminuere*, p. p. *-utus*; *com-* + *minuere* to lessen. See MINUTE.] To reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder; to pulverize; to triturate; to grind.

Com'mi-nu'tion (kŏm'mĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of comminuting; state of being comminuted. **2.** (*Surg.*) Fracture (of a bone) into a number of pieces. **3.** Gradual diminution; a wearing away.

Com-mis'er-ate (kŏm-mĭz'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMISERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMISERATING.] [L. *commiserari*, p. p. *-atus*; *com-* + *miserari* to pity.] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for; to pity.

Syn. — To pity; compassionate; lament; condole.

Com-mis'er-a'tion (-ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of commiserating; sorrow for another's afflictions; pity; compassion.

Syn. — See SYMPATHY.

Com-mis'er-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Feeling or expressing commiseration.

Com-mis'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who pities.

Com'mis-sa'ri-al (kŏm'mĭs-sā'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissary.

Com'mis-sa'ri-at (kŏm'mĭs-sā'rĭ-ȧt), *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a*) The organized system by which armies and military posts are supplied with food and daily necessaries. (*b*) The officers of this system.

Com'mis-sa-ry (kŏm'mĭs-sȧ-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *commissarius*, fr. L. *commissus*, p. p. of *committere* to commit, intrust to.] **1.** A commissioner; a deputy. **2.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) An officer having charge of a special service. (*b*) An officer whose business is to provide food for a body of troops or a military post. [*U. S.*]

Commissary general, an officer in charge of some special department of army service; as, in England, of the commissariat and transport department, in the U. S., of the subsistence department.

Com'mis-sa-ry-ship, *n.* Office of a commissary.

Com-mis'sion (kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *commissio*. See COMMIT.] **1.** Act of committing, doing, performing, or intrusting. **2.** Instructions concerning the execution of a trust. **3.** The duty or employment intrusted; trust; charge. **4.** A formal written warrant or authority. **5.** A certificate conferring military or naval rank. **6.** A company of persons joined in the performance of some duty or the execution of some trust. **7.** (*Com.*) (*a*) Something to be done as agent for another. (*b*) Allowance to a factor or agent for transacting business.

To put a vessel into commission (*Naut.*), to send it out on service after it has been laid up. — To put the great seal, *or* the Treasury, into commission, to place it in the hands of a commissioner or commissioners during the abeyance of the ordinary administration. [*Eng.*]

Syn. — Charge; warrant; authority; mandate; office; trust; employment.

Com-mis'sion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMISSIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMISSIONING.] To give a commission to; to appoint; authorize; depute.

Syn. — To empower; delegate; constitute; ordain.

Com-mis'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* A person charged with a commission; specifically, an officer having charge of some department or bureau of the public service.

Com'mis-sure (kŏm'mĭ-shụr *or* kŏm-mĭsh'ụr; 134-6), *n.* [L. *commissura* a joining together. See COMMIT.] Joint; seam; the place where two bodies, or parts of a body, meet and unite; an interstice, cleft, or juncture.

Com-mit' (kŏm-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMITTING.] [L. *committere*, *commissum*, to connect, commit; *com-* + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** To give in trust or keeping; to intrust; to consign. **2.** To imprison. **3.** To do; to perpetrate, as a crime. **4.** To pledge or bind; to compromise, expose, or endanger.

Com-mit'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of committing; consignment; esp., act of committing to prison.

Com-mit'tal (kŏm-mĭt'tal), *n.* Commitment.

Com-mit'tee (kŏm-mĭt'tē), *n.* [Cf. OF. *comité* company, and LL. *comitatus* territory of a county, assize, army; — apparently influenced by *commit*, v., but not formed from it.] One or more persons elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred.

Com'mit-tee' (kŏm'mĭt-tē'), *n.* [From COMMIT, *v. t.*] (*Law*) One to whom the charge of the person or estate of another, as a lunatic, is legally committed.

Com-mit'ter (kŏm-mĭt'tẽr), *n.* One who commits.

Com-mix' (kŏm-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *com-* + *mix.*] To mix or mingle together; to blend. [ture. [*R.*]

Com-mix'tion (kŏm-mĭks'chŭn; 106), *n.* Commix-

Com-mix'ture (kŏm-mĭks'tūr; 135), *n.* Act, process, or result of mixing; state of being mingled; mixture.

Com-mode' (kŏm-mōd'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *commodus* convenient; *com-* + *modus* measure, mode.] **1.** A kind of high headdress formerly worn by ladies. **2.** A piece of furniture, as: (*a*) A chest of drawers. (*b*) A kind of close stool. (*c*) A washstand.

Com-mo'di-ous (kŏm-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *commodiosus.*] Affording ease and convenience; adapted to wants and necessities; serviceable; spacious and convenient. — **Com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Suitable; advantageous; useful; comfortable.

Com-mod'i-ty (kŏm-mŏd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Commodiousness. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which affords convenience, advantage, or profit, esp. in commerce, including everything movable that is bought and sold (except animals).

Com'mo-dore' (kŏm'mŏ-dōr'), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *commander*, or Sp. *comendador* a knight of a military order who holds a commandery. Cf. COMMEND, COMMAND.] **1.** (*U. S. Navy*) An officer who ranks next above a captain; sometimes, by courtesy, the senior captain of a squadron. **2.** (*British Navy*) A captain commanding a squadron, or a division of a fleet, or having the temporary rank of rear admiral. **3.** By courtesy, the senior captain of a line of merchant vessels; also, the chief officer of a yachting or rowing club. **4.** A commodore's vessel.

Com'mon (kŏm'mŭn), *a.* [*Compar.* COMMONER (-ẽr); *superl.* COMMONEST.] [OF. *comun*, L. *communis*; *com-* + *munis* ready to be of service.] **1.** Belonging or relating equally, or similarly, to more than one, or to all of a class; general. **2.** Often met with; usual; frequent; customary. **3.** Not distinguished or exceptional; inconspicuous; ordinary; plebeian. **4.** Given to habits of lewdness; prostitute.

Common carrier (*Law*), one who undertakes the office of carrying for hire the goods or persons of those requesting such service. — **Common chord** (*Mus.*), a chord consisting of the fundamental tone, with its third and fifth. — **Common council**, the representative (legislative) body, or the lower branch of the representative body, of a city or other municipal corporation. — **Common gender** (*Gram.*), the gender comprising words that may be of either the masculine or the feminine gender. — **Common law**, the law which receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, as ascertained and expressed in the judgments of the courts; — distinguished from *statute law*. — **Common noun** (*Gram.*), the name of any one of a class of objects, as distinguished from a *proper noun*, or the name of a particular person or thing. — **Common prayer**, the liturgy of the Church of England, or of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States. — **Common sense.** (*a*) A supposed sense held to be the common bond of all the others. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Sound judgment; native, practical intelligence. — **Common time** (*Mus.*), that variety of time in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions.

Syn. — General; public; popular; national; universal; customary; familiar; habitual; vulgar; mean; trite; stale; threadbare; commonplace. See ORDINARY.

Com'mon (kŏm'mŭn), *n.* **1.** The people. [*Obs.*] **2.** A tract of ground the use of which belongs to the public, or to a number of persons. **3.** (*Law*) The right of taking a profit in the land of another, in common either with the owner or with other persons.

Com'mon, *v. i.* **1.** To have a joint right with others in common ground. **2.** To eat at a table in common.

Com'mon-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Held in common. **2.** Allowed to pasture on public commons.

Com'mon-age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** Right of pasturing on a common. **2.** Right of using anything in common with another.

Com'mon-al-ty (kŏm'mŭn-ăl-tў), *n.* The common people, as distinguished from the nobility; the commons.

Com'mon-er (kŏm'mŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One of the common people. **2.** A member of the House of Commons. **3.** One who has a joint right in common ground. **4.** A student in the university of Oxford, Eng., who is not dependent on any foundation for support.

Com'mon-ly (kŏm'mŭn-lў), *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.

Com'mon-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being common or usual. **2.** Triteness; meanness.

Com'mon-place' (-plās'), *a.* Common; ordinary; trite.

Com'mon-place', *n.* **1.** An idea or expression wanting originality or interest; a platitude. **2.** A memorandum.

Commonplace book, a memorandum book.

Com'mon-place', *v. t.* To enter in a commonplace book, or to reduce to general heads.

Com'mons (kŏm'mŭnz), *n. pl.* **1.** The mass of the people, as distinguished from the nobility; the commonalty. [*Eng.*] **2.** The House of Commons, or lower house of the British Parliament. **3.** Provisions; food; fare, — as that provided at a common table. **4.** A club or association for boarding at a common table. **5.** A common.

Com'mon-weal' (-mŭn-wēl'), *n.* Commonwealth.

Com'mon-wealth' (kŏm'mŭn-wĕlth'), *n.* [*Common* + *wealth* well-being.] **1.** A state; a body of people united, by compact or tacit agreement, under one form (properly a free or popular form) of government. **2.** The whole body of people in a state; the public.

Syn. — State; realm; republic.

Com'mo-rant (-mŏ-rant), *a.* [L. *commorans*, p. pr. of *commorari* to abide; *com-* + *morari* to delay.] (*Law*) (*a*) Ordinarily residing. (*b*) Dwelling temporarily. [*U. S.*]

Com-mo'tion (kŏm-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commotio*. See COMMOVE.] **1.** Disturbed or violent motion; agitation. **2.** A popular tumult; riot.

Syn. — Excitement; disturbance; disorder; violence.

Com-move' (kŏm-mōōv'), *v. t.* [L. *commovere*, *commotum*; *com* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To incite. [*Obs.*] **2.** To put in motion; to unsettle. [*R.*]

Com'mu-nal (kŏm'mū-nal *or* kŏm-mū'nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commune.

Com'mu-nal-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* A French theory of government which holds that each commune should be a kind of independent state, and the national government a confederation of such states, with but limited powers.

Com'mu-nal-ist (kŏm'mū-nal-Ist), *n.* An advocate of communalism.

Com-mune' (kŏm-mūn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMUNED (-mūnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMUNING.] [OF. *communier*, fr. L. *communicare* to communicate, fr. *communis* common.] **1.** To converse together with sympathy and confidence; to take counsel. **2.** To partake of the eucharist or Lord's supper.

Com'mune (kŏm'mūn), *n.* Communion.

Com'mune (kŏm'mūn), *n.* [F., fr. *commun*. See COMMON.] **1.** The commonalty. [*Obs.*] **2.** A small territorial district in France, or its inhabitants, under the government of a mayor and municipal council. **3.** Absolute municipal self-government.

Com-mu'ni-ca-ble (kŏm-mū'nI-ká-b'l), *a.* Capable of being communicated, or imparted. — **Com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bIl'I-tў), **Com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Com-mu'ni-ca-bly,** *adv.*

Com-mu'ni-cant (-kant), *n.* **1.** One who partakes of the sacrament of the Lord's supper; a church member. **2.** One who communicates.

Com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMUNICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMUNICATING.] [L. *communicare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *communis* common.] **1.** To share in common. [*Obs.*] **2.** To impart; to bestow; to convey. **3.** To make known; to recount.

Syn. — To impart; bestow; confer; reveal; disclose; tell; announce; recount; make known. *Communicate* is a more general term than *impart*, which implies a greater degree of intimacy or confidence. *Reveal* and *disclose* imply that what is made known was previously secret or hidden.

Com-mu'ni-cate, *v. i.* **1.** To share or participate. **2.** To give alms, sympathy, or aid. **3.** To have intercourse or be the means of intercourse.

Com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of communicating. **2.** Intercourse; interchange of thoughts or opinions. **3.** Means of communicating; a connecting passage. **4.** That which is communicated or imparted; message; intelligence; news.

Syn. — Correspondence; conference; intercourse.

Com-mu'ni-ca-tive (kŏm-mū'nI-ká-tIv), *a.* Inclined or willing to communicate. — **Com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

Com-mu'ni-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who communicates. [edge or information.

Com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry (-ká-tŏ-rў), *a.* Imparting knowl-

Com-mun'ion (kŏm-mūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of sharing; community; participation. **2.** Intercourse between two or more persons; esp., intercourse implying sympathy and confidence. **3.** A body of Christians having one common faith and discipline. **4.** The sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper.

Syn. — Share; participation; fellowship; converse; intercourse; unity; concord; agreement.

Com'mu-nism (kŏm'mū-nIz'm), *n.* [F. *communisme*, fr. *commun* common.] A scheme of equalizing the social conditions of life, esp. by the abolition of inequalities in the possession of property.

Com'mu-nist (-nIst), *n.* An advocate of communism.

Com'mu-nis'tic (-nIs'tIk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to communism or communists. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Living or nesting in common.

Com-mu'ni-ty (kŏm-mū'nI-tў), *n.* **1.** Common possession or enjoyment; participation. **2.** A body of people having common rights, privileges, or interests; hence, a number of animals living in a common home or with common interests. **3.** Society at large; the public. **4.** Common character. [*R.*] **5.** Commonness. [*Obs.*]

Com-mut'a-ble (-mū'tá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being commuted or interchanged. — **Com-mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bIl'I-tў), **Com-mut'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Com'mu-ta'tion (kŏm'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Change; mutation. [*R.*] **2.** (*Law*) The change of a penalty or punishment by the pardoning power of the State. **3.** A substitution, as of a less thing for a greater; esp., a substitution of one form of payment for another, as of a gross sum for a larger aggregate of individual fares.

Com-mut'a-tive (kŏm-mū'tá-tIv), *a.* Relative to exchange; interchangeable. — **Com-mut'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Com'mu-ta'tor (kŏm'mū-tā'tẽr), *n.* (*Elec.*) A device for reversing the direction of an electrical current.

Com-mute' (kŏm-mūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMUTING.] [L. *commutare*, *-mutatum*; *com-* + *mutare* to change. See MUTATION.] To exchange; to put or substitute something else in place of, as a smaller penalty, obligation, or payment, for a greater; hence, to lessen; to diminish.

Com-mute', *v. i.* **1.** To effect a commutation. **2.** To pay, or arrange to pay, in gross instead of part by part.

Com-mut'er (kŏm-mū'tẽr), *n.* One who commutes.

Com-pact' (kŏm-păkt'), *p. p. & a.* [L. *compactus*, p. p. of *compingere* to join or unite ; *com-* + *pangere* to fasten, fix. See PACT.] **1.** Joined ; united. [*Obs.*] **2.** Composed or made. [*Poetic*] **3.** Closely or firmly united ; dense. **4.** Brief ; pithy ; not diffuse ; not verbose.

Syn. — Firm ; close ; solid ; dense ; pithy ; sententious.

Com-pact', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPACTED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPACTING.] To thrust, drive, or press closely together ; to join firmly ; to consolidate.

Com'pact (kŏm'păkt), *n.* [L. *compactum*, fr. *compacisci*, p. p. *-pactus*, to agree with ; *com-* + *pacisci* to agree. See PACT.] An agreement between parties ; covenant ; contract.

Com-pact'ed (-ĕd), *a.* Compact ; firmly united. — **Com-pact'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-pact'ed-ness**, *n.*

Com-pact'ly (-lў), *adv.* In a compact manner.

Com-pact'ness, *n.* State or quality of being compact.

Com-pan'ion (kŏm-păn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *compagnon*, OF. *compaing*, deriv. of L. *com-* + *panis* bread.] **1.** One who accompanies or is in company with another ; esp., one who is intimately associated with another. **2.** A knight of the lowest rank in certain orders. **3.** [Cf. OSp. *compaña* outhouse, office.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A skylight on an upper deck. (*b*) A companion hatch.

Companion hatch (*Naut.*), a wooden porch over the companion way. — **Companion ladder** (*Naut.*), the ladder by which officers pass to and from the quarterdeck. — **Companion way** (*Naut.*), a staircase leading to the cabin.

Syn. — Associate ; comrade ; mate ; compeer ; partner ; ally ; confederate ; coadjutor ; accomplice.

Com-pan'ion-a-ble (kŏm-păn'yŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Fitted to be a companion ; fit for fellowship. — **Com-pan'ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com-pan'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Com-pan'ion-ship, *n.* Fellowship ; association.

Com'pa-ny (kŭm'pă-nў), *n.* [F. *compagnie*. See COMPANION.] **1.** State of being a companion or companions ; act of accompanying. **2.** An assemblage or association of persons. **3.** Guests, in distinction from the members of a family. **4.** Society, in general. **5.** A corporation ; a firm. **6.** Partners in a firm whose names are not mentioned in its style or title. **7.** (*Mil.*) A subdivision of a regiment of troops, under command of a captain. **8.** (*Naut.*) Crew of a ship, including the officers.

Syn. — Group ; circle ; crowd ; troop ; gang ; corporation ; association ; guild ; partnership ; party ; gathering.

Com'pa-ny, *v. t. & i.* To accompany ; to associate.

Com'pa-ra-ble (kŏm'pă-ră-b'l), *a.* Capable of being compared ; worthy of comparison. — **Com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

Com'pa-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comparatio*. See COMPARE to get.] A making ready ; provision. [*Obs.*]

Com-par'a-tive (kŏm-păr'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to comparison. **2.** Proceeding by the method of comparison. **3.** Estimated by comparison ; relative. **4.** (*Gram.*) Expressing a degree greater or less than the positive degree denoted by an adjective or adverb.

Com-par'a-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) Comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs : a form expressing that degree.

Com-par'a-tive-ly, *adv.* According to estimate made by comparison ; relatively ; not positively or absolutely.

Com-pare' (kŏm-pâr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPARED (-pârd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPARING.] [L. *comparare*, fr. *compar* like or equal to another ; *com-* + *par* equal.] **1.** To examine (two or more persons or things) for the discovery of resemblances or differences. **2.** To represent as similar ; to liken. **3.** (*Gram.*) To inflect or modify according to the degrees of comparison.

☞ Things are compared *with* each other to learn their relative value or excellence. One thing is compared *to* another because of a real or fancied similarity.

Com-pare', *v. i.* **1.** To be like or equal ; to admit of comparison. **2.** To vie ; to assume a likeness or equality.

Com-pare', *n.* Comparison. [*Archaic*]

Com-pare', *v. t.* [L. *comparare* to prepare, get ; *com-* + *parare*. See PREPARE.] To get ; to procure. [*Obs.*]

Com-par'er (kŏm-pâr'ẽr), *n.* One who compares.

Com-par'i-son (-păr'ĭ-sŭn *or* -s'n), *n.* **1.** Act of comparing ; relative estimate. **2.** State or admissibility of being compared. **3.** (*Gram.*) The modification which the adjective and adverb undergo to denote degrees of quality or quantity. **4.** (*Rhet.*) A figure by which one person or thing is compared to another, or the two are considered with regard to some common property or quality.

Com-part' (kŏm-pärt'), *v. t.* [L. *compartiri*. See COM- ; PART, *v.*] To divide ; to mark out into parts. [*R.*]

Com'par-ti'tion (kŏm'pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Partition.

Com-part'ment (kŏm-pärt'ment), *n.* One of the parts into which an inclosed space is divided.

Com'pass (kŭm'pas), *n.* [F. *compas*, fr. LL. *compassus* circle, prop., a stepping together ; *com-* + *passus* pace, step.] **1.** A passing round ; circuit ; circuitous course. **2.** An inclosing limit ; boundary ; circumference. **3.** An inclosed or limited space ; area ; extent. **4.** (*Mus.*) The range of notes, or tones, within the capacity of a voice or instrument. **5.** An instrument for determining directions upon the earth's surface by means of a pivoted magnetized bar or needle. **6.** A pair of compasses. [*R.*]

Compass card, the circular card attached to the needles

Compass Card, with Notation of Mariner's Compass.

of a mariner's compass, on which are marked the thirty-two points or rhumbs. — **Compass plant, Compass flower** (*Bot.*), a plant of the American prairies (*Silphium laciniatum*), not unlike a small sunflower ; rosinweed. Its lower and root leaves are vertical, and on the prairies are disposed to present their edges north and south. — **Compass saw**, a saw with a narrow blade, which will cut in a curve. — **Mariner's compass**, a kind of compass having magnetic needles permanently attached to a pivoted card.

Com'pass (kŭm'pas), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPASSED (-past) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPASSING.] **1.** To go about or entirely round. **2.** To inclose ; to surround. **3.** To circumvent ; to accomplish. **4.** To curve ; to bend into a circular form. [*Obs.*] **5.** (*Law*) To purpose ; to intend ; to imagine ; to plot. [passed.

Com'pass-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being com-

Com'pass-es (kŭm'pas-ĕz), *n. pl.* An instrument with (usually) two legs or branches, for describing circles, measuring figures, etc.

Com-pas'sion (kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *compassio*, fr. *compati* to have compassion ; *com-* + *pati* to bear, suffer.] Literally, suffering with another ; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another ; pity ; commiseration.

Com-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Having a disposition to pity ; sympathetic. **2.** Pitiable. [*R.*] — **Com-pas'sion-ate-ly** (-ăt-lў), *adv.* — **Com-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

Com-pas'sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPASSIONATED (-ā'tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPASSIONATING.] To have compassion for ; to pity ; to commiserate.

Com-pat'i-ble (kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *compatibilis*, fr. L. *compati*. See COMPASSION.] Capable of existing in harmony ; congruous ; not repugnant. — **Com-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Com-pat'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Consistent ; suitable ; agreeable ; accordant.

Com-pa'tri-ot (kŏm-pā'trĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *compatriote*, LL. *compatriotus* ; *com-* + *patriota* a native.] One of the same country, and having like interests and feelings.

Com-peer' (kŏm-pēr'), *n.* [Through F. fr. L. *compar* ; *com-* + *par* equal. See PEER an equal.] An equal, as in rank, age, prowess, etc. ; a comrade ; a mate.

Com-pel' (kŏm-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPELLED (-pĕld') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPELLING.] [L. *compellere*, *compulsum*, to drive together, to compel, urge ; *com-* + *pellere* to drive. See PULSE.] **1.** To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly ; to constrain ; to force. **2.** To exact ; to extort. [*R.*] **3.** To overpower ; to subjugate.

Syn. — To oblige ; necessitate ; coerce. See COERCE.

Com-pel'la-ble (-lă-b'l), *a.* That may be compelled.

Com'pel-la'tion (kŏm'pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compella-*

tio, fr. *compellare* to accost, fr. *compellere*. See COMPEL.] Style of address or salutation; an appellation.

Com-pel'la-tive (kŏm-pĕl'lȧ-tĭv), *n.* (*Gram.*) The name by which a person is addressed; an appellative.

Com-pel'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One who compels or constrains.

Com'pend (kŏm'pĕnd), *n.* A compendium.

Com-pen'di-ous (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Containing the substance of a subject in brief; abridged; summary. — **Com-pen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-pen'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Abridged; condensed; succinct; brief; concise.

Com-pen'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. COMPENDIUMS (-ŭmz), L. COMPENDIA (-ȧ). [L., that which is weighed, saved, or shortened, fr. *compendere* to weigh; *com-* + *pendere* to weigh.] A brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, or general principles, of a larger work or system; abridgment; epitome.

Com'pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt *or* kŏm-pĕn'sāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPENSATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPENSATING.] [L. *compensare*, p. p. *-atus*, prop., to weigh together, verb intens. fr. *compendere*. See COMPENDIUM.] **1.** To make equal return to; to remunerate; to requite suitably. **2.** To counterbalance; to make amends for.

Syn. — To recompense; indemnify; reward.

Com'pen-sate, *v. i.* To make amends.

Com'pen-sa'tion (kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or principle of compensating. **2.** That which constitutes, or is regarded as, an equivalent. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) The payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount; a set-off. (*b*) A recompense or reward for some loss or service.

Syn. — Consideration; requital; satisfaction.

Com-pen'sa-tive (-pĕn'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Compensatory.

Com'pen-sa'tor (kŏm'pĕn-sā'tẽr), *n.* One that compensates, as certain mechanical devices. [pensate.

Com-pen'sa-to-ry (-pĕn'sȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Serving to com-

Com-pete' (kŏm-pēt'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPETING.] [L. *competere*, *competitum*; *com-* + *petere* to seek. See PETITION.] To contend emulously for the same thing; to strive in rivalry.

Com'pe-tence (kŏm'pē-tens), } *n.* **1.** State of being
Com'pe-ten-cy (-ten-sў), } competent; fitness; ability; adequacy; power. **2.** Property or means sufficient for the necessaries and conveniencies of life; sufficiency without excess.

Com'pe-tent (kŏm'pē-tent; 94), *a.* [LL. *competere* to strive after together, to agree with; hence, to be fit. See COMPETE.] **1.** Answering to all requirements; adequate; sufficient; suitable; capable; legally qualified; fit. **2.** Rightfully or properly belonging; incident. [*Rare*, except in legal usage.] — **Com'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.*

Com'pe-ti'tion (kŏm'pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Common strife for the same object; emulous contest; rivalry. [LATION.

Syn. — Struggle; contention; opposition. See EMU-

Com-pet'i-tive (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to competition; producing competition; competitory.

Com-pet'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who competes; a rival.

Com-pet'i-to-ry (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Competing; rival.

Com'pi-la'tion (kŏm'pĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of compiling. **2.** Thing compiled; esp., a book or document.

Com-pile' (kŏm-pīl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPILED (-pīld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPILING.] [F. *compiler*, fr. L. *compilare* to plunder, pillage; *com-* + *pilare* to plunder.] **1.** To construct. [*Obs.*] **2.** To make up or compose out of materials from other books or documents.

Com-pil'er (kŏm-pīl'ẽr), *n.* One who compiles.

Com-pla'cence (kŏm-plā'sens), } *n.* **1.** Quality or,
Com-pla'cen-cy (-plā'sen-sў), } sometimes, the cause of being complacent; calm contentment; satisfaction; gratification. **2.** The manifestation of contentment or satisfaction; good nature; affability.

Com-pla'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *complacens* very pleasing, p. pr. of *complacere*; *com-* + *placere* to please.] Self-satisfied; contented; kindly. — **Com-pla'cent-ly**, *adv.*

Com-plain' (kŏm-plān'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPLAINED (-plānd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPLAINING.] [F. *complaindre*, LL. *complangere*; *com-* + L. *plangere* to strike, beat the breast, lament. See PLAINT.] **1.** To express grief, pain, censure, regret, etc.; to find fault; to bewail. **2.** To make a charge. — **Com-plain'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To repine; grumble; deplore; lament; bewail; grieve; mourn; regret; murmur.

Com-plain'ant (-ant), *n.* One who makes a complaint.

Com-plaint' (kŏm-plānt'), *n.* **1.** Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment. **2.** Cause or subject of complaint. **3.** An ailment or disease of the body. **4.** (*Law*) A formal allegation or charge against a party; also, the initial bill in proceedings in equity; also, in code practice, the initial pleading in any action.

Syn. — Lamentation; murmuring; sorrow; grief; disease; illness; disorder; malady; ailment.

Com'plai-sance' (kŏm'plā-zăns'), *n.* Quality of being complaisant; disposition to please or oblige.

Com'plai-sant' (-zănt'), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *complaire* to acquiesce as a favor, fr. L. *complacere*. See COMPLACENT.] Desirous to please; courteous; obliging; gracious. — **Com'plai-sant'ly**, *adv.* — **Com'plai-sant'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Affable; civil; polite; suave. See OBLIGING.

Com'pla-nate (kŏm'plā-nāt *or* kŏm-plā'nāt), *a.* [L. *complanatus*, p. p. of *complanare* to make plane. See PLANE, *v. t.*] Flattened to a level surface. [*R.*]

Com'ple-ment (kŏm'plē-ment), *n.* [L. *complementum*. See COMPLETE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which completes something; the quantity or number required for that purpose. **2.** That which supplies a deficiency. **3.** Full quantity, number, or amount. **4.** (*Math.*) A second quantity added to a given quantity to make it equal to a third given quantity. **5.** (*Mus.*) The interval wanting to complete the octave. **6.** A compliment. [*Obs.*]

Com'ple-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a complement; fully completing.

Com'ple-men'ta-ry (-tȧ-rў), *a.* Serving to complete.

Com-plete' (kŏm-plēt'), *a.* [L. *completus*, p. p. of *complere* to fill up; *com-* + *plere* to fill.] **1.** Filled up; free from deficiency; perfect. **2.** Finished; completed. — **Com-plete'ly**, *adv.* — **Com-plete'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Entire; concluded; fulfilled. See WHOLE.

Com-plete', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPLETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPLETING.] To bring to a state in which there is no deficiency; to perfect; to fulfill; to finish. [mate.

Syn. — To perform; conclude; end; effect; consum-

Com-ple'tion (kŏm-plē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of completing. **2.** State of being complete.

Com-ple'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Making complete. [*R.*]

Com'plex (kŏm'plĕks), *a.* [L. *complexus*, p. p. of *complecti* to entwine around, comprise; *com-* + *plectere* to twist, akin to *plicare* to fold.] **1.** Composed of two or more parts; composite; not simple. **2.** Involving many parts; complicated; intricate.

Syn. — See INTRICATE.

Com'plex, *n.* Assemblage of related things. [*R.*]

Com-plexed' (kŏm-plĕkst'), *a.* Complex. [*R.*]

Com-plex'ion (kŏm-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *complexio*. See COMPLEX, *a.*] **1.** State of being complex; also, a complex. [*Obs.*] **2.** Bodily constitution; natural disposition. [*Obs.*] **3.** Color or hue of the skin, esp. of the face. **4.** General appearance or aspect. [plexion.

Com-plex'ion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pert. to the com-

Com-plex'ion-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it.

Com-plex'i-ty (-plĕks'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** State of being complex; intricacy; entanglement. **2.** That which is complex. [manner.

Com'plex'ly (kŏm'plĕks'lў), *adv.* In a complex

Com'plex'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being complex.

‖ **Com-plex'us** (kŏm-plĕks'ŭs), *n.* [L., an embracing.] An aggregate of parts; a complication. [pliant.

Com-pli'a-ble (kŏm-plī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Complying; com-

Com-pli'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of complying. **2.** A disposition to yield to others.

Syn. — Concession; submission; consent; obedience; performance; execution; acquiescence; assent.

Com-pli'an-cy (-an-sў), *n.* Compliance.

Com-pli'ant (-ant), *a.* Yielding; pliant; submissive. — **Com-pli'ant-ly**, *adv.* [complicate.

Com'pli-ca-cy (kŏm'plĭ-kȧ-sў), *n.* State of being

Com'pli-cate (kŏm'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *complicatus*, p. p. of *complicare* to fold together. See COMPLEX.] **1.** Composed of two or more parts united; complex; complicated; involved. **2.** (*Bot.*) Folded lengthwise. — **Com'pli-cate-ly** (-kāt-lў), *adv.* — **Com'pli-cate-ness**, *n.*

Com'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPLICATING.] To fold or twist together; to combine intricately; to make complex.

Com'pli-ca'tion (kŏm'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of complicating; state of being complicated; entanglement; complexity. **2.** (*Med.*) A disease or condition coexistent with and modifying a primary disease, but not necessarily connected with it.

Com'plice (kŏm'plĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *complex*, *-plicis*, confederate. See COMPLICATE.] An accomplice. [*Obs.*]

Com-plic'i-ty (kŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being an accomplice; participation in guilt.

Com-pli'er (kŏm-plī'ẽr), *n.* One who complies.

Com'pli-ment (kŏm'plĭ-ment), *n.* [F., fr. It. *complimento*, fr. *complire* to compliment, finish, suit, fr. L. *complere* to fill up. See COMPLETE.] An expression, by word or act, of approbation, civility, or admiration.

To make one's compliments to, to offer formal courtesies to.

Syn. — See ADULATION.

Com'pli-ment (kŏm'plĭ-ment), *v. t. & i.* To praise, flatter, or congratulate; to make one's compliments to.

Com'pli-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Complimentary.

Com'pli-men'ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* Expressive of regard or praise; of the nature of a compliment.

Com'pline } (kŏm'plĭn), *n.* [From OF. *complie*, fr.
Com'plin } LL. *completa* the religious exercise which *completes* the service of the day.] (*Eccl.*) The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary; the last prayer of the day, to be said after sunset.

Com'plot (kŏm'plŏt), *n.* [F., prob. corrup. fr. L. *complicitum*, prop. p. p. of *complicare* to complicate.] A plotting together; a conspiracy.

Com-plot' (kŏm-plŏt'), *v. t. & i.* To plot or plan together; to conspire; to join in a secret design.

Com'plu-ten'sian (kŏm'plū-tĕn'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Complutum* (now Alcala de Henares) a city near Madrid; as, the *Complutensian* Bible.

Com-ply' (kŏm-plī'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Complied (-plīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Complying.] [Perh. fr. *compliment*, influenced by *ply*, *pliant*, which are of different origin.] **1.** To yield assent; to accord, agree, or acquiesce. **2.** To make one's compliments. [*Obs.*]

Com-po'nent (-pō'nent), *a.* [L. *componens*, p. pr. See Compound.] Serving, or helping, to form; composing; constituting; constituent. — *n.* A constituent part; an ingredient.

Com-port' (-pōrt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Comported; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Comporting.] [F. *comporter*, LL. *comportare*, fr. L. *comportare* to bring together; *com-* + *portare* to carry. See Port.] To agree; to accord; to suit.

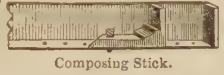
Com'port', *v. t.* To carry (one's self); to conduct.

Com'port (kŏm'pōrt; *formerly* kŏm-pōrt'), *n.* Conduct. [*Obs.*]

Com-port'a-ble (-pōrt'ă-b'l), *a.* Suitable; consistent.

Com-port'ment (-ment), *n.* Behavior; bearing.

Com-pose' (kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Composed (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Composing.] [F. *composer; com-* + *poser* to place; — not fr. L. *componere*. See Pose, *v. t.*] **1.** To form by putting together two or more things or parts; to put together. **2.** To constitute. **3.** To construct by mental labor; to design and give form to. **4.** To dispose in proper form; to adjust; to regulate. **5.** To tranquilize; to soothe; to calm. **6.** (*Print.*) To arrange (types) in a composing stick in order for printing; to set (type).



Composing Stick.

Composing stick (*Print.*), an adjustable instrument in which types are arranged in words and lines.

Com-posed' (-pōzd'), *a.* Tranquil; calm. — **Com-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **Com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.*

Com-pos'er (kŏm-pōz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which composes; specifically, an author of a piece of music.

Com-pos'ite (kŏm-pŏz'ĭt), *a.* [L. *compositus* made up of parts, p. p. of *componere*. See Compound, *v. t.*] **1.** Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded. **2.** (*Arch.*) Belonging to a certain order which is composed of the Ionic order grafted upon the Corinthian. See *Illust.* under Capital. **3.** (*Bot.*) Belonging to an order (*Compositæ*) of dicotyledonous plants bearing involucrate heads of many small florets and having the anthers united in a tube; as the daisy, thistle, and dandelion.

Composite number (*Math.*), one which can be divided exactly by a number exceeding unity.

Com-pos'ite, *n.* That which is composite. [*R.*]

Com'po-si'tion (kŏm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or art of composing. Specifically: (*a*) The invention or combination of the parts of any literary, musical, or artistic production, esp. so as to produce a harmonious whole. (*b*) (*Print.*) The setting up of type and arranging it for printing. **2.** State of being put together or composed. **3.** That which is formed by composing. **4.** Consistency; congruity. [*Obs.*] **5.** Mutual agreement in settlement of differences or obligations; also, the terms of the agreement. **6.** Synthesis as opposed to analysis.

Composition of forces (*Mech.*), the finding of a single force (the *resultant*) equal in effect to two or more given forces (the *components*) when acting in given directions.

Com-pos'i-tive (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of entering into composition; compounded. [*R.*]

Com-pos'i-tor (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who composes.

Com'post (kŏm'pōst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *compositus*, p. p. See Composite.] **1.** A compound. [*R.*] **2.** (*Agric.*) A mixture for fertilizing land.

Com'post, *v. t.* **1.** To manure with compost. **2.** To make into a compost.

Com-po'sure (kŏm-pō'zhûr), *n.* **1.** Act of composing, or that which is composed. [*Obs.*] **2.** A settled state; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity; repose.

‖ **Com'pote** (kŏm'pōt), *n.* [F. See Compost.] Fruit preserved in sirup so as to retain its form.

Com-pound' (kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Compounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Compounding.] [OE. *componen*, L. *componere*, *compositum*; *com-* + *ponere* to put, set.] **1.** To form or make by combining different elements, ingredients, or parts. **2.** To put together in order to form a whole; to combine. **3.** To modify or change by combination. **4.** To constitute. [*Obs.*] **5.** To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement; to compromise.

To compound a felony (*Law*), to accept of a consideration for forbearing to prosecute a felony.

Com-pound', *v. i.* To effect a composition; to agree; to settle by a compromise.

Com'pound (kŏm'pound), *a.* Composed of two or more elements, ingredients, or parts.

Compound engine (*Mech.*), a steam engine in which the steam that has been used in a high-pressure cylinder is made to do further service in a larger low-pressure cylinder. — **Compound number** (*Math.*), one constructed according to a varying scale of denomination; as, 3 *cwt.*, 1 *qr.*, 5 *lb.* — **Compound word**, a word composed of two or more words; specif., two or more words joined by a hyphen.

Com'pound, *n.* That which is compounded or formed by the union or mixture of ingredients or parts.

Com-pound'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that compounds.

Com'pre-hend' (kŏm'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Comprehended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Comprehending.] [L. *comprehendere*, *-hensum*; *com-* + *prehendere* to grasp, seize; *prae* before + *-hendere*, akin to E. *get*.] **1.** To contain; to embrace; to include actually or by implication. **2.** To take into the mind; to grasp the meaning of.

Syn. — To comprise; inclose; embody; involve; apprehend; imagine; conceive; understand. See Apprehend.

Com'pre-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be comprehended. — **Com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com'pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

Com'pre-hen'sion (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of comprehending. **2.** Capacity to perceive and understand.

Com'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Including much; comprising many things. **2.** Having the power to understand many things. — **Com'pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Com'pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Extensive; wide; large; full; compendious.

Com-press' (kŏm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Compressed (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Compressing.] [L. *compressus*, p. p. of *comprimere* to compress; *com-* + *premere* to press. See Press.] To press together; to force into a narrower compass; to compact.

Syn. — To crowd; squeeze; condense; reduce; abridge.

Com'press (kŏm'prĕs), *n.* (*Surg.*) Something, as a folded piece of cloth, so placed as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure on any part.

Com-pressed' (kŏm-prĕst'), *a.* **1.** Pressed together; compacted. **2.** (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Flattened lengthwise.

Com-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being compressed. — **Com-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Com-press'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

Com-pres'sion (kŏm-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of compressing, or state of being compressed.

Com-press'ive (kŏm-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Compressing, or having power or tendency to compress.

Com-press'or (-ẽr), *n.* Anything which compresses.

Com-pres'sure (-prĕsh'ŭr; 135), *n.* Compression.

Com-pris'al (kŏm-prī'zal), *n.* Act of comprising; a compendium or epitome.

Com-prise' (kŏm-prīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Comprised (-prīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Comprising.] [From F. *compris*, *comprise*, p. p. of *comprendre*, L. *comprehendere*. See Comprehend.] To comprehend; to include.

Syn. — To embrace; include; comprehend; contain; encircle; inclose; involve; imply.

Com'pro-mise (kŏm'prō-mīz), *n.* [F. *compromis*, fr. L. *compromissum* a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter, fr. *compromittere* to make such a promise; *com-* + *promittere* to promise.] **1.** Agreement to arbitrate. [*Obs.*] **2.** A settlement by arbitration or by mutual consent reached by concessions on both sides. **3.** A prejudicial concession; a surrender.

Com'pro-mise, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Compromised (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Compromising.] **1.** To agree. [*Obs.*] **2.** To adjust and settle by mutual concessions; to compound. **3.** To endanger the life, reputation, etc., of, by some act which can not be recalled; to expose to suspicion.

Com'pro-mise, *v. i.* To make concessions for conciliation and peace.

Com'pro-mi'ser (kŏm'prō-mī'zẽr), *n.* One who compromises.

Com'pro-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *compromittere.* See COMPROMISE, *n.*] **1.** To pledge; to promise. **2.** To hazard, by some indiscretion; to compromise.

Compt (kount, *formerly* kŏmt; 215), *n.* [F. *compte.* See COUNT an account.] Account; reckoning. [*Obs.*]

Compt'i-ble (kount'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Accountable; responsible; sensitive. [*Obs.*]

Comp-trol' (kŏn-trōl'), *n.* & *v.* See CONTROL.

Comp-trol'ler (-lẽr), *n.* A controller; a public officer whose duty it is to examine and certify accounts.

Com-pul'sa-tive (kŏm-pŭl'sā-tĭv), *a.* [From intens. of L. *compellere.* See COMPEL.] Compulsatory. [*R.*]

Com-pul'sa-to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *a.* Operating with force; resulting from, or enforced by, compulsion.

Com-pul'sion (kŏm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [See COMPEL.] Act of compelling, or state of being compelled; constraint.

Com-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having power to compel; exercising compulsion. — **Com-pul'sive-ly,** *adv.*

Com-pul'so-ry (-pŭl'sō-rỹ), *a.* **1.** Having the power of compulsion; constraining. **2.** Obligatory; necessary; due to compulsion. — **Com-pul'so-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.*

Com-punc'tion (kŏm-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *compunctio,* fr. *compungere, compunctum,* to prick; *com-* + *pungere* to prick, sting. See PUNGENT.] **1.** A pricking. [*Obs.*] **2.** A pricking of heart; the sting of conscience.

Syn. — Remorse; contrition. — *Remorse* is anguish of soul under a sense of guilt or consciousness of having brought evil upon one's self or others. *Compunction* is the pain occasioned by a wounded and awakened conscience. Neither of them implies true *contrition,* which denotes self-condemnation, humiliation, and repentance.

Com-punc'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of, or attended with, compunction.

Com'pur-ga'tion (kŏm'pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compurgatio,* fr. *compurgare* to purify wholly; *com-* + *purgare* to purge.] (*Law*) Act or practice of justifying a man or confirming his veracity by the oath of others.

Com'pur-ga'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another.

Com-put'a-ble (-pūt'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be computed.

Com'pu-ta'tion (kŏm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of computing. **2.** Amount computed.

Com-pute' (kŏm-pūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPUTING.] [L. *computare.* See COUNT, *v. t.*] To determine by calculation; to reckon; to count.

Syn. — To calculate; number; reckon; estimate; enumerate; rate. See CALCULATE.

Com-put'er (-pūt'ẽr), *n.* One who computes.

Com'pu-tist (-pū-tĭst), *n.* A computer.

Com'rade (kŏm'răd *or* -rād), *n.* [Sp. *camarada,* fr. L. *camara, camera,* a chamber; hence, a chamber-fellow.] A mate, companion, or associate.

Com'rade-ship, *n.* State of being a comrade.

Com'tism (kŏm'tĭz'm *or* kŏn'tĭz'm), *n.* [Named after the French philosopher, Auguste *Comte.*] Positivism.

Con- (kŏn-). A prefix, fr. L. *cum.* See COM-.

Con, *adv.* [Abbrev. fr. L. *contra* against.] Against the affirmative side; on the negative side; — usually in connection with its antithesis *pro.*

Con, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONNED (kŏnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONNING.] [AS. *cunnan* to know, and (derived from this) *cunnian* to try. See CAN, *v.*] **1.** To know. [*Obs.*] **2.** To study so as to know; to commit to memory.

Con, *v. t.* [See COND.] (*Naut.*) To conduct, or superintend the steering of (a vessel).

Co-na'tion (kō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conatio.* See CONATUS.] (*Philos.*) Power or act impelling to effort.

Co'na-tive (kō'nā-tĭv *or* kŏn'ā-), *a.* Pert. to conation.

‖ **Co-na'tus** (kō-nā'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *conatus,* p. p. of *conari* to attempt.] Natural tendency; effort; attempt.

Con-cam'er-ate (kŏn-kăm'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *concamerare,* p. p. *-atus.* See CAMBER.] **1.** To arch over; to vault. **2.** To divide into cells.

Con-cam'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An arch, vault, chamber.

Con-cat'e-nate (kŏn-kăt'ẽ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCATENATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCATENATING.] [L. *concatenare,* p. p. *-atus.* See CATENATE.] To link together; to unite in a series.

Con-cat'e-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A series of links united; a series or order of mutually dependent things.

Con'ca-va'tion (kŏn'kā-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making concave.

Con'cave (kŏn'kāv *or* kŏn'-), *a.* [L. *concavus; con-* + *cavus* hollow. See CAVE.] **1.** Hollow; empty. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hollow and curved or rounded; vaulted; — said of the interior of a curved surface or line. — *n.* A hollow, as an arched vault; a concavity; a recess.

Con'cave (kŏn'kāv *or* kŏn'-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCAVED (-kāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCAVING.] To make hollow or concave.

Con'cave-ness, *n.* Hollowness; concavity.

Con-cav'i-ty (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* A concave surface, or the space bounded by it; the state of being concave.

Con-ca'vo-con'cave (kŏn-kā'vō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides; double concave.

Con-ca'vo-con'vex (-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.

Con-ceal' (kŏn-sēl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCEALED (-sēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCEALING.] [OF. *conceler,* L. *concelare; con-* + *celare* to hide, akin to E. *helmet.*] To hide or withdraw from observation; to withhold knowledge of; to secrete; to cover or screen.

Syn. — To hide; disguise; dissemble; mask; veil; cloak. — *Conceal* and *hide* are words of very general signification, and are applied both to concrete and abstract things; *disguise* and *dissemble* imply concealment by means of assuming some false appearance. To *secrete* is to hide (a physical thing) in some place of secrecy.

Con-ceal'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being concealed.

Con-ceal'er (kŏn-sēl'ẽr), *n.* One who conceals.

Con-ceal'ment (kŏn-sēl'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of concealing; state of being concealed. **2.** A place of hiding; secret place. **3.** Something concealed; secret thing. [*Obs.*]

Con-cede' (kŏn-sēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCEDING.] [L. *concedere, concessum; con-* + *cedere* to go along, give way, yield. See CEDE.] **1.** To yield or suffer to pass; to surrender; to grant. **2.** To admit to be true.

Con-cede', *v. i.* To yield or make concession.

Con-ceit' (kŏn-sēt'), *n.* [Through French fr. L. *conceptus* conceiving, conception, fr. *concipere* to conceive.] **1.** That which is conceived in the mind; idea; thought; image; conception. **2.** Faculty of thought. [*Obs.*] **3.** Quickness of wit; active imagination; lively fancy. **4.** A fanciful, odd, or extravagant notion; quaint fancy; whim; quip. **5.** Overweening idea of one's self; vanity.

Con-ceit' (kŏn-sēt'), *v. t. & i.* To conceive. [*Archaic*]

Con-ceit'ed, *a.* **1.** Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; vain. **2.** Curiously contrived; quaint. [*Obs.*] — **Con-ceit'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Con-ceit'ed-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Vain; proud; opinionated; egotistical.

Con-ceiv'a-ble (kŏn-sēv'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood. — **Con-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Con-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

Con-ceive' (kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCEIVED (-sēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCEIVING.] [OF. *concever, concevoir,* fr. L. *concipere* to take, to conceive; *con-* + *capere* to seize or take.] **1.** To receive into the womb and breed; to form the embryo of. **2.** To form in the mind; to devise; to originate. **3.** To apprehend by reason or imagination; to comprehend; to imagine.

Syn. — To suppose; understand; believe; think.

Con-ceive', *v. i.* **1.** To become pregnant. **2.** To have a conception, idea, or opinion.

Con-ceiv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who conceives.

Con-cent' (kŏn-sĕnt'), *n.* [L. *concentus,* fr. *concinere* to sing together.] Concert of voices; harmony. [*Archaic*]

Con-cen'ter } (-sĕn'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* [F. *concentrer,* fr. L.
Con-cen'tre } *con-* + *centrum* center.] To come or bring to a common point; to come or bring to a focus.

Con-cen'trate (kŏn-sĕn'trāt *or* kŏn'sĕn-), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCENTRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCENTRATING.] [Pref. *con-* + L. *centrum* center.] **1.** To bring, come, or approach, to, or to direct toward, a common center; to bring to or meet in one point. **2.** To reduce in bulk and so increase in strength; to intensify; to condense.

Con'cen-tra'tion (kŏn'sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of concentrating; state of being concentrated.

Con-cen'tra-tive (kŏn-sĕn'trā-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to concentrate; characterized by, or capable of, concentration. — **Con-cen'tra-tive-ness,** *n.*

Con-cen'tric (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* Having a common
Con-cen'tric-al (-trĭ-kal) } center, as circles of different size. — **Con-cen'tric-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Con'cen-tric'i-ty** (kŏn'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Con'cept (kŏn'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *conceptus,* p. p. of *concipere* to conceive. See CONCEIT.] An abstract general conception; a notion; a universal.

Con-cep'ta-cle (kŏn-sĕp'tā-k'l), *n.* [L. *conceptaculum,* fr. *concipere* to receive. See CONCEIVE.] **1.** A receptacle. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A pericarp opening longitudinally on one side and having the seeds loose in it; a follicle. (*b*) One of the cases containing the spores, etc., of flowerless plants.

Con-cep'ti-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Conceivable.

Con-cep'tion (kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conceptio*, fr. *concipere* to conceive. See CONCEIVE.] **1.** Act of conceiving; also, state of being conceived. **2.** Power or faculty of apprehending or forming an idea. **3.** That which is conceived; specif., an image, idea, or notion formed in the mind; concept. **4.** Idea; purpose; design.

Con-cep'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to conception.

Con-cep'tion-al-ist, *n.* A conceptualist.

Con-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Capable of conceiving.

Con-cep'tu-al (-tū-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to conception.

Con-cep'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Metaph.*) A theory, intermediate between realism and nominalism, that the mind can form general conceptions of individual objects.

Con-cep'tu-al-ist, *n.* An adherent of conceptualism.

Con-cern' (kŏn-sĕrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCERNED (-sĕrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCERNING.] [F. *concerner*, LL. *concernere* to regard, concern, fr. L. *concernere* to mingle together, as in a sieve for separating; *con-* + *cernere* to separate, sift, distinguish by the senses, and esp. by the eyes, to see. See CERTAIN.] **1.** To relate or belong to; to affect the interest of. **2.** To engage by feeling or sentiment; to interest.

Con-cern', *n.* **1.** That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair. **2.** That which affects the welfare or happiness; interest. **3.** Interest in, or care for, any person or thing. **4.** (*Com.*) Persons connected in business; a firm and its business.

Syn. — Anxiety; solicitude; regard; matter; moment.

Con-cerned' (-sĕrnd'), *a.* Disturbed; troubled; solicitous; anxious. — **Con-cern'ed-ly** (-sĕrn'ĕd-), *adv.*

Con-cern'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to; respecting; as regards.

Con-cern'ment (kŏn-sĕrn'ment), *n.* **1.** That in which one is concerned; concern; affair. **2.** Importance; moment; consequence. **3.** Concern; participation; interposition. **4.** Emotion of mind; solicitude; anxiety.

Con-cert' (kŏn-sĕrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCERTING.] [F. *concerter*, It. *concertare*, prob. from L. *consertus*, p. p. of *conserere* to join. See COM-, and SERIES.] **1.** To plan together; to settle by agreement. **2.** To plan; to devise; to arrange.

Con-cert', *v. i.* To act in harmony or conjunction.

Con'cert (kŏn'sĕrt), *n.* **1.** Agreement in a design or plan; concord in action. **2.** Musical accordance or harmony; concord. **3.** A musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.

Con-cer-ti'na (kŏn'sĕr-tē'nȧ), *n.* [From It. *concerto* a concert.] A small musical instrument on the principle of the accordion.

Concertina.

Con-cer'to (-nō), *n.* (*Mus.*) A piece for one or more solo instruments with orchestra; — more concise than *concerto*.

‖ **Con-cert'meis'ter** (kŏn-tsärt'mīs'tĕr), *n.* [G.] (*Mus.*) The head violinist or leader of the strings in an orchestra; the sub-leader of the orchestra; concert master.

Con-cer'to (kŏn-sĕr'tō; *It.* kŏn-chĕr'tō), *n.*; *pl.* CONCERTOS (-tōz). [It.] (*Mus.*) An orchestral composition (usually symphonic with three movements) in which one instrument (or two or three) stands out in bold relief.

Con-ces'sion (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *concessio*, fr. *concedere*. See CONCEDE.] **1.** Act of conceding or yielding; — usually implying a previous demand, claim, or request. **2.** A thing yielded; an acknowledgment or admission; a grant; esp., a grant by government of a privilege or right to do something.

Con-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who favors concession.

Con-ces'sive (kŏn-sĕs'sĭv), *a.* Implying concession.

Conch (kŏnk), *n.* [L. *concha*, Gr. *κόγχη*. See COACH, *n.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various marine univalve shells, esp. one of those of the genus *Strombus*, which are of large size. **2.** In works of art, the shell used by Tritons as a trumpet. **3.** One of the white natives of the Bahama Islands or one of their descendants in the Florida Keys; — a nickname. **4.** The external ear.

‖ **Con'cha** (kŏn'kȧ), *n.* [LL. (in sense 1), fr. L. *concha*. See CONCH.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The plain semidome of an apse; also, the entire apse. **2.** (*Anat.*) The external ear; esp., the deepest concavity of the external ear.

Con'chi-form (kŏn'kĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Conch* + *-form.*] Shaped like one half of a bivalve shell; shell-shaped.

Con'choid (kŏn'koid), *n.* [Gr. *κογχοειδής*; *κόγχη* shell + *εἶδος* form.] (*Geom.*) A curve of the fourth degree.

Con-choid'al (kŏn-koid'*al*), *a.* (*Min.*) Having elevations or depressions in form like half of a bivalve shell.

Con'cho-log'ic-al (kŏn'kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or connected with, conchology.

Con-chol'o-gist (kŏn-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One who studies, or is versed in, conchology.

Con-chol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Conch* + *-logy.*] (*Zoöl.*) The science of Mollusca, and of their shells.

Con-chom'e-try (-kŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The art of measuring shells or their curves.

Con'chy-la'ceous (kŏn'kĭ-lā'shŭs), **Con-chyl'i-a'ceous** (kŏn-kĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), } *a.* [L. *conchylium* shell, Gr. *κογχύλιον*, dim. fr. *κόγχη*. See CONCH.] Of or pertaining to shells; resembling a shell.

‖ **Con'cierge'** (kôn'syârzh'), *n.* [F.] One who keeps the entrance to an edifice; doorkeeper; janitor.

Con-cil'i-ate (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-āt; 106), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCILIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCILIATING.] [L. *conciliatus*, p. p. of *conciliare* to draw or bring together, unite, fr. *concilium* council. See COUNCIL.] To win over; to gain from a state of hostility; to mollify.

Syn. — To reconcile; propitiate; appease; pacify.

Con-cil'i-a'tion (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of conciliating; state of being conciliated.

Con-cil'i-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Conciliatory.

Con-cil'i-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who conciliates.

Con-cil'i-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ; 106), *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific; mollifying; propitiating.

Con-cin'ni-ty (-sĭn'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *concinnitas*, fr. *concinnus* skillfully put together, beautiful.] Internal harmony; mutual adaptation of parts; elegance. [*R.*]

Con-cin'nous (-nŭs), *a.* Marked by concinnity. [*R.*]

Con-cise' (kŏn-sīs'), *a.* [L. *concisus* cut off, short, p. p. of *concidere* to cut to pieces; *con-* + *caedere* to cut.] Expressing much in a few words; brief and compacted; succinct; terse; — used of style in writing or speaking. — **Con-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **Con-cise'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Laconic; brief; short; compendious; summary.

Con'clave (kŏn'klāv *or* kŏn'-), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclave* a room that may be locked up; *con-* + *clavis* key.] **1.** The set of apartments within which the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church are continuously secluded while engaged in choosing a pope. **2.** The body of cardinals so shut up; hence, the whole body of cardinals. **3.** A private meeting.

Con-clude' (kŏn-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCLUDING.] [L. *concludere*, *conclusum*; *con-* + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE.] **1.** To shut up; also, to shut up together; to embrace. [*Obs.*] **2.** To close, as an argument, by inferring; to infer, as from premises. **3.** To make a final determination or judgment concerning; to determine. **4.** To bring to an end; to finish. **5.** To limit; to estop; to bar.

Syn. — To decide; arrange; settle; terminate; end.

Con-clude', *v. i.* **1.** To make an end; to terminate. **2.** To form a final judgment; to reach a decision.

Con-clud'er (-klūd'ĕr), *n.* One who concludes.

Con-clu'sion (kŏn-klū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** The last part of anything; close; end. **2.** Final decision; determination. **3.** Any inference or result of reasoning; specif. (*Logic*), the inferred proposition of a syllogism. **4.** Drawing of inferences. [*Poetic*] **5.** (*Law*) An estoppel or bar by which a person is held to a particular position.

Syn. — Deduction; consequence. See INFERENCE.

Con-clu'sive (kŏn-klū'sĭv), *a.* Belonging to a close or termination; ending debate or question; final; decisive. — **Con-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Con-coct' (kŏn-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCOCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCOCTING.] [L. *concoctus*, p. p. of *concoquere* to cook together, to digest, mature; *con-* + *coquere* to cook.] **1.** To digest. [*Obs.*] **2.** To prepare from crude materials, as food. **3.** To digest in the mind; to devise; to plot.

Con-coct'er (kŏn-kŏk'tĕr), *n.* One who concocts.

Con-coc'tion (kŏn-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* Act of concocting; that which results from a process of concocting. [ive.

Con-coct'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Digesting or ripening; digest-

Con-com'i-tance (kŏn-kŏm'ĭ-tans), **Con-com'i-tan-cy** (-kŏm'ĭ-tan-sĭ), } *n.* Quality or state of being concomitant; state of accompanying; accompaniment.

Con-com'i-tant (-tant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *con-* + *comitari* to accompany, *comes* companion.] Accompanying; conjoined; attending. — **Con-com'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

Con-com'i-tant, *n.* One who, or that which, accompanies, or is collaterally connected with another.

Con'cord (kŏn'kôrd), *n.* [F. *concorde*, L. *concordia*, fr. *concors* of the same mind, agreeing; *con-* + *cor. cordis*, heart.] **1.** A state of agreement; harmony; union. **2.** (*Gram.*) Agreement of words with one another, in gender, number, person, or case. **3.** [Prob. influenced by *chord.*] (*Mus.*) An agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard.

Con-cord'ance (kŏn-kôrd'*ans*), *n.* **1.** Agreement; accordance; concord. **2.** An alphabetical word index showing the places in the text of a book where each principal word may be found, with its immediate context. **3.** A topical index or orderly analysis of a book.

Con-cord'ant (-*ant*), *a.* Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious; consonant. — **Con-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Con-cor'dat (kŏn-kôr'dăt), *n.* [See CONCORD.] A compact, covenant, or agreement; specif., an agreement made between the pope and a sovereign or government for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters. [cordance.]

Con-cord'ist (-kôrd'ĭst), *n.* The compiler of a con-

Con-cor'po-rate (-kôr'pŏ-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *concorporare.*] To unite; to incorporate. [*Archaic*]

Con'course (kŏn'kôrs), *n.* [F. *concours*, L. *concursus*, fr. *concurrere* to run together. See CONCUR.] **1.** A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence. **2.** An assembly; a gathering; a meeting. **3.** The place where objects, as several roads, come together.

Con'cre-ate' (kŏn'krē-āt' *or* kŏn'krē-āt'), *v. t.* To create at the same time.

Con'cre-ment (kŏn'krē-ment), *n.* [L. *concrementum*, fr. *concrescere.* See CONCRETE.] Concretion. [*R.*]

Con-cres'cence (kŏn-krĕs'*sens*), *n.* Coalescence of particles; increase by the addition of particles. [*R.*]

Con-cres'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Growing together; united.

Con'crete (kŏn'krēt *or* kŏn'krēt), *a.* [L. *concretus*, p. p. of *concrescere* to grow together; *con-* + *crescere* to grow.] **1.** United in growth; hence, formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass. **2.** (*Logic*) (*a*) Standing for an object as it exists in nature, invested with all its qualities; — opposed to *abstract.* Hence: (*b*) Applied to a specific object; special; particular; — opposed to *general.*

Concrete number, a number associated with, or applied to, a particular object, as *three* men, *five* days, etc.

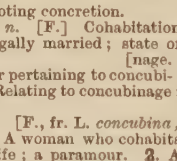
Con'crete, *n.* **1.** A compound or mass formed by concretion. **2.** A mixture of gravel, pebbles, or broken stone with cement, tar, or the like. **3.** (*Logic*) A term designating both a quality and the subject possessing it.

Con-crete' (kŏn-krēt'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCRETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCRETING.] **1.** To unite, form, or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body. **2.** To cover with, or form of, concrete.

Con-crete'ly, *adv.* In a concrete manner.

Con-crete'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being concrete.

Con-cre'tion (kŏn-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The process of concreting; a uniting of particles into a single mass; solidification. **2.** A mass or nodule of solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation, induration, etc. **3.** (*Geol.*) A rounded mass or nodule produced by an aggregation of the material around a center.



Calcareous Concretions.

Con-cre'tion-al (kŏn-krē'-shŭn-*al*), *a.* Concretionary.

Con-cre'tion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, concretion; producing or containing concretions.

Con-cre'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Promoting concretion.

Con-cu'bi-nage (-kū'bĭ-nāj), *n.* [F.] Cohabitation of a man and a woman not legally married; state of being a concubine. [nage.]

Con-cu'bi-nal (-*nal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to concubi-

Con-cu'bi-na-ry (-nā-rў), *a.* Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage.

Con'cu-bine (kŏn'kū-bīn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *concubina; con-* + *cubare* to lie down.] **1.** A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a paramour. **2.** A wife of inferior condition. [morbid carnal passion.]

Con-cu'pis-cence (kŏn-kū'pĭs-*sens*), *n.* Sexual lust;

Con-cu'pis-cent (-*sent*), *a.* [L. *concupiscens*, p. pr. of *concupiscere*, v. incho. of *concupere* to long for; *con-* + *cupere* to desire.] Lustful; libidinous; lecherous.

Con-cu'pis-ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Exciting, or susceptible to, desires, esp. lustful desires.

Con-cur' (kŏn-kûr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCURRED (-kûrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCURRING.] [L. *concurrere* to run together, agree; *con-* + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** To meet in the same point. **2.** To unite or agree (in action or opinion); to act jointly; to coincide.

Syn. — To combine; approve; acquiesce; assent.

Con-cur'rence (kŏn-kŭr'*rens*), *n.* **1.** Act of concurring; a meeting, coming, or existing together; conjunction. **2.** Agreement in opinion, action, or influence; coöperation; coincidence.

Con-cur'ren-cy (-*ren*-sў), *n.* Concurrence.

Con-cur'rent (kŏn-kŭr'*rent*), *a.* **1.** Acting or exercising control jointly or over the same subject; agreeing in the same act or opinion. **2.** Existing or happening at the same time. **3.** (*Geom.*) Meeting in one point. — **Con-cur'rent-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-cur'rent-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Meeting; uniting; accompanying; conjoined; associated; cooperating; coincident; united.

Con-cur'rent, *n.* **1.** One that concurs. **2.** One seeking the same objects; hence, a rival. **3.** (*Chron.*) One of the supernumerary days of the year over fifty-two weeks; — because they *concur* with the solar cycle.

Con-cuss' (kŏn-kŭs'), *v. t.* [See CONCUSSION.] To shake or agitate; to subject to concussion.

Con-cus'sion (kŏn-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *concussio*, fr. *concutere, concussum*, to shake violently; *con-* + *quatere* to shake.] **1.** A shaking or agitation; a shock caused by the collision of two bodies. **2.** (*Med.*) A condition of lowered functional activity, without visible structural change, produced in an organ by a shock.

Con-cus'sive (-kŭs'sĭv), *a.* That shakes or agitates.

Cond (kŏnd), *v. t.* [F. *conduire* to conduct, fr. L. *conducere.* See CONDUCT.] (*Naut.*) To con, as a ship.

Con-demn' (kŏn-dĕm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDEMNED (-dĕmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONDEMNING (-dĕm'nĭng *or* -dĕm'ĭng).] [L. *condemnare; con-* + *damnare*, to condemn. See DAMN.] **1.** To pronounce to be wrong **2.** To pronounce a judicial sentence against; to doom. **3.** To adjudge or pronounce to be unfit for service; to adjudge to be forfeited. **4.** (*Law*) To doom to be taken for public use, under the right of eminent domain.

Syn. — To blame; censure; reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprobate; convict; doom; sentence; adjudge.

Con-dem'na-ble (-nā-b'l), *a.* Worthy or capable of condemnation.

Con'dem-na'tion (kŏn'dĕm-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of, or ground for, condemnation; state of being condemned.

Con-dem'na-to-ry (kŏn-dĕm'nā-tō-rў), *a.* Condemning; imposing condemnation. [condemns.]

Con-dem'ner (-dĕm'nĕr *or* -dĕm'ĕr), *n.* One who

Con-den'sa-ble (-dĕn'sā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being condensed. — **Con-den'sa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Con-den'sate (-sāt), *a.* Made dense; condensed.

Con-den'sate (-sāt), *v. t. & i.* To condense.

Con'den-sa'tion (kŏn'dĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of condensing; state of being condensed.

Con-den'sa-tive (-dĕn'sā-tĭv), *a.* That condenses.

Con-dense' (kŏn-dĕns'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDENSED (-dĕnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONDENSING.] [L. *condensare; con-* + *densare* to make thick or dense, *densus* thick, dense.] **1.** To make or become more close, compact, or dense. **2.** (*Physics & Chem.*) To reduce or change into another and denser form, as by cold or pressure, or by a change in the constituency of the molecules.

Syn. — To compress; contract; crowd; thicken; concentrate; abridge; epitomize; reduce.

Con-dens'er (-dĕn'sĕr), *n.* One that condenses.

Con-den'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be condensed.

Con'de-scend' (kŏn'dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONDESCENDED; *p. p. & vb. n.* CONDESCENDING.] [F. *condescendre*, LL. *condescendere*, fr. L. *con-* + *descendere.* See DESCEND.] To stoop or descend; to let one's self down; to waive the privileges of rank or dignity; to accommodate one's self to an inferior.

Syn. — To yield; stoop; descend; deign; vouchsafe.

Con'de-scend'ing-ly, *adv.* In a condescending way.

Con'de-scen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of condescending; voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity in intercourse with an inferior; complaisance; courtesy.

Con-dign' (kŏn-dīn'), *a.* [F. *condigne*, L. *condignus* very worthy; *con-* + *dignus* worthy.] **1.** Worthy. [*Obs.*] **2.** Deserved; adequate; suitable to the fault or crime. — **Con-dign'ly** (-lў), *adv.* — **Con-dign'ness**, *n.*

Con'di-ment (kŏn'dĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *condimentum*, fr. *condire* to preserve, pickle. See RECONDITE.] Something to give relish to food, and gratify the taste; seasoning.

Con'dis-ci'ple (kŏn'dĭs-sī'p'l), *n.* [L. *condiscipulus.* See DISCIPLE.] A schoolfellow; a fellow-student. [*R.*]

Con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conditio* (better *condicio*) agreement, compact, condition; *con-* + a root signifying to show, point out, akin to *dicere* to say. See TOKEN.] **1.** Mode or state of being; state or situation with regard to external circumstances or influences, or to physical or mental health; circumstances. **2.** Essential quality; property; attribute. **3.** Temperament; disposition; character. [*Obs.*] **4.** That which must exist as the occasion or concomitant of something else; an essential qualification, stipulation, etc.

Syn. — Station; case; mode; plight; predicament; requisite; article; provision; arrangement. See STATE.

Con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Conditioned (-dĭsh'ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Conditioning.] To make terms; to stipulate; to impose conditions.

Con-di'tion, *v. t.* **1.** To invest with, or qualify, or limit by, conditions; to impose a condition or conditions on. **2.** To contract; to stipulate; to agree.

Con-di'tion-al (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Containing, implying, or depending on, a condition or conditions; not absolute. **2.** (*Gram. & Logic*) Expressing a condition or supposition.—**Con-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* [ditional.

Con-di'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being con-

Con'di-to-ry (kŏn'dĭ-tō-rȳ), *n.* [L. *conditorium*, fr. *condere* to hide.] Repository for things; hiding place.

Con-dole' (kŏn-dōl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Condoled (-dōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Condoling.] [L. *condolere; con-* + *dolere* to feel pain, grieve.] To express sympathetic sorrow; to grieve in sympathy.

Con-dole'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Condolence. **2.** Sorrow; mourning; lamentation.

Con-do'lence (kŏn-dō'lens), *n.* Expression of sympathy with another in sorrow or grief.

Con-dol'er (-lẽr), *n.* One who condoles. [ing.

Con'do-na'tion (kŏn'dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of condon-

Con-done' (kŏn-dōn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Condoned (-dōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Condoning.] [L. *condonare, -atum*, to give up, remit, forgive; *con-* + *donare* to give.] **1.** To pardon; to forgive. **2.** (*Law*) To pardon; to overlook the offense of; esp., to forgive for a violation of the marriage vow.

Con'dor (kŏn'dôr), *n.* [Sp. *condor*, fr. Peruvian *cuntur*.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large bird of the Vulture family, found in the highest parts of the Andes.

Condor (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*). 1/24

Con'dot-tie're (kŏn'dŏt-tyâ'-rā), *n.; pl.* -ri (-rē). [It., captain.] A military adventurer of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who sold his services.

Con-duce' (kŏn-dūs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Conduced (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Conducing.] [L. *conducere* to bring together, conduce, hire; *con-* + *ducere* to lead. See Duke.] To lead or tend, esp. with reference to a favorable or desirable result.

Syn.—To contribute; aid; assist; tend; subserve.

Con-du'ci-ble (kŏn-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Conducive; tending; contributing.—**Con-du'ci-bil'i-ty** (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Con-du'ci-ble-ness,** *n.*—**Con-du'ci-bly,** *adv.*

Con-du'cive (kŏn-dū'sĭv), *a.* Leading or tending; helpful; contributive.—**Con-du'cive-ness,** *n.*

Con'duct (kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* [LL. *conductus* defense, escort, fr. L. *conductus*, p. p. of *conducere*. See Conduce.] **1.** Act or method of conducting; guidance; management. **2.** Skillful management; generalship. **3.** Convoy; escort; guard; guide. [*Archaic*] **4.** Channel; instrument. [*Obs.*] **5.** Manner of guiding or carrying one's self; personal deportment; behavior.

Syn.—Behavior; carriage; deportment; demeanor; bearing; management; guidance. See Behavior.

Con-duct' (kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Conducted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Conducting.] **1.** To lead, or guide; to escort; to attend. **2.** To lead, as a commander; to direct; to manage. **3.** To behave; —with the reflexive. **4.** (*Physics*) To serve as a medium for conveying or transmitting, as heat, electricity, etc.

Con-duct', *v. i.* **1.** To act as a conductor, as of heat. **2.** To conduct one's self; to behave. [*U. S.*]

Con-duct'i-bil'i-ty (kŏn-dŭk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Capability of being conducted. **2.** Conductivity.

Con-duct'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conducted.

Con-duc'tion (kŏn-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of conducting.

Con-duct'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality or power of conducting.

Con'duc-tiv'i-ty (kŏn'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or power of conducting, or of receiving and transmitting.

Con-duct'or (-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, conducts; a leader; commander; guide; manager; director. **2.** One in charge of a public conveyance. [*U. S.*] **3.** (*Physics*) A substance or body capable of being a medium for the transmission of certain forces, esp. heat or electricity; specif., a lightning rod. [directs.

Con-duct'ress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who leads or

Con'duit (kŏn'dĭt *or* kŭn'dĭt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *conductus* escort, guide, conduit. See Conduct.] **1.** A pipe, canal, channel, or passage for conveying a fluid. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A structure forming a reservoir for water. (*b*) A narrow passage for private communication.

Con-du'pli-cate (kŏn-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *conduplicatus*, p. p. See Duplicate.] (*Bot.*) Folded lengthwise along the midrib, the upper face being within.

Con'dyle (kŏn'dĭl *or* -dīl), *n.* [L. *condylus* knuckle, joint, Gr. κόνδυλος.] (*Anat.*) A bony prominence; esp., an end of a bone bearing a rounded (usually convex) articular surface.—**Con'dy-lar** (-dĭ-lẽr), *a.*

‖ **Con'dy-lo'ma** (-dĭ-lō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* L. Condylomata (-lō'mȧ-tȧ *or* -lŏm'ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κονδύλωμα, from κόνδυλος knuckle. See -oma.] (*Med.*) A wartlike new growth on the outer skin or adjoining mucous membrane.

Con-dyl'o-pod (kŏn-dĭl'ō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. κόνδυλος knuckle (or joint) + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) An arthropod.

Cone (kōn), *n.* [L. *conus* cone (in sense 1), Gr. κῶνος.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A solid of the form described by the revolution of a right-angled triangle about one of the sides adjacent to the right angle; any solid having a circle for its base and tapering to a point or vertex. **2.** Anything shaped more or less like a mathematical cone; esp. (*Bot.*), the fruit or strobile of the *Coniferæ*, as of the pine, fir, cedar, and cypress. [See Conv.

Geometrical Cone.

Co'ney (kō'nȳ *or* kŭn'ȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*)

Con'fab (kŏn'făb), *n.* A contr. of Confabulation. [*Colloq.*]

Con-fab'u-late (kŏn-făb'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *confabulari*, p. p. *-atus; con-* + *fabulari* to speak, fr. *fabula*. See Fable.] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.

Con-fab'u-la'tion (kŏn-făb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Familiar talk; easy, unceremonious conversation.

Con-far're-a'tion (kŏn-făr'rē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confarreatio*, fr. *confarreare* to marry; *con-* + *farreum* a spelt cake.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A form of marriage, in which an offering of bread was made, in presence of witnesses.

Con-fect' (kŏn-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *confectus*, p. p. of *conficere* to prepare. See Comfit.] **1.** To make a confection of. [*Obs.*] **2.** To mingle. [*Obs.*]

Con'fect (kŏn'fĕkt), *n.* A comfit; a confection. [*Obs.*]

Con-fec'tion (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Any composition. [*Obs.*] **2.** A preparation of fruits or roots, etc., with sugar; a sweetmeat. **3.** A composition of drugs.

Con-fec'tion-a-ry (-ă-rȳ), *n.* A confectioner. [*Obs.*]

Con-fec'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation it is to make or sell confections, candies, etc.

Con-fec'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ȳ *or* -ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Sweetmeats, in general; confections; candies; also, a place where they are made or sold.

Con-fed'er-a-cy (kŏn-fĕd'ẽr-ȧ-sȳ), *n.* [From Confederate, *a.*] **1.** A league or compact between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states. **2.** The parties united by a league; a confederation. **3.** (*Law*) An unlawful combination; a conspiracy.

Syn.—League; covenant; compact; alliance; association; union; combination; coalition; confederation.

Con-fed'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *confoederatus*, p. p. of *confoederare* to join by a league; *con-* + *foederare* to establish by treaty or league, fr. *foedus* league, compact.] **1.** United in a league; allied by treaty; banded together. **2.** (*Amer. Hist.*) Of or pertaining to the Confederacy of eleven Southern States which attempted (1860–1865) to withdraw from the United States.

Con-fed'er-ate, *n.* **1.** One united with others in a league; an ally; also, an accomplice. **2.** (*Amer. Hist.*) An adherent to the cause of the Confederate States.

Con-fed'er-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Confederated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Confederating (-ā'-tĭng).] To unite in a league or confederacy.

Con-fed'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A confederating; league; alliance, esp. of princes, nations, or states. **2.** Parties to a league; confederacy. [to a confederation.

Con-fed'er-a-tive (-ă-tĭv *or* -ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert.

Con-fer' (kŏn-fẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Conferred (-fẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Conferring.] [L. *conferre* to bring together, contribute, consult; *con-* + *ferre* to bear. See Bear to support.] **1.** To compare. [*Obs.*] **2.** To grant as a possession; to bestow.

Syn.—See Give.

Con-fer', *v. i.* To make comparison of views; to consult; to deliberate.

Con'fer-ee' (kŏn'fẽr-ē'), *n.* **1.** One who takes part in a conference. **2.** One upon whom something is conferred.

Con'fer-ence (kŏn'fẽr-ens), *n.* **1.** Act of conferring; act of consulting together formally; interchange of

views. **2.** A meeting for consultation, discussion, interchange of opinions, or adjustment of differences. **3.** A voluntary association of Congregational churches of a district; the district itself. [be conferred.

Con-fer'ra-ble (kŏn-fĕr'rȧ-b'l *or* -fĕr'-), *a.* That may

Con'fer-ree' (kŏn'fĕr-rē'), *n.* Same as CONFEREE.

Con-fer'rer (kŏn-fĕr'rẽr), *n.* One who confers.

Con'fer-ru'mi-nate (kŏn'fĕr-rų'mĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *con-*

Con'fer-ru'mi-na'ted (-rų'mĭ-nā'tĕd), } *ferruminare* to cement. See FERRUMINATE.] (*Bot.*) United by the coalescence, or sticking together, of contiguous faces.

‖ **Con-fer'va** (kŏn-fĕr'vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CONFERVÆ (-vē). [L., a kind of water plant.] (*Bot.*) Any unbranched, slender, green plant of the fresh-water algæ.

Con-fer'void (kŏn-fĕr'void), *a.* [*Conferva* + *-oid.*] Like, or related to, the confervæ.

Con-fess' (kŏn-fĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFESSED (-fĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFESSING.] [F. *confesser*, fr. L. *confessus*, p. p. of *confiteri* to confess; *con-* + *fateri* to confess; akin to *fari* to speak.] **1.** To acknowledge, avow, own, or admit; as a crime, a fault, a debt. **2.** To profess belief in. **3.** To admit as true; to assent to. **4.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) To make known or acknowledge (one's sins, misdeeds, etc.) to a priest for absolution. (*b*) To so acknowledge the sins, misdeeds, etc., of (one's self). (*c*) To hear or receive such confession from; — said of a priest.

Syn. — Grant; concede; avow; own; assent; recognize; prove; exhibit; attest. — *Acknowledge* is opposed to *conceal*. *Avow* is opposed to *withhold*. We *confess* (in the ordinary sense of the word) what we feel to have been wrong; or *confess* or *acknowledge* may be used simply to imply that others may perhaps *think* us wrong.

Con-fess', *v. i.* To make confession.

Con-fess'ed-ly (-fĕs'ĕd-lў), *adv.* By confession.

Con-fess'er (-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who makes confession.

Con-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confessing anything. **2.** The statement embodying what is confessed; specif., a formulary of articles of religious faith. **3.** (*Law*) An acknowledgment of an act imputed, or a fact asserted; esp., an acknowledgment of the commission of a crime.

Con-fes'sion-al (kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn-ȧl), *n.* The recess, seat, or inclosed place, where a priest sits to hear confessions.

Con-fes'sion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a confession of faith.

Con-fes'sion-a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to auricular confession of sins, etc.

Con-fess'or (-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who confesses. Specif.: (*a*) One who confesses the Christian religion. (*b*) A priest authorized to confess others and grant absolution.

Con'fi-dant' (kŏn'fĭ-dănt'), *n. masc.*, **Con'fi-dante'**, *n. fem.* [F., — an obs. spelling. See CONFIDE.] One to whom secrets are confided; a confidential friend.

Con-fide' (kŏn-fīd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFIDING.] [L. *confidere; con-* + *fidere* to trust. See FAITH.] To put faith; to repose confidence; to trust.

Con-fide', *v. t.* To intrust; to give in charge.

Con'fi-dence (kŏn'fĭ-dens), *n.* **1.** Act of confiding; trust; reliance; belief; expectation. **2.** That in which faith is put or reliance had. **3.** The state of mind characterized by one's reliance on himself; self-reliance; assurance. **4.** Private conversation; (*pl.*) secrets shared.

Confidence man, a swindler operating by taking advantage of the confidence had in him by his victim.

Con'fi-dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *confidens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Having full confidence or belief; sure; positive. **2.** Trustful; without fear or suspicion. **3.** Having self-reliance; bold; undaunted. **4.** Having an excess of assurance; dogmatical; presumptuous. — **Con'fi-dent-ly,** *adv.*

Con'fi-den'tial (-dĕn'shȧl), *a.* **1.** Enjoying, or treated with, confidence; trusted in; trustworthy. **2.** Communicated in confidence; secret. — **Con'fi-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Con-fid'er (kŏn-fī'dẽr), *n.* One who confides.

Con-fid'ing, *a.* That confides; trustful; unsuspicious. — **Con-fid'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Con-fid'ing-ness,** *n.*

Con-fig'ur-ate (kŏn-fĭg'ûr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *configurare*, p. p. *-atus*, to form after; *con-* + *figurare* to form.] To take form or position; to agree with a pattern.

Con-fig'u-ra'tion (kŏn-fĭg'û-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Form, as depending on relative disposition of parts; shape; figure. **2.** (*Astrol.*) Relative position or aspect of the planets.

Con-fig'ure (kŏn-fĭg'ûr), *v. t.* [L. *configurare.*] To arrange or dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape.

Con-fin'a-ble (kŏn-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be confined.

Con-fine' (kŏn-fīn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFINED (-find'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFINING.] [F. *confiner* to border upon, LL. *confinare* to set bounds to; *con-* + *finis* boundary, end.] To restrain within limits; to restrict.

To be confined, to be in childbed. [scribe.

Syn. — To bound; limit; imprison; inclose; circum-

Con'fine (kŏn'fīn *or* kŏn-fīn'), *v. i.* To border.

Con'fine (kŏn'fīn), *n.* **1.** Common boundary; border; limit; — used chiefly in the plural. **2.** Prison. [*Obs.*]

Con-fine'ment (kŏn-fīn'mẽnt), *n.* **1.** Restraint within limits; imprisonment; seclusion. **2.** Restraint within doors by sickness, esp. that caused by childbirth.

Con-fin'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, confines.

Con-firm' (kŏn-fẽrm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFIRMED (-fẽrmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFIRMING.] [OF. *confermer*, L. *confirmare; con-* + *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] **1.** To make firm or firmer; to add strength to; to make certain. **2.** To render valid by formal assent. **3.** (*Eccl.*) To administer the rite of confirmation to.

Syn. — To strengthen; corroborate; substantiate; establish; fix; ratify; settle; verify; assure.

Con-firm'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be confirmed.

Con'fir-ma'tion (kŏn'fẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confirming. **2.** That which confirms. **3.** (*Eccl.*) A rite supplemental to baptism, by which one is admitted, by the laying on of hands, to the full privileges of the church.

Con-firm'a-tive (kŏn-fẽrm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to confirm or establish. — **Con-firm'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Con-firm'a-to-ry (-ȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* **1.** Serving to confirm. **2.** Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

Con-firm'er, *n.* One that confirms. [fiscated.

Con-fis'ca-ble (-fĭs'kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being con-

Con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt *or* kŏn-fĭs'kāt), *a.* [L. *confiscare*, p. p. *-atus*, prop., to lay up in a chest; *con-* + *fiscus* basket, purse, treasury.] Seized and appropriated to the public use; forfeited.

Con'fis-cate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFISCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFISCATING.] To seize as forfeited to the public.

Con'fis-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of confiscating.

Con'fis-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who confiscates.

Con-fis'ca-to-ry (kŏn-fĭs'kȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Effecting confiscation; characterized by confiscations.

Con-fix' (kŏn-fĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *confixus*, p. p. of *configere* to fasten together.] To fix; to fasten. [*Obs.*]

Con-fla'grant (kŏn-flā'grant), *a.* [L. *conflagrans*, p. pr. of *conflagrare*. See COM-, and FLAGRANT.] Burning together in a common flame. [*R.*]

Con'fla-gra'tion (-flȧ-grā'shŭn), *n.* An extensive fire.

Con-flate' (kŏn-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *conflare*, p. p. *-atus; con-* + *flare* to blow.] To blow together; to fuse together; to consolidate.

Con'flict (kŏn'flĭkt), *n.* [L. *conflictus.* See CONFLICT, *v. i.*] **1.** A striking or dashing together; violent collision. **2.** A strife for the mastery; hostile contest.

Syn. — Contest; collision; struggle; combat; strife; contention; battle; fight; encounter. See CONTEST.

Con-flict' (kŏn-flĭkt'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFLICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFLICTING.] [L. *confligere*, p. p. *-flictus; con-* + *fligere* to strike.] **1.** To strike or dash together; to meet in violent collision. **2.** To maintain a conflict; to engage or be in strife or opposition.

Syn. — To fight; contend; contest; resist; struggle; combat; strive; battle.

Con-flict'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to conflict.

Con'flu-ence (kŏn'flû-ens), *n.* **1.** The meeting or junction of two or more streams; place of meeting. **2.** Any coming together; hence, crowd; concourse; assemblage.

Con'flu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *confluens, -entis*, p. pr. of *confluere, -fluxum; con-* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing together; running one into another; blending into one.

Con'flu-ent, *n.* A stream which flows into a larger one.

Con'flux (kŏn'flŭks), *n.* A confluence.

Con-fo'cal (-fō'kal), *a.* (*Math.*) Having the same foci.

Con-form' (kŏn-fôrm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFORMED (-fôrmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFORMING.] [F. *conformer*, L. *conformare, -atum; con-* + *formare* to form. See FORM.] To shape in accordance with; to make like; to bring into harmony or agreement with.

Con-form', *v. i.* **1.** To be in accord or harmony; to comply; to submit. **2.** (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) To comply with the usages of the Established Church.

Con-form'a-ble (kŏn-fôrm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Corresponding in form, character, opinions, etc.; similar; like; consistent; suitable. **2.** Disposed to compliance or obedience; submissive; compliant. **3.** (*Geol.*) Parallel, or nearly so; — said of strata in contact. — **Con-form'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Con-form'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Con-form'a-bly,** *adv.*

Con-form'ate (-āt), *a.* Having the same form. [*R.*]

Con'for-ma'tion (kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conforming; act of producing conformity. **2.** State of being conformed; agreement; hence, structure, as depending on the arrangement of parts; arrangement.

Con-form'er (kŏn-fôrm'ẽr), *n.* One who conforms.

Con-form'ist, *n.* One who conforms; esp., one who conforms to the uses of the Church of England.

Con-form'i-ty (kŏn-fôrm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Correspondence in form, manner, or character; resemblance; agreement; congruity. **2.** (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) Compliance with the usages of the Established Church.

Con-found' (kŏn-found'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Confounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Confounding.] [F. *confondre*, fr. L. *confundere*, *-fusum*, to pour together; *con-* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To mingle and blend, so that different elements can not be distinguished; to confuse. **2.** To mistake for another; to identify falsely. **3.** To throw into confusion or disorder; to perplex; to dismay. **4.** To destroy; to waste. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To abash; confuse; baffle; dismay; astonish; defeat; terrify; mix; blend; intermingle. See Abash.

Con-found'ed, *a.* **1.** Confused; perplexed. **2.** Excessive; extreme; abominable. [*Colloq.*]

Con-found'ed-ly, *adv.* Extremely; odiously. [*Colloq.*]

Con-found'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who confounds.

Con'fra-ter'ni-ty (kŏn'frȧ-tẽr'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *confraternitas.*] A fraternity; a brotherhood.

‖ **Con'frère'** (kôn'frâr'), *n.* [F.] Fellow member of a fraternity; intimate associate.

Con'fri-ca'tion (kŏn'frĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confricatio*, fr. *confricare* to rub vigorously.] Friction. [*Obs.*]

Con-front' (kŏn-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Confronted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Confronting.] [F. *confronter*; L. *con-* + *frons* forehead, front. See Front.] **1.** To stand facing or in front of; to face, esp. in hostility; to oppose with firmness. **2.** To put or bring face to face. **3.** To set in opposition for examination; to compare. [fronting.]

Con'fron-ta'tion (kŏn'frŭn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of confronting.

Con-fron'ter (kŏn-frŭnt'ẽr), *n.* One who confronts.

Con-fus'a-ble (-fūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being confused. — **Con-fus'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Con-fuse' (kŏn-fūz'), *a.* [F. *confus*, L. *confusus*, p. p. of *confundere*. See Confound.] Confounded. [*Obs.*]

Con-fuse' (kŏn-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Confused (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Confusing.] **1.** To mix indistinguishably; to blend; to confound. **2.** To perplex; to disconcert; to abash.

Syn. — To disorder; disarrange; distract. See Abash.

Con-fus'ed-ly (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In a confused manner.

Con-fus'ed-ness, *n.* A state of confusion.

Con-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being confused. **2.** Overthrow; defeat; ruin.

Syn. — Disorder; tumult; disconcertedness; perturbation; abashment; shame.

Con-fut'a-ble (-fūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be confuted.

Con-fut'ant (*-ant*), *n.* One who undertakes to confute.

Con'fu-ta'tion (kŏn'fû-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of confuting; refutation.

Con-fute' (kŏn-fūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Confuted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Confuting.] [L. *confutare* to check (a boiling liquid), to repress, confute; *con-* + a root seen in *futis* a water vessel.] To overwhelm by argument; to refute conclusively; to show to be false or defective.

Syn. — To disprove; overthrow; set aside; oppugn.

Con-fut'er (-fūt'ẽr), *n.* One who confutes or disproves.

‖ **Con'gé'** (kôn'zhā'; *E.* kŏn'jē), *n.* [F., leave, permission, fr. L. *commeatus* a going back and forth, a furlough, fr. *commeare*, *-meatum*, to go and come; *com-* + *meare* to go.] **1.** A taking leave; farewell; also, dismissal. **2.** A bow or a courtesy. **3.** (*Arch.*) An apophyge.

Con'ge (kŏn'jē), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Congeed (-jēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Congeing.] To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

Con-geal' (kŏn-jēl'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Congealed (-jēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Congealing.] [F. *congeler*, L. *congelare*, *-gelatum*; *con-* + *gelare* to freeze, *gelu* frost.] **1.** To change from a fluid to a stiff, thick, or solid state by cold; to freeze. **2.** To affect, or be affected, as if by freezing; to chill.

Con-geal'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be congealed.

Con-geal'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act or process of congealing; congelation. **2.** Thing congealed; clot. [*Obs.*]

Con-gee' (kŏn-jē'), *n.* [Tamil *kanshī* boilings.] **1.** Boiled rice; rice gruel. [*India*] **2.** A jail. [*India*]

Con'ge-la'tion (kŏn'jē-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of congealing. **2.** State of being congealed. **3.** That which is congealed.

Con'ge-ner (kŏn'jē-nẽr), *n.* [From L. *congener* kindred; *con-* + *genus*, *generis*, birth, kind, race.] A thing of the same genus, species, or kind; a thing allied in nature, character, or action.

Con-gen'ial (kŏn-jēn'yȧl; 106), *a.* [Pref. *con-* + *genial.*] **1.** Partaking of the same nature; kindred. **2.** Naturally adapted; suiting the disposition. — **Con-gen'ial-ly** (kŏn-jēn'yȧl-lȳ), *adv.* — **Con-gen'ial-ness,** *n.*

Con-ge'ni-al'i-ty (-jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* -jēn-yăl'ĭ-tȳ; 106), *n.* State or quality of being congenial.

Con-gen'i-tal (kŏn-jĕn'ĭ-*tal*), *a.* [From Congenite.] Existing at, or dating from, birth; born with one; connate; constitutional; natural. — **Con-gen'i-tal-ly,** *adv.*

Con-gen'ite (-īt), *a.* [L. *congenitus*; *con-* + *genitus*, p. p. of *gignere*. See Generate.] Congenital. [*Obs.*]

Con'ger (kŏn'gẽr), *n.* [L. *conger*, akin to Gr. γόγγρος.] (*Zoöl.*) The conger eel, a large species of sea eel.

Con-ge'ri-es (kŏn-jē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *congerere*. See Congest.] A collection of particles or bodies into one mass; an aggregation.

Con-gest' (kŏn-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *congerere*, p. p. *-gestus*; *con-* + *gerere*. See Gerund.] **1.** To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; to accumulate. **2.** (*Med.*) To cause an overfullness of the blood vessels (esp. the capillaries) of (an organ or part).

Con-ges'tion (kŏn-jĕs'chŭn; 106), *n.* State of being congested; esp. (*Med.*), overfullness of the capillary and other blood vessels, etc., in any part or organ.

Con-gest'ive (-jĕst'ĭv), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to, indicating, or attended with, congestion.

Con'gi-a-ry (kŏn'jĭ-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *congiarium*, fr. *congius* a liquid measure.] A largess, as of corn, wine, or oil, made by a Roman emperor to the soldiers or the people; — so called because orig. measured to each in a *congius*.

Con-gla'ci-a'tion (kŏn-glā'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *conglaciare*, p. p. *-atus*, to freeze. See Glaciate.] A changing, or state of being changed, into ice; a freezing; congelation; also, a frost.

Con-glo'bate (kŏn-glō'bât), *a.* [L. *conglobatus*, p. p. of *conglobare* to conglobate. See Globate.] Collected into, or forming, a rounded mass or ball.

Con-glo'bate (-bāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Conglobated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Conglobating.] To collect or form into a ball or rounded mass.

Con'glo-ba'tion (kŏn'glō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of forming into a ball. **2.** A round body.

Con-globe' (kŏn-glōb'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *conglobare*.] To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass.

Con-glob'u-late (-glŏb'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *con-* + *globule*.] To gather into a small round mass.

Con-glom'er-ate (-glŏm'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *conglomeratus*, p. p. of *conglomerare* to roll together; *con-* + *glomerare* to wind into a ball. See Glomerate.] **1.** Gathered into a ball or a mass; collected together; concentrated. **2.** (*Bot.*) Closely crowded together; densely clustered. **3.** (*Geol.*) Composed of stones, pebbles, or fragments of rocks, cemented together.

Con-glom'er-ate (-āt), *n.* **1.** A conglomerate mass; accumulation. **2.** (*Geol.*) A rock composed of rounded fragments of stone cemented together by another mineral substance; pudding stone.

Con-glom'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Conglomerated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Conglomerating.] To gather into a ball, a roundish body, or mass.

Con-glom'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of gathering into a mass; the state of being thus collected; that which is conglomerated.

Con-glu'ti-nant (-glū'tĭ-nant), *a.* Cementing together; causing to adhere; promoting healing by adhesion of the parts.

Con-glu'ti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *conglutinatus*, p. p. of *conglutinare* to glue; *con-* + *glutinare* to glue.] Glued together; united, as by an adhesive substance.

Con-glu'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Conglutinated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Conglutinating.] To glue together; to unite with, or as with, glue.

Con-glu'ti-na'tion (kŏn-glū'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A gluing together; junction; union.

Con-glu'ti-na-tive (-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Conglutinant.

Con'gou (kŏn'gōō), } *n.* [Chin. *kung-foo* labor.] Black
Con'go (kŏn'gō), } tea, of higher grade than bohea.

Con'go snake' (kŏn'gō snāk'). (*Zoöl.*) An amphibian (*Amphiuma means*) of the order *Urodela*, found in the southern United States.

Con-grat'u-lant (kŏn-grăt'ū-*lant*), *a.* Rejoicing together; congratulatory.

Con-grat'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Congratulated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Congratulating.] [L. *congratulari*, p. p. *-atus*; *con-* + *gratulari* to wish joy, fr. *gratus* pleasing.] To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on account of some happy event affecting the person addressed; to wish joy to.

Syn. — To felicitate. — To *felicitate* is simply to wish a

person joy. To *congratulate* has the additional signification of uniting in the joy of him whom we congratulate.

Con-grat'u-la'tion (kŏn-grăt'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of congratulating; expression of sympathetic pleasure.

Con-grat'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who congratulates.

Con-grat'u-la-to-ry (kŏn-grăt'ū-lă-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Expressive of sympathetic joy..

Con-gree' (kŏn-grē'), *v. i.* [Pref. *con-* + L. *gratus* pleasing. Cf. AGREE.] To agree. [*Obs.*]

Con'gre-gate (kŏn'grē-gāt), *a.* [L. *congregatus*, p. p. of *congregare* to congregate; *con-* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, fr. *grex* flock.] Collected; compact. [*R.*]

Con'gre-gate (-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONGREGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONGREGATING.] To collect into, or gather together, an assembly or assemblage; to assemble; to compact.

Con'gre-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of congregating, or bringing together. **2.** A collection or mass of separate things. **3.** An assembly of persons; esp., an assembly of persons met for worship; a body of people who habitually so meet.

Con'gre-ga'tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or participated in by, a congregation. **2.** Belonging to the system of Congregationalism, or to Congregationalists; holding to the faith and polity of Congregationalism.

Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism (kŏn'grē-gā'shŭn-al-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** That system of church organization which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church. **2.** The faith and polity of the Congregational churches, taken collectively.

Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to or supports Congregationalism.

Con'gress (kŏn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *congressus*, fr. *congredi*, p. p. *-gressus*, to go or come together; *con-* + *gradi* to go or step, *gradus* step.] **1.** A meeting or violent coming together, as of persons. [*Obs.*] **2.** Coition. **3.** A gathering or assembly; a conference. **4.** A formal assembly, as of princes, deputies, representatives, envoys, or commissioners for conference. **5.** The collective body of senators and representatives of the people of a nation, esp. of a republic. **6.** The lower house of the Spanish Cortes.

☞ In the U. S. the united body of Senators and Representatives for any term of two years for which the whole body of Representatives is chosen is called *one Congress*.

Syn. — Assembly; meeting; convention; convocation; council; diet; conclave; parliament; legislature.

Con-gres'sion-al (kŏn-grĕsh'ŭn-al *or* kŏn-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a congress, especially to the Congress of the United States.

Con-gres'sive (kŏn-grĕs'sIv), *a.* Encountering, or coming together.

Con'gress-man (kŏn'grĕs-man), *n.* A member of the Congress of the U. S., esp. of the House of Representatives.

Con-grue' (kŏn-grų'), *v. i.* [L. *congruere*. See CONGRUOUS.] To agree; to be suitable. [*Obs.*]

Con'gru-ence (kŏn'grų-ens), *n.* Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency.

Con'gru-en-cy (-en-sȳ *or* -grų'en-sȳ), *n.* Congruence.

Con'gru-ent (kŏn'grų-ent), *a.* [L. *congruens*, p. pr.] Possessing congruity; suitable; agreeing.

Con-gru'I-ty (kŏn-grų'I-tȳ *or* kŏn-), *n.* State or quality of being congruous; harmony; correspondence.

Con'gru-ous (kŏn'grų-ŭs), *a.* [L. *congruus*, fr. *congruere* to come together, to coincide, to agree; of uncertain origin.] Suitable or concordant; accordant; fit; harmonious; consistent. — **Con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Con'ic (kŏn'Ik), } *a.* [Gr. κωνικός. See CONE.] **1.**
Con'ic-al (-I-kal), } Having the form of, or resembling, a geometrical cone. **2.** Of or pertaining to a cone. — **Con'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Conic section (*Geom.*), a curve line formed by the intersection of the surface of a right cone and a plane. The conic sections are the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola. — Conic sections, that branch of geometry which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola.

Con'ic, *n.* (*Math.*) A conic section.

Con'I-co- (kŏn'I-kŏ-), *a.* [See CONIC.] A combining form, meaning *somewhat resembling a cone*.

Con'ics (kŏn'Iks), *n.* **1.** That branch of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections. **2.** Conic sections.

‖ **Co-nid'I-um** (kŏ-nId'I-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CONIDIA (-â). [NL.] (*Bot.*) A peculiar kind of reproductive cell found in certain fungi, and often containing zoöspores.

Co'ni-fer (kō'nI-fẽr), *n.* [L. *conifer*; *conus* cone + *ferre* to bear.] (*Bot.*) A tree or shrub bearing cones; one of the order *Coniferæ*; as the pine and cypress.

Co-nif'er-ous (kŏ-nIf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Bearing cones; as the pine and cypress. (*b*) Pertaining to the order *Coniferæ*, of which the pine tree is the type.

Co'ni-form (kō'nI-fôrm), *a.* Cone-shaped; conical.

Co'nine (kō'nIn *or* -nēn), *n.* [From CONIUM.] (*Chem.*) A very poisonous vegetable alkaloid found in the hemlock.

‖ **Co'ni-ros'ter** (kō'nI-rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *conus* cone + *rostrum* beak.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Conirostres*, a tribe of perching birds, including those which have a strong conical bill, as the finches.

‖ **Co-ni'um** (kŏ-nI'ŭm *or* kō'nI-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κώνειον hemlock.] (*Bot.*) A genus of poisonous, white-flowered, umbelliferous plants, including the common hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). [being conjectured.

Con-jec'tur-a-ble (-jĕk'tūr-a-b'l; 135), *a.* Capable of

Con-jec'tur-al (-al), *a.* Dependent on conjecture; fancied; imagined; doubtful. — **Con-jec'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

Con-jec'ture (-jĕk'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *conjectura*, fr. *conjicere*, *conjectum*, to throw together, infer, conjecture; *con-* + *jacere* to throw.] An opinion, or judgment, formed on defective or presumptive evidence; surmise; guess; suspicion.

Con-jec'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONJECTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONJECTURING.] To arrive at by conjecture; to infer on slight evidence; to surmise.

Con-jec'ture, *v. i.* To make conjectures.

Con-jec'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who conjectures.

Con-join' (kŏn-join'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *conjoindre*, fr. L. *conjungere*, *-junctum*. See JOIN.] To join together; to unite; to associate.

Con-joint' (-joint'), *a.* [F., prop. a p. p.] United; joint. — **Con-joint'ly**, *adv.* — **Con-joint'ness**, *n.*

Con'ju-gal (kŏn'jū-gal), *a.* [L. *conjugalis*, fr. *conjux* husband, wife, fr. *conjungere* to join in marriage.] Belonging to marriage; suitable to the marriage state or to married persons. — **Con'ju-gal-ly**, *adv.*

Con'ju-gate (kŏn'jū-gāt), *a.* [L. *conjugatus*, p. p. of *conjugare* to unite; *con-* + *jugare* to join, yoke, marry, *jugum* yoke.] **1.** United in pairs; yoked; coupled. **2.** (*Gram.*) Agreeing in derivation and radical signification; — said of words. **3.** (*Math.*) Presenting themselves simultaneously and having reciprocal properties.

Con'ju-gate (kŏn'jū-gāt), *n.* A conjugate word.

Con'ju-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONJUGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONJUGATING.] (*Gram.*) To inflect (a verb), or give in order the forms which it assumes in its several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

Con'ju-gate, *v. i.* (*Biol.*) To unite in conjugation.

Con'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Union; assemblage. [*Obs.*] **2.** A pair; a couple. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*Gram.*) (*a*) Act of conjugating a verb. (*b*) A scheme in which are arranged all the parts of a verb. (*c*) A class of verbs conjugated alike. **4.** (*Biol.*) A kind of sexual union of cells or individuals in some plants and lower animals.

Con-ju'gi-al (kŏn-jū'jI-al), *a.* Conjugal. [*R.*]

Con-junct' (kŏn-jŭnkt'), *a.* [See CONJOIN.] United; conjoined; concurrent. [*Archaic*]

Con-junc'tion (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conjoining, or state of being conjoined. **2.** (*Astron.*) The meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac. **3.** (*Gram.*) A connective or connecting word.

Con-junc-ti'va (kŏn'jŭnk-tI'vá), *n.* [NL., from L. *conjunctivus* connective.] (*Anat.*) The mucous membrane which covers the external surface of the ball of the eye and the inner surface of the lids.

Con-junc'tive (kŏn-jŭnk'tIv), *a.* **1.** Serving to unite; connecting together. **2** Closely united. [*Obs.*] — **Con-junc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-junc'tive-ness**, *n.*

Conjunctive mood (*Gram.*), the mood which follows a conjunction or expresses contingency; subjunctive mood.

Con-junct'ly (-jŭnkt'lȳ), *adv.* In union; conjointly.

Con-junc'ture (kŏn-jŭnk'tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act of joining, or state of being joined; union; combination. **2.** A crisis produced by a combination of circumstances; combination of events.

Con'ju-ra'tion (kŏn'jū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of conjuring: (*a*) Solemn entreaty; adjuration. (*b*) Invocation of supernatural aid by magic words; magic; incantation.

Con-jure' (kŏn-jūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONJURED (-jūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONJURING.] [F. *conjurer*, fr. L. *conjurare* to swear together, to conspire; *con-* + *jurare* to swear.] To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to implore earnestly; to adjure.

Con'jure (kŭn'jŭr), *v. t. & i.* To affect or effect by conjuration; to invoke by, or practice, magic; to excite or alter, as if by magic.

Con-jur'er (kŏn-jūr'ẽr), *n.* One who entreats solemnly.

Con'jur-er (kŭn'jŭr-ẽr), *n.* One who practices magic; also, one who performs feats of legerdemain.

Con'ju-ry (kŭn'jŭ-rȳ), *n.* The practice of magic.

Con-nas'cence (kŏn-năs'sens), } *n.* [L. *con-* + *nascentia* birth, fr. *nascens*, p. pr. of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** The birth or production of two or more together. **2.** That which is born or produced with another.

Con-nas'cent (-sent), *a.* Born or produced together.

Con'nate (kŏn'nāt *or* kŏn-nāt'), *a.* [L. *connatus*; *con-* + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci*. See COGNATE.] **1.** Born with another; being of the same birth. **2.** Congenital; existing from birth. **3.** (*Bot.*) Congenitally united; united into one body.

Connate Leaves of Wild Honeysuckle (*Lonicera flava*). Reduced.

Con-nat'u-ral (kŏn-năt'ū-ral; 135), *a.* [Pref. *con-* + *natural*.] **1.** Connected by nature; united in nature; inborn; natural. **2.** Partaking of the same nature. — **Con-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.*

Con-nect' (kŏn-nĕkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONNECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONNECTING.] [L. *connectere*, *-nexum*; *con-* + *nectere* to bind.] **1.** To join, or fasten together; to unite or link together. **2.** To associate with another person or object. [manner.]

Con-nect'ed-ly, *adv.* In a connected

Con-nec'tion (kŏn-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of connecting, or state of being connected; junction; relationship. **2.** That which connects or joins together; bond; tie. **3.** A relation; esp., a person connected with another by marriage rather than by blood. **4.** The persons or things that are connected.

In this connection, in connection with this subject. [A phrase objected to by some writers.]

Syn. — Union; coherence; continuity; association; dependence; intercourse; communication; affinity.

Con-nect'ive (kŏn-nĕk'tĭv), *a.* Connecting, or adapted to connect; involving connection. — *n.* That which connects. Specifically: (*Gram.*) A conjunction or preposition. — **Con-nect'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Con-nect'or (-tẽr), *n.* One that connects. [tion.]

Con-nex'ion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *connexio*.] Connec-

Con-nex'ive (kŏn-nĕks'ĭv), *a.* See CONNECTIVE.

Con-niv'ance (-nīv'ans), *n.* Act of conniving; intentional failure or forbearance to discover a fault or wrongdoing; collusion.

Con-nive' (kŏn-nīv'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONNIVED (-nīvd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONNIVING.] [L. *connivere* to shut the eyes, connive, fr. *con-* + (perh.) a word akin to *nicere* to beckon, *nictare* to wink.] **1.** To wink. [*Obs.*] **2.** To close the eyes upon a fault; to permit a proceeding, as if not aware of it.

Con-niv'ent (-ent), *a.* **1.** Forbearing to see. **2.** (*Biol.*) Brought close together; converging.

Con-niv'er (kŏn-nīv'ẽr), *n.* One who connives.

Con'nois-seur' (kŏn'nĭs-sûr' *or* -sụr'), *n.* [F. (obs. spelling), deriv. of L. *cognoscere*. See COGNIZANCE.] One well versed in any subject; a critical judge of any art, particularly of one of the fine arts.

Con'no-tate (kŏn'nō-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *con-* + *notatus*, p. p. of *notare* to mark.] To connote.

Con'no-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of connoting.

Con'no-ta-tive (kŏn-nō'tā-tĭv *or* kŏn'nō-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Implying something additional; illative. **2.** (*Log.*) Implying an attribute.

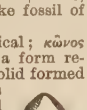
Con-note' (kŏn-nōt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONNOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONNOTING.] [See CONNOTATE, and NOTE.] **1.** To mark along with; to suggest or indicate as additional; to imply. **2.** (*Logic*) To imply as an attribute.

Con-nu'bi-al (kŏn-nū'bĭ-al), *a.* [L. *connubialis*, fr. *connubium* marriage; *con-* + *nubere* to veil, to marry. See NUPTIAL.] Of or pertaining to marriage, or the marriage state; conjugal; nuptial.

Con-nu'mer-a'tion (-mẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *connumeratio*.] A numeration or reckoning together. [*R.*]

Co'no-dont (kō'nō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. κώνος cone + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A peculiar toothlike fossil of many forms, probably the jaw of an annelid.

Co'noid (kō'noid), *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδής conical; κῶνος cone + εἶδος form.] **1.** Anything that has a form resembling that of a cone. **2.** (*Geom.*) (*a*) A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. (*b*) A surface which may be generated by a straight line moving so as always to meet a given straight line and given curve, and continue parallel to a given plane.



Conoid.

Co'noid, *a.* Resembling a cone; conoidal.

Co-noid'al (kō-noid'al), *a.* Nearly conical.

Co-noid'ic (-ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to a conoid;

Co-noid'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } having the form of a conoid.

Con'quer (kŏn'kẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONQUERED (-kẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONQUERING.] [OF. *conquerre*, L. *conquirere*, *-quisitum*, to seek or search for, to bring together, LL., to conquer; *con-* + *quaerere* to seek.] **1.** To gain or acquire by force. **2.** To subdue or overcome by mental or moral power.

Syn. — To vanquish; overpower; overthrow; defeat; rout; discomfit; subjugate; reduce; humble; crush; surmount; subject; master; win. — *Conquer* is more general than *vanquish*, which refers usually to a single conflict. *Subdue* implies a more gradual and continual pressure, but a surer and more final subjection. *Subjugate* is to bring completely under the yoke of bondage, and is more commonly taken in its primary meaning. When used figuratively it generally implies subjection to evil.

Con'quer, *v. i.* To be victorious; to prevail.

Con'quer-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conquered or subdued. — **Con'quer-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Con'quer-or (-ẽr), *n.* One who conquers.

Con'quest (kŏn'kwĕst), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *conquistum*, *conquista*, prop. p. p. from L. *conquirere*.] **1.** Act or process of humbling. **2.** That which is conquered; thing gained by conquering. **3.** (*Feudal Law*) Acquisition.

Syn. — Victory; triumph; mastery; reduction; subjugation; subjection.

Con'san-guin'e-ous (kŏn'săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consanguineus*; *con-* + *sanguis* blood.] Of the same blood; related by birth. [blood.]

Con'san-guin'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Relation of persons by

Con'science (kŏn'shens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conscientia*, fr. *consciens*, p. pr. of *conscire* to know, to be conscious; *con-* + *scire* to know.] **1.** Consciousness. [*Obs.*] **2.** The faculty, power, or inward principle which decides as to the character of one's own actions, purposes, and affections; the moral faculty; the moral sense. **3.** The estimate or determination of conscience.

In conscience, In all conscience, in deference or obedience to conscience or reason; in reason; reasonably.

Con'science-less, *a.* Being without conscience.

Con'sci-en'tious (-shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience; — said of a person. **2.** Conformed to the dictates of conscience; — said of actions. — **Con'sci-en'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'sci-en'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Scrupulous; exact; faithful; just; upright.

Con'scion-a-ble (kŏn'shŭn-à-b'l), *a.* [Irregularly formed fr. *conscience*.] Governed by, or according to, conscience; reasonable; just. — **Con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *conscius*; *con-* + *scire* to know.] **1.** Having the faculty of knowing one's thoughts or mental operations. **2.** Possessing knowledge; cognizant; aware; sensible. **3.** Made the object of consciousness; known to one's self. — **Con'scious-ly**, *adv.*

Con'scious-ness (kŏn'shŭs-nĕs), *n.* **1.** State of being conscious; knowledge of one's own existence, sensations, mental operations, acts, etc. **2.** Immediate knowledge or perception of any object, state, or sensation.

Con'script (kŏn'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, p. p. of *conscribere* to write together, to enroll; *con-* + *scribere* to write.] Enrolled; written; registered. — *n.* One taken by lot, or compulsorily enrolled, as a soldier or sailor.

Con-script' (kŏn-skrĭpt'), *v. t.* To enroll, by compulsion, for military service.

Con-scrip'tion (kŏn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An enrolling or registering. **2.** A compulsory enrollment of men for military or naval service; a draft.

Con'se-crate (kŏn'sẽ-krāt), *a.* [L. *consecratus*, p. p. of *consecrare* to consecrate; *con-* + *sacrare* to consecrate, *sacer* sacred.] Consecrated; devoted; sacred.

Con'se-crate (kŏn'sẽ-krāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONSECRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONSECRATING.] **1.** To make, or declare to be, sacred; to appropriate or devote to sacred uses or to the service of God. **2.** To set apart to a sacred office. **3.** To exalt to the rank of a saint; to enroll among the gods. **4.** To hallow; to dignify.

Syn. — See ADDICT.

Con'se-cra'tion (kŏn'sẽ-krā'shŭn), *n.* Act or ceremony of consecrating; state of being consecrated; dedication.

Con'se-cra'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who consecrates.

Con'se-cra-to-ry (kŏn'sẽ-krā-tō-rȳ *or* -krā'tō-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the act of consecration; dedicatory.

Con'sec-ta-ry (kŏn'sĕk-tā-rȳ *or* kŏn-sĕk'tā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *consectarius*, fr. *consectari* to follow eagerly.] Consequent; deducible. [*R.*]

Con-se-cu'tion (-sẽ-kū'shŭn), *n.* [See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** A following, or sequel; actual or logical dependence. **2.** A succession or series.

Con-sec'u-tive (kŏn-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Following in a train; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession.

2. Following as a consequence or result; consequential; succeeding. **3.** (*Mus.*) Having similarity of sequence. — **Con-sec'u-tive-ly** (kŏn-sĕk'ū-tĭv-lȳ), *adv.* — **Con-sec'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

Consecutive chords (*Mus.*), chords of the same kind succeeding one another without interruption.

Con-sen'sion (kŏn-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Consensus.

Con-sen'su-al (-sĕn'shụ-*al*), *a.* [See CONSENT, *v. i.*, and cf. SENSUAL.] **1.** (*Law*) Existing, or made, by the mutual consent of two or more parties. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Excited or caused by sensation, sympathy, or reflex action, and not by conscious volition.

Con-sen'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L.] Agreement; accord; [consent.

Con-sent' (kŏn-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSENTING.] [F. *consentir*, fr. L. *consentire*, *-sensum*, to feel together, agree; *con-* + *sentire* to feel. See SENSE.] **1.** To agree in opinion or sentiment. **2.** To express a willingness; to give assent or approval.

Syn. — To accede; yield; assent; comply; agree; allow; concede; permit; admit; concur; acquiesce.

Con-sent', *n.* **1.** Agreement in opinion or sentiment. **2.** Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations. **3.** Voluntary accordance with, or concurrence in, what is done or proposed by another. **4.** (*Physiol.*) Sympathy.

Syn. — Acquiescence; approval; permission. See ASSENT.

Con'sen-ta'ne-ous (kŏn'sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Consistent; accordant to; harmonious; concurrent. — **Con'sen-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'sen-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Con-sent'er (kŏn-sĕnt'ĕr), *n.* One who consents.

Con-sen'tient (-sĕn'shent), *a.* Agreeing in mind.

Con'se-quence (kŏn'sē-kwĕns), *n.* [See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** That which follows something on which it depends. **2.** (*Logic*) A conclusion resulting from reason or argument; inference. **3.** Chain of causes and effects; consecution. **4.** Importance with respect to what comes after.

In consequence, hence; for this cause. — **In consequence of**, by reason of; as the effect of.

Con'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *consequens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *consequi* to follow; *con-* + *sequi* to follow. See SECOND.] **1.** Following as a result, inference, or natural effect. **2.** (*Logic*) Following by necessary inference or rational deduction.

Con'se-quent, *n.* **1.** That which follows, or results from, a cause; a result or natural effect. **2.** (*Logic*) That which follows from propositions by rational deduction. **3.** (*Math.*) The second term of a ratio.

Con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Following as a consequence, result, or logical inference; consequent. **2.** Assuming or exhibiting an air of consequence; pompous; self-important.

Con'se-quen'tial-ly, *adv.* **1.** With just deduction of consequences; logically. **2.** By remote consequence; not immediately. **3.** In a regular series; consecutively; continuously. **4.** With assumed importance; pompously.

Con'se-quent-ly (kŏn'sē-kwĕnt-lȳ), *adv.* By consequence; by natural or logical sequence or connection.

Con-serv'a-ble (-sĕrv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be conserved.

Con-serv'an-cy (kŏn-sĕrv'an-sȳ), *n.* Conservation.

Con-serv'ant (-ant), *a.* Conserving.

Con'ser-va'tion (kŏn'sĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation.

Conservation of energy, *or* **Conservation of force** (*Mech.*), the principle that the total energy of any material system is a quantity which can neither be increased nor diminished by any action between the parts of the system.

Con-serv'a-tism (kŏn-sĕrv'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Disposition to preserve what is established; opposition to change.

Con-serv'a-tive (kŏn-sĕrv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to conserve or preserve. **2.** Disposed to maintain existing institutions; opposed to change or innovation. **3.** Of or pertaining to a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government. — **Con-serv'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-serv'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Con-serv'a-tive, *n.* One that is conservative.

Con'ser-va'tor (kŏn'sĕr-vā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who preserves from injury or violation. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) An officer who has charge of preserving the public peace. (*b*) One who has an official charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation, community, or estate.

Con-serv'a-to-ry (kŏn-sĕrv'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

Con-serv'a-to-ry, *n.* **1.** That which preserves from injury. [*Obs.*] **2.** A place for preserving anything; esp., a greenhouse. **3.** A public place of instruction, designed to preserve and perfect some branch of knowledge.

Con-serve' (kŏn-sĕrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSERVED (-sĕrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSERVING.] [F. *conserver*, L. *conservare*; *con-* + *servare* to keep, guard. See SERVE.] **1.** To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve; to protect. **2.** To prepare with sugar, etc., for the purpose of preservation; to make a conserve of.

Con'serve (kŏn'sĕrv *or* kŏn-sĕrv'), *n.* Anything conserved; a sweetmeat prepared with sugar; confection.

Con-serv'er (kŏn-sĕrv'ĕr), *n.* One who conserves.

Con-sid'er (-sĭd'ĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSIDERED (-ĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSIDERING.] [F. *considérer*, L. *considerare*, *-atum*, to consider, view attentively, prob. fr. *con-* + *sidus*, *sideris*, star, constellation; orig., therefore, to look at the stars.] **1.** To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care. **2.** To have regard to; to pay due attention to. **3.** To estimate; to think; to regard; to view.

Syn. — To ponder; weigh; revolve; study; reflect or meditate on; contemplate; examine. See PONDER.

Con-sid'er, *v. i.* To think seriously; to make examination; to reflect; to deliberate.

Con-sid'er-a-ble (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of consideration. **2.** Of some distinction; noteworthy. **3.** Of importance or value. — **Con-sid'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Con-sid'er-ate (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ât), *a.* Given to consideration or to sober reflection; regardful; careful; esp., careful of the rights, claims, and feelings of others. — **Con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Thoughtful; reflective; careful; discreet; prudent; deliberate; serious. See THOUGHTFUL.

Con-sid'er-a'tion (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of considering; continuous and careful thought; examination; attention. **2.** Appreciative or sympathetic regard. **3.** Claim to notice or regard; some degree of importance or consequence. **4.** Matured opinion; a reflection. **5.** Ground of opinion or action; motive; reason. **6.** (*Law*) The moving cause of a contract; the price of a stipulation; compensation; equivalent.

Con-sid'er-er (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who considers.

Con-sid'er-ing-ly, *adv.* With consideration.

Con-sign' (kŏn-sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSIGNED (-sīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSIGNING.] [F. *consigner*, L. *consignare*, *-atum*, to seal or sign; *con-* + *signare*, fr. *signum* mark.] **1.** To give, transfer, or deliver, in a formal manner. **2.** To commit; to intrust. **3.** (*Com.*) To send or address to an agent or correspondent in another place, as for sale. **4.** To assign; to devote.

Syn. — To commit; deliver; intrust; resign.

Con-sign', *v. i.* To submit; to agree. [*Obs.*]

Con'sig-na'tion (kŏn'sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consigning; act of ratifying or establishing; ratification.

Con-sig'na-to-ry (-sĭg'nȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* One of several that jointly sign a written instrument, as a treaty.

Con'sign-ee' (kŏn'sĭ-nē'), *n.* The person to whom goods or other things are consigned; a factor.

Con-sign'er (kŏn-sīn'ĕr), *n.* One who consigns.

Con-sig'ni-fy (kŏn-sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Pref. *con-* + *signify.*] To signify in combination with something else.

Con-sign'ment (-sīn'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of consigning; consignation. **2.** (*Com.*) The thing or goods consigned. **3.** The writing by which anything is consigned.

Con-sign'or (kŏn-sīn'ĕr *or* kŏn'sĭ-nôr'), *n.* One who consigns something to another.

Con-sist' (kŏn-sĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSISTING.] [L. *consistere* to stand still or firm; *con-* + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand, *stare* to stand.] **1.** To stand firm; to be in a fixed or permanent state; to exist; to subsist. **2.** To be composed or made up. **3.** To have its substance or necessary elements; to be. **4.** To be consistent or harmonious; to be in accordance.

Con-sist'ence (kŏn-sĭs'tens), } *n.* **1.** State of standing

Con-sist'en-cy (-sĭs'ten-sȳ), } or adhering together, or being fixed in union; existence; coherence; solidity. **2.** A degree of firmness, density, or spissitude. **3.** A united whole; a combination. **4.** Firmness of constitution or character. **5.** Agreement or harmony; congruity.

Con-sist'ent (-tent), *a.* **1.** Possessing firmness or fixedness. **2.** Having agreement with itself or with something else; having harmony among its parts; not contradictory. — **Con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.* [consistory.

Con'sis-to'ri-al (kŏn'sĭs-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pert. to a

Con-sis'to-ry (kŏn-sĭs'tō-rȳ *or* kŏn'sĭs-tō-rȳ), *n.* [L. *consistorium*. See CONSIST.] **1.** Primarily, a place of standing together; hence, any solemn assembly or council. **2.** (*Eng. Ch.*) The spiritual court of a diocesan bishop. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) An assembly of prelates; a session of the college of cardinals at Rome. **4.** A church tribunal or governing body.

Con-so'ci-ate (kŏn-sō'shĭ-ât), *n.* [L. *consociatus*, p. p. of *consociare* to associate. See SOCIAL.] An associate.

Con-so'ci-ate (kŏn-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To bring together; to unite in a consociation.

Con-so'ci-a'tion (kŏn-sō'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Intimate union; alliance; association. **2.** A voluntary and permanent alliance of neighboring Congregational churches, or meeting of pastors and delegates from them.

Con-sol'a-ble (-sōl'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being consoled.

Con'so-la'tion (kŏn'sŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consoling; state of being consoled; alleviation of misery; that which consoles or comforts.

Syn. — Comfort; solace; alleviation. See COMFORT.

Con'so-la'tor (kŏn'sŏ-lā'tẽr), *n.* A consoler.

Con-sol'a-to-ry (kŏn-sŏl'ā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Of a consoling or comforting nature.

Con-sole' (kŏn-sōl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSOLED (-sōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSOLING.] [L. *consolari*, p. p. *-atus*; *con-* + *solari* to console. See SOLACE.] To cheer in distress or depression; to comfort; to solace.

Syn. — To soothe; cheer; sustain; encourage; support.

Con'sole (kŏn'sōl), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A bracket whose projection is not more than half its height. (*b*) Any small bracket; also, a console table.

Console table, a table with consoles instead of legs.

Con-sol'er (kŏn-sōl'ẽr), *n.* One who consoles.

Con-sol'i-dant (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dant), *a.* [L. *consolidans*, p. pr.] Serving to unite or consolidate; consolidating.

Con-sol'i-date (-dāt), *a.* [L. *consolidatus*, p. p. of *consolidare* to make firm; *con-* + *solidare* to make firm, *solidus* solid.] Consolidated. [*R.*]

Con-sol'i-date (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSOLIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSOLIDATING (-dā'tĭng).] **1.** To make or grow solid; to make dense and firm; to harden; to compact; to condense; to compress. **2.** To bring into close union; to combine; to unite.

Con-sol'i-da'tion (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of consolidating; state of being consolidated; solidification; combination. **2.** (*Bot.*) Adnation.

Con-sol'i-da-tive (-dā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or having power to consolidate. **2.** (*Med.*) Healing.

Con'sols (kŏn'sŏlz *or* kŏn-sŏlz'), *n. pl.* [Short for *consolidated* (annuities).] The leading British funded government security, formed originally (1757) by consolidating various annuities into one fund at 3 per cent interest.

‖**Con'som'mé'** (kŏn'sŏ'mā'), *n.* [F., lit. p. p., finished.] (*Cookery*) A clear rich soup or bouillon.

Con'so-nance (kŏn'sŏ-nans), } *n.* Quality or state of
Con'so-nan-cy (-nan-sў), } being consonant.

Syn. — Agreement; accord; consistency; unison; harmony; congruity; suitableness; agreeableness.

Con'so-nant (kŏn'sŏ-nant), *a.* [L. *consonans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *consonare* to sound together, agree. See COM-, and SONANT.] **1.** Having agreement; congruous; consistent. **2.** Having like sounds. **3.** (*Mus.*) Harmonizing together; accordant. **4.** Of or pertaining to consonants. — **Con'so-nant-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'so-nant-ness**, *n.*

Con'so-nant, *n.* An articulate sound which in utterance is usually combined with an open sound called a vowel; a member of the spoken alphabet other than a vowel; also, a letter or character representing such a sound.

Con'so-nan'tal (-năn'tal), *a.* Of or pert. to consonants.

Con'so-nous (kŏn'sŏ-nŭs), *a.* Agreeing in sound.

Con'sort (-sôrt), *n.* [L. *consors*, *-sortis*; *con-* + *sors* lot, fate, share. See SORT.] **1.** One who shares the lot of another; companion; partner; esp., a wife or husband. **2.** Concurrence; conjunction; association; union. **3.** [LL. *consortium*.] Assembly; group. [*Obs.*] **4.** [Perh. confused with *concert*.] Harmony of sounds. [*Obs.*]

Prince consort, husband of a queen regnant. — Queen consort, wife of a king, as distinguished from *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

Con-sort' (kŏn-sôrt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSORTING.] To keep company; to associate.

Con-sort', *v. t.* **1.** To unite, as in company, marriage, etc.; to associate. **2.** To accompany. [*Obs.*]

Con'sound (kŏn'sound), *n.* [From F. *consoude*, fr. L. *consolida* comfrey (so called because supposed to have healing power). See CONSOLIDATE.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several plants of different genera; esp., comfrey.

Con-spec'tus (kŏn-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A general sketch or outline of a subject; a synopsis; an epitome.

Con-spic'u-ous (kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *conspicuus*, fr. *conspicere* to perceive; *con-* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look. See SPY.] **1.** Obvious to the eye; plainly visible; attracting the eye. **2.** Obvious to the mental eye; easily recognized; clearly defined; prominent; distinguished. — **Con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Distinguished; eminent; famous; illustrious; prominent; celebrated. See DISTINGUISHED.

Con-spir'a-cy (kŏn-spĭr'ā-sў), *n.* **1.** Act of conspiring; a combination of men for an evil purpose; a plot. **2.** A concurrence or general tendency, as of circumstances, to one event. **3.** (*Law*) An agreement to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act in an unlawful manner.

Con-spir'ant (kŏn-spīr'ant), *a.* Conspiring. [*Obs.*]

Con'spi-ra'tion (kŏn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Agreement; conspiracy. [*R.*]

Con-spir'a-tor (kŏn-spĭr'ā-tẽr), *n.* One who conspires.

Con-spire' (kŏn-spīr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSPIRED (-spīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSPIRING.] [F. *conspirer*, L. *conspirare* to blow together, harmonize, agree, plot; *con-* + *spirare* to breathe, blow.] **1.** To make an agreement, esp. a secret agreement, to do some act, particularly some unlawful act; to plot together; to confederate. **2.** To concur to one end; to agree.

Syn. — To unite; combine; complot; league.

Con-spire', *v. t.* To plot; to plan; to combine for.

Con-spir'er (kŏn-spīr'ẽr), *n.* One who conspires.

Con'sta-ble (kŭn'stá-b'l), *n.* [OF. *conestable*, LL. *conestabulus*, *constabularius*, *comes stabuli*, orig., count of the stable, master of the horse, equerry; *comes* count (L., companion) + L. *stabulum* stable.] **1.** A high military and judicial officer in the monarchical establishments of the Middle Ages. **2.** (*Law*) An officer of the peace having power as a conservator of the public peace, and bound to execute the warrants of judicial officers.

Con'sta-ble-ship (-b'l-shĭp), *n.* Office of a constable.

Con-stab'u-la-ry (kŭn-stăb'ū-lā-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to constables; consisting of constables. — *n.* The collective body of constables.

Con'stan-cy (kŏn'stan-sў), *n.* [See CONSTANT.] **1.** State or quality of being constant or steadfast; freedom from change. **2.** Fixedness of mind; perseverance.

Syn. — Fixedness; stability; firmness; steadiness; permanence; steadfastness; resolution. See FIRMNESS.

Con'stant (kŏn'stant), *a.* [L. *constans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *constare* to stand firm, to be consistent; *con-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Firm; solid. [*Obs.*] **2.** Not liable or given to change. **3.** (*Math. & Physics*) Remaining unchanged or invariable. **4.** Consistent; logical. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Fixed; steadfast; unchanging; permanent; unalterable; immutable; invariable; perpetual; continual; resolute; firm; unshaken; determined.

Con'stant, *n.* **1.** That which is unchangeable; that which is invariable. **2.** (*Math.*) A quantity that does not change its value; — used in contradistinction to *variable*.

Con'stant-ly (kŏn'stant-lў), *adv.* With constancy; steadily; without cessation; uniformly.

Con'stel-late (kŏn'stĕl-lāt *or* kŏn-stĕl'lāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *con-* + L. *stellare*, p. p. *-atus*, to cover with stars. See STELLATE.] To shine with united light. [*R.*]

Con'stel-la'tion (kŏn'stĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A cluster or group of fixed stars, or a division of the heavens. **2.** An assemblage of splendors or excellences.

Con'ster-na'tion (-stẽr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consternatio*, fr. *consternare* to overcome, fr. *consternere* to throw down, prostrate; *con-* + *sternere* to throw down.] Amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates for reflection; terror combined with amazement; dismay.

Syn. — Alarm; horror; fright; amazement; astonishment; surprise; panic; perturbation. See ALARM.

Con'sti-pate (kŏn'stĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTIPATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTIPATING.] [L. *constipare*, p. p. *-atus*; *con-* + *stipare* to crowd together.] **1.** To crowd together. [*Obs.*] **2.** To stop (a channel) by filling it, and preventing passage through it. **3.** (*Med.*) To render costive; to cause constipation in.

Con'sti-pa'tion (kŏn'stĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of constipating or state of being constipated; specif., a state of the bowels in which the evacuations are infrequent and difficult, or the intestines become filled with hardened fæces; costiveness.

Con-stit'u-en-cy (kŏn-stĭt'ū-en-sў), *n.* A body of constituents.

Con-stit'u-ent (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ent), *a.* [See CONSTITUTE.] **1.** Serving to form, compose, or make up; elemental; component. **2.** Having power to elect or appoint.

Con-stit'u-ent, *n.* **1.** The person or thing which constitutes, determines, or constructs. **2.** A component; an element. **3.** One for whom another acts; esp., one who is represented by another in a legislative assembly.

Con'sti-tute (kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTITUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTITUTING.] [L. *constituere*, p. p. *-tutus*; *con-* + *statuere* to place, set, fr. *status* station, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** To cause to stand; to establish; to enact. **2.** To make up; to compose; to form. **3.** To appoint, depute, or elect to an office; to make and empower.

Con'sti-tu'ter (kŏn'stĭ-tū'tẽr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

Con'sti-tu'tion (kŏn'stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of constituting. **2.** State of being; natural condition; structure; the aggregate of one's inherited physical or mental qualities. **3.** The fundamental, organic law or principles of government of a nation, state, society, or other organized body of men; also, a written instrument embodying such law. **4.** Authoritative ordinance, regulation or enactment, esp. one made by a Roman emperor, or one affecting ecclesiastical matters.

Con'sti-tu'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the constitution. **2.** Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, a constitution. **3.** For the benefit of one's constitution. [*Colloq.*]

Con'sti-tu'tion-al, *n.* A walk or other exercise taken for one's health or constitution. [*Colloq.*]

Con'sti-tu'tion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The principles of, or preference for, a constitution or constitutional government. [tionalism.

Con'sti-tu'tion-al-ist, *n.* An advocate of constitu-

Con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being constitutional, or inherent in the natural frame. **2.** State of being consistent with, or sanctioned by, the constitution or frame of government.

Con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly (-*al*-lў), *adv.* **1.** By constitution or natural disposition; naturally. **2.** In accordance with the constitution or fundamental law; legally.

Con'sti-tu'tive (kŏn'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* That constitutes or composes.

Con-strain' (kŏn-strān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Constrained (-strānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Constraining.] [OF. *constraindre*, L. *constringere*, p. p. *-strictus; con-* + *stringere* to draw tight. See Strain.] **1.** To secure by bonds. **2.** To bring into a narrow compass. **3.** To hold back by force; to restrain. **4.** To compel; to necessitate. **5.** To violate; to ravish. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To compel; force; drive; impel; urge; press.

Con-strain'a-ble (kŏn-strān'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being constrained; liable to constraint.

Con-strained' (-strānd'), *a.* Marked by constraint; not free. — **Con-strain'ed-ly** (-strān'ĕd-lў), *adv.*

Con-strain'er (kŏn-strān'ẽr), *n.* One who constrains.

Con-straint' (kŏn-strānt'), *n.* Act of constraining, or state of being constrained; that which compels to, or restrains from, action.

Syn. — Compulsion; violence; necessity; urgency.

Con-strict' (kŏn-strĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Constricted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Constricting.] [From L. *constrictus*. See Constrain.] To draw together; to render narrower or smaller; to bind; to cramp.

Con-strict'ed, *a.* **1.** Drawn together; contracted. **2.** (*Bot.*) Contracted or compressed so as to be smaller in certain parts than in others.

Con-stric'tion (kŏn-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of constricting, esp. by inherent power, or internal change; state of being constricted; also, the point where a thing is constricted. [strict.

Con-strict'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to con-

Con-strict'or (kŏn-strĭk'tẽr), *n.* That which constricts; specif. (*Zoöl.*), a serpent that kills its prey by crushing it with its folds.

Con-stringe' (kŏn-strĭnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Constringed (-strĭnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Constringing.] [L. *constringere*. See Constrain.] To draw together. [*R.*]

Con-strin'gent (-strĭn'jent), *a.* Constricting.

Con-struct' (kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Constructed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Constructing.] [L. *construere*, p. p. *-structus; con-* + *struere* to pile up, set in order. See Structure.] **1.** To put together the constituent parts of; to build; to fabricate. **2.** To devise; to invent; to arrange.

Syn. — To erect; form; compile; make; originate.

Con'struct (kŏn'strŭkt), *a.* Formed by, or relating to, construction, interpretation, or inference.

Con-struct'er (kŏn-strŭk'tẽr), *n.* One that constructs.

Con-struc'tion (kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Process or art of constructing; act of building; act of devising and forming; fabrication. **2.** Manner in which anything is constructed; structure. **3.** (*Gram.*) Syntactical arrangement. **4.** Method of construing, interpreting, or explaining a declaration or fact; understanding; explanation; interpretation; sense.

Con-struc'tion-al (kŏn-strŭk'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or deduced from, construction or interpretation.

Con-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One whose interpretation of a document is according to certain principles.

Con-struct'ive (kŏn-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having ability to construct or form; employed in construction. **2.** Derived from, or depending on, interpretation; inferred. — **Con-struct'ive-ly** (kŏn-strŭk'tĭv-lў), *adv.*

Con-struct'ive-ness, *n.* **1.** Tendency or ability to construct. **2.** (*Phren.*) The faculty which enables one to construct, as in mechanical or artistic matters.

Con-struct'or (-tẽr), *n.* A constructer.

Con'strue (kŏn'strў; *archaic* kŏn'stẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Construed (-strўd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Construing (kŏn'strў-).] [L. *construere*. See Construct.] To apply the rules of syntax to; to explain the grammatical construction of. **2.** To put a construction upon; to explain the literal or inferential sense of.

Con'stu-prate (-stū-prāt), *v. t.* [L. *constuprare; con-* + *stuprare* to ravish.] To ravish; to debauch.

Con'stu-pra'tion (-prā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ravishing.

Con'sub-stan'tial (kŏn'sŭb-stăn'shal), *a.* [L. *consubstantialis*.] Identical in substance or nature.

Con'sub-stan'tial-ism (kŏn'sŭb-stăn'shal-Iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation. [tiation.

Con'sub-stan'tial-ist, *n.* A believer in consubstan-

Con'sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty (-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў *or* -stăn-shăl'ĭ-tў; 106), *n.* Coexistence in the same substance.

Con'sub-stan'tial-ly (-shal-lў), *adv.* In a consubstantial manner; with identity of substance or nature.

Con'sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt; 106), *v. t.* To unite in one common substance or nature. [*R.*]

Con'sub-stan'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* Consubstantial.

Con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn; 106), *n.* **1.** Identity or union of substance. **2.** (*Theol.*) That actual, substantial presence of the body of Christ with the bread and wine of the Eucharist; impanation.

Con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L., prob. fr. *consulere* to deliberate. See Consult.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of the two chief magistrates of the republic. **2.** A senator; a counselor. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*French Hist.*) One of the three chief magistrates of France from 1799 to 1804. **4.** An official commissioned to reside abroad to look after the commerce and seamen of his own country.

Con'su-lar (-sū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a consul; performing the duties of a consul.

Con'su-late (-lāt), *n.* Office, jurisdiction, or residence of a consul; consulship.

Con'sul-ship (kŏn'sŭl-shĭp), *n.* **1.** The office of a consul; consulate. **2.** The term of office of a consul.

Con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Consulted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Consulting.] [L. *consultare*, fr. *consulere* to consult. Cf. Counsel.] To seek the opinion or advice of another; to take counsel; to confer.

Con-sult', *v. t.* **1.** To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of. **2.** To regard or consider. **3.** To contrive. [*Obs.*] [consultation. [*Obs.*]

Con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt' *or* kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* Act or result of

Con'sul-ta'tion (kŏn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of consulting. **2.** A council or conference, as of physicians.

Con-sult'a-to-ry (kŏn-sŭlt'ă-tō-rў), *a.* Formed by, or resulting from, consultation; advisory.

Con-sult'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who consults. [sumed.

Con-sum'a-ble (-sūm'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be con-

Con-sume' (kŏn-sūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Consumed (-sūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Consuming.] [L. *consumere* to take wholly, to consume; *con-* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to buy.] To destroy, as by decomposition, dissipation, waste, or fire; to use up; to devour.

Syn. — To destroy; swallow up; ingulf; absorb; waste; exhaust; spend; expend; squander; lavish; dissipate.

Con-sume', *v. i.* To waste away slowly.

Con-sum'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that consumes.

Con-sum'mate (-sŭm'măt), *a.* [L. *consummatus*, p. p. of *consummare* to accomplish, sum up; *con-* + *summa* sum.] Carried to the utmost extent or degree; of the highest quality; complete; perfect. — **Con-sum'mate-ly,** *adv.*

Con'sum-mate (kŏn'sŭm-māt *or* kŏn-sŭm'māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Consummated (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Consummating (-mā'tĭng).] To bring to completion; to raise to the highest point or degree; to achieve.

Con'sum-ma'tion (kŏn'sŭm-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consummating; state of being consummated.

Con-sump'tion (kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* **1.** Act or process of consuming. **2.** State or process of being consumed. **3.** (*Med.*) A progressive wasting away of the body; esp., that form of wasting attendant upon a pulmonary disease associated with cough, spitting of blood, hectic fever, etc.; pulmonary phthisis.

Syn. — Decline; waste; decay.

Con-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to consumption; having the quality of consuming, or dissipa-

ting. **2.** (*Med.*) Affected with, or inclined to, consumption. — *n.* One affected with consumption. — **Con-sump'tive-ly** (kŏn-sŭmp'tĭv-lȳ), *adv.* — **Con-sump'tive-ness**, *n.*

Con'ta-bes'cent (kŏn'tȧ-bĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *contabescens*, p. pr. of *contabescere*.] Wasting away gradually.

Con'tact (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* [L. *contactus*, fr. *contingere*, *-tactum*, to touch on all sides. See CONTINGENT.] A close union or junction of bodies; a touching or meeting.

Con-ta'gion (-tā'jŭn), *n.* [L. *contagio*. See CONTACT.] **1.** (*Med.*) Transmission of disease from one person to another by direct or indirect contact. **2.** That which serves as a medium to transmit disease. **3.** Act or means of communicating any influence to the mind or heart.

Syn. — See INFECTION.

Con-ta'gious (kŏn-tā'jŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Med.*) Communicable by contact, by a virus, or by a bodily exhalation; catching. **2.** Conveying or generating disease; pestilential. **3.** Spreading or communicable from one to another. — **Con-ta'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-ta'gious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Infectious. — In general, a *contagious* disease has been considered as one which is caught from another by contact, by the breath, by bodily effluvia, etc.; while an *infectious* disease supposes some entirely different cause acting by a hidden influence, like the miasma of prison ships, of marshes, etc., *infecting* the system with disease. This distinction, though not universally admitted by medical men, as to the literal meaning of the words, certainly applies to them in their figurative use.

Con-tain' (kŏn-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTAINING.] [F. *contenir*, L. *continere*, *-tentum*; *con-* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To hold within fixed limits; to comprise; to inclose. **2.** To have capacity for; to be equivalent to. **3.** To restrain; to confine. [*Obs.*, except as used reflexively.]

Con-tain', *v. i.* To restrain desire, esp. sexual desire.

Con-tain'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be contained.

Con-tain'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, contains.

Con-tam'i-na-ble (-tăm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contaminated.

Con-tam'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTAMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTAMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *contaminare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *contamen* contagion; *con-* + root of *tangere* to touch.] To soil, stain, or corrupt by, or as by, contact.

Syn. — To pollute; defile; sully; taint; tarnish.

Con-tam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Contaminated; defiled.

Con-tam'i-na'tion (-tăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of contaminating; state of being contaminated; also, that which contaminates. [ble to contaminate.]

Con-tam'i-na-tive (-tăm'ĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending or lia-

Con-temn' (kŏn-tĕm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTEMNED (-tĕmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTEMNING (-tĕm'nĭng *or* -tĕm'ĭng).] [L. *contemnere*, *-temptum*; *con-* + *temnere* to slight, despise.] To view or treat with contempt, as mean and despicable; to reject with disdain.

Syn. — To despise; scorn; disdain; spurn; slight; neglect; underrate; overlook.

Con-tem'ner (-nĕr *or* -ĕr), *n.* One who contemns.

Con-tem'per (kŏn-tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [L. *contemperare*. See COM-; TEMPER.] To temper; to moderate. [*Obs.*]

Con-tem'per-a'tion (-ȧ'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of contempering. [*Obs.*] **2.** Proportionate mixture or combination.

Con'tem-plate (kŏn'tĕm-plāt *or* kŏn-tĕm'plāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTEMPLATED (-plā'tĕd *or* -plā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTEMPLATING.] [L. *contemplari*, p. p. *-atus*; *con-* + *templum* a space for observation marked out by the augur. See TEMPLE.] **1.** To look at, or view, on all sides or in all its bearings; to meditate or reflect on; to study; to ponder. **2.** To consider or have in view, as contingent or probable; to purpose; to intend.

Syn. — To behold; muse; plan; propose. See MEDITATE.

Con'tem-plate, *v. i.* To consider or think studiously; to ponder; to reflect; to meditate. [templating.]

Con'tem-pla'tion (-plā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of con-

To have in contemplation, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

Con-tem'pla-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to contemplation; addicted to, or employed in, contemplation. — **Con-tem'pla-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tem'pla-tive-ness**, *n.*

Con'tem-pla'tor (kŏn'tĕm-plā'tĕr), *n.* One who contemplates.

Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contemporaneus*; *con-* + *tempus* time.] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; contemporary. — **Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Con-tem'po-ra-ry (kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rȧ-rȳ), *a.* [Pref. *con-* + L. *temporarius* belonging to time, *tempus* time.] **1.** Living, occurring, or existing at the same time; belonging to the same times; contemporaneous. **2.** Of the same age; coeval. — **Con-tem'po-ra-ri-ness** (kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rȧ-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* [with another.]

Con-tem'po-ra-ry, *n.* One who lives at the same time

Con-tempt' (kŏn-tĕmt'; 215), *n.* [L. *contemptus*, fr. *contemnere*. See CONTEMN.] **1.** Act of contemning or despising, the feeling with which one regards that which is esteemed mean, vile, or worthless. **2.** State of being despised; disgrace; shame. **3.** An act or expression denoting contempt. **4.** (*Law*) Disobedience of the rules, orders, or process of a court of justice, or of the rules or orders of a legislative body.

Syn. — Disdain; scorn; derision; mockery; contumely; neglect; disregard; slight.

Con-tempt'i-ble (kŏn-tĕmpt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of contempt. **2.** Despised. [*Obs.*] **3.** Contemptuous. [*Obs.*] — **Con-tempt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Con-tempt'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Despicable; abject; vile; mean; base; paltry; worthless; sorry; pitiful; scurrile.

Con-temp'tu-ous (-tĕmp'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt; insolent. — **Con-temp'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-temp'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Scornful; haughty; disdainful; supercilious; insulting; contumelious. — *Contemptuous* and *contemptible*, from their similarity of sound, are sometimes erroneously interchanged. *Contemptible* is applied to that which is the object of contempt. *Contemptuous* is applied to that which indicates contempt.

Con-tend' (kŏn-tĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTENDING.] [OF. *contendre*, L. *contendere*, *-tentum*; *con-* + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** To strive in opposition; to contest. **2.** To engage in discussion; to argue.

Syn. — To struggle; fight; combat; vie; strive; oppose; emulate; contest; litigate; dispute; debate.

Con-tend'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who contends.

Con-tent' (kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *contentus*, p. p. of *continere*. See CONTAIN.] Contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited by that which one has; satisfied; contented.

Con'tent (kŏn'tĕnt *or* kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.*; *usually in the pl.*, CONTENTS. **1.** That which is contained; thing held or included. **2.** Power of containing; capacity. [*Obs.*]

Con-tent' (kŏn-tĕnt'), *v. t.* [F. *contenter*, LL. *contentare*, fr. L. *contentus*, p. p. See CONTENT, *a.*] To satisfy the desires or expectations of.

Syn. — To satisfy; appease; please. See SATIATE.

Con-tent', *n.* **1.** Rest or quietness of the mind in one's present condition; satisfaction; contentment; moderate happiness. **2.** That which contents or satisfies.

Con-tent'ed (-ĕd), *a.* Content; satisfied; willing. — **Con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*

Con-ten'tion (kŏn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of contending; a violent effort or struggle to obtain, or to resist, something; contest; strife. **2.** Strife in words; controversy. **3.** A point maintained in an argument.

Syn. — Quarrel; combat; conflict; feud; litigation; dissension; disagreement; competition; emulation.

Con-ten'tious (kŏn-tĕn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Fond of contention; apt to dispute; quarrelsome. **2.** Relating to contention or strife. — **Con-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

Con-tent'ment (kŏn-tĕnt'ment), *n.* [See CONTENT, *v. t.*] **1.** State of being contented or satisfied. **2.** Act or process of contenting or satisfying.

Con'tents, *n. pl.* See 2d CONTENT.

Con-ter'mi-na-ble (-tĕr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Conterminous.

Con-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Conterminous.

Con-ter'mi-nous (kŏn-tĕr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *conterminus*; *con-* + *terminus* border.] Having the same bounds, or limits; bordering upon; contiguous.

Con-test' (kŏn-tĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTESTING.] [F. *contester*, fr. L. *contestari* to call to witness, *contestari litem* to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses; *con-* + *testari* to be a witness. See TESTIFY.] **1.** To make a subject of dispute, argument, etc.; to call in question. **2.** To strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to contend. **3.** (*Law*) To defend, dispute, or resist, by course of law; to litigate.

Syn. — To controvert; debate; oppose; argue.

Con-test', *v. i.* To engage in contention, or emulation; to vie.

Con'test (kŏn'tĕst), *n.* **1.** Earnest dispute; strife in argument. **2.** Earnest struggle for superiority, victory, defense, etc.

Syn. — Conflict; combat; battle; encounter; altercation; debate; controversy; difference; disagreement.

Con-test'a-ble (-tĕst'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be contested.

Con-test'ant (-ant), *n.* One who contests.

Con·tes·ta′tion (kŏn′tĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of contesting; emulation; rivalry; strife; dispute.

Con′text (kŏn′tĕkst), *n.* [From L. *contextus*, p. p. of *contexere* to weave, to unite; *con-* + *texere* to weave. See TEXT.] The part or parts of something written or printed, which precede or follow a text or quoted sentence, or are intimately associated with it.

Con·tex′tur-al (kŏn-tĕks′tŭr-*al*; 135), *a.* Pertaining to contexture or arrangement of parts; interwoven.

Con·tex′ture (-tŭr; 135), *n.* The arrangement of the constituent parts of a thing; constitution; texture.

Con′tig-na′tion (kŏn′tĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *contignatio*, fr. *contignare* to join with beams; *con-* + *tignum* beam.] **1.** Act of framing together, or uniting, as beams. **2.** A framework or fabric. [tiguous.

Con′ti-gu′i-ty (kŏn′tĭ-gū′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being con-

Con-tig′u-ous (kŏn-tĭg′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contiguus*; akin to *contingere* to touch on all sides. See CONTINGENT.] In actual contact; touching; also, adjacent; near. — **Con-tig′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tig′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Con′ti-nence (kŏn′tĭ-nens), } *n.* Quality or state of
Con′ti-nen-cy (-nen-sȳ), } being continent.

Con′ti-nent (kŏn′tĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *continens*, *-entis*, prop. p. pr. of *continere* to hold together, to repress. See CONTAIN.] **1.** Restraining; limiting. [*Obs.*] **2.** Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions, esp. the sexual passion; temperate; moderate; hence, chaste.

Con′ti-nent, *n.* One of the grand divisions of land on the earth; specif. (*Phys. Geog.*), a large body of land differing from an island, not merely in size, but in structure, being a large basin bordered by mountain chains.

The Continent, the main land of Europe, as distinguished from the islands, especially from England.

Con′ti-nen′tal (kŏn′tĭ-nĕn′tal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a continent. **2.** Of or pertaining to the main land of Europe. **3.** (*Amer. Hist.*) Of or pertaining to the confederated colonies collectively, in the time of the Revolutionary War.

Con′ti-nent-ly (-nent-lȳ), *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

Con-tin′gence (kŏn-tĭn′jens), *n.* Contingency.

Con-tin′gen-cy (kŏn-tĭn′jen-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Union or connection; state of touching or contact. **2.** Quality or state of being contingent. **3.** An event which may or may not occur; a chance. **4.** An adjunct or accessory.

Syn. — Casualty; accident; chance.

Con-tin′gent (kŏn-tĭn′jent), *a.* [L. *contingens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *contingere* to touch on all sides, to happen; *con-* + *tangere* to touch.] **1.** Possible, or liable, but not certain, to occur; incidental; casual. **2.** Dependent on something undetermined or unknown. **3.** (*Law*) Dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur.

Syn. — Accidental; incidental; casual; fortuitous.

Con-tin′gent, *n.* **1.** An uncertain event; a contingency. **2.** That which falls to one in a division or apportionment; esp., a quota of troops.

Con-tin′gent-ly, *adv.* In a contingent manner.

Con-tin′u-a-ble (-ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be continued.

Con-tin′u-al (kŏn-tĭn′ū-*al*), *a.* **1.** That continues; proceeding without interruption or cessation; uninterrupted; continuous. **2.** Occurring in steady and rapid succession; often repeated. — **Con-tin′u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Constant; perpetual; incessant; unceasing; unintermitted. See CONSTANT, and CONTINUOUS.

Con-tin′u-ance (kŏn-tĭn′ū-*ans*), *n.* **1.** A holding on, or remaining in a particular state; permanence; perseverance; constancy. **2.** Uninterrupted succession; continuation; perpetuation; propagation.

Con-tin′u-ant (*-ant*), *a.* Continuing; prolonged.

Con-tin′u-ate (-ū-ȧt), *a.* **1.** Immediately united. [*R.*] **2.** Uninterrupted; continual.

Con-tin′u-a′tion (kŏn-tĭn′ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of continuing; state of being continued. **2.** That which extends, increases, supplements, or carries on.

Con-tin′u-a-tive (kŏn-tĭn′ū-ȧ-tĭv), *n.* (*Gram.*) A connective; a conjunction.

Con-tin′u-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* A continuer.

Con-tin′ue (kŏn-tĭn′ū), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTINUED (-ūd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTINUING.] [F. *continuer*, L. *continuare*, *-atum*, to connect, continue, fr. *continuus*. See CONTINUOUS.] **1.** To remain in a given place or condition; to abide; to stay. **2.** To be permanent or durable; to endure. **3.** To be steadfast or constant in any course; to persevere; to persist.

Con-tin′ue, *v. t.* **1.** To protract or extend in duration. **2.** To carry onward or extend; to produce. **3.** To retain; to suffer or cause to remain.

Con-tin′ued (kŏn-tĭn′ūd), *p. p.* & *a.* Having extension or continuance, as in time or space; uninterrupted; also, resumed after interruption; extending through a succession of issues, sessions, etc.

Continued fraction (*Math.*), a fraction whose numerator is 1, and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction whose numerator is 1 and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, and so on. — **Continued proportion** (*Math.*), a proportion composed of two or more equal ratios, in which the consequent of each preceding ratio is the same with the antecedent of the following one; as, 4 : 8 :: 8 : 16 :: 16 : 32.

Con-tin′u-er (-ū-ẽr), *n.* One who continues.

Con′ti-nu′i-ty (kŏn′tĭ-nū′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being continuous; uninterrupted connection or succession; recurrence in a series; close union of parts; cohesion.

Con-tin′u-ous (kŏn-tĭn′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *continuus*, fr. *continere* to hold together. See CONTINENT.] Without break, cessation, or interruption; unceasing; protracted. — **Con-tin′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tin′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Continual. — *Continuous* is the stronger word, and denotes that the continuity or union of parts is absolute and uninterrupted. *Continual*, in most cases, marks a close and unbroken succession of things, rather than absolute continuity.

Cont′line (kŏnt′lĭn), *n.* **1.** (*Ropemaking*) The space between the strands on the outside of a rope. **2.** (*Naut.*) The space between the bilges of casks stowed side by side.

Con-tor′sion (kŏn-tôr′shŭn), *n.* Contortion.

Con-tort′ (kŏn-tôrt′), *v. t.* [L. *contortus*, p. p. of *contorquere* to twist; *con-* + *torquere* to twist.] To twist, or twist together; to turn awry; to distort.

Con-tor′tion (kŏn-tôr′shŭn), *n.* A twisting; a writhing; a wresting; wry motion; twist.

Con-tor′tion-ist, *n.* One who practices contortions.

Con-tor′tive (kŏn-tôr′tĭv), *a.* Expressing contortion.

Con-tour′ (kŏn-tōōr′), *n.* [F., fr. *contourner* to mark the outlines; *con-* + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] The outline of a figure or body, or the line or lines representing such an outline; periphery.

Con′tra- (kŏn′trȧ-). A common prefix from a Latin adverb and preposition, signifying *against*, *contrary*, *in opposition*, etc. Cf. COUNTER-, *adv.* & *pref.*

Con′tra-band (kŏn′trȧ-bănd), *n.* [It. *contrabbando*; *contra* + *bando* ban, proclamation. See BAN an edict.] **1.** Illegal or prohibited traffic. **2.** Goods or merchandise the importation or exportation of which is forbidden. **3.** A negro slave who, during the Civil War, came within the Union lines. [*U. S.*]

Contraband of war, that which, by international law, cannot be supplied to one belligerent except at the risk of seizure and condemnation by the aggrieved belligerent.

Con′tra-band, *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty.

Con′tra-bass′ (kŏn′trȧ-bās′), *a.* (*Mus.*) Double bass; — applied to any instrument of the same deep range as the stringed double bass.

Con′tra-bas′so (-bȧs′sō), *n.* [It. *contrabbasso*.] (*Mus.*) The largest kind of bass viol. See VIOLONE.

Con-tract′ (kŏn-trăkt′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTRACTING.] [L. *contrahere*, p. p. *-tractus*; *con-* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE.] **1.** To draw together or nearer; to reduce to a less compass; to shorten, narrow, or lessen. **2.** To bring on; to incur; to acquire. **3.** To enter into with mutual obligations; to bargain or covenant for. **4.** To betroth. **5.** (*Gram.*) To shorten by omitting a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more vowels or syllables to one.

Syn. — To shorten; abridge; epitomize; narrow; lessen; condense; reduce; confine; incur; assume.

Con-tract′, *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn together; to be reduced in compass or in duration; to shrink. **2.** To make an agreement; to covenant; to bargain.

Con′tract (kŏn′trăkt), *a.* Contracted.

Con′tract (kŏn′trăkt), *n.* **1.** (*Law*) The agreement of two or more persons, upon a sufficient consideration or cause, to do, or to abstain from doing, some act; a formal bargain; compact. **2.** A formal writing which contains such an agreement. **3.** Formal betrothal.

Syn. — Covenant; agreement; compact; stipulation; bargain; arrangement; obligation.

Con-tract′ed (kŏn-trăk′tĕd), *a.* **1.** Drawn together; shrunken; shortened. **2.** Narrow; illiberal; selfish. **3.** Bargained for; betrothed. — **Con-tract′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tract′ed-ness**, *n.*

Con-tract′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of contraction. — **Con-tract′i-bil′i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), **Con-tract′i-ble-ness**, *n.* [contract; contracting.

Con-tract′ile (kŏn-trăk′tĭl), *a.* Tending or able to

Con′trac-til′i-ty (kŏn′trăk-tĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or property by which bodies shrink or contract.

Con-trac'tion (kŏn-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of contracting; state of being contracted. **2.** (*Math.*) Process of shortening an operation. **3.** Something contracted or abbreviated. **4.** (*Gram.*) The shortening of a word, or of two words, by omission of a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more vowels or syllables to one.

Con-tract'ive (-trăk'tĭv), *a.* Contractile.

Con-tract'or (-trăk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; specif., one who contracts to perform work on a rather large scale, at a certain price or rate.

Con-trac'ture (kŏn-trăk'tûr; 135), *n.* (*Med.*) A state of permanent rigidity or contraction of the muscles.

Con'tra-dance' (kŏn'trȧ-dȧns'), *n.* [Pref. *contra-* + *dance*. Cf. COUNTRY-DANCE.] A dance in which the partners are arranged face to face, or in opposite lines.

Con'tra-dict' (kŏn'trȧ-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRADICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRADICTING.] [L. *contradicere*, p. p. *-dictus; contra* + *dicere* to speak. See DICTION.] **1.** To assert the contrary of; to deny the truth of; to gainsay. **2.** To oppose. [*Obs.*]

Con'tra-dict', *v. i.* To assert the contrary; to gainsay.

Con'tra-dict'er (-tẽr), *n.* One who contradicts.

Con'tra-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial of the truth of an assertion. **2.** Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency; incongruity or contrariety.

Con'tra-dic'tious (-dĭk'shŭs), *a.* Contradictory.

Con'tra-dict'ive (-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Contradictory.

Con'tra-dict'or (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] A contradicter.

Con'tra-dict'o-ry (-dĭk'tŏ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; also, mutually contradicting; inconsistent. **2.** Opposing or opposed; repugnant. — **Con'tra-dict'o-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'tra-dict'o-ri-ness**, *n.*

Con'tra-dict'o-ry, *n.* A proposition or thing which denies or opposes another; contrariety.

Con'tra-dis-tinct' (kŏn'trȧ-dĭs-tĭŋkt'), *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. [contrast.]

Con'tra-dis-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Distinction by

Con'tra-dis-tinc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Contradistinguishing.

Con'tra-dis-tin'guish (kŏn'trȧ-dĭs-tĭŋ'gwĭsh; 144), *v. t.* To distinguish by a contrast of opposite qualities.

Con'tra-fa-got'to (-fȧ-gŏt'tō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The double bassoon, an octave deeper than the bassoon.

Con-tral'to (kŏn-trăl'tō *or* -trȧl'tō), *n.* [It., fr. *contra* + *alto*. See ALTO.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; the alto or counter tenor. (*b*) The voice or singer performing this part.

Con-tral'to, *a.* (*Mus.*) Of or pertaining to a contralto, or to the part in music called contralto.

Con'tra-pun'tal (kŏn'trȧ-pŭn'tal), *a.* [It. *contrappunto* counterpoint.] (*Mus.*) Pertaining to, or according to the rules of, counterpoint.

Con'tra-ri'e-ty (-trȧ-rī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being contrary; that which is contrary.

Syn. — Inconsistency; discrepancy; repugnance.

Con'tra-ri-ly (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ-lȳ *or* kŏn'trȧ-), *adv.* In a contrary manner.

Con'tra-ri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being contrary; contrariety; perverseness; obstinacy.

Con-tra'ri-ous (kŏn-trā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Showing contrariety; repugnant; perverse. [*Archaic*]

Con'tra-ri-wise' (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ-wīz' *or* kŏn'trȧ-), *adv.* **1.** On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand. **2.** In a contrary order; conversely.

Con'tra-ry (kŏn'trȧ-rȳ *or* -trȧ-rȳ; 48), *a.* [F. *contraire*, fr. L. *contrarius*, fr. *contra*. See CONTRA-.] **1.** Opposite; in an opposite direction; adverse. **2.** Opposed; contradictory; inconsistent. **3.** Given to opposition; perverse; froward. **4.** (*Logic*) Affirming the opposite; so opposed as to destroy each other.

Syn. — Repugnant; hostile; inimical; discordant.

Con'tra-ry, *n.* **1.** A thing that is of contrary or opposite qualities. **2.** The opposite; a proposition, fact, or condition incompatible with another. See CONVERSE, *n.*, 1. **3.** (*pl.*) (*Logic*) Propositions which directly and destructively oppose each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

On the contrary, in opposition; on the other hand. — **To the contrary**, to an opposite intent; on the other side.

Con-trast' (kŏn-trȧst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRASTING.] [F. *contraster*, deriv. of L. *contra* + *stare* to stand.] To stand in opposition; to exhibit difference, or opposition of qualities.

Con-trast', *v. t.* To set in opposition in order to show the difference between, or the comparative excellences and defects of; to compare.

Con'trast (kŏn'trȧst), *n.* **1.** Act of contrasting, or state of being contrasted. **2.** Opposition or dissimilitude of things or qualities. [tenor; contralto.]

Con'tra-ten'or (kŏn'trȧ-tĕn'ẽr), *n.* (*Mus.*) Counter

Con'tra-val-la'tion (kŏn'trȧ-văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Fort.*) A trench guarded with a parapet constructed by besiegers, to secure themselves and check sallies.

Con'tra-vene' (kŏn'trȧ-vēn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRAVENED (-vēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRAVENING.] [LL. *contravenire*; L. *contra* + *venire* to come.] **1.** To meet in opposition; to obstruct the operation of; to defeat. **2.** To violate; to nullify; to be inconsistent with.

Syn. — To contradict; set aside; defeat; cross; obstruct; baffle; thwart.

Con'tra-ven'er (-vēn'ẽr), *n.* One who contravenes.

Con'tra-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of contravening; opposition; obstruction; violation.

Con'tra-yer'va (-yĕr'vȧ), *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba*, lit., counter herb, antidote.] (*Bot.*) A South American plant the root of which is a stimulant and tonic.

‖ **Con'tre-temps'** (kôn'tr'-tăn'), *n.* [F., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *temps* time, L. *tempus*.] An unexpected and untoward accident; something inopportune; a hitch.

Con-trib'u-ta-ble (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contributed.

Con-trib'ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRIBUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRIBUTING.] [L. *contribuere*, p. p. *-butus*, to bring together, to add; *con-* + *tribuere* to grant. See TRIBUTE.] To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose.

Con'tri-bu'tion (kŏn'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of contributing. **2.** That which is contributed. **3.** (*Mil.*) An arbitrary imposition or requisition. **4.** (*Law*) Payment, by each of several jointly liable, of a share in a loss suffered or an amount paid by one of their number for the common benefit.

Con-trib'u-tive (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Contributory.

Con-trib'u-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that contributes.

Con-trib'u-to-ry (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Contributing; promoting the same end; aiding or giving jointly; contributive.

Con-trib'u-to-ry, *n.* One who contributes, or may be called upon to contribute.

Con'trite (kŏn'trīt), *a.* [L. *contritus* bruised, p. p. of *conterere* to grind, bruise; *con-* + *terere* to rub, grind. See TRITE.] **1.** Thoroughly broken. **2.** Broken down with grief and penitence; humbly and thoroughly penitent. — **Con'trite'ly**, *adv.* — **Con'trite'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Penitent; repentant; humble; sorrowful.

Con-tri'tion (kŏn-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of grinding; attrition. [*Obs.*] **2.** State of being contrite; deep sorrow for sin; thorough repentance.

Syn. — Repentance; penitence; humiliation; self-reproach; remorse. See COMPUNCTION.

Con-triv'a-ble (-trĭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be contrived.

Con-triv'ance (kŏn-trĭv'ans), *n.* **1.** Act or faculty of contriving. **2.** The thing contrived.

Syn. — Device; plan; scheme; invention; machine; project; design; artifice; shift.

Con-trive' (kŏn-trĭv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTRIVED (-trĭvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTRIVING.] [OF. *controver*, *contruver*, F. *controuver*; *con-* + *trouver* to find. See TROVER.] To form by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise; to invent; to design; to plan.

Syn. — To discover; project; plot; concert; hatch.

Con-trive', *v. i.* To make devices; to form designs.

Con-triv'er (kŏn-trĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who contrives.

Con-trol' (kŏn-trōl'), *n.* [F. *contrôle* a counter register, contr. fr. *contre-rôle*; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *rôle* roll, catalogue. See ROLL.] **1.** A duplicate register or account kept to check another. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which serves to check, restrain, or hinder. **3.** Power or authority to check or restrain; restraining or regulating influence.

Syn. — Regulation; check; restraint.

Con-trol', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTROLLED (-trōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTROLLING.] [Formerly written *comptrol* and *controul*.] **1.** To check by a counter register or duplicate account. [*Obs.*] **2.** To exercise restraining or governing influence over.

Syn. — To restrain; rule; govern; manage; guide; regulate; hinder; direct; check; curb; counteract; subdue.

Con-trol'la-ble (kŏn-trōl'lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being controlled or restrained; amenable to command. — **Con-trol'la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Con-trol'la-ble-ness**, *n.*

Con-trol'ler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, controls or restrains; one who governs. **2.** An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to examine, rectify, or verify accounts. [More commonly written *comptroller*.]

Con·trol'ler-ship (kŏn-trōl'lẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office of a controller. [state of being controlled.]

Con·trol'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Power or act of controlling;

Con'tro-ver'sial (kŏn'trō-vẽr'shal), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, controversy; disputatious; polemical.

Con'tro-ver'sial-ist, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

Con'tro-ver'sial-ly, *adv.* In a controversial manner.

Con'tro-ver'sy (kŏn'trō-vẽr'sy), *n.* [L. *controversia*, fr. *controversus* turned against, disputed; *contro-* = *contra* + *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn.] **1.** Contention; dispute; debate. **2.** Quarrel; strife; difference.

Syn. — Dispute; debate; disputation; disagreement; altercation; contention; wrangle; strife; quarrel.

Con'tro-vert (-vẽrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTROVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTROVERTING.] To make matter of controversy; to dispute or oppose by reasoning; to debate.

Con'tro-ver'ter (-vẽr'tẽr), *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer; a controversialist.

Con'tro-ver'ti-ble (-vẽr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable. [sialist.]

Con'tro-ver'tist (kŏn'trō-vẽr'tĭst), *n.* A controver-

Con·tu'ber-nal (kŏn-tū'bẽr-nal), } *a.* [L. *contu-*

Con'tu-ber'ni-al (kŏn'tū-bẽr'nĭ-al), } *bernalis* a tent companion, fr. *contubernium* tent companionship.] Living or messing together; familiar; in companionship.

Con'tu-ma'cious (kŏn'tū-mā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *contumax*, *-acis*, insolent; prob. akin to *contemnere* to despise.] Exhibiting stubborn perverseness; pertinaciously resisting authority. **2.** (*Law*) Willfully disobedient to any lawful summons, or to the rules and orders of court. — **Con'tu-ma'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Con'tu-ma'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Stubborn; obstinate; obdurate; disobedient; perverse; unyielding; headstrong.

Con'tu-ma-cy (kŏn'tū-mā-sy), *n.* Quality or state of being contumacious.

Con·tu'me'li-ous (-mē'lĭ-ŭs *or* -mĕl'yŭs; 106), *a.* Exhibiting contumely; rudely contemptuous; disdainful. — **Con'tu-me'li-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Con'tu-me'li-ous-ness,** *n.*

Con'tu-me-ly (kŏn'tū-mē-lỹ), *n.* [L. *contumelia*, prob. akin to *contemnere* to despise.] Rudeness compounded of haughtiness and contempt; scornful insolence; contemptuousness.

Con·tuse' (kŏn-tūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTUSED (-tūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTUSING.] [L. *contundere*, p. p. *-tusus*; *con-* + *tundere* to beat; akin to Skr. *tud* to strike.] **1.** To beat or bray together. **2.** To bruise.

Con·tu'sion (kŏn-tū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of beating, bruising, or pounding; state of being beaten or bruised. **2.** (*Med.*) A bruise.

Co-nun'drum (kō-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** A kind of riddle based upon some fanciful or fantastic resemblance of things; a puzzling question, of which the answer is or involves a pun. **2.** A question to which only a conjectural answer can be made.

Co-nure' (kō-nūr'), *n.* [Gr. κῶνος a cone + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) An American parrakeet, having a tapering tail.

Con'u-sant (kŏn'ū-sant), *a.* (*Law*) Cognizant.

Con'va-lesce' (kŏn'vá-lĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVALESCED (-lĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVALESCING.] [L. *convalescere*; *con-* + *valescere* to grow strong, v. incho. of *valere* to be strong.] To recover health and strength gradually, after sickness or weakness.

Con'va-les'cence (-lĕs'sens), } *n.* Recovery of health

Con'va-les'cen-cy (-sen-sỹ), } and strength after disease; state of a body renewing its vigor after weakness.

Con'va-les'cent (-sent), *a.* **1.** Recovering from sickness or debility; partially restored to health or strength. **2.** Of or pertaining to convalescence.

Con'va-les'cent, *n.* One recovering from sickness.

Con'va-les'cent-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a convalescent; with increasing strength or vigor.

Con-vec'tion (kŏn-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *convectio*, fr. *convehere* to bring together; *con-* + *vehere* to carry.] **1.** Act or process of conveying or transmitting. **2.** (*Physics*) A process of transfer or transmission, as of heat or electricity, by means of currents in fluids, as in water when heated from below.

Con-vec'tive (kŏn-vĕk'tĭv), *a.* Caused or accomplished by convection. — **Con-vec'tive-ly,** *adv.*

Con-vel'lent (kŏn-vĕl'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *convellens*, p. pr. See CONVULSE.] Tending to tear or pull up. [vened.]

Con-ven'a-ble (-vĕn'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being con-

Con've-nance (kŏn'vẽ-nans), *n.* [F., fitness, suitableness.] That which is suitable, agreeable, or convenient.

Con-vene' (kŏn-vēn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVENED (-vēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVENING.] [L. *convenire*; *con-* + *venire* to come: cf. F. *convenir* to agree, OF. also, to assemble.] To meet; to unite; esp., to come together, as in one body or for a public purpose; to meet; to assemble; to congregate.

Con-vene' (kŏn-vēn'), *v. t.* **1.** To assemble; to convoke. **2.** To summon judicially to meet or appear.

Con-ven'er (kŏn-vēn'ẽr), *n.* One who convenes.

Con-ven'ience (kŏn-vēn'yens; 106), } *n.* [See CONVENIENT.]

Con-ven'ien-cy (kŏn-vēn'yen-sỹ), }

1. State or quality of being convenient; fitness or suitableness; propriety. **2.** Freedom from discomfort, difficulty, or trouble. **3.** That which is convenient. **4.** A convenient or fit time; opportunity.

Con-ven'ient (kŏn-vēn'yent), *a.* [L. *conveniens*, *-entis*, suitable, p. pr. of *convenire* to be suitable, to come. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** Fit or adapted; suitable. [*Archaic*] **2.** Affording accommodation or advantage; well adapted to use. **3.** Seasonable; timely; opportune. **4.** Near at hand; easy of access. [*Collog.*] — **Con-ven'ient-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Proper; fitted; suited; handy; commodious.

Con'vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* [L. *conventus* a meeting, LL. also, a convent. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** A meeting. [*Obs.*] **2.** An association or community of religious recluses; a body of monks or nuns. **3.** A monastery or nunnery.

Con-vent' (kŏn-vĕnt'), *v. i.* [From L. *convenire*, p. p. *-ventus*.] [*Obs.*] **1.** To meet. **2.** To be convenient.

Con-vent', *v. t.* To summon; to convene. [*Obs.*]

Con-ven'ti-cle (kŏn-vĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*. See CONVENT, *n.*] A small assembly or gathering; esp., a secret assembly for religious worship, such as those held in times of persecution by Nonconformists or Dissenters in England, or by Covenanters in Scotland; — often used opprobriously.

Con-ven'ti-cler (-klẽr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles.

Con-ven'tion (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of coming together; state of being brought together; union; coalition. **2.** Arbitrary custom; usage; conventionality. **3.** A meeting or an assembly, esp. of delegates or representatives, to accomplish some specific object. **4.** (*Eng. Hist.*) An extraordinary assembly of the Parliament or estates of the realm, held without the king's writ. **5.** An agreement or contract less formal than, or preliminary to, a treaty; an informal compact; also, a formal agreement between governments or sovereign powers.

Con-ven'tion-al (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-*al*), *a.* **1.** Formed by agreement or compact; stipulated. **2.** Sanctioned by, dependent on, or arising from, general concurrence or usage; formal. **3.** (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) Based upon tradition. (*b*) Abstracted; not natural, but agreeing with an accepted or deliberately selected form of representation.

Con-ven'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* That which is conventional; adherence to that which is conventional.

Con-ven'tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to a convention or treaty. **2.** One governed by conventionalism.

Con-ven'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being conventional; specif., adherence to social formalities or usages; a customary usage of social life.

Con-ven'tion-al-i-za'tion (-al-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of conventionalizing; state of being conventional.

Con-ven'tion-al-ize (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVENTIONALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVENTIONALIZING.] **1.** To make conventional; to cause to conform to conventional rules; to establish by usage. **2.** (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) To represent by selecting the important features and those which are expressible in the medium employed, and omitting the others. (*b*) To represent according to established principles or rules.

Con-ven'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a conventional manner.

Con-ven'tu-al (kŏn-vĕn'tū-*al*; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to a convent; monastic.

Con-verge' (-vẽrj'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVERGED (-vẽrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVERGING (-vẽr'jĭng).] [Pref. *con-* + L. *vergere* to turn, incline. See VERGE, *v. i.*] To incline or tend, or cause to tend, to one point.

Con-ver'gence (-vẽr'jens), } *n.* Condition or quality

Con-ver'gen-cy (-jen-sỹ), } of converging.

Con-ver'gent (kŏn-vẽr'jent), *a.* Inclining or tending to one point or focus.

Con-vers'a-ble (kŏn-vẽrs'â-b'l), *a.* Qualified for conversation; disposed to converse; sociable. — **Con-vers'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Con-vers'a-bly,** *adv.*

Con'ver-sance (kŏn'vẽr-sans), *n.* State or quality of being conversant; familiar acquaintance.

Con'ver-sant (-sant), *a.* [L. *conversans*, p. pr. See CONVERSE.] **1.** Having frequent or customary intercourse; familiarly associated. **2.** Familiar by use or study; well-informed; versed. **3.** Concerned; occupied.

Con'ver-sa'tion (kŏn'vĕr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Though OF. fr. L. *conversatio* frequent abode in a place, intercourse, LL. also, manner of life.] **1.** General course of conduct; behavior. [*Archaic*] **2.** Familiar intercourse; intimate association. **3.** Commerce; traffic. [*Obs.*] **4.** Colloquial discourse; oral interchange of sentiments and observations; informal dialogue. **5.** Sexual intercourse.

Syn. — Intercourse; communion; commerce; familiarity; discourse; dialogue; colloquy; talk; chat. — *Talk* is usually broken, familiar, and versatile. *Conversation* is more continuous and sustained, and turns ordinarily upon topics of higher interest.

Con'ver-sa'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to conversation.

Con'ver-sa'tion-al-ist, *n.* A conversationist.

Con'ver-sa'tion-ist, *n.* One given to, or excelling in, conversation.

Con-ver'sa-tive (kŏn-vĕr'sā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to intercourse with men; social; — opposed to *contemplative.*

‖ **Con'ver-sa'zi-o'ne** (kŏn'vĕr-sä'tsē-ō'nā *or* kŏn'vĕr-), *n.; pl.* CONVERSAZIONI (-nē). [It.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary or scientific subjects.

Con-verse' (kŏn-vĕrs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVERSED (-vĕrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVERSING.] [F. *converser*, L. *conversari* to associate with; *con-* + *versari* to be turned, to live, remain, fr. *versare* to turn often. See VERSATILE.] **1.** To keep company; to hold intimate intercourse; to commune. **2.** To engage in familiar colloquy; to interchange thoughts and opinions in a free, informal manner.

Syn. — To associate; commune; discourse; talk; chat.

Con'verse (kŏn'vĕrs), *n.* **1.** Frequent intercourse; intimate association. **2.** Conversation; talk.

Con'verse, *a.* [L. *conversus*, p. p. See CONVERT.] Turned about; reversed in order or relation; reciprocal.

Con'verse, *n.* **1.** (*Logic*) A proposition which arises from interchanging the terms of another. **2.** (*Math.*) A proposition in which, after a conclusion from something supposed has been drawn, the order is inverted, making the conclusion the supposition or premises, what was first supposed being made the conclusion or inference.

Con'verse-ly (kŏn'vĕrs-lȳ *or* kŏn-vĕrs'lȳ), *adv.* In a converse manner; with change of order or relation.

Con-vers'er, *n.* One who engages in conversation.

Con-ver'sion (kŏn-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of turning or changing from one state or condition to another, or the state of being changed; transmutation; change. **2.** Act of changing one's views or course, as in passing from one side, party, or religion to another; also, state of being so changed. **3.** (*Law*) An appropriation of, and dealing with, the property of another as if it were one's own, without right. **4.** (*Logic*) Act of interchanging the terms (subject and predicate) of a proposition. **5.** (*Math.*) A change or reduction of the form or value of a proposition. **6.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A change of front. (*b*) A change of character or use, as of weapons. **7.** (*Theol.*) A spiritual and moral change attending a change of belief with conviction; a change of heart.

Con-vert' (-vĕrt'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVERTING.] [L. *convertere*, *-versum*; *con-* + *vertere* to turn. See VERSE.] **1.** To turn. [*Obs.*] **2.** To change or turn from one state, condition, belief, course, purpose, or the like, to another; to subject to, or undergo, the act or process of conversion.

Syn. — To change; turn; transmute; appropriate.

Con'vert (kŏn'vĕrt), *n.* A person who is converted from one opinion, belief, or practice to another.

Syn. — Proselyte; neophyte. — *Convert* implies a change of belief; *proselyte* implies only a transfer of external adherence from one religious system to some other. *Pervert* implies that a person is drawn off or perverted from the true faith.

Con-vert'er (-vĕrt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who converts. **2.** (*Steel Manuf.*) A retort, used in the Bessemer process.

Con-vert'i-ble (-I-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being converted; susceptible of change. **2.** Capable of being exchanged or interchanged. — **Con-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Con-vert'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Con-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*

Con'vex (kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, convex, concave, fr. *convehere* to bring together.] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form, as viewed from without.

Section of Convex, or Plano-convex, Lens.

— *n.* A convex body or surface. — **Con'vex-ly,** *adv.* — **Con'vex-ness,** *n.*

Con-vex'ed-ness, *n.* Convexity.

Con-vex'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being convex; exterior surface of a convex body.

Con-vex'o-con'cave (kŏn-vĕks'ō-kŏn'kāv *or* -kŏn'kāv), *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

Con-vex'o-con'vex (kŏn-vĕks'ō-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* Convex on both sides.

Con-vex'o-plane' (-plān'), *a.* Convex on one side, and flat on the other; plano-convex.

Con-vey' (kŏn-vā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVEYED (-vād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVEYING.] [OF. *conveier*, *convoier*, LL. *conviare* to escort, convoy, fr. L. *con-* + *via* way.] **1.** To carry from one place to another. **2.** To transfer or deliver to another; to make over, as property. **3.** To impart or communicate.

Syn. — To carry; transport; bear; transmit; transfer.

Con-vey'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be conveyed.

Con-vey'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying, carrying, or transporting; carriage. **2.** The instrument or means of conveying. **3.** (*Law*) Act or instrument by which title to property, esp. real estate, is transferred.

Con-vey'an-cer (kŏn-vā'an-sĕr), *n.* (*Law*) One whose business is to draw up conveyances of property.

Con-vey'an-cing (-sĭng), *n.* (*Law*) The act or business of drawing deeds, leases, etc., for transferring the title to property.

Con-vey'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, conveys.

Con-vey'or (-ĕr), *n.* (*Mach.*) A contrivance for carrying objects from place to place.

Con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *p. a.* [L. *convictus*, p. p. of *convincere*. See CONVINCE.] Convicted. [*Obs.*]

Con'vict (kŏn'vĭkt), *n.* A person proved guilty of a crime alleged against him; one legally convicted of crime, or sentenced to punishment.

Syn. — Malefactor; culprit; felon; criminal.

Con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVICTING.] **1.** To prove or find guilty of an offense or crime charged; to pronounce guilty, as by legal decision. **2.** To demonstrate by proof or evidence; to prove. **3.** To defeat; to doom. [*Obs.*]

Con-vic'tion (kŏn-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of proving, finding, or adjudging, guilty of an offense. **2.** The act of convincing of error, or of compelling the admission of a truth. **3.** State of being convinced or convicted; esp., state of being convicted of sin, or by one's conscience.

Syn. — Persuasion. — *Conviction* respects solely matters of belief or faith; *persuasion* respects matters of belief or practice, and often induces men to act in opposition to their *conviction* of duty.

Con-vict'ive (kŏn-vĭk'tĭv), *a.* Convincing. [*R.*]

Con-vince' (kŏn-vĭns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVINCED (-vĭnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVINCING.] [L. *convincere*, *-victum*, to refute, prove; *con-* + *vincere* to conquer.] **1.** To overpower; to subdue. [*Obs.*] **2.** To overcome by argument; to satisfy by proof. **3.** To prove guilty or wrong; to convict. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To persuade; satisfy; convict.

Con-vince'ment (-ment), *n.* Conviction. [*R.*]

Con-vin'cer (-vĭn'sĕr), *n.* One that convinces.

Con-vin'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be convinced.

Con-vin'cing-ly (-sĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a convincing manner.

Con-vin'cing-ness, *n.* Quality of being convincing.

Con-vive' (kŏn-vīv'), *v. i.* [L. *convivari*; akin to *convivium* a feast; *con-* + *vivere* to live.] To feast together; to be convivial. [*Obs.*]

Con-viv'i-al (kŏn-vĭv'ĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or relating to a feast or entertainment. — **Con-viv'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

Con-viv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The good humor or mirth attending feasting.

Con'vo-cate (kŏn'vō-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *convocare*, p. p. *-atus*; *con-* + *vocare* to call.] To convoke. [*Obs.*]

Con'vo-ca'tion (kŏn'vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of calling or assembling by summons. **2.** An assembly or meeting. **3.** (*Ch. of Eng.*) An assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs.

Syn. — Meeting; assembly; congregation; congress; diet; convention; synod; council.

Con-voke' (kŏn-vōk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVOKED (-vōkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVOKING.] [See CONVOCATE.] To call together; to summon to meet; to convene.

Con'vo-lute (kŏn'vō-lūt), *a.* [L. *convolutus*, p. p. of *convolvere*. See CONVOLVE.] (*Bot.*) Rolled or wound together; — said of the leaves of plants in æstivation.

Con'vo-lu'ted (-lū'tĕd), *a.* Having convolutions.

Con'vo-lu'tion (kŏn'vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rolling anything upon itself, or one thing upon another; winding motion. **2.** State of being rolled upon itself, or rolled or doubled together; a tortuous or sinuous winding or fold.

Con-volve' (kŏn-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVOLVING.] [L. *convolvere*, *-volutum*; *con-* + *volvere* to roll.] To roll or wind together; to roll or twist one part on another.

Con-vol'vu-lus (kŏn-vŏl'vū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* L. CONVOL-

VULI (-lī), E. CONVOLVULUSES (-ŭz). [L., bindweed, fr. *convolvere* to roll around.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having monopetalous flowers, including the bindweed.

Con-voy' (kŏn-voi'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVOYED (-void'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVOYING.] [See CONVEY.] To accompany for protection; to escort.

Con'voy (kŏn'voi), *n.* **1.** Act of attending for defense; state of being so attended; protection; escort. **2.** A vessel, fleet, wagon train, etc., having an armed escort. **3.** The protecting escort. **4.** A drag or brake on a wheel. **5.** Means of transportation. [*Obs.*]

Con-vulse' (kŏn-vŭls'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONVULSED (-vŭlst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONVULSING.] [L. *convellere*, p. p. *-vulsus*, to tear up, to shake; *con-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To contract violently and irregularly, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to shake with irregular spasms.

Syn. — To agitate; disturb; shake; tear; rend.

Con-vul'sion (kŏn-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) An unnatural, violent, and involuntary contraction of the muscles. **2.** Any violent and irregular agitation; a tumult.

Syn. — Agitation; commotion; tumult; disturbance.

Con-vul'sive (kŏn-vŭl'sĭv), *a.* Producing, or attended with, convulsions or spasms. — **Con-vul'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Co'ny (kō'nĭ *or* kŭn'ĭ), *n.* [L. *cuniculus* a rabbit, cony.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A rabbit; esp., the European rabbit.

☞ The *cony* of Scripture is thought to be the *daman*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) An edible West Indian fish.

Coo (kōō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COOED (kōōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COOING.] [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To make a low cry or sound, like the characteristic note of pigeons or doves. **2.** To act in a loving way.

Cook (kŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *cōc*, fr. L. *cocus*, *coquus*, fr. *coquere* to cook.] One whose occupation is to prepare food for the table.

Cook, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COOKED (kŏŏkt); *p. pr. & v. n.* COOKING.] **1.** To prepare, as food, with heat, as by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc. **2.** To concoct or prepare; hence, to tamper with or alter. [*Colloq.*]

Cook (kŏŏk), *v. i.* To cook food for the table.

Cook'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* A book of directions and receipts for cooking; a cookery book. [*U. S.*]

Cook'er-y (kŏŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Art or process of cooking.

Cook'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* An eating house.

Cook'y (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. D. *koek* cake, dim. *koekje*; or cf. OE. *coket*, prob., a sort of cake, and prob. of French origin.] A small, flat, sweetened cake of various kinds.

Cool (kōōl), *a.* [*Compar.* COOLER (-ẽr); *superl.* COOLEST.] [AS. *cōl*; akin to G. *kühl*.] **1.** Moderately cold; between warm and cold. **2.** Not ardent, warm, fond, or passionate; deliberate; self-possessed; indifferent. **3.** Not retaining heat. **4.** Manifesting apathy or dislike. **5.** Negligent of propriety in matters of minor importance, either ignorantly or willfully; presuming and selfish; audacious. **6.** Applied facetiously, in a vague sense, to a sum of money.

Syn. — Calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; repulsive; frigid; alienated; impudent.

Cool, *n.* A moderate state of cold; coolness; — said of the temperature of the air.

Cool, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COOLED (kōōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COOLING.] **1.** To make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of. **2.** To moderate the heat or excitement of; to calm. [become less ardent.]

Cool, *v. i.* **1.** To become less hot; to lose heat. **2.** To

Cool'er (kōōl'ẽr), *n.* That which cools.

Cool'–head'ed (kōōl'hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a calm temper; free from passion. — **Cool'–head'ed-ness**, *n.*

Coo'lie (kōō'lĭ), *n.* Same as COOLY.

Cool'ish, *a.* Somewhat cool. [ately.]

Cool'ly, *adv.* In a cool manner; calmly; deliber-

Cool'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cool.

Coo'ly, Coo'lie (kōō'lĭ), *n.* [Hind. *kūlī*.] An East Indian porter or carrier; a laborer transported from the East Indies, China, or Japan, for service elsewhere.

Coom (kōōm), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Soot; coal dust; refuse matter.

Coomb (kōōm), *n.* [AS. *cumb* a liquid measure; origin uncertain.] A dry measure of four bushels.

Coomb } (kōōm), *n.* [See COMB, COMBE, a valley.]

Coombe } A hollow in a hillside. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Coon (kōōn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A raccoon.

Coop (kōōp), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cypa* a measure, D. *kuip* tub, Icel. *kupa* bowl, G. *kufe* coop, tub; all fr. L. *cupa* vat, tub; LL. *cupa*, *copa*, cup.] **1.** A barrel or cask for liquor. [*Obs.*] **2.** An inclosure for keeping small animals; a pen; esp., a grated box for confining poultry.

Coop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COOPED (kōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COOPING.] **1.** To confine in a coop; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass. **2.** To cooper. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To crowd; confine; imprison; cramp.

Coop'er (kōōp'ẽr), *n.* [From COOP.] One who makes barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc.

Coop'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COOPERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COOPERING.] To do the work of a cooper upon.

Coop'er-age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** Work done by a cooper; place where the work is done. **2.** Price paid for coopers' work.

Co-ŏp'er-ate (kō-ŏp'ẽr-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COÖPERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COÖPERATING.] [L. *coöperari*, p. p. *-atus*; *co-* + *operari* to work, *opus* work.] To act or operate jointly with another; to concur in action, effort, or effect.

Co-ŏp'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of coöperating; concurrent effort or labor. **2.** (*Polit. Econ.*) The association of a number of persons for their common benefit.

Co-ŏp'er-a-tive (kō-ŏp'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

Coöperative society, a society established on the principle of a joint-stock association, for business purposes. — **Coöperative store**, a store established by a coöperative society, where the members make their purchases and share in the profits or losses.

Co-ŏp'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who coöperates.

Coop'er-ing (kōōp'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* Work done by a cooper; the business of a cooper.

Coop'er-y, *n.* The occupation of a cooper.

Co-ŏp'tate (kō-ŏp'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *coöptare*, p. p. *-atus*; *co-* + *optare* to choose.] To choose; to elect. [*R.*]

Co-ŏr'di-nate (-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [Pref. *co-* + L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare* to regulate.] Equal in rank or order. — **Co-ŏr'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Co-ŏr'di-nate-ness**, *n.*

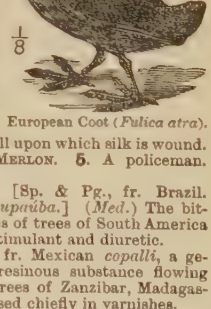
Co-ŏr'di-nate (-nāt), *n.* **1.** One of two or more persons or things of equal rank, authority, or importance. **2.** *pl.* (*Math.*) Lines, or other elements of reference, by which the position of any point, as of a curve, is defined with respect to certain fixed lines (*coördinate axes*) or planes (*coördinate planes*).

Co-ŏr'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COÖRDINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COÖRDINATING.] **1.** To make coördinate. **2.** To give a common action, movement, or condition to; to adjust; to harmonize.

Co-ŏr'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of coördinating; state of being coördinate.

Co-ŏr'di-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing coördination.

Coot (kōōt), *n.* [Cf. D. *koet*, W. *cwtiar*; *cwta* short, bobtailed + *iar* hen.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A wading bird with lobate toes. (*b*) The surf duck or scoter. **2.** Simpleton; goose. [*Colloq.*]



European Coot (*Fulica atra*). 1/8

Coot'foot' (-fŏŏt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The phalarope; — so called because its toes are like the coot's.

Cop (kŏp), *n.* [AS. *cop*; cf. G. *kopf* head.] **1.** The top; head; crest. [*Obs.*] **2.** A conical or conical-ended mass of coiled thread, yarn, or roving, wound upon a spindle, etc. **3.** A tube or quill upon which silk is wound. **4.** (*Mil. Arch.*) Same as MERLON. **5.** A policeman. [*Slang*]

Co-pai'ba (kō-pā'bá), } *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. Brazil.

Co-pai'va (kō-pā'vá), } *cupaúba*.] (*Med.*) The bitter oleoresin of several species of trees of South America and the West Indies. It is stimulant and diuretic.

Co'pal (kō'pal), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mexican *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A resinous substance flowing spontaneously from certain trees of Zanzibar, Madagascar, and South America, — used chiefly in varnishes.

Co-par'ce-na-ry (kō-pär'sē-nā-rĭ), *n.* (*Law*) Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship.

Co-par'ce-ner (-nẽr), *n.* (*Law*) A joint or equal heir.

Co-par'ce-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Abbrev. of COPARCENARY.] (*Law*) An equal share of an inheritance.

Co-part'ner (kō-pärt'nẽr), *n.* A joint partner; an associate; a partaker; a sharer.

Co-part'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a copartner. **2.** A partnership or firm.

Cope (kōp), *n.* [A doublet of *cape*. See CAPE.] **1.** A covering for the head. [*Obs.*] **2.** Anything regarded as extended over the head, as the roof of a house, etc. **3.** An ecclesiastical vestment or cloak, semicircular in form, reaching from the shoulders nearly to the feet. **4.** (*Founding*) The top part of a flask or mold.

Cope (kōp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coped (kōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coping.] [OE. *copen, coupen*, to buy, bargain, prob. from D. *koopen* to buy, orig., to bargain.] **1.** To exchange or barter. [*Obs.*] **2.** To encounter; to meet; to have business. **3.** To meet in hostility; to struggle; to combat; to match; to equal.

Cope, *v. t.* **1.** To requite; to repay. **2.** To match one's self against; to encounter.

Cop'e-pod (kŏp'ē-pŏd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Copepoda. — *n.* One of the Copepoda.

‖ **Co-pep'o-da** (kō-pĕp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. κώπη an oar + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Entomostraca, including many minute Crustacea, both fresh-water and marine.

Co-per'ni-can (kō-pĕr'nĭ-kan), *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth (*b.* 1473, *d.* 1543), who taught the world the solar system now received, called the *Copernican* system. [coping.

Cope'stone′ (kōp'stōn′), *n.* (*Arch.*) A stone for a

Cop'i-er (kŏp'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who copies; a transcriber; hence, a plagiarist. **2.** An imitator.

Cop'ing (kō'pĭng), *n.* [See Cope, *n.*] (*Arch.*) The highest or covering course of masonry in a wall, often with sloping edges to carry off water.

Co'pi-ous (kō'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *copiosus*, fr. *copia* abundance.] Large in quantity or amount; plentiful; abundant. — **Co'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Co'pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Plenteous; rich; exuberant; full. See Ample.

Cop'per (kŏp'pẽr), *n.* [LL. *cuper*, fr. L. *cuprum* for *Cyprium, Cyprium aes*, i. e., Cyprian brass, fr. Gr. Κύπριος of Cyprus (Gr. Κύπρος), anciently renowned for its copper mines.] **1.** A common metal of a reddish color, both ductile and malleable, and very tenacious. **2.** A coin made of copper. [*Collog.*] **3.** A vessel, esp. a large boiler, made of copper. **4.** *pl.* Specifically (*Naut.*), the boilers in the galley for cooking.

Cop'per, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coppered (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coppering.] To cover or coat with copper; to sheathe, as a ship, with sheets of copper.

Cop'per-as (kŏp'pẽr-ȧs), *n.* [OE. *coperose*, F. *couperose*, fr. (assumed ?) L. *cuprirosa*, equiv. to Gr. χάλκανθος, i. e., copper flower, vitriol.] Green vitriol, or sulphate of iron; a crystalline astringent substance, used in making ink, in dyeing blacks, as a tonic in medicine, etc.

☞ The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

Cop'per-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A poisonous American serpent, closely allied to the rattlesnake, but without rattles; — so called from its color. **2.** A nickname for a Northern sympathizer with the South during the Civil War. [*U. S.*]

Cop'per-ish, *a.* Containing or like copper.

Cop'per-plate′ (kŏp'pẽr-plāt′), *n.* (*a*) A plate of polished copper on which a design or writing is engraved. (*b*) An impression on paper taken from such a plate.

Cop'per-smith′ (-smĭth′), *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils; a worker in copper.

Cop'per-worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The teredo; — so called because it injures the bottoms of vessels, where not protected by copper. (*b*) The ringworm.

Cop'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper.

Cop'pice (kŏp'pĭs), *n.* [OF. *copeiz*, fr. *coper, couper*, to cut, fr. *cop, coup, colp*, a blow, L. *colaphus*, fr. Gr. κόλαφος.] A grove of small growth; a wood cut at certain times for fuel or other purposes.

Cop'ple (kŏp'p'l), *n.* [A dim. of Cop.] Something rising in a conical shape; specif., a hill rising to a point.

Co'pra (kō'prȧ), *n.* [Malayálam *koppara* or Hind. *khoprā*.] (*Com.*) The dried meat of the cocoanut.

Cop'ro-lite (kŏp'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κόπρος dung + *-lite.*] (*Paleon.*) A piece of petrified dung; a fossil excrement.

Co-proph'a-gous (kō-prŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. κόπρος excrement + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Feeding upon dung.

Cop'–rose′ (kŏp'rōz′), *n.* The red poppy.

Copse (kŏps), *n.* Contracted from Coppice.

Copse, *v. t.* **1.** To trim or cut. **2.** To plant, as a copse.

Cop'tic (kŏp'tĭk), *a.* [Abbrev. from L. *Aegyptius* an Egyptian, Gr. Αἰγύπτιος, Ar. *kibtī*, pl. *kibt.*] Of or pertaining to the Copts. — *n.* The language of the Copts.

Copts (kŏpts), *n. pl.; sing.* Copt (kŏpt). [See Coptic.] (*Ethnol.*) **1.** An Egyptian race thought to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians. **2.** The principal sect of Christians in Egypt and the valley of the Nile.

Cop'u-la (kŏp'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., bond, band.] (*Logic & Gram.*) The word which unites the subject and predicate.

Cop'u-late (kŏp'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *copulatus*, p. p. of *copulare* to couple, fr. *copula.* See Copula.] (*Gram.*) Joining subject and predicate; copulative.

Cop'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Copulated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Copulating.] To unite in sexual intercourse; to come together in the act of generation.

Cop'u-la'tion (kŏp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of coupling or joining; union; conjunction. **2.** Sexual union.

Cop'u-la-tive (kŏp'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to couple, unite, or connect. — *n.* (*Gram.*) A copulative conjunction. — **Cop'u-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* [copulative.

Cop'u-la-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to copulation;

Copy (kŏp'ȳ), *n.* [F. *copie*, fr. L. *copia* abundance, number, LL. also, a transcript; *co-* + the root of *opes* riches.] **1.** Abundance. [*Obs.*] **2.** An imitation, transcript, or reproduction of an original work. **3.** An individual book, or a single set of books containing the works of an author. **4.** That which is to be imitated, transcribed, or reproduced; a pattern or example. **5.** (*Print.*) Manuscript or printed matter to be set up in type.

Copy book, a book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Syn. — Imitation; transcript; duplicate; counterfeit.

Copy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Copied (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Copying.] **1.** To write, print, engrave, or paint, after an original; to duplicate; to reproduce; to transcribe. **2.** To imitate; to attempt to resemble.

Copy, *v. i.* **1.** To make a copy or copies; to imitate. **2.** To yield a duplicate or transcript.

Copy'er (-ẽr), *n.* See Copier.

Copy'graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*Copy* + *-graph.*] A device for making manifold copies of a writing or drawing.

Copy'hold′ (-hōld′), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) A tenure of estate by copy of court roll. (*b*) Land held in copyhold.

Copy'hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Law*) One owning land in copyhold. **2.** (*Print.*) (*a*) A device for holding copy. (*b*) One who reads copy to a proof reader.

Copy'ist, *n.* A copier; an imitator; a plagiarist.

Copy'right′ (-rīt′), *n.* The right of an author or his assignee, under statute, to print and publish his literary or artistic work, exclusive of all other persons.

Copy'right′, *v. t.* To secure a copyright on.

‖ **Coque'li-cot**′ (kōk'lē-kō′), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) The wild poppy, or red corn rose.

Co-quet′ (kō-kĕt′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coquetted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coquetting.] [See Coquette.] To attempt to attract the notice, admiration, or love of; to deceive by a false show of tenderness or regard.

Co-quet', *v. i.* To trifle in love; to play the coquette.

Co-quet'ry (-rȳ), *n.* Attempts to attract admiration, notice, or love, merely to gratify vanity; trifling in love.

Co-quette′ (kō-kĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. *coquet, coquette*, coquettish, orig., cocklike, strutting like a cock, fr. *coq* a cock.] A woman who endeavors to attract admiration from a desire to gratify vanity; a flirt.

Co-quet'tish (kō-kĕt'tĭsh), *a.* Practicing or exhibiting coquetry; alluring; enticing. — **Co-quet'tish-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Co-qui'na** (kō-kē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp., shellfish, cockle.] A soft, whitish, coral-like stone, formed of broken shells and corals, found in the southern United States. [*U. S.*]

Coracles.

Cor- (kŏr-). A form of *com-*. See Com-.

Cor'a-cle (kŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [W. *corwgl, cwrwgl*, fr. *corwg, cwrwg*, any round body or vessel.] A boat made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oilcloth, — used by fishermen in Wales and parts of Ireland.

Cor'a-coid (kŏr'ȧ-koid), *a.* [Gr. κορακοειδής; κόραξ crow + εἶδος form.] **1.** Shaped like a crow's beak. **2.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a bone of the shoulder girdle in most birds, reptiles, and amphibians, which is reduced to a process of the scapula in most mammals. — *n.* The coracoid bone or process.

Red Coral (*Corallium rubrum*), with the polyps expanded. Nat. size.

Cor'al (kŏr'al), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *corallum, coralium*, fr. Gr. κοράλλιον.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The hard parts or skeleton of various Anthozoa, of a few Hydrozoa, and

of some Bryozoa. **2.** The (red) ovaries of a cooked lobster; — so called from their color. **3.** A piece of coral, used by children as a plaything.

Cor'al-lif'er-ous (kŏr'ăl-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corallum* + *-ferous.*] Containing or producing coral.

Cor'al-lig'er-ous (-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-gerous.*] Producing coral; coralliferous.

Cor'al-line (-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* Composed of corallines.

Cor'al-line, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A submarine, semicalcareous or calcareous plant, with many jointed branches. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Formerly, any slender coral-like animal.

Cor'al-lite (-līt), *n.* [L. *corallum* coral.] **1.** (*Min.*) A mineral substance or petrifaction, in the form of coral. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the individual members of a compound coral. [Written also *corallet.*]

Cor'al-loid (kŏr'al-loid), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-oid.*] Having the form of coral; branching like coral.

Cor'al-loid'al (-loid'al), *a.* Resembling, or branching like, coral; coralloid.

‖ **Co-ral'lum** (kŏ-răl'lŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) The coral or skeleton of a zoöphyte. See CORAL.

Cor'al-wort' (kŏr'al-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A cruciferous herb of certain species of *Dentaria.*

Cor'a-nach (kŏr'ä-năk), *n.* [Gael., fr. *comh* with + *ranaich* a roaring, *ran* to shriek.] A lamentation for the dead; a dirge. [*Scot.*]

Corb (kôrb), *n.* [L. *corbis* basket.] **1.** A basket used in coal mines, etc. **2.** (*Arch.*) A corbel.

Cor'ban (kôr'băn), *n.* [Heb. *qorbān*, akin to Ar. *qurbān.*] **1.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) An offering devoted to God and therefore not to be appropriated to any other use; esp., an offering in fulfillment of a vow. **2.** Alms basket.

Cor'bell (kôr'bĕl), *n.* [F. *corbeille*, deriv. of L. *corbis* basket.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A corbel. [*Obs.*] **2.** *pl.* (*Fort.*) Small gabions.

Cor'bel, *v. t.* To furnish with a corbel or corbels.

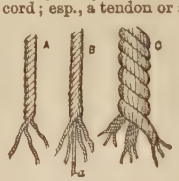
Cor'bie *or* **Cor'by** (kôr'bў), *n.; pl.* CORBIES (-bĭz). [Through F. fr. L. *corvus* raven.] **1.** The raven. [*Scot.*] **2.** (*Her.*) A raven, crow, or chough, used as a charge.

Cor'bie-step' (kôr'bĭ-stĕp'), *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the steps in which a gable wall is often finished.

Cor'cho-rus (kôr'kō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *corchorus* a poor kind of pulse, Gr. κόρχορος a kind of plant.] (*Bot.*) The *Kerria Japonica* or Japan globeflower, a yellow-flowered, perennial, rosaceous plant.

Cord (kôrd), *n.* [F. *corde*, L. *chorda* catgut, chord, cord, fr. Gr. χορδή.] **1.** A string, or small rope. **2.** A solid measure equivalent to 128 cubic feet; a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high; — so called because formerly measured with a cord. **3.** (*Anat.*) Any structure having the appearance of a cord; esp., a tendon or a nerve. **4.** (*Mus.*) See CHORD.

Cord (kôrd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORDING.] **1.** To bind, fasten, connect, ornament, or finish with, or as with, a cord or cords. **2.** To arrange in a pile for measurement by the cord.



Cordage. *A* Plain-laid, or Hawser-laid Rope; *B* Shroud-laid Rope, four strands and a heart or core (*a*); *C* Cable-laid Rope, three plain-laid ropes laid together with a left-handed twist.

Cord'age (kôrd'ăj), *n.* Ropes or cords, collectively; hence, anything made of rope or cord.

Cor'date (kôr'dāt), *a.* [L. *cor, cordis*, heart.] Heart-shaped. — **Cor'date-ly,** *adv.*

Cor'de-lier' (kôr'dẽ-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cordel*, dim. from *corde.* See CORD.] **1.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Franciscan; — so called from his girdle of knotted cord. **2.** (*Fr. Hist.*) A member of a French political club of the time of the first Revolution, which met in an old Cordelier convent in Paris.

Cor'dial (kôr'jal, *formally* kôrd'yal; 106), *a.* [LL. *cordialis*, fr. L. *cor* heart.] **1.** Hearty; sincere; warm; affectionate. **2.** Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate.

Cor'dial, *n.* **1.** Anything that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates. **2.** (*Med.*) Any invigorating and stimulating preparation. **3.** (*Com.*) Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage; a liqueur.

Cor-dial'i-ty (kôr-jăl'ĭ-tў *or* kôr'dĭ-ăl'-; 106), *n.* Sincere affection and kindness; warmth of regard; heartiness. — **Cor'dial-ly,** *adv.* — **Cor-dial-ness,** *n.*

Cor-dil'ler-a (kŏr-dĭl'lĕr-ä; *Sp.* kôr'dĕ-lyä'rä), *n.* [Sp., fr. OSp. *cordilla, cordiella*, dim. of *cuerda* a rope, string.] (*Geog.*) A mountain ridge or chain.

Cor'don (kôr'dŏn; *F.* kôr'dôN'), *n.* [F., fr. *corde.* See CORD.] **1.** A cord or ribbon bestowed or borne as a badge of honor. **2.** The cord worn by a Franciscan friar. **3.** (*Fort.*) The coping of the scarp wall. **4.** (*Mil.*) A line or series of sentinels, or of military posts. **5.** A lace or string, used to secure a mantle.

‖ **Cor'don-net'** (kôr'dŏn-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] Doubled and twisted thread, made of coarse silk, used for making tassels, fringes, etc.

Cor'do-van (kôr'dō-văn), *n.* [Sp. *cordoban*, fr. *Cordoba*, in Spain.] **1.** Same as CORDWAIN. **2.** Leather made from horsehide. [*Eng.*]

Cor'du-roy' (kôr'dŭ-roi' *or* kôr'dû-roi'), *n.* [Prob. for F. *corde du roi* king's cord.] **1.** A sort of corded cotton velveteen. **2.** *pl.* Trousers or breeches of this cloth.

Corduroy road, a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across it, as in marshy places. [*U. S.*]

Cord'wain (kôrd'wān), *n.* [OF. *cordoan, cordouan*, fr. Sp. *cordoban.* See CORDOVAN.] A term used in the Middle Ages for Spanish leather (goatskin tanned and dressed); hence, any leather handsomely finished, colored, gilded, or the like.

Cord'wain-er (-ẽr), *n.* A worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather; a shoemaker. [*Archaic*]

Core (kōr), *n.* [Cf. CHORE.] (*Mining*) A miner's underground working time or shift.

Core, *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *cor* heart.] **1.** The heart or inner part of a thing; esp., the central part of fruit, containing the kernels or seeds. **2.** (*Founding*) The portion of a mold which shapes the interior of a cylinder, tube, or other hollow casting.

Core, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORED (kōrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORING.] **1.** To take out the core or inward parts of. **2.** (*Founding*) To form by means of a core.

Cor'er (kōr'ẽr), *n.* That which cores.

Co'-re-spond'ent (kō'rĕ-spŏnd'ent), *n.* (*Law*) One called upon to answer jointly with another.

Corf (kôrf), *n.; pl.* CORVES (kôrvz). [Prob. deriv. of L. *corbis* basket.] **1.** A basket. **2.** (*Mining*) A large basket, wooden frame, sled, or low wagon, for hoisting or conveying coal or ore.

Co'ri-a'ceous (kō'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, fr. *corium* leather.] Consisting of, or resembling, leather; leatherlike; tough.

Co'ri-an'der (kō'rĭ-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [L. *coriandrum*, fr. Gr. κορίαννον, κόριον.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant, the fruit or seeds of which have a strong smell and a spicy taste.

Co-rin'thi-an (kō-rĭn'thĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to Corinth. **2.** (*Arch.*) Of or pertaining to the Corinthian order of architecture. [See *Illust.* of CAPITAL.] **3.** Debauched in character or practice; impure. **4.** Of or pertaining to an amateur sailor or yachtsman.

Co-rin'thi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Corinth. **2.** A gay, licentious person. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Co'ri-um** (kō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *corium* leather.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Same as DERMIS. (*b*) The deep layer of mucous membranes beneath the epithelium.

Cork (kôrk), *n.* [Sp. *corcho*, fr. L. *cortex, corticis*, bark, rind.] **1.** The outer layer of the bark of the cork tree, of which stoppers are made. **2.** A stopper for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

Cork, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORKED (kôrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORKING.] **1.** To stop with a cork. **2.** To furnish or fit with cork. **3.** To calk. [Erroneous spelling.]

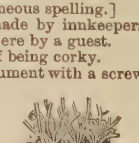
Cork'age (-ăj), *n.* The charge made by innkeepers for taking care of wine bought elsewhere by a guest.

Cork'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being corky.

Cork'screw' (-skrų'), *n.* An instrument with a screw or a steel spiral for drawing corks from bottles.

Cork'y (-ў), *a.* Consisting of, or like, cork.

Corm (kôrm), *n.* [See CORMUS.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A solid bulb-shaped root, as of the crocus. Cf. BULB. **2.** (*Biol.*) Same as CORMUS, 2.


Depressed Corm of Cyclamen.

Cor-mog'e-ny (kôr-mŏj'ẽ-nў), *n.* [Gr. κορμός trunk of a tree + *-geny.*] (*Biol.*) The embryological history of groups or families of individuals.

Cor'mo-rant (kôr'mŏ-rant), *n.* [F. *cormoran*, fr. Armor. *mōr-vran* a sea raven; *mōr* sea + *bran* raven, with *cor*, equiv. to L. *corvus* raven, pleonastically prefixed; or perh. fr. L. *corvus marinus* sea raven.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any

species of a genus of voracious sea birds having a sac under the beak. **2.** A voracious eater; a glutton.

Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

‖ **Cor'mus** (kôr'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κορμός the trunk of a tree (with the boughs cut off), fr. κείρειν to shear.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A corm. **2.** (*Biol.*) A vegetable or animal made up of a number of individuals, such as, for example, would be formed by a process of budding from a parent stalk where the buds remain attached.

Corn (kôrn), *n.* [L. *cornu* horn.] A thickening of the epidermis at some point, esp. on the toes, by friction or pressure. It is usually painful and troublesome.

Corn, *n.* [AS. *corn;* akin to G. *korn.*] **1.** A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. **2.** The various farinaceous grains of the cereal grasses used for food. **3.** The plants which produce corn.

☞ In Scotland, *corn* is generally restricted to *oats;* in the United States, to maize, or *Indian corn.*

Corn cockle (*Bot.*), a bright-flowered weed, common in grainfields. — **Corn poppy** (*Bot.*), the red poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), common in European cornfields; — also called *corn rose.* — **Corn violet** (*Bot.*), a species of *Campanula.*

Corn, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Corned (kôrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Corning.] **1.** To preserve and season with salt in grains; now, specif., to salt slightly in brine or otherwise. **2.** To form into small grains; to granulate. **3.** To feed with grain. **4.** To render intoxicated. [*Colloq.*]

Corn'cob' (kôrn'kŏb'), *n.* The cob or axis on which the kernels of Indian corn grow. [*U. S.*]

Corn'crake' (-krāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird which frequents grainfields; the European crake or land rail.

Cor'ne-a (kôr'nē-ȧ), *n.; pl.* Corneas (-ȧz). [L. *corneus* horny, fr. *cornu* a horn.] (*Anat.*) The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior. — **Cor'ne-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Cor'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [Through OF. & LL. fr. L. *cornus,* fr. *cornu* horn, in allusion to the hardness of the wood.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The cornelian cherry (*Cornus Mas*), a European shrub bearing very acid but edible drupes. **2.** Any species of the genus *Cornus.*

Cor-nel'ian (kôr-nēl'yan), *n.* [F. *cornaline,* OF. *corneline,* fr. L. *cornu* horn. So called from its horny appearance when broken.] (*Min.*) Same as Carnelian.

Cor'ne-ous (kôr'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corneus.*] Of a texture resembling horn; horny.

Cor'ner (kôr'nĕr), *n.* [OF. *corniere, cornier,* LL. *cornerium, corneria,* fr. L. *cornu* horn, end, point.] **1.** The point where two converging lines meet; an angle. **2.** The space in the angle between converging lines or walls which meet. **3.** An edge or extremity; any quarter or part. **4.** A secret or secluded place. **5.** Direction; quarter. **6.** State of things in which a person or combination of persons gets control of a stock or commodity (by buying up the whole or the available part of it) so as to be able to arbitrarily fix its price. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Corner stone, the stone laid at the corner of two walls, and uniting them; esp., the stone which forms the corner of a foundation; hence, fundamental or indispensable.

Cor'ner, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cornered (-nĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cornering.] To drive into a corner; to put, place, or get into a corner.

Cor'ner-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Diagonally; not square.

Cor'net (kôr'nĕt), *n.* [F. *cornet, cornette,* dim. of *corne* horn, L. *cornu.*] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) An obsolete rude reed instrument, of the oboe family. (*b*) Short for Cornet-à-piston. (*c*) A certain organ stop or register. **2.** A cap of paper twisted at the end, used by retailers to inclose small wares. **3.** (*Mil.*) A troop of cavalry; also, its standard, or the officer who (formerly) carried the standard. **4.** A kind of headdress. **5.** (*Far.*) The coronet.

‖ **Cor'net-à-pis'ton** (kôr'nĕt-ȧ-pĭs'tŏn; *F.* kôr'nĕ'ȧ-pēs'tôN'), *n.; pl.* Cornets-à-piston. [F.] (*Mus.*) A kind of brass wind instrument.

Cornet-à-piston.

Cor'net-cy (kôr'nĕt-sy), *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

Corn'field' (kôrn'fēld'), *n.* A field where corn grows or has been growing.

Corn'flow'er (kôrn'flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A conspicuous wild flower (*Centaurea Cyanus*) growing in grainfields.

Cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. L. *coronis* a curved line, Gr. κορωνίς; akin to E. *corona.*] (*Arch.*) Any horizontal, molded or otherwise decorated projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed.

Cor-nic'u-late (kôr-nĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *corniculatus.*] Horned; having horns, or hornlike processes.

Cor-nif'er-ous (kôr-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *-ferous.*] (*Geol.*) Of or pert. to the lowest period of the Devonian age, — characterized by seams of hornstone.

Cor'ni-plume (kôr'nĭ-plūm), *n.* [L. *cornu* horn + *pluma* feather.] (*Zoöl.*) A hornlike tuft of feathers.

Cor'nish (kôr'nĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cornwall, in England. — *n.* The Cornish dialect or people.

Corn'shell'er (kôrn'shĕl'ẽr), *n.* A machine that separates the kernels of corn from the cob.

Corn'shuck' (-shŭk'), *n.* The husk covering an ear of Indian corn. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Corn'starch' (-stärch'), *n.* Starch made from Indian corn, esp. a fine white flour used for puddings, etc.

Cor'nu-co'pi-a (kôr'nū-kō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* Cornucopias (-ȧz). [L. *cornu copiae* horn of plenty.] The horn of plenty, from which fruits and flowers are represented as issuing. It is an emblem of abundance.

Cor'nute (kôr'nūt *or* kôr-nūt'), **Cor-nut'ed** (kôr-nū'tĕd), *a.* [L. *cornutus* horned, from *cornu* horn.] **1.** Bearing horns; horned; horn-shaped. **2.** Cuckolded. [*R.*]

‖ **Cor-nu'to** (kôr-nū'tō), *n.* [It.] A cuckold. [*R.*]

Cor'ny (kôr'nў), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn.] Strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn; resembling horn.

Corn'y, *a.* **1.** Producing corn or grain; furnished with grains of corn. [*R.*] **2.** Containing corn; tasting well of malt.

Cor'o-dy (kŏr'ō-dў), *n.* [LL. *corrodium, corredium,* furniture, provision. See Curry.] (*Old Law*) An allowance of food or clothing due from a religious house for the sustenance of the king's servants.

Cor'ol (kŏr'ŏl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A corolla.

Co-rol'la (kō-rŏl'lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *corona.* See Crown.] (*Bot.*) The inner envelope of a flower which surrounds the organs of fructification, consisting of one or more leaves, called *petals.* [See *Illust.* of Flower.]

Cor'ol-la-ry (kŏr'ŏl-lȧ-rў), *n.* [L. *corollarium* gift, corollary, fr. *corolla.* See Corolla.] **1.** That which is given beyond what is actually due. [*Obs.*] **2.** Something which follows from the demonstration of a proposition; an additional inference or deduction; a consequence.

Cor'ol-late (kŏr'ŏl-lāt), **Cor'ol-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Having a corolla or corollas; like a corolla.

Co-ro'na (kō-rō'nȧ), *n.; pl.* L. Coronæ (-nē), E. Coronas (-nȧz). [L. *corona* crown.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The projecting part of a Classic cornice, the under side of which is cut with a recess or channel so as to form a drip. **2.** (*Anat.*) The upper surface or crown of a part. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The shelly skeleton of a sea urchin. **4.** (*Astron.*) A peculiar luminous appearance, or aureola, which surrounds the sun, and which is seen only when the sun is totally eclipsed. **5.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) An inner appendage to a petal or a corolla, often forming a special cup, as in the daffodil and jonquil. (*b*) Any crownlike appendage at the top of an organ. **6.** (*Meteorol.*) (*a*) A circle around and close to a luminous body, as the sun or moon. (*b*) A peculiar phase of the *aurora borealis,* formed by the convergence of luminous beams. **7.** (*Mus.*) A character [⌒], also called the *pause* or *hold.*

Cor'o-nal (kŏr'ō-*nal or, esp. in science,* kō-rō'nal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a corona. **2.** Of or pertaining to a king's crown, or coronation. [frontal bone.

Cor'o-nal, *n.* **1.** A crown; wreath; garland. **2.** The

Cor'o-na-ry (kŏr'ō-nȧ-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to a crown; forming, or adapted to form, a crown or garland.

Cor'o-nate (kŏr'ō-nāt), **Cor'o-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *coronatus,* p. p. of *coronare* to crown.] **1.** Having or wearing a crown or crownlike appendage. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having the coronal feathers lengthened or otherwise distinguished; — said of birds.

Cor'o-na'tion (kŏr'ō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign.

Cor'o-ner (kŏr'ō-nẽr), *n.* [From OE. *coronen* to crown; — a translation of LL. *coronator* coroner, fr. L. *corona* crown, the coroner having been originally a prosecuting officer of the crown. See Crown.] An officer whose principal duty is to inquire into the cause of any violent, sudden, or mysterious death.

Cor'o-net (kŏr'ō-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. of OE. *corone* crown.] **1.** A crownlike ornamental or honorary headdress; esp.,

a crown worn as the mark of high rank lower than sovereignty. **2.** (*Far.*) The upper part of a horse's hoof.

Coronet of a British Duke.

Cor'po-ral (kôr'pŏ-ral), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *caporal*, It. *caporale*, fr. *capo* head, chief, L. *caput.*] (*Mil.*) A noncommissioned officer next below a sergeant, — in the U. S. the lowest in a company of infantry.

Ship's corporal, an officer under the master at arms.

Cor'po-ral, *a.* [L. *corporalis*, fr. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** Belonging or relating to the body; bodily. **2.** Corporeal.

Syn. — Bodily; corporeal. — *Bodily* is opposed to *mental*. *Corporeal* refers to the whole physical structure or nature of the body. *Corporal*, as now used, refers more to punishment or some infliction.

Cor'po-ral (kôr'pŏ-ral), ‖ **Cor'po-ra'le** (kôr'pŏ-rā'lē), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The fine linen cloth used in the celebration of the eucharist.

Cor'po-ral'i-ty (kôr'pŏ-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being corporal. [bodily.]

Cor'po-ral-ly (-ral-lȳ), *adv.* In or with the body;

Cor'po-rate (kôr'pŏ-rāt), *a.* [L. *corporatus*, p. p. of *corporare* to shape into a body, fr. *corpus* body.] **1.** United in an association, and endowed by law with the rights and liabilities of an individual and with the capacity of succession; incorporated. **2.** Belonging to a corporation or incorporated body. **3.** United; general; collectively one.

Cor'po-rate-ly (-rāt-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a corporate capacity. **2.** In, or as regards, the body. [corporate.]

Cor'po-ra'tion (kôr'pŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A body politic or

Cor'po-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* A member of a corporation.

Cor-po're-al (kôr-pō'rē-*al*), *a.* [L. *corporeus*, fr. *corpus* body.] Having a body; consisting of, or pertaining to, a material body or substance. — **Cor-po're-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Cor'po-re-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), **Cor-po're-al-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Material; corporal; bodily. See CORPORAL.

Cor-po're-al-ist (kôr-pō'rē-*al*-ĭst), *n.* One who denies the reality of spiritual existences; a materialist.

Cor'po-re'i-ty (kôr'pŏ-rē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of having a body; the state of being corporeal; materiality.

Cor'po-sant (kôr'pŏ-zănt), *n.* [It. *corpo santo* holy body.] St. Elmo's fire. See under SAINT.

Corps (kôr, *pl.* kôrz), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. L. *corpus* body.] A body of men; esp., an organized division of the military establishment.

Army corps, *or* (French) **Corps d'armée** (kôr' där'mā'), a body containing two or more divisions of a large army, organized as a complete army in itself.

Corpse (kôrps), *n.* [OF. *cors* (sometimes written *corps*), F. *corps*, L. *corpus;* akin to AS. *hrif* womb.] The dead body of a human being; — used also Fig.

Cor'pu-lence (kôr'pŭ-lens), ‖ **Cor'pu-len-cy** (-pŭ-len-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being corpulent; fleshiness.

Cor'pu-lent (-pŭ-lent), *a.* [L. *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus* body.] Very fat; stout; fleshy; obese. — **Cor'pu-lent-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Cor'pus** (-pŭs), *n.; pl.* CORPORA (-pŏ-rȧ). [L.] A body, living or dead; the corporeal substance of a thing.

Corpus callosum (kăl-lō'sum) [NL.] (*Anat.*), the great band of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres. See BRAIN. — **Corpus Christi** (krīs'tĭ) [L., body of Christ] (*R. C. Ch.*), a festival in honor of the eucharist, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. — **Corpus striatum** (strĭ-ā'tŭm); *pl.* CORPORA STRIATA (-tȧ) [NL.] (*Anat.*), a ridge in the wall of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

Cor'pus-cle (-pŭs-s'l), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus* body.] **1.** A minute particle; atom; molecule. **2.** (*Anat.*) A protoplasmic animal cell.

Cor-pus'cu-lar (kôr-pŭs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles, or small particles.

Cor-rade' (kŏr-rād'), *v. t.* [L. *corradere, -rasum; cor-* + *radere* to rub.] **1.** To gnaw into; to fret. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Geol.*) To erode, as the bed of a stream.

Cor-ra'di-ate (kŏr-rā'dĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To converge to one point or focus, as light or rays.

Cor-ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of corradiating.

Cor-ral' (kŏr-răl'; *Sp.* kŏr-räl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *corro* a circle, fr. L. *currere* to run.] A pen for animals; esp., a protecting inclosure made by immigrants with wagons.

Cor-ral', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORRALLED (-răld' *or* -räld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORRALLING.] To surround and inclose; to coop up; to put into an inclosed space.

Cor-ra'sion (kŏr-rā'zhŭn), *n.* [See CORRADE.] (*Geol.*) The erosion of the bed of a stream by running water.

Cor-rect' (kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *correctus*, p. p. of *corrigere* to make straight, to correct; *cor-* + *regere* to lead straight. See RIGHT.] Set right; hence, conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty or imperfect; free from error; right.

Syn. — Exact; precise; regular. See ACCURATE.

Cor-rect', (kŏr-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORRECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORRECTING.] **1.** To make right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety. **2.** To reprove or punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude. **3.** To counteract (something wrong) by the agency of opposite qualities or tendencies.

Syn. — To amend; rectify; emend; reform; improve; chastise; punish; discipline; chasten.

Cor-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of correcting. **2.** That which is substituted in place of what is wrong; emendation. **3.** Allowance for inaccuracy in an instrument.

House of correction, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

Cor-rec'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Tending or used to correct.

Cor-rect'ive (kŏr-rĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the power to correct; tending to rectify. **2.** Qualifying; limiting.

Cor-rect'ive, *n.* That which is corrective.

Cor-rect'ly (kŏr-rĕkt'lȳ), *adv.* In a correct manner.

Cor-rect'ness, *n.* State or quality of being correct.

Cor-rect'or (kŏr-rĕkt'ẽr), *n.* One that corrects.

Cor'rei (kŏr'rī), *n.* [Scot.] A hollow in the side of a hill, where game usually lies.

Cor're-late' (kŏr'rē-lāt' *or* kŏr'rē-lāt'), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *cor-* + *relate.*] To be, or show to be, mutually related; to have, or put in, reciprocal or mutual relations.

Cor're-late (kŏr'rē-lāt), *n.* One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to something else.

Cor're-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Reciprocal relation; corresponding similarity or parallelism of relation or law; act of correlating.

Cor-rel'a-tive (kŏr-rĕl'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having or indicating a reciprocal relation. — *n.* One who, or that which, is correlated to some other person or thing; specif. (*Gram.*), the antecedent of a pronoun. — **Cor-rel'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Cor're-spond' (kŏr'rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [Pref. *cor-* + *respond.*] **1.** To be like in form or arrangement of parts; to have similarity of form. **2.** To be adapted; to be congruous; to suit; to agree. **3.** To have intercourse or communion; to communicate, esp. by letters.

Syn. — To agree; fit; answer; suit; write; address.

Cor're-spond'ence (-spŏnd'ens), *n.* **1.** Friendly intercourse; esp., intercourse between persons by means of letters. **2.** The letters which pass between correspondents. **3.** Mutual adaptation, relation, or agreement, of one thing to another. [SPONDENCE, 3.]

Cor're-spond'en-cy (-en-sȳ), *n.* Same as CORRE-

Cor're-spond'ent (-ent), *a.* Being in accord or agreement; suitable; adapted; fit; congruous; conformable; obedient. — **Cor're-spond'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Cor're-spond'ent, *n.* One who is communicated with by letter; one who communicates by letter or telegram.

Cor're-spond'ing-ly, *adv.* Conformably; in agreement.

Cor're-spon'sive (-rē-spŏn'sĭv), *a.* Corresponding; conformable; adapted. — **Cor're-spon'sive-ly,** *adv.*

Cor'ri-dor (kŏr'rĭ-dōr *or* -dŏr), *n.* [F., through It. or Sp. fr. L. *currere* to run.] (*Arch.*) A gallery or passageway leading to several apartments of a house.

‖ **Cor'ri-gen'dum** (kŏr'rĭ-jĕn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* CORRIGENDA (-dȧ). [L.] A fault or error to be corrected.

Cor'ri-gi-ble (kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *corrigibilis*, fr. L. *corrigere* to correct.] **1.** Capable of being set right, amended, or reformed. **2.** Submissive to correction; docile. **3.** Corrective. [*Obs.*] — **Cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Cor'ri-gi-ble-ness,** *n.* [companion. [*R.*]

Cor-ri'val (kŏr-rī'val), *n.* A rival; competitor; also, a

Cor-rob'o-rant (kŏr-rŏb'ŏ-rant), *a.* Strengthening; supporting; corroborating. — *n.* Anything which gives strength or support; a tonic.

Cor-rob'o-rate (-ŏ-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORROBORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORROBORATING (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *corroborare*, p. p. *-atus; cor-* + *roborare* to strengthen, *robur* strength.] **1.** To strengthen. [*Obs.*] **2.** To make more certain; to confirm; to establish.

Cor-rob'o-ra'tion (kŏr-rŏb'ŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of corroborating. **2.** That which corroborates.

Cor-rob'o-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to strengthen or confirm. — *n.* A medicine that strengthens.

Cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Corroborative.

Cor-rode' (kŏr-rōd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORRODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORRODING.] [L. *corrodere, -rosum; cor-* + *rodere* to gnaw.] **1.** To eat or wear away by degrees. **2.** To consume; to prey upon; to impair.

Syn. — To canker; gnaw; rust; waste.

Cor-rode' (kŏr-rōd'), *v. i.* To be corrosive; to be subject to corrosion. [that corrodes.]
Cor-rod'ent (-rō'dent), *a.* Corrosive. —*n.* Anything
Cor-rod'i-ble (-rō'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being corroded.
Cor-ro'si-ble (-rō'sĭ-b'l),
Cor-ro'sion (kŏr-rō'zhŭn), *n.* Action or effect of corrosive agents, or the process of corrosive change.
Cor-ro'sive (kŏr-rō'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Eating away; having the power of gradually wearing away, changing, or destroying the texture or substance of a body. **2.** Having the quality of fretting or vexing. —**Cor-ro'sive-ly**, *adv.* —**Cor-ro'sive-ness**, *n.*
Corrosive sublimate (*Chem.*), mercuric chloride, which is a virulent poison, and a powerful antiseptic.
Cor-ro'sive, *n.* That which is corrosive.
Cor'ru-gant (kŏr'ru-gant), *a.* Corrugating.
Cor'ru-gate (kŏr'ru-gāt), *a.* [L. *corrugare*, p. p. *-atus*; *cor-* + *rugare* to wrinkle, *ruga* wrinkle.] Wrinkled; crumpled; contracted into ridges and furrows.
Cor'ru-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORRUGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORRUGATING.] To form or shape into wrinkles, folds, or ridges.
Cor'ru-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of corrugating.
Cor-rupt' (kŏr-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *corruptus*, p. p. of *corrumpere* to corrupt; *cor-* + *rumpere* to break; akin to E. *reave*.] **1.** Changed from a sound to a putrid state; spoiled; tainted. **2.** Changed from a state of integrity, truth, purity, etc., to a worse state; depraved; debased; perverted. **3.** Abounding in errors; not genuine or correct.
Cor-rupt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORRUPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORRUPTING.] **1.** To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to cause to decay; to spoil. **2.** To change from good to bad, from true to false, or from right to wrong; to destroy the integrity, honor, or purity of.
Cor-rupt', *v. i.* To become spoiled or vitiated.
Cor-rupt'er (-rŭp'tẽr), *n.* One who corrupts anything.
Cor-rupt'i-ble (kŏr-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being corrupted; subject to decay or vitiation. —**Cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Cor-rupt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* —**Cor-rupt'i-bly**, *adv.*
Cor-rupt'i-ble, *n.* That which may decay and perish; hence, the human body. [*Archaic*]
Cor-rup'tion (kŏr-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt. **2.** The product of corruption; putrid matter.
Corruption of blood (*Law*), taint or impurity of blood, in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting any estate, or from transmitting it to others.
Syn. — Putrescence; putrefaction; pollution; defilement; contamination; debasement; adulteration; depravity; taint. See DEPRAVITY.
Cor-rupt'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Corrupting; tending to corrupt.
Cor-rupt'ly, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; by corruption.
Cor-rupt'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being corrupt.
Cor'sage (kôr'sâj), *n.* [F. See CORSET.] The waist or bodice of a lady's dress.
Cor'sair (kôr'sâr), *n.* [F. *corsaire*, LL. *corsarius*, fr. L. *cursus* a running, course. See COURSE.] **1.** A pirate; a freebooter. **2.** A piratical vessel.
Corse (kôrs *or* kōrs), *n.* [OF. *cors*. See CORPSE.] **1.** The body, living or dead. [*Obs.*] **2.** Dead body; corpse.
Corse'let (kôrs'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors*. See CORSE.] **1.** Armor for the body, as the breastplate and backpiece together. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The thorax of an insect.
Cor'set (kôr'sĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors*. See CORSE.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a kind of close-fitting gown or basque. **2.** An article of dress inclosing the chest and waist, worn (chiefly by women) to support the body or to modify its shape; stays.
Cor'set (kôr'sĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORSETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORSETING.] To inclose in corsets.
‖ **Cor'tége'** (kôr'tâzh'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *corteggio* train, fr. *corte* court.] A train of attendants; a procession.
Cor'tes (kôr'tĕs), *n. pl.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. *corte* court.] The legislative assembly in Spain and Portugal, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities.
‖ **Cor'tex** (kôr'tĕks), *n.; pl.* CORTICES (-tĭ-sēs). [L., bark.] Bark, as of a tree; hence, an outer covering.
Cor'ti-cal (kôr'tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cortex; external; outer; superficial.
Cor'ti-cate (kôr'tĭ-kāt),
Cor'ti-ca'ted (-kā'tĕd), *a.* Having a special and distinct outer covering.
Cor-tic'i-form (kŏr-tĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling, or having the form of, cortex, bark, or rind. [barky.]
Cor'ti-cose' (kôr'tĭ-kōs'), *a.* Abounding in bark;
Cor'ti-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, bark.
Co-run'dum (kŏ-rŭn'dŭm), *n.* [From Hind. *kurand* corundum stone.] (*Min.*) The earth alumina, as found native in a crystalline state, including sapphire, oriental ruby, oriental amethyst, and adamantine spar.
Co-rus'cant (kŏ-rŭs'kant), *a.* Coruscating.
Cor'us-cate (kŏr'ŭs-kāt *or* kŏ-rŭs'kāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORUSCATED (-kā'tĕd *or* -kă-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CORUSCATING.] [L. *coruscare* to flash, vibrate.] To glitter in flashes; to flash.
Syn. — To glisten; gleam; sparkle; radiate; blaze.
Cor'us-ca'tion (kŏr'ŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A sudden flash or play of light. **2.** A flash of intellectual brilliancy.
‖ **Cor'vee'** (kôr'vā' *or* -vē'), *n.* [F. *corvée*, deriv. of L. *cor-* + *rogare* to ask.] (*Feudal Law*) An obligation to perform certain feudatory services, as the repair of roads.
Cor'vet (kôr'vĕt),
Cor-vette' (kŏr-vĕt'), *n.* [F. *corvette*, through Pg. or Sp. fr. L. *corbita* ship of burden, fr. *corbis* basket.] (*Naut.*) A war vessel, ranking next below a frigate, with usually only one tier of guns.
Cor'vine (kôr'vĭn), *a.* [L. *corvinus*, fr. *corvus* crow.] Of or pertaining to the crow; crowlike.
Cor'y-bant (kŏr'ĭ-bănt), *n.; pl.* E. CORYBANTS (-bănts), oftener L. CORYBANTES (-băn'tēz). [L. *Corybas*, Gr. Κορύβας.] One of the priests of Cybele, whose rites were accompanied by wild music, dancing, etc.
Cor'y-ban'tic (kŏr'ĭ-băn'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, the Corybantes or their rites; frantic; frenzied.
Cor'ymb (kŏr'ĭmb *or* -ĭm; 220), *n.* [L. *corymbus* cluster of flowers, Gr. κόρυμβος.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A flat-topped or convex cluster of flowers, each on its own footstalk, and arising from a different point of a common axis, the outermost blossoms expanding first, as in the hawthorn. (*b*) Any flattish flower cluster, or a similar cluster of fruit.

Simple Corymb.

Co-rym'bose (kŏ-rĭm'bōs *or* kŏr'ĭm-bōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of corymbs, or resembling them in form.
Cor'y-phæ'noid (kŏr'ĭ-fē'noid), *a.* [NL. *coryphæna* (fr. Gr. κορυφή head) + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to, or like, the genus *Coryphæna*, including the common dolphin.
‖ **Co'ry'phée'** (kŏ'rē'fā'), *n.* [F.] A ballet dancer.
Cor'y-phe'us (kŏr'ĭ-fē'ŭs), *n.; pl.* E. CORYPHEUSES (-ĕz), L. -PHEI (-fē'ī). [L. *coryphaeus*, fr. Gr. κορυφαῖος, fr. κορυφή head.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The chief, or leader, of the dramatic chorus; hence, any chief or leader.
‖ **Co-ryph'o-don** (kŏ-rĭf'ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. κορυφή head, peak + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil, plantigrade mammals allied to the rhinoceros.
‖ **Co-ry'za** (kŏ-rī'zà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόρυζα.] (*Med.*) Nasal catarrh.
Co-se'cant (kō-sē'kănt), *n.* [For *co. secans*, an abbrev. of L. *complementi secans*.] (*Trig.*) The secant of the complement of an arc or angle.
Cos'en (kŭz'n), *v. t.* See COZEN.
Co'sey (kō'zў), *a.* See COZY.
Cosh'er (kŏsh'ẽr), *v. t.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** (*Old Law*) To levy certain exactions or tribute upon; to lodge and eat at the expense of. **2.** To treat with hospitality; to pet. [*Ireland*]
Co'sier (kō'zhẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *couseor* tailor, deriv. of L. *consuere* to sew together.] A tailor who botches his work. [*Obs.*]
Co-sig'ni-ta-ry (kō-sĭg'nĭ-tā-rў), *a.* [Pref. *co-* + *sign*. Cf. SIGNATORY.] Signing some public document with another. —*n.* One who signs a document with another.
Co'si-ly (kō'zĭ-lў), *adv.* See COZILY.
Cos'in-age (kŭz''n-âj), *n.* [See COUSIN.] (*Law*) Collateral relationship; consanguinity.
Co'sine (kō'sīn), *n.* [For *co. sinus*, an abbrev. of L. *complementi sinus*.] (*Trig.*) The sine of the complement of an arc or angle.
Cos-met'ic (kŏz-mĕt'ĭk),
Cos-met'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. κοσμητικός skilled in decorating, fr. κόσμος cosmos, order, ornament.] Imparting or improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion.
Cos-met'ic, *n.* Any external cosmetic application.
Cos'mic (kŏz'mĭk),
Cos'mic-al (-mĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. κοσμικός of the world, fr. κόσμος cosmos.] **1.** Pertaining to the universe, and having special reference to universal law or order; hence, harmonious; orderly. **2.** Pertaining to the solar system as a whole. **3.** Characteristic of the cosmos or universe; vast. **4.** (*Astron.*) Rising or setting with the sun.
Cos'mic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** With the sun at rising or setting. **2.** Universally. [*R.*]

Cos·mog'o·nal (kŏz-mŏg'ō-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

Cos·mog'o·nist (-nĭst), *n.* One versed in cosmogony.

Cos·mog'o·ny (-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. *κοσμογονία*; *κόσμος* the world + root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] The creation of the world or universe; a theory or account of such creation.

Cos·mog'ra·pher (-rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth.

Cos/mo·graph'ic (-mō-grăf'ĭk), **Cos/mo·graph'ic·al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmography.

Cos·mog'ra·phy (kŏz-mŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. *κοσμογραφία*; *κόσμος* the world + *γράφειν* to write.] A description of the world or of the universe; the science of the whole system of worlds or the relation of all its parts.

Cos·mol'a·try (kŏz-mŏl'ȧ-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος* the world + *-latry.*] Worship paid to the world.

Cos/mo·log'ic·al (kŏz/mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmology.

Cos·mol'o·gist (kŏz-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in cosmology.

Cos·mol'o·gy (kŏz-mŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος* the world + *-logy.*] The science of the world or universe; a treatise relating to its structure, parts, and laws.

Cos·mom'e·try (kŏz-mŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος* + *-metry.*] Art of measuring the world or the universe.

Cos/mo·plas'tic (kŏz/mō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος* the world + *-plastic.*] Pertaining to, or designating, a force operative in the formation of the world independently of God.

Cos/mo·pol'ĭ·tan (-pŏl'ĭ-tan), **Cos·mop'o·lite** (kŏz-mŏp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης*; *κόσμος* + *πολίτης* citizen, *πόλις* city.] One who has no fixed residence, or is at home in any place; a citizen of the world.

Cos/mo·pol'ĭ·tan, **Cos·mop'o·lite,** *a.* **1.** Having no fixed residence; free from local attachments or prejudices; not provincial; liberal. **2.** Common everywhere; widely distributed.

Cos/mo·pol'ĭ·tan·ism (kŏz/mō-pŏl'ĭ-tan-ĭz'm), *n.* The quality of being cosmopolitan; cosmopolitism.

Cos·mop'o·lĭ·tism (kŏz-mŏp'ō-lĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Cosmopolitanism.

Cos/mo·ra'ma (kŏz'mō-rä'mȧ *or* -rā'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κόσμος* world + *ὅραμα* sight.] An exhibition of a series of views reflected through lenses so as to have the appearance of objective reality. [cosmorama.]

Cos/mo·ram'ĭc (-răm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cosmorama.

‖ **Cos'mos** (kŏz'mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κόσμος* order, harmony, the world (from its perfect order and arrangement); akin to Skr. *çad* to distinguish one's self.] **1.** The universe or universality of created things; — so called from the order and harmony displayed in it. **2.** The theory or description of the universe, as a system displaying order and harmony.

Cos/mo·sphere (-mō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος* + E. *sphere.*] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars.

Cos/mo·thet'ic (kŏz/mō-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος* universe + *τιθέναι* to place or arrange.] (*Metaph.*) Assuming or positing the reality of the physical world.

Coss, *n.* [It. *cosa.*] A thing; — only in the phrase **Rule of Coss,** an old name for algebra.

Cos'sack (kŏs'săk), *n.* [Russ. *kozak'*, *kazak'.*] One of a warlike, pastoral people, skillful as horsemen, inhabiting different parts of the Russian empire.

Cos'set (kŏs'ĕt), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A lamb reared without the aid of the dam. Hence: Any pet.

Cos'set, *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle.

Cost (kôst; 115), *n.* [L. *costa* rib. See Coast.] A rib; a side; a region or coast. [*Obs.*]

Cost (kôst; 115), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Cost; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Costing.] [OF. *coster*, fr. L. *constare* to stand at, to cost; *con-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** To require to be given, expended, or laid out therefor, as in barter, purchase, acquisition, etc. **2.** To require to be borne or suffered; to cause.

Cost, *n.* **1.** The amount paid, charged, or engaged to be paid, for anything bought or taken in barter; hence, whatever, as labor, suffering, etc., is requisite to secure anything. **2.** Loss of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering. **3.** *pl.* (*Law*) Expenses incurred in litigation.

‖ **Cos'ta** (kŏs'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. Costæ (-tē). [L., a rib.] A rib; — used in *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* — **Cos'tal** (kŏs'tal), *a.*

Cos'tard (kŏs'tẽrd), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *coste* rib, and meaning orig., a ribbed apple.] **1.** An apple, large and rounded like the head. **2.** The head; — contemptuous.

Cos'tard-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A costermonger.

Cos'tean'ing (kŏs'tēn'ĭng), *n.* [Cornish *cothas* dropped + *stean* tin.] The process by which miners seek to discover metallic lodes. It consists in sinking small pits to the solid rock, and then driving from one pit to another across the direction of the vein.

Cos'ter-mon'ger (kŏs'tẽr-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* [See Costard.] An apple seller; a dealer in any kind of fruit or vegetables.

Cos'tive (kŏs'tĭv), *a.* [OF. *costevé*, p. p. of *costever*, L. *constipare* to press closely together, to cram; *con-* + *stipare* to press together, cram.] **1.** Retaining fecal matter in the bowels; having too slow a motion of the bowels; constipated. **2.** Reserved; formal; close. [*Obs.*] — **Cos'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **Cos'tive·ness,** *n.*

Cost'ly (kôst'lȳ; 115), *a.* [From Cost expense.] **1.** Of great cost; expensive; dear. **2.** Rich; sumptuous. [*Poetic*] — **Cost'li·ness,** *n.*

Cost'ma·ry (kŏst'mā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *costum* an Oriental aromatic plant (Gr. *κόστος*, cf. Ar. *kost*, *kust*) + *Maria* Mary.] A garden plant having a strong balsamic smell, and nearly allied to tansy.

Cos'trel (kŏs'trĕl), *n.* [Cf. W. *costrel*, OF. *costerel*, LL. *costerellum*, a liquid measure, *costrellus* a wine cup.] A bottle of leather, earthenware, or wood, having ears by which it was suspended at the side. [*Archaic*]

Cos'tume' (kŏs'tūm' *or* kŏs-tūm'), *n.* [F. *costume*, It. *costume* custom, dress, deriv. of L. *consuetudo* custom.] **1.** Dress in general; esp., the distinctive style of dress of a people, class, or period. **2.** An appropriate arrangement of accessories, as in a picture, statue, poem, or play. **3.** A character dress.

Cos'tum'er (-tūm'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or deals in costumes, as for theatres, fancy balls, etc.

Co'sy (kō'zȳ), *a.* See Cozy.

Cot (kŏt), *n.* [AS. *cot*, *cote*, cottage; akin to G. *kot*, *koth.*] **1.** A small house; a cottage or hut. **2.** A pen, coop, or like shelter for small domestic animals. **3.** A cover or sheath. **4.** [Cf. Ir. *cot.*] A small, rudely-formed boat. **5.** [Cf. OF. *coite*, LL. *cottum*, *cottus*, mattress.] A little bed; a cradle; a bed made of a piece of canvas extended by a frame.

Co·tan'gent (kō-tăn'jent), *n.* [For *co. tangens*, an abbrev. of L. *complementi tangens.*] (*Trig.*) The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cote (kōt), *n.* [See Cot.] A shed, shelter, or inclosure for small domestic animals.

Cote, *v. t.* [Prob. through F. fr. L. *costa* rib, side.] To go side by side with; hence, to pass by. [*Obs.*]

Co·tem'po·ra'ne·ous (kō-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Contemporaneous. — **Co·tem'po·ra'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **Co·tem'po·ra'ne·ous·ness,** *n.*

Co·tem'po·ra·ry (kō-tĕm'pō-rā-rȳ), *a.* & *n.* Contemporary.

‖ **Co'te·rie'** (kō'te-rē'), *n.* [F., prob. fr. OF. *coterie* servile tenure, fr. *cotier* cotter; of German origin. See 1st Cot.] A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly, as for social purposes; a clique. [terminous.]

Co·ter'mi·nous (kō-tẽr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Bordering; con-

Co'thurn (kō'thûrn), *n.* [L. *cothurnus*, Gr. *κόθορνος.*] A buskin anciently used by tragic actors on the stage; hence, tragedy in general. [thurn.]

‖ **Co·thur'nus** (kō-thûr'nŭs), *n.* [L.] Same as Co-

Co·tid'al (kō-tīd'al), *a.* Marking or indicating an equality in the tides; having high tide at the same time.

‖ **Co'til'lon'** (kō'tē'yŏn' *or* kō'tĭl'-), **Co·til'lion** (kō-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *cotillon*, fr. OF. *cote* coat, LL. *cotta* tunic.] **1.** A brisk dance, performed by eight persons; a quadrille; also, the tune for the dance. **2.** A kind of woolen material for women's skirts.

Cot'quean' (kŏt'kwēn'), *n.* [*Cot* a cottage + *quean.*] **1.** A man who busies himself with affairs which properly belong to women. **2.** A she cuckold.

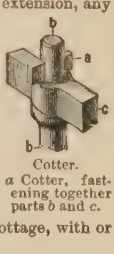
Cots'wold' (kŏts'wōld'), *n.* [*Cot* a hut + *wold* open country.] An open country abounding in sheepcotes.

Cot'tage (kŏt'tăj; 48), *n.* [From Cot a cottage.] **1.** A small house; a cot; a hut. **2.** By extension, any residence of rustic architecture.

Cot'ta·ger (kŏt'tă-jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lives in a cottage. **2.** (*Law*) One who lives on the common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own.

Cot'ter, Cot'tar (kŏt'tẽr), *n.* A cottager; a cottier.

Cot'ter (kŏt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A piece of wood or metal, commonly wedge-shaped, used for fastening together parts of a machine or structure; a key. **2.** A toggle.



Cotter.
a Cotter, fastening together parts *b* and *c*.

Cot'ti·er (-tĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *cotier.* See Coterie, and cf. Cotter.] In Great Britain and Ireland, one who hires a small cottage, with or without a plot of land.

Cot'toid (kŏt'toid), *a.* [NL. *cottus* sculpin + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the genus *Cottus* (sculpin), or the family *Cottidæ*.

Cot'ton (kŏt'tn), *n.* [F. *coton*, through Sp. fr. Ar. *qutun*, *alqutun*, cotton wool.] **1.** A soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, consisting of the unicellular twisted hairs which grow on the seeds of the cotton plant. **2.** The cotton plant. **3.** Cloth made of cotton.

Cotton Plant.

Cotton flannel, the manufacturers' name for a heavy cotton fabric, twilled, and with a long plush nap. — **Cotton gin**, a machine to separate the seeds from cotton. — **Cotton plant** (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Gossypium*, of several species, all growing in warm climates, and bearing the cotton of commerce. — **Cotton wool**, cotton in its raw or woolly state.

Cot'ton, *v. i.* **1.** To go on prosperously; to succeed. [*Obs.*] **2.** To unite; to agree; to make friends. [*Colloq.*] **3.** To take a liking; to stick. [*Slang*]

Cot'ton-tail' (kŏt't'n-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American wood rabbit.

Cot'ton-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Cudweed.

Cot'ton-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree of the genus *Populus* or poplar, having the seeds covered with abundant cottonlike hairs.

Cot'ton-y (-y), *a.* **1.** Covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton; downy. **2.** Of or pertaining to cotton; resembling cotton.

Cot'y-la (kŏt'ĭ-lȧ), } *n.* [Gr. κοτύλη cup of a joint.]
Cot'y-le (kŏt'ĭ-lē), } (*Anat.*) A cuplike cavity or organ; an acetabulum.

Cot'y-le'don (kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [Gr. κοτυληδών a cup-shaped hollow, fr. κοτύλη cup of a joint.] (*Bot.*) A seed leaf of a plant. [See *Illust.* of Seed.]

Cot'y-led'on-al (kŏt'ĭ-lĕd'ŭn-*a*l), *a.* Cotyledonous.

Cot'y-led'on-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cotyledon or cotyledons; having a seed lobe.

Cot'y-loid (kŏt'ĭ-loid) *a.* [*Cotyle* + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Shaped like a cup. (*b*) Pertaining to a cotyloid cavity.

Couch (kouch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Couched (koucht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Couching.] [F. *coucher* to lay down, lie down, fr. L. *collocare* to put, place; *col-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place.] **1.** To lay upon a bed or other resting place. **2.** To arrange or dispose as in a bed. **3.** To put into some form of language; to express; to phrase.

To couch a cataract (*Med.*), to treat it by pushing down the opaque lens with a needle. — **To couch a spear** *or* **lance**, to lower it to the position of attack; to place it in rest.

Couch, *v. i.* **1.** To lie down or recline; to repose; to lie. **2.** To lie down for concealment; to hide. **3.** To stoop; to crouch. [*Obs.*]

Couch, *n.* **1.** A bed or place for repose or sleep. **2.** A mass of steeped barley spread upon a floor to germinate, in malting; also, the floor so used. **3.** (*Painting & Gilding*) A preliminary layer.

Couch'ant (kouch'ant), *a.* [F., p. pr.] Lying down with head erect; squatting.

Couch'er (kouch'ẽr), *n.* One who couches.

Couch' grass' (grȧs'). (*Bot.*) Quitch grass.

Couch'ing, *n.* Embroidering by laying the materials upon the surface, instead of drawing them through.

Cou'gar (ko͞o'gär), *n.* [F. *couguar*, from native South American name.] (*Zoöl.*) An American feline quadruped, resembling the African panther.

Cough (kȧf), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coughed (kȧft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coughing.] [Etymol. uncertain.] To expel air, or obstructing or irritating matter, from the lungs or air passages, in a noisy and violent manner.

Cough, *v. t.* **1.** To expel, as from the lungs, by coughing. **2.** To bring to a specified state by coughing

Cough, *n.* **1.** A sudden, noisy, and violent expulsion of air from the chest. **2.** A frequent coughing, constituting a symptom of disease.

Cough'er (kȧf'ẽr), *n.* One who coughs.

Could (ko͝od), *imp.* of Can. [OE. *coude*. The *l* was inserted under the influence of *should* and *would*.] Was, should be, or would be, able, capable, or susceptible.

‖ **Cou'lee'** (ko͞o'lī'), *n.* [F. *coulée*, fr. *couler* to run or flow.] A stream; (*Geol.*) a stream of lava. Also, in the Western United States, the bed of a stream, having high but inclined sides.

‖ **Cou-lisse'** (ko͞o-lĭs'; *F.* ko͞o'lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. *couler* to flow.] **1.** A piece of timber having a groove in which something glides. **2.** One of the side scenes of the stage in a theater, or the space between the side scenes.

‖ **Cou'lomb'** (ko͞o'lôn'), *n.* [From *Coulomb*, a French physicist and electrician.] (*Physics*) The standard unit of quantity in electrical measurements. It is the quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by the current produced by an electro-motive force of one volt acting in a circuit having a resistance of one ohm, or the quantity produced by one ampère in one second.

Coul'ter (kōl'tẽr), *n.* Same as Colter.

Coun'cil (koun'sĭl), *n.* [F. *concile*, fr. L. *concilium*; *con-* + *calare* to call, akin to Gr. καλεῖν to call, and E. *haul*.] **1.** An assembly of persons summoned, convened, or appointed for consultation, deliberation, or advice. **2.** Deliberation; consultation.

Syn. — Assembly; meeting; congress; diet; parliament; convention; convocation; synod.

Coun'cil-man (koun'sĭl-*m*an), *n.* A member of a council; a councilor.

Coun'cil-or (koun'sĭl-ẽr), *n.* A member of a council; — now generally distinguished from a *counselor*.

Coun'sel (koun'sĕl), *n.* [F. *conseil*, fr. L. *consilium*, fr. the root of *consulere* to consult; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Interchange of opinions; mutual advising. **2.** Exercise of deliberate judgment; prudence. **3.** Result of consultation; advice; instruction. **4.** Deliberate purpose; design; intent. **5.** One who gives advice, esp. in legal matters; a legal advocate; also, collectively, all the legal advocates united in the management of a case.

To keep counsel, *or* **To keep one's own counsel**, to keep one's thoughts, purposes, etc., undisclosed.

Syn. — Consideration; consultation; scheme; opinion.

Coun'sel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Counseled (-sĕld) *or* Counselled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Counseling *or* Counselling.] **1.** To give advice to; to admonish or instruct. **2.** To advise or recommend, as an act or course.

Coun'sel-or (koun'sĕl-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who counsels; an adviser. **2.** A member of a council. Cf. Councilor. **3.** A legal adviser or advocate; a counsel.

Coun'sel-or-ship (-ẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office of a counselor.

Count (kount), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Counted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Counting.] [OF. *conter*, later *compter*, fr. L. *computare* to compute; *com-* + *putare* to reckon, order, orig., to clean. See Pure.] **1.** To number; to enumerate. **2.** To ascribe or impute. **3.** To account; to judge or consider.

Syn. — To reckon; compute. See Calculate.

Count, *v. i.* **1.** To number or be counted; hence, to increase or add to strength or influence. **2.** To reckon; to rely; to depend. **3.** To take account. [*Obs.*]

Count, *n.* **1.** Act of numbering; reckoning; also, the number so ascertained. **2.** (*Law*) A formal statement of the plaintiff's case in court; more technically, a particular allegation or charge in a declaration or indictment.

Count, *n.* [F. *comte*, fr. L. *comes*, *comitis*, associate, companion, one of the imperial court; *com-* + *ire* to go.] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, equal in rank to an English earl.

Count palatine. (*a*) Formerly, the proprietor of a county palatine who possessed royal prerogatives within his county. [*Eng.*] (*b*) Orig., a high judicial officer of the German emperors; afterward, the holder of a fief, who might exercise certain imperial powers therein. [*Germany*]

Count'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being numbered.

Coun'te-nance (koun'tē-n*a*ns), *n.* [F. *contenance* demeanor, fr. L. *continentia* continence, LL., also, demeanor, fr. L. *continere*. See Contain.] **1.** Appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect; mien. **2.** The face; the features. **3.** Approving or encouraging aspect of face; hence, favor; encouragement.

Out of countenance, not bold or assured; confounded; abashed. — **To keep the countenance**, to preserve a composed or natural look.

Coun'te-nance (koun'tē-n*a*ns), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Countenanced (-n*a*nst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Countenancing.] **1.** To encourage; to favor; to approve; to aid. **2.** To make a show of; to pretend. [*Obs.*]

Coun'te-nan-cer (-n*a*n-sẽr), *n.* One who countenances.

Coun'ter- (koun'tẽr-). [See Counter, *adv.*] A prefix meaning *contrary*, *opposite*, *in opposition*; as, *counter*act, *counter*balance, *counter*check. See Counter, *adv. & a.*

Count'er (koun'tẽr), *n.* [From Count, *v.*] **1.** One who, or that which, counts, or reckons up; a reckoner. **2.** A piece, as of ivory, used in reckoning. **3.** Money; coin; — used in contempt. [*Obs.*] **4.** A prison; either of two prisons formerly in London.

Coun'ter, *n.* [OF. *contouer*, *comptouer*, LL. *computatorium*, prop., a computing place. See Count, *v. t.*]

A table or board on which money is counted, or on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers.

Coun'ter (koun'tẽr), *adv.* [F. *contre*, fr. L. *contra* against.] **1.** Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction. **2.** In the wrong way.

Coun'ter, *a.* Contrary; opposite; contrasted; opposed; adverse; antagonistic.

Counter deed (*Law*), a secret writing which destroys, invalidates, or alters, a public deed. — **Counter irritant** (*Med.*), an irritant to produce a blister, a pustular eruption, or other irritation in some part of the body, in order to relieve an existing irritation in some other part. — **Counter irritation** (*Med.*), the act or result of applying a counter irritant. — **Counter proof**, in engraving, a reverse print taken off by pressure from another just printed. — **Counter revolution**, a revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things. — **Counter sea** (*Naut.*), a sea running in an opposite direction from the wind. — **Counter slope**, an overhanging slope. — **Counter tally**, a tally corresponding to another.

Coun'ter, *n.* [See COUNTER, *adv.*, and CONTRA.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The after part of a vessel's body, from the water line to the stern. **2.** (*Mus.*) Counter tenor. **3.** (*Far.*) That part of a horse between the shoulders and under the neck. **4.** The back leather of a boot. [ceiving one.

Coun'ter, *v. i.* (*Boxing*) To return a blow while re-

Coun'ter-act' (koun'tẽr-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate.

Coun'ter-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Action in opposition.

Coun'ter-act'ive (-ăkt'ĭv), *a.* Tending to counteract. — *n.* One who, or that which, counteracts.

Coun'ter-bal'ance (-băl'ans), *v. t.* To oppose with an equal weight or power; to counteract the effect of.

Coun'ter-bal'ance (koun'tẽr-băl'ans), *n.* A weight, power, or agency, acting against or balancing another.

Coun'ter-bore' (-bōr'), *n.* **1.** A flat-bottomed cylindrical enlargement of the mouth of a hole. **2.** A kind of pin drill with the cutting edges normal to the axis.

Coun'ter-bore' (koun'tẽr-bōr'), *v. t.* To form a counterbore in; to enlarge, as a hole, with a counterbore.

Coun'ter brace' (brās'). **1.** (*Naut.*) The brace of the fore-topsail on the leeward side of a vessel. **2.** (*Engin.*) A brace which resists a strain opposite to that upon the main brace.

Coun'ter-brace', *v. t.* **1.** (*Naut.*) To brace in opposite directions. **2.** (*Engin.*) To apply counter braces to.

Coun'ter-change' (koun'tẽr-chānj'), *v. t.* **1.** To give and receive; to cause to change places; to exchange. **2.** To checker; to diversify.

Coun'ter-change' (koun'tẽr-chānj'), *n.* Exchange.

Coun'ter-charge' (-chärj'), *n.* An opposing charge.

Coun'ter-charm' (koun'tẽr-chärm'), *v. t.* To destroy the effect of a charm upon.

Coun'ter-charm' (koun'tẽr-chärm'), *n.* That which has the power of destroying the effect of a charm.

Coun'ter-check' (koun'tẽr-chĕk'), *v. t.* To oppose or check by some obstacle.

Coun'ter-check' (koun'tẽr-chĕk'), *n.* **1.** A check; a stop. **2.** Any force or device designed to restrain another restraining force; a check upon a check.

Coun'ter-claim' (-klām'), *n.* (*Law*) A claim made by a person as an offset to a claim made on him.

Coun'ter-cur'rent (-kŭr'rent), *n.* A current running in an opposite direction to the main current.

Coun'ter-draw' (koun'tẽr-drạ'), *v. t.* To copy by tracing on oiled paper, or other transparent substance.

Coun'ter-feit (koun'tẽr-fĭt), *a.* [F. *contrefait*, p. p. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *faire* to make, fr. L. *facere*.] **1.** Representing by imitation or likeness. **2.** Fabricated in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud by passing the false for the true; forged. **3.** False; spurious; deceitful; hypocritical.

Coun'ter-feit, *n.* **1.** Likeness; portrait; counterpart. **2.** Thing made in imitation of something, with a view to passing the false for the true. **3.** Impostor; cheat.

Syn. — See FORGERY.

Coun'ter-feit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERFEITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERFEITING.] **1.** To imitate, or put on a semblance of; to mimic. **2.** To imitate with a view to deceiving, by passing the copy for that which is original or genuine; to forge.

Coun'ter-feit, *v. i.* **1.** To carry on a deception; to dissemble; to feign. **2.** To make counterfeits.

Coun'ter-feit'er (-fĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who counterfeits.

Coun'ter-feit'ly, *adv.* By forgery; falsely.

Coun'ter-foil' (-foil'), *n.* [*Counter-* + *foil* a leaf.] The part of a writing (as the stub of a bank check) in which are noted the main particulars contained in the corresponding part, which has been issued.

Coun'ter-gage' (koun'tẽr-gāj'), *n.* (*Carp.*) An adjustable gage, for transferring measurements from one timber to another.

Coun'ter-guard' (koun'tẽr-gärd'), *n.* (*Fort.*) A kind of low outwork before a bastion or ravelin.

Coun'ter-ir'ri-tant (-ĭr'rĭ-tant), *n.*, **Coun'ter-ir'ri-ta'tion,** *n.* See *Counter irritant*, etc., under COUNTER, *a.*

Coun'ter-ir'ri-tate (koun'tẽr-ĭr'rĭ-tāt), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To produce counter irritation in.

Coun'ter-jump'er (koun'tẽr-jŭmp'ẽr), *n.* A salesman in a shop; a shopman; — used contemptuously. [*Slang*]

Coun'ter-man (koun'tẽr-man), *n.* A man who sells goods at a counter. [*Eng.*]

Coun'ter-mand' (koun'tẽr-mănd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUNTERMANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUNTERMANDING.] [F. *contremander*; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *mander* to command, fr. L. *mandare*. Cf. MANDATE.] **1.** To revoke; to cancel or rescind by giving an order contrary to a previous one. **2.** To oppose; to revoke the command of.

Coun'ter-mand (koun'tẽr-mănd), *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.

Coun'ter-march' (koun'tẽr-märch'), *v. i.* (*Mil.*) To march back, or to march in reversed order.

Coun'ter-march' (koun'tẽr-märch'), *n.* **1.** A marching back; retrocession. **2.** (*Mil.*) Any one of several evolutions by which a body of troops change from or reverse the direction of march.

Coun'ter-mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark or token added in order to afford security of proof. **2.** (*Far.*) An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, to disguise their age. [countermark to.

Coun'ter-mark' (koun'tẽr-märk'), *v. t.* To apply a

Coun'ter-mine' (koun'tẽr-mīn'), *n.* (*Mil.*) An underground gallery excavated to intercept and destroy the mining of an enemy. Also used figuratively.

Coun'ter-mine' (koun'tẽr-mīn'), *v. t.* **1.** (*Mil.*) To oppose by means of a countermine. **2.** To counteract by secret measures.

Coun'ter-mine', *v. i.* To make a countermine.

Coun'ter-move' (koun'tẽr-mōōv'), *v. t.* & *i.* To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to.

Coun'ter-move' (-mōōv'), *n.* } A movement in op-

Coun'ter move'ment (-ment). } position to another.

Coun'ter-pa'ly (-pā'lĭ), *a.* [F. *contre-palé*.] (*Her.*) Paly, and then divided fesswise, so that each vertical piece is cut into two, having the colors used alternately.

Coun'ter-pane' (koun'tẽr-pān'), *n.* [A corruption of *counterpoint*, arising from the employment of *pane*-shaped figures in these coverlets.] A coverlet for a bed, — originally stitched or woven in squares or figures.

Coun'ter-pane', *n.* [OF. *contrepan* a pledge; *contre* + *pan* a pawn. See PAWN.] (*O. Law*) A duplicate part or copy of an indenture, deed, etc.

Coun'ter-part' (koun'tẽr-pärt'), *n.* **1.** A part or thing corresponding to another part or thing; a copy; a duplicate; a facsimile. **2.** A thing that may be applied to another thing so as to fit perfectly; that which serves to complete or complement anything; hence, a person or thing having qualities lacking in another; an opposite.

Coun'ter-plead' (koun'tẽr-plēd'), *v. i.* To plead the contrary of; to plead against; to deny.

Coun'ter-plot' (koun'tẽr-plŏt'), *v. i.* To oppose, as a plot, by contrary plotting. [opposed to another.

Coun'ter-plot' (koun'tẽr-plŏt'), *n.* A plot or artifice

Coun'ter-point', *n.* [F. *contrepoint*; cf. It. *contrappunto*.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The setting of note against note in harmony. (*b*) The art of composite melody. (*c*) Music in parts; harmony; polyphonic music.

Coun'ter-point', *n.* [OF. *contrepoincte*, earlier *counsepointe*, fr. L. *culcita* cushion + *puncta*, fem. p. p. of *pungere* to prick; hence, properly, a stitched quilt with the colors broken one into another.] A coverlet; a cover for a bed, often stitched or broken into squares; a counterpane.

Coun'ter-poise' (koun'tẽr-poiz'), *v. t.* [F. *contrepeser*. See COUNTER, *adv.*, and POISE, *v. t.*] **1.** To act against with equal weight; to equal in weight; to counterbalance. **2.** To act against with equal power; to balance.

Coun'ter-poise' (koun'tẽr-poiz'), *n.* **1.** A weight sufficient to balance another. **2.** An equal power or force acting in opposition. **3.** The relation of two weights or forces which balance each other; equilibrium.

Coun'ter-prove' (koun'tẽr-prōōv'), *v. t.* To take a counter proof of. See under COUNTER.

Coun'ter-scarp' (-skärp'), *n.* (*Fort.*) The exterior slope or wall of a ditch; sometimes, the whole covered way, beyond the ditch, with its parapet and glacis.

Coun'ter-shaft' (koun'tẽr-shâft'), *n.* (*Mach.*) An intermediate shaft, esp. one transmitting motion from a line shaft to a machine.

Coun'ter-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign on the opposite side; hence, to sign in addition to a principal or superior, in order to attest the authenticity of a writing.

Coun'ter-sign', *n.* **1.** The signature made in countersigning. **2.** (*Mil.*) A private signal, word, or phrase, which must be given to pass a sentry; a watchword.

Coun'ter-sink' (koun'tẽr-sĭnk'), *v. t.* **1.** To chamfer or form a depression around the top of (a hole) for the reception of the head of a screw, bolt, etc. **2.** To cause to sink even with or below the surface.

Coun'ter-sink', *n.* The enlarged depression or hole made in countersinking; also, a tool for countersinking holes.

Coun'ter-step' (koun'tẽr-stĕp'), *n.* A contrary method of procedure; an opposite step or act.

Coun'ter-stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke or blow in return.

Coun'ter ten'or (tĕn'ẽr). (*Mus.*) One of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.

Coun'ter-time' (-tīm'), *n.* (*Man.*) The resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege.

Coun'ter-vail' (koun'tẽr-vāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Countervailed (-vāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Countervailing.] [OF. *contrevaloir; contre* (L. *contra*) + *valoir* to avail, fr. L. *valere*. See Valiant.] To act against with equal force, power, or effect; to counterbalance; to compensate.

Coun'ter-vail' (koun'tẽr-vāl'), *n.* That which countervails.

Coun'ter-view' (koun'tẽr-vū'), *n.* **1.** An opposite or opposing view; opposition. **2.** Contrast.

Coun'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* To counteract.

Count'ess (kount'ĕs), *n.* [F. *comtesse*. See Count a nobleman.] The wife of an earl in the British peerage, or of a count in the Continental nobility; also, a lady possessed of the same dignity in her own right.

Count'ing-house' (-ĭng-hous'), **Count'ing-room'** (-ĭng-rōōm'), *n.* The house or room in which a merchant, trader, or manufacturer keeps his books and transacts business.

Count'less (-lĕs), *a.* Incapable of being counted.

Coun'tri-fied (kŭn'trĭ-fīd), *p. a.* [See -fy.] Having the appearance and manners of a rustic; rude.

Coun'try (kŭn'trў), *n.* [F. *contrée*, LL. *contrata*, fr. L. *contra* over against, on the opposite side.] **1.** A region; the territory of an independent nation; (as distinguished from any other region, and with a personal pronoun) the region of one's birth, permanent residence, or citizenship. **2.** Rural regions, as opposed to a city or town. **3.** The inhabitants of a state or a region; the body of electors. **4.** (*Law*) A jury, as representing the citizens of a country.

To put, *or* throw, one's self upon the country, to appeal to one's constituents; to stand trial before a jury.

Coun'try, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the regions remote from a city; rural; rustic. **2.** Unrefined; rude. **3.** Pertaining, or peculiar, to a particular country.

Coun'try-dance' (-dâns'), *n.* [Prob. an adaptation of *contradance*.] See Contradance.

Coun'try-man (kŭn'trĭ-*m*an), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of a region. **2.** One born in the same country with another. **3.** A dweller in a rural region; a rustic.

Coun'try seat' (kŭn'trĭ sēt'). A dwelling in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city.

Coun'try-side' (-sīd'), *n.* A particular rural district. [*Eng.*]

Coun'try-wom'an (-wo͝om'*a*n), *n.* A woman born, or dwelling, in a rural region; a woman born or dwelling in the same country with another.

Coun'ty (koun'tў), *n.* [F. *comté*, fr. LL. *comitatus*. See Count.] **1.** The domain of a count or earl. [*Obs.*] **2.** A portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest, for certain purposes in the administration of justice and of public affairs; — called also a *shire*.

County corporate, a city or town invested by charter with the privilege of being a county by itself. [*Eng.*] — **County palatine,** a county distinguished by particular privileges; — so called *a palatio* (from the palace), because the owner had originally the same powers, in the administration of justice, as the king had in his palace. — **County seat,** a county town. [*U. S.*] — **County town,** the town of a county, where the county business is transacted.

‖ **Coup** (kōō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *colaphus* a cuff, Gr. κόλαφος.] A sudden stroke; an unexpected device or stratagem.

Coup de grâce (kōō' dẽ grâs') [F.], the stroke of mercy with which an executioner ends by death the sufferings of the condemned person; hence, any decisive, finishing stroke. — **Coup d'état** (kōō' dâ-tä') [F.] (*Politics*), a sudden, decisive exercise of power whereby the existing government is subverted without the consent of the people; an unexpected measure of state, more or less violent.

‖ **Cou'pé'** (kōō'pā'), *n.* [F., fr. *coupé*, p. p. of *couper* to cut.] **1.** The front compartment of a French diligence; also, the front compartment of a carriage on British railways. **2.** A four-wheeled close carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver; — so called because having the appearance of a larger carriage cut off.

Coupé (2).

Cou-pee' (kōō-pē'; *F.* kōō'pā'), *n.* [F. *coupé*, n., properly p. p. of *couper* to cut.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent, and raised from the floor, and with the other a forward motion is made.

Cou'ple (kŭp''l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *copula* a bond, band; *co-* + *apere*, *aptum*, to join.] **1.** A bond or tie; a coupler. [*Obs.*] **2.** Two of the same kind connected or considered together; a pair; a brace. **3.** A betrothed or married pair. **4.** (*Elec.*) One of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose a voltaic battery. **5.** (*Mech.*) Two rotations, movements, etc., equal in amount but opposite in direction, and acting along parallel lines or around parallel axes.

Cou'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coupled (kŭp''ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coupling (-lĭng).] To link or tie, as one thing to another; to join; to connect.

Cou'ple-ment (kŭp''l-*m*ent), *n.* Union; a pair. [*Obs.*]

Coup'ler (kŭp'lẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, couples.

Coup'let (-lĕt), *n.* Two taken together; a pair; esp., two lines of verse that rhyme.

Coup'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or coming together; connection. **2.** (*Mach.*) A device or contrivance which serves to couple adjacent parts or objects.

Cou'pon (kōō'pŏn; *F.* kōō'pôn'), *n.* [F., fr. *couper* to cut off.] **1.** (*Com.*) An interest certificate attached to transferable bonds, designed to be cut off and presented for payment when the interest is due. **2.** A section of a ticket, showing the holder to be entitled to some specified accommodation or service.

Cour'age (kŭr'ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *corage*, deriv. of L. *cor* heart.] **1.** The heart; spirit; inclination. [*Obs.*] **2.** That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear.

Syn. — Heroism; bravery; intrepidity; valor; valiantness; gallantry; daring; firmness; hardihood; stoutness; boldness; dauntlessness; resolution.

Cou-ra'geous (kŭ-rā'jŭs), *a.* Possessing, or characterized by, courage; brave; bold. — **Cou-ra'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **Cour-a'geous-ness,** *n.*

Cou-rant' (kōō-rănt'), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *courir* to run, L. *currere*.] (*Her.*) Represented as running.

Cou-rant' (kōō-rânt'), *n.* **1.** A piece of music in triple time; also, a lively dance; a coranto. **2.** A circulating gazette of news; a newspaper.

Cou-ran'to (-răn'tō), *n.* A sprightly dance; a coranto; a courant.

Cou'ri-er (kōō'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A messenger sent with haste to convey letters or dispatches, usually on public business. **2.** An attendant on travelers, whose business it is to make arrangements for their convenience.

Course (kōrs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cursus*, fr. *currere* to run.] **1.** Act of moving from one point to another; progress; passage. **2.** The ground or path traversed; track; way. **3.** Motion, considered as to its direction; line of advance. **4.** Any part of a progress, which is in a straight line, or in one direction; also, a progress without interruption or rest; a heat. **5.** Motion considered with reference to manner; progress. **6.** Customary or established sequence of events. **7.** Method of procedure; conduct; behavior. **8.** A series of acts or practices connectedly followed. **9.** That part of a meal served at one time. **10.** (*Arch.*) A continuous level range of brick or stones of the same height. **11.** (*Naut.*) The lowest sail on any mast of a square-rigged vessel. **12.** *pl.* (*Physiol.*) The menses.

In course, in regular succession. — **Of course,** by consequence; in regular or natural order.

Syn. — Way; road; route; passage; race; series; succession; manner; method; mode; career; progress.

Course, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coursed (kōrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coursing.] **1.** To run, hunt, or chase after; to pursue. **2.** To cause to chase after or pursue game. **3.** To run through or over.

Course, *v. i.* **1.** To run as in a race, or in hunting; to pursue the sport of coursing. **2.** To move with speed; to race.

Cours'er (kōrs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who courses or hunts. **2.** A swift or spirited horse; a racer or a war horse. [*Poetic*] **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A swift-running bird of Europe.

Court (kōrt), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *cortis*, fr. L. *cohors*, *cors*, gen. *cohortis*, *cortis*, an inclosure, thing inclosed, throng; *co-* + a root akin to Gr. χορτός inclosure, and E. *yard*.] **1.** An inclosed space; an area; a yard. **2.** The residence of a sovereign, prince, nobleman, etc; a palace. **3.** The collective body of persons composing the retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority. **4.** Any formal assembling of the retinue of a sovereign. **5.** Attention directed to a person in power; conduct or address designed to gain favor. **6.** (*Law*) (*a*) The hall, chamber, or place, where justice is administered. (*b*) A legal tribunal including the attendant officials; a judge or judges sitting for the hearing or trial of causes. (*c*) The judge or judges, as distinguished from the counsel or jury, or both. **7.** The session of a judicial assembly. **8.** Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. **9.** A place arranged for playing the game of tennis; also, one of the divisions of a tennis court.

Court dress, the dress prescribed for appearance at the court of a sovereign. — **General court**, the legislature of a State; — so called from having, or having had, judicial power. [*U. S.*]

Court, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Courted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Courting.] **1.** To endeavor to gain the favor of by attention or flattery; to try to ingratiate one's self with. **2.** To endeavor to gain the affections of; to seek in marriage; to woo. **3.** To attempt to gain; to solicit. **4.** To invite by attractions; to allure.

Court, *v. i.* To play the lover; to woo.

Cour'te-ous (kûr'tẽ-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *curteis*, *corteis*. See Court.] Having the manners of a court; characterized by courtesy; civil; well bred; polite. — **Cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cour'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

Court'er (kōrt'ẽr), *n.* One who courts.

Cour'te-san (kûr'tẽ-zăn), *n.* [F. *courtisane*, fr. *courtisan* courtier; or fr. It., or Sp. See Court.] A woman who prostitutes herself for hire; a prostitute; a harlot.

Cour'te-sy (kûr'tẽ-sy), *n.* [OF. *curteisie*, *cortoisie*. See Courteous.] **1.** Politeness; civility; urbanity; courtliness. **2.** An act of civility or respect. **3.** Favor or indulgence, as distinguished from right.

Syn. — Urbanity; complaisance; affability; courteousness; elegance; refinement; good breeding.

Courte'sy (kûrt'sy), *n.* [See 1st Courtesy.] An act of civility, respect, or reverence, made by women, consisting of a slight depression of the body, with bending of the knees.

Courte'sy, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Courtesied (-sid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Courtesying.] To make a respectful salutation or movement; esp. (with reference to women), to bow the body slightly, with bending of the knees.

Court'house' (kōrt'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house in which courts are held. [*U. S.*] **2.** A county town. [*Local U. S.*]

Court'ier (kōrt'yẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is in attendance at the court of a prince. **2.** One who courts or solicits favor; one who flatters.

Court'-leet' (-lēt'), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.

Court'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being courtly.

Court'ly (-ly), *a.* [From Court.] **1.** Relating or belonging to a court. **2.** Elegant; polite; dignified. **3.** Disposed to favor the great; obsequious.

Court'ly, *adv.* Elegantly; politely; gracefully.

Court'-mar'tial (kōrt'mär'shal), *n.*; *pl.* Courts-martial (kōrts'-). A court of military or naval officers, for the trial of offenses against military or naval law.

Court'-mar'tial, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Court-martialed (-shald); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Court-martialing.] To subject to trial by a court-martial.

Court'-plas'ter (kōrt'plăs'tẽr), *n.* Sticking plaster made of taffeta or silk.

Court'ship (kōrt'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Act of courting. **2.** Courtliness. [*Obs.*]

Court'yard' (kōrt'yärd'), *n.* A court or inclosure [attached to a house.]

Cous'in (kŭz'n), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cosinus*, contr. fr. L. *consobrinus* the child of a mother's sister, cousin; *con-* + *sobrinus* a cousin by the mother's side, deriv. of *soror* sister. See Sister.] **1.** One collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; esp., the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

☞ The children of brothers and sisters are usually denominated *first cousins*, or *cousins-german*. In the second generation, they are called *second cousins*.

2. A title formerly given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to a member of the council.

Cous'in-age (kŭz'n-ăj), *n.* Relationship. [*Obs.*]

Cous'in-ger'man (-jẽr'man), *n.* A first cousin.

Cous'in-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a cousin or cousins; also, the collective body of cousins; kinsfolk.

Cous'in-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.

Cous'in-ry (kŭz'n-ry), *n.* A body or collection of cousins; the whole number of one's cousins. [hood.]

Cous'in-ship, *n.* The relationship of cousins; cousin-

Cous'si-net' (kōōs'sĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *coussin* cushion.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A receiving stone placed on the impost of a pier. (*b*) That part of the Ionic capital which forms the volute.

Cou-tean' (kōō-tō'), *n.* [F.] A knife; a dagger.

Couth (kōōth), *obs. imp. & p. p.* of Can.

Cove (kōv), *n.* [AS. *cofa* room; akin to G. *koben* pigsty.] **1.** A small, sheltered inlet, creek, or bay. **2.** A strip of prairie extending into woodland; also, a recess in the side of a mountain. [*U. S.*] **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A concave molding. (*b*) A member, whose section is a concave curve.

Cove, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coved (kōvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coving.] (*Arch.*) To arch over.

Cove, *n.* [A gypsy word, *covo* that man, *covi* that woman.] A boy or man of any age or station. [*Slang*]

Cov'e-nant (kŭv'ẽ-nant), *n.* [OF., fr. *convenir* to agree, L. *convenire*. See Convene.] **1.** A mutual agreement, or a stipulation in such an agreement. **2.** (*Theol.*) The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures, conditioned on man's obedience, repentance, faith, etc. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) A contract in writing and under seal; also, the document or writing containing the terms of agreement. (*b*) A form of action for the violation of a promise or contract under seal.

Syn. — Agreement; compact; bargain; arrangement.

Cov'e-nant (kŭv'ẽ-nănt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Covenanted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Covenanting.] To enter into a formal agreement; to bind one's self by contract.

Syn. — To agree; contract; bargain; stipulate.

Cov'e-nant, *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

Cov'e-nant-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes a covenant.

Cov'e-nant-or' (-ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) The party who makes a covenant.

Cov'er (kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Covered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Covering.] [OF. *covrir*, fr. L. *cooperire*; *co-* + *operire* to cover, of uncertain origin.] **1.** To overspread the surface of. **2.** To envelop; to clothe; to invest. **3.** To hide from sight; to conceal. **4.** To brood or sit on; to incubate. **5.** To shelter, as from evil or danger; to protect. **6.** To extend over; to comprehend; to include. **7.** To put the usual headdress on. **8.** To copulate with (a female).

Cov'er (kŭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Anything which is laid, set, or spread, upon, about, or over, another thing. **2.** Anything which veils or conceals; a screen; a disguise. **3.** Shelter; protection. **4.** (*Hunting*) The woods, underbrush, etc., which shelter and conceal game. **5.** [Cf. F. *couvert*.] A tablecloth, and the other table furniture; esp., the table furniture for one person.

Cov'er, *v. i.* To spread a table for a meal. [*Obs.*]

Cov'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, covers.

Cov'er-ing, *n.* Anything which covers or conceals.

Cov'er-let (kŭv'ẽr-lĕt), *n.* [F. *couvre-lit*; *couvrir* to cover + *lit* bed, fr. L. *lectus* bed.] The uppermost cover of a bed or of any piece of furniture.

Cov'er-lid (-lĭd), *n.* A coverlet.

Co-versed' sine' (kō-vẽrst' sīn'). [*Co-* (= *co-* in *co*sine) + *versed sine*.] (*Geom.*) The versed sine of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cov'ert (kŭv'ẽrt), *a.* [OF. *covert*, p. p. See Cover, *v. t.*] **1.** Covered over; private; hid; secret; disguised. **2.** Sheltered; not open or exposed; retired. **3.** (*Law*) Under cover, authority, or protection; as, a *feme covert*, a married woman. — **Cov'ert-ly**, *adv.*

Cov'ert, *n.* **1.** A place that covers and protects; shelter; defense. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the special feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wings and tail of a bird. [See *Illust.* of Bird.]

Cov'ert bar'on (băr'ŭn). (*Law*) Under the protection of a husband; married.

Cov'er-ture (kŭv'ẽr-tûr; 135), *n.* **1.** Covering; shelter; defense; hiding. **2.** (*Law*) The condition of a woman during marriage, because she is considered under the cover, influence, and protection of her husband.

Cov'et (kŭv'ĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Coveted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Coveting.] [OF. *coveitier*, *covoitier*, deriv. of L. *cupidus* eager, fr. *cupere* to desire.] **1.** To wish for eagerly; to desire possession of; — in a good sense. **2.** To long for (a thing forbidden); to crave inordinately.

Cov'et (kŭv'ĕt), *v. i.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

Cov'et-a-ble (kŭv'ĕt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be coveted.

Cov'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who covets.

Cov'et-ive-ness (-ĭv-), *n.* (*Phren.*) Acquisitiveness.

Cov'et-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Very desirous. [*Archaic*] **2.** Inordinately eager to obtain and possess (esp. money); avaricious. — **Cov'et-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cov'et-ous-ness**, *n.*

Cov'ey (kŭv'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *covée*, fr. *cover* to sit or brood on, fr. L. *cubare* to lie down. See CUBIT.] **1.** A brood or hatch of birds; an old bird with her brood of young; hence, a small flock or number of birds together; — said of game. **2.** A company; a bevy.

Cov'in (kŭv'ĭn), *n.* [OF. *covine*, fr. *covenir* to agree.] (*Law*) A collusive agreement between two or more persons to prejudice a third. — **Cov'in-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Cow, *n.*; *pl.* Cows (kouz); *old pl.* KINE (kīn). [OE. *cu, cou*, AS. *cū*; akin to G. *kuh*, Icel. *kýr*, L. *bos* ox, cow, Gr. *βοῦς*, Skr. *gō*.] **1.** The mature female of bovine animals. **2.** The female of certain large mammals, as whales, seals, etc.

Cow, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COWED (koud); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COWING.] [Etym. uncertain.] To depress with fear; to daunt the spirits or courage of; to overawe. [car.

Cow, *n.* (*Mining*) A kind of brake or chock, as for a

Cow'age (kou'ăj), *n.* Cowhage.

Cow'an (kou'an), *n.* [Cf. OF. *couillon* a coward.] **1.** One who works as a mason without having been apprenticed. [*Scot.*] **2.** A pretender or interloper. [*Freemasons' cant*]

Cow'ard (kou'ẽrd), *a.* [OF. *couard, coard, coart*, fr. *coe, coue*, tail (fr. L. *coda*, a form of *cauda* tail) + *-ard*; orig., short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, or perh., turning tail, like a scared dog.] **1.** (*Her.*) Represented with the tail between the legs; — said of a lion. **2.** Destitute of courage; timid; cowardly. **3.** Belonging to a coward; proceeding from, or expressive of, base fear.

Cow'ard, *n.* A person who lacks courage; a timid or pusillanimous person; a poltroon; a craven; a dastard.

Cow'ard-ice (-ĭs), *n.* Want of courage to face danger; extreme timidity; pusillanimity; lack of spirit.

Cow'ard-ly, *a.* **1.** Wanting courage; spiritless. **2.** Proceeding from fear of danger or other consequences; befitting a coward. — **Cow'ard-li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Timid; fearful; timorous; pusillanimous; recreant; craven; chicken-hearted; white-livered.

Cow'ard-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a coward.

Cow'bane' (kou'bān'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Either of several poisonous umbelliferous plants, as the water hemlock.

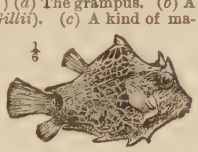
Cow'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The cow blackbird, an American starling which often associates with cattle.

Cow'boy' (-boĭ'), *n.* A cattle herder; a drover.

Cow'catch'er (-kăch'ẽr), *n.* A strong inclined frame, in front of a locomotive engine, for catching or throwing off obstructions; the pilot. [*U. S.*]

Cow'er (-ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COWERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COWERING.] [Cf. Icel. *kura* to doze, lie quiet, Sw. *kura*, Dan. *kure*, G. *kauern* to cower, W. *cwrian*.] To stoop by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; hence, to quail; to sink through fear.

Cow'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The grampus. (*b*) A California dolphin (*Tursiops Gillii*). (*c*) A kind of marine plectognath fish.



Cowfish (*Ostracion camelinus*). 1/6

Cow'hage (kou'hăj), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *kawānch, koānch*.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous climbing plant, having pods covered with sharp hairs, which stick to the fingers, causing intolerable itching.

Cow'herd' (-hẽrd'), *n.* [AS. *cūhyrde*; *cū* cow + *hyrde* a herder.] One who tends cows.

Cow'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* **1.** The hide of a cow, or leather made from it. **2.** A coarse whip made of untanned leather.

Cow'hide', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COWHIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COWHIDING.] To flog with a cowhide.

Cow'ish, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American umbelliferous plant (*Peucedanum Cous*) with edible tuberous roots.

Cow'itch (kou'ĭch; 224), *n.* (*Bot.*) See COWHAGE.

Cowl (koul), *n.* [AS. *cuhle, cugle, cugele*, fr. LL. *cuculla, cucullus*, fr. L. *cucullus* cap, hood.] **1.** A monk's hood, or hooded garment. **2.** A cowl-shaped chimney cap. **3.** A wire cap for the smokestack of a locomotive.

Cowl, *n.* [Cf. OF. *cuvele, cuvel*, deriv. of L. *cupa* tub.] A vessel carried on a pole between two persons, for conveyance of water.

Cowled (kould), *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded.

Cow'leech' (kou'lēch'), *n.* A cow doctor.

Cow'lick' (kou'lĭk'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up or awry (usually over the forehead), as if licked by a cow.

Cowl'staff' (koul'stăf'), *n.* A staff or pole on which a cowl or water vessel is supported.

Co'work'er (kō'wûrk'ẽr), *n.* One who works with another; a coöperator.

Cow' pars'ley (kou' pärs'lĭ). (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Chærophyllum*.

Cow' pars'nip (-nĭp). (*Bot.*) A coarse umbelliferous weed of the genus *Heracleum*.

Cow'pea' (-pē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The seed of certain leguminous plants of the genus *Dolichos*; also, the plant itself.

Cow'-pi'lot (kou'pī'lŭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A handsomely banded, coral-reef fish, of Florida and the West Indies.

Money Cowrie (*Cypræa moneta*). Ventral side. 2/3

Cow'pox' (-pŏks'), *n.* (*Med.*) A pustular disease of the cow, which, when communicated to man, as by vaccination, protects from the smallpox; vaccinia.

Cow'rie } (kou'rĭ), *n.* [Hind. *kaurī*.]
Cow'ry } (*Zoöl.*) A marine shell used for money in Africa and the East Indies.

Cow'slip' (-slĭp'), *n.* [AS. *cūslyppe, cūsloppe*, prob. orig., cow's droppings.] (*Bot.*) **1.** A species of primrose (*Primula veris*), common in England, having yellow blossoms and appearing in early spring. **2.** In the United States, the marsh marigold.

Cowslip (*Primula veris*), reduced.

Cow' tree' (kou' trē'). (*Bot.*) A tree of South America, which yields, on incision, a nourishing fluid, resembling milk.

Cox'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *cock's comb.*] **1.** (*a*) A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which licensed jesters formerly wore in their caps. (*b*) The cap itself. **2.** The top of the head, or the head itself. **3.** A vain, showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a fop. **4.** (*Bot.*) Either of several plants bearing blossoms resembling a cock's comb. — **Cox-comb'ic-al** (kŏks-kŏm'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Cox'comb'ry (-kōm'rĭ), *n.* Manners of a coxcomb.

Cox'swain', *n.* See COCKSWAIN.

Coy (koĭ), *a.* [OF. *coi, coit*, fr. L. *quietus* quiet. See QUIET.] **1.** Quiet. [*Obs.*] **2.** Shrinking from approach or familiarity; — usually applied to women, sometimes with an implication of coquetry. **3.** Gentle; caressing. — **Coy'ly**, *adv.* — **Coy'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Shy; reserved; modest; bashful; distant.

Coy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COYED (koĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COYING.] **1.** To decoy. [*Obs.*] **2.** To caress; to stroke.

Coy, *v. i.* To behave with coyness; to shrink. [*Obs.*]

Coy'ish, *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved.

Coy'o-te (kĭ'ō-tē *or* kī'ōt), *n.* [Spanish Amer., fr. Mexican *coyotl*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal allied to the dog, found in the western part of North America.

‖ **Coy'pu** (koĭ'pōō), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A beaver-like South American rodent yielding the fur *nutria*.

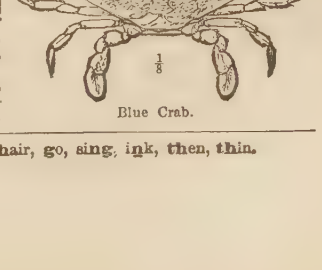
Coz (kŭz), *n.* A contraction of COUSIN.

Coz'en (kŭz'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COZENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COZENING (-'n-ĭng).] [From COUSIN, hence, literally, to deceive through pretext of relationship.] To cheat; to beguile; to deceive.

Coz'en-age (-ăj), *n.* Art or practice of cozening; fraud.

Coz'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.

Co'zy (kō'zy), *a.* [*Compar.* COZIER (-zĭ-ẽr); *superl.* COZIEST.] [Cf. Scot. *cosie, cozie*, prob. fr. Gael. *cosach* abounding in hollows, or *cosagach* full of holes or crevices, snug, sheltered, fr. *cos* a hollow.] **1.** Snug; comfortable; easy; contented. **2.** [Cf. F. *causer* to chat.] Chatty; talkative; sociable; familiar. [*Eng.*] — **Co'zi-ly** (kō'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Co'zi-ness**, *n.*



Blue Crab. 1/8

Crab (krăb), *n.* [AS. *crabba*; akin to G.

krabbe.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the brachyuran Crustacea. They are mostly marine, and usually have a broad, short body, covered with a strong shell or carapace. **2.** The zodiacal constellation Cancer. **3.** [See CRAB, *a.*] (*Bot.*) A crab apple; — from its harsh taste. **4.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) Either of several forms of winches or windlasses. (*b*) A claw for anchoring a portable machine.

Crab apple, a small, sour apple, of several kinds; also, a crab tree. — **Crab tree**, a tree that bears crab apples. — **Crab wood**, a light cabinet wood obtained in Guiana.

Crab (krăb), *a.* [Prob. from the same root as *crab*, *n.*] Sour; rough; austere.

Crab'bed (krăb'bĕd), *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or manifesting, sourness, peevishness, or moroseness. **2.** Not smooth or regular; harsh; rough. **3.** Perplexing; trying. — **Crab'bed-ly**, *adv.* — **Crab'bed-ness**, *n.*

Crab'bing, *n.* Act or art of catching crabs.

Crack (krăk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRACKED (krăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRACKING.] [AS. *cracian*, *cearcian*, to crack; akin to G. *krachen*; perh. of imitative origin.] **1.** To break or burst, with or without entire separation of the parts. **2.** To rend with grief or pain; hence, to disorder; to distract; to craze. **3.** To cause to sound suddenly and sharply; to snap. **4.** To utter smartly and sententiously. **5.** To cry (up). [*Colloq.*]

Crack, *v. i.* **1.** To burst in chinks; to break, with or without separating into parts. **2.** To be ruined or impaired; to fail. [*Colloq.*] **3.** To utter a sharp, sudden sound. **4.** To brag; to boast. [*Archaic*]

Crack, *n.* **1.** A partial separation of parts, with or without a perceptible opening; a chink or fissure; a crevice. **2.** Rupture; flaw; breach, in a moral sense. **3.** A sharp, sudden sound or report. **4.** The tone of voice when changing at puberty. **5.** Mental flaw; a touch of craziness. **6.** A crack-brained person. [*Obs.*] **7.** A boast; boasting. [*Obs.*] **8.** Breach of chastity. [*Obs.*] **9.** A boy; generally, a pert, lively boy. [*Obs.*]

Crack, *a.* Of superior excellence. [*Colloq.*]

Crack'-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Whimsical; crazy.

Cracked (krăkt), *a.* **1.** Coarsely ground or broken. **2.** Crack-brained. [*Colloq.*]

Crack'er (krăk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, cracks. **2.** A small firework, exploding with a sharp noise. **3.** A thin, dry biscuit, often hard or crisp. **4.** A poor white. [*Local Southern U. S.*]

Crac'kle (krăk'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRACKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRACKLING (-klĭng).] [Dim. of CRACK.] To make slight cracks; to make small, sharp, sudden noises.

Crac'kle, *n.* **1.** A quick succession of slight cracks; a crackling. **2.** (*Fine Arts*) A condition in which earthenware or glass is crackled.

Crac'kled (-k'ld), *a.* (*Fine Arts*) Covered with minute cracks in the glaze or enamel.

Crack'nel (krăk'nĕl), *n.* [F. *craquelin.*] A hard, brittle cake or biscuit.

Cracks'man (krăks'man), *n.* A burglar. [*Slang*]

Cra'dle (krā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *cradel*, *cradol*, prob. from Celtic.] **1.** A bed or cot for a baby, made so as to rock or swing; hence, place of origin or of nurture. **2.** Infancy, or very early life. **3.** (*Agric.*) An implement consisting of a scythe, with a set of long fingers parallel to it, designed to catch the grain and to lay it evenly. **4.** (*Engraving*) A tool used in mezzotint engraving. **5.** A framework moving upon ways or rollers, used to support, lift, or carry vessels, heavy guns, etc. **6.** (*Med.*) A case for a broken or dislocated limb. **7.** (*Mining*) A machine on rockers, used in washing out auriferous earth. [*U. S.*] **8.** (*Naut.*) The basket or apparatus running on a line in which persons are brought to shore from a wreck.

Cra'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRADLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRADLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To lay to rest, or rock in, or as in, a cradle; to lull or quiet, as by rocking. **2.** To nurse in infancy. **3.** To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain. **4.** To transport by means of a cradle.

Cra'dle, *v. i.* To lie or lodge, as in a cradle.

Craft (krăft), *n.* [AS. *cræft*; akin to G. *kraft* strength.] **1.** Strength. [*Obs.*] **2.** Art or skill; dexterity in any particular manual employment; hence, the occupation or employment itself; trade. **3.** Those engaged in any trade, collectively. **4.** Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile. **5.** (*Naut.*) A vessel; vessels of any kind, collectively.

Crafts'man (krăfts'man), *n.* An artificer; mechanic.

Craft'y (krăft'ў), *a.* **1.** Possessing or displaying dexterity; skilled. **2.** Skillful in deceit; cunning; artful; wily. — **Craft'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Craft'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Dexterous; sly; deceitful; subtle; shrewd.

Crag (krăg), *n.* [Variant of CRAW.] **1.** The neck. [*Obs.*] **2.** The scrag of mutton.

Crag, *n.* [W. *craig.*] **1.** A steep, rugged rock; a cliff, or point of a rock. **2.** (*Geol.*) A partially compacted bed of gravel mixed with shells, of the Tertiary age.

Crag'ged (-gĕd), *a.* Full of crags; rough; rugged.

Crag'gy (krăg'gў), *a.* Full of crags; rugged with projecting points of rocks. — **Crag'gi-ness**, *n.*

Crake (krāk), *v. t. & i.* [See CRACK.] To cry out harshly and loudly, like the bird called *crake*.

Crake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Either of several species of rail; — perhaps from its singular cry.

Spotted Crake (*Porzana maruetta*).

Cram (krăm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAMMED (krămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAMMING.] [AS. *crammian*; akin to Icel. *kremja* to squeeze, bruise, Sw. *krama* to press.] **1.** To press, force, or drive, particularly in filling, or in thrusting one thing into another. **2.** To stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; esp., to fill with food to satiety. **3.** To put hastily through a course of memorizing or study, as for examination. [*Colloq.*]

Cram, *v. i.* **1.** To eat to satiety. **2.** To engage in hurried study for a special occasion. [*Colloq.*]

Cram, *n.* The act of cramming.

Cram'bo (-bō), *n.* [Cf. CRAMP, *n.*] **1.** A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. **2.** A word rhyming with another word.

Cram'mer (krăm'mẽr), *n.* One who crams.

Cramp (krămp), *n.* [OE. *crampe*, *craumpe*; akin to G. *krampf*, Icel. *krappr* narrow, and to E. *crimp*, *crumple.*] **1.** That which confines or contracts; restraint; shackle. **2.** (*Masonry*) A device used to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc. **3.** (*Carp.*) A rectangular frame, with a tightening screw, used for compressing the joints of framework, etc. **4.** A piece of wood on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched and shaped. **5.** (*Med.*) A spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles.

Cramp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAMPED (krămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAMPING.] **1.** To compress; to restrain from free action. **2.** To fasten, hold, or bind with, or as with, a cramp. **3.** To form on a cramp, as a bootleg. **4.** To afflict with cramp.

Cram'pet (krăm'pĕt), *n.* (*Mil.*) A cramp iron; also, a chape, as of a scabbard.

Cramp'fish' (krămp'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The torpedo, or electric ray.

Cramp' i'ron (ī'ŭrn). A cramp. See CRAMP, *n.*, 2.

Cram'pit (krăm'pĭt), *n.* (*Mil.*) A crampet.

Cram-poons' (krăm-pōōnz'), *n. pl.* [F. *crampon*, fr. OHG. *chramph* crooked.] **1.** A kind of clutch for raising stones, lumber, etc. **2.** Iron instruments with sharp points, worn on the shoes to assist in gaining or keeping a foothold.

Cramp'y (krămp'ў), *a.* **1.** Affected with cramp. **2.** Productive of, or abounding in, cramps.

Cran'age (krăn'ăj), *n.* [See CRANE.] The liberty of using a crane; also, the money or price paid for its use. See CRANE, *n.*, 2.

Cran'ber-ry (krăn'bĕr-rў), *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] (*Bot.*) Either of several kinds of red, acid berries, much used for making sauce, etc.; also, either of the plants producing them.

European Crane (*Grus cinerea*).

Cranch (krănch), *v. t.* See CRAUNCH.

Crane (krān), *n.* [AS. *cran*; akin to G. *kranich*, *krahn* (this in sense 2), Gr. γέρανος, L. *grus.* Cf. GERANIUM.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A wading bird of various species, having a long, straight bill, and long legs and neck. **2.** A machine for raising and lowering heavy objects, and moving them laterally through a small distance. **3.** An iron arm with horizontal motion, in a fireplace, for supporting kettles, etc., over a fire. **4.** A siphon for drawing liquor from a cask. **5.** (*Naut.*) Same as CROTCH, 2.

Crane (krān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRANED (krānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRANING.] **1.** To lift by, or as by, a crane. **2.** To stretch (the neck) as a crane does.

Crane, *v. i.* To reach forward with head and neck.

Crane's'-bill' (krānz'bĭl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The geranium.

Cra'ni-al (krā'nĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the cranium. [niology.]

Cra'ni-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in cra-

Cra'ni-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Cranium* + *-logy.*] The science which deals with the shape, size, proportions, etc., of skulls. — **Cra'ni-o-log'ic-al** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.*

Cra'ni-om'e-ter (krā'nĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Cranium* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the size of skulls.

Cra'ni-om'e-try (-ē-trў), *n.* Art of measuring skulls.

Cra'ni-os'co-py (-ŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* [*Cranium* + *-scopy.*] Scientific examination of the cranium.

Cra'ni-ot'o-my (krā'nĭ-ŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [*Cranium* + *-tomy.*] (*Med.*) The operation of opening the fetal head, to effect delivery.

Cra'ni-um (krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. CRANIUMS (-ŭmz), L. CRANIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *κρανίον.*] The skull of an animal, esp. the part immediately inclosing the brain.

Crank (krăŋk), *n.* [OE. *cranke;* akin to E. *cringe,* and to *crank,* a., the root meaning, probably, "to turn, twist."] **1.** (*Mach.*) A bend or an arm at right angles to a shaft, for transmitting motion, or for changing circular into reciprocating motion, or the reverse. **2.** Any bend, turn, or winding, as of a passage. **3.** A conceit; a crotchet or whim; a whimsical change of the form or meaning of a word. **4.** A person full of crotchets; one having perverted judgment. [*Colloq.*] **5.** A sick person.

Crank, *v. i.* To wind and turn; to crook.

Crank (krăŋk), *a.* [AS. *cranc* weak; akin to G. *krank* sick.] **1.** Sick; infirm. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** (*Naut.*) Liable to careen or be overset, as a topheavy vessel. **3.** Full of spirit; lively; overconfident; opinionated.

Crank'i-ness (krăŋk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Crankness.

Cran'kle (krăŋ'k'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. CRINKLE.] To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.

Cran'kle, *n.* A bend or turn; a twist; a crinkle.

Crank'ness (krăŋk'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being crank.

Crank'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Full of spirit; crank. **2.** Addicted to crotchets and whims. [*Colloq.*]

Cran'nied (krăn'nĭd), *a.* Having crannies or chinks.

Cran'nog (-nŏg), **Cran'noge** (-nŏj), *n.* [From Celtic.] One of the stockaded islands in Scotland and Ireland, anciently numerous in the lakes of both countries.

Cran'ny (krăn'nў), *n.* [F. *cran* notch.] A small, narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink.

Cran'ny, *v. t.* **1.** To crack into, or become full of, crannies. [*R.*] **2.** To haunt, or enter by, crannies.

Crants (krănts), *n.* [Cf. D. *krans,* G. *kranz.*] A garland carried before the bier of a maiden. [*Obs.*]

Crape (krāp), *n.* [F. *crêpe,* fr. L. *crispus* curled, crisped.] A thin, crimped stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill.

Crape, *v. t.* To curl; to crimp; to friz.

Crap'u-lent (krăp'ū-lent), } *a.* [L. *crapulentus, cra-*
Crap'u-lous (krăp'ū-lŭs), } *pulosus,* fr. *crapula* intoxication.] Surcharged with liquor; sick from intemperance; drunk.

Crap'y (krāp'ў), *a.* Resembling crape.

Crare (krâr), *n.* [OF. *craier, creer,* ship of war, LL. *craiera, creyera.*] An unwieldy trading vessel. [*Obs.*]

Crash (krăsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRASHED (krăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRASHING.] [OE. *craschen,* variant of *crasen,* E. *craze.*] To break, or strike together, with a crash or harsh noise.

Crash, *v. i.* To make a loud, clattering sound; to fall or break in pieces with a harsh noise.

Crash, *n.* **1.** A loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once. **2.** Ruin; failure; sudden breaking down.

Crash, *n.* [L. *crassus* coarse. See CRASS.] Coarse, heavy, narrow linen cloth, used esp. for towels.

Cra'sis (krā'sĭs), *n.* [LL., temperament, fr. Gr. *κρᾶσις,* fr. *κεραννύναι* to mix.] **1.** (*Med.*) Constitution; temperament. **2.** (*Gram.*) A contraction of two vowels into one long vowel, or into a diphthong; synæresis.

Crass (krăs), *a.* [L. *crassus* thick, fat, gross, prob. orig., closely woven.] Gross; thick; dense; coarse; not elaborated or refined.

Cras'sa-ment (krăs'sȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *crassamentum,* fr. *crassare* to make crass.] A semisolid mass or clot; a coagulated mass, as of blood.

Cras'si-tude (-sĭ-tūd), *n.* Grossness; thickness.

Cratch (krăch; 224), *n.* [F. *crèche* crib, manger, fr. OHG. See CRIB.] A hay crib; a rack. [*Obs.*]

Cratch cradle, a figure like a cratch made upon the fingers with a string; cat's cradle.

Crate (krāt), *n.* [L. *cratis* hurdle.] **1.** A large basket or hamper of wickerwork, used for the transportation of china, crockery, etc. **2.** A box or case whose sides are of wooden slats with interspaces.

Crate (krāt), *v. t.* To pack in a crate or case.

Cra'ter (krā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *crater, cratera,* a mixing vessel, crater, Gr. *κρατήρ,* fr. *κεραννύναι* to mix.] **1.** The basinlike opening or mouth of a volcano. **2.** Anything of similar form.

Cra-ter'i-form (krȧ-tẽr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cratera* + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a shallow bowl.

Craunch (krânch), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAUNCHED (krâncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAUNCHING.] [See CRUNCH.] To chew with violence and noise; to crunch.

Cra-vat' (krȧ-văt'), *n.* [F. *cravate,* fr. *Cravate* a Croatian, one of a body of Austrian troops, from whom, in 1636, the cravat was adopted in France.] A neckcloth.

Crave (krāv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAVED (krāvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAVING.] [AS. *crafian;* akin to Icel. *krefja.*] **1.** To ask with earnestness or importunity; to ask with submission or humility; to implore; to entreat. **2.** To urgently long for; hence, to require or demand.

Syn. — To seek; beg; beseech; supplicate; adjure.

Crave, *v. i.* To desire strongly; to feel eager longing.

Cra'ven (krā'v'n), *a.* [OF. *cravanté* struck down, p. p. of *cravanter, crevanter,* crush, strike down, deriv. of L. *crepans,* p. pr. of *crepare* to break, crack, rattle.] Cowardly; faint-hearted; spiritless.

Cra'ven, *n.* A spiritless or a mean-spirited fellow.

Syn. — Coward; poltroon; dastard; recreant.

Cra'ven, *v. t.* To make craven or cowardly. [*Obs.*]

Crav'er (krāv'ẽr), *n.* One who craves or begs.

Craw (krą), *n.* [Akin to G. *kragen.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The crop of a bird. (*b*) The stomach of an animal.

Craw'fish' (krą'fĭsh'), **Cray'fish'** (krā'fĭsh'), *n.* [Corrupted (by confusion with E. *fish*) fr. OE. *crevis, creves,* OF. *crevice,* F. *écrevisse,* fr. OHG. *krebiz* crab, G. *krebs.*] (*Zoöl.*) A erustacean, resembling the lobster, but smaller, and found in fresh waters.

Crawl (krąl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAWLED (krąld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAWLING.] [Dan. *kravle,* or Icel. *krafla,* to paw, scrabble with the hands.] **1.** To move slowly by drawing the body along, as a worm; to move slowly on hands and knees; to creep. **2.** To have a sensation as of insects creeping over the body.

Crawl, *n.* Act or motion of crawling.

Crawl, *n.* [Cf. KRAAL.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the seacoast, for holding fish.

Crawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, crawls.

Cray'fish' (krā'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CRAWFISH.

Cray'on (krā'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *craie* chalk, L. *creta;* said to be, properly, Cretan earth, fr. *Creta* the island Crete.] **1.** An implement for drawing made of clay and plumbago, or of some preparation of chalk. **2.** A drawing made with a crayon or with crayons. **3.** (*Electricity*) A pencil of carbon used in producing electric light.

Cray'on, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAYONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAYONING.] To sketch, as with a crayon.

Craze (krāz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAZED (krāzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAZING.] [OE. *crasen* to break, fr. Scand., perh. through OF. Cf. CRASH.] **1.** To break into pieces; to crush. **2.** To weaken; to impair. [*Obs.*] **3.** To derange in intellect; to render insane.

Craze, *v. i.* **1.** To be crazed; to rave; to become insane. **2.** To crack, as the glazing of porcelain or pottery.

Craze, *n.* **1.** Craziness; insanity. **2.** A strong desire or fancy; a crotchet; a temporary passion. — **Cra'zi-ly** (krā'zĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Cra'zi-ness,** *n.*

Cra'zy (krā'zў), *a.* [From CRAZE.] **1.** Characterized by weakness or feebleness; decrepit; broken; failing to decay; shaky; unsafe. **2.** Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; shattered; demented; deranged. **3.** Inordinately desirous; foolishly eager. [*Colloq.*] — **Cra'zi-ly,** *adv.* — **Cra'zi-ness,** *n.*

Crazy bone, the bony projection over the ulnar nerve at the elbow; — so called on account of the curiously painful tingling felt when it is struck in a certain way. — Crazy quilt, a quilt pieced without a definite design.

Creak (krēk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREAKED (krēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREAKING.] [OE. *creken,* prob. imitative.] To make a prolonged sharp grating or squeaking sound.

Creak, *v. t.* To produce a creaking sound with.

Creak, *n.* The sound made by anything that creaks.

Cream (krēm), *n.* [F. *crême,* perh. fr. LL. *crema* cream of milk.] **1.** The oily part of milk, which rises to the surface when the milk stands unagitated. **2.** Something made of, or resembling, cream, as a kind of table delicacy, a kind of cosmetic, etc. **3.** The best part of a thing; the quintessence.

Cream nut, the Brazil nut. — Cream of tartar (*Chem.*),

purified tartar or argol; — so called because of the crust of crystals which forms on the surface of the liquor in the process of purification by recrystallization.

Cream (krēm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREAMED (krēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREAMING.] **1.** To take off the cream of; to skim. **2.** To add cream to. **3.** To cause to have the appearance of cream.

Cream, *v. i.* To form or become covered with cream; to assume the appearance of cream; hence, to mantle.

Cream'-col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Of the color of cream; very light yellow.

Cream'er-y (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* A place for separating cream from milk, for making it into butter and cheese, etc.

Cream'y (krēm'ỹ), *a.* Full of, or containing, cream; resembling cream; creamlike. — **Cream'i-ness,** *n.*

Crease (krēs), *n.* A creese.

Crease, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] **1.** A line or mark made by folding or doubling any pliable substance; hence, any similar mark. **2.** (*Cricket*) One of the lines defining the limits of the bowler and the striker.

Crease, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREASED (krēst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREASING.] To make a crease or mark in.

Creas'er (krēs'ẽr), *n.* A tool for making creases.

Cre'a-sote (krē'ȧ-sōt), *n.* Creosote.

Creas'y (krēs'ỹ), *a.* Full of creases.

Cre-ate' (krē-āt'), *a.* [L. *creatus,* p. p. of *creare* to create; akin to Gr. κραίνειν to accomplish, Skr. *kṛ* to make, and to E. *-cracy.*] Created; composed; begotten. [*Obs.*]

Cre-ate', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREATING.] **1.** To bring into being; to form out of nothing. **2.** To effect by the agency, and under the laws, of causation; to cause; to produce. **3.** To constitute; to appoint; to make.

Cre-at'ic (krē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κρέας, -ατος, flesh.] Relating to, or produced by, flesh or animal food.

Cre-a'tion (krē-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of creating to exist; specif., the act of creating the universe or this world. **2.** That which is created.

Cre-a'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation. — **Cre-a'tive-ness,** *n.*

Cre-a'tor (krē-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who creates, produces, or constitutes; specif., the Supreme Being.

Crea'ture (krē'tŭr; 135), *n.* [F. *créature,* L. *creatura.*] **1.** Anything created; anything not self-existent; esp., any being created with life; an animal; a man. **2.** A human being, in contempt, pity, or endearment. **3.** A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; dependent; a servile agent. **4.** *pl.* Among farmers, cattle or domestic animals.

Cre'bri-cos'tate (krē'brĭ-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [L. *creber* close + *costa* rib.] (*Zoöl.*) Marked with closely set ribs.

‖ **Crèche** (krăsh), *n.* [F.] A public day nursery for the care of young children of poor working women.

Cre'dence (krē'dens), *n.* [LL. *credentia,* fr. L. *credens, -entis,* p. pr. of *credere* to trust, believe.] **1.** Reliance on evidence derived from other sources than personal knowledge; belief; credit; confidence. **2.** That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence. **3.** (*Eccl.*) A small table for the bread and wine before consecration. **4.** A cupboard, sideboard, or cabinet.

Cre'dent (-dent), *a.* **1.** Credulous. [*R.*] **2.** Credible. [*Obs.*]

Cre-den'tial (krē-dĕn'shal), *a.* Giving a title or claim to credit or confidence; accrediting.

Cre-den'tial, *n.* **1.** That which gives a title to credit or confidence. **2.** *pl.* Testimonials showing that one is entitled to credit, or to exercise official power.

Cred'i-ble (krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be credited or believed; entitled to confidence; trustworthy. — **Cred'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **Cred'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Cred'i-bly,** *adv.*

Cred'it (krĕd'ĭt), *n.* [F. *crédit,* L. *creditum* loan, prop. neut. of *creditus,* p. p. of *credere.*] **1.** Reliance on the truth of something said or done; belief; faith; confidence. **2.** Reputation, authority, or influence, derived from the confidence of others; esteem; honor; good name; estimation. **3.** Ground of confidence; a creditable thing; an honor. **4.** (*Com.*) (*a*) Trust given or received; expectation of future payment for property transferred, or of fulfillment of promises given; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted. (*b*) Time given for payment of property sold on trust. **5.** (*Bookkeeping*) The side of an account on which are entered all items reckoned as values received from the party or category at the head of the account.

Cred'it (krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREDITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREDITING.] **1.** To confide in the truth of; to give credence to; to believe. **2.** To confer honor or repute upon; to add to the credit of. **3.** (*Bookkeeping*) To enter upon the credit side of an account; to set to the credit of.

Cred'it-a-ble (krĕd'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Credible. [*Obs.*] **2.** Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; reputable; estimable. **3.** Bringing credit, reputation, or honor; honorable. — **Cred'it-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Cred'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

Cred'it-or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who credits. **2.** One who gives credit in business; hence, one to whom money is due.

Cre'do (krē'dō), *n.* [See CREED.] (*R. C. Ch.*) The creed.

Cre-du'li-ty (krē-dū'lĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of being credulous.

Cred'u-lous (krĕd'ū-lŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *credulus,* fr. *credere.*] Apt to believe on slight evidence; easily imposed upon; unsuspecting. — **Cred'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Cred'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

Creed (krēd), *n.* [AS. *creda,* fr. L. *credo* I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles' creed, fr. *credere* to believe; akin to Skr. *çraddadhāmi; çrat* trust + *dhā* to put.] A definite summary of what is believed; esp., a summary of the articles of Christian faith.

Creek (krēk), *n.* [AS. *crecca;* akin to Icel. *kriki* crack, nook.] **1.** A small inlet or bay, narrower and extending further inland than a cove; a recess in the shore, as of the sea. **2.** A small river. **3.** Any turn or winding.

Creel (krēl), *n.* [Gael. *craidhleag* basket, creel.] **1.** An osier basket, such as anglers use. **2.** A part of a spinning machine for holding paying-off bobbins.

Creep (krēp), *v. i.* [*imp.* CREPT (krĕpt) (CROPE (krōp), *Obs.*); *p. p.* CREPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREEPING.] [AS. *creōpan;* akin to G. *kreichen.*] **1.** To move along on the belly, as a worm or reptile; to move as a child on the hands and knees; to crawl. **2.** To move slowly, feebly, or timorously. **3.** To move in a stealthy or secret manner. **4.** To slip, or to become slightly displaced. **5.** To grow, as a vine, clinging to the ground or to some support by means of roots, rootlets, or tendrils. **6.** To have a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin of the body. **7.** To drag in deep water with creepers.

Creep, *n.* The act, process, or sensation, of creeping

Creep'er (krēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, creeps; any creeping thing. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Either of various species of small birds allied to the wrens. **3.** Either of several mechanical devices; as: (*a*) A pointed or spurlike device to enable one to walk or climb without slipping. (*b*) A device for imparting slow motion to material in a machine. (*c*) (*pl.*) A kind of dredge with claws. (*d*) A low dog between the andirons.

Creep'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole or retreat into which an animal may creep for safety. **2.** An excuse.

Creep'ing-ly, *adv.* By a creeping movement; in a creeping manner.

Creep'y (krēp'ỹ), *a.* Crawly; having or producing a sensation of creeping. [*Colloq.*] — **Creep'i-ness,** *n.*

Creese (krēs), *n.* [Malay. *kris.*] A dagger or sword used by the Malays, commonly having a serpentine blade.

Cre'mate (krē'māt *or* krē-māt'), *v. t.* [L. *crematus,* p. p. of *cremare* to burn.] To burn; to reduce to ashes by the action of fire or heat; to incinerate.

Cre-ma'tion (krē-mā'shun), *n.* A burning; esp., the act or practice of cremating the dead.

Cre-ma'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, cremates.

Crem'a-to-ry (krĕm'ȧ-tō-rỹ), *n.* A furnace for cremating corpses; a building containing such a furnace.

Crem'a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, cremation.

Crem'o-carp (krĕm'ō-kärp *or* krē'mō-), *n.* [Gr. κρεμαννύναι to hang + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) A fruit, as of the carrot, consisting of a pair of carpels pendent from a supporting axis.

Cre'nate (krē'nāt), **Cre'na-ted** (krē'nā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *crena* notch.] Having the margin cut into rounded teeth, notches, or scallops.

Cre-na'tion (krē-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Condition of being crenate. **2.** (*Bot.*) A crenature.

Cren'a-ture (krĕn'ȧ-tūr *or* krē'nȧ-; 135), *n.* **1.** State of being crenated. **2.** (*Bot.*) A rounded tooth or notch of a crenate leaf, or any part that is crenate.

Cre-nel' (krē-nĕl'), *n.* See CRENELLE.

Cren'el-ate (krĕn'ĕl-āt *or* krē'nĕl-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRENELATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRENELATING (-ā'tĭng).] [LL. *crenellare, kernellare.* See CRENELLE.] [Written also *crenellate.*] **1.** To furnish with crenelles. **2.** To indent; to notch.

Cren'el-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State of being crenelated; an indentation or an embrasure.

Crenelated Molding.

Cre-nelle',Cre-nel' (krē-nĕl'), *n.* [OF. *crenel,* LL. *crenellus,*

kernellus, dim. (prob.) fr. L. *crena* notch.] **1.** An embrasure or indentation in a battlement; a loophole in a fortress; an indentation; notch. [See *Illust.* of BATTLEMENT.] **2.** (*Bot.*) Same as CRENATURE.

Cre'ole (krē'ōl), *n.* [F. *créole*, Sp. *criollo*, from an American negro word of uncertain origin.] One born of European parents in the American colonies of France or Spain or in the States which were once such colonies; esp., a person of French or Spanish descent, who is a native inhabitant of Louisiana, Mississippi, or Texas.

☞ The term *creole negro* is employed in the English West Indies to distinguish the negroes born there from the Africans imported as slaves. *R. Hildreth.*

Cre'ole, *a.* Of or pertaining to a Creole or the Creoles.

☞ In New Orleans the word *Creole* is applied to any product or manufacture peculiar to Louisiana.

Cre'o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* [Gr. κρέας, gen. κρέως, flesh + σώζειν to preserve.] (*Chem.*) Wood-tar oil, an antiseptic liquid, of a burning smoky taste, colorless when pure.

Cre'o-sote, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREOSOTED (-sōt'ĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREOSOTING.] To saturate or impregnate with creosote, as timber, for the prevention of decay.

‖ **Crepe** (krāp), *n.* [F. *crêpe*.] Same as CRAPE.

Crep'i-tant (krĕp'ĭ-tant), *a.* Crepitating.

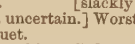
Crep'i-tate (krĕp'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREPITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREPITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [L. *crepitare*, p. p. *-atus*, intens. of *crepare* to crack.] To make small, sharp, rapidly repeated explosions or sounds; to snap repeatedly; to crackle.

Crep'i-ta'tion (krĕp'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of crepitating or crackling. **2.** Crepitant sounds.

Crept (krĕpt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of CREEP.

Cre-pus'cu-lar (krē-pŭs'kŭ-lẽr), } *a.* [From L. *cre-*
Cre-pus'cu-lous (-lŭs), } *pusculum* fr. *creper* dusky, dark.] **1.** Pertaining to twilight; imperfectly clear or luminous. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Flying in the twilight.

Cres-cen'do (krĕs-sĕn'dō; *It.* krā-shān'dō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With or having a constantly increasing volume of tone; — a direction indicated by the mark, or by the word.


Crescendo.

Cres-cen'do, *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a*) A gradual increase in volume of tone. (*b*) A crescendo passage.

Cres'cent (krĕs'sent), *n.* [OF. *creissant* increasing, p. pr. of *creistre*, fr. L. *crescere* to increase, v. incho.; akin to E. *create*.] **1.** The increasing moon; the moon in her first quarter. **2.** Anything having the shape of the new moon, as an emblem or badge; esp., the emblem of the Turkish Empire.

Cres'cent (krĕs'sent), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a crescent. **2.** Increasing; growing.

Cres'cive (krĕs'sĭv), *a.* Increasing; growing. [*R.*]

Cre'sol (krē'sōl), *n.* [From CREOSOTE.] (*Chem.*) Any one of three metameric, colorless, oily liquids or solids obtained from coal tar and wood tar.

Cress (krĕs), *n.* [OE. *cres*, *kers*, AS. *cresse*, *cerse*; akin to G. *kresse*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of various species. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste, and are used as a salad and antiscorbutic.

Not worth a cress, or "*not worth a kers*," a common old proverb, now corrupted into "*not worth a curse*."

Cres-selle' (krĕs-sĕl'), *n.* [F. *crécelle* rattle.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A wooden rattle sometimes used as a substitute for a bell, during the latter part of Holy Week.

Cres'set (krĕs'sĕt), *n.* [OF. *crasset*, *cresset*, sort of lamp or torch; origin uncertain.] A contrivance filled with combustible material, to be burned as a beacon; an open lamp or firepan.

Cresset.

Cress'y (krĕs'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in cresses.

Crest (krĕst), *n.* [OF. *creste*, F. *crête*, L. *crista*.] **1.** A tuft, or other excrescence or natural ornament, growing on an animal's head. **2.** The plume, or other decoration, worn on a helmet; hence, also, the helmet. **3.** (*Her.*) A bearing worn, not upon the shield, but usually above it, or separately as an ornament for plate, liveries, and the like. **4.** The upper curve of a horse's neck. **5.** The ridge or top of a wave, a hill, a slope, etc. **6.** The helm or head, as typical of a high spirit; hence, pride; courage. **7.** (*Arch.*) The decoration surmounting a roof, canopy, etc.

Crest (*Her.*).

Crest, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRESTING.] To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for.

Crest'fall'en (krĕst'fal''n), *a.* With hanging head; hence, dispirited; dejected; cowed; humbled.

Cre-syl'ic (krē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [From CREOSOTE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, cresol, creosote, etc.

Cresylic acid (*Chem.*), cresol.

Cre-ta'ceous (krē-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, fr. *creta* chalk. See CRAYON.] Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk; chalky. — **Cre-ta'ceous-ly**, *adv.*

Cre'tic (krē'tĭk), *n.* [L. *Creticus* (sc. *pes* foot), prop., a Cretan (metrical) foot.] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot, with one short syllable between two long ones (— ⏑ —).

Cre'tin (krē'tĭn), *n.* [F. *crétin*; of uncertain origin.] One afflicted with cretinism.

Cre'tin-ism (krē'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Endemic or inherited idiocy accompanied by physical degeneracy and deformity (usually with goiter), especially frequent in the Alps.

Cre-tonne' (krē-tŏn'), *n.* [F., fr. *Creton*, its first manufacturer.] **1.** A white fabric with warp of hemp and weft of flax. **2.** A fabric with cotton warp and woolen weft. **3.** A kind of glossy chintz.

‖ **Cre'val-lé'** (krā'vál-lā'), *n.* [Prob. variant of *cavally*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The cavally. (*b*) The pompano.

‖ **Cre'vasse'** (krā'vás'), *n.* [F. See CREVICE.] A deep crevice or fissure, as in an embankment or glacier.

Crev'ice (krĕv'ĭs), *n.* [F. *crevasse*, fr. *crever* to break, burst, fr. L. *crepare* to crack, break.] A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack or the separation of a junction; a cleft; a fissure; a rent.

Crev'iced (-ĭst), *a.* Having a crevice or crevices.

Crew (krŭ), *n.* [From older *accrue* accession, reënforcement, hence, company, crew; the first syllable being misunderstood as the indefinite article.] **1.** A company of people associated together; a throng. **2.** The company belonging to a vessel or a boat; a ship's company; hence, any small number working together; gang.

Syn. — Band; horde; mob; herd; throng; party.

Crew (krŭ), *imp.* of CROW. [slackly twisted.

Crew'el (krŭ'ĕl), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Worsted yarn,

Crew'et (krŭ'ĕt), *n.* A cruet.

Crib (krĭb), *n.* [AS. *crybb*; akin to G. *krippe*.] **1.** A manger or rack. **2.** A stall for cattle. **3.** A small inclosed bedstead or cot for a child. **4.** A box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc.; also, a more extensive framed structure used for various purposes. **5.** A small theft; anything purloined; a plagiarism; hence, a translation or key, used by students. [*Colloq.*] **6.** (*Cribbage*) The discarded cards which the dealer can use in scoring.

Crib. *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIBBED (krĭbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIBBING.] **1.** To shut up or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage; to cramp. **2.** To pilfer or purloin; hence, to plagiarize. [*Colloq.*]

Crib, *v. i.* **1.** To crowd together, or to be confined. [*R.*] **2.** To make notes for dishonest use in recitation or examination. [*College Cant*] **3.** To seize the manger or other solid object with the teeth and draw in wind; — said of a horse.

Crib'bage (krĭb'bāj), *n.* [From CRIB, *v. t.*, 2.] A game of cards in which there is a crib.

Crib'ber, Crib'-bit'er (-bĭt'ẽr), *n.* A horse that cribs.

Crib'ble (krĭb'b'l), *n.* [F. *crible*, LL. *criblus* sieve, fr. L. *cribrum*.] A coarse sieve or screen.

Crib'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIBBLING (-blĭng).] To sift; to riddle.

Crib'ri-form (krĭb'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve + *-form*.] Resembling, or having the form of, a sieve.

Crib'rose (krĭb'rōs), *a.* Perforated like a sieve.

Crick (krĭk), *n.* [Var. of CREEK a bending.] **1.** A painful, spasmodic affection of the muscles. **2.** [Cf. F. *cric*.] A small jackscrew.

Crick'et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *crequet*, *criquet*; prob. akin to E. *creak*.] (*Zoöl.*) An orthopterous insect of the genus *Gryllus*. The males make chirping, musical notes by rubbing together the basal parts of the veins of the front wings.

Cricket (*Gryllus neglectus*), female.

Crick'et, *n.* [AS. *cricc*, *crycc*, crooked staff, crutch.] **1.** A low stool. **2.** A kind of game played with a ball, bats, and wickets. **3.** (*Arch.*) A small false roof, or portion of a roof, to throw off water from behind an obstacle.

Crick'et, *v. i.* To play at cricket.

Crick'et-er (krĭk'ĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who plays at cricket.

Cri'coid (krī'koid), *a.* [Gr. κρίκος ring + *-oid*.] (*Anat.*) Like a ring.

Cried (krīd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of CRY.

Cri'er (krī'ẽr), *n.* One who cries;

one who makes proclamation; specif., an officer who announces anything or makes public proclamation.

Crime (krīm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *crimen* judicial decision, that which is subjected to such a decision, charge, fault, crime, fr. the root of *cernere* to decide judicially. See CERTAIN.] Any violation of law, either divine or human, esp. a gross violation.

Capital crime, a crime punishable with death.

Syn. — Sin; vice; iniquity; wrong. — *Sin* embraces wickedness of every kind, but is specifically used of an offense against God. *Crime*, in present usage, is commonly applied to violations of the laws of the State. *Vice* is more distinctively that which springs from the inordinate indulgence of the natural appetites, which are in themselves innocent.

Crim'i-nal (krĭm'ĭ-nal), *a.* **1.** Guilty of crime or sin. **2.** Involving a crime; of the nature of a crime. **3.** Relating to crime.

Criminal conversation (*Law*), adultery.

Crim'i-nal, *n.* One who has committed a crime.

Crim'i-nal'i-ty (krĭm'ĭ-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being criminal; guiltiness; guilt; also, a crime.

Crim'i-nal-ly (-ĭ-nal-lȳ), *adv.* In violation of law.

Crim'i-nate (krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *criminare, criminari*, p. p. *-atus*; fr. *crimen*. See CRIME.] **1.** To accuse of, or charge with, a crime. **2.** To involve in a crime or in its consequences.

Crim'i-na'tion (krĭm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of accusing; accusation; charge; complaint.

Crim'i-na-tive (krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Charging with crime; tending to criminate; accusing; criminatory.

Crim'i-na-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Relating to, or involving, crimination; accusing; criminative.

Crimp, *n.* **1.** One who decoys or entraps men into the military or naval service. **2.** A keeper of a lodging house where sailors and emigrants are entrapped and fleeced. **3.** Hair which has been crimped; — usually in *pl.*

Crimp (krĭmp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIMPED (krĭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIMPING.] [Akin to D. *krimpen* to shrink, shrivel, and to E. *cramp*.] **1.** To form ridges, waves, or plaits in. **2.** To pinch and hold; to seize. **3.** Hence, to entrap into the military or naval service. **4.** (*Cookery*) To cause to contract, or to render more crisp, as the flesh of a fish, by gashing it when living.

Crimp'age (-ăj), *n.* Act or practice of crimping; money paid to a crimp.

Crimp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, crimps.

Crim'ple (krĭm'p'l), *v. t.* [Dim. of *crimp*, v. t.] To cause to shrink or draw together; to contract; to curl.

Crimp'y (krĭmp'ȳ), *a.* Having a crimped appearance.

Crim'son (krĭm'z'n), *n.* [OE. *crimosin*, OF. *cramoisin*, LL. *carmesinus*, fr. Ar. *qermazī*, fr. *qermez* crimson, kermes, fr. Skr. *krmija* produced by a worm; *krmi* worm or insect + *jan* to generate.] A deep red color tinged with blue; also, red color in general.

Crim'son, *a.* Being of, or showing, the color crimson.

Crim'son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIMSONED (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIMSONING.] To dye crimson; to redden.

Crim'son, *v. i.* To become crimson; to blush.

Cri'nal (krī'nal), *a.* [L. *crinalis*, fr. *crinis* the hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair.

Cri'na-ted (krī'nā-tĕd), *a.* Having hair; hairy.

Cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRINGED (krĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRINGING.] [AS. *cringan, cringan, crincan*, to yield, fall; akin to E. *crank*.] To draw one's self together as in fear or civility; to wince; hence, to fawn.

Cringe, *n.* Act of cringing; servile civility.

Crin'ger (krĭn'jẽr), *n.* One who cringes.

Crin'gle (krĭn'g'l), *n.* [Icel. *kringla* orb; akin to *kring* around, and to E. *cringe, crank*.] **1.** A withe for fastening a gate. **2.** (*Naut.*) An iron or rope thimble or grommet worked into, or attached to, the edges and corners of a sail; — usually in the *pl.*

Cri'nite (krī'nīt), *a.* [L. *crinitus*, p. p. of *crinire* to provide with hair, fr. *crinis* hair.] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair; having a hairlike tail, train, or tuft.

Cri'ni-to-ry (krī'nĭ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of or relating to hair.

Crin'kle (krĭn'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRINKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRINKLING (-klĭng).] [A dim. fr. the root of *cringe*.] To form with, or have, many short turns, bends, or wrinkles; to wrinkle or curl; also, to rustle.

Crin'kle, *n.* A winding or turn; wrinkle; sinuosity.

Crin'kly (-klȳ), *a.* Having crinkles; wavy; wrinkly.

Cri'noid (krī'noid), *a.* [See CRINOIDEA.] (*Zoöl.*) Crinoidal. — *n.* One of the Crinoidea.

Cri-noid'al (krĭ-noid'al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to crinoids; consisting of, or containing, crinoids.

‖ **Cri-noid'e-a** (krĭ-noid'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κρίνον* lily + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large class of Echinodermata now mostly extinct.

Crin'o-line (krĭn'ō-lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *crin* hair, L. *crinis*.] **1.** A kind of stiff cloth, used chiefly by women, for underskirts, — originally made of *hair* cloth. **2.** A lady's skirt of any stiff material; latterly, a hoop skirt.

Cri-nose' (krĭ-nōs'), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair.] Hairy. [*R.*]

Crip'ple (krĭp'p'l), *n.* [AS. *crypel*, prop., one that must creep, fr. AS. *creópan* to creep. See CREEP.] One who has lost, or never had, the use of a limb or limbs; hence, one who is partially disabled.

Crip'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIPPLING (-plĭng).] **1.** To deprive of the use of a limb, particularly of a leg or foot; to lame. **2.** Fig., to disable in any manner.

Cri'sis (krī'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CRISES (-sēz). [L. *crisis*, Gr. *κρίσις*, fr. *κρίνειν* to separate.] **1.** The decisive moment in respect to any action or affair; the turning point. **2.** (*Med.*) That change in a disease which indicates whether the result is to be recovery or death.

Crisp (krĭsp), *a.* [AS. *crisp*, fr. L. *crispus*, curled, wavy.] **1.** Curling in stiff curls or ringlets. **2.** Brittle; friable; in a condition to break with a short, sharp fracture. **3.** Lively; sparkling; effervescing.

Crisp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRISPED (krĭspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRISPING.] **1.** To curl; to form into ringlets; to interweave. **2.** To cause to undulate irregularly; to wrinkle; to cause to ripple. **3.** To make crisp or brittle, as in cooking.

Crisping iron, an instrument for crisping hair or any textile fabric. — **Crisping pin**, a form of crisping iron.

Crisp, *v. i.* To undulate or ripple. [ing crisp.]

Crisp, *n.* That which is crisp or brittle; state of being crisp.

Cris'pate (krĭs'pāt), } *a.* Appearing crisped; irregu-
Cris'pa-ted (-pā-tĕd), } larly curled or twisted.

Crisp'er (krĭs'pẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, crisps.

Cris'pin (krĭs'pĭn), *n.* A shoemaker; — jocularly so called from the patron saint of the craft.

Crisp'ly (krĭsp'lȳ), *adv.* In a crisp manner.

Crisp'ness, *n.* State or quality of being crisp.

Crisp'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Curled; frizzed; crisp. **2.** Brittle.

Cris'sal (krĭs'sal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Of or pertaining to the crissum. **2.** Having highly colored under tail coverts.

Criss'cross' (krĭs'krŏs'; 115), *n.* [A corruption of *Christcross*.] **1.** A mark or cross, as the signature of a person who is unable to write. **2.** A child's game, played with lines arranged in the form of a cross.

Criss'cross', *v. t.* To mark or cover with cross lines.

Criss'cross', *adv.* **1.** In opposite directions; across one another. **2.** With opposition or hindrance.

Criss'cross-row' (-rō'), *n.* See CHRISTCROSS-ROW.

‖ **Cris'sum** (krĭs'sŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CRISSA (-sȧ). [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) That part of a bird, or the feathers, surrounding the cloacal opening; the under tail coverts.

Cri-te'ri-on (krī-tē'rĭ-ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* CRITERIA (-ȧ), sometimes CRITERIONS (-ŭnz). [Gr. *κριτήριον* a means for judging, deriv. of *κρίνειν* to separate.] A standard of judging; any approved or established rule or test, by which facts, principles, opinions, or conduct are judged.

Syn. — Standard; measure; rule.

Crith (krĭth), *n.* [Gr. *κριθή* a barleycorn, a small weight.] (*Chem.*) The unit for estimating the weight of aëriform substances, — the weight of a liter of hydrogen at 0° centigrade, and with a tension of 76 centimeters of mercury. It is 0.0896 of a gram, or 1.38274 grains.

Crit'ic (krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [L. *criticus*, Gr. *κριτικός*, a critic; prop., an adj. meaning, able to discuss, from *κρίνειν* to judge, discern.] **1.** One skilled in judging of the merits of literary or artistic works; a connoisseur; an adept; hence, an examiner; a reviewer. **2.** One who censures; a harsh examiner or judge. **3.** Critique. [*Obs.*]

Crit'ic-al (krĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Qualified to criticise, or pass judgment upon, literary or artistic productions. **2.** Qualifying to criticise; pertaining to criticism or the critic's art; thorough; exact. **3.** Inclined to make nice distinctions; careful in judging; exact. **4.** Inclined to find fault; fastidious; captious; censorious. **5.** [See CRISIS.] Pertaining to, or indicating, a crisis; important as regards consequences; hence, of doubtful issue; dangerous. — **Crit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Crit'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Crit'ic-as'ter (-ĭk-ăs'tẽr), *n.* A contemptible or vicious critic.

Crit'i-cis'a-ble (-ĭ-sīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be criticised.

Crit'i-cise (krĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRITICISED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRITICISING.] [Written also, more analogically, but less commonly, *criticize*.] To examine and judge as a critic; to pass judgment upon the

merits or qualities of; specif., to pass adverse judgment upon; to animadvert upon.

Crit'i-cise (krĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. i.* To pass criticism.

Crit'i-ci'ser (-sī'zẽr), *n.* One who criticises; a critic.

Crit'i-cism (krĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Art of judging justly of the beauties and faults of a literary work or a work of art. **2.** Act of criticising; critical judgment; a critique; specif., censorious judgment; animadversion.

Cri-tique' (krĭ-tēk'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Art of criticism. [*R.*] **2.** A critical dissertation or essay; a criticism.

Croak (krōk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Croaked (krōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Croaking.] [From the primitive of AS. *cracettan* to croak as a raven; akin to G. *krächzen* to croak, and to E. *creak.*] **1.** To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, or a crow; hence, to make any hoarse, dismal sound. **2.** To complain; to grumble; to forebode evil.

Croak, *v. t.* To utter in a low, hoarse voice; to announce by croaking; to forebode.

Croak, *n.* The coarse, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

Croak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who croaks, or grumbles; one who habitually forebodes evil. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several American fishes, which make a croaking noise.

Croche (krōch), *n.* [OF., equiv. to F. *crochet, croc,* hook.] A little bud or knob at the top of a deer's antler.

Cro-chet' (krō-shā'), *n.* [F. *crochet* small hook. See Crocket.] A kind of knitting done by means of a hooked needle.

Cro-chet', *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Crocheted (-shād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Crocheting (-shā'ĭng).] To knit with a crochet needle or hook.

Cro-cid'o-lite (krō-sĭd'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *κροκύς* nap on cloth + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in silky lavender-blue fibers. One form is the jewel tiger-eye.

Cro'cin (krō'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *κρόκος* saffron.] (*Chem.*) A red powder, which is made from the saffron.

Crock (krŏk), *n.* [Cf. W. *croeg* cover, Scot. *crochit* covered.] The loose black particles collected from combustion; soot; smut; also, coloring matter from cloth.

Crock, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Crocked (krŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Crocking.] To soil by contact, as with soot, or with the coloring matter of badly dyed cloth.

Crock, *v. i.* To give off crock or smut.

Crock, *n.* A low stool.

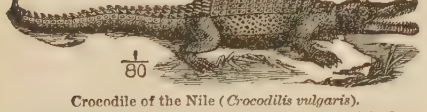
Crock (krŏk), *n.* [AS. *croc, crocca, crog, crohh;* akin to G. *krug.*] Any piece of crockery, esp. a pot or pitcher.

Crock'er-y (krŏk'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Earthenware; vessels formed of baked clay, especially the coarser kinds.

Crock'et (krŏk'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *croquet,* F. *crochet,* dim. of *croc* hook, of G. or Celt. origin, and akin to E. *crook.*] **1.** (*Arch.*) An ornament often resembling curved and bent foliage, projecting from the sloping edge of a gable, spire, etc. **2.** A croche.

Crock'y (-ỹ), *a.* [From Crock soot.] Smutty.

Croc'o-dile (krŏk'ō-dīl), *n.* [L. *crocodilus,* Gr. *κροκόδειλος.*] (*Zoöl.*) A reptile (growing to a length of sixteen or eighteen feet) inhabiting the large rivers of Africa, Asia, and America. The eggs, laid in the sand, are hatched by the sun's heat. The Florida crocodile is much less common than the alligator and has longer jaws. Also, sometimes, a gavial or an alligator.



Crocodile of the Nile (*Crocodilus vulgaris*).

Crocodile tears, false or affected tears; hypocritical sorrow; — derived from the fiction of old travelers, that crocodiles shed tears over their prey.

Croc'o-dil'i-an (-dĭl'ĭ-*an*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the crocodile; characteristic of the crocodile.

Cro'cus (krō'kŭs), *n.* [L., saffron, fr. Gr. *κρόκος.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of iridaceous plants, with pretty blossoms rising separately from the bulb or corm. One variety produces the saffron. **2.** (*Chem.*) A deep yellow powder, the oxide of some metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color; esp., rouge, the oxide of iron.

Croft (krŏft; 115), *n.* [AS.] A small, inclosed field, adjoining a house; a small farm.

Croft'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rents and tills a croft.

Crom'lech (krŏm'lĕk), *n.* [W. *cromlech; crom* bent + *llech* flat stone.] (*Archæol.*) A rough monument of one or more large stones supported upon others, — found chiefly in countries inhabited by the ancient Celts.

Cro-mor'na (krō-môr'nȧ), *n.* [F. *cromorne,* fr. G. *krummhorn,* lit., crooked horn; *krumm* crooked + *horn* horn.] (*Mus.*) A certain reed stop in the organ, resembling in its tone the oboe.

Crone (krōn), *n.* [OD. *kronie, karonie,* an old sheep, OF. *carogne* carrion (also F. *carogne* ill-natured woman.) See Carrion.] An old woman; — usually in contempt; rarely, an old man.

Cro'ny (krō'nỹ), *n.* [Orig., an old woman.] See Crone.] **1.** A crone. [*Obs.*] **2.** An intimate companion. [*Colloq.*]

Crook (krŏŏk), *n.* [OE. *crok;* origin uncertain.] **1.** A bend, turn, or curve. **2.** Any implement having a bent or crooked end. Esp.: (*a*) The staff of a shepherd. (*b*) A bishop's staff of office. (*c*) A pot-hook. (*d*) A small tube, usually bent, applied to a trumpet, horn, etc., to change the pitch. **3.** Artifice; trick; tricky device; subterfuge. **4.** One given to fraudulent practices; an accomplice of thieves, forgers, etc. [*Cant, U. S.*]

By hook or by crook, in some way or other; by fair means or foul.

Crook, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Crooked (krŏŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Crooking.] **1.** To turn from a right line; to bend; to curve. **2.** To pervert morally. [*Archaic*]

Crook'back' (krŏŏk'băk'), *n.* A crooked back; one who has a crooked or deformed back; a hunchback.

Crook'ed (-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Characterized by a crook or curve; not straight; bent; deformed. **2.** Not straightforward; deviating from rectitude. **3.** Dishonest; fraudulent. — **Crook'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Crook'ed-ness,** *n.*

Crooke's' tube' (krŏŏks' tūb'). (*Physics*) A vacuum tube whose exhaustion is carried to a very high degree.

Croon (krōon), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Crooned (krōond); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Crooning.] [OE. *croinen,* cf. D. *kreunen* to moan.] **1.** To make a moaning noise. [*Scot.*] **2.** To hum or sing in a low tone; to murmur softly. **3.** To soothe by singing softly.

Croon, *n.* **1.** A low, continued moan; a murmur. **2.** A low singing; a plain, artless melody.

Crop (krŏp), *n.* [AS. *crop, cropp,* craw, top, bunch, ear of corn; akin to G. *kropf.*] **1.** The pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of birds, serving as a receptacle for food; the craw. **2.** That which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind of grain or fruit, or in a single season; esp., the product of what is planted in the earth; fruit; harvest. Also, grain or other product of the field while standing. **3.** Anything cut off or gathered. **4.** Hair cut close or short, or the act or style of so cutting. **5.** (*Mining*) Outcrop of a vein or seam. **6.** A riding whip with a loop instead of a lash.

Crop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cropped (krŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cropping.] **1.** To cut off the tops or tips of; to bite or pull off; to browse; also, to cut or pluck in harvesting; to mow; to reap. **2.** To cause to bear a crop.

Crop, *v. i.* To yield harvest. [*Obs.*]

To crop out. (*a*) (*Geol.*) To appear above the surface. (*b*) To be manifest; to appear. — **To crop up,** to spring up.

Crop'—eared' (krŏp'ērd'), *a.* Having the ears cropped.

Crop'per (-pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that crops anything. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of pigeon with a large crop; a pouter.

Cro-quet' (krō-kā'), *n.* [From French; prob. a deriv. of *croc* a crackling sound, and properly meaning, a smart tap on the ball.] **1.** An open-air game in which wooden balls are driven with mallets through a series of hoops or arches. **2.** The act of croqueting.

Cro-quet', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Croqueted (-kād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Croqueting (-kā'ĭng).] In the game of croquet, to drive away an opponent's ball, after putting one's own in contact with it, by striking one's own ball with the mallet.

‖ **Cro-quette'** (krō-kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *croquer* to crunch.] (*Cookery*) A ball of minced meat, rice, or other ingredients, highly seasoned, and fried.

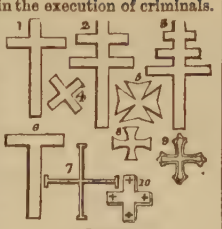
Cro'sier (krō'zhẽr), *n.* [OE. *crocer, croser,* fr. *croce* crosier, OF. *croce,* fr. LL. *crocea, crocia;* akin to F. *croc* hook, and E. *crook.*] The pastoral staff of a bishop (or an archbishop), being the symbol of his office as a shepherd of the flock of God.

Crosier.

a Ordinary form of Crosier; *b* Form sometimes used by archbishops.

Cross (krŏs; 115), *n.* [OE. *cros, croys, cros,* OF. *crois, croiz,* fr. L. *crux.* OE. *cros* is perh. directly fr. Prov. *cros, crotz,* fr. L. *crux.*] **1.** A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely upon one another, in various forms, as a T, or +,

or X. It was anciently used in the execution of criminals. **2.** The symbol of Christ's death; the ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity. **3.** Affliction regarded as a test of patience or virtue; trial. **4.** A piece of money stamped with the figure of a cross. **5.** A figure, instrument, mark, or ornament in the shape of, or resembling, a cross; as a monument, a badge, or a sign used for a signature. **6.** A line drawn across or through another line. **7.** Hence: A mixing of breeds or stock, esp. in cattle breeding; the product of such intermixture; a hybrid.



Crosses.

1 Latin cross; cross of Jesus and the evangelists; in the church of Rome, carried before bishops.
2 Double cross; carried before cardinals and archbishops; (*Her.*) the patriarchal cross.
3 Triple or papal cross; — invented by painters, but never authorized by the church.
4 St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's cross; (*Her.*) saltire.
5 Maltese cross.
6 Tau cross, St. Anthony's or Egyptian cross.
7 Cross of Jerusalem; (*Her.*) cross *potent*.
8 (*Her.*) A cross *patté* or *formé*.
9 (*Her.*) A cross *patonce*.
10 Greek cross.

Cross (krŏs), *a.* **1.** Not parallel; lying or falling athwart; transverse; oblique; intersecting. **2.** Not accordant with what is wished or expected; interrupting; adverse; contrary; thwarting. **3.** Characterized by, or being in a state of, peevishness or ill-humor. **4.** Made in an opposite direction, or an inverse relation; mutually inverse; interchanged.

Cross fertilization, the fertilization of the female products of one physiological individual by the male products of another, — as the fertilization of the ovules of one plant by pollen from another. — **Cross reference**, a reference made from one part of a book or register to another part. — **Cross sea** (*Naut.*), a chopping sea, in which the waves run in different directions.

Cross, *prep.* Athwart; across. [*Archaic* or *Colloq.*]

Cross, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Crossed (krôst; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Crossing.] **1.** To put across or athwart; to cause to intersect. **2.** To lay or draw something, as a line, across. **3.** To pass from one side to the other of; to pass or move over. **4.** To pass, as objects going in an opposite direction at the same time. **5.** To run counter to; to thwart; to obstruct. **6.** To make the sign of the cross upon (one's self). **7.** To cancel by marking crosses on or over. **8.** To mix the breed of; to interbreed.

Cross, *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be athwart. **2.** To move or pass from one side to the other, or from place to place. **3.** To interbreed; to mix breeds.

Cross'bar′ (-bär′), *n.* A transverse bar or piece.

Cross'barred′ (-bärd′), *a.* **1.** Secured by, or furnished with, crossbars. **2.** Made or patterned in crossing lines.

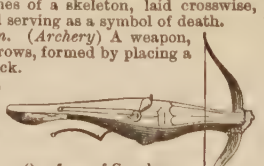
Cross'beak′ (-bēk′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Crossbill.

Cross'beam′ (-bēm′), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A girder. **2.** (*Naut.*) A beam laid across the bitts, to which the cable is fastened when riding at anchor.

Cross'bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird allied to the finches, having mandibles strongly curved and crossing each other; the crossbeak.

Cross'bones′ (-bōnz′), *n. pl.* A representation of two of the leg or arm bones of a skeleton, laid crosswise, often with a skull, and serving as a symbol of death.

Cross'bow′ (-bō′), *n.* (*Archery*) A weapon, used in discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.



One form of Crossbow.

Cross'bred′ (-brĕd′), *a.* (*Stock Breeding*) Produced by mixing distinct breeds; mongrel.

Cross'breed′ (-brēd′), *n.* A breed or an individual produced from parents of different breeds; a hybrid.

Cross'-bun′ (-bŭn′), *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross, and intended to be eaten on Good Friday.

Cross'cut′ (-kŭt′), *v. t.* To cut across or through; to intersect.

Cross'cut′, *n.* A short cut across; a way cut across; a path shorter than by the highroad.

Crosscut saw. (*a*) A saw for sawing wood across the grain. (*b*) A large saw worked by two men, one at each end.

Cross'-days′ (-dāz′), *n. pl.* (*Eccl.*) The three days preceding the Feast of the Ascension.

Cross'-ex-am'i-na'tion (krŏs'ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn; 115), *n.* (*Law*) The examination of a witness by the party against whom he has been called and examined.

Cross'-ex-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* (*Law*) To subject to cross-examination.

Cross'-ex-am'in-er, *n.* One who cross-examines.

Cross'-eye′ (-ī′), *n.* Strabismus.

Cross'-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Affected with strabismus; squint-eyed; squinting.

Cross'grained′ (-grānd′), *a.* **1.** Having the grain or fibers running diagonally, or more or less transversely and irregularly. **2.** Perverse; untractable; contrary.

Cross'hatch′ (-hăch′; 224), *v. t.* To shade by means of crosshatching.

Cross'hatch'ing, *n.* In drawing and line engraving, shading with lines that cross one another at an angle.

Cross'head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* (*Mach.*) A beam or bar across the head or end of a rod, etc., or a block attached to it and carrying a knuckle pin.

Cross'ing, *n.* **1.** The act by which anything is crossed. **2.** A place where anything (as a stream) is crossed; a paved walk across a street.

Cross'jack′ (krŏs'jăk′ *or* krô'jăk′), *n.* (*Naut.*) The lowest square sail, or the lower yard of the mizzenmast.

Cross'legged′ (-lĕgd′), *a.* Having the legs crossed.

Cross'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small cross.

Cross'ly, *adv.* Athwart; adversely; unfortunately; peevishly; fretfully; with ill humor.

Cross'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being cross; peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor.

Cros-sop'ter-yg'i-an (krŏs-sŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. κροσσοί tassels + πτερύγιον, dim. of πτέρυξ fin.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a certain order (*Crossopterygii*) of ganoid fishes.

Cross'patch′ (-păch′; 224), *n.* A cross person. [*Colloq.*]

Cross'piece′ (krŏs'pēs′; 115), *n.* **1.** A piece of any structure which is fitted crosswise. **2.** (*Naut.*) A bar or timber connecting two knightheads or two bitts.

Cross'-pur'pose (-pûr'pŭs), *n.* An opposing purpose; hence, something inconsistent or contradictory.

Cross'-ques'tion (-kwĕs'chŭn), *v. t.* To cross-examine; to subject to close questioning.

Cross'road′ (-rōd′), *n.* A road that crosses another; an obscure road intersecting or avoiding the main road.

Cross'ruff′ (-rŭf′), *n.* (*Whist*) The play in whist where partners trump each a different suit, and lead to each other for that purpose.

Cross'-staff′ (-stăf′), *n.* A surveyor's instrument for measuring offsets.

Cross'-tie′ (-tī′), *n.* (*Railroad*) A sleeper supporting and connecting the rails, and holding them in place.

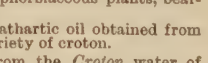
Cross'trees′ (-trēz′), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber at a masthead, to which are attached the upper shrouds.

Cross'wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* In the form of a cross; across; transversely.

Crotch (krŏch; 224), *n.* [Cf. Crotchet, Crutch.] **1.** The angle formed by the parting of two legs or branches; a fork. **2.** (*Naut.*) A stanchion or post with two arms for supporting a boom, spare yards, etc.

Crotched (krŏcht), *a.* Having a crotch; forked.

Crotch'et (krŏch'ĕt; 224), *n.* [F. *crochet*, prop., a little hook. See Crochet.] **1.** A forked support; a crotch. **2.** (*Mus.*) A time note, with a stem, having one fourth the value of a semibreve; a quarter note. **3.** (*Print.*) A bracket. **4.** A perverse fancy; a whim which takes possession of the mind; a conceit.



Crotchets.

Crotch'et-y (krŏch'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Given to crotchets; subject to whims.

Cro'ton (krō'tŭn), *n.* [Gr. κρότων, prop., a tick.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical, euphorbiaceous plants, bearing a seed resembling a tick.

Croton oil (*Med.*), a drastic cathartic oil obtained from the seeds of an East Indian variety of croton.

Cro'ton bug′ (bŭg′). [From the *Croton* water of New York.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, active, winged species of cockroach; the water bug.

Crouch (krouch; 129), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Crouched (krouchť); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Crouching.] [OE. *crucchen, crouchen, crouken;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground. **2.** To bend servilely; to fawn; to cringe.

Crouch, *v. t.* [OE. *crouchen*, from *cruche, crouche*, cross.] To sign with the cross; to bless. [*Obs.*]

Croup (krōōp), *n.* [F. *croupe;* of German or Icel. origin.] The buttocks of certain quadrupeds, esp. of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

Croup (krōōp), *n.* [Scot. *croup*, cf. *croup, crowp;*

perh. akin to E. *crop*, of a bird.] (*Med.*) An inflammatory affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse, ringing cough and stridulous, difficult breathing.

Croup'er (krōōp'ẽr), *n.* See CRUPPER.

Crou'pi-er (krōō'pĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F.; prop., one who sits on the croup, hence, an assistant.] **1.** One who presides at a gaming table and collects the stakes. **2.** An assistant chairman at a public dinner party.

Croup'ous (krōōp'ŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to or resembling croup; esp., attended with the formation of a deposit or membrane like that found in membranous croup.

Croup'y (krōōp'ȳ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, croup.

‖ **Crou'ton'** (krōō'tôN'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) Bread fried lightly in butter or oil, to garnish hashes, etc.

Crow (krō), *v. i.* [*imp.* CREW (krų) or CROWED (krōd); *p. p.* CROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROWING.] [AS. *crāwan*; akin to G. *krähen*; of imitative origin.] **1.** To make the shrill sound characteristic of a cock. **2.** To shout in exultation or defiance; to brag. **3.** To utter a sound expressive of joy or pleasure.

Crow, *n.* [AS. *crāwe*, fr. *crāwan*; i. e., the bird that *crows*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A bird, usually black, having a strong conical beak, with projecting bristles. It has a harsh, croaking note. See CAW. **2.** A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or claw; a crowbar. **3.** The cry of the cock.

Carrion Crow.

Crow'bar' (krō'bär'), *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, and used as a lever.

Crowd (kroud), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROWDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROWDING.] [O E. *crouden*, *cruden*, AS. *crūdan*.] **1.** To push; to press; to shove. **2.** To press or drive together. **3.** To fill by pressing or thronging together; hence, to encumber by excess of numbers or quantity. **4.** To press by solicitation; to dun; hence, to treat discourteously. [*Colloq.*]

To crowd sail (*Naut.*), to carry an extraordinary amount of sail.

Crowd, *v. i.* **1.** To press together or collect in numbers; to swarm; to throng. **2.** To urge or press forward; to force one's self.

Crowd, *n.* **1.** A number of persons or things collected or closely pressed together; also, a number of things adjacent to each other; a congregation; a throng. **2.** The lower classes; the populace; the mob.

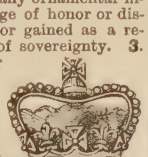
Crowd, *n.* [W. *crwth*; origin uncertain.] An ancient kind of violin, with six strings.

Crowd'er, *n.* One who crowds or pushes.

Crow'foot' (krō'fo͝ot'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus Ranunculus. **2.** (*Naut.*) A number of small cords rove through a long block, or euphroe, to suspend an awning by. **3.** (*Mil.*) A caltrop.

Crow'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* A scarecrow. [*Obs.*]

Crown (kroun), *n.* [OF. *corone*, *corune*, fr. L. *corona* crown, wreath; akin to Gr. κορώνη anything curved, crown.] **1.** A wreath or garland, or any ornamental fillet encircling the head, esp. as a badge of honor or distinction; hence, anything bestowed or gained as a reward. **2.** A royal headdress or cap of sovereignty. **3.** The person entitled to wear a regal or imperial crown; the sovereign. **4.** Imperial or regal power; sovereignty. **5.** Anything which imparts beauty, splendor, honor, dignity, or finish. **6.** Anything resembling a crown in form, use, or significance; the topmost part of anything; summit; head; esp., any curved finishing or decorative top or end. **7.** Highest state; consummation; perfection. **8.** A coin stamped with the image of a regal crown; hence, a denomination of money. [An English *crown* is a silver coin of the value of five shillings.]



Crown.

Crown jewels, the jewels appertaining to the sovereign while wearing the crown. [*Eng.*] — **Crown law**, the law which governs criminal prosecutions. [*Eng.*] — **Crown lawyer**, one employed by the crown, as in criminal cases. [*Eng.*] — **Crown office** *or* **Crown side**, the criminal branch of the Court of King's (or Queen's) Bench. — **Crown Prince**, the heir apparent to a crown or throne. — **Crown wheel** (*Mech.*), a wheel with teeth or cogs set at right angles to its plane.

Crown (kroun), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROWNED (kround); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROWNING.] **1.** To cover, decorate, or invest with a crown; hence, to invest with royal dignity and power. **2.** To bestow something upon as a mark of honor, dignity, or recompense; to adorn; to dignify. **3.** To form the topmost or finishing part of; to complete; to consummate; to perfect. **4.** (*Mech.*) To cause to round upward in the middle. **5.** (*Mil.*) To effect a lodgment upon, as upon the crest of the glacis, or the summit of the breach. [coroner.]

Crown'er (kroun'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that crowns. **2.** A

Crown'-im-pe'ri-al (-ĭm-pē'rĭ-*al*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A liliaceous plant (*Fritillaria imperialis*) having a cluster of pendent flowers surmounted with a tuft of green leaves.

Crown'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* (*a*) A piece or part which passes over the head, as in a bridle. (*b*) [Prop. *crown piece*.] A coin. See CROWN, *n.*, 8.

Crown'-post' (kroun'pōst'), *n.* Same as KING-POST.

Crown'-saw' (-są'), *n.* (*Mech.*) A saw in the form of a hollow cylinder, with teeth on the end or edge.

Crown'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Fort.*) A work consisting of two or more bastioned fronts, with their outworks, covering an enceinte, the head of a bridge, etc., and connected by wings with the main work or the river bank.

Crow'-quill' (krō'kwĭl'), *n.* A quill of the crow, or a very fine pen made from such a quill.

Crow's'-foot' (krōz'fo͝ot'), *n.* **1.** *pl.* The wrinkles that appear under and around the outer corners of the eyes. **2.** (*Mil.*) A caltrop.

Crow's'-nest' (krōz'nĕst'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A box or perch near the top of a mast for the man on the lookout.

Croyl'stone' (kroil'stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) Crystallized cawk, in which the crystals are small.

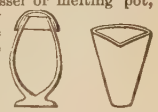
Croze (krōz), *n.* [Cf. CROSS.] A cooper's tool for making grooves, as for the head of a cask; also, the groove itself.

Cro'zier (krō'zhẽr), *n.* A crosier.

Cru'cial (krų'shal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross. See CROSS.] **1.** Having the form of a cross; pertaining to a cross; cruciform. **2.** Severe; trying or searching, as if bringing to the cross; decisive.

Cru'ci-ate (krų'shĭ-ât *or* -shât; 106), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross.] (*Bot.*) Having the leaves or petals arranged in the form of a cross; cruciform.

Cru'ci-ble (krų'shĭ-b'l), *n.* [LL. *crucibulum* a hanging lamp, an earthen pot for melting metals; prob. of German origin. The word was confused with derivatives of L. *crux* cross, and crucibles were said to have been marked with a cross, to prevent the devil from marring the chemical operation.] **1.** A vessel or melting pot, composed of some very refractory substance. **2.** A hollow place at the bottom of a furnace, to receive the melted metal.



Crucibles.

Cru-cif'er-ous (krų-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross + *-ferous*.] **1.** Bearing a cross. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a family of plants (*Cruciferæ*) which have four petals arranged like the arms of a cross.

Cru'ci-fi'er (krų'sĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who crucifies.

Cru'ci-fix (krų'sĭ-fĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -FIXES (-ĕz). [LL. *crucifixum*, fr. L. *crux* cross + *figere*, *fixum*, to fix.] A representation in art of the figure of Christ upon the cross.

Cru'ci-fix'ion (krų'sĭ-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of crucifying, or state of one who is crucified; death upon a cross. **2.** Intense suffering or affliction; painful trial.

Cru'ci-form (krų'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross + *-form*.] Cross-shaped; having parts arranged like the arms of a cross.

Cru'ci-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRUCIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRUCIFYING.] [F. *crucifier*, deriv. of L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross + *figere* to fix.] **1.** To fasten to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross. **2.** To destroy the power of; to subdue; to mortify.

Cru-cig'er-ous (krų-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross + *-gerous*.] Bearing, or marked with, a cross.

Crude (krų̄d), *a.* [*Compar.* CRUDER (-ẽr); *superl.* CRUDEST.] [L. *crudus* raw; akin to *cruor* blood (which flows from a wound).] **1.** In its natural state; not cooked; not prepared for use by any artificial process; raw. **2.** Unripe; immature. **3.** Unfinished; ill-considered; immature. **4.** Undigested. **5.** Having, or displaying, superficial and undigested knowledge. **6.** (*Paint.*) Harsh and offensive, as a color; tawdry or in bad taste, as a combination of colors, or a design. — **Crude'ly**, *adv.* — **Crude'ness**, *n.*

Cru'di-ty (krų'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Condition of being crude; rawness. **2.** That which is crude.

Cru'dy (krȣ̆'dȳ), *a.* Crude; raw. [*Obs.*]
Cru'el (krȣ̆'ĕl), *n.* A crewel.
Cru'el (krȣ̆'ĕl), *a.* [F. *cruel*, fr. L. *crudelis*, fr. *crudus*. See CRUDE.] **1.** Disposed to give pain to others; willing or pleased to hurt, torment, or afflict. **2.** Causing, or fitted to cause, pain, grief, or misery. — **Cru'el-ly**, *adv.* — **Cru'el-ness**, *n.*
Cru'els (krȣ̆'ĕlz), *n. pl.* [Corrupt. fr. F. *écrouelles* scrofula.] Glandular scrofulous swellings in the neck.
Cru'el-ty (-ĕl-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being cruel. **2.** A cruel deed; act of willfully causing unnecessary pain.
Cru'et (krȣ̆'ĕt), *n.* [Anglo-French *cruet*, a dim. from OF. *crue*, *cruie*; of German or Celtic origin, and akin to E. *crock* vessel.] A bottle or vessel; esp., a vial for vinegar, oil, pepper, or the like, for the table; a caster.
Cruise (krȣ̆z), *n.* A cruse.
Cruise (krȣ̆z), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRUISED (krȣ̆zd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRUISING.] [D. *kruisen* to move crosswise or in a zigzag, to cruise, fr. *kruis* cross, through OF. fr. L. *crux* cross.] To sail back and forth on the ocean; to sail about, as in search of an enemy, or for plunder, or for pleasure.
Cruise, *n.* A voyage made in various directions; a sailing to and fro, as for exploration or for pleasure.
Cruis'er (krȣ̆'zẽr), *n.* One who, or a vessel that, cruises, — usually an armed vessel.
Crul'ler (krŭl'lẽr), *n.* [Cf. CURL.] A kind of sweet cake made into curled or twisted strips and fried.
Crum, *n. & v.* See CRUMB.
Crumb (krŭm), *n.* [AS. *cruma*, akin to D. *kruim*, G. *krume*.] **1.** A small fragment or piece, esp. of bread or other food, broken or cut off. **2.** Fig.: A little; a bit. **3.** The soft part of bread.
Crumb, *v. t.* To break into crumbs with the fingers.
Crumb'cloth′ (-klôth′; 115), *n.* A cloth to be laid under a dining table to receive falling fragments.
Crum'ble (krŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRUMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRUMBLING (-blĭng).] [Dim. of CRUMB, *v. t.*] To break into small pieces; to cause to fall in pieces; to disintegrate.
Crum'bly (-blȳ), *a.* Easily crumbled; friable.
Crum'my (krŭm'mȳ), *a.* **1.** Full of crumb or crumbs. **2.** Soft, as the crumb of bread is; not crusty.
Crump (krŭmp), *a.* [AS. *crumb*.] Crooked; bent. [*Obs.*]
Crump'et (krŭmp'ĕt), *n.* [Prob. fr. W. *crammwgth*, *crempog*, fritter.] A kind of large, thin muffin or pancake.
Crum'ple (krŭm'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRUMPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRUMPLING (-plĭng).] [Dim. fr. *crump*, a.] To contract, draw, or press into wrinkles or folds; to form into wrinkles.
Crump'y (krŭmp'ȳ), *a.* Brittle; crisp.
Crunch (krŭnch), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRUNCHED (krŭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRUNCHING.] [Prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To chew with force and noise; to craunch. **2.** To grind or press with violence and noise. **3.** To emit a grinding or craunching noise.
‖ **Cru'or** (krȣ̆'ôr), *n.* [L., blood.] The coloring matter of the blood; the clot of blood; gore.
Crup (krŭp), *n.* The croup of an animal.
Crup'per (krŭp'pẽr *in U. S.*; krŭp'pẽr *in Eng.*), *n.* [F. *croupière*, fr. *croupe*. See 1st CROUP.] **1.** The buttocks or rump of a horse. **2.** A loop of a harness passing under a horse's tail, and buckled to the saddle.
Crup'per, *v. t.* To place or arrange a crupper upon.
Cru'ral (krȣ̆'ral), *a.* [L. *cruralis*, fr. *crus*, *cruris*, leg.] (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to the thigh or leg, or a crus.
‖ **Crus** (krŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CRURA (krȣ̆'rȧ). [L., the leg.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The shank. (*b*) *pl.* Parts fancied to resemble a pair of legs.
Cru-sade' (krȣ-sād'), *n.* [Through F. or Pr. fr. L. *crux* cross; meaning, one who has taken the sign of the cross.] **1.** Any one of the military expeditions undertaken by Christian powers, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. **2.** Any enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm.
Cru-sade', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRUSADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRUSADING.] To engage in a crusade; to attack in a zealous or hot-headed manner.
Cru-sad'er (-sā'dẽr), *n.* One engaged in a crusade.
Cru-sa'do (-sā'dō), *n.* [Pg. *cruzado*.] An old Portuguese coin, worth about seventy cents.
Cruse (krȣ̆s), *n.* [Akin to D. *kroes* mug, G. *krause*.] **1.** A cup or dish. **2.** A bottle for water, oil, honey, etc.
Cru'set (krȣ̆'sĕt), *n.* A goldsmith's crucible.
Crush (krŭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRUSHED (krŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRUSHING.] [OF. *cruisir*, *croissir*, fr. LL. *cruscire*; prob. of Ger. origin.] **1.** To press or bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze so as to deform or injure. **2.** To reduce to fine particles by pounding or grinding. **3.** To overcome or force down by, or as by, pressure or weight. **4.** To oppress or burden grievously.
Crush (krŭsh), *v. i.* To be or become broken down or in, or compressed, by external weight or force.
Crush, *n.* Act of crushing or state of being crushed.
Crush hat, a hat held in shape by springs, and which collapses, and can be carried under the arm; hence, any hat not injured by compression.
Crush'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, crushes.
Crust (krŭst), *n.* [L. *crusta*; prob. akin to E. *crystal*.] The hard external coat, covering, or case of anything. Also used figuratively.
Crust, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRUSTING.] To cover or line with a crust; to incrust.
Crust, *v. i.* To form a crust; to become incrusted.
‖ **Crus-ta'ce-a** (krŭs-tā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., deriv. of L. *crusta* crust, rind, shell.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the classes of the arthropods, including lobsters and crabs; — so called from the crustlike shell with which they are covered.
Crus-ta'cean (-shan; 97), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the Crustacea; crustaceous. — *n.* One of the Crustacea.
Crus-ta'ce-ol'o-gy (-shē-ŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [*Crustacea* + *-logy*.] That branch of zoölogy treating of Crustacea.
Crus-ta'ceous (krŭs-tā'shŭs; 97), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, crust or shell; having a crustlike shell. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Crustacea; crustacean.
Crust'y (krŭst'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Having the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering. **2.** [Perh. for *cursty*. Cf. CURST.] Having a harsh exterior, or a curt, rough manner, though kind at heart; snappish; surly. — **Crust'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Crust'i-ness**, *n.*
Crutch (krŭch; 224), *n.* [AS. *crycc*, *crice*; akin to E. *crook*.] **1.** A staff with a crosspiece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, as a support in walking. **2.** A kind of forked pommel for a woman's saddle. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A knee, or piece of knee timber. (*b*) A forked stanchion or post; a crotch.
Crutched (krŭcht), *a.* **1.** [See CRUTCH.] Supported upon crutches. **2.** [Variant of CROUCHED.] Marked with a cross.
‖ **Crux** (krŭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CRUXES (-ĕz), L. CRUCES (krȣ̆'sēz). [L., cross, torture, trouble.] Anything that is very puzzling or difficult to explain.
Cry (krī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIED (krīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRYING.] [F. *crier*, cf. L. *quiritare* to wail, scream, shriek.] **1.** To call or exclaim vehemently or earnestly; to shout; to proclaim. **2.** To express pain, grief, or distress, by weeping and sobbing; to bawl. **3.** To utter inarticulate sounds, as animals.
Cry, *v. t.* **1.** To utter loudly; to call out; to declare publicly. **2.** To cause to do something, or bring to some state, by crying or weeping. **3.** To declare publicly; to notify or advertise by outcry. **4.** Hence, to publish the banns of, as for marriage.
To cry down, to decry; to depreciate. — To cry quits, to propose, or declare, the abandonment of a contest. — To cry up, to extol; to laud.
Cry (krī), *n.* **1.** Act of crying; a loud exclamation or utterance; esp., an inarticulate sound. **2.** Outcry; clamor; popular demand. **3.** Any expression of grief, distress, etc., accompanied with tears or sobs. **4.** Public advertisement by outcry; proclamation. **5.** Common report; fame. **6.** A word or phrase caught up by a party or faction and repeated for effect. **7.** A pack of hounds; also, in contempt, a company of persons.
A far cry, a long distance.
Cry'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. faucon *gruyer* a falcon for hunting the crane, fr. *grue* crane, fr. L. *grus*.] A falcon-gentil.
Cry'ing, *a.* Calling for notice; compelling attention; notorious; heinous.
Cry'o-lite (krī'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κρύος frost + *-lite*.] (*Min.*) A fluoride of sodium and aluminium, found in white masses.
Cry-oph'o-rus (krī-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρύος frost + φέρειν to bear.] (*Chem.*) An instrument used to illustrate the freezing of water by its own evaporation in a vacuum.
Crypt (krĭpt), *n.* [L. *crypta* vault, Gr. κρύπτη, fr. κρύπτειν to hide.] **1.** A vault wholly or partly under ground; esp., a vault under a church. **2.** (*Anat.*) A simple gland, glandular cavity, or tube; follicle.
Cryp'tic (krĭp'tĭk), } *a.* Hidden; secret; occult. —
Cryp'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } **Cryp'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*
Cryp'to- (krĭp'tō-). A combining form, from Gr. κρυπτός, meaning *hidden*, *obscure*, *concealed*.

Cryp'to-crys'tal-line (krĭp'tō-krĭs'tal-līn), *a.* [*Crypto-* + *crystalline.*] (*Geol.*) Indistinctly crystalline; — applied to formations aggregated of particles which are invisible, even under the microscope. [Cryptogamia.]

Cryp'to-gam (krĭp'tō-găm), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the ‖ **Cryp'to-ga'mi-a** (krĭp'tō-gā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* CRYPTOGAMIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. κρυπτός hidden + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Flowerless plants, or those never having true stamens and pistils, but propagated by spores or simple cell division.

Cryp'to-ga'mi-an (krĭp'tō-gā'mĭ-an), **Crypt'o-gam'ic** (krĭp'tō-găm'ĭk), **Cryp-tog'a-mous** (krĭp-tŏg'ȧ-mŭs), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the series Cryptogamia, or to plants of that series.

Cryp'to-graph (krĭp'tō-grȧf), **Cryp'to-gram** (-grăm), *n.* [*Crypto-* + *-graph, -gram.*] Cipher; something written in cipher.

Cryp-tog'ra-pher (krĭp-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who writes in cipher, or secret characters.

Cryp'to-graph'ic (krĭp'tō-grăf'ĭk), **Cryp'to-graph'ic-al** (-grăf'ĭ-kal), } *a.* Relating to cryptography; written in cipher or with sympathetic ink.

Cryp-tog'ra-phy (krĭp-tŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* Art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters, or cipher.

Cryp-tol'o-gy (krĭp-tŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Crypto-* + *-logy.*] Secret or enigmatical language.

Cryp'to-nym (krĭp'tō-nĭm), *n.* [*Crypto-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] A secret name.

Crys'tal (krĭs'tal), *n.* [F. *cristal*, L. *crystallum* crystal, ice, fr. Gr. κρύσταλλος, fr. κρύος icy cold, frost.] **1.** (*Chem. & Min.*) The regular form, bounded by plane surfaces, which a substance tends to assume in solidifying, through the inherent power of cohesive attraction. **2.** The material of quartz, in crystallization transparent or nearly so, and either colorless or slightly tinged with gray, or the like. **3.** A superior kind of glass. **4.** The glass over the dial of a watch. **5.** Anything like crystal.

Crys'tal, *a.* Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid; crystalline.

Crys'tal-line (-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* **1.** Consisting, or made, of crystal. **2.** Formed by crystallization; like crystal in texture. **3.** Imperfectly crystallized. **4.** Fig.: Resembling crystal; pure; transparent; pellucid.

Crys'tal-lite (krĭs'tal-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) A minute mineral form, not having a definite crystalline outline, but marking the first step in crystallization.

Crystallites.

Crys'tal-li-za'tion (krĭs'tal-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of crystallizing; state of being crystallized. **2.** The body formed by crystallizing.

Crys'tal-lize (krĭs'tal-līz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRYSTALLIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRYSTALLIZING.] To form into crystals, or to assume the crystalline form.

Crys'tal-lo-gen'ic (krĭs'tal-lō-jĕn'ĭk), **Crys'tal-lo-gen'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [See CRYSTAL, and -GENY.] Of or pertaining to the production of crystals.

Crys'tal-log'ra-phy (-lŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [See CRYSTAL, and -GRAPHY.] Doctrine or science of crystallization.

Crys'tal-loid (krĭs'tal-loid), *a.* [See CRYSTAL, and -OID.] Crystal-like; transparent like crystal.

Crys'tal-loid, *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) A body which, in solution, diffuses readily through animal membranes, and generally is capable of being crystallized. **2.** (*Bot.*) One of the microscopic particles resembling crystals, consisting of protein matter, which occur in certain plant cells.

Crys'tal-lol'o-gy (krĭs'tal-lŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [See CRYSTAL, and -LOGY.] The science of the crystalline structure of inorganic bodies.

Crys'tal-lur'gy (-lûr'jy), *n.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + root of ἔργον work.] Crystallization.

Cte'noid (tē'noid *or* tĕn'oid), *a.* [Gr. κτείς, κτενός, comb + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having a comblike margin.

‖ **Cte-noph'o-ra** (tē-nŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. κτείς, κτενός, comb + φέρειν to carry.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Cœlenterata, with longitudinal rows of comblike paddles.

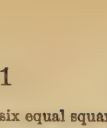
Cub (kŭb), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *cuib* cub, whelp, young dog, Ir. & Gael. *cu* dog; akin to E. *hound.*] **1.** A young animal; esp., the young of the bear. **2.** [Etym. uncertain.] A stall for cattle. [*Obs.*]

Cub, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUBBED (kŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUBBING.] To bring forth; — said of animals.

Cu'ba-ture (kū'bȧ-tûr; 135), *n.* [L. *cubus* cube.] Process of finding the solid or cubic contents of a body.

Cub'by (kŭb'bỹ), **Cub'by-hole'** (-hōl'), } *n.* [See 1st CUB, 2.] A snug or confined place.

Cube (kūb), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cubus*, fr. Gr. κύβος a cube, a cubical die.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A regular solid body, with six equal square sides. **2.** (*Math.*) The product obtained by taking a number or quality three times as a factor; as, $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4.


Cube.

Cube root (*Math.*), the number or quantity which taken three times as a factor produces a given cube.

Cube (kūb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUBED (kūbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUBING.] To raise to the third power; to obtain the cube of.

Cu'beb (kū'bĕb), *n.* [F. *cubèbe*, fr. Ar. *kabābat.*] The small, spicy berry of a species of pepper, native in Java and Borneo, — used as a stimulant and purgative.

Cu'bic (kū'bĭk), **Cu'bic-al** (-bĭ-kal), } *a.* **1.** Having the form or properties of a cube; contained, or capable of being contained, in a cube. **2.** (*Crystallog.*) Isometric or monometric. — **Cu'bic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Cubic equation, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube. — **Cubic foot,** a volume equivalent to a cubical solid which measures a foot in each of its dimensions. — **Cubic number,** a cube.

Cu'bit (kū'bĭt), *n.* [L. *cubitum, cubitus*, elbow, ell, cubit, fr. (because the elbow serves for leaning upon) *cubare* to lie down, recline.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The forearm. [*Obs.*] **2.** A measure of length, being the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

☞ The cubit varies in length in different countries, the Roman cubit being 17.47 inches, the Greek 18.20, the Hebrew somewhat longer, and the English 18 inches.

Cu'bit-al (kū'bĭt-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the cubit or ulna. **2.** Of the length of a cubit.

Cu'boid (kū'boid), *a.* [*Cube* + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Cube-shaped, or nearly so. — *n.* (*Anat.*) The bone of the tarsus.

Cu-boid'al (kū-boid'al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Cuboid.

Cuck'ing stool (kŭk'ĭng stōōl'). [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of chair formerly used for punishing scolds, by fastening them in it, to be pelted and hooted at by the mob, but sometimes to be ducked under water.

Cuck'old (kŭk'ŭld), *n.* [OE. *cokewold, cokold*, fr. OF. *coucuol, cucuault*; cf. F. *cocu* a cuckold, formerly also, a cuckoo, and L. *cuculus* a cuckoo. The word alludes to the cuckoo's habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds.] A man whose wife is unfaithful; the husband of an adulteress.

Cuck'old, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUCKOLDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUCKOLDING.] To make a cuckold of.

Cuck'oo (kōōk'ōō), *n.* [OE. *coccou, cukkow*, F. *coucou*, prob. of imitative origin; cf. L. *cuculus*, Gr. κόκκυξ.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of many species.

European Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

☞ The European cuckoo lays its eggs in the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them. The American yellow-billed cuckoo and the black-billed cuckoo build their own nests.

Cuckoo spit, *or* **Cuckoo spittle,** a frothy secretion found on plants, exuded by larvæ.

Cuck'oo-bud' (kōōk'ōō-bŭd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The buttercup.

Cuck'oo-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of *Cardamine* used in salads. (*b*) The ragged robin.

Cuck'oo-pint' (-pint'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A spotted-leaved species of *Arum*; the European wake-robin.

Cu'cul-late (kū'kŭl-lāt *or* kū-kŭl'lāt), **Cu'cul-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd *or* -lā-tĕd), } *a.* [LL. *cucullatus*, fr. L. *cucullus* a cap, hood.] **1.** Hooded; cowled; covered, as with a hood. **2.** Having a hoodlike form, covering, or crest.

Cucullate Leaf.

Cu'cum-ber (kū'kŭm-bẽr, *formerly* kou'kŭm-bẽr), *n.* [L. *cucumis*, gen. *cucumeris*.] (*Bot.*) A creeping plant, and its fruit, of several species, esp. the species the unripe fruit of which is eaten.

Cu-cu'mi-form (kū-kū'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cucumis* cucumber + *-form.*] Cucumber-shaped; having the form of a cylinder tapered and rounded at the ends.

Cu-cur'bit (kū-kûr'bĭt), **Cu-cur'bite** } *n.* [L. *cucurbita* a gourd.] (*Chem.*) A vessel or flask for distillation, — originally in the shape of a gourd.

Cu-cur'bi-ta'ceous (-bĭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, per-

taining to, or resembling, a family of plants of which the cucumber, melon, and gourd are common examples.

Cu-cur'bi-tive (kū-kûr'bĭ-tĭv), *a.* Having the shape of a gourd seed; — said of certain small worms.

Cud (kŭd), *n.* [AS. *cudu, cwudu, cwidu, cweodo;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** That portion of food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, to be chewed a second time. **2.** A quid. [*Low*]

Cud'bear' (kŭd'bâr'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *Cuthbert*, given name of the one who first brought it into notice.] A violet red powder used for making violet or purple dye. It is prepared from a lichen.

Cud'dle (kŭd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUDDLING (-dlĭng).] [Prob. fr. *couth* known. See COUTH.] To lie close or snug; to crouch; to nestle. — *v. t.* To embrace closely; to fondle.

Cud'dle, *n.* A close embrace.

Cud'dy (-dy), *n.* **1.** An ass. [*Scot.*] **2.** Hence: A blockhead; lout. **3.** (*Mech.*) A lever mounted on a tripod.

Cud'dy (kŭd'dy), *n.* [Prob. contr. of D. *kajuit* cabin.] (*Naut.*) A small cabin; also, a vessel's galley or kitchen.

Cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *kuggel;* of uncertain origin.] A short staff wielded with one hand; a club.

Cudg'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUDGELED or CUDGELLED (-ĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUDGELING or CUDGELLING.] To beat with a cudgel.

Cudg'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

Cud'weed' (kŭd'wēd'), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) Any one of many species of composite plants with cottony or silky stem and leaves.

Cue (kū), *n.* [OF. *coue, coe,* F. *queue,* fr. L. *coda, cauda,* tail.] **1.** The tail; esp., a tail-like twist of hair at the back of the head; a queue. **2.** The last words of an actor's speech, or any word or words, serving to remind a player to speak or to do something; catchword. **3.** A hint or intimation. **4.** The part one has to perform. **5.** A straight tapering rod used in playing billiards.

Cue, *v. t.* To form into a cue; to braid; to twist.

Cuff (kŭf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUFFED (kŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUFFING.] [Cf. Sw. *kuffa* to knock, and E. *cow,* v. t.] **1.** To strike; esp., to smite with the palm or flat of the hand; to slap. **2.** To buffet.

Cuff, *n.* A blow, esp. with the open hand; a slap.

Cuff, *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *coiffe* hood, or coif.] **1.** The part of a sleeve turned back from the hand. **2.** Any ornamental appendage at the wrist.

Cui-rass' (kwē-rås' *or* kwē'răs), *n.* [F. *cuirasse,* orig., a breastplate of leather, deriv. of L. *coriaceus* leathern, fr. *corium* leather, hide.] (*a*) A piece of defensive armor, covering the body from the neck to the girdle. (*b*) The breastplate, taken by itself.

Cuirass.

Cui'ras-sier' (kwē'rås-sēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass.

Cuish (kwĭs), *n.* [F. *cuisse* thigh, fr. L. *coxa* hip.] Defensive armor for the thighs.

‖ **Cui'sine'** (kwē'sēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *coquina* kitchen, fr. *coquere* to cook.] **1.** Kitchen. **2.** Style of cooking.

Cul-dee' (kŭl-dē' *or* kŭl'dē), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gael. *cuil-teach.*] One of a class of anchorites who lived in various parts of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

‖ **Cul'-de-sac'** (kụ'de-sȧk' *or* kụl'de-sȧk'), *n.; pl.* CULS-DE-SAC (kụ'- *or* kụlz'-). [F., lit., bottom of a bag.] **1.** A passage or cavity with only one outlet; a blind alley; hence, a trap. **2.** (*Mil.*) A position with no way of exit but to the front.

Cu'li-na-ry (kū'lĭ-nă-rỹ), *a.* [L. *culinarius,* fr. *culina* kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen, or to cookery.

Cull (kŭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CULLED (kŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CULLING.] [OF. *cuillir, coillir,* fr. L. *colligere.* See COLLECT.] To separate, select, or pick out; to choose and gather or collect.

Cul'len-der (kŭl'lĕn-dẽr), *n.* Same as COLANDER.

Cull'er (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* One who picks or chooses.

Cull'ing (kŭl'lĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who culls. **2.** *pl.* Anything separated or selected from a mass.

Cul'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [OF. *couillon, coillon,* deriv. of L. *coleus* bag, scrotum.] A mean wretch; poltroon; scullion.

Cul'lion-ly, *a.* Mean; base.

Cul'lis (kŭl'lĭs), *n.* [F. *coulisse* groove, fr. L. *colare* to filter.] (*Arch.*) A gutter in a roof; a channel or groove.

Culls (kŭlz), *n. pl.* [From CULL, *v. t.*] **1.** Refuse timber, from which the best part has been culled out. **2.** Any refuse stuff, as rolls not properly baked.

Cul'ly (kŭl'lỹ), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. CULLION.] A person easily deceived; a mean dupe.

Cul'ly (kŭl'lỹ), *v. t.* To trick, cheat, or impose on.

Culm (kŭlm), *n.* [L. *culmus* stalk, stem; akin to *calamus.*] (*Bot.*) The stalk or stem of grain and grasses, jointed and usually hollow.

Culm, *n.* [Perh. fr. W. *cwlm* knot or tie.] (*Min.*) (*a*) Anthracite, esp. when found in small masses. (*b*) The waste of the Pennsylvania anthracite mines.

Cul-mif'er-ous (kŭl-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *culmus* stalk + *-ferous.*] Having jointed stems or culms.

Cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CULMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CULMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *culmen* top or ridge. See COLUMN.] **1.** To reach its highest point of altitude; to be directly overhead. **2.** To reach the highest point, as of rank, size, power, numbers, etc.

Cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth.

Cul'mi-na'tion (kŭl'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of culminating, as of a star passing across the meridian; also, the point reached in culminating.

Cul'pa-ble (kŭl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *coupable, culpable,* fr. L. *culpabilis,* fr. *culpare* to blame, fr. *culpa* fault.] Deserving censure; worthy of blame; faulty; immoral; criminal. — **Cul'pa-ble-ness,** *a.* — **Cul'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **Cul'pa-bly,** *adv.*

Cul'prit (kŭl'prĭt), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. Law Latin *culpatus* the accused, p. p. of L. *culpare* to blame. See CULPABLE.] **1.** One accused of, or arraigned for, a crime, as before a judge. **2.** One guilty of a crime or a fault; a criminal.

Cul'rage (-rāj), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *cul* buttock + *rage,* E. *rage.*] (*Bot.*) Smartweed (*Polygonum Hydropiper*).

Cult (kŭlt), *n.* [F. *culte,* L. *cultus* care, culture, fr. *colere* to cultivate.] **1.** Attentive care; homage; worship. **2.** A system of religious belief and worship; esp., a system of rites employed in worship.

Cultch (kŭlch; 224), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Empty oyster shells and other substances laid down on oyster grounds to furnish points for the attachment of the spawn of the oyster. [Also written *cutch.*]

Cul'ter (kŭl'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A colter.

‖ **Cul'ti-ros'tres** (kŭl'tĭ-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *culter* colter, knife + *rostrum* bill.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of wading birds including the stork, heron, crane, etc., with knife-shaped bills.

Cul'ti-va-ble (-vȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cultivated.

Cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CULTIVATED (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CULTIVATING (-vā'tĭng).] [LL. *cultivare,* p. p. *-atus,* fr. *cultivus* cultivated, fr. L. *cultus,* p. p. of *colere* to till, cultivate.] **1.** To bestow care and labor upon, with a view to valuable returns; to till; to fertilize. **2.** To foster; to cherish. **3.** To seek the society of. **4.** To impart culture to; to civilize; to refine. **5.** To raise or produce by tillage.

Cul'ti-va'tion (kŭl'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Art or act of cultivating. **2.** State of being cultivated; refinement.

Cul'ti-va'tor (kŭl'tĭ-vā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cultivates. **2.** An agricultural implement used in the tillage of growing crops, to loosen the earth and kill the weeds.

Cul'trate (kŭl'trāt), **Cul'tra-ted** (-trā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *cultratus* knife-shaped, from *culter, cultri,* knife.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Sharp-edged and pointed, like a knife.

Cul'tur-al (kŭl'tŭr-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to culture.

Cul'ture (kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cultura,* fr. *colere* to till, cultivate; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Act or practice of cultivating; cultivation. **2.** The state of being cultivated; result of cultivation; improvement; specif., enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental and moral training; civilization; refinement.

Cul'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CULTURED (-tŭrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CULTURING.] To cultivate; to educate.

Cul'tur-ist, *n.* **1.** A cultivator. **2.** An advocate of culture.

‖ **Cul'tus** (kŭl'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.;* E. *pl.* CULTUSES (-ĕz). [L., culture. See CULT.] Established religious rites or usages of worship; state of religious development. Cf. CULT, 2.

Cul'ver (-vẽr), *n.* [AS. *culfre.*] A dove.

Cul'ver, *n.* An abbrev. of CULVERIN.

Cul'ver-in (kŭl'vẽr-ĭn), *n.* [F. *coulevrine,* deriv. of L. *coluber* serpent.] A long cannon of the 16th century, usually an 18-pounder with serpent-shaped handles.

Cul'vert (kŭl'vẽrt), *n.* [Prob. deriv. of F. *couler* to flow.] A transverse drain or waterway of masonry under a road, railroad, canal, etc.; a small bridge.

Cul'ver-tail' (kŭl'vẽr-tāl'), *n.* (*Carp.*) Dovetail.

Cum'ber (kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUMBERING.] [OE. *combren* to

heap, fr. L. *cumulus* heap.] To rest upon as a troublesome or useless weight or load; to be burdensome or oppressive to; to embarrass; to trouble.

Cum'ber-some (kŭm'bĕr-sŭm), *a.* Burdensome or hindering, as a weight; clumsy; embarrassing; useless. — **Cum'ber-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Cum'ber-some-ness**, *n.*

Cum'brous (kŭm'brŭs), *a.* Rendering action or motion difficult or toilsome; cumbersome; burdensome; clogging. — **Cum'brous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cum'brous-ness**, *n.*

Cum'frey (kŭm'frĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Comfrey.

Cum'in (-ĭn), } *n.* [OE. *comin*, AS. *cymen*, fr. L.
Cum'min (-mĭn), } *cuminum*, Gr. *κύμινον*; of Semitic origin.] (*Bot.*) A dwarf umbelliferous plant, somewhat resembling fennel, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

Cu'mu-late (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cumulated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cumulating (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *cumulare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *cumulus*. See Cumber.] To heap together; to accumulate.

Cu'mu-la'tion (kū'mū-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap; an accumulation.

Cu'mu-la-tive (kū'mū-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Composed of parts gathered in a heap; aggregated; consisting of one thing added to another. **2.** Augmenting or gaining by successive additions.

Cu'mu-lose' (kū'mū-lōs'), *a.* Full of heaps.

Cu'mu-lo-stra'tus (-lō-strā'tŭs), *n.* (*Meteor.*) A form of cloud. See Cloud.

‖ **Cu'mu-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Cumuli (-lī). [L., a heap.] (*Meteor.*) A form of cloud. See Cloud.

‖ **Cu-nab'u-la** (kū-năb'ū-lä), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *cunae* cradle.] **1.** The earliest abode; originals; as, the *cunabula* of the human race. **2.** (*Bibliography*) The extant copies of the earliest printed books, or of those printed in the 15th century.

Cunc-ta'tion (kŭnk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cunctatio*, fr. *cunctari* to delay.] Delay; procrastination. [*R.*]

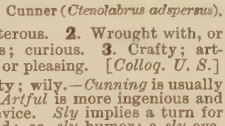
Cunc'ta-tive (kŭnk'tā-tĭv), *a.* Slow; tardy; dilatory.

Cu'ne-al (kū'nē-ăl), *a.* [L. *cuneus* a wedge. See Coin.] Relating to a wedge; wedge-shaped.

Cu'ne-ate (kū'nē-āt), } *a.* [L. *cuneatus*, fr. *cuneus*.]
Cu'ne-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } Wedge-shaped; (*Bot.*) wedge-shaped, with the point at the base.

Cu'ne-at'ic (kū'nē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Cuneiform.

Cu-ne'i-form (kū-nē'ĭ-fôrm), } *a.* [L. *cuneus* a wedge
Cu'ni-form (kū'nĭ-fôrm), } + *-form*. See Coin.] **1.** Wedge-shaped; as, *cuneiform* characters; a *cuneiform* bone. **2.** Pertaining to, or versed in, the ancient Assyrian and Persian wedge-shaped characters, or the inscriptions in them.



Cunner (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*).

Cun'ner (kŭn'nĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small edible fish of the Atlantic coast. (*b*) The limpet or patella.

Cun'ning (kŭn'nĭng), *a.* [AS. *cunnan* to know, to be able. See 1st Con, Can.] **1.** Knowing; skillful; dexterous. **2.** Wrought with, or exhibiting, skill; ingenious; curious. **3.** Crafty; artful; designing. **4.** Pretty or pleasing. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Syn. — Artful; sly; crafty; wily. — *Cunning* is usually low; as, a *cunning* trick. *Artful* is more ingenious and inventive; as, an *artful* device. *Sly* implies a turn for what is double or concealed; as, *sly* humor; a *sly* evasion. *Crafty* denotes a talent for dexterously deceiving. *Wily* describes a talent for the use of stratagems.

Cun'ning, *n.* [AS. *cunnung* trial, or Icel. *kunnandi* knowledge.] **1.** Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity. [*Archaic*] **2.** The faculty or art of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; deceit; craft. — **Cun'ning-ly**, *adv.* — **Cun'ning-ness**, *n.*

Cup (kŭp), *n.* [AS. *cuppe*, LL. *cuppa* cup; cf. L. *cupa* tub, cask.] **1.** A small vessel, used commonly to drink from. **2.** The contents of such a vessel; a cupful. **3.** *pl.* Repeated potations; indulgence in intoxicating drinks; revelry. **4.** That which is to be received or endured; a portion or lot. **5.** Anything shaped like a cup. **6.** (*Med.*) A cupping glass.

To be in one's cups, to be drunk.

Cup, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Cupped (kŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Cupping.] **1.** To supply with cups of drink. **2.** (*Surg.*) To subject to the operation of cupping. See Cupping. **3.** (*Mech.*) To make concave or in the form of a cup.

Cup'bear'er (-bâr'ĕr), *n.* One whose office it is to fill and hand cups of drink.

Cup'board (kŭb'bĕrd), *n.* [*Cup* + *board*.] A small closet with shelves for cups, dishes, etc.; any small closet.

Cu'pel (kū'pĕl), *n.* [LL. *cupella* cup.] A shallow porous cup, used in refining precious metals.

Cu-pel' (kū-pĕl'), *v. t.* To refine by means of a cupel.

Cu'pel-la'tion (kū'pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of refining gold, silver, etc., in a cupel.

Cup'ful (kŭp'fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* -fuls (-fŭlz). As much as a cup will hold.

Cu'pid (kū'pĭd), *n.* [L. *Cupido*, fr. *cupido* desire, desire of love, fr. *cupidus*. See Cupidity.] (*Rom. Myth.*) The god of love, son of Venus, — usually represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow.

Cu-pid'i-ty (kū-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *cupidité*, L. *cupiditas*, fr. *cupidus* longing, desiring, fr. *cupere* to long for, desire.] Eager or inordinate desire, especially for wealth; greed of gain; avarice; covetousness.

Cu'po-la (kū'pō-lä), *n.*; *pl.* Cupolas (-läz). [It. *cupola*, LL. *cupula*, *cuppula*, fr. *cupa*, *cuppa*, cup.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A roof having a rounded form, hemispherical or nearly so; also, a ceiling having the same form. When on a large scale it is usually called *dome*. **2.** A small structure standing on the top of a dome; a lantern. **3.** A large furnace for melting metal. **4.** A revolving shot-proof turret for cannon.

Cupola (*Arch.*).

Cup'per (kŭp'pĕr), *n.* One who performs the operation of cupping.

Cup'ping (kŭp'pĭng), *n.* (*Med.*) The operation of drawing blood to or from the surface by forming a partial vacuum over the spot.

Cupping glass, a glass cup in which a partial vacuum is produced by heat, in the process of cupping.

Cu'pre-ous (kū'prē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cupreus*, fr. *cuprum*.] Consisting of copper or resembling copper; coppery.

Cu'pric (kū'prĭk), *a.* [From Cuprum.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, copper in its highest valence. See -ic.

Cu-prif'er-ous (kū-prĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Cuprum* + *-ferous*.] Containing copper.

Cu'prous (kū'prŭs), *a.* [From Cuprum.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, copper in its lowest valence. See -ous.

‖ **Cu'prum** (kū'prŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Chem.*) Copper.

Cu'pule (-pūl), *n.* [See Cupola.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A little cup, as of the acorn. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A sucker or acetabulum.

Cur (kûr), *n.* [OE. *curre*, *kur*; prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** A mongrel or inferior dog. **2.** A worthless, snarling fellow; — used in contempt.

Cur'a-ble (kūr'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cured; admitting remedy. — **Cur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Cur'a-bly**, *adv.*

Cu'ra-çoa' (kōō'rä-sō'), *n.* A liqueur, or cordial, flavored with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace; — first made at the island of *Curaçoa*.

Cu'ra-cy (kū'rä-sȳ), *n.* [See Curate.] Office of a curate.

Cu-ra're } (kū-rä'rē), *n.* [Native name. Cf. Wourali.]
Cu-ra'ri } A black resinoid extract from the bark of several species of *Strychnos*, prepared for arrow poison by the South American Indians.

Cu'ra-rize (kū'rä-rīz), *v. t.* To poison with curare.

Cu-ras'sow (kū-răs'sō), *n.* [Brazilian name.] (*Zoöl.*) Either of several large gallinaceous birds of America.

Cu'rate (kū'rāt), *n.* [LL. *curatus*, fr. L. *cura*. See Cure, *n.*] One having the cure of souls; orig., any clergyman; now, usually, one who assists a rector or vicar.

Cu'rate-ship, *n.* A curacy.

Cur'a-tive (kūr'ä-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or employed in, the cure of diseases; tending to cure.

Cu-ra'tor (kū-rā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who has the care and superintendence of anything; a custodian; a keeper. **2.** A trustee of an estate; a guardian.

Curb (kûrb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Curbed (kûrbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Curbing.] [F. *courber* to bend, curve, L. *curvare*, fr. *curvus* bent, curved.] **1.** To bend to one's will; to subject; to subdue; to restrain; to keep in check. **2.** To furnish with a curb; to restrain by a curb.

Curb, *n.* **1.** That which curbs; a check or hindrance; esp., a chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of a bit, and capable of being drawn tightly against the lower jaw of the horse. **2.** A frame or wall around an opening, serving to maintain its integrity. **3.** A curbstone. **4.** (*Far.*) A swelling just behind the lowest part of the hock joint of the hind leg of a horse.

Curb bit, a stiff bit having branches by which a leverage is obtained upon the jaws of a horse.

Curb Roof.

Curb' roof' (rōōf'). A roof composed, on each side, of two parts which have unequal inclination.

Curb'stone' (kûrb'stōn'), *n.* A stone set along a margin as a limit and protection; an edge stone.

Cur-cu'li-o (kŭr-kū'lĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* -os (-ōz). [L., a grain weevil.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a large group of beetles. Many species are very destructive to grain, fruit, etc.

‖ **Cur'cu-ma** (kûr'kŭ-mȧ), *n.* [Ar. *kurkum.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the turmeric plant.

Curd (kûrd), *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] **1.** The coagulated or thickened part of milk, — often made into cheese. **2.** The coagulated part of any liquid. **3.** The edible flower head of the cauliflower and similar plants.

Curd (kûrd), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURDING.] To coagulate or thicken; to curdle.

Curd'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being curdy.

Cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURDLING (-dl'ĭng).] To change into curd; to coagulate; to congeal or thicken.

Curd'y (kûrd'ў), *a.* Like curd; coagulated.

Cure (kūr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *cura* care, medical attendance, cure; — not akin to E. *care.*] **1.** Care, heed, or attention. [*Obs.*] **2.** Spiritual charge; care of souls; office or district placed in charge of a parish priest or of a curate; curacy. **3.** Medical or hygienic care; remedial treatment of disease. **4.** Act of healing or state of being healed. **5.** That which heals; remedy; restorative.

Cure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURED (kūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURING.] **1.** To heal; to make well, healthy, or sound. **2.** To remedy; to remove. **3.** To prepare for preservation, as by drying, salting, etc.

Cure, *v. i.* **1.** To care. [*Obs.*] **2.** To restore health; to effect a cure. **3.** To become healed.

‖ **Cu'ré'** (kų'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *curatus.*] A curate.

Cure'-all' (kūr'ąl'), *n.* Universal remedy; panacea.

Cure'less, *a.* Incapable of cure; incurable.

Cur'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who cures.

Cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* [OE. *courfew, curfu,* fr. OF. *cuevrefu, covrefeu; covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L. *focus* fireplace, hearth.] The ringing of an evening bell, — orig. a signal to the inhabitants to cover fires, extinguish lights, and retire to rest; also, the bell itself.

Cu'ri-o (kū'rĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* CURIOS (-ōz). [Abbreviation of CURIOSITY.] Any curiosity or article of virtu.

Cu'ri-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κυριολογικός; κύριος proper + λόγος thought.] Pertaining to, or designating, a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture instead of by a symbol.

Cu'ri-os'i-ty (kū'rĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [OF. *curioseté, curiosité,* fr. L. *curiositas,* fr. *curiosus.* See CURIOUS.] **1.** Nicety; elaboration. [*Obs.*] **2.** Disposition to inquire, investigate, or seek after knowledge; inquisitiveness. **3.** That which is fitted to excite or reward attention.

Cu'ri-ous (kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *curios, curius,* L. *curiosus* careful, inquisitive, fr. *cura* care.] **1.** Solicitous to be correct; careful; scrupulous. [*Obs.*] **2.** Exhibiting care or nicety; wrought with elegance or skill. **3.** Careful or anxious to learn; habitually inquisitive. **4.** Exciting attention or inquiry; not simple or plain; strange; rare. — **Cu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Cu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Inquisitive; prying.

Curl (kûrl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURLED (kûrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURLING.] [Akin to D. *krullen,* Dan. *krölle,* dial. Sw. *krulla.*] **1.** To twist or form into ringlets. **2.** To deck with, or as with, curls; to ornament. **3.** To give a rolling or curved edge or tip to.

Curl, *v. i.* **1.** To contract, bend, or form into curls, ringlets, or spirals; also, to bend or curve with a rolling edge. **2.** To play as at the game called *curling.*

Curl (kûrl), *n.* A ringlet, esp. of hair; anything of a spiral, winding, or rolling form.

Curl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, curls.

Curl'ew (kûr'lū), *n.* [F. *courlieu, corlieu;* cf. OF. *corlieus* courier; L. *currere* to run + *levis* light.] (*Zoöl.*) Either of several wading birds remarkable for their long, slender, curved bills.

European Curlew (*Numenius arquatus*).

Curl'i-ness (kûrl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being curly.

Curl'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that curls. **2.** A Scottish game in which heavy weights of stone or iron are propelled by hand over the ice towards a mark.

Curling irons, *or* **tongs,** instrument for curling the hair, — commonly heated for use.

Curl'y (kûrl'ў), *a.* Curling or tending to curl.

Curl'y-cue (kûrl'ĭ-kū), *n.* Something curled, as a flourish made with a pen on paper, or cut in the ice by a skater; trick; caper. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Cur-mudg'eon (kŭr-mŭj'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *cornmudgin,* where *-mudgin* is prob. fr. OF. *muchier, mucier,* to hide; of uncertain origin.] An avaricious, grasping fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

Cur-mudg'eon-ly, *a.* Like a curmudgeon; niggardly.

Cur'rant (kŭr'ȧnt), *n.* [F. *corinthe* currant (in sense 1), fr. *Corinth,* in Greece, whence, probably, the small dried grape was first imported.] **1.** A small kind of seedless raisin, imported from the Levant, — used in cookery. **2.** The acid fruit or berry of a common garden shrub (*Ribes rubrum*); also, the shrub itself.

Cur'ren-cy (kŭr'rĕn-sў), *n.* [See CURRENT.] **1.** The state or quality of being current; general acceptance; circulation. **2.** That which has general acceptance or circulation; that which is given and taken as having or representing value. **3.** Current value; general estimation.

Cur'rent (-rent), *a.* [OF. *curant,* p. pr. of *curre* to run, fr. L. *currere.*] **1.** Running or moving rapidly. [*Archaic*] **2.** Now passing, as time. **3.** Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; generally received. — **Cur'rent-ly,** *adv.* — **Cur'rent-ness,** *n.*

Cur'rent, *n.* **1.** A flowing or passing; hence, a body of fluid moving continuously; a stream. **2.** General course; progressive and connected movement.

Cur'ri-cle (kŭr'rĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *curriculum* a running, a race course, fr. *currere* to run.] **1.** A short course. **2.** A two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

Cur-ric'u-lum (kŭr-rĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -RICULUMS (-lŭmz), L. -RICULA (-lȧ). [L.] **1.** A race course. **2.** A course; esp., a specified fixed course of study.

Cur'ry (kŭr'rў), *n. & v.* See 2d & 3d CURRY.

Cur'ri-er (kŭr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who curries and dresses leather, after it is tanned.

Cur'rish (kŭr'rĭsh), *a.* [See CUR.] Having the qualities, or exhibiting the characteristics, of a cur; snarling; churlish; hence, also, malicious; brutal. — **Cur'rish-ly,** *adv.* — **Cur'rish-ness,** *n.*

Cur'ry (kŭr'rў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURRYING.] [OE. *curraien, curreien,* OF. *cunreer, correier,* to prepare, arrange, furnish, curry (a horse); *cor-* (L. *com-*) + *roi, rei,* arrangement, order; prob. of German origin.] **1.** To dress or prepare for use by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring; — said of leather. **2.** To dress the hair or coat of (as a horse or an ox) with a currycomb and brush.

To curry favor, to seek favor by flattery or attentions. See FAVOR, *n.*

Cur'ry, *n.* [Tamil *kari.*] **1.** A kind of sauce, much used in India, containing garlic and strong spices. **2.** A stew cooked with curry.

Cur'ry, *v. t.* To flavor or cook with curry.

Cur'ry-comb' (kŭr'rĭ-kōm'), *n.* A kind of card or comb, used in currying a horse.

Cur'ry-comb', *v. t.* To comb with a currycomb.

Curse (kûrs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURSED (kûrst) or CURST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURSING.] [AS. *cursian, corsiam,* perh. through Scand. fr. L. *crux* cross.] **1.** To invoke or imprecate evil upon; to execrate. **2.** To bring great evil upon; to afflict or injure grievously.

Curse, *v. i.* To utter imprecations or curses; to swear.

Curse, *n.* **1.** An invocation of harm or injury; malediction. **2.** Evil pronounced or invoked upon another. **3.** The cause of great harm, evil, or misfortune.

Not worth a curse. See under CRESS.

Syn. — Malediction; imprecation; execration.

Curs'ed (kûrs'ĕd), *a.* Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable.

Curs'ed-ly, *adv.* In a cursed manner; miserably; execrably. [*Low*]

Curs'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being cursed. **2.** Wickedness; sin; cursing. **3.** Shrewishness.

Curs'er (kûrs'ẽr), *n.* One who curses.

Cur'sive (kûr'sĭv), *a.* [LL. *cursivus,* deriv. of L. *currere* to run.] Running; flowing.

Cur'sive, *n.* **1.** A character used in cursive writing. **2.** A manuscript written in a running hand.

Cur'sor (kûr'sŏr), *n.* [L., a runner.] A moving or sliding part of a mathematical instrument.

Cur'so-ra-ry (-sŏ-rȧ-rў), *a.* Cursory; hasty. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Cur-so'res** (kŭr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An order of running birds, including the ostrich, emu, and allies. (*b*) A group of running spiders; the wolf spiders.

Cur-so'ri-al (kŭr-sō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Adapted to running or walking, and not to prehension. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the Cursores.

Cur'so-ry (kûr'sŏ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *cursorius.*] Characterized by haste; superficial; careless. — **Cur'so-ri-ly** (kûr'sŏ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Cur'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

Curst (kûrst), *imp. & p. p.* of CURSE.

Curt (kûrt), *a.* [L. *curtus.*] Characterized by excessive brevity; rudely concise.

Cur-tail' (kûr-tāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURTAILED (-tāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURTAILING.] [See CURTAL.] To cut off the tail, or any part, of; to shorten; to abridge.

Cur-tail'er (kûr-tāl'ẽr), *n.* One who curtails.

Cur-tail'ment (-ment), *n.* Act or result of curtailing.

Cur'tain (kûr'tĭn; 48), *n.* [OF. *cortine, curtine,* LL. *cortina,* fr. *cortis* court. See COURT.] **1.** A movable hanging screen intended to darken or conceal. **2.** (*Fort.*) The part of the rampart and parapet between two bastions or two gates. **3.** (*Arch.*) That part of a wall of a building which is between two pavilions, towers, etc.

Curtain lecture, a querulous lecture given by a wife to her husband within the bed curtains, or in bed.

Cur'tain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURTAINED (-tĭnd; 48); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURTAINING.] To inclose with, or as with, a curtain or curtains; to furnish with curtains.

Cur'tal (-tal), *a.* [OF. *courtault* having a docked tail, fr. *court* short, L. *curtus.* Cf. CURT.] Curt; brief; laconic.

Cur'tal ax' (ăks'), **Cur'tle ax'** (-t'l), **Curte'lasse** (kûrt'las). A corruption of CUTLASS.

Cur'te-sy (kûr'tẽ-sȳ), *n.* [Either from *courtesy,* the lands being held as it were by favor; or fr. *court* (LL. *curtis*), the husband being regarded as holding the lands as a vassal of the court.] (*Law*) The life estate which a husband has in the lands of his deceased wife, which by the common law takes effect where he has had issue by her, born alive, and capable of inheriting the lands.

Cur'ti-lage (kûr'tĭ-lĭj), *n.* [OF. *cortillage, curtillage,* fr. *cortil* court, LL. *cortis* court.] (*Law*) A piece of ground inclosed by the fence around a dwelling house.

Curt'ly (kûrt'lȳ), *adv.* In a curt manner.

Curt'ness, *n.* The quality of being curt.

Curt'sy (kûrt'sȳ), *n.* Same as 2d COURTESY.

Cu'rule (kū'rūl), *a.* [L. *curulis,* fr. *currus* a chariot.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a chariot. **2.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) Of or pertaining to a kind of chair appropriated to Roman magistrates and dignitaries; hence, official.

Cur'vate (kûr'vāt), } *a.* [L. *curvatus,* p. p. of *cur-*
Cur'va-ted (-vā-tĕd), } *vare* to curve, fr. *curvus.* See CURVE.] Bent in a regular form; curved.

Cur-va'tion (kŭr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of curving.

Cur'va-ture (kûr'vā-tûr; 135), *n.* Act of curving; state or degree of being bent or curved; bend; curve.

Curve (kûrv), *a.* [L. *curvus* bent, curved.] Bent without angles; crooked; curved.

Curve, *n.* **1.** A bending without angles; that which is bent. **2.** (*Geom.*) A line described according to some law, and having no finite portion of it a straight line.

Curve.

Curve, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURVED (kûrvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURVING.] To bend; to crook; to turn gradually from a straight line or a given direction.

Curv'ed-ness (-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* State of being curved.

Cur'vet (kûr'vĕt *or* kŭr-vĕt'), *n.* [OE. *corvet,* It. *corvetta.* See CURVE.] **1.** (*Man.*) A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and, as his fore legs are falling, raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are in the air at once. **2.** A prank; a frolic.

Cur'vet, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURVETED or -VETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURVETING or -VETTING.] **1.** To make, or cause to make, a curvet; to leap; to bound. **2.** To leap and frisk; to frolic.

Cur'vi-form (kûr'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *curvus* + *-form.*] Having a curved form.

Cur'vi-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-al), } *a.* [L. *curvus* bent + E.
Cur'vi-lin'e-ar (-ẽr), } *lineal, linear.*] Consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines.

Cur'vi-ty (kûr'vĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being curved.

Cush'at (kŏŏsh'ăt), *n.* [AS. *cusceote.*] (*Zoöl.*) The ringdove or wood pigeon.

Cush'ew-bird (kŭsh'ū-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The galeated curassow.

Cush'ion (kŏŏsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *coissin, cuissin,* deriv. of L. *culcita* cushion, mattress, pillow.] **1.** A stuffed case or bag used to sit or recline upon. **2.** Anything resembling a cushion in properties or use.

Cush'ion (kŏŏsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUSHIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUSHIONING.] **1.** To seat or place on, or as on, a cushion. **2.** To furnish with cushions. **3.** To rest upon, or impinge against, a cushion.

Cusk (kŭsk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, edible, marine fish (*Brosmius brosme*), allied to the cod.

Cusp (kŭsp), *n.* [L. *cuspis, -idis,* point, pointed end.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A triangular projection, as from the intrados of an arch. **2.** (*Astrol.*) First entrance of any house in the calculations of nativities, etc. **3.** (*Math.*) A point at which two branches of a curve meet, terminate, and are tangent to each other. **4.** In general, a prominence or point, as the point of a crescent, a prominence on the crown of a tooth, etc.

Cusp, *v. t.* To furnish with a cusp or cusps.

Cus'pa-ted (kŭs'pā-tĕd), *a.* Ending in a point.

Cus'pid (kŭs'pĭd), *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the canine teeth, — having but one point on the crown.

Cusp, 3.

Cus'pi-dal (-pĭ-dal), *a.* Ending in a point.

Cus'pi-date (kŭs'pĭ-dāt), } *a.* [L. *cuspidatus,* p. p.]
Cus'pi-da'ted (-dā'tĕd), } Made pointed; having a sharp end, like a spearhead; ending in a hard point.

Cus'pi-dor (-dôr), *n.* [Pg. *cuspideira,* fr. *cuspir* to spit.] Any ornamental vessel used as a spittoon; hence, any spittoon.

Cus'tard (kŭs'tẽrd), *n.* [Prob. the same word as OE. *crustade* a pie made with a crust, fr. L. *crustatus* crusted, p. p. of *crustare,* fr. *crusta* crust.] A mixture of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

Custard apple (*Bot.*), a low tree or shrub of tropical America, having a roundish or ovate fruit the size of a small orange, containing a soft, yellowish, edible pulp.

Custard Apple.

Cus-to'di-al (kŭs-tō'dĭ-al), *a.* Relating to custody.

Cus-to'di-an (-dĭ-an), *n.* One who has care or custody; a keeper or superintendent.

Cus'to-dy (kŭs'tō-dȳ), *n.* [L. *custodia,* fr. *custos* guard.] **1.** A keeping or guarding. **2.** Judicial or penal safe-keeping. **3.** State of being guarded or watched; confinement; imprisonment.

Cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm), *n.* [OF. *custume,* deriv. of L. *consuetudo, -dinis,* fr. *consuescere* to accustom, verb inchoative fr. *consuere* to be accustomed; *con-* + *suere* to be accustomed.] **1.** Frequent repetition of the same act; ordinary manner; habitual practice; usage. **2.** Habitual buying of goods; business support. **3.** (*Law*) Long-established practice, considered as unwritten law, and resting for authority on long consent; usage. See USAGE, and PRESCRIPTION. **4.** [OF. *coustume,* of same origin.] (*a*) Customary toll, tax, or tribute. (*b*) *pl.* Duties or tolls on commodities, imported or exported.

Syn. — Practice; fashion; habit; usage.

Cus'tom-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Subject to the payment of customs; dutiable.

Cus'tom-a-ry (kŭs'tŭm-ā-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Agreeing with, or established by, custom; conventional; habitual. **2.** (*Law*) Holding or held by custom. — **Cus'tom-a-ri-ly** (-ā-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Cus'tom-a-ri-ness**, *n.* [or customs.

Cus'tom-a-ry, *n.* A book containing laws and usages,

Cus'tom-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who regularly or repeatedly makes purchases of a trader; a purchaser; a buyer. **2.** A peculiar person; — in an indefinite sense. [*Colloq.*]

Cus'tom-house' (-hous'), *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and vessels entered or cleared.

Cut (kŭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUTTING.] [OE. *cutten, kitten, ketten;* prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** To separate the parts of with, or as with, a sharp instrument; to make an incision in; to gash; to sever; to divide. **2.** To sever for gathering; to hew; to mow or reap. **3.** To sever and remove by cutting; to dock. **4.** To castrate or geld. **5.** To form or shape by cutting; to carve; to hew out. **6.** To wound the sensibilities of; to pierce; to lacerate. **7.** To intersect; to cross. **8.** To refuse to recognize; to ignore. [*Colloq.*] **9.** To absent one's self from. [*Colloq.*]

Cut and dried, carefully prepared beforehand. — Cut glass, glass ground and polished, esp. in facets or figures. — To cut the cards, to divide a pack of cards, as to determine the deal or the trump. — To cut a dash *or* a figure, to make a display. [*Colloq.*] — To cut teeth, to put forth teeth. — To cut under, to undersell. — To cut up, to afflict; to discourage; to demoralize. [*Colloq.*]

Cut (kŭt), *v. i.* **1.** To serve in dividing or gashing. **2.** To admit of incision or severance. **3.** To perform the operation of dividing, severing, incising, intersecting, etc. **4.** To make a stroke with a whip. **5.** To interfere, as a horse. **6.** To move off quickly. [*Low*] **7.** To divide a pack of cards into two portions, as to decide the trump.

To cut in *or* into, to interrupt; to join in anything suddenly. — To cut up, to play pranks. [*Colloq.*]

Cut, *n.* **1.** An opening made with an edged instrument; a gash; a wound made by cutting. **2.** A stroke

or blow or cutting motion with an edged instrument or with a whip. **3.** That which wounds the feelings; personal discourtesy; a slight. **4.** A notch, passage, or channel made by cutting or digging. **5.** The surface left by a cut. **6.** A portion cut off. **7.** An engraved block or plate, or a print from it. **8.** The act or the right of dividing a pack of cards. **9.** Shape or style in which a thing is cut. **10.** Absence from an exercise without proper excuse. [*College cant*] **11.** A skein of yarn.

A short cut, a cross route which shortens the way.

Cu-ta'ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [From L. *cutis* skin.] Of or pertaining to the skin; affecting the skin.

Cut'a-way' (kŭt'ȧ-wā'), *a.* Having a part cut off or away; having the corners rounded or cut away.

Cutaway coat, a coat whose skirts are cut away in front.

Cutch (kŭch; 224), *n.* Catechu.

Cutch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Cultch.

Cute (kūt), *a.* [An abbrev. of Acute.] Clever; shrewd; ingenious; cunning. [*Colloq.*] — **Cute'ness,** *n.* [*Colloq.*]

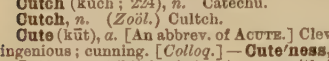
Cut' grass' (kŭt' grȧs'). A grass with leaves edged with minute hooked prickles, which cut the flesh.

Cu'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis* skin; akin to E. *hide* skin.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The scarfskin or epidermis. **2.** (*Bot.*) Outermost skin or pellicle of a plant.

Cu-tic'u-lar (kū-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle.

‖ **Cu'tis** (kū'tĭs), *n.* [L., skin.] (*Anat.*) See Dermis.

Cut'lass (kŭt'lȧs), *n.* [F. *coutelas*, augm. fr. L. *cultellus* a small knife, dim. of *culter* knife.] A short, heavy, curving sword, used in the navy.



Cutlass.

Cut'ler (kŭt'lẽr), *n.* [F. *coutelier*, LL. *cultellarius*, fr. L. *cultellus*. See Cutlass.] One who makes or deals in cutlery, or knives and other cutting instruments.

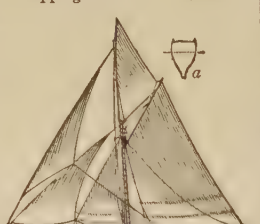
Cut'ler-y (-ў), *n.* **1.** The business of a cutler. **2.** Edged or cutting instruments, collectively.

Cut'let (kŭt'lĕt), *n.* [F. *côtelette*, prop., little rib, dim. of *côte* rib, fr. L. *costa* rib, side.] A piece of meat, especially of veal or mutton, cut for broiling.

Cut'-off' (kŭt'ôf'; 115), *n.* **1.** That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage or road. **2.** (*Mach.*) A valve or other device for stopping a stream or current.

Cut'purse' (kŭt'-pûrs'), *n.* One who steals by cutting purses from the person (an act common when men wore purses tied to their girdles); a robber; a pickpocket.

Cut'ter (kŭt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which cuts. **2.** A fore tooth; an incisor. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A boat used by ships of war. (*b*) A fast sailing vessel with one mast, rigged in most essentials like a sloop, but built narrower and deeper than a sloop, and depending for stability on a deep keel. (*c*) A small armed vessel, usually a steamer, in the revenue marine service. **4.** A small, light one-horse sleigh.



Cutter (3*b*). The outline of the hull is shown below the water, as also the mass of lead (L). *a* Section of hull.

Cut'throat' (kŭt'thrōt'), *n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer; an assassin. — *a.* Murderous; cruel.

Cut'ting (kŭt'tĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making an incision, or of severing, felling, shaping, etc. **2.** Something cut, cut off, or cut out.

Cut'tle (kŭt't'l), **Cut'tle-fish'** (-fĭsh'), } *n.* [AS. *cudele*; akin to G. *kuttelfisch*; cf. G. *kötel*, D. *keutel*, dirt from the guts, G. *kuttel* bowels, entrails.] (*Zoöl.*) A cephalopod of the genus *Sepia*, having an internal shell, large eyes, and ten arms furnished with suckers, by means of which it secures its prey. When pursued, it throws out a dark liquid that clouds the water, enabling it to escape observation.

Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).

Cut'tle bone' (bōn'). The shell or bone of cuttlefishes.

Cut'wa'ter (kŭt'wȧ'tẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) **1.** The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water. **2.** A structure attached to the pier of a bridge, with an angle or edge directed up stream; the sharpened upper end of the pier itself.

Cut'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A caterpillar which at night eats off young plants or flower buds of trees.

Cy'a-nate (sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of cyanic acid.

Cy-a'ne-an (sĭ-ā'nē-ȧn), *a.* [Gr. κυάνεος dark blue.] Azure-colored.

Cy-an'ic (sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen. **2.** Of or pertaining to a blue color.

Cy'a-nide (sī'ȧ-nīd *or* -nĭd; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of cyanogen with an element or radical.

Cy'a-nite (-nīt), *n.* [See Cyanic.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in thin-bladed crystals and crystalline aggregates, of a sky-blue color. It is a silicate of aluminium.

Cy-an'o-gen (sĭ-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, with a peach-blossom odor, so called from its tendency to form *blue* compounds.

Cy'a-nom'e-ter (sī'ȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring degrees of blueness.

‖ **Cy'a-no'sis** (sī'ȧ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See Cyanic.] (*Med.*) A condition in which, from insufficient aëration of the blood, the surface of the body becomes blue.

Cy'cad (sī'kăd), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the order *Cycadaceæ*.

Cyc'a-da'ceous (sĭk'ȧ-dā'shŭs *or* sī'kȧ-), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, or designating, a natural order (*Cycadaceæ*) of plants like the palms, but having exogenous wood. The sago palm or *Cycas* is an example.

Cy'cas (sī'kȧs), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, intermediate in character between the palms and the pines. The pith of the trunk of some species furnishes a valuable kind of sago.

Cyc'la-men (sĭk'lȧ-mĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυκλάμινος, κυκλαμίς.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the Primrose family.

Cyclamen.

Cy'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cyclus*, fr. Gr. κύκλος ring or circle, cycle; akin to Skr. *cakra.*] **1.** An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. **2.** An interval of time in which a certain succession of phenomena is completed, and then returns again and again. **3.** An age; a long period of time. **4.** (*Bot.*) One entire round in a circle or a spire. **5.** A bicycle or tricycle, or other light velocipede.

Cy'cle (sī'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Cycled (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Cycling (-klĭng).] **1.** To pass through a cycle of changes; to recur in cycles. **2.** To ride a cycle.

Cy'cler (sī'klẽr), *n.* One who cycles.

Cyc'lic (sĭk'lĭk *or* sī'klĭk), **Cyc'lic-al** (sĭk'lĭ-kal), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or moving in, a cycle or cycles.

Cyclic poets, certain epic poets who followed Homer, and wrote merely on the Trojan war and its heroes; — so called because keeping within the circle of one subject.

Cy'clist (sī'klĭst), *n.* A cycler.

Cy'clo- (sī'klō-). [Gr. κύκλος a circle, wheel.] A combining form meaning *circular, of a circle or wheel.*

Cy'cloid (sī'kloid), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + *-oid.*] (*Geom.*) A curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line, keeping always in the same plane.

Cy-cloid'al (sī-kloid'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling a cycloid.

Cy-clom'e-ter (sī-klŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + *-meter.*] A contrivance for recording the revolutions of a wheel.

Cy-clom'e-try (-trў), *n.* Art of measuring circles.

Cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* [Gr. κυκλῶν moving in a circle, p. pr. of κυκλοῦν, fr. κύκλος circle.] (*Meteor.*) A violent storm, often of vast extent, characterized by high winds rotating about a calm, onward-moving center of low atmospheric pressure. — **Cy-clon'ic** (sī-klŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Cy'clo-pe'an (sī'klō-pē'ȧn), *a.* [L. *Cyclopeus*, Gr. Κυκλώπειος, fr. Κύκλωψ Cyclops.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Cyclops; huge; vast and rough.

Cy'clo-pe'di-a (sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ȧ), **Cy'clo-pæ'di-a** } *n.* [NL., from Gr. κύκλος circle + παιδεία the bringing up of a child, education, fr. παιδεύειν to bring up a child, fr. παῖς child.] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences. Hence, a work containing, in alphabetical order, information in all departments of knowledge, or in a particular department. See Encyclopedia.

Cy'clo-ped'ic (sī'klō-pĕd'ĭk *or* -pē'dĭk), *a.* Belonging

to the circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopedia; hence, of great range, extent, or amount.

Cy'clo-pe'dist (sī'klō-pē'dĭst), *n.* A maker of, or writer for, a cyclopedia.

Cy-clop'ic (sī-klŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Κυκλωπικός, fr. Κύκλωψ.] Pertaining to the Cyclops; Cyclopean.

Cy'clops (sī'klŏps), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *Cyclops*, Gr. Κύκλωψ (strictly, round-eyed), pl. Κύκλωπες; κύκλος circle + ὤψ eye.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) One of a race of giants (assistants of Vulcan), having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead. **2.** A portable forge.

Cy'clo-ra'ma (sī'klō-rä'mȧ *or* -rā'mȧ), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + Gr. ὅραμα sight, spectacle.] A pictorial view which is extended circularly, so that the spectator is surrounded by the objects represented as by things in nature.

Cy'clo-scope (sī'klō-skōp), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + *-scope.*] A machine for measuring velocity of rotation.

‖ **Cy-clos'to-mi** (sī-klŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύκλος circle + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) The Marsipobranchia.

Cy'clo-style (sī'klō-stīl), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + *style.*] A contrivance for producing manifold copies of writing or drawing by means of a style which punctures the paper, making a stencil.

Cyg'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* [Dim. of F. *cygne* swan, L. *cycnus, cygnus*, fr. Gr. κύκνος.] (*Zoöl.*) A young swan.

Cyl'in-der (sĭl'ĭn-dẽr), *n.* [F. *cylindre*, OF. *cilindre*, L. *cylindrus*, fr. Gr. κύλινδρος, fr. κυλίνδειν, κυλίειν, to roll.] **1.** (*Geom.*) (*a*) A solid body which may be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a body of rollerlike form, of which the longitudinal section is oblong, and the cross section is circular. (*b*) Space inclosed by any cylindrical surface. **2.** Any cylindrical hollow body.

Cylinder.

Cy-lin'dric (sĭ-lĭn'drĭk), } *a.* Having the
Cy-lin'dric-al (-drĭ-kal), } form of a cylinder, or of a section of its convex surface; partaking of the properties of the cylinder. — **Cy-lin'dric-al-ly**, *adv.*

Cyl'in-dric'i-ty (sĭl'ĭn-drĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being cylindrical.

Cy-lin'dri-form (sĭ-lĭn'drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cylindrus* cylinder + *-form.*] Having the form of a cylinder.

Cyl'in-droid (sĭl'ĭn-droid), *n.* [Gr. κύλινδρος cylinder + *-oid.*] **1.** A solid body resembling a right cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical. **2.** (*Geom.*) A certain surface described by a moving straight line.

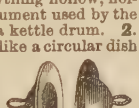
‖ **Cy'ma** (sī'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κῦμα. See Cyme.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is wavelike in form. **2.** (*Bot.*) A cyme.

Cyma recta, a cyma hollow in its upper part and swelling below. — Cyma reversa, an ogee.

Cy-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre.*] A slight covering; scarf. See Simar. [See *Illust.* of Molding.]

‖ **Cy-ma'ti-um** (sĭ-mā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* A kind of molding.

Cym'bal (sĭm'bal), *n.* [OF. *cimbale*, L. *cymbalum*, fr. Gr. κύμβαλον, fr. κύμβη, κύμβος, anything hollow, hollow vessel, basin.] **1.** A musical instrument used by the ancients, supposed to have resembled a kettle drum. **2.** A musical instrument of brass, shaped like a circular dish or a flat plate, with a handle at the back, — used in pairs by clashing them together. **3.** A musical instrument, made of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are movable rings.


Ancient Oriental Cymbals (2).

Cym'bal-ist, *n.* A performer upon cymbals.

Cym'bi-form (sĭm'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cymba* boat (Gr. κύμβη) + *-form.*] Boat-shaped; (*Bot.*) elongated and with the upper surface decidedly concave.

Cyme (sīm), *n.* [L. *cyma* cabbage sprout, fr. Gr. κῦμα, prop., anything swollen, hence also, cyme, wave, fr. κύειν to be pregnant.] (*Bot.*) A flattish or convex flower cluster, of the centrifugal type, differing from a corymb chiefly in the order of the opening of the blossoms.

Cy'moid (sī'moid), *a.* [*Cyme* + *-oid.*] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a cyme.

Cym'o-phane (sĭm'ō-fān *or* sī'mō-), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + φαίνεσθαι to appear. So named in allusion to its peculiar opalescence.] (*Min.*) Chrysoberyl.

Cy'mose (sī'mōs), } *a.* [See Cyme.] (*Bot.*) Of the na-
Cy'mous (sī'mŭs), } ture of a cyme, or derived from a cyme; bearing, or pert. to, a cyme or cymes.

Cym'ric (kĭm'rĭk), *a.* [W. *Cymru* Wales.] Welsh.

‖ **Cy-nan'che** (sĭ-năn'kē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κυνάγχη, lit., dog's collar. Cf. Quinsy.] (*Med.*) Any disease of the tonsils, throat, or windpipe, with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing.

Cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *cynicus* of the sect of Cyn-
Cyn'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ics, fr. Gr. κυνικός, prop., doglike, fr. κύων, κυνός, dog.] **1.** Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; currish. **2.** Pertaining to the Dog Star. **3.** Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; pertaining to, or resembling, the doctrines of the Cynics; also, disbelieving in the rectitude or unselfishness of human motives.

Cyn'ic, *n.* (*Gr. Philos.*) **1.** One of a sect or school of philosophers noted for austere lives and their scorn for social customs and current philosophical opinions. **2.** One who holds views resembling those of the Cynics; a snarler; a misanthrope; esp., a person who believes that human conduct is directed wholly by self-interest or self-indulgence. — **Cyn'ic-al-ly** (sĭn'ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* — **Cyn'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Cyn'i-cism (sĭn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or practices of the Cynics; the quality of being cynical.

Cy'no-sure (sī'nō-shur *or* sĭn'ō-shur), *n.* [L. *Cynosura* the constellation Cynosure, Gr. κυνόσουρα dog's tail, the constellation Cynosure; κύων, κυνός, dog + οὐρά tail.] **1.** The constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the polar star, the eyes of mariners and travelers were often directed. **2.** Any center of attraction.

Cyp'er-a'ceous (sĭp'ẽr-ā'shŭs *or* sī'pẽr-), *a.* [Gr. κύπειρος sedge.] (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a large family of plants of which the sedge is the type.

Cy'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* & *v.* See Cipher.

Cyph'o-nism (sĭf'ō-nĭz'm *or* sī'fō-), *n.* [Gr. κυφωνισμός, fr. κύφων a sort of pillory, fr. κυφός bent.] A punishment consisting in the besmearing of the criminal with honey, and exposing him to insects.

Cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.* [OF. *cipres*, L. *cypressus, cyparissus*, fr. Gr. κυπάρισσος; perh. of Semitic origin.] (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree (genus *Cypressus*), most species of which are evergreens, and have very durable wood.

☞ As having been anciently used at funerals, and to adorn tombs, the Oriental species is an emblem of mourning and sadness.

Cyp'ri-an (sĭp'rĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Belonging to Cyprus, renowned for the (ancient) worship of Venus. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or conducing to, lewdness.

Cyp'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Cyprus, especially of ancient Cyprus. **2.** A lewd woman; a harlot.

Cyp'rine (sĭp'rĭn *or* sī'prin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cypress.

Cy-prin'o-dont (sĭ-prĭn'ō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. κυπρῖνος a kind of carp + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of fishes including the killifishes or minnows.

Cyp'ri-noid (sĭp'rĭ-noid), *a.* [Gr. κυπρῖνος a kind of carp + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like the carp (*Cyprinus*).

‖ **Cyp'ri-pe'di-um** (sĭp'rĭ-pē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Cypris* Venus + *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of orchidaceous plants including the lady's slipper.

‖ **Cyp'se-la** (sĭp'sē-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυψέλη any hollow vessel.] (*Bot.*) A one-seeded, one-celled, indehiscent fruit; an achene with the calyx tube adherent.

Cyp-sel'i-form (sĭp-sĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cypselus* a kind of swallow, Gr. κύψελος + *-form.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the swifts (*Cypselidæ*).

Cyst (sĭst), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder, bag, pouch, fr. κύειν to be pregnant.] **1.** (*Med.*) (*a*) An accidentally developed pouch or sac without opening, usually membranous and containing morbid matter. (*b*) The urinary bladder or the gall bladder. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) One of the bladders or air vessels of certain algæ. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A small capsule or sac.

Cyst'ed (sĭs'tĕd), *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.

Cyst'ic (sĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Having the form of, or living in, a cyst. **2.** Containing cysts; cystose. **3.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst, esp. the urinary bladder or the gall bladder.

Cys'ti-cerce (sĭs'tĭ-sẽrs), } *n.* [NL. *cysticercus*, fr.
Cys'ti-cer'cus (-sẽr'kŭs), } Gr. κύστις bladder + κέρκος tail.] (*Zoöl.*) The larval form of a tapeworm, having the head and neck of a tapeworm attached to a saclike body filled with fluid.

Cys-ti'tis (sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [*Cyst* + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bladder.

Cys'to-cele (-tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder + *-cele.*] (*Med.*) Hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes.

Cyst'ose (sĭs'tōs), *a.* Containing, or resembling, a cyst or cysts; cystic; bladdery.

Cys-tot'o-my (sĭs-tŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder + *-tomy.*] Act of opening cysts; esp., operation of cutting into the bladder.

Cy'tode (sī'tōd), *n.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel, from

κύειν. See CYST.] (*Biol.*) A nonnucleated mass of protoplasm, the supposed simplest form of independent life.

Cy'to-gen'e-sis (sī'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + E. *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) Development of cells in animal and vegetable organisms.

Cy'toid (sī'toid), *a.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + *-oid.*] (*Physiol.*) Cell-like; — applied to the corpuscles of lymph, blood, chyle, etc.

Czar (zär), *n.* [Russ. *tsare*, fr. L. *Caesar* Cæsar.] A king; a chief; the title of the emperor of Russia.

Cza-rev'na (zä-rĕv'nä), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna.*] The title of the wife of the czarowitz. [Russia.

Cza-ri'na (zä-rē'nä), *n.* The title of the empress of Russia.

Czar'o-witz (zär'ō-wĭts *or* tsär'ō-vĕch), *n.* [Russ. *tsarévich'.*] The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

D.

D (dē). **1.** The fourth letter of the English alphabet, and a vocal consonant. It is related most nearly to *t* and *th;* as, Eng. *deep*, G. *tief*; Eng. *daughter*, G. *tochter*, Gr. θυγάτηρ, Skr. *duhitr.* See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 178, 179, 229. **2.** (*Mus.*) The nominal of the second tone in the model major scale (that in C), or of the fourth tone in the relative minor scale of C (that in A minor), or of the key tone in the relative minor of F. **3.** As a numeral D stands for 500. In this use it is not strictly a letter, but one half of the sign ↀ (or ↀ) the original Tuscan numeral for 1000.

Dab (dăb), *n.* [Perh. for ADEPT.] A dabster. [*Colloq.*]

Dab, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of flounders.

Dab (dăb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DABBED (dăbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DABBING.] [OE. *dabben;* akin to OD. *dabben.*] To strike; esp., to strike or touch gently, as with a soft or moist substance; hence, to besmear with a dabber.

Dab (dăb), *n.* **1.** A blow or hit; esp., a gentle blow. **2.** A small mass of anything soft or moist.

Dab'ber (dăb'bẽr), *n.* That with which one dabs; as an engraver's ink pad.

Dab'ble (dăb'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DABBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DABBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of DAB.] To wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle; to moisten.

Dab'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To play in water, as with the hands. **2.** To work slightly or superficially; to tamper; to meddle.

Dab'bler (dăb'blẽr), *n.* One who dabbles; a meddler.

Dab'chick' (dăb'chĭk'), *n.* [For *dapchick; dap* + *chick.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small water bird, allied to the grebes, remarkable for quickness in diving.

Dab'ster (dăb'stẽr), *n.* One who is skilled; a proficient; an adept; an expert. [*Colloq.*]

☞ Sometimes improperly used for *dabbler.*

‖ **Da' ca'po** (dä' kä'pō). [It.] (*Mus.*) From the beginning; a direction to return to, and end with, the first strain; — indicated by the letters *D. C.*

Dace (dās), *n.* [For older *darce*, fr. OF. *darz*, F. *dard* dace, dart; akin to E. *dart.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small European cyprinoid fish; also, either of several related American species.

‖ **Dachs'hund'** (däks'hụnt'), *n.* [G., lit., badger dog.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a certain breed of small dogs. There are two kinds, the rough-haired and the smooth-haired.

Dachshund.

Da-coit' (dä-koit'), *n.* [Hind. *ḍakait, ḍākāyat.*] One of a class of robbers, in India, who act in gangs.

Da-coit'y (-ĭ), *n.* Gang robbery committed by dacoits.

Dac'tyl (dăk'tĭl), *n.* [L. *dactylus*, Gr. δάκτυλος a finger, a dactyl.] **1.** (*Pros.*) A poetical foot of three syllables (— ⏑ ⏑), one long and two short, or one accented and two unaccented; — so called from the similarity of its arrangement to that of the joints of a finger. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A finger or toe; a digit; a claw. [tyl.

Dac'tyl-ar (dăk'tĭl-ẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a dac-

Dac-tyl'ic (dăk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting chiefly or wholly of, dactyls. — *n.* **1.** A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls. **2.** *pl.* Dactylic meters.

Dac-tyl'i-og'ly-phy (-ĭg'lĭ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. δακτύλιος finger ring + γλύφειν to engrave.] (*Fine Arts*) An engraver of gems.

Dac-tyl'i-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. δακτύλιος finger ring + *-graphy.*] (*Fine Arts*) Art of writing or engraving upon gems, or the history of the art. [verse.

Dac'tyl-ist (dăk'tĭl-ĭst), *n.* A writer of dactylic

Dac'tyl-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger + *-logy.*] Art of communicating ideas by certain movements and positions of the fingers; — a method of conversing practiced by the deaf and dumb.

One-hand Alphabet.

Dad (dăd), *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin.] Father; — a word sometimes used by children.

Dad'dle (dăd'd'l), *v. i.* [Prob. freq. of DADE.] To toddle; to walk unsteadily; to do anything feebly.

Dad'dy (dăd'dĭ), *n.* Diminutive of DAD.

Dad'dy long'legs' (lŏng'lĕgz'; 115). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Either of several arachnidans, having a small body and four pairs of long legs. (*b*) A kind of long-legged dipterous insect.

Da'do (dā'dō *or* dā'dō), *n.; pl.* DADOES (-dōz). [It. *dado;* of same origin as E. *die*, n.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) That part of a pedestal included between the base and the cornice; the die. (*b*) In any wall, the part of the basement between the base and the base course. (*c*) The lower part of the wall of an apartment when specially decorated.

Dæ'dal (dē'dal), **Dæ-dal'ian** (dē-dāl'yan; 106), *a.* [L. *daedalus*, fr. Gr. δαίδαλος.] Cunningly or ingeniously formed or working; skillful; artistic.

Dæd'a-lous (dĕd'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a variously cut or incised margin; — said of leaves.

Dæ'mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* See DEMON.

Daff (dăf), *v. t.* [Cf. DOFF.] To doff. [*Obs.*]

Daf'fo-dil (dăf'fō-dĭl), *n.* [OE. *affodylle*, prop., the asphodel, fr. LL. *affodillus*, L. *asphodelus*, fr. Gr. ἀσφόδελος.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) An asphodel. (*b*) A plant (*Nar-*

cissus Pseudo-narcissus) having a bulbous root and beautiful, usually yellow, flowers.

Daft (dăft), *a.* [OE. *daft, deft,* stupid; prob. the same word as E. *deft.*] Stupid; foolish; also, insane.

Dag (dăg), *n.* [Prob. fr. Celtic, through F. & LL.] **1.** A dagger. [*Obs.*] **2.** A large pistol. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*Zoöl.*) An unbranched antler.

Dag, *n.* [OE. *dagge* (cf. Dagger); or cf. AS. *dāg* what is dangling.] A loose end; a dangling shred.

Dag'ger (-gĕr), *n.* [See Dag a dagger.] **1.** Any short weapon used for stabbing, as a poniard, dirk, etc. **2.** (*Print.*) A certain mark of reference [†].

Dagger.

Double dagger, a mark of reference [‡]. — **To look daggers,** to look fiercely or angrily.

Dag'gle (dăg'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Daggled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Daggling (-gl'ĭng).] [Freq. of Prov. Eng. *dag* to bemire.] To trail, so as to wet or befoul; to make wet and limp.

Dag'gle, *v. i.* To go or trail through water, mud, or slush; to draggle.

Dag'gle-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A slovenly woman.

Dag'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* [*Dag* a loose end + *lock.*] A dirty or clotted lock of wool on a sheep.

Da'go (dā'gō), *n.; pl.* Dagos (-gōz). [Cf. Sp. *Diego,* E. *James.*] A nickname given to a person of Spanish (or, by extension, Portuguese or Italian) descent. [*U. S.*]

‖**Da-go'ba** (dä-gō'bä), *n.* [Singhalese *dāgoba.*] A dome-shaped structure built over relics of Buddha or some Buddhist saint. [*East Indies*]

Da'gon (dā'gŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Dagōn,* fr. *dag* a fish.] The national god of the Philistines, represented with the upper part of a man, and the tail of a fish.

Dag'swain' (dăg'swān'), *n.* [Cf. Dag loose end.] A coarse woolen fabric made of daglocks, or refuse wool.

Da-guer're-an } (dä-gĕr'ĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Da-
Da-guerre'i-an } guerre, or to the daguerreotype.

Da-guerre-o-type (dä-gĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* [From *Daguerre* the inventor + *-type.*] **1.** An early variety of photograph, produced on a silver plate, or a copper plate covered with silver. **2.** The process of taking such pictures.

Da-guerre'o-type (dä-gĕr'ō-tīp), *v. t.* **1.** To produce or represent by the daguerreotype process. **2.** To impress accurately or distinctly.

Da-guerre'o-ty'per (-tī'pẽr), } *n.* One who takes da-
Da-guerre'o-ty'pist (-pĭst), } guerreotypes.

Da-guerre'o-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to the
Da-guerre'o-typ'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } daguerreotype.

Da-guerre'o-ty'py (-tī'pў), *n.* Art or process of producing pictures by the method of Daguerre.

Dah'lia (däl'yä *or* dāl'yä; 106), *n.* [Named after Andrew *Dahl,* a Swedish botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants native to Mexico and Central America; also, any plant or flower of the genus. The cultivated varieties bear conspicuous flowers of different colors.

Dai'ly (dā'lў), *a.* Happening, or belonging to, each successive day; diurnal.

Dai'ly, *n.* A publication which appears every day.

Dai'ly, *adv.* Every day; day by day.

Dai'mi-o (dī'mĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* Daimios (-ōz). [Jap.] The title of the feudal nobles of Japan.

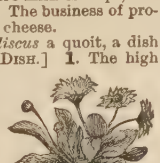
Dain'ty (dān'tў), *n.* [OF. *deintié* delicacy, orig., dignity, honor, fr. L. *dignitas,* fr. *dignus* worthy.] **1.** Value; estimation. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which is delicious or delicate; a delicacy. — **Dain'ti-ly,** *adv.* — **Dain'ti-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Delicacy. — As applied to food, the term *delicacy* denotes a nice or rare article. *Dainty* is stronger, and denotes food exquisitely prepared.

Dain'ty, *a.* [*Compar.* Daintier (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Daintiest.] **1.** Rare; costly. [*Obs.*] **2.** Delicious to the palate; toothsome. **3.** Nice; delicate; elegant; neat; tender. **4.** Hard to please; particular; fastidious.

Dai'ry (dā'rў), *n.* [OE. *deierie,* from *deie, daie,* maid; of Scand. origin; akin to E. *dough,* hence, orig., a baking maid.] **1.** The place where milk is kept, and converted into butter or cheese. **2.** The business of producing milk and making butter and cheese.

Da'is (dā'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *deis,* L. *discus* a quoit, a dish (from the shape), LL., table. See Dish.] **1.** The high or principal table, at the end of a hall. [*Obs.*] **2.** A slightly raised platform in a large room, giving distinction to the table and seats placed upon it.



European Daisy.

Dai'sy (-zў), *n.* [OE. *dayesye,* AS. *dæges-ēage* day's eye, daisy.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of low, composite herbs (*Bellis*). The common English and classical *daisy* (*Bellis perennis*) has a yellow disk and white or pinkish rays. (*b*) The whiteweed (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*), the common *daisy* in North America; the oxeye daisy.

Michaelmas daisy (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus Aster.

Da'ker hen' (dā'kẽr hĕn'). [Etym. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The corncrake or land rail.

Da-koit', *n.,* **Da-koit'y,** *n.* See Dacoit, Dacoity.

Dale (dāl), *n.* [AS. *dæl';* akin to G. *thal.*] **1.** A vale or valley. **2.** A water trough or spout.

Dales'man (dālz'man), *n.* One living in a dale.

Dal'li-ance (dăl'lĭ-ans), *n.* [From Dally.] **1.** Act of dallying; wanton play. **2.** Delay or procrastination.

Dal'li-er (dăl'lĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who fondles; a trifler.

Dal'ly (-lў), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dallied (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dallying.] [OE. *dalien, dailien;* origin uncertain.] **1.** To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures, or in idleness; to tarry; to trifle. **2.** To interchange caresses; to wanton; to sport.

Dal-ma'tian (dăl-mā'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia; as, the *Dalmatian,* or coach, dog.

Dal-mat'i-ca (dăl-măt'ĭ-ka), *or* **Dal-mat'ic** (-ĭk), *n.* **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A vestment with wide sleeves, and with two stripes, worn at Mass by deacons, and by bishops at pontifical Mass; imitated from a Dalmatian dress. **2.** A kind of robe worn on state occasions.

‖**Dal' se'gno** (dăl' sān'yō). [It., from the sign.] (*Mus.*) A direction to go back to the sign 𝄋 and repeat from thence to the close.

Dal'ton-ism (dạl'tŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Inability to perceive or distinguish certain colors; color blindness. So called from the chemist *Dalton,* who had this infirmity.

Dam (dăm), *n.* [OE. *dame.* See Dame.] **1.** A female parent; — used of beasts, especially of quadrupeds. **2.** A king or crowned piece in the game of draughts.

Dam, *n.* [Akin to D. *dam,* G. *damm,* Icel. *dammr,* and AS. for*demman* to stop up.] A barrier to prevent the flow of a liquid, esp. one built across a water course.

Dam, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dammed (dămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Damming.] **1.** To obstruct or restrain the flow of, by a dam. **2.** To shut up; to close; to restrain.

Dam'age (dăm'ăj; 48), *n.* [OF., deriv. of L. *damnum* damage. See Damn.] **1.** Injury or harm to person, property, or reputation. **2.** *pl.* (*Law*) The estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained.

Exemplary damages (*Law*), damages imposed by way of example to others. — **Nominal damages** (*Law*), those given for a violation of a right where no actual loss has accrued.

Syn. — Mischief; hurt; detriment; evil; ill.

Dam'age, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Damaged (-ăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Damaging (-ă-jĭng).] To occasion damage to; to hurt; to injure; to impair.

Dam'age (dăm'ăj), *v. i.* To receive damage or harm.

Dam'age-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being damaged.

Da'man (dä'män), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small herbivorous mammal of Syria and Northern Africa.

Dam'as-cene (dăm'as-sēn), *a.* [L. *Damascenus.*] Of or relating to Damascus. — *n.* A kind of plum; the damson.

Dam'as-cene' (dăm'as-sēn'), *v. t.* Same as Damask, [or Damaskeen, *v. t.*]

Da-mas'cus (dä-măs'kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαμασκός, Heb. *Dammesq,* Ar. *Demeshq.*] A city of Syria.

Damascus blade, a sword or scimiter, made chiefly at Damascus, having a variegated appearance of watering, and proverbial for excellence. — **Damascus iron,** metal formed of thin bars or wires of iron and steel elaborately twisted and welded together, — used for making gun barrels, etc. — **Damascus steel,** damask steel.

Dam'ask (dăm'ask), *n.* [From Damascus.] **1.** Silk woven with an elaborate pattern of flowers and the like. **2.** A fabric so woven that a pattern is produced by the different directions of the thread, without contrast of color. **3.** Damask steel; also, the peculiar markings or "water" of such steel. **4.** A deep pink or rose color.

Dam'ask, *a.* Of or pertaining to Damascus; like the manufactures of Damascus.

Damask rose (*Bot.*), a large, pink, hardy, and very fragrant variety of rose from Damascus. — **Damask steel,** a kind of steel formerly made at Damascus, and famous for its hardness and beautifully watered surface.

Dam'ask, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Damasked (-askt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Damasking.] **1.** To decorate with flowers and rich designs, as silk. **2.** To damaskeen.

Dam'as-keen' (dăm'as-kēn'), } *v. t.* To make or dec-
Dam'as-ken (dăm'as-kĕn), } orate, as iron, steel, etc., with a peculiar marking or "water."

Dam'as-kin (-kĭn), *n.* A sword of Damask steel.

Dam'as-sin (dăm'as-sĭn), *n.* [F.] A kind of damask.

Dame (dām), *n.* [F. *dame,* LL. *domna,* fr. L. *domina,*

fem. of *dominus* master, ruler, lord; akin to *domare* to subdue, and E. *tame*. Cf. DANGER, DOMINIE.] **1.** A mistress of a family, who is a lady; a woman in authority. **2.** ANY mistress of a family; a mistress of a school. **3.** A woman in general; esp., an elderly woman.

Dam'mar (dăm'mär), } *n.* [Jav. & Malay. *damar.*]
Dam'ma-ra (-mä-rä), } An oleoresin used in making varnishes. It is obtained from East Indian trees.

Damn (dăm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMNED (dămd *or* dăm'nĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMNING (dăm'ĭng *or* dăm'nĭng).] [OF. *damner, dampner*, fr. L. *damnare, -atum*, to condemn, fr. *damnum* damage, penalty.] **1.** To condemn; to declare guilty; to doom; to sentence. **2.** (*Theol.*) To doom to punishment in the future world; to curse. **3.** To condemn as bad or displeasing.

Dam'na-ble (dăm'nȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to damnation; deserving to be damned; incurring damnation. **2.** Odious; pernicious; detestable. — **Dam'na-bly**, *adv.* — **Dam'na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-ty), **Dam'na-ble-ness**, *n.*

Dam-na'tion (dăm-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of damning, or state of being damned; condemnation; censure.

Dam'na-to-ry (dăm'nȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Dooming to damnation; condemnatory.

Damned (dămd; *in serious discourse*, dăm'nĕd), *a.* **1.** Sentenced to punishment in a future state; condemned. **2.** Hateful; detestable; abominable.

Dam-nif'ic (dăm-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *damnificus; damnum* damage + *facere* to make.] Causing loss; mischievous; injurious.

Dam'o-sel (dăm'ŏ-zĕl), *n.* A damsel. [*Archaic*]

Damp (dămp), *n.* [Akin to D. *damp* steam, fog, G. *dampf.*] **1.** Moisture; humidity; fog; vapor. **2.** Dejection; gloom; discouragement. **3.** (*Mining*) A gaseous product, formed in coal mines, old wells, etc.; as, choke *damp*, which extinguishes flame and animal life, and fire *damp*, which is inflammable and explosive.

Damp (dămp), *a.* [*Compar.* DAMPER (-ẽr); *superl.* DAMPEST.] **1.** Moderately wet; moist; humid. **2.** Gloomy; discouraged; dejected. [*R.*]

Damp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMPED (dămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMPING.] To render damp; to dampen.

Damp'en (dămp''n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMPENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMPENING.] To make or become damp; to damp.

Damp'er (dăm'pẽr), *n.* That which damps, checks, or deadens; esp.: (*a*) A contrivance for regulating the draught of air in a stove, furnace, etc. (*b*) A contrivance to check the action of anything, as the vibrations of a musical instrument.

Damp'ness, *n.* Moderate humidity; moisture.

Dam'sel (dăm'zĕl), *n.* [OF. *damoisele, damisele*, gentlewoman, through LL. fr. L. *domina, dominus.* See DAME.] **1.** A young person of gentle birth. [*Obs.*] **2.** A young unmarried woman.

Dam'son (dăm'z'n), *n.* [OE. *damasin*, fr. L. *Damascenus.* See DAMASCENE.] A small, oval, bluish plum.

Dan (dăn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *dominus.* See DAME.] A title of honor equivalent to *master*, or *sir*. [*Obs.*]

Da'na-ide (dā'nȧ-id), *n.* [From the mythical *Danaides*, condemned to fill with water a vessel full of holes.] (*Mach.*) A kind of water wheel.

Danaide.

Dance (dȧns), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DANCED (dȧnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DANCING.] [F. *danser*, fr. OHG. *dansōn* to draw.] **1.** To move with measured steps, or to a musical accompaniment. **2.** To move nimbly or merrily; to frisk; to skip about. [dandle.

Dance, *v. t.* To cause to dance; to

To dance attendance, to attend with obsequious alacrity.

Dance, *n.* **1.** Act of one who dances; an amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figures and in accord with music. **2.** A tune by which dancing is regulated.

Dan'cer (dȧn'sẽr), *n.* One who dances.

Dan'de-li'on (dăn'dĕ-lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. *dent de lion* lion's tooth, fr. L. *dens* tooth + *leo* lion.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant having yellow, compound flowers, and deeply notched leaves.

Dan'der (-dẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. DANDRUFF.] **1.** Dandruff. **2.** Anger; rage. [*Low*] [terriers.

Dan'die (-dў), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of small

Dan'di-fy (dăn'dĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Dandy* + *fy.*] To cause to resemble a dandy; to make dandyish.

Dan'di-prat (-prăt), *n.* [*Dandy* + *brat* child.] **1.** A little fellow; — in sport or contempt. **2.** A small coin.

Dan'dle (dăn'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DANDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DANDLING (-dl'ĭng).] [Cf. G. *tändeln*, OD. & Prov. G. *danten.*] **1.** To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant. **2.** To fondle; to toy with.

Dan'dler (dăn'dlẽr), *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

Dan'driff (dăn'drĭf), *n.* Dandruff.

Dan'druff (dăn'drŭf), *n.* [Prob. from W. *ton* skin + AS. *drōf* dirty, or W. *drwg* bad.] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

Dan'dy (-dў), *n.* [Cf. F. *dandin* ninny; prob. akin to E. *dandle.*] **1.** One who affects special finery or gives undue attention to dress; fop; coxcomb. **2.** [Etym. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A sloop or cutter with a lugsail. (*b*) A small sail carried at or near the stern of small boats.

Dan'dy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Manners and dress of a dandy.

Dan'ger (dān'jẽr), *n.* [OF. *dangier, dongier*, deriv. of L. *dominium* power, property.] **1.** Authority; control; liability to penalty. [*Obs.*] **2.** Exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil; peril; risk; insecurity.

Syn. — Peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy. — *Danger* is the general term; *peril* is instant or impending danger. *Hazard* and *risk* imply an element of uncertainty or fortuity. *Jeopardy* is extreme danger.

Dan'ger-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Attended or beset with danger. **2.** Causing danger. **3.** Threatened with death, as from disease. [*Colloq.*] — **Dan'ger-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Dan'ger-ous-ness**, *n.*

Dan'gle (dăn'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DANGLING (-gl'ĭng).] [Akin to Dan. *dangle*, dial. Sw. *dangla.*] To hang, or cause to hang, loosely, or with a swinging or jerking motion.

Dan'gle-ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) An edible berry closely allied to the common huckleberry.

Dan'gler (dăn'glẽr), *n.* One who dangles about or after others, esp. after women; a trifler.

Dan'ite (dăn'ĭt), *n.* [Alluding to the prophecy in Gen. xlix. 17, "*Dan* shall be a serpent by the way," etc.] One of the secret association of Mormons, bound to obey the heads of the church in all things. [*U. S.*]

Dank (dăngk), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Damp; moist.

Dank'ish, *a.* Somewhat dank. [male dancer.

‖ **Dan'seuse'** (dȧN'sẽz'), *n.* [F.] A professional fe-

Dap (dăp), *v. i.* [Cf. DIP.] (*Angling*) To drop the bait gently on the surface of the water.

Daph'ne (dăf'nē), *n.* [L., laurel, fr. Gr. δάφνη.] (*Bot.*) A genus of diminutive shrubs, mostly evergreen.

Dap'per (dăp'pẽr), *a.* [Prob. fr. D. *dapper* brave.] Little and active; neat in dress or appearance; lively.

Dap'ple (dăp'p'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *depill* spot, a dog with spots over the eyes.] One of the spots on a dappled animal.

Dap'ple (dăp'p'l), **Dap'pled** (-p'ld), *a.* Marked with spots of different colors or shades of color; spotted.

Dap'ple (dăp'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAPPLING.] To variegate with spots.

Dar'bies (där'bĭz), *n. pl.* Manacles; handcuffs. [*Cant*]

Dare (dâr), *v. i.* [*imp.* DURST (dûrst) or DARED (dârd); *p. p.* DARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARING.] [AS. *ic dear* I dare, imp. *dorste*, inf. *durran*; akin to OHG. *tar*, Gr. θαρσεῖν to be bold, Skr. *dhṛsh.*] To have adequate or sufficient courage for a certain purpose; to venture.

Dare, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARING.] **1.** To have courage for; to venture to do or to undertake. **2.** To challenge; to provoke; to defy.

Dare, *n.* **1.** The quality of daring; venturesomeness. [*R.*] **2.** Defiance; challenge.

Dare, *n.* [See DACE.] (*Zoöl.*) A small fish; the dace.

Dare'-dev'il (dâr'dĕv''l), *n.* A reckless fellow.

Dare'-dev'il-try (-trў), *n.* Reckless mischief.

Dar'er (dâr'ẽr), *n.* One who dares or defies.

Dar'ic (dăr'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. δαρεικός, fr. OPers. *darīka*; cf. Avestan *zairi* golden.] (*Antiq.*) A gold coin of ancient Persia, worth about $7.

Dark (därk), *a.* [AS. *dearc, deorc*; origin uncertain.] **1.** Destitute, or partially destitute, of light; not receiving, reflecting, or radiating, light. **2.** Not clear to the understanding; obscure; mysterious. **3.** Morally black; vile; wicked. **4.** Gloomy; foreboding evil; suspicious.

A dark horse, in racing or politics, a horse or a candidate whose chances of success have not been made the subject of general comment or of wagers. [*Colloq.*]

Dark (därk), *n.* A condition or place which is dark; that which is dark, as a shadow in a painting.

Dark'en (därk''n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARKENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARKENING (-'n-ĭng).] To make or become dark; to deprive of light.

Dark'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, darkens.

Dark'ish (därk'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky.

Dar'kle (därk'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of DARK.] To grow dark.

Dark'ling (därk'lĭng, *p. pr. & a.* Becoming or being dark or gloomy; frowning. [dark. [*Poetic*]

Dark'ling, *adv.* [*Dark* + adv. suf. *-ling.*] In the

Dark'ly, *adv.* **1.** With imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge. **2.** With a gloomy or menacing look.

Dark'ness, *n.* State or quality of being dark.

Prince of darkness, the Devil; Satan.

Syn.—Darkness; dimness; obscurity; gloom.

Dark'some (därk'sŭm), *a.* Dark; gloomy; cheerless.

Dark'y (därk'ĭ), *n.* A negro. [*Slang*]

Dar'ling (där'lĭng), *n.* [OE. *derling, deorling.* See DEAR, and -LING.] One dearly beloved; a favorite.

Dar'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favorite.

Darn (därn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARNED (därnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARNING.] [OE. *derne;* prob. of Celtic origin.] To mend, as a rent, with interlacing stitches.

Darn, *n.* A place mended by darning.

Darn, *v. t.* A colloquial euphemism for DAMN.

Dar'nel (där'nĕl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) Any grass of the genus *Lolium;* esp., L. *temulentus,* the grains of which have been reputed poisonous. Other species, as rye grass, are esteemed for fodder.

Darn'er (därn'ẽr), *n.* One who mends by darning.

Dar'nex (där'nĕks), **Dar'nic** (-nĭk), *n.* Same as DORNICK. [of dragon fly.

Darn'ing-nee'dle (därn'ĭng-nē'd'l), *n.* Any species

Dar'raign } (dăr'rān *or* dăr-rān'), *v. t.*
Dar'rain } *nier* to explain, defend, deriv. of L. *de* + *ratio* reason.] To make ready to fight; to array. [*Obs.*]

Dar'rein (dăr'rĭn), *a.* [OF., deriv. of L. *de* + *retro* back, backward.] (*Law*) Last; final.

Dart (därt), *n.* [OF. *dart;* of German origin.] **1.** A pointed missile weapon, intended to be thrown by the hand; hence, any sharp-pointed missile weapon; anything that pierces or wounds. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The dace.

Dart, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARTING.] **1.** To throw with a sudden effort or thrust, as a dart. **2.** To send forth; to emit; to shoot.

Dart, *v. i.* **1.** To fly or pass swiftly, as a dart. **2.** To start and run with velocity.

Dar'tars (dăr'tẽrz), *n.* [F. *dartre* eruption, dandruff.] A kind of scab or ulceration on the skin of lambs.

Dart'er (därt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who darts, or who throws darts; that which darts. **2.** The snakebird; — so called from the manner in which it darts its long bill at its prey. **3.** An American fresh-water fish.

Dar'trous (dăr'trŭs), *a.* [See DARTARS.] (*Med.*) Relating to, or of the nature of, tetter; herpetic.

Dar-win'i-an (dăr-wĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* [From the name of Charles *Darwin,* an English scientist.] Pertaining to Darwin; as, the *Darwinian* theory, a theory of the manner and cause of the supposed development of living things from certain original forms or elements by a process called *natural selection* or the *survival of the fittest.*

Dar-win'i-an, *n.* An advocate of Darwinism.

Dar-win'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Darwinism. [theory.

Dar'win-ism (dăr'wĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Biol.*) Darwinian

Dash (dăsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DASHED (dăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DASHING.] [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To throw with violence or haste. **2.** To break, as by throwing or by collision. **3.** To put to shame; to confound; to abash. **4.** To throw in or on in a rapid, careless manner; to overspread partially; to bespatter. **5.** To form or sketch rapidly or carelessly; — with *off.* **6.** To erase by a stroke; — with *out.*

Dash, *v. i.* To rush with violence; to strike violently.

Dash, *n.* **1.** Violent striking together of two bodies; collision; crash. **2.** A sudden check; abashment; frustration. **3.** A slight admixture; a partial overspreading. **4.** A rapid movement, esp. one of short duration; a quick stroke; a sudden rush; in racing, a single trial. **5.** Energy in style or action. **6.** A vain show; a flourish. [*Colloq.*] **7.** (*Punctuation*) A mark or line [—], in writing or printing, denoting a sudden break, stop, or change in the structure or thought of a sentence, or a long or significant pause. Dashes are also sometimes used instead of marks of parenthesis. **8.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The sign of staccato, a mark ['] denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short, distinct manner. (*b*) The line drawn through a figure in thorough bass, as a direction to raise the interval a semitone.

Dash'board' (dăsh'bōrd'), *n.* A board placed at the fore part of a vehicle, to intercept water, mud, or snow, thrown up by the feet of the horses.

Dash'er (dăsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which dashes or agitates. **2.** A dashboard. [*U. S.*] [**ly,** *adv.*

Dash'ing, *a.* Bold; spirited; showy. — **Dash'ing-**

Dash'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* (*Mach.*) A pneumatic or hydraulic cushion for a falling weight.

Dash'y (-ĭ), *a.* Ostentatious; showy. [*Colloq.*]

Das'tard (dăs'tẽrd), *n.* [Prob. from Icel. *dæstr,* p. p. of *dæsa* to groan, lose one's breath.] One who meanly shrinks from danger; a poltroon.

Das'tard, *a.* Meanly afraid; dastardly.

Das'tard-ly, *a.* Like a dastard; becoming to a dastard; sneaking; base.

Da-sym'e-ter (dā-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. δασύς thick + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for testing the density of gases.

Das'y-ure (dăs'ĭ-ūr), *n.* [Gr. δασύς shaggy + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous marsupial of Australia.

‖ **Da'ta** (dā'tà), *n. pl.* [L.] See DATUM.

Date, *n.* [F. *datte,* L. *dactylus,* fr. Gr. δάκτυλος; prob. not same word as δάκτυλος finger, but of Semitic origin.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the date palm; also, the date tree.

Date palm, *or* **Date tree,** the palm which bears dates.

Date Palm.

Date (dāt), *n.* [F. *date,* LL. *data,* fr. L. *datus* given, p. p. of *dare* to give; akin to Gr. διδόναι, Skr. *dā.*] **1.** That addition to a writing, inscription, coin, etc., which specifies the time when it was given, or executed, or made. **2.** The point of time at which an event takes place, or is appointed to take place; a given point of time; epoch.

Date, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DATING.] **1.** To note the time of writing or executing. **2.** To note, fix, or state, the time of.

☞ We may say *dated at* or *dated from* a place.

Date, *v. i.* To have; to begin; to be dated. [fixed time.

Date'less, *a.* Having no date, or

Da'tive (dā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *dativus* appropriate to giving, fr. *dare* to give. See 2d DATE.] **1.** (*Gram.*) Pertaining to or designating the case of a noun which expresses the remoter object, and is generally indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) Being the subject of gift; disposable at pleasure. (*b*) Removable, as an officer.

Da'tive, *n.* The dative case.

Dat'o-lite (dăt'ō-līt), *n.* [From Gr. δατεῖσθαι to divide + *-lite;* in allusion to the granular structure of a massive variety.] (*Min.*) A borosilicate of lime commonly occurring in glassy, greenish crystals.

‖ **Da'tum** (dā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* DATA (-tà). [L. See 2d DATE.] Something given or admitted; the premise of an inference or argument; — used chiefly in the plural.

‖ **Da-tu'ra** (dà-tū'rà), *n.* [NL.; origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A genus of solanaceous plants, with large funnel-shaped flowers and a four-celled, capsular fruit.

Daub (dąb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAUBED (dąbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAUBING.] [OF. *dauber* to plaster, fr. L. *dealbare* to whitewash, plaster; *de* + *albare* to whiten, fr. *albus* white.] **1.** To smear with soft, adhesive matter; to plaster; to besmear. **2.** To paint in a coarse or unskillful manner. **3.** To cover; to disguise.

Daub, *n.* **1.** A viscous, sticky application; a spot smeared or daubed. **2.** (*Paint.*) An unskillful painting.

Daub'er (dąb'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, daubs.

Daub'er-y (-ĭ), *or* **Daub'ry** (-rĭ), *n.* A daubing; specious coloring; false pretenses.

Daugh'ter (dą'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *dohtor, dohter;* akin to D. *dochter,* G. *tochter,* Gr. θυγάτηρ, Skr. *duhitr.*] **1.** A female child or offspring. **2.** A female descendant. **3.** A son's wife; a daughter-in-law.

Daugh'ter-in-law' (-ĭn-lą'), *n.; pl.* DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW. The wife of one's son.

Daugh'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a daughter; filial.

Daunt (dānt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAUNTING.] [OF. *danter* to subdue, fr. L. *domitare,* v. intens. of *domare* to tame. See TAME.] To repress or subdue the courage of; to intimidate; to dishearten; to dismay; to appall.

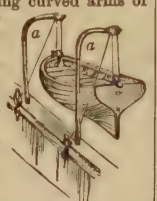
Daunt'less, *a.* Incapable of being daunted. — **Daunt'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Daunt'less-ness,** *n.*

Dau'phin (dą'fĭn), *n.* [F. *dauphin,* prop., a dolphin (fr. L. *delphinus*), a name given, for some reason unexplained, to Guigo, count of Vienne, in the 12th century.] The eldest son of the king of France, and heir to the crown; — not used since the revolution of 1830.

Dau'phin-ess (dȧ'fĭn-ĕs), *or* **Dau'phine** (-fēn), *n.* The wife of the dauphin.

Dav'en-port (dăv'ĕn-pōrt), *n.* [Named after the original maker.] A kind of small writing table or desk.

Dav'it (dăv'ĭt *or* dā'vĭt), *n.* [Prob. from the proper name *David.*] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A spar formerly used on shipboard, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow. (*b*) *pl.* Projecting curved arms of timber or iron used with tackle to raise or lower a boat, as from the deck to the water.



a a Davits (*b*).

Da'vy Jones' (dā'vĭ jōnz'). The spirit of the sea; sea devil; — a term used by sailors.

Davy Jones's Locker, the ocean, or bottom of the ocean.

Da'vy lamp' (lămp'). A safety lamp. See under LAMP.

Da'vy-um (dā'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Named after Sir Humphry *Davy.*] (*Chem.*) A rare metal found in platinum ore.

Daw (dȧ), *n.* [OE. *dawe;* akin to OHG. *tāha.*] (*Zoöl.*) A European bird of the Crow family; a jackdaw.

Daw'dle (dȧ'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAWDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAWDLING (-dlĭng).] [Cf. DADDLE.] To waste time in trifling employment; to trifle.

Daw'dle, *v. t.* To waste by trifling.

Daw'dler (dȧ'dlẽr), *n.* One who dawdles; a trifler.

Dawk (dȧk), *v. t.* [Prov. E. *dauk* to cut or pierce with a jerk.] To cut or mark with an incision; to gash.

Dawn (dȧn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAWNED (dȧnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAWNING.] [AS. *dagian,* fr. *dæg* day. See DAY.] **1.** To begin to grow light in the morning. **2.** To begin to give promise; to begin to appear or to expand.

Dawn, *n.* Break of day; first appearance; beginning.

Day (dā), *n.* [AS. *dæg;* akin to D. & G. *tag.*] **1.** The interval between one night and the next; hence, the light; sunshine. **2.** The period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — ordinarily divided into twenty-four hours. **3.** Those hours, or the daily recurring period, allotted by usage or law for work. **4.** A specified time or period; age; time. **5.** (Preceded by *the*) Some day in particular.

Astronomical day, a period equal to the mean solar day, but beginning at noon instead of at midnight, its twenty-four hours being numbered from 1 to 24; also, the side-real day, as that most used by astronomers. — Civil day, the mean solar day, used in the ordinary reckoning of time, and usually beginning at mean midnight. — Day by day, *or* Day after day, daily; every day; continually. — Jewish day, the time between sunset and sunset. — Side-real day, the interval between two successive transits of the first point of Aries over the same meridian. The *sidereal day* is 23 h. 56 m. 4.09 s. of mean solar time.

Day'aks (dī'ăks), *n. pl.* (*Ethnol.*) See DYAKS.

Day'book' (dā'bo͝ok'), *n.* A primary record book in which are recorded the accounts of the day, in their order.

Day'break' (dā'brāk'), *n.* The time of the first appearance of light in the morning; dawn; dayspring.

Day'dream' (-drēm'), *n.* A vain fancy or speculation; reverie; air castle; unfounded hope.

Day'-la'bor (-lā'bẽr), *n.* Labor hired or done by the day.

Day'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light of day; sunlight.

Day' lil'y (lĭl'ĭ). (*Bot.*) Either of two genera of plants (*Funkia* and *Hemerocallis*) closely resembling true lilies, but having tuberous rootstocks.

Days'man (dāz'măn), *n.* [From DAY, in the sense of *day fixed for trial.*] An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

Day'spring' (dā'sprĭng'), *n.* Daybreak.

Day'-star' (-stär'), *n.* **1.** The morning star. **2.** The sun, as the orb of day. [*Poetic*]

Day'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time while there is daylight.

Daze (dāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAZED (dāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAZING.] [OE. *dasen,* prob. fr. Icel. *dasask* to become weary.] To stupefy, as with excess of light, with a blow, with cold, or with fear; to confuse; to benumb.

Daze, *n.* State of being dazed.

Daz'zle (dăz'z'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAZZLING (-zlĭng).] [Freq. of DAZE.] **1.** To confuse the sight of by brilliance of light. **2.** To bewilder or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind.

Daz'zle, *v. i.* **1.** To be overpoweringly or intensely bright. **2.** To be dazzled by brilliancy.

Daz'zle, *n.* A light of dazzling brilliancy.

De- (dē-). A prefix from Latin *de* down, from, away; as in *debark, decline, decease, deduct, decamp.* In words from the French it is often equivalent to Latin *dis-* apart, away; as in *derange, detach.* Cf. DIS-. It is negative and opposite in *de*range, *de*form, *de*stroy, etc. It is intensive in *de*prave, *de*spoil, *de*clare, *de*solate, etc.

Dea'con (dē'k'n), *n.* [AS. *diacon, deacon,* L. *diaconus,* fr. Gr. διάκονος a servant or minister; of uncertain origin.] (*Eccl.*) An officer in Christian churches appointed to perform certain subordinate duties.

Dea'con (dē'k'n), *v. t.* To read aloud each line of (a psalm or hymn) before singing it, as was done by a *deacon* in the New England churches; — usually with *off.* [*Colloq. New Eng.*]

Dea'con-ess (dē'k'n-ĕs), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A female deacon; a woman set apart or chosen for church work.

Dea'con-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* State of being a deacon.

Dea'con-ry (-rỹ), *n.* Deaconship.

Dea'con-ship, *n.* Office of a deacon or deaconess.

Dead (dĕd), *a.* [AS. *deád;* akin to D. *dood,* G. *todt, tot;* prop. p. p. of an old verb meaning, to *die.*] **1.** Deprived or destitute of life. **2.** Resembling death in appearance or quality; deathlike. **3.** Motionless; inactive; useless. **4.** Soundless. **5.** Unproductive; unprofitable. **6.** Lacking spirit; dull; lustreless; cheerless. **7.** Monotonous or unvaried. **8.** Sure as death; unerring; fixed. **9.** Bringing death; deadly. **10.** (*Paint.*) (*a*) Flat; without gloss. (*b*) Not brilliant; not rich. **11.** (*Law*) Legally deprived of the rights of a citizen. **12.** (*Mach.*) Not imparting motion or power.

Dead center, *or* Dead point (*Mach.*), either of two points in the orbit of a crank, at which the crank and connecting rod lie in a straight line. — Dead heat, a heat or course between two or more race horses, boats, etc., in which they come out exactly equal. — Dead language, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people. Dead letter. (*a*) A letter which fails to reach the person addressed. (*b*) That which has lost its force or authority; — said of a law. — Dead lift, a direct lift, without mechanical assistance. — Dead reckoning (*Naut.*), the method of determining the place of a ship, without the aid of celestial observations. — Dead wall (*Arch.*), a wall unbroken by openings. — Dead water (*Naut.*), the eddy water closing in under a ship's stern when sailing. — Dead wind (*Naut.*), a wind directly ahead.

Syn. — Inanimate; deceased; extinct; lifeless.

Dead, *adv.* To a degree resembling death; to the last degree; completely; wholly. [*Colloq.*]

Dead ahead (*Naut.*), directly ahead.

Dead, *n.* **1.** The most deathlike time; the period of profoundest repose, inertness, or gloom. **2.** One who is dead; — commonly used collectively with *the.*

Dead'beat' (dĕd'bēt'), *a.* (*Physics*) Making a beat without recoil; giving indications by a single beat.

Dead'en (dĕd'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEADENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEADENING.] To make as dead; to impair in vigor, force, activity, or sensation; to lessen the force, acuteness, velocity, spirit, or brilliancy of.

Dead'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that deadens.

Dead'-eye' (dĕd'ī'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A round, flattish, wooden block, pierced with three holes to receive a lanyard, — used to extend the shrouds and stays, etc.

Dead'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* One who receives free tickets for theaters, public conveyances, etc. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Dead'house' (-hous'), *n.* A morgue.

Dead'light' (-līt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong shutter, made to fit open ports and keep out water in a storm.

Dead'li-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being deadly.

Dead'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* **1.** A lock which requires a key to throw the bolt forward. **2.** A counteraction of things, which produces an entire stoppage.

Dead'ly (dĕd'lỹ), *a.* **1.** Capable of causing death; certain or likely to cause death. **2.** Aiming or willing to destroy; implacable.

Dead'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner resembling, or as if produced by, death. **2.** In a manner to occasion death; mortally. **3.** In an implacable manner; destructively.

Dead'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dead; destitute of life, vigor, spirit, brightness, etc.

Dead'-reck'on-ing (-rĕk'n-ĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) See under DEAD.

Deaf (dĕf *or* dēf), *a.* [AS. *deáf;* akin to G. *taub.*] **1.** Wanting the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part. **2.** Unwilling to hear, listen, or consider; — with *to.*

Deaf'en (dĕf'n *or* dēf'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEAFENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEAFENING.] [From DEAF.] **1.** To make deaf, either wholly or partially. **2.** (*Arch.*) To render impervious to sound, as a floor.

Deaf'en-ing, *n.* Act or process of rendering impervious to sound; also, the material used for the purpose.

Deaf'-mute' (-mūt'), *n.* One who is deaf and dumb.

Deaf'ness (dĕf'nĕs *or* dēf'nĕs), *n.* State of being deaf.

Deal (dēl), *n.* [AS. *dǽl;* akin to G. *theil.*] **1.** A part or portion; a share; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent. **2.** The act or process of distributing

cards to the players; also, the portion distributed. **3.** An arrangement to attain a desired result by a distribution of profits or advantages among influential persons; — applied to stock speculations and political bargains. [*Slang*] **4.** [Prob. from D. *deel* a plank, threshing floor.] A board or plank, esp. one of fir or pine more than seven inches wide and six feet long. **5.** Wood of the fir or pine.

Deal (dēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEALT (dĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEALING.] To divide; to separate in portions; hence, to give in portions; to distribute; to bestow successively, as cards to the players.

Deal, *v. i.* **1.** To distribute. **2.** To traffic; to trade. **3.** To act in business or any affairs; to manage; to treat.

Deal'er (dēl'ẽr), *n.* One who deals; specif., a trader.

Dean (dēn), *n.* [OF. *deien, dien,* eldest of a corporation, a dean, L. *decanus* the chief of ten, from *decem* ten.] **1.** An ecclesiastical dignitary, subordinate to a bishop. **2.** A certain collegiate officer in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England. **3.** The head or presiding officer of the faculty, or of some department, of some colleges or universities. **4.** The chief or senior of a company on occasions of ceremony; — so called by courtesy. [or revenue of a dean.

Dean'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Office, residence, jurisdiction,

Dean'ship, *n.* The office of a dean.

Dear (dēr), *a.* [*Compar.* DEARER (-ẽr); *superl.* DEAREST (-ĕst).] [AS. *deóre;* akin to D. *daur,* G. *theuer.*] **1.** Bearing a high price; high-priced; costly; expensive. **2.** Marked by scarcity and high prices. **3.** Highly valued; cherished; precious.

Dear, *n.* A dear one; lover; sweetheart.

Dear, *adv.* Dearly; at a high price. [riage.

Dear'born (-bẽrn), *n.* A kind of four-wheeled car-

Dear'ly, *adv.* In a dear manner.

Dearn (dẽrn), *a.* [AS. *derne, dierne,* hidden.] Secret; lonely; dreadful. [*Obs.*] [dear.

Dear'ness (dēr'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being

Dearth (dẽrth), *n.* Scarcity which renders dear; want; lack; specif., lack of food from failure of crops; famine.

Dear'y (dēr'ў), *n.* A dear; a darling. [*Familiar*]

Death (dĕth), *n.* [AS. *deáð;* akin to OS. *dōð,* G. *tod;* from a verb meaning, to *die.*] **1.** The cessation of all vital phenomena without capability of resuscitation, either in animals or plants. **2.** Total privation or loss; extinction. **3.** Manner of dying. **4.** Cause or means of loss of life. **5.** Personified: The destroyer of life, — conventionally represented as a skeleton with a scythe. **6.** Danger of death. **7.** (*Theol.*) Loss of spiritual life.

Civil death, the separation of a man from civil society, or the depriving him of civil rights. — **Death rattle,** a rattling or gurgling in the throat of a dying person. — **Death warrant.** (*a*) (*Law*) An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal. (*b*) That which puts an end to expectation, hope, or joy. — **Spiritual death** (*Scripture*), corruption and perversion of the soul by sin.

Syn. — Decease; demise; departure; release. — *Death* is the general term; *decease* is a legal or formal term for the *death* of a human being occurring in the ordinary course of nature. *Demise* was formerly confined to the decease of princes, but is now sometimes used of distinguished men in general. *Departure* and *release* are peculiarly terms of Christian affection and hope.

Death'bed' (dĕth'bĕd'), *n.* The bed in which a person dies; hence, the closing hours of one who dies in bed.

Death'less, *a.* Not subject to death; undying.

Death'ly (dĕth'lў), *a.* Deadly; fatal; mortal; destructive. — **Death'ly,** *adv.* — **Death'li-ness,** *n.*

Death's'-head' (dĕths'hĕd'), *n.* A naked human skull as the emblem of death.

Death'watch' (dĕth'wŏch'; 224), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small beetle which by striking its head against woodwork makes a ticking sound, which is a call of the sexes to each other, but has been imagined to presage death. (*b*) A small wingless insect which makes a similar sound. **2.** The guard set over a criminal before his execution.

De-ba'cle (dē-bä'k'l *or* dā-bä'k'l), *n.* [F. *débâcle,* fr. *débâcler* to unbar, deriv. of L. *baculum* a stick.] (*Geol.*) A bursting forth; a violent rush or flood of waters which transports masses of rock.

De-bar' (dē-bär'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *bar.*] To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar or barrier; to shut out or exclude; to deny or refuse.

De-bark' (dē-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBARKED (-bärkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBARKING.] [F. *débarquer;* pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *barque.* See 5th BARK.] To go ashore from a ship or boat; to put ashore.

De'bar-ka'tion (dē'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Disembarkation.

De-bar'ment (dē-bär'ment), *n.* Act of debarring.

De-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *base.*] To reduce from a higher to a lower state or grade of worth, dignity, purity, station, etc.; to degrade; to lower; to abase. [state of being debased.

De-base'ment (dē-bās'ment), *n.* Act of debasing, or

De-bas'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, debases.

De-bat'a-ble (dē-bāt'ä-b'l), *a.* Liable to be debated; disputable; open to question.

De-bate' (dē-bāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBATING.] [OF. *debatre;* L. *de* + *batuere* to beat. See BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** To engage in combat for; to strive for. **2.** To contend for by reasoning; to argue for and against.

Syn. — To argue; discuss; dispute; controvert.

De-bate', *v. i.* **1.** To fight. [*Obs.*] **2.** To contend in words; to dispute; hence, to deliberate; to consider.

De-bate', *n.* Act of debating.

Syn. — Strife; argument; discussion; controversy.

De-bat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who debates; a disputant.

De-bauch' (dē-bąch'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBAUCHED (-bącht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBAUCHING.] [F. *débaucher,* prob. orig., to entice from the workshop; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + OF. *bauche, bauge,* hut. See BALK, *n.*] To lead away from purity or excellence; to corrupt in character or principles; to pollute; to seduce.

De-bauch', *n.* **1.** Excess in eating or drinking; drunkenness; lewdness; debauchery. **2.** An act or occasion of debauchery.

Deb'au-chee' (dĕb'ô-shē' *or* dā'bô'shā'), *n.* [F. *débauché,* prop. p. p.] One given to bacchanalian excesses; a man habitually lewd; a libertine.

De-bauch'er (dē-bąch'ẽr), *n.* One who debauches.

De-bauch'er-y (-ў), *n.* Act of debauching, or of indulging in debauches; intemperance; habitual lewdness.

De-bauch'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of debauching.

De-beige' (de-bāzh'), *n.* [F. *de* of + *beige* the natural color of wool.] A kind of woolen or mixed dress goods.

De-ben'ture (dē-bĕn'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *debentur* they are due, fr. *debere* to owe. So called because these receipts began "*Debentur mihi.*"] **1.** A writing acknowledging a debt; the sum thus due. **2.** A customhouse certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback.

It is applied in England to deeds of mortgage given by railway companies for borrowed money; also to municipal and other bonds and securities for money loaned.

De-bil'i-tate (dē-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBILITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBILITATING.] [L. *debilitare,* p. p. *-atus,* fr. *debilis.* See DEBILITY.] To impair the strength of; to weaken.

De-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of debilitating; debility; weakness.

De-bil'i-ty (dē-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *debilitas,* fr. *debilis* weak, prob. fr. *de* + *habilis* able. See ABLE, *a.*] State of being weak; weekness; feebleness; languor.

Syn. — Infirmity; imbecility. — An *infirmity* belongs, for the most part, to particular members, and is often temporary, as of the eyes, etc. *Debility* is more general, and while it lasts impairs the ordinary functions of nature. *Imbecility* is generally used specifically of feebleness of mind.

Deb'it (dĕb'ĭt), *n.* [L. *debitum* debt, fr. *debere* to owe. See DEBT.] A debt; an entry on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account.

Deb'it, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBITING.] **1.** To charge with debt. **2.** (*Bookkeeping*) To enter on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account.

Deb'o-nair' (dĕb'ô-nâr'), *a.* [OF. *de bon aire, debonaire,* of good descent or lineage, excellent, debonair; *de* of (L. *de*) + *bon* good (L. *bonus*) + *aire.* See AIR.] Characterized by courteousness, affability, or gentleness; complaisant. — **Deb'o-nair'ly,** *adv.* — **Deb'o-nair'ness,** *n.*

De-bouch' (dē-bōōsh'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBOUCHED (-bōōsht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBOUCHING.] [F. *déboucher;* pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + *boucher* to stop up, fr. *bouche* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* the cheek.] To march out from a wood, defile, etc., into open ground; to issue.

‖ **Dé'bris'** (dā'brē'), *n.* [F., fr. pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *briser* to shatter.] **1.** (*Geol.*) Fragments, collectively; esp., fragments detached from a rock or mountain, and piled up at the base. **2.** Rubbish; remains; ruins.

Debt (dĕt), *n.* [F. *dette,* LL. *debita,* fr. L. *debitus* owed, p. p. of *debere* to owe, prop., to have on loan; *de* + *habere* to have.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; thing owed; obligation; liability. **2.** A duty neglected or violated; fault; sin; trespass.

Debt of nature, death.

Debt'or (dĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who owes a debt.

De'bu-scope (dā'bu-skōp), *n.* [From the inventor, *Debus*, a French optician + *-scope.*] (*Opt.*) A modification of the kaleidoscope, — used in designing.

‖ **Dé'but'** (dā'bu'), *n.* [F. *début*, prop., the first cast or throw at play, fr. *but* aim, mark.] A beginning or first attempt; hence, a first public appearance.

‖ **Dé'bu'tant'** (dā'bu'tänt'), *n.*; *fem.* **Dé'bu'tante'** (-tänt'). [F., p. p. of *débuter*, lit., to throw first.] One who makes his (or her) first appearance before the public.

Dec'a- (dĕk'ā-). A prefix, from Gr. *δέκα*, signifying *ten*; specif. (*Metric System*), a prefix signifying the weight or measure that is *ten times* the principal unit.

Dec'a-chord (dĕk'ā-kôrd), **Dec'a-chor'don** (-kôr'dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *δεκάχορδος* ten-stringed; *δέκα* ten + *χορδή* a string.] **1.** An ancient Greek musical instrument of ten strings. **2.** Something consisting of ten parts.

Dec'ad (dĕk'ăd), *n.* A decade.

Dec'ade (dĕk'ād), *n.* [F. *décade*, L. *decas*, *-adis*, fr. Gr. *δεκάς*, fr. *δέκα* ten. See TEN.] A group or division of ten; esp., a period of ten years; a decennium.

De-ca'dence (dē-kā'dens), **De-ca'den-cy** (-den-sy), *n.* [LL. *decadentia*; L. *de* + *cadere* to fall.] A falling away; decay; deterioration; declension.

De-ca'dent (-dent), *a.* Decaying; deteriorating.

Dec'a-gon (dĕk'ā-gŏn), *n.* [Pref. *deca-* + Gr. *γωνία* a corner or angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles; any figure having ten angles. — **De-cag'o-nal** (dē-kăg'ō-*nal*), *a.*

Dec'a-gram, Dec'a-gramme (dĕk'ā-grăm), *n.* [F. *décagramme.*] (*Metric System*) Ten grams, equal to about 154.32 grains.

Dec'a-he'dral (dĕk'ā-hē'dral), *a.* Having ten sides.

Dec'a-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-drons** (-drŏnz), L. **-dra** (-drā). [Pref. *deca-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] (*Geom.*) A solid inclosed by ten plane surfaces.

De-cal'co-ma'ni-a (dē-kăl'kō-mā'nĭ-ā), ‖ **De-cal'co-ma'nie** (-mā'nē), *n.* [F. *décalcomanie.*] The art or process of transferring pictures and designs to china, glass, etc., and permanently fixing them thereto.

Dec'a-li'tor, Dec'a-li'tre (dĕk'ā-lē'tẽr *or* dē-kăl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *décalitre.*] (*Metric System*) Ten liters, equal to about 610.24 cubic inches, that is, 2.642 wine gallons. [the decalogue.

De-cal'o-gist (dē-kăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who explains

Dec'a-logue (dĕk'ā-lŏg; 115), *n.* [F. *décalogue*, L. *decalogus*, fr. Gr. *δεκάλογος*; *δέκα* ten + *λόγος* speech, *λέγειν* to say.] (*Script.*) The Ten Commandments or precepts given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai.

Dec'a-me'ter, Dec'a-me'tre (dĕk'ā-mē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *décamètre.*] (*Metric System*) Ten meters, equal to about 393.7 inches.

De-camp' (dē-kămp'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECAMPED (-kămt'; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECAMPING.] [F. *décamper*; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis*) + *camp* camp.] **1.** To break up a camp; to move away from a camping ground, usually by night or secretly. **2.** Hence, to depart suddenly.

De-camp'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of decamping.

Dec'a-nal (dĕk'ā-*nal*), *a.* [See DEAN.] Pertaining to a dean or deanery.

De-cant' (dē-kănt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECANTING.] [F. *décanter*, prop., to pour off from the edge of a vessel; pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + OF. *cant* edge, border. See CANT an edge.] To pour off gently, as liquor; to pour from one vessel into another.

De'can-ta'tion (dē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of decanting.

De-cant'er (dē-kănt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. **2.** One who decants liquors.

De-cap'i-tate (dē-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECAPITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECAPITATING.] [LL. *decapitare*, p. p. *-atus*; L. *de* + *caput* head.] To cut off the head of; to behead.

De-cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of beheading.

Dec'a-pod (dĕk'ā-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean with ten feet or legs, as a crab; one of the Decapoda.

‖ **De-cap'o-da** (dē-kăp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *δέκα* ten + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The order of Crustacea including the shrimps, lobsters, etc. (*b*) A division of cephalopods including the cuttlefishes and squids.

De-car'bon-ize (dē-kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of carbon. — **De-car'bon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

De-car'bu-rize (dē-kär'bū-rīz), *v. t.* To deprive of carbon. — **De-car'bu-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Dec'a-stere (dĕk'ā-stēr *or* -stăr), *n.* [F. *décastère.*] (*Metric System*) Ten steres, or ten cubic meters.

Dec'a-stich (dĕk'ā-stĭk), *n.* [Pref. *deca-* + Gr. *στίχος* a row, a line, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

Dec'a-style (dĕk'ā-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *δεκάστυλος*; *δέκα* + *στῦλος* column.] (*Arch.*) Having ten columns in front.

Dec'a-syl-lab'ic (dĕk'ā-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *deca-* + *syllabic.*] Having, or consisting of, ten syllables.

De-cay' (dē-kā'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECAYED (-kād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECAYING.] [OF. *decaeir*, *dechaer*, *decheoir*, to decline, fall, become less; L. *de* + *cadere* to fall.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to one of imperfection, adversity, or dissolution; to waste away; to fail; to rot; to perish.

De-cay', *v. t.* To cause to decay; to impair.

De-cay', *n.* Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, etc.; decline; deterioration.

De-cease' (dē-sēs'), *n.* [F. *décès*, fr. L. *decessus*, fr. *decedere* to depart, die; *de* + *cedere* to withdraw.] Departure; esp., departure from this life; death.

Syn. — See DEATH.

De-cease', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECEASED (-sēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECEASING.] To depart from life; to die.

De-ce'dent (-sē'dent), *a.* [L. *decedens*, p. pr. of *decedere.*] Removing; departing. — *n.* A deceased person.

De-ceit' (dē-sēt'), *n.* [L. *deceptus* deception, fr. *decipere.* See DECEIVE.] An attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error; any misleading statement, artifice, or trick; deception; fraud.

Syn. — Imposition; duplicity; trickery; guile; cheating; falsifying; stratagem. See DECEPTION.

De-ceit'ful (dē-sēt'fụl), *a.* Full of, or characterized by, deceit; serving to mislead or insnare; trickish; fraudulent. — **De-ceit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ceit'ful-ness**, *n.*

De-ceiv'a-ble (dē-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deceitful. [*Obs.*] **2.** Subject to deceit; capable of being misled. — **De-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **De-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

De-ceive' (dē-sēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECEIVED (-sēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECEIVING.] [OF. *deceveir*, fr. L. *decipere* to catch, insnare, deceive; *de* + *capere* to take, catch.] To lead into error; to impose upon; to mislead; to cheat.

Syn. — Delude; cheat; disappoint; insnare; beguile.

De-ceiv'er (dē-sēv'ẽr), *n.* One who deceives.

De-cem'-. An English combining form from L. *decem* ten, as in *decemfid.*

De-cem'ber (dē-sĕm'bẽr), *n.* [F. *décembre*, from L. *December*, fr. *decem* ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans.] The last month of the year.

De-cem'fid (dē-sĕm'fĭd), *a.* [L. *decem* ten + root of *findere* to cleave.] (*Bot.*) Cleft into ten parts.

De-cem'vir (-vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Decemvirs** (-vẽrz), L. **Decemviri** (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *decem* ten + *vir* a man.] **1.** A member of either of various bodies of Roman magistrates; esp., one of those who framed "the laws of the Twelve Tables," about 450 B. C. **2.** A member of any decemvirate. — **De-cem'vi-ral** (-vĭ-ral), *a.*

De-cem'vi-rate (-rāt), *n.* **1.** Office or term of office of the decemvirs. **2.** A body of ten men in authority.

De-cem'vir-ship (-vẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office of a decemvir.

De'cen-cy (dē'sen-sy), *n.* [L. *decentia.* See DECENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being decent; propriety in speech or act; seemliness; freedom from obscenity or vulgarity; modesty. **2.** That which is proper or becoming.

De-cen'na-ry (dē-sĕn'nā-rỹ), *n.* [L. *decennium*; *decem* ten + *annus* year.] A period of ten years.

De-cen'ni-al (-nĭ-al), *a.* Consisting of, or happening, every ten years. — *n.* A tenth year or tenth anniversary.

De'cent (dē'sent), *a.* [L. *decens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *decere* to be fitting; akin to *decus* glory, Gr. *δοκεῖν* to seem good.] **1.** Suitable in words, behavior, dress, or ceremony; becoming; fit; decorous; proper; seemly. **2.** Free from vulgarity or obscenity; modest. **3.** Comely; shapely. **4.** Moderate, but sufficient; hence, reasonably satisfying. — **De'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **De'cent-ness**, *n.*

De-cen'tral-i-za'tion (dē-sĕn'tral-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of decentralizing, or state of being decentralized.

De-cen'tral-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To cause to be divided and distributed; — esp. said of public authority.

De-cep'tion (dē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deceptio.* See DECEIVE.] **1.** Act of deceiving, or state of being deceived. **2.** That which deceives or is intended to deceive.

Syn. — Deceit; fraud; imposition. — *Deception* usually refers to the act, and *deceit* to the habit of the mind. *Deceit*, unlike *deception*, always implies aim and intention. An *imposition* is deception practiced upon some one to his annoyance or injury; a *fraud* implies the use of stratagem, with a view to unlawful gain or advantage.

De-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress with false opinions. — **De-cep'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-cep'tive-ness**, *n.*

De-charm' (dē-chärm'), *v. t.* To release from a spell or charm; to disenchant.

De-chris'tian-ize (dē-krĭs'chan-īz), *v. t.* To turn from, or divest of, Christianity.

De-cid'a-ble (-sīd'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being decided.

De-cide' (dē-sīd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECIDING.] [L. *decīdere; de* + *caedere* to cut, cut off.] To terminate, as a question or struggle, by giving the victory to one side; to determine; to settle.

De-cide', *v. i.* To determine; conclude.

De-cid'ed (-sī'dĕd), *a.* **1.** Free from ambiguity; unequivocal; evident. **2.** Free from doubt or wavering; determined; positive; resolute. — **De-cid'ed-ly**, *adv.*

De-cid'er (dē-sī'dẽr), *n.* One who decides.

De-cid'u-ous (dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *deciduus*, fr. *decīdere* to fall off; *de* + *cadere* to fall.] (*Biol.*) Falling off, or subject to fall or be shed, at a certain season, or a certain stage or interval of growth, as leaves, hair, teeth, antlers, etc.; also, shedding leaves or parts at certain seasons, stages, etc. — **De-cid'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Dec'i-gram } (dĕs'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *décigramme;*
Dec'i-gramme } pref. *déci-* tenth (fr. L. *decimus*) + *gramme.*] One tenth of a gram, equal to 1.5432 grains.

Dec'i-li'ter } (dĕs'ĭ-lē'tẽr *or* dē-sĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *dé-*
Dec'i-li'tre } *cilitre; déci-* + *litre.*] One tenth of a liter, equal to 6.1022 cubic inches, or 3.38 fluid ounces.

De-cil'lion (dē-sĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten + *million.*] In the English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed; in the French and American notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, or a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. [See the Note under NUMERATION.]

De-cil'lionth (-yŭnth), *a.* Pertaining to a decillion, or to the quotient of unity divided by a decillion. — *n.* (*a*) The quotient of unity divided by a decillion. (*b*) One of a decillion equal parts.

Dec'i-mal (dĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [F. *décimal*, fr. L. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten.] Of or pert. to decimals; numbered by tens; having a tenfold increase or decrease.

Decimal fraction, a fraction in which the denominator is some power of 10, as $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{25}{100}$, and is usually not expressed, but is signified by a point [.], called the *decimal point*, placed at the left hand of the numerator, as .2, .25.

Dec'i-mal, *n.* A number expressed in the scale of tens; specifically, and usually, a decimal fraction.

Circulating, *or* **Circulatory, decimal**, a decimal fraction in which the same figure, or set of figures, is constantly repeated; as, 0.354354354.

Dec'i-mal-ly, *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

Dec'i-mate (dĕs'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECIMATING (-mā'tĭng).] [L. *decimare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *decimus* tenth. See DECIMAL.] **1.** To take the tenth part of; to tithe. **2.** To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of. **3.** To destroy a considerable part of.

Dec'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of decimating.

Dec'i-ma'tor (dĕs'ĭ-mā'tẽr), *n.* One who decimates.

Dec'i-me'ter } (dĕs'ĭ-mē'tẽr *or* dē-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [F.
Dec'i-me'tre } *décimètre;* pref. *déci-* tenth (fr. L. *decimus*) + *mètre.*] One tenth of a meter, equal to 3.937 inches.

De-ci'pher (dē-sī'fẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *cipher.*] **1.** To translate from secret characters or ciphers into intelligible terms. **2.** To find out, so as to be able to make known the meaning of; to detect; to reveal; to unfold.

De-ci'pher-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be deciphered.

De-ci'pher-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who deciphers.

De-ci'pher-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of deciphering.

De-cip'i-um (dē-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *decipere* to deceive.] (*Chem.*) Samarium.

De-ci'sion (dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *decisio*, fr. *decīdere, decisum.* See DECIDE.] **1.** Cutting off; division. [*Obs.*] **2.** Act of deciding, settling, or terminating, as a controversy or doubt; settlement; conclusion. **3.** An account or report of a conclusion, esp. of a judicial determination of a question or cause. **4.** Quality of being decided or of deciding promptly and conclusively.

Syn. — Determination; resolution. — *Decision* implies a prompt and final choice between several courses of action presented to the mind. *Determination* implies a fixed purpose to adhere to what has been decided upon. *Resolution* is the necessary result in a mind which is characterized by firmness, and implies a readiness to face danger or suffering in carrying out one's determinations.

De-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* **1.** That decides a question or controversy; final; conclusive. **2.** Marked by promptness and decision. — **De-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

De-ci'so-ry (-sō-rỹ), *a.* Able to decide or determine.

Dec'i-stere (dĕs'ĭ-stēr *or* -stär), *n.* [F. *décistère; déci-* tenth (fr. L. *decimus*) + *stère.*] The tenth part of the stere or cubic meter, equal to 3.531 cubic feet.

Deck (dĕk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECKED (dĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECKING.] [D. *dekken* to cover; akin to E. *thatch.*] **1.** To cover; to overspread. **2.** To dress, as the person; to clothe; esp., to adorn; to embellish. **3.** To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

Deck, *n.* **1.** The floorlike covering of a horizontal section, or compartment, of a vessel. **2.** A pack or set of playing cards.

Deck hand, a sailor not expected to go aloft.

Deck'er (dĕk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, decks or adorns. **2.** A vessel which has a deck or decks; — used esp. in composition.

De-claim' (dē-klām'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECLAIMED (-klāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECLAIMING.] [L. *declamare; de* + *clamare* to cry out.] **1.** To speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or oration; specif., to recite a speech, poem, etc., in public as a rhetorical exercise. **2.** To make speeches destitute of original thought or logical force; to speak pompously, noisily, or theatrically.

De-claim', *v. t.* To utter in public; to deliver in a rhetorical or set manner.

De-claim'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who declaims.

Dec'la-ma'tion (dĕk'lā-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or art of declaiming; rhetorical delivery; haranguing; public recitation. **2.** A set speech or harangue. **3.** Pretentious rhetorical display, with more sound than sense.

De-clam'a-to-ry (dē-klăm'ā-tō-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, suited for, or characterized by, declamation.

Dec'la-ra'tion (dĕk'lā-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of declaring; explicit asserting. **2.** That which is declared or proclaimed; announcement; avowal. **3.** Document or instrument containing such statement or proclamation. **4.** (*Law*) That part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint; complaint.

De-clar'a-tive (dē-klăr'ā-tĭv), *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; assertive; declaratory.

De-clar'a-to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *a.* Making declaration, explanation, or exhibition; affirmative; expressive.

De-clare' (dē-klâr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECLARED (-klârd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECLARING.] [F. *déclarer*, from L. *declarare; de* + *clarare* to make clear, *clarus*, clear, bright.] **1.** To make clear. [*Obs.*] **2.** To make known explicitly and plainly; to exhibit; to publish; to proclaim; to announce. **3.** To assert; to affirm; to set forth; to avow. **4.** (*Com.*) To make full statement of, as goods, etc., for the purpose of paying taxes, duties, etc.

De-clare', *v. i.* To make a declaration.

De-clar'ed-ly (-ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

De-clen'sion (dē-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Apparently corrupted fr. F. *déclinaison*, fr. L. *declinatio* a bending aside, an avoiding, fr. *declinare.* See DECLINE.] **1.** Act or state of declining; declination; descent; slope. **2.** A falling off towards a worse state; deterioration; decay. **3.** Act of courteously refusing; act of declining. **4.** (*Gram.*) (*a*) Inflection of nouns, adjectives, etc., according to the grammatical cases. (*b*) The particular form or method of the inflection of a word declined by cases.

De-clen'sion-al (-al), *a.* Belonging to declension.

De-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be declined.

Dec'li-nate (dĕk'lĭ-nāt), *a.* Bent downward; declined.

Dec'li-na'tion (dĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *declinatio.* See DECLENSION.] **1.** Act or state of declining. Specif.: (*a*) (*Astron.*) The angular distance of any object from the celestial equator. (*b*) (*Dialing*) The arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle (east or west), or between the meridian and the plane (north or south). (*c*) (*Gram.*) Declension.

Declination of the compass *or* **needle**, the horizontal angle between the needle and the true north-and-south line.

Dec'li-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* An instrument for finding the angle which a plane makes with the horizontal plane.

De-clin'a-to-ry (dē-klīn'ā-tō-rỹ *or* dē-klīn'-), *a.* Containing or involving a declination or refusal.

De-clin'a-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* Act of refusing.

De-cline' (dē-klīn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECLINED (-klīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECLINING.] [F. *décliner* to refuse, fr. L. *declinare* to decline; *de* + *clinare* to incline; akin to E. *lean.*] **1.** To bend, or lean downward; to bend over or hang down, as from weakness, despondency, etc.; to condescend. **2.** To tend to a less perfect state; to become diminished or impaired; to fail; to sink. **3.** To turn or bend aside; to deviate; to stray; to withdraw. **4.** To turn away; to refuse to accept.

De-cline', *v. t.* **1.** To bend or direct downward. **2.** To put or turn aside; to refuse to undertake or comply with; to reject; to shun; to avoid. **3.** (*Gram.*) To inflect, or give in order the changes of grammatical form of; — now used only of case inflection.

De-cline' (dē-klīn'), *n.* A falling off; tendency to a worse or less vigorous state; diminution, decay, or gradual decrease or wasting away; deterioration; also, the period when a thing is tending to become extinct or less perfect.

De-clin'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who declines or rejects.

De-cliv'i-tous (-klĭv'ĭ-tŭs), } *a.* Descending gradu-
De-cliv'ous (dē-klī'vŭs), } ally; sloping.

De-cliv'i-ty (dē-klĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *declivitas*, fr. *declivis* sloping, downhill; *de* + *clivus* a slope.] **1.** Deviation from a horizontal line considered as descending; downward slope. **2.** Descending surface; sloping place.

De-coct' (dē-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decocted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decocting.] [L. *decoquere*, p. p. *-coctus*; *de* + *coquere* to cook, boil.] **1.** To prepare by boiling; to make an infusion of. **2.** To prepare by the heat of the stomach for assimilation; to digest.

De-coct'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being decocted.

De-coc'tion (dē-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of boiling anything in a watery fluid to extract its virtues, or an extract so obtained.

De-col'late (dē-kŏl'lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decollated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decollating.] [L. *decollare*, p. p. *-atus*; *de* + *collum* neck.] To sever from the neck; to behead; to decapitate.

De/col-la'tion (dē/kŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of beheading or state of one beheaded.

‖ **Dé/col/le-té'** (dā'kŏl'le-tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *décolleter* to bare the neck and shoulders; *dé-* + *collet* collar, fr. L. *collum* neck.] Leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered; cut low in the neck, or low-necked, as a dress.

De-col'or (dē-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* To deprive of color.

De-col'or-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Removal or lack of color.

De/com-plex' (dē'kŏm-plĕks'), *a.* [Pref. *de-* (intens.) + *complex*.] Made up of complex constituents.

De/com-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being decomposed.

De/com-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decomposed (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decomposing.] To separate into its constituent parts; to resolve into original elements; to set free from previously existing forms of chemical combination; to bring to or undergo dissolution.

De/com-pos'ite (-pŏz'ĭt), *a.* [Pref. *de-* (intens.) + *composite*.] Compounded more than once; decompound.

De-com'po-si'tion (dē-kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A decomposing; state of being decomposed; analysis; decay or dissolution by change in the ingredients; disintegration.

De/com-pound' (dē'kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* (intens. in sense 1) + *compound*, v. t.] **1.** To compound or mix with that which is already compound; to compound a second time. **2.** To decompose.

De/com-pound', *a.* **1.** Compound of what is already compounded. **2.** (*Bot.*) Several times compounded or divided, as a leaf or stem.

Dec'o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decorated (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decorating (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *decorare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *decus* ornament.] To deck with that which is becoming, ornamental, or honorary; to adorn; to beautify; to embellish.

Syn. — See Adorn.

Dec'o-ra'tion (dĕk'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of decorating or adorning, or that which decorates; ornament.

Decoration Day, a day, May 30, appointed for decorating with flowers the graves of the Union soldiers and sailors, who fell in the Civil War; Memorial Day. [*U. S.*]

Dec'o-ra-tive (dĕk'ō-rā-tĭv *or* -rā-tĭv), *a.* Suited to decorate; adorning. — **Dec'o-ra-tive-ness**, *n.*

Dec'o-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One who decorates.

De-co'rous (dē-kō'rŭs *or* dĕk'ō-rŭs;), *a.* [L. *decōrus*, fr. *decor* comeliness, beauty.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; seemly; befitting. — **De-co'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **De-co'rous-ness**, *n.*

De-cor'ti-cate (dē-kôr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decorticated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decorticating.] [L. *decorticare*, p. p. *-atus*; *de* + *cortex* bark.] To divest of the bark, husk, or exterior coating.

De-cor'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of decorticating.

De-co'rum (dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* [L. *decōrum*, fr. *decōrus*. See Decorous.] Propriety of manner, conduct, or speech; seemliness; that which is seemly or suitable.

Syn. — Decorum; dignity. — *Decorum* refers to outward acts or appearances, *dignity* to an inward elevation of soul producing a corresponding effect on the manners.

De-coy' (dē-koi'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decoyed (-koid'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decoying.] [Pref. *de-* + *coy*; orig., to soothe, caress, entice.] To lead into danger by artifice; to lure into a net or snare; to entrap; to insnare.

Syn. — To entice; tempt; allure; lure; attract.

De-coy', *n.* **1.** Anything intended to lead into a snare or into danger; a lure; a bait; esp., a fowler's lure. **2.** A place into which wild fowl are enticed in order to take them.

De-coy'-duck' (dē-koi'dŭk'), *n.* A duck used to lure wild ducks into a decoy. Also used figuratively.

De-crease' (dē-krēs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decreased (-krēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decreasing.] [Through OF. fr. L. *decrescere* to grow less; *de* + *crescere* to grow. See Crescent.] To grow less; to be diminished gradually.

Syn. — Diminish. — *Decrease* usually implies a falling off, or *diminishing* by degrees.

De-crease', *v. t.* To cause to grow less.

De-crease', *n.* **1.** A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay. **2.** The wane of the moon.

De-cree' (dē-krē'), *n.* [F. *décret*, fr. L. *decretum*, neut. of *decretus*, p. p. of *decernere* to decide; *de* + *cernere* to decide.] An order, decision, or rule emanating from a person or a body having authority.

Syn. — Law; regulation; edict; ordinance.

De-cree' (dē-krē'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decreed (-krēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decreeing.] To determine judicially by authority, or by decree; to order; to ordain.

Dec're-ment (dĕk'rē-ment), *n.* [L. *decrementum*, fr. *decrescere*. See Decrease.] **1.** State of becoming gradually less; decrease; diminution; waste; loss. **2.** Quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste.

De-crep'it (dē-krĕp'ĭt), *a.* [L. *decrepitus*; origin uncertain.] Broken down with age; wasted and enfeebled by the infirmities of old age; infirm.

De-crep'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [See De- and Crepitate.] To roast or calcine so as to cause a crackling noise.

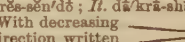
De-crep'i-tate, *v. i.* To crackle, as salt in roasting.

De-crep'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of decrepitating; a crackling noise.

De-crep'it-ness (-ĭt-), *n.* Decrepitude.

De-crep'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being decrepit.

‖ **De/cres-cen'do** (dē'krĕs-sĕn'dō; *It.* dā'krā-shān'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With decreasing volume of sound; — a direction written upon the staff, or indicated by the sign.



Decrescendo.

De-cres'cent (dē-krĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *decrescens*, p. pr. See Decrease.] Decreasing.

De-cre'tal (dē-krē'tal), *a.* [L. *decretalis*, fr. *decretum*. See Decree.] Pertaining to or containing a decree.

De-cre'tal, *n.* **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A decree; esp., a letter of the pope, determining some matter of ecclesiastical law. **2.** (*Common Law*) A certain collection of ecclesiastical decrees and decisions made in 1234.

De-cre'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One versed in the decretals.

De-cre'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the force of a decree

Dec're-to-ry (dĕk'rē-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Established by a decree; definitive; settled. **2.** Serving to determine; critical. — **Dec're-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

De-cri'al (dē-krī'al), *n.* Act of decrying; crying down.

De-cri'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who decries.

De-cry' (dē-krī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decried (-krīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decrying.] [F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier* to cry. See Cry.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to blame clamorously; to depreciate; to disparage.

Dec'u-man (dĕk'ū-man), *a.* [L. *decumanus*, lit., of the tenth.] Large; chief; — applied to an extraordinary billow, said by some to be every tenth one. [*R.*]

De-cum'bence (dē-kŭm'bens), } *n.* Act or posture of
De-cum'ben-cy (-ben-sȳ), } lying down.

De-cum'bent (-bent), *a.* [L. *decumbens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *decumbere*; *de* + *cumbere* (only in comp.), *cubare* to lie down.] **1.** Lying down; prostrate; recumbent. **2.** (*Bot.*) Reclining on the ground, as if too weak to stand, and tending to rise at the summit or apex.

De-cum'bi-ture (dē-kŭm'bĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** Confinement to a sick bed. **2.** (*Astrol.*) Aspect of the heavens at the time of taking to one's sick bed.

Dec'u-ple (dĕk'ū-p'l), *a.* [F. *décuple*, L. *decuplus*, fr. *decem* ten.] Tenfold.

Dec'u-ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Decupled (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Decupling (-plĭng).] To make tenfold.

De-cu'ri-on (dē-kū'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *decurio*, *decurionis*, fr. *decuria* a squad of ten, fr. *decem* ten.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A chief over ten; esp., an officer over ten soldiers.

Decurrent Leaf.

De-cur'rent (-kŭr'rent), *a.* [L. *decurrens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *decurrere* to run down; *de* + *currere* to run.] (*Bot.*) Extending downward; — said of a leaf whose

base extends downward and forms a wing along the stem. — **De-cur'rent-ly** (dē-kŭr'rent-lȳ), *adv.*

De-cur'sive (-kûr'sĭv), *a.* Running down; decurrent.

De-cus'sate (dē-kŭs'sāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECUSSATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECUSSATING.] [L. *decussare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *decussis* (orig. equiv. to *decem asses*), the number ten, which the Romans represented by X.] To cross at an acute angle; to cut or divide in the form of X; to intersect.

De-cus'sate (-kŭs'sāt), **De-cus'sa-ted** (-sā-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Crossed; intersected. **2.** (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs, each of which is at right angles to the next pair above or below. **3.** (*Rhet.*) Consisting of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other.

De'cus-sa'tion (dē'kŭs-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act of decussating, or state of being decussated; also, an intersection in the form of an X. [acute angles.

De-cus'sa-tive (dē-kŭs'sā-tĭv), *a.* Intersecting at

De-dal'ian (dē-dāl'*yan*), *a.* Dædalian.

Ded'a-lous (dĕd'ā-lŭs), *a.* Dædalous.

‖ **De-dans'** (de-dăn'), *n.* [F.] (*Court Tennis*) A division, at one end of a tennis court, for spectators.

De-dec'o-rous (dē-dĕk'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *dedecorus*. See DECOROUS.] Disgraceful; unbecoming. [*R.*]

Ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *p. a.* [L. *dedicatus*, p. p. of *dedicare* to affirm, to dedicate; *de* + *dicare* to declare, dedicate.] Dedicated; set apart; devoted; consecrated.

Ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEDICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEDICATING.] **1.** To set apart and consecrate, as to a divinity, or for sacred uses; to devote solemnly. **2.** To devote, set apart, or give up, to a duty or service. **3.** To inscribe or address, as a book to a patron or friend.

Syn. — See ADDICT.

Ded'i-ca-tee' (dĕd'ĭ-kā-tē'), *n.* One to whom a thing, as a book or literary work, is dedicated.

Ded'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dedicating or state of being dedicated. **2.** The address, prefixed to a book, by which it is dedicated.

Ded'i-ca'tor (dĕd'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who dedicates; esp., one who inscribes a book to another.

Ded'i-ca-to-ry (dĕd'ĭ-kā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Constituting or serving as a dedication; complimental.

De-duce' (dē-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEDUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEDUCING.] [L. *deducere*; *de* + *ducere* to lead, draw.] **1.** To lead forth. [A Latinism.] **2.** To deduct. [*Obs.*] **3.** To derive or draw; to derive by logical process; to obtain or arrive at as the result of reasoning; to infer.

De-duce'ment (-ment), *n.* Inference; deduction.

De-du'ci-ble (-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be deduced or inferred. — **De-du'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **De-du'ci-bly**, *adv.*

De-du'cive (-sĭv), *a.* That deduces; inferential.

De-duct' (dē-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEDUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEDUCTING.] [L. *deducere*, p. p. *-ductus*. See DEDUCE.] To take away, in numbering or calculating; to subtract.

De-duct'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being deducted. **2.** Deducible; consequential.

De-duc'tion (dē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of deducing or deducting. **2.** That which is deduced or deducted.

Syn. — Inference; conclusion; subtraction; abatement. See INDUCTION.

De-duct'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to deduction; that may be deduced; deducible. — **De-duct'ive-ly**, *adv.*

De-du'pli-ca'tion (dē-dū'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *de-* + *duplication*.] (*Biol.*) The division of that which is morphologically one organ into two or more.

Deed (dēd), *n.* [AS. *dǣd*; akin to G. *that*; from root of E. *do*.] **1.** That which is done or effected by a responsible agent; an act; an action; a thing done. **2.** Illustrious act; achievement; exploit. **3.** Fact; reality; — whence we have *indeed*. **4.** (*Law*) A written contract under seal duly executed and delivered; usually, a conveyance of real estate.

In deed, in fact; in truth; verily. See INDEED.

Deed, *v. t.* To convey by deed. [*U. S.*]

Deem (dēm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEEMED (dēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEEMING.] [OE. *demen* to judge, condemn, AS. *dēman*, *dōm* doom.] To account; to esteem; to think; to judge; to hold in opinion; to regard.

Deem, *v. i.* To be of opinion; to think; to suppose.

Deem, *n.* Opinion; judgment. [*Obs.*]

Deep (dēp), *a.* [*Compar.* DEEPER (-ẽr); *superl.* DEEPEST (-ĕst).] [AS. *deóp*; akin to D. *diep*, G. *tief*; fr. root of E. *dip*, *dive*.] **1.** Extending far below the surface; of great perpendicular dimension (measured from the surface downward); having a certain depth. **2.** Extending far back from the front or outer part. **3.** Low in situation; lying far below the general surface. **4.** Hard to penetrate or comprehend; profound; intricate; mysterious; obscure. **5.** Of penetrating or far-reaching intellect; thoroughly skilled; sagacious; cunning. **6.** Profound; thorough; complete; intense. **7.** Strongly colored; dark; intense; not light or thin. **8.** Of low tone; full-toned; not high or sharp; grave; heavy.

Deep (dēp), *adv.* To a great depth; far down; deeply.

Deep, *n.* That which is deep; esp., deep water, as the sea or ocean; an abyss; a great depth.

Deep'en (dēp''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEEPENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEEPENING.] To make deep or deeper.

Deep'en, *v. i.* To become deeper.

Deep'ly, *adv.* **1.** At or to a great depth; far below the surface. **2.** Profoundly; thoroughly; not superficially. **3.** Very; — implying darkness of color. **4.** Gravely; with low tone. **5.** With profound skill; with art or intricacy.

Deep'ness, *n.* State or quality of being deep; depth.

Deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *deór*; akin to D. *dier*, G. *thier*; of unknown origin.] **1.** Any animal, esp., a wild animal. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant of the genus *Cervus*, of many species, and of related genera of the family *Cervidæ*. The males, and in some species the females, have solid antlers, often much branched, which are shed annually. See *Illust.* under UNGULATA, and *Illust.* of FALLOW DEER.

Deer.
Head of European Stag. 1/40

Deer'grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American genus (*Rhexia*) of perennial herbs, with showy flowers (usually bright purple).

Deer'stalk'ing (-stȧk'-ĭng), *n.* Hunting of deer by stealing upon them unawares.

De-face' (dē-fās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFACED (-fāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFACING.] [OF. *desfacier*; L. *dis-* + *facies* face.] To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of; to disfigure; to injure, spoil, or mar, by effacing or obliterating important features or portions of.

Syn. — See EFFACE.

De-face'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of defacing; state of being defaced. **2.** That which mars or disfigures.

De-fa'cer (dē-fā'sẽr), *n.* One that defaces.

‖ **De' fac'to** (dē' făk'tō). [L.] In fact; in reality.

De-fal'cate (dē-făl'kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFALCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFALCATING.] [LL. *defalcare*, p. p. *-atus*, orig., to cut off with a sickle; L. *de* + *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part of; — used chiefly of money, accounts, etc.

De-fal'cate, *v. i.* To embezzle money held in trust.

De'fal-ca'tion (dē'făl-kā'shŭn *or* dĕf'ăl-), *n.* **1.** A lopping off; a diminution; abatement; deficit. **2.** That which is lopped off, diminished, or abated. **3.** An abstraction of money, etc., by an officer or agent having it in trust; embezzlement.

Def'al-ca'tor (dĕf'ăl-kā'tẽr), *n.* A defaulter.

Def'a-ma'tion (dĕf'ȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of defaming; slander; libel; detraction; calumny; aspersion.

De-fam'a-to-ry (dē-făm'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing defamation; injurious to reputation.

De-fame' (dē-fām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFAMED (-fāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFAMING.] [Through F. fr. L. *diffamare*; *dis-* (in this word confused with *de*) + *fama* a report.] **1.** To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of; esp., to speak evil of maliciously. **2.** To render infamous; to bring into disrepute.

Syn. — See ASPERSE.

De-fam'er (dē-fām'ẽr), *n.* One who defames.

De-fat'i-gate (-făt'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *defatigare*, p. p. *-atus*. See DE-; FATIGUE.] To tire out; to fatigue. [*R.*]

De-fault' (dē-fąlt'), *n.* [OF. *defaute*, *defalte*, fem., LL. *defalta*, deriv. of L. *de* + *fallere* to deceive. See FAULT.] **1.** A failing or failure; omission of that which ought to be done. **2.** Fault; wrong act; failure in virtue or wisdom. **3.** (*Law*) A neglect of, or failure to take, some step necessary to secure the benefit of law.

In default of, in case of failure or lack of. — To suffer a default (*Law*), to permit an action to be called without appearing to answer.

De-fault' (dē-fôlt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFAULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFAULTING.] **1.** To fail in duty. **2.** To fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default.

De-fault', *v. t.* **1.** To fail to perform or pay; to omit. **2.** (*Law*) To enter a default against.

De-fault'er (dē-fôlt'ẽr), *n.* One who defaults; a delinquent; specif., one who fails to account for public money; a peculator; a defalcator.

De-fea'sance (dē-fē'zans), *n.* [OF. *defesance*, fr. *defesant*, p. pr. of *defaire* to undo. See DEFEAT.] **1.** A defeat. [*Obs.*] **2.** A rendering null or void. **3.** (*Law*) A condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; a collateral deed containing such a condition.

De-fea'si-ble (dē-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being annulled or made void. — **De-fea'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

De-feat' (dē-fēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFEATING.] [From F. *défait*, OF. *desfait*, p. p. of *défaire*, OF. *desfaire*, to undo; L. *dis-* + *facere* to do.] **1.** To render null and void; to frustrate. **2.** To overcome or vanquish; to prevent the success of.

Syn. — To baffle; disappoint; frustrate.

De-feat', *n.* **1.** Frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success. **2.** An overthrow, as of an army in battle; repulse suffered.

Def'e-cate (dĕf'ē-kāt), *a.* [L. *defaecare*, p. p. *-atus*; *de* + *faex*, *faecis*, dregs, lees.] Freed from anything that can pollute, as dregs, lees, etc.; refined; purified.

Def'e-cate (dĕf'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFECATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFECATING.] To clear or free from impurities or extraneous or polluting matter; to clarify; to purify; to refine.

Def'e-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* **2.** To become clear, pure, or free. **2.** To void excrement.

Def'e-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of defecating.

Def'e-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* That which defecates anything.

De-fect' (dē-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *defectus*, fr. *deficere*, *defectum*, to desert, fail, be wanting; *de* + *facere* to make, do.] **1.** Want or absence of something necessary for completeness or perfection; deficiency. **2.** Failing; fault; imperfection, whether physical or moral; blemish.

Syn. — Deficiency; imperfection; blemish. See FAULT.

De-fec'tion (dē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Abandonment of that to which one is bound by allegiance or duty; desertion; apostasy; backsliding.

De-fect'ive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having a defect; incomplete; deficient; imperfect; faulty. **2.** (*Gram.*) Lacking some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation. — **De-fect'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fect'ive-ness**, *n.*

De-fence' (dē-fĕns'), *n. & v. t.* See DEFENSE.

De-fend' (dē-fĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFENDING.] [F. *défendre*, L. *defendere*; *de* + *fendere* (only in comp.) to strike.] **1.** To forbid. [*Obs.*] **2.** To repel danger or harm from; to protect; to secure against attack; to uphold; to guard. **3.** (*Law*) To deny the right of the plaintiff in regard to (the suit, or the wrong charged); to contest, as a suit.

Syn. — Protect. — To *defend* is lit. to ward off; to *protect* is to cover so as to secure against coming danger.

De-fend'ant (-ant), *a.* Making defense.

De-fend'ant, *n.* **1.** One who defends; a defender. **2.** (*Law*) A person required to make answer in an action.

De-fend'er (dē-fĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who defends; a champion; an advocate; a vindicator.

De-fen'sa-tive (-fĕn'sȧ-tĭv), *n.* [L. *defensare*, *-atum*, to defend diligently.] That which serves to defend.

De-fense' } (dē-fĕns'), *n.* [Through F. fr. OF. *de-*
De-fence' } *fense*, L. *defensa*, fr. *defendere*.] **1.** Act of defending, or state of being defended. **2.** That which defends; a guard; a protection. **3.** Protecting plea; vindication; justification. **4.** (*Law*) The defendant's answer or plea. **5.** Art or skill in making defense.

De-fense'less, *a.* Destitute of defense; without defense. — **De-fense'less-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fense'less-ness**, *n.*

De-fen'si-ble (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defended. — **De-fen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **De-fen'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

De-fen'sive (dē-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to defend or protect; proper for defense. **2.** Carried on by resisting attack or aggression. — **De-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.*

De-fen'sive, *n.* **1.** That which defends; a safeguard. **2.** Position or state of resisting attack or aggression.

De-fen'sor (dē-fĕn'sŏr), *n.* **1.** A defender. **2.** (*Law*) A defender or an advocate in court; a guardian or protector. **3.** (*Eccl.*) The patron of a church; an officer having charge of the temporal affairs of a church.

De-fen'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to defend; defensive.

De-fer' (dē-fẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFERRED (-fẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFERRING.] [F. *différer*, fr. L. *differre* to delay, bear different ways; *dis-* + *ferre* to bear.] To put off; to postpone; to delay action upon.

De-fer', *v. i.* To delay to act; to wait.

De-fer', *v. t.* [F. *déférer* to pay deference, to yield, to bring before a judge, fr. L. *deferre* to bring down; *de* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To render or offer. [*Obs.*] **2.** To lay before; to submit in a respectful manner; to refer.

De-fer', *v. i.* To yield one's own opinion or wish out of respect or obedience to another.

Def'er-ence (dĕf'ẽr-ens), *n.* A yielding of judgment or preference from respect to the wishes or opinion of another; submission in opinion.

Def'er-ent (dĕf'ẽr-ent), *a.* Carrying; bearing. [*R.*]
— *n.* **1.** That which carries or conveys. **2.** (*Ptolemaic Astron.*) An imaginary circle surrounding the earth, and around which the heavenly body or the center of the heavenly body's epicycle was supposed to be carried.

Def'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Expressing deference; accustomed to defer. — **Def'er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

De-fer'ment (-fẽr'ment), *n.* Act of deferring or delaying.

De-fer'rer (-rẽr), *n.* One who defers or puts off.

De-fi'ance (dē-fī'ans), *n.* [OF. *defiance*, *desfiance*, challenge, fr. *desfier* to challenge, F. *défier*. See DEFY.] **1.** Act of defying; a challenge; a provocation. **2.** A state of opposition; disposition to resist.

De-fi'ant (-ant), *a.* [See DEFY.] Full of defiance; bold; insolent. — **De-fi'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fi'ant-ness**, *n.*

De-fi'cience (dē-fĭsh'ens), *n.* Same as DEFICIENCY.

De-fi'cien-cy (dē-fĭsh'en-sȳ), *n.* State or amount of being deficient; inadequacy; want; failure; imperfection; shortcoming; defect.

De-fi'cient (dē-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [L. *deficiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See DEFECT.] Wanting, to make up completeness; wanting, as regards a requirement; not sufficient; inadequate; defective; lacking. — **De-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

Def'i-cit (dĕf'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* [Lit., it is wanting, fr. L. *deficere*. See DEFECT.] Deficiency in amount or quality.

De-fi'er (dē-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who dares and defies.

De-fi-lade' (dē'fĭ-lād' *or* dĕf'ĭ-lād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFILADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFILADING.] [Cf. F. *défiler* to defile, and *défilade* act of defiling. See 1st DEFILE.] (*Mil.*) To raise or construct (a rampart, fortress, etc.), so as to shelter interior works commanded from some higher point.

De-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFILED (-fīld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFILING.] [F. *défiler*; pref. *dé-*, for *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *file* a line. See FILE a row.] To march off in a line, file by file; to file off.

De-file', *v. t.* (*Mil.*) Same as DEFILADE.

De-file' (dē-fīl' *or* dē'fīl), *n.* **1.** Any long, narrow pass between hills, rocks, etc. **2.** (*Mil.*) The act of defilading a fortress.

De-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t.* [OE. *defoulen*, *defoilen*, to tread down, OF. *defouler*; *de-* + *fouler* to trample (see FULL, *v. t.*), and OE. *defoulen* to foul (influenced in form by the older verb *defoilen*). See FILE, FOUL.] **1.** To make foul or impure; to make filthy; to pollute. **2.** To sully; to tarnish, as reputation. **3.** To injure in purity of character; to corrupt. **4.** To corrupt the chastity of; to debauch. **5.** To make ceremonially unclean; to pollute.

De-file'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of defiling. **2.** State of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness.

De-fil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that defiles or pollutes.

De-fin'a-ble (dē-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be defined.

De-fine' (dē-fīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFINED (-fīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFINING.] [OF. *definer*, usually, to end, to finish, L. *definire* to limit, define; *de* + *finire* to limit, *finis* limit, end.] **1.** To fix the bounds of; to terminate; to end. **2.** To determine or clearly exhibit the boundaries of. **3.** To determine precisely; to ascertain or exhibit clearly. **4.** To determine the precise meaning of; to describe accurately; to explain; to expound.

De-fin'er (-fīn'ẽr), *n.* One who defines or explains.

Def'i-nite (dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* **1.** Having certain or distinct limits in extent, size, or meaning; determinate; certain; precise; fixed; exact; clear. **2.** Serving to define; limiting; determining. — **Def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **Def'i-nite-ness**, *n.*

Def'i-ni'tion (dĕf'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of defining; determination of the limits. **2.** A description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term. **3.** (*Logic*) An exact enunciation of the constituents which make up the logical essence. **4.** (*Opt.*) Distinctness or clearness; precision in detail.

Syn. — Explanation; description. — A *definition* is de-

signed to settle a thing in its compass and extent; an *explanation* is intended to remove some obscurity or misunderstanding, and is therefore more extended and minute; a *description* enters into striking particulars with a view to interest or impress by graphic effect.

De-fin'i-tive (dĕ-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Determinate; positive; final; conclusive; unconditional; express. **2.** Limiting; determining. — *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the definite article, and some pronouns. — **De-fin'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fin'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

De-fla'gra-ble (dĕ-flā'grȧ-b'l *or* dĕf'lȧ-grȧ-b'l), *a.* (*Chem.*) Capable of deflagrating.

Def'la-grate (dĕf'lȧ-grāt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFLAGRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFLAGRATING.] [L. *deflagrare*, p. p. *-atus*, to burn up; *de-* + *flagrare* to flame, burn.] (*Chem.*) To burn or cause to burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion, as niter; also, to snap and crackle with slight explosions when heated, as salt.

Def'la-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A burning up; conflagration. **2.** (*Chem.*) Act or process of deflagrating.

Def'la-gra'tor (dĕf'lȧ-grā'tẽr), *n.* A form of voltaic battery for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

De-flect' (dĕ-flĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFLECTING.] [L. *deflectere*; *de* + *flectere* to bend or turn. See FLEXIBLE.] To turn aside or downward; to bend or swerve from a right or a horizontal line, or from a proper position or direction.

De-flec'tion (dĕ-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of deflecting, or state of being deflected.

De-flect'ive (-flĕk'tĭv), *a.* Causing deflection.

De-flect'or (-tẽr), *n.* A device for causing deflection.

De-flex'ion (-flĕks'shŭn), *n.* See DEFLECTION.

De-flex'ure (dĕ-flĕks'ûr), *n.* [From L. *deflectere*, *deflexum*. See DEFLECT.] Deflection.

De-flo'rate (dĕ-flō'rāt), *a.* [LL. *defloratus*, p. p. of *deflorare*. See DEFLOUR.] (*Bot.*) Past the flowering state; having shed its pollen. [deflouring.

Def'lo-ra'tion (dĕf'lō-rā'shŭn *or* dē'flō-), *n.* Act of

De-flour' (dĕ-flour'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFLOURED (-flourd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFLOURING.] [F. *déflorer*, LL. *deflorare*; L. *de* + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] **1.** To deprive of flowers. **2.** To take away the prime beauty and grace of. **3.** To deprive of virginity; to ravish; also, to seduce. — **De-flour'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

De-flow'er (dĕ-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* Same as DEFLOUR.

De-flux'ion (dĕ-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *defluere* to flow down; *de* + *fluere* to flow.] (*Med.*) A discharge of humors or fluid matter, as from the nose in catarrh.

De-fo'li-ate (dĕ-fō'lĭ-ât), *a.* Deprived of leaves, as

De-fo'li-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), by their natural fall.

De-fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *defoliare*, *-atum*, to shed leaves; L. *de* + *folium* leaf.] The falling or shedding of leaves.

De-force' (dĕ-fōrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFORCED (-fōrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFORCING.] [OF. *deforcier*; *de-* or *des-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *forcier* to force.] (*Law*) To keep from the rightful owner.

De-force'ment (-ment), *n.* (*Law*) Act of deforcing.

De-for'ciant (dĕ-fôr'shant), *n.* (*Eng. Law*) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate.

De-for'ci-a'tion (-fôr'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Deforcement.

De-for'est (dĕ-fôr'ĕst), *v. t.* To clear of forests.

De-form' (dĕ-fôrm'), *v. t.* [L. *deformare*; *de* + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form.] **1.** To mar in form; to disfigure. **2.** To deprive of comeliness, grace, or perfection.

Def'or-ma'tion (dĕf'ôr-mā'shŭn *or* dē'fôr-), *n.* **1.** Act of deforming, or state of being deformed; deformity. **2.** Transformation; change of shape.

De-form'i-ty (dĕ-fôrm'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *deformitas*, fr. *deformis*; *de* + *forma* form.] **1.** State of being deformed; want of proper form or symmetry; irregularity; distortion. **2.** Anything inconsistent with beauty, grace, or propriety.

De-fraud' (dĕ-frȧd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFRAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFRAUDING.] [L. *defraudare*; *de* + *fraudare* to cheat, fr. *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud.] To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by a deceitful device; to cheat; to overreach.

De-fraud'er (dĕ-frȧd'ẽr), *n.* One who defrauds.

De-fray' (dĕ-frā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFRAYED (-frād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFRAYING.] [F. *défrayer*; pref. *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *frais* expense, fr. LL. *fredum*, *fridum*, expense, fine (prob. for breach of peace), fr. OHG. *fridu* peace, G. *friede*.] To pay or discharge; to serve in payment of.

De-fray'al (dĕ-frā'al), *n.* Act of defraying; payment.

De-fray'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pays off expenses.

De-fray'ment (dĕ-frā'ment), *n.* Payment of charges.

Deft (dĕft), *a.* [AS. *dæft* mild, fitting; akin to *dafen* becoming, fit.] Apt; fit; dexterous; clever; spruce; neat. [*Archaic* or *Poetic*] — **Deft'ly**, *adv.* — **Deft'ness**, *n.*

De-funct' (dĕ-fŭnkt'), *a.* [L. *defunctus*, p. p. of *defungi* to acquit one's self of, to perform, finish, depart, die; *de* + *fungi* to perform, discharge.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. — *n.* A dead person.

De-fy' (dĕ-fī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFIED (-fīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFYING.] [F. *défier*, OF. *deffier*, *desfier*, LL. *disfidare* to disown faith or fidelity, to dissolve allegiance; hence, to challenge, defy; fr. L. *dis-* + *fides* faith.] **1.** To renounce faith or obligation with. [*Obs.*] **2.** To provoke to combat or strife; to call out to combat; to challenge; to dare; to brave.

De-gar'nish (-gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *dégarnir*. See DE-; GARNISH.] To strip or make bare, as of furniture. [*R.*]

De-gen'er-a-cy (dĕ-jĕn'ẽr-ȧ-sỹ), *n.* Act of becoming degenerate, or state of being degenerate.

De-gen'er-ate (-ât), *a.* [L. *degeneratus*, p. p. of *degenerare* to degenerate, cause to degenerate, fr. *degener* degenerate; *de* + *genus* race, kind.] Having become worse than one's kind, or one's former state; having degenerated; deteriorated; degraded; base; low.

De-gen'er-ate (-ât), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEGENERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEGENERATING.] To be or grow worse than one's kind, or than one was originally; hence, to be inferior; to fall off from normal quality; to become of a lower type; to deteriorate. — **De-gen'er-ate-ly** (-ât-lỹ), *adv.* — **De-gen'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

De-gen'er-a'tion (dĕ-jĕn'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of degenerating; state of being degenerate; degradation; debasement; degeneracy; deterioration. **2.** A thing or type resulting from the process of degenerating.

De-gen'er-a-tive (dĕ-jĕn'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Undergoing or producing degeneration; tending to degenerate.

De-glu'ti-nate (dĕ-glū'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *deglutinare*, p. p. *-atus*. See DE-, and GLUTINATE.] To loosen or separate by dissolving the glue which unites; to unglue.

De-glu'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ungluing.

Deg'lu-ti'tion (dĕg'lū-tĭsh'ŭn *or* dē'glū-), *n.* [L. *deglutire* to swallow; *de* + *glutire* to swallow. See GLUT.] Act or process of swallowing; power of swallowing.

Deg'ra-da'tion (dĕg'rȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of degrading, or state of being degraded.

Syn. — Abasement; debasement; deterioration; degeneration; reduction; decline.

De-grade' (dĕ-grād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEGRADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEGRADING.] [F. *dégrader*, LL. *degradare*, fr. L. *de* + *gradus* step, degree.] **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to lower in rank; to deprive of office, dignity, or honors. **2.** To reduce in estimation, character, or reputation; to lessen the value of; to lower the physical, moral, or intellectual character of; to debase; to disgrace. **3.** (*Biol. & Physiol.*) To cause to have the typical characters or organs in a partially developed condition, or lacking. **4.** (*Physiol.*) To arrest the development of; to diminish or pervert the vitality of. **5.** (*Geol.*) To reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains; to wear down.

Syn. — To abase; demean; lower; reduce; deteriorate.

De-grade', *v. i.* (*Biol.*) To degenerate; to pass from a higher to a lower type of structure.

De-grad'ed (dĕ-grā'dĕd), *a.* **1.** Reduced in rank, character, or reputation; debased; sunken; low; base. **2.** (*Biol.*) Having the typical characters or organs in a partially developed condition, or lacking certain parts. **3.** [Cf. F. *degré* step.] (*Her.*) Having steps; — said of a cross each of whose extremities finishes in steps.

De-grad'ing-ly, *adv.* In a degrading manner.

De-gree' (dĕ-grē'), *n.* [F. *degré*, OF. *degret*, fr. LL. *degradare*. See DEGRADE.] **1.** A step, stair, or staircase. [*Obs.*] **2.** One of a series of progressive steps upward or downward, in quality, rank, acquirement, and the like; grade; gradation. **3.** The point or step of progression to which a person has arrived; rank or station in life; position. **4.** Measure of advancement; quality; extent. **5.** Grade or rank to which scholars are admitted by a college or university, in recognition of their attainments. **6.** (*Genealogy*) A certain remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood. **7.** (*Arith.*) Three figures taken together in numeration. **8.** (*Algrebra*) State as indicated by sum of exponents. **9.** (*Trig.*) The 360th part of the circumference of a circle. **10.** A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument. **11.** (*Mus.*) A line or space of the staff.

By degrees, step by step; by little and little; by moderate advances. — **To a degree**, to an extreme; exceedingly.

De-gus-ta'tion (dĕg'ŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *degustatio*, fr. *degustare* to taste.] (*Physiol.*) Tasting; the appreciation of sapid qualities by the taste organs.

De-hisce' (dē-hĭs'), *v. i.* [L. *dehiscere; de* + *hiscere* to gape.] To gape; to open by dehiscence.

De-his'cence (dē-hĭs'sens), *n.* **1.** The act of gaping. **2.** (*Biol.*) A gaping or bursting open along a definite line of attachment or suture, without tearing, as in the opening of pods; also, the bursting open of follicles, as in the ovaries of animals. [ized by dehiscence.]

Dehiscent Silicle.

De-his'cent (-sent), *a.* Character-

De-horn' (dē-hôrn'), *v. t.* To deprive of horns, as by burning their ends soon after they start.

‖ **De-hors'** (de-hôr' *or* dē-hôrz'), *prep.* [F., outside.] (*Law*) Out of; without; foreign to.

‖ **De-hors'**, *n.* (*Mil.*) All sorts of outworks in general, at a distance from the main works.

De-hort' (dē-hôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *dehortari; de* + *hortari* to exhort.] To urge to abstain or refrain. [*Obs.*]

De-hor-ta'tion (dē'hôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dehorting. [*R.*] [signed to dehort.]

De-hort'a-to-ry (dē-hôrt'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Fitted or de-

De-hy'drate (dē-hī'drāt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deprive of water; to render free from water.

De'i-cide (dē'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *deicida* a deicide (in sense 2); *deus* god + *caedere* to cut, kill.] **1.** Act of killing a being of a divine nature, esp. Jesus Christ. **2.** One concerned in putting Christ to death.

Deic'tic (dīk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δεικτικός showing, pointing out, fr. δεικνύναι to show.] (*Logic*) Direct; proving directly; — applied to reasoning.

De-if'ic (dē-ĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *deificus; deus* god + *fa-*
De-if'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *cere* to make.] Making divine; producing a likeness to God; god-making. [apotheosis.

De'i-fi-ca'tion (dē'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deifying;

De'i-fi'er (dē'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who deifies.

De'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* Godlike, or of a godlike form.

De'i-fy (dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deifying.] [F. *déifier*, LL. *deificare*, fr. L. *deificus*. See Deific.] **1.** To make a god of; to enroll among the deities; to apotheosize. **2.** To praise or revere as, or as if, a deity. **3.** To render godlike.

Deign (dān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deigned (dānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deigning.] [OF. *degner, deigner*, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy, deign, fr. *dignus* worthy; akin to E. *decent*.] **1.** To esteem worthy. [*Obs.*] **2.** To condescend to give or bestow; to vouchsafe; to allow; to grant.

Deign, *v. i.* To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend; — followed by an infinitive.

‖ **Dei-noc'e-ras** (dī-nŏs'ē-răs), *n.*, ‖ **Dei-nor'nis** (-nôr'nĭs), *n.* See Dinoceras, Dinornis.

De'is (dē'ĭs), *n.* A dais. [or creed of a deist.]

De'ism (dē'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *deus* god.] The doctrine

De'ist (dē'ĭst), *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; a believer in natural religion only; a freethinker.

Syn. — See Infidel.

De-is'tic (dē-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, savoring of,
De-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } or consisting in, deism. — **De-is'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **De-is'tic-al-ness,** *n.*

De'i-ty (dē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *déité*, fr. L. *deitas*, fr. *deus* a god; akin to *divus* divine, *Jupiter* Jupiter, *dies* day, Gr. δῖος divine, Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus, Skr. *dēva* divine, as a noun, god, *dyō* sky, day, hence, the sky personified as a god.] **1.** The collection of attributes which make up the nature of a god; divinity; godhead. **2.** A god or goddess; a heathen god.

De-ject' (dē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dejected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dejecting.] [L. *dejectus*, p. p. of *dejicere* to throw down; *de* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To cast down. [*Archaic*] **2.** To cast down the spirits of; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten.

‖ **De-jec'ta** (dē-jĕk'tà), *n. pl.* [NL.] Excrements.

De-ject'ed (-jĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited; sad. — **De-ject'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **De-ject'ed-ness,** *n.*

De-ject'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who casts down, or dejects.

De-jec'tion (dē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of humbling or abasing one's self. **2.** Lowness of spirits; mental depression; melancholy. **3.** (*Physiol.*) (*a*) The discharge of excrement. (*b*) Fæces; excrement.

De-jec'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Having power, or tending, to cast down. **2.** Promoting evacuations by stool.

De-jec'ture (dē-jĕk'tŭr; 135), *n.* Excrements.

‖ **Dé'jeu-né'** (dā'zhē'nā'), *n.* [F.] A déjeuner.

‖ **Dé'jeu'ner'** (dā'zhē'nā'), *n.* [F. *déjeuner* breakfast.] A breakfast; sometimes, also, a lunch or collation.

‖ **De' ju're** (dē' jū'rē). [L.] By right; by law.

Dek'a- (dĕk'ā-). . (*Metric System*) A prefix signifying *ten*. See Deca-.

Dek'a-gram (-grăm), *n.*, **Dek'a-li'ter** (dĕk'ā-lē'tẽr *or* dē-kăl'ĭ-), *n.*, etc. Same as Decagram, Decaliter, etc.

De-laine' (dē-lān'), *n.* [See *Muslin delaine*, under Muslin.] A kind of fabric for women's dresses.

De-lam'i-na'tion (dē-lăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) Formation and separation of laminæ or layers. [lapsion.

De'lap-sa'tion (dē'lăp-sā'shŭn *or* dē'lăp-), *n.* De-

De-lapse' (dē-lăps'), *v. i.* [L. *delabi*, p. p. *-lapsus; de* + *labi* to fall or slide.] To pass down by inheritance; to lapse. [*Obs.*] [of place; prolapsion.

De-lap'sion (dē-lăp'shŭn), *n.* A falling down, or out

De-late' (dē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Delated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Delating.] [L. *delatus*, used as p. p. of *deferre*. See Defer.] [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] **1.** To carry; to convey. **2.** To make public; to spread. **3.** To inform against; to accuse. **4.** To carry on; to conduct.

De-la'tion (dē-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Conveyance. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] **2.** (*Law*) Accusation by an informer.

De-la'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L.] An accuser; an informer.

De-lay' (dē-lā'), *n.* [F. *délai*, fr. OF. *deleer* to delay, or fr. L. *dilatum*, which is used only as a p. p. neut. of *differre* to carry apart, defer, delay. See Tolerate.] A putting off or deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity; stop; detention; hindrance.

De-lay', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Delayed (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Delaying.] [OF. *deleer, delaier*, fr. the noun *délai*, or directly fr. L. *dilatare* to enlarge, dilate, in LL., to put off. See Delay, *n.*, Dilate.] **1.** To put off; to defer; to prolong the time of or before. **2.** To retard; to stop, detain, or hinder, for a time.

De-lay', *v. i.* To move slowly; to linger; to tarry.

De-lay'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who delays; one who lingers.

‖ **Del' cred'er-e** (dĕl' krĕd'ẽr-ē *or* dăl' krā'dā-rā). [It., of belief or trust.] (*Law*) An agreement by which an agent or factor guarantees to his principal the solvency of those to whom he sells goods on credit.

De'le (dē'lē), *imperative sing.* of L. *delere* to destroy. (*Print.*) Erase; remove; — a direction to cancel something, usually indicated by a Greek form of *d*, thus: ∂

De'le, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deleing.] To erase; to delete; to mark for omission.

Del'e-ble (dĕl'ē-b'l *or* dē'-), *a.* That may be deled.

De-lec'ta-ble (dē-lĕk'tā-b'l), *a.* [OF. *delitable*, fr. L. *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare*, p. p. *-atus*, to delight. See Delight.] Highly pleasing; delightful. — **De-lec'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **De-lec'ta-bly,** *adv.*

De-lec'tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To delight. [*R.*] [delight.

De'lec-ta'tion (dē'lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Great pleasure;

Del'e-gate (dĕl'ē-gāt), *n.* [L. *delegatus*, p. p. of *delegare* to send, delegate; *de* + *legare*. See Legate.] **1.** Any one sent and empowered to act for another; a representative; a commissioner; a vicar. **2.** (*a*) One elected by the people of a territory to represent them in Congress, where he has the right of debating, but not of voting. (*b*) One sent by any constituency to act as its representative in a convention. [*U. S.*] [deputed.

Del'e-gate, *a.* Sent to act for or represent another;

Del'e-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Delegated (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Delegating (-gā'tĭng).] **1.** To send as one's representative; to commission; to depute; to authorize. **2.** To intrust to the care or management of another; to assign; to commit.

Del'e-ga'tion (dĕl'ē-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of delegating; appointment of delegates. **2.** A body of delegates.

‖ **De-len'da** (dē-lĕn'dà), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *delere* to destroy.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

De-lete' (dē-lēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deleted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deleting.] [L. *delere*, p. p. *deletus*, to destroy.] To blot out; to erase; to dele; to omit.

Del'e-te'ri-ous (dĕl'ē-tē'rĭ-ŭs *or* dē'lē-), *a.* [LL. *deleterius* noxious, Gr. δηλητήριος, fr. δηλεῖσθαι to hurt, damage.] Hurtful; noxious; destructive; pernicious. — **Del'e-te'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Del'e-te'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

De-le'tion (dē-lē'shŭn), *n.* Act of deleting. [*Obs.*]

Delft (dĕlft), *or* **Delft'ware'** (dĕlft'wâr'), *n.* (*a*) Pottery made at the city of *Delft* in Holland; hence: (*b*) Any glazed earthenware made for table use, and the like.

De-lib'er-ate (dē-lĭb'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *deliberatus*, p. p. of *deliberare* to deliberate; *de* + *librare* to weigh.] **1.** Weighing facts and arguments so as to choose or decide; carefully considering probable consequences; circumspect. **2.** Formed with deliberation; well-advised; carefully considered. **3.** Not hasty or sudden; slow.

De-lib'er-ate (dē-lĭb'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELIBERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELIBERATING.] To weigh in the mind; to reflect upon; to ponder.

De-lib'er-ate, *v. i.* To take counsel with one's self; to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action; to reflect; to consider.

De-lib'er-ate-ly (-āt-lȳ), *adv.* In a deliberate manner.

De-lib'er-ate-ness, *n.* State or quality of being deliberate.

De-lib'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deliberating; careful consideration; mature reflection; debate.

De-lib'er-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by discussion and examination. — **De-lib'er-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

De-lib'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who deliberates.

Del'i-ca-cy (dĕl'ĭ-ka-sȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being delicate; nicety or fineness, as of form, constitution, manners, perception, etc. **2.** That which is delicate; a luxury or pleasure; something pleasant to the senses, esp. to the sense of taste; a dainty.

Syn. — Softness; elegance; smoothness; tenderness; fastidiousness; daintiness. See DAINTY.

Del'i-cate (dĕl'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *delicatus* pleasing the senses, voluptuous, soft and tender; akin to *deliciae* delight. See DELICIOUS.] **1.** Addicted to pleasure; luxurious; voluptuous. [*R.*] **2.** Pleasing to the senses; adapted to please a nice or cultivated taste; nice; fine; elegant. **3.** Slight and shapely; lovely; graceful. **4.** Fine or slender; minute; not coarse, as a thread. **5.** Slight or smooth; light and yielding in texture. **6.** Soft and fair, as the skin. **7.** Light-colored, or softly tinted. **8.** Refined; gentle; scrupulous not to trespass or offend; considerate; — said of conduct, feelings, etc. **9.** Tender; not able to endure hardship; feeble; frail; effeminate; — used with reference to constitution, health, etc. **10.** Requiring careful handling; not to be rudely or hastily dealt with; nice; critical. **11.** Of exacting tastes and habits; dainty; fastidious. **12.** Nicely discriminating or perceptive; refinedly critical; sensitive; exquisite. **13.** Affected by slight causes; showing slight changes. — **Del'i-cate-ly,** *adv.* — **Del'i-cate-ness,** *n.*

De-li'cious (dē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *delicieus*, L. *deliciosus*, fr. *deliciae* delight, fr. *delicere* to allure. See DELIGHT.] **1.** Affording exquisite pleasure; most sweet or grateful to the senses, esp. to the taste; charming. **2.** Luxurious; effeminate. [*Obs.*] — **De-li'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **De-li'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Delightful. — *Delicious* refers to pleasure derived from certain of the senses, esp. taste and smell; *delightful* may also refer to most of the senses, but is also applied to matters of taste, feeling, and sentiment.

Del'i-gate (dĕl'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *deligare*, p. p. *-atus*; *de* + *ligare* to bind.] (*Surg.*) To bind up; to bandage.

Del'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* (*Surg.*) A bandaging.

De-light' (dē-līt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELIGHTING.] [OF. *delitier, deleitier*, L. *delectare* to entice away, to delight, intens. of *delicere* to allure, delight; *de* + *lacere* to entice, allure.] To give delight to; to please highly; to rejoice.

De-light', *v. i.* To have or take great delight.

De-light', *n.* **1.** A high degree of gratification of mind; lively pleasure; extreme satisfaction; joy. **2.** That which gives great pleasure.

De-light'ed, *a.* Endowed with delight; glad; pleased; gratified. — **De-light'ed-ly,** *adv.*

De-light'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gives or takes delight.

De-light'ful (dē-līt'fụl), *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction. — **De-light'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **De-light'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Delicious; charming. See DELICIOUS.

De-light'some (-sŭm), *a.* Very pleasing; delightful. — **De-light'some-ly,** *adv.* — **De-light'some-ness,** *n.*

De-lim'it (dē-lĭm'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *delimitare*. See DE-; LIMIT.] To fix the limits of; to demarcate; to bound.

De-lim'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of delimiting.

De-lin'e-a-ble (-lĭn'ē-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be delineated.

De-lin'e-a-ment (-ment), *n.* Delineation; sketch.

De-lin'e-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *delineatus*, p. p. of *delineare* to delineate; *de* + *lineare* to draw, fr. *linea* line. See LINE.] Delineated; portrayed. [*R.*]

De-lin'e-ate (dē-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELINEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELINEATING.] **1.** To represent by sketch, design, or diagram; to represent in lines, as with the pen, pencil, or graver; hence, to represent with accuracy and minuteness. **2.** To portray by words; to set forth; to describe.

De-lin'e-a'tion (-ē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of delineating. **2.** A delineated picture; description in words.

Syn. — Sketch; portrait; outline. See SKETCH.

De-lin'e-a'tor (dē-lĭn'ē-ā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, delineates. **2.** (*Surv.*) A perambulator which records distances and delineates a profile, as of a road.

De-lin'e-a-to-ry (-ā-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* That delineates.

De-lin'quen-cy (dē-lĭn'kwen-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being delinquent; failure in, or omission of, duty; fault; misdeed; offense; misdemeanor; crime.

De-lin'quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *delinquens, -entis*, p. pr. of *delinquere* to be delinquent; *de* + *linquere* to leave.] Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty. — *n.* One who is delinquent. — **De-lin'quent-ly,** *adv.*

Del'i-quate (dĕl'ĭ-kwāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *deliquare*, p. p. *-atus*, to clarify; *de* + *liquare* to melt.] To melt; to deliquesce.

Del'i-quesce' (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELIQUESCED (-kwĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELIQUESCING.] [L. *deliquescere* to melt, dissolve; *de* + *liquescere* to become fluid, melt, fr. *liquere* to be fluid.] (*Chem.*) To dissolve gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air.

Del'i-ques'cence (-kwĕs'sens), *n.* Act or process of deliquescing or liquefying; tendency to melt.

Del'i-ques'cent (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'sent), *a.* **1.** Dissolving; liquefying by contact with the air. **2.** (*Bot.*) Branching so that the stem is lost in branches.

De-liq'ui-ate (dē-lĭk'wĭ-āt), *v. i.* [Deriv. of L. *deliquare*. See DELIQUATE.] To deliquesce.

De-liq'ui-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deliquiating.

De-lir'i-ant (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ant), *n.* (*Med.*) A poison which occasions a persistent delirium, or mental aberration.

De-lir'i-ous (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Having a delirium; wandering in mind; raving; wild. — **De-lir'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **De-lir'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

De-lir'i-um (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *delirare* to rave, to wander in mind, prop., to go out of the furrow in plowing; *de* + *lira* furrow, track.] **1.** (*Med.*) A state in which the thoughts, expressions, and actions are wild, irregular, and incoherent; a wandering of the mind. **2.** Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm; madness.

Delirium tremens (trē'mĕnz) [L., trembling delirium] (*Med.*), a violent delirium induced by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors.

Syn. — Insanity; frenzy; madness; derangement; aberration; mania; lunacy; fury. See INSANITY.

Del'i-tes'cence (dĕl'ĭ-tĕs'sens), *n.* [See DELITESCENT.] **1.** Concealment; seclusion; retirement. **2.** (*Med.*) The sudden disappearance of inflammation.

Del'i-tes'cen-cy (-sen-sȳ), *n.* Concealment; seclusion.

Del'i-tes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *delitescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *delitescere* to lie hid.] Lying hid; concealed.

De-liv'er (dē-lĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELIVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELIVERING.] [F. *délivrer*, LL. *deliberare* to liberate, give over, fr. L. *de* + *liberare* to set free. See LIBERATE.] **1.** To set free from restraint; to set at liberty; to rescue from evil actual or feared. **2.** To give or transfer; to yield possession or control of; to make over; to resign. **3.** To communicate; to utter; to speak; to impart. **4.** To give forth in action; to discharge. **5.** To disburden of, as young; to bring forth.

De-liv'er-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being delivered.

De-liv'er-ance (dē-lĭv'ẽr-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of delivering or freeing from restraint, captivity, peril, or the like; rescue. **2.** Act of bringing forth children. [*Archaic*] **3.** Act of speaking; utterance. [*Archaic*]

☞ In senses 2 and 3 *delivery* is now more common.

4. The state of being delivered, or freed from restraint. **5.** Anything delivered or communicated; esp., an opinion or decision expressed publicly. **6.** (*Metaph.*) Any fact or truth which is decisively attested or intuitively known as a psychological or philosophical datum.

De-liv'er-er (dē-lĭv'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who delivers.

De-liv'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Act of delivering from restraint; rescue; release; liberation. **2.** Act of delivering up or over; transfer of the body or substance of a thing. **3.** Act or style of utterance; manner of speaking. **4.** Act of giving birth; parturition. **5.** Act of exerting one's strength or limbs. **6.** Act or manner of delivering a ball.

Dell (dĕl), *n.* [AS. *del*, akin to E. *dale*.] A small, retired valley; ravine.

Del'la-crus'can (dĕl'lȧ-krŭs'kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Accademia della Crusca (lit. *academy of the chaff*), an academy in Italy, founded in the 16th century, esp. for conserving the purity of the Italian language.

Del'phi-an (dĕl'fĭ-an), *a.* Delphic.

Del'phic (-fĭk), *a.* [L. *Delphicus*, fr. Gr. Δελφικός, fr. Δελφοί, L. *Delphi*, a town in ancient Greece.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) **1.** Of or relating to Delphi, or to the famous oracle of that place. **2.** Ambiguous; mysterious.

Del'phin, Del'phine (dĕl'fĭn), *a.* [See DAUPHIN.] Of or pertaining to the dauphin of France.

Del'phine (-fĭn), *a.* [L. *delphinus* a dolphin, Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν.] Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.

Del'ta (dĕl'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. δέλτα.] **1.** The Greek letter δ or (capital form) Δ. **2.** A tract of land shaped like the letter delta (Δ), esp. when alluvial and inclosed between two or more mouths of a river.

Del'toid (dĕl'toid), *a.* [Gr. δελτοειδής delta-shaped; δέλτα + εἶδος form.] Shaped like the Greek Δ (delta).

De-lud'a-ble (dē-lūd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be deluded.

De-lude' (dē-lūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELUDING.] [L. *deludere, delusum; de* + *ludere* to play, mock. See LUDICROUS.] **1.** To lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of; to beguile. **2.** To frustrate or disappoint.

Syn. — To deceive; cajole; cheat; dupe. See DECEIVE.

De-lud'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who deludes; a deceiver.

Del'uge (dĕl'ūj), *n.* [F. *déluge*, L. *diluvium*, fr. *diluere* to wash away; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere*, equiv. to *lavare* to wash. See LAVE.] **1.** A washing away; an inundation; a flood; specif., *The Deluge*, the great flood in the days of Noah (*Gen.* vii.). **2.** Fig.: Anything which overwhelms, or causes great destruction.

Del'uge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELUGED (-ūjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELUGING.] **1.** To overflow with water; to inundate; to overwhelm. **2.** To overwhelm as with a deluge; to overpower; to submerge.

De-lu'sion (dē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [See DELUDE.] **1.** Act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. **2.** State of being deluded. **3.** That which is falsely or delusively believed or propagated; error in belief.

Syn. — Illusion. — An *illusion* is a false show, a mere cheat on the fancy or senses, an idea or image presented to the bodily or mental vision which does not exist in reality. A *delusion* is a mistaken notion arising from lack of knowledge or from false judgment, usually affecting the real concerns of life.

De-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Apt or fitted to delude. — **De-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **De-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*

De-lu'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Delusive; fallacious.

Delve (dĕlv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DELVED (dĕlvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DELVING.] [AS. *delfan* to dig; akin to D. *delven*, MHG. *telben*.] **1.** To dig; to open (the ground), as with a spade. **2.** To penetrate; to trace out.

Delve, *v. i.* To dig; to labor with, or as with, a spade.

Delve, *n.* A place dug; a pit; ditch; den; cave.

Delv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

De-mag'net-ize (dē-măg'nĕt-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of magnetic properties. **2.** To free from hypnotism.

Dem'a-gog'ic (dĕm'ȧ-gŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Relating to, or
Dem'a-gog'ic-al (-gŏj'ĭ-kal), } like, a demagogue; factious. [tices of a demagogue.

Dem'a-gog-ism (dĕm'ȧ-gŏg-ĭz'm; 115), *n.* The prac-

Dem'a-gogue (dĕm'ȧ-gŏg; 115), *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγός a popular leader; a demagogue; δῆμος the people + ἀγωγός leading, fr. ἄγειν to lead; akin to E. *act.*] A leader of the rabble; an unprincipled and factious mob orator or political leader.

De-main' (dē-mān'), *n.* (*Law*) Demesne.

De-mand' (dē-mănd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMANDING.] [F. *demander*, LL. *demandare* to demand, summon, fr. L. *demandare* to intrust; *de* + *mandare* to intrust, order, command.] **1.** To ask or call for with authority; to claim, as something due; to call for urgently or peremptorily. **2.** To inquire authoritatively or earnestly; to ask, esp. in a peremptory manner; to question. **3.** To require as necessary or useful; to need urgently.

De-mand', *v. i.* To make a demand; to inquire.

De-mand', *n.* **1.** Act of demanding. **2.** That which is demanded, or which one has a right to demand; claim.

Syn. — Requisition; question; a seeking; request.

De-mand'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be demanded.

De-mand'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who demands; (*Law*) the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

De-mand'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who demands.

De-man'toid (dē-măn'toid), *n.* [G. *demant* diamond + *-oid.*] (*Min.*) A yellow-green, transparent variety of garnet found in the Urals. It is valued as a gem.

De-mar'cate (dē-mär'kāt), *v. t.* [See DEMARCATION.] To mark by bounds; to set the limits of; to separate.

De'mar-ca'tion (dē'mär-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *démarcation;* pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *marquer* to mark, of German origin.] Act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit; separation; distinction.

De'march (dē'märk), *n.* [Gr. δήμαρχος; δῆμος people + ἄρχειν to rule.] A chief or ruler of a deme.

De'mar-ka'tion, *n.* Same as DEMARCATION.

Deme (dēm), *n.* [Gr. δῆμος.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A subdivision of Attica (also of modern Greece), corresponding to a township.

De-mean' (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMEANED (-mēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMEANING.] [OF. *demener* to conduct, manage; pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *mener* to lead, drive, carry on, conduct, fr. L. *minare* to drive by threatening cries, fr. *minari* to threaten.] **1.** To manage; to conduct; to treat. **2.** To conduct; to behave; to comport; — with the reflexive pronoun. **3.** To debase; to lower; to degrade; — with reflexive pronoun.

☞ This (last) sense is probably due to a false etymology connecting the word with the adjective *mean.*

De-mean'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Management. [*Obs.*] **2.** Behavior; deportment; carriage; bearing; mien.

De'men-cy (dē'mĕn-sȳ), *n.* Dementia.

De-ment' (dē-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *dementare*, fr. *demens, -mentis*, demented; *de* + *mens* mind.] To make demented. [*R.*]

De-men'tate (dē-mĕn'tāt), *a.* Deprived of reason.

De-men'tate (dē-mĕn'tāt), *v. t.* To deprive of reason.

De'men-ta'tion (dē'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dementating; madness.

De-ment'ed (dē-mĕnt'ĕd), *a.* [From DEMENT.] Insane; mad; of unsound mind. — **De-ment'ed-ness,** *n.*

‖ **De-men'ti-a** (-mĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *demens.* See DEMENT.] Insanity; madness; esp., mental imbecility.

De-meph'i-tize (dē-mĕf'ĭ-tiz), *v. t.* [See DE-, and MEPHITIC.] To purify from mephitic or foul air.

De-mer'it (dē-mĕr'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *demerite* desert, fr. L. *demerere* to deserve well, LL., to deserve well or ill; *de* + *merere* to deserve.] **1.** That which one merits; desert. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which deserves blame; ill desert; fault; vice; misconduct; — opposite of *merit.* **3.** State of one who deserves ill.

De-merse' (dē-mẽrs'), *v. t.* [L. *demersus*, p. p. of *demergere.* See MERGE.] To immerse; to submerge.

De-mer'sion (-mẽr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of plunging into a fluid; a drowning. **2.** State of being overwhelmed in water, or as if in water. [from mesmeric influence.

De-mes'mer-ize (dē-mĕz'mẽr-īz), *v. t.* To relieve

De-mesne' (dē-mēn'), *n.* [OE. *demeine, demain*, rule, demesne, OF. *demeine, demaine, demeigne, domaine*, power, fr. L. *dominium* property, right of ownership, fr. *dominus* master, proprietor, owner.] (*Law*) A lord's chief manor place, with the lands belonging thereto which have not been granted out in tenancy; a house, and the land adjoining, kept for the proprietor's own use.

Dem'i- (dĕm'ĭ-). [F. *demi-*, fr. L. *dimidius* half; *di-* = *dis-* + *medius* middle.] A prefix, signifying *half.*

De-mi' (dē-mī'), *n.* See DEMY, *n.*, 2.

Dem'i-ca'dence (dĕm'ĭ-kā'dens), *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect cadence, falling on the dominant instead of on the key note.

Dem'i-cir'cle (-sẽr'k'l), *n.* A kind of instrument for measuring angles, in surveying, etc.

Dem'i-god (dĕm'ĭ-gŏd), *n.* A half god, or an inferior deity; a fabulous hero, offspring of a deity and a mortal.

Dem'i-john (dĕm'ĭ-jŏn), *n.* [F. *dame-jeanne*, i. e., Lady Jane, corrupt. fr. Ar. *damajāna, damjāna*, prob. fr. *Damaghan* a town in Persia, once famous for its glass works.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wickerwork.

Dem'i-lance' (-lăns'), *n.* A light lance; a short spear; a half pike; also, a demilancer. [ravelin.

Dem'i-lan'cer (-lăn'sẽr), *n.* A soldier carrying a

Dem'i-lune' (-lūn'), *n.* [F.] (*Fort.*) A demilance.

Dem'i-monde' (-môNd'), *n.* [F.; *demi* + *monde* world, L. *mundus.*] Persons of doubtful reputation; esp., women kept as mistresses, though not public prostitutes; demireps.

Dem'i-re-lief' (dĕm'ĭ-rē-lēf'), } *n.* Half relief. See
Dem'i-re-lie'vo (-rē-lē'vō), } DEMI-RILIEVO.

Dem'i-rep' (-rĕp'), *n.* [Contr. fr. *demi-reputation.*] A woman of doubtful reputation. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Dem'i-ri-lie'vo** (dĕm'ĭ-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [Pref. *demi-* + It. *rilievo.*] (*Fine Arts*) Half relief; sculpture of which the figures project from the background by one half their full roundness. [being demised.

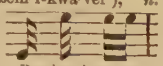
De-mis'a-ble (dē-mīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* (*Law*) Capable of

De-mise' (dē-mīz'), *n.* [F. *démettre*, p. p. *démis, démise*, to put away, lay down; pref. *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *mettre* to put, place, lay, fr. L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** Transmission by formal act or conveyance to an heir or successor; transference; esp., the transfer or transmission of the crown or royal authority to a successor. **2.** The decease of a royal or princely person; hence, also, the death of any illustrious person. **3.** (*Law*) The convey-

ance or transfer of an estate, either in fee for life or (more commonly) for years.
Syn. — Death; decease; departure.

De-mise' (dĕ-mīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMISED (-mīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMISING.] To transfer or transmit by demise.

Dem'i-sem'i-qua'ver (dĕm'Ĭ-sĕm'Ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n.* (*Mus.*) A short note, equal in time to the half of a semiquaver, or the thirty-second part of a whole note.


Demisemiquavers.

De-mis'sion (dĕ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *demissio*, fr. *demittere*. See DEMIT.] Act of demitting, or state of being demitted; a letting down; a lowering; dejection.

De-mit' (dĕ-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMITTING.] [L. *demittere* to send or bring down, to lower; *de* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To let fall; to depress. [*R.*] **2.** To yield or submit; to lower. [*R.*]

Dem'i-tint' (dĕm'Ĭ-tĭnt'), *n.* (*Fine Arts*) That part of a painting, engraving, or the like, which is neither in full darkness nor full light; a shade neither the darkest nor the lightest in a composition.

Dem'i-urge (dĕm'Ĭ-ûrj), *n.* [Gr. δημιουργός a worker for the people, a workman, esp. the Creator; δῆμιος belonging to the people (fr. δῆμος the people) + ἔργον a work.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) The chief magistrate in some of the Greek states. **2.** God, as the Maker of the world. **3.** According to the Gnostics, an agent of the Supreme Being employed to create the material universe and man.

Dem'i-ur'gic (-ûr'jĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge; formative; creative.

Dem'i-volt' (-vōlt'), *n.* (*Man.*) An artificial motion of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.

De-mob'i-lize (dē-mŏb'Ĭ-līz), *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To disorganize, or disband and send home, as mobilized troops.

De-moc'ra-cy (dē-mŏk'rá-sỹ), *n.* [F. *démocratie*, fr. Gr. δημοκρατία; δῆμος the people + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, κράτος strength.] **1.** Government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is retained and directly exercised by the people. **2.** Government by popular representation; a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people, but is indirectly exercised through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed. **3.** Collectively, the people, regarded as the source of government. **4.** The principles and policy of the Democratic party, so called. [*U. S.*]

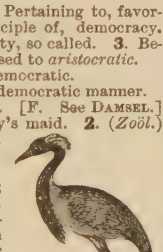
Dem'o-crat (dĕm'ō-krăt), *n.* **1.** An adherent or advocate of democracy. **2.** A member of the Democratic party. [*U. S.*]

Dem'o-crat'ic (-krăt'Ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, favoring, or constructed upon the principle of, democracy. **2.** Relating to the Democratic party, so called. **3.** Befitting the common people; — opposed to *aristocratic*.

Dem'o-crat'ic-al (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Democratic.

Dem'o-crat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a democratic manner.

‖ **De'moi-selle'** (dā'mwȧ'zĕl'), *n.* [F. See DAMSEL.] **1.** A young lady; a damsel; a lady's maid. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The Numidian crane. (*b*) A beautiful small dragon fly.


Demoiselle (2) (*Anthropoides virgo*).

De-mol'ish (dē-mŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMOLISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMOLISHING.] [F. *démolir*, fr. L. *demoliri*, p. p. *demolitus*; *de* + *moliri* to set a thing in motion, to work, construct, fr. *moles* a huge mass or structure.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy the fabric of; to pull to pieces; to ruin.
Syn. — To destroy; dismantle; raze. — That is *destroyed* whose component parts are scattered; that is *demolished* which had formed a mass or structure; that is *dismantled* which is stripped of its covering; that is *razed* which is brought down smooth and level to the ground.

De-mol'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that demolishes.

De-mol'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Demolition.

Dem'o-li'tion (dĕm'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of demolishing; state of being demolished.

De'mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* [F. *démon*, L. *daemon* a spirit, an evil spirit, fr. Gr. δαίμων a divinity; of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A spirit holding a middle place between men and deities. **2.** One's genius; a tutelary spirit or internal voice. **3.** An evil spirit; a devil.

De-mon'e-ti-za'tion (dē-mŭn'ĕ-tĭ-zā'shŭn *or* dē-mŏn'-), *n.* A demonetizing; state of being demonetized.

De-mon'e-tize (dē-mŭn'ĕ-tīz *or* dē-mŏn'-), *v. t.* To deprive of current value; to withdraw from use as money.

De-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), } *a.* [L. *daemoniacus*, fr. *daemon*.
Dem'o-ni'a-cal (dĕm'ō-nī'á-kal), } See DEMON.] **1.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a demon or evil spirit; devilish. **2.** Influenced or produced by a demon or evil spirit. — **Dem'o-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

De-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* A human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

De-mo'ni-an (-an), *a.* Relating to or like a demon.

De-mo'ni-an-ism (dē-mō'nĭ-an-Ĭz'm), *n.* State of being possessed by a demon or by demons.

De-mon'ic (dē-mŏn'Ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a demon or demons; demoniac. [false gods.

De'mon-ism (dē'mŏn-Ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in demons or

De'mon-ist, *n.* A believer in, or worshiper of, demons.

De'mon-ize (dē'mŏn-īz), *v. t.* To make demoniacal.

De'mon-ol'a-try (-ŏl'á-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. δαίμων demon + *-latry*.] Worship of demons.

De'mon-ol'o-gy (dē'mŏn-ŏl'ŏ-jỹ *or* dĕm'ŏn-), *n.* [*Demon* + *-logy*.] A treatise on, or study of, demons.

De'mon-om'a-gy (-ŏm'á-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. δαίμων demon + μαγεία magic.] Black or infernal magic; necromancy.

De-mon'stra-ble (dē-mŏn'strá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being demonstrated. — **De-mon'stra-bly**, *adv.* — **De-mon'stra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tỹ), **De-mon'stra-ble-ness**, *n.*

Dem'on-strate (dĕm'ŏn-strāt *or* dē-mŏn'strāt), *v. t.* [L. *demonstrare*, p. p. *-atus*; *de* + *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.] **1.** To point out; to show; to make evident. **2.** To show by reasoning or proof; to prove by deduction; to establish beyond a doubt. **3.** (*Anat.*) To exhibit and explain, as a dissection.

Dem'on-stra'ter, *n.* A demonstrator.

Dem'on-stra'tion (dĕm'ŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of demonstrating; an exhibition; proof; esp., proof beyond the possibility of doubt. **2.** An expression, as of the feelings, by outward signs; a manifestation. **3.** (*Mil.*) A decisive exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an attack. **4.** (*Logic*) Act of proving by the syllogistic process; also, the proof itself. **5.** (*Math.*) A course of reasoning showing that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises.

De-mon'stra-tive (dē-mŏn'strá-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the nature of demonstration; tending to demonstrate. **2.** Expressing, or apt to express, much; displaying feeling or sentiment. — *n.* A demonstrative pronoun. — **De-mon'stra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-mon'stra-tive-ness**, *n.*
Demonstrative pronoun (*Gram.*), a pronoun distinctly designating that to which it refers.

Dem'on-stra'tor (dĕm'ŏn-strā'tẽr), *n.* One who demonstrates. [strative.

De-mon'stra-to-ry (dē-mŏn'strá-tō-rỹ), *a.* Demon-

De-mor'al-i-za'tion (-mŏr'al-Ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of demoralizing, or state of being demoralized.

De-mor'al-ize (dē-mŏr'al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMORALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMORALIZING.] [F. *démoraliser*. See DE-, and MORALIZE.] To corrupt or undermine in morals or moral principles; to subvert or impair in discipline, in courage, spirit, etc.

De-mot'ic (dē-mŏt'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δημοτικός, fr. δῆμος the people.] Of or pertaining to the people; common.

De-mulce' (dē-mŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *demulcere*; *de* + *mulcere* to stroke, soothe.] To soothe; to mollify; to soften.

De-mul'cent (-mŭl'sent), *a.* Softening; mollifying; soothing; assuasive. — *n.* (*Med.*) A substance, usually mucilaginous or oily, used for soothing an inflamed nervous membrane, or for protecting it from irritation.

De-mur' (dē-mûr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEMURRED (-mûrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEMURRING.] [OF. *demurer*, *demorer*, fr. L. *demorari*; *de* + *morari* to delay, stay, *mora* delay.] **1.** To linger; to stay. [*Obs.*] **2.** To delay; to pause; to suspend proceedings or judgment in view of a doubt or difficulty. **3.** To scruple or object; to take exception. **4.** (*Law*) To interpose a demurrer.

De-mur', *n.* Stop; pause; suspense of decision or action; scruple.

De-mure' (dē-mūr'), *a.* [Perh. fr. OF. *de murs* (i. e., *de bonnes murs* of good manners); *de* of + *murs*, fr. L. *mores* manners, morals.] **1.** Of sober or serious mien; of modest look; staid; grave. **2.** Affectedly modest, decorous, or serious. — **De-mure'ly**, *adv.* — **De-mure'ness**, *n.*

De-mur'rage (dē-mŭr'rāj), *n.* [See DEMUR.] (*Law*) (*a*) Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time allowed in her charter party; also, a similar delay in land carriage. (*b*) The allowance made for such detention.

De-mur'ral (dē-mûr'ral), *n.* Demur; act of demurring.

De-mur'rer (dē-mûr'rẽr), *n.* **1.** One who demurs

2. (*Law*) A stop or pause, by a party to an action, for judgment on a question of law, whether the matter alleged by the opposite party, assuming it to be true, is sufficient in law to sustain the action or defense.

De-my' (dĕ-mī'), *n.* [See DEMI-.] **1.** A printing and a writing paper of particular sizes. **2.** A half fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford.

Den (dĕn), *n.* [AS. *denn;* origin uncertain; perh. akin to AS. *denu.*] **1.** A small cavern or hollow place; esp., a cave used by a wild beast for shelter or concealment. **2.** A squalid place of resort; a haunt. **3.** Any snug or close retreat. [*Colloq.*] **4.** [AS. *denu.*] A narrow glen; a ravine; a dell. [*Old Eng. & Scot.*]

Den, *v. i.* To live in, or as in, a den.

‖ **De-na'ri-us** (dĕ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -RII (-ī). [L., deriv. of *decem* ten.] A Roman silver coin worth about fourteen cents, — orig. worth *ten* of the pieces called *as.*

Den'a-ry (dĕn'ȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *denarius.*] Containing ten; tenfold; proceeding by tens. — *n.* The number ten.

De-na'tion-al-ize (dē-năsh'ŭn-*al*-īz), *v. t.* To divest or deprive of national character or rights.

De-nat'u-ral-ize (dē-năt'ū-*ral*-īz; 135), *v. t.* **1.** To render unnatural. **2.** To denationalize. [*R.*]

De-nay' (dē-nā'), *v. t. & n.* See DENY. [*Obs.*]

Den'dri-form (dĕn'drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. δένδρον tree + *-form.*] Resembling in structure a tree or shrub.

Den'drite (-drīt), *n.* [Gr. δενδρίτης, fem. δενδρῖτις, of a tree, fr. δένδρον a tree.] (*Min.*) A stone or mineral on or in which are branching figures resembling shrubs or trees; also, a crystallized mineral arborescent in form.

Den-drit'ic (dĕn-drĭt'ĭk), **Den-drit'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to a dendrite, or to arborescent crystallization; arborescent.

Den'droid (dĕn'droid), **Den-droid'al** (-droid'*al*), *a.* [Gr. δενδροειδής tree-like; δένδρον tree + εἶδος form.] Resembling a shrub or tree in form; treelike.

Den'dro-lite (dĕn'drō-līt), *n.* [Gr. δένδρον tree + *-lite.*] (*Paleon.*) A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

Den-drol'o-gy (dĕn-drŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. δένδρον tree + *-logy.*] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. — **Den-drol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Den-drom'e-ter (-drŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. δένδρον tree + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring trees.

Den'gue (dĕg'gā), *n.* (*Med.*) A specific epidemic disease attended with high fever, cutaneous eruption, and severe pains in the head and limbs.

☞ This disease, when it first appeared in the British West Indies, was called the *dandy* fever, from the constraint it imposed, and the Spaniards mistook *dandy* for Sp. *dengue* prudery. *Tully.*

De-ni'a-ble (dē-nī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being denied.

De-ni'al (*-al*), *n.* **1.** Act of denying, gainsaying, refusing, or disowning; negation. **2.** An assertion of the untruth of a thing stated or maintained; a contradiction. **3.** A refusal to grant; rejection of a request. **4.** A refusal to acknowledge; disavowal.

Denial of one's self, self-denial.

De-ni'er (dē-nī'ĕr), *n.* One who denies.

‖ **De-nier'** (dē-nēr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *denarius.* See DENARIUS.] A small copper coin of insignificant value.

Den'i-grate (dĕn'ĭ-grāt), *v. t.* [L. *denigrare; de* + *nigrare* to blacken, *niger* black.] To blacken thoroughly; to make very black. Also used Fig.

Den'im (dĕn'ĭm), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, etc.

Den'i-za'tion (dĕn'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making one a denizen or adopted citizen; naturalization.

Den'i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [OF. *denzein, deinzein,* prop., one living within (a city or country); fr. *denz* within, fr. L. *de intus,* prop., from within, *-intus* being fr. *in* in.] **1.** A dweller; an inhabitant. **2.** An adopted or naturalized citizen. **3.** One admitted to residence in a foreign country.

Den'i-zen, *v. t.* **1.** To make a denizen; to naturalize. **2.** To populate with adopted or naturalized occupants.

Den'net (dĕn'nĕt), *n.* A kind of gig. [denominated.]

De-nom'i-na-ble (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be

De-nom'i-nate (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENOMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DENOMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *denominare,* p. p. *-atus; de* + *nominare* to name. See NOMINATE.] To give a name to; to characterize by an epithet; to name; to designate.

De-nom'i-nate (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Having a specific name or denomination; specified in the concrete as opposed to abstract.

De-nom'i-na'tion (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of denominating. **2.** That by which anything is denominated or styled; an epithet; a name, designation, or title; esp., a general name indicating a class of like individuals; a category. **3.** A class, or society of individuals, called by the same name; a sect.

Syn. — Name; appellation; title. See NAME.

De-nom'i-na'tion-al (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn-*al*), *n.* Of or pertaining to a denomination, esp. a sect or society.

De-nom'i-na'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A denominational or class spirit or policy.

De-nom'i-na-tive (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Conferring or having a denomination or distinct designation. **2.** (*Logic*) Connotative. **3.** (*Gram.*) Derived from a substantive or an adjective. — *n.* A denominative word.

De-nom'i-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, gives a name; origin or source of a name. **2.** (*Arith.*) The number below the line in vulgar fractions showing into how many parts the integer is divided. **3.** (*Alg.*) That part of any fractional expression which is situated below the horizontal line signifying division.

De-not'a-ble (dē-nōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be denoted.

De-no'tate (dē-nō'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *denotare,* p. p. *-atus; de-* + *notare* to mark, *nota* mark, sign, note.] To mark off; to denote. [*Archaic*] [denotating.

De'no-ta'tion (dē'nō-tā'shŭn *or* dĕn'ō-), *n.* Act of

De-not'a-tive (dē-nō'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having power to denote; designating or marking off.

De-note' (dē-nōt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DENOTING.] [L. *denotare.*] **1.** To mark out plainly; to serve as the sign or name of; to indicate. **2.** To be the sign of; to signify; to mean.

De-note'ment (-*ment*), *n.* Sign; indication. [*R.*]

De-not'ive (dē-nō'tĭv), *a.* Serving to denote.

‖ **Dé'noue'ment'** (dā'nōō'mäN' *or* dā-nōō'mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *dénouer* to untie; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *nouer* to tie, fr. L. *nodus* knot.] **1.** The unraveling or discovery of a plot; the catastrophe, esp. of a drama or a romance. **2.** The solution of a mystery; issue; outcome.

De-nounce' (dē-nouns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENOUNCED (-nounst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DENOUNCING.] [F. *dénoncer,* OF. *denoncier,* fr. L. *denuntiare, denunciare; de* + *nunciare, nuntiare,* to announce, report, *nuntius* a messenger, message.] **1.** To declare solemnly; to proclaim (esp. an evil). [*Obs.*] **2.** To accuse in a threatening manner; to invoke censure upon; to stigmatize.

De-nounce'ment (-*ment*), *n.* Denunciation. [*Archaic*]

De-noun'cer (dē-noun'sĕr), *n.* One who denounces.

Dense (dĕns), *a.* [L. *densus;* akin to Gr. δασύς thick with hair or leaves.] **1.** Having the constituent parts massed or crowded together; close; compact; thick; containing much matter in a small space; heavy. **2.** Stupid; gross; crass. — **Dense'ly,** *adv.* — **Dense'ness,** *n.*

Den-sim'e-ter (dĕn-sĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *densus* dense + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity or density of a substance.

Den'si-ty (dĕn'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being dense, close, or thick; compactness. **2.** (*Physics*) The ratio of mass, or quality of matter, to bulk or volume, esp. as compared with the mass and volume of a portion of some substance used as a standard.

☞ For gases the standard substance is hydrogen. For liquids and solids the standard is water. The density of solids and liquids is usually called *specific gravity,* and the same is true of gases when referred to air as a standard.

3. (*Photog.*) Depth of shade.

Dent (dĕnt), *n.* [A variant of DINT.] **1.** A stroke. **2.** A slight depression or small notch made by a blow or by pressure; an indentation.

Dent, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DENTING.] To make a dent upon; to indent.

Den'tal (dĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the teeth or to dentistry. **2.** (*Phon.*) Formed by the aid of the teeth.

Den'tal, *n.* **1.** An articulation or letter formed by the aid of the teeth. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A marine mollusk with a curved conical shell.

Dentate Leaf.

Den'tate (dĕn'tāt), **Den'ta-ted** (-tā-tĕd), *a.* Having teeth or toothlike points; toothed.

Den-ta'tion (dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Formation of teeth. **2.** A toothed form.

Den'ti-cle (dĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *denticulus* little tooth, dim. of *dens, dentis,* tooth.] A small tooth or projecting point.

Den-tic'u-late (dĕn-tĭk'ū-lāt), **Den-tic'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Furnished with denticles; notched into little toothlike projections.

Den-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being denticulate. **2.** A denticle.

Den-tif'er-ous (dĕn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *-ferous.*] Bearing teeth; dentigerous.

Den'ti-form (dĕn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *-form.*] Having the form of a tooth or of teeth.

Den'ti-frice (-frĭs), *n.* [L. *dentifricium; dens* + *fricare* to rub.] A substance for use in cleaning the teeth.

Den-tig'er-ous (dĕn-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *-gerous.*] Bearing teeth or toothlike structures.

Den'til (dĕn'tĭl), *n.* [LL. *dentillus,* for L. *denticulus.*] (*Arch.*) A small square block or projection in cornices, a number of which are ranged in an ornamental band.

Den'ti-la'bi-al (dĕn'tĭ-lā'bĭ-al), *a.* Formed by the teeth and the lips, or representing a sound so formed.

Den'ti-lin'gual (-lĭn'gwal), *a.* Produced by applying the tongue to the teeth or to the gums; representing a sound so formed.

Den'tine (-tĭn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The dense calcified substance of which teeth are largely composed.

Den'ti-phone (dĕn'tĭ-fōn), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + Gr. φωνή sound.] An instrument which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound to the auditory nerve.

Den'ti-ros'tral (-rŏs'tral), *a.* [L. *dens* tooth + *rostrum* bill, beak.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a toothed bill.

Den'tist (dĕn'tĭst), *n.* [From L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] One whose business it is to extract or repair natural teeth, and to make and insert artificial ones. [dentist.

Den'tist-ry (dĕn'tĭs-trỹ), *n.* Art or profession of a

Den-ti'tion (dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *dentitio,* fr. *dentire* to cut teeth.] **1.** The growth and cutting of teeth; teething. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

Den'toid (dĕn'toid), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *-oid.*] Shaped like a tooth; tooth-shaped.

Den'ture (dĕn'tûr; 135), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] (*Dentistry*) An artificial tooth, or block or set of teeth.

De-nud'ate (dē-nūd'āt), *v. t.* [L. *denudare,* p. p. *-atus; de* + *nudare* to make naked, *nudus* naked.] To denude.

Den'u-da'tion (dĕn'ū-dā'shŭn *or* dē'nū-), *n.* Act of stripping off covering, or removing the surface; a making bare; specif. (*Geol.*), the laying bare of rocks by the washing away of the overlying or surrounding earth.

De-nude' (dē-nūd'), *v. t.* [L. *denudare.*] To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked.

De-nun'ci-ate (dē-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [See DENOUNCE.] To denounce; to condemn publicly or solemnly. [*R.*]

De-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of denouncing. **2.** That by which anything is denounced; public menace or accusation; arraignment.

De-nun'ci-a'tor (dē-nŭn'shĭ-ā'tẽr *or* -sĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who denounces, threatens, or accuses.

De-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-shĭ-ȧ-tō-rỹ *or* -shȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Containing a denunciation; accusing; threatening.

De-nu-tri'tion (dē'nū-trĭsh'ŭn *or* dĕn'ū-), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The opposite of nutrition; the failure of nutrition.

De-ny' (dē-nī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENIED (-nīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DENYING.] [OF. *denier, deneer,* fr. L. *denegare; de* + *negare* to deny. See NEGATION.] **1.** To declare not to be true; to gainsay; to contradict. **2.** To refuse to grant, to gratify, or yield to. **3.** To disclaim connection with, responsibility for, or the like; to disown; to abjure; to disavow.

To deny one's self, to practice self-denial.

De'ob-struct' (dē'ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To remove obstructions or impediments in.

De-ob'stru-ent (dē-ŏb'stru-ent), *a.* (*Med.*) Removing obstructions; aperient. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which removes obstructions; an aperient.

De'o-dand' (dē'ō-dănd'), *n.* [LL. *deodandum,* fr. L. *Deo dandum* to be given to God.] (*Old Eng. Law*) A personal chattel which had caused the death of a person, and for that reason was given to God, that is, forfeited to the crown, to be applied to pious uses.

De-o'dor-ant (dē-ō'dẽr-ant), *n.* A deodorizer. [zing.

De-o'dor-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deodori-

De-o'dor-ize (dē-ō'dẽr-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of odor, esp. of such as results from impurities.

De-o'dor-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, deodorizes. [deontology.

De'on-tol'o-gist (-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in

De'on-tol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. δέον, gen. δέοντος, necessity, obligation (p. neut. of δεῖ it is necessary) + *-logy.*] The science which relates to moral obligation.

De-ox'i-date (-ŏks'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deoxidize. — **De-ox'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

De-ox'i-dize (-dīz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deprive of oxygen; to reduce from the state of an oxide.

De-ox'y-gen-ize (-ĭ-jĕn-īz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To deoxidize.

De-part' (dē-pärt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPARTING.] [F. *départir* to divide, distribute, *se départir* to separate one's self, depart; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *partir* to part, depart, fr. L. *partire, partiri,* to divide, fr. *pars* part.] **1.** To divide. [*Obs.*] **2.** To go forth or away; to quit, leave, or separate; to withdraw. **3.** To desist or deviate. **4.** To quit this world; to die.

To depart with, to resign; to part with. [*Obs.*]

De-part' (dē-pärt'), *v. t.* To leave; to depart from.

De-part', *n.* Act of departing; departure. [*Obs.*]

De-part'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who departs.

De-part'ment (dē-pärt'ment), *n.* **1.** A part, portion, or subdivision. **2.** A distinct course of life, action, study, or the like; province. **3.** Subdivision of business or official duty; esp., one of the principal divisions of executive government or of university instruction. **4.** A territorial division; a district, esp. one for governmental purposes. [partment.

De'part-men'tal (dē'pärt-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pert. to a de-

De-par'ture (dē-pär'tûr; 135), *n.* **1.** Division. [*Obs.*] **2.** Separation or removal from a place, from the present life, from a rule or course of action, etc. Specif.: (*a*) (*Law*) Deviation by a party from the ground taken in his last antecedent pleading. (*b*) (*Nav. & Surv.*) The distance due east or west which a person or ship passes over in going along an oblique line.

Syn. — See DEATH.

De-pas'ture (dē-pȧs'tûr; 135), *v. t. & i.* To pasture; to feed; to graze; also, to use for pasture.

De-pend' (dē-pĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPENDING.] [F. *dépendre,* fr. L. *dependēre; de* + *pendēre* to hang.] **1.** To hang down; to be sustained by being attached to something above. **2.** To remain in suspense; to be undetermined or undecided. **3.** To rely for support; to be connected with anything, as a cause of existence, or as a necessary condition. **4.** To trust; to rest with confidence; to rely. **5.** To serve; to attend. [*Obs.*] **6.** To impend. [*Obs.*]

De-pend'a-ble (dē-pĕnd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being depended on; trustworthy.

De-pend'ant (*-ant*), *n.*, **De-pend'ance** (*-ans*), *n.*, **De-pend'an-cy** (*-an-sỹ*), *n.* See DEPENDENT, DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY.

De-pend'ence (*-ens*), *n.* **1.** Act or state of depending or hanging down. **2.** State of being influenced and determined by something, as a cause. **3.** Mutual connection and support; systematic interrelation. **4.** Subjection to the direction or disposal of another; inability to help, or provide for, one's self. **5.** A resting with confidence; reliance; trust. **6.** That on which one depends or relies. **7.** That which depends; anything attached as subordinate to, or contingent on, something else.

De-pend'en-cy (dē-pĕnd'en-sỹ), *n.* **1.** State of being dependent; dependence; subordination; concatenation; connection; reliance; trust. **2.** A thing hanging down; a dependence. **3.** That which is attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, satellite, and the like. **4.** A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; a colony.

De-pend'ent (dē-pĕnd'ent), *a.* **1.** Hanging down. **2.** Relying on, or subject to, something else for support; not able to exist, or sustain itself, or to perform anything, without the will, power, or aid of something else.

De-pend'ent, *n.* **1.** One who depends; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a hanger-on; a retainer. **2.** That which depends; corollary; consequence.

De-pend'ent-ly, *adv.* In a dependent manner.

De-pend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

De-phleg'mate (dē-flĕg'māt), *v. t.* [See DE-, and PHLEGM.] (*Chem.*) To deprive of superabundant water.

De'phlo-gis'ti-cate (dē'flŏ-jĭs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* (*Old Chem.*) To deprive of phlogiston.

Dephlogisticated air, oxygen gas.

De-pict' (dē-pĭkt'), *p. p.* [L. *depingere,* p. p. *-pictus; de* + *pingere* to paint.] Depicted

De-pict' (dē-pĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPICTING.] **1.** To represent by a picture; to paint; to portray. **2.** To represent in words; to describe vividly. [ing; a representation.

De-pic'tion (dē-pĭk'shŭn), *n.* A painting or depict-

De-pic'ture (-tûr; 135), *v. t.* To make a picture of; to paint; to picture; to depict.

Dep'i-late (dĕp'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPILATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPILATING.] [L. *depilare,* p. p. *-atus; de* + *pilare* to put forth hairs, *pilus* hair.] To strip of hair; to husk.

De-pil'a-to-ry (dē-pĭl'ȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Having the quality or power of removing hair. — *n.* An application used to take off hair.

De-pla'nate (dē-plā'nāt *or* dĕp'lā-nāt), *a.* [L. *deplanatus*, p. p. of *deplanare* to make level.] (*Bot.*) Flattened; made level or even.

De-plant' (dē-plănt'), *v. t.* To transplant. [*R.*]

De'plan-ta'tion (dē'plăn-tā'shŭn *or* dĕp'lăn-), *n.* Act of taking up plants from beds.

De-plete' (dē-plēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLETING.] [From L. *deplere* to empty out; *de-* + *plere* to fill.] **1.** (*Med.*) To empty, as the vessels of the human system, by bloodletting. **2.** To reduce by consuming the vital powers of; to exhaust of contents.

De-ple'tion (dē-plē'shŭn), *n.* Act of depleting.

De-ple'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Able or fitted to deplete.

De-ple'to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving to deplete.

De-plor'a-ble (dē-plōr'ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being deplored or lamented; lamentable; causing grief; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; wretched. — **De-plor'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **De-plor'a-bly**, *adv.*

De-plore' (dē-plōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLORED (-plōrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLORING.] [L. *deplorare*; *de* + *plorare* to cry out, wail, lament.] To feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to bewail; to sorrow over.

Syn. — To mourn; lament; bewail; bemoan. — *Mourn* is the generic term, denoting a state of grief or sadness. To *lament* is to express grief by outcries, and denotes an earnest and strong expression of sorrow. *Deplore* marks a deeper and more prolonged emotion. *Bewail* and *bemoan* are appropriate only to poignant distress, in which the grief finds utterance in wailing or in moans and sobs.

De-plor'er (-ēr), *n.* One who deplores.

De-ploy' (dē-ploi'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLOYED (-ploid'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLOYING.] [F. *déployer*; pref. *dé-* = *dés* (L. *dis*) + *ployer*, equiv. to *plier* to fold, fr. L. *plicare*.] (*Mil.*) To open out; to unfold; to spread out so as to extend the front.

De-ploy' (dē-ploi'), } *n.* (*Mil.*) The act of deploy-
De-ploy'ment (-ment), } ing; a spreading out.

Dep'lu-ma'tion (dĕp'lū-mā'shŭn *or* dē'plū-), *n.* **1.** The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers. **2.** (*Med.*) A disease of the eyelids, attended with loss of the eyelashes.

De-plume' (dē-plūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLUMED (-plūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLUMING.] [LL. *deplumare*; L. *de* + *plumare* to feather, *pluma* feather.] **1.** To deprive of plumage. **2.** To lay bare; to expose.

De-po'lar-ize (dē-pō'lēr-īz), *v. t.* To free from polarity or polarization.

De-pone' (dē-pōn'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPONED (-pōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPONING.] [L. *deponere*, *depositum*, to put down, in LL., to assert under oath; *de* + *ponere* to put, place.] To assert under oath; to depose. [*A Scotticism*]

De-po'nent (dē-pō'nent), *n.* **1.** (*Law*) One who deposes or testifies under oath; usually, one who testifies in writing. **2.** (*Gr. & Lat. Gram.*) A deponent verb.

De-po'nent, *a.* [L. *deponens*, *-entis*, laying down (its proper passive meaning).] (*Gram.*) Having a passive form with an active meaning, as certain verbs.

De-pop'u-late (dē-pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *depopulari*, p. p. *-atus*, to ravage; *de* + *populari* to ravage, fr. *populus* people.] To deprive of inhabitants; to reduce greatly the populousness of; to dispeople.

De-pop'u-la'tion (dē-pŏp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depopulating, or state of being depopulated.

De-pop'u-la'tor (-pŏp'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who depopulates.

De-port' (dē-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPORTING.] [Through F. fr. L. *deportare* to carry away; *de* + *portare* to carry.] **1.** To transport; to carry away; to exile. **2.** To conduct; to behave; — followed by the reflexive pronoun.

De'por-ta'tion (dē'pōr-tā'shŭn *or* dĕp'ôr-), *n.* Act of deporting; state of being deported; banishment.

De-port'ment (dē-pōrt'ment), *n.* Manner of deporting one's self, esp. with respect to the courtesies and duties of life; behavior; demeanor; bearing.

De-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be deposed.

De-pos'al (*-al*), *n.* Act of deposing.

De-pose' (dē-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPOSED (dē-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPOSING.] [F. *déposer*, in the sense of L. *deponere* to put down; but from pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *poser* to place.] **1.** To lay down; to deposit. [*Obs.*] **2.** To remove from a throne or other high station. **3.** To testify under oath; to bear testimony (now usually written testimony) to. **4.** To put under oath. [*Obs.*]

De-pose', *v. i.* To bear witness; to testify under oath.

De-pos'er (dē-pōz'ĕr), *n.* One who deposes.

De-pos'it (dē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPOSITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPOSITING.] [L. *depositus*, p. p. of *deponere*. See DEPONE.] **1.** To lay down; to place; to put. **2.** To lay up or away for safe keeping; to store. **3.** To commit to the custody of another; esp., to place in a bank, as money, subject to order.

De-pos'it, *n.* **1.** That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down; esp., matter precipitated from a solution. **2.** That which is placed anywhere, or in anyone's hands, for safe keeping; esp., money lodged with a bank or banker subject to order. **3.** (*Law*) A bailment of chattels to be kept gratuitously. **4.** A place of deposit. [*R.*]

De-pos'i-ta-ry (dē-pŏz'ĭ-tā-rȳ), *n.* **1.** One with whom anything is deposited. **2.** A storehouse; a depository.

Dep'o-si'tion (dĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn *or* dē'pō-), *n.* **1.** Act of depositing or deposing; precipitation. **2.** Act of bringing before the mind; presentation. **3.** Act of setting aside a sovereign or a public officer; displacement; removal. **4.** That which is deposited; sediment; alluvial matter. **5.** (*Law*) Act of making written testimony under oath or affirmation, before some competent officer, and in reply to interrogatories; also, testimony so given.

De-pos'i-tor (dē-pŏz'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* One who deposits.

De-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *n.* **1.** A place where anything is deposited. **2.** One with whom something is deposited; a depositary.

De'pot (dē'pō; *French* dā-pō'), *n.* [F. *dépôt*, OF. *depost*, fr. L. *depositum*. See DEPOSIT.] **1.** A place of deposit or storage; warehouse; storehouse. **2.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A military station where stores and provisions are kept, or where recruits are assembled and drilled. (*b*) (*Eng. & France*) The headquarters of a regiment. **3.** A railway station. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — See STATION.

Dep'ra-va'tion (dĕp'rā-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of depraving. **2.** Depravity. **3.** (*Med.*) Change for the worse; morbid perversion.

De-prave' (dē-prāv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPRAVED (-prāvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPRAVING.] [L. *depravare*, *depravatum*; *de* + *pravus* crooked, distorted, perverse, wicked.] To make bad or worse; to vitiate; to corrupt.

De-prav'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who depraves or corrupts.

De-prav'i-ty (dē-prăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being depraved or corrupted; a vitiated state of moral character; wickedness; absence of religious feeling and principle.

Syn. — Corruption; vitiation; vice; contamination; degeneracy. — *Depravity* is used only of a vitiated state of mind or feeling. *Corruption* applies primarily to the dissolution of physical substances, and, when figuratively used, denotes utter vitiation of principle or feeling.

Dep're-cate (dĕp'rē-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPRECATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPRECATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *deprecari*, p. p. *-atus*; *de* + *precari* to pray.] To pray against, as an evil; to seek to avert by prayer; to disapprove of strongly. [cating.

Dep're-ca'tion (dĕp'rē-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depre-

Dep're-ca-tive (dĕp'rē-kā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to deprecate; deprecatory. — **Dep're-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Dep're-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who deprecates.

Dep're-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving to deprecate.

De-pre'ci-ate (dē-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPRECIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPRECIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *depretiare*, *-ciare*, p. p. *-atus*; *de* + *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price.] To lessen or fall in price, value, or estimation; to represent as of little value or claim to esteem; to disparage; to underrate.

Syn. — To disparage; traduce; lower. See DECRY.

De-pre'ci-a'tion (dē-prē'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of depreciating. **2.** State of being depreciated.

De-pre'ci-a'tive (dē-prē'shĭ-ā'tĭv *or* -prē'shā-tĭv), *a.* Tending, or intended, to depreciate; expressing depreciation; undervaluing. — **De-pre'ci-a'tive-ly**, *adv.*

De-pre'ci-a'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who depreciates.

De-pre'ci-a-to-ry (-shĭ-ā-tō-rȳ *or* -shā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to depreciate; depreciative.

Dep're-date (dĕp'rē-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPREDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPREDATING (-dā'tĭng).] [L. *depraedari*, p. p. *-atus*; *de* + *praedari* to plunder, *praeda* plunder, prey.] To subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil; to lay waste.

Dep're-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depredating, or the state of being depredated. [dates.

Dep're-da'tor (dĕp'rē-dā'tĕr), *n.* One who depre-

Dep're-da-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending or designed to depredate; characterized by depredation; plundering.

De-press' (dē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPRESSED (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPRESSING.] [L. *depressus*, p. p. of *deprimere*; *de* + *premere* to press.] **1.** To press

down; to cause to sink; to lower. 2. To humble; to abase. **3.** To cast down; to sadden; to deject. **4.** To make inactive or dull; to embarrass. **5.** To cause to decline in value; to cheapen; to depreciate.

Syn. — To sink; degrade; dispirit; discourage.

De-pres'sion (dĕ-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of depressing, or the state of being depressed. **2.** A falling in of the surface; a cavity or hollow.

Syn. — Abasement; reduction; sinking; fall; humiliation; dejection; melancholy.

De-press'ive (dĕ-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Depressing, or tending to depress.

De-press'or (-ẽr), *n.* One that depresses.

De-priv'a-ble (dĕ-prīv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, deprived; liable to be deposed.

Dep'ri-va'tion (dĕp'rĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depriving, or state of being deprived.

Syn. — Privation; loss; want; bereavement.

De-prive' (dĕ-prīv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deprived (-prīvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Depriving.] [LL. *deprivare, -atum*, to divest of office; L. *de* + *privare* to deprive. See Private.] **1.** To take away; to destroy. [*Obs.*] **2.** To dispossess; to bereave; to divest; to hinder from possessing; to debar. **3.** To divest of office; to depose.

De-priv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, deprives.

Depth (dĕpth), *n.* [See Deep, and -th.] **1.** Quality of being deep; deepness. **2.** That which is deep; a deep, or the deepest, part or place; the deep; the middle part.

De-pulse' (dĕ-pŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *depellere*, p. p. *-pulsus*; *de* + *pellere* to drive.] To drive away. [*Obs.*]

Dep'u-rate (dĕp'ū-rāt), *a.* [LL. *depuratus*, p. p., deriv. of L. *de* + *purare* to purify.] Depurated; cleansed.

Dep'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Depurated (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Depurating (-rā'tĭng).] To free from impurities; to purify; to cleanse. [rating.]

Dep'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of depu-

Dep'u-ta'tion (dĕp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See Depute.] **1.** Act of deputing. **2.** Office of a deputy or delegate. **3.** The person or persons deputed; delegation.

De-pute' (dĕ-pūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deputed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deputing.] [F. *députer*, fr. L. *deputare* to esteem, consider, in LL., to destine, allot; *de* + *putare* to clean, clear up, set in order, think. See Pure.] To appoint as deputy or agent; to commission to act in one's place; to delegate.

Dep'u-tize (dĕp'ū-tīz), *v. t.* To appoint as deputy.

Dep'u-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** One appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him; a substitute in office; a representative; a vicegerent. **2.** A member of the Chamber of Deputies, a branch of the legislature of France. [*France*]

Syn. — Legate; delegate; envoy; agent; factor.

De-rac'i-nate (dĕ-răs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [F. *déraciner*; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *racine* root, L. *radix*.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [*R.*]

De-rail' (dĕ-rāl'), *v. t.* To cause to run off the rails.

De-range' (dĕ-rānj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deranged (-rānjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deranging.] [F. *déranger*; pref. *dé-* = *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *ranger* to range. See Range.] **1.** To put out of place, order, or rank; to throw into disorder, confusion, or embarrassment. **2.** To disturb in action or function. **3.** To render insane; to unbalance mentally.

Syn. — To disorder; disarrange; displace; unsettle; disturb; confuse; discompose; ruffle; disconcert.

De-range'ment (dĕ-rānj'ment), *n.* Act of deranging; state of being deranged; esp., mental disorder; insanity.

Der'by (dẽr'bĭ; *usually* där'bĭ *in Eng.*; 85), *n.* **1.** A race (instituted by an Earl of Derby) for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom (near London). **2.** A stiff felt hat with a dome-shaped crown.

Der'e-lict (dĕr'ē-lĭkt), *a.* [L. *derelictus*, p. p. of *derelinquere* to forsake, abandon; *de* + *relinquere* to leave. See Relinquish.] **1.** Given up or forsaken by the natural owner or guardian; abandoned. **2.** Lost; adrift; hence, neglectful; unfaithful.

Der'e-lict, *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) A thing voluntarily abandoned by its proper owner; esp., a ship abandoned at sea. (*b*) A tract of land left dry by the sea.

Der'e-lic'tion (-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; complete abandonment. **2.** Neglect or omission. **3.** State of being left or abandoned. **4.** (*Law*) A retiring of the sea whereby land is left dry.

De-ride' (dĕ-rīd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Derided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deriding.] [L. *deridere, derisum*; *de* + *ridēre* to laugh.] To laugh at with contempt; to laugh to scorn; to turn to ridicule or make sport of.

Syn. — To mock; ridicule; insult; taunt; jeer; banter; rally. — A man may *ridicule* without any unkindness of feeling: his object may be to correct. He who *derides* is actuated by a severe and contemptuous spirit. To *mock* is stronger, and denotes open and scornful derision. To *taunt* is to reproach with the keenest insult.

De-rid'er (dĕ-rīd'ẽr), *n.* One who derides.

De-ri'sion (dĕ-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deriding, or state of being derided. **2.** An object of derision; a laughingstock.

Syn. — Scorn; mockery; contempt; insult; ridicule.

De-ri'sive (dĕ-rī'sĭv), *a.* Expressing, or marked by, derision. — **De-ri'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **De-ri'sive-ness,** *n.*

De-ri'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Derisive; mocking.

De-riv'a-ble (dĕ-rīv'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be derived.

Der'i-va'tion (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or method of deriving, or state of being derived. **2.** That from which a thing is derived. **3.** That which is derived; a derivative; a deduction. **4.** Specif.: (*a*) (*Math.*) The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law. (*b*) (*Med.*) A drawing of humors or fluids from one part of the body to another.

De-riv'a-tive (dĕ-rĭv'ă-tĭv), *a.* Obtained by derivation; not radical, original, or fundamental; secondary. — **De-riv'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **De-riv'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

De-riv'a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is derivative. **2.** (*Gram.*) A word formed from another word, as by a prefix or suffix. **3.** (*Mus.*) A chord obtained from another by inversion; or, *vice versa*, a ground tone or root implied in its harmonics in an actual chord. **4.** (*Med.*) An agent for producing derivation. **5.** (*Math.*) A function obtained from a given function by a certain algebraic process. **6.** (*Chem.*) A substance so related to another substance as to be regarded as derived from it.

De-rive' (dĕ-rīv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Derived (-rīvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deriving.] [F. *dériver*, L. *derivare*; *de* + *rivus* stream, brook.] **1.** To turn the course of, as water; to diffuse; to transmit. [*Obs.*] **2.** To receive, as from a source or origin; to obtain by descent or by transmission; to draw; to deduce; to infer. **3.** To trace or recognize the origin, descent, or derivation of. **4.** (*Chem.*) To obtain (one substance) from another by actual or theoretical substitution.

De-rive', *v. i.* To flow; to proceed; to be deduced.

De-riv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who derives.

-derm (-dẽrm). [See Derm, *n.*] A suffix signifying *skin, integument, covering;* as, blast*oderm*, ecto*derm*, etc.

Derm (dẽrm), *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin, fr. δέρειν to skin.] **1.** The integument of an animal; the skin. **2.** (*Anat.*) See Dermis. — **Derm'al** (dẽr'mal), *a.*

Dermato- *or* **Dermo-.** Combining forms from Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin.

Der'ma-tog'ra-phy (-mă-tŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [*Dermato-* + *-graphy.*] An anatomical description of the skin.

Der'ma-toid (dẽr'mà-toid), *a.* [*Dermato-* + *-oid.*] Resembling skin; skinlike.

Der'ma-tol'o-gy (dẽr'mà-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Dermato-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases.

Der-mat'o-phyte (dẽr-măt'ŏ-fīt *or* dẽr'mà-tō-fīt), *n.* [*Dermato-* + *-phyte.*] (*Med.*) A vegetable parasite, infesting the skin.

Der'mic (dẽr'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the derm.

‖ **Der'mis** (-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See Derm.] (*Anat.*) The deep sensitive layer of the skin beneath the epidermis.

Dermo-. See Dermato-.

Der'moid (dẽr'moid), *a.* Same as Dermatoid.

‖ **Der-mop'te-ra** (dẽr-mŏp'tĕ-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέρμα skin + πτερόν wing.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The division of insects including the earwigs. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A group of lemuroid mammals having a parachutelike web of skin between the fore and hind legs, of which the colugo is the type. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The Cheiroptera.

‖ **Der'nier'** (dăr'nyā' *or* dẽr'nĭ-ẽr), *a.* [F., from OF. *darrein, derrain.* See Darrein.] Last; final.

Dernier ressort (re-sôr') [F., last resort or expedient.

Der'o-gate (dẽr'ō-gāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Derogated (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Derogating (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *derogare*, p. p. *-atus*; *de* + *rogare* to ask. See Rogation.] **1.** To partly annul or repeal; to limit the action of. **2.** To lessen; to depreciate. [*R.*] [draw.

Der'o-gate, *v. t.* To take away; to detract; to with-

Der'o-gate (-gāt), *a.* Diminished in value; degraded; dishonored. [*R.*]

Der'o-ga'tion (dẽr'ō-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of derogating. **2.** (*Stock Exch.*) An alteration of, or subtraction from, a contract for a sale of stocks.

De-rog'a-to-ry (dĕ-rŏg'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to derogate, or lessen in value or estimation; expressing derogation; injurious. — **De-rog'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

Der'rick (dĕr'rĭk), *n.* [Orig., a gallows, fr. *Derrick*, the name of a hangman; of Dutch origin.] A mast, spar, or tall frame, supported at the top by stays or guys, with suitable tackle for hoisting heavy weights.

Derrick Crane.

Derrick crane, a combination of the derrick and the crane, for hoisting and also for swinging the load horizontally.

Der'rin-ger (dĕr'rĭn-jēr), *n.* [From the inventor.] A kind of short-barreled pocket pistol, of large caliber.

Der'vish (dĕr'vĭsh), **Der'vise** (dĕr'vĭs), **Der'vis** (dĕr'vĭs), *n.* [Per. *derwēsch*, fr. OPer. *derew* to beg.] A Turkish or Persian monk, esp. one who professes extreme poverty and leads an austere life.

Des'cant (dĕs'kănt), *n.* [OF. *descant*, *deschant*, LL. *discantus*, fr. L. *dis* + *cantus* singing, melody, fr. *canere* to sing.] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) Orig., a double song; a melody or counterpoint sung above the plain song of the tenor; a variation of an air. (*b*) The upper voice in part music. (*c*) The soprano voice; treble. **2.** A discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air; comment.

Des-cant' (dĕs-kănt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Descanted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Descanting.] **1.** To sing a variation or accompaniment. **2.** To comment freely; to discourse at large.

Des-cant'er (dĕs-cănt'ẽr), *n.* One who descants.

De-scend' (dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Descended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Descending.] [F. *descendre*, L. *descendere*, *descensum*; *de* + *scandere* to climb. See Scan.] **1.** To pass from a higher to a lower place; to move downward or fall; to incline downward. **2.** To make an attack, or incursion, as if from a vantage ground. **3.** To come down to a lower, humbler, or worse, state or station; to lower or abase one's self. **4.** To pass from the more general or important to particular or less important matters. **5.** To come down, as from a source, original, or stock; to fall or pass by inheritance. **6.** (*Astron.*) To move toward the south, or to the southward. **7.** (*Mus.*) To fall in pitch.

De-scend'ant (dē-sĕnd'ant), *a.* [F. *descendant*, p. pr. of *descendre*.] Descendent. — *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely.

De-scend'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *descendens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Descending; proceeding from an ancestor or source.

De-scend'er (dē-sĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who descends.

De-scend'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of descending or being descended. — **De-scend'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

De-scen'sion (dē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of going downward; descent; declension; degradation.

De-scen'sion-al (-al), *a.* Pert. to descension. [ing.

De-scen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to descend; descend-

De-scent' (dē-sĕnt'), *n.* [F. *descente*, fr. *descendre*.] **1.** Act of descending, or passing downward. **2.** Incursion; sudden attack; esp., hostile invasion from sea. **3.** Progress downward, or a step or remove downward, in any scale of gradation, as in station, virtue, importance, remoteness, etc. **4.** Derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage; birth; extraction. **5.** (*Law*) Transmission of an estate by inheritance, usually, but not necessarily, in the descending line. **6.** Inclination downward; a descending way; declivity; slope. **7.** That which is descended; descendants; issue.

Syn. — Degradation; extraction; lineage; assault.

De-scrib'a-ble (-skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be described.

De-scribe' (dē-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Described (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Describing.] [L. *describere*, *descriptum*; *de* + *scribere* to write. See Scribe.] **1.** To represent by drawing; to trace or mark out. **2.** To represent by words; to give an account of.

Syn. — To set forth; delineate; relate; recount; narrate; express; explain; depict; portray; characterize.

De-scribe', *v. i.* To use the faculty of describing; to give a description.

De-scrib'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who describes.

De-scri'er (-skrī'ẽr), *n.* One who descries.

De-scrip'tion (dē-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of describing; the marks, signs, or words embodying a description; narration; delineation. **2.** A class to which a certain representation is applicable; kind; sort.

Syn. — Definition; recital; relation; detail; narrative; explanation; representation. See Account.

De-scrip'tive (dē-skrĭp'tĭv), *a.* Tending to describe; having the quality of representing; containing description. — **De-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-scrip'tive-ness**, *n.*

De-scry' (dē-skrī'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Descried (-skrīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Descrying.] [OE. *descrien*, *discrien*, to espy, prob. from the proclaiming of what was espied, fr. OF. *descrier* to proclaim. See Decry.] **1.** To spy out or discover by the eye, as objects distant or obscure; to espy. **2.** To disclose; to reveal. [*R.*]

Syn. — To see; behold; espy; discover; discern.

Des'e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Desecrated (-krā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Desecrating (-krā'tĭng).] [L. *desecrare*, p. p. *-atus*, to consecrate; but taken to mean, to divest of a sacred character; *de* + *sacrare* to consecrate, fr. *sacer* sacred.] To divest of a sacred character or office; to violate the sanctity of; to profane.

Des'e-cra'ter (-krā'tẽr), *n.* One who desecrates.

Des'e-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* Act of desecrating, or state of being desecrated; profanation.

Des'e-cra'tor (dĕs'ē-krā'tẽr), *n.* One who desecrates.

De-seg'men-ta'tion (dē-sĕg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The loss or obliteration of division into segments.

De-sert' (dē-zẽrt'), *n.* [OF. *deserte*, *desserte*, merit, recompense, fr. *deservir*, *desservir*, to merit. See Deserve.] That which is deserved; the reward or the punishment justly due; — usually in a good sense; right to reward; merit; excellence; worth.

Des'ert (dĕz'ẽrt), *n.* [F. *désert*, L. *desertum*, from *desertus* solitary, desert, p. p. of *deserere* to desert; *de* + *serere* to join together. See Series.] **1.** A deserted or forsaken region; a barren tract incapable of supporting population. **2.** A tract unoccupied and uncultivated; a wilderness; a solitary place. Also used figuratively.

Des'ert, *a.* Of or pertaining to a desert; forsaken; without life or cultivation; barren; desolate.

De-sert' (dē-zẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deserted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deserting.] **1.** To leave, esp. in violation of duty; to abandon; to forsake. **2.** (*Mil.*) To abandon without leave; to abscond from.

De-sert', *v. i.* To abandon a service without leave.

Syn. — To relinquish; renounce; quit. See Abandon.

De-sert'er (dē-zẽrt'ẽr), *n.* One who deserts.

De-ser'tion (dē-zẽr'shŭn), *n.* Act of deserting, or state of being deserted; abandonment; relinquishment.

De-serve' (dē-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Deserved (-zẽrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Deserving.] [OF. *deservir*, *desservir*, to merit, L. *deservire* to serve zealously; *de* + *servire* to serve. See Serve.] **1.** To earn by service; to merit; to be entitled to. **2.** To treat. [*Obs.*]

De-serve', *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense.

De-serv'ed-ly (-zẽrv'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* According to desert (whether good or evil); justly.

De-serv'er, *n.* One who deserves.

De-serv'ing, *a.* Meritorious; worthy. — **De-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Des'ha-bille' (dăz'ă-bēl'), *n.* [F. *déshabillé*, fr. *déshabiller* to undress; pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *habiller* to dress.] An undress; a careless toilet.

De-sic'cant (dē-sĭk'kant), *a.* Drying; desiccative. — *n.* (*Med.*) An application for drying up a sore.

Des'ic-cate (dĕs'ĭk-kāt *or* dē-sĭk'kāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Desiccated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Desiccating.] [L. *desiccare*, p. p. *-atus*; *de* + *siccare* to dry, *siccus* dry.] To dry up; to deprive of moisture; to preserve by drying.

Des'ic-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of desiccating, or state of being desiccated.

De-sic'ca-tive (dē-sĭk'kă-tĭv), *a.* Drying; tending to dry. — *n.* (*Med.*) An application for drying up secretions.

Des'ic-ca'tor (dĕs'ĭk-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that desiccates.

De-sic'ca-to-ry (dē-sĭk'kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Desiccative.

‖ **De-sid'e-ra'ta** (-sĭd'ē-rā'tă), *n. pl.* See Desideratum.

De-sid'er-ate (-ēr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Desiderated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Desiderating.] [L. *desiderare*, p. p. *-atus*. See Desire.] To desire; to feel the want of; to lack; to miss; to want.

De-sid'er-a-tive (-ă-tĭv), *a.* Denoting desire. — *n.* **1.** An object of desire. **2.** (*Gram.*) A verb formed from another verb, and expressing the desire of doing that which is indicated by the primitive verb.

‖ **De-sid'e-ra'tum** (dē-sĭd'ē-rā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* Desiderata (-tă). [L.] Anything desired; a want generally felt and acknowledged.

De-sign' (dē-zīn' *or* -sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Designed (-zīnd' *or* -sīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Designing.] [F. *désigner* to designate, deriv. of L. *designare*; *de* + *signare* to mark, mark out, *signum* mark, sign.] **1.** To draw the preliminary outline or main features of; to sketch for a pattern or model; to delineate. **2.** To mark out and exhibit; to designate; to indicate. **3.** To create or produce, as a work of art; to form in idea; to invent; to project. **4.** To intend or purpose.

Syn. — To plan; purpose; intend; propose; mean.

De-sign', *v. i.* To form a design or designs; to plan.

De-sign' (dē-zīn' *or* -sīn'), *n.* **1.** A preliminary sketch; a delineation; a plan. **2.** A plan or scheme formed in the mind; intention; purpose; scheme; plot. **3.** Specif., intention or purpose as revealed or inferred from the adaptation of means to an end. **4.** Conception or plan shown in completed work.

Syn. — Intention; purpose; project; plan; idea. — *Design* has reference to something definitely aimed at. *Intention* points to the feelings or desires with which a thing is sought. *Purpose* has reference to a settled choice or determination for its attainment. See PROJECT.

Des'ig-na-ble (dĕs'ĭg-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being designated or distinctly marked out; distinguishable.

Des'ig-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESIGNATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESIGNATING.] [See DESIGN, *v. t.*] **1.** To mark out and make known; to indicate; to show; to specify. **2.** To call by a distinctive title; to name; to entitle. **3.** To indicate or set apart for a purpose or duty.

Syn. — To denominate; style; characterize; describe.

Des'ig-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of designating; a pointing out or showing; indication; allotment. **2.** That which designates; distinguishing mark or name; appellation. **3.** Use or application; import; signification.

Des'ig-na-tive (-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to designate.

Des'ig-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who designates.

Des'ig-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Designative. [*R.*]

De-sign'ed-ly (dē-zīn'ĕd-lў *or* dē-sīn'-), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

De-sign'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who designs. Specif.: (*a*) One who produces original works of art or decoration. (*b*) A schemer.

De-sign'ing, *a.* Intriguing; artful; scheming.

De-sil'ver (dē-sĭl'vẽr), *v. t.* To deprive of silver.

De-sir'a-ble (dē-zīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of desire or longing; fitted to excite desire or a wish to possess; pleasing; agreeable. — **De-sir'a-ble-ness, De-sir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **De-sir'a-bly**, *adv.*

De-sire' (dē-zīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESIRED (-zīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESIRING.] [F. *désirer*, L. *desiderare*; origin uncertain.] **1.** To long for; to wish for earnestly; to covet. **2.** To express a wish for; to entreat; to request.

Syn. — To hanker after; wish; ask; solicit; beg. — In *desire* the feeling is usually more eager than in *wish*.

De-sire', *n.* **1.** The natural longing to possess any seeming good; eager wish to obtain or enjoy. **2.** An expressed wish; request; petition. **3.** Anything desired. **4.** Excessive or morbid longing; lust; appetite.

Syn. — Appetency; craving; inclination; aspiration.

De-sir'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who desires, asks, or wishes.

De-sir'ous (dē-zīr'ŭs), *a.* Feeling desire; eagerly wishing; eager to obtain; covetous. — **De-sir'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **De-sir'ous-ness**, *n.*

De-sist' (dē-zĭst' *or* dē-sĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESISTING.] [L. *desistere; de* + *sistere* to stand, stop, fr. *stare* to stand.] To cease to proceed or act; to stop; to forbear.

De-sist'ance (-ȧns), *n.* Act or state of desisting. [*R.*]

Desk (dĕsk), *n.* [OE. *deske*, the same word as *dish*, *disk*. See DISH.] **1.** A table, frame, or case, usually with sloping top, for the use of writers and readers. **2.** A reading table or lectern to support the book from which the liturgical service is read; also (esp. in the U. S.), a pulpit. Hence, the clerical profession.

Des'man (dĕs'mȧn), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *desman* musk.] (*Zoöl.*) An amphibious, insectivorous mammal of Russia.

Des'mid (dĕs'mĭd), **Des-mid'i-an** (dĕs-mĭd'ĭ-ȧn), *n.* [Gr. δεσμός chain + εἶδος form.] (*Bot.*) A microscopic plant of a family (*Desmidiæ*) of unicellular, greenish algæ, in which the cells generally appear as if they consisted of two coalescing halves.

Des'mine (dĕs'mĭn *or* -mīn), *n.* [Gr. δεσμός bundle, fr. δεῖν to bind.] (*Min.*) Stilbite, — commonly occurring in bundles of crystals.

Des'moid (dĕs'moid), *a.* [Gr. δεσμός ligament + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling, or having the characteristics of, a ligament; ligamentous.

Des-mol'o-gy (dĕs-mŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. δεσμός + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the ligaments.

Des'o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *desolatus*, p. p. of *desolare* to leave alone, forsake; *de* + *solare* to make lonely, *solus* alone.] **1.** Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; deserted; hence, gloomy. **2.** Laid waste; destroyed. **3.** Forsaken; lonely; comfortless. — **Des'o-late-ly** (-lāt-lў), *adv.* — **Des'o-late-ness**, *n.*

Des'o-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESOLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESOLATING.] **1.** To make desolate; to deprive of inhabitants. **2.** To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage.

Des'o-la'ter (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that desolates.

Des'o-la'tion (dĕs'ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of desolating, or state of being desolated; waste; ruin; destruction. **2.** A place or country wasted and forsaken.

Syn. — Havoc; devastation; ravage; solitariness; sadness; destitution; melancholy; gloom; gloominess.

Des'o-la'tor (dĕs'ō-lā'tẽr), *n.* Same as DESOLATER.

De-spair' (dē-spâr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPAIRED (-spârd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPAIRING.] [OF. *desperer*, fr. L. *desperare; de* + *sperare* to hope; akin to *spes* hope.] To be hopeless; to have no hope; to give up all hope or expectation.

De-spair', *n.* **1.** Loss of hope; complete despondency; desperation. **2.** That which is despaired of.

De-spair'er (dē-spâr'ẽr), *n.* One who despairs.

De-spair'ing, *a.* Feeling or expressing despair; hopeless. — **De-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **De-spair'ing-ness**, *n.*

De-spatch' (dē-spăch'), *n. & v.* Same as DISPATCH.

Des'per-a'do (dĕs'pẽr-ā'dō), *n.* [OSp. *desperado*, p. p. of *desperar*, fr. L. *desperare*. See DESPERATE.] A desperate, reckless man; a wild ruffian.

Des'per-ate (dĕs'pẽr-ât), *a.* [L. *desperatus*, p. p. of *desperare*. See DESPAIR.] **1.** Without hope; hopeless. [*Obs.*] **2.** Beyond hope; causing despair; past remedy; perilous in an extreme degree. **3.** Proceeding from despair; without regard to danger or safety; reckless; furious. — **Des'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Des'per-ate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Hopeless; despairing; desponding; rash; headlong; precipitate; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn; mad; furious; frantic.

Des'per-a'tion (dĕs'pẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of despairing or becoming desperate; a giving up of hope. **2.** A state of despair, or utter hopelessness; reckless fury.

Des'pi-ca-ble (dĕs'pĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *despicabilis*, fr. *despicari* to despise; akin to *despicere*. See DESPISE.] Fit or deserving to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile. — **Des'pi-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Des'pi-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Des'pi-ca-bly** (-blў), *adv.*

Syn. — Worthless; pitiful; paltry; sordid; low; base.

De-spise' (dē-spīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPISED (-spīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPISING.] [OF. *despis-*, in some forms of *despire* to despise, fr. L. *despicere*, *despectum*, to look down upon, despise; *de* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look. See SPY.] To look down upon with disfavor or contempt; to have a low opinion of; to disdain.

Syn. — To scorn; slight; undervalue. See CONTEMN.

De-spis'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being despised.

De-spis'er (dē-spīz'ẽr), *n.* One who despises.

De-spite' (dē-spīt'), *n.* [OF. *despit*, F. *dépit*, fr. L. *despectus* contempt, fr. *despicere*. See DESPISE.] **1.** Malice; malignity; spite; hate. **2.** An act of malice, hatred, or defiance.

De-spite', *prep.* In spite of; in defiance of.

De-spite'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of despite; malicious. — **De-spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **De-spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

Des-pit'e-ous (dĕs-pĭt'ē-ŭs *or* dē-spīt'ē-ŭs), *a.* [OE. *despitous*, OF. *despiteus*, fr. *despit*. See DESPITE.] Feeling or showing despite; malicious. [*Obs.*]

De-spoil' (dē-spoil'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPOILED (-spoild'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPOILING.] [OF. *despoiller*, L. *despoliare*, *-atum*; *de* + *spoliare* to strip, rob. See SPOLIATE.] **1.** To strip; to divest. [*Obs.*] **2.** To deprive for spoil; to plunder; to pillage; to rob; to rifle.

De-spoil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who despoils.

De-spo'li-a'tion (dē-spō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A stripping or plundering; spoliation.

De-spond' (dē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPONDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPONDING.] [L. *despondēre*, *desponsum*, to promise away, promise in marriage, give up, lose (courage); *de* + *spondēre* to promise solemnly. See SPONSOR.] To give up the will, courage, or spirit; to be thoroughly disheartened; to become dispirited or depressed.

De-spond'ence (-ens), *n.* Despondency.

De-spond'en-cy (-en-sў), *n.* State of desponding; discouragement; depression or dejection of the mind.

De-spond'ent (-ent), *a.* Marked by, or given to, despondency; low-spirited. — **De-spond'ent-ly**, *adv.*

De-spond'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who desponds.

De-spon'sate (-sāt), *v. t.* [L. *desponsare*, p. p. *-atus.*] To betroth. [*Obs.*]

De-sport' (dē-spōrt'), *v. t. & i.* To disport.

Des'pot (dĕs'pŏt), *n.* [F. *despote*, LL. *despotus*, fr. Gr. δεσπότης master, lord, the second part of which is akin to πόσις husband, and L. *potens*. See POTENT.] **1.** A master; a lord; esp., an absolute or irresponsible ruler or sovereign. **2.** A tyrant.

Des-pot'ic (dĕs-pŏt'ĭk), **Des-pot'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the character of, or pertaining to, a despot; absolute in power; also, tyrannical; arbitrary. — **Des-pot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Des-pot'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Des'po-tism (dĕs'pō-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The power, spirit, or principles of a despot; tyranny. **2.** A government which is directed by a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Des'po-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To act the despot.

Des'pu-mate (dĕs'pū-māt *or* dĕ-spū'-), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPUMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPUMATING (-mā'tĭng).] [L. *despumare*, p. p. *-atus; de* + *spumare* to foam, *spuma* froth, scum.] To throw off impurities in spume; to foam.

Des'pu-ma'tion (dĕs'pū-mā'shŭn *or* dĕ'spū-), *n.* Act of throwing up froth or scum; separation of the scum or impurities from liquids; clarification.

Des'qua-mate (dĕs'kwā-māt *or* dĕ-skwā'māt), *v. i.* [L. *desquamare*, p. p. *-atus; de* + *squama* scale.] (*Med.*) To peel off in the form of scales; to scale off.

Des'qua-ma'tion (dĕs'kwā-mā'shŭn *or* dĕ'skwā-), *n.* (*Med.*) Act of desquamating; exfoliation.

De-squam'a-tive (dĕ-skwăm'ā-tĭv), **De-squam'a-to-ry** (-skwăm'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attended with, desquamation.

Des-sert' (dĕz-zĕrt'), *n.* [F., fr. *desservir* to remove from table, to clear the table; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *servir* to serve, to serve at table. See SERVE.] A service of pastry, fruits, or sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment or a dinner.

Dessert spoon, a spoon for use in eating dessert, — intermediate in size between a teaspoon and a tablespoon.

Des-tem'per (dĕs-tĕm'pĕr), *n.* Distemper. [fated.

Des'ti-na-ble (dĕs'tĭ-nā-b'l), *a.* Fixed by destiny;

Des'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To destine or choose. [*Obs.*]

Des'ti-na'tion (dĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of destining or appointing. **2.** Purpose for which anything is destined; predetermined end, object, or use. **3.** Place or point aimed at.

Syn. — Appointment; design; purpose; intention; destiny; lot; fate.

Des'tine (dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESTINED (-tĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESTINING.] [F. *destiner*, L. *destinare*, p. p. *-atus; de* + the root of *stare* to stand. See STAND.] To determine the future condition or application of; to set apart by design for a future use or purpose.

Syn. — To design; mark out; determine; allot; choose; intend; devote; consecrate; doom.

Des'ti-ny (-nĭ), *n.* **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; condition foreordained; fate; lot; doom. **2.** The fixed order of things; fate; a resistless power or agency conceived of as determining the future.

Des'ti-tute (dĕs'tĭ-tūt), *a.* [L. *destitutus*, p. p. of *destituere* to set away, leave alone, forsake; *de* + *statuere* to set. See STATUTE.] **1.** Forsaken; wanting something important; deficient; lacking; devoid. **2.** Not possessing the necessaries of life; needy; very poor. — **Des'ti-tute-ly**, *adv.* — **Des'ti-tute-ness**, *n.*

Des'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* State of being destitute, needy, or without resources; deficiency; lack; extreme poverty.

De-stroy' (dĕ-stroi'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESTROYED (-stroid'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESTROYING.] [OF. *destruire*, L. *destruere, destructum; de* + *struere* to build. See STRUCTURE.] **1.** To unbuild; to pull or tear down; to break up the structure and organic existence of; to demolish. **2.** To bring to naught; to annihilate; to consume. **3.** To put an end to the existence, prosperity, or beauty of.

Syn. — To lay waste; raze; dismantle; ruin; throw down; overthrow; subvert; desolate; devastate; deface; extirpate; extinguish; kill; slay. See DEMOLISH.

De-stroy'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who destroys.

De-struc'ti-ble (dĕ-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed. — **De-struc'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **De-struc'ti-ble-ness**, *n.*

De-struc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of destroying; state of being destroyed. **2.** Destroying agency; destroyer.

Syn. — Demolition; subversion; overthrow; desolation; extirpation; extinction; devastation; downfall; extermination; havoc; ruin.

De-struc'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who delights in, or aims at, destroying that which is valuable; a destructive. **2.** (*Theol.*) One who believes in the final destruction of the wicked.

De-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, death, or devastation; ruinous; fatal; mischievous; pernicious. — **De-struc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-struc'tive-ness**, *n.*

Destructive distillation, distillation in which the ultimate constituents are separated or evolved in new compounds, usually requiring heat.

Syn. — Mortal; deadly; poisonous; fatal; ruinous; malignant; baleful; pernicious; mischievous.

De-struc'tive, *n.* One who destroys; a radical reformer; a destructionist.

Des'u-da'tion (dĕs'ū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *desudatio*, fr. *desudare* to sweat greatly; *de* + *sudare* to sweat.] (*Med.*) A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating.

Des'ue-tude (dĕs'wē-tūd), *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, from *desuescere* to grow out of use, disuse; *de* + *suescere* to become accustomed. See CUSTOM.] Cessation of use; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion; disuse.

De-sul'phu-rate (dē-sŭl'fū-rāt), *v. t.* To deprive of sulphur. — **De-sul'phu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

De-sul'phur-ize (-sŭl'fŭr-īz), *v. t.* To desulphurate. — **De-sul'phur-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Des'ul-to-ry (dĕs'ŭl-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *desultorius*, fr. *desultor* a leaper, fr. *desilire, desultum*, to leap down; *de* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** Jumping, or passing, from one thing or subject to another, without order or rational connection; being without logical sequence; disconnected; immethodical; aimless. **2.** Being out of course; unconnected with the subject. — **Des'ul-to-ri-ly** (dĕs'ŭl-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Des'ul-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Rambling; roving; immethodical; discursive; inconstant; unsettled; cursory; slight; hasty; loose.

De-tach' (dē-tăch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETACHED (-tăcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETACHING.] [F. *détacher*; pref. *dé* (L. *dis*) + the root found also in E. *attach*.] **1.** To part; to separate or disunite; to disengage. **2.** To separate for a special object or use; — used especially in military language.

Syn. — To sever; disjoin; withdraw; draw off.

De-tach', *v. i.* To push apart; to come off or separate.

De-tach'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* That can be detached.

De-tached' (dē-tăcht'), *a.* Separate; unconnected, or imperfectly connected.

De-tach'ment (dē-tăch'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of detaching, or the state of being detached. **2.** That which is detached; esp., a body of troops or part of a fleet sent. **3.** Abstraction from worldly objects; renunciation.

De'tail (dē'tāl *or* dē-tāl'), *n.* [F. *détail*, fr. *détailler* to cut in pieces, tell in detail; pref. *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *tailler* to cut. See TAILOR.] **1.** A minute portion; a particular; an item; — used chiefly in the plural. **2.** An account which dwells on particulars. **3.** (*Mil.*) The selection for a particular service of a person or a body of men; hence, the person or the body of men so selected.

Syn. — Relation; narrative; recital; narration.

De-tail' (dē-tāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETAILED (-tāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETAILING.] **1.** To relate in particulars; to particularize; to enumerate specifically. **2.** (*Mil.*) To tell off or appoint for a particular service, as an officer, a troop, or a squadron.

De-tail'er (dē-tāl'ĕr), *n.* One who details.

De-tain' (dē-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETAINING.] [F. *détenir*, L. *detinere, detentum; de* + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] **1.** To keep back or from; to withhold. **2.** To restrain from proceeding; to stop; to delay. **3.** To hold or keep in custody.

Syn. — To retain; stay; arrest; check; retard; hinder.

De-tain'der (-dĕr), *n.* (*Law*) A writ used in the action of detinue.

De-tain'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who detains. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) The keeping possession of what belongs to another. (*b*) A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

De-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* Detention. [*R.*]

De-tect' (-tĕkt'), *a.* [L. *detectus*, p. p. of *detegere* to uncover, detect; *de* + *tegere* to cover.] Detected. [*Obs.*]

De-tect' (dē-tĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETECTING.] To uncover; to discover; to lay open what was concealed; to bring to light.

Syn. — To discover; find out; lay bare; expose.

De-tect'a-ble (-ă-b'l), **De-tect'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being detected or found out.

De-tect'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, detects.

De-tec'tion (dē-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of detecting.

De-tect'ive (-tĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Fitted for, or skilled in, detecting; employed in detecting crime or criminals.

De-tect'ive, *n.* One whose business it is to detect criminals or secret matters.

De-tect'or (-ĕr), *n.* Same as DETECTER.

De-tent' (dē-tĕnt'), *n.* [F. *détente*, fr. *détendre* to unbend, relax; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + *tendre* to stretch.] (*Mech.*) That which locks or unlocks a movement; a catch, pawl, or dog.

De-ten'tion (dē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [See DETAIN.] **1.** Act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding. **2.** State of being detained; delay from necessity. **3.** Confinement; restraint; custody.

De-ter' (dē-tĕr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETERRED (-tĕrd');

p. pr. & vb. n. DETERRING.] [L. *deterrere; de* + *terrere* to terrify. See TERROR.] To prevent by fear; hence, to hinder or prevent from action by fear of consequences, or difficulty, risk, etc.

De-terge' (dē-tẽrj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETERGED (-tẽrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETERGING.] [L. *detergere, detersum; de* + *tergere* to rub or wipe off.] To cleanse; to purge away, as foul or offending matter. [power.

De-ter'gen-cy (-tẽr'jen-sy), *n.* Cleansing quality or

De-ter'gent (-jent), *a.* Cleansing; purging. — *n.* A cleansing substance or medicine, as for wounds, ulcers, etc.

De-te'ri-o-rate (dē-tē'rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETERIORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETERIORATING (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *deterior*e, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *deterior* worse, prob. a comparative fr. *de* down, away.] To make worse; to make inferior in quality or value; to impair.

De-te'ri-o-rate, *v. i.* To grow worse; to degenerate.

De-te'ri-o-ra'tion (dē-tē'rĭ-ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of deteriorating, or state of being deteriorated.

De-ter'ment (dē-tẽr'ment), *n.* [From DETER.] Act of deterring; also, that which deters.

De-ter'mi-na-ble (dē-tẽr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being determined. — **De-ter'mi-na-bĭl'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **De-ter'mi-na-ble-ness,** *n.*

De-ter'mi-nant (-nant), *a.* Determinative.

De-ter'mi-nant, *n.* **1.** That which serves to determine. **2.** (*Math.*) The sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws.

De-ter'mi-nate (dē-tẽr'mĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *determinatus*, p. p. See DETERMINE.] **1.** Having defined limits; not uncertain or arbitrary; fixed; definite. **2.** Conclusive; positive. **3.** Determined or resolved upon. [*Obs.*] — **De-ter'mi-nate-ly** (-lỹ), *adv.* — **De-ter'mi-nate-ness,** *n.*

De-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To determine. [*Obs.*]

De-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of determining, or state of being determined. **2.** Bringing to an end; termination; limit. **3.** Direction or tendency to a certain end; impulsion. **4.** The quality of mind which reaches definite conclusions; decision of character; resoluteness. **5.** The state of decision; a judicial decision, or ending of controversy. **6.** That which is determined upon; purpose; conclusion formed; resolution. **7.** (*Med.*) A flow, rush, or tendency to a particular part. **8.** (*Physical Sciences*) The act, process, or result of any accurate measurement. **9.** (*Logic*) (*a*) The act of defining a concept or notion by giving its essential constituents. (*b*) The addition of a specific attribute to a concept or notion, thus limiting its extent. **10.** (*Nat. Hist.*) The act of determining the relations of an object, as regards genus and species; classification.

Syn. — Judgment; resolve; firmness. See DECISION.

De-ter'mi-na-tive (dē-tẽr'mĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having power to determine; limiting; shaping; directing; conclusive. — *n.* That which serves to determine.

De-ter'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who determines.

De-ter'mine (dē-tẽr'mĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETERMINED (-mĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETERMINING.] [F. *déterminer*, L. *determinare, -atum; de* + *terminare* to limit, *terminus* limit. See TERM.] **1.** To fix the boundaries of; to mark off and separate. **2.** To set bounds to; to bring to an end. **3.** To fix the form or character of; to shape; to regulate; to settle. **4.** To fix the course of; to impel and direct. **5.** To ascertain definitely about; to assign to its true place in a system. **6.** To bring to a conclusion, as a question or controversy; to decide. **7.** To resolve on; to have a fixed intention of; also, to cause to come to a conclusion or decision. **8.** (*Logic*) To define or limit by adding a specific attribute. **9.** (*Physical Sciences*) To ascertain the presence, quantity, or amount of.

De-ter'mine, *v. i.* **1.** To end; to terminate. [*Obs.*] **2.** To come to a decision; to decide; to resolve.

De-ter'mined (-mĭnd), *a.* Decided; resolute. — **De-ter'min-ed-ly** (-mĭn-ĕd-lỹ *or* -mĭnd-lỹ), *adv.*

De-ter'min-er (-mĭn-ẽr), *n.* One that determines.

De-ter'min-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that the will is not free, but is determined by motives.

De-ter'rent (-tẽr'rent), *a.* [L. *detcrrens*, p. pr. See DETER.] Serving to deter. — *n.* That which deters.

De-ter'sion (dē-tẽr'shŭn), *n.* [See DETERGE.] Act of deterging or cleansing, as a sore.

De-ter'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Cleansing; detergent. — *n.* A cleansing agent; a detergent.

De-test' (dē-tĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETESTING.] [L. *detestare, -atum*, and *detestari*, to curse while calling a deity to witness, to execrate, detest; *de* + *testari* to witness, testify, *testis* witness.] **1.** To denounce; to condemn. **2.** To hate intensely; to abhor; to abominate; to loathe; to execrate.

Syn. — See HATE.

De-test'a-ble (dē-tĕst'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being detested; abominable; deserving abhorrence. — **De-test'a-bĭl'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **De-test'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **De-test'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Abominable; odious; execrable; abhorred.

Det'es-ta'tion (dĕt'ĕs-tā'shŭn *or* dē'tĕs-), *n.* Act of detesting; extreme dislike; abhorrence; loathing.

De-test'er (dē-tĕst'ẽr), *n.* One who detests.

De-throne' (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.* To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of supreme authority.

De-thron'er (dē-thrōn'ẽr), *n.* One who dethrones.

Det'i-nue (dĕt'ĭ-nū), *n.* [OF. *detinu, detenu*, p. p. of *detenir* to detain. See DETAIN.] A person or thing detained; (*Law*) a form of action for the recovery of a personal chattel wrongfully detained.

Det'o-nate (dĕt'ō-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETONATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETONATING.] [L. *detonare*, v. i., to thunder down; *de* + *tonare* to thunder; akin to E. *thunder*.] To explode with a sudden report.

Det'o-nate, *v. t.* To cause to burn with a report.

Det'o-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* An explosion or sudden report made by the instantaneous decomposition or combustion of unstable substances.

Det'o-na'tor (dĕt'ō-nā'tẽr), *n.* One that detonates.

Det'o-ni-za'tion (dĕt'ō-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Detonation.

Det'o-nize (dĕt'ō-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To detonate.

De-tor'sion (dē-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Same as DETORTION.

De-tort' (dē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETORTING.] [L. *detorquere*, p. p. *-tortus*, to turn away; *de* + *torquere* to turn, twist.] To turn from the original or plain meaning; to pervert; to wrest.

De-tor'tion (dē-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Act of detorting, or state of being detorted.

De'tour' (dē'tōōr'), *n.* [F. *détour*, fr. *détourner* to turn aside; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *tourner* to turn.] A turning; a circuitous route; a deviation from directness.

De-tract' (dē-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETRACTING.] [L. *detractus*, p. p. of *detrahere* to detract; *de* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To take away; to withdraw. **2.** To take credit or reputation from; to defame.

Syn. — To derogate; decry; disparage; depreciate; asperse; vilify; defame; traduce. See DECRY.

De-tract', *v. i.* To take away a part of something, especially from one's credit; to lessen reputation.

De-tract'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who detracts; a detractor.

De-trac'tion (dē-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of detracting; esp., act of taking away from the reputation or good name of another; the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice; calumny.

Syn. — Depreciation; disparagement; derogation; slander; calumny; aspersion; censure.

De-tract'ive (dē-trăk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to detract.

De-tract'or (-tẽr), *n.* One who detracts; a derogator.

Syn. — Slanderer; calumniator; defamer; vilifier.

De-tract'o-ry (-tŏ-rỹ), *a.* Defamatory; calumnious.

De-tract'ress, *n.* A female detractor.

De-train' (dē-trān'), *v. i. & t.* To alight, or to cause to alight, from a railway train. [*Eng.*]

Det'ri-ment (dĕt'rĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, fr. *deterere, detritum*, to rub or wear away; *de* + *terere* to rub.] That which injures or causes damage; damage; loss; injury; harm; mischief.

Det'ri-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Causing detriment.

Syn. — Injurious; hurtful; prejudicial; disadvantageous; mischievous; pernicious.

De-tri'tal (dē-trī'tal), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of or pert. to detritus.

De-tri'tion (dē-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A wearing off or away.

De-tri'tus (dē-trī'tŭs), *n.* [L. *detritus.*] (*Geol.*) A mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions.

De-trude' (dē-trụd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETRUDING.] [L. *detrudere, detrusum; de* + *trudere* to thrust, push.] To thrust down or out; to push down with force.

De-trun'cate (dē-trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *detruncare*, p. p. *-atus; de* + *truncare* to cut off. See TRUNCATE.] To shorten by cutting; to cut off.

De'trun-ca'tion (dē'trŭn-kā'shŭn *or* dĕt'rŭn-), *n.* The act of detruncating; a lopping or cutting off.

De-tru'sion (dē-trụ'zhŭn), *n.* Act of detruding; outward thrust. — **De-tru'sive,** *a.*

‖ **De'tur** (dē'tŭr *or* dā'tōōr), *n.* [L. *detur* let it be given.] A present of books given to a meritorious undergraduate student as a prize. [*Harvard Univ., U. S.*]

Deuce (dūs), *n.* [F. *deuz* two, OF. *deus*, fr. L. *duo.* See Two.] **1.** (*Gaming*) Two; a card or a die with two spots. **2.** (*Tennis*) A condition of the score beginning whenever each side has won three strokes in the same game (also reckoned "40 all"), and reverted to as often as a tie is made until one of the sides secures two successive strokes following a tie, which decides the game.

Deuce, *n.* [Cf. LL. *dusius*, Armor. *dus*, *teûz*, phantom, specter; Gael. *taibhs*, *taibhse*, apparition, ghost; or fr. OF. *deus* God, fr. L. *deus* (cf. DEITY).] The devil; a demon. [A euphemism; written also *deuse.*] [*Low*]

Deu'ced (dū'sĕd), *a.* Devilish; excessive; extreme. [*Low*] — **Deu'ced-ly,** *adv.*

Deu'ter-o-ca-non'ic-al (dū'tĕr-ō-ka-nŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. δεύτερος second + E. *canonical.*] Pert. to a second canon, or ecclesiastical writing of inferior authority.

Deu'ter-og'a-mist (-ŏg'a-mĭst), *n.* One who marries the second time.

Deu'ter-og'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. δευτερογαμία; δεύτερος second + γάμος marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife.

Deu'ter-o-gen'ic (-ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δεύτερος second + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (*Geol.*) Of secondary origin; — said of certain rocks.

Deu'ter-on'o-my (-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. Δευτερονόμιον; δεύτερος second + νόμος law.] (*Bibl.*) The fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law by Moses.

Deu'ter-o-pa-thi'a (dū'tĕr-ō-pā-thĭ'ā), } *n.* [NL. *deu-*
Deu'ter-op'a-thy (dū'tĕr-ŏp'ā-thȳ), } *teropathia,* fr. Gr. δεύτερος second + πάθος suffering.] (*Med.*) A sympathetic affection of any part of the body, as headache from an overloaded stomach.

Deu'ter-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. δεύτερος second + *-scopy.*] **1.** Second sight. **2.** A meaning beyond the literal sense; the second intention.

Deu'to- (dū'tō-), *or* **Deut-** (dūt-). [Contr. from Gr. δεύτερος second.] (*Chem.*) A prefix which formerly properly indicated *the second* in a regular series of compounds, but is now employed in the same sense as *bi-*, or *di-*, although little used.

Dev (dĕv), *or* **De'va** (dā'vā), *n.* [Skr. *dēva.* Cf. DEITY.] (*Hind. Myth.*) A god; a deity; an idol; a king.

Dev'as-tate (dĕv'as-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVASTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVASTATING.] [L. *devastare*, p. p. *-atus; de* + *vastare* to lay waste, *vastus* waste.] To lay waste; to ravage; to desolate.

Dev'as-ta'tion (dĕv'as-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of devastating, or state of being devastated. [which, devastates.]

Dev'as-ta'tor (dĕv'as-tā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that

De-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVELOPED (-ŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVELOPING.] [F. *développer;* pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *voluper, voleper*, to envelop, of uncertain origin.] **1.** To free from that which infolds or envelops; to lay open by degrees or in detail; to disclose; to produce or give forth. **2.** To form or expand by a process of growth; to complete or perfect gradually by successive stages. **3.** To cause to advance; to promote the growth of. **4.** (*Math.*) To change the form of, as an algebraic equation, by certain indicated operations without changing the value. **5.** (*Photog.*) To cause to become visible (as an invisible image) by chemical agency.

Syn. — To uncover; unfold; evolve; promote; project; lay open; disclose; exhibit; unravel; disentangle.

De-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. i.* **1.** To go through a process of natural evolution or growth, by successive changes from a less perfect to a more perfect or more highly organized state. **2.** To become apparent gradually.

De-vel'op-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be developed.

De-vel'op-er (-ĕr), *n.* One that develops.

De-vel'op-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of developing, or state of being developed; also, the result of developing, or a developed state. Specif.: (*a*) (*Biol.*) The series of changes which organisms undergo in passing from the embryonic state to maturity, from a lower to a higher state of organization. (*b*) (*Math.*) Act or process of changing or expanding an expression into another of equivalent value or meaning, or the expression so obtained. **2.** (*Mus.*) The elaboration of a theme or subject into a movement or a composition.

Development theory (*Biol.*), the doctrine that all the higher forms of life were developed by passing through slow and successive stages from a lower to a higher state of organization, and are not the result of special creative acts.

Syn. — Unfolding; disclosure; unraveling; evolution.

De-vest' (dē-vĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVESTING.] [L. *devestire* to undress; *de* + *vestire* to dress.] **1.** To divest (*divest* being the usual spelling in this sense). **2.** (*Law*) To take away, as an authority, title, etc.; to deprive; to alienate.

De-vest' (dē-vĕst'), *v. i.* (*Law*) To be taken away, lost, or alienated, as a title or an estate.

De'vi-ate (dē'vĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *deviare* to deviate; *de* + *viare* to go, travel, *via* way.] To go out of the way; to turn aside from a course; to go astray.

Syn. — To swerve; wander; digress; depart; err.

De'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deviating, or state or result of having deviated.

De'vi-a'tor (dē'vĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* One that deviates.

De-vice' (dē-vīs'), *n.* [OE. *devis, devise*, will, intention, opinion, invention, fr. F. *devis* architect's plan and estimates (in OF., division, plan, wish), *devise* device (in sense 3), in OF. also, division, wish, last will, fr. *deviser.* See DEVISE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is devised, or formed by design; an invention; a scheme; often, a scheme to deceive; an artifice. **2.** Power of devising; invention. **3.** (*a*) An emblematic design, generally consisting of one or more figures with a motto. (*b*) Improperly, an heraldic bearing. **4.** Anything fancifully conceived.

Syn. — Contrivance; invention; design; scheme; project; stratagem; shift. — *Device* implies more of inventive power, and *contrivance* more of skill and dexterity in execution. *Device* is often used in a bad sense; *contrivance* is almost always used in a good sense.

Dev'il (dĕv'l), *n.* [AS. *deófol, deóful;* akin to G. *teufel*, Goth. *diabaúlus;* all fr. L. *diabolus* the devil, Gr. διάβολος the devil, the slanderer, fr. διαβάλλειν to slander, calumniate, orig., to throw across; διά across + βάλλειν to throw, let fall, fall.] **1.** The Evil One; Satan, represented as the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. **2.** An evil spirit; a demon. **3.** A very wicked person; hence, any great evil. **4.** An expletive of surprise, vexation, emphasis, etc. [*Low*] **5.** (*Cookery*) A dish or grill highly peppered. **6.** (*Manuf.*) A machine for tearing or cutting rags, cotton, etc.

The Devil's tattoo, a drumming with fingers or feet. — Printer's devil, youngest apprentice in a printing office.

Dev'il (dĕv'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVILED (-'ld), or DEVILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVILING (-'l-ĭng) or DEVILLING.] **1.** To make devilish. **2.** To grill with Cayenne pepper; to season highly in cooking.

Dev'il-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A huge ray of the Gulf of Mexico and Southern Atlantic coasts. Several other related species take the same name. (*b*) Either of several large cephalopods. See OCTOPUS. (*c*) The gray whale of the Pacific coast. (*d*) The goosefish or angler

Common European Devilfish (*Octopus vulgaris*). (About $\frac{1}{10}$)

Dev'il-ish, *a.* **1.** Like, characteristic of, or pert. to, the devil; wicked in the extreme. **2.** Extreme. [*Colloq.*] — **Dev'il-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Dev'il-ish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Diabolical; infernal; hellish; satanic; wicked; malicious; detestable; destructive.

Dev'il-kin (-kĭn), *n.* A little devil.

Dev'il-ment (-ment), *n.* Deviltry. [of evil spirits.]

Dev'il-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** Deviltry. **2.** The whole body

Dev'il-ship, *n.* The character or person of a devil.

Dev'il-try (-trȳ), *n.* Diabolical conduct; malignant mischief.

De'vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *devius; de* + *via* way.] **1.** Varying from a straight line; varying from directness; having turns; winding. **2.** Going out of the right or common course; going astray. — **De'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **De'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Wandering; roving; rambling; vagrant; erring.

De-vis'a-ble (dē-vīz'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being devised.

De-vise' (dē-vīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVISED (-vīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVISING.] [OF. *deviser* to distribute, regulate, direct, relate, fr. L. *divisus*, p. p. of *dividere.* See DIVIDE.] **1.** To form in the mind by new combinations

of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to formulate by thought; to contrive; to invent. **2.** To plan or scheme for; to purpose to obtain. **3.** (*Law*) To give by will; — properly used only of real estate. Cf. BEQUEATH.

Syn. — To invent; discover; excogitate; imagine.

De-vise' (dē-vīz'), *v. i.* To form a scheme; to lay a plan; to contrive.

De-vise' (dē-vīz'), *n.* **1.** (*Law*) Act of devising property, or the property devised; a giving or disposing of real estate by will. **2.** A will or testament, or the part of one, conveying real estate. [vise is made.]

Dev'i-see' (dĕv'ĭ-zē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a de-

De-vis'er (dē-vīz'ẽr), *n.* One who devises.

De-vis'or (dē-vīz'ẽr *or* -ôr), *n.* (*Law*) One who devises, or gives real estate by will; a testator.

De-vi'tal-ize (dē-vī'tal-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of life or vitality. — **De-vi'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

De-vo'cal-ize (dē-vō'kal-īz), *v. t.* To make toneless; to deprive of vowel quality.

De-void' (dē-void'), *v. t.* [OE. *devoiden* to leave, OF. *desvoidier* to empty out. See VOID.] To empty out.

De-void', *a.* **1.** Void; empty. [*Obs.*] **2.** Destitute; not in possession; — with *of*.

‖ **De-voir'** (dĕ-vwôr' *or* de-vwär'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *debere* to owe. See DUE.] Duty; service owed; hence, due act of civility or respect; — now usually in the plural.

Dev'o-lu'tion (dĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [See DEVOLVE.] **1.** A rolling down. [*R.*] **2.** Transference from one person to another; a passing or devolving upon a successor.

De-volve' (dē-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVOLVING.] [L. *devolvere, devolutum*, to roll down; *de* + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To roll onward or downward; to pass on. **2.** To transfer from one person to another; to deliver over; to hand down.

De-volve', *v. i.* To pass by transmission or succession; to be handed over or down.

De-volve'ment (-ment), *n.* Act or process of devolving.

De-vote' (dē-vōt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVOTING.] [L. *devotus*, p. p. of *devovere; de* + *vovere* to vow.] **1.** To appropriate by vow; to set apart by a solemn act; to consecrate; also, to consign over; to doom; to doom to evil. **2.** To give up wholly; to direct the attention of wholly or chiefly; to attach.

Syn. — To addict; apply; dedicate; consecrate; resign; destine; doom; consign. See ADDICT.

De-vot'ed, *a.* Consecrated to a purpose; strongly attached; zealous. — **De-vot'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **De-vot'ed-ness**, *n.*

Dev'o-tee' (dĕv'ō-tē'), *n.* One wholly devoted; esp., one wholly or superstitiously given to religion.

De-vot'er (dē-vōt'ẽr), *n.* One who devotes; worshiper.

De-vo'tion (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of devoting. **2.** State of being devoted; strong attachment; ardent love or affection. **3.** Act of devotedness; act of worship; prayer. **4.** Thing consecrated; object of devotion. [*R.*]

Syn. — Consecration; devoutness; religiousness; piety; attachment; devotedness; ardor; earnestness.

De-vo'tion-al (dē-vō'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, suited to, or used in, devotion. — **De-vo'tion-al-ly** (-*al*-lĭ), *adv.*

De-vo'tion-al-ist, ‖ **De-vo'tion-ist**, } *n.* One given to devotion, esp. to excessive formal devotion.

De-vour' (dē-vour'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVOURED (-vourd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVOURING.] [F. *dévorer*, fr. L. *devorare; de* + *vorare* to eat greedily, swallow up.] **1.** To eat up with greediness; to consume ravenously. **2.** To seize upon and destroy or appropriate greedily, selfishly, or wantonly. **3.** To enjoy with avidity.

Syn. — To consume; waste; destroy; annihilate.

De-vour'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, devours.

De-vout' (dē-vout'), *a.* [F. *dévot*, from L. *devotus* devoted. See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] **1.** Devoted to religion or to religious feelings and duties; pious; reverent; religious. **2.** Expressing devotion or piety. **3.** Warmly devoted; sincere; earnest. — **De-vout'ly**, *adv.* — **De-vout'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Holy; pure; religious; prayerful; solemn.

Dew (dū), *n.* [AS. *deáw;* akin to G. *thau.*] Moisture from the atmosphere condensed by cool bodies upon their surfaces, particularly at night.

Dew, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEWED (dūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEWING.] To wet with, or as with, dew; to bedew.

Dew'ber'ry (dū'bĕr'rĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of certain species of bramble; also, the plant bearing the fruit.

Dew'claw' (-klą'), *n.* In any animal, a rudimentary claw or small hoof not reaching the ground.

Dew'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A drop of dew.

Dew'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being dewy.

Dew'lap' (-lăp'), *n.* [*Dew* + *lap* to lick.] The pendulous skin under the neck of an ox, which laps the dew in grazing.

Dew'-point' (dū'point'), *n.* (*Meteor.*) The temperature at which dew begins to form.

Dew'ret' (-rĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEWRETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEWRETTING.] To ret by exposure on a sward.

Dew'rot' (dū'rŏt'), *v. t.* To dewret.

Dew'y (dū'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to dew; resembling, consisting of, or moist with, dew. **2.** Falling gently and beneficently, like the dew.

Dex'ter (dĕks'tẽr), *a.* [L.; akin to Gr. δεξιτερός, δεξιός, Skr. *dakshina*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; right, as opposed to *sinister*, or *left*. **2.** (*Her.*) On the right-hand side of a shield, *i. e.*, towards the right hand of its wearer. See ESCUTCHEON.

Dex-ter'i-ty (dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Right-handedness. **2.** Readiness and grace in physical activity; expertness in manual acts. **3.** Mental readiness and skill.

Syn. — Adroitness; nimbleness; cleverness; art; ability; address; tact; facility; aptness; faculty. See SKILL.

Dex'ter-ous (dĕks'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs, esp. the hands; handy. **2.** Skillful in contrivance; expert. **3.** Done with dexterity; skillful; artful. — **Dex'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Dex'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Adroit; active; clever; able; apt; versed.

Dex'tral (dĕks'tral), *a.* Right, as opposed to *sinistral*, or *left*.

Dex'trin (dĕks'trĭn), *n.* [See DEXTER.] (*Chem.*) A translucent, gummy substance, obtained from starch; — from its rotating the plane of polarization to the right.

Dex'tro- (dĕks'trō-). A prefix, from L. *dexter*, meaning, pertaining to, or toward, the *right;* (*Chem. & Opt.*) having the property of turning the plane of polarized light to the *right;* as, *dextrorotatory*.

Dex-tror'sal (dĕks-trôr'*sal*), } *a.* [L. *dextrorsum*,
Dex'trorse' (dĕks'trôrs'), } deriv. of *dexter* right + *versus*, p. p. See VERSE.] Turning from the left to the right, in the ascending line, as in the spiral inclination of the stem of the common morning-glory.

Dextrorse stem of Morning-glory.

Dex'trose' (dĕks'trōs'), *n.* [See DEXTER.] (*Chem.*) A sirupy, or white crystalline, variety of sugar (so called from turning the plane of polarization to the right), occurring in many ripe fruits.

Dex'trous (-trŭs), *a.*, **Dex'trous-ly**, *adv.*, **Dex'trous-ness**, *n.* Same as DEXTEROUS, DEXTEROUSLY, etc.

Dey (dā), *n.* [Turk. *dāī*, orig., a maternal uncle, then a title of friendly respect, and hence at length, in Algiers, of the commanding officer of the Janizaries, who frequently became afterward pasha or regent of that province.] The governor of Algiers; — so called before the French conquest in 1830.

‖ **Dhole** (dōl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fierce, wild dog of India.

‖ **Dhow** (dou), *n.* [Ar. *dāo'*] A kind of coasting vessel of Arabia, East Africa, and the Indian Ocean.

Di- (dī-). [Gr. δίς twice; akin to δύο two, L. *bis* twice. L. *dis-* sometimes takes the form *di-*. See DIS-.] A prefix, signifying *twofold, double, twice;* (*Chem.*) denoting *two* atoms, radicals, groups, or equivalents. See BI-.

Di'a- (dī'ą-), **Di-**. [Gr. διά through; orig., dividing into two parts; akin to δύο two.] A prefix denoting *through;* also, *between, apart, asunder, across*. Before a vowel *dia-* becomes *di-*.

Di'a-be'tes (dī'ą-bē'tēz), *n.* [NL., from Gr. διαβήτης, fr. διαβαίνειν to pass or cross over; διά + βαίνειν to go.] (*Med.*) A disease which is attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine.

Di'a-bet'ic (-bĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Pert. to, afflicted with, or
Di'a-bet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } indicative of, diabetes.

‖ **Dia'ble-rie'** (dyą'blē-rē'), } *n.* [F. *diablerie*, fr. *dia-*
Di-ab'ler-y (dĭ-ăb'lẽr-ĭ), } *ble* devil, L. *diabolus*.] Devilry; sorcery or incantation; a diabolical deed.

Di'a-bol'ic (dī'ą-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *diabolicus*, Gr. δι-
Di'a-bol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } βολικός devilish, slanderous. See DEVIL.] Pertaining to, resembling, or appropriate to, the devil; devilish; infernal; wicked; impious. — **Di'a-bol'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Di'a-bol'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Di'a-caus'tic (dī'ą-kąs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *dia-* + *caustic*.] (*Opt.*) Pertaining to, or possessing the properties of, a species of caustic curves formed by refraction.

Di'a-caus'tic, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) That which burns by refraction, as a double convex lens, or refracted rays of the sun. **2.** (*Math.*) A curve formed by the consecutive intersections of rays of light refracted through a lens.

Di-ac'id (dī-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) Divalent; saturating two acid monad radicals.

Di-ac'o-nal (dī-ăk'ō-nal), *a.* [LL. *diaconalis.* See DEACON.] Of or pertaining to a deacon.

Di-ac'o-nate (-năt), *n.* [L. *diaconatus.*] Office of a deacon; also, a body or board of deacons.

Di'a-cous'tic (dī'ȧ-kous'tĭk *or* -kōōs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *acoustic.*] Pertaining to diacoustics.

Di'a-cous'tics (-tĭks), *n.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound as affected by passing through different mediums.

Di'a-crit'ic (dī'ȧ-krĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. διακριτικός, deriv.
Di'a-crit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } of διά through + κρίνειν to separate.] That separates or distinguishes; as certain points or marks.

Di'ac-tin'ic (dī'ăk-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *actinic.*] (*Physics*) Capable of transmitting actinic rays of light.

Di'a-dem (dī'ȧ-dĕm), *n.* [F. *diadème*, L. *diadema*, fr. Gr. διάδημα, fr. διαδεῖν to bind round; διά through, across + δεῖν to bind.] **1.** Orig., an ornamental headband or fillet, worn by Eastern monarchs as a badge of royalty; hence, also, a crown, in general. **2.** Regal power; sovereignty; empire. **3.** (*Her.*) An arch rising from the rim of a crown (rarely also of a coronet), and uniting with others over its center.

Di'a-dem, *v. t.* To adorn with a diadem; to crown.

Di-ær'e-sis } (dī-ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L. *di-*
Di-er'e-sis } *aeresis*, Gr. διαίρεσις, fr. διαιρεῖν to divide; διά through, asunder + αἱρεῖν to take.] **1.** (*Gram.*) The separation or resolution of one syllable into two. **2.** A mark consisting of two dots ["], placed over the second of two adjacent vowels, to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters; as, *coöperate, aërial.*

Di'a-glyph (dī'ȧ-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. διαγλύφειν to engrave; διά through + γλύφειν to carve.] An intaglio.

Di'a-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), } *a.* Represented or formed
Di'a-glyp'tic (-glĭp'tĭk), } by depression in the general surface.

Di'ag-nose' (dī'ăg-nōs'), *v. t. & i.* To diagnosticate.

Di'ag-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. διάγνωσις, fr. διαγιγνώσκειν to distinguish; διά asunder + γιγνώσκειν to know.] **1.** (*Med.*) Act or science of recognizing the presence of disease from its signs or symptoms, and deciding as to its character; also, the decision arrived at. **2.** Scientific determination of any kind.

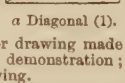
Di'ag-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or furnishing, a diagnosis; indicating the nature of a disease. — *n.* A mark or symptom by which a diagnosis is made.

Di'ag-nos'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To make a diagnosis of; to recognize by symptoms.

Di'ag-nos'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The science of diagnosis.

Di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-nal), *a.* [L. *diagonalis*, fr. Gr. διαγώνιος from angle to angle; διά through + γωνία an angle.] (*Geom.*) Joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure; crossing at an angle with one of the sides. — **Di-ag'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

Di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-nal), *n.* **1.** A right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides, and dividing it into two parts. **2.** A kind of cloth having diagonal stripes, ridges, or welts made in the weaving.



a Diagonal (1).

Di'a-gram (dī'ȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. διάγραμμα, deriv. of διά through + γράφειν to draw, write.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration; a plan. **2.** Any simple illustrative drawing.

Di'a-gram-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diagram.

Di'a-graph (dī'ȧ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. διαγράφειν.] A drawing instrument, combining a protractor and scale.

Di'a-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Descriptive.
Di'a-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }

Di'al (dī'al), *n.* [LL. *dialis* daily, fr. L. *dies* day. See DEITY.] **1.** An instrument for showing the time of day by the shadow of a style or gnomon on a graduated arc or surface. **2.** The graduated face of a timepiece. **3.** A miner's compass.

Di'al, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIALED (-ald) or DIALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIALING or DIALLING.] **1.** To measure with a dial. **2.** (*Mining*) To survey with a dial.

Di'a-lect (dī'ȧ-lĕkt), *n.* [F. *dialecte*, L. *dialectus*, fr. Gr. διάλεκτος, fr. διαλέγεσθαι to converse, discourse. See DIALOGUE.] **1.** Means or mode of expressing thoughts; language; tongue. **2.** A variety of a language; speech characterized by local peculiarities or specific circumstances.

Syn. — Idiom; tongue; speech; phraseology; patois.

Di'a-lec'tal (dī'ȧ-lĕk'tal), *a.* Relating to a dialect.

Di'a-lec'tic (-tĭk), *n.* Same as DIALECTICS.

Di'a-lec'tic (dī'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to dia-
Di'a-lec'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } lectics; logical; argumental. **2.** Pertaining to a dialect or to dialects.

Di'a-lec-ti'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in dialectics.

Di'a-lec'tics (dī'ȧ-lĕk'tĭks), *n.* That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; the application of logical principles to discursive reasoning; logical discussion.

Di'al-ing (dī'al-Ing), *n.* The art of constructing dials; the science which treats of measuring time by dials.

Di'al-ist, *n.* A maker of dials; one skilled in dialing.

Di'al-lage (dī'al-lāj), *n.* [Gr. διαλλαγή change; — alluding to the change and inequality of luster between the natural joints of the mineral.] (*Min.*) A dark green or bronze-colored laminated variety of pyroxene.

Di'a-log'ic-al (dī'ȧ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to a dialogue; dialogistical. — **Di'a-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Di-al'o-gist (dī-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* **1.** A speaker in a dialogue. **2.** A writer of dialogues.

Di-al'o-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or like,
Di-al'o-gis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } a dialogue.

Di-al'o-gize (dī-ăl'ō-jīz), *v. i.* To discourse in dialogue.

Di'a-logue (dī'ȧ-lŏg; 115), *n.* [L. *dialogus*, fr. Gr. διάλογος, fr. διαλέγεσθαι to converse; διά through + λέγειν to speak.] **1.** A conversation between two or more persons; esp., a formal conversation in theatrical performances or in scholastic exercises. **2.** A writing containing such conversation.

‖ **Di-al'y-sis** (dī-ăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* DIALYSES (-sēz). [L., separation, fr. Gr. διάλυσις, deriv. of διά through + λύειν to loose.] **1.** (*Gram.*) Diæresis. **2.** (*Rhet.*) Same as ASYNDETON. **3.** (*Med.*) (*a*) Debility. (*b*) A solution of continuity. **4.** (*Chem.*) The separation of different substances in solution, esp. by diffusion through a membrane.

Di'a-lyt'ic (dī'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Having the quality of unloosing or separating.

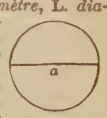
Di'a-lyze (dī'ȧ-līz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To separate or obtain by dialysis.

Di'a-mag'net (dī'ȧ-măg'nĕt), *n.* [Pref. *dia-* + *magnet.*] A body having diamagnetic polarity.

Di'a-mag-net'ic (dī'ȧ-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or resembling, diamagnetism. — *n.* A substance which in a magnetic field is differently affected from the ordinary magnetic bodies, tending to take a position at right angles to the lines of magnetic force.

Di'a-mag'net-ism (dī'ȧ-măg'nĕt-Iz'm), *n.* That form or condition of magnetic action which characterizes diamagnetics, or the science which treats of it.

Di-am'e-ter (dī-ăm'ē-tēr), *n.* [F. *diamètre*, L. *diametros*, fr. Gr. διάμετρος; διά through + μέτρον measure.] **1.** (*Geom.*) (*a*) Any right line passing through the center of a figure or body, as a circle, conic section, sphere, cube, etc., and terminated by the opposite boundaries. (*b*) A diametral plane. **2.** The length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side; width; thickness. **3.** (*Arch.*) The distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column, used as a standard measure for all parts of the order.



a Diameter.

Di-am'e-tral (dī-ăm'ē-tral), *a.* Pert. to a diameter; diametral planes (*Crystal.*), planes in which two axes lie.

Di'a-met'ric (dī'ȧ-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining
Di'a-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } to a diameter. **2.** As remote as possible, as if at the opposite end of a diameter; directly adverse. — **Di'a-met'ric-al-ly,** *adv.*

Di'a-mond (dī'ȧ-mŭnd *or* dī'mŭnd), *n.* [F. *diamant*, corrupted fr. L. *adamas.* See ADAMANT.] **1.** A precious stone or gem excelling in brilliancy and beautiful play of prismatic colors, and remarkable for being the hardest substance known. **2.** A rhombus; a lozenge. **3.** One of a suit of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond. **4.** (*Arch.*) A pointed projection, like a four-sided pyramid, used for ornament. **5.** (*Baseball*) The infield; the square space, 90 feet on a side, having the bases at its angles. **6.** (*Print.*) The smallest kind of type in ordinary use, in English printing.

Diamond (2).

This line is printed in the type called DIAMOND.

Diandrous Flower.

Di'a-mond-back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The salt-marsh terrapin of the Atlantic coast of the U. S.

Di'a-mond-ed, *a.* **1.** Having figures like a diamond. **2.** Adorned with diamonds.

Di-an'drous (dī-ăn'drŭs), *a.* [*Di-* + *-androus.*] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the *Diandria*, a class of plants having two stamens.

Di-an'thus (dī-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus + ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the pink, carnation, and Sweet William.

Di'a-pa'son (dī'ă-pā'zŏn *or* -sŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαπασῶν (i. e., ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία the concord of the first and last notes, the octave); διά through + πασῶν, gen. pl. of πᾶς all.] **1.** (*Gr. Mus.*) The octave, or interval which includes all the tones of the diatonic scale. **2.** Concord, as of notes an octave apart; harmony. **3.** The entire compass of tones. **4.** A standard of pitch; a tuning fork. **5.** One of certain stops in the organ, so called because they extend through the scale of the instrument.

Di'a-per (dī'ă-pẽr), *n.* [OF. *diaspre*, *diapre*, *diaspe*, sort of figured cloth, It. *diaspro* jasper, *diaspo* figured cloth, fr. L. *jaspis* a green-colored gem. See JASPER.] **1.** Any textile fabric (esp. linen or cotton toweling) woven in diaper pattern. **2.** (*Fine Arts*) Surface decoration of any sort which consists of the constant repetition of one or more simple figures or units of design evenly spaced. **3.** A towel or napkin for wiping the hands, etc. **4.** An infant's breechcloth.

Di'a-per (dī'ă-pẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To ornament with a diaper pattern. **2.** To put a diaper on (a child).

Di'a-pha-ne'i-ty (-fă-nē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being diaphanous.

Di'a-phan'o-scope (dī'ă-făn'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. διαφανής transparent + *-scope*.] (*Photog.*) A dark box constructed for viewing transparent pictures.

Di-aph'a-nous (dī-ăf'ă-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. διαφανής, deriv. of διά through + φαίνειν to show; pass., to shine.] Allowing light to pass through, as porcelain; translucent; transparent; pellucid; clear. — **Di-aph'a-nous-ly**, *adv.*

Di'a-phon'ic (dī'ă-fŏn'ĭk), **Di'a-phon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. διά through + φωνή sound, tone.] Diacoustic.

Di'a-phon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Diacoustics.

‖ **Di'a-pho-re'sis** (-fō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαφόρησις, deriv. of διά through + φορεῖν to carry.] (*Med.*) Perspiration, or an increase of perspiration.

Di'a-pho-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), **Di'a-pho-ret'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the power to increase insensible perspiration. — *n.* A diaphoretic medicine or agent.

Di'a-phragm (-frăm), *n.* [L. *diaphragma*, Gr. διάφραγμα, deriv. of διά through + φραγνύναι to fence, inclose.] **1.** A dividing membrane or thin partition, commonly with an opening through it. **2.** (*Anat.*) The muscular and tendinous partition separating the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen; the midriff.

Di'a-phrag-mat'ic (-frăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a diaphragm.

Di-aph'y-sis (dī-ăf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διάφυσις a growing through; διά through + φύειν to bring forth.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An abnormal prolongation of the axis of inflorescence. **2.** (*Anat.*) The shaft, or main part, of a bone.

Di'ap-no'ic (dī'ăp-nō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαπνοή exhalation, deriv. of διά through + πνεῖν to blow, breathe.] (*Med.*) Mildly diaphoretic. — *n.* A gentle diaphoretic.

‖ **Di'a-poph'y-sis** (dī'ă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIA-, and APOPHYSIS.] (*Anat.*) The dorsal transverse, or tubercular, process of a vertebra.

Di'a-rist (dī'ă-rĭst), *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Di'ar-rhe'a (dī'ar-rē'ă), *n.* [L. *diarrhoea*, Gr. διάρροια, deriv. of διά through + ῥεῖν to flow.] (*Med.*) A morbidly frequent discharge of evacuations from the intestines, without tenesmus.

Di'ar-rhe'al (-al), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to diarrhea; like diarrhea.

Di'ar-rhet'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Producing diarrhea, or a purging.

Di'a-ry (dī'ă-rȳ), *n.* [L. *diarium*, fr. *dies* day.] A register of daily events; a daily record; a journal; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda.

Di'a-stase (dī'ă-stās), *n.* [Gr. διάστασις separation, deriv. of διά through + στῆναι, ἱστάναι, to stand, set.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A soluble, nitrogenous ferment, capable of converting starch and dextrin into sugar.

Di'a-stat'ic (dī'ă-stăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Relating to diastase; having the properties of diastase.

‖ **Di-as'to-le** (dī-ăs'tŏ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαστολή, deriv. of διά through, apart + στέλλειν to place.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The rhythmical dilatation of the heart and arteries. **2.** (*Gram.*) A figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

Di'a-style (dī'ă-stīl), *n.* [L. *diastylus*, Gr. διάστυλος; διά asunder + στῦλος column.] (*Arch.*) See under INTERCOLUMNIATION.

‖ **Di'a-tes'sa-ron** (dī'ă-tĕs'sá-rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διατεσσάρων (sc. συμφωνία); διά through + τεσσάρων, gen. of τέσσαρες four (sc. χορδῶν).] (*Anc. Mus.*) The interval of a fourth.

Di'a-ther'mal (dī'ă-thẽr'mal), *a.* [Gr. διάθερμος thoroughly warm; διά through + θερμός warm, hot.] Freely permeable by radiant heat.

Di'a-ther'ma-nous (-má-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. διαθερμαίνειν to warm through; διά through + θερμαίνειν to warm.] Transmitting radiant heat; diathermal.

‖ **Di-ath'e-sis** (dī-ăth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διάθεσις, fr. διατιθέναι to arrange; διά through, asunder + τιθέναι to place.] (*Med.*) Bodily condition or constitution; esp., a morbid predisposition to a particular disease. — **Di'a-thet'ic** (dī'ă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Di'a-tom (dī'ă-tŏm), *n.* [See DIATOMOUS.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of a family of minute, unicellular Algæ having a siliceous covering of great delicacy. **2.** A particle or atom endowed with the vital principle.

Di'a-tom'ic (dī'ă-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *atomic*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Containing two atoms. (*b*) Having two replaceable atoms or radicals.

Di-at'o-mous (dī-ăt'ŏ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. διάτομος cut through, deriv. of διά + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Min.*) Having a single, distinct, diagonal cleavage; — said of crystals.

Di'a-ton'ic (dī'ă-tŏn'ĭk), *n.* [L. *diatonicus*, Gr. διατονικός, deriv. of διά through + τείνειν to stretch.] (*Mus.*) Pertaining to, or designating, the common scale of eight sounds (the eighth being the octave of the first), with seven intervals, of which two are semitones and five whole tones. — **Di'a-ton'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

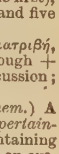
Di'a-tribe (dī'ă-trīb), *n.* [L. *diatriba*, Gr. διατριβή, prop., a wearing away of time, deriv. of διά through + τρίβειν to rub.] A prolonged or exhaustive discussion; esp., a harangue; a philippic.

Di-az'o- (dī-ăz'ŏ-). [Pref. *di-* + *azo-*.] (*Chem.*) A combining form (also used adjectively), meaning *pertaining to*, or *derived from*, a series of compounds containing a radical of *two nitrogen atoms*, united usually to an aromatic radical; as, *diazo*-benzene, $C_6H_5.N_2.OH$.

Dib'ble (dĭb'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIBBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of Prov. E. *dib*, for *dip* to thrust in.] To dip frequently, as in angling.

Dib'ble, *v. t.* To plant with a dibble; to make holes in (soil) with a dibble.

Dib'ble, *n.* A pointed implement used to make holes in which to plant seeds, etc.


Dibble.

‖ **Di-bran'chi-a'ta** (dī-brăn'kĭ-ā'tá), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + βράγχια gills.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of cephalopods including the octopi and squids. They have two gills.

Di'cast (dī'kăst), *n.* [Gr. δικαστής, fr. δικάζειν to judge, δίκη right, judgment, justice.] A functionary in ancient Athens answering nearly to the modern juryman.

Dice (dīs), *n.*; *pl.* of DIE.

Dice, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DICED (dīst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DICING.] **1.** To play games with dice. **2.** To ornament with squares, diamonds, or cubes.

‖ **Di-cen'tra** (dī-sĕn'trá), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + κέντρον spur.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants, with racemes of two-spurred or heart-shaped flowers, including the Dutchman's breeches, and the Bleeding heart.

Dutchman's Breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*).

Di-ceph'a-lous (dī-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. δικέφαλος; δι- = δίς twice + κεφαλή head.] Having two heads on one body; double-headed.

Di'cer (dī'sẽr), *n.* A player at dice; [a gamester.

Di-chas'tic (dī-kăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διχάζειν to part asunder, fr. δίχα in two, asunder, fr. δίς twice.] (*Biol.*) Capable of subdividing spontaneously. Reduced.

Di'chla-myd'e-ous (dī'klă-mĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [See DI-, and CHLAMYS.] (*Bot.*) Having two coverings, a calyx and a corolla.

Di-chog'a-my (dī-kŏg'ă-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. δίχα in two, asunder + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) The condition of certain plants in which the stamens and pistil do not mature simultaneously, — so that these plants can never fertilize themselves. — **Di-chog'a-mous** (-ă-mŭs), *a.*

Di-chot'o-mize (-kŏt'ŏ-mīz), *v. t.* & *i.* [See DICHOTOMOUS.] To cut or divide into two parts; to bisect.

Di-chot'o-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. διχοτόμος; δίχα asunder + τέμνειν to cut.] Regularly dividing by pairs from bottom to top. — **Di-chot'o-mous-ly**, *adv.*

Di-chot'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* **1.** A cutting in two; a division. **2.** Distribution of genera into two species or subordinate parts. **3.** (*Astron.*) That phase of the moon in which it shows only half its disk. **4.** (*Biol.*) Successive

division and subdivision into two parts. **5.** The place where a stem or vein is forked. **6.** (*Logic*) Division into two, esp. into two contradictory subclasses.

Di'chro-ism (dī'krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *δίχροος* two-colored; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *χρόα* color.] (*Opt.*) The property of presenting different colors by transmitted light, when viewed in two different directions. [dichroism.]

Di'chro-ite (dī'krō-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) Iolite; — from its

Di'chro-mat'ic (dī'krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *chromatic.*] Having or exhibiting two colors.

Di-chro'mic (dī-krō'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. *δίχρωμος* two-colored.] Giving two colors; — said of defective vision, in which all the compound colors are resolvable into two elements instead of three.

Di'chro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *χρόα* color + *-scope.*] An instrument for examining dichroism in crystals.

Dick-cis'sel (dĭk-sĭs'sĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American black-throated bunting. [gar euphemism.]

Dick'ens (dĭk'ĕnz), *n.* or *interj.* The devil; — a vul-

Dick'er (dĭk'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. LL. *dacra* ten; akin to L. *decem.*] **1.** Ten; — esp. used of ten hides. [*Obs.*] **2.** A petty chaffering, barter, or exchange. [*U. S.*]

Dick'er, *v. i. & t.* To negotiate a dicker. [*U. S.*]

Dick'ey } (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A servant's seat behind a car-

Dick'y } riage. **2.** A false shirt front. **3.** A gentleman's shirt collar. [*Local, U. S.*]

Di-clin'ic (dī-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *κλίνειν* to incline.] (*Crystallog.*) Having two of the intersections between the three axes oblique.

Di'cro-tism (dī'krō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *κροτεῖν* to beat.] (*Physiol.*) A condition in which there are two beats or waves of the arterial pulse to each beat of the heart. — **Di-crot'ic** (dī-krŏt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Dic'ta** (dĭk'tȧ), *n. pl.* See Dictum.

Dic'tate (dĭk'tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dictated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dictating.] [L. *dictare*, p. p. *-atus*, freq. of *dicere* to say.] **1.** To tell or utter so that another may write down. **2.** To say; to utter; to communicate authoritatively; to impose.

Syn. — To suggest; prescribe; enjoin; command; point out; urge; admonish.

Dic'tate, *v. i.* To dictate something.

Dic'tate (dĭk'tāt), *n.* A statement delivered with authority; an authoritative rule, principle, or maxim.

Syn. — Command; injunction; direction; suggestion; impulse; admonition.

Dic-ta'tion (dĭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dictating; also, that which is dictated.

Dic-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dictates. **2.** One invested with absolute authority.

Dic'ta-to'ri-al (dĭk'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a dictator. — **Dic'ta-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Dic'ta-to'ri-al-ness,** *n.*

Dic-ta'tor-ship (dĭk-tā'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office, or the term of office, of a dictator; hence, absolute power.

Dic-ta'tress (dĭk-tā'trĕs), *n.* A woman who dictates.

Dic'tion (dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dictio* saying, word, fr. *dicere, dictum*, to say; akin to E. *teach.*] Choice of words for expression of ideas; mode of expression; language.

Syn. — Style; phraseology. — *Style* relates both to language and thought; *diction*, to language only; *phraseology*, to the mechanical structure of sentences, or the mode in which they are *phrased.*

Dic'tion-a-ry (dĭk'shŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* A book containing the words or a class of words of a language, arranged alphabetically and explained; lexicon; vocabulary; wordbook.

‖ **Dic'tum** (dĭk'tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Dicta (-tȧ), E. Dictums (-tŭmz). [L., neuter of *dictus*, p. p. of *dicere* to say.] **1.** An authoritative statement; a dogmatic saying. **2.** (*Law*) A judicial opinion expressed by judges on a point not necessarily arising in the decision of the case.

Did (dĭd), *imp.* of Do.

Di-dac'tic (dī-dăk'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *διδακτικός*, fr. *δι-*
Di-dac'tic-al (-tĭ-kȧl), } *δάσκειν* to teach.] Fitted or intended to teach; conveying instruction; preceptive; teaching some moral lesson. — **Di-dac'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Di-dac'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art or science of teaching.

Di-dac'tyl (dī-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *δάκτυλος* finger, toe.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having only two digits. — **Di-dac'tyl-ous** (-tĭ-ŭs), *a.* [chick.

Di'dap'per (dī'dăp'pẽr *or* dĭd'ăp-), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A dab-

Did'die, *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] To cheat. [*Colloq.*]

Did'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* A cheat. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Di-del'phi-a** (dī-dĕl'fĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *δελφύς* uterus.] (*Zoöl.*) The subclass of Mammalia which includes the marsupials.

Di'do (dī'dō), *n.; pl.* Didos (-dōz). [Etym. uncertain.] A shrewd trick; an antic; a caper.

Didst (dĭdst), the *2d pers. sing. imp.* of Do.

Di-duc'tion (dī-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diductio*, deriv. of *dis-* + *ducere* to draw.] A drawing apart; separation.

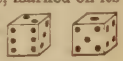
Di-dym'i-um (dī-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δίδυμος* twin.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic (supposed) element, usually associated with cerium, whence its name.

Did'y-mous (dĭd'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δίδυμος* twofold, twin.] (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs or twins.

Die (dī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Died (dīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dying.] [OE. *deyen, dien*, of Scand. origin.] **1.** To cease to live; to become dead. **2.** To perish in any manner; to become lost or extinct. **3.** To sink; to faint; to pine; to languish, with weakness, discouragement, love, etc. **4.** To become as if dead in respect to some object of former interest or desire. **5.** To become imperceptible; to vanish; to disappear gradually. **6.** To become vapid, flat, or spiritless, as liquor.

Syn. — To expire; decease; perish; depart; vanish.

Die, *n.; pl.,* in 1 and (usually) in 2, Dice (dīs); in 3 and 4, Dies (dīz). [F. *dé*, fr. L. *datus* given, thrown, p. p. of *dare* to give, throw.] **1.** A small cube, marked on its faces with spots from one to six, and used in playing games by being thrown from a box. **2.** Any small cubical or square body. **3.** (*Arch.*) That part of a pedestal included between base and cornice; the dado. **4.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) A metal block or plate (often one of a pair) so cut or made as to shape something by pressure or by a blow. (*b*) A perforated block, used with a punch, for punching holes, etc. (*c*) A hollow, internally threaded tool for cutting screw threads or bolts.



Dice.

Di'e-lec'tric (dĭ'ẽ-lĕk'trĭk), *n.* [Pref. *dia-* + *electric.*] (*Elec.*) Any substance or medium that transmits the electric force by a process different from conduction, as in the phenomena of induction.

‖ **Di-er'e-sis** (dī-ĕr'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* Same as Diæresis.

Die'sink'ing (dī'sĭnk'ĭng), *n.* The process of engraving dies.

‖ **Di'es non'** (dī'ēz nŏn'). [L. *dies non juridicus.*] (*Law*) A day on which courts are not held, as Sunday.

Die'stock' (dī'stŏk'), *n.* A stock to hold the dies used for cutting screws.

Di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* [F. *diète*, L. *diaeta*, fr. Gr. *δίαιτα* manner of living.] **1.** What is eaten and drunk habitually; food; victuals; fare. **2.** A selected course of food. **3.** [F. *diète*, LL. *dieta, diaeta*, an assembly, a day's journey; the same word as L. *diaeta*, but with the sense changed by L. *dies* day.] A legislative or administrative assembly in some countries of Europe; a council.

Di'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dieted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dieting.] To feed; to cause to eat and drink, esp. according to prescribed rules.

Di'et, *v. i.* To eat, esp. according to prescribed rules.

Di'e-ta'ri-an (dī'ẽ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who diets.

Di'et-a-ry (dī'ĕt-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to diet, or to dieting.

Di'et-a-ry, *n.* A rule of diet; allowance of food.

Di'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who diets.

Di'e-tet'ic (dī'ẽ-tĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to diet,
Di'e-tet'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } or to dietetics.

Di'e-tet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That part of the medical or hygienic art which relates to diet or food; rules for diet.

Dif-far're-a'tion (dĭf-făr'rē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diffarreatio; dif-* = *dis-* + *farreum* a spelt cake.] An ancient Roman form of divorce. Cf. Confarreation.

Dif'fer (dĭf'fẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Differed (-fẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Differing.] [L. *differre; dif-* = *dis-* + *ferre* to bear, carry.] **1.** To be or stand apart; to be unlike; to be distinguished. **2.** To be of unlike or opposite opinion. **3.** To have a quarrel; to dispute.

Syn. — To vary; disagree; dissent; dispute; contend; oppose; wrangle. — Both *differ from* and *differ with* are used in reference to opinions; in other cases, expressing simple unlikeness, *differ from* is used.

Dif'fer-ence (dĭf'fẽr-ens), *n.* **1.** Act of differing; state or measure of being different or unlike; distinction; dissimilarity; unlikeness; variation. **2.** Disagreement in opinion; dissension; quarrel; hence, cause of dissension; matter in controversy. **3.** That by which one thing differs from another; distinguishing attribute or mark. **4.** (*Logic*) Quality or attribute which is added to that of the genus to constitute a species. **5.** (*Math.*) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another.

Syn. — Dissimilitude; diversity; variety; contrariety; variance; contest; contention; dispute; debate; quarrel; wrangle; strife.

Dif'fer-ence (dĭf'fẽr-ens), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Differenced (-enst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Differencing.] To cause to differ; to make different; to distinguish.

Dif'fer-ent (-fẽr-ent), *a.* **1.** Distinct; separate; not

the same; other. **2.** Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

☞ *Different* is properly followed by *from*. *Different to* is a common English colloquialism.

‖ **Dif'fer-en'ti-a** (dĭf'fẽr-ĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* DIFFERENTIÆ (-ē). [L.] (*Logic*) The formal or distinguishing part of the essence of a species.

Dif'fer-en'tial (-shȧl), *a.* **1.** Relating to or indicating a difference; creating a difference; special. **2.** (*Math.*) Of or pertaining to a differential, or to differentials. **3.** (*Mech.*) Relating to differences of motion or leverage; producing effects by such differences.

Differential windlass, *or* **Chinese windlass**, a windlass whose barrel has two parts of different diameters.

Differential Windlass.
A B Drums.
C Pulley.

Dif'fer-en'tial, *n.* **1.** (*Math.*) An increment, usually an indefinitely small one, which is given to a variable quantity. **2.** A small difference in rates which competing railroad lines, in establishing a common tariff, allow one of their number to make, in order to get a fair share of the business. **3.** (*Elec.*) (*a*) One of two coils of conducting wire so related that they produce contrary polar action. (*b*) A form of conductor for dividing and distributing a current.

Dif'fer-en'tial-ly, *adv.* In the way of differentiation.

Dif'fer-en'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To effect a difference in; to specialize. **2.** To express the specific difference of; to discriminate. **3.** (*Math.*) To obtain the differential, or differential coefficient of.

Dif'fer-en'ti-ate, *v. i.* (*Biol.*) To acquire a distinct and separate character.

Dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of differentiating. [differentiates.

Dif'fer-en'ti-a'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which,

Dif'fer-ent-ly (-ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* In a different manner.

Dif'fi-cult (dĭf'fĭ-kŭlt), *a.* [From DIFFICULTY.] **1.** Hard to do or to make; beset with difficulty; attended with labor, trouble, or pains. **2.** Hard to manage or to please. — **Dif'fi-cult-ly**, *adv.* — **Dif'fi-cult-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Painful; crabbed; perplexed; laborious; unaccommodating; troublesome. See ARDUOUS.

Dif'fi-cul-ty (dĭf'fĭ-kŭl-tĭ), *n.* [L. *difficultas*, fr. *difficilis* difficult; *dif-* = *dis-* + *facilis* easy, fr. *facere* to make, do.] **1.** State of being difficult, or hard to do; hardness; arduousness. **2.** Something difficult; a thing hard to do or to understand; obstacle; impediment. **3.** A controversy; disagreement. **4.** Embarrassment of affairs, esp. financial affairs; — usually in the plural.

Syn. — Obstruction; embarrassment; perplexity; exigency; distress; trouble; trial; objection; cavil.

Dif'fi-dence (dĭf'fĭ-dens), *n.* State of being diffident or distrustful; now commonly, distrust of one's self or one's own powers.

Syn. — Humility; bashfulness; distrust; suspicion; doubt; fear; timidity; apprehension; hesitation.

Dif'fi-dent (dĭf'fĭ-dent), *a.* [L. *diffidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *diffidere*; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fidere* to trust; akin to *fides* faith.] Wanting confidence; distrustful; hesitating; doubtful; now usually, wanting confidence in one's self; not self-reliant. — **Dif'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Distrustful; modest; bashful; reserved.

Dif'form' (dĭf'fôrm'), *a.* [Cf. F. *difforme*; L. *dis-* + *forma* form.] Irregular in form; hence, dissimilar.

Dif-fract' (dĭf-frăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIFFRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIFFRACTING.] [L. *diffringere*, p. p. *-fractus*; *dif-* = *dis-* + *frangere* to break.] To break or separate into parts; to deflect, or decompose by deflection, as light.

Dif-frac'tion (-frăk'shŭn), *n.* (*Opt.*) The deflection and decomposition into prismatic colors of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits.

Dif-frac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* That produces diffraction.

Dif-fran'chise (-frăn'chīz). See DISFRANCHISE.

Dif-fuse' (dĭf-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIFFUSED (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIFFUSING.] [L. *diffundere*, p. p. *-fusus*; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fundere* to pour.] To pour out and cause to spread, as a fluid; to cause to extend in all directions.

Syn. — To expand; spread; circulate; extend; scatter; disperse; publish; proclaim.

Dif-fuse', *v. i.* To go or pass by spreading or diffusion.

Dif-fuse' (-fūs'), *a.* Poured out; widely spread; copious; full. Esp., of style, verbose; prolix. — **Dif-fuse'ly** (-fūs'lĭ), *adv.* — **Dif-fuse'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Prolix; wide; copious; full. See PROLIX.

Dif-fused' (-fūzd'), *a.* Dispersed; loose; diffuse. — **Dif-fus'ed-ly** (-fū'zĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **Dif-fus'ed-ness**, *n.*

Dif-fus'er (dĭf-fū'zẽr), *n.* One that diffuses.

Dif-fu'si-ble (-zĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be diffused. — **Dif-fu'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **Dif-fu'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

Dif-fu'sion (dĭf-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of diffusing, or state of being diffused. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Act of passing through animal membranes, as in the distribution of poisons, gases, etc., through the body.

Syn. — Extension; spread; propagation; circulation; expansion; dispersion.

Dif-fu'sive (dĭf-fū'sĭv), *a.* Having the quality of diffusing; spreading widely; diffuse; prolix. — **Dif-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Dif-fu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Dig (dĭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUG (dŭg) or (*Archaic*) DIGGED (dĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIGGING.] [OE. *diggen*; perh. same word as *diken*, *dichen*. See DIKE, DITCH.] **1.** To turn up, or delve in; to open, loosen, or break up with a spade, or other instrument; to pierce, open, or loosen, as if with a spade. **2.** To get by digging. **3.** To hollow out, as a well. **4.** To thrust; to poke. [*Colloq.*]

Dig, *v. i.* To work with a spade or other like implement; to do servile work; to delve.

Dig, *n.* **1.** A thrust; a punch; a poke. [*Colloq.*] **2.** A plodding and laborious student. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Di-gam'ma (dĭ-găm'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. δίγαμμα; δι- = δίς twice + γάμμα letter Γ. It resembled two *gammas* placed one above the other.] (*Gr. Gram.*) A letter (Ϝ, ϝ) of the Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse.

Di-gas'tric (dĭ-găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + γαστήρ belly.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Having two bellies; biventral; — applied to muscles fleshy at each end and with a tendon in the middle. (*b*) Pertaining to the digastric muscle of the lower jaw.

Di-gest' (dĭ-jĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIGESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIGESTING.] [L. *digerere*, p. p. *-gestus*, to separate, arrange, dissolve, digest; *di-* = *dis-* + *gerere* to bear, wear.] **1.** To distribute or arrange methodically; to reduce to useful form. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To separate (food) into the nutritive and non-nutritive elements; to prepare for conversion into blood. **3.** To think over and arrange in the mind. **4.** (*Chem.*) To soften by heat and moisture. **5.** (*Med.*) To dispose to suppurate.

Di-gest' (dĭ-jĕst'), *v. i.* To undergo digestion.

Di'gest (dī'jĕst), *n.* That which is digested; esp., that which is worked over, classified, and arranged; specif. (*Law*), a compilation of statutes or decisions analytically arranged.

Di-gest'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that digests. **2.** A medicine or an article of food that aids digestion.

Di-gest'i-ble (dĭ-jĕst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be digested. — **Di-gest'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **Di-gest'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

Di-ges'tion (dĭ-jĕs'chŭn; 106), *n.* **1.** Act or process of digesting. Specif.: (*a*) Thoughtful consideration. (*b*) (*Physiol.*) The conversion of food, in the stomach and intestines, into soluble and diffusible products, capable of being absorbed by the blood. **2.** (*Med.*) Suppuration.

Di-gest'ive (dĭ-jĕst'ĭv), *a.* Pertaining to digestion; having the power to cause or promote digestion.

Di-gest'ive, *n.* That which aids digestion.

Dig'ger (dĭg'gẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, digs.

Dig'ging (-gĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or the place of excavating. **2.** *pl.* Places where ore is dug, esp. gold. **3.** *pl.* Region; locality. [*Low*]

Dight (dīt), *v. t.* [AS. *dihtan* to dictate, arrange, fr. L. *dictare*. See DICTATE.] To prepare; to put in order; hence, to dress; to array; to adorn. [*Archaic*]

Dig'it (dĭj'ĭt), *n.* [L. *digitus* finger; origin uncertain.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A finger or toe. **2.** A finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch. **3.** (*Math.*) One of the ten figures, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers are expressed; — from the use of the fingers in counting. **4.** (*Astron.*) One twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. — **Dig'i-tal** (dĭj'ĭ-tal), *a.*

Dig'i-ta'lis (dĭj'ĭ-tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.; — said to be so named from its finger-shaped corolla.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the foxglove. **2.** (*Med.*) The dried leaves of the purple foxglove, used in heart disease.

Dig'i-tate (dĭj'ĭ-tāt), **Dig'i-ta'ted** (-tā'tĕd), *a.* Characterized by digitation; specif. (*Bot.*), having leaflets arranged like the fingers of the hand, at the extremity of a stem or petiole. — **Dig'i-tate-ly** (-tāt-lĭ), *adv.*

Dig'i-ta'tion (dĭj'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A division into fingers or fingerlike processes; also, a fingerlike process.

Dig'i-ti-form (dĭj'ĭ-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Finger-shaped.

Dig'i-ti-grade (dĭj'ĭ-tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *digitus* finger, toe + *gradi* to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) Walking on the toes. — *n.* A digitigrade animal, as the cat, etc. [nifying.

Dig'ni-fi-ca'tion (dĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dig-

Dig'ni-fy (dĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIGNIFIED

(-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIGNIFYING.] [OF. *dignifier*, fr. LL. *dignificare*; L. *dignus* worthy + *-ficare* (in comp.), *facere* to make.] To invest with dignity or honor; to give distinction to; to elevate; to honor.

Syn. — To exalt; prefer; advance; adorn; ennoble.

Dig'ni-ta-ry (dĭg'nĭ-tā-rȳ), *n.* One who possesses exalted rank or station, esp. ecclesiastical rank.

Dig'ni-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [F. *dignité*, fr. L. *dignitas*, from *dignus* worthy.] **1.** State of being worthy or honorable; elevation of mind or character. **2.** Nobleness; grandeur. **3.** Elevated rank; high office; preferment. **4.** Impressiveness; stateliness. **5.** One holding high rank; dignitary.

Di'graph (dī'grăf), *n.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *-graph.*] Two signs or characters combined to express a single articulated sound. — **Di-graph'ic** (dī-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

Di-gress' (dĭ-grĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIGRESSED (-grĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIGRESSING.] [L. *digredi*, p. p. *-gressus*; *di-* = *dis-* + *gradi* to step, walk.] **1.** To step or turn aside; to deviate; to swerve; esp., to turn aside from the main theme or argument in writing or speaking. **2.** To transgress. [*R.*]

Di-gres'sion (dĭ-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of digressing; hence, a part of a discourse deviating from its main design or subject. **2.** Transgression; offense. [*R.*]

Di-gres'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the character of, a digression.

Di-gress'ive (dĭ-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Departing from the main subject; digressional. — **Di-gress'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Di-he'dral (dī-hē'dral), *a.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *ἕδρα* seat, base, fr. *ἕζεσθαι* to sit.] Having two plane faces.

Dike (dīk), *n.* [AS. *dīc* dike, ditch; akin to D. *dijk* dike, G. *deich.*] **1.** A ditch; a channel for water made by digging. **2.** An embankment to prevent inundations; a levee. **3.** (*Geol.*) A wall-like mass of mineral matter, filling up fissures in the original strata.

Dike, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIKED (dīkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIKING.] **1.** To surround or protect with a dike or bank. **2.** To drain by a dike or ditch.

Di-lac'er-ate (dĭ-lăs'ĕr-āt *or* dī-), *v. t.* [L. *dilacerare*, p. p. *-atus*. See DI-, and LACERATE.] To rend asunder; to tear to pieces. — **Di-lac'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Di-lap'i-date (dĭ-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DILAPIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DILAPIDATING (-dā'tĭng).] [L. *dilapidare* to scatter like stones; *di-* = *dis-* + *lapidare* to throw stones, *lapis* stone.] To bring or fall into a condition of decay or partial ruin; to impair by waste and abuse.

Di-lap'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dilapidating, or state of being dilapidated. [tion.]

Di-lap'i-da'tor (-dā'tĕr), *n.* One who causes dilapida-

Di-lat'a-ble (dĭ-lā'tà-b'l *or* dī-), *a.* That may be dilated. — **Di-la'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Dil'a-ta'tion (dĭl'à-tā'shŭn), *n.* Dilation.

Di-late' (dĭ-lāt' *or* dī-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DILATED (-lāt'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DILATING (-lāt'ĭng).] [L. *dilatare*; either fr. *di-* = *dis-* + *latus* wide (see LATITUDE); or fr. *dilatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* to separate. See DIFFER.] **1.** To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions. **2.** To enlarge upon. [*R.*]

Syn. — To swell; spread out; amplify; expatiate.

Di-late', *v. i.* **1.** To grow wide; to swell or extend in all directions. **2.** To speak copiously; to dwell in narration.

Di-lat'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, dilates.

Di-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dilating, or state of being dilated. [dilate.]

Di-lat'ive (-lāt'ĭv), *a.* Causing dilation; tending to

Di-lat'or (dĭ-lāt'ĕr *or* dī-), *n.* One that dilates.

Dil'a-to-ry (dĭl'à-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *dilatorius*, fr. *dilator* a delayer, fr. *dilatus*, p. p. See DILATE.] **1.** Inclined to defer or put off what ought to be done at once; given to procrastination. **2.** Marked by procrastination or delay. — **Dil'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Dil'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Slow; delaying; sluggish; inactive; loitering; behindhand; backward; procrastinating. See SLOW.

Dil'do (dĭl'dŏ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A columnar cactaceous plant of the West Indies (*Cereus Swartzii*).

Di-lem'ma (dĭ-lĕm'mà *or* dī-), *n.* [L. *dilemma*, Gr. *δίλημμα*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *λαμβάνειν* to take. See LEMMA.] **1.** (*Logic*) An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, each of which is equally conclusive against him. **2.** A vexatious alternative or predicament; a difficult choice or position.

Dil'et-tant' (dĭl'ĕt-tănt'), *n.* A dilettante.

‖ **Dil'et-tan'te** (dĭl'ĕt-tăn'tà *or* dē'lât-tán'tâ), *n.*; *pl.* DILETTANTI (-tē). [It., prop. p. pr. of *dilettare* to delight in, fr. L. *delectare*. See DELIGHT, *v. t.*] A lover of the fine arts; popularly, an amateur; esp., one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge desultorily, or for amusement only.

Dil'et-tan'te-ism (dĭl'ĕt-tăn'tà-ĭz'm *or* dē'lât-tán'tâ-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being a dilettante; desultory pursuit of art, science, or literature.

Dil'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jens), *n.* Quality of being diligent.

‖ **Di'li-gence'** (dē'lē-zhänS'), *n.* [F.] A four-wheeled, public stagecoach, used in France.

Dil'i-gent (dĭl'ĭ-jent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *diligens*, p. pr. of *diligere*, *dilectum*, to esteem highly, prefer; *di-* = *dis-* + *legere* to choose.] **1.** Prosecuted with careful attention and effort. **2.** Interestedly and perseveringly attentive; steady and earnest in application to a subject or pursuit. — **Dil'i-gent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Active; assiduous; sedulous; laborious; persevering; attentive; heedful; careful; industrious. *Industrious* implies an habitual devotion to labor for some valuable end, as knowledge, property, etc.; *diligent* implies earnest, but not necessarily long-continued, application to some specific object or pursuit. A lazy man may be diligent on occasions.

Dill (dĭl), *n.* [AS. *dile*; akin to G. *dill.*] (*Bot.*) An herb, the seeds of which are moderately warming, pungent, and aromatic.

Dil-lu'ing (dĭl-lū'ĭng), *n.* (*Min.*) A process of sorting ore by washing in a hand sieve. [stagecoach.]

Dil'ly (dĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Contr. fr. DILIGENCE.] A kind of

Dil'ly-dal'ly (-dăl'ĭ), *v. i.* [See DALLY.] To loiter or trifle; to waste time.

Dil'u-ent (dĭl'ū-ent), *a.* [See DILUTE.] Diluting; making thinner or weaker by admixture, esp. of water. — *n.* That which dilutes; specif. (*Med.*), an agent used for effecting dilution of the blood; a weak drink.

Di-lute' (dĭ-lūt'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DILUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DILUTING.] [L. *dilutus*, p. p. of *diluere* to wash away, dilute; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere*, equiv. to *lavare* to wash, lave.] **1.** To make or become thinner or more liquid by admixture with something. **2.** To diminish in strength, flavor, color, etc., by mixing; to reduce, esp. by the addition of water.

Di-lute', *a.* Diluted; thin; weak. — **Di-lute'ness**, *n.*

Di-lut'er (-lū'tĕr), *n.* One that dilutes. [diluted.]

Di-lu'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of diluting; state of being

Di-lu'vi-al (dĭ-lū'vĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *diluvialis*, fr. *diluvium*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a flood or deluge, esp. to the great deluge in the days of Noah; diluvian. **2.** (*Geol.*) Effected or produced by a flood or deluge of water; — said of coarse and imperfectly stratified deposits along water courses.

Di-lu'vi-an (*-an*), *a.* Same as DILUVIAL, 1.

Di-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -VIA (-à). [L. See DILUTE.] (*Geol.*) A deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, stones, etc., caused by former action of flowing waters, or the melting of glacial ice.

Dim (dĭm), *a.* [*Compar.* DIMMER (-mĕr); *superl.* DIMMEST (-mĕst).] [AS. *dim*; akin to Icel. *dimmr.*] **1.** Not bright or distinct; obscure in luster or sound; dull; dusky. **2.** Of obscure vision; hence, dull of apprehension.

Syn. — Dark; mysterious; sullied; tarnished.

Dim, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIMMED (dĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIMMING.] **1.** To render or grow dim, obscure, or dark; to darken; to dull. **2.** To deprive of or lose distinct vision; to darken the senses or understanding of.

Dime (dim), *n.* [F. *dîme* tithe, OF. *disme*, fr. L. *decimus* the tenth, fr. *decem* ten.] A silver coin of the U. S., of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

Di-men'sion (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimensio*, fr. *dimensus*, p. p. of *dimetiri* to measure out; *di-* = *dis-* + *metiri* to measure.] **1.** Measure in a single line, as length, breadth, height, thickness, or circumference; — usually, in the plural, measure in length and breadth, or in length, breadth, and thickness; extent; size. **2.** Extent; scope; importance. **3.** (*Math.*) The degree of manifoldness of a quantity. **4.** (*Alg.*) A literal factor, as numbered in characterizing a term. **5.** *pl.* (*Phys.*) The manifoldness with which the fundamental units of time, length, and mass are involved in determining the units of other physical quantities.

Di-men'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to dimension.

Di-men'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Marking dimensions.

Dim'er-ous (dĭm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δι-* + *μέρος* part.] Composed of, or having, two parts of each kind.

Dim'e-ter (-ē-tĕr), *a.* [L. *dimeter*, Gr. *δίμετρος*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *μέτρον* measure.] Having two poetical measures or meters. — *n.* A verse of two meters.

Di-mid'i-ate (dĭ-mĭd'ĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*, p. p. of *dimidiare* to halve, fr. *dimidius* half. See DEMI-.] Divided into two equal parts. Specif.: (*Biol.*) (*a*) Consisting of only one half of what the normal condition

requires; appearing to lack one half. (*b*) Having the organs of one side, or half, different in function from the corresponding organs on the other side.

Di-mid'i-a'tion (dĭ-mĭd'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts. [being dimidiate.

Di-mid'i-ate (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A dimidiating; state of

Di-min'ish (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIMINISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIMINISHING.] [Pref. *di-* (= L. *dis-*) + *minish*. See DIS-, and MINISH.] **1.** To make or become smaller in extent, size, amount, etc. **2.** To lessen in authority or dignity. **3.** (*Mus.*) To make smaller by a half step; to make (an interval) less than minor. **4.** To take away; to subtract.

Syn. — To decrease; lessen; abate; reduce; contract; curtail; impair; degrade. See DECREASE.

Di-min'ish-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be diminished.

Di-min'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that diminishes.

Di-min'u-en'do (dĭ-mĭn'ū-ĕn'dō; *It.* dē-mē'nōō-ĕn'dō), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In a gradually diminishing manner; decrescendo; — expressed on the staff by *Dim.*, or *Dimin.*, or the sign.

Diminuendo.

Dim'i-nu'tion (dĭm'ĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of diminishing; state of being diminished. **2.** (*Law*) Omission, inaccuracy, or defect in a record.

Syn. — Decrease; decay; abatement; reduction; deduction; decrement.

Di-min'u-ti'val (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tī'val), *a.* Indicating diminution; diminutive. — *n.* A diminutive.

Di-min'u-tive (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Below the average size; very small; little. **2.** Expressing diminution. **3.** Tending to diminish. [*R.*] — **Di-min'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Di-min'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

Dim'i-nu'tive, *n.* **1.** Something of very small size or value. **2.** (*Gram.*) A derivative from a noun denoting a small or a young object of the same kind with that denoted by the primitive; also, sometimes, a derivative verb expressing a diminutive or petty form of the action.

Dim'ish (dĭm'ĭsh), *a.* See DIMMISH.

Dim'is-so-ry (dĭm'ĭs-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dimissorius*, fr. *dimittere*, p. p. *-missus*, to send away, let go; *di-* = *dis-* + *mittere* to send.] Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.

Dim'i-ty (dĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr. δίμιτος of double thread, dimity; δι- = δίς twice + μίτος a thread of the warp.] A stout kind of cotton fabric.

Dim'ly, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.

Dim'mish (-mĭsh), **Dim'my** (dĭm'mĭ), } *a.* Somewhat dim.

Dim'ness, *n.* State or quality of being dim; dullness.

Di'morph' (dī'môrf'), *n.* [Gr. δίμορφος two-formed; δίς twice (see DI-) + μορφή form.] (*Crystallog.*) Either one of the two forms of a dimorphous substance.

Di-mor'phic (dī-môr'fĭk), *a.* Dimorphous.

Di-mor'phism, *n.* Quality of being dimorphous.

Di-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Biol.*) Characterized by dimorphism; occurring under two distinct forms, not dependent on sex. **2.** (*Crystallog.*) Crystallizing under two forms fundamentally different, while having the same chemical composition.

Dim'ple (dĭm'p'l), *n.* [Prob. a nasalized dim. of *dip.*] **1.** A slight natural depression or indentation on the surface of some part of the body, esp. on the cheek or chin. **2.** A slight indentation or depression on any surface.

Dim'ple, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIMPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIMPLING (-plĭng).] To form dimples.

Dim'ple, *v. t.* To mark with dimples.

Dim'ply (-plĭ), *a.* Full of dimples; dimpled.

Din (dĭn), *n.* [AS. *dyne*, *dyn*; akin to Icel. *dynr*, and to AS. *dynian* to resound, Icel. *dynja* to pour down like hail or rain.] A loud, continuous, rattling or clanging sound; clamor; roar.

Din, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DINNED (dĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DINNING.] **1.** To strike with, or give forth, a confused or clanging sound; to stun with loud and continued noise. **2.** To repeat noisily; to ding.

Di'nar (dī'nẽr *or* dē-när'), *n.* [Ar. *dīnār*, from Gr. δηνάριον, fr. L. *denarius*.] **1.** A petty money of account of Persia. **2.** An ancient gold coin of the East.

Dine (dīn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DINED (dīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DINING.] [F. *dîner*, OF. *disner*, LL. *disnare*; deriv. of L. *dis-* + *jejunare* to fast, fr. *jejunus* fasting. See JEJUNE.] To eat the principal regular meal of the day; to take dinner.

Dine, *v. t.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Din'er (dīn'ẽr), *n.* One who dines.

Ding (dĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DINGED (dĭngd), DANG (*Obs.*), or DUNG (*Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DINGING.] [OE. *dingen*, *dengen*; akin to AS. *dencgan* to knock, Icel. *dengja* to beat, hammer, G. *dengeln*.] **1.** To throw violently. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cause to sound or ring.

Ding (dĭng), *v. i.* **1.** To strike; to pound. [*Obs.*] **2.** To sound, as a bell; to ring; to clang. **3.** To talk with vehemence; to reiterate.

Ding, *n.* A thump or stroke, especially of a bell.

Ding'dong' (dĭng'dŏng'; 115), *n.* The sound of repeated strokes on a metallic body, as a bell; any loud, repeated and monotonous sound.

Din'gey (dĭn'gĭ), **Din'gy, Din'ghy**, *n.* [Bengalee *dingi*.] **1.** A kind of boat used in the East Indies. **2.** A ship's smallest boat.

Din'gi-ly (dĭn'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a dingy manner.

Din'gi-ness, *n.* Quality of being dingy; a dusky hue.

Din'gle (dĭn'g'l), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A narrow dale; a small, secluded, and embowered valley.

Din'gy (dĭn'jĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* DINGIER (-jĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DINGIEST.] [Prob. fr. DUNG.] Soiled; sullied; of a dark or dusky color; dark brown; dirty.

Din'ner (dĭn'ẽr), *n.* [F. *dîner*, fr. *dîner* to dine. See DINE.] **1.** The principal meal of the day. **2.** An entertainment; a feast.

‖ **Di-noc'e-ras** (dī-nŏs'ē-răs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δεινός terrible + κέρας, -ατος, horn.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large extinct eocene mammals from Wyoming.

‖ **Di-nor'nis** (dī-nôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δεινός terrible + ὄρνις bird.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct, ostrichlike birds of gigantic size. See MOA.

Di'no-saur (dī'nō-sar), **Di'no-sau'ri-an** (-sa'rĭ-an), } *n.* [Gr. δεινός + σαῦρος lizard.] (*Paleon.*) One of the *Dinosauria*, an order of extinct mesozoic reptiles, mostly of large size.

Di'no-there (dī'nō-thẽr), **‖ Di'no-the'ri-um** (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), } *n.* [NL. *dinotherium*, fr. Gr. δεινός + θηρίον beast.] (*Paleon.*) A large extinct mammal from the miocene beds of Europe and Asia.

Restoration of Dinotherium.

Dint (dĭnt), *n.* [AS. *dynt*; akin to Icel. *dyntr* a dint, *dynta* to dint.] **1.** A blow; a stroke. [*Obs.*] **2.** The mark left by a blow; an indentation; a dent. **3.** Force; power; — esp. in the phrase *by dint of*.

Dint, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DINTING.] To make a mark or cavity on or in, by a blow or by pressure; to dent.

Di-oc'e-san (dī-ŏs'ē-s*a*n *or* dī'ō-sē's*a*n), *a.* Of or pert. to a diocese. — *n.* A bishop, viewed in relation to his diocese; also, in *pl.*, the clergy or the people of a diocese.

Di'o-cese (dī'ō-sēs), *n.* [OF. *diocise*, L. *dioecesis*, fr. Gr. διοίκησις housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, fr. διοικεῖν to keep house, manage; διά through + οἰκεῖν to manage a household, οἶκος a house.] (*Eccl.*) The district in which a bishop exercises authority.

Di'o-don (dī'ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of spinose, plectognath fishes, having the teeth of each jaw united into a single beaklike plate. They are able to inflate the body.

Globefish (*Diodon hystrix*).

Di-œ'cian (dī-ē'sha*n*), **Di-œ'cious** (-shŭs), } *a.* [Gr. δίς + οἶκος a house.] (*Biol.*) Having the sexes in two separate individuals.

Di'o-ny'sian (dī'ō-nĭsh'*a*n), *a.* Relating to Dionysius, a monk of the 6th century; as, the *Dionysian*, or Christian, era.

‖ **Di-op'tre** (dē-ŏp'tr'), *n.* [F. See 2d DIOPTRIC.] (*Optics*) A unit of refractive power equal to that of a glass whose principal focal distance is one meter.

Di-op'tric (dī-ŏp'trĭk), **Di-op'tric-al** (-trĭ-k*a*l), } *a.* (*Optics*) Of or pertaining to the dioptre. — *n.* A dioptre.

Di-op'trics (dī-ŏp'trĭks), *n.* (*Optics*) That part of geometrical optics which treats of the laws of the refraction of light in passing from one medium into another, or through different mediums, esp. different lenses.

Di'o-ra'ma (dī'ō-rä'mȧ *or* -rā'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. διορᾶν to see through; δι- = διά through + ὁρᾶν to see.] **1.** A mode of scenic representation in which a painting is seen

from a distance through a large opening. **2.** A building used for such an exhibition.

Di'o-ram'ic (dī'ō-răm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a diorama.

Di'o-rite (dī'ō-rīt), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *διορίζειν* to distinguish.] (*Min.*) An igneous rock, crystalline in structure, consisting essentially of a feldspar and hornblende.

Di-ox'ide (dī-ŏks'īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide with two atoms of oxygen in each molecule.

Dip (dĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dipped (dĭpt) or Dipt (dĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dipping.] [AS. *dyppan;* akin to AS. *dēpan* to baptize, G. *taufen*, and to E. *dive.*] **1.** To plunge or immerse; esp., to insert into a fluid and withdraw again. **2.** To immerse for baptism. **3.** To take out by thrusting in and withdrawing a ladle, dipper, pail, or the like.

To dip snuff, to take snuff by rubbing it on the gums and teeth. [*Southern U. S.*]

Dip, *v. i.* **1.** To immerse one's self. **2.** To perform the action of one who dips out anything. **3.** To penetrate slightly; to enter cursorily; to partake limitedly. **4.** To incline downward from the plane of the horizon. **5.** To dip snuff. [*Southern U. S.*]

Dip, *n.* **1.** Action of dipping or plunging for a moment into a liquid. **2.** Inclination downward; slope; pitch.

Dip of the horizon (*Astron.*), the angular depression of the seen or visible horizon below the true or natural horizon. — **Dip of the needle,** *or* **Magnetic dip,** the angle formed, in a vertical plane, by a freely suspended magnetic needle.

Dip'chick' (dĭp'chĭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Dabchick.

Diph-the'ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ȧ *or* dĭp-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. taken in the sense of *membrane*).] (*Med.*) A very dangerous contagious disease in which the air passages, esp. the throat, become coated with a false membrane. — **Diph'the-rit'ic** (dĭf'thē-rĭt'ĭk *or* dĭp'-), *a.*

Diph'thong (dĭf'thŏng *or* dĭp'-; 115), *n.* [L. *diphthongus*, Gr. *δίφθογγος*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *φθόγγος* voice, sound, fr. *φθέγγεσθαι* to utter a sound.] (*Orthoëpy*) (*a*) A coalition or union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable; as *ou* in *out;* — called a *proper diphthong.* (*b*) A vowel digraph. — **Diph-thon'gal** (-gal), *a.*

Diph'thong-ize (dĭf'thŏng-īz), *v. t. & i.* To change into a diphthong, as a simple vowel.

Diph'y-gen'ic (-ĭ-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διφυής* double + *-genic.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having two modes of embryonic development.

Diph'yl-lous (dĭf'ĭl-lŭs *or* dĭ-fĭl'-), *a.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having two leaves.

Diph'y-o-dont (dĭf'ĭ-ō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. *διφυής* double (*δι-* = *δίς* twice + *φύειν* to produce) + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] (*Anat.*) Having two successive sets of teeth (deciduous and permanent), one succeeding the other.

‖ **Dip'lo-ë** (dĭp'lō-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διπλόη* fold, fr. *διπλόος* twofold, double.] (*Anat.*) The soft, spongy, or cancellated substance between the plates of the skull.

Di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *δίπλωμα*, deriv. of *διπλόος* twofold.] A writing conferring some privilege, honor, or power; esp., a document bearing record of a literary or scientific degree, or of some title.

Di-plo'ma-cy (-sĭ), *n.* [F. *diplomatie.* See Diploma.] **1.** The art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations, esp. in securing treaties. **2.** Skill in securing advantages; tact. **3.** The diplomatic body. [*R.*]

Dip'lo-mat (dĭp'lō-măt), **Dip'lo-mate** (-măt), *n.* A diplomatist.

Dip'lo-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), **Dip'lo-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to diplomacy; relating to the foreign ministers at a court. **2.** Characterized by tact and shrewdness; dexterous; artful. **3.** Pertaining to diplomatics; paleographic. — **Dip'lo-mat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Dip'lo-mat'ist, *n.* A minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court; a diplomatist.

Dip'lo-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of deciphering ancient documents, determining their age, authenticity, etc.; paleography.

Di-plo'ma-tism (dĭ-plō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Diplomacy. [*R.*]

Di-plo'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A person employed or skilled in diplomacy.

‖ **Di-plop'i-a** (-plĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διπλόος* double + root of *ὄψις* sight.] (*Med.*) Act or state of seeing double.

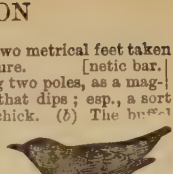
Dip'lo-stem'o-nous (dĭp'lō-stĕm'ō-nŭs *or* -stē'mō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος* double + *στήμων* a thread.] (*Bot.*) Having twice as many stamens as petals, as the geranium.

‖ **Dip'no-i** (dĭp'nō-ī *or* -noi), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δίπνοος* with two breathing apertures; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *πνοή* breath.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of ganoid fishes which present the closest approximation to the Amphibia.

Dip'o-dy (dĭp'ō-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. *διποδία*, deriv. of *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *πούς* foot.] (*Pros.*) Two metrical feet taken together, or included in one measure. [netic bar.]

Di-po'lar (dī-pō'lẽr), *a.* Having two poles, as a mag-

Dip'per (dĭp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dips; esp., a sort of ladle. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The dabchick. (*b*) The buff-breasted duck. (*c*) The water ousel of Europe. (*d*) The American ousel.



Dipper (2 *d*) (*Cinclus Mexicanus*).

The Dipper (*Astron.*), the seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear. They outline in the form of a dipper.

Dip'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of Dip, *v.*

Dipping needle, a magnetic needle suspended at its center of gravity, and moving freely in a vertical plane.

Dip'sas (dĭp'săs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *διψάς*, fr. *δίψα* thirst.] **1.** A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce intense thirst. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of harmless colubrine snakes.

Dip'so-ma'ni-a (dĭp'sō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δίψα* thirst + *μανία* mania.] (*Med.*) A morbid and uncontrollable craving for drink, esp. for alcoholic liquors.

Dip'so-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One who has dipsomania.

‖ **Dip'te-ra** (dĭp'tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δίπτερος* with two wings; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *πτερόν* feather, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of insects having only two functional wings and two balancers, as the house fly.

One of the Diptera (Horsefly, *Tabanus lineola*). Nat. size.

Dip'ter-al (dĭp'tẽr-al), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Dipterous. **2.** (*Anc. Arch.*) Having a double row of columns on each of the flanks, as well as in front and rear; — said of a temple.

Dip'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Having two wings, as certain insects; belonging to the order Diptera. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having two winglike processes.

Dip'tote (dĭp'tōt), *n.* [Gr. *δίπτωτος*; *δι-* = *δίς* + *πτωτός* falling.] (*Gram.*) A noun with only two cases.

Dip'tych (dĭp'tĭk), *n.* [L. *diptycha*, pl., fr. Gr. *δίπτυχος* folded, doubled; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *πτύσσειν* to fold.] **1.** Anything consisting of two leaves or folds. Esp.: (*a*) (*Roman Antig.*) A writing tablet consisting of two leaves connected by hinges. (*b*) A picture or series of pictures painted on two tablets connected by hinges. **2.** A catalogue of ecclesiastics and benefactors of the church arranged in two classes, the living and the dead.

Dire (dīr), *a.* [*Compar.* Direr (-ẽr); *superl.* Direst.] [L. *dirus;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Ill-boding; portentous. **2.** Evil in a great degree; dreadful.

Di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *directus*, p. p. of *dirigere* to direct. See Dress.] **1.** Straight; not crooked, oblique, or circuitous; leading by the short or shortest way to a point or end. **2.** Straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness; sincere; outspoken. **3.** Immediate; express; plain; unambiguous. **4.** In the line of descent; not collateral. **5.** (*Astron.*) In the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east.

Direct examination (*Law*), the first examination of a witness in the orderly course, upon the merits. — **Direct tax,** a tax assessed directly on lands, etc., and polls, distinguished from taxes on merchandise, or customs, and from excise.

Di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Directed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Directing.] **1.** To arrange in a direct or straight line; to point; to aim. **2.** To cause to take a certain course or direction by pointing out or showing the way; to guide. **3.** To determine the direction or course of. **4.** To point out to with authority; to command. **5.** To put an address or direction upon.

Syn. — To guide; lead; conduct; dispose; manage; regulate; order; instruct; command.

Di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. i.* To give direction.

Di-rect', *n.* (*Mus.*) A character, [𝄆], placed at the end of a staff on the same line or space as the first note of the next staff.

Di-rect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who directs; a director.

Di-rec'tion (dĭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of directing, or of aiming, regulating, guiding, or ordering. **2.** That which is imposed by directing; a guiding or authoritative instruction. **3.** Name and residence of a person to whom anything is sent, written upon the thing sent; superscription; address. **4.** Line or course upon which anything is moving or aimed to move, or in which anything is lying or pointing; line or point of tendency. **5.** The body of managers or of directors of a corporation, etc.

Syn. — Administration; guidance; management; superintendence; oversight; government; order; com-

mand; guide; clue. — *Control* is negative, denoting power to restrain; *command* is positive, implying a right to enforce obedience; *directions* are commands containing instructions how to act. *Order* conveys more prominently the idea of authority than the word *direction*.

Di-rect'ive (dĭ-rĕkt'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Able or tending to direct; guiding; governing. **2.** Manageable. [*Obs.*]

Di-rect'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a direct manner; in a straight line or course. **2.** Without anything intervening; not by secondary means. **3.** Without ambiguity; in express terms; expressly. **4.** Exactly; just. **5.** Straightforwardly; honestly. **6.** Straightway; next in order; immediately. **7.** Immediately after; as soon as; — a use of the word common in colloquial speech in England, but hardly to be regarded as well sanctioned by writers.

Syn. — Forthwith; instantly; soon; promptly.

Di-rect'ness (dĭ-rĕkt'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being direct.

Di-rect'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who directs; esp., one of a body of persons appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation. **2.** That which directs; esp., a part of a machine or instrument which guides its action.

Di-rect'o-rate (-ô-rāt), *n.* Office of director; also, a body of directors.

Di-rec-to'ri-al (dĭ-rĕk-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Directory; mandatory. **2.** Pertaining to a director or directory.

Di-rect'or-ship (dĭ-rĕkt'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office of a director; directorate. [directorial.

Di-rect'o-ry (dĭ-rĕkt'ô-rỹ), *a.* Containing directions;

Di-rect'o-ry, *n.* **1.** A collection or body of directions, rules, or ordinances; esp., a book of directions for the conduct of worship. **2.** A book containing the names, residences, etc., of the inhabitants of any place, or of any class of persons; an address book. **3.** A body of directors; board of management; esp., an executive committee in France under the first republic.

Di-rect'ress, *n.* A woman who directs.

Di-rect'rix (-rĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. Directrixes (-ĕz), L. Directrices (-rĭ-sēz). **1.** A directress. [*R.*] **2.** (*Geom.*) (*a*) A line along which a point in another line moves, or which in any way governs the motion of a point line or surface and determines the position of the curve, surface, or solid generated. (*b*) A straight line so situated with respect to a conic section that the distance of any point of the curve from it has a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus.

Dire'ful (dīr'fụl), *a.* Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; woeful. — **Dire'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dire'ful-ness**, *n.*

Dire'ly, *adv.* In a dire manner.

Dire'ness (dīr'nĕs), *n.* The quality of being dire.

Di-rep'tion (dĭ-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *direptio*, fr. *diripere* to tear asunder, plunder; *di-* = *dis-* + *rapere* to seize and carry off.] Act of plundering; a despoiling.

Dirge (dẽrj), *n.* [Contr. of Lat. *dirige* direct thou, the first word of a funeral hymn (Lat. transl. of Psalm v. 8) beginning, "*Dirige, Domine, in conspectu tuo vitam meam.*" See Direct, *a.*] A mournful piece of music, to accompany funeral rites; a funeral hymn.

Dir'i-ge (dĭr'ĭ-jē), *n.* [L. See Dirge.] A service for the dead, in the Roman Catholic Church.

Dir'i-gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *dirigens*, p. pr.] Directing. — *n.* (*Geom.*) A directrix.

Dir'i-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being directed.

Dirk (dẽrk), *n.* [Ir. *duirc.*] A kind of dagger or poniard, formerly much used by the Scottish Highlanders.

Dirk, *v. t.* To stab with a dirk.

Dirt (dẽrt), *n.* [OE. *drit*; akin to Icel. *drit* dung, AS. *gedritan.*] **1.** Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, dust, etc.; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean. **2.** Meanness; sordidness. **3.** In placer mining, earth, gravel, etc., before washing.

To eat dirt, to submit basely to insults.

Dirt, *v. t.* To make foul or filthy; to dirty.

Dirt'y (dẽr'tỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* Dirtier (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Dirtiest.] **1.** Defiled with dirt; not clean or pure; serving to defile. **2.** Sullied; clouded; — applied to color. **3.** Sordid; base; groveling. **4.** Sleety; gusty; stormy. — **Dirt'i-ly** (-tĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Dirt'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Nasty; filthy; foul.

Dirt'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Dirtied (dẽr'tĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Dirtying.] **1.** To foul; to make filthy; to soil. **2.** To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize.

Di-rup'tion (dĭ-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* Disruption.

Dis- (dĭs- *or* dĭz-; 258). **1.** A prefix from the Latin, whence F. *dés*, or sometimes *dé-*, *dis-*. The Latin *dis-* appears as *di-* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*, becomes *dif-* before *f*, and either *dis-* or *di-* before *j*. It is from the same root as *bis* twice, and *duo*, E. *two*. See Two, and cf. Bi-, Di-, Dia-. *Dis-* denotes *separation*, *a parting from*, as in *dis*tribute, *dis*connect; hence it often has the force of a privative and negative, as in *dis*arm, *dis*oblige, *dis*agree. Also intensive, as in *dis*annul, *dis*sever. **2.** A prefix from Gr. *δίς* twice. See Di-.

Dis'a-bil'i-ty (dĭs'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** State of being disabled; absence of competent physical, intellectual, or moral power, means, fitness, or the like. **2.** Want of legal qualification to do a thing.

Syn. — Weakness; inability; incompetence; impotence; incapacity; incompetency; disqualification. — *Inability* is an inherent want of power to perform the thing in question; *disability* arises from some deprivation or loss of the needed competency.

Dis-a'ble (dĭs-ā'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Disabled (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Disabling (-blĭng).] **1.** To destroy the force, vigor, or power of action of; to deprive of competent physical or intellectual power. **2.** (*Law*) To deprive of legal right or qualification.

Syn. — To weaken; unfit; disqualify; incapacitate.

Dis-a'ble-ment (-b'l-*ment*), *n.* Deprivation of ability.

Dis'a-buse' (dĭs'ȧ-būz'), *v. t.* To set free from mistakes; to undeceive; to set right. [commode. [*R.*]

Dis'ac-com'mo-date (-ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dāt), *v. t.* To in-

Dis'ac-cord' (-ăk-kôrd'), *n.* Disagreement.

Dis'ac-cus'tom (-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* To free from a custom. [own.

Dis'ac-knowl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj), *v. t.* To deny; to dis-

Dis'ad-van'tage (-vȧn'tâj; 48, 61), *n.* **1.** Deprivation of advantage; unfavorable or prejudicial quality, condition, circumstance, or the like. **2.** Prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good.

Syn. — Detriment; injury; hurt; loss; damage.

Dis'ad-van'tage, *v. t.* To cause disadvantage to.

Dis-ad'van-ta'geous (dĭs-ăd'vȧn-tā'jŭs), *a.* Attended with disadvantage; unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; prejudicial. — **Dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ness**, *n.*

Dis'af-fect' (-ăf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To alienate or diminish the affection of; to make unfriendly or discontented. **2.** To disturb the functions of; to disorder.

Dis'af-fec'tion (dĭs'ăf-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* State of being disaffected; want of affection or good will.

Syn. — Dislike; disgust; discontent; unfriendliness; ill will; alienation; disloyalty; hostility.

Dis'af-firm' (dĭs'ăf-fẽrm'), *v. t.* **1.** To contradict; to deny. **2.** (*Law*) To vacate or annul.

Dis'af-firm'ance (dĭs'ăf-fẽrm'ȧns), *n.* Act of disaffirming; denial; negation; annulment.

Dis-af'fir-ma'tion (dĭs-ăf'fẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disaffirming; negation; refutation.

Dis'af-for'est (dĭs'ăf-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* (*Eng. Law*) To reduce to a common (what has been privileged as a forest).

Dis'a-gree' (dĭs'ȧ-grē'), *v. i.* **1.** To fail to accord; to differ; to be unlike; to be at variance. **2.** To differ in opinion; to dissent; to quarrel. **3.** To be unsuited; to have unfitness.

☞ Usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*, rarely by *from*.

Dis'a-gree'a-ble (dĭs'ȧ-grē'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not agreeable, conformable, or congruous; contrary; unsuitable. **2.** Offensive to the feelings or senses; displeasing. — **Dis'a-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dis'a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*

Dis'a-gree'ment, *n.* Act, or state, of disagreeing.

Syn. — Difference; diversity; dissimilitude; unlikeness; discrepancy; variance; dissent; misunderstanding; dissension; division; dispute; jar; wrangle; discord.

Dis'al-low' (-ăl-lou'), *v. t.* To refuse to allow; to deny the force or validity of; to disown and reject; to prohibit.

Dis'al-low'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not allowable.

Dis'al-low'ance (-*ans*), *n.* Act of disallowing.

Dis-an'i-mate (dĭs-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of life. [*R.*] **2.** To deprive of spirit; to dishearten.

Dis'an-nex' (dĭs'ăn-nĕks'), *v. t.* To disunite; to undo or repeal the annexation of.

Dis'an-nul' (dĭs'ăn-nŭl'), *v. t.* To annul completely.

Dis'an-nul'ment (-*ment*), *n.* Complete annulment.

Dis'ap-par'el (-ăp-păr'ĕl), *v. t.* To strip of apparel.

Dis'ap-pear' (dĭs'ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* **1.** To cease to appear or to be perceived; to pass from view; to vanish. **2.** To cease to be or exist. [a vanishing.

Dis'ap-pear'ance (-*ans*), *n.* Act of disappearing;

Dis'ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Disappointed; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Disappointing.] [OF. *desapointier*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *apointier*. See Appoint.] **1.** To defeat of expectation or hope; to defeat in the consummation of a purpose. **2.** To frustrate; to foil; to hinder of result.

☞ *Disappointed of* a thing not obtained; *disappointed in* a thing obtained.

Syn. — To tantalize; fail; frustrate; balk; baffle; delude; foil; defeat. See Tantalize.

Dis'ap-point'ment (dĭs'ăp-point'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of disappointing; state of being disappointed. **2.** That which disappoints.

Syn. — Miscarriage; frustration; balk.

Dis-ap'pro-ba'tion (dĭs-ăp'prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disapproving; mental condemnation; feeling of censure.

Dis-ap'pro-ba'to-ry (-bā'tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing disapprobation; serving to disapprove.

Dis'ap-pro'pri-ate (dĭs'ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* (*Law*) Severed from the possession of a spiritual corporation.

Dis'ap-prov'al (-prōōv'al), *n.* Disapprobation; dislike; censure; adverse judgment.

Dis'ap-prove' (dĭs'ăp-prōōv'), *v. t.* **1.** To pass unfavorable judgment upon; to regard as wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient; to censure. **2.** To refuse official approbation to; to decline to sanction.

Dis'ap-prove', *v. i.* To feel or express disapproval.

Dis'ap-prov'ing-ly, *adv.* In a disapproving manner.

Dis-arm' (dĭs-ärm' *or* dĭz-), *v. t.* [F. *désarmer;* pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *armer* to arm.] **1.** To deprive of arms; to take away the weapons of; to render defenseless. **2.** To deprive of the means or the disposition to harm.

Dis-arm'a-ment (-ä-ment), *n.* Act of disarming.

Dis-arm'er (dĭs-ärm'ẽr), *n.* One who disarms.

Dis'ar-range' (dĭs'ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of; to disorder.

Dis'ar-range'ment (dĭs'ăr-rānj'ment), *n.* Act of disarranging, or state of being disarranged.

Dis'ar-ray' (-ăr-rā'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw into disorder; to break the array of. **2.** To strip of dress; to unrobe.

Dis'ar-ray, *n.* **1.** Want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion. **2.** Confused attire; undress.

Dis'ar-tic'u-late (dĭs'ăr-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To sunder; to separate, as joints. — **Dis'ar-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

Dis'as-sim'i-la'tion (-ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Decomposition of complex substances, within the organism, into simpler ones suitable only for excretion, — a normal nutritional process the reverse of assimilation.

Dis'as-so'ci-ate (-ăs-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To dissociate.

Dis-as'ter (dĭz-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *désastre;* pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *astre* star, fr. L. *astrum;* a word of astrological origin.] **1.** An unpropitious or baleful aspect of a planet or star; hence, an ill portent. [*Obs.*] **2.** An adverse or unfortunate event; esp., a sudden and extraordinary misfortune; a calamity; a serious mishap.

Syn. — Calamity; misfortune; mishap; mischance; visitation; misadventure; ill luck. See Calamity.

Dis-as'trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Baleful in aspect; unpropitious. [*Obs.*] **2.** Attended with suffering or disaster; very unfortunate; calamitous; ill-fated. — **Dis-as'trous-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-as'trous-ness**, *n.*

Dis'a-vow' (-vou'), *v. t.* **1.** To solemnly refuse to own or acknowledge; to deny responsibility for; to disclaim; to disown. **2.** To deny; to disprove.

Dis'a-vow'al (-al), *n.* Act of disavowing.

Dis'a-vow'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disavows.

Dis-band' (dĭs-bănd'; see Dis-), *v. t.* To loose the bands of; to set free; to break up the organization of; esp., to dismiss from military service.

Dis-band', *v. i.* To separate, break up, or dissolve; esp., to give up military organization and service.

Dis-band'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of disbanding.

Dis-bar' (dĭs-bär'), *v. t.* (*Law*) To expel from the bar, or the legal profession.

Dis-bark' (dĭs-bärk'), *v. t.* To disembark.

Dis-bark', *v. t.* To strip of bark; to bark. [*R.*]

Dis-bar'ment (dĭs-bär'ment), *n.* Act of disbarring.

Dis'be-lief' (dĭs'bẽ-lēf'), *n.* Act of disbelieving; a state of disbelieving an opinion, assertion, doctrine, etc.; refusal of credence; denial of belief.

Syn. — Distrust; unbelief; incredulity; doubt; skepticism. — *Unbelief* is a mere failure to admit, and is open to conviction; *disbelief* is a positive rejection based upon a conviction of the falsity of that which it rejects.

Dis'be-lieve' (dĭs'bẽ-lēv'), *v. t.* Not to believe; to refuse belief or credence to. — **Dis'be-liev'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Dis-bow'el (dĭs-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* To disembowel. [*R.*]

Dis-bur'den (dĭs-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To rid of a burden; to free from something oppressive; to relieve.

Syn. — To unload; unburden; discharge; free.

Dis-bur'den, *v. i.* To relieve one's self of a burden.

Dis-burse' (dĭs-bûrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disbursed (-bûrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disbursing.] [OF. *desbourser;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *bourse* purse. See Burse.] To pay out; to expend, — usually from the public treasury.

Dis-burse'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of disbursing or paying out. **2.** That which is disbursed or paid out.

Dis-burs'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disburses money.

Dis-bur'then (-bûr'th'n), *v. t.* To disburden. [*Archaic*]

Disc (dĭsk), *n.* [See Disk.] A flat round plate; (*Biol.*) a circular structure. Same as Disk. [disk.]

Disc'al (dĭs'kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a

Dis-can'dy (-kăn'dĭ), *v. i.* To melt; to thaw. [*Obs.*]

Dis'cant (dĭs'kănt), *n.* See Descant, *n.*

Dis-card' (dĭs-kärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discarding.] **1.** (*Card Playing*) To throw out of one's hand, as superfluous cards. **2.** To cast off as useless; to dismiss; to discharge. **3.** To put or thrust away; to reject.

Dis-card', *v. i.* (*Card Playing*) To make a discard.

Dis-card', *n.* Act of discarding; also, the card or cards discarded.

Dis-case' (-kās'), *v. t.* To strip; to undress.

Dis-cern' (dĭz-zẽrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discerned (-zẽrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discerning.] [F. *discerner,* L. *discernere, discretum; dis-* + *cernere* to separate, distinguish.] **1.** To see and identify by noting a difference or differences; to note the distinctive character of. **2.** To see by the eye or by the understanding; to perceive and recognize.

Syn. — To perceive; distinguish; discover; penetrate; discriminate; espy; descry; detect. See Perceive.

Dis-cern', *v. i.* To see or understand the difference; to make distinction.

Dis-cern'er, *n.* One who, or that which, discerns.

Dis-cern'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discerned. — **Dis-cern'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dis-cern'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Perceptible; distinguishable; apparent; visible; evident; manifest.

Dis-cern'ment (dĭz-zẽrn'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of discerning. **2.** The power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another.

Syn. — Judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity; insight.

Dis-cerp' (dĭs-sẽrp'), *v. t.* [L. *discerpere, discerptum; dis-* + *carpere* to pluck.] **1.** To tear in pieces; to rend. **2.** To separate; to disunite. [*R.*]

Dis-cerp'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of discerping.

Dis-charge' (dĭs-chärj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discharged (-chärjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discharging.] [OF. *deschargier;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *chargier.* See Charge.] **1.** To relieve of a charge, load, or burden; to empty of a load or cargo. **2.** To free of the missile with which anything is charged or loaded; to fire off; to shoot off; also, to relieve from a state of tension, as a Leyden jar. **3.** To relieve of something weighing upon or impending over one, as a debt, duty, responsibility, accusation, etc.; to absolve; to acquit. **4.** To relieve of an office or employment; to dismiss. **5.** To release legally from confinement; to set at liberty. **6.** To put forth, or remove, as a charge or burden; to take out, as that with which anything is loaded or filled. **7.** To let fly, as a missile; to shoot. **8.** To set aside; to annul; to dismiss. **9.** To relieve one's self of, by fulfilling conditions, performing duty, trust, and the like; hence, to perform or execute. **10.** To give forth; to emit. **11.** To give expression to; to utter.

Dis-charge', *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a charge or burden; to emit or give vent to fluid or other contents.

Dis-charge', *n.* **1.** Act of discharging. **2.** State of being discharged or relieved of a debt, obligation, office, and the like; acquittal. **3.** That which discharges or releases from an obligation, liability, penalty, etc. **4.** That which is discharged or emitted.

Dis-char'ger (dĭs-chär'jẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, discharges; specifically, in electricity, an instrument for discharging a Leyden jar, or electrical battery.

Dis-church' (-chûrch'), *v. t.* To deprive of status as a church, or of membership in a church.

Dis'ci-form (dĭs'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Discoid.

Dis-ci'ple (dĭs-sī'p'l), *n.* [OF. *disciple, deciple,* fr. L. *discipulus,* fr. *discere* to learn + prob. a root meaning *to turn* or *drive,* as in L. *pellere* to drive.] One who receives instruction from another; esp., one who accepts as true the doctrine of his teacher.

Syn. — Learner; scholar; pupil; follower; adherent.

Dis-ci'ple-ship, *n.* State of being a disciple.

Dis'ci-plin-a-ble (dĭs'sĭ-plĭn-ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be disciplined. **2.** Liable or deserving to be disciplined.

Dis'ci-plin-ant (-ant), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A flagellant.

Dis'ci-plin-a'ri-an (-plĭn-ā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to discipline. — *n.* One who disciplines; esp., one who enforces order and obedience.

Dis'ci-plin-a-ry (dĭs'sĭ-plĭn-ä-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline; corrective.

Dis'ci-pline (-plĭn), *n.* [F. *discipline,* L. *disciplina,* from *disciplus.* See Disciple.] **1.** The treatment

suited to a disciple or learner; development of the faculties by instruction and exercise; training. **2.** Training to act in accordance with established rules. **3.** Subjection to rule; habit of obedience. **4.** Severe training, corrective of faults, as by misfortune, suffering, punishment, etc. **5.** Correction; chastisement; punishment. **6.** The subject matter of instruction. **7.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) Reformatory or penal action toward a church member. (*b*) A system of essential rules and duties. **8.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Self-inflicted and voluntary corporal punishment.

Syn. — Education; instruction; training; culture.

Dis'ci-pline (dĭs'sĭ-plĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCIPLINED (-plĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCIPLINING.] **1.** To educate; to develop by instruction and exercise; to train. **2.** To accustom to regular and systematic action; to train to act together under orders; to drill. **3.** To improve by corrective and penal methods; to correct. **4.** To inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon.

Syn. — To train; form; teach; instruct; bring up; regulate; correct; chasten; chastise; punish.

Dis'ci-plin-er (-plĭn-ẽr), *n.* One who disciplines.

Dis-claim' (dĭs-klām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCLAIMED (-klāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCLAIMING.] **1.** To renounce all claim to; to deny ownership of, or responsibility for; to disown; to disavow; to reject. **2.** (*Law*) To relinquish or deny having a claim in; to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.

Syn. — To disown; disavow; renounce; repudiate.

Dis-claim'er (dĭs-klām'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who disclaims. **2.** (*Law*) Act of disavowal or renunciation of title, claim, interest, estate, or trust.

Dis-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCLOSED (-klōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCLOSING.] [From OF. *desclos*, p. p. of *desclore* to open, F. *déclore*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *clore* to shut, fr. L. *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE.] **1.** To unclose; to open. **2.** To remove a cover or envelope from. **3.** To expose to view; to cause to appear; to reveal. **4.** To make known, as that which has been kept secret or hidden.

Syn. — To uncover; open; unveil; discover; reveal; divulge; tell; utter. See COMMUNICATE.

Dis-clos'er (dĭs-klō'zẽr), *n.* One who discloses.

Dis-clo'sure (-klō'zhūr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act of disclosing. **2.** That which is disclosed or revealed.

Dis'coid (dĭs'koid), *a.* [Gr. δισκοειδής quoit-shaped; δίσκος a round plate, quoit + εἶδος form, shape.] Having the form of a disk. — *n.* Anything having the form of a discus or disk.

Discoid flower (*Bot.*), a compound flower, consisting of tubular florets only and lacking rays, as a tansy.

Dis-coid'al (dĭs-koid'al), *a.* Disk-shaped; discoid.

Dis-col'or (dĭs-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *descolorer*, fr. L. *dis-* + *colorare* to color, *color* color.] **1.** To alter the natural or proper color of; to stain; to tinge. **2.** To give a false complexion or appearance to.

Dis-col'or-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of discoloring; the state of being discolored. **2.** Discolored spot; stain.

Dis-com'fit (-kŭm'fĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOMFITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOMFITING.] [OF. *desconfit*, p. p. of *desconfire*, fr. L. *dis-* + *conficere* to make ready, prepare, bring about.] **1.** To scatter in fight; to defeat. **2.** To break up and frustrate the plans of; to throw into perplexity and dejection.

Syn. — To defeat; overthrow; overpower; vanquish; conquer; balk; baffle; frustrate; confound; discourage.

Dis-com'fit, *n.* Rout; overthrow; discomfiture.

Dis-com'fi-ture (-fĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* Act of discomfiting, or state of being discomfited.

Dis-com'fort (dĭs-kŭm'fẽrt), *v. t.* [OF. *desconforter* to discourage; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conforter*. See COMFORT.] **1.** To discourage; to deject. **2.** To destroy or disturb the comfort of; to make uneasy.

Dis-com'fort, *n.* **1.** Discouragement. [*Obs.*] **2.** Want of comfort; uneasiness, mental or physical; disturbance of peace.

Dis'com-mend' (dĭs'kŏm-mĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To mention with, or expose to, disapprobation; to blame; to disapprove. **2.** To expose to censure or ill favor.

Dis'com-mend'a-ble (dĭs'kŏm-mĕnd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving disapprobation. — **Dis'com-mend'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Dis'com-mode' (dĭs'kŏm-mōd'), *v. t.* To inconvenience; to incommode.

Dis'com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Incommodious. [*R.*] — **Dis'com-mo'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

Dis'com-pose' (dĭs'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* **1.** To disarrange; to disorder; to break up. **2.** To destroy the composure or equanimity of; to agitate.

Syn. — To disorder; derange; unsettle; disturb; disconcert; agitate; ruffle; fret; vex.

Dis'com-posed' (dĭs'kŏm-pōzd'), *a.* Disordered; disquieted. — **Dis'com-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

Dis'com-po'sure (dĭs'kŏm-pō'zhūr; 135), *n.* State of being discomposed; disorder; perturbation.

Dis'con-cert' (dĭs'kŏn-sẽrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To break up the harmonious progress of; to throw into disorder or confusion; to confuse. **2.** To confuse the faculties of; to discompose; to abash.

Syn. — To derange; ruffle; disturb; defeat; frustrate.

Dis-con'cert (dĭs-kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* Want of concert.

Dis'con-cer'tion (dĭs'kŏn-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* Act of disconcerting, or state of being disconcerted. [*R.*]

Dis'con-form'a-ble (-fôrm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conformable.

Dis'con-form'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of conformity.

Dis'con-gru'i-ty (-grụ'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Incongruity.

Dis'con-nect' (dĭs'kŏn-nĕkt'), *v. t.* To dissolve the union or connection of; to sever; to separate.

Dis'con-nec'tion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of disconnecting, or state of being disconnected.

Dis-con'so-late (dĭs-kŏn'sō-lāt), *a.* [LL. *disconsolatus*; L. *dis-* + *consolatus*, p. p. of *consolari* to console. See CONSOLE, *v. t.*] **1.** Destitute of consolation; deeply dejected and dispirited; comfortless. **2.** Inspiring dejection; saddening; cheerless. — **Dis-con'so-late-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-con'so-late-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Forlorn; melancholy; sorrowful; desolate; woeful; hopeless; gloomy.

Dis-con'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Dejection. [*R.*]

Dis'con-tent' (dĭs'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* Not content.

Dis'con-tent', *v. t.* To deprive of content; to make uneasy; to dissatisfy. — **Dis'con-tent'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis'con-tent'ed-ness,** *n.* — **Dis'con-tent'ed** (-ĕd), *p. p. & a.*

Dis'con-tent', *n.* **1.** Want of content; uneasiness of mind; dissatisfaction. **2.** A discontented person; malcontent.

Dis'con-tent'ment (-ment), *n.* State of being discontented; uneasiness; inquietude.

Dis'con-tin'u-ance (-tĭn'ū-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of discontinuing, or state of being discontinued; want of continued connection or continuity of parts.

Syn. — Cessation; intermission; discontinuation; separation; disunion; disjunction; disruption; break.

Dis'con-tin'u-a'tion (-tĭn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; discontinuance.

Dis'con-tin'ue (-tĭn'ū), *v. t.* To interrupt the continuance of; to intermit; to put an end to; to cease using.

Dis'con-tin'ue, *v. i.* **1.** To lose continuity or cohesion of parts. **2.** To be separated or severed; to part.

Dis'con-tin'u-er (-ū-ẽr), *n.* One who discontinues.

Dis-con'ti-nu'i-ty (dĭs-kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of continuity or cohesion; disunion of parts.

Dis'con-tin'u-ous (-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not continuous.

Dis'cord' (dĭs'kôrd'), *n.* [OF. *discorde*, *descorde*, fr L. *discordia*, fr. *discors*, *-cordis*, discordant, disagreeable; *dis-* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] **1.** Want of concord or agreement; variance leading to contention and strife. **2.** (*Mus.*) Union of musical sounds which strikes the ear harshly or disagreeably, owing to the incommensurability of the vibrations which they produce; dissonance.

Syn. — Difference; opposition; contrariety; clashing; dissension; contention; strife; disagreement.

Dis-cord'ance (*-ans*), } *n.* State or quality of being
Dis-cord'an-cy (*-an-sĭ*), } discordant.

Dis-cord'ant (*-ant*), *a.* **1.** Disagreeing; incongruous; being at variance; not harmonious; making a discord; dissonant. **2.** (*Geol.*) Lacking conformity in direction of bedding; — said of strata. — **Dis-cord'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-cord'ant-ness,** *n.* [*R.*]

Syn. — Contradictory; repugnant; opposite; contrary; inconsistent; harsh; jarring; irreconcilable.

Dis'count' (dĭs'kount' *or* dĭs-kount'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOUNTED; *p. p. & vb. n.* DISCOUNTING.] [OF. *desconter*, *descompter*, to deduct; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conter*, *compter*. See COUNT, *v.*] **1.** To deduct from an account, debt, charge, and the like; to make an abatement of. **2.** To lend money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest. **3.** To take into consideration beforehand. **4.** To leave out of account. [*R.*]

Dis'count', *v. i.* To lend, or make a practice of lending, money, abating the discount.

Dis'count' (dĭs'kount'), *n.* **1.** A counting off or deduction made from a gross sum, as upon a debt or a price asked. **2.** A deduction made for interest, in advancing money upon, or purchasing, a bill or note not due. **3.** The rate of interest charged in discounting.

At a discount, below par, or below the nominal value; hence, colloquially, out of favor; poorly esteemed.

Dis-count'a-ble (dĭs-kount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or suitable to be, discounted.

Dis-coun'te-nance (dĭs-koun'tē-nans), *v. t.* **1.** To put out of countenance; to abash. **2.** To refuse to countenance, or support with approval; to discourage.

Dis-coun'te-nance, *n.* Unfavorable aspect or treatment; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage. — **Dis-coun'te-nan-cer** (-nan-sẽr), *n.*

Dis'count'er (dĭs'kount'ẽr), *n.* One who discounts.

Dis-cour'age (dĭs-kŭr'āj; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discouraged (-ājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discouraging (-ā-jĭng).] **1.** To extinguish the courage of; to deprive of confidence. **2.** To dishearten one with respect to; to discountenance.

Syn. — To dispirit; depress; deject; dissuade; disfavor.

Dis-cour'age-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discouraged.

Dis-cour'age-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of discouraging; state of being discouraged. **2.** That which discourages.

Dis-cour'a-ger (-ā-jẽr), *n.* One who discourages.

Dis-course' (dĭs-kōrs'), *n.* [L. *discursus* a running to and fro, discourse, fr. *discurrere, discursum,* to run to and fro, to discourse; *dis-* + *currere* to run.] **1.** Reasoning power. [*Obs.*] **2.** Conversation; talk. **3.** Art and manner of speaking and conversing. **4.** A formal consecutive speech; treatise; dissertation; sermon, etc.

Dis-course', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discoursed (-kōrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discoursing.] **1.** To reason. [*Obs.*] **2.** To express one's self in oral discourse; to talk or write in a continuous or formal manner.

Dis-course', *v. t.* To utter or give forth; to speak.

Dis-cours'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who discourses.

Dis-cours'ive (-ĭv), *a.* **1.** Reasoning; characterized by reasoning. **2.** Containing dialogue or conversation.

Dis-cour'te-ous (dĭs-kûr'tē-ŭs), *a.* Wanting in courtesy or good manners; uncourteous; impolite; rude. — **Dis-cour'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-cour'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

Dis-cour'te-sy (-sĭ), *n.* Want of courtesy.

Disc'ous (dĭsk'ŭs), *a.* [See Disk.] Disklike; discoid.

Dis-cov'er (dĭs-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *descovrir, descouvrir; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *couvrir* to cover. See Cover.] **1.** To uncover. [*Obs.*] **2.** To disclose; to make known; to show (what has been secret, unseen, or unknown). **3.** To obtain for the first time sight or knowledge of, as of a thing existing already, but not perceived or known; to find out. **4.** To manifest without design; to show.

Syn. — To bring out; exhibit; reveal; communicate; impart; tell; espy; detect. — We *discover* what existed before, but remained unknown; we *invent* by forming combinations which either are entirely new, or attain their end by means unknown before.

Dis-cov'er-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be discovered.

Dis-cov'er-er (dĭs-kŭv'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who discovers.

Dis-cov'ert (dĭs-kŭv'ẽrt), *a.* (*Law*) Not covert; unmarried; — of a woman never married or of a widow.

Dis-cov'er-y (dĭs-kŭv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Action of discovering; exposure to view or to knowledge; disclosure; revelation. **2.** That which is discovered; a thing found out, or for the first time ascertained or recognized.

Dis-cred'it (-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* **1.** The act of discrediting, or state of being discredited. **2.** Hence, some degree of dishonor or disesteem; disrepute.

Syn. — Disgrace; scandal; disbelief; distrust.

Dis-cred'it, *v. t.* **1.** To refuse credence to; not to accept as true; to disbelieve. **2.** To deprive of credibility; to destroy confidence or trust in. **3.** To deprive of credit or good repute.

Dis-cred'it-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Not creditable; injurious to reputation; disreputable. — **Dis-cred'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

Dis-creet' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.* [F. *discret,* L. *discretus* separated (whence the meaning *reserved, prudent*), p. p. of *discernere.* See Discern.] Possessed of discernment, esp. in avoiding error or evil, and in the adaptation of means to ends; prudent; judicious; cautious. — **Dis-creet'ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-creet'ness,** *n.*

Dis-crep'ance (dĭs-krĕp'ans), **Dis-crep'an-cy** (dĭs-krĕp'an-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being discrepant; disagreement; variance.

Dis-crep'ant (dĭs-krĕp'ant), *a.* [L. *discrepans, -antis,* p. pr. of *discrepare* to sound differently or discordantly; *dis-* + *crepare* to rattle, creak.] Discordant; being at variance; disagreeing; contrary; different.

Dis-crete' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.* [L. *discretus,* p. p. of *discernere.* See Discreet.] **1.** Separate; distinct. **2.** Disjunctive; containing a disjunctive or discretive clause. **3.** (*Bot.*) Separate; not coalescent. — **Dis-crete'ly,** *adv.*

Discrete proportion, proportion where the ratio of the *means* is different from that of either couplet. — Discrete quantity, that which must be divided into units, as number, and is opposed to *continued quantity,* as duration.

Dis-cre'tion (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Disjunction. [*Obs.*] **2.** Quality of being discreet; wise conduct and management; cautious discernment, esp. as to matters of propriety and self-control; prudence. **3.** Discrimination. **4.** Freedom to act according to one's own judgment or will.

At discretion, without conditions or stipulations.

Dis-cre'tion-al (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment.

Dis-cre'tive (-krē'tĭv), *a.* Marking distinction or separation; disjunctive. — **Dis-cre'tive-ly,** *adv.*

Dis-crim'i-nate (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *discriminare,* p. p. *-atus,* fr. *discrimen* division, distinction, decision, fr. *discernere.* See Discern.] Having the difference marked; distinguished by certain tokens. — **Dis-crim'i-nate-ly** (-nāt-lў), *adv.* — **Dis-crim'i-nate-ness,** *n.*

Dis-crim'i-nate (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discriminated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discriminating (-nā'tĭng).] To set apart as being different; to separate from another by discerning differences.

Dis-crim'i-nate, *v. i.* To make discrimination.

Dis-crim'i-na'tion (-ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of discriminating; state of being discriminated. **2.** (*Railroads*) Arbitrary imposition of unequal tariffs for substantially the same service. **3.** Quality of being discriminating; nice distinction. **4.** That which discriminates; distinction.

Syn. — Discernment; penetration; clearness; acuteness; judgment; distinction.

Dis-crim'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Marking a difference; distinctive; characteristic. **2.** Observing distinctions; discriminating. — **Dis-crim'i-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Dis-crim'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who discriminates.

Dis-crown' (dĭs-kroun'), *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

Dis-cum'ben-cy (-kŭm'ben-sў), *n.* [Fr. L. *discumbens,* p. pr. of *discumbere* to lie down, recline at table; *dis-* + *cumbere* (in comp.) to lie down.] Act of reclining, as among the ancients, at table at meals. [*Obs.*]

Dis-cum'ber (-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To disencumber. [*Archaic*]

Dis-cur'sion (dĭs-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [See Discourse.] Act of discoursing; range from thought to thought.

Dis-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Passing from one thing to another; ranging; digressive. **2.** Reasoning; argumentative. — **Dis-cur'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-cur'sive-ness,** *n.*

Dis-cur'so-ry (dĭs-kûr'sō-rў), *a.* Discursive. [*R.*]

Dis'cus (dĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. Discuses (-ĕz), L. Disci (dĭs'sī). [L. See Disk.] **1.** A quoit. **2.** A disk.

Dis-cuss' (dĭs-kŭs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Discussed (-kŭst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Discussing.] [L. *discussus,* p. p. of *discutere* to strike asunder (hence came the sense *to separate mentally, distinguish*); *dis-* + *quatere* to strike. See Quash.] **1.** To break up; to disperse, esp. a tumor. **2.** To reason upon by presenting favorable and adverse considerations; to debate. **3.** (*Law*) To examine thoroughly; to exhaust a remedy against.

Syn. — To examine; debate. — We speak of *examining* a subject when we ponder it with care, in order to discover the truth respecting it. We speak of *discussing* a topic when we examine it thoroughly in its distinct parts. We speak of *debating* a point when we examine it in mutual argumentation between opposing parties.

Dis-cuss'er (dĭs-kŭs'ẽr), *n.* One who discusses.

Dis-cus'sion (dĭs-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of breaking up, or dispersing, as a tumor. **2.** Examination by argument; debate; disputation; agitation.

Dis-cus'sion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to discussion.

Dis-cuss'ive (-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* & *n.* (*Med.*) Discutient.

Dis-cu'tient (-kū'shent), *a.* [L. *discutiens,* p. pr. of *discutere.* See Discuss.] (*Med.*) Serving to disperse morbid matter. — *n.* A discutient agent or medicine.

Dis-dain' (dĭs-dān' *or* dĭz-), *n.* [OF. *desdein, desdaing,* from the verb. See Disdain, *v. t.*] **1.** A feeling of contempt and aversion; contempt. **2.** State of being despised; shame. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Haughtiness; scorn; arrogance; pride.

Dis-dain', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disdained (-dānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disdaining.] [OF. *desdeigner, desdaigner; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *daigner* to deign, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy. See Deign.] **1.** To think unworthy; to deem unsuitable or unbecoming. **2.** To reject as unworthy of one's self, or one's notice; to look with scorn upon.

Dis-dain', *v. i.* To feel scorn; to be haughty.

Dis-dain'ful (-dān'fụl), *a.* Full of disdain; expressing disdain; scornful; contemptuous; haughty. — **Dis-dain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-dain'ful-ness,** *n.*

Dis-ease' (dĭz-ēz'), *n.* [OF. *desaise; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *aise* ease. See Ease.] **1.** Lack of ease; vexation. [*Obs.*] **2.** An alteration in the state of the body or of some of its organs, interrupting or disturbing the performance of the vital functions, and causing or threaten-

ing pain and weakness; — used fig. of the mind, the moral character and habits, institutions, the state, etc.

Syn. — Distemper; ailing; ailment; malady; disorder; sickness; illness; complaint; indisposition; affection. — *Disease* is the leading medical term. *Disorder* means much the same, with perhaps some slight reference to an *irregularity* of the system. *Distemper* is now used by physicians only of the diseases of animals. *Malady* is not a medical term, and is less used than formerly in literature. *Affection* has special reference to the part, organ, or function disturbed.

Dis-ease' (dĭz-ēz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISEASED (-ēzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISEASING.] **1.** To deprive of ease; to distress. [*Obs.*] **2.** To derange the vital functions of; to afflict with disease or sickness; to disorder; — used chiefly in the participle *diseased*.

Dis'em-bark' (dĭs'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t.* To remove from on board a vessel; to put or go on shore; to land.

Dis-em'bar-ka'tion (dĭs-ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disembarking.

Dis'em-bar'rass (dĭs'ĕm-băr'rəs), *v. t.* To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear. [bellishment.

Dis'em-bel'lish (-bĕl'lĭsh), *v. t.* To deprive of em-

Dis'em-bit'ter (-bĭt'tẽr), *v. t.* To free from bitterness.

Dis'em-bod'i-ment (-bŏd'ĭ-mẽnt), *n.* Act of disembodying, or state of being disembodied.

Dis'em-bod'y (-bŏd'ў), *v. t.* **1.** To divest of the body or corporeal existence. **2.** (*Mil.*) To disarm and disband, as a body of soldiers.

Dis'em-bogue' (dĭs'ĕm-bōg'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISEMBOGUED (-bōgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISEMBOGUING.] [Sp. *desembocar;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *embocar* to put into the mouth, fr. *en* (L. *in*) + *boca* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* cheek.] To pour or flow out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent.

Dis'em-bow'el (-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* To take or let out the bowels or interior parts of. [eling.

Dis'em-bow'el-ment (-mẽnt), *n.* Act of disembow-

Dis'em-broil' (-broil'), *v. t.* To free from confusion.

Dis'en-a'ble (dĭs'ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To disable; to disqualify. [ment or spells.

Dis'en-chant' (-chănt'), *v. t.* To free from enchant-

Dis'en-chant'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that disenchants.

Dis'en-chant'ment (-mẽnt), *n.* Act of disenchanting, or state of being disenchanted. [encumbrance.

Dis'en-cum'ber (dĭs'ĕn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To free from

Dis'en-cum'brance (-brəns), *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance of any kind. [ment.

Dis'en-dow' (-dou'), *v. t.* To deprive of an endow-

Dis'en-dow'ment (dĭs'ĕn-dou'mẽnt), *n.* Act of depriving of an endowment or endowments. [franchise.

Dis'en-fran'chise (-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* To dis-

Dis'en-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t.* To release from that with which anything is engaged, involved, or entangled.

Syn. — To liberate; free; loose; extricate; clear; disentangle; detach; withdraw; wean.

Dis'en-gage', *v. i.* To release one's self; to become detached.

Dis'en-gage'ment (-gāj'mẽnt), *n.* Act of disengaging or setting free, or state of being disengaged.

Dis'en-no'ble (dĭs'ĕn-nō'b'l), *v. t.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to lower; to degrade. [list.

Dis'en-roll' (dĭs'ĕn-rōl'), *v. i.* To erase from a roll or

Dis'en-tan'gle (dĭs'ĕn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* **1.** To free from entanglement; to reduce to orderly arrangement. **2.** To extricate from complication, perplexity, or embarrassing connection.

Syn. — To loose; extricate; disembarrass; disembroil; clear; evolve; disengage; separate; detach.

Dis'en-tan'gle-ment (dĭs'ĕn-tăn'g'l-mẽnt), *n.* Act of disentangling or clearing from difficulties.

Dis'en-thrall' (-thrąl'), *v. t.* To disinthrall.

Dis'en-throne' (dĭs'ĕn-thrōn'), *v. t.* To dethrone.

Dis'en-ti'tle (-tī't'l), *v. t.* To deprive of title or claim.

Dis'en-tomb' (-tōōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb.

Dis'en-trance' (-trăns'), *v. t.* To free from a trance.

Di-sep'al-ous (dī-sĕp'al-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *sepalous.*] (*Bot.*) Having two sepals; two-sepaled.

Dis'es-tab'lish (dĭs'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To unsettle; to break up (anything established); to deprive, as a church, of its connection with, or support from, the state.

Dis'es-tab'lish-ment (-mẽnt), *n.* Act or process of disestablishing, or state of being disestablished. [favor.

Dis'es-teem' (dĭs'ĕs-tēm'), *n.* Want of esteem; dis-

Dis'es-teem', *v. t.* To regard with disfavor; to slight.

Dis'es-ti-ma'tion (dĭs-ĕs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Disesteem.

Dis-fa'vor (dĭs-fā'vẽr), *n.* **1.** Want of favor or favorable regard. **2.** The state of not being in favor. **3.** An unkindness; a disobliging act.

Dis-fa'vor (dĭs-fā'vẽr), *v. t.* To withhold or withdraw favor from; to disapprove. [tures of.

Dis-fea'ture (dĭs-fē'tŭr; 135), *v. t.* To mar the fea-

Dis-fig'u-ra'tion (dĭs-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured.

Dis-fig'ure (dĭs-fĭg'ŭr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISFIGURED (-ŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISFIGURING.] [OF. *desfigurer;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *figurer* to fashion, shape, fr. L. *figurare*, fr. *figura* figure.] To mar the figure of; to render less complete, perfect, or beautiful in appearance.

Syn. — To deface; deform; mar; injure.

Dis-fig'ure-ment (-mẽnt), *n.* **1.** Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; deformity. **2.** That which disfigures; a defacement; a blot.

Dis-fig'ur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disfigures.

Dis-for'est (dĭs-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* **1.** To disafforest. **2.** To clear or deprive of forests or trees.

Dis-fran'chise (dĭs-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular privilege, as of voting, holding office, etc.

Dis-fran'chise-ment (-mẽnt), *n.* Act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised.

Dis-fur'nish (dĭs-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* To deprive of that which furnishes; to strip; to render destitute.

Dis-gar'nish (dĭs-gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* To divest of garniture; to dismantle. [rison.

Dis-gar'ri-son (-găr'rĭ-s'n), *v. t.* To deprive of a gar-

Dis-gorge' (dĭs-gôrj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISGORGED (-gôrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISGORGING.] [F. *dégorger*, earlier, *desgorger;* pref. *dé-*, *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gorge.* See GORGE.] **1.** To eject or discharge by the throat and mouth; to vomit; to discharge violently or in great quantities from a confined place. **2.** To give up unwillingly as what one has wrongfully seized and appropriated; to surrender.

Dis-gorge', *v. i.* To vomit forth what is contained; to make restitution.

Dis-gorge'ment (-mẽnt), *n.* Act of disgorging; a vomiting; that which is disgorged.

Dis-grace' (dĭs-grās'), *n.* [F. *disgrâce;* pref. *dis-* (L. *dis-*) + *grâce.* See GRACE.] **1.** Condition of being out of favor; loss of favor, regard, or respect. **2.** State of being dishonored, or put to shame; dishonor. **3.** That which brings dishonor; cause of shame or reproach.

Syn. — Disfavor; disesteem; opprobrium; discredit; disparagement; infamy; ignominy; humiliation.

Dis-grace', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISGRACED (-grāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISGRACING (-grā'sĭng).] **1.** To put out of favor; to dismiss with dishonor. **2.** To bring reproach or shame upon. **3.** To treat discourteously.

Syn. — To degrade; humble; humiliate; abase; disparage; defame; dishonor; debase.

Dis-grace'ful (-fụl), *a.* Bringing disgrace; causing shame; dishonorable; unbecoming. — **Dis-grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-grace'ful-ness**, *n.*

Dis-gra'cer (-grā'sẽr), *n.* One who disgraces. [able.

Dis-gra'cious (-shŭs), *a.* Wanting grace; disagree-

Dis-grun'tle (-grŭn't'l), *v. t.* To dissatisfy; to anger. [*Colloq.*]

Dis-guise' (dĭs-gīz'; 232), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISGUISED (-gīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISGUISING.] [OF. *desguisier;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *guise.* See GUISE.] **1.** To change the guise or appearance of; esp., to conceal by an unusual dress, or one intended to mislead or deceive. **2.** To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to mask. **3.** To affect or change by liquor; to intoxicate.

Syn. — To dissimulate; feign; pretend. See CONCEAL.

Dis-guise', *n.* **1.** A dress or exterior put on for concealment or deception. **2.** Artificial language or manner assumed for deception. **3.** Intoxication.

Dis-guis'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that disguises.

Dis-gust' (dĭs-gŭst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISGUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISGUSTING.] [OF. *desgouster;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gouster* to taste, fr. L. *gustare*, fr. *gustus* taste.] To provoke disgust or strong distaste in; to excite aversion in.

Dis-gust', *n.* Repugnance to what is offensive; — said primarily of the sickening opposition felt for anything which offends the physical organs of taste; now rather of the analogous repugnance excited by anything extremely unpleasant to the moral taste or higher sensibilities of our nature.

Syn. — Nausea; loathing; abomination. See DISLIKE.

Dis-gust'ful (dĭs-gŭst'fụl), *a.* Provoking disgust.

Dis-gust'ing, *a.* That causes disgust; sickening; offensive; revolting. — **Dis-gust'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Dish (dĭsh), *n.* [AS. *disc*, L. *discus* dish, disc, quoit, fr. Gr. δίσκος quoit, fr. δικεῖν to throw.] **1.** A vessel used for serving up food at the table. **2.** The food served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food. **3.** The state of being concave, or like a dish, or the degree of such concavity. **4.** (*Mining*) (*a*) A trough about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. (*b*) That portion of the produce of a mine which is paid to the land owner or proprietor.

Dish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dished (dĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dishing.] **1.** To put in a dish, ready for the table. **2.** To make concave, or depress in the middle, like a dish. **3.** To frustrate; to beat; to ruin. [*Low*]

Dis'ha-bille' (dĭs'ȧ-bĭl'), *n.* [See Deshabille.] An undress; a loose, negligent dress; deshabille.

Dis-hal'low (dĭs-hăl'lō), *v. t.* To make unholy.

Dish'cloth' (dĭsh'klŏth'; 115), *n.* A cloth used for washing dishes.

Dis-heart'en (dĭs-härt'n), *v. t.* To discourage; to deprive of courage and hope; to depress the spirits of.

Syn. — To dispirit; deject; deter; terrify.

Dis-her'i-son (dĭs-hĕr'ĭ-z'n), *n.* Act of disheriting.

Dis-her'it (dĭs-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disherited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disheriting.] [F. *déshériter*; pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *hériter* to inherit.] To disinherit.

Di-shev'el (dĭ-shĕv'l *or* -ĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disheveled (-'ld *or* -ĕld) or Dishevelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disheveling or Dishevelling.] [OF. *descheveler*, LL. *discapillare*; *dis-* + L. *capillus* the hair of the head.] **1.** To suffer (the hair) to hang loosely or disorderly; to disarrange the hair of; — used chiefly in the p. p. **2.** To spread loosely or disorderly. [a dish will hold.

Dish'ful (dĭsh'fụl), *n.*; *pl.* -fuls (-fụlz). As much as

Dis-hon'est (dĭs-ŏn'ĕst *or* dĭz-), *a.* **1.** Dishonorable; shameful or indecent. [*Obs.*] **2.** Wanting in honesty; disposed to cheat or defraud. **3.** Characterized by fraud; indicating a want of probity. — **Dis-hon'est-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-hon'es-ty (-ĕs-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Dishonor. [*Obs.*] **2.** Want of honesty, probity, or integrity; disposition to defraud, deceive, or betray. **3.** A dishonest act. **4.** Lewdness.

Dis-hon'or (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr *or* dĭz-), *n.* [OF. *deshonor*, *deshonur*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *honor*, *honur*, F. *honneur*, fr. L. *honor*. See Honor.] **1.** Lack of honor; disgrace; ignominy; shame; reproach. **2.** (*Law*) The nonpayment or nonacceptance of commercial paper by the party on whom it is drawn.

Syn. — Disgrace; ignominy; shame; censure; reproach; opprobrium.

Dis-hon'or (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr *or* dĭz-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dishonored (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dishonoring.] **1.** To deprive of honor; to bring reproach or shame on; to lessen the dignity or reputation of. **2.** To violate the chastity of. **3.** To refuse or decline to accept or pay; — said of a bill, check, note, or draft which is due or presented.

Syn. — To disgrace; shame; debase; degrade; lower; humble; humiliate; debauch; pollute.

Dis-hon'or-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Wanting in honor; not honorable; bringing or deserving dishonor. **2.** Wanting in esteem; unhonored. — **Dis-hon'or-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dis-hon'or-a-bly**, *adv.*

Dis-hon'or-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who dishonors.

Dis-horn' (dĭs-hôrn'), *v. t.* To deprive of horns.

Dis'il-lu'sion (dĭs'ĭl-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of freeing from an illusion, or state of being freed therefrom.

Dis'il-lu'sion, *v. t.* To disillusionize. [from illusion.

Dis'il-lu'sion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To disenchant; to free

Dis-in'cli-na'tion (dĭs-ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* State of being disinclined; slight aversion or dislike.

Syn. — Unwillingness; disaffection; alienation; dislike; indisposition; distaste; aversion; repugnance.

Dis'in-cline' (dĭs'ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.* To incline away the affections of; to excite a slight aversion in.

Dis'in-cor'po-rate (dĭs'ĭn-kôr'pŏ-rāt), *v. t.* To deprive of corporate quality, powers, rights, or privileges.

Dis'in-fect' (dĭs'ĭn-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To free from infectious or contagious matter; to make innocuous.

Dis'in-fect'ant (-ant), *n.* That which disinfects.

Dis'in-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of disinfecting, or state of being disinfected.

Dis'in-fect'or (-fĕk'tẽr), *n.* One that disinfects.

Dis'in-gen'u-ous (dĭs'ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Not noble; unbecoming true honor or dignity; mean; unworthy. **2.** Not ingenuous; not frank or open; uncandid. — **Dis'in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis'in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Dis'in-her'i-son (-hĕr'ĭ-z'n), *n.* Same as Disherison.

Dis'in-her'it (-ĭt), *v. t.* To cut off from an inheritance or from hereditary succession; to deprive of heritage.

Dis'in-her'it-ance (dĭs'ĭn-hĕr'ĭt-ans), *n.* Act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited; disherison.

Dis-in'te-gra-ble (dĭs-ĭn'tẽ-grȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disintegrated, or reduced to fragments or powder.

Dis-in'te-grate (dĭs-ĭn'tẽ-grāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disintegrated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disintegrating.] [L. *dis-* + *integratus*, p. p. of *integrare* to renew, repair, fr. *integer*. See Integer.] To separate or decompose into integrant parts; to reduce to fragments or to powder.

Dis-in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated.

Dis'in-ter' (dĭs'ĭn-tẽr'), *v. t.* **1.** To take out of the grave or tomb. **2.** To bring out, as from a hiding place.

Dis-in'ter-est-ed (dĭs-ĭn'tẽr-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* Not influenced by regard to personal interest or advantage; free from selfish motive. — **Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unbiased; impartial; uninterested; indifferent.

Dis'in-ter'ment (dĭs'ĭn-tẽr'mẽnt), *n.* Act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth; exhumation.

Dis'in-thrall' (-thrạl'), *v. t.* To free from thralldom.

Dis-join' (dĭs-join'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disjoined (-joind'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disjoining.] [OF. *desjoindre*, F. *disjoindre*, *déjoindre*, fr. L. *disjungere*, p. p. *disjunctus*; *dis-* + *jungere* to join.] To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder.

Dis-joint' (dĭs-joint'), *a.* [OF. *desjoint*, p. p. of *desjoindre*. See Disjoin.] Disjointed; unconnected.

Dis-joint', *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disjointed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disjointing.] **1.** To separate the joints of; to put out of joint; to dislocate. **2.** To separate at junctures or joints; to break or fall in pieces. **3.** To break the natural order and relations of.

Dis-joint'ly, *adv.* In a disjointed state.

Dis-junct' (-jŭngkt'), *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, p. p. See Disjoin.] **1.** Disjoined. [*R.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep constrictions.

Dis-junc'tion (dĭs-jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of disjoining; a parting. **2.** (*Logic*) A disjunctive proposition.

Dis-junc'tive (dĭs-jŭngk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to disjoin; separating; disjoining. — *n.* (*a*) (*Gram.*) A disjunctive conjunction. (*b*) (*Logic*) A disjunctive proposition.

Disjunctive conjunction (*Gram.*), one connecting grammatically two words or clauses, and implying at the same time an opposition or separation in thought. — Disjunctive proposition, one in which the parts are connected by disjunctive conjunctions. — Disjunctive syllogism (*Logic*), one in which the major proposition is disjunctive.

Dis-junc'ture (dĭs-jŭngk'tŭr; 135), *n.* Act of disjoining, or state of being disjoined; separation.

Disk (dĭsk), *n.* [L. *discus*, Gr. δίσκος. See Dish.] **1.** A discus; a quoit. **2.** A flat, circular plate. **3.** (*Astron.*) The circular figure of a celestial body, as seen projected on the heavens. **4.** (*Biol.*) A circular structure, either in plants or animals. **5.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The whole surface of a leaf. (*b*) The central part of a radiate compound flower. (*c*) A part of the receptacle enlarged or expanded under, or around, or even on top of, the pistil. **6.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The anterior surface or oral area of cœlenterate animals, as of sea anemones. (*b*) The lower side of the body of some invertebrates, especially when used for locomotion. (*c*) In owls, the space around the eyes.

Head of Camomile. *d* Disk; *r r* Rays.

Dis-like' (dĭs-līk'), *v. t.* **1.** To regard with dislike; to disrelish. **2.** To awaken dislike in; to displease.

Dis-like', *n.* Positive and usually permanent aversion to something unpleasant, uncongenial, or offensive.

Syn. — Distaste; disinclination; disapprobation; disfavor; disaffection; displeasure; disrelish; aversion; reluctance; repugnance; disgust; antipathy.

Dis'lo-cate (dĭs'lō-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dislocated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dislocating (-kā'tĭng).] [LL. *dislocare*, p. p. *-atus*; *dis-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place.] To displace; to put out of its proper place; to put out of joint.

Dis'lo-cate (-kāt), *a.* Dislocated.

Dis'lo-ca'tion (dĭs'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dislocating, or state of being dislocated. Specif.: (*a*) (*Geol.*) Displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata from their original situations. (*b*) (*Surg.*) A putting out of joint; also, the condition of being thus displaced.

Dis-lodge' (dĭs-lŏj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dislodged (-lŏjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dislodging.] [OF. *deslogier*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *logier*, F. *loger*. See Lodge.] **1.** To drive from a lodge or place of rest. **2.** To drive out from a place of hiding or defense.

Dis-lodg'ment (dĭs-lŏj'ment), *n.* Act or process of dislodging, or state of being dislodged.

Dis-loy'al (dĭs-loi'*ăl*), *a.* Not loyal; false where allegiance is due; faithless. — **Dis-loy'al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Disobedient; faithless; untrue; treacherous; perfidious; dishonest; inconstant; disaffected.

Dis-loy'al-ty (dĭs-loi'*ăl*-tў), *n.* Want of loyalty, or fidelity; violation of allegiance.

Dis'mal (dĭz'*măl*), *a.* [Formerly a noun. Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Fatal; unlucky. [*Obs.*] **2.** Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings. — **Dis'mal-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis'mal-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Dreary; lonesome; dark; ominous; ill-boding; doleful; lugubrious; funereal; dolorous; calamitous; sad; joyless; melancholy; unfortunate; unhappy.

Dis-man'tle (dĭs-măn't'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dismantled (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dismantling (-tlĭng).] [F. *démanteler*, OF. *desmanteler;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *manteler* to cloak, defend, fr. *mantel*. See Mantle.] **1.** To strip or deprive of dress; to divest. **2.** To strip of furniture and equipments, guns, etc.; to strip of walls or outworks. **3.** To disable; to render useless.

Dis-mask' (dĭs-mâsk'), *v. t.* To divest of a mask.

Dis-mast' (dĭs-mâst'), *v. t.* To deprive of a mast or masts.

Dis-may' (dĭs-mā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dismayed (-mād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dismaying.] [OF. *esmaier;* pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + OHG. *magan* to be strong or able; akin to E. *may*.] To disable with alarm or apprehension; to deprive of firmness and energy through fear.

Syn. — To terrify; fright; affright; frighten; appall; daunt; dishearten; dispirit; discourage; deject; depress. — *Dismay* denotes a state of deep and gloomy apprehension. To *daunt* supposes something more sudden and startling. To *appall* is the strongest term, implying a sense of terror which overwhelms the faculties.

Dis-may', *n.* **1.** Loss of courage and firmness through fear; a sinking of the spirits; consternation. **2.** Condition fitted to dismay; ruin.

Syn. — Dejection; discouragement; depression; fear; fright; terror; apprehension; alarm; affright.

Dis-mem'ber (dĭs-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dismembered (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dismembering.] [OF. *desmembrer;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. & F. *membre* limb. See Member.] To tear or disjoin limb from limb; to cut in pieces; to disjoint.

Syn. — To dilacerate; mutilate; divide; sever.

Dis-mem'ber-ment (-*mẽnt*), *n.* Act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered.

Dis-miss' (dĭs-mĭs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dismissed (-mĭst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dismissing.] [L. *dis-* + *missus*, p. p. of *mittere* to send. See Demise.] **1.** To send away; to cause or permit to go. **2.** To remove or discharge from office, service, or employment. **3.** To lay aside or reject as unworthy of attention.

Dis-miss'al (dĭs-mĭs'*ăl*), *n.* Dismission; discharge.

Dis-mis'sion (dĭs-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of sending away; permission to leave. **2.** Removal from office or employment. **3.** Rejection; a setting aside as unimportant.

Dis-miss'ive (dĭs-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Giving dismission.

Dis-mount' (dĭs-mount'), *v. i.* **1.** To come down; to descend. [*Poetic*] **2.** To alight from a horse.

Dis-mount', *v. t.* **1.** To throw or bring down from an elevation, place of honor, authority, etc. **2.** To remove from a horse; to unhorse. **3.** (*Mech.*) To take down or apart, as a machine. **4.** To throw or remove from the carriage; to break the carriage or wheels of; to deprive of equipments or mountings; — said esp. of artillery.

Dis'o-be'di-ence (dĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-*ens*), *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition.

Dis'o-be'di-en-cy (-*en*-sў), *n.* Disobedience.

Dis'o-be'di-ent (dĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-ent), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. — **Dis'o-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Dis'o-bey' (dĭs'ō-bā'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disobeyed (-bād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disobeying.] [F. *désobéir;* pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *obéir*. See Obey.] Not to obey; to neglect or refuse to obey (a superior, the laws, etc.).

Dis-ob'li-ga'tion (-ŏb'lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disobliging. [obligation.]

Dis-ob'li-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Releasing from

Dis'o-blige' (dĭs'ō-blīj'), *v. t.* **1.** To offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to be unaccommodating to. **2.** To release from obligation.

Dis'o-bli'ger (dĭs'ō-blī'jẽr), *n.* One who disobliges.

Dis'o-bli'ging (-jĭng), *a.* Not obliging. — **Dis'o-bli'ging-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis'o-bli'ging-ness**, *n.* [orbit.]

Dis-orb' (dĭs-ôrb'), *v. t.* To throw out of the proper

Dis-or'der (dĭs-ôr'dẽr), *n.* **1.** Want of order or regular disposition; confusion; disarray. **2.** Neglect of order; irregularity. **3.** Breach of public order; tumult. **4.** Disturbance of the functions of the animal economy or of the soul; sickness; derangement; malady.

Syn. — Disarrangement; bustle; commotion; illness; indisposition; ailment; distemper. See Disease.

Dis-or'der (dĭs-ôr'dẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To disturb the order of; to confuse. **2.** To make sick or indisposed.

Dis-or'dered (-dẽrd), *a.* Thrown into disorder.

Dis-or'der-ly (dĭs-ôr'dẽr-lў), *a.* **1.** Not in order; marked by disorder. **2.** Not acting in an orderly way, as the functions of the body or mind. **3.** Not complying with the restraints of law and order; unruly; lawless. — **Dis-or'der-li-ness** (dĭs-ôr'dẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. — Irregular; immethodical; confused; tumultuous; inordinate; intemperate; unruly; lawless; vicious.

Dis-or'der-ly, *adv.* In a disorderly manner.

Dis-or'gan-i-za'tion (dĭs-ôr'gȧn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disorganizing or state of being disorganized.

Dis-or'gan-ize (dĭs-ôr'*gȧn*-īz), *v. t.* To destroy the organic structure or regular system of (a government, a society, a party, etc.); to break up (what is organized).

Dis-or'gan-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who disorganizes.

Dis-own' (dĭs-ōn' *or* dĭz-ōn'), *v. t.* **1.** To refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to, or connected with, one's self. **2.** To refuse to acknowledge or allow; to deny.

Syn. — To disavow; disclaim; renounce; disallow.

Dis-par'age (dĭs-păr'ăj; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disparaged (-păr'ăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disparaging (-ă-jĭng).] [OF. *desparagier* to marry unequally; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *parage* extraction, lineage, from L. *par* equal, peer.] **1.** To dishonor by an unequal marriage. [*Obs.*] **2.** To dishonor by a comparison with what is inferior; to depreciate; to undervalue.

Syn. — To decry; underrate; cheapen; vilify; reproach; detract from; degrade; debase. See Decry.

Dis-par'age-ment (dĭs-păr'ăj-*mẽnt*), *n.* Act of disparaging; injurious comparison with an inferior; a depreciating or dishonoring opinion or insinuation.

Syn. — Indignity; derogation; detraction; reproach; dishonor; debasement; degradation; disgrace.

Dis-par'a-ger (dĭs-păr'ă-jẽr), *n.* One who disparages.

Dis'pa-rate (dĭs'pȧ-rāt), *a.* [L. *disparatus*, p. p. of *disparare* to part, separate; *dis-* + *parare* to make ready, prepare.] **1.** Unequal; dissimilar; separate. **2.** (*Logic*) Pertaining to two coördinate species or divisions. — *n. pl.* Things so unequal or unlike that they can not be compared with each other.

Dis-par'i-ty (dĭs-păr'ĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *disparitas*, fr. L. *dispar* unlike, unequal; *dis-* + *par* equal.] Inequality; difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence.

Syn. — Unlikeness; dissimilitude; disproportion.

Dis-park' (dĭs-pärk'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw open (a park or inclosure). **2.** To set at large. [*chaic*]

Dis-part' (-pärt'), *v. t. & i.* To part; to divide. [*Ar-*]

Dis-part', *n.* (*Gun.*) (*a*) The difference between the thickness of the metal at the mouth and at the breech of a piece of ordnance. (*b*) A piece of metal placed near the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

Dis-part', *v. t.* (*Gun.*) (*a*) To allow for the dispart when aiming. (*b*) To furnish with a dispart sight.

Dis-pas'sion (-păsh'ŭn), *n.* Freedom from passion.

Dis-pas'sion-ate (-ŭn-ăt), *a.* **1.** Free from passion; not warped or carried away by passion or feeling. **2.** Not dictated by passion. — **Dis-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Calm; cool; composed; serene; unimpassioned; temperate; moderate; impartial; unruffled.

Dis-patch' (dĭs-păch'; 224), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dispatched (-păcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dispatching.] [OF. *despeechier;* prob. from pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + (assumed) LL. *pedicare* to obstruct, fr. L. *pedica* fetter, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] **1.** To dispose of speedily; to perform or finish quickly. **2.** To get rid of by sending off; to send away hastily. **3.** To send off or away on special business, as a messenger; — implying haste. **4.** To put to death.

Syn. — To expedite; hasten; speed; accelerate; perform; conclude; finish; slay; kill.

Dis-patch', *v. i.* To make haste.

Dis-patch', *n.* **1.** Act of sending a message or messenger in haste or on important business. **2.** Any sending away; dismissal; riddance. **3.** The finishing up of a business; prompt execution; diligence; haste. **4.** A message dispatched or sent with speed; esp., an important official letter sent from one public officer to another. **5.** A message sent by telegraph. [*Modern*]

Syn. — Haste; hurry; promptness; celerity; speed.

Dis-patch'er (dĭs-păch'ẽr), *n.* One who dispatches.

Dis-patch'ful (-fụl), *a.* Bent on haste; quick.

Dis-pau'per (dĭs-pô'pẽr), *v. t.* To deprive of claim to public aid as a pauper. [paupers.]

Dis-pau'per-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To free from pauperism or

Dis-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPELLED (-pĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPELLING.] [L. *dispellere; dis-* + *pellere* to push, drive.] To drive away; to clear away; to banish; to dissipate.

Dis-pend' (dĭs-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [OF. *despendre*, L. *dispendere* to weigh out, dispense; *dis-* + *pendere* to weigh.] To spend; to lay out. [*Obs.*]

Dis-pen'sa-ble (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with. — **Dis-pen'sa-ble-ness**, *n.*

Dis-pen'sa-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** A place where medicines are prepared and dispensed, esp. gratuitously or at a nominal price. **2.** A dispensatory.

Dis'pen-sa'tion (dĭs'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dispensing or dealing out; distribution; — often used of the acts and modes of God's administration. **2.** That which is dispensed, dealt out, or appointed; esp. (*Theol.*), a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered; scheme; economy. **3.** Relaxation of a law in a particular case; specif. (*R. C. Ch.*), exemption from some ecclesiastical law or obligation to God incurred of one's own free will (oaths, vows, etc.). [sation.]

Dis-pen'sa-tive (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Granting dispen-

Dis'pen-sa'tor (dĭs'pĕn-sā'tẽr), *n.* A dispenser.

Dis-pen'sa-to-ry (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Granting, or authorized to grant, dispensations.

Dis-pen'sa-to-ry, *n.* A book containing a systematic description of drugs, and of preparations made from them; — usually distinguished from a *pharmacopœia* in that it is not issued by an official body or by government.

Dis-pense' (dĭs-pĕns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPENSED (-pĕnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPENSING.] [F. *dispenser*, L. *dispensare*, intens. of *dispendere*. See DISPEND.] **1.** To deal out in portions; to distribute; to give. **2.** To apply, as laws to particular cases; to administer; to execute; to direct. **3.** To exempt; to excuse; to absolve.

Dis-pense', *v. i.* To give dispensation.

To dispense with, to permit the neglect, omission, or disregard of, as a form, a ceremony, an oath.

Dis-pens'er (-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* One that dispenses.

Dis-peo'ple (dĭs-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To depopulate.

Di-sper'mous (dĭ-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing only two seeds.

Dis-per'sal (dĭs-pẽr'sȧl), *n.* Act or result of dispersing.

Dis-perse' (dĭs-pẽrs'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPERSED (-pẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPERSING.] [L. *dispergere*, p. p. *-persus; dis-* + *spargere* to strew, scatter.] **1.** To scatter or spread abroad; to distribute; to diffuse. **2.** To scatter, so as to cause to vanish; to dissipate.

Syn. — To dispel; spread; deal out; disseminate.

Dis-persed' (-pẽrst'), *a.* Scattered. — **Dis-pers'ed-ly** (-pẽrs'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Dis-pers'ed-ness**, *n.*

Dis-pers'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that disperses.

Dis-per'sion (dĭs-pẽr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A dispersing; state of being dispersed. **2.** (*Opt.*) Separation of light into its differently colored rays. [**Dis-pers'ive-ness**, *n.*]

Dis-pers'ive (dĭs-pẽrs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to disperse.—

Dis-pir'it (dĭs-pĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *spirit.*] To depress the spirits of; to dishearten; to discourage.

Syn. — To deject; depress; cast down; daunt; cow.

Dis-pir'it-ed, *a.* Depressed in spirits; disheartened; daunted. — **Dis-pir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-pir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

Dis-place' (-plās'), *v. t.* **1.** To change the place of; to remove; to put out of place. **2.** To discharge; to depose.

Syn. — To disarrange; derange; dismiss; discard.

Dis-place'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being displaced.

Dis-place'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of displacing; state of being displaced. **2.** Quantity of anything displaced by a floating body. **3.** (*Chem.*) A process of extracting soluble substances from organic matter.

Dis-pla'cer (dĭs-plā'sẽr), *n.* One that displaces.

Dis-plant' (dĭs-plănt'), *v. t.* **1.** To remove (what is planted or fixed); to unsettle and take away; to root out. **2.** To strip of what is planted or settled.

Dis'plan-ta'tion (dĭs'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A displanting.

Dis-play' (dĭs-plā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLAYED (-plād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLAYING.] [OF. *despleier, desploier*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *pleier, ploier, plier*, to fold, bend, L. *plicare*. See PLY.] **1.** To unfold; to expand; to spread. **2.** (*Mil.*) To extend the front of (a column), bringing it into line. **3.** To exhibit to the sight or mind. **4.** To show conspicuously or ostentatiously.

Syn. — To show; manifest; parade; flaunt.

Dis-play', *v. i.* To make a display. [played.]

Dis-play', *n.* Act of displaying, or that which is dis-

Dis-play'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that displays.

Dis-please' (dĭs-plēz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLEASED (-plēzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLEASING.] [OF. *desplaisir*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *plaisir* to please.] To make not pleased; to excite disapprobation or dislike in; to offend.

Syn. — To disgust; vex; anger; provoke; affront.

Dis-pleas'ure (dĭs-plĕzh'ŭr; 135), *n.* **1.** The feeling of one displeased; irritation. **2.** That which displeases.

Syn. — Dissatisfaction; disapprobation; disfavor; distaste; dislike; anger; hate; aversion; indignation.

Dis-plode' (-plōd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *displodere, -plosum; dis-* + *plodere* to clap.] To discharge; to explode.

Dis-plo'sion (dĭs-plō'zhŭn), *n.* Explosion.

Dis-plo'sive (-plō'sĭv), *a.* Explosive.

Dis-plume' (-plūm'), *v. t.* To strip of, or as of, plumes.

Dis-pone' (dĭs-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *disponere*. See DISPOSITION.] **1.** (*Her.*) To dispose. **2.** To dispose of. **3.** (*Scots Law*) To make over, or convey, legally.

Dis-ponge' (dĭs-pŭnj'), *v. t.* To sprinkle, as with water from a sponge. [*Poetic & Rare*]

Dis-port' (dĭs-pōrt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPORTING.] [OF. *se desporter*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *porter* to carry; orig. therefore, to leave one's work, to go to amuse one's self.] To play; to wanton; to move in gayety; to amuse one's self.

Dis-port', *v. t.* **1.** To divert or amuse; to make merry. **2.** To remove from a port; to carry away.

Dis-port', *n.* Play; sport; pastime; playfulness.

Dis-pos'a-ble (dĭs-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to disposal; not assigned to any service or use.

Dis-pos'al (dĭs-pōz'ȧl), *n.* **1.** Act of disposing, or disposing of, anything. **2.** Ordering; government; direction. **3.** Regulation, or power of regulation, of the fate, condition, application, transfer, etc., of anything.

Syn. — Disposition; dispensation; management; conduct; government; distribution; arrangement; control.

Dis-pose' (dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPOSING.] [F. *disposer*; pref. *dis-* + *poser* to place. See POSE.] **1.** To distribute and put in place; to arrange; to set in order; to order. **2.** To adjust; to determine. **3.** To deal out; to assign to a use; to apply. **4.** To give a tendency or inclination to; to adapt; esp., to incline the mind of.

To dispose of. (*a*) To determine the fate or condition of. (*b*) To pass over into the control of some one else, as by selling; to alienate; to get rid of.

Syn. — To adjust; regulate; adapt; fit; bestow; give.

Dis-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* Inclined; minded.

Dis-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One that disposes.

Dis'po-si'tion (dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *dispositio*, fr. *disponere* to dispose; *dis-* + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] **1.** Act of disposing; application; disposal. **2.** State or manner of being disposed or arranged. **3.** Tendency to any action or state resulting from natural constitution. **4.** Conscious inclination; propension or propensity. **5.** Natural or prevailing spirit, or temperament of mind. **6.** Mood; humor.

Syn. — Adjustment; regulation; arrangement; distribution; order; method; adaptation; bestowment; alienation; character; temper; mood. — *Disposition* is the natural humor of a person, the predominating quality of his character, the constitutional habit of his mind. *Character* is this disposition influenced by motive, training, and will. *Temper* refers particularly to the quality of mind with regard to the passions or affections, formerly signifying the mixture or proportion of the four humors, the blood, phlegm, choler, and melancholy.

Dis'pos-sess' (dĭs'pŏz-zĕs' *or* -pŏs-sĕs'; see POSSESS), *v. t.* To put out of possession, esp. of real estate.

Dis'pos-ses'sion (-pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -pŏs-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of dispossessing; state of being dispossessed.

Dis'pos-sess'or, *n.* One who dispossesses.

Dis-po'sure (-pō'zhûr), *n.* Disposal.

Dis-praise' (dĭs-prāz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPRAISED (-prāzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPRAISING.] [OF. *desprisier, despreisier*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *prisier* to prize, praise. See PRAISE.] To withdraw praise from; to censure; to disparage; to blame.

Dis-praise', *n.* Act of dispraising; censure.

Dis-prais'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blames or dispraises.

Dis-pread' (dĭs-prĕd'), *v. t. & i.* To spread abroad.

Dis-proof' (-prōōf'), *n.* A proving to be false or erroneous; confutation; refutation.

Dis'pro-por'tion (dĭs'prō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Want of proportion in form or quantity; lack of symmetry. **2.** Want of suitableness; disparity.

Dis'pro-por'tion, *v. t.* To make unsuitable in quantity, form, or fitness to an end; to join unfitly.

Dis'pro-por'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Disproportional; disproportionate; inadequate. — **Dis'pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dis'pro-por'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Dis'pro-por'tion-al (dĭs'prō-pōr'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Not having due proportion; lacking symmetry; unsuitable; inadequate. — **Dis'pro-por'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Dis'pro-por'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable. — **Dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ness**, *n.* [disproved.]

Dis-prov'a-ble (-prōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

Dis-prov'al (-*al*), *n.* Act of disproving; disproof.

Dis-prove' (dĭs-prōōv'), *v. t.* To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute.

Dis-prov'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

Dis'pu-ta-ble (dĭs'pū-tă-b'l), *a.* That may be disputed; controvertible. — **Dis'pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*

Dis'pu-tant (dĭs'pū-*tant*), *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. — *n.* One who disputes. [versy in words.]

Dis'pu-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A disputing; contro-

Dis'pu-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert. — **Dis'pu-ta'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis'pu-ta'tious-ness**, *n.*

Dis-put'a-tive (dĭs-pūt'ă-tĭv), *a.* Disputatious.

Dis-pute' (dĭs-pūt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disputed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disputing.] [OF. *desputer, disputer*, fr. L. *disputare, -atum; dis-* + *putare* to clean; hence, fig., to clear up, set in order, reckon, think.] To contend in argument; to argue against something maintained or upheld by another; to discuss; to debate; to wrangle.

Dis-pute', *v. t.* **1.** To argue for and against. **2.** To oppose by argument or assertion. **3.** To strive or contend about; to contest.

Syn. — To controvert; contest; gainsay; doubt; question; argue; debate; discuss; impugn.

Dis-pute', *n.* **1.** Verbal controversy; altercation; debate. **2.** Contest; struggle; quarrel.

Syn. — Argumentation; discussion; quarrel; disagreement; contention; wrangling; altercation.

Dis-put'er (dĭs-pūt'ẽr), *n.* One who disputes.

Dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualified. **2.** That which disqualifies.

Dis-qual'i-fy (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* **1.** To render unfit; to incapacitate. **2.** To divest of legal right or privilege.

Dis-qui'et (dĭs-kwī'ĕt), *a.* Impatient; uneasy. [*R.*]

Dis-qui'et, *n.* Want of quiet; restlessness; anxiety.

Dis-qui'et, *v. t.* To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy; to disturb; to excite.

Dis-qui'et-er, *n.* One who, or that which, disquiets.

Dis-qui'et-ness, *n.* Restlessness; uneasiness.

Dis-qui'e-tude (-ē-tūd), *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

Dis'qui-si'tion (dĭs'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *disquisitio*, fr. *disquirere* to investigate; *dis-* + *quaerere* to seek. See Quest.] A formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; elaborate essay; dissertation.

Dis-quis'i-tive (dĭs-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Relating to disquisition; fond of discussion or investigation.

Dis-rank' (-răngk'; see Dis-), *v. t.* **1.** To degrade from rank. [*Obs.*] **2.** To throw out of rank or into confusion.

Dis're-gard' (dĭs'rē-gärd'), *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to regard; to pay no heed to; to slight. [disregarded.]

Dis're-gard', *n.* Act of disregarding; state of being

Dis're-gard'er (-gärd'ẽr), *n.* One who disregards.

Dis-rel'ish (dĭs-rĕl'ĭsh; see Dis-), *n.* **1.** Want of relish; dislike; distaste. **2.** Bad taste; nauseousness.

Dis-rel'ish, *v. t.* **1.** To have no relish for; to regard as offensive. **2.** To make not relishable, or nauseous.

Dis're-mem'ber (dĭs'rē-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* To fail to remember; to forget. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Dis-rep'u-ta-ble (dĭs-rĕp'ū-tă-b'l), *a.* Not reputable; of bad repute; tending to bring into disesteem; disgraceful. — **Dis-rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Dishonorable; discreditable; low; shameful.

Dis're-pute' (dĭs'rē-pūt'), *n.* Loss or want of reputation; ill character; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.

Dis're-spect' (dĭs'rē-spĕkt'), *n.* Want of respect or reverence; disesteem; incivility; discourtesy.

Dis're-spect', *v. t.* To show disrespect to.

Dis're-spect'ful (-ful), *a.* Manifesting disrespect. — **Dis're-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis're-spect'ful-ness**, *n.*

Dis-robe' (dĭs-rōb'; see Dis-), *v. t. & i.* To divest of a robe; to undress; to strip. [the roots.]

Dis-root' (-rōōt'), *v. t.* To tear up the roots of, or by

Dis-rupt' (dĭs-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *disruptus*, p. p. of *disrumpere* to break or burst asunder; *dis-* + *rumpere* to burst. See Rupture.] Rent off; torn asunder; severed.

Dis-rupt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disrupted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disrupting.] To break asunder; to rend.

Dis-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* Act of rending asunder; state of being rent asunder or broken in pieces; rupture.

Dis-rupt'ive (dĭs-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, disruption; caused by disruption.

Dis-rup'ture (-tūr), *n.* Disruption. [*R.*]

Dis-sat'is-fac'tion (dĭs-săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* State of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented.

Syn. — Discontent; discontentment; displeasure; disapprobation; distaste; dislike.

Dis-sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Causing dissatisfaction; unable to give content; unsatisfactory; displeasing.

Dis-sat'is-fy (dĭs-săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.* To render unsatisfied or discontented; to displease.

Dis-sect' (dĭs-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dissected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dissecting.] [L. *dissecare*, p. p. *-sectus; dis-* + *secare* to cut.] **1.** To divide into separate parts, as an animal or a plant, for examination and to show the structure and relations of parts; to anatomize. **2.** To analyze; to divide and examine minutely.

Dis-sect'ed (dĭs-sĕkt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Divided into sections. **2.** (*Bot.*) Cut deeply into many lobes or divisions.

Dis-sec'tion (dĭs-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dissecting. **2.** Anything dissected; an anatomical specimen.

Dis-sect'or (dĭs-sĕk'tẽr), *n.* One who dissects.

Dis-seize' (-sēz'), *v. t.* (*Law*) To deprive of seizin; to oust wrongfully from a freehold.

Dis'sei-zee' (dĭs'sē-zē'), *n.* (*Law*) A person disseized.

Dis-sei'zin (dĭs-sē'zĭn), *n.* (*Law*) Act of disseizing.

Dis-sei'zor (-zŏr), *n.* (*Law*) One who disseizes.

Dis-sem'ble (dĭs-sĕm'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dissembled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dissembling (-blĭng).] [OF. *dissembler* to be dissimilar; pref. *dis-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *sembler* to seem, L. *simulare* to simulate. See Simulate.] **1.** To hide under a false semblance or seeming; to put an untrue appearance upon. **2.** To put on the semblance of; to simulate; to feign.

Syn. — To conceal; disguise; cloak; cover.

Dis-sem'ble, *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretense.

Dis-sem'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who dissembles.

Syn. — Hypocrite. — A person is called a *dissembler* with reference to his concealment of his real character, and a *hypocrite* with reference to his assumption of a false character.

Dis-sem'i-nate (dĭs-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Disseminated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Disseminating.] [L. *disseminare*, p. p. *-atus; dis-* + *seminare* to sow, *semen* seed.] **1.** To sow as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread abroad. **2.** To spread or extend by dispersion.

Syn. — To diffuse; propagate; circulate; disperse.

Dis-sem'i-na'tion (dĭs-sĕm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disseminating, or state of being disseminated.

Dis-sem'i-na-tive (dĭs-sĕm'ĭ-nā-tĭv *or* -nă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disseminate, or to become disseminated.

Dis-sem'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One that disseminates.

Dis-sen'sion (dĭs-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [See Dissent.] Disagreement in opinion, usually of a violent character; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel.

Dis-sen'sious (-shŭs), *a.* Contentious; dissentious.

Dis-sent' (dĭs-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dissented; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dissenting.] [L. *dissentire, -sensum; dis-* + *sentire* to feel, think. See Sense.] **1.** To differ in opinion; to be of unlike or contrary sentiment; to disagree. **2.** (*Eccl.*) To differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government. **3.** To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

Dis-sent', *n.* **1.** Act of dissenting; difference of opinion; refusal to consent. **2.** (*Eccl.*) Separation from an established church, esp. that of England; nonconformity.

Syn. — Disagreement; variance; nonconcurrence.

Dis-sent'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dissents. **2.** (*Eccl.*) One who separates from the service and worship of an established church; esp., one who disputes the authority or tenets of the Church of England.

Dis-sen'tient (-sĕn'shent), *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent; dissenting. — *n.* One who dissents.

Dis-sen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Marked by dissensions; apt to breed discord; factious. — **Dis-sen'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-sep'i-ment (dĭs-sĕp'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *dissaepimentum*, fr. *dissaepire; dis-* + *saepire* to hedge in, inclose.] A separating tissue; a partition; a septum, as in a compound ovary of a flower.

Dis-sert' (-sẽrt'), *v. i.* [L. *disserere*, p. p. *-sertus; dis-* + *serere* to join. See Series.] To discourse. [*R.*]

Dis'ser-tate (dĭs'sẽr-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *dissertare*, p. p. *-atus*, intens. fr. *disserere*.] To discourse. [*R.*]

Dis'ser-ta'tion (dĭs'sẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A formal or elaborate argumentative discourse, oral or written; a disquisition; an essay.

Dis-serve' (dĭs-sẽrv'), *v. t.* To serve ill; to injure.

Dis-serv'ice (dĭs-sĕrv'ĭs), *n.* Injury; mischief.

Dis-serv'ice-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Harmful; unserviceable.

Dis-sev'er (dĭs-sĕv'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dissevered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dissevering.] [OF. *dessevrer;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*), intens. + *sevrer* to sever, L. *separare* to separate.] To part in two; to sever thoroughly; to separate; to disperse.

Dis-sev'er-ance (-ans), *n.* Act of dissevering.

Dis'si-dence (dĭs'sĭ-dens), *n.* Disagreement; dissent.

Dis'si-dent (dĭs'sĭ-dent), *a.* [L. *dissidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissidere* to sit apart, to disagree; *dis-* + *sedere* to sit.] Not agreeing; dissenting; discordant; different. —*n.* (*Eccl.*) A dissenter.

Dis-sil'i-ence (dĭs-sĭl'Ĭ-ens *or* -yens; 106), } *n.* Act
Dis-sil'i-en-cy (dĭs-sĭl'Ĭ-en-sȳ *or* -yen-sȳ), } of leaping or starting asunder.

Dis-sil'i-ent (-Ĭ-ent *or* -yent), *a.* [L. *dissiliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissilire* to leap asunder; *dis-* + *salire* to leap.] Starting asunder; bursting open with elastic force.

Dis-sim'i-lar (dĭs-sĭm'Ĭ-lẽr), *a.* Not similar; heterogeneous. — **Dis-sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lăr'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilitude; variety.

Dis-sim'i-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To render dissimilar.

Dis-sim'i-le (dĭs-sĭm'Ĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *dissimile*, neut. of *dissimilis* unlike.] (*Rhet.*) Comparison by contraries.

Dis'si-mil'i-tude (dĭs'sĭ-mĭl'Ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Want of resemblance; dissimilarity. **2.** (*Rhet.*) Dissimile.

Dis-sim'u-late (dĭs-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To dissemble.

Dis-sim'u-la'tion (dĭs-sĭm'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissembling; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Dis-sim'u-la'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who dissimulates.

Dis'si-pate (dĭs'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dissipated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dissipating.] [L. *dissipare*, p. p. *-atus;* *dis-* + obs. *sipare, supare*, to throw.] **1.** To scatter completely; to disperse and cause to disappear. **2.** To destroy by extravagance; to squander.

Syn. — To dispel; spend; expend; waste; consume.

Dis'si-pate, *v. i.* **1.** To separate and disappear; to waste away; to vanish. **2.** To be extravagant or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure; to engage in dissipation.

Dis'si-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A dissipating; dispersion; waste. **2.** Dissolute living; indulgence in vice. **3.** A trifle which wastes time or distracts attention.

Dis'si-pa-tive (-pȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to dissipate.

Dis-so'cia-ble (-sō'shȧ-b'l), *a.* [See Dissociate.] **1.** Not well associated or assorted; incongruous. **2.** Unsuitable to society; unsociable. [tracted; selfish.

Dis-so'cial (-shal), *a.* Unfriendly to society; con-

Dis-so'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dissociated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dissociating.] [L. *dissociare*, p. p. *-atus;* *dis-* + *sociare* to unite, associate, *socius* companion.] To separate from fellowship or union; to disunite; to disjoin.

Dis-so'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -sĭ-ā'shŭn; 106), *n.* Act of dissociating or disuniting; state of separation.

Dis'so-lu-ble (dĭs'sŏ-lū-b'l), *a.* [See Dissolve.] Capable of being dissolved. — **Dis'so-lu-ble-ness,** *n.*

Dis'so-lute (dĭs'sŏ-lūt), *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, p. p.] Loosed from restraint; esp., loose in morals and conduct; addicted to, or abandoned to, sensual pleasures; licentious. — **Dis'so-lute-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis'so-lute-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Uncurbed; unbridled; disorderly; wild; wanton; vicious; lax; lewd; rakish; debauched; profligate.

Dis'so-lu'tion (dĭs'sŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dissolving, or separating into component parts; separation. **2.** Change from a solid to a fluid state. **3.** Change of form by chemical agency. **4.** The dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions; the breaking up of a partnership. **5.** Separation of the soul from the body; death. **6.** State of being dissolved. **7.** The new product formed by dissolving a body; a solution. **8.** Destruction; ruin. **9.** Corruption of morals; dissoluteness. [*R.*]

Dis-solv'a-ble (dĭz-zŏlv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dissolved, or separated into component parts; soluble.

Dis-solve' (dĭz-zŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dissolved (-zŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dissolving.] [L. *dissolvere, dissolutum; dis-* + *solvere* to loose, free. See Solve.] **1.** To separate into component parts; to disorganize; to break up. **2.** To break the continuity of; to disconnect; to sunder; to undo. **3.** To melt; to liquefy; to soften. **4.** To solve; to clear up; to resolve. **5.** To relax; to weaken. **6.** (*Law*) To annul; to rescind.

Dis-solve', *v. i.* **1.** To waste away; to be dissipated; to be decomposed. **2.** To become fluid; to be liquefied. **3.** To fade away; to lose substance or force.

Dis-solv'ent (-ent), *a.* Able to dissolve a solid body. —*n.* A dissolvent body; menstruum; solvent.

Dis-solv'er (dĭz-zŏlv'ẽr), *n.* One that dissolves.

Dis'so-nance (dĭs'sŏ-nans), *n.* **1.** A mingling of discordant sounds; discord. **2.** Want of agreement; incongruity.

Dis'so-nan-cy (-nan-sȳ), *n.* Discord; dissonance.

Dis'so-nant (dĭs'sŏ-nant), *a.* [L. *dissonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *dissonare* to be discordant; *dis-* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** Sounding harshly; discordant; unharmonious. **2.** Disagreeing; incongruous; discrepant.

Dis-suade' (-swād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dissuaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dissuading.] [L. *dissuadere, dissuasum; dis-* + *suadere* to advise, persuade. See Suasion.] **1.** To advise or exhort (one) against some course; to give advice against. [*Obsolescent*] **2.** To divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose by reasons or motives.

Dis-suad'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who dissuades.

Dis-sua'sion (dĭs-swā'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dissuading. **2.** A consideration tending to dissuade.

Dis-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to dissuade; dehortatory. —*n.* A dissuasive argument or counsel.

Dis'syl-lab'ic (dĭs'sĭl-lăb'Ĭk), *a.* Of two syllables.

Dis-syl'la-ble (dĭs-sĭl'lȧ-b'l *or* dĭs'sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. δισύλλαβος; δι- = δίς twice + συλλαβή syllable.] A word of two syllables only.

Dis-sym'me-try (-sĭm'mĕ-trȳ), *n.* Absence or defect of symmetry; asymmetry.

Dis'taff (dĭs'taf), *n.; pl.* Distaffs (-tafs), *rarely* Distaves (-tavz). [AS. *distæf;* cf. LG. *diesse* the bunch of flax on a distaff, and E. *dizen.* See Staff.] **1.** The staff for holding a bunch of flax, tow, or wool, from which the thread is drawn in spinning by hand. **2.** Hence (symbolizing the holder of a distaff), a woman; women, collectively.

Girl spinning, with Distaff held under left arm.

Dis-tain' (dĭs-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Distained (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Distaining.] [OF. *desteindre* to take away the color; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *teindre* to tinge, L. *tingere.* See Tinge.] To stain; to defile; — chiefly poetic.

Dis'tal (dĭs'tal), *a.* [From Distant.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Remote from the point of attachment or origin. (*b*) Pertaining to that which is distal.

Dis'tance (dĭs'tans), *n.* [F., fr. L. *distantia*, fr. *distare.* See Distant.] **1.** The space between two objects; measure of separation in place. **2.** Remoteness of place; a remote place. **3.** (*Racing*) A certain space or place in the last part of a race course. **4.** Length or interval of time. **5.** Remoteness; reserve; ceremoniousness.

Angular distance, the divergence of two lines drawn from the eye to two objects.

Dis'tance (dĭs'tans), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Distanced (-tanst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Distancing (-tan-sĭng).] **1.** To place at a distance or remotely. **2.** To make to seem remote. **3.** To outstrip by as much as a distance (see Distance, *n.*, 3); hence, to leave far behind.

Dis'tant (dĭs'tant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *distans, -antis*, p. pr. of *distare* to stand apart, be distant; *dis-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Separated; having an intervening space. **2.** Far separated; far off; remote; — in place, time, consanguinity, or connection. **3.** Reserved in manners; not cordial. **4.** Indistinct; obscure, as from distance. **5.** Separate in character; different. — **Dis'tant-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Aloof; apart; asunder; faint; indirect.

Dis-taste' (dĭs-tāst'), *n.* Aversion, as of the taste; dislike, as of food or drink; disrelish.

Syn. — Disinclination; aversion; displeasure; disgust.

Dis-taste', *v. t.* **1.** To have no taste or liking for; to disrelish; to loathe. **2.** To deprive of taste or relish.

Dis-taste'ful (dĭs-tāst'fụl), *a.* **1.** Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste. **2.** Offensive to the feelings; disagreeable. **3.** Manifesting distaste or dislike. — **Dis-taste'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-taste'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Nauseous; unsavory; unpalatable; offensive; displeasing; dissatisfactory.

Dis-tem'per (dĭs-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Distempered (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Distempering.] [OF. *destemprer;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *tempre*r, L. *temperare* to mingle in due proportion. See Temper.] **1.** To temper or mix unduly. [*Obs.*] **2.** To derange the functions of; to disorder; to disease. **3.** To deprive of temper; to make disaffected, ill-humored, or malignant.

Dis-tem'per, *n.* **1.** A disproportionate mixture of parts. **2.** A morbid state of the animal system; — now chiefly applied to diseases of brutes. **3.** Morbid temper of the mind; bad temper. [*Obs.*] **4.** (*Paint.*) (*a*) A

preparation of opaque colors, in which the pigments are tempered with weak glue or size. (*b*) A painting done with this preparation.

Syn. — Disorder; sickness; illness; malady; ailment.

Dis-tem'per-a-ture (dĭs-tĕm'pĕr-ȧ-tûr; 135), *n.* **1.** Disorder; confusion. **2.** Bodily ailment. **3.** Mental disquiet.

Dis-tend' (dĭs-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTENDING.] [L. *distendere, -tum, -sum; dis-* + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** To lengthen. [*R.*] **2.** To extend or stretch in all directions.

Syn. — To dilate; expand; enlarge; swell; inflate.

Dis-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be distended.

Dis-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Same as DISTENTION.

Dis-ten'tion (dĭs-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distending; state of being distended. **2.** Breadth; space occupied.

Dis'tich (dĭs'tĭk), *n.* [L. *distichon*, Gr. *δίστιχον*, neut. of *δίστιχος* of two verses; *δι* = *δίς* twice + *στίχος* row, verse.] (*Pros.*) A couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

Dis'tich (dĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *δίστιχος*.] Disposed in
Dis'tich-ous (-ŭs), } two vertical rows; two-ranked.

Dis-til' (dĭs-tĭl'), *v. t. & i.* To distill.

Dis-till' (dĭs-tĭl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTILLED (-tĭld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTILLING.] [F. *distiller*, fr. L. *destillare, -atum; de* + *stillare* to drop, *stilla* a drop.] **1.** To fall in drops. **2.** To flow gently. **3.** To practice the art of distillation.

Dis-till', *v. t.* **1.** To let fall or send down in drops. **2.** To obtain by distillation, or as if by distillation; to rectify. **3.** To subject to distillation.

Dis-till'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distilled.

Dis-till'ate (-ȧt), *n.* (*Chem.*) Product of distillation.

Dis'til-la'tion (dĭs'tĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distilling. **2.** (*Chem.*) Separation of the volatile parts of a substance from the more fixed by evaporation and condensation, esp. by the use of a retort or still and a cool receiver, alembic, or condenser; rectification; vaporization. **3.** The substance extracted by distilling.

Dis-till'er (dĭs-tĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who distills. **2.** The condenser of a distilling apparatus.

Dis-till'er-y (-ẏ), *n.* The building and works where distilling, esp. of alcoholic liquors, is carried on.

Dis-tinct' (dĭs-tĭnkt'), *a.* [L. *distinctus*, p. p. of *distinguere*. See DISTINGUISH.] **1.** Distinguished. [*Obs.*] **2.** Separate in place; not conjunct. **3.** Not identical; different; individual. **4.** So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; not confused; well-defined.

Syn. — Separate; unconnected; disjointed; different; clear; plain; conspicuous; obvious.

Dis-tinc'tion (-tĭnk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distinguishing or denoting differences. **2.** That which distinguishes one thing from another. **3.** Estimation of difference; regard to differences or distinguishing circumstances. **4.** Conspicuous station; honorable estimation.

Syn. — Difference; variation; variety; contrast; diversity; contrariety; disagreement; discrimination; preference; superiority; rank; note; eminence.

Dis-tinc'tive (dĭs-tĭnk'tĭv), *a.* Marking or expressing distinction or difference; distinguishing. — **Dis-tinc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-tinc'tive-ness**, *n.*

Dis-tinct'ly (-tĭnkt'lẏ), *adv.* In a distinct manner.

Dis-tinct'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being distinct.

Syn. — Plainness; clearness; precision; perspicuity.

Dis-tin'guish (dĭs-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTINGUISHED (-gwĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTINGUISHING.] [F. *distinguer*, L. *distinguere, distinctum; di-* = *dis-* + *stinguere* to quench, extinguish.] **1.** To set apart from others by visible marks; to mark out. **2.** To separate by definition of terms or logical division. **3.** To recognize or discern by marks, signs, or characteristics. **4.** To make to differ. **5.** To make eminent or known.

Syn. — To mark; discriminate; differentiate; characterize; discern; perceive; signalize; honor; glorify.

Dis-tin'guish, *v. i.* **1.** To make distinctions; to exercise discrimination. **2.** To become distinguished. [*R.*]

Dis-tin'guish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being distinguished. — **Dis-tin'guish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dis-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

Dis-tin'guished (-gwĭsht), *a.* Having distinction; having, or indicating, superiority; eminent or known.

Syn. — Marked; noted; famous; conspicuous; celebrated; transcendent; eminent; illustrious; extraordinary; prominent. — A man is *eminent*, when he stands high as compared with those around him; *distinguished*, when marked out from others in the public view, by certain qualities, esp. such as lend honor; *conspicuous*, when noticeably so distinguished; *celebrated*, when widely spoken of with honor and respect; *illustrious*, when a splendor is thrown around him which confers the highest dignity.

Dis-tin'guish-er (dĭs-tĭn'gwĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One that distinguishes.

Dis-tin'guish-ing, *a.* Constituting difference, or distinction; distinctive; characteristic.

Dis-tort' (dĭs-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTORTING.] [L. *distorquere*, p. p. *-tortus; dis-* + *torquere* to twist. See TORSION.] **1.** To twist out of shape. **2.** To force or put out of the true posture or direction. **3.** To wrest from the true meaning.

Syn. — To twist; wrest; deform; pervert.

Dis-tort'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, distorts.

Dis-tor'tion (dĭs-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of distorting; state of being distorted.

Dis-tract' (dĭs-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRACTED, old *p. p.* DISTRAUGHT (-trȧt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRACTING.] [L. *distrahere*, p. p. *-tractus*, to draw asunder; *dis-* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw apart or away; to divide; to disjoin. **2.** To perplex; to confuse. **3.** To agitate by conflicting passions. **4.** To render insane; to craze.

Dis-tract'ed (-ĕd), *a.* Mentally disordered; unsettled; mad. — **Dis-tract'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-tract'ed-ness**, *n.*

Dis-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A distracting; state of being distracted. **2.** That which diverts attention.

Syn. — Perplexity; confusion; disturbance; disorder; dissension; derangement; madness; raving; diversion.

Dis-tract'ive (dĭs-trăk'tĭv), *a.* Causing perplexity.

Dis-train' (dĭs-trān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRAINED (-trānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRAINING.] [OF. *destreindre* to press, oppress, force, fr. L. *distringere, districtum*, to draw asunder, hinder, molest, LL., to punish severely; *di-* = *dis-* + *stringere* to draw tight. See STRAIN.] **1.** To strain; also, to oppress; to constrain; to distress. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) To seize, as a pledge for debt or indemnification for damage or wrong done. (*b*) To subject to distress; to coerce.

Dis-train'or (-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who distrains.

Dis-traint' (dĭs-trānt'), *n.* (*Law*) Act of distraining.

‖ **Dis'trait'** (dĭs'trā'), *a.* [F.] Absent-minded; lost in thought; abstracted.

Dis-traught' (dĭs-trȧt'), *p. p. & a.* [See DISTRACT.] Distracted; perplexed.

Dis-tress' (dĭs-trĕs'), *n.* [OF. *destresse*, fr. *destrecier* to distress, fr. L. *districtus*, p. p. of *distringere*. See DISTRAIN.] **1.** Extreme pain or suffering of body or mind. **2.** That which occasions suffering. **3.** A state of danger or necessity. **4.** (*Law*) (*a*) Act of distraining. (*b*) The thing taken by distraining.

Syn. — Suffering; pain; agony; misery; torment; grief; calamity; trouble; adversity. See AFFLICTION.

Dis-tress', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRESSED (-trĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRESSING.] **1.** To cause pain or anguish to; to harass; to worry. **2.** To compel by pain or suffering. **3.** (*Law*) To seize for debt; to distrain.

Syn. — To grieve; trouble; perplex; afflict; annoy.

Dis-tress'ed-ness (-ĕd-), *n.* A state of being distressed.

Dis-tress'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of distress; indicating, or attended with, distress. — **Dis-tress'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-tress'ing-ly, *adv.* In a distressing manner.

Dis-trib'u-ta-ble (-trĭb'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be distributed.

Dis-trib'ū-ta-ry (-tȧ-rẏ), *a.* Distributive.

Dis-trib'ute (-ūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRIBUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRIBUTING.] [L. *distribuere*, p. p. *-utus; dis-* + *tribuere* to assign, give, allot.] **1.** To divide among several or many; to deal out. **2.** To dispense; to administer. **3.** To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, etc.; to classify; to assort. **4.** (*Logic*) To employ (a term) in its whole extent.

Syn. — To apportion; allot; share; assign; divide.

Dis-trib'ute, *v. i.* To make distribution.

Dis-trib'u-ter, *n.* One who, or that which, distributes.

Dis'tri-bu'tion (dĭs'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Distributing. **2.** That which is distributed. **3.** (*Logic*) A resolving a whole into its parts. **4.** (*Print.*) The sorting of types and placing them in their proper boxes in the cases.

Syn. — Apportionment; allotment; dispensation; disposal; dispersion; classification; arrangement.

Dis-trib'u-tive (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending, or serving, to distribute. **2.** (*Logic*) Assigning the species of a general term. **3.** (*Gram.*) Expressing separation; denoting a taking singly, not collectively. — **Dis-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-trib'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

Dis'trict (dĭs'trĭkt), *n.* [LL. *districtus*, fr. L. *districtus*, p. p. of *distringere*. See DISTRAIN.] **1.** A division of territory; a defined portion of a state, town, or city, etc., made for administrative, electoral, or other purposes. **2.** Any portion of territory of undefined extent.

Syn. — Circuit; quarter; tract; region; country.

Dis'trict, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRICTING.] To divide into districts.

Dis-trust' (dĭs-trŭst'), *v. t.* To feel absence of trust in; to doubt; to be suspicious of; to mistrust.

Dis-trust', *n.* **1.** Doubt of sufficiency, reality, or sincerity; want of confidence, faith, or reliance. **2.** Suspicion of evil designs.

Dis-trust'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Not confident; diffident; modest. **2.** Apt to distrust; suspicious; mistrustful. — **Dis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

Dis-turb' (dĭs-tûrb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTURBED (-tûrbd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTURBING.] [OF. *desturber, destourber*, fr. L. *disturbare; dis-* + *turbare* to disturb. See TURBID.] **1.** To throw into disorder or confusion; to excite from a state of rest. **2.** To agitate the mind of; to render uneasy.

Syn. — To disorder; disquiet; agitate; discompose; molest; perplex; trouble; incommode; ruffle.

Dis-turb'ance (dĭs-tûrb'ans), *n.* **1.** An interruption of a state of order, peace, or quiet. **2.** Confusion of the mind; agitation of the feelings. **3.** Public commotion; tumult. **4.** (*Law*) The hindering or disquieting of a person in the peaceable enjoyment of a right.

Syn. — Brawl; turmoil; uproar; hubbub; disorder; derangement; perturbation; annoyance.

Dis-turb'er (dĭs-tûrb'ẽr), *n.* One that disturbs.

Dis'tyle (dĭs'tīl), *a.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *στῦλος* pillar.] (*Arch.*) Having two columns in front; — said of a building.

Di-sul'phide (dī-sŭl'fīd *or* -fĭd; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound with two atoms of sulphur in each molecule.

Dis-un'ion (dĭs-ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Termination of union; separation. **2.** A breach of concord and its effect; alienation.

Dis-un'ion-ist, *n.* An advocate of disunion.

Dis'u-nite' (dĭs'ū-nit'), *v. t.* **1.** To destroy the union of; to divide; to disjoin. **2.** To alienate in spirit.

Dis'u-nite', *v. i.* To part; to become separated.

Dis-u'ni-ty (dĭs-ū'nĭ-tў), *n.* A state of disunion.

Dis-use' (dĭs-ūz'; see DIS-), *v. t.* **1.** To cease to use; to discontinue the practice of. **2.** To disaccustom.

Dis-use' (dĭs-ūs'), *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; imusitation; desuetude.

Dis-val'ue (dĭs-văl'ū; see DIS-), *v. t.* To depreciate.

Ditch (dĭch; 224), *n.* [Orig. same word as DIKE.] **1.** A trench dug in the earth; esp., a trench for draining, inclosing, or guarding a place. **2.** Any long, narrow receptacle for water on the surface of the earth.

Ditch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DITCHED (dĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DITCHING.] **1.** To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch or ditches. **2.** To surround with a ditch. **3.** To throw into a ditch.

Ditch, *v. i.* To dig a ditch or ditches.

Ditch'er (dĭch'ẽr), *n.* One who digs ditches.

Di'the-ism (dī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine maintaining the existence of two gods, one good and one evil; dualism. — **Di'the-ist**, *n.*

Di'the-is'tic (dī'thē-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to dithe-
Di'the-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } ism; dualistic.

Di'thi-on'ic (dī'thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Containing two equivalents of sulphur; as, *dithionic* acid, a substance known only in composition.

Dith'y-ramb (dĭth'ĭ-rămb *or* -răm), *n.* [L. *dithyrambus*, Gr. *διθύραμβος*; of unknown origin.] A kind of lyric poetry in honor of Bacchus, sung by revelers; hence, a poem written in a wild irregular strain.

Dith'y-ram'bic (-răm'bĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a dithyramb; wild and boisterous.

Dith'y-ram'bus (-bŭs), *n.* See DITHYRAMB.

Di'to-kous (dī'tō-kŭs *or* dĭt'ō-), *a.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *τόκος* a bringing forth.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having two kinds of young. (*b*) Producing only two eggs for a clutch.

Di'tone' (dī'tōn'), *n.* [Gr. *δίτονος* of two tones.] (*Mus.*) The Greek major third, which comprehended two major tones.

Dit'ta-ny (dĭt'tà-nў), *n.* [OF. *ditain*, L. *dictamnum*, fr. Gr. *δίκταμνον, δίκταμνος*, a plant growing in abundance on Mount *Dicte* in Crete.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) *Origanum Dictamnus*, a native of Crete; also *Cunila Mariana*, a native of America, — both plants of the Mint family. (*b*) *Dictamnus Fraxinella.* See DICTAMNUS.

Dit'to (dĭt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* DITTOS (-tōz). [It., fr. L. *dictum*. See DICTUM.] The aforesaid thing; the same (as before); — used in accounts, tables, etc., to save repetition, and often indicated by *do* or ["], or small marks.

Dit'to, *adv.* As before, or aforesaid; likewise.

Dit'ty (dĭt'tў), *n.* [OF. *ditié*, fr. L. *dictatum*, p. p. neut. of *dictare* to say often. See DICTATE, *v. t.*] **1.** A saying or utterance; esp., a brief common saying; a theme. **2.** A song; a little poem intended to be sung.

Dit'ty (dĭt'tў), *v. i.* To sing; to warble a little tune.

Dit'ty-bag' (-băg'), *n.* A sailor's small bag to hold thread, needles, tape, etc.

Dit'ty-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A box used as a ditty-bag.

‖ **Di'u-re'sis** (dī'ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Free excretion of urine.

Di'u-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *diureticus*, Gr. *διουρητικός*, fr. *διουρεῖν* to make water; *διά* through + *οὖρον* urine.] (*Med.*) Tending to increase the secretion and discharge of urine. — *n.* A diuretic medicine.

Di-ur'nal (dī-ûr'nal), *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, fr. *dies* day. See DEITY.] **1.** Relating to the daytime; — opposed to *nocturnal*. **2.** Daily; recurring every day; accomplished in a day; going through its changes in a day; constituting the measure of a day. **3.** (*Bot.*) Opening during the day, and closing at night. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) Active by day.

Syn. — Daily. — *Diurnal* is a more formal and technical term than *daily*.

Di-ur'nal, *n.* **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A book containing the daily service for the little hours. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A diurnal insect or bird.

Di-ur'nal-ly, *adv.* Daily; every day.

Di'u-tur'nal (dī'ū-tûr'nal), *a.* [L. *diuturnus*, fr. *diu* a long time, by day.] Long-continued; lasting. [*R.*]

Di'va-ga'tion (dī'và-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divagari* to wander about; *di-* = *dis-* + *vagari* to stroll about.] A wandering about or going astray; digression.

Div'a-lent (dĭv'à-lent), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + L. *valens, valentis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Bivalent.

Di-van' (dĭ-văn'), *n.* [Per. *dīwān* a book of many leaves, an account book, a collection of books, a senate, council.] **1.** A book; esp., a collection of poems written by one author. [*Persia*] **2.** In Turkey and other Oriental countries: A council of state; a royal court. **3.** A chief officer of state. [*India*] **4.** A saloon or hall where a council is held. **5.** A cushioned seat, or a large, low sofa or couch; esp., one fixed to its place. **6.** A coffee and smoking saloon. [*Colloq.*]

Di-var'i-cate (dī-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVARICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVARICATING.] [L. *divaricare*, p. p. *-atus*, to pull apart; *di-* = *dis-* + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicus* straddling, fr. *varus* stretched outwards.] To part into two branches; to fork.

Di-var'i-cate (dī-văr'ĭ-kāt), *a.* Diverging; spreading asunder; widely diverging. — **Di-var'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*

Di-var'i-ca'tion (dī-văr'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Separation into two parts or branches; a divergence. **2.** Ambiguity of meaning; a disagreement in opinion.

Dive (dīv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVED (dīvd), *colloq.* DOVE (dōv), a relic of the AS. strong forms *dēaf, dofen; p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVING.] [AS. *dȳfan* to sink, v. t., fr. *dūfan*, v. i.; akin to G. *taufen*, E. *dip*.] **1.** To plunge into water headforemost; to thrust under water. **2.** Fig.: To go deeply into any subject.

Dive (dīv), *v. t.* To plunge, or plunge into. [*R.*]

Dive, *n.* **1.** A diving. **2.** Place of low resort. [*Cant*]

Dive'dap'per (-dăp'pẽr). *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The dabchick.

Div'er (dīv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dives. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of certain water birds, remarkable for diving.

Di-verge' (dĭ-vẽrj'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVERGED (-vẽrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVERGING.] [L. *di-* = *dis-* + *vergere* to bend, incline. See VERGE.] **1.** To extend from a common point in different directions, to turn aside or deviate (as from a given direction). **2.** To differ from a typical form; to vary from a normal condition or an opinion generally held.

Di-verge'ment (-ment), *n.* Divergence.

Di-ver'gence (dĭ-vẽr'jens), } *n.* Act of diverging, or
Di-ver'gen-cy (-jen-sў), } state of being divergent.

Di-ver'gent (dĭ-vẽr'jent), *a.* **1.** Diverging; spreading apart; deviating from a given direction. **2.** (*Optics*) Causing divergence of rays. **3.** Fig.: Disagreeing.

Di'vers (dī'vẽrz), *a.* [F. *divers*, L. *diversus* turned in different directions, different, p. p. of *divertere*. See DIVERT.] **1.** Diverse. [*Obs.*] **2.** Several; sundry; various; more than one, but not a great number.

Di'verse (dī'vẽrs *or* dĭ-vẽrs'), *a.* [Variant of DIVERS.] **1.** Different; unlike; dissimilar; distinct; separate. **2.** Capable of various forms; multiform.

Di-verse' (dĭ-vẽrs' *or* dī'vẽrs), *adv.* Diversely.

Di'verse-ly (dī'vẽrs-lў *or* dĭ-vẽrs'lў), *adv.* **1.** In different ways; variously. **2.** In different directions.

Di-verse'ness (-vẽrs'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being diverse.

Di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion (-vẽr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A diversifying. **2.** State of diversity or variation; change.

Di-ver'si-fied (dĭ-vẽr'sĭ-fīd), *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of aspects or objects.

Di-ver'si-form (-fôrm), *a.* Of varied forms.

Di-ver'si-fy (dĭ-vĕr'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Diversified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Diversifying.] [Through F. & LL. fr. L. *diversus* diverse + *-ficare*. See -fy.] To make diverse or various; to variegate.

Di-ver'sion (dĭ-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A diverting; state of being diverted. **2.** That which turns or draws the mind from care or study, and thus relaxes and amuses. **3.** (*Mil.*) Act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made; the attack, alarm, or feint which diverts.

Syn. — Amusement; entertainment; pastime; recreation; sport; game; play; solace; merriment.

Di-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being diverse; variety; variegation.

Di-vert' (dĭ-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Diverted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Diverting.] [F. *divertir*, fr. L. *divertere*, *diversum*, to go different ways, turn aside; *di-* = *dis-* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn aside; to turn off from any course or intended application; to deflect. **2.** To turn away from business or study; to amuse; to entertain.

Syn. — To please; gratify; delight; recreate.

Di-vert'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, diverts.

Di-vert'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being diverted.

Di-ver'ti-cle (dĭ-vĕr'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *diverticulum* a bypath, fr. *divertere* to turn away.] A byway; a bypath. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Di-ver'ti-men'to** (dē-vâr'tē-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -ti (-tē). [It.] (*Mus.*) A light and pleasing composition.

Di-vert'ise-ment (dĭ-vĕrt'ĭz-ment), *n.* Amusement.

Di-vert'ive (dĭ-vĕrt'ĭv), *a.* Tending to divert.

Di-vest' (dĭ-vĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Divested; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Divesting.] [LL. *divestire*; *di-* = *dis-* + L. *vestire* to dress; equiv. to L. *devestire*. See Devest.] **1.** To unclothe; to strip of clothes, arms, equipage, etc. **2.** Fig.: To deprive; to dispossess. **3.** (*Law*) See Devest.

Di-vest'i-ture (-ĭ-tûr; 135), *n.* Act of divesting; state of being divested.

Di-vid'a-ble (dĭ-vīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Divisible. **2.** Divided. [*Obs.*]

Di-vide' (dĭ-vīd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Divided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dividing.] [L. *dividere*, *divisum*; *di-* = *dis-* + a root signifying, to part.] **1.** To separate into parts. **2.** To cause to be separate; to keep apart, as by a partition or boundary. **3.** To make partition of among a number; to apportion. **4.** To set at variance. **5.** To separate into two parts, so as to ascertain the votes for and against a measure. **6.** (*Math.*) To subject to arithmetical division. **7.** (*Logic*) To separate into species.

Syn. — To sever; dissever; sunder; cleave; disjoin; disunite; detach; disconnect; part; distribute; share.

Di-vide', *v. i.* **1.** To be separated; to part; to open. **2.** To cause separation. **3.** To have a share; to partake. **4.** To vote by separating into two groups.

Di-vide', *n.* A dividing ridge of land; a watershed.

Div'i-dend (dĭv'ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* [L. *dividendum*, neut., thing to be divided.] **1.** A sum of money to be divided and distributed; one person's share of a sum so divided. **2.** (*Math.*) A number or quantity to be divided.

Di-vid'er (dĭ-vīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, divides. **2.** *pl.* An instrument for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses.

Div'i-na'tion (dĭv'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divinatio*, fr. *divinare*, *-atum*, to foretell, fr. *divinus*. See Divine.] **1.** Act of divining; esp., the pretended art of discovering secret or future things by preternatural means. **2.** An augury; omen.

Di-vine' (dĭ-vīn'), *a.* [F. *divin*, L. *divinus* divine, divinely inspired, fr. *divus*, *dius*, belonging to a deity; akin to Gr. δῖος, and L. *deus*, God. See Deity.] **1.** Of or belonging to God. **2.** Proceeding from God. **3.** Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise. **4.** Partaking of the nature of a god or the gods. **5.** Godlike; apparently above what is human; — in this sense admitting of comparison. **6.** Relating to divinity or theology.

Syn. — Supernatural; superhuman; godlike; heavenly; celestial; pious; holy; sacred; preëminent.

Di-vine', *n.* **1.** A theologian. **2.** Priest; clergyman.

Di-vine', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Divined (-vīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Divining.] [L. *divinare*. See Divination.] **1.** To foresee or foreknow; to detect; to conjecture. **2.** To foretell; to predict; to presage.

Syn. — To prophesy; prognosticate; guess; surmise.

Di-vine', *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice divination. **2.** To feel a foreboding. **3.** To conjecture or guess.

Di-vine'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a divine or godlike manner; holily; excellently; in a supreme degree. **2.** By the agency or influence of God.

Di-vine'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being divine.

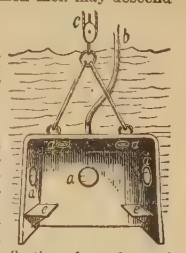
Di-vin'er (dĭ-vīn'ẽr), *n.* One who divines.

Div'ing (dĭv'ĭng), *a.* That dives or is used for diving.

Diving bell, a hollow vessel in which men may descend under water.

Di-vin'ing (dĭ-vīn'ĭng), *a.* That divines; used for divining.

Divining rod, a forked rod, commonly of witch hazel, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals under ground.



Section of one form of Diving Bell. *a a* Windows in shell; *b* Air Tube; *c* Hoisting Tackle; *e e* Seats.

Di-vin'i-ty (dĭ-vĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being divine; deity; godhead. **2.** The Deity; God. **3.** A false god. **4.** An inferior celestial being. **5.** Supernatural power or virtue. **6.** Science of divine things; theology.

Di-vis'i-bil'i-ty (dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being divisible.

Di-vis'i-ble (dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [From L. *dividere*. See Divide.] Capable of being divided or separated. — **Di-vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Di-vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

Di-vi'sion (dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of dividing, or state of being divided. **2.** That which divides; a partition. **3.** Portion, segment, or section. **4.** Disunion; variance; alienation. **5.** (*Math.*) The process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; also, the rule by which the operation is performed. **6.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) Two or more brigades under the command of a general officer. (*b*) Two companies of infantry maneuvering as one subdivision of a battalion. **7.** (*Mus.*) A course of notes so running into each other as to form one series or chain. **8.** (*Biol.*) A portion of a tribe or of a class; or, in some recent authorities, a subkingdom.

Syn. — Compartment; share; allotment; distribution; separation; disjunction; difference; discord.

Di-vi'sion-al (-ŭn-*al*), *a.* Of or pert. to a division.

Di-vi'sive (dĭ-vī'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Indicating division or distribution. **2.** Creating, or tending to create, division.

Di-vi'sor (dĭ-vī'zẽr), *n.* (*Math.*) The number by which the dividend is divided.

Di-vorce' (-vōrs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *divortium*, fr. *divortere*, *divertere*, to separate. See Divert.] **1.** (*Law*) (*a*) Legal dissolution of the marriage contract. (*b*) The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband. **2.** Separation; disunion of things closely united.

Di-vorce', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Divorced (-vōrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Divorcing.] **1.** To separate by divorce. **2.** To separate or disunite; to sunder. **3.** To put away.

Di-vorce'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being divorced.

Di-vor'cee' (dĭ-vōr'sē'), *n.* A person divorced.

Di-vorce'ment (-vōrs'ment), *n.* Act of divorcing.

Di-vor'cer (-vōr'sẽr), *n.* One that effects a divorce.

Di-vor'ci-ble (dĭ-vōr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Divorceable.

Di-vor'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Able or tending to divorce.

Di-vulge' (dĭ-vŭlj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Divulged (-vŭljd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Divulging.] [F. *divulguer*, L. *divulgare*; *di-* = *dis-* + *vulgare* to publish, fr. *vulgus* the common people.] To make public; to reveal; to disclose.

Di-vul'ger (dĭ-vŭl'jẽr), *n.* One who divulges.

Di-vul'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *divulsio*, fr. *divellere*. See Divellent.] A pulling away; a rending asunder.

Di-vul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to pull asunder.

Diz'en (dĭz'z'n *or* dī'z'n; see Bedizen), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dizened (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dizening.] [Origin uncertain.] **1.** To dress. [*Obs.*] **2.** To dress gaudily; to bedizen.

Diz'zy (dĭz'zȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Dizzier (-zY-ẽr); *superl.* Dizziest.] [AS. *dysig*; akin to OD. *duyzig*, Dan. *dösig* drowsy, and to AS. *dwæs* foolish, G. *thor* fool.] **1.** Having a sensation of giddiness; giddy; hence, confused; indistinct. **2.** Causing, or tending to cause, giddiness or vertigo. **3.** Unreflecting; thoughtless; heedless. — **Diz'zi-ly** (dĭz'zĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Diz'zi-ness**, *n.*

Diz'zy, *v. t.* To make dizzy or giddy.

Do. (dŭ'tō), *n.* An abbreviation of Ditto.

Do (dō), *n.* (*Mus.*) A syllable attached to the first tone of the major diatonic scale for the purpose of solmization, or solfeggio.

Do (dōō), *v. t.* or *auxiliary.* [*imp.* Did (dĭd); *p. p.* Done (dŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Doing (dōō'ĭng).] [AS. *dōn*; akin to D. *doen*, OHG. *tuon*, G. *thun*, Gr. τιθέναι to put, Skr. *dhā*, and to E. suffix *-dom*.] **1.** To place. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cause; to make; — with infinitive. [*Obs.*] **3.** To bring about; to produce; to effect. **4.** To perform; to execute. **5.** To perform completely; to finish; to accomplish. **6.** To put or bring (into a form or state);

specif., to cook sufficiently. **7.** To deceive; to cheat. [*Colloq.*] **8.** To see or explore. [*Colloq.*]

To do with, to dispose of; to employ; — usually preceded by *what.* — **To have to do with,** to have concern, business or intercourse with; to deal with.

Do (dōō), *v. i.* **1.** To act or behave. **2.** To fare; to be, as regards health. **3.** [Perh. a different word. OE. *dugen, dowen,* to avail, be of use, AS. *dugan.* See DOUGHTY.] To succeed; to avail; to answer the purpose.

To do for, to put an end to; to ruin. [*Colloq.*] — **To have done,** to have made an end or conclusion; to have finished.

Doat (dōt), *v. i.* See DOTE.

Dob'bin (dŏb'bĭn), *n.* An old jaded horse.

Do'cent (dō'sent), *a.* [L. *docens, -entis,* p. pr. of *docere* to teach.] Serving to instruct; teaching. [*Obs.*]

Doc'i-ble (dŏs'Ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *docibilis,* fr. *docere* to teach.] Easily taught or managed; teachable. — **Doc'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), **Doc'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

Doc'ile (dŏs'Ĭl *or* dō'sĭl), *a.* [L. *docilis,* fr. *docere* to teach.] **1.** Docible. [*Obs.*] **2.** Disposed to be taught; tractable; easily managed.

Do-cil'i-ty (dō-sĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being docile.

Doc'i-ma-cy (dŏs'Ĭ-má-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασία an assay, examination, deriv. fr. δόκιμος assayed, fr. δέχεσθαι to approve.] Art or practice of applying tests to ascertain the nature, quality, etc., of objects.

Doc'i-mas'tic (-măs'tĭk), *a.* Proving by tests.

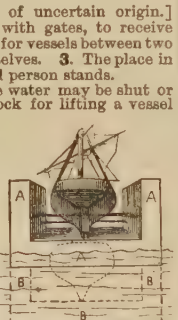
Dock (dŏk), *n.* [AS. *docce;* of uncertain origin.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Rumex*) some species of which are well-known weeds with a long taproot.

Dock, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *dockr* a short tail, Fries. *dok* a little bunch, G. *docke* bundle.] **1.** The solid part of an animal's tail; the stump of a clipped or cut tail. **2.** A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.

Dock, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOCKED (dŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOCKING.] **1.** To cut off, as the end of a thing; to cut short; to clip. **2.** To deduct from. **3.** To cut off, bar, or destroy.

Dock, *n.* [Akin to D. *dok;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** An artificial basin, provided with gates, to receive vessels. **2.** The slip or water way for vessels between two piers; sometimes, the piers themselves. **3.** The place in court where a criminal or accused person stands.

Dry dock, a dock from which the water may be shut or pumped out. — **Floating dock,** a dock for lifting a vessel clear of the water by buoyancy. — **Wet dock,** a dock where the water is shut in, and kept at a given level.



Floating Dock, supporting a ship. *A A A* Tanks filled with air; *B B B* Tanks filled with water when the Dock is submerged to allow the ship to float in or out.

Dock (dŏk), *v. t.* To draw or place (a ship) in a dock.

Dock'age (dŏk'ăj), *n.* A charge for the use of a dock.

Dock'et (dŏk'ĕt), *n.* [*Dock* to cut off + dim. suffix *-et.*] **1.** A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing; a summary or digest. **2.** A bill or label attached to goods. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) An abridged entry of a judgment or proceeding in an action, or a list, register, or book of such entries. (*b*) (*U. S.*) A list or calendar of causes ready for hearing or trial. **4.** A list or calendar of business matters to be acted on in any assembly.

Dock'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOCKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOCKETING.] **1.** To indorse with the title or an abstract of the contents. **2.** (*Law*) To enter or inscribe in a docket. **3.** To mark with a ticket.

Dock'yard′ (dŏk'yärd′), *n.* A yard or storage place for all sorts of naval stores and timber for shipbuilding.

Doc'tor (dŏk'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *doctur,* L. *doctor,* teacher, fr. *docere* to teach.] **1.** A teacher. [*Obs.*] **2.** An academical title, originally meaning, a man so well versed in his department as to be qualified to teach it. Hence: One who has taken the highest degree conferred by a university or college, or has been awarded an honorary diploma of the highest degree. **3.** A physician. **4.** Any mechanical contrivance to remedy a difficulty or for use in an exigency.

Doc'tor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOCTORED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOCTORING.] **1.** To treat as a physician does; to remedy; to repair. [*Colloq.*] **2.** To tamper with; to falsify; to adulterate. [*Slang*] [doctor's degree.]

Doc'tor-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or relating to a doctor, or to a

Doc'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* Degree, title, or rank, of a doctor.

Doc'tor-ess, Doc'tress, *n.* A female doctor. [*R.*]

‖ **Doc'tri-naire'** (dŏk'trẽ-nâr'), *n.* [F.] One who would apply to political or other practical concerns the abstract theories of his own philosophical system.

Doc'tri-nal (dŏk'trĭ-nal), *a.* Of or pert. to doctrine.

Doc'tri-nal-ly, *adv.* In a doctrinal manner or form.

Doc'tri-na'ri-an (dŏk'trĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* A doctrinaire.

Doc'trine (dŏk'trĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *doctrina,* fr. *doctor.*] **1.** Teaching; instruction. **2.** That which is taught; a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; a principle of faith; tenet.

Syn. — Precept; maxim; dogma. — *Doctrine* is what is commended to the belief; *precept* is a rule to be obeyed.

Doc'u-ment (-ū-ment), *n.* [LL. *documentum,* fr. *docere* to teach.] An original or official paper relied upon as the basis, proof, or support of anything else.

Doc'u-ment, *v. t.* To furnish with documents.

Doc'u-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Same as DOCUMENTARY.

Doc'u-men'ta-ry (-tā-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; contained or certified in writing.

Dod'der (dŏd'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *dotter.*] (*Bot.*) A leafless parasitical vine with yellowish threadlike stems.

Dod'der, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *dyderian* to deceive, and E. *didder, dudder.*] To shake; to totter.

Do-dec'a-gon (dō-dĕk'a-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve + γωνία angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure or polygon bounded by twelve sides and containing twelve angles.

Do-dec'a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. δωδεκάεδρον; δώδεκα twelve + ἕδρα base.] (*Geom. & Crystallog.*) A solid having twelve faces. — **Do-dec'a-he'dral** (-dral), *a.*

Dodge (dŏj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DODGED (dŏjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DODGING.] [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To start suddenly aside. **2.** To practice mean shifts; to use tricky evasions; to quibble.

Dodge, *v. t.* To evade by a sudden motion or by a trick.

Dodge, *n.* **1.** A sudden starting aside. **2.** Hence, an artful device; a cunning trick; an artifice. [*Colloq.*]

Dodg'er (dŏj'ẽr), *n.* One who dodges.

Do'do (dō'dō), *n.; pl.* DODOES (-dōz). [Said to be fr. Pg. *doudo* silly (cf. BOOBY); this is fr. Prov. E. *dold,* E. *dolt.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large, extinct bird, formerly inhabiting the Island of Mauritius.

Dodo.

Doe (dō), *n.* [AS. *dā.*] (*Zoöl.*) A female deer or antelope; specif., the female of the fallow deer.

Do'er (dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does, performs, or executes; an actor; an agent.

Does (dŭz). The *3d pers. sing. pres.* of Do.

Doe'skin′ (dō'skĭn′), *n.* **1.** The skin of the doe. **2.** A firm woolen cloth with a smooth, soft surface.

Doff (dŏf; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOFFED (dŏft; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOFFING.] [*Do* + *off.*] **1.** To put off, as dress; hence, to get rid of. **2.** To undress.

Dog (dŏg), *n.* [AS. *docga;* akin to D. *dog* mastiff, Dan. *dogge,* Sw. *dogg.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus *Canis,* esp. the domestic dog. **2.** A mean, worthless fellow. **3.** A fellow. [*Humorous*] **4.** (*Astron.*) One of the two constellations, *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor.* **5.** An andiron. **6.** (*Mech.*) An instrument or piece, in machinery, for catching or clutching.

Dog cheap, very cheap. — **Dog Latin,** barbarous Latin. — **To go to the dogs,** to go to ruin; to be ruined.

Dog (dŏg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOGGED (dŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOGGING.] To hunt or track like a hound; to follow; to hound with importunity.

Do'gate (dō'gāt), *n.* Office or dignity of a doge.

Dog'bane′ (dŏg'bān′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small genus of perennial herbaceous plants, with poisonous milky juice.

Dog'ber'ry (-bẽr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Berry of the dogwood.

Dog'—bri'er (-brī'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) The dog-rose.

Dog'cart′ (-kärt′), *n.* A kind of carriage having a rear box for dogs; also, a kind of pleasure carriage.

Dog' day′, *or* **Dog'day**′ (dā′), *n.* One of the dog days.

Dog' days′ (dāz′). A period of from four to six weeks, in the summer, variously placed by almanac makers between the early part of July and the early

part of September; — so called in reference to the rising in ancient times of the Dog Star (Sirius) with the sun. Popularly, the sultry, close part of the summer.

Doge (dōj), *n.* [It. *doge*, for *duce*, fr. L. *dux, ducis*, a leader, commander. See DUKE.] The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa.

Dog'-eared' (dŏg'ērd'), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down by use; — said of a book.

Dog'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A small shark of many species. **2.** The bowfin. **3.** The burbot of Lake Erie.

Dog'ged (-gĕd), *a.* [From DOG.] **1.** Sullen. **2.** Obstinate; unyielding. — **Dog'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **Dog'ged-ness**, *n.*

Dog'ger (dŏg'gẽr), *n.* [D., fr. *dogger* codfish.] (*Naut.*) A two-masted fishing vessel, used by the Dutch.

Dog'ger, *n.* A sort of stone, found in alum mines.

Dog'ger-el (-ĕl), *a.* [OE. *dogerel.*] Low in style, and irregular in measure; — of verses. — *n.* Doggerel verse.

Dog'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; brutal. — **Dog'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **Dog'gish-ness**, *n.*

Dog'grel (-grĕl), *a.* & *n.* Same as DOGGEREL.

Dog'ma (dŏg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. DOGMAS (-mȧz), L. DOGMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L. *dogma*, Gr. δόγμα, *pl.* δόγματα, fr. δοκεῖν to think; akin to L. *decet* it is becoming.] **1.** That which is held as an opinion; tenet; doctrine. **2.** A formally stated and authoritative tenet. **3.** A doctrinal notion asserted without evidence; an arbitrary dictum.

SYN. — Tenet; opinion; proposition; doctrine. — A *tenet* is that which is maintained as true with great firmness. A *dogma* is that which is laid down with authority as indubitably true, especially a religious doctrine; hence *dogma* sometimes has a somewhat odious sense, as implying undue assumption of authority.

Dog-mat'ic (dŏg-mȧt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a
Dog-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } dogma. **2.** Authoritative or positive in assertion; hence, arrogantly authoritative; overbearing; magisterial. — **Dog-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Dog-mat'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Dog-mat'ics (dŏg-mȧt'ĭks), *n.* The science which treats of Christian doctrines; doctrinal theology.

Dog'ma-tism (dŏg'mȧ-tĭz'm; 115), *n.* Arrogance or positiveness in stating opinion.

Dog'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who dogmatizes.

Dog'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOGMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOGMATIZING.] To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence.

Dog'ma-ti'zer (-tī'zẽr), *n.* One who dogmatizes.

Dog'-rose' (-rōz'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A common European wild rose, with single pink or white flowers.

Dog's'-ear' (dŏgz'ēr'), *n.* The turned-down corner of a leaf, in a book. — **Dog's'-eared'** (-ērd'), *a.*

Dog' Star' (dŏg' stär'). Sirius, a star of the constellation *Canis Major*, and the brightest star in the heavens.

Dog'tooth' (dŏg'tōōth'), *n.* **1.** See *Canine tooth*, under CANINE. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament of pointed projections resembling teeth.

Dog'trot' (-trŏt'), *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

Dog'watch' (-wŏch'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A half watch; either of two watches of two hours each, the first from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M., the second from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

Dog'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [So named from skewers (dags) being made of it.] (*Bot.*) The *Cornus*, a genus of shrubs or small trees, with exceedingly hard wood.

Doi'ly (doi'lĭ), *n.* [Said to be so called from a maker or dealer; but cf. TOWEL.] **1.** A kind of woolen stuff. [*Obs.*] **2.** A small napkin, used at table with fruit, etc.

Doit (doit), *n.* [D. *duit*, Icel. *þveit*, prop., a piece cut off.] A small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing; hence, any small piece of money; a trifle.

Do-lab'ri-form (dō-lăb'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dolabra* a mattock + *-form.*] Shaped like the head of an ax.

‖ **Dol'ce** (dōl'chā *or* dōl'chē), } *adv.* [It., fr. L. *dulcis*
‖ **Dol'ce-men'te** (-mĕn'tā), } sweet, soft.] (*Mus.*) Softly; with soft, smooth, and delicate execution.

Dol'drums (dōl'drŭmz), *n. pl.* [Etym. uncertain.] A part of the ocean near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light, baffling winds.

To be in the doldrums, to feel listlessness or ennui.

Dole (dōl), *n.* [OF. *doel*, fr. *doloir* to suffer, fr. L. *dolere* to grieve.] Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [*Archaic*]

Dole, *n.* [AS. *dāl* portion; same word as *dǣl*. See DEAL.] **1.** A dealing or distributing. **2.** That which is dealt out; portion. **3.** Charitable gratuity; alms.

Dole (dōl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOLED (dōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOLING.] To distribute, as a dole; to deal out scantily or grudgingly.

Dole'ful (dōl'fụl), *a.* Full of, or expressing, dole or grief. — **Dole'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dole'ful-ness**, *n.*

SYN. — Piteous; rueful; sorrowful; woeful; melancholy; sad; gloomy; dismal; dolorous; woe-begone.

Dol'er-ite (dŏl'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. δολερός deceitful; because it was easily confounded with diorite.] (*Geol.* & *Min.*) A hard, dark-colored, basic, igneous rock, by many considered equivalent to a coarse-grained basalt.

Dole'some (dōl'sŭm), *a.* Doleful; dismal; gloomy.

Dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic (dŏl'ĭ-kō-sē-făl'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr.
Dol'i-cho-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), } δολιχός long + κεφαλή head.] (*Anat.*) Having the cranium, or skull, long in proportion to its breadth; long-headed.

Doll (dŏl), *n.* [Contr. fr. *Dorothy*; or (less prob.) abbrev. fr. *idol.*] A child's puppet; toy baby.

Dol'lar (dŏl'lẽr), *n.* [An abbreviation of G. *Joachimsthaler*, i. e., a piece of money first coined, about the year 1518, in the valley (G. *thal*) of St. *Joachim*, in Bohemia.] **1.** (*a*) A silver coin of the United States weighing 412.5 grains, 371.25 grains being silver. (*b*) A gold coin of the United States weighing 25.8 grains, 23.22 grains being gold. It is no longer coined. **2.** A coin of the same general weight and value, current in various countries, as Mexico, Canada, etc. **3.** The value of a dollar.

Trade dollar, a silver coin formerly made at the U. S. mint, intended for export, and not legal tender at home. It contained 378 grains of silver and 42 grains of alloy.

Dol'ly (dŏl'lĭ), *n.* **1.** (*Mining*) A contrivance, turning on a vertical axis, for stirring ore. **2.** (*Mach.*) A tool for shaping rivet heads. **3.** In pile driving, a block interposed between the head of the pile and the ram. **4.** A small truck with a single wide roller, used in bridge building. **5.** A compact, narrow-gauge locomotive.

Dol'ly (dŏl'lĭ), *n.* A child's name for a doll.

Dol'man (dŏl'mȧn), *n.* [Turk. *dōlāmān.*] **1.** A robe with long sleeves, worn by the Turks. [Written also *doliman.*] **2.** A kind of cloak worn by women.

Dol'men (dŏl'mĕn), *n.* [Armor. *taol, tol*, table + *mean, maen, men*, stone.] A cromlech.

Dol'o-mite (dŏl'ō-mīt), *n.* [After the French geologist *Dolomieu.*] (*Geol.* & *Min.*) A mineral including much of the common white marble.

Do'lor (dō'lẽr), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *dolor*, fr. *dolere.* See 1st DOLE.] Pain; grief; distress. [*Poetic*]

Dol'or-if'er-ous (dŏl'ẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dolor* pain + *-ferous.*] Producing pain.

Dol'or-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *dolor* pain + *facere*
Dol'or-if'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to make.] Causing dolor.

‖ **Do'lo-ro'so** (dō'lō-rō'zō *or* dōl'ō-), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Plaintive; pathetic; — used as a musical direction.

Dol'or-ous (dŏl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of grief; sad; sorrowful; doleful; dismal. **2.** Occasioning pain or grief; painful. — **Dol'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Dol'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Dol'phin (dŏl'fĭn), *n.* [F. *dauphin*, earlier also *doffin*, fr. L. *delphinus*, Gr. δελφίς dolphin (in sense 1).] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A cetacean of several genera, — the true dolphin. (*b*) A fish of about five feet in length, celebrated for its changes of color when dying, — the common dolphin. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A kind of wreath or strap of plaited cordage. (*b*) A spar, buoy or post to move a vessel to. (*c*) A permanent fender round a heavy boat.

Dolphin (1 *a*) (*Delphinus delphis*). 1/45

Dolt (dōlt; 110), *n.* [OE. *dulte*, prop. p. p. of *dullen*, E. *dull.*] A heavy, stupid fellow; a dunce; a blockhead.

Dolt'ish, *a.* Doltlike; dull in intellect.

-dom (-dŭm). A suffix from the same root as *doom*, authority, judgment, and denoting: (*a*) *Jurisdiction*, or *property and jurisdiction, dominion*, as in king*dom*, christen*dom*, earl*dom*. (*b*) *State, condition*, or *quality of being*, as in wis*dom*, free*dom*.

Dom (dŏm), *n.* [Pg. See DON.] **1.** A title anciently given to the pope, and later to other church dignitaries and to some monastic orders. **2.** In Portugal and Brazil, the title given to a member of the higher classes.

Do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* [Through F. from L. *dominium* property, fr. *dominus* owner. See DAME.] **1.** Dominion; authority. **2.** Territory over which dominion is exerted. **3.** Landed property; estate; demesne. **4.** (*Law*) Ownership of land; absolute proprietorship.

Right of eminent domain, the right of the state to take private property for necessary public use, reasonable compensation being made.

Dome (dōm), *n.* [F. *dôme*, It. *duomo*, fr. L. *domus* a house; akin to E. *timber.*] **1.** A building; a house. **2.** (*Arch.*) A cupola formed on a large scale. **3.** Any erection resembling the dome or cupola of a building.

Dome'book' (dōm'bo͝ok'), *n.* A book of English laws compiled under the direction of King Alfred.

Domes'day' (do͞omz'dā'), *n.* Doomsday. [*Obs.*]

Domesday Book, the record of the survey of English lands made by order of William the Conqueror, about 1086.

Do-mes'tic (dō-mĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *domesticus*, fr. *domus* house.] **1.** Of or pertaining to one's house or home, or one's household or family; relating to home life. **2.** Of or pertaining to a nation considered as a family or home; not foreign. **3.** Devoted to home duties or pleasures. **4.** Living in or near the habitations of man; tame. **5.** Made in one's own house, nation, or country.

Do-mes'tic, *n.* **1.** A house servant. **2.** *pl.* (*Com.*) Home manufactures; esp., cotton goods. [*U. S.*]

Do-mes'tic-al-ly (-*ăl*-lĭ), *adv.* In a domestic manner.

Do-mes'ti-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMESTICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMESTICATING.] To make domestic. [ting.]

Do-mes'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of domestica-

Do'mes-tic'i-ty (dō'mĕs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being domestic; domestic character; household life.

Dom'i-cile (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *domicilium*; *domus* house + (prob.) root of *celare* to conceal.] **1.** Abode or mansion; place of permanent residence. **2.** (*Law*) Place where one resides with intent to remain indefinitely.

Dom'i-cile, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMICILED (-sĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMICILING.] To establish in a domicile.

Dom'i-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ *or* -sĭl'yā-rĭ; 106), *a.* Of or pertaining to a domicile.

Dom'i-cil'i-ate (-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To domicile. **2.** To domesticate. — **Dom'i-cil'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Dom'i-nance (-*năns*), } *n.* Predominance; ascend-
Dom'i-nan-cy (-*năn*-sĭ), } ency; authority.

Dom'i-nant (-*nănt*), *a.* [L. *dominans*, *-antis*, p. pr. See DOMINATE.] Ruling; governing; prevailing; controlling; predominant; ascendant.

Dominant estate *or* **tenement** (*Law*), the estate to which a servitude or easement is due from another estate.

Dom'i-nant, *n.* (*Mus.*) The fifth tone of the scale.

Dominant chord, the chord based upon the dominant.

Dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMINATING.] [L. *dominari*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *dominus* master, lord. See DAME.] To predominate over; to rule; to govern.

Dom'i-nate, *v. i.* To be dominant.

Dom'i-na'tion (dŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dominating; exercise of power in ruling; often, arbitrary or insolent sway. **2.** A ruling party. [*R.*] **3.** *pl.* A high order of angels in the celestial hierarchy.

Dom'i-na-tive (dŏm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Ruling; imperious.

Dom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* A ruler; a ruling power.

Dom'i-ne (-ĭ-nē), *n.* [See DOMINIE.] A pastor of the Reformed Church; also (*Local, U. S.*), any clergyman.

Dom'i-neer' (dŏm'ĭ-nēr'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMINEERED (-nērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMINEERING.] [F. *dominer*, L. *dominari*. See DOMINATE, *v. t.*] To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to be overbearing.

Do-min'ic-al (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [LL. *dominicalis*, for L. *dominicus* belonging to a master or lord, fr. *dominus*. See DAME.] **1.** Indicating, or pert. to, the Lord's day, or Sunday. **2.** Relating to, or given by, our Lord.

Do-min'i-can (-ĭ-kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Dominic (Dominic de Guzman), or to the Dominicans.

Do-min'i-can, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an order of mendicant monks founded by Dominic de Guzman, in 1215.

Dom'i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *dominus* master.] **1.** A pedagogue. [*Scot.*] **2.** A clergyman. See DOMINE. [*Scot. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Do-min'ion (dō-mĭn'yŭn), *n.* [LL. *dominio*, equiv. to L. *dominium*. See DOMAIN.] **1.** Sovereign or supreme authority; independent right of possession, use, and control. **2.** Superior prominence; predominance. **3.** That which is governed; territory ruled over. **4.** *pl.* A supposed high order of angels; dominations.

Syn. — Sovereignty; control; rule; authority; jurisdiction; government; territory; district; region.

Dom'i-no (dŏm'ĭ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* DOMINOS or (esp. the pieces for a game) DOMINOES (-nōz). [Through F., It., or Sp. from L. *dominus* master. See DON, DAME.] **1.** A kind of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church. **2.** A mourning veil formerly worn by women. **3.** A kind of mask; esp., a half mask worn at masquerades. **4.** A robe with a hood adjustable at pleasure, worn as a disguise. **5.** A person wearing a domino. **6.** *pl.* A game played with twenty-eight oblong pieces, as of wood or bone, variously dotted on the face like dice. **7.** One of the pieces with which the game is played.

Don (dŏn), *n.* [Sp. *don*, fr. L. *dominus* master. See DAME.] **1.** Sir; Mr.; Signior; — a title in Spain. **2.** A grand personage; esp., a college dignitary. [*Univ. Cant*]

Don (dŏn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DONNED (dŏnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DONNING.] [*Do* + *on.*] To put on; to dress in; to invest one's self with; — opposed to *doff*.

‖ **Do'ña** (dō'nyä), *n.* [Sp. *doña*. See DUENNA.] Lady; mistress; madam; — a title of respect used in Spain.

Do'nate (dō'nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DONATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DONATING.] [L. *donare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *donum* gift, fr. *dare* to give.] To give; to bestow; to present.

Do-na'tion (dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of giving or bestowing. **2.** That which is given as a present; a gift.

Syn. — Gift; present; benefaction; grant. See GIFT.

Don'a-tism (dŏn'ā-tĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The tenets of the *Donatists*, or followers of Donatus, — a body of North African schismatics and purists, in the 4th century.

Don'a-tive (-tĭv), *n.* [Fr. L. *donare*.] **1.** A gift; largess. **2.** (*Eccl. Law*) A benefice conferred on a person by the founder or patron, without either presentation or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

Don'a-tive, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation.

‖ **Do-na'tor** (dō-nā'tŏr), *n.* (*Law*) A donor; a giver.

Done (dŭn), *p. p.* from Do. **1.** Performed; executed; finished. **2.** It is done or agreed; let it be a bargain. **3.** [Prob. not fr. Do, but corrupted fr. OF. *doné*, p. p. of *doner* to give, issue, fr. L. *donare* to give.] Given; executed; issued; made public.

Do-nee' (dō-nē'), *n.* [OF. *doné*, p. p.] **1.** The person to whom a gift or donation is made. **2.** (*Law*) Anciently, one to whom lands were given; in modern use, one on whom a power is conferred for execution.

Don'jon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* [See DUNGEON.] The keep in an ancient castle. See *Illust.* of CASTLE.

Don'key (dŏn'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DONKEYS (-kĭz). [Prob. from *dun*, in allusion to the color of the animal + a dim. termination.] **1.** An ass; or (less frequently) a mule. **2.** A stupid or obstinate fellow; an ass.

Donkey engine, a small auxiliary engine not used for propelling, but for pumping water, etc.

Don'na (dŏn'nä), *n.* [It. *donna*, L. *domina*.] A lady; madam; mistress; — title given a lady in Italy.

Do'nor (dō'nŏr), *n.* [F. *donneur*, OF. *doneor*, fr. *donner* to donate.] **1.** A giver; donator. **2.** (*Law*) One who grants an estate; later, one who confers a power.

Doo'dle (do͞o'd'l), *n.* [Cf. DAWDLE.] A trifler; a dunce.

Doom (do͞om), *n.* [AS. *dōm*; akin to Goth. *dōms*, Gr. *θέμις* law; fr. root of E. *do*, v.] **1.** Judgment; judicial sentence. **2.** That to which one is doomed or sentenced; destiny; esp., unhappy destiny. **3.** Ruin; death.

Doom, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOOMED (do͞omd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOOMING.] **1.** To judge. **2.** To pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn. **3.** To ordain as penalty; hence, to fine. **4.** To assess a tax upon. [*New England*] **5.** To fix irrevocably the destiny or fate of.

Dooms'day' (do͞omz'dā'), *n.* **1.** A day of sentence or doom; day of death. **2.** Day of the final judgment.

Doomsday Book. See DOMESDAY BOOK.

Door (dōr; 111), *n.* [AS. *duru*; akin to D. *deur*, G. *thür*, *thor*, Goth. *daur*, L. *fores*, Gr. *θύρα*.] **1.** An opening by which to go in and out of a house or room; an entrance way. **2.** The frame or barrier by which such an entrance way is closed. **3.** An entrance way and the house or apartment to which it leads.

In doors, *or* **Within doors,** within the house. — **Out of doors,** *or* **Without doors,** *and, colloquially,* **Out doors,** out of the house; in open air; abroad. — **To lay at one's door,** to charge one with; to blame for.

Door'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who guards the entrance of a house or apartment; a porter; a janitor.

Door'nail' (dōr'nāl'), *n.* The nail or knob on which in ancient doors the knocker struck. [door.]

Door'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate for the name on a

Door'way' (-wā'), *n.* The passage of a door.

Door'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard around the door of a house.

Dor (dōr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *dora* drone, locust.] (*Zoöl.*) A large European scaraboid beetle, which drones while flying; also, any of several allied American species.

Do-ra'do (dō-rā'dō *or* dō-rä'dō), *n.* [Sp., gilt, fr. *dorar* to gild.] **1.** (*Astron.*) A southern constellation, within which is the south pole of the ecliptic. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A large, oceanic fish.

Dor'bee'tle (dōr'bē't'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DOR.

Do'ree (dō'rē *or* dō-rē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The John Dory.

Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Pert. to the ancient Greeks of Doris; Doric. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Doris.

Dor'ic (dŏr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Doris, in ancient Greece, or to the Dorians. **2.** (*Arch.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the oldest and simplest of the three orders of

architecture used by the Greeks, but ranked as second of the five orders adopted by the Romans. [See *Illust.* of CAPITAL.] **3.** (*Mus.*) Of or relating to one of the ancient Greek musical modes or keys.

Dor'ic (dŏr'ĭk), *n.* The Doric dialect.

Dor'i-cism (dŏr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Doric phrase or idiom.

Dor'man-cy (dôr'man-sy), *n.* State of being dormant.

Dor'mant (-mant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *dormir* to sleep, fr. L. *dormire.*] **1.** Sleeping; hence, not being in action or exercise; quiescent; not active. **2.** (*Her.*) In a sleeping posture.

Dor'mant (dôr'mant), *n.* (*Arch.*) A large beam supporting other timbers in the roof of a house.

Dor'mer (-mẽr), *n.*, *or* **Dor'mer win'dow** (wĭn'dō). [Lit., the window of a sleeping apartment.] (*Arch.*) A window set vertically in a sloping roof. Also, the projecting structure containing the window.

Dormer Window.

Dor'mi-tive (-mĭ-tĭv), *a.* Causing sleep.

Dor'mi-to-ry (-tō-rў), *n.* [L. *dormitorium.*] A sleeping room, or a building containing a series of sleeping rooms.

Dor'mouse (dôr'mous), *n.*; *pl.* DORMICE (dôr'mĭs). [Etymol. uncertain; cf. F. *dormir* to sleep.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European rodent of several species of *Myoxus.* It is usually torpid in winter.

Dormouse. 1/2

Dor'nick (dôr'nĭk), *or* **Dor'nock** (-nŏk), *n.* A coarse sort of damask, originally made at Tournay (in Flemish, *Doornick*), Belgium. Also, a stout figured linen.

Dorr (dôr), *n.* The dor-beetle; also, an idler.

Dor'sal (dôr'sal), *a.* [F. *dorsal*, LL. *dorsalis*, fr. L. *dorsualis*, fr. *dorsum* back.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or situated near, the back, or dorsum, of an animal, or of one of its parts. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Pertaining to the surface naturally inferior, as of a leaf. (*b*) Pertaining to the surface naturally superior, as of a creeping hepatic moss. — **Dor'sal-ly**, *adv.*

Dor'sal, *n.* (*Fine Arts*) A hanging, at the back of a throne, altar, etc.

Dor-sif'er-ous (dôr-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Dorsum* + *-ferous.*] (*Biol.*) Bearing, or producing, on the back; — applied to ferns, and to certain Batrachia.

Dor-sip'a-rous (dôr-sĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*Dorsum* + *-parous.*] (*Biol.*) Same as DORSIFEROUS.

‖ **Dor'sum** (dôr'sŭm), *n.* [L.] The back or dorsal region of an animal; upper side of an appendage or part.

Do'ry (dō'rў), *n.* [From F. *dorée* gilded, fr. *dorer* to gild, L. *deaurare.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) See JOHN DORY. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The American wall-eyed perch.

Do'ry, *n.* A small, strong, flat-bottomed rowboat, with sharp prow and flaring sides.

Dose (dōs), *n.* [F. *dose*, Gr. δόσις a giving, a dose, fr. διδόναι to give.] **1.** The quantity of medicine given at one time. **2.** A sufficient quantity; a portion. **3.** Anything nauseous that one is obliged to take.

Dose, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOSED (dōst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOSING.] **1.** To form into doses. **2.** To give a dose or doses to.

Dos'el (dŏs'ĕl), **Dos'sel** (dŏs'sĕl), *n.* [See DORSAL.] Same as DORSAL, *n.*

Dos'ser (-sẽr), *n.* [LL. *dosserum*, or F. *dossier* bundle of papers, part of a basket resting on the back, fr. L. *dorsum* back.] **1.** A pannier, or basket. **2.** A hanging tapestry; a dorsal.

Dos'sil (-sĭl), *n.* [OF. *dosil, duisil*, spigot, LL. *ducillus*, fr. L. *ducere* to draw.] (*Surg.*) A small roll or pledget of lint, for keeping a sore, wound, etc., open; a tent.

Dost (dŭst), 2*d pers. sing. pres.* of Do.

Dot (dŏt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *dos, dotis*, dowry.] (*Law*) Dowry. [*Louisiana*]

Dot, *n.* [Cf. AS. *dott* speck; origin uncertain.] **1.** A small mark, point, or spot, made with a pen or the like; speck. **2.** Anything relatively small and specklike.

Dot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOTTING.] To mark with, or as if with, dots or specks.

Dot, *v. i.* To make dots or specks.

Do'tage (dō'tăj; 48), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1.** Feebleness of mind; imbecility, esp. in old age; senility. **2.** Foolish utterance; drivel. **3.** Excessive or foolish fondness.

Do'tal (dō'tal), *a.* [L. *dotalis*, fr. *dos, dotis*, dowry.] Of or pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower. [is impaired by age.

Do'tard (-tẽrd), *n.* [Fr. DOTE, *v. i.*] One whose mind

Do-ta'tion (dō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *dotatio*, fr. L. *dotare* to endow, fr. *dos* dower.] Act of endowing; endowment.

Dote (dōt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOTING.] [OE. *doten*; akin to OD. *doten* to doze, Icel. *dotta* to nod from sleep.] **1.** To have the intellect impaired, esp. by age, so that the mind wanders; to drivel. **2.** To be excessively or foolishly fond; to lavish affection.

Dot'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who dotes.

Doth (dŭth), 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of Do.

Dot'ted (dŏt'tĕd), *a.* Marked with, or made of, dots or small spots; diversified with small, detached objects.

Dotted note *or* **rest** (*Mus.*), a note or rest followed by a dot to indicate an increase of one half in length. Two dots indicate an increase equal to three quarters.

Dot'ter-el (dŏt'tẽr-ĕl), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A European bird of the Plover family. It is tame and easily taken, and is popularly believed to imitate the fowler's movements. **2.** A silly fellow; a dupe; a gull.

Dot'trel (-trĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DOTTEREL.

Dou'ble (dŭb'l), *a.* [OF. *doble, duble, double*, fr. L. *duplus*, fr. root of *duo* two, and perh. that of *plenus* full.] **1.** Twofold; multiplied by two; increased by its equivalent. **2.** Presenting two of a kind, or two in a set together; coupled; paired. **3.** Acting two parts; deceitful; insincere. **4.** (*Bot.*) Having the petals in a flower considerably increased beyond the natural number.

Double base, *or* **Double bass** (*Mus.*), the largest and lowest-toned instrument in the violin form. — **Double bassoon** (*Mus.*), an instrument an octave lower in pitch than the common bassoon. — **Double counterpoint** (*Mus.*), that species of counterpoint or composition, in which two of the parts may be inverted, by setting one of them an octave higher or lower. — **Double dagger** (*Print.*), a reference mark [‡] used next to the dagger [†] in order. — **Double entry**, a system of bookkeeping in which a Dr. and a Cr. entry of every transaction are carried to the ledger. — **Double floor** (*Arch.*), a floor in which binding joists support flooring joists above and ceiling joists below. — **Double note** (*Mus.*), a note of double the length of the semibreve; a breve. — **Double salt.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) A mixed salt of any polybasic acid which has been saturated by different bases or basic radicals. (*b*) A molecular combination of two distinct salts. — **Double star** (*Astron.*), two stars so near to each other as to be seen separate only by means of a telescope. — **Double time.** (*Mil.*) Same as DOUBLE-QUICK.

Dou'ble (dŭb'l), *adv.* Twice; doubly.

Dou'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOUBLED (-l'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOUBLING (-lĭng).] **1.** To increase by adding an equal number, quantity, length, value, etc.; to duplicate; to repeat. **2.** To make of two thicknesses by turning or bending together; to fold; to clinch. **3.** To contain or be worth twice as much as. **4.** To pass around or by. **5.** (*Mil.*) To unite so as to form one from each two.

Dou'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To increase to twice the sum, number, quantity, length, or value. **2.** To return upon one's track; to turn back. **3.** To play tricks; to play false.

Dou'ble, *n.* **1.** Twice the number, sum, quantity, length, value, etc. **2.** That which is doubled over or together; plait; fold. **3.** A turn or circuit in running to escape pursuers; hence, trick; artifice. **4.** A counterpart; hence, a wraith. **5.** A substitute. **6.** (*Lawn Tennis*) A game between two pairs of players. **7.** (*Mus.*) A variation.

Dou'ble-breast'ed (-brĕst'ĕd), *a.* Folding over on the breast, with buttons and buttonholes on each side.

Dou'ble deal'er (dĕl'ẽr). A deceitful, trickish person.

Dou'ble deal'ing (dŭb'l dĕl'ĭng). Deceitful dealing.

‖ **Dou'ble-en-ten'dre** (dōō'bl'-ăn-tän'dr'), *n.* [F. *double* double + *entendre* to mean; — a barbarism for F. *double entente.*] A word or expression of two meanings, one of which is often obscure or indelicate.

Dou'ble-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; undetermined.

Dou'ble-ness (dŭb'l-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being double or doubled.

Dou'ble-quick' (-kwĭk'), *a.* (*Mil.*) Of, or performed in, the fastest time or step in marching, next to the run. — *n.* (*Mil.*) Double-quick time, step, or march.

Dou'ble-quick', *v. i. & t.* (*Mil.*) To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time.

Dou'bler (dŭb'lẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, doubles.

Doub'let (dŭb'lĕt), *n.* **1.** Two of the same kind; a pair; a couple. **2.** (*Print.*) A word or words unintentionally repeated. **3.** An obsolete close-fitting garment for men, reaching to the waist or a little below. **4.** (*Lapidary Work*) A counterfeit gem, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, or of a piece of

paste or glass covered by a veneer of real stone. **5.** One of two or more words in the same language derived by different courses from the same original form; as, *crypt* and *grot*, *guard* and *ward*, *yard* and *garden*.

Dou'ble-tongued' (dŭb'l-tŭngd'), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject; deceitful.

Dou'ble-tree' (-trē'), *n.* The bar, or crosspiece, of a carriage, to which the singletrees are attached.

Doub-loon' (dŭb-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *doublon*, Sp. *doblon*. See DOUBLE, *a.*] An old Spanish gold coin varying in value at different times from over $15 to about $5.

Dou'bly (dŭb'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. **2.** Deceitfully.

Doubt (dout), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOUBTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOUBTING.] [OF. *duter*, *doter*, *douter*, L. *dubitare;* akin to *dubius* dubious.] **1.** To waver in opinion or judgment; to hesitate in belief; to be unconvinced or undetermined. **2.** To fear; to be apprehensive. [*Obs.*]

SYN. — To vacillate; fluctuate; demur; scruple.

Doubt, *v. t.* **1.** To question or hold questionable; to hesitate to believe, or to be inclined not to believe; to distrust. **2.** To fear. [*Obs.*] **3.** To fill with fear. [*Obs.*]

Doubt, *n.* **1.** The act or state of one who doubts; a wavering of opinion or determination; uncertainty of condition. **2.** That concerning which one doubts.

SYN. — Hesitation; suspense; indecision; irresolution; distrust; suspicion; scruple; perplexity; skepticism.

Doubt'a-ble (dout'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be doubted.

Doubt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who doubts.

Doubt'ful (-fụl), *a.* Having, or characterized by, doubt or uncertainty; hesitating; wavering; also, expressing or admitting doubt; admitting of being doubted. — **Doubt'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Doubt'ful-ness,** *n.*

SYN. — Vacillating; undetermined; distrustful; dubious; uncertain; ambiguous; problematical; questionable.

Doubt'less, *adv.* Undoubtedly; without doubt.

Doubt'less-ly, *adv.* Unquestionably.

‖ **Dou'ceur'** (dōō'sẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *doux* sweet.] **1.** Sweetness of manner; agreeableness. **2.** A gift for service done or to be done; sometimes, a bribe.

Douche (dōōsh), *n.* [F., through It. fr. L. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead.] **1.** A jet or current of water or vapor directed upon some part of the body to benefit it medicinally. **2.** (*Med.*) A syringe.

Dough (dō), *n.* [AS. *dāh;* akin to G. *teig*, Goth. *daigs;* also, to L. *fingere* to shape, Skr. *dih* to smear.] **1.** A soft, unbaked mass of moistened flour or meal, as the paste of bread. **2.** Anything of like consistency.

Dough'face' (dō'fās'), *n.* A timid, yielding politician. [*Political cant, U. S.*]

Dough'nut (dō'nŭt), *n.* A small cake (usually sweetened) fried in boiling lard.

Dough'ty (dou'tĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* DOUGHTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DOUGHTIEST.] [AS. *dyhtig;* akin to G. *tüchtig;* and fr. AS. *dugan* to avail, be of use, be strong; of uncertain origin.] Able; strong; valiant; redoubtable. — **Dough'ti-ly** (dou'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Dough'ti-ness,** *n.*

☞ Now seldom used, except in irony or burlesque.

Dough'y (dō'ĭ), *a.* Like dough; soft; pasty.

Dour (dōōr), *a.* [Cf. F. *dūr*, L. *durus.*] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; sour in aspect; hardy; bold. [*Scot.*]

Dou'ra (dōō'rȧ), *n.* Durra.

Douse (dous), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOUSED (doust); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOUSING.] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To plunge suddenly into water; to duck; to immerse. **2.** (*Naut.*) To strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly.

Douse, *v. t.* [AS. *dwæscan.*] To extinguish. [*Slang*]

Dove (dŭv), *n.* [AS. *dūfe;* akin to G. *taube*, Goth. *dūbō.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A pigeon of the genus *Columba* and various related genera. The species are numerous.

☞ The dove is a symbol of innocence, gentleness, and affection; also, in art and in the Scriptures, the typical symbol of the Holy Ghost.

2. A word of endearment for one who is pure and gentle.

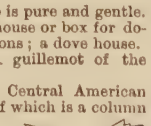
Dove'cot' (-kŏt'), **Dove'cote'** (-kōt'), *n.* A small house or box for domestic pigeons; a dove house.

Dove'kie (-kĭ), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A guillemot of the arctic regions. **2.** The little auk.

Dove' plant' (plănt'). (*Bot.*) A Central American orchid in the center of the flower of which is a column resembling a dove.

Do'ver's pow'der (dō'vẽrz pou'dẽr). [From Dr. *Dover*, an English physician.] (*Med.*) An anodyne, diaphoretic powder containing ipecac and opium.

Dove'tail' (dŭv'tāl'), *n.* (*Carp.*) A kind of interlocking tenon and mortise, forming a strong joint.



Dovetails.

Dove'tail' (dŭv'tāl'), *v. t.* **1.** (*Carp.*) (*a*) To cut to a dovetail. (*b*) To join by means of dovetails. **2.** To fit ingeniously.

Dow'a-ble (dou'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endowed.

Dow'a-ger (-ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *douagiere*, fr. *douage* dower. See DOWER.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) A widow endowed, or having a jointure. **2.** A title given in England to a widow, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name; — chiefly applied to widows of personages of rank.

Queen dowager, the widow of a king.

Dow'dy (-dĭ), *a.* [Scot. *dawdie* slovenly, *daw*, *da*, sluggard, drab, Prov. E. *dowd* flat, dead.] Showing a vulgar taste in dress; awkward and slovenly in dress. — **Dow'di-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Dow'di-ness,** *n.*

Dow'dy, *n.* A dowdy woman.

Dow'dy-ish, *a.* Like a dowdy.

Dow'el (-ĕl), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Mech.*) **1.** A pin, or block, fitting into holes in the abutting portions of two pieces, to keep them in position. **2.** A piece of wood driven into a wall, so that other pieces may be nailed to it.

a a Dowels.

Dowel pin, a dowel.

Dow'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOWELED (-ĕld) *or* DOWELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOWELING *or* DOWELLING.] To fasten together by dowels; to furnish with dowels.

Dow'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *douaire*, LL. *dotarium*, from L. *dotare* to endow, portion, fr. *dos* dower.] **1.** That with which one is gifted or endowed; endowment; gift. **2.** The property with which a woman is endowed; esp.: (*a*) Dowry. [*Obs.*] (*b*) (*Law*) The real estate of a man which his widow enjoys during her life, or to which a woman is entitled after her husband's death. [portion.

Dow'ered (-ẽrd), *p. a.* Furnished with a marriage

Dow'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Dower. [or gray snipe.

Dow'itch-er (dou'ĭch-ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The red-breasted

Dow'las (dou'lȧs), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Doullens*, a French town, formerly celebrated for its manufacture.] A coarse linen cloth, now nearly replaced by calico.

Down (doun), *n.* [Akin to Icel. *dūnn*, G. *daune.*] **1.** Fine, soft, hairy outgrowth from the skin or surface of animals or plants, not matted and fleecy like wool. **2.** That which is made of, or is soft like, down.

Down, *n.* [AS. *dūn;* of Celtic origin; akin to E. *town.*] **1.** A bank or rounded hillock of sand thrown up by the wind along or near the shore; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A tract of poor, sandy, undulating or hilly land near the sea; — usually in *pl.* [*Eng.*] **3.** *pl.* A road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal. **4.** *pl.* [Fr. the adverb.] State of depression; abasement. [*Colloq.*]

Down, *adv.* [For older *adown*, AS. *adūn*, *adūne*, prop., from or off the hill.] **1.** Toward or in a lower place or position; below. **2.** Hence: (*a*) From a higher to a lower position, lit. or fig. (*b*) In a low or the lowest position, lit. or fig. **3.** From a remoter or higher antiquity. **4.** From a greater to a less bulk, or from a thinner to a thicker consistence.

Up and down, with rising and falling motion; to and fro; hither and thither; everywhere.

Down, *prep.* [From DOWN, *adv.*] **1.** In a descending direction along; from a higher to a lower place upon or within; at a lower place in or on. **2.** Hence: Towards the mouth of; along or over in the direction of the sea or falling tide.

Down, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOWNED (dound); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOWNING.] To cause to go down; to put down; to overthrow; to subdue. [*Archaic* or *Colloq.*]

Down, *a.* **1.** Downcast. [*R.*] **2.** Downright; positive. [*Obs.*] **3.** Downward; going down; sloping.

Down'cast' (doun'kȧst'), *a.* Cast or directed downward, as from bashfulness, modesty, dejection, or guilt.

Down'come' (-kŭm'), *n.* Sudden fall; downfall.

Down'fall' (-fạl'), *n.* **1.** A sudden fall; a body of things falling. **2.** Sudden descent from rank, state, etc.

Down'fall'en (-fạl'n), *a.* Fallen; ruined.

Down'fall'ing, *a.* Falling down. [a sail.

Down'haul' (-hạl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope to haul down

Down'heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Dejected; low-spirited.

Down'hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Towards the foot of a hill.

Down'hill', *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping.

Down'hill', *n.* Declivity; descent; slope.

Down'right' (-rīt'), *adv.* **1.** Straight down; perpendicularly. **2.** In plain terms; without ceremony.

Down'right', *a.* **1.** Plain; direct; unceremonious; positive. **2.** Open; artless; undisguised; absolute. — **Down'right'ly,** *adv.* — **Down'right'ness,** *n.*

Down'sit'ting (doun'sĭt'tĭng), *n.* Act of sitting; repose.

Down'stairs' (-stârz'), *adv.* Down the stairs; to a lower floor. — *a.* Being below stairs.

Down'stream' (-strēm'), *adv.* Down the stream.

Down'trod' (-trŏd'), **Down'trod'den** (-d'n), *a.* Trodden down; abused by superior power.

Down'ward (-wĕrd), **Down'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* 1. From one place or state to another lower or further down; in a descending course; down. 2. From one time to another less remote from the present.

Down'ward, *a.* Moving or extending downward.

Down'y (-ў), *a.* 1. Covered with down, or with pubescence or soft hairs. 2. Made of, or resembling, down. Hence, figuratively: Soft; placid; soothing; quiet.

Dow'ry (dou'rў), *n.* [Contr. from *dowery*. See Dower.] 1. A gift; endowment. [*Obs.*] 2. Money, goods, or estate, which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; a bride's portion on her marriage. 3. A gift or presents for the bride, on espousal.

Dowse (dous), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. 1st Douse.] To plunge or duck into water; to immerse; to douse.

Dowse, *v. i.* To use the dipping or divining rod, as in search of water, ore, etc.

Dox'o-log'ic-al (dŏks'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.

Dox-ol'o-gy (dŏks-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [LL. *doxologia*, Gr. δοξολογία, deriv. of δόξα opinion, praise + λέγειν to speak.] A hymn expressing praise and honor to God.

Doz'y (dō'zў), *n.* [See Duck a pet.] A loose wench; a disreputable sweetheart. [*Low*]

Doy'ly (doi'lў), *n.* A doily.

Doze (dōz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dozed (dōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dozing.] [Prob. akin to *daze*, *dizzy*.] To slumber; to sleep lightly; to be drowsy.

Doze, *v. t.* To pass or spend in drowsiness.

Doze, *n.* A light sleep; a drowse.

Doz'en (dŭz''n), *n.; pl.* Dozen (before another noun), Dozens (-'nz). [OF. *doseine*, fr. *douze* twelve, fr. L. *duodecim; duo* two + *decem* ten.] 1. A collection of twelve objects; a tale or set of twelve. 2. An indefinite small number.

A baker's dozen, thirteen.

Doz'enth (-'nth), *a.* Twelfth. [*R.*]

Doz'er (dōz'ẽr), *n.* One who dozes or drowses.

Doz'y (-ў), *a.* Drowsy; inclined to doze; sleepy; sluggish. — **Doz'i-ness** (dōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Drab (drăb), *n.* [AS. *drabbe* dregs; akin to D. *drab*, G. *treber;* for sense 1, cf. also Gael. *drabag* slattern.] 1. A low, sluttish woman. 2. A lewd wench; a strumpet.

Drab, *n.* [F. *drap* cloth; prob. of German origin.] 1. A kind of thick woolen cloth of a dun, or dull brownish yellow, or dull gray, color. 2. A dull brownish yellow or dull gray color.

Drab, *a.* Of a color between gray and brown.

Drab'bet (-bĕt), *n.* A coarse linen fabric, or duck.

Drab'ble (drăb'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Drabbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Drabbling (-blĭng).] To draggle; to wet and befoul by draggling.

Drab'ble, *v. i.* To fish with a long line and rod.

Drab'bler (-blẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas fastened by lacing to the bonnet of a sail.

Drachm (drăm), *n.* 1. A drachma. 2. Same as Dram.

‖ **Drach'ma** (drăk'mà), *n.; pl.* E. -mas (-màz), L. -mæ (-mē). [L., fr. Gr. δραχμή. See Dram.] 1. A silver coin among the ancient Greeks, varying in value. 2. A gold and silver coin of modern Greece worth 19.3 cents. 3. Among the ancient Greeks, a weight of about 66.5 grains; among modern Greeks, a weight equal to a gram.

‖ **Dra'co** (drā'kō), *n.* [L. See Dragon.] 1. (*Astron.*) The Dragon, a northern constellation within which is the north pole of the ecliptic. 2. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds.

Dra-co'ni-an (drā-kō'nĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to, or made by, Draco, a famous, rigorous lawgiver of Athens, 621 B. C.

Draff (dráf), *n.* [Cf. D. *draf* the sediment of ale, Icel. *draf* draff, husks.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine or cows; waste matter.

Draff'y (-ў), *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

Draft (dráft), *n.* [The same word as *draught*. OE. *draught*, *draht*, fr. AS. *dragan* to draw.] 1. The act of drawing; also, the thing drawn. Same as Draught. 2. (*Mil.*) A selecting or detaching of soldiers, as from an army, a military post, a district, or from the people at large; also, the body of men thus drafted. 3. A bill of exchange. 4. Allowance or deduction from the gross weight of goods. 5. A drawing of lines for a plan; a plan delineated; outline. See Draught. 6. The form or rough sketch of any writing as first drawn up. See Draught. 7. (*Masonry*) A narrow border on the face of a stone. 8. (*Naut.*) Depth of water necessary to float a ship. See Draught. 9. A current of air. Same as Draught.

Draft (dráft), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Drafted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Drafting.] 1. To draw the outline of; to delineate. 2. To compose and write. 3. To draw from a military band or post, or from any district, company, or society; to detach; to select. 4. To transfer by draft.

Drafts'man (dráfts'man), *n.* See Draughtsman.

Drag (drăg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dragged (drăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dragging (-gĭng).] [OE. *draggen;* akin to E. *draw*.] 1. To draw slowly or heavily onward; to pull along the ground by main force; to haul; to trail. 2. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to draw a drag along the bottom of, as a stream; hence, to search, as by means of a drag. 3. To draw along, as a burden; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty.

Syn. — See Draw.

Drag, *v. i.* 1. To be drawn along, as a rope or dress or anchor on the ground; to trail. 2. To move onward heavily, laboriously, or slowly. 3. To serve as a clog or hindrance; to hold back. 4. To fish with a dragnet.

Drag, *n.* 1. Act of dragging. 2. Anything which is dragged. Specif.: (*a*) A net, or an apparatus, to be drawn along the bottom under water, as in fishing, searching for drowned persons, etc. (*b*) A kind of sledge for conveying heavy bodies; also, a kind of low car or handcart. (*c*) A heavy coach with seats on top; also, a heavy carriage. [*Colloq.*] (*d*) A heavy harrow, for breaking up ground. (*e*) Anything towed in the water to retard a ship's progress, or to keep her head up to the wind, as a drag sail. 3. A skid or shoe, for retarding a carriage wheel. Hence, anything that retards; a clog; an obstacle to progress or enjoyment. 4. Motion effected with slowness and difficulty, as if clogged. 5. (*Founding*) The bottom part of a flask or mold. 6. (*Masonry*) A steel instrument for completing the dressing of soft stone.

Drag sail (*Naut.*), a sail or piece of canvas rigged on a stout frame, to be dragged by a vessel through the water to keep her head to the wind or to prevent drifting.

Drag'bar' (drăg'bär'), *n.* Same as Drawbar (*b*). [*U. S.*]

Drag'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A coupling pin. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Dra'gées'** (drà'zhā'), *n. pl.* [F. See 3d Dredge.] (*Pharmacy*) Sugar-coated medicines.

Drag'gle (drăg'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Draggled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Draggling (-glĭng).] [Freq. of Drag.] To wet and soil by dragging on the ground, mud, or wet grass; to drabble; to trail.

Drag'link' (-lĭnk'), *n.* (*Mach.*) (*a*) A link connecting the cranks of two shafts. (*b*) A drawbar.

Drag'net' (-nĕt'), *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a body of water, as in fishing.

Drag'o-man (-ō-man), *n.; pl.* Dragomans (-manz). [Deriv. of LGr. δραγούμανος, Ar. *tarjumān*, from same source as E. *targum*.] An interpreter; — so called in the Levant and other parts of the East.

Drag'on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *draco*, fr. Gr. δράκων, prob. fr. δέρκεσθαι, δρακεῖν, to look, and so called from its terrible eyes.] † 1. (*Myth.*) A fabulous animal, generally represented as a monstrous winged serpent or lizard, with a crested head and enormous claws, and regarded as very powerful and ferocious. 2. A fierce, violent person, esp. a woman. 3. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation figured as a dragon. 4. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds, moving as if a winged serpent. 5. (*Mil. Antiq.*) A kind of short musket having a representation of a dragon's head at the muzzle. 6. (*Zoöl.*) A small arboreal lizard of several species, found in the East Indies and Southern Asia, which makes long leaps by the aid of a winglike appendage at the side.

☞ In Scripture the term *dragon* refers to any great monster, whether of the land or sea, usually to some kind of serpent or reptile. It is also applied to Satan.

Dragon fish (*Zoöl.*), the dragonet. — Dragon fly (*Zoöl.*), any insect of the family *Libellulidæ*. They have finely formed and strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, and a long body. — Dragon's blood, a resinous substance obtained from the fruit of several species of *Calamus*, growing in the East Indies; also, an exudation from certain trees of the West Indies and South America; — both substances are red, or a dark brownish red. — Dragon's head. (*a*) (*Bot.*) A plant of several species closely allied to the common catnip. (*b*) (*Astron.*) The ascending node of a planet, indicated

Dragon Fly (*Diplax elisa*).

by the symbol ☊. — **Dragon's tail** (*Astron.*), the descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol ☋. — **Dragon tree** (*Bot.*), a West African liliaceous tree (*Dracæna Draco*), yielding one of the resins called dragon's blood.

Drag'on-et (drăg'ŭn-ĕt), *n.* **1.** A little dragon. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A small British marine fish.

Drag'on-nade' (drăg'ŏn-nād'), *n.* [F.] The severe persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV., usually by dragoons; hence, a rapid, devastating incursion.

Dra-goon' (drȧ-gōōn'), *n.* [F. *dragon* dragon, dragoon, fr. L. *draco* dragon, also, a cohort's standard (with a dragon on it). See DRAGON.] **1.** (*Mil.*) Formerly, a soldier who was taught and armed to serve either on horseback or on foot; now, a mounted soldier; a cavalryman. **2.** A variety of pigeon.

Dragoon bird (*Zoöl.*), the umbrella bird.

Dra-goon', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRAGOONED (-gōōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAGOONING.] To harass or reduce to subjection by dragoons; to persecute, as with soldiers.

Drag'oon-ade' (drăg'ōōn-ād'), *n.* A dragonnade.

Drain (drān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRAINED (drānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAINING.] [AS. *drehnigean* to drain, strain.] **1.** To draw off by degrees; hence, to exhaust. **2.** To exhaust of liquid contents by drawing them off; to relieve of surplus water; to deprive of moisture; hence, to empty of wealth, resources, or the like. **3.** To filter.

Drain, *v. i.* **1.** To flow off gradually. **2.** To become emptied or dry by flowing or dripping off of contents.

Drain, *n.* **1.** A draining; gradual and continuous outflow or withdrawal. **2.** That by means of which anything is drained; channel; trench; water course; sewer; sink.

Drain'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drained.

Drain'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** A draining; also, that which flows out of a drain; hence, a system of drains. **2.** The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers. **3.** Area or district drained.

Drain'er (drān'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, drains.

Drain'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* A pipe used for draining.

Drake (drāk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *drake*, OHG. *antrache*, G. *enterich*, and fr. AS. *ened*, fem., duck; akin to D. *eend*, G. *ente*, Icel. *önd*, L. *anas*, Gr. νῆσσα (for ἀνάτια). The ending is akin to E. *rich*.] **1.** The male of the duck kind. **2.** A kind of fly used in angling.

Drake'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A flat stone so thrown along the surface of water as to skip from point to point.

Dram (drăm), *n.* [OF. *drame*, L. *drachma*, drachm, drachma, fr. Gr. δραχμή, prop., a handful, fr. δράσσεσθαι to grasp.] **1.** A weight; in *Apothecaries' weight*, one eighth of an ounce, or 60 grains; in *Avoirdupois weight*, one sixteenth of an ounce, or 27.34375 grains. **2.** A minute quantity; mite. **3.** As much spirituous liquor as is usually drunk at once. **4.** (*Numis.*) A Persian daric.

Dra'ma (drȧ'mȧ *or* drā'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δρᾶμα, fr. δρᾶν to do, act.] **1.** A composition intended to exhibit a picture of human life, grave or humorous, and commonly designed to be acted on the stage. **2.** A series of real events invested with a dramatic unity and interest. **3.** Dramatic literature.

Dra-mat'ic (drȧ-măt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the
Dra-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } drama; like a drama; theatrical; vivid. — **Dra-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Dram'a-tist (drăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* The author of a drama.

Dram'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRAMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAMATIZING.] To compose in the form of the drama; to represent in a drama.

Dram'a-tur'gy (-tûr'jy), *n.* [Gr. δραματουργία dramatic composition; δρᾶμα drama + root akin to E. *work*.] Art of dramatic composition and representation.

Dram'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop or barroom where spirits are sold by the dram.

Drank (drăngk), *imp.* of DRINK.

Drape (drāp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRAPED (drāpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAPING (drā'pĭng).] [F. *draper*, fr. *drap* cloth. See 2d DRAB.] To cover or adorn with drapery or folds of cloth, or as with drapery.

Drape, *v. i.* To design or arrange drapery.

Dra'per (drā'pẽr), *n.* One who sells, or deals in, cloths.

Dra'per-y (-y), *n.* **1.** Occupation of a draper. **2.** Cloth, or woolen stuffs in general. **3.** A textile fabric used for decorative purposes either on the person or on walls and furniture, esp. when loosely arranged in folds.

Dras'tic (drăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δραστικός, fr. δρᾶν to do, act.] (*Med.*) Acting rapidly and violently; efficacious; powerful. — *n.* (*Med.*) A violent purgative.

Draught (drâft), *n.* [The same as DRAFT, the spelling with *gh* indicating an older pronounciation.] **1.** Act of drawing or pulling; as: (*a*) Act of moving loads by drawing. (*b*) Act of drawing a net for fishes. (*c*) Act of drinking. (*d*) (*Mil.*) Act of selecting or detaching soldiers; a draft (see DRAFT, *n.*, 2). (*e*) Act of drawing up, marking out, or delineating; representation. **2.** That which is drawn; as: (*a*) That which is taken by sweeping with a net. (*b*) (*Mil.*) The force drawn; a draft. (*c*) The quantity drawn in at once in drinking. (*d*) A sketch, outline, or representation; a delineation. (*e*) (*Com.*) An order for the payment of money; — usually written *draft*. (*f*) A current of air moving through an inclosed place. **3.** That which draws; as: (*a*) A team of oxen or horses. (*b*) A sink or drain; a privy. (*c*) *pl.* (*Med.*) A mild vesicatory; a sinapism. **4.** Capacity of being drawn; force necessary to draw; traction. **5.** (*Naut.*) The depth of water necessary to float a vessel, or the depth a vessel sinks in water, esp. when laden. **6.** (*Com.*) An allowance on weighable goods. [*Eng.*] **7.** The bevel given to the pattern for a casting, to facilitate its removal. **8.** (*Masonry*) See DRAFT, *n.*, 7.

On draught, so as to be drawn from the wood (as from a cask, barrel, etc.) in distinction from being bottled.

Draught (drâft), *a.* **1.** Used for drawing vehicles, loads, etc. **2.** Relating to, or characterized by, a draught of air. **3.** Used in making drawings. **4.** Drawn directly from the barrel, or other receptacle, in distinction from *bottled*.

☞ Often written *draft*, esp. in senses 1 & 2.

Draught (drâft), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRAUGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAUGHTING.] **1.** To draw out; to draft. **2.** To draw in outline; to make a sketch.

Draught'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A checkerboard.

Draughts (drâfts), *n. pl.* The game of checkers.

Draughts'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** One who draws up writings; one who draws plans or sketches. **2.** A "man" or piece used in the game of draughts.

Draught'y (drâft'y), *a.* Pertaining to, or having, a draught, or current of air.

Draw (drą), *v. t.* [*imp.* DREW (drų); *p. p.* DRAWN (drąn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAWING.] [AS. *dragan;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *draga*, Dan. *drage*.] **1.** To move by force applied in advance of the thing moved; to pull along; to haul; to drag; to cause to follow. **2.** To influence to move or tend toward one's self; to attract; hence, to entice; to allure; to induce. **3.** To cause to come out; to bring forth; as: (*a*) To bring or take out, or to let out, from some receptacle. (*b*) To extract; to force out; to elicit. (*c*) To infer; to deduce; to derive. (*d*) To take or procure from a place of deposit. (*e*) To receive from a lottery; hence, to obtain by good fortune; to win; to gain. (*f*) To select by the drawing of lots. **4.** To remove the contents of; specif., to eviscerate. **5.** To take into the lungs; to inhale; to inspire; hence, also, to utter or produce by an inhalation. **6.** To extend in length; to protract; to stretch. **7.** To run, extend, or produce, as a line on any surface; hence, also, to form by marking or with an instrument of delineation; to produce, as a sketch, figure, or picture. **8.** To represent by lines drawn; to sketch; hence, to depict; to describe. **9.** To write in due form; to prepare a draught of. **10.** To require (so great a depth), for floating; — of a vessel. **11.** To trace by scent; to track; — a hunting term.

To draw back, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation. — To draw the longbow, to exaggerate; to tell preposterous tales. — To draw up, to compose, or arrange in due form; to draught; to form in writing.

Syn. — To draw; drag. — *Draw* is the general term; *drag* implies a natural inaptitude for drawing, or positive resistance in the thing dragged.

Draw (drą), *v. i.* **1.** To pull; to exert strength or force in drawing anything. **2.** To draw a liquid from some receptacle. **3.** To exert an attractive force. **4.** (*Med.*) To act as a sinapism. **5.** To have draught, as a chimney, flue, or the like. **6.** To unsheathe a weapon. **7.** To perform the act, or practice the art, of delineation; to sketch. **8.** To become contracted; to shrink. **9.** To move; to come or go; lit., to draw one's self; — with prepositions and adverbs. **10.** To make a draft or written demand for payment of money deposited or due. **11.** To admit, or yield to, the action of pulling or dragging. **12.** To sink in water; to require a depth for floating.

Draw, *n.* **1.** Act of drawing; draught. **2.** A lot or chance to be drawn. **3.** A drawn game or battle, etc. [*Colloq.*] **4.** That part of a bridge which may be raised, swung round, or drawn aside. [*U. S.*]

Draw'back' (drą'bāk'), *n.* **1.** A loss of advantage; a discouragement or hindrance; objectionable feature. **2.** (*Com.*) Money paid back or remitted; esp., a certain amount of duties or customs remitted, on the exportation of the commodities on which they were levied.

Draw'bar' (drą'bär'), *n.* (*Railroad*) (*a*) An open-

mouthed bar which receives a coupling link and pin. (*b*) An iron bar with an eye at each end, or a heavy link, for coupling a locomotive to a tender or car.

Draw'bolt' (drą'bōlt'), *n.* (*Engin.*) A coupling pin.

Draw'bore' (-bōr'), *n.* (*Joinery*) A hole bored so that a pin or bolt driven in will draw parts together.

Draw'bore', *v. t.* **1.** To make a drawbore in. **2.** To enlarge the bore of a gun barrel by drawing, instead of thrusting, a revolving tool through it.

Draw'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication.

Draw-ee' (drą-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn.

Draw'er (drą'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, draws; as: (*a*) One who draws liquor. (*b*) One who delineates or depicts; a draughtsman. (*c*) (*Law*) One who draws a bill of exchange or order for payment. **2.** That which is drawn; as: (*a*) A sliding box or receptacle in a case. (*b*) *pl.* An under-garment covering the legs.

Draw'gear' (-gēr'), *n.* A harness or gear for drawing.

Draw'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of pulling, hauling, or attracting. **2.** Act or art of representing any object by means of lines and shades; also, the figure or representation drawn. **3.** The process of stretching or spreading metals as by hammering, or by pulling them through dies. **4.** The distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

A drawing of tea, a small portion of tea for steeping.

Draw'ing knife' (drą'ĭng nīf'), **Draw'knife'** (-nīf'), *n.* A joiner's two-handled tool used to shave off surfaces, by drawing it toward one; a shave.

Draw'ing-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *withdrawing-room.*] **1.** A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room to which company withdraws from the dining room. **2.** The company assembled in such a room; also, a reception of company in it.

Drawl (drąl), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Drawled (drąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Drawling.] [Prob. fr. *draw.*] To utter or speak in a slow, lengthened tone.

Drawl, *n.* A lengthened, slow, monotonous utterance.

Draw'link' (drą'lĭnk'), *n.* Same as Drawbar (*b*).

Draw'loom' (-lōōm'), *n.* **1.** A kind of loom used for figured patterns. **2.** A species of damask woven on it.

Drawn (drąn), *p. p. & a.* See Draw, *v. t. & i.*

Drawn butter, butter melted and prepared to be used as a sort of gravy. — **Drawn game** *or* **battle**, one in which neither party wins; one equally contested.

Draw'net' (drą'nĕt'), *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of birds; also, a dragnet.

Draw'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A steel plate having conical holes, through which wires are drawn to be reduced.

Draw'shave' (-shāv'), *n.* A drawing knife.

Dray (drā), *n.* [AS. *dræge* a dragnet, fr. *dragan.* See Draw.] **1.** A strong low cart or carriage used for heavy burdens. **2.** A kind of sledge or sled.

Dray'age (drā'ĕj; 48), *n.* **1.** Use of a dray. **2.** The charge, or sum paid, for the use of a dray.

Dray'man (drā'măn), *n.* A man who attends a dray.

Dread (drĕd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dreaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dreading.] [AS. *drædan*, in comp.; akin to OS. *drādan.*] To fear in a great degree; to regard, or look forward to, with terror or extreme apprehension.

Dread, *v. i.* To be in dread, or in great fear.

Dread, *n.* **1.** Great fear in view of impending evil; anticipatory terror. **2.** Reverential or respectful fear; awe. **3.** An object of terrified apprehension.

Syn. — Affright; horror; dismay. See Reverence.

Dread, *a.* **1.** Exciting great fear or apprehension; terrifying; dreadful. **2.** Inspiring reverential fear; awful.

Dread'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Inspiring dread; impressing great fear; fearful; terrible. **2.** Awful. [*Obs.*] — **Dread'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dread'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fearful; frightful; terrific; terrible; horrible; horrid; formidable; tremendous. See Frightful.

Dread'naught' (-nąt'), *n.* **1.** A fearless person. **2.** A garment made of very thick cloth, that can defend against storm and cold; also, the cloth itself.

Dream (drēm), *n.* [Akin to D. *droom*, G. *traum*, Icel. *draumr.*] **1.** A thought, or series of thoughts, occupying the mind during sleep; a sleeping vision. **2.** A visionary scheme; wild conceit; idle fancy; vagary; revery.

Dream, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dreamed (drēmd) or Dreamt (drĕmt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dreaming.] **1.** To have ideas or images in the mind while asleep; to experience sleeping visions. **2.** To let the mind run on in idle revery or vagary; to imagine. [or in idle fancy.]

Dream, *v. t.* To have a dream of; to see in sleep,

To dream away, out, through, etc., to pass in revery or inaction; to spend in idle vagaries.

Dream'er (drēm'ẽr), *n.* One who dreams.

Dream'y (drēm'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Dreamier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Dreamiest (-ĭ-ĕst).] Abounding in dreams, or given to dreaming; appropriate to, or like, dreams; visionary. — **Dream'i-ly** (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Dream'i-ness**, *n.*

Drear (drēr), *a.* [See Dreary.] Dismal; dreary.

Drear'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Drearier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Dreariest.] [AS. *dreórig* sad; akin to G. *traurig.*] **1.** Sorrowful; distressful. [*Obs.*] **2.** Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; comfortless; dismal; gloomy. — **Drear'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Drear'i-ness**, *n.*

Dredge (drĕj), *n.* [F. *drège, dreige*, fish net; akin to E. *draw.*] Any instrument used to gather or take by dragging at the bottom of water.

Dredge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dredged (drĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dredging.] To catch or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging machine.

Dredging machine, a machine used to deepen rivers, channels, etc., by scooping up mud, gravel, etc.

Dredge, *n.* [F. *dragée* dredge, also, sugar plum.] A mixture of oats and barley. [*Obs.*]

Dredge, *v. t.* To sift or sprinkle flour, etc., on.

Dredg'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fishes with a dredge. **2.** A dredging machine. **3.** A box with holes in its lid, — used for sprinkling flour.

Dreg (drĕg), *n.* [Prob. from Icel. *dregg*, and akin to E. *draw.*] Corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid, or precipitated from it; refuse; feculence; lees; grounds; sediment; hence, the vilest and most worthless part of anything. Now used chiefly in the plural.

Dreg'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Foul with lees; feculent.

Dreg'gy (-gў), *a.* Containing dregs or lees; muddy; foul; feculent. — **Dreg'gi-ness** (drĕg'gĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Drench (drĕnch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Drenched (drĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Drenching.] [AS. *drencan* to give to drink, to drench, the causal of *drincan* to drink; akin to G. *tränken.* See Drink.] **1.** To cause to drink; esp., to dose by force; hence, to purge violently by physic. **2.** To wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate with water or other liquid.

Drench, *n.* A drink; a draught; specif., a potion of medicine poured or forced down the throat; also, a potion that causes purging.

Drench'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that drenches.

Dress (drĕs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dressed (drĕst) or Drest; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dressing.] [OF. *drecier* to make straight, raise, prepare, arrange, deriv. of L. *dirigere, directum*, to direct; *dis-* + *regere* to rule. See Right.] **1.** To put right or straight; to regulate. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Mil.*) To arrange, commonly in a straight line and at proper distance; to align. **3.** (*Med.*) To treat methodically with remedies, bandages, or curative appliances. **4.** To adjust; to put in good order; to arrange. Specif.: (*a*) To prepare for use or for an intended purpose; to get ready. (*b*) To cut to proper dimensions, or give proper shape to; also, to smooth or finish. (*c*) To put in proper condition by appareling; to clothe; to deck. (*d*) To break and train for use, as a horse.

To dress up *or* **out**, to dress elaborately or artificially. — **To dress a ship** (*Naut.*), to hoist the national colors at the peak and mastheads, and set the jack forward.

Syn. — To attire; apparel; clothe; accouter; array; robe; rig; trim; deck; adorn; embellish.

Dress, *v. i.* **1.** (*Mil.*) To arrange one's self in due position in line. **2.** To clothe or apparel one's self.

Dress, *n.* **1.** That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; habit; apparel. **2.** A lady's gown. **3.** Attention to apparel, or skill in adjusting it.

Dress coat, a coat with skirts behind only.

Dress'er (drĕs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dresses. **2.** (*a*) A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed, or prepared for use. (*b*) A cupboard or set of shelves to receive dishes and cooking utensils.

Dress goods. Fabrics, commonly of mixed materials, for the gowns of women and girls.

Dress'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being dressy.

Dress'ing, *n.* **1.** Dress; raiment; ornamental attire. **2.** (*Surg.*) An application to a sore or wound. **3.** Manure or compost spread over land. **4.** (*Cookery*) (*a*) A condiment. (*b*) Stuffing; forcemeat. **5.** Gum, starch, etc., used in stiffening or finishing fabrics. **6.** An ornamental finish. **7.** Castigation; scolding. [*Colloq.*]

Dressing gown, a light gown, such as is used by a person while dressing; a study gown.

Dress'mak'er, *n.* A maker of women's gowns.

Dress'y (-ў), *a.* Showy in dress; attentive to dress.

Drest (drĕst), *p. p.* of Dress.

Drew (drụ), *imp.* of Draw.

Drib (drĭb), *v. t.* [Var. of DRIP.] **1.** To shoot (an arrow) so as to pierce on the descent. [*Obs.*] **2.** To do by degrees; as: (*a*) To crop. (*b*) To filch. (*c*) To entice.

Drib'ble (drĭb'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIBBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of DRIB.] **1.** To fall or let fall in drops, or in quick succession of drops. **2.** To slaver; to drivel.

Drib'ble, *n.* A falling or leaking in drops. [*Colloq.*]

Drib'blet (-blĕt), } *n.* [From DRIBBLE.] A small
Drib'let (-lĕt), } piece or part; a small sum.

Dried (drīd), *imp. & p. p.* of DRY.

Dri'er (drī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dries.

Dri'er, *compar.*, **Dri'est,** *superl.*, of DRY, *a.*

Drift (drĭft), *n.* [From DRIVE.] **1.** A driving; a violent movement. **2.** Act or motion of drifting; the force which impels or drives. **3.** Course or direction along which, or the distance to which, anything is driven; hence, the deviation, or angle of deviation, of anything from a given direction or course. **4.** Tendency of an act, argument, course of conduct, etc.; intention; hence, also, import; meaning; aim. **5.** That which is driven, forced, or urged along; as: (*a*) Anything driven at random. (*b*) A mass of matter which has been driven or forced onward together in a body, esp. by wind or water; specif. (*Geol.*), a collection of loose earth and rocks, or bowlders, distributed over a large portion of the earth's surface by the agency of ice. **6.** (*Arch.*) Horizontal thrust of an arch or vault. [*R.*] **7.** In South Africa, a ford in a river. **8.** (*Mech.*) A tapered tool of steel for enlarging or shaping a hole in metal, by being forced or driven into or through it; a broach. **9.** (*Mil.*) A tool used in packing the composition in a rocket, or like firework. **10.** (*Mining*) A passage between shaft and shaft; a small subterranean gallery. **11.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The place in a deep-waisted vessel where the sheer is raised and the rail is cut off, and usually terminated with a scroll or driftpiece. (*b*) The distance between the two blocks of a tackle. **12.** The difference between the size of a hole and something which is to be driven into it.

Smooth Drift for stretching rivet holes.

Drift, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIFTING.] **1.** To float or be driven along by, or as by, a current of water or air. **2.** To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind. **3.** (*Mining*) To make a drift, esp. in order to find metals or ores. [*U. S.*]

Drift, *v. t.* **1.** To drive or carry along. **2.** To drive into heaps. **3.** (*Mach.*) To enlarge or shape with a drift.

Drift, *a.* That causes drifting or that is drifted; movable by wind or currents.

Drift anchor, a drag sail, or sea anchor. See also *Drag sail*, under DRAG, *n.* — **Drift epoch** (*Geol.*), the glacial epoch. — **Drift sail.** Same as *Drag sail.*

Drift'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Deviation from a ship's course due to leeway. **2.** Anything that drifts. [bolts.]

Drift'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A bolt for driving out other

Drift'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) A timber connecting the plank sheer with the gunwale; also, a scroll terminating a rail.

Drift'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** A common way, road, or path, for driving cattle. **2.** (*Mining*) Same as DRIFT, 10.

Drift'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Seaweed drifted to the shore.

Drift'wood', *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

Drift'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of drifts; tending to form drifts.

Drill (drĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRILLED (drĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRILLING.] [D. *drillen* to bore, drill (soldiers).] **1.** To pierce or bore with a drill, or as with a drill; to perforate. **2.** To train in the military art; hence, to intrust thoroughly in the rudiments and methods of any art or knowledge; to discipline.

Drill, *v. i.* To practice an exercise; to train.

Drill, *n.* **1.** An instrument with an edged or pointed end used for making holes in hard substances; also, a drill press. **2.** (*Mil.*) Act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art; hence, diligent and strict instruction and exercise in the rudiments and methods of any business. **3.** Any exercise, physical or mental, enforced regularly and repeatedly. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A marine gastropod which drills holes through the shells of bivalves.

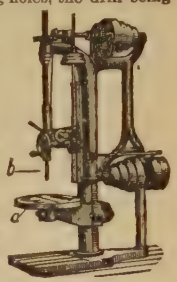
Drill sergeant (*Mil.*), a noncommissioned officer whose office it is to instruct soldiers as to their duties, and to train them to military exercises and evolutions.

Drill, *v. t.* [Cf. TRILL to trickle, TRICKLE, DRIBBLE, and W. *rhillio* to put in a row, drill.] **1.** To cause to flow in drills or rills or by trickling. [*R.*] **2.** To sow, as seeds, by dribbling them along a furrow or in a row.

Drill, *v. i.* **1.** To trickle. [*Obs.*] **2.** To sow in drills.

Drill (drĭl), *n.* **1.** A trickling stream; a rill. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Agr.*) (*a*) An implement for making holes for sowing seed, and sometimes also for dropping seed into the holes made. (*b*) A light furrow or channel made to put seed into. (*c*) A row of seed sown in a furrow.

Drill press, a machine for drilling holes, the drill being pressed against the work by the action of a screw.


Drill Press.
a Table; *b* Drill.

Drill (drĭl), *n.* [Cf. MANDRILL.] (*Zoöl.*) A large African baboon.

Drill, *n.* [Usually in *pl.*] (*Manuf.*) Same as DRILLING.

Drill'er, *n.* One that drills.

Drilling, *n.* [G. *drillich*, fr. L. *trilix* three-threaded; root of *tres* three + *licium* thread of the warp.] (*Manuf.*) A heavy twilled fabric of linen or cotton.

Dri'ly (drī'lĭ), *adv.* See DRYLY.

Drink (drĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* DRANK (drăngk), formerly DRUNK (drŭngk); *p. p.* DRUNK, DRUNKEN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRINKING. *Drunken* is now rarely used, except as a verbal adj. in sense of, habitually intoxicated; *drank*, not seldom used as a p. p., is not so analogical.] [AS. *drincan;* akin to D. *drinken*, G. *trinken*, Goth. *drigkan.*] **1.** To swallow anything liquid; to imbibe. **2.** To quaff exhilarating or intoxicating liquors, in merriment or feasting; hence, to take alcoholic liquors to excess; to tipple.

To drink to, to salute or pledge in drinking.

Drink, *v. t.* **1.** To swallow (a liquid); to imbibe. **2.** To take in (a liquid) in any way; to suck up; to absorb. **3.** To take in by the senses; to inhale; to hear; to see.

To drink the health of, *or* **To drink to the health of,** to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of.

Drink, *n.* Any liquid to be swallowed.

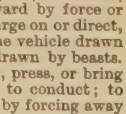
Drink'a-ble (drĭnk'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drunk; suitable for drink. — **Drink'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Drink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who drinks; specif., a tippler.

Drip (drĭp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIPPED (drĭpt) or DRIPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIPPING.] [Akin to LG. *drippen*, Dan. *dryppe;* from a noun. See DROP.] **1.** To fall in drops. **2.** To let fall drops of moisture or liquid.

Drip, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

Drip, *n.* **1.** A falling or letting fall in drops; that which drips. **2.** (*Arch.*) That part of a cornice, sill course, etc., which projects beyond the rest, and is of such form as to shed the rain water.


Drip (*Arch.*).

Drip'ping, *n.* **1.** A falling in drops, or the sound so made. **2.** That which falls in drops.

Dripping pan, a pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

Drip'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A stone drip.

Drive (drīv), *v. t.* [*imp.* DROVE (drōv), formerly DRAVE (drāv); *p. p.* DRIVEN (drĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIVING.] [AS. *drīfan;* akin to D. *drijven*, G. *treiben*, Icel. *drīfa.*] **1.** To impel or urge onward by force or constraint applied from behind. **2.** To urge on or direct, as the beasts which draw a vehicle, or the vehicle drawn by them; also, to convey in a vehicle drawn by beasts. **3.** To urge, impel, or hurry on; to urge, press, or bring to a point or state. **4.** To carry on; to conduct; to prosecute. [*Now colloq.*] **5.** To clear by forcing away what is contained. **6.** (*Mining*) To dig horizontally.

☞ *Drive*, in all its senses, implies forcible or violent action. It is the reverse of *lead.*

Drive, *v. i.* **1.** To rush and press with violence. **2.** To be forced along; to be driven. **3.** To go by carriage; to proceed by directing or urging on a vehicle or the animals that draw it. **4.** To aim or tend to a point.

To let drive, to aim a blow; to strike with force.

Drive (drīv), *n.* Act of driving; a trip or an excursion in a carriage; — distinguished from a *ride* taken on horseback. **2.** A road for driving. **3.** Violent or rapid motion; esp., hurried dispatch of business.

Syn. — See RIDE.

Driv'el (drĭv'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIVELED (-'ld) or DRIVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIVELING or DRIVELLING.] [Cf. OE. *dravelen*, *drivelen*, to slaver, and E. *drabble.*] **1.** To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth. **2.** [Perh. a different word: cf. Icel. *drafa* to talk thick.] To be weak or foolish; to dote.

Driv'el, *n.* **1.** Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth. **2.** Inarticulate or unmeaning utterance; babble.

Driv'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who drivels; slaverer; fool.

Driv'en (drĭv'n), *p. p.* of DRIVE. Also *adj.* Driven well, a well made by driving a tube into the earth to an aqueous stratum; — called also *drive well.*

Driv'er (drīv'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, drives. Specif.: (*a*) One who drives beasts or a carriage; hence, also, one who runs a locomotive. (*b*) An overseer of a gang of slaves or of convicts. (*c*) (*Mach.*) A part that transmits motion to another part. (*d*) (*Naut.*) The after sail in a ship or bark; a spanker.

Drive'way' (drīv'wā'), *n.* A passage or way for [driving.

Driv'ing, *p. pr.* of DRIVE. Also *adj.* Driving wheel (*Mach.*), a wheel that communicates motion; one of the large wheels of a locomotive, to which the connecting rods of the engine are attached.

Driz'zle (drĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIZZLING (-zlĭng).] [Prop. freq. of AS. *dreósan* to fall. See DREARY.] To rain slightly in very small drops; to fall slowly in fine particles.

Driz'zle, *v. t.* To shed in minute drops or particles.

Driz'zle, *n.* Fine rain or mist.

Driz'zly (-zlĭ), *a.* Affording, or resembling, drizzle.

Droit (droit), *n.* [F. See DIRECT.] A right; law in its aspect of the foundation of rights.

Droll (drōl), *a.* [*Compar.* DROLLER (-ẽr); *superl.* DROLLEST (-ĕst).] [F. *drôle;* of uncertain origin.] Queer and laughable; amusing and strange.

Syn. — Comic; comical; farcical; diverting; humorous; ridiculous; odd; waggish; facetious; merry; ludicrous. — *Laughable* is generic; *comical* denotes something humorous of the kind exhibited in *comedies; droll* refers to laughter excited by buffoonery or oddity.

Droll, *n.* **1.** One who raises mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon. **2.** Something exhibited to raise mirth or sport. [that which is droll.

Droll'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Quality of being droll; also,

Droll'ish, *a.* Somewhat droll.

Drom'e-da-ry (drŭm'ẽ-dā-rĭ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. δρομάς running, from δραμεῖν, used as aor. of τρέχειν to run.] (*Zoöl.*) The Arabian camel, having one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian camel*, which has two humps.

Dromedary.

Drone (drōn), *n.* [AS. *drān;* akin to G. *drohne;* — prob. named fr. the droning sound.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The male of bees, esp. of the honeybee. It gathers no honey. **2.** One who lives on the labors of others; a lazy, idle fellow. **3.** That which gives out a grave or monotonous tone or dull sound; specif., the part of the bagpipe containing the two lowest tubes, which always sound the key note and the fifth. **4.** A humming or deep murmuring sound. **5.** (*Mus.*) A monotonous bass.

Drone (drōn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRONED (drōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRONING.] **1.** To utter or make a low, dull, monotonous, humming, or murmuring sound. **2.** To live in idleness; to do nothing.

Drone' fly' (flī'). (*Zoöl.*) A dipterous insect resembling the drone bee. [a bagpipe.

Drone'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* One of the low-toned tubes of

Dron'ish (drōn'ĭsh), *a.* Like a drone; indolent.

Drool (drōōl), *v. i.* [Contr. fr. DRIVEL.] To drivel.

Droop (drōōp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROOPED (drōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROOPING.] [Icel. *drūpa;* akin to E. *drop.*] **1.** To hang bending downward; to sink or hang down, as from physical inability or exhaustion. **2.** To grow weak or faint; to be dispirited; to languish. **3.** To proceed downward; to decline.

Droop, *v. t.* To let droop or sink. [*R.*]

Droop, *n.* A drooping.

Drop (drŏp), *n.* [AS. *dropa;* akin to G. *tropfen*, Icel. *dropi*, and fr. AS. *dreópan* to drip, drop; akin to G. *triefen*, Icel. *drjūpa.*] **1.** The quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; a liquid globule; hence, also, the smallest easily measured portion of a fluid. **2.** That which resembles, or that which hangs like, a liquid drop. **3.** Whatever is arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position; also, a contrivance for lowering something; as: (*a*) A door or platform opening downward; a trap door. (*b*) A machine for lowering heavy weights to a ship's deck. (*c*) A contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas jet. (*d*) A curtain which drops or falls in front of the stage of a theater, etc. (*e*) A drop press or drop hammer. **4.** *pl.* Any medicine the dose of which is measured by drops. **5.** Act of dropping; sudden fall or descent; also, the distance of a fall or descent. **6.** (*Naut.*) The depth of a square sail.

Drop hammer (*Mech.*), a hammer for forging, striking up metal, etc., the weight being raised and then released to drop on the metal. — Drop letter, a letter to be delivered from the same office where posted. — Drop press (*Mech.*), a drop hammer; sometimes, a hammer making a stroke without recoil. — Drop scene, a drop curtain on which a scene is painted. — Drop serene (*Med.*), amaurosis.

Drop (drŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROPPED (drŏpt) or DROPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROPPING.] **1.** To pour or let fall in drops; to distill. **2.** To cause to fall in one portion, or by one motion; to let fall. **3.** To let go; to dismiss; to forsake; to omit. **4.** To communicate by a suggestion; to let fall in an indirect or cautious manner. **5.** To lower. **6.** To send, as a letter. **7.** To give birth to. **8.** To cover with, or as with, drops; to bedrop.

Drop, *v. i.* **1.** To fall in drops. **2.** To fall, in general, lit. or fig. **3.** To let drops fall. **4.** To fall dead, or to fall in death. **5.** To come to an end; to cease; to pass out of mind. **6.** To come unexpectedly; — with *in* or *into.* **7.** To fall or be depressed; to lower. **8.** To extend down.

To drop astern (*Naut.*), to go astern of another vessel; to be left behind. — To drop down (*Naut.*), to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea. — To drop off, to fall asleep gently; also, to die. [*Colloq.*]

Drop'let (drŏp'lĕt), *n.* A little drop; a tear.

Drop'light' (-līt'), *n.* A lighting apparatus attached to a chandelier so as to be placed upon, or brought down nearer to, a table or desk; a pendant.

Drop'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, drops.

Drop'si-cal (drŏp'sĭ-kal), *a.* [From DROPSY.] **1.** Diseased with dropsy; tending to dropsy. **2.** Of or pertaining to dropsy. — **Drop'si-cal-ness**, *n.*

Drop'sy (-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *idropisie*, L. *hydropisis*, fr. Gr. ὕδρωψ, fr. ὕδωρ water; akin to E. *water.*] (*Med.*) An unnatural collection of serous fluid in any serous cavity of the body, or in the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Dropt (drŏpt), *imp. & p. p.* of DROP, *v.*

Drop'worm' (drŏp'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any geometrid larva which drops from trees by a thread of silk.

Drop'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Old World species of *Spiræa* (*S. filipendula*), with finely cut leaves.

Dros'ky (drŏs'kĭ), *n.* [Russ. *drojki*, dim. of *drogi* a kind of carriage.] A kind of low vehicle, used in Russia, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle. Also, a kind of two-horsed public carriage used in German cities.

Dro-som'e-ter (drō-sŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. δρόσος dew + *-meter.*] (*Meteorol.*) An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew on a surface in the open air.

Dross (drŏs; 115), *n.* [AS. *dros*, fr. *dreósan* to fall. See DREARY.] **1.** Scum or refuse matter thrown off, or fallen, from metals in the process of melting. **2.** Rust of metals. [*R.*] **3.** Waste matter; leavings; dregs; refuse.

Dross'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, dross; full of dross; impure; worthless. — **Dross'i-ness**, *n.*

Drought (drout), *n.* [AS. *drugað*, fr. *drugian* to dry. See DRY.] **1.** Want of rain or water; esp., such dryness of weather as prevents the growth of plants; aridity. **2.** Thirst; want of drink. **3.** Scarcity; lack.

Drought'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Characterized by drought; wanting rain; arid; adust. **2.** Thirsty; wanting drink.

Drouth (drouth), *n.* Same as DROUGHT.

Drove (drōv), *imp.* of DRIVE.

Drove, *n.* [AS. *drāf*, fr. *drīfan* to drive.] **1.** A collection of cattle driven, or to be driven. **2.** Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward. **3.** A crowd of people in motion. **4.** A road for driving cattle. [*Eng.*] **5.** (*Agric.*) A narrow drain or channel used in irrigation. **6.** (*Masonry*) A broad chisel used in smoothing stone; also, the grooved surface made in finishing with this chisel. [to market.

Dro'ver (drō'vẽr), *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep

Drown (droun), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROWNED (dround); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROWNING.] [AS. *druncnian*, lit., to become drunk, fr. *druncen* drunken.] To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

Drown, *v. t.* **1.** To overwhelm in water; to submerge; to inundate. **2.** To deprive of life by immersion in water or other liquid. **3.** To overcome; to extinguish.

Drowse (drouz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROWSED (drouzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROWSING.] [AS. *drūsian*,

drûsan, to sink, become inactive.] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to be heavy with sleepiness; to doze.

Drowse (drouz), *v. t.* To make heavy with sleepiness.

Drowse, *n.* A slight or imperfect sleep; a doze.

Drow'sy (drou'zy), *a.* [*Compar.* DROWSIER (-zĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DROWSIEST.] **1.** Inclined to drowse; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; dozy. **2.** Disposing to sleep; soporific. **3.** Dull; stupid. — **Drow'si-ly**, *adv.* — **Drow'si-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sleepy; somnolent; comatose; dull; heavy.

Drub (drŭb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRUBBED (drŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRUBBING.] [Etymol. uncertain.] To beat with a stick; to cudgel. — **Drub'ber** (-bẽr), *n.*

Drub, *n.* A blow with a cudgel; a thump.

Drudge (drŭj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRUDGED (drŭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRUDGING.] [OE. *druggen*; prob. fr. Celtic.] To perform menial work; to labor in mean or unpleasant offices with toil and fatigue.

Drudge, *n.* One who drudges; a menial servant.

Drudg'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A drudge. **2.** A dredging box.

Drudg'er-y (-y), *n.* Act of drudging; severe toil.

Syn. — See TOIL.

Drug (drŭg), *n.* [F. *drogue*, prob. fr. D. *droog*, akin to E. *dry*; thus orig., dry substance, herbs, plants, or wares.] **1.** Any substance used in the composition of medicines; any stuff used in dyeing or in chemical operations. **2.** Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable.

Drug, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRUGGED (drŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRUGGING.] To prescribe or administer drugs.

Drug, *v. t.* **1.** To affect with drugs; esp., to stupefy by a narcotic. **2.** To tincture with something offensive. **3.** To dose to excess with, or as with, drugs.

Drug'get (drŭg'gĕt), *n.* [F. *droguet*, prop. dim. of *drogue* trash, stuff.] (*a*) A coarse woolen cloth dyed of one color or printed on one side, — generally used to cover a carpet. (*b*) Any material used for that purpose.

Drug'gist (-gĭst), *n.* One who deals in drugs; esp., one who deals in drugs without compounding them.

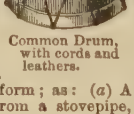
Dru'id (dru'ĭd), *n.* [L. *Druides*; of Celtic origin.] One of an order of ancient Celtic priests.

Dru'id-ess, *n.* A female Druid; a prophetess.

Dru-id'ic (dru-ĭd'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or resem-
Dru-id'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } bling, the Druids.

Dru'id-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, etc., received and taught by the Druids.

Drum (drŭm), *n.* [Cf. D. *trom*, *trommel*, LG. *trumme*, G. *trommel*, Icel. *þruma* a clap of thunder, and as a verb, to thunder, Dan. *drum* a booming sound, *drumme* to boom; prob. partly at least of imitative origin.] **1.** (*Mus.*) An instrument, consisting either of a hollow cylinder over each end of which is stretched a piece of skin or vellum to be beaten with a stick, or of a metallic hemisphere (kettledrum) with a single piece of skin to be so beaten.



Common Drum, with cords and leathers.

2. Anything resembling a drum in form; as: (*a*) A sheet iron radiator receiving its heat from a stovepipe, or a cylindrical receiver for steam, etc. (*b*) (*Anat.*) The tympanum of the ear. (*c*) (*Arch.*) One of the cylindrical, or nearly cylindrical, blocks, of which the shaft of a column is composed; also, a vertical wall, whether circular or polygonal, carrying a cupola or dome. (*d*) (*Mach.*) A cylinder on a revolving shaft, generally used for communicating motion by means of belts; also, the barrel of a hoisting machine. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The drumfish. **4.** A noisy assembly at a private house; a rout. [*Archaic*] **5.** A tea party; a kettledrum.

Drum, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRUMMED (drŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRUMMING.] **1.** To beat or play a tune on a drum. **2.** To beat with the fingers, or with drumsticks. **3.** To sound like a beaten drum. **4.** To go about, as a drummer does, to get recruits, customers, etc.

Drum, *v. t.* **1.** To execute on a drum, as a tune. **2.** (With *out*) To expel ignominiously, with beat of drum. **3.** (With *up*) To assemble by, or as by, beat of drum; to collect; to gather by solicitation.

Drum'beat' (-bēt'), *n.* The sound of a beaten drum.

Drum'ble (drŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [Etym. uncertain.] To be sluggish or lazy; to be confused. [*Obs.*]

Drum'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any of several fishes which make a loud noise by means of the air bladder.

Drum'head' (drŭm'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The parchment or skin stretched over one end of a drum. **2.** The top of a capstan, pierced with sockets for levers used to turn it.

Drumhead court-martial (*Mil.*), a summary court-martial called to try offenses on the battlefield or line of march.

Drum' ma'jor (drŭm' mā'jẽr). **1.** The chief drummer of a regiment; an instructor of drummers. **2.** The marching leader of a military band. [*U. S.*]

Drum'mer (drŭm'mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who beats the drum. **2.** A commercial traveler. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Drum'mond light' (-mŭnd lit'). [Fr. Thomas *Drummond*, a British naval officer.] A very intense light, made by turning a flame of intense heat upon a piece of lime.

Drum'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick with which a drum is beaten. **2.** Anything resembling a drumstick in form, as the second joint of the leg of a fowl.

Drunk (drŭnk), *a.* [Orig. same as *drunken*, p. p. of DRINK.] **1.** Intoxicated with, or as with, liquor; inebriated; drunken; — used predicatively. **2.** Drenched.

Drunk, *n.* A drunken condition; a spree. [*Slang*]

Drunk'ard (drŭnk'ẽrd), *n.* One whose habit it is to get drunk; a toper; a sot.

Drunk'en (-'n), *a.* [AS. *druncen*, prop., that has drunk, p. p. of *drincan*. See DRINK.] **1.** Intoxicated by, or as by, spirituous liquor; inebriated; hence, disordered in the faculties; frenzied. **2.** Drenched. **3.** Pert. to, or proceeding from, intoxication. — **Drunk'en-ly**, *adv.* — **Drunk'en-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Intoxication; inebriation; inebriety. — *Drunkenness* refers more to the habit; *intoxication* and *inebriation*, to specific acts. The first two words are extensively used also in a figurative sense.

Dru-pa'ceous (dru-pā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing, or pertaining to, drupes; having the form of drupes.

Drupe (drup), *n.* [F. fr. L. *drupa* an overripe, wrinkled olive, fr. Gr. δρυπ-πα.] (*Bot.*) A fruit consisting of a pulpy, coriaceous, or fibrous exocarp, without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel.

Section of Drupe of the Peach, showing Exocarp and Stone.

Drup'el (-ĕl), } *n.* (*Bot.*) A
Drupe'let (-lĕt), } small drupe, as a pulpy grain of the blackberry.

Druse (druz), *n.* [Cf. G. *druse* bonny, crystallized piece of ore, Bohem. *druza*.] (*Min.*) A cavity in a rock, having its interior studded with crystals and sometimes filled with water; geode.

Dry (drī), *a.* [*Compar.* DRIER (drī'ẽr); *superl.* DRIEST.] [AS. *dryge*; akin to D. *droog*, G. *trocken*, Icel. *draugr* a dry log.] **1.** Free from moisture; arid; deficient in the natural or normal supply of moisture; — said esp.: (*a*) Of the weather: Free from rain or mist. (*b*) Of vegetable matter: Free from juices or sap. (*c*) Of animals: Not giving milk. (*d*) Of persons: Thirsty; needing drink. (*e*) Of the eyes: Not shedding tears. **2.** Destitute of what interests or amuses; plain; unembellished. **3.** Characterized by a quality rather severe or hard; hence, sharp; shrewd; quaint. **4.** (*Fine Arts*) Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution.

Dry measure, a system of measures of volume for dry or coarse articles. — **Dry point.** (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) An engraving made with the needle, but finished without acid. (*b*) A print from such an engraving, or the needle with which it is made. — **Dry rot**, a decay of timber, reducing its fibers to the condition of a dry powder. — **Dry wine**, that in which no sweetness is perceptible.

Dry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIED (drīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRYING.] To make dry; to free from water, or moisture.

To dry up. (*a*) To scorch or parch with thirst; to consume. (*b*) To make to cease, as a stream of talk.

Dry, *v. i.* **1.** To grow dry; to become free from moisture. **2.** To evaporate wholly.

Dry'ad (-ăd), *n.* [L. *dryas*, pl. *dryades*, Gr. δρυάς, fr. δρῦς oak, tree.] (*Class. Myth.*) A nymph whose life was bound up with that of her tree.

Dry'er (-ẽr), *n.* See DRIER.

Dry' goods' (gŏŏdz'). A commercial name for textile fabrics; — in distinction from *groceries*. [*U. S.*]

Dry'ing, *a.* **1.** Adapted or tending to exhaust moisture. **2.** Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry.

Dry'ly, *adv.* In a dry manner.

Dry'ness, *n.* State of being dry.

Dry' nurse' (nûrs'). A nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand.

Dry'-rub' (drī'rŭb'), *v. t.* To rub and cleanse without wetting.

Dry'salt'er (-sąlt'ẽr), *n.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces, etc., and in the materials used in pickling, salting, and preserving various kinds of food.

Dry'salt'er-y (-y), *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter; also, the business of a drysalter. [duality.]

Du'ad (dū'ăd), *n.* [See DYAD.] Union of two;

Du'al (-al), *a.* [L. *dualis*, fr. *duo* two.] Expressing, belonging to, or consisting of, two parts, natures, etc.

Du'a-lin (dū'ȧ-lĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An explosive substance containing nitroglycerin and similar nitro compounds.

Du'al-ism (dū'ȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being dual or twofold; a twofold division; any system founded on a double principle, or a twofold distinction.

Du'al-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in dualism.

Du'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Consisting of two; pertaining to dualism or duality. [dual or twofold.]

Du-al'i-ty (dū-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being dual.

Du'ar-chy (dū'ȧr-kȳ), *n.* [Gr. δύο two + *-archy.*] Government by two persons.

Dub (dŭb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dubbed (dŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dubbing.] [AS. *dubban* to strike, beat; akin to Icel. *dubba.*] **1.** To knight by a tap with the sword. **2.** To invest with any dignity or new character; to entitle; to call. **3.** To strike, rub, or dress smooth.

Dub (dŭb), *v. i.* To make a noise by brisk drumbeats.

Dub'ber (dŭb'bẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dubs.

Dub'bing (-bĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who dubs. **2.** A dressing used by weavers; also, one used in dressing leather; daubing. **3.** The body substance of an angler's fly.

Du'bi-ous (dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dubius, dubiosus,* fr. *duo* two.] **1.** Doubtful or unsettled in opinion. **2.** Occasioning doubt; not clear or obvious. **3.** Of uncertain event or issue. — **Du'bi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Du'bi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Doubting; undetermined; equivocal.

Du'bi-ta-ble (-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *dubitabilis.*] That may be doubted. — **Du'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.* [doubtful.]

Du'bi-ta-tive (dū'bĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to doubt;

Du'cal (dū'kal), *a.* [F. See Duke.] Of or pertaining to a duke. — **Du'cal-ly**, *adv.*

Duc'at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ducato,* LL. *ducatus,* fr. L. *dux.* See Duke.] A coin, either of gold (generally worth about $2) or silver (generally worth about $1), of several countries in Europe; orig., one struck in the dominions of a duke. [of different values.]

Duc'a-toon' (dŭk'ȧ-tōōn'), *n.* A European silver coin

Duch'ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* [F. *duchesse.*] The wife or widow of a duke; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

Duch'y (-ȳ), *n.* [F. *duché,* fr. L. *dux.* See Duke.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

Duck (dŭk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dukke,* Sw. *docka,* G. *docke.* Cf. Doxy.] A pet; a darling.

Duck, *n.* [D. *doek* cloth, canvas, or Icel. *dūkr* cloth; akin to G. *tuch.*] A linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric, finer and lighter than canvas.

Duck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ducked (dŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ducking.] [OE. *duken, douken,* to dive; akin to D. *duiken,* G. *tauchen.*] **1.** To plunge under water or other liquid and suddenly withdraw. **2.** To plunge the head of under water, immediately withdrawing it. **3.** To bow; to move quickly with a downward motion.

Duck (dŭk), *v. i.* **1.** To duck one's self; to dive; to dip the head in water. **2.** To drop the head or person suddenly; to bow.

Duck, *n.* [OE. *duke, doke.* See Duck, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A common waterfowl of numerous genera and species. See *Illusts.* of Sheldrake and Teal. **2.** A sudden inclination of the head or dropping of the person, resembling the motion of a duck in water.

Duck mole (*Zoöl.*), a small aquatic mammal of Australia, having webbed feet and a bill resembling that of a duck. It lays eggs like a bird or reptile. — **To make ducks and drakes,** to throw a flat stone obliquely, so as to make it rebound repeatedly from the surface of the water; hence: **To play at ducks and drakes** (with property), to squander it foolishly and unprofitably.

Duck'bill', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The duck mole. [a duck.]

Duck'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a bill like that of

Duck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that ducks; plunger; diver. **2.** A cringing, servile person; fawner.

Duck'ing, *n. & a.*, from Duck, *v.*

Ducking stool, a cucking stool.

Duck'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A young or little duck.

Duck'weed' (dŭk'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of small plants, seen floating on stagnant fresh water.

Duct (dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ductus* a leading, conduit, fr. *ducere, ductum,* to lead.] Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conveyed to its destination.

Duc'tile (dŭk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *ductilis.*] **1.** Easily led; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction; tractable; pliable. **2.** That may be elongated or drawn out, as a metal into wire. — **Duc'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **Duc'tile-ness**, *n.*

Duc-til'i-ty (dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being ductile.

Dude (dūd), *n.* A kind of dandy; especially, one characterized by affectation in speech and manners. [*Recent.*]

Du-deen' (dū-dēn'), *n.* A short tobacco pipe. [*Irish.*]

Dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The root of the box tree, of which hafts for daggers were made. **2.** The haft of a dagger; also, a dagger.

Dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* [W. *dygen* anger, grudge.] Resentment; ill will; anger; displeasure.

Dud'ish (dūd'ĭsh), *a.* Like, or becoming to, a dude.

Duds (dŭdz), *n. pl.* [Scot. *dud* rag.] **1.** Old or inferior clothes; tattered garments. [*Colloq.*] **2.** Effects, in general. [*Slang*]

Due (dū), *a.* [OF. *deu,* p. p. of *devoir* to owe, fr. L. *debere.* See Debt.] **1.** Owed; that ought to be paid or done to or for another; payable. **2.** Justly claimed as a right or property; lawful; proper; becoming; appropriate. **3.** Such as (a thing) ought to be; fulfilling obligation; sufficient; regular; proper; exact. **4.** Appointed or required to arrive at a given time. **5.** Owing; ascribable, as to a cause.

Due, *adv.* Directly; exactly.

Due, *n.* **1.** That which is owed; debt; that which may be claimed as a right; whatever custom, law, or morality requires. **2.** Right; just title or claim.

Due'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Com.*) A brief written acknowledgment of a debt, not made payable to order.

Du'el (dū'ĕl), *n.* [It. *duello,* fr. L. *duellum,* orig., a contest between two, corrupted to *bellum* war, fr. *duo* two.] A combat between two, fought with deadly weapons, by agreement, esp. to decide some private difference.

Du'el, *v. i. & t.* To fight in single combat. [*R.*]

Du'el-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who fights in single combat.

‖ **Du-el'lo** (dū-ĕl'lō), *n.* [It.] A duel; also, the rules of dueling. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Du-e'ña** (dōō-ā'nyȧ), *n.* [Sp.] See Doña.

Du-en'na (dū-ĕn'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *dueña, doña,* fr. L. *domina.* See Dame.] **1.** The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain. **2.** An elderly lady put in charge of the younger ladies in a Spanish or a Portuguese family. **3.** Any old woman employed to guard a young one.

Du-et' (dū-ĕt'), *n.* [It. *duetto,* fr. It. & L. *duo* two.] (*Mus.*) A composition for two performers or singers.

Duff (dŭf), *n.* [Variant of Dough.] **1.** Dough or paste. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A stiff boiled flour pudding.

Duf'fel (dŭf'ĕl), *n.* [D. *duffel,* from *Duffel,* a town not far from Antwerp.] A kind of coarse woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

Duf'fer (-fẽr), *n.* **1.** A peddler or hawker, esp. of flashy articles; hence, a sham or cheat. [*Slang, Eng.*] **2.** A stupid, awkward person. [*Slang*]

Dug (dŭg), *imp. & p. p.* of Dig.

Dug (dŭg), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *dägga* to suckle (a child), Dan. *dægge.*] A teat, pap, or nipple, esp. of a beast.

Du-gong' (dū-gŏng'), *n.* [Malayan *dūyōng,* or Javan. *duyung.*] (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic herbivorous mammal of the East Indian seas, allied to the manatee.

Dug'out' (dŭg'out'), *n.* **1.** A boat made by hollowing out a large log. [*U. S.*] **2.** A house made partly in a hillside or a slighter elevation. [*Western U. S.*]

Duke (dūk), *n.* [F. *duc,* fr. L. *dux, ducis,* leader, commander, fr. *ducere* to lead.] **1.** A leader; a chief. [*Obs.*] **2.** In England, one of the highest order of nobility after princes and princesses of the royal blood and the four archbishops of England and Ireland. **3.** In some European countries, a sovereign prince, without the title of king. [duke.]

Duke'dom (-dŭm), *n.* Territory, title, or dignity of a

Dul'cet (dŭl'sĕt), *a.* [OF. *doucet,* dim. of *dous* sweet, L. *dulcis;* akin to Gr. γλυκύς.] **1.** Sweet to the taste. [*Obs.*] **2.** Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

Dul'ci-fy (dŭl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dulcified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dulcifying.] [L. *dulcis* sweet + *-fy.*] **1.** (*Pharm.*) To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. **2.** Fig.: To mollify; to please.

Dul'ci-mer (dŭl'sĭ-mẽr), *n.* [It. *dolcemele,* or Sp. *dulcemele,* fr. L. *dulcis* sweet + *melos* song, melody, Gr. μέλος.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) An instrument, having stretched metallic wires which are beaten with two light hammers. (*b*) An ancient Jewish musical instrument.

Dull (dŭl), *a.* [*Compar.* Duller (-ẽr); *superl.* Dullest.] [AS. *dol* foolish; akin to *gedwelan* to err, D. *dol* mad, G. *toll* mad, Goth. *dwals* foolish, stupid.] **1.** Slow of understanding. **2.** Slow in action. **3.** Insensible; unfeeling. **4.** Not keen in edge or point; blunt. **5.** Not bright or clear to the eye; wanting in liveliness of color or luster. **6.** Heavy; gross; spiritless; inert. **7.** Furnishing little delight, spirit, or variety; uninteresting.

Syn. — Lifeless; inanimate; dead; stupid; doltish; heavy; sluggish; drowsy; tedious; dismal; dreary; clouded; tarnished; obtuse. See Lifeless.

Dull, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dulled (dŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dulling.] To make or become dull.

Dull'ard (dŭl'ẽrd), *n.* Stupid person; dunce. — *a.* Stupid.

Dull'ness, *n.* State of being dull.

Dul'ly (dŭl'lў), *adv.* In a dull manner.

Dulse (dŭls), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *duileasg; duille* leaf + *uisge* water.] (*Bot.*) A reddish-brown edible seaweed.

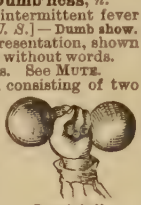
Du'ly (dū'lў), *adv.* In a due, fit, or becoming manner.

Dumb (dŭm), *a.* [AS. *dumb;* akin to D. *dom* stupid, G. *dumm*, Goth. *dumbs*.] **1.** Destitute of the power of speech. **2.** Not speaking; not willing to speak; mute; silent. — **Dumb'ly** (dŭm'lў), *adv.* — **Dumb'ness**, *n.*

Dumb ague, *or* **Dumb chill**, a form of intermittent fever which has no well-defined "chill." [*U. S.*] — **Dumb show.** (*a*) Formerly, a part of a dramatic representation, shown in pantomime. (*b*) Signs and gestures without words.

Syn. — Silent; speechless; noiseless. See MUTE.

Dumb'-bell' (-bĕl'), *n.* A weight, consisting of two spheres or spheroids, connected by a short bar for a handle, — used in gymnastic exercise.



Dumb-bell.

Dumb'-wait'er (-wāt'ẽr), *n.* A framework on which dishes are passed from one room or story of a house to another.

Dum'found' (dŭm'found'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUMFOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUMFOUNDING.] To strike dumb; to confuse; to astonish.

Dum'found'er (-found'ẽr), *v. t.* To dumfound.

Dum'my (dŭm'mў), *a.* [See DUMB.] **1.** Silent; mute; noiseless. **2.** Fictitious or sham; feigned.

Dum'my, *n.* **1.** One who is dumb. **2.** A sham package. **3.** An imitation or copy of something; a model; a lay figure. **4.** (*Drama*) One who plays a merely nominal part. **5.** (*Railroad*) A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without the noise of escaping steam; also, a dummy car. **6.** (*Card Playing*) The exposed hand used when three play a four-handed game.

Du'mose' (dū'mōs'), } *a.* [L. *dumosus*, fr. *dumus*
Du'mous (dū'mŭs), } bramble.] **1.** Abounding with bushes and briers. **2.** (*Bot.*) Of a compact, bushy form.

Dump (dŭmp), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A thick, ill-shapen piece; a leaden counter used in playing chuck farthing. [*Eng.*]

Dump, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain; perh. fr. DUMP, *v.*] **1.** A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; ill humor; — now only in *pl.* **2.** Absence of mind; revery. **3.** A melancholy tune; any tune. [*Obs.*]

Dump, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUMPED (dŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUMPING.] [OE. *dumpen* to throw or fall down, cf. Icel. *dumpa* to thump, Dan. *dumpe* to fall suddenly, rush, dial. Sw. *dimpa* to fall plump. Cf. 2d DUMP.] To put or throw down with more or less of violence; hence, to unload from a cart by tilting. [*U. S.*]

Dump, *n.* **1.** A car or boat for dumping refuse, etc. **2.** A ground or place for dumping ashes, refuse, etc. **3.** That which is dumped.

Dump'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Act of dumping; also, a heap of dumped matter. **2.** A fee paid for the privilege of dumping loads.

Dump'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being dumpy.

Dump'ish, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; moping; melancholy. — **Dump'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Dump'ish-ness**, *n.*

Dump'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [Dimin. of 1st DUMP.] A roundish mass of dough boiled in soup, or as a pudding; often, a cover of paste inclosing fruit, and boiled or baked.

Dump'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Short and thick; of low stature and stout. **2.** Being in the dumps; sullen. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Dun (dŭn), *n.* [See DUNE.] A mound or small hill.

Dun (dŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUNNED (dŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUNNING (-nĭng).] To cure, as codfish, by salting and laying in a heap in a dark place, covered with salt grass or the like.

Dun, *v. t. & i.* [Var. of DIN.] To ask or beset, as a debtor, for payment; to urge importunately.

Dun, *n.* **1.** One who duns; a dunner. **2.** An urgent request or demand of payment.

Dun, *a.* [AS. *dunn*, of Celtic origin.] Of a dark color; of a dull brown color.

Dun diver (*Zoöl.*), the goosander or merganser.

Dunce (dŭns), *n.* A person dull or weak in intellect; a dullard; a dolt.

☞ The schoolmen were often called, after their great leader Joannes Duns Scotus, the *Subtle Doctor* (d. in 1308), *Dunsmen* or *Duncemen*. In the revival of learning they were violently opposed to classical studies; hence, the name of Dunce was applied with scorn and contempt to an opposer of learning, or to one slow at learning.

Dun'der-head' (dŭn'dẽr-hĕd'), *n.* [Prov. Eng., fr. *dunder*, var. of THUNDER.] A dunce; numskull; blockhead.

Dun'der-pate' (dŭn'dẽr-pāt'), *n.* See DUNDERHEAD.

Dune (dūn), *n.* [Variant of DOWN a bank of sand.] A low hill of drifting sand usually formed on the coast, but often carried far inland by the winds.

Dun'fish' (dŭn'fĭsh'), *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner, so as to be of a superior quality.

Dung (dŭng), *n.* [AS. *dung;* akin to G. *dung*, Sw. *dynga*.] The excrement of an animal.

Dung, *v. t.* **1.** To manure with dung. **2.** (*Calico Print.*) To immerse in hot water containing cow dung to remove the superfluous mordant.

Dung, *v. i.* To void excrement.

Dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* [F. *donjon* tower or platform in the midst of a castle, a keep of a castle, LL. *domnio*, the same word as *dominio*, for L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus* lord.] A close, dark prison, commonly under ground, as if the lower apartments of the *donjon* or keep of a castle, these being used as prisons.

Dung'hill' (dŭng'hĭl'), *n.* **1.** A heap of dung. **2.** Any mean situation or condition; a vile abode.

Dunghill fowl, a domestic fowl of common breed.

Dung'y (-ў), *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile; low.

Dun'ker (dŭn'kẽr), *n.* [G. *tunken* to dip.] One of a religious sect whose tenets and practices are mainly those of the Baptists, but partly those of the Quakers.

Dun'lin (dŭn'lĭn), *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of sandpiper.

Dunlin (*Tringa alpina*).

Dun'nage (dŭn'nāj; 48), *n.* [Cf. DUN a mound.] (*Naut.*) Fagots, boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of the hold for the cargo to rest upon to prevent injury by water, or stowed among casks or other cargo to prevent their motion.

Dun'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [From DUN to ask payment from.] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

Dun'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* Inclined to a dun color.

Du'o (dū'ō), *n.* [It. *duo*, fr. L. *duo* two. See DUET.] (*Mus.*) A composition for two performers; a duet.

Du'o-dec'i-mal (dū'ō-dĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [L. *duodecim* twelve. See DOZEN.] Proceeding in computation by twelves. — **Du'o-dec'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

Du'o-dec'i-mal, *n.* **1.** A twelfth part. **2.** *pl.* (*Arith.*) A system of numbers whose denominations rise in a scale of twelves, as of feet and inches.

Du'o-dec'i-mo (-mō), *a.* [L. *in duodecimo* in twelfth, fr. *duodecimus* twelfth, fr. *duodecim* twelve.] Having twelve leaves to a sheet.

Du'o-dec'i-mo, *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book of sheets folded into twelve leaves each; hence, indicating a size of book; — usually written 12mo or 12°.

Du'o-de'nal (-dē'nal), *a.* Of or pert. to the duodenum.

Du'o-den'a-ry (-dĕn'ạ-rў), *a.* [L. *duodenarius*, fr. *duodeni* twelve each.] Containing twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves; duodecimal.

‖ **Du'o-de'num** (-dē'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *duodeni* twelve each. So called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.] (*Anat.*) The part of the small intestines between the stomach and the jejunum. [dral.]

‖ **Du'o'mo** (dwō'mō), *n.* [It. See DOME.] A cathe-

Dupe (dūp), *n.* [F., prob. from Prov. F. *dupe, dube;* of unknown origin.] One who has been deceived or who is easily deceived; a gull.

Dupe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUPED (dūpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUPING.] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on credulity.

Du'ple (dū'p'l), *a.* [L. *duplus*. See DOUBLE.] Double.

Duple ratio (*Math.*), that in which the antecedent term is double the consequent, as of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc.

‖ **Du'plex** (dū'plĕks), *a.* [L., fr. *duo* two + *plicare* to fold.] Double; twofold.

Duplex escapement, a peculiar kind of watch escapement, in which the scape-wheel has two sets of teeth. — **Duplex telegraphy**, a system of telegraphy for sending two messages over the same wire simultaneously.

Du'pli-cate (dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, p. p. of *duplicare* to double, fr. *duplex*.] Double; twofold.

Duplicate proportion *or* **ratio** (*Math.*), the proportion or ratio of squares.

Du'pli-cate, *n.* **1.** That which exactly resembles or corresponds to something else; hence, copy; transcript; counterpart. **2.** (*Law*) A document essentially the same as another, and having all the validity of an original.

Du'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUPLICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUPLICATING.] **1.** To double; to fold; to render double. **2.** To make a duplicate of;

to make a copy or transcript of. **3.** (*Biol.*) To divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous action.

Du'pli-ca'tion (dū'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of duplicating, or state of being duplicated; a doubling; a fold.

Du'pli-ca-tive (dū'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* That duplicates.

Du'pli-ca-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* A doubling; a fold.

Du-plic'i-ty (dū-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *duplicité*, L. *duplicitas*, fr. *duplex* double. See DUPLEX.] **1.** Doubleness; a twofold state. [*Archaic*] **2.** Doubleness of heart or speech; double dealing; insincerity; bad faith; guile. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) The use of two or more distinct allegations or answers, where one is sufficient. (*b*) In indictments, the union of two incompatible offenses.

Syn. — Dissimulation; deceit; deception; falsehood.

‖ **Dur** (dōōr), *a.* [G., fr. L. *durus* hard, firm, vigorous.] (*Mus.*) Major; in the major mode.

‖ **Du'ra** (dū'rä), *n.* Short for DURA MATER.

Du'ra-ble (dū'rä-b'l), *a.* [L. *durabilis*, fr. *durare*. See DURE, *v.*] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition; not perishable or changeable. — **Du'ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **Du'ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Du'ra-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Lasting; permanent; enduring; firm; stable; continuing; constant; persistent.

‖ **Du'ra ma'ter** (mā'tẽr). [L., lit., hard mother.] (*Anat.*) The tough, fibrous membrane, surrounding the brain and spinal cord, — formerly thought to give rise to every membrane of the body, and hence called *mater*.

‖ **Du-ra'men** (dū-rā'mĕn), *n.* [L., hardness.] (*Bot.*) The heartwood of an exogenous tree.

Dur'ance (dūr'ans), *n.* [OF. *durance* duration, fr. L. *durans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *durare*. See DURE, *v.*] **1.** Duration. [*Archaic*] **2.** Imprisonment; custody by a jailer; duress. **3.** A kind of stout worsted cloth.

Du-ra'tion (dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of lasting; continuance; time during which anything exists.

Dure (dūr), *a.* [L. *durus*; akin to Ir. & Gael. *dur* stubborn, W. *dir* certain.] Hard; harsh; severe. [*R.*]

Dure, *v. i.* [F. *durer*, L. *durare* to harden, to endure, fr. *durus* hard.] To last, continue, or endure. [*Obs.*]

Du'ress (dū'rĕs *or* dū-rĕs'), *n.* [OF. *duresse*, L. *duritia*, *durities*, fr. *durus* hard. See DURE.] **1.** Hardship; constraint; imprisonment. **2.** (*Law*) State of compulsion or necessity in which a person is influenced, whether by unlawful restraint of his liberty or by actual or threatened physical violence, to incur a civil liability or to commit an offense.

Du'ri-an (dū'rĭ-an), *or* **Du'ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the durio. It has a prickly rind, containing edible seeds, and a pulp of delicious flavor but offensive odor.

Dur'ing (dūr'ĭng), *prep.* [Orig. p. pr. of DURE.] In the time of; as long as the action or existence of.

‖ **Du'ri-o** (dū'rĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *dūri* thorn.] (*Bot.*) A fruit tree (*D. zibethinus*) of the Indian Archipelago. It yields the durian.

Du-rom'e-ter (dū-rŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *durus* hard + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring hardness.

Dur'ra (dŭr'rä *or* dōō'rä), *n.* [Ar. *dhorra*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of millet (a variety of *Sorghum vulgare*) cultivated throughout Asia, and introduced into Europe.

Durst (dûrst), *imp.* of DARE. See DARE, *v. i.*

Dusk (dŭsk), *a.* [OE. *dusc*, *dosc*, *deosc*; cf. dial. Sw. *duska* to drizzle, *dusk* a slight shower.] Tending to darkness or blackness; moderately dark; dusky.

Dusk, *n.* **1.** A middle degree between light and darkness; twilight. **2.** A darkish color.

Dusk'ish, *a.* Somewhat dusky.

Dusk'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Partially dark or obscure; not luminous. **2.** Tending to blackness in color; partially black. **3.** Gloomy; sad; melancholy. **4.** Intellectually clouded. — **Dusk'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Dusk'i-ness**, *n.*

Dust (dŭst), *n.* [AS. *dust*; cf. LG. *dust*, D. *duist* meal dust, and G. *dunst* vapor, OHG. *tunist*, *dunist*, wind, Icel. *dust* dust.] **1.** Fine, dry particles of earth or other matter so comminuted that they may be raised and wafted by the wind; fine powder. **2.** The earth, as the resting place of the dead. **3.** The remains of the human body. **4.** Fig.: A worthless thing; also, a low or mean condition. **5.** Gold dust; hence (*Slang*), coin; cash.

To raise, *or* kick up, dust, to make a commotion. [*Colloq.*] — To throw dust in one's eyes, to deceive one. [*Colloq.*]

Dust (dŭst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUSTING.] **1.** To free from dust. **2.** To sprinkle with dust. **3.** To reduce to a fine powder.

Dust'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A brush for removing dust.

Dust'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dusts. **2.** A kind of light over-garment worn in traveling. [*U. S.*]

Dust'man (-măn), *n.* One employed in removing dirt and refuse.

Dust'pan' (dŭst'păn'), *n.* A shovel-like utensil into which dust is collected for conveying away.

Dust'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* DUSTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* DUSTIEST (-ĕst).] **1.** Filled, covered, or sprinkled, with dust; clouded with dust. **2.** Like dust; of the color of dust. — **Dust'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Dutch (dŭch; 224), *a.* [D. *duitsch* German; or G. *deutsch*, orig., popular, national, deriv. of OHG. *diota* people, nation.] Pert. to Holland, or to its inhabitants.

Dutch cheese, a small, round, hard cheese, made from skim milk. — Dutch clinker, a kind of long and very hard brick made in Holland. — Dutch courage, the courage of partial intoxication. [*Slang*] — Dutch foil, Dutch leaf, *or* Dutch gold, a kind of brass rich in copper, rolled or beaten into thin sheets; — called also *Dutch mineral* and *Dutch metal*. — Dutch oven, a tin screen for baking before an open fire or kitchen range; also, in the United States, a shallow iron kettle for baking, with a cover to hold burning coals. — Dutch pink, chalk or whiting dyed yellow, used as a pigment. — Dutch tile, a glazed and painted ornamental tile.

☞ *Dutch* was formerly used for *German*.

Dutch, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of Holland; Dutchmen. **2.** The language spoken in Holland. [Holland.]

Dutch'man (-măn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Dutchman's breeches (*Bot.*), a species of Dicentra. See *Illust.* under DICENTRA.

Du'te-ous (dū'tē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Fulfilling duty; dutiful; obedient. **2.** Subservient; obsequious. — **Du'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Du'te-ous-ness**, *n.* [duty. [*U. S.*]

Du'ti-a-ble (dū'tĭ-ä-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of a

Du'ti-ful (dū'tĭ-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Performing, or ready to perform, the duties required by one who has the right to claim submission, obedience, or deference. **2.** Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty. — **Du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Du'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Duteous; obedient; reverent; reverential; submissive; docile; respectful; compliant.

Du'ty (dū'tĭ), *n.* [From DUE.] **1.** That which is due; pay. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which a person is bound by moral obligation to do, or refrain from doing. **3.** Hence, any assigned service or business. **4.** Specif., obedience or submission due to parents or superiors. **5.** Respect; reverence; regard; homage. **6.** (*Com.*) Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.

Ad valorem duty, a duty graded according to value. — Specific duty, a duty without reference to value.

‖ **Du-um'vir** (dū-ŭm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. DUUMVIRS (-vẽrz), L. DUUMVIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *duo* two + *vir* man.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

Du-um'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* Union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated.

Dwale (dwāl), *n.* [OE. *dwale*, *dwole*, deception, deadly nightshade, AS. *dwala*, *dwola*, error, doubt; akin to E. *dull*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Deadly nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*). **2.** (*Her.*) The plant symbol for the tincture sable or black. **3.** A sleeping opiate.

Dwang (dwăng), *n.* [Cf. D. *dwingen* to force.] **1.** (*Carp.*) A piece of wood set between two studs, posts, etc., to stiffen and support them. **2.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) A kind of crowbar. (*b*) A large wrench.

Dwarf (dwarf), *n.*; *pl.* DWARFS (dwarfs). [AS. *dweorg*, *dweorh*; akin to G. *zwerg*; of unknown origin.] An animal or plant much below the ordinary size of its species or kind; esp., a diminutive human being.

Dwarf, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DWARFED (dwarft); *p. p. & vb. n.* DWARFING.] To make or keep small; to stunt.

Dwarf, *v. i.* To become small; to diminish in size.

Dwarf'ish, *a.* Like a dwarf; undersized; very small; petty. — **Dwarf'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Dwarf'ish-ness**, *n.*

Dwell (dwĕl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DWELLED (dwĕld), usually DWELT (dwĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWELLING.] [AS. *dwellan* to deceive, hinder, delay, *dwelian* to err; akin to Icel. *dvelja* to delay, and to E. *dull*.] **1.** To delay; to linger. [*Obs.*] **2.** To abide; to remain; to continue. **3.** To live in a place; to reside.

Syn. — To inhabit; live; sojourn; reside; stay; rest.

Dwell'er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant; a resident.

Dwell'ing, *n.* Habitation; abode; domicile.

Dwelling house, a house intended to be occupied as a residence. — Dwelling place, place of residence.

Dwelt (dwĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of DWELL.

Dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DWINDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWINDLING (-dlĭng).] [Dim. fr. OE. *dwinen* to languish, waste away, AS. *dwīnan*; akin to Icel. *dvīna*; of uncertain origin.] To diminish; to become or make less; to shrink or waste away; to lessen.

Dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *n.* A dwindling. [*R.*]

Dy'ad (dī'ăd), *n.* [L. *dyas, dyadis*, the number two, Gr. δυάς. See Two.] **1.** Two units treated as one: a couple. [*R.*] **2.** (*Chem.*) An element, atom, or radical having a valence or combining power of two.

Dye (dī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dyed (dīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dyeing.] [OE. *deyan, dyen*, AS. *deágian.*] To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to.

Dye, *n.* **1.** Color produced by dyeing. **2.** A dyestuff.

Dye'house' (-hous'), *n.* Building where dyeing is done.

Dy'er (dī'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to dye.

Dye'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* A material used for dyeing.

Dye'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Any wood from which coloring matter is extracted for dyeing.

Dy'ing (dī'ĭng), *a.* **1.** That dies; destined to death; mortal; perishable. **2.** Of or pertaining to dying or death. —*n.* Act of expiring; passage from life to death.

Dyke (dīk), *n.* See Dike. The spelling *dyke* is restricted by some to the geological meaning.

Dy'nam (dī'năm), *n.* [See Dynamic.] A foot pound.

Dy-nam'e-ter (dī-năm'ẽ-tẽr *or* dĭ-), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power + *-meter.*] **1.** Dynamometer. **2.** (*Opt.*) An instrument for finding the magnifying power of telescopes. — **Dy'na-met'ric-al** (dī'nȧ-mĕt'rĭ-kal *or* dĭn'ȧ-), *a.*

Dy-nam'ic (dī-năm'ĭk *or* dĭ-), } *a.* [Gr. δυναμικός
Dy-nam'ic-al (-năm'ĭ-kal), } powerful, fr. δύναμις power, fr. δύνασθαι to be able.] **1.** Of or pert. to dynamics; belonging to energy or power. **2.** Relating to physical forces, effects, or laws. — **Dy-nam'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* A branch of mechanics treating of the motion of bodies (*kinematics*) and the action of forces in producing or changing their motion (*kinetics*); — sometimes held to include *statics* and not *kinematics.*

Dy'na-mism (dī'nȧ-mĭz'm *or* dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* The doctrine of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force.

Dy'na-mite (dī'nȧ-mīt *or* dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power.] (*Chem.*) An explosive substance consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed by some inert, porous solid.

Dy'na-mi'ter (-mī'tẽr), *n.* One who uses dynamite.

Dy'na-mo (dī'nȧ-mō *or* dĭn'ȧ-mō), *n.* A dynamo-electric machine.

Dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. δύναμις power + E. *electric.*] Pertaining to the development of electricity, esp. electrical currents, by mechanical power.

Dy-nam'o-graph (dī-năm'ō-grȧf *or* dĭ-), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power + *-graph.*] (*Physiol.*) A dynamometer with a device for automatically registering muscular power.

Dy'na-mom'e-ter (dī'nȧ-mŏm'ẽ-tẽr *or* dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [See Dynameter.] An apparatus for measuring force or power, esp. that of men, animals, or machinery.

Dy'na-mo-met'ric (dī'nȧ-mō-mĕt'rĭk *or* dĭn'ȧ-), } *a.*
Dy'na-mo-met'ric-al (-mō-mĕt'rĭ-kal *or* dĭn'ȧ-), } Relating to a dynamometer, or to its use.

Dy'na-mom'e-try (-mŏm'ẽ-trĭ), *n.* Art or process of measuring forces doing work.

Dy'nast (dī'nast), *n.* [L. *dynastes*, Gr. δυνάστης, fr. δύνασθαι to be strong.] **1.** Ruler; governor; prince. **2.** A dynasty; a government. [*Obs.*]

Dy-nas'tic (dī-năs'tĭk *or* dĭ-), *a.* Of or pert. to a dynasty or line of kings.

Dy-nas'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Dynastic.

Dy'nas-ty (dī'nas-tȳ *or* dĭn'ȧs-tȳ), *n.* [Gr. δυναστεία lordship, fr. δυναστεύειν to hold power or lordship, fr. δυνάστης. See Dynast.] **1.** Sovereignty; lordship. **2.** A race or succession of kings of the same line or family.

Dyne (dīn), *n.* [Formed fr. Gr. δύναμις power.] (*Physics*) The force which, acting on a gram for a second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second.

Dys- (dĭs-). An inseparable prefix, from the Greek δυς- hard, ill, and signifying *ill, bad, hard, difficult*, and the like; cf. G. *zer-*, AS. *to-*, Icel. *tor-*, In. *do-*.

‖ **Dys'æs-the'si-a** (dĭs'ĕs-thē'zhĭ-ȧ *or* -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυς- ill, bad + αἰσθάνεσθαι to perceive.] (*Med.*) Impairment of any of the senses, esp. of touch.

‖ **Dys-cra'si-a** (dĭs-krā'zhĭ-ȧ *or* -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυσκρασία; δυς- bad + κρᾶσις mixture.] (*Med.*) An ill habit or state of the constitution; — once regarded as due to a morbid state of the blood and humors.

Dys'cra-sy (dĭs'krȧ-sȳ), *n.* Dyscrasia.

Dys'en-ter'ic (-ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to dysen-
Dys'en-ter'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } tery; having dysentery.

Dys'en-ter-y (dĭs'ĕn-tẽr-ȳ), *n.* [L. *dysenteria*, Gr. δυσεντερία; δυς- ill, bad + ἔντερα intestines, fr. ἐντός within, fr. ἐν in.] (*Med.*) A disease attended with inflammation and ulceration of the colon and rectum, and characterized by griping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and the discharge of mucous blood.

Dys'lo-gis'tic (dĭs'lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δυς- ill, bad, + λόγος discourse.] Unfavorable; not commendatory.

‖ **Dys-men'or-rhe'a** (dĭs-mĕn'ôr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυς- ill + μήν month + ῥεῖν to flow.] (*Med.*) Painful menstruation.

Dys-pep'si-a (dĭs-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ), } *n.* [L. *dyspep-*
Dys-pep'sy (dĭs-pĕp'sȳ), } *sia*, Gr. δυσπεψία, fr. δύσπεπτος hard to digest; δυς- ill, hard + πέπτειν to cook, digest.] (*Med.*) A state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, with other diseases absent or of minor importance.

Dys-pep'tic (-pĕp'tĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to dyspepsia;
Dys-pep'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } having dyspepsia.

Dys-pep'tic, *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

‖ **Dys-pho'ni-a** (-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *dysphonia*, Gr.
Dys'pho-ny (dĭs'fō-nȳ), } δυσφωνία; δυς- ill + φωνή voice.] (*Med.*) Enfeebled or depraved voice.

Dysp-nœ'a (dĭsp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. δυς- ill + πνοιή breathing.] (*Med.*) Difficulty of breathing.

Dys'tome (dĭs'tōm), *a.* [Gr. δυς- ill, hard + τομός cutting, τέμνειν to cut.] (*Min.*) Cleaving with difficulty.

‖ **Dys-u'ri-a** (-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δυσουρία; δυς- + οὖρον urine.] (*Med.*) Difficult or painful urination.

Dzig'ge-tai (dzĭg'gē-tā *or* -tāĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The kiang, a wild horse or ass of Thibet. (*b*) The koulan.

E.

E (ē). **1.** The fifth letter of the English alphabet. It derives its form, name, and value through Latin and Greek from the Phœnician, and ultimately, probably, from the Egyptian. Its etymological relations are closest with the vowels *i, a*, and *o*, as illustrated by to fall, to fell; man, pl. men; drink, drank, drench; dint, dent; doom, deem; goose, pl. geese; beef, OF. boef, L. bos; and E. cheer, OF. chiere, LL. cara. It has several vowel sounds. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 75-97. **2.** (*Mus.*) The third tone of the model diatonic scale. E♭ (E flat) is a tone which is intermediate between D and E.

E-. A prefix of Latin origin. See Ex-.

Each (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* [AS. *ælc*; *ā* always + *gelic* like; akin to G. *jeglich*. See Aye always, Like.] Every one of the two or more individuals composing a number of objects, considered separately from the rest; — used either with or without a following noun.

☞ To *each* corresponds *other*. *Each other* is used elliptically for *each the other.*

Syn. — See Every.

Ea'ger (ē'gẽr), *a.* [OF. *agre, aigre*, fr. L. *acer* sharp, sour, spirited, zealous; akin to Gr. ἄκρος extreme, Skr. *agra* point; fr. a root signifying, to be sharp.] **1.** Sharp; sour. [*Obs.*] **2.** Keen; bitter. [*Obs.*] **3.** Excited by desire in the pursuit of any object; keenly desirous; hotly longing. — **Ea'ger-ly,** *adv.* — **Ea'ger-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Earnest; ardent; vehement; hot; impetuous; fervent; intense; impassioned; zealous; forward. *Eager* marks an excited state of desire or passion whether in a good or bad cause. *Earnest* implies a steadfast, sincere zeal, and is always taken in a good sense.

Ea'gle (ē'g'l), *n.* [F. *aigle*, fr. L. *aquila.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any large, rapacious bird of the Falcon family. The eagle is remarkable for strength, size, graceful figure, keenness of vision, and extraordinary flight. The figure of the eagle is commonly used as an heraldic emblem, and also for standards and emblematic devices. **2.** A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars. **3.** (*Astron.*) A northern constellation.

Imperial Eagle of Europe.

Ea'gle-eyed' (ē'g'l-īd'), *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

Ea'gle-stone' (ē'g'l-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A

small concretionary nodule of clay ironstone. The ancients believed that the eagle gathered these stones to facilitate the laying of her eggs.

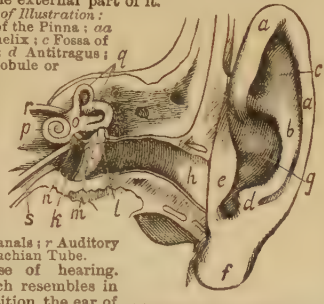
Ea'glet (ē'glĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A young, or small, eagle.

Ea'gre (-gẽr), *n.* [AS. *éagor, égor*, in comp., water, sea.] Same as 4th BORE.

Ean (ēn), *v. t. & i.* Variant of YEAN.

Ean'ling (ēn'lĭng), *n.* A lamb just brought forth.

Ear (ēr), *n.* [AS. *éare;* akin to D. *oor*, G. *ohr*, Icel. *eyra*, Goth. *auso*, L. *auris*, Gr. οὖς.] **1.** The organ of hearing, or the external part of it.



Description of Illustration: *a* to *g* Parts of the Pinna; *aa* Helix; *b* Antihelix; *c* Fossa of the Antihelix; *d* Antitragus; *e* Tragus; *f* Lobule or Lobe; *g* Concha; *h* External Auditory Meatus, or Auditory Canal; *i* Tympanic Membrane; *k* Tympanum; *l* Malleus; *m* Incus; *n* Stapes; *o* Vestibule; *p* Cochlea; *q* Three semicircular Canals; *r* Auditory Nerve; *s* Eustachian Tube.

Diagrammatic sectional view of the human Ear of the left side.

2. The sense of hearing. **3.** That which resembles in shape or position the ear of an animal; a lug; a handle. **4.** Privilege of being kindly heard; favor; attention.

About the ears, in close proximity to; near at hand. — **By the ears,** in close contest. — **Button ear** (in dogs), an ear which falls forward and completely hides the inside. — **Ear trumpet,** a kind of trumpet-like instrument to aid in hearing. — **Rose ear** (in dogs), an ear which folds backward and shows part of the inside. — **Up to the ears,** deeply submerged; almost overwhelmed. [*Colloq.*]

Ear, *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *aar*, G. *ähre*, Goth. *ahs.*] The spike or head of any cereal, containing the kernels.

Ear, *v. i.* To put forth ears in growing.

Ear, *v. t.* [AS. *erian;* akin to OHG. *erran*, Goth. *arjan*, L. *arare*, Gr. ἀροῦν.] To plow or till; to cultivate.

Ear'cock'kle (-kŏk'k'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) A disease in wheat.

Ear'drop' (ēr'drŏp'), *n.* An earring with a pendant.

Ear'drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The tympanum.

Eared (ērd), *a.* **1.** Having (such or so many) ears; — used in composition. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having external ears; having tufts of feathers resembling ears.

Ear'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A line used for fastening the corner of a sail, awning, etc.

Earl (ẽrl), *n.* [AS. *eorl* man, noble; akin to OS. *erl* boy, man, Icel. *jarl* count.] A nobleman of England ranking below a marquis, and above a viscount. See COUNT.

Ear'lap' (ēr'lăp'), *n.* Lobe of the ear.

Earl'dom (ẽrl'dŭm), *n.* Jurisdiction, title, or dignity of an earl.

Ear'less (ēr'lĕs), *a.* Without ears; hence, deaf.

Ear'li-ness (ẽr'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being early.

Earl' mar'shal (ẽrl' mär'shal). An officer of state in England who marshals and orders all great ceremonials, takes cognizance of matters relating to honor, arms, and pedigree, and directs the proclamation of peace and war.

Ear'lock' (ēr'lŏk'), *n.* A lock or curl of hair near the ear; a lovelock.

Ear'ly (ẽr'lĭ), *adv.* [*Compar.* EARLIER (ẽr'lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* EARLIEST.] [AS. *ærlice; ær* sooner + *līc* like.] Soon; in good season; seasonably; betimes.

Ear'ly, *a.* In advance of the usual or appointed time; being in good season or near the first or beginning.

Syn. — Forward; timely; not late; seasonable; prior.

Ear'mark' (ēr'märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark on the ear of sheep, oxen, dogs, etc., as by cropping or slitting. **2.** A mark for identification; a distinguishing mark.

Ear'mark', *v. t.* To mark with an earmark.

Earn (ẽrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EARNED (ẽrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EARNING.] [AS. *earnian;* akin to OHG. *arnōn* to reap, G. *ernte* harvest, Goth. *asans*, AS. *esne.*] **1.** To merit or deserve, as by labor. **2.** To acquire by labor, service, or performance.

Ear'nest (ẽr'nĕst), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. F. *arrhes*, L. *arra, arrha, arrhabo*, Gr. ἀρραβών, of Semitic origin.] Something given or a part paid beforehand, as pledge or token of purpose; a token of what is to come.

Ear'nest, *n.* [AS. *eornost, eornest;* akin to OHG. *ernust*, G. *ernst.*] Seriousness; reality; fixed determination; eagerness; intentness.

Ear'nest (ẽr'nĕst), *a.* **1.** Determined in the pursuit of an object; zealous with sincerity. **2.** Intent; fixed closely. — **Ear'nest-ly,** *adv.* — **Ear'nest-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See EAGER.

Earn'ing (ẽrn'ĭng), *n.* That which is earned; wages.

Ear'ring' (ēr'rĭng'), *n.* An ornament or ring passed through the lobe of the ear, with or without a pendant.

Ear'-shell' (ēr'shĕl'), *n.* The abalone.

Ear'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* Reach of the ear; hearing distance.

Earth (ẽrth), *n.* [AS. *eorðe;* akin to D. *aarde*, G. *erde*, Icel. *jörð*, Goth. *airþa*, Gr. ἔραζε, adv., to earth.] **1.** The globe which we inhabit; the world. **2.** The solid materials which make up the globe; the dry land; the solid surface of the globe; the ground. **3.** Soil of any kind, as distinguished from rock. **4.** A region; a country; land. **5.** Worldly things, as opposed to spiritual things. **6.** The people on the globe. **7.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) Any earthy-looking metallic oxide. (*b*) A similar alkaline oxide. **8.** A hole in the ground, where an animal hides.

Earth apple. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A potato. (*b*) A cucumber.

Earth (ẽrth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EARTHED (ẽrtht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EARTHING.] **1.** To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth. **2.** To cover with earth; to bury.

Earth, *v. i.* To burrow.

Earth'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* (*Agric.*) The part of a plow, etc., that turns over the earth; the moldboard.

Earth'en (ẽrth''n), *a.* Made of earth; made of burnt or baked clay, or other like substances.

Earth'en-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Vessels or other utensils, ornaments, etc., made of baked clay.

Earth'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being earthy.

Earth'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A dweller on earth; a mortal.

Earth'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the earth, or to man's existence on it; not heavenly or spiritual. **2.** Of all things on earth; possible; conceivable. — **Earth'li-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Gross; material; sordid; base; low; unsubstantial; temporary; corrupt; groveling.

Earth'ly, *adv.* After the manner of this world; worldly.

Earth'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of various roots, tubers, or pods growing under or on the ground; esp., the peanut.

Earth'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, due to subterranean causes.

Earth'star' (-stär'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A curious fungus in which the outer coating splits into the shape of a star.

Earth'ward (-wẽrd), **Earth'wards** (-wẽrdz), } *adv.* Toward the earth.

Earth'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Engin.*) (*a*) The operations connected with making excavations and embankments of earth. (*b*) An embankment or construction made of earth or chiefly of earth, as for military defense.

Earth'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any worm of the genus *Lumbricus* and allied genera, found in damp soil; an angleworm. **2.** A mean, sordid person; a niggard.

Earth'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, earth; earthlike. **2.** Of or pertaining to the earth or to this world; earthly. **3.** Gross; low; unrefined. **4.** (*Min.*) Without luster, or dull and roughish to the touch.

Ear'wax' (ēr'wăks'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The cerumen.

Ear'wig' (ēr'wĭg'), *n.* [AS. *éarwiega; éare* ear + *wicga* beetle, worm.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various insects; — so called because supposed to creep into the human ear. **2.** A whisperer of insinuations.

Earwig (*Spongophora bipunctata*). Enlarged.

Ease (ēz), *n.* [F. *aise;* akin to Pr. *ais, aise*, OIt. *asio*, It. *agio;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Satisfaction; pleasure. **2.** Freedom from anything that pains or troubles; as from labor or effort, care, constraint, embarrassment, etc.

Syn. — Rest; quiet; repose; comfortableness; tranquillity; contentment; facility; easiness; readiness.

Ease (ēz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EASED (ēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EASING.] **1.** To free from anything that pains, disquiets, or oppresses; to give rest, repose, or tranquillity. **2.** To render or become less painful or oppressive. **3.** To release from pressure or restraint; to shift a little.

To ease off, To ease away (*Naut.*), to slacken gradually. — **To ease a ship** (*Naut.*), to put the helm hard alee, or regulate the sail, to prevent pitching when closehauled.

Syn. — To relieve; disburden; quiet; calm; tranquilize; assuage; alleviate; allay; mitigate; appease.

Ea'sel (ēz'l), *n.* [D. *ezel* ass, hence, easel, or G.

esel; akin to E. *ass.*] A frame (commonly) of wood serving to hold a canvas upright, or nearly upright, for the painter's convenience or for exhibition.

Ease'ment (ēz'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That which gives ease, relief, or assistance. **2.** (*Law*) A liberty or privilege which one proprietor has in the estate of another proprietor, distinct from the ownership of the soil.

Eas'i-ly (ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* With ease; in an easy manner.

Eas'i-ness (ēz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being easy.

East (ēst), *n.* [AS. *éast;* akin to D. *oost, oosten,* G. *ost, osten,* Icel. *austr,* L. *aurora* (for *ausosa*), Gr. ἠώς, ἕως, ἄνως, Skr. *ushas.*] **1.** The point where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox. **2.** The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east; any eastern region, specif. those east of Europe; the orient. [ing sun.

East (ēst), *a.* Being in or toward the east, or the ris-

East, *adv.* Eastward.

East, *v. i.* To move toward the east; to orientate.

Eas'ter (ēs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *éaster, éastran,* paschal feast, Easter, fr. AS. *Éastre,* a goddess of light or spring, in whose honor a festival was held in April. From root of E. *east.*] **1.** An annual church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, and occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday. It corresponds to the Jewish passover. **2.** The day on which the festival is observed.

East'er-ly, *a.* **1.** Coming from the east. **2.** Situated, directed, or moving toward the east. — *adv.* Toward the east; in an easterly direction.

East'ern (ēst'ẽrn), *a.* **1.** Situated or dwelling in the east; oriental. **2.** Going toward the east.

Eastern Church, the Greek Church.

East'ing, *n.* (*Naut. & Surv.*) Distance or departure eastward from a given meridian.

East'ward (ēst'wẽrd), } *adv.* Toward the east; in
East'wards (-wẽrdz), } the direction of east.

Eas'y (ēz'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* EASIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* EASIEST.] [OF. *aisié,* prop. p. p.] **1.** Being at ease; free from pain, toil, trouble, care, anxiety, constraint, embarrassment, difficulty, etc. **2.** Not causing, or attended with, pain or disquiet, or much exertion. **3.** Not difficult; requiring little labor or effort. **4.** Causing ease; furnishing comfort. **5.** Not making resistance.

Syn. — Quiet; comfortable; manageable; tranquil; calm; facile; unconcerned.

Eas'y-chair' (ēz'ĭ-châr'), *n.* An armchair for repose.

Eat (ēt), *v. t.* [*imp.* ATE (āt), *Obsolescent & Colloq.* EAT (ĕt); *p. p.* EATEN (ēt'n), *Obs.* or *Colloq.* EAT (ĕt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EATING.] [AS. *etan;* akin to G. *essen,* Goth. *itan,* Ir. & Gael. *ith,* L. *edere,* Gr. ἔδειν, Skr. *ad.*] **1.** To chew and swallow as food; to devour. **2.** To consume; to waste or wear away; to destroy gradually.

To eat one's words, to retract what one has said.

Syn. — To consume; devour; gnaw; corrode.

Eat, *v. i.* **1.** To take food, esp. solid food; to feed. **2.** To taste or relish. **3.** To make one's way slowly.

To eat, To eat in *or* **into,** to corrode; to consume.

Eat'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being eaten; fit to be eaten; esculent; edible. — *n.* Something fit to be eaten.

Eat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, eats.

‖ **Eau de Co-logne'** (ō' de kŏ-lōn'). [F. *eau* water (L. *aqua*) + *de* of + *Cologne.*] Same as COLOGNE.

Eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [Prop., a sing. fr. OE. sing. *evese,* pl. *eveses,* AS. *efese* eaves, brim, brink; akin to Icel. *ups* porch, Goth. *ubizwa.*] (*Arch.*) The overhanging edges or lower borders of the roof of a building.

Eaves'drop' (ēvz'drŏp'), *v. i.* To lurk under the eaves of a house, near a window or a door, to overhear private conversation; hence, to listen secretly.

Eaves'drop'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who eavesdrops.

Ebb, *n.* [AS. *ebba;* akin to D. *eb, ebbe,* G. *ebbe.*] **1.** The reflux or return of the tidal wave toward the sea. **2.** State or time of passing away; a falling from a better to a worse state; decline.

Ebb (ĕb), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EBBED (ĕbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EBBING.] **1.** To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean. **2.** To return from a better to a worse state; to decline.

Syn. — To recede; retire; decrease; sink; lower.

Ebb' tide' (tīd'). The tidal reflux; the retiring tide.

E'bi-o-nite (ē'bĭ-ō-nīt), *n.* [Heb. *ebyonim* poor people.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an early sect who denied Christ's divinity, and rejected much of the New Testament.

Eb'on (ĕb'ŭn), *a.* Consisting of ebony; like ebony.

Eb'on-ite (-īt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A hard, black vulcanite.

Eb'on-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EBONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EBONIZING.] To make black, or stain black, in imitation of ebony.

Eb'on-y (ĕb'ŭn-ĭ), *n.* [F. *ébène,* L. *ebenus,* fr. Gr. ἔβενος; prob. of Semitic origin.] A hard, heavy, and durable wood, usually black, which admits of a fine polish.

E-bri'e-ty (ē-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ebrietas,* from *ebrius* intoxicated.] Drunkenness.

E'bri-os'i-ty (ē'brĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ebriositas.*] Addiction to drink; habitual drunkenness.

E-bul'lience (ē-bŭl'yens; 106), } *n.* A boiling up; ef-
E-bul'lien-cy (ē-bŭl'yen-sĭ), } fervescence.

E-bul'lient (-yent), *a.* [L. *ebulliens, -entis,* p. pr. of *ebullire* to boil up; *e* out + *bullire* to boil.] Boiling up or over; hence, manifesting exhilaration or excitement; effervescing.

Eb'ul-li'tion (ĕb'ŭl-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A boiling or bubbling up of a liquid. **2.** Effervescence. **3.** A violent display of feeling; an outburst.

E'bur-na'tion (ē'bŭr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eburnus* of ivory, fr. *ebur* ivory.] A diseased condition of bone or cartilage in which it comes to resemble ivory. [ivory.

E-bur'ne-an (ē-bûr'nē-an), *a.* Made of or relating to

‖ **É'car'té'** (ā'kär'tā'), *n.* [F., prob. p. p. fr. *écarter* to discard.] A game at cards in which the players may discard any or all of the cards dealt and receive others.

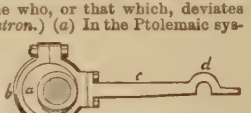
‖ **Ec-bal'li-um** (ĕk-băl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκβάλλειν.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, the fruit of which bursts and violently ejects its seeds.

Ec-bat'ic (-băt'ĭk), *a.* [From Gr. ἔκβασις a going out, issue.] (*Gram.*) Denoting a mere result or consequence.

Ec-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Through F. and LL. fr. Gr. ἔκκεντρος; ἐκ out of + κέντρον center.] **1.** Deviating from the center, or from the line of a circle. **2.** Not having the same center; — opposed to *concentric.* **3.** (*Mach.*) Pertaining to an eccentric. **4.** Not coincident as to motive or end. **5.** Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws.

Syn. — Irregular; anomalous; singular; odd; peculiar; erratic; idiosyncratic; strange; whimsical.

Ec-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *n.* **1.** A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within the first. **2.** One who, or that which, deviates from regularity. **3.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) In the Ptolemaic system, the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its center. (*b*) A circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius. **4.** (*Mach.*) A disk or wheel so arranged on a shaft that the centers of the wheel and the shaft do not coincide.



Eccentric and attachments (*Mach.*).
a Eccentric; *b* Strap; *c* Rod; *d* Hook or Gab.

Ec-cen'tric-al (ĕk-sĕn'trĭ-kal), *a.* Eccentric.

Ec-cen'tric-al-ly, *adv.* In an eccentric manner.

Ec'cen-tric'i-ty (ĕk'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being eccentric. **2.** (*Math.*) The ratio of the distance between the center and the focus of an ellipse or hyperbola to its semitransverse axis. **3.** (*Astron.*) The ratio of the distance of the center of the orbit of a heavenly body from the center of the body round which it revolves to the semitransverse axis of the orbit. **4.** (*Mech.*) The distance of the center of figure of a body from an axis about which it turns.

Ec'chy-mose (ĕk'kĭ-mōz), *v. t.* (*Med.*) To discolor by the production of an ecchymosis.

‖ **Ec'chy-mo'sis** (ĕk'kĭ-mō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., deriv. of Gr. ἐκ out + χέειν to pour.] (*Med.*) A livid spot, produced by the extravasation or effusion of blood into the areolar tissue from a contusion.

Ec-cle'si-arch (-klē'zĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. ἐκκλησία church + ἄρχειν to rule.] An official of the Eastern Church.

Ec-cle'si-as'tic (-zĭ-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, fr. ἐκκλησία assembly of citizens called by the crier; also, the church, deriv. of ἐκκαλεῖν to call out; ἐκ out + καλεῖν to call.] Of or pert. to the church; ecclesiastical.

Ec-cle'si-as'tic, *n.* A clergyman; a priest.

Ec-cle'si-as'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to the church or its organization or government; not secular.

Ec-cle'si-as'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Strong attachment to ecclesiastical usages, forms, etc. [rypha.

Ec-cle'si-as'ti-cus (-kŭs), *n.* A book of the Apoc-

Ec-cle'si-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐκκλησία + *-logy.*] The science or theory of church building and decoration. — **Ec-cle'si-o-log'ic-al** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

‖ **Ec'dy-sis** (ĕk'dĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., deriv. of Gr. ἐκδύειν to put off.] (*Biol.*) A shedding or casting an outer cuticular layer, as in case of snakes, crabs, etc.

‖ **É'chau'guette'** (ā'shō'gĕt'), *n.* [F.] (*Fort.*) Small

chamber or place for protection for a sentinel. See *Illust.* of CASTLE.

Ech'e-lon (ĕsh'ē-lŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *échelle* ladder, fr. L. *scala.*] **1.** (*Mil.*) An arrangement of troops with the divisions in parallel lines each to the right or the left of the one in advance of it. **2.** (*Naval*) An arrangement of the vessels of a fleet in a wedge or V form.

Ech'e-lon (ĕsh'ē-lŏn), *v. t. & t.* (*Mil.*) To place in echelon; to take position in echelon.

Ech'i-nate (ĕk'ĭ-nāt *or* ē-kī'nāt), **Ech'i-na'ted** (ĕk'ĭ-nā'tĕd *or* ē-kī'nā-), } *a.* [L. *echinatus.*] Prickly, like a hedgehog; bristled. [NOID.

E-chi'noid (ē-kī'noid), *a. & n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as ECHINID.

Ech'i-nite (ĕk'ĭ-nīt *or* ē-kī'nīt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil echinoid.

‖ **E-chi'no-coc'cus** (ē-kī'nō-kŏk'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐχῖνος hedgehog + κόκκος grain.] A parasite of men and animals which forms cysts or tumors, often fatal, in various organs, esp. the lungs and liver.

E-chin'o-derm' (ē-kīn'ō-dĕrm' *or* ē-kī'nō-), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Echinodermata.

‖ **E-chi'no-der'ma-ta** (ē-kī'nō-dĕr'mă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐχῖνος hedgehog, sea urchin + δέρμα, -ατος, skin.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom, the species of which usually have an exterior calcareous skeleton, or shell, made of many pieces, and often covered with spines, to which the name alludes. The group includes the following classes: Crinoidea, Asteroidea, Ophiuroidea, Echinoidea, and Holothurioidea.

E-chi'noid (ē-kī'noid *or* ĕk'ĭ-noid), *a.* [*Echinus* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Echinoidea. — *n.* One of the Echinoidea.

‖ **Ech'i-noi'de-a** (ĕk'ĭ-noi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) The class of Echinodermata including the sea urchins.

‖ **E-chi'nus** (ē-kī'nŭs), *n.; pl.* ECHINI (-nī). [L., a hedgehog, sea urchin, Gr. ἐχῖνος.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A hedgehog. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of echinoderms. **3.** (*Arch.*) Any one of certain rounded moldings of the Doric styles.

Ech'o (ĕk'ō), *n.; pl.* ECHOES (-ōz). [L. *echo*, Gr. ἠχώ echo, sound, akin to ἠχή, ἦχος, sound.] **1.** A sound reflected from an opposing surface; repetition of a sound. **2.** Fig.: Sympathetic recognition; response; answer.

Ech'o, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ECHOED (-ōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ECHOING. — *3d pers. sing. pres.* ECHOES (-ōz).] **1.** To repeat in sound; to reverberate; to resound. **2.** To respond; to adopt.

Ech'o-er (ĕk'ō-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, echoes.

E-chom'e-ter (ē-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἠχώ, ἦχος, sound + *-meter.*] (*Mus.*) A graduated scale for measuring the duration of sounds, and determining their values.

E-chom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* **1.** Art of measuring the duration of sounds or echoes. **2.** Art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

‖ **É'clair'** (ā'klâr'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) A kind of frosted cake, containing flavored cream.

E-clair'cise (ē-klâr'sīz), *v. t.* [F. *éclaircir*; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *clair* clear.] To make clear; to explain.

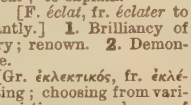
E-clat' (ē-klä'; *F.* ā'klä'), *n.* [F. *éclat*, fr. *éclater* to splinter, explode, shine brilliantly.] **1.** Brilliancy of success or effort; splendor; glory; renown. **2.** Demonstration of admiration; applause.

Ec-lec'tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, fr. ἐκλέγειν. See ECLOGUE.] **1.** Selecting; choosing from various sources or systems. **2.** Consisting, or made up, of what is selected. — **Ec-lec'tic-al-ly** (-tĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.*

Ec-lec'tic, *n.* One who follows an eclectic method.

Ec-lec'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Eclectic theory or practice.

E-clipse' (ē-klĭps'), *n.* [F. *éclipse*, L. *eclipsis*, fr. Gr. ἔκλειψις, prop., a forsaking, deriv. of ἐκ out + λείπειν to leave.] **1.** (*Astron.*) An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between it and the body whose light it reflects. **2.** Loss or obscuration, usually temporary or partial, of light, honor, consciousness, etc.; obscuration.



Diagrams of Eclipses. *S*, Sun; *E*, Earth; *M*, Moon.

E-clipse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ECLIPSED (ē-klĭpst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ECLIPSING.] To subject to an eclipse.

E-clipse', *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse.

E-clip'tic (ē-klĭp'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἐκλειπτικός pertaining to an eclipse; — prop., the circle in which eclipses of the sun and moon take place.] **1.** (*Astron.*) A great circle of the celestial sphere, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 28′. It is the apparent path of the sun, or the real path of the earth. **2.** (*Geog.*) A corresponding great circle drawn on a terrestrial globe.

E-clip'tic (ē-klĭp'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ecliptic. **2.** Pertaining to an eclipse or to eclipses.

Ec'logue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* [L. *ecloga*, Gr. ἐκλογή a selection, choice extracts, fr. ἐκλέγειν to choose out; ἐκ out + λέγειν to choose.] A pastoral poem representing shepherds as conversing; a bucolic; an idyl.

E'co-nom'ic (ē'kō-nŏm'ĭk *or* ĕk'ō-), **E'co-nom'ic-al** (ē'kō-nŏm'ĭ-kal *or* ĕk'ō-), } *a.* [See ECONOMY.] **1.** Pertaining to the household or its management; domestic. **2.** Marked by care and frugality in management and in expenditure; not wasteful; relating to economy of expenditure; frugal. **3.** Relating to the means of living, or the resources and wealth of a country; relating to political economy. — **E'co-nom'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

☞ *Economic* is the common form in senses 1 and 3.

E'co-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* **1.** The science of household affairs, or of domestic management. **2.** Political economy.

E-con'o-mist (ē-kŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* **1.** One who economizes. **2.** One versed in, or a student of, economics.

E-con'o-mize (ē-kŏn'ō-mīz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ECONOMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ECONOMIZING.] To manage or expend with economy; to use with prudence.

E-con'o-mi'zer (-mī'zẽr), *n.* One that economizes.

E-con'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. οἰκονομία, fr. οἰκονόμος one managing a household; οἶκος house + νόμος usage, law, rule. See NOMAD.] **1.** Management of domestic affairs, esp. as they concern expense or disbursement. **2.** Management of the internal affairs of a state or of any establishment kept up by production and consumption; esp., such management as directly concerns wealth. **3.** The system of rules and regulations by which anything is managed. **4.** Thrifty and frugal housekeeping.

Political economy. See under POLITICAL.

Syn. — Frugality; parsimony. — *Economy* avoids all waste and extravagance, and applies money to the best advantage; *frugality* cuts off indulgences, and proceeds on a system of saving; *parsimony* is frugality carried to an extreme, involving meanness of spirit, and a sordid mode of living. *Economy* is a virtue, and *parsimony* a vice.

E-cos'tate (ē-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [Pref. *e-* + *costate.*] (*Bot.*) Having no ribs or nerves; — said of a leaf.

‖ **É'crase'ment'** (ā'krāz'mĕn'), *n.* [F.] (*Surg.*) The operation performed with an écraseur.

É'cra'seur' (ā'krā'zẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *écraser* to crush.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for severing parts by the gradual tightening of a steel chain, usually without hemorrhage.

‖ **É'cru'** (ā'krų'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *crudus* raw.] Having the color or appearance of unbleached stuff, as silk.

Ec'sta-sy (ĕk'stă-sĭ), *n.* [F. *extase*, L. *ecstasis*, fr. Gr. ἔκστασις, fr. ἐξιστάναι to put out of place, derange; ἐξ = ἐκ out + ἱστάναι to set, stand.] **1.** State of being beside one's self or rapt out of one's self; extraordinary elevation of spirit. **2.** Excessive and overmastering joy or enthusiasm. **3.** Violent emotion; excessive grief or anxiety. **4.** (*Med.*) State of total suspension of sensibility, of voluntary motion, and largely of mental power.

Ec-stat'ic (ĕk-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to ecstasy; causing, or caused by, ecstasy; being of the nature, or in a state, of ecstasy. [**ly,** *adv.*

Ec-stat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Ecstatic. — **Ec-stat'ic-al-ly** [*adv.*

Ect- (ĕkt-), **Ec'to-** (ĕk'tō-). [Gr. ἐκτός outside.] A combining form signifying *without, outside, external.*

‖ **Ec'ta-sis** (ĕk'tă-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔκτασις, lit., a stretching out.] (*Pros.*) The lengthening of a syllable.

Ec'to- (ĕk'tō-). See ECT-.

Ec'to-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*Ecto-* + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The ectoderm or epiblast. (*b*) Outer envelope of a cell.

Ec'to-derm (ĕk'tō-dĕrm), *n.* [*Ecto-* + *-derm.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The outer layer of the blastoderm; epiblast. (*b*) The external skin or outer layer of an animal or plant.

Ec'to-mere (ĕk'tō-mēr), *n.* [*Ecto-* + *-mere.*] (*Biol.*) The more transparent cells, which finally become external, in many segmenting ova, as those of mammals. [parasite.

Ec'to-par'a-site (-păr'ă-sit), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An external

‖ **Ec-to'pi-a** (ĕk-tō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκ out + τόπος place.] (*Med.*) Morbid displacement of parts.

Ec'to-plasm (ĕk'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*Ecto-* + *-plasm.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The outer transparent layer of protoplasm in a developing ovum. (*b*) The outer hyaline layer of protoplasm in a vegetable cell. (*c*) The ectosarc of a protozoan. — **Ec'to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

Ec'to-py (ĕk'tō-pĭ), *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ECTOPIA.

Ec'to-sarc (-särk), *n.* [*Ecto-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Biol.*) The semisolid outer layer of protoplasm in some unicellular organisms, as the amœba; ectoplasm.

‖ **Ec'tos-to'sis** (ĕk'tŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ECT-, and

Ostosis.] (*Physiol.*) A process of bone formation in which ossification takes place in the perichondrium.

‖ **Ec'to-zo'ŏn** (ĕk'tō-zō'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -zoa (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκτός + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) An epizoön.

Ec'ty-pal (ĕk'tĭ-*pal*), *a.* [L. *ectypus* worked in high relief, Gr. ἔκτυπος; ἐκ out + τύπος stamp.] Copied; reproduced, as by casting.

Ec'type (ĕk'tīp), *n.* **1.** (*Archæol.*) A work sculptured in relief. **2.** A copy; a reproduction.

Ec'u-men'ic (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭk), **Ec'u-men'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *oecumenicus*, Gr. οἰκουμενικός, fr. οἰκουμένη the inhabited world, fr. οἰκεῖν to inhabit, fr. οἶκος dwelling.] General; universal; in ecclesiastical usage, of or pertaining to the whole church.

Ec'ze-ma (ĕk'zē-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκζεμα; ἐκ out + ζεῖν to boil.] (*Med.*) An eruptive skin disease.

-ed (-ĕd). The termination of the past participle of regular, or weak, verbs; also, of analogous participial adjectives from nouns; as, pigmented; talented.

E-da'cious (ē-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *edax*, *edacis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Given to eating; voracious; devouring. — **E-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **E-da'cious-ness**, *n.*

E-dac'i-ty (ē-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Greediness; voracity.

Ed'da (ĕd'dȧ), *n.* [Icel., lit., great-grandmother (*i. e.*, of Scandinavian poetry).] The religious or mythological book of the old Scandinavian tribes of German origin.

Ed'dish (-dĭsh), *n.* [AS. *edisc.*] Aftermath; also, stubble and stubble field. [*Eng.*] [a species of taro.

Ed'does (ĕd'dōz), *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The edible tubers of

Ed'dy (ĕd'dȳ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *iða*; cf. Icel. pref. *ið-* back, AS. *ed-*.] **1.** A current of air or water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main current. **2.** A whirlwind or whirlpool.

Ed'dy, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Eddied (ĕd'dĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Eddying.] To move as an eddy.

‖ **E'del-weiss** (ā'dĕl-vīs), *n.* [G., fr. *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] (*Bot.*) A little, perennial, white, woolly plant (*Leontopodium alpinum*), growing at high elevations in the Alps.

Edelweiss.

E-de'ma (ē-dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Same as Œdema.

E'den (ē'den), *n.* [Heb. *ēden*, lit., delight.] The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; hence, a delightful region or residence.

E-den'tal (ē-dĕn'tal), *a.* Edentate.

‖ **E'den-ta'ta** (ē'dĕn-tā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *edentatus*, p. p. of *edentare* to render toothless; *e* out + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of mammals (including the armadillos, sloths, and antbears) in which the incisor teeth are rarely developed, and in some groups all the teeth are lacking.

E-den'tate (ē-dĕn'tāt), *a.* **1.** Destitute of teeth. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Edentata.

Edge (ĕj), *n.* [AS. *ecg*; akin to G. *ecke*, L. *acies*, Gr. ἀκή point, Skr. *açri* edge.] **1.** The thin sharp side of the blade of any cutting instrument, as an ax, knife, sword, or scythe. Hence, fig., that which cuts or wounds deeply. **2.** Any sharp terminating border. **3.** Sharpness; keenness; intenseness of desire. **4.** The border or part adjacent to the line of division; the beginning or early part.

Edge stone, a curbstone. — **To be on edge**, to be eager, impatient, or anxious. — **To set the teeth on edge**, to cause a disagreeable tingling sensation in the teeth.

Edge (ĕj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Edged (ĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Edging.] **1.** To furnish with an edge, fringe, or border. **2.** To move by little and little.

Edge, *v. i.* **1.** To move sideways; to move gradually. **2.** To sail close to the wind.

Edge'bone' (ĕj'bōn'), *n.* Same as Aitchbone.

Edge'ways (ĕj'wāz), **Edge'wise** (ĕj'wīz), *adv.* With the edge forward; in the direction of the edge.

Edg'ing (ĕj'ĭng), *n.* That which forms an edge.

Edg'y (ĕj'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Easily irritated; sharp. **2.** (*Fine Arts*) Having some of the forms too sharply defined.

Ed'i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *edibilis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent. — *n.* Anything edible. — **Ed'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Ed'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

E'dict (ē'dĭkt), *n.* [L. *edictum*, fr. *edicere*, *edictum*, to proclaim; *e* out + *dicere* to say.] A public command or proclamation of a law made by sovereign authority.

Syn. — Decree; proclamation; law; ordinance; statute; rule; order; manifesto; command.

Ed'i-fi-ca'tion (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of edifying, or state of being edified. [Tending to edification.

Ed'i-fi-ca-to-ry (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rȳ *or* ē-dĭf'ĭ-kȧ-), *a.*

Ed'i-fice (ĕd'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *aedificium*, fr. *aedificare*.] A building; a structure, esp. one that is large and elegant.

Ed'i-fi'cial (ĕd'ĭ-fĭsh'*al*), *a.* Pertaining to an edifice.

Ed'i-fi'er (ĕd'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who edifies.

Ed'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Edified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Edifying.] [F. *édifier*, L. *aedificare*; *aedes* a building, house, *orig.*, a fireplace + *facere* to make.] **1.** To build. [*Archaic*] **2.** To instruct and improve, esp. in moral and religious knowledge; to teach.

E'dile (ē'dīl), *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) An ædile.

Ed'it (ĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Edited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Editing.] [F. *éditer*, or L. *editus*, p. p. of *edere* to give out, publish; *e* out + *dare* to give.] To superintend the publication of; to prepare for publication.

E-di'tion (ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A literary work edited and published. **2.** The whole number of copies of a work published at one time.

Ed'i-tor (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who edits.

Ed'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an editor. — *n.* An article published as an expression of the editor's views. — **Ed'i-to'ri-al-ly** (ĕd'ĭ-tō'rĭ-*al*-lȳ), *adv.*

Ed'i-tor-ship (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office or charge of an editor. [educated.

Ed'u-ca-ble (ĕd'ū-kȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* Capable of being

Ed'u-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Educated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Educating (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *educare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *educere* to lead forth, bring up. See Educe.] To bring up or guide the powers of, as a child; to develop or discipline by systematic instruction or training, as the mind or any faculty.

Syn. — To instruct; teach; inform; enlighten; edify; bring up; train; breed; rear; discipline.

Ed'u-ca'tion (ĕd'ū-kā'shŭn; 135), *n.* Act or process of educating; knowledge, skill, or discipline of character, acquired by instruction and training.

Syn. — Instruction; teaching; training; breeding. — *Education* implies development and discipline of both the intellectual and moral faculties. *Instruction* and *teaching* apply to the communication of knowledge. *Training* implies exercise or practice in order to impart facility in any physical or mental operation. *Breeding* commonly relates to the manners and outward conduct.

Ed'u-ca'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to education.

Ed'u-ca'tion-ist, *n.* One versed in the theories of, or advocating and promoting, education. [cate.

Ed'u-ca-tive (ĕd'ū-kā-tĭv; 135), *a.* Tending to edu-

Ed'u-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who educates; a teacher.

E-duce' (ē-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Educed (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Educing (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *educere*; *e* out + *ducere* to lead.] To bring or draw out; to cause to appear; to extract; to evolve.

E'duct (ē'dŭkt), *n.* That which is educed.

E-duc'tion (ē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of educing.

E-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, educes.

E-dul'co-rant (ē-dŭl'kō-rant), *a.* Edulcorating.

E-dul'co-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [See E-; Dulcorate.] To render sweet; to sweeten; to purify, as by washing. [*R.*]

E-dul'co-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of edulcorating.

-ee (-ē). [Formed on the F. p. p. ending *-é*, masc.] A suffix used, chiefly in law terms, to indicate the direct or indirect object of an action, or the one *to whom* an act *is done* or *on whom* a right *is conferred*; as, assignee, donee, alienee, grantee, etc.

Eel (ēl), *n.* [AS. *ēl*; akin to G. *aal*, Icel. *āll*.] (*Zoöl.*) An elongated fish of many genera and species.

Eel'grass' (ēl'grȧs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with very long and narrow leaves, growing in shallow bays.

Eel'pot' (ēl'pŏt'), *n.* A kind of eeltrap.

Eel'pout' (ēl'pout'), *n.* [AS. *ælepute*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European fish, remarkable for producing living young. Also, an American species, called also, erroneously, *conger eel*, *ling*, and *lamper eel*. (*b*) The burbot.

E'en (ēn), *adv.* A contraction for Even.

E'er (ār *or* ẽr), *adv.* A contraction for Ever.

Ee'rie (ē'rĭ), **Ee'ry** (ē'rĭ), *a.* [Scotch, fr. AS. *earh* timid.] **1.** Fear-inspiring; wild; weird. **2.** Affrighted. — **Ee'ri-ly** (ē'rĭ-lȳ), *adv.*

Ef'fa-ble (ĕf'fȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *effabilis*; *ex* out + *fari* to speak.] Capable of being uttered or explained.

Ef-face' (ĕf-fās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Effaced (-fāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Effacing (-fā'sĭng).] [F. *effacer*; pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + *face* face; prop., to destroy the face or form of.] **1.** To cause to disappear by rubbing or striking out; to erase. **2.** To remove from the mind.

Syn. — To blot out; expunge; erase; obliterate; cancel; destroy. — To *deface* is to injure or impair a figure; to *efface* is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible.

Ef-face'ment (-ment), *n.* Act or result of effacing.

Ef-fect' (ĕf-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *effectus*, fr. *efficere*, *effectum*, to effect; *ex* + *facere* to make.] **1.** Execution; performance; operation. **2.** Manifestation; sign. **3.** That

which is produced by an agent or cause; result; consequence. **4.** Mental impression or sensation. **5.** Power to produce results; efficiency. **6.** General intent; meaning; purport. **7.** Goods; movables; personality.

Ef-fect' (ĭf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFECTING.] **1.** To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be. **2.** To bring to pass; to accomplish.

Syn. — To fulfill; achieve; execute. See ACCOMPLISH.

Ef-fect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who effects.

Ef-fect'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Achievable; practicable; feasible.

Ef-fec'tion (ĭf-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Creation; a doing. [*R.*]

Ef-fect'ive (ĭf-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Having the power to produce an effect or effects; producing a decided or decisive effect. — **Ef-fect'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fect'ive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Efficient; efficacious; effectual; forcible; active; powerful; energetic; competent.

Ef-fect'or (-ẽr), *n.* An effecter.

Ef-fec'tu-al (ĭf-fĕk'tŭ-ăl; 135), *a.* Producing, or adequate to produce, an intended effect; efficient; effective. — **Ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fec'tu-al-ness**, *n.*

Ef-fec'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFECTUATED (-āt'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFECTUATING.] To bring to pass; to effect; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfill.

Ef-fec'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of effectuating.

Ef-fem'i-na-cy (ĭf-fĕm'ĭ-nȧ-sy), *n.* State or quality of being effeminate.

Ef-fem'i-nate (ĭf-fĕm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, p. p. of *effeminare* to make a woman of; *ex* out + *femina* a woman.] **1.** Having some characteristic of a woman, as delicacy, luxuriousness, etc.; unmanly; womanish; weak. **2.** Womanly; tender; — in a good sense. — **Ef-fem'i-nate-ly** (-nāt-lў), *adv.* — **Ef-fem'i-nate-ness**, *n.*

Ef-fem'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To make effeminate.

‖ **Ef-fen'dĭ** (ĭf-fĕn'dĭ), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, deriv. of Gr. *αὐθέντης* a chief. See AUTHENTIC.] A title of a Turkish state official and man of learning, esp. one learned in the law.

Ef'fe-rent (ĭf'fẽr-ent), *a.* [L. *efferens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *efferre* to bear out; *ex* out + *ferre* to bear.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Conveying outward, or discharging. (*b*) Conveyed outward. — *n.* An efferent duct or stream.

Ef'fer-vesce' (ĭf'fẽr-vĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFERVESCED (-vĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFERVESCING (-vĕs'sĭng).] [L. *effervescere*; *ex* + *fervescere* to begin boiling, incho. fr. *fervere* to boil.] **1.** To be in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and hiss. **2.** To exhibit, in lively natural expression, irrepressible emotions.

Ef'fer-ves'cence (-vĕs'sens), ‖ *n.* Act or state of effervescing.

Ef'fer-ves'cen-cy (-sen-sў), ‖ *n.* Act or state of effervescing.

Ef'fer-ves'cent (-sent), *a.* Effervescing.

Ef'fer-ves'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of effervescing.

Ef'fer-ves'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Producing effervescence.

Ef-fete' (ĭf-fēt'), *a.* [L. *effetus* that has brought forth, exhausted; *ex* + *fetus* that has brought forth. See FETUS.] No longer able to produce young; hence, exhausted of productive energy; incapable of efficient action.

Ef'fi-ca'cious (ĭf'fĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *efficax*, *-acis*. See EFFICACY.] Possessing the quality of being effective; productive of the effect intended. — **Ef'fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef'fi-ca'cious-ness**, *n.*

Ef'fi-ca-cy (ĭf'fĭ-kȧ-sў), *n.* [L. *efficacia*, fr. *efficax*, *-acis*, fr. *efficere*. See EFFECT, *n.*] Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended.

Syn. — Virtue; force; energy; potency; efficiency.

Ef-fi'cience (ĭf-fĭsh'ens), ‖ *n.* **1.** Quality of being efficient. **2.** (*Mech.*) The ratio of useful work to energy expended.

Ef-fi'cient (-ent), *a.* [L. *efficiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See EFFECT, *n.*] Causing effects; producing results; actively operative or capable. — **Ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Effective; effectual; capable; potent.

Ef'fi-gy (ĭf'fĭ-jў), *n.* [L. *effigies*, fr. *effingere* to form, fashion; *ex* + *fingere* to shape, devise.] The image, likeness, or representation of a person.

To burn, *or* **To hang, in effigy**, to burn or to hang an image or picture of a person, as a token of public odium.

Ef'flo-resce' (ĭf'flō-rĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EFFLORESCED (-rĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EFFLORESCING (-rĕs'sĭng).] [L. *efflorescere* to bloom; *ex* + *florescere*, incho., fr. *florere* to blossom, fr. *flos* flower.] **1.** To blossom. **2.** To change to, or become covered with, a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, formed by gradual decomposition.

Ef'flo-res'cence (-sens), *n.* **1.** Act, state, or result of efflorescing. **2.** (*Med.*) Redness of skin; eruption.

Ef'flo-res'cen-cy (-sen-sў), *n.* State or quality of being efflorescent.

Ef'flo-res'cent (-sent), *a.* **1.** That effloresces, or is liable to effloresce. **2.** Covered with an efflorescence.

Ef'flu-ence (ĕf'flū-ens), *n.* **1.** A flowing out. **2.** That which flows or issues from anything; issue; efflux.

Ef'flu-en-cy (-en-sў), *n.* Effluence.

Ef'flu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *effluens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *effluere* to flow out; *ex* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing out.

Ef-flu'vi-al (ĕf-flū'vĭ-ăl), *a.* Belonging to effluvia.

Ef-flu'vi-um (-vĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* EFFLUVIA (-ȧ). [L., a flowing out.] Subtile or invisible emanation; esp., noisome or noxious exhalation.

Ef'flux' (ĕf'flŭks'), *n.* [See EFFLUENT, FLUX.] **1.** Act or process of flowing out, or issuing forth. **2.** That which flows out; emanation; effluence.

Ef-flux'ion (-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* Efflux; effusion.

Ef'fort (ĕf'fûrt), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. L. *ex* + *fortis* strong.] An exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental; endeavor; essay.

Syn. — Struggle; strain; trial. See ATTEMPT.

Ef-front'er-y (ĕf-frŭnt'ẽr-ў), *n.* [F. *effronterie*, fr. *effronté* shameless, fr. L. *effrons*, *-ontis*, barefaced, shameless; *ex* + *frons* the forehead.] Bold and impudent defiance of propriety or of duty.

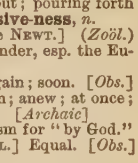
Syn. — See IMPUDENCE.

Ef-fulge' (ĕf-fŭlj'), *v. t.* [L. *effulgere* to shine forth; *ex* + *fulgere*. See FULGENT.] To make effulgent. [*R.*]

Ef-ful'gence (ĕf-fŭl'jens), *n.* State of being effulgent.

Ef-ful'gent (-jent), *a.* Diffusing a flood of light; shining; luminous; splendid. — **Ef-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

Ef-fuse' (ĕf-fūs'), *a.* [L. *effusus*, p. p. of *effundere* to pour out; *ex* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** Poured out freely. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) Spreading loosely, esp. on one side. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Having the lips, or edges, of the aperture abruptly spreading; — said of shells.


Effuse Branch.

Ef-fuse' (ĕf-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* To pour out like a stream or freely; to shed.

Ef-fu'sion (ĕf-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pouring out. **2.** That which is poured out. **3.** (*Pathol.*) (*a*) The escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel. (*b*) The liquid escaping or exuded.

Ef-fu'sive (ĕf-fū'sĭv), *a.* Pouring out; pouring forth freely. — **Ef-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Eft (ĕft), *n.* [AS. *efete* lizard. See NEWT.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European lizard. (*b*) A salamander, esp. the European smooth newt.

Eft, *adv.* [AS. *eft*. See AFTER.] Again; soon. [*Obs.*]

Eft-soon' (ĕft-sōōn'), ‖ *adv.* Again; anew; at once; speedily. [*Archaic*]

Eft-soons' (ĕft-sōōnz'), ‖

E-gad' (ē-găd'), *interj.* A euphemism for "by God."

E'gal (ē'gal), *a.* [F. *égal*. See EQUAL.] Equal. [*Obs.*]

E-gal'i-ty (ē-găl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Equality.

E-gest' (ē-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *egerere*, p. p. *-gestus*; *e* out + *gerere* to carry.] (*Physiol.*) To cast out; to excrete.

Egg (ĕg), *n.* [OE., fr. Icel. *egg*; akin to AS. *æg* (whence OE. *ey*).] **1.** The oval or roundish body laid by domestic poultry and other birds, tortoises, etc. **2.** (*Biol.*) A simple cell, from the development of which the young of animals are formed; ovum; germ cell. **3.** Anything resembling an egg in form.

Egg, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EGGED (ĕgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EGGING (ĕg'ĭng).] [OE. *eggen*, Icel. *eggja*, fr. *egg* edge. See EDGE.] To urge on; to instigate; to incite.

Egg'-bird' (ĕg'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A species of tern, esp. the sooty tern of the West Indies. (*b*) The tropic bird of the Bahama Islands.

Egg'nog' (ĕg'nŏg'), *n.* A drink consisting of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and (usually) wine or spirits.

Egg'plant' (ĕg'plănt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, allied to the tomato, and bearing a smooth, roundish, edible fruit.

Eg'lan-tine (ĕg'lan-tīn *or* -tĭn), *n.* [F. *églantine*, fr. OF. *aiglent* brier, hip tree, deriv. of L. *acus* needle.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of rose, with fragrant foliage and flowers of various colors. (*b*) The sweetbrier.

E'go (ē'gō), *n.* [L., I.] (*Met.*) The conscious and permanent subject of all psychical experiences.

E'go-ism (ē'gō-Ĭz'm *or* ĕg'ō-), *n.* **1.** (*Philos.*) The doctrine that all knowledge is based upon the *ego* and its relations. **2.** Excessive love and thought of self.

E'go-ist, *n.* One who believes in or practices egoism.

E'go-is'tic (-Ĭs'tĭk), ‖ *a.* Of or pertaining to egoism; imbued with egoism.

E'go-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), ‖

E'go-tism (ē'gō-tĭz'm *or* ĕg'ō-), *n.* [L. *ego* I + ending *-tism* for *-ism*.] **1.** The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; hence, a speaking or writing overmuch of one's self; self-exaltation; self-praise. **2.** Egoism.

Syn. — Self-conceit; vanity; egoism.

E'go-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One addicted to egotism.

E'go-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), **E'go-tis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Ad-

dicted to, or manifesting, egotism. — **E/go-tis'tic-al-ly** (ē'gō-tĭs'tĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

E-gre'gious (ē-grē'jŭs *or* -jĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *egregius*, lit., chosen from the herd, i. e., distinguished, excellent; *e* out + *grex, gregis*, herd.] Surpassing; extraordinary; distinguished; — now joined with words having a bad sense. — **E-gre'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **E-gre'gious-ness**, *n.*

E'gress (ē'grĕs), *n.* [L. *egressus*, fr. *egredi* to go out; *e* out + *gradi* to go.] Act or opportunity for going out or leaving; departure.

E-gres'sion (ē-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of going out. [*R.*]

E'gret (ē'grĕt), *n.* [See AIGRET.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of herons which bear plumes on the back. They are generally white. **2.** A plume, tuft, or the like, worn as a part of a headdress; an aigrette. **3.** (*Bot.*) The flying feathery or hairy crown of seeds or achenes. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of ape.

Little Egret (*Ardea garzetta*) of Europe.

E-grette' (ē-grĕt'), *n.* Same as EGRET, *n.*, 2.

E-gyp'tian (ē-jĭp'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Egypt, in Africa. — *n.* A native, or inhabitant, of Egypt; also, the Egyptian language. [Egyptology.

E'gyp-tol'o-gist (ē'jĭp-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in Egyptology or study of Egyptian antiquities. [surprise.

Eh (ā *or* ē), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight

Ei'der (ī'dēr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *æðr.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of sea duck of the genus *Somateria*, which breeds in northern Europe and America, and lines its nest with fine down (taken from its own body).

Ei'do-graph (ī'dō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. εἶδος form + *-graph.*] A form of the pantograph.

Eight (āt), *a.* [AS. *eahta*; akin to D. & G. *acht*, Icel. *átta*, Goth. *ahtau*, Ir. & Gael. *ochd*, L. *octo*, Gr. ὀκτώ, Skr. *ashṭan.*] Seven and one.

Eight, *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seven; eight units or objects. **2.** A symbol for eight units, as 8 or viii.

Eight'een' (ā'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *eahtatȳne.* See EIGHT and TEN.] Eight and ten.

Eight'een', *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seventeen; eighteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

Eight'een'mo (ā'tēn'mō), *a.* & *n.* See OCTODECIMO.

Eight'eenth' (ā'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the seventeenth. **2.** Consisting of one of eighteen equal parts or divisions of a thing.

Eight'eenth', *n.* **1.** One of eighteen equal parts or divisions. **2.** The eight after the tenth.

Eight'fold' (āt'fōld'), *a.* Eight times a quantity.

Eighth (āth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the seventh. **2.** Consisting of one of eight equal divisions of a thing.

Eighth note (*Mus.*), the eighth part of a whole note, or semibreve; a quaver.

Eighth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eight; one of eight equal parts; an eighth part. **2.** (*Mus.*) The interval of an octave.

Eighth Notes.

Eighth'ly, *adv.* As the eighth in order.

Eight'i-eth (ā'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** The next in order after the seventy-ninth. **2.** Consisting of one of eighty equal parts or divisions.

Eight'i-eth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

Eight'score' (āt'skōr'), *a.* & *n.* Eight times twenty.

Eight'y (ā'tȳ), *a.* [AS. *eahtatig.* The ending *-tig* is akin to E. *ten.*] Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eight'y, *n.* **1.** Sum of eight times ten; eighty units or objects. **2.** A symbol for eighty units, as 80 or lxxx.

Eis-tedd'fod (ās-tĕth'vōd), *n.* [W., session, fr. *eistedd* to sit.] An annual congress of bards, minstrels and literati of Wales, — a patriotic revival of an old custom.

Ei'ther (ē'thĕr *or* ī'thĕr), *a.* & *pron.* [AS. *ǣgðer, ǣghwæðer*; *ā* + *ge* + *hwæðer* whether.] **1.** One of two; the one or the other; — properly used of two things, but sometimes of a larger number, for *any one.* **2.** Each of two; the one and the other; both.

El'ther, *conj.* *Either* precedes two, or more, coördinate words or phrases, and is introductory to an alternative. It is correlative to *or.*

E-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EJACULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EJACULATING.] [L. *ejaculari*, p. p. *-atus*; *e* out + *jaculari* to throw, deriv. of *jacere* to throw.] To throw or cast out, as an exclamation.

E-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To utter an ejaculation.

E-jac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ejaculating; that which is ejaculated.

E-jac'u-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Casting or throwing out. **2.** Suddenly darted out; uttered in short, sudden sentences.

E-ject' (ē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EJECTING.] [L. *ejicere*, p. p. *ejectus*; *e* out + *jacere* to throw.] To thrust or drive out; to cast forth or out; to expel; to discharge.

Syn. — To banish; oust; evict; extrude; void.

E-jec'tion (ē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of ejecting; also, state of being ejected or cast out; dispossession; banishment.

E-ject'ment (ē-jĕkt'ment), *n.* **1.** A casting out; ejection. **2.** (*Law*) A mixed action for the recovery of possession of real property, and damages and costs.

E-ject'or (ē-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, ejects.

Eke (ēk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EKED (ēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EKING.] [AS. *ēcan, ȳcan*; akin to Icel. *auka* to increase, Goth. *aukan*, L. *augere*, Skr. *ōjas* strength, *ugra* mighty.] To increase; to add to; to augment; — now commonly used with *out*, and implying a laborious, inferior, or scanty addition.

Eke, *adv.* [AS. *ēác*; akin to Icel. *auk*, G. *auch*, Goth. *auk* for, but. Prob. from the preceding verb.] In addition; also; likewise. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

E-lab'o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *a.* [L. *elaboratus*, p. p. of *elaborare*; *e* out + *laborare* to labor, *labor* labor.] Wrought with labor; finished with great care; highwrought. — **E-lab'o-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **E-lab'o-rate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Labored; complicated; studied; perfected.

E-lab'o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELABORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELABORATING (-rā'tĭng).] To produce, improve, or refine with labor, or study, or by successive operations.

E-lab'o-ra'tion (ē-lăb'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of elaborating. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The assimilation of a crude substance into something of a higher order. [elaborate.

E-lab'o-ra-tive (-ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to

E-lab'o-ra'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, elaborates.

E-la'ine (ē-lā'ĭn), *or* **E-la'in**, *n.* [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil, fr. ἐλαία the olive tree.] (*Chem.*) Same as OLEIN.

‖ **É'lan'** (ā'läN'), *n.* [F., fr. *élancer* to dart.] Ardor inspired by passion or enthusiasm.

É'land (ē'land), *n.* [D. *eland* elk, of Slav. origin.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A species of large South African antelope. **2.** The elk or moose.

El'a-phine (ĕl'ā-fĭn), *a.* [Gr. ἔλαφος stag.] (*Zoöl.*) Pert. to, resembling, or characteristic of, the stag.

E-lapse' (ē-lăps'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELAPSED (-lăpst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELAPSING.] [L. *elabi*, p. p. *elapsus*; *e* out + *labi* to fall.] To slip or glide away.

E-las'mo-branch (ē-lăs'mō-brăŋk), *a.* [Gr. ἐλασμός metal plate + L. *branchia* a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating a subclass of fishes, comprising the sharks, the rays, and the Chimæra.

E-las'tic (ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [Formed fr. Gr. ἐλαύνειν to drive.] **1.** Having an inherent property of returning to the form from which a substance is drawn; springy. **2.** Returning quickly to a former state, after being depressed or overtaxed.

E-las'tic, *n.* An elastic woven fabric. [*Colloq.*]

E'las-tic'i-ty (ē'lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being elastic.

E-late' (ē-lāt'), *a.* [L. *elatus*; *e* out + *latus* (used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear). See TOLERATE.] **1.** Lifted up; elevated. **2.** Exalted in spirits; flushed with confidence.

Syn. — Lofty; proud; transported; delighted.

E-late', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELATING.] To make elate; to flush with confidence.

E-lat'ed-ly (ē-lā'tĕd-lȳ), *adv.* With elation.

E-lat'ed-ness, *n.* State of being elated.

E-lat'er (ē-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, elates.

‖ **El'a-ter** (ĕl'ā-tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλατήρ driver.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An elastic spiral filament for dispersing spores. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any beetle, having the habit, when laid on the back, of giving a sudden upward spring. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The caudal spring used by various insects for leaping.

El'a-te'ri-um (-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐλατήριον, neut. of ἐλατήριος driving.] A cathartic substance obtained from the juice of the Ecballium. [being elated.

E-la'tion (ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of elating, or state of

El'bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* [AS. *elboga, elnboga*; *eln* ell (orig., forearm) + *boga* a bending.] **1.** The joint or bend of the arm. **2.** Any elbowlike turn or bend.

El'bow, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELBOWED (-bōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELBOWING.] To hit or force with the elbow.

El'bow (ĕl'bō), *v. t.* **1.** To project or to bend after the manner of an elbow. **2.** To push rudely along.

El'bow-chair' (-châr'), *n.* An armchair.

El'bow-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; ample room for motion or action.

Eld (ĕld), *n.* [AS. *yldu, yldo, eldo*, old age, fr. *ald, eald*, old. See OLD.] **1.** Age; esp., old age. [*Archaic*] **2.** Old times; antiquity. [*Poetic*]

Eld'er (ĕl'dĕr), *a.* [AS. *yldra*, compar. of *eald* old.] **1.** Older; more aged, or existing longer. **2.** Prior in years; senior.

Eld'er, *n.* [AS. *ealdor* an elder, prince, fr. *eald* old.] **1.** One who is older; a senior. **2.** An aged person; also, one who lived at an earlier period. **3.** A person who, on account of his age, occupies the office of ruler or judge; hence, a person occupying any office appropriate to age and experience. **4.** (*M. E. Ch.*) A clergyman authorized to administer all the sacraments.

El'der, *n.* [AS. *ellen.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs (*Sambucus*) bearing broad umbels of black or red berries.

Eld'er-ly, *a.* Somewhat old; bordering on old age.

Eld'er-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being older; seniority. **2.** Office of an elder; collectively, a body of elders.

Eld'est (ĕl'dĕst), *a.* [AS. *yldest*, superl.] Oldest; longest in duration; first in origin.

El' Do-ra'do (ĕl' dō-rä'dō *or* -rā'dō), *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp., lit., the gilt (sc. land). Cf. DORADO.] **1.** An imaginary country in South America, reputed to abound in gold and precious stones; — so called by the Spaniards in the 16th century. **2.** Any region of fabulous wealth.

E'le-at'ic (ē'lē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *eleaticus*, from *Elea* (or *Velia*) in Italy.] Of or pertaining to a certain school of Greek philosophers who taught that the only certain science is that which owes nothing to the senses, and all to the reason. — *n.* A philosopher of the Eleatic school.

E'le-at'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The Eleatic doctrine.

El'e-cam-pane' (ĕl'ē-kăm-pān'), *n.* [F. *énulecampane*, NL. *inula campana*; L. *inula* elecampane + LL. *campana* a bell.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A large, coarse herb with composite yellow flowers. **2.** A sweetmeat made from its root.

E-lect' (ē-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *electus*, p. p. of *eligere* to elect; *e* out + *legere* to choose.] **1.** Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. **2.** (*Theol.*) Chosen as the object of mercy; set apart to eternal life. **3.** Chosen to an office, but not yet inducted.

E-lect', *n.* One who is elect.

E-lect', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTING.] **1.** To pick out; to select; to choose. **2.** To choose for office; to select by vote. **3.** (*Theol.*) To designate or choose for mercy or favor. [lection.

E-lec'tion (ē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* An electing; choice; se-

E-lec'tion-eer' (ē-lĕk'shŭn-ēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTIONEERED (-ērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTIONEERING.] To use arts for the election of a candidate.

E-lect'ive (ē-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Exerting the power of choice; selecting. **2.** Pert. to, or consisting in, choice, or right of choosing; electoral. — **E-lect'ive-ly,** *adv.*

Elective affinity *or* attraction (*Chem.*), chemism.

E-lect'ive, *n.* In an American college, an optional study or course of study. [*Colloq.*]

E-lect'or (ē-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who elects, or has the right of electing or choosing. Specif.: (*a*) A person legally qualified to vote. (*b*) In the old German empire, one of the princes entitled to choose the emperor. (*c*) One of those chosen by vote of the people to elect the President and Vice President. [*U. S.*] [electors.

E-lect'or-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to an election or to

E-lect'or-ate (-ăt), *n.* **1.** Territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an elector. **2.** The whole body of electors.

E-lect'ress (ē-lĕk'trĕs), *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the old German empire.

E-lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk), } *a.* [L. *electrum* amber, a
E-lec'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } mixed metal, Gr. ἤλεκτρον; — from the production of electricity by the friction of amber.] Of or pertaining to electricity; consisting of, producing, derived from, or produced by, electricity. — **E-lec'tric-al-ly,** *adv.* — **E-lec'tric-al-ness,** *n.*

E-lec'tric, *n.* (*Physics*) A nonconductor of electricity.

E'lec-tri'cian (ē'lĕk-trĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in the science of electricity.

E'lec-tric'i-ty (-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A power in nature, a manifestation of energy, exhibiting itself when in disturbed equilibrium or in activity by a circuit movement, the fact of direction in which involves *polarity.* **2.** The science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of electricity. **3.** Fig.: Electrifying energy or characteristic.

E-lec'tri-fi'a-ble (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it.

E-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physics*) Act of electrifying; state of being electrified.

E-lec'tri-fy (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTRIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTRIFYING.] [*Electric* + *-fy.*] **1.** To communicate electricity to. **2.** To excite suddenly, esp. by something highly delightful or inspiriting; to thrill.

E-lec'trine (-trĭn), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or made of, amber. **2.** Made of the alloy electrum.

E-lec'trize (ē-lĕk'trīz), *v. t.* To electrify.

E-lec'tro- (-trō-). [See ELECTRIC.] A prefix or combining form signifying *pertaining to electricity, produced by electricity, producing* or *employing electricity*, etc.; as, *electro*-negative; *electro*-dynamic; *electro*-magnet.

E-lec'tro, *n.* An electrotype.

E-lec'tro-bi-ol'o-gy (-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* (*Biol.*) Biology which treats of electrical phenomena in living organisms.

E-lec'tro-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* The science of the relation of electricity to chemical changes.

E-lec'trode (ē-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. ὁδός way, path.] (*Elec.*) The path by which electricity is conveyed into or from a conducting medium; esp., the end of either of the wires or conductors, leading from the source of electricity.

E-lec'tro-dy-nam'ics (ē-lĕk'trō-dī-năm'ĭks *or* -dĭ-), *n.* The phenomena or science of electric currents.

E-lec'tro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Electro-* + *genesis.*] (*Physiol.*) Same as ELECTROGENY.

E'lec-trog'e-ny (ē'lĕk-trŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-geny.*] (*Physiol.*) The effects (tetanus) produced in the muscles of the limbs, when a current of electricity is passed along the spinal cord or nerves.

E-lec'tro-ki-net'ics (ē-lĕk'trō-kĭ-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* Electrical science which treats of electricity in motion.

E'lec-trol'o-gy (ē'lĕk-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-logy.*] Science of the phenomena and properties of electricity.

E'lec-trol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. λύσις a loosing, dissolving.] (*Physics & Chem.*) Act or process of chemical decomposition, by electrical action.

E-lec'tro-lyte (ē-lĕk'trō-līt), *n.* (*Physics & Chem.*) A compound subject to electrolysis.

E-lec'tro-lyt'ic (ē-lĕk'trō-lĭt'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to
E-lec'tro-lyt'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } electrolysis.

E-lec'tro-lyze (-līz), *v. t.* To decompose by the action of electricity.

E-lec'tro-mag'net (-măg'nĕt), *n.* A mass, usually of soft iron, temporarily magnetized by being placed within a coil through which a current of electricity is passing.

E-lec'tro-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, magnetism developed by electricity.

E-lec'tro-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* Magnetism developed by voltaic electricity; the science of its development, and of the properties of the currents evolved.

E-lec'tro-met'al-lur'gy (-mĕt'al-lûr'jĭ), *n.* Act or art of precipitating a metal by electro-chemical action.

E'lec-trom'e-ter (ē'lĕk-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) **1.** An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity. **2.** An electroscope.

E'lec-trom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* (*Physics*) Art or process of making electrical measurements.

E-lec'tro-mo'tive (ē-lĕk'trō-mō'tĭv), *a.* Producing electrical action or effects; producing mechanical action by electrical force.

E-lec'tro-mo'tor (-mō'tĕr), *n.* **1.** (*Physics*) An apparatus for generating a current of electricity. **2.** (*Mech.*) An electro-magnetic engine.

E-lec'tro-neg'a-tive (-nĕg'ä-tĭv), *a.* (*Chem. & Physics*) (*a*) That is attracted by an electro-positive body, or that tends, relatively to some associated body, to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis. (*b*) Negative; nonmetallic; acid. — *n.* An electro-negative body.

E'lec-trop'a-thy (ē'lĕk-trŏp'ä-thĭ), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. πάθος suffering.] (*Med.*) Treatment of disease by electricity.

E-lec'tro-phone (ē-lĕk'trō-fōn), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] (*Physics*) An instrument for producing sound by means of electric currents.

‖ **E'lec-troph'o-rus** (ē'lĕk-trŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ‖ ELECTROPHORI (-rī). [NL. See ELECTRO- and -PHORE.] (*Physics*) An instrument for exciting electricity, and repeating the charge indefinitely by induction.

E-lec'tro-plate' (ē-lĕk'trō-plāt'), *v. t.* (*Mech.*) To cover or plate with a coating of metal, by electrolysis.

E-lec'tro-po'lar (-pō'lĕr), *a.* (*Physics*) Possessing electrical polarity.

E-lec'tro-pos'i-tive (ē-lĕk'trō-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** (*Physics*) Of such a nature relatively to some other associated body, as to tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery,

in electrolysis. **2.** (*Chem.*) Positive; metallic; basic. — *n.* An electro-positive body.

E-lec'tro-scope (ē-lĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity, or changes in the electric state of bodies.

E-lec'tro-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* (*Physics*) The science which treats of statical electricity.

E-lec'tro-te-leg'ra-phy (-tē-lĕg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Art or science of constructing or using the electric telegraph.

E-lec'tro-ther'a-peu'tics (-thĕr'ȧ-pū'tĭks), *n.* (*Med.*) Medical science treating of electricity as a curative.

E-lec'tro-tint' (-tĭnt'), *n.* (*Fine Arts*) A style of engraving in relief by means of voltaic electricity.

E-lec'tro-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Physics*) Of or pertaining to a supposed peculiar condition of electrical tension. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Relating to electrotonus.

‖ **E'lec-trot'o-nus** (ē'lĕk-trŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See Tone.] (*Physiol.*) The modified condition of a nerve, when a constant current of electricity passes through it.

E-lec'tro-type (ē-lĕk'trō-tīp), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-type.*] A facsimile plate made by electrolytic action for use in printing; also, an impression or print from such plate.

E-lec'tro-type, *v. t.* To make electrotypes.

E-lec'tro-ty'per (-tī'pẽr), *n.* One who electrotypes.

E-lec'tro-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotypy. [electrotype plates.

E-lec'tro-ty'py (-tī'pȳ), *n.* The process of producing

E-lec'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἤλεκτρον. See Electric.] **1.** Amber. **2.** An ancient, amber-colored alloy of gold and silver. **3.** German-silver plate.

E-lec'tu-a-ry (-tū-ă-rȳ; 135), *n.* [OF. *lettuaire, electuaire*, L. *electuarium*, prob. fr. Gr. ἐκλεικτόν, ἔκλειγμα, a medicine that is licked away.] (*Med.*) A confection.

El'ee-mos'y-na-ry (ĕl'ē-mŏs'ĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* [LL. *eleemosynarius*, fr. *eleemosyna* alms. See Alms.] Of or pert. to charity, alms, or almsgiving. — *n.* One who lives on charity.

El'e-gance (ĕl'ē-gans), } *n.* **1.** State or quality of be-
El'e-gan-cy (-gan-sȳ), } ing elegant; beauty as due to choice qualities and entire absence of what deforms or impresses unpleasantly. **2.** That which is elegant.

Syn. — Elegance; grace. — *Elegance* implies something of a select style of beauty, usually produced by art, skill, or training. *Grace* is a lower order of beauty. It may be a natural gift; thus, the manners of a peasant girl may be *graceful*, but can hardly be called *elegant.*

El'e-gant (-gant), *a.* [L. *elegans, -antis;* akin to *eligere* to select. See Elect.] **1.** Very choice, and hence, pleasing to good taste; marked by grace, propriety, and refinement, and absence of everything offensive. **2.** Exercising a nice choice. — **El'e-gant-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Tasteful; polished; graceful; refined; comely; handsome; richly ornamental.

E-le'gi-ac (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk *or* ēl'ē-jī'ăk), *a.* Of or pertaining to elegy; written in elegiacs. — *n.* Elegiac verse.

El'e-gi'a-cal (ĕl'ē-jī'ȧ-kal), *a.* Elegiac.

El'e-gist (ĕl'ē-jĭst), *n.* A writer of elegies.

El'e-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [L. *elegia*, Gr. ἐλεγεία, fem. sing. (cf. ἐλεγεῖα, prop. neut. pl. of ἐλεγεῖον a distich in elegiac verse), fr. ἐλεγεῖος elegiac, fr. ἔλεγος a song of mourning.] A mournful or plaintive poem; a funereal song.

El'e-ment (ĕl'ē-ment), *n.* [F. *élément*, L. *elementum.*] **1.** One of the simplest or essential parts or fundamental principles of which anything consists, or upon which its character, constitution, or individuality is based. **2.** One of the ultimate, undecomposable constituents of matter. The elements of matter as supposed by the ancients were air, earth, water, and fire; those of the alchemists were salt, sulphur, and mercury. **3.** One of the ultimate parts combined in anything; one of the simple parts of a complex or aggregate. **4.** (*Math.*) (*a*) An infinitesimal part of anything of the same nature as the entire magnitude considered. (*b*) One of the terms in an algebraic expression. **5.** One of the necessary data or values upon which a system of calculations depends, or general conclusions are based. **6.** *pl.* The simplest or fundamental principles of any system of philosophy, science, or art; rudiments. **7.** That one of the imaginary elements of the ancients in which anything naturally exists; hence, state or sphere natural to anything or suited to its existence. **8.** *pl.* The whole material of the world. **9.** *pl.* (*Eccl.*) The bread and wine used in the Lord's supper.

El'e-men'tal (ĕl'ē-mĕn'tal), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or consisting of, elements.

El'e-men'tal-ly, *adv.* According to elements; literally.

El'e-men'ta-ry (ĕl'ē-mĕn'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Constituting an element; simple. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or treating of, elements. — **El'e-men'ta-ri-ness** (-tȧ-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

E-lench' (ē-lĕnk'), *n.; pl.* Elenchs (-lĕnks'). [L. *elenchus*, Gr. ἔλεγχος, fr. ἐλέγχειν to convict, confute, prove.] (*Logic*) (*a*) That part of an argument on which its conclusiveness depends; a refutation. (*b*) A specious but fallacious argument; a sophism.

El'e-phant (ĕl'ē-fant), *n.* [Through OF. & L. fr. Gr. ἐλέφας, -αντος; of unknown origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammal of the order *Proboscida*, of which two living species, and several fossil species, are known. They have a proboscis or trunk, and two large ivory tusks curving upwards. Elephants are the largest living land animals.

Elephant of India (*Elephas Indicus*).

‖ **El'e-phan-ti'a-sis** (-făn-tī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις.] (*Med.*) A disease of the skin, in which it becomes thick, hard, and fissured, like an elephant's hide.

El'e-phan'tine (-făn'tĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to the elephant; like an elephant; hence, huge; immense; heavy.

El'eu-sin'i-an (ĕl'ū-sĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eleusis, in Greece, or to the secret rites in honor of Ceres, there formerly celebrated.

‖ **E-leu'ther-o-ma'ni-a** (ē-lū'thẽr-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἐλεύθερος free + E. *mania.*] A mania for freedom. [*R.*]

El'e-vate (ĕl'ē-vāt), *a.* Elevated. [*Poetic*]

El'e-vate (ĕl'ē-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Elevated (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Elevating (-vā'tĭng).] [L. *elevatus*, p. p. of *elevare; e* + *levare* to lift up; akin to *levis* light in weight.] **1.** To bring from a lower place or station to a higher one; to lift or raise up; — used lit. or fig. **2.** To raise from a depressed state; to animate. **3.** To exalt; to ennoble; to dignify. **4.** To raise to a higher pitch, or to a greater degree of loudness. **5.** To intoxicate in a slight degree. [*Colloq. & Sportive*]

Syn. — To erect; hoist; heighten; elate; cheer; flush.

El'e-va'tion (ĕl'ē-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An elevating; state or quality of being elevated. **2.** Elevated place or station. **3.** (*Astron.*) Altitude. **4.** (*Gunnery*) The movement of the axis of a piece in a vertical plane; also, the angle between the axis and the line of sight. **5.** (*Drawing*) A geometrical projection of an object on a vertical plane.

El'e-va'tor (ĕl'ē-vā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, raises or lifts up anything; — applied specifically to several mechanical contrivances. **2.** A building for elevating, storing, and discharging, grain.

E-lev'en (ē-lĕv'n), *a.* [AS. *endleofan, endlufon*, for *ānleofan;* akin to D. *elf*, G. *elf, eilf*, Goth. *ainlif;* and fr. the root of E. *one* + (prob.) a root signifying "to be left over."] Ten and one added.

E-lev'en, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and one; eleven units or objects. **2.** A symbol for eleven units, as 11 or xi.

E-lev'enth (-'nth), *a.* **1.** Next after the tenth. **2.** Constituting one of eleven parts into which a thing is divided. **3.** (*Mus.*) Of or pert. to the interval of the octave and the fourth. — *n.* An eleventh part or interval.

Elf (ĕlf), *n.; pl.* Elves (ĕlvz). [AS. *ælf, ylf;* akin to G. *alp* nightmare, Icel. *álfr* elf.] **1.** An imaginary mischievous supernatural being, much like a fairy, supposed to haunt hills and wild places. **2.** A dwarf.

Elf arrow, a flint arrowhead. — Elf child, a changeling.

Elf, *v. t.* To entangle mischievously. [urchin.

Elf'in (-ĭn), *a.* Relating to elves. — *n.* A little elf or

Elf'ish, *a.* Of or relating to elves; elflike; weird; mischievous. [elves.

Elf'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* Hair matted, or twisted, as if by

E-lic'it (ē-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *elicere*, p. p. *elicitus; e* + *lacere* to entice.] [*imp. & p. p.* Elicited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Eliciting.] To draw out or entice forth; to bring out.

E-lide' (-līd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Elided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Eliding.] [L. *elidere* to strike out; *e* + *laedere* to hurt by striking. See Lesion.] **1.** To break. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Gram.*) To cut off, as a final vowel or a syllable.

El'i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *éligible*, fr. L. *eligere.* See Elect.] **1.** Proper or qualified to be chosen; legally qualified to be elected. **2.** Worthy to be chosen or selected; suitable; desirable. — **El'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **El'i-gi-ble-ness,** *n.* — **El'i-gi-bly,** *adv.*

E-lim'i-nate (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Eliminated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Eliminating (-nā'tĭng).]

[L. *eliminare*, p. p. *-atus*; *e* out + *limen* threshold.] **1.** To put out of doors; to expel; to discharge; to release. **2.** (*Alg.*) To cause to disappear from an equation. **3.** To set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry; to leave out of consideration. **4.** To obtain by separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce. [*Not well authorized.*]

E-lim'i-na'tion (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of eliminating. [*Not well authorized.*]

E-liq'ua-ment (ē-lĭk'wȧ-ment), *n.* A liquid obtained from fat, or fat fish, by pressure.

El'i-qua'tion (ĕl'ĭ-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eliquatio*, fr. *eliquare* to clarify; *e* + *liquare* to melt.] (*Metallurgy*) Process of separating a fusible substance from one less fusible, by heating so as to melt one and not the other.

E-li'sion (ē-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *elisio*, fr. *elidere*. See ELIDE.] **1.** Separation. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Gram.*) Suppression of a vowel or syllable for the sake of meter or euphony, esp. of a final vowel before a following initial vowel.

‖ **É'lite'** (ā'lēt'), *n.* [F., fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] A choice or select body.

E-lix'ir (ē-lĭks'ẽr), *n.* [F. *élixir*, Sp. *elixir*, Ar. *eliksîr* philosopher's stone, prob. fr. Gr. *ξηρός* dry, (hence prob.) dry powder.] **1.** (*Med.*) A tincture with more than one substance held in solution. **2.** (*Alchemy*) An imaginary liquor capable of transmuting metals into gold; also, one for prolonging life indefinitely. **3.** The refined spirit; quintessence. **4.** Any invigorating cordial or substance.

E-liz'a-beth'an (ē-lĭz'ȧ-bĕth'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times, esp. to the architecture or literature of her reign.

Elk (ĕlk), *n.* [Icel. *elgr*; akin to Sw. *elg*, AS. *eolh*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large deer, of several species.

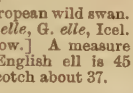
Elk, *or* **Elke** (ĕlk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European wild swan.

Ell (ĕl), *n.* [AS. *eln*; akin to D. *el*, *elle*, G. *elle*, Icel. *alin*, L. *ulna* elbow, ell, Gr. *ὠλένη* elbow.] A measure for cloth, — now rarely used. The English ell is 45 inches, the Dutch or Flemish 27, the Scotch about 37.

Ell, *n.* (*Arch.*) See L.

El-lag'ic (ĕl-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [From F. *galle* gall (with the letters reversed).] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, gallnuts or gallic acid.

El-lipse' (ĕl-lĭps'), *n.* [Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, prop., a defect, the inclination of the ellipse to the base of the cone being in defect when compared with that of the side to the base. See ELLIPSIS.] **1.** (*Geom.*) An oval or oblong figure, bounded by a regular curve which corresponds to an oblique section of a cone through its opposite sides. **2.** (*Gram.*) Ellipsis.



Ellipse, showing Major (longer) Axis and Minor (shorter) Axis.

El-lip'sis (ĕl-lĭp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ELLIPSES, (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἔλλειψις* a leaving, defect, fr. *ἐλλείπειν* to leave in, fall short; *ἐν* in + *λείπειν* to leave.] (*Gram.*) Omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words, which are obviously understood, are omitted.

El-lip'so-graph (-sō-grăf), *n.* [*Ellipse* + *-graph*.] An instrument for describing ellipses.

El-lip'soid (-soid), *n.* [*Ellipse* + *-oid*.] (*Geom.*) A solid all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.

El-lip'tic (ĕl-lĭp'tĭk),) *a.* Of or pertaining to an el-
El-lip'tic-al (-tĭ-kal),) lipse or ellipsis; having the form of an ellipse or ellipsis. — **El-lip'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

El'lip-tic'i-ty (ĕl'lĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere.

Elm (ĕlm), *n.* [AS. *elm*; akin to G. *ulme*, L. *ulmus*, and E. *alder*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of several species, much used as a shade tree. [under SAINT.

El'mo's fire' (ĕl'mōz fīr'). See *Saint Elmo's Fire*,

El'o-cu'tion (ĕl'ŏ-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elocutio*, fr. *eloqui*. See ELOQUENT.] **1.** Utterance by speech. [*R.*] **2.** Style of speaking; oratorical or expressive delivery, including the graces of intonation, gesture, etc.

El'o-cu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to elocution.

El'o-cu'tion-ist, *n.* One versed in elocution.

‖ **É'loge'** (ā'lōzhĭ'), *n.* [F. See ELOGIUM.] An elogium.

E-lo'gi-um (ē-lō'jĭ-ŭm),) *n.* [L. *elogium* short saying,
El'o-gy (ĕl'ŏ-jĭ),) inscription, fr. Gr. *λόγος* speech.] Praise of a person or thing; panegyric; eulogy.

E-lo'hist (ē-lō'hĭst), *n.* The writer, or one of the writers, of the passages of the Old Testament, in which God is called *Elohim*. [a name of God.

El'o-his'tic (ĕl'ŏ-hĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to Elohim as

E-loign' (ē-loin'), *v. t.* [F. *éloigner*, OF. *esloignier*; *es-* (L. *ex*) + OF. & F. *loin* far off, L. *longe*.] **1.** To remove afar off. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) To convey beyond the jurisdiction, or to conceal, as goods liable to distress.

E-lon'gate (ē-lŏn'gāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELONGATED (-gā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELONGATING.] [LL. *elongare*, p. p. *-atus*; *e* + L. *longus* long.] To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out. [elongated.

E-lon'gate (ē-lŏn-gāt'), *a.* Drawn out at length;

E-lon-ga'tion (ē'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A lengthening; state of being lengthened; protraction; extension. **2.** That which lengthens; continuation. **3.** Removal to a distance; withdrawal; a being at a distance; distance. **4.** (*Astron.*) Angular distance of a planet from the sun.

E-lope' (ē-lōp'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELOPED (-lōpt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELOPING.] [D. *ontloopen* to run away; pref. *ont-* + *loopen* to run; akin to E. *leap*.] To run away, or escape privately; — said especially of a woman or a man who runs away with a lover.

E-lope'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of eloping.

E-lop'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who elopes.

El'o-quence (ĕl'ŏ-kwens), *n.* **1.** Quality of being eloquent; fluent, forcible, elegant, and persuasive speech in public; power of expressing strong emotions so as to convince or persuade. **2.** That which is eloquently expressed.

Syn. — Oratory; rhetoric.

El'o-quent (ĕl'ŏ-kwent), *a.* [F. *éloquent*, L. *eloquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *eloqui* to speak out, declaim; *e* + *loqui* to speak.] Expressing, or having the power of expressing, strong emotions or forcible arguments in an elevated, impassioned, and effective manner. — **El'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

Else (ĕls), *a.* & *pron.* [OE. & AS. *elles* otherwise, gen. sing. of an adj. meaning, other; akin to OHG. *elles*, L. *alius* other, Gr. *ἄλλος*.] Other; one or something beside.

Else, *adv.* & *conj.* **1.** Besides; except that mentioned; in addition. **2.** Otherwise; in the contrary case.

Else'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In any, or some, other place; in other places, indefinitely. [other place.

Else'whith'er (-hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To some, or any,

E-lu'ci-date (ē-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELUCIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELUCIDATING (-dā'tĭng).] [LL. *elucidare*, p. p. *-atus*; *e* + *lucidus* lucid.] To make lucid, clear, or manifest; to render more intelligible.

E-lu'ci-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of elucidating, or that which elucidates.

E-lu'ci-da'tive (-dā'tĭv), *a.* Tending to elucidate.

E-lu'ci-da'tor (-dā'tẽr), *n.* One who elucidates.

E-lude' (ē-lūd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELUDING.] [L. *eludere*, *elusum*; *e* + *ludere* to play. See LUDICROUS.] To avoid slyly, by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to escape from covertly.

Syn. — To evade; avoid; shun; eschew; flee; frustrate.

E-lud'i-ble (ē-lūd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being eluded.

E-lu'sion (ē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of eluding.

E-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to elude; practicing elusion; evasive; fallacious; deceptive. — **E-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **E-lu'sive-ness**, *n.* [ceptive.

E-lu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to elude; elusive; de-

E-lu'tri-ate (ē-lū'trĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *elutriare*, p. p. *-atus*.] To wash or strain out so as to purify.

Elv'an (ĕlv'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to elves; elvish.

Elve (ĕlv), *n.* An old form of ELF.

Elves (ĕlvz), *n.*; *pl.* of ELF.

Elv'ish (ĕlv'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to elves; elfish; also, absent in demeanor.

E-ly'sian (ē-lĭzh'an *or* ē-lĭzh'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Elysium; hence, exceedingly delightful; beatific.

E-ly'sium (ē-lĭzh'ŭm *or* -ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. ELYSIUMS (-ŭmz), L. ELYSIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. 'Ηλύσιον, 'Ηλύσιον *πεδίον*, Elysian field.] (*Anc. Myth.*) **1.** A dwelling place assigned to happy souls after death; Paradise. **2.** Hence, any delightful place.

El'y-tron (ĕl'ĭ-trŏn),) *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL., fr.
El'y-trum (-trŭm),) Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, fr. *ἐλύειν* to roll round.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the anterior pair of wings in the Coleoptera and some other insects, when they are thick and serve only as a protection for the posterior pair.

'Em (em). A contraction of the old form *hem*, them. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Em (ĕm), *n.* (*Print.*) The portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter *m* (then a square type) used as a unit in measuring the amount of any printed matter.

Em-. A prefix. See EN-.

E-ma'ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMACIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMACIATING.] [L. *emaciare*, p. p. *-atus*; *e* + *maciare* to make lean, akin to *macer* lean. See MEAGER.] To lose flesh gradually and grow very lean; to waste away in flesh; to make lean.

E-ma'ci-ate (-ăt), *a.* Emaciated. [being emaciated.

E-ma'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An emaciating; state of

Em'a-nant (ĕm'ȧ-nant), *a.* Emanating; passing forth into an act, or making itself apparent by an effect.

Em'a-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMANATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMANATING.] [L. *emanare*,

-atum ; e out + *manare* to flow.] To issue forth, as from a source ; to proceed, as from an origin.

Syn. — To flow ; arise ; proceed ; issue ; originate.

Em'a-na'tion (ĕm'ā-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of emanating, or that which emanates.

E-man'ci-pate (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMANCIPATED (-pā'tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMANCIPATING.] [L. *emancipare*, p. p. *-atus ; e* + *mancipare* to transfer ownership in, fr. *manceps* purchaser, as taking the thing bought ; *manus* hand + *capere* to take.] To set free from the power of another ; to liberate from any bondage or servitude ; to free from undue or evil controlling influence.

E-man'ci-pate (-pāt), *a.* Set at liberty.

E-man'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of emancipating ; also, state of being emancipated.

Syn. — Deliverance ; liberation ; release ; freedom ; manumission ; enfranchisement.

E-man'ci-pa'tor (-sĭ-pā'tẽr), *n.* One who emancipates.

E-mar'gi-nate (ē-mär'jĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [From L. *emarginare*. See E- and MARGINATE.] To take away the margin of.

Emarginate Leaf.

E-mar'gi-nate (-nāt), **E-mar'gi-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Having the margin interrupted by a notch or shallow sinus. **2.** (*Bot.*) Notched at the summit. **3.** (*Cryst.*) Having the edges truncated.

E-mas'cu-late (ē-măs'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMASCULATED (-lā'tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMASCULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *emasculare ; e* + *masculus* male, masculine.] **1.** To castrate ; to geld. **2.** To deprive of masculine vigor or spirit ; to weaken.

E-mas'cu-late (-lāt), *a.* Deprived of virility or vigor.

E-mas'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of emasculating ; the state of being emasculate.

E-mas'cu-la'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, emasculates.

E-mas'cu-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rў), *a.* Serving or tending to emasculate.

Em-balm' (ĕm-bäm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBALMED (-bämd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBALMING.] [F. *embaumer ;* pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *baume* balm. See BALM.] **1.** To anoint with balm ; esp., to preserve from decay by anointing or impregnating with balm, oils, spices, drugs, etc. **2.** Fig. : To preserve or perfume, as if with balm.

Em-balm'er, *n.* One who embalms.

Em-balm'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of embalming.

Em-bank' (ĕm-bănk'), *v. t.* To confine, defend, or protect by a bank of earth or stone.

Em-bank'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of embanking, or the bank or structure used for embanking, anything.

Em-bar' (ĕm-bär'), *v. t.* To bar ; to block ; to hinder ; to inclose securely, as with bars. [BARKATION.]

Em'bar-ca'tion (ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Same as EMBARGO.

Em-bar'go (ĕm-bär'gō), *n. ; pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Sp., fr. *embargar* to restrain ; *em-* (L. *in*) + Sp. *barra* bar.] An edict or law prohibiting the departure of ships of commerce from some or all of the ports of a country.

Em-bar'go, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBARGOED (-gōd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBARGOING.] To lay an embargo on and thus detain ; — said of ships, commerce, and goods.

Em-bark' (ĕm-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBARKED (-bärkt') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBARKING.] [F. *embarquer ;* pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *barque* bark. See BARQUE.] **1.** To go or cause to go on board a vessel or boat ; to put on shipboard. **2.** To engage or invest in any affair.

Em'bar-ka'tion (ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A putting or going on board a vessel. **2.** That which is embarked.

Em-bar'rass (ĕm-bär'ras), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBARRASSED (-rast) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBARRASSING.] [F. *embarrasser ;* pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + LL. *barra* bar. See BAR.] **1.** To hinder from freedom of thought, speech, or action by impeding or confusing mental action. **2.** To involve in difficulties ; esp. (*Com.*), to incumber with debt, or with urgent claims or demands.

Syn. — To perplex ; confuse ; puzzle ; disconcert ; abash ; distress. — We are *puzzled* when our faculties are confused by what we do not understand. We are *perplexed* when our feelings, as well as judgment, are so affected that we know not how to decide or act. We are *embarrassed* when there is some *bar* or hindrance upon us which impedes our powers of thought, speech, or motion.

Em-bar'rass-ment, *n.* State of being embarrassed.

Em-bas'sa-dor (ĕm-băs'sà-dẽr), *n.* [F. *ambassadeur*, Sp. *embajador*, LL. *ambassiator, ambasciator.* See EMBASSY.] Same as AMBASSADOR. [DORIAL.]

Em-bas'sa-do'ri-al (-dō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Same as AMBASSA-

Em'bas-sage (ĕm'bas-sāj ; 48), *n.* **1.** An embassy. **2.** Message ; errand.

Em'bas-sy (-sў), *n.* [OF. *ambassée, embascée*, LL. *ambasciata*, fr. *ambasciare* for *ambactiare* to go on a mission, fr. L. *ambactus* vassal, dependent.] **1.** The public function of an ambassador. **2.** The person or persons sent as ambassadors or envoys ; the ambassador and his suite. **3.** The residence or office of an ambassador.

Em-bat'tle (ĕm-băt't'l), *v. t.* [OF. *embataillier ; em-* (L. *in*) + F. *bataille* battle.] To arrange in order of battle ; also, to prepare or arm for battle.

Em-bay' (-bā'), *v. t.* To shut in, or shelter, as in a bay.

Em-bed' (ĕm-bĕd'), *v. t.* To lay as in a bed ; to bed.

Em-bel'lish (ĕm-bĕl'lĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBELLISHED (-lĭsht) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBELLISHING.] [F. *embellir ; em-* (L. *in*) + *bel, beau*, beautiful. See BEAU, and -ISH.] To make beautiful or elegant by ornaments.

Syn. — To adorn ; beautify ; deck ; bedeck ; decorate ; garnish ; enrich ; ornament ; illustrate. See ADORN.

Em-bel'lish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who embellishes.

Em-bel'lish-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of embellishing ; state of being embellished. **2.** That which embellishes.

Em'ber (ĕm'bẽr), *n.* [AS. *Æmyrie ;* akin to Icel. *eimyrja*, Dan. *emmer*, MHG. *eimere.*] A lighted coal smoldering amid ashes ; — used chiefly in the plural.

Em'ber, *a.* [AS. *ymbren, ymbryne*, prop., running around ; *ymbe* around + *ryne* a running, fr. *rinnan* to run.] Making a circuit of the year or the seasons.

Ember days (*R. C. & Eng. Ch.*), days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons. The weeks in which these days fall are called *ember weeks.*

Em'ber-goose' (-gōōs'), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *embergaas*, ha*vimber.*] (*Zoöl.*) The loon or great northern diver.

Em-bez'zle (ĕm-bĕz'z'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBEZZLED (-z'ld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBEZZLING (-zlĭng).] [Norm. F. *embeseciller* to destroy ; cf. OF. *besillier* to ravage.] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use (property intrusted to one's care).

Em-bez'zle-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of embezzling.

☞ *Larceny* is a taking, by fraud or stealth, from another's possession ; *embezzlement* is a fraudulent appropriation of property already in the wrongdoer's possession upon a trust. The distinction between *larceny* and *embezzlement* is generally abolished by statute.

Em-bez'zler (-zlẽr), *n.* One who embezzles.

Em'bi-ot'o-coid (ĕm'bĭ-ŏt'ō-koid), *a.* [NL. *Embiotoca*, the name of one genus + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the *Embiotocidæ*, a family of fishes remarkable for being viviparous. [imbitter.]

Em-bit'ter (ĕm-bĭt'tẽr), *v. t.* To make bitter ; to

Em-blaze' (ĕm-blāz'), *v. t.* To emblazon. [*Archaic*]

Em-bla'zon (ĕm-blā'z'n), *v. t.* **1.** To depict or represent ; — said of heraldic bearings. See BLAZON. **2.** To deck in glaring colors ; to set off conspicuously.

Em-bla'zon-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who emblazons.

Em-bla'zon-ry (-rў), *n.* Act or art of an emblazoner ; heraldic or ornamental decoration.

Em'blem (ĕm'blĕm), *n.* [F. *emblème*, L. *emblema, -atis*, that which is put in or on, inlaid work, fr. Gr. *ἔμβλημα*, fr. *ἐμβάλλειν* to throw, lay, put in ; *ἐν* in + *βάλλειν* to throw.] **1.** Inlaid work. [*Obs.*] **2.** A visible sign of an idea ; an object, or the figure of an object, symbolizing and suggesting another object, or an idea.

Syn. — Sign ; symbol ; type ; device ; signal ; token.

Em'blem-at'ic (ĕm'blĕm-ăt'ĭk), **Em'blem-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting in, an emblem ; representing as an emblem. — **Em'blem-at'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [emblems.]

Em-blem'a-tist (ĕm-blĕm'ā-tĭst), *n.* A maker of

Em-blem'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To represent by, or as by, an emblem ; to symbolize.

Em'ble-ment (ĕm'blĕ-ment), *n.* [OF. *emblee*r to sow with corn, fr. LL. *imbladare ;* pref. *in-* + LL. *bladum* grain.] (*Law*) The growing crop, or profits of a crop which has been sown or planted ; — used esp. in the plural.

Em-bod'i-ment (ĕm-bŏd'ĭ-ment), *n.* **1.** An embodying ; state of being embodied. **2.** That which embodies or is embodied ; a completely organized system, like the body.

Em-bod'y (-ў), *v. t. & i.* To form into a body ; to invest with a body ; to incorporate. [disembogue.]

Em-bogue' (ĕm-bōg'), *v. i.* [See DISEMBOGUE.] To

Em-bold'en (ĕm-bōld'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBOLDENED (-'nd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBOLDENING (-'n-ĭng).] To give boldness or courage to ; to encourage.

Em-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [See EMBOLISM.] **1.** Of or pert. to an embolism ; produced by an embolism. **2.** (*Biol.*) Pushing or growing in ; — said of a kind of invagination.

Em'bo-lism (ĕm'bō-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *embolismus*, from Gr. *ἐμβάλλειν* to throw in, insert. See EMBLEM.] **1.** Intercalation ; insertion of days, months, etc., in an account of time, to produce regularity. **2.** Intercalated time. **3.** (*Med.*) Occlusion of a blood vessel by an embolus.

Em'bo-lus (-lŭs), *n. ; pl.* EMBOLI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr.

ἔμβολος pointed, fr. ἐμβάλλειν to put in. See EMBLEM.] **1.** Something inserted, as a wedge; a piston. **2.** (*Med.*) A plug of some substance lodged in a blood vessel.

‖ **Em'bon'point'** (äN'bôN'pwĂN'), *n.* [F., fr. *en bon point* in good condition.] Plumpness of person; a condition of being somewhat corpulent. [with a border.

Em-bor'der (ĕm-bôr'dẽr), *v. t.* To furnish or adorn

Em-bos'om (-bo͝oz'ŭm), *v. t.* **1.** To take into, or put in, the bosom; to cherish. **2.** To inclose or surround.

Em-boss' (ĕm-bŏs'; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBOSSED (-bŏst'; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBOSSING.] **1.** To raise the surface of in bosses or protuberances; to adorn with raised work. **2.** To raise in relief from a surface.

Embossed shield of toadstool.

Em-boss', *v. t.* [Cf. Pr. & Sp. *embuscar*, and E. *imbosk*.] **1.** To hide or conceal in a thicket; to imbosk. [*Obs.*] **2.** To surround; to ensheath.

Em-boss'ment, *n.* **1.** An embossing, or being embossed. **2.** A bosslike prominence; figure in relief.

‖ **Em'bou'chure'** (äN'bo͞o'shu͝r'), *n.* [F., fr. *emboucher* to put to the mouth; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *bouche* the mouth.] **1.** The mouth of a river, or of a cannon. **2.** (*Mus.*) The mouthpiece of a wind instrument.

Em-bow'el (ĕm-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* **1.** To disembowel. **2.** To imbed; to hide in the inward parts.

Em-bow'er (-ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To cover in a bower; to shelter among trees. [*Poetic*]

Em-brace' (-brās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBRACED (-brāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBRACING (-brā'sĭng).] [OF. *embracier*, F. *embrasser*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *bras* arm. See BRACE, *n.*] **1.** To clasp in the arms with affection; to hug. **2.** To cherish; to love. **3.** To take to one's self; to hold; to accept. **4.** To encircle; to inclose. **5.** To include as parts of a whole; to comprehend. **6.** (*Law*) To attempt to influence corruptly, as a jury or court.

Syn. — To comprise; comprehend; involve; imply.

Em-brace' (ĕm-brās'), *v. i.* To join in an embrace.

Em-brace', *n.* Intimate or close encircling with the arms; pressure to the bosom; clasp; hug.

Em-brace'ment, *n.* An embracing; embrace.

Em-brace'or (-ẽr), *n.* One guilty of embracery.

Em-bra'cer (ĕm-brā'sẽr), *n.* One who embraces.

Em-bra'cer-y (ĕm-brā'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* (*Law*) An attempt to influence a court, jury, etc., corruptly.

Em-bra'sure (ĕm-brā'zhu͝r; 135), *n.* Embrace. [*Obs.*]

Em-bra'sure, *n.* [F., fr. *embraser*; of unknown origin.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A splay of a door or window. **2.** (*Fort.*) An aperture with slant sides in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged.

Em'bro-cate (ĕm'brō-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBROCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBROCATING.] [NL. *embrocare*, p. p. *-atus*; of uncertain origin.] (*Med.*) To moisten and rub (a diseased part) with spirit, oil, etc., by means of a cloth or sponge.

Em'bro-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Act of embrocating, or the liquid or lotion used in embrocating.

Em-brogl'io (ĕm-brōl'yō), *n.* See IMBROGLIO. [work.

Em-broid'er (-broid'ẽr), *v. t.* To adorn with needle-

Em-broid'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who embroiders.

Em-broid'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Needlework used to enrich textile fabrics, leather, etc.; also, art of embroidering.

Em-broil' (ĕm-broil'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBROILED (-broild'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBROILING.] [F. *embrouiller*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *brouiller*. See 1st BROIL.] To involve in confusion, commotion, contention, or discord; to intangle in difficulties by dissension or strife.

Syn. — To perplex; entangle; distract; disturb; disorder; trouble; implicate; commingle.

Em-broil'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of embroiling, or state of being embroiled.

Em-brown' (ĕm-broun'), *v. t.* To give a brown color to.

Em-brue' (ĕm-bru'), *v. t.* To imbrue.

Em'bry-o (ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* EMBRYOS (-ōz). [F. *embryon*, Gr. ἔμβρυον; origin uncertain.] (*Biol.*) The first rudiments of an organism, whether animal or plant.

In embryo, in an incipient or undeveloped state.

Em'bry-og'e-ny (-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*Embryo* + *-geny*.] (*Biol.*) The production and development of an embryo.

Em'bry-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Embryo* + *-logy*.] (*Biol.*) The science which relates to the formation and development of the embryo in animals and plants. [bryo.

Em'bry-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pert. to an em-

Em'bry-o-plas'tic (-ō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [See PLASTIC.] (*Biol.*) Relating to, or aiding, the formation of an embryo.

E-meer' (ē-mēr'), *n.* See EMIR.

E-mend' (ē-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMENDING.] [L. *emendare*; *e* out + *menda*, *mendum*, fault, blemish.] To purge of faults; to make better; to correct; specif., to make corrections by textual criticism.

Syn. — To amend; improve; reform; rectify.

Em'en-da'tion (ĕm'ĕn-dā'shŭn *or* ē'mĕn-), *n.* Act of emending. [emends.

Em'en-da'tor (ĕm'ĕn-dā'tẽr *or* ē'mĕn-), *n.* One who

E-mend'a-to-ry (ē-mĕnd'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to emendation; corrective.

E-mend'er (ē-mĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who emends.

Em'er-ald (ĕm'ẽr-*ald*), *n.* [OF. *esmeraude*, *esmeralde*, L. *smaragdus*, fr. Gr. σμάραγδος.] **1.** (*Min.*) A gem of a rich green color, a variety of beryl. **2.** (*Print.*) A type between minion and nonpareil, used by English printers.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *emerald*.

Em'er-ald, *a.* Of a rich green color, like that of the emerald.

Emerald Isle, a name given to Ireland on account of the brightness of its verdure.

E-merge' (ē-mẽrj'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMERGED (-mẽrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMERGING (-mẽr'jĭng).] [L. *emergere*, *emersum*; *e* out + *mergere* to dip, plunge. See MERGE.] To rise out of a fluid; to come forth from concealment, obscurity, etc.; to issue and appear.

E-mer'gence (ē-mẽr'jens), *n.* Act of emerging.

E-mer'gen-cy (-jen-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Sudden or unexpected appearance; an unforeseen occurrence. **2.** An unforeseen occurrence calling for immediate action; exigency.

Syn. — Crisis; conjuncture; pinch; strait; necessity.

E-mer'gent (-jent), *a.* **1.** Rising or emerging out of a fluid or anything that covers or conceals; issuing. **2.** Suddenly appearing; arising unexpectedly; urgent. — **E-mer'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **E-mer'gent-ness**, *n.* [*R.*]

‖ **E-mer'i-tus** (-mĕr'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L., having served out his time, p. p. of *emerere* to serve out one's term; *e* out + *merere* to serve.] Honorably discharged from the performance of public duty on account of age, infirmity, or long and faithful services; — said of an officer of a college or pastor of a church.

E-mer'i-tus, *n.*; *pl.* EMERITI (-tī). [L.] A veteran who has honorably completed his service.

Em'er-ods (ĕm'ẽr-ŏdz), } *n. pl.* [OF. *emmeroides*.
Em'er-oids (ĕm'ẽr-oidz), } See HEMORRHOIDS.] Hemorrhoids; piles; tumors; boils.

E-mersed' (ē-mẽrst'), *a.* [See EMERGE.] (*Bot.*) Standing out of, or rising above, water.

E-mer'sion (ē-mẽr'shŭn), *n.* Act of emerging.

Em'er-y (ĕm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *émeri*, earlier *émeril*, It. *smeriglio*, fr. Gr. σμίρις, σμύρις, σμῆρις.] (*Min.*) Corundum in grains or powder, used for grinding and polishing.

E-met'ic (ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *emeticus*, Gr. ἐμετικός, fr. ἐμεῖν to vomit.] (*Med.*) Inducing to vomit. — *n.* A medicine which causes vomiting.

E'meu, *or* **E'mew** (ē'mū), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Emu. [mult.

‖ **E'meute'** (ā'mĕt' *or* ā-mūt'), *n.* [F.] Seditious tu-

Em'i-ca'tion (ĕm'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emicatio*, fr. *emicare* to spring out or forth.] A flying off in small particles, as heated iron or fermenting liquors.

E-mic'tion (ē-mĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *e* out + *mingere*, *mictum*, to make water.] Urination; also, urine.

Em'i-grant (ĕm'ĭ-*grant*), *a.* **1.** That emigrates; removing from one country to another; emigrating. **2.** Pertaining to an emigrant; used for emigrants.

Em'i-grant, *n.* One who emigrates.

Em'i-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMIGRATED (-grā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMIGRATING.] [L. *emigrare*, p. p. *-atus*. See E-, and MIGRATE.] To remove from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence.

Syn. — Immigrate. — *Emigrate* refers to the country *from* which the migration is made; *immigrate* refers to the country *into* which the migration is made.

Em'i-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of emigrating. **2.** Emigrants collectively.

Em'i-nence (ĕm'ĭ-nens), *n.* **1.** That which is eminent; a height. **2.** An elevated condition among men; social or moral loftiness; high rank; distinction; preferment. **3.** A title of honor; — applied esp. to a cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church. [eminence.

Em'i-nen-cy (-nen-sĭ), *n.* State of being eminent;

Em'i-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *eminens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *eminere* to stand out, be prominent; *e* out + *minere* (in comp.) to project; of uncertain origin.] **1.** High; lofty; towering; prominent. **2.** Being, metaphorically, above others, whether by birth, high station, merit, talent, or virtue; high in public estimation. — **Em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

Right of eminent domain. (*Law*) See under DOMAIN.

Syn. — Elevated; exalted; conspicuous; prominent;

remarkable; distinguished; illustrious; famous; celebrated; renowned; well-known. See DISTINGUISHED.

E'mir (ē'mēr *or* ĕ-mēr'), **E-meer'** (ĕ-mēr'), *n.* [Ar. *emīr*, *amīr*, commander.] An Arabian military commander, independent chieftain, or ruler of a province; also, a title given to certain descendants of Mohammed, and among the Turks, to certain high officials.

Em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭs-sȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *emissarius*, fr. *emittere*, *emissum*, to send out.] An agent employed to covertly advance the interests of his employers among those opposed or hostile; a spy.

E-mis'sion (ē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An emitting; that which [is emitted.

E-mis'sive (ē-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Sending out; emitting.

E-mit' (ē-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMITTING.] [L. *emittere* to send out; *e* out + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To send forth; to throw or give out; to cause to issue. **2.** To issue forth, as a decree; to print and send into circulation, as notes.

Em-men'a-gogue (ĕm-mĕn'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμμηνα*, n. pl., menses + *ἀγωγός* leading.] (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge. [An ant.

Em'met (ĕm'mĕt), *n.* [AS. *æmete*. See ANT.] (*Zoöl.*)

‖ **Em'me-tro'pi-a** (-mē-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔμμετρος* in measure + *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, eye.] (*Med.*) A normally accurate refractive condition of the eye.

Em'ol-les'cence (ĕm'ŏl-lĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *e* out + *mollescere*, incho. fr. *mollere* to be soft, *mollis* soft.] The first or lowest degree of fusibility or fusion.

E-mol'li-ate (ē-mŏl'lĭ-āt; 106), *v. t.* [See EMOLLIENT, *a.*] To soften; to render effeminate.

E-mol'lient (ē-mŏl'yent *or* -lĭ-ent; 106), *a.* [L. *emolliens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *emollire* to soften; *e* out + *mollire* to soften, *mollis* soft.] **1.** Softening; making supple. **2.** (*Med.*) Acting as an emollient.

E-mol'lient, *n.* (*Med.*) An external softening or soothing application for soreness, etc. [relaxation.

Em'ol-li'tion (ĕm'ŏl-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of softening; **E-mol'u-ment** (ē-mŏl'ū-ment), *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, lit., a working out, fr. *emoliri* to work out; *e* out + *moliri* to exert one's self, fr. *moles* a huge mass.] Profit arising from office, employment, or labor; gain; compensation; advantage; perquisites, fees, or salary.

E-mo'tion (ē-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emovere*, *emotum*, to remove, shake, stir up; *e* out + *movere* to move.] A moving of the mind or soul; excitement of the feelings, whether pleasing or painful.

Syn. — Feeling; agitation; tremor; trepidation; perturbation; passion; excitement. — *Feeling* may be of the body or the mind, and is of less forceful meaning than *emotion*, which refers to the mind alone, being the excited action of some inward susceptibility or feeling. *Agitation* usually implies a vehement struggle between contending desires or emotions. See PASSION.

E-mo'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion; excitable; sensational. [emotion.

E-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Attended by, or of the nature of, **E'mo-tiv'i-ty** (ē'mō-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Emotiveness.

Em-pale' (ĕm-pāl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPALED (-pāld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPALING.] [OF. *empaler* to palisade, pierce; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + OF. *pal* a pale, stake.] **1.** To fence, fortify, or surround with stakes. **2.** To inclose; to surround. **3.** To put to death by thrusting a sharpened stake through the body.

Em-pale'ment (*-ment*), *n.* Act of empaling.

Em-pasm' (ĕm-pȧz'm'), *n.* [F. *empasme*, fr. Gr. *ἐμπάσσειν* to sprinkle on.] A perfumed powder sprinkled upon the body to mask the odor of sweat.

Em-per'il (ĕm-pĕr'ĭl), *v. t.* To imperil.

Em'per-or (ĕm'pĕr-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *empereor*, *empereour*, L. *imperator*, fr. *imperare* to command; *in* in + *parare* to prepare, order.] The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; — a title of dignity superior to that of king.

Em'per-y (-ẏ), *n.* [L. *imperium*, influenced by OF. *emperie*, *empire*. See EMPIRE.] Empire; sovereignty.

Em'pha-sis (ĕm'fȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* EMPHASES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἔμφασις* significance, force of expression, fr. *ἐμφαίνειν* to indicate; *ἐν* in + *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) Stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to certain words to make their meaning specially impressive. **2.** A peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought.

Em'pha-size (-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPHASIZED (-sīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPHASIZING (-sī'zĭng).] To utter or pronounce or express with emphasis.

Em-phat'ic (ĕm-fȧt'ĭk), **Em-phat'ĭ-cal** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* **1.** Uttered with emphasis; deserving of stress or emphasis. **2.** Striking the sense; attracting special attention. — **Em-phat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Em-phat'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Forcible; earnest; impressive; energetic; striking; positive; important; special; significant.

‖ **Em'phy-se'ma** (ĕm'fĭ-sē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐμφύσημα* inflation; *ἐν* in + *φυσᾶν* to blow.] (*Med.*) A swelling produced by gas diffused in the cellular tissue.

Em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imperium*. See EMPEROR.] **1.** Supreme power; sovereignty; sway; dominion; rule. **2.** Dominion of an emperor, or rarely of a king, usually of greater extent of nationality, etc., than a kingdom. **3.** Any dominion; supreme control; sway.

Syn. — Control; reign; government; realm; state.

Em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *empiricus* an empiric, Gr. *ἐμπειρικός* experienced; *ἐν* in + *πεῖρα* trial, experiment.] **1.** One who relies upon practical experience. **2.** One who applies the results of mere experience or observation; esp. in medicine, a quack; a charlatan.

Em-pir'ic (-pĭr'ĭk), **Em-pir'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), } *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or founded on, experiment or experience. **2.** Depending upon experience or observation alone, without due regard to theory. — **Em-pir'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See TRANSCENDENTAL.

Em-pir'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The method or practice of an empiric; knowledge based upon experience alone.

Em-pir'i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* An empiric.

Em-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Deriv. of Gr. *ἐμπλάστρον* plaster.] Fit to be applied as a plaster; adhesive.

Em-ploy' (ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPLOYED (-ploid'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPLOYING.] [F. *employer*, fr. L. *implicare* to fold into, implicate, engage; *in* + *plicare* to fold. See PLY.] **1.** To inclose; to infold. [*Obs.*] **2.** To use; to have in service; to use or engage in the accomplishment of a purpose.

Syn. — To busy; exercise; occupy; engross. See USE.

Em-ploy', *n.* Employment.

‖ **Em'ploy'é'** (ĕm'ploi'ā'; *F.* äN'plwȧ'yā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *employer*.] One employed by another.

Em'ploy-ee' (ĕm'ploi-ē' *or* ĕm-ploi'ē), *n.* [The Eng. form of *employé*.] One employed by another.

Em-ploy'er (-ploi'ẽr), *n.* One who employs another.

Em-ploy'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** An employing; state of being employed; occupation. **2.** That which occupies one's time and attention; work; vocation; business.

Syn. — Office; service; commission; trade; profession.

Em-poi'son (ĕm-poi'z'n), *v. t.* To poison.

Em-po'ri-um (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. EMPORIUMS (-ŭmz), L. EMPORIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, fr. *ἐμπόριος* belonging to commerce, fr. *ἔμπορος* traveler, trader; *ἐν* in + *πόρος* way, path.] A place of trade; a market place; esp., a city or town with extensive commerce.

Em-pow'er (ĕm-pou'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPOWERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPOWERING.] **1.** To give authority to; to authorize. **2.** To give moral or physical power, faculties, or abilities to.

Em'press (ĕm'prĕs), *n.* [OF. *empereis*, *empereris*, fr. L. *imperatrix*, fem. of *imperator*. See EMPEROR.] **1.** The consort of an emperor. **2.** A female sovereign.

Em-prise' (ĕm-prīz'), *n.* [OF. *emprise*, fr. *emprendre* to undertake; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere*. See PREHENSILE.] [*Archaic*] **1.** An enterprise; adventure. **2.** The qualities which prompt to undertake difficult and dangerous exploits. [empty.

Emp'ti-ness (ĕmp'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being **Emp'ty** (ĕmp'tȳ; 215), *a.* [*Compar.* EMPTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* EMPTIEST.] [AS. *emtig*, *æmtig*, *æmetig*, fr. *æmta*, *æmetta*, quiet, leisure, rest; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Containing nothing; void of contents or appropriate contents; not filled. **2.** Free; clear; devoid; — often with *of*. **3.** Destitute of effect, sincerity, knowledge, or sense. **4.** Unable to satisfy; unsatisfactory; hollow; vain. **5.** Producing nothing; unfruitful. **6.** Destitute of reality, or real existence; unsubstantial.

Syn. — See VACANT.

Emp'ty, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPTIED (-tĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPTYING.] **1.** To deprive of the contents; to exhaust. **2.** To pour out; to discharge from a receptacle.

Emp'ty, *v. i.* **1.** To discharge. **2.** To become empty.

Em-pur'ple (ĕm-pûr'p'l), *v. t.* To color with purple.

‖ **Em'py-e'ma** (ĕm'pĭ-ē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐμπύημα*, deriv. of *ἐν* in + *πύον* pus.] (*Med.*) A collection of blood, pus, or other fluid, in some cavity of the body.

Em-pyr'e-al (ĕm-pĭr'ē-*al or* ĕm'pĭ-rē'*al*), *a.* [L. *empyrius*, *empyreus*, fiery, Gr. *ἐμπύριος*, *ἔμπυρος*, fiery; *ἐν* in + *πῦρ* fire.] Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aërial substance; pert. to the highest heaven.

Em'py-re'an (ĕm'pĭ-rē'*an*), *n.* The highest heaven, where pure fire was anciently supposed to subsist.

Em'py-re'an, *a.* Empyreal.

Em'py-reu'ma (ĕm'pĭ-rŭ'mȧ), *n.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. *ἔμπυρος* fiery.] The peculiar smell and taste of animal or vegetable substances burnt in close vessels.

E'mu (ē'mū), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *ema* ostrich, F. *émou*, *émeu*, emu.] (*Zoöl.*) A large Australian bird, related to the cassowary and the ostrich.

Emu (*Dromæus Novæ-Hollandiæ*), with young.

Em'u-late (ĕm'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *aemulatus*, p. p. of *aemulari*, fr. *aemulus* emulous.] Emulous. [*Obs.*]

Em'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMULATING (-lā'tĭng).] To strive to equal or to excel in qualities or actions; to vie with; to rival.

Em'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An emulating; assiduous striving to equal or excel another. **2.** Jealous rivalry; envious contention.

Syn. — Competition; rivalry; contest; contention; strife. — *Competition* is the struggle of two or more for the same object. *Emulation* is an ardent desire for superiority, but not implying, of necessity, any improper feeling. *Rivalry* is a personal contest, and, almost of course, has a selfish object and gives rise to envy.

Em'u-la-tive (ĕm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to emulation; having the quality or motive of emulation.

Em'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who emulates.

E-mul'gent (ē-mŭl'jent), *a.* [L. *emulgens*, p. pr. of *emulgere*, *emulsum*, to milk out; *e* out + *mulgere* to milk; — so called because regarded by the ancients as straining out the serum, as if by milking, and so producing the urine.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the kidneys; renal. — *n.* An emulgent vessel, as a renal artery.

Em'u-lous (ĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *aemulus*.] **1.** Ambitiously desirous to equal or excel another; eager to vie with another. **2.** Vying; rivaling; hence, contentious; envious. — **Em'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Em'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

E-mul'si-fy (ē-mŭl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Emulsion* + *-fy.*] To convert or form into an emulsion.

E-mul'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [See EMULGENT.] Any liquid preparation of a color and consistency resembling milk.

E-mul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Yielding oil by expression. **2.** Softening; milklike. **3.** Producing a milky substance.

E-munc'to-ry (ē-mŭnk'tō-rў), *n.* [L. *emunctorium* a pair of snuffers, deriv. of *e* out + *mungere* to blow the nose.] (*Physiol.*) Any organ or part of the body serving to carry off excrementitious or waste matter.

En- (ĕn-). **1.** [F. *en-*, L. *in.*] A prefix signifying *in* or *into*, used in many English words, chiefly those borrowed from the French. Some English words are written indifferently with *en-* or *in-*. It is commonly assimilated to *em-* before *p*, *b*, and *m*, as in *em*ploy, *em*body, *em*mew. It is sometimes used to give a causal force, as in *en*able, *en*feeble, *to cause to be*, or *to make*, able, or feeble. See IN-. **2.** A prefix from Gr. *ἐν* in, meaning *in;* as, *en*cephalon, *en*tomology. See IN-.

-en. **1.** A suffix from AS. *-an*, formerly used to form the plural of many nouns, as in ash*en*, ey*en*, ox*en*, all obs. except *oxen*. In some cases, such as child*ren* and brethr*en*, it has been added to older plural forms. **2.** A suffix corresponding to AS. *-en* and *-on*, formerly used to form the plural of verbs, as in hous*en*, escap*en*. **3.** A suffix signifying *to make*, *to cause*, used to form verbs from nouns and adjectives; as in strength*en*, quick*en*, fright*en*. This must not be confused with *-en* corresponding in Old English to the AS. infinitive ending *-an*. **4.** [AS. *-en;* akin to Goth. *-eins*, L. *-inus*, Gr. *-ινος*.] An adjectival suffix, meaning *made of;* as in gold*en*, lead*en*, wood*en*. **5.** [AS. *-en;* akin to Skr. *-na*.] The termination of the past participle of many strong verbs; as in brok*en*, gott*en*, trodd*en*.

En (ĕn), *n.* (*Print.*) Half an em, that is, half of the unit of space in measuring printed matter. See EM.

En-a'ble (ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENABLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENABLING (-blĭng).] To make able (to do, or to be, something); to render competent for; to empower; to endow.

En-act' (ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To decree; to make into a law. **2.** To do. [*Obs.*] **3.** To act the part of; to play.

En-act'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law. [which is enacted.]

En-act'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of enacting, or that

Syn. — Law; decree; statute.

En-act'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who enacts a law.

‖ **E-nal'la-ge** (ē-năl'lă-jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐναλλαγή* exchange, deriv. of *ἐν* in + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] (*Gram.*) A substitution, as of one part of speech, or of one gender, case, etc., of the same word, for another.

En-am'el (ĕn-ăm'ĕl), *n.* [Pref. *en-* + *amel.*] **1.** A variety of glass, used in ornament, to cover a surface, as of metal or pottery. **2.** That which is enameled. **3.** (*Anat.*) The intensely hard calcified part of teeth.

En-am'el, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENAMELED (-ĕld) or ENAMELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENAMELING or ENAMELLING.] **1.** To cover, decorate, or variegate with, or as with, enamel. **2.** To form a glossy surface like enamel upon.

En-am'el-ar (-ẽr), *a.* Consisting of, or like, enamel.

En-am'el-er (-ẽr), **En-am'el-ist**, *n.* One who enamels; a workman or artist who makes enamel work.

En-am'or (-ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENAMORED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENAMORING.] [OF. *enamourer*, *enamorer;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. & F. *amour* love, L. *amor*.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate. [up.]

En-cage' (ĕn-kāj'), *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to coop

En-camp' (-kămp'), *v. i.* To form and occupy a camp.

En-camp', *v. t.* To form into, or place in, a camp.

En-camp'ment, *n.* **1.** An encamping; state of being encamped. **2.** Place where a camp is pitched; camp.

‖ **En-car'pus** (ĕn-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔγκαρπος* containing fruit; *ἐν* in + *καρπός* fruit.] (*Arch.*) An ornament consisting of festoons of fruit, flowers, leaves, etc.

En-case' (ĕn-kās'), *v. t.* To inclose as in a case; to incase. [that which encases.]

En-case'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of encasing; also,

En-caus'tic (ĕn-kas'tĭk), *a.* [L. *encausticus*, Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, fr. *ἐγκαίειν* to burn in; *ἐν* in + *καίειν* to burn.] (*Fine Arts*) Prepared by means of heat; burned in; — applied to certain kinds of painting in which the colors are fixed by heat. — *n.* Painting in any way where heat is used to fix the colors.

-ence (-ens). [F. *-ence*, L. *-entia*.] A noun suffix signifying *action*, *state*, or *quality;* also, *that which relates to* the action or state; as in emerg*ence*, diffid*ence*, dilig*ence*, influ*ence*, differ*ence*, excell*ence*. See -ANCE.

‖ **En'ceinte'** (ăn'sănt' *or* ăn'sănt'), *n.* [F., fr. *enceindre* to surround, L. *incingere; in* (intens.) + *cingere* to gird.] (*Fort.*) The line of works which forms the main inclosure of a fortress or place, or the inclosure itself.

‖ **En'ceinte'**, *a.* [F., fr. L. *in* not + *cinctus*, p. p. of *cingere* to gird about.] Pregnant; with child.

En'ce-phal'ic (ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the encephalon or brain.

En-ceph'a-li'tis (ĕn-sĕf'ă-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain.

En-ceph'a-loid (-loid), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* + *-oid.*] Resembling the material of the brain; cerebriform.

En-ceph'a-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* the brain; *ἐν* in + *κεφαλή* head.] (*Anat.*) The brain.

En-ceph'a-lop'a-thy (-lŏp'ă-thў), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain + *-pathy.*] (*Med.*) Any disease or symptoms of disease referable to disorders of the brain.

En-ceph'a-lous (ĕn-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a head; — said of most Mollusca.

En-chain' (ĕn-chān'), *v. t.* To bind or hold fast with, or as if with, a chain; to chain. [enchained.]

En-chain'ment, *n.* An enchaining; state of being

En-chant' (ĕn-chănt'), *v. t.* [F. *enchanter*, L. *incantare* to chant a magic formula over one, to bewitch; *in* in, against + *cantare* to sing.] **1.** To charm by sorcery; to get control of by incantations or magic. **2.** To delight in a high degree.

Syn. — To charm; bewitch; fascinate; enrapture.

En-chant'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who enchants.

En-chant'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** An enchanting; use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation. **2.** State of being enchanted. **3.** Enchanting influence or power.

Syn. — Incantation; necromancy; magic; sorcery; witchcraft; spell; charm; fascination; witchery.

En-chant'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A sorceress; also, a woman who fascinates.

En-chase' (ĕn-chās'), *v. t.* [F. *enchâsser;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *châsse* frame. See 4th CHASE.] **1.** To inclose in a border or rim; to surround with an ornamental casing. **2.** To chase; to ornament by embossing or engraving.

En-cho'ri-al (ĕn-kō'rĭ-al), **En-chor'ic** (ĕn-kŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγχώριος* native; *ἐν* in + *χώρα* country.] Of, or used in, a country; domestic; popular; — said esp. of the written characters used by the common people of ancient Egypt, in distinction from hieroglyphics.

-en'chy-ma (-ĕn'kĭ-mă). A combining form (formed by analogy with pare*nchyma*) used in naming kinds of plant *tissue;* as in bothre*nchyma*.

En-cir'cle (ĕn-sûr'k'l), *v. t.* To form a circle about; to inclose within a circle or ring; hence, to embrace.
Syn. — To encompass; surround; environ; inclose.
En-clave' (ĕn-klāv'; *F.* äN'kläv'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *in* + *clavus* a nail.] A territory inclosed within another territory of which it is politically independent.
En-clit'ic (ĕn-klĭt'ĭk), **En-clit'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), } *a.* [L. *encliticus*, Gr. ἐγκλιτικός, fr. ἐγκλίνειν to incline; ἐν in + κλίνειν to bend.] (*Gram.*) Leaning back upon the preceding word so as to become a part of it, and to lose its own independent accent, generally varying also the accent of the preceding word; — said of a word or particle. — *n.* (*Gram.*) An enclitic word or particle.
En-clit'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Gram.*) The art of declining and conjugating words. [ter; to cloister.]
En-clois'ter (ĕn-klois'tẽr), *v. t.* To shut up in a clois-
En-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [F. *enclos*, p. p. of *enclore* to enclose; pref. *en-* + *clore*. See Close.] To inclose.
En-clo'sure (ĕn-klō'zhûr; 135), *n.* Inclosure.
☞ The words *enclose* and *enclosure* are written indiscriminately *enclose* or *inclose* and *enclosure* or *inclosure*.
En-co'mi-ast (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής, fr. ἐγκωμιάζειν to praise, fr. ἐγκώμιον encomium. See Encomium.] One who praises; a panegyrist.
En-co'mi-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), **En-co'mi-as'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), } *a.* Praising; eulogistic; laudatory.
En-co'mi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκώμιον a Bacchic song of praise; ἐν in + κῶμος a revel. See Comedy.] Warm or high praise; panegyric; strong commendation.
Syn. — See Eulogy.
En-com'pass (ĕn-kŭm'pas), *v. t.* To circumscribe or surround closely; to inclose; to environ; to compass.
En-com'pass-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of surrounding, or state of being surrounded.
En'core' (äN'kōr'), *adv.* or *interj.* [F. The last part of the word is fr. L. *hora* hour. See Hour.] Once more; again; — a word of applause calling for a repetition.
En'core', *n.* A call or demand (as by continued applause) for a repetition or reappearance.
En'core', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Encored (-kōrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Encoring.] To call for by an encore.
En-coun'ter (ĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Encountered (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Encountering.] [OF. *encontrer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *contre* against, L. *contra*. See Counter, *adv.*] To come against face to face; to meet; to confront; esp., to meet in opposition or with hostile intent; to engage in conflict.
En-coun'ter, *n.* **1.** A meeting face to face; a running against. **2.** Hostile meeting; combat; battle.
Syn. — Conflict; fight; assault; rencounter; interview; attack; engagement; onset. See Contest.
En-cour'age (ĕn-kŭr'ăj; 48), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Encouraged (-ăjd; 48); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Encouraging (-ăj'ĭng).] [F. *encourager*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *courage* courage.] To inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; to increase the confidence of; to inspirit; to cheer.
Syn. — To embolden; animate; incite; urge; stimulate; countenance; promote; advance; forward; strengthen.
En-cour'age-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** An encouraging. **2.** That which encourages; favor; countenance; reward.
En'cri-nite (ĕn'krĭ-nit), *n.* [Gr. ἐν in + κρίνον a lily.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil crinoid; also, in a general, any crinoid.
En-croach' (ĕn-krōch'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Encroached (-krōcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Encroaching.] [OF. *encrochier* to perch, prop., to hook, fasten to a hook; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *croc* hook.] To enter by gradual steps or by stealth into the possessions or rights of another; to trespass; to intrude; to trench.
En-croach'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who encroaches.
En-croach'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of encroaching. **2.** That which is taken by encroaching.
En-crust' (ĕn-krŭst'), *v. t.* To incrust.
En-crust'ment (-ment), *n.* Incrustment; incrustation.
En-cum'ber (ĕn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [F. *encombrer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *combrer* to hinder.] **1.** To impede in motion or action, as with a burden; to weigh down; to obstruct. **2.** To load with debts, or other legal claims.
Syn. — To load; clog; oppress; overload; embarrass; perplex; hinder; retard; obstruct; check; block.
En-cum'brance (-brans), *n.* **1.** That which encumbers; incumbrance. **2.** (*Law*) Same as Incumbrance.
Syn. — Burden; clog; impediment; check; hindrance.
En-cum'bran-cer, *n.* (*Law*) Same as Incumbrancer.
-en-cy (-en-sĭ). [L. *-entia*.] A noun suffix having much the same meaning as *-ence*, but oftener signifying the *quality* or *state*; as, emergency, efficiency. See -ancy.
En-cyc'lic (ĕn-sĭk'lĭk), **En-cyc'li-cal** (-lĭ-*kal*), } *a.* [L. *encyclios* of a circle, general, Gr. ἐγκύκλιος; ἐν in + κύκλος circle. See Cycle.] Sent to, or intended for, many persons or places; general; circular. — *n.* An encyclical letter, esp. one from a pope.
En-cy'clo-pe'di-a (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ä), **En-cy'clo-pæ'di-a** } *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, instruction in the circle of arts and sciences. See Cyclopedia; Encyclical.] The circle of arts and sciences; esp., a work discussing separately, and usually alphabetically, the branches of science or art; cyclopedia.
En-cy'clo-pe-di'a-cal (-pē-dī'ä-*kal*), *a.* Encyclopedic.
En-cy'clo-pe'di-an (-pē'dĭ-*an*), *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning, or a wide range of subjects.
En-cy'clo-ped'ic (-pĕd'ĭk *or* -pē'dĭk), **En-cy'clo-ped'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), } *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, an encyclopedia; embracing a wide range of subjects.
En-cy'clo-pe'dist (-dĭst), *n.* The compiler of an encyclopedia; also, one having encyclopedic knowledge.
En-cyst' (ĕn-sĭst'), *v. t.* To inclose in a cyst.
En-cyst'ment (-ment), *n.* Act or process of encysting or becoming encysted.
End (ĕnd), *n.* [OE. & AS. *ende*; akin to D. *einde*, G. *ende*, Icel. *endir*, *endi*, Goth. *andeis*, Skr. *anta*.] **1.** Extreme or last point or part of any material thing taken lengthwise; hence, extremity, in general; concluding part; termination; close; limit. **2.** Point beyond which no progression can be made; conclusion; issue; result; consequence. **3.** Termination of being; death; destruction. **4.** Object aimed at in any effort; purpose; aim. **5.** That which is left; remnant; fragment; scrap.
Ends of the earth, the remotest regions of the earth. — In the end, finally. — To the end that, in order that. — To make both ends meet, to live within one's income.
End (ĕnd), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ended; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ending.] **1.** To bring or come to an end or conclusion; to finish; to close; to terminate; to cease. **2.** To form, or be at, the end of. **3.** To destroy; to put to death.
End'-all' (-ąl'), *n.* Complete termination. [*R.*]
En-dam'age (ĕn-dăm'ăj; 48), *v. t.* To damage. [*R.*]
En-dan'ger (ĕn-dān'jẽr), *v. t.* To put to hazard; to expose to loss or injury.
En-dear' (ĕn-dēr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Endeared (-dērd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Endearing.] To make dear or more dear.
En-dear'ment, *n.* An endearing; state of being endeared; also, that which manifests or excites affection.
En-deav'or (ĕn-dĕv'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Endeavored (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Endeavoring.] [OE. *endevor*; pref. *en-* + *dever*, *devoir*, duty, F. *devoir*. See Devor, Debt.] To exert physical or intellectual strength for the attainment of; to use efforts to effect.
En-deav'or, *v. i.* To exert one's self; to work for a given end; to strive; to try; — usually with an infinitive.
Syn. — To attempt; struggle; essay; aim; seek.
En-deav'or, *n.* Act of endeavoring; effort; trial.
To do one's endeavor, to do one's duty; to put forth strenuous efforts to attain an object; — a phrase derived from the Middle English phrase "to do one's *dever*."
Syn. — Essay; trial; effort; exertion. See Attempt.
En-deav'or-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who endeavors.
En-dec'a-gon (ĕn-dĕk'ä-gŏn), *n.* [See Hendecagon.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.
En-dem'ic (ĕn-dĕm'ĭk), **En-dem'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), } *a.* [Gr. ἐνδήμιος, ἐνδήμιος; ἐν + δῆμος the people.] (*Med.*) Peculiar to a district or particular locality, or class of persons. — **En-dem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*
☞ An *endemic disease* is one constantly present to a greater or less degree in any place; an *epidemic disease* prevails widely at some one time, or periodically.
En-dem'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) An endemic disease.
End'er (ĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, ends.
En-der'mic (ĕn-dẽr'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐν + δέρμα skin.] (*Med.*) Acting through, or by application to, the skin.
End'ing (ĕnd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Termination; concluding part; result; destruction; death. **2.** (*Gram.*) The final syllable or letter of a word; the part joined to the stem.
En'dive (ĕn'dĭv), *n.* [F. *endive*, deriv. of L. *intibus*, *intybus*, endive.] (*Bot.*) A composite herb, with finely divided leaves, which are blanched and used for salad.
End'less (ĕnd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without end; having no end or conclusion; perpetual; interminable; incessant; — applied to length and to duration. **2.** Infinite; excessive; unlimited. **3.** Void of design; objectless. — **End'less-ly**, *adv.* — **End'less-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Eternal; everlasting; uninterrupted; continual; unceasing; boundless; imperishable.
End'long' (-lŏng'; 115), *adv.* & *prep.* [Cf. Along.] Lengthwise; along. [*Archaic*]
En'do- (ĕn'dō-), **End-** (ĕnd-). [Gr. ἔνδον within, fr. ἐν in. See In.] A combining form signifying *within*; as, *endo*carp, *endo*gen, *endo*cuneiform.

En′do-blast (ĕn′dō-blăst), *n.* [*Endo-* + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) Entoblast; endoplast.

‖ **En′do-car′di-um** (-kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ENDO-, and CARDIAC.] (*Anat.*) The membrane lining the cavities of the heart.

En′do-carp (ĕn′dō-kärp), *n.* [See ENDO, and -CARPOUS.] (*Bot.*) The inner layer of a ripened or fructified ovary. [See *Illust.* of DRUPE.]

En′do-derm (ĕn′dō-dĕrm), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The inner layer of the skin or integument of an animal. (*b*) The innermost layer of the blastoderm and the structures derived from it.

En-dog′a-mous (ĕn-dŏg′ă-mŭs), *a.* [*Endo-* + *-gamous.*] Marrying within the same tribe.

En-dog′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* Marriage, or a custom of marrying, only within the tribe.

En′do-gen (ĕn′dō-jĕn), *n.* [*Endo-* + *-gen.*] (*Bot.*) A plant which increases in size by internal growth and elongation at the summit, having the wood in the form of bundles or threads, irregularly distributed throughout the whole diameter, not forming annual layers, and with no distinct pith; as the palms, lilies, grasses, etc.

En-dog′e-nous (ĕn-dŏj′ĕ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Growing or increasing as an endogen. **2.** (*Biol.*) Originating from within; increasing by internal growth.

En-dog′e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* (*Biol.*) Growth, or multiplication of cells, by endogenous division.

En′do-lymph (ĕn′dō-lĭmf), *n.* [*Endo-* + *lymph.*] (*Anat.*) The watery fluid of the internal ear.

En′do-morph (ĕn′dō-môrf), *n.* [*Endo-* + *-morph.*] (*Min.*) A crystal of one species within one of another.

En′do-par′a-site (-păr′ă-sīt), *n.* [*Endo-* + *parasite.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any parasite which lives in the internal organs of an animal; as the tapeworms, Trichina, etc.

‖ **En′do-phlœ′um** (-flē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔνδον + φλοιός bark.] (*Bot.*) The inner layer of the bark of trees.

En-doph′yl-lous (ĕn-dŏf′ĭl-lŭs *or* ĕn′dō-fĭl′lŭs), *a.* [*Endo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Wrapped up within a leaf or sheath.

En′do-plasm (ĕn′dō-plăz′m), *n.* [*Endo-* + *-plasm.*] (*Biol.*) The protoplasm in the interior of a cell.

‖ **En′do-plas′ma** (-plăz′mă), *n.* [NL.] (*Biol.*) Same as ENTOPLASM and ENDOSARC. [See NUCLEUS.]

En′do-plast (-plăst), *n.* [*Endo-* + *-plast.*] (*Biol.*)

En-dorse′ (ĕn-dôrs′), *v. t.* [Formerly *endosse*, fr. F. *endosser* to put on the back, to endorse; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *dos* back, L. *dorsum.*] Same as INDORSE.

En-dor-see′ (ĕn′dôr-sē′), *n.*, **En-dorse′ment** (ĕn-dôrs′-ment), *n.* Same as INDORSEE, INDORSEMENT.

En-dors′er (-ẽr), *n.* Same as INDORSER.

En′do-sarc (ĕn′dō-särk), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (*Biol.*) The semifluid, granular interior of certain unicellular organisms; endoplasma.

En′do-scope (ĕn′dō-skōp), *n.* [*Endo-* + *-scope.*] (*Med.*) An instrument for examining the interior of the rectum, the urethra, or the bladder.

En′dos-mose′ (ĕn′dŏz-mōs′ *or* ĕn′dŏs-), **En′dos-mo′sis** (-mō′sĭs), } *n.* [NL. *endosmosis*, fr. Gr. ἔνδον + ὠσμός impulsion, fr. ὠθεῖν to push.] (*Physics*) The transmission of a fluid or gas from without inward in the phenomena, or by the process, of osmose.

En′do-sperm (ĕn′dō-spẽrm), *n.* [*Endo-* + *-sperm.*] (*Bot.*) Seed albumen; specif., that which is within the embryo sac.

En′do-spore (ĕn′dō-spōr), *n.* [*Endo-* + *spore.*] (*Bot.*) The thin inner coat of certain spores.

En′do-spor′ous (ĕn′dō-spōr′ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the spores contained in a case; — applied to fungi.

En′dos-to′sis (ĕn′dŏs-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ENDO-; OSTOSIS.] (*Physiol.*) Bone formation in which ossification takes place within the substance of the cartilage.

‖ **En′do-the′ca** (-thē′kă), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἔνδον within + θήκη a case, box.] (*Zoöl.*) Tissue partially filling the interior of most madreporarian corals.

‖ **En′do-the′ci-um** (-shĭ-ŭm *or* -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ENDOTHECA.] (*Bot.*) The inner lining of an anther cell.

En′do-the′li-al (ĕn′dō-thē′lĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or relating to, endothelium.

‖ **En′do-the′li-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -THELIA (-ă). [NL.; Gr. ἔνδον + θηλή nipple.] (*Anat.*) The thin epithelium lining the blood vessels, lymphatics, and serous cavities.

En-dow′ (ĕn-dou′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENDOWED (-doud′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENDOWING.] [OF. *endouer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *douer* to endow, L. *dotare.* See DOWER.] **1.** To furnish with money or its equivalent, as a permanent fund for support; especially, to furnish with dower. **2.** To enrich or furnish with anything of the nature of a gift.

En-dow′er (ĕn-dou′ẽr), *n.* One who endows.

En-dow′ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of endowing. **2.** That with which any person, institution, etc., is endowed; property; fund; income, etc. **3.** A gift of nature; natural capacity; talents; — usually in the plural.

‖ **En′do-zo′a** (ĕn′dō-zō′ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + ζῷον an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) See ENTOZOA.

En-due′ (ĕn-dū′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENDUED (-dūd′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENDUING.] [L. *induere*, prob. confused with E. *endow.* See INDUE.] To invest.

En-dur′a-ble (ĕn-dūr′ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endured. — **En-dur′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **En-dur′a-bly**, *adv.*

En-dur′ance (ĕn-dūr′ans), *n.* Act, state, or quality of enduring.

Syn. — Suffering; patience; fortitude; resignation.

En-dure′ (ĕn-dūr′), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENDURED (-dūrd′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENDURING (-dūr′ĭng).] [F. *endurer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *durer* to last. See DURE, *v. i.*] **1.** To continue in the same state without perishing; to last; to remain. **2.** To remain firm, as under trial or suffering; to suffer patiently or without yielding; to bear up under adversity; to hold out.

En-dure′, *v. t.* **1.** To remain firm under; to sustain; to undergo; to support without breaking or yielding. **2.** To bear with patience; to suffer without opposition or yielding; to put up with; to tolerate.

Syn. — To last; remain; continue; abide; brook.

End′ways′ (ĕnd′wāz′), } *adv.* **1.** On end; erectly.
End′wise (ĕnd′wīz), } **2.** With the end forward.

En′e-ma (ĕn′ĕ-mà *or* ē-nē′mà), *n.*; *pl.* L. ENEMATA (ē-nĕm′ă-tă). [L. *enema*, Gr. ἔνεμα, fr. ἐνιέναι to send in; ἐν in + ἰέναι to send.] (*Med.*) An injection, or clyster, thrown into the rectum as a medicine.

En′e-my (ĕn′ĕ-mĭ), *n.* [OF. *enemi*, fr. L. *inimicus*; *in-* (negative) + *amicus* friend. See AMICABLE.] One hostile to another; one who hates, and desires or attempts the injury of, another; a foe.

The enemy (*Mil.*), the hostile force; — construed either as a singular or plural, but more commonly as a singular.

Syn. — Foe; antagonist; opponent. See ADVERSARY.

En′er-get′ic (ĕn′ẽr-jĕt′ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Having energy or
En′er-get′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } energies; able to exert force; active. **2.** Exhibiting energy; operating with force, vigor, and effect. — **En′er-get′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **En′er-get′ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Forcible; powerful; efficacious; potent; vigorous; effective; strenuous.

En-er′gic (ĕn-ẽr′jĭk), } *a.* **1.** In a state of action;
En-er′gic-al (-jĭ-kal), } acting; operating. **2.** Having energy or great power; energetic.

En′er-gize (ĕn′ẽr-jīz), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENERGIZED (-jīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENERGIZING (-jī′zĭng).] To be or make energetic.

En′er-gy (ĕn′ẽr-jĭ), *n.* [F. *énergie*, LL. *energia*, fr. Gr. ἐνέργεια, fr. ἐνεργός active; ἐν in + ἔργον work.] **1.** Internal or inherent power; capacity of acting, operating, or producing an effect, whether exerted or not. **2.** Power efficiently and forcibly exerted; vigorous or effectual operation; efficiency. **3.** Strength of expression; power to impress the mind and arouse the feelings, by speech, language, etc.; life; spirit. **4.** (*Physics*) Capacity for performing work.

Syn. — Force; potency; vigor; strength; resolution.

En-ner′vate (ĕ-nẽr′vāt *or* ĕn′ẽr-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENERVATED (-vā-tĕd *or* -vā′tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENERVATING.] [L. *enervare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *enervis* nerveless, weak; *e* out + *nervus* nerve. See NERVE.] To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage.

Syn. — To weaken; enfeeble; unnerve; debilitate.

E-ner′vate (-vāt), *a.* Being without strength or force.

En′er-va′tion (ĕn′ẽr-vā′shŭn), *n.* Act of enervating, or state of being enervated.

En-fee′ble (ĕn-fē′b'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENFEEBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENFEEBLING (-blĭng).] [OF. *enfeblir*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *feble.* See FEEBLE.] To make feeble; to reduce the strength or force of.

Syn. — To weaken; debilitate; enervate.

En-fee′ble-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of enfeebling; state of being enfeebled.

En-feoff′ (ĕn-fĕf′), *v. t.* **1.** (*Law*) To give a feud, or right in land, to; to invest with a fief or fee. **2.** To give in vassalage; to make subservient. [*Obs.*]

En-feoff′ment (-ment), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) An enfeoffing. (*b*) Instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed.

En′fi-lade′ (ĕn′fĭ-lād′), *n.* [F., fr. *enfiler* to thread, go through a street or square, rake with shot; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *fil* thread. See FILE a row.] **1.** A line. [*R.*] **2.** (*Mil.*) A firing lengthwise of parapet or troops, etc.

En′fi-lade′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENFILADED; *p. pr.* &

vb. n. ENFILADING.] (*Mil.*) To pierce, scour, or rake with shot in the direction of the length of.

En-fold' (ĕn-fōld'), *v. t.* To infold.

En-force' (ĕn-fōrs'), *v. t.* [OF. *enforcier* to strengthen, force; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *force* force. See FORCE.] **1.** To put force upon; to constrain; to compel. **2.** To make or gain by force. **3.** To impel by force; to urge; to drive. **4.** To give force to; to invigorate. **5.** To put in force; to give effect to.

En-force'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enforced.

En-force'ment (ĕn-fōrs'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of enforcing. **2.** That which enforces.

En-for'cer (ĕn-fōr'sẽr), *n.* One who enforces.

En-for'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be enforced.

En-fran'chise (ĕn-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* **1.** To set free; to liberate. **2.** To endow with a franchise; to admit to the privileges of a freeman or a citizen.

En-fran'chise-ment (-chĭz-ment), *n.* Act of enfranchizing; state of being enfranchised.

En-fran'chis-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who enfranchises.

En-gage' (ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGAGED (-gājd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGAGING (-gā'jĭng).] [F. *engager;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gage* pledge, pawn. See GAGE.] **1.** To put under pledge; to obligate to do something. **2.** To gain for service; to enlist. **3.** To gain over; to attract and hold. **4.** To employ the attention and efforts of. **5.** To enter into contest with; to encounter. **6.** (*Mach.*) To come into gear with.

En-gage', *v. i.* **1.** To promise or pledge one's self; to become bound; to warrant. **2.** To employ or involve one's self; to enlist. **3.** To enter into conflict; to join battle. **4.** (*Mach.*) To be in gear.

En-gaged' (ĕn-gājd'), *a.* **1.** Occupied; busy. **2.** Pledged; promised, esp. in marriage. **3.** Greatly interested; earnest. **4.** Involved, esp. in a hostile encounter.

Engaged column. See *Attached column*, under ATTACH.

En-gage'ment (ĕn-gāj'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of engaging, or state of being engaged. **2.** That which engages. **3.** (*Mil.*) An action; a fight; a battle.

SYN.—Vocation; business; employment; occupation; promise; betrothal; word; combat. See BATTLE.

En-gen'der (ĕn-jĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGENDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGENDERING.] [F. *engendrer,* L. *ingenerare; in* + *generare* to beget. See GENERATE.] **1.** To produce by the union of the sexes; to beget. [*R.*] **2.** To cause to exist; to produce.

SYN.—To breed; generate; procreate; propagate; occasion; call forth; cause; excite; develop.

En-gen'der, *v. i.* **1.** To be caused or produced. **2.** To meet, as in sexual embrace.

En'gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* [F. *engin* skill, machine, engine, L. *ingenium* natural capacity, invention; *in* in + the root of *gignere* to produce. See GENIUS.] **1.** Anything used to effect a purpose; any device or contrivance; agent. **2.** Any instrument by which an effect is produced; esp., an instrument or machine of war or torture. **3.** (*Mach.*) A compound machine by which physical power is applied to produce a given physical effect.

☞ The term *engine* is more commonly applied to massive *machines,* or to those giving power, or which produce some difficult result.

En'gine, *v. t.* To equip with an engine.

En'gi-neer' (ĕn'jĭ-nēr'), *n.* [OE. *enginer.*] **1.** A person skilled in the principles and practice of any branch of engineering. **2.** One who manages an engine; an engine driver. **3.** An efficient manager. [*Colloq.*]

En'gi-neer', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGINEERED (-nērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGINEERING.] **1.** To lay out or construct. **2.** To conduct or manage. [*Colloq.*]

En'gi-neer'ing, *n.* The art and science of using mechanical properties of matter in structures and machines.

☞ In a comprehensive sense, engineering includes *architecture* as a mechanical art, in distinction from architecture as a fine art. It was formerly divided into *military engineering,* or the art of designing and constructing offensive and defensive works, and *civil engineering,* in a broad sense, as relating to other kinds of public works, machinery, etc. *Civil engineering,* now, is strictly the art of planning, laying out, and constructing fixed public works. *Mechanical engineering* relates to machinery, such as steam engines, machine tools, etc.

En'gine-ry (ĕn'jĭn-rỹ), *n.* **1.** Act or art of managing engines, or artillery. **2.** Engines, in general; instruments of war. **3.** Any device or contrivance; machinery; structure or arrangement.

En-gird' (ĕn-gẽrd'), *v. t.* To gird; to encompass.

En'gle (ĕŋ'g'l), *n.* [OE. *enghle* to coax or cajole.] A favorite; a paramour; an ingle. [*Obs.*]

Eng'lish (ĭŋ'glĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Englisc,* fr. *Engle, Angle,* Engles, Angles, a tribe of Germans from Sleswick, in Denmark, who settled in what is now called *England.*] Of or pertaining to England, or to its inhabitants, or to the present so-called Anglo-Saxon race.

Eng'lish (ĭŋ'glĭsh), *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of England; English people. **2.** The language of England or the English nation, and of their descendants.

☞ The English language has been variously divided into periods by different writers. In the division most commonly recognized, the first period dates from about 450 to 1150. This is the period of full inflection, and is called *Anglo-Saxon,* or, by many recent writers, *Old English.* The second period dates from about 1150 to 1550 (or, if four periods be recognized, from about 1150 to 1350), and is called *Early English, Middle English,* or more commonly (as in the usage of this book), *Old English.* During this period most of the inflections were dropped, and there was a great addition of French words to the language. The third period extends from about 1350 to 1550, and is called *Middle English.* During this period orthography became comparatively fixed. The last period, from about 1550, is called *Modern English.*

3. A type of a size between Pica and Great Primer.

The type called ENGLISH.

4. (*Billiards*) A spinning motion given to a ball that influences the direction it will take after a carom.

Eng'lish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGLISHED (-glĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGLISHING.] **1.** To translate into the English language; to Anglicize; hence, to explain. **2.** (*Billiards*) To strike so as to give an English to.

Eng'lish-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* A characteristic, custom, or idiom, peculiar to the English or the people of England.

Eng'lish-ry (-rỹ), *n.* A body of English or people of English descent; — commonly applied to English people in Ireland.

En-gorge' (ĕn-gôrj'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To swallow greedily. **2.** To gorge; to glut.

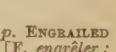
En-gorge'ment (ĕn-gôrj'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of swallowing greedily; glutting. **2.** (*Med.*) Congestion.

En-gouled' (ĕn-gōōld'), *n.* [Deriv. of F. *engouler* to swallow.] (*Her.*) Partly swallowed.

En-graft' (ĕn-grăft'), *v. t.* To ingraft.

En-grail' (ĕn-grāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGRAILED (-grāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGRAILING.] [F. *engrêler;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *grêle* hail. See GRAIL gravel.] **1.** To variegate or spot, as with hail. **2.** (*Her.*) To indent with small curves.

En-grail'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The ring of dots round the edge of a medal, etc. **2.** (*Her.*) Indentation in curves.



Engrailed.

En-grain' (ĕn-grān'), *v. t.* **1.** To dye in grain, or of a fast color; also, to incorporate with the grain or texture of anything. See INGRAIN. **2.** To color in imitation of the grain of wood. See GRAIN, *v. t.*, 1.

En-grave' (ĕn-grāv'), *v. t.* **1.** To cut in; to make by incision. [*Obs.*] **2.** To carve figures, letters, or devices upon. **3.** To form or represent by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, etc. Also used figuratively.

En-graved' (ĕn-grāvd'), *a.* **1.** Made by engraving. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Covered with irregular, impressed lines.

En-grav'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who engraves.

En-grav'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of producing upon hard material incised or raised patterns, characters, lines, etc., esp. in the surface of metal or wood. **2.** That which is engraved; an engraved plate. **3.** An impression from an engraved plate, block, etc.; a print.

En-gross' (ĕn-grōs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGROSSED (-grōst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGROSSING.] [F., fr. pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gros* gross, *grosse,* n., an engrossed document. See GROSS.] **1.** To make gross, thick, or large. [*Obs.*] **2.** To copy or write in a large hand (*en gross,* i. e., in large); to copy in distinct and legible characters. **2.** To seize in the gross; to occupy wholly; to absorb. **3.** To purchase all or much of, in order to raise the price and make a profit, — an unlawful act at common law. Hence, to take or assume in undue quantity or degree.

SYN.—To absorb; swallow up; imbibe; consume; exhaust; occupy; forestall; monopolize. See ABSORB.

En-gross'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who engrosses.

En-gross'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of engrossing. **2.** That which has been engrossed.

En-gulf' (ĕn-gŭlf'), *v. t.* To absorb, or swallow up, as [in a gulf.]

En-hance' (ĕn-hăns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENHANCED (-hănst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENHANCING (-hăn'sĭng).] [Norm. F. *enhauncer, enhaucer,* OF. *enhalcier, enhaucier; en-* (L. *in*) + *haucier* to raise, deriv. of L. *altus* high.] To raise to a higher point or degree; to advance; to augment; to increase; to heighten; to aggravate.

En-hance', *v. i.* To grow larger.

En-hance'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of increasing, or state of being increased; augmentation; aggravation.

En/har-mon'ic (ĕn/här-mŏn'ĭc), } *a.* [Gr. *ἐναρμο-*
En/har-mon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *νικός, ἐναρμόνιος,* fitting, accordant; *ἐν* in + *ἁρμονία* harmony.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) Pertaining to or designating a change of notes to the eye, but not to the ear, as in the substitution of A♭ for G♯, the same key being used. (*b*) Pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes all notes and intervals that result from the exact tuning of diatonic scales and their transposition into other keys. [bolden.

En-heart'en (ĕn-härt'n), *v. t.* To encourage; to em-

E-nig'ma (ē-nĭg'má), *n.* [L. *aenigma*, Gr. *αἴνιγμα*, fr. *αἰνίσσεσθαι* to speak darkly, fr. *αἶνος* tale, fable.] **1.** A dark, obscure, or inexplicable saying; riddle. **2.** Anything incapable of satisfactory explanation; puzzle.

E/nig-mat'ic (ē/nĭg-măt'ĭk *or* ĕn/ĭg-), } *a.* Relating
E/nig-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-kal), } to or resembling an enigma; obscure; puzzling. — **E/nig-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [talks in, enigmas.

E-nig'ma-tist (ē-nĭg'má-tĭst), *n.* One who makes, or

E-nig'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To make, or talk in, enigmas; to deal in riddles.

En-join' (ĕn-join'), *v. t.* [F. *enjoindre*, L. *injungere* to join into, charge, enjoin; *in* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN.] **1.** To give an injunction to; to direct with authority; to order; to charge. **2.** (*Law*) To prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree.

En-joy' (ĕn-joi'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENJOYED (-joid'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENJOYING.] [OF. *enjoier* to receive with joy; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. & F. *joie* joy.] **1.** To take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to feel delight in. **2.** To occupy or have the benefit of. **3.** To have sexual intercourse with. [of giving joy.

En-joy'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enjoyed, or

En-joy'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act or state of enjoying anything; possession and use. **2.** That which gives pleasure or keen satisfaction.

Syn. — Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; fruition; happiness; felicity; delight.

En-kin'dle (ĕn-kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle.

En-lard' (ĕn-lärd'), *v. t.* To dress with lard or grease.

En-large' (ĕn-lärj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENLARGED (-lärjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENLARGING (-lär'jĭng).] [OF. *enlargier*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *large* wide. See LARGE.] **1.** To make larger; to increase in quantity or dimensions, real or apparent; to extend in limits; to magnify. **2.** To increase the capacity of; to dilate, as with joy, affection, etc. **3.** To set free. [*Archaic*]

Syn. — To spread; amplify; augment. See INCREASE.

En-large', *v. i.* **1.** To grow large or larger; to expand. **2.** To speak or write at length; to expatiate. **3.** (*Naut.*) To get more astern or parallel with the vessel's course; — said of the wind. [being enlarged.

En-large'ment (-ment), *n.* An enlarging; state of

En-light'en (-līt''n), *v. t.* **1.** To light; to illuminate. **2.** To make clear to the intellect or conscience; to instruct.

En-light'en-ment (-'n-ment), *n.* Act of enlightening, or state of being enlightened or instructed.

En-link' (ĕn-lĭŋk'), *v. t.* To chain or link together.

En-list' (ĕn-lĭst'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To enter on a list; to enroll; to register. **2.** To engage for military or naval service, the name being entered on a list or register. **3.** To secure or engage to lend support and aid.

En-list'ment, *n.* **1.** An enlisting; state of being enlisted. **2.** The writing by which one enlisted is bound.

En-liv'en (ĕn-līv''n), *v. t.* **1.** To give life, action, or motion to; to liven. **2.** To give spirit or vivacity to.

Syn. — To rouse; inspire; cheer; inspirit; invigorate.

En-liv'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, enlivens.

En-mesh' (ĕn-mĕsh'), *v. t.* To catch or entangle in, or as in, meshes.

En'mi-ty (ĕn'mĭ-tў), *n.* [OE. *enemyte*, fr. *enemy*.] **1.** Quality of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition. **2.** State of opposition; hostility.

Syn. — Rancor; hatred; animosity; ill will; malice; malevolence. See RANCOR.

En'ne-ad (ĕn'nē-ăd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννεάς, -αδος*, fr. *ἐννέα* nine.] The number nine or a group of nine.

En'ne-a-gon (-ā-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *γωνία* corner, angle.] (*Geom.*) A polygon or plane figure with nine sides and nine angles; a nonagon.

En'ne-a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐννέα* + *ἕδρα* side.] (*Geom.*) A figure with nine sides; nonagon.

En-no'ble (ĕn-nō'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENNOBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENNOBLING (-blĭng).] To make noble; to elevate in rank, degree, qualities, or excellence.

Syn. — To raise; dignify; exalt; elevate; aggrandize.

En-no'ble-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of making noble. **2.** That which ennobles; excellence; dignity.

‖ **En'nui'** (ăn'nwē'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *in odio* in hatred. See ANNOY.] A feeling of weariness and disgust; languor of spirits, arising from satiety or indifference.

E-nor'mi-ty (ē-nôr'mĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being enormous. **2.** That which is enormous; esp., an atrocious crime; villainy; atrocity.

E-nor'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *enormis* enormous, out of rule; *e* out + *norma* rule. See NORMAL.] **1.** Exceeding the usual rule, norm, or measure; being out of due proportion; inordinate; abnormal. **2.** Exceedingly wicked; atrocious; monstrous. — **E-nor'mous-ly**, *adv.* — **E-nor'mous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Huge; vast; immoderate; immense; excessive; prodigious. — We speak of anything as *enormous* which passes the ordinary law of existence or far exceeds the proper or usual average or standard in magnitude, degree, etc. *Immense* expresses somewhat indefinitely an immeasurable quantity or extent. *Excessive* always implies an undue or censurable amount or degree.

E-nough' (ē-nŭf'), *a.* [AS. *genōh, genōg*, a. & adv. fr. *geneah* it suffices; *ge-* + root akin to L. *nancisci* to get, Skr. *naç*, Gr. *ἐνεγκεῖν* to carry.] Satisfying desire; giving content; adequate to the want; sufficient.

E-nough', *adv.* In a degree or quantity that satisfies; to satisfaction; sufficiently.

E-nough', *n.* Sufficiency; satisfying quantity.

E-nough', *interj.* Exclamatory abbrev. of *it is enough.*

E-nounce' (ē-nouns'), *v. t.* [F. *énoncer*, L. *enuntiare*; *e* out + *nuntiare* to announce, fr. *nuntius* messenger.] **1.** To announce; to declare; to state. **2.** To utter.

E-now' (-nou'). A form of ENOUGH. [*Archaic*]

En-quire' (ĕn-kwīr'), *v. i. & t.* To inquire.

En-rage' (ĕn-rāj'), *v. t.* [F. *enrager* to be enraged; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *rage* rage.] To fill with rage; to make furious; to exasperate; to infuriate; to madden.

Syn. — To irritate; incense; inflame; provoke; anger.

En-rank' (ĕn-răŋk'), *v. t.* To place in ranks or in order. [*R.*] [ported; enraptured.

En-rapt' (ĕn-răpt'), *p. a.* Thrown into ecstasy; trans-

En-rap'ture (ĕn-răp'tûr; 135), *v. t.* To transport with pleasure; to enravish.

En-rav'ish (ĕn-răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* To transport with delight; to enrapture; to fascinate.

En-rav'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* State of being enravished or enraptured; ecstasy; rapture.

En-rich' (ĕn-rĭch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENRICHED (-rĭcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENRICHING.] [F. *enrichir*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *riche* rich. See RICH.] **1.** To make rich with any kind of wealth. **2.** To supply with ornament; to adorn; to embellish. **3.** To make fertile with manure; to fertilize. **4.** To supply with knowledge; to instruct. [which enriches.

En-rich'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of enriching, or that

En-robe' (ĕn-rōb'), *v. t.* To robe; to attire.

En-roll' (ĕn-rōl'), *v. t.* To insert in a roll; to register or enter in a list or catalogue, or on rolls of court; hence, to record; to insert in records; also, reflexively, to enlist.

En-roll'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of enrolling; registration. **2.** A register; a record. [plant deep.

En-root' (ĕn-rōōt'), *v. t.* To root; to fix fast; to im-

‖ **En' route'** (än' rōōt'). [F.] On the way or road.

‖ **Ens** (ĕnz), *n.* [L., *ens, entis*, a thing. See ENTITY.] (*Metaph.*) Entity; also, God, as the Being of Beings.

En-sam'ple (ĕn-săm'p'l), *n.* [OF. See EXAMPLE.] A pattern or model for imitation; an example. [*Obs.*]

En-san'guine (ĕn-săn'gwĭn), *v. t.* To make bloody.

En'sate (ĕn'sāt), *a.* [L. *ensis* sword.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having sword-shaped leaves, or appendages; ensiform.

En-sconce' (ĕn-skŏns'), *v. t.* To cover or shelter, as with a sconce; to conceal.

En-seal' (ĕn-sēl'), *v. t.* To seal; hence, to ratify. [*R.*]

En-seam' (ĕn-sēm'), *v. t.* To sew up; hence, to include. [defile. [*Obs.*]

En-seam', *v. t.* To cover with seam, or grease; to

‖ **En'sem'ble** (än'sän'bl'), *n.* [F.] The whole; all the parts taken together. — *adv.* All at once; together.

En-shrine' (ĕn-shrīn'), *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine or chest; hence, to preserve or cherish sacredly.

En-shroud' (ĕn-shroud'), *v. t.* To cover with, or as with, a shroud; to shroud.

En-sif'er-ous (ĕn-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ensifer; ensis* sword + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing a sword.

En'si-form (ĕn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ensis* sword + *-form.*] Having the form of a sword blade; sword-shaped; ensate.

En'sign (ĕn'sĭn), *n.* [F. *enseigne*, L. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne* mark, badge, flag; *in* + *signum* sign. See SIGN.] **1.** A flag; a banner; a standard; esp., one indicating nationality, carried by a ship or a body of soldiers. **2.** A signal displayed to give notice. **3.** Symbol of office, rank,

or power. **4.** (*a*) Formerly, a commissioned army officer who carried the ensign of a company or regiment. (*b*) A commissioned officer of the lowest grade in the navy.

En'sign-cy (ĕn'sĭn-sȳ), *n.* Rank or office of an ensign.

En'sign-ship, *n.* The state or rank of an ensign.

En'si-lage (ĕn'sĭ-lāj; *F.* äN'sē'läzh'), *n.* [F.; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *silo.* See SILO.] **1.** Process of preserving fodder by compressing it while green and fresh in a silo. **2.** The fodder preserved in a silo. [make a slave of.]

En-slave' (ĕn-slāv'), *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to

En-slave'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An enslaving; bondage.

En-slav'er (ĕn-slāv'ẽr), *n.* One who enslaves.

En-snare' (ĕn-snâr'), *v. t.* To insnare.

En-sphere' (ĕn-sfēr'), *v. t.* **1.** To place in a sphere; to envelop. **2.** To form into a sphere.

En-state' (ĕn-stāt'), *v. t.* To instate.

En-sue' (ĕn-sū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENSUED (-sūd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENSUING.] [OF. *ensevre*, OF. & F. *ensuivre*, fr. L. *insequi*; *in* + *sequi* to pursue. See SUE.] To pursue; to follow and overtake. [*Obs.*]

En-sue', *v. i.* To follow or come afterward; to follow as a consequence or in chronological succession; to result.

En-sure' (-shụr'), *v. t.* To make sure; to insure.

Ent- (ĕnt-). A prefix signifying *within.* See ENTO-.

-ent (-ent, -ĕnt). [F. *-ent*, L. *-ens, -entis.*] An adjective suffix signifying *action* or *being*; as, corrod*ent*, excell*ent*, emerg*ent*, continu*ent*, quiesc*ent*. See -ANT.

En-tab'la-ture (ĕn-tăb'lȧ-tûr; 135), *n.* [OF. *entablature* a basis; L. *in* + *tabulatum* board work, flooring, fr. *tabula* a board. See TABLE.] (*Arch.*) The superstructure which lies horizontally upon the columns.

En-tail' (ĕn-tāl'), *n.* [OE. *entaile* carving, OF. *entaille*, fr. *entailler* to cut away; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *tailler* to cut. See TAIL limitation.] That which is entailed. Hence: (*Law*) (*a*) An estate in fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular class of issue. (*b*) The rule by which the descent is fixed.

En-tail', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTAILED (-tāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTAILING.] **1.** To settle or fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a certain line of descendants. **2.** To appoint hereditary possessor. [*Obs.*]

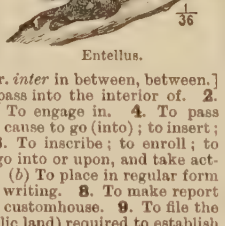
En-tail'ment, *n.* **1.** Act of entailing, or state of being entailed. **2.** A thing entailed.

En-tan'gle (-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* **1.** To twist or interweave so as not to be easily separated. **2.** To involve in complications. **3.** Fig.: To insnare; to perplex; to bewilder.

En-tan'gle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being entangled; that which entangles; intricacy; perplexity.

En-tel'e-chy (ĕn-tĕl'ẽ-kȳ), *n.* [L. *entelechia*, Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*; origin uncertain.] (*Peripatetic Philos.*) An actuality, in distinction from mere potential existence.

‖ **En-tel'lus** (ĕn-tĕl'lŭs), *n.* [NL., the specific name, fr. Gr. *ἐντέλλειν* to command.] (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian long-tailed monkey (*Semnopithecus entellus*), regarded as sacred by the natives.



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Entellus.

En'ter- (ĕn'tẽr-). [F. *entre* between, fr. L. *inter.* See INTER-.] A prefix signifying *between, among, part.*

En'ter (ĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTERING.] [F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrare*, fr. *intro* inward, contr. fr. *intero* (sc. *loco*), fr. *inter* in between, between.] **1.** To come or go into; to pass into the interior of. **2.** To unite in; to join. **3.** To engage in. **4.** To pass within the limits of. **5.** To cause to go (into); to insert; to cause to be admitted. **6.** To inscribe; to enroll; to record. **7.** (*Law*) (*a*) To go into or upon, and take actual possession of, as lands. (*b*) To place in regular form before the court, usually in writing. **8.** To make report of (a vessel or cargo) at the customhouse. **9.** To file the particulars concerning (public land) required to establish a right of preëmption. [*U. S.*] **10.** To deposit for copyright the title or description of (a book, map, etc.). **11.** To initiate; to introduce favorably. [*Obs.*]

En'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To go or come in; also, to begin. **2.** To get admission; to introduce one's self; to penetrate; to become a partaker or participant. **3.** To penetrate mentally; to consider attentively.

‖ **En'ter-al'gi-a** (-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἔντερον* intestine + *ἄλγος* pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the intestines; colic.

En-ter'ic (ĕn-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the enteron, or alimentary canal; intestinal.

Enteric fever (*Med.*), typhoid fever.

En'ter-ol'o-gy (ĕn'tẽr-ŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [*Enteron* + *-logy.*] The science treating of the viscera of the body.

‖ **En'te-ron** (ĕn'tẽ-rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔντερον* an intestine, fr. *ἐντός* within.] (*Anat.*) The alimentary, or enteric, canal.

En'ter-ot'o-my (ĕn'tẽr-ŏt'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [*Enteron* + *-tomy.*] (*Med.*) Incision of the intestines.

En-ter-plead' (-plēd'), *v. i.* Same as INTERPLEAD.

En'ter-prise (ĕn'tẽr-prīz), *n.* [F. *entreprise*, fr. *entreprendre* to undertake; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *prendre* to take. See INTER- and EMPRISE.] **1.** That which is undertaken; a bold, arduous, or hazardous attempt; an undertaking. **2.** Disposition to engage in labor which requires boldness, promptness, energy, etc.

En'ter-prise, *v. t.* To attempt to perform. [*R.*]

En'ter-pri'sing (-prī'zĭng), *a.* Having a disposition for enterprise; characterized by enterprise.

En'ter-tain' (ĕn'tẽr-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTERTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTERTAINING.] [F. *entretenir*; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.* See TENABLE.] **1.** To keep in one's service; to maintain; to support. **2.** To give hospitable maintenance to; to receive as a guest. **3.** To engage the attention of agreeably; to divert. **4.** To receive, in general; to take into consideration. **5.** To keep favorably in mind; to harbor; to cherish. [ment for, guests.]

En'ter-tain', *v. i.* To receive, or provide entertain-

En'ter-tain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who entertains.

En'ter-tain'ing, *a.* Pleasing; amusing; diverting. — **En'ter-tain'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **En'ter-tain'ing-ness,** *n.*

En'ter-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of entertaining. **2.** That which entertains, or with which one is entertained; as: (*a*) Hospitality; esp., provision for the table; a hospitable repast; a feast. (*b*) That which engages the attention agreeably, or amuses or diverts. **3.** Admission into service; service.

Syn. — Amusement; diversion; recreation; pastime; sport; feast; banquet; repast; carousal.

En'the-asm (ĕn'thê-ăz'm), *n.* Enthusiasm. [*R.*]

En'the-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνθεαστικός.* See ENTHUSIASM.] Of godlike energy; inspired.

En-thet'ic (ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνθετικός* fit for inserting; *ἐν* in + *τιθέναι* to place.] (*Med.*) Caused by a morbific virus implanted in the system.

En-thrall' (ĕn-thrạl'), *v. t.* To inthrall.

En-throne' (ĕn-thrōn'), *v. t.* **1.** To seat on, or as on, a throne; hence, to invest with sovereign authority or dignity. **2.** (*Eccl.*) To induct, as a bishop, into a vacant see. [state of being enthroned.]

En-throne'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enthroning, or

En-thuse' (ĕn-thūz'), *v. t. & i.* To make or become enthusiastic. [*Slang*]

En-thu'si-asm (ĕn-thū'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, fr. *ἐνθουσιάζειν* to be inspired or possessed by the god, fr. *ἔνθεος*, *ἔνθους*, inspired; *ἐν* in + *θεός* god.] **1.** Inspiration as if by a divine or superhuman power; ecstasy. **2.** Enkindled and kindling fervor of soul; ardent and imaginative zeal or interest. **3.** Lively manifestation of joy or zeal. [enthusiasm.]

En-thu'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* One moved or actuated by

En-thu'si-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), **En-thu'si-as'tic-al** (-tĭ-kȧl), *a.* Filled with enthusiasm; characterized by enthusiasm; zealous. — **En-thu'si-as'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Visionary; fanatic; devotee; zealot.

En'thy-meme (ĕn'thĭ-mēm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, fr. *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι* to keep in mind; *ἐν* in + *θυμός* mind.] (*Logic*) An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it.

En-tice' (ĕn-tīs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENTICED (-tīst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTICING (-tī'sĭng).] [OF. *enticier, entichier*; *en-* (L. *in*) + a word of uncertain origin.] To draw on by exciting hope or desire; to allure; to attract. Often in a bad sense: To induce to evil; to tempt.

Syn. — To lure; coax; decoy; seduce; inveigle; incite.

En-tice'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enticing. **2.** That which entices, or incites to evil; allurement.

En-ti'cer (ĕn-tī'sẽr), *n.* One who entices.

En-tire' (ĕn-tīr'), *a.* [F. *entier*, L. *integer* untouched, undiminished, entire; pref. *in-*, negative + the root of *tangere* to touch. See TANGENT.] **1.** Complete in all parts; full and perfect. **2.** Without mixture or alloy; unqualified; pure. **3.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Consisting of a single piece, as a corolla. (*b*) Having an even edge without teeth, as a leaf. **4.** Not gelded; — said of a horse.

Syn. — See WHOLE, and RADICAL.

En-tire', *n.* **1.** Entirety.

En-tire'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an entire way; wholly; completely; fully. **2.** Without alloy or mixture; sincerely.

En-tire'ness (ĕn-tīr'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State of being entire; completeness. **2.** Integrity; honesty. [*R.*]

En-tire'ty (-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being entire. **2.** That which is entire; the whole.

En-ti'tle (ĕn-tī't'l), *v. t.* [OF. *entituler*, LL. *intitulare*, fr. L. *in* + *titulus* title. See TITLE.] **1.** To give a title to; hence, also, to dignify by an honorary designation; to denominate; to call. **2.** To give a right, claim, or qualification to, for a title, office, duty, or dignity.

Syn. — To name; designate; style; characterize; empower; qualify; enable; fit.

En'ti-ty (ĕn'tĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *entitas*, fr. L. *ens*, *entis*, thing, prop. p. pr. of *esse* to be.] A real being, whether in thought or in fact; being; essence; existence.

En'to- (ĕn'tō-). [Gr. *ἐντός* within, fr. *ἐν* in. See IN.] A combining form signifying *within*; as *ento*blast.

En'to-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*Ento-* + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) The inner germ layer; endoderm.

En'to-derm (ĕn'tō-dĕrm), *n.* [*Ento-* + *-derm.*] (*Biol.*) The inner germ layer; endoderm.

En-tomb' (ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

En'to-mere (ĕn'tō-mēr), *n.* [*Ento-* + *mere.*] (*Biol.*) The more granular cells, which finally become internal, in many segmenting ova, as those of mammals.

En-tom'ic (ĕn-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἔντομον* insect. See ENTOMOLOGY.] (*Zoöl.*) Relating to insects; entomological.

En'to-moid (ĕn'tō-moid), *a.* [Gr. *ἔντομον* insect + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling an insect.

En'to-mo-log'ic (ĕn'tō-mō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Of or relating to entomology.

En'to-mo-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or relating to entomology.

En'to-mol'o-gist (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in entomology. [the study of entomology.

En'to-mol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To collect specimens in

En'to-mol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντομον* insect (so called because nearly cut in two, fr. *ἔντομος* cut in; *ἐν* in + *τέμνειν* to cut) + *-logy.*] **1.** That part of zoölogy which treats of insects. **2.** A treatise on that subject.

En'to-moph'i-lous (-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἔντομον* insect + *φίλος* a lover.] (*Bot.*) Fertilized by the agency of insects; — said of certain plants.

En'to-phyte (ĕn'tō-fīt), *n.* [*Ento-* + Gr. *φυτόν* a plant.] (*Med.*) An internal vegetable parasite.

En'to-plasm (ĕn'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*Ento-* + *-plasm.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The inner granular layer of protoplasm in a developing ovum. (*b*) Endosarc.

Ent-op'tic (ĕnt-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [*Ent-* + *optic.*] (*Physiol.*) Relating to objects situated within the eye.

Ent-or'gan-ism (ĕnt-ôr'gan-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Ent-* + *organism.*] (*Biol.*) An internal parasitic organism.

Ent-ot'ic (ĕnt-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*Ent-* + Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, the ear.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the interior of the ear.

‖ **En'to-zo'a** (ĕn'tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐντός* within + *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A group of worms, including the tapeworms, flukes, roundworms, etc., mostly parasitic in the interior of other animals. **2.** An artificial group including animals parasitic in others.

‖ **En'to-zo'ŏn** (-zō'ŏn), *n.; pl.* ENTOZOA (-ȧ). [NL. See ENTOZOA.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Entozoa.

‖ **En'tr'acte'** (ăn'trȧkt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The interval between the performance of two consecutive acts of a drama. **2.** A dance, piece of music, or interlude, performed between two acts of a drama.

En'trails (ĕn'trālz), *n. pl.* [F. *entrailles*, LL. *intralia*, *intranea*, fr. *interaneum*, pl. *interanea*, intestine, *interaneus* inward, interior, fr. *inter* between, among, within.] The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; viscera; intestines. Also used figuratively.

En-tram'mel (ĕn-trăm'mĕl), *v. t.* To trammel.

En'trance (ĕn'trans), *n.* [OF. *entrance*, fr. OF. & F. *entrant*, p. pr. of *entrer* to enter. See ENTER.] **1.** Act of entering or going into; ingress; hence, the act of taking possession, as of property, or of office. **2.** Liberty, power, or permission to enter. **3.** The passage, door, or gate, for entering. **4.** The beginning, or that with which the beginning is made; the commencement; initiation. **5.** The causing to be entered upon a register or record. **6.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The angle which the bow of a vessel makes with the water at the water line. (*b*) The bow, or entire wedgelike forepart of a vessel, below the water line.

En-trance' (ĕn-trȧns'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *trance.*] [*imp. & p. p.* ENTRANCED (-trȧnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENTRANCING (-trȧn'sĭng).] **1.** To put into a trance; to make insensible to present objects. **2.** To put into an ecstasy; to enrapture; to charm.

En-trap' (ĕn-trăp'), *v. t.* To catch in a trap; to insnare; hence, to catch, as in a trap, by artifices.

Syn. — To insnare; inveigle; tangle; decoy; entangle.

En-treat' (ĕn-trēt'), *v. t.* [OE. *entreten* to treat, request, OF. *entraiter* to treat of; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *traitier* to treat. See TREAT.] **1.** To treat; to use. [*Obs.*] **2.** To treat with; to have dealings in respect to (a thing desired); hence, to ask earnestly; to beseech. **3.** To beseech or supplicate successfully; to persuade.

Syn. — To beseech; importune; beg; solicit; crave; implore; supplicate.

En-treat', *v. i.* **1.** To treat or discourse; hence, to negotiate. **2.** To make an earnest petition or request.

En-treat'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be entreated.

En-treat'y (-ȳ), *n.* Act of entreating; earnest petition.

Syn. — Request; suit; supplication; importunity.

‖ **En'tre'e'** (ăn'trā'), *n.* [F. See ENTRY.] **1.** A coming in, or entrance; hence, freedom of access; permission or right to enter. **2.** (*Cookery*) In French usage, a relish served at the beginning of dinner; in English usage, a side dish, served with a joint, or between courses.

‖ **En'tre-mets'** (ăn'tre-mȧ'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. *entre* between + *mets* dish.] (*Cookery*) A side dish; a relishing dish, dainty, or sweetmeat, served with a dinner.

En-trench' (ĕn-trĕnch'), *v. t.* To intrench.

‖ **En'tre-pôt'** (ăn'tre-pō'), *n.* [F.] A warehouse; a mart or place where merchandise is deposited.

‖ **En'tre-pre-neur'** (-pre-nĕr'), *n.* [F. See ENTERPRISE.] (*Polit. Econ.*) One who undertakes on his own account an industrial enterprise employing workmen.

‖ **En'tre-sol'** (ăn'tre-sŏl' *or* ĕn'tĕr-sŏl), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) A low story between two higher ones, usually between the ground floor and the first story.

En'tro-py (ĕn'trō-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντροπή* a turning in; *ἐν* in + *τροπή* a turn, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] (*Thermodynamics*) A certain property of a body, expressed as a measurable quantity, such that the temperature changes only when heat enters or leaves the body.

En-trust' (ĕn-trŭst'), *v. t.* See INTRUST.

En'try (ĕn'trȳ), *n.* [F. *entrée*, fr. *entrer* to enter. See ENTER.] **1.** Act of entering or passing into or upon; entrance; ingress; hence, beginnings or first attempts. **2.** Act of making or entering a record. **3.** That by which entrance is made; a passage; a vestibule. **4.** (*Com.*) The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the customhouse, to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of a ship's cargo, and obtaining permission to land the goods. **5.** (*Law*) (*a*) The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on them. (*b*) A putting upon record in proper form and order.

Double entry, Single entry. See BOOKKEEPING.

En-twine' (ĕn-twin'), *v. t. & i.* To twine, twist, or wreathe together or round.

En-twist' (ĕn-twĭst'), *v. t.* To twist round; to intwine.

E-nu'cle-ate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *enucleare*, p. p. *-atus*; *e* out + *nucleus* kernel.] **1.** To bring or peel out, as a kernel from its husks or shell; to expose; to reveal. **2.** (*Med.*) To remove without cutting (as a tumor).

E-nu'cle-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of enucleating.

E-nu'mer-ate (ē-nū'mĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENUMERATED (-āt'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENUMERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *enumerare*, p. p. *-atus*; *e* out + *numerare* to count, fr. *numerus*. See NUMBER.] To count; to tell by numbers; to number; to mention one by one or in detail.

Syn. — To reckon; compute; calculate; count; estimate; recount; relate; rehearse; recapitulate; detail.

E-nu'mer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of enumerating.

E-nu'mer-a-tive (ē-nū'mĕr-ā-tĭv *or* -ā-tīv), *a.* Counting, or reckoning up, one by one.

E-nu'mer-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who enumerates.

E-nun'ci-ate (ē-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENUNCIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENUNCIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *enuntiare*, *-ciare*, p. p. *-atus*. See ENOUNCE.] **1.** To state formally; to announce; to proclaim; to declare. **2.** To utter articulately; to pronounce.

E-nun'ci-ate, *v. i.* To speak articulately.

E-nun'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'-), *n.* **1.** An enunciating; open attestation; declaration. **2.** Mode of utterance or pronunciation, esp. as regards fullness and distinctness of articulation. **3.** That which is enunciated.

E-nun'ci-a-tive (ē-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, enunciation; declarative.

E-nun'ci-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who enunciates.

E-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, enunciation or utterance.

En-ure' (ĕn-ūr'), *v. t.* To inure.

En-vei'gle (ĕn-vē'g'l), *v. t.* To entice; to inveigle.

En-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVELOPED (-ŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVELOPING.] [OF. *envoluper*, *envoleper*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *voluper*, *voleper*. See

DEVELOP.] To put a covering about; to inclose in a case, wrapper, integument, etc.; to surround entirely.

En'vel-ope (ĕn'vĕl-ōp *or* ăn've-lōp'), **En-vel'op** (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), *n.* **1.** That which envelops; a wrapper; esp., the cover or wrapper of a document, as of a letter. **2.** (*Fort.*) An earthwork in the form of a single parapet or of a small rampart. **3.** (*Geom.*) A curve or surface which is tangent to each member of a system of curves or surfaces.

En-vel'op-ment (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An enveloping or wrapping. **2.** That which envelops; envelope.

En-ven'om (ĕn-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVENOMED (-ŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVENOMING.] [F. *envenimer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *venin* poison. See VENOM.] **1.** To taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; to poison. **2.** To taint or impregnate with bitterness, malice, or hatred.

En'vi-a-ble (ĕn'vĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite envy. — **En'vi-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **En'vi-a-bly,** *adv.*

En'vi-er (ĕn'vĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who envies.

En'vi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *envios*, L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia* envy. See ENVY.] **1.** Malignant; mischievous. [*Obs.*] **2.** Feeling or exhibiting envy; jealously pained by the excellence or good fortune of another; maliciously grudging. — **En'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **En'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

En-vi'ron (ĕn-vī'rŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVIRONED (-rŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVIRONING.] [F. *environner*, fr. *environ* about, thereabout; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *viron* circle, circuit, fr. OF. & F. *virer* to turn. See VEER.] To surround; to encompass; to hem in.

En-vi'ron-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of environing; state of being environed. **2.** That which environs or surrounds; surrounding conditions, influences, or forces.

En-vi'rons (ĕn-vī'rŭnz *or* ĕn'vĭ-rŏnz), *n. pl.* The parts or places surrounding another place; suburbs.

En-vis'age (-vĭz'ăj; 48), *v. t.* [F. *envisager*. See EN-, VISAGE.] To look in the face of; to apprehend. [*R.*]

En'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* [F. *envoyé* envoy, fr. *envoyer* to send; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *voie* way, L. *via*.] **1.** One dispatched upon an errand or mission; a messenger; esp., a person deputed by a sovereign or a government to transact a matter with a foreign sovereign or government. An envoy's rank is below that of an ambassador. **2.** [F. *envoi*, fr. *envoyer* to send.] An explanatory or commendatory postscript to a poem, essay, or book.

En'vy (ĕn'vĭ), *n.* [F. *envie*, L. *invidia*, fr. *invidus* envious; akin to E. *invidious*.] **1.** Malice; ill will. [*Obs.*] **2.** Chagrin, mortification, discontent, or uneasiness at the sight of another's excellence or good fortune, accompanied with some degree of hatred and a desire to possess equal advantages; malicious grudging. **3.** Emulation; rivalry. [*Obs.*] **4.** Public odium; ill repute. [*Obs.*] **5.** An object of envious notice or feeling.

En'vy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVIED (-vĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVYING.] **1.** To feel envy at or towards; to be envious of. **2.** To feel envy on account of; to have a feeling of grief or repining, with a longing to possess. **3.** To long after; to desire strongly; to covet.

En'vy, *v. i.* To be filled with envy; to feel envy.

En-wrap' (ĕn-răp'), *v. t.* To envelop; to inwrap.

En'zo-ŏt'ic (ĕn'zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐν in + ζῷον an animal.] Afflicting animals; — used of a disease affecting the animals of a district. Cf. ENDEMIC.

En'zyme (ĕn'zīm), *n.* [Pref. *en-* (Gr. ἐν in) + Gr. ζύμη leaven.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) An unorganized or unformed ferment; a soluble, or chemical, ferment.

E'o-cene (ē'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. ἠώς dawn + καινός recent.] (*Geol.*) Pert. to or designating the first of the three subdivisions into which the Tertiary formation is divided, and alluding to the approximation in its life to that of the present era. — *n.* The Eocene formation.

E-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [See ÆOLIAN.] **1.** Æolian. **2.** (*Geol.*) Formed by the action of wind, as dunes.

E'on (ē'ŏn), **Æ'on** (ē'ŏn), *n.* [L. *aeon*, Gr. Gr. αἰών space or period of time, lifetime, age; akin to L. *aevum*. See AGE.] **1.** An infinite space of time; eternity; a long space of time; an age. **2.** (*Gnostic Philos.*) An embodiment of a divine attribute of the Eternal Being.

E'o-sin (ē'ō-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἠώς dawn.] (*Chem.*) A kind of dyestuff imparting a fine rose-red to silk.

E'o-zo'ic (ē'ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [See EOZOÖN.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to rocks or strata older than the Paleozoic, in many of which the eozoön has been found.

‖ **E'o-zo'ön** (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. EOZOÖNS (-ŏnz), L. EOZOA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. ἠώς dawn + ζῷον an animal.] (*Paleon.*) A peculiar structure found in the Archæan limestones of Canada and other regions, and believed by some geologists to be a species of gigantic Foraminifera.

E'pact (ē'păkt), *n.* [F. *épacte*, fr. Gr. ἐπακτός brought in, added, deriv. of ἐπί in + ἄγειν to bring.] (*Chron.*) The moon's age at the beginning of the calendar year; also, the excess of a calendar month over a lunar month.

Ep'a-go'ge (ĕp'ă-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπαγωγή a bringing in.] (*Logic*) Argument by induction.

Ep'arch (ĕp'ärk), *n.* [Gr. ἔπαρχος. See EPI- and -ARCH.] The governor, prefect, or ruler of an eparchy.

Ep'arch-y (-ĭ), *n.* A territory or province under the jurisdiction of a ruler; esp., in modern Greece, one of the larger subdivisions of a nomarchy or province of the kingdom; in Russia, a diocese or archdiocese.

E-paule' (ē-pôl'), *n.* [F. *épaule*, lit., shoulder. See EPAULET.] (*Fort.*) The shoulder of a bastion, or the place where its face and flank meet and form an angle.

E-paule'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* (*Fort.*) A kind of earth side work, to afford cover from a flanking fire.

Ep'au-let' } (ĕp'ô-lĕt'), *n.* [F. *épaulette*, dim. of
Ep'au-lette' } *épaule* shoulder, fr. L. *spatula* a broad piece (LL., shoulder), deriv. of Gr. σπάθη broad, flat instrument, shoulder blade; akin to E. *spade*.] (*Mil.*) A shoulder ornament or badge worn by army and navy officers.

Epaulet.

‖ **Ep'en-ceph'a-lon** (-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon, near + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] (*Anat.*) The segment of the brain next behind the midbrain; hindbrain.

‖ **E-pen'the-sis** (ē-pĕn'thē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπένθεσις; ἐπί + ἐντιθέναι to put in.] (*Gram.*) Insertion of a letter or a sound in the body of a word.

‖ **É'pergne'** (ā'pârn'), *n.* [F. *épargne* a sparing or saving; a treasury.] A centerpiece for table decoration, often consisting of a group of receptacles.

‖ **É'per'lan'** (ā'pâr'lăN'), *n.* [F. *éperlan*, fr. G. *spierling*. See SPARLING.] (*Zoöl.*) The European smelt.

‖ **Ep-ex'e-ge'sis** (ĕp-ĕks'ē-jē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπεξήγησις full narrative; ἐπί + ἐξηγεῖσθαι to lead. See EXEGESIS.] A full or additional explanation; exegesis.

E'phah (ē'fä), *or* **E'pha,** *n.* [Heb. 'ēphāh.] A Hebrew dry measure, supposed to be equal to two pecks and five quarts. Ten ephahs make one homer.

‖ **E-phem'e-ra** (ē-fĕm'ē-rä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐφήμερον a day fly, fr. ἐφήμερος daily, lasting a day; ἐπί over + ἡμέρα day.] **1.** (*Med.*) A fever lasting a day only. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of insects including the ephemeral flies.

E-phem'er-al (ē-fĕm'ẽr-al), *a.* **1.** Beginning and ending in a day; existing only, or no longer than, a day; diurnal. **2.** Existing or continuing for a short time only.

Ephemeral fly (*Zoöl.*), one of a group of neuropterous insects which live in the adult or winged state only for a short time. The larvæ are aquatic.

E-phem'e-ric (-ĕ-rĭk *or* ē'fĕ-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Ephemeral.

E-phem'e-ris (ē-fĕm'ē-rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES (ĕf'ē-mĕr'ĭ-dēz). [L., a diary, Gr. ἐφημερίς, also, a calendar, fr. ἐφήμερος. See EPHEMERA.] **1.** A diary; a journal. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) An astronomical almanac. (*b*) Any tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body on successive days. **3.** (*Literature*) Reviews, magazines, etc., collectively.

E-phem'er-ist (-ẽr-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets. **2.** One who keeps an ephemeris; a journalist.

Eph'od (ĕf'ŏd), *n.* [Heb. 'ēphōd, fr. 'āphad to put on.] (*Jew. Antiq.*) A part of the sacerdotal habit covering the back and breast. *Exodus* xxviii. 6–12.

‖ **Ep'i-** (ĕp'ĭ-). [Gr. ἐπί on, upon, to; akin to Skr. *apí* besides.] A prefix meaning *upon, beside, among, on the outside, above, over.* It becomes *ep-* before a vowel, as in *epoch*, and *eph-* before a Greek aspirate, as in *ephemeral*.

Ep'i-blast (-blăst), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + *-blast*.] (*Biol.*) The outer layer of the blastoderm; the ectoderm.

Ep'i-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιβάλλειν to throw upon; ἐπί upon + βάλλειν to throw.] (*Biol.*) Growing or covering over; — said of a kind of invagination.

Ep'ic (ĕp'ĭk), *a.* [L. *epicus*, Gr. ἐπικός, from ἔπος a word, speech, tale, song; akin to L. *vox* voice.] Narrated in a grand style; pertaining to or designating heroic poetry. — *n.* An epic or heroic poem.

Ep'ic-al (ĕp'ĭ-kal), *a.* Epic. — **Ep'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ep'i-cene (ĕp'ĭ-sēn), *a.* [L. *epicoenus*, Gr. ἐπίκοινος; fr. ἐπί + κοινός common.] **1.** Common to both sexes; — said, in grammar, of nouns having but one form for both sexes. **2.** Fig.: Sexless; neither one thing nor the other.

Ep'i-cli'nal (-klī'nal), *a.* [*Epi-* + Gr. κλίνη couch.] (*Bot.*) Situated on the receptacle or disk of a flower.

Ep'i-cure (ĕp'ĭ-kūr), *n.* **1.** A follower of Epicurus, a famous Greek philosopher, who has been erroneously re-

garded as teaching a doctrine of refined voluptuousness. **2.** One devoted to dainty or luxurious sensual enjoyments, esp. to the luxuries of the table.

Syn. — Voluptuary; sensualist.

Ep'i-cu-re'an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or belief of Epicurus.

Ep'i-cu-rism (ĕp'Ĭ-kū-rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrines of Epicurus. **2.** Epicurean habits of living; luxury.

Ep'i-cy'cle (ĕp'Ĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* [L. *epicyclus*, Gr. ἐπίκυκλος; ἐπί upon + κύκλος circle. See CYCLE.] **1.** (*Ptolemaic Astron.*) A circle whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle. **2.** (*Mech.*) A circle which rolls on the circumference of another circle, either externally or internally. — **Ep'i-cyc'lic** (-sĭk'lĭk *or* -sī'klĭk), *a.*

Ep'i-cy'cloid (-sī'kloid), *n.* [*Epicycle* + *-oid.*] (*Geom.*) A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle.

Epicycloid. *p* Point on Rolling Circle.

Ep'i-cy-cloid'al (-sĭ-kloid'al), *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.

Epicycloidal wheel, a device for producing straight-line motion from circular motion.

Ep'i-deic'tic (-dīk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιδεικτικός, deriv. of ἐπί + δεικνύναι to show.] Serving to show forth, explain, or exhibit; — applied by the Greeks to a kind of oratory.

Ep'i-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *epidemus*, Gr. ἐπί-
Ep'i-dem'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } δημος, ἐπιδήμιος, lit., among the people; ἐπί in + δῆμος people.] **1.** (*Med.*) Common to, or affecting at the same time, many in a community. **2.** Spreading widely, or generally prevailing.

Ep'i-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *n.* (*Med.*) An epidemic disease. Also used figuratively.

Ep'i-der'mal (-dĕr'mal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the epidermis; epidermic; cuticular. [the epidermis.

Ep'i-der'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Epidermal; connected with

Ep'i-der'mis (-mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιδερμίς; ἐπί over + δέρμα skin, fr. δέρειν to skin.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The outer, nonsensitive layer of the skin; cuticle; scarfskin. **2.** (*Bot.*) The outer layer of the cells, which covers both surfaces of leaves, and also the surface of new stems.

Ep'i-dote (ĕp'Ĭ-dōt), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιδιδόναι to give besides; ἐπί over + διδόναι to give; — named from the *enlargement* of the base of the primary, in some of the secondary forms.] (*Min.*) A mineral, commonly of a yellowish green (pistachio) color. It is a silicate of aluminium, calcium, and oxide of iron or manganese.

‖ **Ep'i-gæ'a** (-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + γῆ earth.] (*Bot.*) An American genus of plants, containing but a single species (*E. repens*), the trailing arbutus.

Ep'i-gæ'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίγαιος.] (*Bot.*) Growing on, or close to, the ground.

Ep'i-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιγάστριος over the belly; ἐπί upon + γαστήρ belly.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the *epigastrium*, or upper part of the abdomen.

Ep'i-gene (ĕp'Ĭ-jēn), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born, grow.] **1.** (*Crystallog.*) Unnatural; unusual. **2.** (*Geol.*) Originating on the surface of the earth.

Ep'i-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) The theory of generation holding that the germ is created entirely new. — **Ep'i-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Ep'i-glot'tis (-glŏt'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς; ἐπί + γλῶττα tongue.] (*Anat.*) A cartilaginous lidlike part which closes the glottis while food or drink passes through the pharynx. [See *Illust.* of LARYNX.]

Ep'i-gram (ĕp'Ĭ-grăm), *n.* [L. *epigramma*, fr. Gr. ἐπίγραμμα, fr. ἐπιγράφειν to write upon, ἐπί upon + γράφειν to write.] **1.** A short poem treating concisely and pointedly of a single thought or event. **2.** An effusion of wit; a bright thought tersely and sharply expressed.

Ep'i-gram-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Writing epi-
Ep'i-gram-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } grams; dealing in epigrams. **2.** Suitable to, or belonging to, epigrams; pointed; piquant. — **Ep'i-gram-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ep'i-gram'ma-tist (-grăm'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who composes or uses epigrams. [press by epigrams.

Ep'i-gram'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To represent or ex-

Ep'i-graph (ĕp'Ĭ-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφή, fr. ἐπιγράφειν. See EPIGRAM.] **1.** Any inscription set upon a building. **2.** (*Literature*) A motto.

Ep'i-graph'ic (ĕp'Ĭ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Pert. to epigraphs
Ep'i-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or to epigraphy.

E-pig'ra-phy (ē-pĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The science of inscriptions; art of engraving or deciphering inscriptions.

E-pig'y-nous (ē-pĭj'Ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*Epi-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] (*Bot.*) Adnate to the ovary, so as to be apparently inserted upon it; — said of stamens, petals, etc.

Ep'i-lep'sy (ĕp'Ĭ-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [L. *epilepsia*, Gr. ἐπιληψία a seizure, the "falling sickness," fr. ἐπιλαμβάνειν to take besides, seize, attack; ἐπί upon, besides + λαμβάνειν to take. Cf. CATALEPSY.] (*Med.*) The "falling sickness," so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease characterized by paroxysms (or fits), sudden loss of consciousness, and convulsions.

Ep'i-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, epilepsy.

Ep'i-lep'tic, *n.* **1.** One affected with epilepsy. **2.** A medicine for the cure of epilepsy.

Ep'i-lep-tog'e-nous (-lĕp-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίληπτος epileptic + *-genous.*] (*Med.*) Producing epilepsy or epileptoid convulsions when stimulated.

Ep'i-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἐπιλογικός.] Of or
Ep'i-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } pertaining to an epilogue.

Ep'i-lo-gis'tic (ĕp'Ĭ-lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.

Ep'i-logue (ĕp'Ĭ-lŏg; 115), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. ἐπίλογος conclusion, fr. ἐπιλέγειν to say in addition; ἐπί upon + λέγειν to say.] **1.** (*Drama*) A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A recapitulation at the close of a discourse: conclusion.

Ep'i-nas'tic (ĕp'Ĭ-năs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. ναστός pressed close.] (*Physiol.*) Designating vegetable growth in which an organ grows more rapidly on its upper than on its under surface.

‖ **Ep'i-neu'ri-um** (-nū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπί upon + νεῦρον a nerve.] (*Anat.*) The connective-tissue framework and sheath of a nerve.

‖ **Ep'in-glette'** (ĕp'ĭn-glĕt'), *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) A needle for piercing the cartridge of a cannon before priming.

Ep'i-or'nis (ĕp'Ĭ-ôr'nĭs), *n.* Same as ÆPYORNIS.

E-piph'a-ny (ē-pĭf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. ἐπιφάνια (sc. ἱερά), fr. ἐπιφαίνειν to show forth; ἐπί + φαίνειν to show.] **1.** An appearance, or a becoming manifest. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A church festival celebrated on the 6th of January, in commemoration of the visit of the Magi to worship the child Jesus; or, as others say, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the Magi.

Ep'i-phyl'lo-sper'mous (-fĭl'lō-spĕr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπί + φύλλον leaf + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

E-piph'yl-lous (ē-pĭf'Ĭl-lŭs *or* ĕp'Ĭ-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπί + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Growing upon, or inserted into, the leaf.

Ep'i-phys'e-al (-fĭz'ē-al), } *a.* (*Anat.*)
Ep'i-phys'i-al (-ĭ-al), } Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an epiphysis.

‖ **E-piph'y-sis** (ē-pĭf'Ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* EPIPHYSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίφυσις, fr. ἐπιφύειν to grow upon.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The end, or other superficial part, of a bone, which ossifies separately. (*b*) The pineal gland.

Epiphyllous Fruit.

Ep'i-phyte (ĕp'Ĭ-fīt), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + *-phyte.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An air plant which grows on other plants, but is not nourished by them. **2.** (*Med.*) A vegetable parasite growing on the surface of the body.

Epiphyte (1). A Florida Orchid (*Epidendrum conopseum*), growing on a branch of atree. Reduced.

Ep'i-phyt'ic (ĕp'Ĭ-fĭt'ĭk), } *a.* (*Bot.*)
Ep'i-phyt'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Pert. to, or having the nature of, an epiphyte.

Ep'i-plas'tron (-plăs'trŏn), *n.*; *pl.* EPIPLASTRA (-trȧ). [Pref. *epi-* + *plastron.*] (*Anat.*) One of the first pair of lateral plates in the plastron of turtles.

‖ **E-pip'lo-ön** (ē-pĭp'lō-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* EPIPLOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίπλοον.] (*Anat.*) The omentum.

E-pip'o-dite (ē-pĭp'ō-dīt), *n.* [See EPIPODIUM.] (*Zoöl.*) The outer branch of the legs in certain Crustacea.

‖ **Ep'i-po'di-um** (ĕp'Ĭ-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See EPI-, and -POD.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the lateral lobes of the foot in certain gastropods.

E-pis'co-pa-cy (ē-pĭs'kō-pȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See EPISCOPATE.] Government of the church by bishops, or by bishops (with a superior authority), priests, and deacons.

E-pis'co-pal (-pal), *a.* [L. *episcopalis.*] **1.** Governed by bishops. **2.** Belonging to, or vested in, bishops.

E-pis/co-pa'li-an (ĕ-pĭs/kō-pā'lĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal; specif., of or relating to the Protestant Episcopal Church. — *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to episcopacy as a system; a churchman; specif., in the U. S., a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

E-pis/co-pa'li-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Episcopacy. [way.]

E-pis/co-pal-ly (ĕ-pĭs/kō-pal-lȳ), *adv.* In an episcopal

E-pis/co-pate (ĕ-pĭs/kō-pāt), *n.* [L. *episcopatus*, fr. *episcopus*. See BISHOP.] **1.** A bishopric; office, dignity, or period of rule, of a bishop. **2.** A body of bishops.

Ep'i-sode (ĕp'ĭ-sōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον* a coming in besides, *ἐπειστός* episode; *ἐπί* into, besides + *εἴσοδος* a coming in; *εἰς* into + *ὁδός* way.] (*Rhet.*) An incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

Ep'i-sod'ic (-sŏd'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to an
Ep'i-sod'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } episode; adventitious.

Ep'i-spas'tic (-spăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός*, fr. *ἐπισπᾶν* to draw to, attract.] (*Med.*) Attracting the humors of the skin; blistering.

Ep'i-sperm (ĕp'ĭ-spĕrm), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] (*Bot.*) The skin or coat of a seed.

Ep'i-stil'bite (-stĭl'bīt), *n.* [*Epi-* + *stilbite.*] (*Min.*) A crystallized, transparent mineral of the Zeolite family.

E-pis'tle (ĕ-pĭs'l), *n.* [Through AS. & L. fr. Gr. *ἐπιστολή* message, letter, deriv. of *ἐπί* upon, to + *στέλλειν* to send.] **1.** A writing directed or sent to a person; letter; — applied usually to formal, didactic, or elegant letters. **2.** (*Eccl.*) One of the letters in the New Testament which were addressed to Christians by Apostles.

Epistle side, the right side of an altar or church to a person looking from the nave toward the chancel.

E-pis'tler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** A writer of epistles. **2.** (*Eccl.*) An epistoler.

E-pis'to-la-ry (-tŏ-lă-rȳ), *a.* Of or pert. to epistles.

E-pis'to-ler (ĕ-pĭs'tŏ-lẽr), *n.* (*Eccl.*) An ecclesiastic who reads the epistle at the communion service.

‖ **E-pis'to-ma** (ĕ-pĭs'tō-mȧ), } *n.* [NL. *epistoma*, fr.
Ep'i-stome (ĕp'ĭ-stōm), } Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *στόμα*, *-ατος*, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The region between the antennæ and the mouth, in Crustacea. (*b*) A liplike organ that covers the mouth, in most Bryozoa.

‖ **E-pis'tro-phe** (ĕ-pĭs'trō-fē), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἐπιστροφή* a return, deriv. of *ἐπί* upon, to + *στρέφειν* to turn.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which successive clauses end with the same word or affirmation.

Ep'i-taph (ĕp'ĭ-tăf), *n.* [F. *épitaphe*, L. *epitaphium* a funeral oration, fr. Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, orig. an adj., over or at a tomb; *ἐπί* upon + *τάφος* tomb.] An inscription on, or at, a tomb, or a grave, in memory of the dead.

Ep'i-taph'ic (-tăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph.

Ep'i-tha-la'mi-um (-thȧ-lā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. EPITHALAMIUMS (-ŭmz), L. EPITHALAMIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, orig. an adj., nuptial; *ἐπί* upon, at + *θάλαμος* bride chamber.] A nuptial song.

‖ **Ep'i-the'li-um** (-thē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. EPITHELIUMS (-ŭmz), L. EPITHELIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *θηλή* nipple.] (*Anat.*) The superficial layer of cells lining the alimentary canal and its appendages, all glands and their ducts, blood vessels and lymphatics, etc.

Ep'i-thet (ĕp'ĭ-thĕt), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *ἐπίθετος* added, fr. *ἐπιτιθέναι* to add; *ἐπί* upon, to + *τιθέναι* to place. See DO.] **1.** An adjective expressing some quality, attribute, or relation, properly or specially appropriate to a person or thing. **2.** Term; expression; phrase.

Syn. — Title. — The name *epithet* was formerly extended to nouns which give a title or describe character (as the "*epithet* of liar"), but is now confined wholly to adjectives. *Epithet* is sometimes confounded with *appellation*, which is always a noun or its equivalent.

Ep'i-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or abound-
Ep'i-thet'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } ing with, epithets.

E-pit'o-me (ē-pĭt'ō-mē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιτομή* a surface incision, also, an abridgment, fr. *ἐπιτέμνειν* to cut into, cut short; *ἐπί* upon + *τέμνειν* to cut.] A brief summary; an abridgment; a condensation; synopsis.

Syn. — Compendium; abstract; abbreviature.

E-pit'o-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who makes an epitome.

E-pit'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EPITOMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EPITOMIZING (-mī'zĭng).] To make an epitome of; to shorten or abridge or condense.

E-pit'o-mi'zer (-mī'zẽr), *n.* An epitomist.

Ep'i-trite (ĕp'ĭ-trit), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίτριτος* containing one and one third; *ἐπί* over + *τρίτος* third.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) A foot of three long syllables and a short syllable.

‖ **Ep'i-troch'le-a** (-trŏk'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See EPI-, and TROCHLEA.] (*Anat.*) A projection on the outer side of the distal end of the humerus; the external condyle.

‖ **Ep'i-zeux'is** (ĕp'ĭ-zŭks'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπίζευξις* a fastening together, repetition.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis.

Ep'i-zo'an (-zō'*an*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An epizoön.

Ep'i-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Living upon the exterior of another animal; ectozoic; — said of external parasites.

‖ **Ep'i-zo'ön** (-zō'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* EPIZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *ζῷον* animal.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the artificial group of invertebrates of various kinds, which live parasitically upon the exterior of other animals.

Ep'i-zo-ŏt'ic (-zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to an epizoön. **2.** Attacking many animals at once; — said of diseases analogous to epidemic diseases among men.

Ep'i-zo'ŏ-ty (-zō'ō-tȳ), *n.* An epizoötic disease.

Ep'och (ĕp'ŏk *or* ē'pŏk), *n.* [LL. *epocha*, Gr. *ἐποχή* check, stop, an epoch of a star, an historical epoch, fr. *ἐπέχειν* to hold on, check; *ἐπί* upon + *ἔχειν* to have, hold.] **1.** A fixed point of time, established in history by the occurrence of some grand or remarkable event. **2.** A period of time remarkable for events of great subsequent influence. **3.** (*Geol.*) A division of time characterized by the prevalence of similar conditions of the earth; commonly, a part of a period. **4.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) The date at which a planet or comet has a given longitude or position. (*b*) An arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements used in computing the place of a heavenly body, at any other date, are given.

Syn. — Era; time; date; period; age. — We use *era* for a period during which a certain order of things prevailed; were we thinking of the time as marked by certain great events, or as a period in which great results were effected, we should call the times when these events happened *epochs*, and the whole period an *epoch*.

Ep'ode (ĕp'ōd), *n.* [L. *epodos*, Gr. *ἐπῳδός*, fr. *ἐπῳδός*, adj., sung or said after, fr. *ἐπᾴδειν* to sing to; *ἐπί* to + *ᾄδειν* to sing. See ODE.] (*Poet.*) (*a*) The part of a lyric ode which follows the strophe and antistrophe. (*b*) A species of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one. [bling, an epode.

E-pod'ic (ē-pŏd'ĭk *or* ē-pō'dĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or resem-

Ep'o-nym } (ĕp'ō-nĭm), *n.* [See EPONYMOUS.] The
Ep'o-nyme } person assumed as the one from whom any race, city, etc., took its name; also, the name itself.

E-pon'y-mous (ē-pŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*; *ἐπί* upon, to + *ὄνυμα* for *ὄνομα* name.] Relating to an eponym; giving one's name to a people, country, etc.

E-pon'y-my (-mȳ), *n.* The derivation of the name of a race, tribe, etc., from that of a fabulous person.

Ep'o-pee' (ĕp'ō-pē'), } *n.* [F. *épopée*, Gr. *ἐποποιία*;
‖ **Ep'o-pœ'ia** (-pē'yȧ), } *ἔπος* song + *ποιεῖν* to make.] An epic poem; epic poetry.

Ep'som salts' *or* **salt'** (ĕp'sŭm sȧlt'). (*Med.*) Sulphate of magnesia, — a cathartic originally prepared by boiling down the mineral waters at *Epsom*, Eng.

Ep'u-la-ry (ĕp'ū-lă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *epularis*, fr. *epulum* a feast.] Of or pertaining to a feast or banquet. [*Obs.*]

Ep'u-lot'ic (-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπουλωτικός*, deriv. of *ἐπί* upon + *οὖλος* whole.] Promoting the healing of sores.

‖ **E'pure'** (ā'pŭr'), *n.* [F.] (*Fine Arts*) A draught or model from which to build.

E'qua-ble (ē'kwȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *aequabilis*, fr. *aequare* to make equal, fr. *aequus* even, equal.] Equal and uniform; continuing the same; not variable or changing; even; — of action, surfaces, disposition, etc. — **E-qua-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **E'qua-ble-ness**, *n.* — **E'qua-bly**, *adv.*

E'qual (ē'kwal), *a.* [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequus* even, equal; akin to Skr. *ēka.*] **1.** Agreeing in quantity, size, quality, degree, value, etc.; having the same magnitude, value, degree, or the like. **2.** Having competent power, abilities, or means. **3.** Not variable; equable; uniform. **4.** Not unduly inclining to either side; characterized by fairness. **5.** Of the same interest or concern; indifferent. **6.** (*Math.*) Exactly agreeing with respect to quantity.

Syn. — Even; equable; uniform; adequate; proportionate; commensurate; fair; just; equitable.

E'qual, *n.* One not inferior or superior to another.

E'qual, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EQUALED (ē'kwald) or EQUALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EQUALING or EQUALLING.] **1.** To be or become equal to; to be commensurate with. **2.** To make equal return to. **3.** To make equal or equal to; to equalize; hence, to compare or regard as equals.

E-qual'i-ty (ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being equal. **2.** Continued state or course; equableness; evenness; uniformity. **3.** (*Math.*) Exact agreement in quantity between two expressions or magnitudes; — indicated by =.

E'qual-i-za'tion (ē'kwal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

E'qual-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EQUALIZED (-īzd); *p.*

pr. & vb. n. EQUALIZING (-ĭz′ĭng).] **1.** To make equal. **2.** To pronounce equal; to compare as equal. [gree.

E′qual-ly (ē′kwal-lў), *adv.* In an equal manner or de-

E′qual-ness, *n.* Equality; evenness.

E′qua-nim′i-ty (ē′kwȧ-nĭm′ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *aequanimitas*, fr. *aequanimus*, fr. *aequus* equal + *animus* mind.] Evenness of mind; calmness; composure.

E-quate′ (ē-kwāt′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EQUATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EQUATING.] [L. *aequare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *aequus* equal.] To make equal; to reduce to an average.

E-qua′tion (ē-kwā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A making equal; equal division. **2.** (*Math.*) An expression of the equality of algebraic quantities, the sign = being placed between them. **3.** (*Astron.*) A quantity to be applied in computing the mean place or other element of a celestial body.

Equation of payments (*Arith.*), the process of finding the mean time of payment of several sums due at different times. — **Equation of time** (*Astron.*), the difference between mean and apparent time, or between the time of day indicated by the sun, and that by a perfect clock going uniformly all the year round. — **Personal equation** (*Astron.*), the difference between an observed result and the true, depending on peculiarities in the observer; — sometimes applied to differences of judgment or method occasioned by temperamental qualities of individuals.

E-qua′tor (ē-kwā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *aequator* one who equalizes.] **1.** (*Geog.*) The imaginary great circle on the earth's surface, equally distant from the two poles. **2.** (*Astron.*) The great circle of the celestial sphere coincident with the plane of the earth's equator.

E′qua-to′ri-al (ē′kwȧ-tō′rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the equator, or to an equatorial.

E′qua-to′ri-al, *n.* (*Astron.*) An instrument consisting of a telescope so mounted as to have two axes of motion at right angles (one of them parallel to the earth's axis), and capable of being directed to any body whose right ascension and declination are known.

Eq′uer-ry (ĕk′wẽr-rў *or* ē-kwĕr′rў), *n.* [F. *écurie* stable, for older *escurie*, LL. *scuria*, OHG. *skiura*, *scūra*, barn, shed, fr. root meaning, to cover; akin to L. *scutum* shield.] **1.** A large stable for horses. **2.** An officer of princes or nobles, having the care of their horses.

Eq′ue-ry (ĕk′wẽ-rў), *n.* Same as EQUERRY.

E-ques′tri-an (ē-kwĕs′trĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *equester*, from *eques* horseman, fr. *equus* horse. See EQUINE.] **1.** Of or pert. to horses, horsemen, or horsemanship. **2.** Being or riding on horseback; mounted. **3.** Belonging to, or composed of, the ancient Roman *equites*, or knights.

E-ques′tri-an, *n.* A horseman; a rider. [back.

E-ques′tri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Art of riding on horse-

E-ques′tri-enne′ (-ĕn′), *n.* [Formed after analogy of French.] A woman skilled in equestrianism.

E′qui- (ē′kwĭ-). [L. *aequus* equal. See EQUAL.] A prefix, meaning *equally*; as, *equi*distant; *equi*angular.

E′qui-an′gu-lar (-ăn′gū-lẽr), *a.* [*Equi-* + *angular.*] Having equal angles. [differences.

E′qui-dif′fer-ent (-dĭf′fẽr-*ent*), *a.* Having equal

E′qui-dis′tant (-dĭs′*tant*), *a.* [L. *aequidistans*, *-antis.*] Being at an equal distance from the same point or thing.

E′qui-lat′er-al (-lăt′ẽr-*al*), *a.* [L. *aequilateralis*; *aequus* equal + *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having all the sides equal. — *n.* A side exactly corresponding, or equal, to others; also, a figure of equal sides.

E′qui-li′brate (ē′kwĭ-lī′brāt), *v. t.* [L. *aequilibratus* in equilibrium; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance.] To balance two scales, sides, or ends; to keep in equipoise.

E′qui-li-bra′tion (ē′kwĭ-lĭ-brā′shŭn), *n.* Act of equilibrating; state of being equally balanced; equipoise.

E′qui-lib′ri-um (-lĭb′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LIBRIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LIBRIA (-ȧ). [L. *aequilibrium*, fr. *aequilibris* in equilibrium, level; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance.] **1.** Equality of weight or force; equipoise or state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces. **2.** A balancing of the mind between motives or reasons, with consequent indecision and doubt.

E′qui-mul′ti-ple (-mŭl′tĭ-p'l), *a.* [*Equi-* + *multiple.*] Multiplied by the same number or quantity. — *n.* (*Math.*) One of the products arising from the multiplication of two or more quantities by the same number or quantity.

E-qui′nal (ē-kwī′*nal*), *a.* Equine.

E′quine (ē′kwīn), *a.* [L. *equinus*, fr. *equus* horse; akin to Gr. *ἵππος*, Skr. *açva*, AS. *eh*, *eoh*, Icel. *jǫr*, OIr. *ech.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a horse.

E′qui-noc′tial (ē′kwĭ-nŏk′shal), *a.* [L. *aequinoctialis*, fr. *aequinoctium*. See EQUINOX.] **1.** Pert. to an equinox, or the equinoxes. **2.** Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator. **3.** Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points.

Equinoctial colure (*Astron.*), the meridian passing through the *equinoctial* points. — **Equinoctial line** (*Astron.*), the celestial equator. — **Equinoctial points** (*Astron.*), the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one being in the first point of Aries, the other in the first point of Libra.

E′qui-noc′tial (ē′kwĭ-nŏk′shal), *n.* Equinoctial line.

E′qui-nox (-nŏks), *n.* [L. *aequinoctium*; *aequus* equal + *nox*, *noctis*, night.] The time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, — about March 21 (the *Vernal equinox*) and September 22 (the *Autumnal equinox*). [See *Illust.* of ZODIAC.]

E-quip′ (ē-kwĭp′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EQUIPPED (-kwĭpt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EQUIPPING.] [F. *équiper* to supply, fit out (a ship), OF. *esquiper* to embark; of German origin. See SHIP.] **1.** To supply with whatever is necessary to efficient action; — said esp. of ships and of troops. **2.** To dress up; to array; to accouter.

Eq′ui-page (ĕk′wĭ-pāj; 48), *n.* **1.** Furniture or outfit; esp., the furniture and supplies of a vessel, or of a body of troops, or a single soldier; equipments. **2.** Retinue; train; suite. **3.** A carriage of state or of pleasure, with all that accompanies it, as horses, liveried servants, etc.

E-quip′ment (ē-kwĭp′ment), *n.* **1.** Act of equipping, or state of being equipped. **2.** Outfit; equipage.

E′qui-poise (ē′kwĭ-poiz), *n.* [*Equi-* + *poise.*] **1.** Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced, and hence equal. **2.** Counterpoise.

E′qui-pol′lence (-pŏl′lens), **E′qui-pol′len-cy** (-len-sў), *n.* Quality of being equipollent.

E′qui-pol′lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *aequipollens*; *aequus* equal + *pollens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pollere* to be strong.] **1.** Equal in power or force; equivalent. **2.** (*Logic*) Equivalent in signification and reach, but differently expressed.

E′qui-pon′der-ance (-pŏn′dẽr-ans), **E′qui-pon′der-an-cy** (-*an*-sў), *n.* [*Equi-* + *ponderance.*] Equipoise.

E′qui-pon′der-ant (-*ant*), *a.* Having equal weight.

E′qui-pon′der-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.* To be or make equal in weight.

‖ **Eq′ui-se′tum** (ĕk′wĭ-sē′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., the horsetail, fr. *equus* horse + *seta* bristle.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous cryptogams, with hollow jointed stems and no true leaves. One species is used for scouring and polishing.

A species of Equisetum (*E. sylvaticum*), sterile and fertile stems.

Eq′ui-ta-ble (ĕk′wĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Possessing or exhibiting equity; according to natural right or natural justice. **2.** (*Law*) That can be sustained or made available or effective in a court of equity, or upon principles of equity jurisprudence. — **Eq′ui-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Eq′ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Just; fair; reasonable; right; honest; impartial; candid; upright.

Eq′ui-tant (-*tant*), *a.* [L. *equitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *equitare* to ride, fr. *eques* horseman, fr. *equus* horse.] **1.** Mounted on, or sitting upon, a horse. **2.** (*Bot.*) Folded and bestriding or overlapping each other; — said of leaves.

Equitant Leaves.

Eq′ui-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* A riding on horseback; horsemanship.

Eq′ui-ty (-tў), *n.* [F. *équité*, L. *aequitas*, fr. *aequus* even, equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** Equality of rights; the giving, or desiring to give, to each man his due, according to reason, and the law of God to man. **2.** (*Law*) An equitable claim; an equity of redemption. **3.** (*Law*) A system of jurisprudence, supplemental to, and complemental of, law, technically so called.

Equity of redemption (*Law*), the advantage, allowed to a mortgageor, of a certain or reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, after they have been forfeited at law.

Syn. — Right; justice; impartiality; rectitude; fairness; honesty; uprightness. See JUSTICE.

E-quiv′a-lence (ē-kwĭv′ȧ-lens), *n.* **1.** State of being equivalent or equal. **2.** Equal power or force; equivalent amount. **3.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) The degree of the combining power of an atom, expressed in hydrogen units; valence. (*b*) The degree of combining power as determined by relative weight. [*R.*]

E-quiv′a-len-cy (-len-sў), *n.* Same as EQUIVALENCE.

E-quiv′a-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *aequivalens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *aequivalere* to have equal power; *aequus* equal + *valere* to be strong, be worth.] **1.** Equal in worth or value, force, power, effect, import, etc. **2.** (*Geom.*) Equal in measure but not superposable; — applied to magnitudes. **3.** (*Geol.*) Contemporaneous in origin.

E-quiv'a-lent (ē-kwĭv'ȧ-lent), *n.* **1.** Something equivalent; that which is equal in value, worth, weight, force, import, etc. **2.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) That comparative quantity by weight of an element which possesses the same chemical value as other elements. (*b*) A combining unit, whether an atom, radical, or molecule.

E-quiv'a-lent-ly, *adv.* In an equal manner.

E-quiv'o-ca-cy (ē-kwĭv'ō-kȧ-sȳ), *n.* Equivocalness.

E-quiv'o-cal (-kal), *a.* [L. *aequivocus; aequus* equal + *voz, vocis*, word.] **1.** Having two or more significations equally applicable; capable of double interpretation. **2.** Capable of being ascribed to different motives. **3.** Uncertain, as an indication or sign; indecisive. — **E-quiv'o-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **E-quiv'o-cal-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Ambiguous; doubtful; uncertain; indeterminate. — *Ambiguous* usually implies an uncertainty of meaning arising from a faulty or blundering use of language; *equivocal* implies that the intentionally deceptive use of a word or expression which conveys two or more ideas with perfect clearness and propriety, but so that it is uncertain which was the one meant. *Equivocation* is applied only to cases where there is a design to deceive.

E-quiv'o-cate (ē-kwĭv'ō-kāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EQUIVOCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EQUIVOCATING.] [L. *aequivocari*, p. p. *-atus*, to be called by the same name, fr. L. *aequivocus*. See EQUIVOCAL, *a.*] To use equivocal expressions; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses, with intent to deceive.

E-quiv'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of equivocating.

Syn. — Prevarication; ambiguity; evasion; quibbling.

E-quiv'o-ca'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who equivocates.

Eq'ui-voque (ĕk'wĭ-vōk *or* ē'kwĭ- ; *F.* ȧ'kē'vôk'), **Eq'ui-voke** *n.* [F. *équivoque*. See EQUIVOCAL.] An equivocal expression; an equivocation; a quibble.

-er (-ẽr). **1.** [AS. *-ere;* akin to L. *-arius.*] The termination of many English words, denoting *the agent;* — applied either to men or things; as in *hater*, farmer, heater, grater. At the end of names or places, *-er* signifies *a man of the place;* as, Londoner, *i. e.*, London *man.* **2.** [AS. *-ra* (for adverbs *-or*); akin to G. *-er*, Icel. *-are*, *-re*, Goth. *-iza*, *-ōza*, L. *-ior*, Gr. *-ιων*, Skr. *-iyas.*] A suffix used to form the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs; as, warmer, sooner, lat(e)er, earl(y)ier.

E'ra (ē'rȧ), *n.* [LL. *aera* an era, in earlier usage, the items of an account, counters, pl. of *aes, aeris*, brass, money. See ORE.] **1.** A point of time from which a series of years is reckoned. **2.** A period of time reckoned from some important event. **3.** A period of time in which a certain order of things prevails; an epoch.

Syn. — Epoch; date; age; dispensation. See EPOCH.

E-ra'di-ate (ē-rā'dĭ-āt), *v. i.* [Pref. *e-* + *radiate.*] To shoot forth, as rays of light; to beam; to radiate.

E-ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An eradiating. [cated.]

E-rad'i-ca-ble (-răd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be eradi-

E-rad'i-cate (ē-răd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ERADICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ERADICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *eradicare*, p. p. *-atus;* e out + *radix, radicis*, root.] **1.** To pluck up by the roots. **2.** To root out; to destroy utterly; to extirpate; to exterminate.

E-rad'i-ca'tion (ē-răd'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An eradicating; state of being eradicated. [ing to eradicate.

E-rad'i-ca-tive (ē-răd'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serv-

E-ras'a-ble (ē-rās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being erased.

E-rase' (ē-rās'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ERASED (-rāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ERASING.] [L. *eradere*, p. p. *erasus;* e out + *radere* to scrape.] **1.** To rub or scrape out; to efface. **2.** Fig.: To obliterate; to expunge; to blot out.

E-rase'ment (ē-rās'mĕnt), *n.* Act of erasing.

E-ras'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, erases.

E-ra'sion (ē-rā'zhŭn), *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration.

E-ra'sure (-zhûr; 135), *n.* An erasing; obliteration.

Er'bi-um (ẽr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. Named from Ytterby.] (*Chem.*) A rare metallic element found in gadolinite.

Erd (ẽrd), *n.* [AS. *eard;* akin to E. *ear* to plow.] The earth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Erd shrew (*Zoöl.*), the common European shrew; shrewmouse.

Erd Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*).

Ere (ār *or* ār), *prep. & adv.* [AS. *ēr;* akin to OHG. *ēr*, G. *eher*, D. *eer*, Icel. *ār*, Goth. *air.*] **1.** Before; sooner than. [*Archaic* or *Poetic*] **2.** Rather than.

Er'e-bus (ẽr'ē-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἔρεβος.] (*Greek Myth.*) A place of nether darkness, through which souls passed to Hades. Also, a deity who dwelt there

E-rect' (ē-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *erectus*, p. p. of *erigere* to erect; *e* out + *regere* to lead straight.] **1.** Upright; vertical in position; perpendicular. **2.** Directed upward; uplifted; raised. **3.** Bold; confident. **4.** Watchful; alert.

E-rect' (ē-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ERECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ERECTING.] **1.** To raise and place uprightly or perpendicularly. **2.** To raise by building up; to construct. **3.** To lift up; to exalt. **4.** To animate; to cheer. **5.** To set up as an assertion or consequence from premises, or the like. **6.** To set up or establish; to institute.

E-rect'er (ē-rĕkt'ẽr), *n.* One who raises or builds.

E-rect'ile (-īl *or* il), *a.* Capable of, or susceptible to, erection. — **E-rec-til'i-ty** (ē'rĕk-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

E-rec'tion (ē-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An erecting; state of being erected or erect. **2.** State of being stretched to stiffness; tension. **3.** Anything erected; a building.

E-rect'ive (ē-rĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Raising; tending to erect.

E-rect'ly, *adv.* In an erect manner or posture.

E-rect'ness, *n.* Uprightness of posture or form.

E-rec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that erects. [soon.

Ere'long' (ār'lŏng' *or* ār'- ; 115), *adv.* Before long;

Er'e-mite (ẽr'ē-mit), *n.* [See HERMIT.] A hermit.

Er'e-thism (-thĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐρεθισμός, deriv. of ἐρέθειν to stir.] (*Med.*) Morbid excitement in an organ.

Ere'while' (ār'hwīl' *or* ār'), **Ere'whiles'** (-hwīlz'), *adv.* A little while before. [*Archaic*]

Erg (ẽrg), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work.] (*Physics*) The unit of energy in the C. G. S. system; the energy necessary to move a body one centimeter against a force of one dyne. A foot pound equals 13,560,000 ergs. [sequently.

‖ **Er'go** (ẽr'gō), *conj.* or *adv.* [L.] Therefore; con-

Er'got (ẽr'gŏt), *n.* [F. *ergot, argot*, lit., a spur.] **1.** A disease of rye and other cereals in which the grains become black, and often spur-shaped. It is caused by a parasitic fungus. **2.** The mycelium or spawn of this fungus. It is a powerful drug. **3.** (*Far.*) A soft protuberance behind and below the pastern joint.

Er'got-ism (ẽr'gŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A diseased condition produced by eating rye affected with ergot.

Er'i-ca'ceous (ẽr'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *erice* heath, Gr. ἐρείκη.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to the Heath family, or resembling plants of that family.

Er'i-na'ceous (-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *erinaceus* hedgehog.] (*Zoöl.*) Of the Hedgehog family; like a hedgehog.

E-rin'go (ē-rĭn'gō), *n.* The sea holly. See ERYNGO.

E-rin'ys (ē-rĭn'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ERINYES (ē-rĭn'ĭ-ēz). [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρινύς.] (*Class. Myth.*) An avenging deity; one of the Furies; sometimes, conscience personified.

Er'mine (ẽr'mĭn), *n.* [OF. *ermine*, prob. of German origin.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A valuable fur-bearing animal, allied to the weasel. In winter it becomes white, except the tip of the tail, which is always black. **2.** The fur of the ermine. **3.** Fig.: The office or functions of a judge, whose state robe, lined with ermine, is emblematical of purity and honor. **4.** (*Her.*) One of the furs. See FUR (*Her.*).

American Ermine in winter pelage (*Mustela erminea*).

Ern (ẽrn), **Erne** *n.* [AS. *earn* eagle; akin to Icel., Sw., & Dan. *örn*, and to Gr. ὄρνις bird.] (*Zoöl.*) A sea eagle; esp., the European white-tailed sea eagle.

E-rode' (ē-rōd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ERODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ERODING.] [L. *erodere, erosum; e* out + *rodere* to gnaw.] To eat into or away; to corrode.

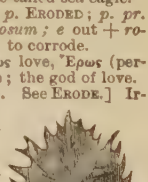
‖ **E'ros** (ē'rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔρως love, Ἔρως (personified) Eros.] (*Greek Myth.*) Love; the god of love.

E-rose' (ē-rōs'), *a.* [L. *erosus*, p. p. See ERODE.] Irregular, as if eaten or worn away.

E-ro'sion (ē-rō'zhŭn), *n.* An eroding; state of being eroded.

E-ro'sive (ē-rō'sĭv), *a.* That erodes.

E-rot'ic (ē-rŏt'ĭk), **E-rot'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτικός. See EROS.] Of or pert. to love; amatory.



Erose Leaf.

Er'pe-tol'o-gy (ẽr'pē-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Herpetology.

Err (ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ERRED (ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ERRING (ẽr'rĭng *or* ẽr'- ; 85).] [F. *errer*, L. *errare, -atum*, to wander; akin to G. *irren.*] **1.** To wander. [*Archaic*] **2.** To deviate from the true course. **3.** To mistake in judgment or opinion. **4.** To go astray morally; to do wrong; to sin.

Er'rand (ẽr'rand), *n.* [AS. *ærende, ærend;* akin to Icel. *örendi, erendi.*] A special business intrusted to a messenger; often, a verbal message; a commission.

Er'rant (ẽr'rant), *a.* [F. *errant*, p. pr. fr. OF. *errer* to travel, LL. *iterare*, fr. L. *iter* journey; confused with L. *errare* to err.] **1.** Wandering; deviating from an appointed course, or from a direct path; roving. **2.** Notorious; notoriously bad; arrant.

Er'rant-ry (ĕr'rant-rў), *n.* A wandering; a roving; esp., in quest of adventures.

Er-rat'ic (ĕr-răt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *erraticus*, fr. *errare* to wander. See ERR.] **1.** Having no certain course; wandering; not stationary. **2.** Deviating from a wise or the common opinion or conduct; eccentric; queer.

Er-rat'ic, *n.* **1.** One who deviates from common opinions. **2.** (*Geol.*) Any stone or material removed from its original site by natural agencies; bowlder.

Er-rat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Erratic. — **Er-rat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Er-rat'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Er-ra'tum** (ĕr-rā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ERRATA (-tȧ). [L. See ERR.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

Er'rhine (ĕr'rĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἔρρινον; ἐν in + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] (*Med.*) A medicine designed to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus; a sternutatory.

Er-ro'ne-ous (ĕr-rō'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *erroneus*, fr. *errare* to err. See ERR.] **1.** Wandering; straying; hence, irregular or abnormal. **2.** Not conformed to truth or justice; incorrect; false; mistaken. — **Er-ro'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Er-ro'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

Er'ror (ĕr'rẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *error*, fr. *errare* to err. See ERR.] **1.** A wandering or irregular course. **2.** A wandering or deviation from the right course or standard. **3.** Deviation from the truth; falsity; false notion; wrong opinion. **4.** A moral offense; a sin. **5.** (*Math.*) The difference between the approximate and the true result.

Syn.—Mistake; fault; transgression; blunder; failure; fallacy; delusion; hallucination; sin. See BLUNDER.

Erse (ẽrs), *n.* [A modification of *Irish*, OE. *Irishe.*] Of or pertaining to the Celtic race in the Highlands of Scotland, or to their language; Gaelic.

Erst (ẽrst), *adv.* [Orig. superlative of ERE.] [*Archaic*] **1.** First. **2.** Previously; before; heretofore.

Er'u-bes'cence (ĕr'ū-bĕs'sens; 135), **Er'u-bes'cen-cy** (-sen-sў), *n.* Act of becoming red; redness; a blushing.

Er'u-bes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *erubescens*, p. pr. of *erubescere* to grow red; *e* out + *rubescere.*] Being or becoming red, or reddish; blushing.

Er-ru'cic (ĕ-rų'sĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pert. to, or derived from, *Eruca* or *Brassica*, a genus of cruciferous herbs.

E-ruct' (ē-rŭkt'), **E-ruc'tate** (ē-rŭk'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *eructare; e* out + *ructare* to belch.] To eject, as wind, from the stomach; to belch. [eructating.

Er'uc-ta'tion (ĕr'ŭk-tā'shŭn *or* ē'rŭk-), *n.* Act of

Er'u-dite (ĕr'ū-dīt; 135), *a.* [L. *eruditus*, p. p. of *erudire* to polish, instruct; *e* out + *rudis* rude.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; well instructed; learned. — **Er'u-dite'ly,** *adv.* — **Er'u-dite'ness,** *n.*

Er'u-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** An instructing; state of being erudite or learned. **2.** The acquisitions gained by extensive reading or study; learning; scholarship.

E-ru'gi-nous (ē-rų'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* Same as ÆRUGINOUS.

E-rupt' (ē-rŭpt'), *v. t.* [See ERUPTION.] To eject.

E-rup'tion (ē-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eruptio*, fr. *erumpere*, *eruptum*, to break out; *e* out + *rumpere* to break. See RUPTURE.] **1.** A breaking out or bursting forth. **2.** That which bursts forth. **3.** A violent exclamation. **4.** (*Med.*) The breaking out of pimples, or an efflorescence.

E-rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Breaking out or bursting forth. **2.** (*Med.*) Attended with eruption or efflorescence, or producing it. **3.** (*Geol.*) Produced by eruption. — *n.* (*Geol.*) An eruptive rock.

‖ **E-ryn'gi-um** (ē-rĭn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἠρύγγιον, dim. of ἤρυγγος eryngo.] (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants resembling thistles. [gium.

E-ryn'go (ē-rĭn'gō), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any species of Eryn-

Er'y-sip'e-las (ĕr'ĭ-sĭp'ē-las), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐρυσίπελας; ἐρυθρός red + πέλλα skin.] (*Med.*) St. Anthony's fire; a febrile disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin.

Er'y-si-pel'a-tous (ĕr'ĭ-sĭ-pĕl'ȧ-tŭs), **Er'y-sip'e-lous** (-sĭp'ē-lŭs), *a.* Pert. to or resembling erysipelas.

Er'y-throid (ĕr'ĭ-throid), *a.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red + *-oid.*] Of a red color; reddish.

Es'ca-lade' (ĕs'kȧ-lād'), *n.* [Through F. & Sp. fr. L. *scala* ladder.] (*Mil.*) A furious attack made on a fortified place, in which ladders are used.

Es'ca-lade', *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; to scale.

Es-cal'lop (ĕs-kŏl'ŭp), *n.* See ESCALOP.

Es-cal'op (ĕs-kŏl'ŭp), *n.* [OF. *escalope* shell. See SCALLOP.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A bivalve shell. See SCALLOP. **2.** A regular, curving indenture. See SCALLOP.

Es-cal'oped (-ŭpt), *a.* Cut or marked in the form of an escalop-shaped pattern; scalloped.

Escaloped oysters. (*Cookery*) See SCALLOP, *v.*

Es-cap'a-ble (ĕs-kāp'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Avoidable.

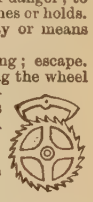
Es'ca-pade' (ĕs'kȧ-pād'), *n.* [F., through Sp. or It. fr. same LL. origin as E. *escape.*] **1.** The backward kick of a horse; a gambol. **2.** A breaking loose from the rules of propriety or good sense; freak; prank.

Es-cape' (ĕs-kāp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCAPED (-kāpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCAPING.] [OF. *escaper, eschaper*, fr. LL. *ex cappa* out of one's cape or cloak; hence, to slip out of one's cape and escape. See 2d CAPE.] **1.** To flee from and avoid; to be saved or exempt from; to shun. **2.** To avoid the notice of; to evade.

Es-cape', *v. i.* **1.** To flee, and get clear of danger; to keep from harm. **2.** To get free of what confines or holds.

Es-cape', *n.* **1.** Act of escaping; the way or means of escape. **2.** Leakage or outflow; loss.

Es-cape'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** An escaping; escape. **2.** The contrivance in a timepiece connecting the wheel work with the pendulum or balance, and giving to the latter the impulse by which it is vibrated; — so called because it allows a tooth to *escape* from a pallet at each vibration.



Escapement.

Es-carp' (ĕs-kärp'), *n.* [F. *escarpe*, fr. *escarper* to cut to a slope.] (*Fort.*) The side of the ditch next the parapet; scarp.

Es-carp', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCARPED (-kärpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCARPING.] (*Mil.*) To make into, or furnish with, a steep slope.

Es-carp'ment, *n.* A steep descent or declivity; steep face of a ridge.

-es'cent (-ĕs'sent). [From *-escens*, *-entis*, ending of the p. pr. of Latin inchoative verbs.] A suffix signifying *beginning, beginning to be;* as, adolescent, effervescent, etc.

Esch'a-lot' (ĕsh'ȧ-lŏt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Shallot.

Es'char (ĕs'kär), *n.* [See SCAR.] (*Med.*) A dry slough or scab which separates from a healthy part.

Es'char (-kẽr), *n.* [Ir.] (*Geol.*) In Ireland, one of many continuous mounds or ridges of gravelly and sandy drift.

Es'cha-rot'ic (ĕs'kȧ-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* (*Med.*) Serving or tending to form an eschar; producing a scar.

Es'cha-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. ἔσχατος last + *-logy.*] The doctrine of the last things, as death, etc.

Es-cheat' (ĕs-chēt'), *n.* [OF. *escheit, escheoit*, fr. *escheoir* to fall to the lot of; pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cheoir* to fall, fr. L. *cadere.* See CHANCE.] **1.** (*Law*) (*a*) (*Feud. & Eng. Law*) The reversion of lands, to the lord of the fee, in consequence of the extinction of the blood of the tenant. (*b*) (*U. S. Law*) The reverting of real property to the State, as original and ultimate proprietor, by reason of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. **2.** Lands which fall to the lord or the State by escheat. **3.** That which falls to one; a reversion or return.

Es-cheat', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCHEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCHEATING.] (*Law*) To revert, or become forfeited, to the lord, the crown, or the State.

Es-cheat'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Right of succeeding to an escheat.

Es-chew' (ĕs-chų'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCHEWED (-chųd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCHEWING.] [OF. *eschever, eschiver, eskiver*, fr. OHG. *sciuhen*, G. *scheuen;* akin to E. *shy.*] To shun; to avoid; to keep clear of.

Es'cort (ĕs'kôrt), *n.* [F. *escorte*, It. *scorta* a guard or guide, fr. *scorgere* to discern, lead, fr. L. *ex* out, quite + *corrigere* to correct. See CORRECT.] **1.** A body of armed men attending a person to afford safety; also, a body of persons attending as a mark of respect. **2.** Protection, care, or safeguard on a journey.

Es-cort' (ĕs-kôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCORTING.] To attend as an escort.

Syn. — To accompany; attend.

Es'cri-toire' (ĕs'krĭ-twär'), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *scriptorium*, fr. L. *scriptorius* belonging to writing, fr. *scribere* to write.] A secretary or writing desk.

Es-crol' } (ĕs-krōl'), *n.* [See SCROLL.] **1.** A scroll.
Es-croll' } [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Her.*) A long strip or scroll, anciently bearing the crest, now containing the motto.

Es'crow (ĕs'krō *or* ĕs-krō'), *n.* [OF. *escroe, escroue*, a roll of writings, bond. See SCROLL.] (*Law*) A deed or other instrument delivered to a third person, to be by him delivered to the grantee upon the fulfillment of a specified condition.

Es'cu-age (ĕs'kū-ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *escuage*, fr. *escu* shield. See ESQUIRE.] (*Feud. Law*) A species of knight service by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war, at his own charge.

Es'cu-lent (ĕs'kū-lent), *a.* [L. *esculentus*, fr. *escare* to eat, fr. *esca* food, fr. *edere* to eat.] Suitable to be used by man for food; eatable; edible.

Es-cutch'eon (ĕs-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *escusson*, fr. *escu* shield. See ESQUIRE.] **1.** (*Her.*) The surface, usually

a shield, upon which bearings are marshaled and displayed.

☞ The whole surface of the escutcheon is called the *field*; the upper part the *chief*, and the lower part the *base*. The two sides of an escutcheon are respectively designated as *dexter* and *sinister*, as in the cut, and the different parts or points by the following names: *A*, Dexter chief point; *B*, Middle chief point; *C*, Sinister chief point; *D*, Honor or color point; *E*, Fesse or heart point; *F*, Nombril or navel point; *G*, Dexter base point; *H*, Middle base point; *I*, Sinister base point.

Escutcheon (*Her.*).

2. A marking formed by the hair at the back of, and above, a cow's udder. **3.** (*Naut.*) That part of a vessel's stern where her name is. **4.** (*Carp.*) A metal plate or shield to protect wood, or for ornament, as around a keyhole.

Es'ki-mo (ĕs'kĭ-mō), *n.*; *pl.* ESKIMOS (-mōz). [Originally applied by the Algonquins to the Northern Indians, and meaning *eaters of raw flesh.*] (*Ethnol.*) One of a peculiar race inhabiting Arctic America and Greenland.

Eskimo dog (*Zoöl.*), one of a breed of large and powerful dogs used by the Eskimos to draw sledges.

Eskimo Dog.

E'so-phag'e-al (ē'sō-făj'ē-*al* *or* -fā'jē-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the esophagus.

E-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ā-gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οἰσοφάγος; root of οἴσω I will bear + φαγεῖν to eat.] (*Anat.*) That part of the alimentary canal between the pharynx and the stomach; gullet.

Es'o-ter'ic (ĕs'ō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐσωτερικός, deriv. of ἔσω in, fr. ἐς, εἰς, into, fr. ἐν in.] Designed for, and understood by, the initiated only; — said of the private and more recondite instructions and doctrines of philosophers.

Es'o-ter'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Esoteric.

Es-pal'ier (ĕs-păl'yĕr), *n.* [F., fr. It. *spalliera*, fr. *spalla* shoulder. See EPAULET.] (*Hort.*) A railing or trellis upon which fruit trees or shrubs are trained; a tree or row of trees so trained.

Es-par'cet (ĕs-pär'sĕt), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *esparceta.*] (*Bot.*) The common sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*).

‖ **Es-par'to** (-tō), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) A species of Spanish grass, of which cordage, shoes, etc., are made.

Es-pe'cial (ĕs-pĕsh'*al*), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *specialis*, fr. *species* a particular sort, kind, or quality.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind; special. — **Es-pe'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **Es-pe'cial-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Particular; uncommon; chief. See PECULIAR.

Es-pi'al (ĕs-pī'*al*), *n.* An espying; notice; discovery.

Es-pi'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who espies.

Es'pi-o-nage (ĕs'pĭ-ō-nāj *or* -nȧzh'), *n.* [F. *espionnage*, fr. *espionner* to spy, fr. *espion* spy, OF. *espie.* See ESPY.] The practice or employment of spies.

Es'pla-nade' (ĕs'plȧ-nād'), *n.* [F. *esplanade*, through Sp. fr. L. *explanare* to flatten. See EXPLAIN.] **1.** (*Fort.*) (*a*) A clear space between a citadel and the nearest houses of the town. (*b*) The glacis of the counterscarp, or the slope of the parapet of the covered way toward the country. **2.** (*Hort.*) A grass plat; a lawn. **3.** Any clear, level space used for public walks or drives.

Es-pous'al (ĕs-pouz'*al*), *n.* [OF. *espousailles*, pl., L. *sponsalia*, fr. *sponsalis* espousal. See ESPOUSE.] An espousing; esp., *pl.*, betrothal; also, marriage ceremony.

Es-pouse' (ĕs-pouz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESPOUSED (-pouzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESPOUSING.] [OF. *espouser*, L. *sponsare* to betroth, espouse, fr. *sponsus* betrothed, p. p. of *spondere* to promise solemnly or sacredly.] **1.** To betroth; to promise in marriage. **2.** To take as spouse; to marry. **3.** To take upon one's self to maintain; to take up the cause of; to adopt; to embrace.

Es-pous'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who espouses.

‖ **Es'prit'** (ĕs'prē'), *n.* [F. See SPIRIT.] Spirit.

Es-py' (ĕs-pī'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESPIED (-pīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESPYING.] [OF. *espier*, fr. OHG. *spehōn* to watch, G. *spähen*; akin to L. *specere* to look.] **1.** To catch sight of; to see; to discern unexpectedly; to spy. **2.** To inspect narrowly; to watch; to observe; to spy upon.

Syn. — To discern; discover; detect; descry; spy.

-esque (-ĕsk). [F., fr. It. *-isco.* Cf. -ISH.] A suffix, orig. of words from the French, Italian, and Spanish, denoting *manner* or *style*; *like*; as, arabesque.

Es'qui-mau (ĕs'kĭ-mō), *n.*; *pl.* ESQUIMAUX (-mōz). [F.] Same as ESKIMO.

Es-quire' (ĕs-kwīr'), *n.* [OF. *escuyer*, *escuier*, through LL. fr. L. *scutum* shield, fr. root meaning, to cover.] Orig., a shield-bearer or armor-bearer attendant on a knight; a title of dignity next below *knight* and above *gentleman*; also, a title of office and courtesy.

☞ In England, the title of *esquire* belongs by right of birth to the eldest sons of knights; to the eldest sons of younger sons of peers, to sheriffs, to justices of the peace, to counselors at law, bachelors of divinity, law, or physic, etc. In the U. S. the title is commonly given in courtesy to lawyers and justices of the peace, and is often used in the superscription of letters instead of *Mr.*

Es-quire', *v. t.* To wait on; to attend. [*Colloq.*]

-ess (-ĕs). [OF. *-esse*, LL. *-issa*, Gr. *-ισσα.*] A suffix used to form feminine nouns; as, actress, deaconess.

Es'say (ĕs'sā), *n.* [F. *essai*, fr. L. *exagium* a weighing, weight, balance; *ex* out + *agere* to drive, do.] **1.** An effort to perform anything; trial; attempt. **2.** (*Lit.*) A composition treating of any particular subject, — usually shorter and less methodical than a treatise.

Syn. — Endeavor; tract; dissertation; disquisition.

Es-say' (ĕs-sā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESSAYED (-sād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESSAYING.] To make effort to do or perform; to attempt; to endeavor; to make experiment of.

Es'say-ist (ĕs'sā-ĭst), *n.* A writer of an essay.

Es'sence (ĕs'sens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *essentia*, formed as if fr. a p. pr. of *esse* to be. See Is.] **1.** The constituent elementary notions constituting a complex notion. **2.** The distinctive constituent qualities of anything; hence, virtue or quality of a thing, separated from its grosser parts. **3.** Constituent substance. **4.** A being; esp., a purely spiritual being. **5.** The virtues of a plant or drug, extracted and refined; specif., the solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil. **6.** Perfume; scent.

Es'sence, *v. t.* To perfume.

Es-sene' (ĕs-sēn'), *n.* [Gr. Ἐσσηνοί, lit., physicians, because they practiced medicine, fr. Chald. *āsayā* to heal.] One of an ascetic Jewish sect.

Es-sen'tial (ĕs-sĕn'*shal*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the essence, or characteristic qualities or part of anything. **2.** Hence, really existing. **3.** Important in the highest degree; necessary. **4.** Highly rectified; pure; hence, unmixed. **5.** Idiopathic; independent of other diseases. — **Es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **Es-sen'tial-ness**, *n.*

Essential oils, a class of vegetable oils, having each its characteristic odor, and hot burning taste.

Es-sen'tial, *n.* That which is essential. [essential.]

Es-sen'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being

-est (-ĕst). [AS. *-ost*, *-est*; akin to G. *-est*, *-ist*, Skr. *-ishtha.*] A suffix used to form the superlative of adjectives and adverbs; as, smoothest; earl(*y*)iest.

Es-tab'lish (ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTABLISHED (-lĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTABLISHING.] [OF. *establir*, fr. L. *stabilire*, fr. *stabilis* firm, stable. See STABLE, *a.*; -ISH.] **1.** To make stable or firm. **2.** To appoint by authority; to enact; to ordain. **3.** To found; to institute; to create and regulate. **4.** To secure public recognition or acceptance of. **5.** To set up in business, or in any place of advantage; — used reflexively.

Es-tab'lish-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who establishes.

Es-tab'lish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** An establishing; state of being established. **2.** That which is established; as: (*a*) A form of government. (*b*) A permanent civil, military, or commercial, force or organization. (*c*) A permanent place and outfit for residence or business.

Es'ta-fet' } (ĕs'tȧ-fĕt'), *n.* [F. *estafette*, deriv. of
‖ **Es'ta-fette'** } OHG. *stapho* footstep.] A courier.

‖ **Es-tan'ci-a** (ĕs-tän'thē-ȧ), *n.* [Sp. See STANZA.] A grazing farm; a country house. [*Spanish America*]

Es-tate' (ĕs-tāt'), *n.* [OF. *estat*, F. *état*, L. *status*, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** Settled condition or form of existence; state; situation. **2.** Social standing or rank; quality; dignity. **3.** A property; esp., property in land, or all the property of a deceased person. **4.** *pl.* The great classes or orders of a community or state. **5.** (*Law*) Interest of an owner in lands, tenements, etc.

Es-teem' (ĕs-tēm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTEEMED (-tēmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTEEMING.] [F. *estimer*, L. *aestimare* to estimate.] **1.** To appreciate the worth of; to value. **2.** To set a high value on; to respect.

Syn. — To prize; respect; reckon. See ESTIMATE.

Es-teem', *n.* **1.** Estimation; opinion regarding merit or value; hence, valuation; reckoning; price. **2.** High estimation or value; favorable opinion.

Es'thete (ĕs'thēt), *n.*, **Es-thet'ic** (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*, etc. Same as ÆSTHETE, ÆSTHETIC, etc.

Es'ti-ma-ble (ĕs'tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being esteemed or estimated. — **Es'ti-ma-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

Es'ti-mate (ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTIMATING (-mā'tĭng).] [L. *aestimare*, p. p. *-atus*. See ESTEEM, *v. t.*] To judge and form an opinion of the value, amount, number, or the like, of, from imperfect data or in an imperfect manner.

Syn. — To appreciate; value; appraise; prize; rate; esteem; count; calculate; number. — *Estimate* has reference especially to the external relations of things, such as amount, magnitude, importance, etc.; *esteem* to the intrinsic or moral worth of a person or thing.

Es'ti-mate (-mât), *n.* Act or result of estimating.

Es'ti-ma'tion (ĕs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [See ESTEEM, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of estimating, or the opinion or judgment so formed; estimate. **2.** Favorable opinion; esteem; regard; honor. **3.** Supposition; conjecture.

Syn. — Calculation; computation; appraisement.

Es'ti-ma-tive (ĕs'tĭ-mā-tĭv), *a.* Inclined, or able, to estimate.

Es'ti-ma'tor (-mā'tẽr), *n.* One who estimates.

Es'ti-val (ĕs'tĭ-val *or* ĕs-tī'val), *a.*, **Es'ti-vate** (ĕs'tĭ-vāt), *v. i.*, etc. Same as ÆSTIVAL, ÆSTIVATE, etc.

Es-top' (ĕs-tŏp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTOPPED (-tŏpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTOPPING.] [OF. *estoper* to stop, close, LL. *stuppare* to close with tow, fr. L. *stuppa* tow, oakum. Cf. STOP.] (*Law*) To impede or bar by estoppel.

Es-top'pel (-pĕl), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) A stop; obstruction or bar to one's alleging or denying a fact contrary to his own previous action or statement. (*b*) The agency by which the law excludes evidence in disputes of admissions which the policy of the law treats as indisputable.

Es-to'vers (ĕs-tō'vẽrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *estoveir, estovoir*, necessary, prop. infin., to suit, be necessary. See STOVER.] (*Law*) Necessaries or supplies; an allowance to a person out of an estate or other thing for support.

Es'trade' (ĕs'trād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *estrado*, prop., a carpeted place, fr. L. *stratum* bed covering. See STRATUM.] (*Arch.*) A raised platform in a room; a dais.

Es-trange' (ĕs-trānj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTRANGED (-trānjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTRANGING (-trān'jĭng).] [OF. *estrangier* to remove, L. *extraneare* to treat as a stranger, from *extraneus* strange, extraneous.] **1.** To withdraw; to withhold; hence, reflexively, to cause to cease to be familiar and friendly. **2.** To divert from its original use or purpose, or from its former possessor; to alienate. **3.** To alienate the affections or confidence of.

Es-trange'ment (ĕs-trānj'ment), *n.* Act of estranging, or state of being estranged; alienation.

Es'tra-pade' (ĕs'trà-pād'), *n.* [F.] (*Man.*) The action of a horse, when, to get rid of his rider, he rears, plunges, and kicks furiously.

Es-tray' (ĕs-trā'), *n.* [See STRAY.] (*Law*) Any valuable animal, not wild, wandering from its owner; a stray.

Es-treat' (ĕs-trēt'), *n.* [OF. *estraite*, fr. *estraire* to extract, fr. L. *extrahere*. See EXTRACT.] (*Law*) A true copy, duplicate, or extract of an original writing.

Es-treat', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTREATING.] (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) To take out from the records of a court, and send up to the court of exchequer to be enforced; — said of a forfeited recognizance. (*b*) To bring into the exchequer, as a fine.

Es-trepe'ment (-trĕp'ment), *n.* [OF., damage, waste.] (*Law*) Destructive waste, by a tenant for life.

Es'tu-a-ry (ĕs'tū-à-rў), *n.* [L. *aestuarium*, from *aestuare* to surge. See ESTUATE.] A passage, as the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current; an arm of the sea; a frith.

Es'tu-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTUATING.] [L. *aestuare* to boil up, burn, fr. *aestus* boiling motion, fire, heat.] To boil up; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

-et (-ĕt). [F. *-et*, masc., *-ette*, fem. Cf. -LET.] A noun suffix with a diminutive force; as in baron*et*, facet.

‖ **Ét'a'gère'** (ā'tà'zhâr'), *n.* [F., deriv. of *étage* story. See STAGE.] A piece of furniture having a number of uninclosed shelves for receiving articles of elegance or use.

‖ **Ét'at' Ma'jor'** (ā'tà' mà'zhôr'). [F., fr. *état* state + L. *major* greater.] (*Mil.*) The staff of an army.

‖ **Et' cet'e-ra** (ĕt' sĕt'ē-rà). [L. *et* and + *caetera* other things.] And others; and so on; — noting that *other things* which could be mentioned are to be understood. Usually abbrev. to *etc.* or *&c.*

Etch (ĕch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ETCHED (ĕcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ETCHING.] [D. *etsen*, G. *ätzen* to feed, corrode, etch, MHG. *etzen*, causative of *ezzen* to eat, G. *essen*. See EAT.] **1.** To produce or engrave, as designs, on metal, glass, or the like, by lines or strokes eaten in by an acid. **2.** To draw upon and bite out the lines with acid.

Etch, *v. i.* To practice etching; to make etchings.

Etch'er (ĕch'ẽr), *n.* One who etches.

Etch'ing, *n.* **1.** Act, art, or practice of an etcher. **2.** An etched design or figure, or an impression from it.

E-tern' (ē-tẽrn'), *a.* [OF. *eterne*, L. *aeternus*, for *aeviturnus*, fr. *aevum* age. See AGE.] Eternal. [*Poetic*]

E-ter'nal (ē-tẽr'nal), *a.* [F. *éternal*, L. *aeternalis*, fr. *aeternus*.] **1.** Without beginning or end of existence; always existing. **2.** Without end of existence or duration. **3.** Continued without intermission; ceaseless; constant. **4.** Existing at all times without change; immutable. **5.** Exceedingly great or bad; — used as a strong intensive. — **E-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Everlasting; endless; infinite; ceaseless; perpetual; interminable. See EVERLASTING.

E-ter'nal, *n.* That which is eternal; esp., God.

E-terne (ē-tẽrn'), *a.* Same as ETERN.

E-ter'ni-ty (ē-tẽr'nĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Duration without beginning or end; also, duration without end in the future. **2.** Condition which begins at death; immortality.

E-ter'nize (ē-tẽr'nīz), *v. t.* **1.** To make eternal or endless. **2.** To make forever famous; to immortalize.

E-te'sian (-tē'zhan), *a.* [L. *etesiae*, pl., etesian winds, Gr. ἐτησίαι, fr. ἔτος year.] Periodical; — applied to certain northerly winds of the Ægean sea and the Levant.

Eth'ane (ĕth'ān), *n.* [From ETHER.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, forming part of ordinary illuminating gas.

E'the-os'to-moid (ē'thē-ŏs'tō-moid), *a.* [NL. *etheostoma* name of a genus + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or like, the genus *Etheostoma*. — *n.* Any fish of the fresh-water genus *Etheostoma* and related genera of small and often bright-colored fishes related to the perches.

E'ther (ē'thẽr), *n.* [L. *aether*, Gr. αἰθήρ, fr. αἴθειν to light up, kindle, burn, blaze; akin to Skr. *idh*, *indh*.] **1.** (*Physics*) A medium of great elasticity and extreme tenuity, supposed to pervade all space, the interior of solid bodies not excepted, and to be the medium of transmission of light and heat. **2.** Supposed matter above the air; the air itself. **3.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) A volatile inflammable liquid, obtained by distillation of alcohol. It is a powerful anæsthetic. (*b*) Any similar hydrocarbon.

E-the're-al (ē-thē'rē-*a*l), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the hypothetical upper air, or to the regions beyond the earth or beyond the atmosphere; celestial. **2.** Consisting of ether; hence, exceedingly light or airy. **3.** (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, ether. — **E-the're-al-ly**, *adv.* — **E-the're-al-ness**, *n.*

E-the're-al-ize (ē-thē'rē-*a*l-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To convert into ether; to saturate with ether. **2.** To render ethereal.

E-ther-i-fi-ca'tion (ē-thẽr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Act or process of making ether.

E'ther-i-za'tion (ē'thẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Administration of ether; state of the system under its influence.

E'ther-ize (ē'thẽr-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To convert into ether. **2.** To render insensible by means of ether.

Eth'ic (ĕth'ĭk), ‖ *a.* [L. *ethicus*, Gr. ἠθικός, fr. ἦθος **Eth'ic-al** (-ĭ-*k*al), ‖ custom, usage, dwelling; akin to ἔθος usage, Skr. *svadhā*.] Of, or belonging to, morals; containing moral precepts; moral. — **Eth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Eth'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of human duty; the body of rules of duty drawn from this science.

E'thi-op (ē'thĭ-ŏp), **E'thi-o'pi-an** (-ō'pĭ-*a*n), *n.* [L. *Aethiops*, Gr. Αἰθίοψ; αἴθειν to burn + ὤψ face.] A native or inhabitant of Ethiopia; hence, a negro.

E'thi-op'i-an, ‖ *a.* Of or relating to Ethiopia or **E'thi-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), ‖ the Ethiopians.

E'thi-ops (ē'thĭ-ŏps), *n.* [NL. See ETHIOP.] (*Old Chem.*) A black substance; — formerly applied to various preparations of a black or very dark color.

Eth'moid (ĕth'moid), ‖ *a.* [Gr. ἠθμοειδής like a **Eth-moid'al** (ĕth-moid'*a*l), ‖ sieve; ἠθμός sieve + εἶδος form.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Like a sieve; cribriform. (*b*) Pert. to, or in the region of, the ethmoid bone, through which the olfactory nerves pass out of the cranium.

Eth'nic (ĕth'nĭk), ‖ *a.* [L. *ethnicus*, Gr. ἐθνικός, fr. **Eth'nic-al** (-nĭ-*k*al), ‖ ἔθνος nation, τὰ ἔθνη the nations, gentiles.] **1.** Belonging to races or nations; based on distinctions of race; ethnological. **2.** Pertaining to the gentiles, or to nations not converted to Christianity.

Eth-nog'ra-pher (ĕth-nŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* One versed in ethnography.

Eth'no-graph'ic (ĕth'nō-grăf'ĭk), ‖ *a.* Pertaining to **Eth'no-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-*k*al), ‖ ethnography.

Eth-nog'ra-phy (ĕth-nŏg'rà-fў), *n.* [Gr. ἔθνος nation + *-graphy*.] Descriptive ethnology.

Eth'no-log'ic (ĕth'nō-lŏj'ĭk), ‖ *a.* Of or pert. to eth-**Eth'no-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-*k*al), ‖ nology. [nology.

Eth-nol'o-gist (ĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in eth-

Eth-nol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. ἔθνος nation + *-logy*.]

The science which treats of the division of mankind into races, their origin, distribution, and relations.

Eth/o-log'ic (ĕth/ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Eth/o-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), } ethology.

E-thol'o-gy (ē-thŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. *ἠθολογία* a depicting of character. See ETHICS, and -LOGY.] **1.** A treatise on morality; ethics. **2.** The science of the formation of character.

Eth'yl (ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*Ether* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) The essential radical of ethane, and of common alcohol and ether.

Eth'yl-ene (-ēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A gaseous hydrocarbon, forming an ingredient of illuminating gas.

E'ti-o-late (ē'tĭ-ō-lāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ETIOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ETIOLATING.] [F. *étioler* to blanch.] To become or make white or whiter; to blanch or pale, as by absence of light, or by disease; to whiten.

E'ti-o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of etiolating, or state of being etiolated.

E'ti-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* Same as ÆTIOLOGY.

Et'i-quette' (ĕt'ĭ-kĕt'), *n.* [F., prop., a little piece of paper, or a mark or label, ticket, OF. *estiquete;* of German origin.] The forms required by good breeding, or prescribed by authority, to be observed in social or official life. [*& Mus.*) A study.

‖ **É'tude'** (ā'tud'), *n.* [F. See STUDY.] (*Fine Arts*)

Et'y-mo-log'ic-al (ĕt'ĭ-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to etymology. — **Et'y-mo-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Et'y-mo-log'i-con** (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] An etymological dictionary or manual.

Et'y-mol'o-gist (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who investigates the derivation of words.

Et'y-mol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* To give the etymology of.

Et'y-mol'o-gize, *v. i.* To trace the origins of words.

Et'y-mol'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [L. *etymologia*, Gr. *ἐτυμολογία*; *ἔτυμον* etymon + *λόγος* discourse, description.] **1.** That branch of philological science treating of the history of the forms and meanings of words. **2.** That part of grammar relating to changes of form in inflection.

Et'y-mon (ĕt'ĭ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MONS (-mŏnz), Gr. -MA (-mă). [L., fr. Gr. *ἔτυμον*, fr. *ἔτυμος* true, real, fr. *ἐτεός* true.] An original form or meaning; a root.

‖ **Eu-** (ū-). [Gr. *εὖ* well, orig. neut. of *ἐύς* good.] A prefix signifying *well, good, advantageous.*

‖ **Eu'ca-lyp'tus** (ū'kă-lĭp'tŭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *εὖ* well, good + *καλυπτός* covered. The name refers to the covering over the buds.] (*Bot.*) A myrtaceous genus of very useful trees, mostly Australian. Many of them grow to a great height.

Eu'cha-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [L. *eucharistia*, Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, lit., a giving thanks; *εὖ* + *χάρις* favor, grace, thanks.] **1.** Thanksgiving. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Eccl.*) The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the communion.

Eu'cha-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Eu'cha-ris'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } the Lord's Supper.

Eu-chol'o-gy (ū-kŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. *εὐχολόγιον* prayer book; *εὐχή* prayer + *λέγειν* to speak.] (*Eccl.*) The book of offices in the Greek Church. [game at cards.

Eu'chre (ū'kẽr), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *écarté.*] A kind of

Eu'chre, *v. t.* To defeat, in a game of euchre, the side that named the trump.

Eu-clid'i-an (ū-klĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* Relating to Euclid, the Greek geometer, or to the geometry of Euclid.

Eu'cra-sy (ū'krā-sy), *n.* [Gr. *εὐκρασία*, deriv. of *εὖ* well + *κεραννύναι* to mix, temper.] (*Med.*) Such a mixture of qualities as constitutes health or soundness.

Eu'de-mon'ics, Eu'dæ-mon'ics (ū'dē-mŏn'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονικός* conducive to happiness. See EUDEMONISM.] Moral philosophy that treats of happiness.

Eu-de'mon-ism, Eu-dæ'mon-ism (ū-dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονισμός* a thinking happy, fr. *εὐδαίμων* having a good genius, happy; *εὖ* well + *δαίμων* one's demon.] That system of ethics which defines moral obligation by its relation to happiness. [eudemonism.

Eu-de'mon-ist, Eu-dæ'mon-ist, *n.* A believer in

Eu'di-om'e-ter (ū'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδία* clear weather (fr. *εὖδιος* clear) + *-meter.*] (*Chem.*) An instrument for the volumetric measurement of gases. It is frequently used to determine the purity of the air.

Eu'di-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Eu'di-om'et'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } a eudiometer.

Eu'di-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* Art or process of making observations or experiments with the eudiometer.

‖ **Eu-ge'ni-a** (ū-jē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. Named after Prince *Eugene* of Savoy.] (*Bot.*) A genus of myrtaceous plants, including the trees which produce allspice and cloves.

Eu-gen'ic (ū-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *εὐγενής.*] Well-born.

Eu-hem'er-ism (ū-hĕm'ẽr-ĭz'm *or* ū-hē'mẽr-), *n.* The theory, of the Greek philosopher Euhemerus (about 300 B. C.), that the gods of mythology were deified mortals.

Eu'la-chon (ū'lă-kŏn), *n.* [Native Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The candlefish.

Eu'lo-gist (ū'lō-jĭst), *n.* One who eulogizes or praises.

Eu'lo-gis'tic (ū'lō-jĭs'tĭk), } Of, pertaining to, or char-
Eu'lo-gis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } acterized by, eulogy.

Eu-lo'gi-um (ū-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] A formal eulogy.

Eu'lo-gize (ū'lō-jīz), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EULOGIZED (-jīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EULOGIZING (-jī'zĭng).] To extol or praise in speech or writing.

Eu'lo-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. *εὐλογία*, fr. *εὔλογος* well speaking; *εὖ* well + *λέγειν* to speak.] A speech or writing commending the character or services of a person.

Syn. — Encomium; praise; panegyric; applause. — *Encomium* is less studied and formal than *eulogy*, which applies only to persons. A *panegyric* was originally a set speech in a full assembly of the people, and hence denotes a more formal *eulogy*, couched in terms of warm and continuous praise, esp. as to personal character.

‖ **Eu-men'i-des** (ū-mĕn'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *Εὐμενίδες*, lit., gracious goddesses.] (*Class. Myth.*) A euphemistic name for the Furies or Erinyes.

Eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), *n.* [L. *eunuchus*, Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, prop., guarding the couch; *εὐνή* couch + *ἔχειν* to have, keep.] A castrated male person, in the Orient often placed in charge of the women's apartments.

Eu'nuch-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* State of being a eunuch.

Eu-os'mite (ū-ŏz'mit), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ* well + *ὀσμή* a smell.] (*Min.*) A fossil resin, having a pleasant odor.

Eu'pa-to'ri-um (ū'pă-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Eupator*, king of Pontus, said to have used it as a medicine.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial, composite herbs including hemp agrimony, boneset, thoroughwort, etc.

‖ **Eu-pep'si-a** (ū-pĕp'sĭ-ă *or* -shă), } *n.* [NL. *eupepsia*,
Eu-pep'sy (ū-pĕp'sỹ), } fr. Gr. *εὐπεψία*. See EU-; DYSPEPSIA.] (*Med.*) A state of good digestion.

Eu-pep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to eupepsia.

Eu'phe-mism (ū'fẽ-mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, deriv. of *εὖ* well + *φάναι* to speak. See FAME.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened; a mild name for something disagreeable.

Eu'phe-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Eu'phe-mis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } euphemism.

Eu'phe-mize (ū'fẽ-mīz), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EUPHEMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EUPHEMIZING.] To express by a euphemism, or in delicate language; to make use of euphemistic expressions.

Eu-phon'ic (ū-fŏn'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibit-
Eu-phon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ing, euphony; euphonious.

Eu-pho'ni-ous (ū-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pleasing or sweet in sound; euphonic. — **Eu-pho'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Eu'pho-nism (ū'fō-nĭz'm), *n.* Euphony.

Eu'pho-ny (ū'fō-nỹ), *n.* [L. *euphonia*, Gr. *εὐφωνία*, fr. *εὔφωνος* sweet-voiced; *εὖ* well + *φωνή* sound, voice.] A pleasing or sweet sound; an easy, smooth enunciation.

‖ **Eu-phor'bi-a** (ū-fôr'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. *εὐφόρβιον* exudation from one species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, mostly shrubby, succulent herbs; spurge.

Eu'pho-tide (ū'fō-tīd), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ* well + *φῶς* light.] (*Min.*) A composite, white-and-green rock of the Alps.

Eu'phra-sy (ū'frā-sỹ), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφρασία* delight, fr. *εὖ* well + *φρήν* heart.] (*Bot.*) The plant eyebright.

Eu'phu-ism (ū'fū-Iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφυής* well grown, graceful; *εὖ* well + *φυή* growth, fr. *φύειν* to grow. The term refers to Lyly's famous books, "*Euphues*, or the Anatomy of Wit," and "*Euphues* and his England," both affectedly elegant in diction.] (*Rhet.*) An affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language.

Eu'phu-ist, *n.* One who affects euphuism.

Eu'phu-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to euphuism.

Eu-ra'sian (ū-rā'shan), *a.* [*Europe* + *Asian.*] Of European and Asiatic descent; of or pertaining to both Europe and Asia. — *n.* A child of a European and an Asiatic; also, one born in Asia of European parents.

‖ **Eu-re'ka** (ū-rē'kă). [Gr. *εὕρηκα* I have found.] The exclamation attributed to Archimedes, upon suddenly discovering a method of finding out how much the gold of King Hiero's crown had been alloyed. Hence, an expression of triumph concerning a discovery.

Eu-roc'ly-don (ū-rŏk'lĭ-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὐροκλύδων*; *εὖρος* southeast wind + *κλύδων* wave.] A tempestuous northeast wind of the Mediterranean.

Eu'ro-pe'an (ū'rō-pē'an), *a.* Of or pert. to Europe, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe.

Eu'ryth-my (ū'rĭth-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. *εὐρυθμία*; *εὖ* well + *ῥυθμός* rhythm.] **1.** (*Fine Arts*) Just or harmonious proportion or movement. **2.** (*Med.*) Regularity of pulse.

Eu-sta′chi-an (ū-stā′kĭ-*an*), *a.* [From *Eustachi*, an Italian physician.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Discovered by Eustachius, as the passage from the tympanum to the pharynx of the ear, and a crescent-shaped valvular fold of the endocardium. (*b*) Pertaining to the Eustachian tube.

Eustachian tube (*Anat.*), a passage from the tympanum of the ear to the pharynx.

Eu-ter′pe (ū-tĕr′pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐτέρπη, fr. εὐτερπής delightful; εὖ well + τέρπειν to delight.] (*Class. Myth.*) The Muse of music. [to music.]

Eu-ter′pe-an (-pē-*an*), *a.* Of or pert. to Euterpe or

Eu′tha-na′si-a (ū′thā-nā′zhĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐθανασία; εὖ well + θανεῖν to die.] An easy or agreeable death. [as Euthanasia.]

Eu-than′a-sy (ū-thăn′ā-sy *or* ū′thā-nā′zy), *n.* Same

Eu′tro-phy (ū′trō-fy), *n.* [Gr. εὐτροφία, deriv. of εὖ well + τρέφειν to nourish.] (*Med.*) Healthy nutrition.

Eu-tych′i-an (ū-tĭk′ĭ-*an*), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Eutyches, a 5th century monophysite. [thartic.]

E-vac′u-ant (ē-văk′ū-*ant*), *a.* & *n.* Evacuative; ca-

E-vac′u-ate (ē-văk′ū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Evacuated (-ā′tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Evacuating (-ā′tĭng).] [L. *evacuare*, p. p. *-atus*; *e* out + *vacuus* empty.] **1.** To make empty; to remove the contents of. **2.** To remove; to eject; to void; to discharge. **3.** To withdraw from; to quit. **4.** To nullify; to vacate. [*Obs.*]

E-vac′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of evacuating. **2.** That which is evacuated.

E-vac′u-a-tive (ē-văk′ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

E-vac′u-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who evacuates.

E-vade′ (ē-vād′), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Evaded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Evading.] [L. *evadere*, *evasum*; *e* out + *vadere* to go, walk. See Wade.] To get away from by artifice; to avoid; to slip away; to elude; to escape.

E-vag′i-na′tion (ē-văj′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *e* out + *vagina* sheath.] Act of unsheathing.

Ev′a-nesce′ (ĕv′ā-nĕs′), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Evanesced (-nĕst′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Evanescing.] [L. *evanescere*; *e* out + *vanescere* to vanish, fr. *vanus* empty, vain.] To vanish away; to dissipate and disappear, like vapor.

Ev′a-nes′cence (-sens), *n.* Act or state of evanescing.

Ev′a-nes′cent (-sent), *a.* **1.** Liable to vanish or pass away like vapor; vanishing; fleeting. **2.** Vanishing from notice; imperceptible. — **Ev′a-nes′cent-ly**, *adv.*

E-van′gel (ē-văn′jĕl), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. εὐαγγέλιον glad tidings, gospel; deriv. of εὖ + ἀγγέλειν to bear a message. See Eu-; Angel.] Good news; announcement of glad tidings; esp., the gospel, or a gospel.

E′van-gel′ic (ē′văn-jĕl′ĭk *or* ĕv′ăn-), *a.* Belonging to, or contained in, the gospel; evangelical.

E′van-gel′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels. **2.** Belonging to, consonant to, or contained in, the New Testament. **3.** Earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; preëminently orthodox; — specif. applied to that party in the Church of England, and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, which holds the doctrine of "Justification by Faith alone;" the Low Church party. — **E′van-gel′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

E′van-gel′i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Evangelical principles.

E-van′gel-ism (ē-văn′jĕl-ĭz′m), *n.* The preaching or promulgation of the gospel.

E-van′gel-ist, *n.* A bringer of the glad tidings of Christ and his doctrines. Specif.: (*a*) A missionary preacher. (*b*) A writer of one of the Gospels (with the definite article). (*c*) A traveling preacher; a revivalist.

E-van′gel-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the four evangelists; fitted to evangelize; evangelical.

E-van′gel-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of evangelizing, or state of being evangelized.

E-van′gel-ize (ē-văn′jĕl-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To instruct in the gospel; to convert to Christianity.

E-van′ish (-ĭsh), *v. i.* [Pref. *e* + *vanish.*] To vanish.

E-vap′o-rate (ē-văp′ō-rāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Evaporated (-rā′tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Evaporating (-rā′tĭng).] [L. *evaporare*, p. p. *-atus*; *e* out + *vapor* steam or vapor.] To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated. Also used figuratively.

E-vap′o-rate, *v. t.* **1.** To dissipate in vapor or fumes. **2.** To expel the moisture of.

E-vap′o-rate (-rāt), *a.* Dispersed in vapors.

E-vap′o-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of evaporating. **2.** That which is evaporated; vapor.

E-vap′o-ra-tive (ē-văp′ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, evaporation. [orating.]

E-vap′o-ra′tor (-rā′tẽr), *n.* An apparatus for evap-

E-va′sion (-vā′zhŭn), *n.* [See Evade.] An evading; an eluding or avoiding, esp. the pressure of an argument, charge, or interrogation; artful means of eluding or avoiding; subterfuge.

Syn. — Shift; shuffling; prevarication; equivocation.

E-va′sive (ē-vā′sĭv), *a.* Tending to evade, or marked by evasion. — **E-va′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **E-va′sive-ness**, *n.*

Eve (ēv), *n.* [See Even, *n.*] **1.** Evening. [*Poetic*] **2.** The evening before a holiday, — from the Jewish mode of reckoning the day as beginning at sunset; also, the period immediately preceding some important event.

E-vec′tion (ē-vĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *evectio* a going up; deriv. of *e* out + *vehere* to carry.] (*Astron.*) (*a*) An inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun. (*b*) The libration of the moon.

E′ven (ē′v'n), *n.* [AS. *ǣfen*; akin to G. *abend*; of unknown origin.] Evening. [*Poetic*]

E′ven, *a.* [AS. *efen*, *efn*; akin to G. *efen*, Goth. *ibns.*] **1.** Level, smooth, or equal in surface; not rough; hence, uniform in rate of motion or mode of action. **2.** Equable; calm. **3.** Parallel; on a level. **4.** Balanced; adjusted; owing nothing on either side; — said of accounts, bargains, or persons indebted. **5.** Not odd; divisible by two without remainder; — said of numbers.

E′ven (ē′v'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Evened (ē′v'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Evening (-v'n-ĭng).] **1.** To make even or level. **2.** To make even or balanced, as accounts. **3.** To set right; to complete. **4.** To act up to.

E′ven, *adv.* **1.** In an equal or precisely similar manner; equally; precisely. **2.** So much as. **3.** As might not be expected. **4.** At the very time; in the very case.

E′ven-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that evens. [unbiased.]

E′ven-hand′ed (ē′v'n-hănd′ĕd), *a.* Fair; impartial;

E′ven-ing (ē′v'n-ĭng *or* ēv′nĭng), *n.* [AS. *ǣfnung.* See Even, *n.*] **1.** The latter part and close of the day; properly, the decline of the day, or of the sun. **2.** Fig.: The latter portion; the declining period.

The evening star, the bright star of early evening, near the horizon in the western sky; specif., the planet Venus.

E′ven-ly (-lỹ), *adv.* With an even, level, or smooth surface; uniformly; equally; impartially; serenely.

E′ven-ness, *n.* State or quality of being even.

E-vent′ (ē-vĕnt′), *n.* [L. *eventus*, fr. *evenire* to happen, come out; *e* + *venire* to come.] **1.** That which comes, arrives, or happens. **2.** Consequence; issue; result.

Syn. — Incident; occurrence; adventure; issue; result; termination; consequence; conclusion.

E-vent′ful (ē-vĕnt′fụl), *a.* Full of, or rich in, events.

E′ven-tra′tion (ē′vĕn-trā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *e* out + *venter* belly.] (*Med.*) A tumor or wound into or through which a large portion of the abdominal viscera protrude.

E-ven′tu-al (ē-vĕn′tū-*al*; 135), *a.* **1.** Coming or happening as a consequence or result; consequential. **2.** Final; ultimate. **3.** (*Law*) Dependent on events; contingent. — **E-ven′tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

E-ven′tu-al′i-ty (-tū-ăl′ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** The coming as a consequence; also, an event coming as a consequence. **2.** (*Phren.*) Disposition to take cognizance of events.

E-ven′tu-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To result; to come to pass.

E-ven′tu-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* An eventuating; result.

Ev′er (ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *ǣfre*; of unknown origin.] **1.** At any time. **2.** At all times; always; forever. **3.** Without cessation; continually.

Ever and anon, now and then; often. — **Ever so**, in whatever degree; to whatever extent; — intensive. — **For ever.** See Forever. — **Or ever** (for *or ere*), before. [*Archaic*]

Ev′er-glade (-glād), *n.* An inundated tract of land interspersed with small islands. [*U. S.*]

Ev′er-green (-grēn), *a.* (*Bot.*) Remaining unwithered through the winter, or until the next year's leaves are expanded. — *n.* An evergreen plant or branch.

Ev′er-last′ing (ĕv′ẽr-lăst′ĭng), *a.* **1.** Lasting or enduring forever; endless. **2.** Continuing indefinitely. — **Ev′er-last′ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Eternal; immortal; interminable; perpetual. — *Eternal* strictly implies duration without beginning or end; *everlasting* is sometimes used in the Scriptures in the sense of *eternal*, but it is now restricted to the implication of future duration without end or intermission.

Ev′er-last′ing, *n.* **1.** Eternal duration, past or future; eternity. **2.** (With *The*) The Eternal Being; God. **3.** (*Bot.*) A plant whose flowers dry without losing form or color. **4.** A kind of cloth for shoes; lasting.

Ev′er-liv′ing (-lĭv′ĭng), *a.* Living eternally or continually.

Ev′er-more′ (-mōr′), *adv.* Forever; — often used substantively with *for*. being everted.

E-ver′sion (ē-vẽr′shŭn), *n.* An everting; state of

E-vert′ (ē-vẽrt′), *v. t.* [L. *evertere*, p. p. *eversus*; *e* out + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To overthrow; to subvert. [*R.*] **2.** To turn outwards, or inside out.

Ev'er-y (ĕv'ĕr-ȳ), *a. & a. pron.* [OE. *everich, everilk;* AS. *æfre* ever + *ælc* each.] **1.** Being one of all the parts which compose a whole collection or aggregate, and are all taken separately one by one. **2.** Every one. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Each. — *Every* differs from *each* in giving less prominence to the selection of the individual.

Ev'er-y-bod'y (ĕv'ĕr-ȳ-bŏd'ȳ), *n.* Every person.

Ev'er-y-day' (-dā'), *a.* Used or fit for every day; common; usual.

Ev'er-y-one' (-wŭn'), *n.* Everybody; — commonly separated, *every one.*

Ev'er-y-thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* Whatever pertains to the subject under consideration; all things.

Ev'er-y-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In every place; in all places; hence, in every part; thoroughly; altogether.

Eves'drop' (ēvz'drŏp'), *v. i.* See EAVESDROP.

E-vict' (ē-vĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVICTING.] [See EVINCE.] (*Law*) To dispossess by judicial process or paramount right; to eject.

E-vic'tion (-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of evicting.

Ev'i-dence (ĕv'ĭ-dens), *n.* **1.** That which makes evident or manifest; any mode of proof; ground of belief or judgment. **2.** (*Law*) Legal means of making proof.

Queen's evidence, evidence for the crown. — **State's evidence,** evidence for the government. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — See TESTIMONY.

Ev'i-dence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVIDENCED (-denst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVIDENCING (-den-sĭng).] To render evident or clear; to prove; to evince.

Ev'i-dent (-dent), *a.* [F. *évident*, L. *evidens, -entis; e* out + *videns*, p. pr. of *videre* to see.] Clear to the vision; esp., clear to the understanding. — **Ev'i-dent-ly** (-lȳ), *adv.* — **Ev'i-dent-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Manifest; plain; obvious; visible; apparent; conclusive; palpable; notorious. See MANIFEST.

Ev'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shal), *a.* Relating to, or affording, evidence; indicative. — **Ev'i-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*

E'vil (ē'v'l), *a.* [AS. *yfel;* akin to G. *übel.*] **1.** Having qualities tending to injury and mischief; mischievous; worthless or deleterious. **2.** Having or exhibiting bad moral qualities. **3.** Producing or threatening sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity.

Evil eye, an eye the gaze of which injures by magic or fascination. — **The Evil One,** the Devil; Satan.

Syn. — Pernicious; injurious; wicked; sinful; bad; corrupt; perverse; wrong; vicious; calamitous.

E'vil (ē'v'l), *n.* **1.** Anything which takes away from the happiness or good of a being; injury; mischief; harm. **2.** Moral badness; disposition to do wrong. **3.** A disease; esp. in the phrase *king's evil*, the scrofula.

E'vil, *adv.* In an evil manner; not well; ill.

E'vil-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Possessed of the supposed evil eye; also, looking with envy, or bad design; malicious.

E'vil-fa'vored (-fā'vẽrd), *a.* Ill-favored; blemished.

E'vil-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin.

E'vil-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being evil.

E-vince' (ē-vĭns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVINCED (-vĭnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVINCING.] [L. *evincere*, p. p. *evictus*, to prevail, evict; *e* out, quite + *vincere* to vanquish.] **1.** To conquer. [*Obs.*] **2.** To prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to make evident.

E-vin'ci-ble (ē-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being evinced.

E-vin'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to prove; demonstrative.

E-vis'cer-ate (ē-vĭs'sẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVISCERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVISCERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *eviscerare*, p. p. *-atus; e* out + *viscera* the bowels.] To take out the entrails of; to disembowel; to gut.

E-vis'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A disemboweling.

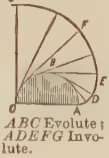
Ev'i-ta-ble (ĕv'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* Avoidable. [*R.*]

Ev'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *evitare*, p. p. *-atus; e* out + *vitare* to shun.] To shun; to avoid. [*Obs.*]

Ev'o-cate (-ō-kāt), *v. t.* [See EVOKE.] To evoke. [*R.*]

E-voke' (ē-vōk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVOKED (-vōkt'); *p. p. & vb. n.* EVOKING.] [L. *evocare; e* out + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice.] **1.** To call out; to summon forth. **2.** To call away. [*R.*]

Ev'o-lute (ĕv'ō-lūt), *n.* [See EVOLVE.] (*Geom.*) A curve from which another curve, called the *involute*, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it.



ABC Evolute; *ADEFG* Involute.

Ev'o-lu'tion (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of unfolding or unrolling; hence, the process of formation; development. **2.** A series of things unrolled or unfolded. **3.** (*Geom.*) The formation of an involute by unwinding a thread. **4.** (*Arith. & Alg.*) The extraction of roots. **5.** (*Mil. & Naval*) A prescribed movement of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet; a maneuver. **6.** (*Biol.*) (*a*) The process by which any living organism has acquired the morphological and physiological characters which distinguish it. (*b*) That theory of generation which supposes the germ to preëxist in the parent, and its parts to be developed, but not actually formed, by the procreative act. **7.** (*Metaph.*) That series of changes under natural law which involves continuous progress from homogeneous to heterogeneous structure, and from the single and simple to the diverse and manifold in quality or function.

Ev'o-lu'tion-al (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn-al), **Ev'o-lu'tion-a-ry** (-lū'shŭn-ā-rȳ), *a.* Relating to evolution.

Ev'o-lu'tion-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* Theory of, or belief in, evolution.

Ev'o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One skilled in evolutions. **2.** One who holds the doctrine of evolution.

E-volve' (ē-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVOLVING.] [L. *evolvere, evolutum; e* out + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To unfold or unroll; to develop; to derive; to deduce. **2.** To throw out; to emit.

E-volve'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of evolving, or state of being evolved.

E-vul'sion (ē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evulsio*, fr. *evellere, evulsum*, to pluck out; *e* out + *vellere* to pluck.] Act of plucking out; a rooting out.

Ewe (ū), *n.* [AS. *eówu;* akin to D. *ooi*, Icel. *ær*, L. *ovis*, Gr. *ὄϊς*, Skr. *avi.*] (*Zoöl.*) The female of the sheep, and of sheeplike animals.

Ewe'-necked' (ū'nĕkt'), *a.* Having the arch of the neck deficient; — said of horses.

Ew'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF., prop., a water carrier, L. *aquarius*, prop. adj., water carrying, fr. *aqua* water.] A kind of wide-mouthed pitcher or jug.

Ancient Ewer of enameled glass.

Ex- (ĕks-, ĕgz-; 270, 271). A prefix from the Latin preposition *ex*, akin to Gr. *ἐξ* or *ἐκ*, signifying *out of, out, proceeding from.* Hence, in composition, it signifies *out of*, as in *ex*hale, *ex*clude; *off, from*, or *out*, as in *ex*scind; *beyond*, as in *ex*cess, *ex*ceed, *ex*cel; and sometimes has a privative sense of *without*, as in *ex*sanguious. In some words, it intensifies the meaning; in others, it has little effect on the signification. It becomes *ef-* before *f*, as in *ef*fuse. The form *e-* occurs instead of *ex-* before *b, d, l, m, n, r*, and *v*, as in *e*bullition, *e*manate, *e*normous, etc. In words from the French it often appears as *es-*, sometimes as *s-* or *é-;* as, *es*cape, *s*cape, *é*lite. *Ex-*, prefixed to names implying office, station, condition, denotes that the person formerly held the office, or is *out* of the office or condition now; as, *ex*-president, *ex*-convict. Greek *ἐξ* becomes *ex* in English, as in *ex*arch; *ἐκ* becomes *ec*, as in *ec*centric.

Ex-ac'er-bate (ĕgz-ăs'ẽr-bāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* -BATED (-bā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BATING (-bā'tĭng).] [L. *exacerbare*, p. p. *-atus; ex* (intens.) + *acerbare* to make sour. See ACERB.] To render more violent or bitter; to irritate; to exasperate.

Ex-ac'er-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* An exacerbating; state of being exacerbated.

Ex-act' (ĕgz-ăkt'), *a.* [L. *exactus*, p. p. of *exigere* to drive out, demand, finish, determine, measure; *ex* out + *agere* to drive.] **1.** Precisely agreeing with a standard, a fact, or the truth. **2.** Habitually careful to agree with a standard, a rule, or a promise; accurate; methodical; punctual. **3.** Precisely or definitely conceived or stated.

Syn. — Correct; precise; nice; careful. See ACCURATE.

Ex-act', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXACTING.] To demand or require authoritatively or peremptorily, as a right; to enforce; hence, to extort.

Ex-act'er (-ẽr), *n.* An exactor.

Ex-act'ing, *a.* Oppressive in demands; harsh or severe in requirements. — **Ex-act'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-act'ing-ness,** *n.* [which is exacted.

Ex-ac'tion (ĕgz-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of exacting, or that

Ex-act'i-tude (ĕgz-ăkt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Exactness.

Ex-act'ly, *adv.* In an exact manner.

Ex-act'ness, *n.* State or quality of being exact.

Ex-act'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who exacts.

Ex-ag'ger-ate (ĕgz-ăj'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXAGGERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXAGGERATING.] [L. *exaggerare*, p. p. *-atus; ex* out + *aggerare* to heap up, deriv. of *ad* to + *gerere* to bear.] **1.** To heap up. [*Obs.*] **2.** To amplify; to magnify; to enlarge beyond bounds or the truth; to delineate extravagantly.

Ex-ag'ger-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An exaggerating, or an exaggerated statement or representation; hyperbole.

Ex-ag'ger-a'tor (ĕgz-ăj'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who exaggerates.

Ex-ag'ger-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* That exaggerates.

Ex-alt' (ĕgz-ălt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXALTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXALTING.] [L. *exaltare; ex* out (intens.) + *altare* to make high, *altus* high.] **1.** To raise high; to elevate; to lift up. **2.** To elevate in rank, dignity, power, etc. **3.** To magnify; to extol; to glorify. **4.** To inspire with pride, delight, or satisfaction; to elate. **5.** To elevate the tone of. **6.** (*Alchem.*) To refine.

Ex'al-ta'tion (ĕgz'ăl-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exalting, or state of being exalted. [amined.

Ex-am'i-na-ble (ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be ex-

Ex-am'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* An examining; state of being examined; search; investigation; inspection.

Syn. — Inquiry; research; scrutiny; exploration.

Ex-am'ine (ĕgz-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXAMINED (-Ind); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXAMINING.] [L. *examinare, examinatum*, fr. *examen, examinis*, tongue of a balance, examination; for *exagmen*, fr. *exigere* to weigh accurately, to treat. See EXACT.] **1.** To test by any appropriate method; to inspect carefuly so as to discover more accurately the real character or state of; to inquire or search into; to explore. **2.** To interrogate, as in a judicial proceeding; to try or test by questioning.

Syn. — To debate; scrutinize; investigate. See DISCUSS.

Ex-am'i-nee' (-ĭ-nē'), *n.* Aperson examined.

Ex-am'in-er (ĕgz-ăm'ĭn-ĕr), *n.* One who examines.

Ex-am'ple (ĕgz-ăm'p'l), *n.* [For *ensample*, fr. L. *exemplum*, fr. *eximere* to take out. See EXEMPT.] **1.** One or a portion taken to show the character or quality of the whole; sample; specimen. **2.** One selected, or serving, for a model, copy, illustration, precedent, caution, etc.

Syn. — Precedent; case; instance. — An *instance* denotes the single case then "standing" before us; if there be others like it, the word does not express this fact; but an *example* implies an entire class of like things.

Ex-am'ple, *v. t.* To set an example for.

Ex-an'i-mate (-ăn'ĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *exanimatus*, p. p. of *exanimare* to deprive of life.] Lifeless; dead. [*R.*]

‖ **Ex'an-the'ma** (ĕks'ăn-thē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THEMATA (-thĕm'ȧ-tȧ). [L., deriv. of Gr. ἐξανθεῖν to flower, break out.] (*Med.*) An efflorescence or eruption of the skin.

Ex'arch (ĕks'ärk), *n.* [Gr. ἔξαρχος commander; ἐκ, ἐξ, out + ἄρχειν to lead, rule.] A viceroy, — in the Eastern Church, the superior over several monasteries; in the modern Greek Church, a deputy of the patriarch.

Ex-as'per-ate (ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *exasperatus*, p. p. of *exasperare* to exasperate; *ex* out (intens.) + *asperare* to roughen, *asper* rough.] Exasperated. [*Obs.*]

Ex-as'per-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXASPERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXASPERATING (-ā'tĭng).] **1.** To irritate in a high degree; to provoke; to enrage. **2.** To make grievous, or more grievous or malignant.

Syn. — See IRRITATE.

Ex-as'per-a'tion (ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* An exasperating; state of being exasperated. [ical sword.

Ex-cal'i-bur (ĕks-kăl'ĭ-bŭr), *n.* King Arthur's myth-

Ex-camb' (ĕks-kămb'), ‖ *v. t.* [LL. *excambire*; L. *ex* **Ex-cam'bie** (-kăm'bĭ), ‖ out + *cambire* to change.] (*Scots Law*) To exchange; — with reference to land.

Ex'can-des'cent (ĕks'kăn-dĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *excandescens*, p. pr.] White or glowing with heat. [*R.*]

Ex'ca-vate (ĕks'ka-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCAVATED (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCAVATING (-vā'tĭng).] [L. *excavare*, p. p. *-atus; ex* out + *cavare* to make hollow, *cavus* hollow.] **1.** To hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in. **2.** To form by hollowing. **3.** (*Engin.*) To dig out and remove, as earth.

Ex'ca-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excavating; also, that which is made or removed in excavating.

Ex'ca-va'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One that excavates.

Ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCEEDING.] [L. *excedere, excessum*, to go away or beyond; *ex* out + *cedere* to go, to pass.] To go beyond; to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit or measure of; to transcend; to surpass.

Syn. — To outdo; excel; outstrip; outvie; overtop.

Ex-ceed', *v. i.* **1.** To go too far; to pass the proper bounds or measure. **2.** To be more or greater.

Ex-ceed'ing, *a.* Extraordinary; measureless.

Ex-ceed'ing, *adv.* Extremely; exceedingly. [*Archaic*]

Ex-ceed'ing-ly (ĕk-sēd'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* To a very great degree; beyond what is usual; surpassingly.

Ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCELLED (-sĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCELLING.] [L. *excellere, excelsum; ex* out + root of *culmen* top.] **1.** To go beyond or surpass in good qualities or deeds. **2.** To exceed; to surpass.

Ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. i.* To surpass others in good qualities, laudable actions, or acquirements; to be superior.

Ex'cel-lence (ĕk'sĕl-lens), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being excellent; exalted merit. **2.** Excellent or valuable quality. **3.** Title of honor or respect; excellency.

Syn. — Superiority; worth; goodness; greatness.

Ex'cel-len-cy (-len-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Excellence; virtue; dignity; worth; superiority. **2.** A title of honor given to certain high dignitaries.

Ex'cel-lent (-lent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *excellens, -entis*, p. pr.] Excelling; surpassing in a good quality or the sum of qualities; very worthy. — **Ex'cel-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Choice; prime; exquisite; admirable.

‖ **Ex-cel'si-or** (ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ŏr), *a.* [L., compar. of *excelsus* lofty.] More lofty; still higher. [wood.

Ex-cel'si-or, *n.* A stuffing made of curled shreds of

Ex-cept' (ĕk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCEPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCEPTING.] [L. *excipere*, p. p. *exceptus; ex* out + *capere* to take.] To take or leave out (anything) from a number or a whole; to exclude; to omit.

Ex-cept', *v. i.* To take exception; to object.

Ex-cept', *prep.* [Orig a p. p., or an imperative verb.] With exclusion of; leaving or left out; excepting.

Syn. — Excepting; but; save; besides. — *Except, but*, and *save* are exclusive. *Except* marks exclusion more pointedly. *Excepting* is the same as *except*, but less used. *Save* is chiefly poetic. *Besides* implies addition. "No one is here *except* or *but* him," means, take him away and nobody is present. "There is nobody here *besides* him," means, in addition to him no one is present. "Few ladies, *except* her *Majesty*, could have made themselves heard." Here, *besides* should be used, not *except*.

Ex-cept' (ĕk-sĕpt'), *conj.* Unless; if it be not so that.

Ex-cept'ing, *prep. & conj.*, but properly a *participle*. With rejection or exception of; excluding; except.

Ex-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An excepting or excluding. **2.** That which is excepted. **3.** (*Law*) An objection, oral or written, taken in the course of an action. **4.** An objection; dissent; offense; cause of offense.

Ex-cep'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to exception.

Ex-cep'tion-al (-al), *a.* Forming an exception; not ordinary; hence, superior. — **Ex-cep'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ex-cept'ive (ĕk-sĕpt'ĭv), *a.* That makes exception.

Ex-cept'or (-ĕr), *n.* One who takes exceptions.

Ex-cern' (ĕk-sĕrn'), *v. t.* [L. *excernere*. See EXCRETE.] To excrete; to throw off through the pores. [*R.*]

Ex-cerp' (ĕk-sĕrp'), *v. t.* [L. *excerpere, excerptum; ex* out + *carpere* to pick, gather.] To pick out. [*R.*]

Ex-cerpt' (ĕk-sĕrpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCERPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCERPTING.] [See EXCERP.] To select; to extract; to cite; to quote.

Ex-cerpt', *n.* An extract; a passage selected, copied, or cut from a book or record. [which is excerpted.

Ex-cerp'tion (-sĕrp'shŭn), *n.* An excerpting, or that

Ex-cerp'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who makes excerpts.

Ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *excessus* a going out, loss of self-possession, fr. *excedere, excessum*, to go out, go beyond. See EXCEED.] **1.** State of surpassing or going beyond limits; that which exceeds what is usual or proper; superfluity; extravagance. **2.** Undue indulgence of appetite; intemperance; dissipation. **3.** Degree or amount by which one thing exceeds another; remainder.

Ex-cess'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Characterized by, or exhibiting, excess. — **Ex-cess'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-cess'ive-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Undue; exorbitant; extreme; enormous; immoderate; overmuch; intemperate. See ENORMOUS.

Ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *n.* [OF. *eschange*, fr. *eschangier*. See EX-, and CHANGE.] **1.** Act of giving or taking one thing in return for another regarded as an equivalent. **2.** Act of substituting one thing in the place of another; also, the act of giving and receiving reciprocally. **3.** The thing given or received in return. **4.** (*Com.*) Process of settling accounts or debts between distant parties, without the use of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange* (often abbreviated to *exchange*). **5.** The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet at certain hours, to transact business; — often contracted to '*Change*.

Syn. — Barter; dealing; trade; traffic; interchange.

Ex-change', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCHANGED (-chānjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCHANGING (-chān'jĭng).] **1.** To part with, give, or transfer to another for a consideration. **2.** To part with for a substitute. **3.** To give and receive reciprocally; to barter; to swap.

Syn. — To commute; bargain; truck; traffic.

Ex-change', *v. i.* To be changed; to pass in exchange.

Ex-change'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may, or is fit to, be exchanged or used in exchange. — **Ex-change'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ex-change'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ex-chan'ger (ĕks-chān'jĕr), *n.* One who exchanges.

Ex-cheq'uer (ĕks-chĕk'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *eschekier*, fr. LL. *scaccarium*. See CHECKER, CHESS, CHECK.] **1.** One of the superior courts of law in England, abolished in 1880; — so called from a checkered cloth on the table. **2.** The department of state collecting and managing the royal revenue. [*Eng.*] Hence, the treasury. [Exchequer.]

Ex-cheq'uer, *v. t.* To proceed against in the Court of

Ex-cide' (ĕk-sīd'), *v. t.* [L. *excidere, excisum; ex* + *caedere* to cut.] To cut off. [*R.*] [excise.]

Ex-cis'a-ble (ĕk-sīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable or subject to

Ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *n.* [Apparently fr. L. *excisum* cut off, fr. *excidere* (see EXCIDE); but, formerly being written *accise*, prob. corrupt. fr. OF. *assise*, LL. *assisa, assisia*, assize. See ASSIZE.] **1.** An inland duty or impost operating as an indirect tax on the consumer, levied upon certain specified articles, grown or manufactured in the country, or upon licenses to pursue certain trades and deal in certain commodities. Certain direct taxes are included in the excise. Often used adjectively. **2.** That part of the public service which collects the excise taxes. [*Eng.*]

Ex-cise', *v. t.* To lay or impose an excise upon.

Ex-cise', *v. t.* [See EXCIDE.] To cut out or off.

Ex-cise'man (-măn), *n.* An officer who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty.

Ex-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [See EXCIDE.] **1.** An excising; extirpation; destruction. **2.** Excommunication.

Ex-cit'a-ble (ĕk-sīt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being excited; easily excited. — **Ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Ex-cit'ant (-sīt'ant), *a.* Tending to excite; exciting.

Ex'ci-ta'tion (ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Excitement.

Ex-cit'a-tive (ĕk-sīt'ă-tĭv), } *a.* Tending or serving

Ex-cit'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), } to excite.

Ex-cite' (ĕk-sīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCITING.] [L. *excitare; ex* out + *citare* to move rapidly, to rouse. See CITE.] **1.** To call to activity in any way; to rouse to feeling; to kindle to strong emotion. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To call forth or increase the vital activity of an organism, or of any of its parts.

Syn. — To incite; awaken; animate; arouse; stimulate; inflame; irritate; provoke. — When we *excite*, we rouse into action feelings which were less strong; when we *incite*, we spur on or urge forward to a specific act or end.

Ex-cite'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of exciting, or state of being excited. **2.** That which excites or rouses.

Ex-cit'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, excites.

Ex-claim' (ĕks-klām'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCLAIMED (-klāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCLAIMING.] [L. *exclamare, -atum; ex* + *clamare* to cry out.] To cry out from earnestness or passion; to utter with vehemence; to vociferate; to shout.

Ex-claim', *n.* Outcry; clamor. [*Archaic*]

Ex-claim'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who exclaims.

Ex'cla-ma'tion (ĕks'klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exclaiming; a loud or sudden expression of surprise, pain, grief, joy, anger, etc. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A word expressing outcry; an interjection. **3.** (*Print.*) A mark or sign by which outcry or emphatic utterance is marked; thus [!].

Ex-clam'a-tive (ĕks-klăm'ă-tĭv), *a.* Exclamatory.

Ex-clam'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing, expressing, or using, exclamation. — **Ex-clam'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Ex-clude' (-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCLUDING.] [L. *excludere, exclusum; ex* + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To shut out; to hinder from entrance, participation, etc. **2.** To thrust out; to expel.

Ex-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* An excluding; state of being excluded. [from a right or privilege.]

Ex-clu'sion-ist, *n.* One who would exclude another

Ex-clu'sive (ĕks-klū'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Having or exercising the power of excluding; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others. **2.** Not taking into the account. — **Ex-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-clu'sive-ness,** *n.*

Ex-clu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Able to exclude; excluding.

Ex-cog'i-tate (ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *excogitare*, p. p. *-atus*. See EX-, and COGITATE.] To think out; to find out or discover by thinking; to devise; to contrive.

Ex-cog'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excogitating.

Ex'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (ĕks'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Ex'com-mu'ni-cant (-kant), *n.* One excommunicated.

Ex'com-mu'ni-cate (-nĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *excommunicatus*, p. p. of *excommunicare*. See EX-, and COMMUNICATE.] Excommunicated; interdicted from the rites of the church. — *n.* One excommunicated.

Ex'com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* **1.** To put out of, or cut off from, communion. **2.** To interdict, as by a ban.

Ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-mū'nĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excommunicating.

Ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tor (ĕks'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who excommunicates.

Ex-co'ri-ate (ĕks-kō'rĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCORIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCORIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *excoriare; ex* out + *corium* hide. Cf. SCOURGE.] To strip or wear off the skin of; to abrade; to gall; to flay.

Ex-co'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excoriating, or state of being excoriated.

Ex-cor'ti-ca'tion (-kôr'tĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *ex* out + *cortex, corticis*, bark.] Decortication.

Ex'cre-ment (ĕks'krē-ment), *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excernere, excretum*. See EXCRETE.] Matter excreted and ejected; esp., alvine discharges; dung; ordure.

Ex'cre-ment, *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excrescere*. See EXCRESCENT.] An excrescence; outgrowth. [*Obs.*]

Ex'cre-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Excrementitious.

Ex'cre-men-ti'tial (-mĕn-tĭsh'al), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or

Ex'cre-men-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), } consisting of, excrement or matter excreted; of the nature of excrement.

Ex-cres'cence (ĕks-krĕs'sens), *n.* An excrescent appendage; anything growing out unnaturally from anything else; hence, a superfluity; an incumbrance.

Ex-cres'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *excrescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excrescere* to grow out; *ex* out + *crescere* to grow.] Growing out or added abnormally or morbidly or as a superfluity.

Ex-crete' (ĕks-krēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCRETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCRETING.] [L. *excretus*, p. p. of *excernere* to sift, discharge; *ex* out + *cernere* to sift, separate.] To separate and throw off; to discharge from the body as useless; to eject.

Ex-cre'tion (ĕks-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of excreting. **2.** That which is excreted; excrement.

Ex-cre'tive (ĕks-krē'tĭv *or* ĕks'krĕ-), *a.* Excretory.

Ex-cre'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the power or quality of excreting, or throwing off excrementitious matter.

Ex-cru'ci-ate (ĕks-krų'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCRUCIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCRUCIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *excruciare*, p. p. *-atus; ex* + *cruciare* to crucify, fr. *crux* cross.] To inflict agonizing pain upon; to torture; to rack; — used chiefly adjectively in *p. pr.*

Ex-cru'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excruciating, or state of being excruciated; torment. [culpated.]

Ex-cul'pa-ble (ĕks-kŭl'pă-b'l), *a.* That may be ex-

Ex-cul'pate (-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCULPATED (-pā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCULPATING (-pā-tĭng).] [L. *ex* out + *culpatus*, p. p. of *culpare* to find fault with, to blame, *culpa* fault.] To clear from alleged fault or guilt; to relieve of blame; to exonerate; to absolve.

Syn. — To clear; acquit; excuse; vindicate; justify.

Ex'cul-pa'tion (ĕks'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* An exculpating.

Ex-cul'pa-to-ry (ĕks-kŭl'pă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Clearing, or tending to clear, from alleged fault or guilt; excusing.

Ex-cur'rent (-kŭr'rent), *a.* [L. *excurrens*, p. pr. of *excurrere, -cursum*, to run out; *ex* + *currere* to run.] Running or flowing out; extended or discharging outward.

Ex-cur'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [See EXCURRENT.] **1.** A running or going out or forth; expedition; sally. **2.** A pleasure trip; brief tour. **3.** A wandering from a subject; digression. **4.** (*Mach.*) Length of stroke; stroke.

Syn. — Journey; tour; ramble; jaunt.

Ex-cur'sion-ist, *n.* One who goes on an excursion.

Ex-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Prone to make excursions; roving. — **Ex-cur'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-cur'sive-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Ex-cur'sus** (-sŭs), *n.* [L.] A dissertation or digression appended to a work to explain some part.

Ex-cus'a-ble (-kūz'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be excused; pardonable. — **Ex-cus'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ex-cus'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ex-cus'a-to-ry (ĕks-kūz'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Excusing.

Ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCUSED (-kūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCUSING.] [OF. *excuser*, fr. L. *excusare; ex* out + *causa* cause, *causari* to plead.] **1.** To free from accusation, or imputation of fault or blame; to clear from guilt; to justify. **2.** To regard with indulgence; to pardon; to overlook. **3.** To free from an impending obligation or duty; hence, to release or remit by favor. **4.** To ask pardon or indulgence for.

Syn. — To vindicate; exculpate; absolve; acquit. — A superior *pardons* as an act of mercy or generosity; either a superior or an equal *excuses*. *Forgive* relates to offenses against one's self, and denotes that the feeling of resentment is extinguished and punishment foregone.

Ex-cuse' (-kūs'), *n.* **1.** An excusing, or asking to be excused. **2.** That which is offered as a reason for being excused; a plea offered in extenuation; apology. **3.** That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault.

Syn. — Acquittal; release; absolution; justification; extenuation; apology. See APOLOGY.

Ex-cus'er (-kūz'ĕr), *n.* One who excuses.

Ex'e-cra-ble (ĕks'ē-krȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving to be execrated. — **Ex'e-cra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ex'e-cra-bly**, *adv.*

Ex'e-crate (-krāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXECRATED (-krā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXECRATING (-krā'tĭng).] [L. *execrare, exsecrare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ex* + *sacer* sacred. See SACRED.] To denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil upon; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.

Ex'e-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of execrating; imprecation. **2.** That which is execrated.

Syn. — See MALEDICTION.

Ex'e-cra-tive (ĕks'ē-krȧ-tĭv), *a.* Cursing; imprecatory; vilifying. [tion; imprecatory.]

Ex'e-cra-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Of the nature of execra-

Ex'e-cute (ĕks'ē-kūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXECUTED (-kū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXECUTING (-kū'tĭng).] [F. *exécuter*, fr. L. *executus, exsecutus*, p. p. of L. *exsequi* to follow to the end, pursue; *ex* out + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** To follow out or through to the end; to carry out or into complete effect. **2.** To complete, as a legal instrument, in order to give validity to, as by signing and perhaps sealing and delivering. **3.** To give effect to; to perform the requirements of. **4.** To inflict capital punishment on. **5.** (*Mus.*) To perform, as music.

Syn. — To accomplish; effect; fulfill; achieve; consummate; finish; complete. See ACCOMPLISH.

Ex'e-cute, *v. i.* To execute something, as music.

Ex'e-cu'tar (ĕks'ē-kū'tẽr), *n.* One who executes.

Ex'e-cu'tion (ĕks'ē-kū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of executing; a carrying into effect or to completion. **2.** A putting to death as a legal penalty. **3.** Act or mode of making a work of art, of performing on an instrument, etc. **4.** (*Law*) (*a*) The carrying into effect the judgment given in a court of law. (*b*) A judicial writ for that purpose; final process. (*c*) Act of completing a legal instrument so as to render it effective, as by signing, sealing, and delivering. **5.** Effect; effective work.

Ex'e-cu'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who executes; esp., one who puts another to death under a legal warrant.

Ex-ec'u-tive (ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* Designed or fitted for execution, or carrying into effect; qualifying for, concerned with, or pertaining to, the execution of the laws or the conduct of affairs. — **Ex-ec'u-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-ec'u-tive, *n.* An impersonal title of the chief administrative officer or magistrate in a government.

Ex-ec'u-tor (ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tẽr *or* ĕks-; ĕks'ē-kū'tẽr *in sense* 1), *n.* [L.] **1.** An executer. **2.** (*Law*) The person appointed by a testator to execute his will.

Ex-ec'u-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to administration of the laws; executive. **2.** (*Law*) Designed to be executed or take effect in time to come.

Ex-ec'u-tress (-trĕs), *n.* An executrix.

Ex-ec'u-trix (-trĭks), *n.* [LL.] (*Law*) A woman exercising the functions of an executor.

Ex'e-ge'sis (ĕks'ē-jē'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* EXEGESES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξήγησις, fr. ἐξηγεῖσθαι to explain; ἐξ out + ἡγεῖσθαι to guide.] Exposition; explanation; esp., a critical explanation of the Scriptures.

Ex'e-gete (ĕks'ē-jēt), *n.* An exegetist.

Ex'e-get'ic (-jĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to exegesis;
Ex'e-get'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } explanatory; expository.

Ex'e-get'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of exegesis.

Ex'e-ge'tist (-jē'tĭst), *n.* One versed in exegetics.

Ex-em'plar (ĕgz-ĕm'plẽr), *n.* [L. *exemplar*. See EXAMPLE.] An original or pattern, to be copied or imitated.

Ex'em-pla-ry (ĕgz'ĕm-plā-rў), *a.* **1.** Serving or deserving to serve as a pattern or example. **2.** Serving as a warning; monitory. **3.** Illustrating as the proof of a thing. — **Ex'em-pla-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex'em-pla-ri-ness**, *n.*

Ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion (-plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exemplifying. **2.** That which exemplifies; example. **3.** (*Law*) A copy or transcript attested to be correct by the seal of an officer having custody of the original.

Ex-em'pli-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who exemplifies.

Ex-em'pli-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXEMPLIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXEMPLIFYING.] [L. *exemplum* example + *-fy*.] **1.** To show or illustrate by example. **2.** To make an attested copy or transcript of, under seal. **3.** To prove or show by an attested copy.

Ex-empt' (ĕgz-ĕmt'; 215), *a.* [F., fr. *exemptus*, p. p. of *eximere* to remove, free; *ex* out + *emere* to buy, take.] **1.** Cut off; set apart. [*Obs.*] **2.** Free, or released, from some liability or law to which others are subject.

Ex-empt', *n.* **1.** One exempt. **2.** An Exon. [*Eng.*]

Ex-empt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXEMPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXEMPTING.] To cause to be exempt; to grant immunity to; to free from obligation; to release.

Ex-emp'tion (ĕgz-ĕmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt; immunity; privilege.

‖ **Ex'e-qua'tur** (ĕks'ē-kwā'tŭr), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi, exsequi*, to execute.] An official recognition and authorization of a consul or agent, issued by the government to which he is accredited.

Ex'e-quy (ĕks'ē-kwў), *n.* [L. *exequiae, exsequiae*, a funeral procession, fr. *exsequi* to follow out. See EXECUTE.] A funeral rite; obsequies. [cised.]

Ex'er-ci'sa-ble (-ẽr-sĭ'zȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be exer-

Ex'er-cise (-sīz), *n.* [F. *exercice*, L. *exercitium*, fr. *exercere, -citum*, to drive on, keep busy, prob. orig., to drive out of the inclosure; *ex* out + *arcere* to shut up, inclose.] **1.** Act of exercising; employment, practice, or performance in the proper mode of activity; habitual activity; occupation, in general. **2.** Exertion, bodily or mental, for training or improvement. **3.** Anything done for the sake of exercising, practicing, training, etc.; hence, disquisition; lesson; task. **4.** Trial; test.

Ex'er-cise (ĕks'ẽr-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXERCISED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXERCISING (-sĭ'zĭng).] **1.** To set in action; to give employment to; to school or train. **2.** To exert for training or improvement; hence, also, to improve by practice; to use or perform for training. **3.** To occupy the attention and effort of; to task; to tax; to harass; to worry; to afflict. **4.** To put in practice; to perform the duties of; to use; to practice.

Ex'er-cise, *v. i.* To exercise one's self; to use action.

Ex'er-ci'ser (-sĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who exercises.

Ex'er-ci'si-ble (-sĭ'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exercised. [cise.]

Ex-er'ci-ta'tion (ĕgz-ẽr'sĭ-tā'shŭn *or* ĕks-), *n.* Exer-

Ex-ergue' (ĕgz-ẽrg' or ĕks-), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἐξ out + ἔργον work; i. e., accessory work.] (*Numis.*) The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal. It usually contains the date, place, etc.

Ex-ert' (ĕgz-ẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXERTING.] [L. *exerere, exserere*, p. p. *-ertus*, to thrust out; *ex* + *serere* to bind together.] **1.** To put forth, as strength, force, ability, etc.; to put in vigorous action. **2.** To bring to bear; to do or perform.

Ex-er'tion (-ẽr'shŭn), *n.* Act of exerting; esp., a laborious or perceptible effort.

Syn. — Attempt; endeavor; effort; trial.

‖ **Ex'e-unt** (ĕks'ē-ŭnt). [L., 3d pers. pl. pres. of *exire* to go out.] They go out, or retire. See 1st EXIT.

Ex-fo'li-ate (ĕks-fō'lĭ-āt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *exfoliare* to strip of leaves; *ex* out, from + *folium* leaf.] To separate in scales or laminæ; to form, or split off, in scales.

Ex-fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exfoliating.

Ex-hal'a-ble (ĕks-hāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be exhaled.

Ex-hal'ant (-ant), *a.* Having the quality of exhaling.

Ex'ha-la'tion (ĕks'hȧ-lā'shŭn *or* ĕgz'ȧ-), *n.* **1.** Act or process of exhaling. **2.** That which is exhaled; vapor; fume; effluvium. **3.** A bright phenomenon; a meteor.

Ex-hale' (ĕks-hāl' *or* ĕgz-āl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHALED (-hāld' *or* -āld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHALING.] [L. *exhalare*; *ex* out + *halare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe out. Hence: To emit, as vapor; to send out; to evaporate. **2.** To cause to be emitted in vapor.

Ex-hale', *v. i.* To rise or be given off, as vapor.

Ex-haust' (ĕgz-ąst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHAUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHAUSTING.] [L. *exhaustus*, p. p. of *exhaurire*; *ex* out + *haurire* to draw, esp. water.] **1.** To draw or let out wholly; to drain off completely. **2.** To empty by drawing or letting out the contents. **3.** To drain, metaphorically; to use up; to weary or tire out; to wear out. **4.** To develop completely; to discuss thoroughly.

Ex-haust', *a.* **1.** Drained; exhausted. **2.** Pertaining to steam, air, gas, etc., that has performed its work.

Ex-haust', *n.* Exhaust steam, air, etc.

Ex-haust'er, *n.* One who, or that which, exhausts.

Ex-haust'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exhausted.

Ex-haus'tion (ĕgz-ąs'chŭn; 106), *n.* Act of exhausting, or state of being exhausted.

Ex-haust'ive (ĕgz-ąst'ĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust. — **Ex-haust'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-haust'less, *a.* That cannot be exhausted.

Ex-her'e-date (ĕks-hĕr'ē-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *exheredare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ex* out + *heres, -edis*, heir.] To disinherit. [*R.*]

Ex-hib'it (ĕgz-ĭb'ĭt *or* ĕks-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHIBITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHIBITING.] [L. *exhibere*, p. p. *exhibitus*; *ex* out + *habere* to have. See HABIT.] **1.** To hold forth or present to view; to display. **2.** (*Law*) To present or offer officially or in legal form as evidence. **3.** (*Med.*) To administer as a remedy.

Ex-hib'it, *n.* Any article or articles exhibited.

Ex-hib'it-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who exhibits.

Ex'hi-bi'tion (ĕks'hĭ-bĭ'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exhibiting; manifestation; display. **2.** That which is exhib-

ited; also, any public show or display. **3.** Sustenance; allowance, esp. for meat and drink; pension.

Ex/hi-bi'tion-er (ĕks/ĭ-bĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* (*Eng. Univ.*) One who has a pension or allowance granted for support.

Ex-hib'it-ive (ĕgz-ĭb'ĭt-ĭv *or* ĕks-hĭb'-), *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative; exhibitory.

Ex-hib'it-or (-ĭt-ẽr), *n.* One who exhibits.

Ex-hil'a-rant (ĕgz-ĭl'ȧ-rant *or* ĕks-hĭl'-), *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure. — *n.* That which exhilarates.

Ex-hil'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHILARATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHILARATING.] [L. *exhilarare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ex* out + *hilarare* to make merry, *hilaris* merry.] To make merry or jolly; to enliven; to cheer.

Ex-hil'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* An exhilarating; state of being exhilarated; joyousness; hilarity; merriment.

Syn. — Animation; cheerfulness; gayety; jollity.

Ex-hort' (ĕgz-hôrt' *or* ĕks-hôrt'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHORTING.] [L. *exhortari*; *ex* + *hortari* to incite.] To incite by argument, words, or advice; to urge; hence, to advise, warn, or caution.

Ex/hor-ta'tion (ĕks/hôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An exhorting. **2.** Language intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel; admonition. [hortatory.]

Ex-hor'ta-tive (ĕgz-ôr'tȧ-tĭv *or* ĕks-hôr'-), *a.* Ex-|

Ex-hor'ta-to-ry (ĕgz-ôr'tȧ-tŏ-rȳ *or* ĕks-hôr'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to exhortation; exhortative; hortatory.

Ex-hort'er (-ôrt'ẽr *or* -hôrt'ẽr), *n.* One who exhorts.

Ex/hu-ma'tion (ĕks/hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exhuming.

Ex-hume' (ĕks-hūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHUMED (-hūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHUMING.] [LL. *exhumare*; L. *ex* out + *humus* ground, soil.] To dig out of the ground; to take out of a place of burial; to disinter.

Ex'i-gence (ĕks'ĭ-jens), *n.* Exigency.

Ex'i-gen-cy (-jen-sȳ), *n.* State of being exigent; exacting want; pressing necessity or distress; emergency.

Syn. — Demand; urgency; pressure; crisis.

Ex'i-gent (ĕks'ĭ-jent), *a.* [L. *exigens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *exigere* to exact. See EXACT.] Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing; critical.

Ex'i-gent, *n.* Exigency; pressing necessity. [*Obs.*]

Ex-ig'u-ous (ĕks-ĭg'ū-ŭs *or* ĕgz-), *a.* [L. *exiguus*.] Scanty; small; slender. [*R.*]

Ex'ile (ĕks'īl), *n.* [OE. *exil*, fr. L. *exilium*, *exsilium*, fr. *exsul* a person in exile; prob. fr. *ex* out + *solum* soil.] **1.** Forced, or sometimes voluntary, separation from one's native country. **2.** A person in such exile.

Syn. — Banishment; proscription; expulsion.

Ex'ile, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXILED (-īld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXILING.] To banish or expel from one's own country or home; to drive away.

Syn. — See BANISH.

Ex-ist' (ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXISTING.] [L. *existere*, *exsistere*, to step out or forth, appear, exist; *ex* out + *sistere*, causative of *stare* to stand.] **1.** To be; to have an actual or real being, whether material or spiritual. **2.** To be manifest in any manner. **3.** To live; to have life.

Ex-ist'ence (*-ens*), *n.* **1.** State of existing or being; continuance in being. **2.** Occurrence, as of any event. **3.** That which exists; a being; creature; entity.

Ex-ist'en-cy (*-en-sȳ*), *n.* Existence. [*R.*]

Ex-ist'ent (*-ent*), *a.* Having being or existence.

‖ **Ex'it** (ĕks'ĭt). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. of *exire* to go out. See EXEUNT, ISSUE.] He (or she) goes out, or retires from view; — used in dramatic writings.

Ex'it, *n.* **1.** The departure of a player from the stage. **2.** Any departure; death. **3.** Way of departure; egress.

Ex'o- (ĕks'ŏ-). [Gr. ἔξω out of, fr. ἐξ out.] A prefix signifying *out of*, *outside*; as in *exocarp*, *exogen*.

Ex'o-carp (ĕks'ŏ-kärp), *n.* [*Exo-* + *-carp.*] (*Bot.*) The outer portion of a fruit, as the flesh of a peach.

Ex'ode (ĕks'ōd), *n.* [L. *exodium*, Gr. ἐξόδιον (sc. μέλος song), deriv. of ἔξοδος. See EXODUS.] **1.** (*Gr. Drama*) The final chorus; the catastrophe. **2.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A comic afterpiece.

Ex-od'ic (ĕks-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [See EXODUS.] (*Physiol.*) Conducting influences from the spinal cord outward; — said of the motor or efferent nerves.

Ex'o-dus (ĕks'ŏ-dŭs), *n.* [L., the book of Exodus, Gr. ἔξοδος a going out; ἐξ out + ὁδός way.] **1.** A going out; specif., the journey of the Israelites out of Egypt; hence, any large emigration. **2.** The second book of the Old Testament.

Ex'-of-fi'cial (ĕks'/ŏf-fĭsh'ȧl), *a.* Proceeding from|

‖ **Ex' of-fi'ci-o** (ĕks'/ ŏf-fĭsh'ĭ-ō); *pl.* EX OFFICIIS (-Is), [L.] From office; by virtue of an office; officially.

Ex-og'a-mous (ĕks-ŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*Exo-* + *-gamous.*] Pert. to marriage outside the limits of one's own tribe.

Ex-og'a-my (ĕks-ŏg'ȧ-mȳ), *n.* A tribal custom prohibiting marriage between members of the same tribe.

Ex'o-gen (ĕks'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*Exo-* + *-gen.*] (*Bot.*) A plant with distinct wood, bark, and pith, and increasing, if at all, by an annual new layer next to the bark.

Ex-og'e-nous (ĕks-ŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* Growing by addition outside; specif., pert. to, or of the nature of, an exogen.

Ex'on (ĕks'ŏn), *n.* [F. *exempt* under officer.] An officer of the Yeomen of the Guard; an Exempt. [*Eng.*]

Ex-on'er-ate (ĕgz-ŏn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXONERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXONERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *exonerare*, p. p. *-atus*, to disburden; *ex* out + *onerare* to load, *onus* load.] To relieve, as of a charge, obligation, or load of blame; to free from responsibility.

Syn. — To absolve; acquit; exculpate. See ABSOLVE.

Ex-on'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exonerating, or state of being exonerated. [onerate.|

Ex-on'er-a-tive (ĕgz-ŏn'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to ex-|

Ex-on'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who exonerates.

‖ **Ex'oph-thal'mi-a** (ĕks/ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος having prominent eyes; ἐξ out + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] (*Med.*) Diseased protrusion of the eyeball.

Ex'oph-thal'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, exophthalmia.

Exophthalmic goiter. Same as BASEDOW'S DISEASE.

Ex'o-ra-ble (ĕks'ŏ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, fr. *exorare* to gain by intreaty; *ex* out, from + *orare* to pray.] Capable of being moved by entreaty; pitiful; tender.

Ex-or'bi-tance (ĕgz-ôr'bĭ-*tans*), } *n.* A going out of
Ex-or'bi-tan-cy (-*tan*-sȳ), } or beyond the usual or due limit; hence, enormity; extravagance.

Ex-or'bi-tant (-*tant*), *a.* [L. *exorbitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *exorbitare* to go from the track; *ex* + *orbita* track.] **1.** Departing from an orbit or usual track; hence, transgressing right or propriety; excessive; inordinate. **2.** Irregular; anomalous. — **Ex-or'bi-tant-ly,** *adv.*

Ex'or-cise (ĕks'ôr-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXORCISED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXORCISING (-sī'zĭng).] [L. *exorcizare*, Gr. ἐξορκίζειν; ἐξ out + ὁρκίζειν to bind by an oath, ὅρκος oath.] **1.** To cast out by conjury or summoning by a holy name. **2.** To deliver from an evil spirit.

Ex'or-ci'ser (-sī'zẽr), *n.* An exorcist.

Ex'or-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Act or manner of exorcising.

Ex'or-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One who exorcises evil spirits.

Ex-or'di-al (ĕgz-ôr'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Pert. to the exordium.

Ex-or'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. EXORDIUMS (-ŭmz), L. EXORDIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *exordiri* to begin a web, begin; *ex* out + *ordiri* to begin a web, begin. See ORDER.] A beginning; an introduction, esp. of a discourse.

Ex'o-skel'e-ton (ĕks'ŏ-skĕl'ẽ-tŭn), *n.* [*Exo-* + *skeleton.*] (*Anat.*) The hardened parts of the external integument of an animal.

Ex'os-mose' (ĕks'ŏz-mōs' *or* ĕks'ŏs-), *n.* [*Exo-* + *osmose.*] (*Physics*) Passage of fluids outward in osmose.

‖ **Ex'os-mo'sis** (-mŏ'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] See EXOSMOSE.

Ex'os-to'sis (ĕks'ŏs-tŏ'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόστωσις; ἐξ out + ὀστέον bone.] (*Med.*) Any excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone.

Ex'o-ter'ic (ĕks'ŏ-tẽr'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *exotericus*, Gr. ἐξω-
Ex'o-ter'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } τερικός, fr. ἔξω outside, fr. ἐξ out. See EX-.] External; public; suitable to be imparted to the public; hence, readily comprehensible.

Ex'o-ter-y (ĕks'ŏ-tẽr-ȳ), *n.* That which is obvious, public, or common.

Ex-ot'ic (ĕgz-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *exoticus*, Gr. ἐξωτικός, fr. ἔξω outside.] Introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign. — *n.* Anything of foreign origin.

Ex-ot'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Exotic. — **Ex-ot'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Ex-ot'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* State of being exotic; also, anything foreign, as a word or idiom; an exotic.

Ex-pand' (ĕks-pănd'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPANDING.] [L. *expandere*, *expansum*; *ex* out + *pandere* to spread out, to throw open.] **1.** To lay open; to spread out; to diffuse. **2.** To cause the particles or parts of to spread themselves or stand apart; to dilate; to distend; to enlarge. **3.** (*Math.*) To state in enlarged form; to develop.

Ex-panse' (ĕks-păns'), *n.* That which is expanded or spread out; a wide extent.

Ex-pan'si-ble (ĕks-păn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expanded or spread widely. — **Ex-pan'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Ex-pan'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ex-pan'si-bly,** *adv.*

Ex-pan'sile (-sĭl), *a.* Expansible.

Ex-pan'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** An expanding; state of being expanded. **2.** That which is expanded; expanse. **3.** Space through which anything is expanded; also, pure space. **4.** (*Com.*) Increase of circulation of bank notes. **5.** (*Math.*) Developed result of an indicated operation.

Ex-pan'sive (ĕks-păn'sĭv), *a.* Having a capacity or tendency to expand; having wide extent. — **Ex-pan'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-pan'sive-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Ex' par'te** (ĕks' pär'tē). [L. See Ex-, and Part.] Upon or from one side only; one-sided; partial.

Ex-pa'ti-ate (ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expatiated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expatiating (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *expatiari, exspatiari*, p. p. *-atus*; *ex* out + *spatiari* to walk about, spread out, fr. *spatium* space.] **1.** To range at large, or without restraint. **2.** To be copious in argument or discussion; to descant.

Ex-pa'ti-ate, *v. t.* To expand; to spread; to extend.

Ex-pa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expatiating.

Ex-pa'ti-a'tor (-pā'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who expatiates.

Ex-pa'tri-ate (ĕks-pā'trĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expatriated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expatriating (-ā'tĭng).] [LL. *expatriare*, p. p. *-atus*; L. *ex* out + *patria* native land, fr. *pater* father.] **1.** To banish from the fatherland; to exile. **2.** Reflexively: To leave one's native country and become a citizen of another country.

Ex-pa'tri-a'tion (ĕks-pā'trĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expatriating, or state of being expatriated.

Ex-pect' (ĕks-pĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expecting.] [L. *expectare, exspectare, exspectatum*; *ex* out + *spectare* to look at. See Spectacle.] **1.** To await. [*Obs.*] **2.** To look for (mentally); to look forward to, as to something that is believed to be about to happen or come; to hope for confidently.

Syn. — To await; hope. — The use of *expect* in the sense of *think* or *believe* is a misuse. See Anticipate.

Ex-pect'ance (-ans), **Ex-pect'an-cy** (-an-sy), *n.* **1.** Act or state of expecting; expectation. **2.** The object of expectation or hope.

Ex-pect'ant (-ant), *a.* Expecting; (*Med.*) waiting for the efforts of nature, with little active treatment.

Ex-pect'ant, *n.* One who waits in expectation.

Ex'pec-ta'tion (ĕks'pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of expecting. **2.** That which is expected. **3.** Grounds upon which something excellent is expected; prospect of good to come. **4.** The value of a chance which depends upon a contingency. **5.** (*Med.*) The leaving of a disease principally to the efforts of nature to effect a cure.

Syn. — Anticipation; confidence; trust.

Ex-pect'er (ĕks-pĕkt'ẽr), *n.* One who expects.

Ex-pec'to-rant (ĕks-pĕk'tō-rant), *a.* (*Med.*) Facilitating expectoration. — *n.* An expectorant medicine.

Ex-pec'to-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expectorated (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expectorating (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *expectorare* to drive from the breast; *ex* out + *pectus, pectoris*, breast.] To discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; to spit forth.

Ex-pec'to-rate, *v. i.* To expectorate matter.

Ex-pec'to-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of expectorating. **2.** That which is expectorated.

Ex-pec'to-ra-tive (-tō-rā-tĭv), *a. & n.* Expectorant.

Ex-pe'di-ence (-pē'dĭ-ens), **Ex-pe'di-en-cy** (-en-sy), *n.* **1.** Quality of being expedient; desirableness; advisability. **2.** An expedition or enterprise. [*Obs.*]

Ex-pe'di-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *expediens, -entis*, p. pr. of *expedire* to be expedient, release, extricate. See Expedite.] **1.** Hastening or urging forward; hence, fit or proper under the circumstances; conducive to self-interest; desirable; advisable; advantageous. **2.** Quick; expeditious. — **Ex-pe'di-ent-ly** (ĕks-pē'dĭ-ent-lȳ), *adv.*

Ex-pe'di-ent, *n.* **1.** Means suitable to an end; resource. **2.** Means devised in an exigency; shift; contrivance.

Ex-ped'i-tate (-pĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [LL. *expeditare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ex* out + *pes* foot.] (*Eng. Forest Laws*) To deprive of the claws or the balls of the fore feet, as a dog.

Ex'pe-dite (ĕks'pē-dīt), *a.* [L. *expeditus*, p. p. of *expedire* to free one caught by the foot, to extricate, make ready; *ex* out + *pes, pedis*, foot.] **1.** Free of impediment; unimpeded. **2.** Expeditious; quick; speedy; prompt. — **Ex'pe-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex'pe-dite-ness**, *n.*

Ex'pe-dite, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expedited (-dī'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expediting (-dī'tĭng).] **1.** To relieve of impediments; to accelerate the process or progress of; to hasten; to facilitate. **2.** To send forth; to issue officially.

Ex'pe-di'tion (ĕks'pē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Quality of being expedite; efficient promptness; dispatch; speed. **2.** An important enterprise, implying a change of place; an excursion by a body of persons for a valuable end, or a sending or setting forth on such an excursion; also, the body of persons making such an excursion.

Ex'pe-di'tious (ĕks'pē-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Possessed of, or characterized by, expedition; efficient and rapid. — **Ex'pe-di'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex'pe-di'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Prompt; ready; speedy; alert. See Prompt.

Ex-pel' (ĕks-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expelled (-pĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expelling.] [L. *expellere, expulsum*; *ex* + *pellere* to drive.] **1.** To drive or force out; to eject. **2.** To drive away from one's country; to banish. **3.** To dismiss peremptorily; to exclude; to turn out.

Ex-pel'la-ble (-lă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expelled.

Ex-pend' (ĕks-pĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expending.] [L. *expendere, expensum*, to weigh out, pay out, lay out; *ex* out + *pendere* to weigh.] To lay out, apply, or employ in any way; to consume by use; to spend.

Ex-pend'i-ture (-ĭ-tûr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act of expending; disbursement. **2.** That which is expended.

Ex-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* **1.** An expending; expenditure. **2.** Thing or amount expended; cost.

Ex-pen'sive (-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Occasioning expense; requiring liberal outlay; costly. **2.** Expending freely. [*R.*] — **Ex-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-pen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ex-pe'ri-ence (ĕks-pē'rĭ-ens), *n.* [F. *expérience*, L. *experientia*, fr. *experiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *experiri, experitus*, to try; *ex* out + root of *peritus* experienced.] **1.** Practical acquaintance with any matter by personal observation or trial of it. **2.** Repeated trial of a matter; also, the instruction, wisdom, or skill so gained.

Ex-pe'ri-ence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Experienced (-enst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Experiencing (-en-sĭng).] To make practical acquaintance with; to prove by use or trial; to have befall one.

To experience religion (*Theol.*), to become a convert to the doctrines of Christianity.

Ex-pe'ri-enced (-enst), *p. p. & a.* Skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation.

Ex-per'i-ment (-pĕr'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *experimentum*, fr. *experiri* to try.] **1.** A trial or observation to ascertain something unknown or to demonstrate something known; practical test; proof. **2.** Experience. [*Obs.*]

Ex-per'i-ment (-mĕnt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Experimented; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Experimenting.] To make experiment; to operate by test or trial.

Ex-per'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or founded on, experiment; given to experiment. **2.** Known by, or derived from, experience. — **Ex-per'i-men'tal-ly** (-tal-lȳ), *adv.*

Ex-per'i-men'tal-ist, *n.* An experimenter. [ing.]

Ex-per'i-men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* An experiment-

Ex-per'i-men'ter (-mĕn'tẽr), *n.* One who experiments.

Ex-pert' (ĕks-pẽrt'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *expertus*, p. p. of *experiri* to try. See Experience.] Taught by use or experience; experienced; knowing and ready from much practice; skillful. — **Ex-pert'ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-pert'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Adroit; dexterous; clever; ready; prompt.

Ex'pert (ĕks'pẽrt *or* ĕks-pẽrt'), *n.* An expert or experienced person; one specially skilled in any matter requiring a special training to qualify a person to act.

Ex'pi-a-ble (ĕks'pĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be expiated.

Ex'pi-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expiated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expiating (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *expiare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ex* out + *piare* to seek to appease, to purify with sacred rites, fr. *pius* pious.] To extinguish the guilt of by sufferance of penalty or some equivalent; to make complete satisfaction for; to atone for.

Ex'pi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of expiating. **2.** An expiatory sacrifice or offering; an atonement.

Ex'pi-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who makes expiation.

Ex'pi-a-to-ry (ĕks'pĭ-ă-tō-rȳ), *a.* Having power, or intended, to make expiation; atoning.

Ex'pi-ra'tion (ĕks'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of expiring. **2.** That which is expired or breathed forth.

Ex-pir'a-to-ry (-pīr'ă-tō-rȳ), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to, or employed in, the expiration of air from the lungs.

Ex-pire' (ĕks-pīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Expired (-pīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Expiring.] [L. *expirare, exspirare, -atum*; *ex* out + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe out; to emit from the lungs. **2.** To give forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or vapor; to exhale. **3.** To emit; to give out. [*Obs.*] **4.** To terminate. [*Obs.*]

Ex-pire', *v. i.* **1.** To emit the breath; specif., to emit the last breath; hence, to die. **2.** To come to an end; to terminate. **3.** To burst forth. [*Obs.*]

Ex'pi-ry (ĕks'pĭ-rȳ *or* ĕks-pī'rȳ), *n.* Expiration.

Ex-plain' (ĕks-plān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Explained (-plānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Explaining.] [L. *explanare*; *ex* out + *planare* to make level or plain, *planus* plain.] **1.** To flatten; to expand. **2.** To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to unfold and illustrate the meaning of.

Syn. — To expound; interpret; elucidate; clear up.

Ex-plain', *v. i.* To give an explanation.

Ex-plain'a-ble (-ă-ble), *a.* That can be explained.

Ex-plain'er (ĕks-plān'ẽr), *n.* One who explains.

Ex'pla-nate (ĕks'plā-nāt), *a.* (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Spreading or extending outwardly in a flat form.

Ex'pla-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An explaining. **2.** That which explains. **3.** Meaning attributed to anything in explaining it. **4.** A mutual exposition of expressions, meaning, or motives, to adjust a misunderstanding.

Syn. — Definition; description; explication; exposition; interpretation; detail. See DEFINITION.

Ex-plan'a-tive (ĕks-plăn'ā-tĭv), *a.* Explanatory.

Ex-plan'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to explain.

Ex'ple-tive (ĕks'plē-tĭv), *a.* [L. *expletivus*, from *expletus*, p. p. of *explere* to fill up; *ex* out + *plere* to fill.] Filling up; hence, added merely to fill up; superfluous.

Ex'ple-tive, *n.* **1.** An expletive word, letter, or syllable not necessary to the sense. **2.** An oath.

Ex'ple-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to fill up; expletive.

Ex'pli-ca-ble (ĕks'plĭ-ká-b'l), *a.* Capable of being explicated; admitting explanation.

Ex'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *explicatus*, p. p. of *explicare*. See EXPLOIT.] Evolved; unfolded.

Ex'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPLICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPLICATING (-kā'tĭng).] To unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain.

Ex'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Explanation.

Ex'pli-ca-tive (ĕks'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to unfold or explain; explanatory.

Ex'pli-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who explains.

Ex'pli-ca'to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Explicative.

Ex-plic'it (ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *explicitus*, p. p. of *explicare* to unfold.] **1.** Open and clearly apparent; not implied merely; not obscure or ambiguous; unequivocal. **2.** Having no disguised meaning or reservation; candid. — **Ex-plic'it-ly** (-lў), *adv.* — **Ex-plic'it-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Express; clear; plain; open; unreserved; outspoken; unambiguous. — *Explicit* denotes a setting forth fully and plainly so that the meaning can not be misunderstood. *Express* is stronger than *explicit:* it implies not only clearness but emphasis and assurance.

Ex-plode' (ĕks-plōd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPLODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPLODING.] [L. *explodere*, *explosum*, to drive out, drive out a player by clapping; *ex* out + *plaudere*, *plodere*, to clap, applaud.] **1.** To suddenly expand into a great volume of gas or vapor. **2.** To burst with force and a loud report. **3.** To burst forth with sudden violence and noise.

Ex-plode', *v. t.* **1.** To drive from the stage by noisy demonstrations. [*Obs.*] **2.** To drive from notice and acceptance; to reject. **3.** To cause to explode noisily; to detonate. **4.** To drive out with violence and noise.

Ex-plod'ent (-ent), *n.* An explosive.

Ex-plod'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who or that which explodes.

Ex-ploit' (ĕks-ploit'), *n.* [OF. *esploit*, *espleit*, revenue, product, vigor, exploit, fr. L. *explicitum*, prop. p. p. neut. of *explicare* to display; *ex* + *plicare* to fold.] A deed or act; esp., an adventurous or noble achievement.

Ex-ploit', *v. t.* **1.** To achieve. [*Obs.*] **2.** [F. *exploiter.*] To utilize; to get the value out of. [*Recent*]

Ex'ploi-ta'tion (ĕks'ploi-tā'shŭn), *n.* An exploiting.

Ex'plo-ra'tion (ĕks'plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exploring.

Ex'plo-ra'tor (ĕks'plō-rā'tẽr), *n.* An explorer.

Ex-plor'a-to-ry (ĕks-plŏr'ā-tō-rў *or* ĕks-plōr'-), *a.* Serving or intended to explore; searching.

Ex-plore' (ĕks-plōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPLORED (-plōrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPLORING.] [L. *explorare; ex* out + *plorare* to cry out.] **1.** To seek after. [*Obs.*] **2.** To search through or into; to examine thoroughly.

Ex-plor'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who explores.

Ex-plo'sion (-plō'zhŭn), *n.* [See EXPLODE.] **1.** An exploding; detonation. **2.** A bursting with violence and loud noise. **3.** A violent outburst of feeling. [explosion.]

Ex-plo'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Causing, or capable of causing,

Ex-plo'sive, *n.* **1.** An explosive agent. **2.** A sound produced by an explosive impulse of the breath; (*Phonetics*) one of the consonants *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*. [See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 155–7, 184.] — **Ex-plo'sive-ly,** *adv.*

Ex-po'nent (ĕks-pō'nent), *n.* [L. *exponens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *exponere*. See EXPOUND.] **1.** (*Alg.*) A number, letter, or any quantity written at the right of and above another quantity, and denoting how many times the latter is repeated as a factor to produce the power indicated. A fractional *exponent*, or index, is used to denote the root of a quantity. **2.** One who, or that which, stands as an index or representative. [exponents.]

Ex'po-nen'tial (ĕks'pō-nĕn'shal), *a.* Of or pert. to

Ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPORTING.] [L. *exportare*, *-atum*; *ex* out + *portare* to carry.] **1.** To carry away. [*Obs.*] **2.** To carry or send abroad, or out of a country, esp. to foreign countries, as merchandise. [which is exported.]

Ex'port (ĕks'pōrt), *n.* **1.** Act of exporting. **2.** That

Ex-port'a-ble (-pōrt'ā-b'l), *a.* Suitable for exportation.

Ex'por-ta'tion (ĕks'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Export.

Ex-port'er (ĕks-pōrt'ẽr), *n.* One who exports.

Ex-pose' (ĕks-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPOSING.] [F. *exposer;* pref. *ex-* (L. *ex* out) + *poser* to place. See POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To set forth; to exhibit; to show; to display. **2.** To lay bare; to lay open, as to attack. **3.** To deprive of concealment; to discover; to bring to public notice. **4.** To disclose the faults or reprehensible practices of.

‖ **Ex po·sé'** (ĕks'pō'zā'), *n.* [F.] A formal exposure.

Ex-pos'er (ĕks-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who exposes.

Ex'po-si'tion (ĕks'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *expositio*, fr. *exponere*, *expositum*. See EXPOUND.] **1.** An exposing. **2.** Act of expounding; explanation or interpretation; hence, a commentary. **3.** A public show. [*A Gallicism*]

Ex-pos'i-tive (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to explain.

Ex-pos'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that expounds.

Ex-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, exposition; serving to explain; explanatory.

‖ **Ex' post' fac'to,** *or* ‖ **Ex' post fac'to** (ĕks' pōst' făk'tō). [L., from what is done afterwards.] (*Law*) From or by a thing done afterward; retrospective.

Ex post facto law, a law operating retrospectively.

Ex-pos'tu-late (ĕks-pŏs'tū-lāt; 135), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPOSTULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPOSTULATING.] [L. *expostulare*, p. p. *-atus; ex* out + *postulare* to ask, require. See POSTULATE.] To reason earnestly against some impropriety or misconduct; to remonstrate.

Syn. — See REMONSTRATE.

Ex-pos'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expostulating; remonstrance; dissuasion.

Ex-pos'tu-la'tor, *n.* One who expostulates. [lation.]

Ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rў), *a.* Containing expostu-

Ex-po'sure (ĕks-pō'zhûr; 135), *n.* [From EXPOSE.] **1.** An exposing; state of being exposed. **2.** Position as to points of compass, influences of climate, etc. **3.** (*Photog.*) The exposing of a sensitized plate to the light.

Ex-pound' (ĕks-pound'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPOUNDING.] [L. *exponere; ex* out + *ponere* to put.] **1.** To expose to view. [*Obs.*] **2.** To explain; to clear of obscurity; to interpret.

Ex-pound'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who expounds.

Ex-press' (ĕks-prĕs'), *a.* [F. *exprès*, L. *expressus*, p. p. of *exprimere* to express; *ex* out + *premere* to press.] **1.** Exactly representing; exact. **2.** Directly and distinctly stated; not dubious. **3.** Intended or sent for a particular purpose; dispatched with special speed.

Syn. — Explicit; clear; unambiguous. See EXPLICIT.

Ex-press', *n.* A messenger sent on a special errand; a courier; hence, a regular and fast conveyance or system for transportation.

Ex-press', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPRESSED (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPRESSING.] **1.** To press or squeeze out. **2.** To make or offer a representation of; to represent; to resemble. **3.** To represent and make known; to manifest plainly; to declare; to utter; to tell. **4.** To make known the opinions or feelings of; — used reflexively. **5.** To denote; to designate. **6.** To send by express.

Syn. — To declare; utter; signify; testify; intimate.

Ex-press'age (-āj; 48), *n.* Charge for carrying a parcel by express.

Ex-press'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expressed.

Ex-pres'sion (ĕks-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of expressing. **2.** Lively or vivid representation of meaning, sentiment, or feeling, etc. **3.** Look or appearance as indicating thought or feeling. **4.** Mode of speech; phrase.

Ex-pres'sion-al (-al), *a.* Of, or relating to, expression.

Ex-press'ive (ĕks-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to express; indicative. **2.** Full of expression; significant; emphatic. — **Ex-press'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-press'ive-ness,** *n.*

Ex-press'ly, *adv.* In an express manner.

Ex-press'man (-man), *n.* A person employed in the express business; also, the driver of a job wagon.

Ex-pro'pri-ate (-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ex* out, from + *proprius* one's own.] To deprive of possession.

Ex-pugn' (ĕks-pūn'), *v. t.* [L. *expugnare; ex* out + *pugnare* to fight.] To take by assault; to storm.

Ex-pug'na-ble (ĕks-pūg'nà-b'l *or* ĕks-pūn'-), *a.* Capable of being expugned.

Ex-pugn'er (ĕks-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who expugns.

Ex-pul'sion (ĕks-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expulsio*, fr. *expellere*. See EXPEL.] **1.** Act of expelling; summary removal. **2.** State of being expelled or driven out.

Ex-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Expelling, or tending to expel.

Ex-punc'tion (ĕks-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expunctio.* See EXPUNGE.] Act of expunging; state of being expunged.

Ex-punge' (ĕks-pŭnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPUNGED (-pŭnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPUNGING (-pŭn'jĭng).] [L. *expungere, expunctum*, to prick out, expunge; *ex* out + *pungere* to prick. See PUNGENT.] To blot out, as with a pen; to obliterate; to strike out wholly.

Syn. — To efface; erase; destroy; annihilate; cancel.

Ex'pur-gate (ĕks'pŭr-gāt *or* ĕks-pûr'gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPURGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPURGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *expurgare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ex* out + *purgare* to purge.] To purify; to clear from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to purge. [gating.

Ex'pur-ga'tion (ĕks'pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expur-

Ex'pur-ga'tor (ĕks'pŭr-gā'tẽr *or* ĕks-pûr'gā-tẽr), *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

Ex-pur'ga-to-ry (ĕks-pûr'gā-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to purify from anything noxious or erroneous; purifying.

Expurgatory Index. See under INDEX.

Ex'qui-site (ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *exquisitus*, p. p. of *exquirere* to search out; *ex* out + *quaerere* to seek, search.] **1.** Carefully selected; hence, of distinguishing and surpassing quality. **2.** Exceeding; extreme; keen. **3.** Discriminating closely and accurately; fastidious. — **Ex'qui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex'qui-site-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Nice; delicate; exact; refined; choice; rare; matchless; consummate; perfect.

Ex'qui-site, *n.* One overnice in dress; a fop; a dandy.

Ex-san'gui-ous (ĕks-săn'gwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *exsanguis; ex* + *sanguis* blood.] Destitute of blood, or red blood.

Ex-scind' (ĕks-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXSCINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXSCINDING.] [L. *exscindere; ex* out, from + *scindere* to cut.] To cut off; to separate; to extirpate.

Ex-sect' (ĕks-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *exsecare*, p. p. *exsectus; ex* out + *secare* to cut.] To cut out.

Ex-sec'tion (ĕks-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* A cutting out or away.

Ex-sert' (-sẽrt'), } *a.* [L. *exsertus*, p. p. See EXERT.]
Ex-sert'ed, }

Standing out; projecting.

Ex-sic'cant (ĕks-sĭk'kant), *a.* Causing a drying up.

Ex'sic-cate (ĕks'sĭk-kāt *or* ĕks-sĭk'-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXSICCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXSICCATING.] [L. *exsiccare*, p. p. *-atus; ex* out + *siccare* to dry, *siccus* dry.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; to dry up.

Ex'sic-ca'tion (ĕks'sĭk-kā'shŭn), *n.* A drying; dryness.

Ex-sic'ca-tive (ĕks-sĭk'kā-tĭv), *a.* That exsiccates.

Ex'sic-ca'tor (ĕks'sĭk-kā'tẽr), *n.* An apparatus or agent for drying anything.

Ex'stro-phy (ĕks'strō-fў), *n.* [Gr. ἐκστρέφειν to turn inside out.] (*Med.*) The eversion of any organ.

Ex-suc'tion (ĕks-sŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsugere, exsuctum*, to suck out; *ex* + *sugere* to suck.] A sucking out.

Ex'suf-flate' (ĕks'sŭf-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *exsufflare* to blow upon; *ex* out + *sufflare*. See SUFFLATE.] (*Eccles.*) To exorcise or renounce by blowing.

Ex'suf-fla'tion (ĕks'sŭf-flā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Eccles.*) An exsufflating. **2.** (*Physiol.*) A strong expiration.

Ex'tant (ĕks'tant), *a.* [L. *extans*, or *exstans, -antis*, p. pr. of *extare, exstare*, to stand out; *ex* out + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Projecting. **2.** Still existing; outstanding.

Ex'ta-sy (ĕks'tá-sў), *n. & v. t.* See ECSTASY, *n. & v. t.*

Ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [See EXTEMPORE.] Composed, performed, or uttered on the spur of the moment; off-hand; extempore. — **Ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ex-tem'po-ra-ry (-rў), *a.* Extemporaneous.

Ex-tem'po-re (-rē), *adv.* [L.; *ex* out + *tempus, temporis*, time.] Without previous study; without preparation; on the spur of the moment. — *a.* Extemporaneous.

Ex-tem'po-ri-za'tion (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of extemporizing.

Ex-tem'po-rize (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rīz), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTEMPORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTEMPORIZING (-rī'zĭng).] To speak or perform extempore.

Ex-tem'po-ri'zer (-rī'zẽr), *n.* One who extemporizes.

Ex-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTENDING.] [L. *extendere, extentum, extensum; ex* out + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To stretch or reach out; to continue in length; to prolong. **2.** To enlarge; to expand; to widen. **3.** To continue; to prolong the period of. **4.** To hold out or reach forth. **5.** To bestow; to offer; to impart. **6.** To increase by weakening or adulterating additions. **7.** (*Eng. Law*) To value, as lands taken for debt by a writ of extent.

Ex-tend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, extends.

Ex-tend'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be extended.

Ex-tense' (ĕks-tĕns'), *a.* Outreaching; expansive.

Ex-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be extended. — **Ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Ex-ten'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ex-ten'sile (ĕks-tĕn'sĭl), *a.* Extensible.

Ex-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of extending or state of being extended. **2.** (*Physics*) Property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. **3.** (*Logic & Metaph.*) Capacity of a concept or general term to include a greater or smaller number of objects.

Extension table, a table so constructed as to be readily extended or contracted in length.

Ex-ten'sive (ĕks-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* Having wide extent; expanded; large; broad; wide; comprehensive. — **Ex-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-ten'sive-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

Ex-ten'sor (ĕks-tĕn'sŏr), *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body.

Ex-tent' (-tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *extentus.* See EXTEND.] **1.** Space or degree to which a thing is extended; hence, superficies; compass; bulk; size; length. **2.** Degree; measure; proportion. **3.** (*Eng. Law*) Either of two species of execution by which lands and goods are seized.

Ex-ten'u-ate (ĕks-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTENUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTENUATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *extenuare*, p. p. *-atus*, to make thin, weaken; *ex* out + *tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin.] **1.** To make or become thin or thinner; to draw out so as to make slender. **2.** To palliate; to lessen or weaken the force or degree of; to make excuses.

Syn. — To palliate; to mitigate. See PALLIATE.

Ex-ten'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of extenuating, or state of being extenuated.

Ex-ten'u-a'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who extenuates.

Ex-ten'u-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to extenuate.

Ex-te'ri-or (ĕks-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L. *exterior*, comp. of *exter* or *externus* on the outside, outward, foreign, strange, a compar. fr. *ex.* See Ex-.] **1.** External; outward; pertaining to that which is external. **2.** Being outside or without the body or limits; extrinsic. **3.** Relating to foreign nations; foreign. — **Ex-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-te'ri-or, *n.* **1.** Outward surface or part of a thing. **2.** Outward or external deportment; visible or palliate act.

Ex-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ôr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Surface; externality.

Ex-ter'mi-nate (ĕks-tẽr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTERMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTERMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *exterminare*, p. p. *-atus; ex* out + *terminus* boundary.] **1.** To drive out or away; to expel. **2.** To destroy utterly; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Ex-ter'mi-na'tion (ĕks-tẽr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exterminating, or state of being exterminated.

Ex-ter'mi-na'tor, *n.* One that exterminates.

Ex-ter'mi-na-to-ry (ĕks-tẽr'mĭ-nā-tō-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to extermination; tending to exterminate.

Ex-tern' (-tẽrn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *externe.*] **1.** A pupil in a seminary living without its walls. **2.** Exterior. [*R.*]

Ex-ter'nal (ĕks-tẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *externus*, fr. *exter, exterus*, outward. See EXTERIOR.] **1.** Outward; exterior; relating to the outside. **2.** Outside of, or separate from, ourselves; (*Metaph.*) separate from the perceiving mind. **3.** Physical or corporeal, as distinguished from mental or moral. **4.** Not intrinsic nor essential; accidental; superficial. **5.** Foreign; relating to foreign nations. **6.** (*Anat.*) Away from the mesial plane; lateral.

Ex-ter'nal, *n.* Something external or without; outward part; visible form; — usually in the plural.

Ex-ter'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality of being manifest to the senses; regard for externals. **2.** (*Metaph.*) That philosophy or doctrine which recognizes only with externals, or objects of sense perception; positivism; phenomenalism. [external.

Ex'ter-nal'i-ty (ĕks'tẽr-năl'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being

Ex-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* In an external manner.

‖ **Ex'terne'** (ĕks'tẽrn'), *n.* (*Med.*) An officer in attendance upon a hospital, but not residing in it.

Ex'ter-ra'ne-ous (ĕks'tẽr-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *exterraneus; ex* + *terra* land.] Foreign; coming from abroad.

Ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al (ĕks-tẽr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *ex-* + *territorial.*] Being beyond the territorial limits; exempt from the territorial jurisdiction. — **Ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly** (*-al*-lў), *adv.*

Ex-tinct' (-tĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *extinctus, exstinctus*, p. p. See EXTINGUISH.] **1.** Extinguished; put out; quenched; hence, forceless; dead. **2.** Being without a survivor.

Ex-tinc'tion (ĕks-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Act of extinguishing, or state of being extinguished.

Ex-tin'guish (ĕks-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTINGUISHED (-gwĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTINGUISHING.] [L. *extinguere, exstinguere*, p. p. *-inctus; ex* + *stinguere* to quench.] To quench; to put out; to stifle; to cause to die out; to put an end to; to destroy.

Ex-tin'guish-a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* That may be extinguished.

Ex-tin'guish-er (ĕks-tĭn'gwĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One that extinguishes.

Extinguisher for candles.

Ex-tin'guish-ment (-ment), *n.* An extinguishing; state of being extinguished; extinction; suppression; destruction; nullification. [tirpated.

Ex-tir'pa-ble (-tẽr'pȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be ex-

Ex'tir-pate (ĕks'tẽr-pāt *or* ĕks-tẽr'pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTIRPATED (-pā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTIRPATING (-pā'tĭng).] [L. *extirpare, exstirpare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ex* out + *stirps* stock, stem, root.] To root out; to eradicate; to destroy wholly.

Syn. — To exterminate; annihilate; extinguish.

Ex'tir-pa'tion (ĕks'tẽr-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of extirpating, or state of being extirpated.

Ex'tir-pa-tive (ĕks'tẽr-pȧ-tĭv), *a.* Extirpating, or tending to extirpate. [One who extirpates.

Ex'tir-pa'tor (ĕks'tẽr-pā'tẽr *or* ĕks-tẽr'pȧ-tẽr), *n.*

Ex-tir'pa-to-ry (ĕks-tẽr'pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Extirpative.

Ex-tol' (ĕks-tōl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTOLLED (-tōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTOLLING.] [L. *extollere*; *ex* out + *tollere* to lift, raise.] **1.** To elevate. [*Obs.*] **2.** To elevate by praise; to praise; to magnify; to laud.

Syn. — To applaud; commend; glorify. See PRAISE.

Ex-tol'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One who extols.

Ex-tort' (ĕks-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTORTING.] [L. *extorquere*, p. p. *-tortus*; *ex* + *torquere* to twist.] **1.** To wring or wrest away; to get by force; to exact. **2.** (*Law*) To get by extortion.

Ex-tort'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who practices extortion.

Ex-tor'tion (ĕks-tôr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of extorting; undue exaction; overcharge. **2.** (*Law*) The offense committed by an officer who corruptly claims and takes, as his fee, anything of value that is not due, or more than is due, or before it is due. **3.** That which is extorted.

Ex-tor'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Extortionate.

Ex-tor'tion-ate (-ȧt), *a.* Characterized by extortion.

Ex-tor'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who practices extortion.

‖ **Ex'tra-** (ĕks'trȧ-). [L. *extra* beyond, outside of, fr. *exter*. See EXTERIOR.] A prefix signifying *outside of, beyond, besides*, or *in addition to* what is denoted by the word to which it is prefixed.

Ex'tra, *a.* Being beyond what is due, usual, expected, or necessary; additional. — *n.* That which is extra.

Ex-tract' (ĕks-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRACTING.] [L. *extrahere*, p. p. *extractus*; *ex* out + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw out; to remove forcibly from a fixed position, as by traction, suction, etc. **2.** To withdraw by expression, distillation, or other mechanical or chemical process. **3.** To choose out; to cite or quote.

To extract the root of (*Math.*), to ascertain the root of.

Ex'tract' (ĕks'trăkt'), *n.* Thing extracted. Specif.: (*a*) A quotation. (*b*) A solution or infusion in which are extracted the essential part of anything; also, the part so extracted. (*c*) (*Med.*) A solid preparation obtained by evaporating a solution of a drug, etc., or fresh plant juice.

Ex-tract'a-ble (ĕks-trăkt'ȧ-b'l), **Ex-tract'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being extracted.

Ex-trac'tion (ĕks-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of extracting. **2.** Derivation from a stock or family; lineage; descent; birth. **3.** Extract; essence.

Ex-tract'ive (ĕks-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of being extracted. **2.** Tending or serving to extract or draw out. — *n.* Anything extracted; an extract.

Ex-tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* One that extracts. [tradition.

Ex'tra-di'ta-ble (ĕks'trȧ-dī'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to ex-

Ex'tra-dite (ĕks'trȧ-dīt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRADITED (-dī'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRADITING (-dī'tĭng).] To make extradition of.

Ex'tra-di'tion (ĕks'trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ex* out + *traditio* a delivering up. See TRADITION.] The delivery of an alleged criminal by one State or sovereignty to another.

Arch, showing *a* Intrados or Soffit; *b* Extrados.

Ex-tra'dos (ĕks-trā'dŏs), *n.* [F.; pref. *extra-* outside + *dos* the back.] (*Arch.*) The exterior curve of an arch.

Ex'tra-do'tal (ĕks'trȧ-dō'tal), *a.* Forming no part of the dowry.

Ex'tra-ju-di'cial (-jū-dĭsh'al), *a.* Beyond the authority of a court or judge.

Ex'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *extramundanus*; *extra* + *mundus* world.] Beyond the material world.

Ex'tra-mu'ral (-mū'ral), *a.* Outside of the walls, as of a fortified city.

Ex-tra'ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *extraneus*, from *extra*. See EXTRA-.] Not belonging to, or dependent upon, a thing; not essential; extrinsic. — **Ex-tra'ne-ous-ly** (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs-lĭ), *adv.* [by official duty.

Ex'tra-of-fi'cial (ĕks'trȧ-ŏf-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not required

Ex'traor'di-na-ry (ĕks-trôr'dĭ-nȧ-rĭ *or* ĕks'trȧ-ôr'-), *a.* [L. *extraordinarius*; *extra* outside + *ordinarius* ordinary.] **1.** Beyond or out of the common order or method. **2.** Exceeding the common degree, measure, or condition; hence, remarkable; rare; wonderful. — **Ex'traor'di-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Ex'traor'di-na-ry, *n.* That which is extraordinary.

Ex'tra-pro-fes'sion-al (ĕks'trȧ-prō-fĕsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Foreign to a profession; not a part of professional duty.

Ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tẽr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Outside of a territory; exempt from a particular jurisdiction; exterritorial. — **Ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Ex'tra-u'ter-ine (ĕks'trȧ-ū'tẽr-ĭn *or* -ĭn), *a.* (*Anat. & Med.*) Outside of the uterus, or womb.

Ex-trav'a-gance (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-gans), *n.* State or quality of being extravagant. [gance.

Ex-trav'a-gan-cy (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-gan-sĭ), *n.* Extrava-

Ex-trav'a-gant (-gant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *extra* outside + *vagans, -antis*, p. pr. of *vagari* to wander. See VAGARY.] **1.** Wandering out of bounds. [*Obs.*] **2.** Exceeding due bounds; going beyond proper limits; wild; excessive. — **Ex-trav'a-gant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-trav'a-gant-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unreasonable; reckless; profuse; lavish.

Ex-trav'a-gan'za (-găn'zȧ), *n.* [EXTRAVAGANCE, with an Italian ending.] **1.** A composition, as in music, characterized by wild irregularity. **2.** An extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

Ex-trav'a-sate (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-sāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRAVASATED (-sā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRAVASATING (-sā'tĭng).] [Pref. *extra-* + L. *vas* vessel.] To force or let out of the proper vessels or arteries. [travasating.

Ex-trav'a-sa'tion (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ex-

Ex-treme' (ĕks-trēm'), *a.* [L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter, exterus*, outside, outward. See EXTERIOR.] **1.** Being at the utmost point, edge, or limit; outermost; farthest. **2.** Last; final; conclusive. **3.** Best or worst; most urgent; greatest; highest; immoderate; excessive.

Ex-treme', *n.* **1.** The utmost point or verge; extremity. **2.** Utmost limit or degree supposable or tolerable; — often in the *pl.*; things at an extreme distance or difference from each other. **3.** An extreme state.

Ex-treme'ly, *adv.* In an extreme manner or state.

Ex-trem'ist (ĕks-trēm'ĭst), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions.

Ex-trem'i-ty (ĕks-trĕm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Extreme part; farthest or remotest point or part. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the locomotive appendages of an animal; limb; leg or arm of man. **3.** Utmost point; highest degree. **4.** Utmost inconvenience, pain, or suffering; greatest need or peril.

Syn. — Verge; border; extreme; end; termination.

Ex'tri-ca-ble (ĕks'trĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be extricated.

Ex'tri-cate (ĕks'trĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *extricare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ex* out + *tricae* trifles, impediments, perplexities.] **1.** To set free, as from difficulties or perplexities. **2.** To cause to be emitted or evolved.

Syn. — To disentangle; disengage; relieve; liberate.

Ex'tri-ca'tion (ĕks'trĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An extricating.

Ex-trin'sic (ĕks-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*; *exter* outside + *secus* beside; akin to E. *second*.] Not contained in or belonging to a body; external; unessential.

Ex-trin'sic-al (-sĭ-kal), *a.* Extrinsic. — **Ex-trin'sical'i-ty** (-sĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), **Ex-trin'sic-al-ness** (-sĭ-kal-nĕs), *n.* — **Ex-trin'sic-al-ly** (-sĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.*

Ex-trorse' (ĕks-trôrs'), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *extra* without + *vertere, versum*, to turn.] (*Bot.*) Facing outwards, or away from the axis of growth.

Ex-trude' (ĕks-trụd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRUDING.] [L. *extrudere, -trusum*; *ex* + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust, force, or push out.

Ex-tru'sion (-trụ'zhŭn), *n.* Act of extruding.

Ex-tu'ber-ance (ĕks-tū'bẽr-ans), **Ex-tu'ber-an-cy** (-an-sĭ), *n.* A swelling; protuberance. [*R.*]

Ex-tu'ber-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *exuberans, -antis*, p. pr. of *exuberare* to swell.] Swollen out; protuberant. [*R.*]

Ex-u'ber-ance (ĕks-ū'bẽr-ans *or* ĕgz-), *n.* State of being exuberant; copious or excessive production or supply.

Syn. — Abundance; superabundance; excess; plenty; copiousness; profusion; richness; overflow; overgrowth; rankness; wantonness. See ABUNDANCE.

Ex-u'ber-an-cy (-an-sĭ), *n.* Exuberance.

Ex-u'ber-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *exuberans, -antis*, p. pr. of *exuberare* to be abundant; *ex* + *uberare* to be fruitful, fr. *uber* fertile, *uber* udder.] Characterized by abundance or

superabundance; plenteous; rich; overflowing; copious or excessive in production. — **Ex-u'ber-ant-ly** (ĕks-ū'bĕr-ant-lȳ *or* ĕgz-), *adv.* [substance exuded.

Ex'u-da'tion (ĕks'ū-dā'shŭn), *n.* An exuding; also,

Ex-ude' (ĕks-ūd' *or* ĕgz-ūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXUDING.] [L. *exudare, exsudare, -atum*, to sweat out; *ex* out + *sudare* to sweat.] To discharge or flow through pores or incisions; to give out.

Ex-ult' (ĕgz-ŭlt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXULTING.] [L. *exultare, exsultare, -atum*, intens. fr. *exsilire* to spring out or up; *ex* out + *salire* to spring, leap. See SALIENT.] To be in high spirits; fig., to leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph or exceedingly.

Ex-ult'ant (-ant), *a.* Inclined to exult; characterized by, or expressing, exultation; rejoicing triumphantly.

Ex'ul-ta'tion (ĕks'ŭl-tā'shŭn *or* ĕgz'-), *n.* Act of exulting; rapturous delight; triumph.

Ex-ult'ing-ly, *adv.* In an exulting manner.

Ex-us'tion (-ŭs'chŭn; 106), *n.* [L. *exustio*, fr. *exurere, exustum*, to burn up.] Act or operation of burning up.

‖ **Ex-u'vi-æ** (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-ē *or* ĕks-), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *exuere* to draw out or off, to pull off.] (*Zoöl.*) Cast skins, shells, coverings, or other parts of animals.

Ex-u'vi-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to exuviæ.

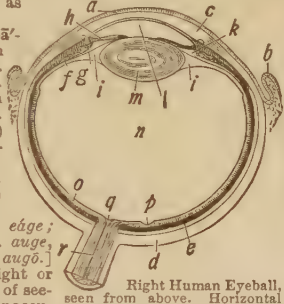
Ex-u'vi-ate (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-āt *or* ĕks-), *v. i.* (*Zoöl.*) To cast or shed some part, as the skin.

Ex-u'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An exuviating; ecdysis.

Ey'as (ī'as), *n.* [F. *niais* fresh from the nest, deriv. fr. L. *nidus* nest.] (*Zoöl.*) A nestling or unfledged bird.

Eye (ī), *n.* [Prob. for *nye*.] (*Zoöl.*) A brood.

Eye (ī), *n.* [AS. *eáge*; akin to D. *oog*, G. *auge*, Icel. *auga*, Goth. *augō*.] **1.** The organ of sight or vision. **2.** Faculty of seeing; power, range, or accuracy of vision. **3.** The action of the organ of sight; sight; view; judgment; opinion. **4.** Scope of vision; hence, face; front; immediate presence. **5.** Observation; oversight; attention; regard. **6.** That which resembles the organ of sight, in form, position, or appearance; as a spot, a bud or sprout, a hole or loop, etc. **7.** That which resembles the eye in relative importance or beauty.



Right Human Eyeball, seen from above. Horizontal section, somewhat enlarged. *ab* Conjunctiva; *c* Cornea; *d* Sclerotic; *e* Choroid; *f* Ciliary Muscle; *g* Ciliary Process; *h* Iris; *i* Suspensory Ligament; *k* Posterior Aqueous Chamber between *h* and *i*; *l* Anterior Aqueous Chamber; *m* Crystalline Lens; *n* Vitreous Humor; *o* Retina; *p* Yellow spot; *q* Center of blind spot; *r* Artery of Retina in center of Optic Nerve.

To have an eye to, to pay particular attention to; to watch. — **To keep an eye on**, to watch. — **To set the eyes on**, to see; to have a sight of. — **In the eye of the wind** (*Naut.*), in a direction opposed to the wind.

Eye (ī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EYED (īd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EYING or EYEING.] To fix the eye on; to look on; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or fixedly.

Eye'ball' (ī'bal'), *n.* The ball or globe of the eye.

Eye'bright' (ī'brīt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small plant (*Euphrasia officinalis*), once used for eye diseases. [eye.

Eye'brow' (ī'brou'), *n.* The hairy arch above the

Eye'cup' (ī'kŭp'), *n.* A small cup to fit the orbit of the eye, — used in the application of liquid remedies.

Eyed (īd), *a.* Having (such or so many) eyes; — used in composition; as, sharp-*eyed*; myriad-*eyed*.

Eye'drop' (ī'drŏp'), *n.* A tear. [*Poetic*]

Eye'glass' (ī'glȧs'), *n.* **1.** A lens of glass to assist the sight. **2.** Eyepiece, as of a telescope. **3.** A glass eyecup.

Eye'lash' (ī'lăsh'), *n.* **1.** The fringe of hair edging the eyelid; — usually in the *pl.* **2.** A hair of this fringe.

Eye'less (ī'lĕs), *a.* Without eyes; blind.

Eye'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* [F. *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye, fr. L. *oculus*.] A small hole to receive a cord or fastener; also, a metal ring or grommet, used to line such a hole.

Eye'let-eer' (ī'lĕt-ēr'), *n.* A small, sharp-pointed instrument used in piercing eyelet holes; a stiletto.

Eye'lid' (ī'lĭd'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The cover of the eye.

Eye'piece' (ī'pēs'), *n.* (*Opt.*) The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of an optical instrument.

Eye'serv'ant (ī'sĕrv'ant), *n.* A servant who attends faithfully to his duty only when watched. [eyeservant.

Eye'serv'ice (-ĭs), *n.* Such service as is given by an

Eye'sight' (ī'sīt'), *n.* Sight of the eye; view.

Eye'sore' (ī'sōr'), *n.* Something offensive to the eye.

Eye'stalk' (ī'stȧk'), *n.* Same as FOOTSTALK, 2 (*b*).

Eye'stone' (ī'stōn'), *n.* A small, calcareous body, esp. an operculum of a certain small shell, used to remove a foreign substance from the eye. [the upper jaw.

Eye'tooth' (ī'tōōth'), *n.* (*Anat.*) A canine tooth of

Eye'wa'ter (ī'wą'tẽr), *n.* A wash for the eyes.

Eye'wit'ness (ī'wĭt'nĕs), *n.* One who sees a thing.

Eyne (īn), *or* **Ey'en** (ī'n), *n.* Plural of EYE. [*Obs.*]

Ey'ot (ī'ŏt *or* ăt), *n.* [*Ey* (AS. *īg* or Icel. *ey*) + F. dim. suffix *-ot*.] A little island in a river or lake.

‖ **Ey'ra** (ā'rȧ), *n.* [Native South American name.] (*Zoöl.*) A wild cat ranging from Brazil to Texas.

Eyre (âr), *n.* [OF. *erre* journey, fr. L. *iter, itineris*, way, fr. root of *ire* to go.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A journey in circuit of certain judges (*justices in eyre* or *in itinere*).

Ey'rie } (ā'rȳ *or* ē'rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* EYRIES (-rĭz). Same as
Ey'ry } AERIE.

F.

F (ĕf). **1.** F is the sixth letter of the English alphabet, and a nonvocal consonant. Its form and sound are from the Latin, the form being further derived, through the Greek digamma Ϝ, from the Phœnician, the ultimate source being probably Egyptian. Etymologically *f* is most closely related to *p*, *k*, *v*, and *b*; as in E. *five*, Gr. πέντε; E. wol*f*, L. lupus, Gr. λύκος; E. *f*ox, *v*ixen; *f*ragile, *b*reak; *f*ruit, *b*rook, *v. t.*; E. *b*ear, L. *f*erre. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 178, 179, 188, 198, 230. **2.** (*Mus.*) The name of the fourth tone of the scale of C. F sharp (F ♯) is a tone intermediate between F and G.

F clef, the bass clef. See under CLEF.

Fa (fä), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A syllable for the fourth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization. (*b*) The tone F.

Fa-ba'ceous (fȧ-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fabaceus*, fr. *faba* bean.] Having the nature of a bean; like a bean.

Fa'bi-an (fā'bĭ-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of, the Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who carefully avoided a decisive contest; cautious; dilatory; avoiding a decisive contest.

Fa'ble (fā'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fabula*, fr. *fari* to speak, say.] **1.** A feigned story or tale intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apologue. **2.** The plot of an epic or dramatic poem. **3.** Fiction; falsehood.

Fa'ble, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FABLED (fā'b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FABLING (-blĭng).] To compose fables; to feign.

Fa'ble, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to tell of falsely.

Fa'bler (fā'blẽr), *n.* A writer of fables; a fabulist.

Fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* [L. *fabrica* fabric, workshop. See FORGE.] **1.** Structure of anything; workmanship; texture; make. **2.** Thing fabricated; as: (*a*) Framework; structure; building. (*b*) Manufactured cloth.

Fab'ri-cate (făb'rĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FABRICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FABRICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *fabricari, fabricare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *fabrica*. See FABRIC.] **1.** To form into a whole; to frame; to construct; to build. **2.** To form by art and labor; to manufacture. **3.** To devise falsely.

Fab'ri-ca'tion (făb'rĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fabricating. **2.** That which is fabricated.

Syn. — See FICTION.

Fab'ri-ca'tor (făb'rĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who fabricates.

Fab'u-list (făb'ū-lĭst), *n.* One who invents fables.

Fab'u-lize (-līz), *v. i.* To fable.

Fab'u-lous (făb'ū-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Being of the nature of a fable; feigned; invented; fictitious. **2.** Passing belief; exceedingly great. **3.** Abounding in fables. — **Fab'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Fab'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Fa'çade'** (fȧ'sȧd' *or* fȧ-sȧd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *facciata*, fr. *faccia* face, L. *facies*.] (*Arch.*) The front of a building; esp., the principal front architecturally.

Face (fās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *facies* shape, face; origin uncertain.] **1.** The exterior form or appearance of anything; esp., the front or upper part or surface. **2.** One of the bounding planes of a solid. **3.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) The principal flat or dressed surface of a part or object. (*b*) The width of a pulley, or the length of a cog. **4.** External aspect. **5.** That part of the head, esp. of man, con-

taining the eyes, cheeks, nose, and mouth; visage; countenance. **6.** Cast of features; expression of countenance. **7.** Maintenance of the countenance free from abashment or confusion; boldness; effrontery. **8.** Presence; sight; front. **9.** (*Com.*) Amount expressed on a bill, note, bond, etc., without interest or discount; principal.

To fly in the face of, to defy; to brave; to withstand. — **To make a face**, to distort the countenance; to grimace.

Face (fās), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FACED (fāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FACING (fā'sĭng).] **1.** To meet in front; to oppose with firmness. **2.** To confront impudently; to bully. **3.** To stand opposite to; to front upon. **4.** To cover over, as for ornament; to put a facing upon. **5.** (*Mach.*) To dress the face of. **6.** To turn so as to present the face.

Face, *v. i.* To turn or present the face, or a face.

Fa'cer (fā'sẽr), *n.* One who faces.

Fac'et (făs'ĕt), *n.* [F. *facette*, dim. of *face* face.] **1.** A little face; a small, plane surface. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the small eyes in a compound eye, as of an insect.

Fac'et, *v. t.* To cut facets upon. [Facetious.]

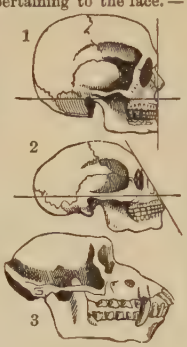
Fa-cete' (fȧ-sēt'), *a.* [L. *facetus* fine, facetious.]

‖ **Fa-ce'ti-æ** (fȧ-sē'shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings; witticisms; merry conceits.

Fa-ce'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, wit and good humor; sportive; jocular; exciting laughter. — **Fa-ce'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Fa-ce'tious-ness,** *n.*

Fa'cial (fā'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the face. — **Fa'cial-ly,** *adv.*

Facial angle (*Anat.*), the angle, in a skull, included between a straight line from the most prominent part of the forehead to the front edge of the upper jaw bone, and another from this point to the center of the external auditory opening.



Facial Angles.
1 2 Types of Human Skulls; 3 Skull of Monkey.

Fac'ile (făs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *facilis*, fr. *facere* to make, do.] **1.** Easy to be done or performed. **2.** Easy to be surmounted or removed; readily mastered. **3.** Easy of access or converse; affable; complaisant. **4.** Easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; pliant. **5.** Ready; quick; expert. — **Fac'ile-ly,** *adv.* — **Fac'ile-ness,** *n.*

Fa-cil'i-tate (fȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FACILITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FACILITATING (-tā'tĭng).] To make easy or less difficult; to lessen the labor of.

Fa-cil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of facilitating.

Fa-cil'i-ty (fȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality of being easily done. **2.** Readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. **3.** Quality of being easily persuaded; compliance; pliancy. **4.** Complaisance; affability. **5.** Anything promoting ease of action or conduct; advantage; aid; — usually in the *pl.*

Syn. — Ease; expertness; readiness; dexterity; complaisance; condescension; affability. — *Facility* supposes a natural or acquired power of dispatching a task with lightness and ease. *Expertness* is the kind of facility acquired by long practice. *Readiness* marks the promptitude with which anything is done.

Fa'cing (fā'sĭng), *n.* A covering in front, as for ornament; an exterior covering, sheathing, or edging.

Fac-sim'i-le (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *fac simile* make like; or abbrev. fr. *factum simile* made like; *facere* to make + *similis* like.] An exact copy or likeness.

Fact (făkt), *n.* [L. *factum*, fr. *facere* to make or do.] **1.** A doing. [*Obs.*] **2.** Anything done or that comes to pass; an act; an event; a circumstance. **3.** Reality; actuality; truth. **4.** The assertion of a thing done or existing; a thing supposed or asserted to be done.

Syn. — Deed; performance; incident; occurrence.

Fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *factio.*] **1.** A party combined in opposition to the government, or state; a combination or clique of partisans of any kind, acting for their own interests. **2.** Discord; dissension.

Syn. — Combination; clique; junto; cabal.

Fac'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Given to faction, or to forming factions. **2.** Of, pert. to, or proceeding, from faction. — **Fac'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Fac'tious-ness,** *n.*

Fac-ti'tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *factitius*, fr. *facere* to make.] Made by art; artificial; sham. — **Fac-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Fac-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

Fac'ti-tive (făk'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* Causing; causative.

Fac'tor (făk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Law*) An agent; esp., a commission merchant or consignee. **2.** (*Math.*) One of the elements or quantities which, when multiplied together, form a product. **3.** A circumstance contributing to produce a result. [commission.

Fac'tor-age (făk'tẽr-ăj), *n.* A factor's allowance or

Fac'tor-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FACTORIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FACTORIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] (*Law*) To garnishee.

Fac'to-ry (făk'tŏ-rў), *n.* **1.** A house or place where factors reside, to transact business. **2.** The body of factors in any place. **3.** A building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to manufacturing; a manufactory.

Fac-to'tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.* [L., do everything; *facere* to do + *totus* all.] A person employed to do all kinds of work or business.

‖ **Fac'u-læ** (făk'ū-lē), *n. pl.* [L. *facula* little torch.] (*Astron.*) Groups of small shining spots on the surface of the sun, supposed to be elevations of the photosphere.

Fac'ul-ty (făk'ŭl-tў), *n.* [F. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, fr. *facilis* easy, fr. *facere* to make.] **1.** Ability to act or perform; esp., an original mental power or capacity for mental activity. **2.** Attribute of office. [*R.*] **3.** Privilege or permission to do a particular thing; dispensation. **4.** A body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted; formerly, the graduates in any department of a university or college; at present, the members of a profession or calling, or, rarely, the profession itself. **5.** (*Amer. Colleges*) The president, professors, and tutors.

Syn. — Talent; gift; endowment; dexterity; expertness; cleverness; readiness; ability; knack.

Fac'und (făk'ŭnd), *a.* [L. *facundus*, fr. *fari* to speak.] Eloquent. [*Archaic*]

Fad (făd), *n.* [Cf. FADDLE.] A hobby; freak; whim.

Fad'dle (făd'd'l), *v. i.* [Cf. FIDDLE.] To trifle; to toy. — *v. t.* To fondle; to dandle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fade (fād), *a.* [F., prob. fr. L. *vapidus* vapid.] Weak; insipid; tasteless; commonplace. [*R.*]

Fade (fād), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FADING.] [OE. *faden*, *vaden*, prob. fr. *fade*, a.] **1.** To grow or make weak; to lose strength; to decay; to wither. **2.** To lose, or cause to lose, freshness, color, or brightness. **3.** To sink away; to grow dim.

Fade'less, *a.* Not liable to fade; unfading.

Fadge (făj), *v. i.* [Etym. uncertain.] To fit; to suit.

Fæ'cal (fē'kal), *a.* See FECAL.

‖ **Fæ'ces** (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *faex*, pl. *faeces*, dregs.] Excrement; ordure; also, settlings.

‖ **Fæc'u-la** (fĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L.] See FECULA.

Fa'ër-y (fā'ẽr-ў), *n. & a.* Fairy. [*Archaic*]

Fag (făg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAGGED (făgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAGGING (făg'gĭng).] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To become weary; to tire. **2.** To labor to weariness; to drudge. **3.** To serve as a fag. [treat as a fag.

Fag, *v. t.* **1.** To tire out by labor. **2.** To use or

Fag, *n.* A drudge; esp., in England, a schoolboy who does menial service for another of a higher form or class.

Fag'-end' (făg'ĕnd'), *n.* **1.** An end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition, as the coarser end of a web of cloth. **2.** The refuse or meaner part of anything.

Fag'ot (făg'ŭt), *n.* [F., prob. aug. of L. *fax*, *facis*, torch.] **1.** A bundle of sticks or small branches used for fuel, for raising batteries, filling ditches, etc.; a fascine. **2.** A bundle of pieces of wrought iron to be worked into a bar or other shape; a pile. **3.** (*Mus.*) A bassoon. **4.** A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a company. [*Eng.*]

Fag'ot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAGOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAGOTING.] To make a fagot of; also, to gather together.

‖ **Fa-got'to** (fȧ-gŏt'tō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The bassoon.

Fah'ren-heit (fä'ren-hīt), *a.* [G.] Designating, or conforming to, the scale used by Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit* in graduating his thermometer, on which the freezing point of water is at 32 degrees above the zero, and the boiling point at 212 degrees above. — *n.* The Fahrenheit thermometer or scale. See THERMOMETER.

‖ **Fa'ï-ence'** (fȧ'ē-ăns'), *n.* [F., fr. *Faenza*, a town in Italy.] Glazed pottery, esp. that decorated in color.

Fail (fāl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAILED (fāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAILING.] [F. *faillir*, fr. L. *fallere*, *falsum*, to deceive; akin to E. *fall.*] **1.** To be wanting; to be or become deficient; to be lacking. **2.** To be affected with want; to come short. **3.** To fall away; to decline; to decay. **4.** To deteriorate in vigor, resources, etc. **5.** To be found wanting or come short with respect to an action or a duty to be performed, a result to be secured, etc. **6.** To err in judgment; to be mistaken. **7.** To become unable to meet one's engagements; esp., to become bankrupt or insolvent.

Fail (fāl), *v. t.* To be wanting to; to be insufficient for; to disappoint.

Fail, *n.* Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; fault; — now rare, except in the phrase *without fail.*

Fail'ing, *n.* The act of one who fails; a failure; deficiency; imperfection; weakness; lapse; fault.

Syn. — See FAULT.

‖ **Faille** (fā'y'; *E.* fāl), *n.* [F.] A soft silk, heavier than a foulard and not glossy.

Fail'ure (fāl'ûr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which fails; a falling short or cessation; deterioration; deficiency; omission. **2.** State of having failed.

Fain (fān), *a.* [AS. *fægen;* akin to Icel. *feginn* glad; fr. root of E. *fair.*] **1.** Well-pleased; glad; apt; fond; inclined. **2.** Satisfied; contented; also, constrained.

Fain, *adv.* With joy; gladly; — with *would.*

‖ **Fai'né'ant'** (fā'nā'äN'), *a.* [F.; *fait* he does + *néant* nothing.] Doing nothing; shiftless.

Faint (fānt), *a.* [*Compar.* FAINTER (-ẽr); *superl.* FAINTEST.] [F. *feint,* p. p. of *feindre* to feign, hesitate. See FEIGN.] **1.** Lacking strength; weak; languid. **2.** Wanting courage, spirit, or energy; timorous; cowardly; dejected. **3.** Lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible. **4.** Performed, done, or acted, weakly or feebly.

Faint, *n.* A fainting; state of one who has fainted.

Faint, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAINTING.] **1.** To become faint; to grow feeble or helplessly weak; to swoon. **2.** To lose courage or spirit; to become dejected or despondent. **3.** To decay; to vanish.

Faint'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Wanting in courage; easily discouraged or frightened; cowardly; timorous. — **Faint'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Faint'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

Faint'ish, *a.* Slightly faint; somewhat faint.

Faint'ly, *adv.* In a faint, weak, or timid manner.

Faint'ness, *n.* The state of being faint.

Faints (fānts), *n. pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky.

Fair (fâr), *a.* [*Compar.* FAIRER (-ẽr); *superl.* FAIREST.] [AS. *fæger;* akin to Icel. *fagr,* Goth. *fagrs* fit, also to E. *fay.*] **1.** Free from spots, dirt, or imperfection; unblemished; clean; pure. **2.** Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. **3.** Having a light hue or tint; bright; clear. **4.** Not overcast; cloudless; clear; propitious. **5.** Free from obstacles or hindrances; open; direct. **6.** Characterized by frankness, honesty, impartiality, or candor; equitable; just. **7.** Inspiring hope and confidence; favorable. **8.** Distinct; legible. **9.** Free from undue or unusual qualities; average; middling.

Syn. — Candid; frank; ingenuous; impartial; honest.

Fair, *adv.* In a fair manner; fairly.

Fair, *n.* **1.** Fairness. [*Obs.*] **2.** A fair woman; a sweetheart. **3.** Good fortune; good luck.

Fair, *n.* [OF. *feire,* fr. L. *feriae,* pl. holidays, festivals, akin to *festus* festal. See FEAST.] **1.** A gathering of buyers and sellers, assembled at a particular place with their merchandise at a stated or regular season, or by special appointment, for trade. **2.** A festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for a charitable object. **3.** A competitive exhibition of wares, farm products, etc.

Fair'ly, *adv.* In a fair manner; clearly; openly; frankly; fully; favorably; honestly; rightly.

Fair'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being fair; freedom from spots or stains; honesty; candor; justness.

Fair'-spo'ken (fâr'spō'k'n), *a.* Using fair speech, or uttered with fairness; bland; civil; plausible.

Fair'y (fâr'ў), *n.* [OF. *faerie* enchantment, fr. *faer* to enchant, charm, fr. LL. *Fata* a goddess of fate. See FATE.] **1.** Enchantment; illusion. [*Obs.*] **2.** People of fairyland. [*Obs.*] **3.** An imaginary supernatural being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form (usually diminutive), and meddle in the affairs of men; a fay.

Fair'y, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or given by, fairies.

Fairy rings *or* **circles,** the circles formed in grassy lawns by certain fungi, formerly supposed to be caused by fairies in their midnight dances.

Fair'y-land' (-lănd'), *n.* The abode of fairies.

Faith (fāth), *n.* [OF. *feid, feit, fei,* fr. L. *fides.*] **1.** Reliance on testimony; belief. **2.** Firm belief, resting on probable evidence, in regard to important moral truth. **3.** (*Theol.*) (*a*) Belief in the historic truth of the Scripture narrative, and the supernatural origin of its teachings. (*b*) Belief in the facts and truth of the Scriptures, with a practical love of them. **4.** That which is believed on any subject, as a system of religious belief. **5.** Fidelity to promises or duty; allegiance; loyalty; faithfulness. **6.** Word or honor pledged; promise given.

Act of faith, an auto-da-fé. — **Faith cure,** the cure of diseases by prayer and the exercise of faith in God.

Faith'ful (fāth'fụl), *a.* Full of faith; having, showing, characterized by, conformable to, or acting with, faith. — **Faith'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Faith'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Trusty; honest; upright; sincere; veracious; trustworthy; true; accurate; exact.

Faith'less, *a.* Not having, or acting with, faith; characterized by lack of faith; not faithful; false; treacherous. — **Faith'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Faith'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Unbelieving; perfidious; disloyal; inconstant.

Fake (fāk), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *faik* fold, AS. *fæc* space, and E. *fay* to fit.] (*Naut.*) One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil. [zag form.]

Fake, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To coil in layers, usually of zig-

Fake, *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *faigh* to get, reach, or OD. *facken* to gripe.] [*Slang*] **1.** To cheat; to steal; to rob. **2.** To make; to do. **3.** To manipulate fraudulently.

Fake, *n.* A trick; a swindle. [*Slang*]

Fa'kir (fä'kēr *or* fä-kēr'), *n.* [Ar. *faqīr* poor.] An Oriental religious ascetic or begging monk.

Fal'cate (făl'kāt), ‖ *a.* [L. *falcatus,* fr. *falx* sickle.]

Fal'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), ‖ Hooked or bent like a sickle.

Fal'cer (făl'sẽr), *n.* A mandible of an arachnidan. [See *Illust.* of SCORPION.]

Fal'chion (fạl'chŭn), *n.* [OF. *fauchon,* LL. *falcio,* fr. L. *falx, falcis,* sickle.] A short, light, broad-bladed sword, slightly curved; hence, any sword.

Fal'ci-form (făl'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *falx, falcis,* a sickle + *-form.*] Having the shape of a scythe or sickle.

Fal'con (fạ'k'n), *n.* [OF. *faucon, falcon,* fr. LL. *falco;* origin uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of raptorial birds, having a short, hooked beak, strong claws, and powerful flight, esp. one trained to pursue other birds or game.

Falcon on fist of falconer. The head is inclosed in a Hood (*h*) with a tuft of feathers. *b* Jesses.

Fal'con-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who breeds or trains hawks for taking birds or game; one who fowls with hawks.

Fal'co-net (făl'kō-nĕt), *n.* **1.** One of the smaller cannon used in the 15th century and later. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of several very small Asiatic falcons. (*b*) One of a genus of Australian birds, resembling shrikes and titmice.

Fal'con-gen'til (fạ'k'n-jĕn'tĭl), *n.* [F. *faucon-gentil.*] (*Zoöl.*) The female or young of the goshawk.

Fal'con-ry (fạ'k'n-rў), *n.* Art of training falcons, or the sport of fowling with falcons.

Fal'dis-to-ry (fạl'dĭs-tō-rў), *n.* [LL. *faldistorium,* fr. OHG. *faldstuol; faldan* to fold + *stuol* stool. So called because it could be folded or laid together.] The faldstool. [*Obs.*]

Fald'stool' (fạld'stōōl'), *n.* [See FALDISTORY.] **1.** Formerly, a folding stool placed in the choir for a bishop. **2.** (*Ch. of Eng.*) The desk from which the litany is read.

Fall (fạl), *v. i.* [*imp.* FELL (fĕl); *p. p.* FALLEN (fạl''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FALLING.] [AS. *feallan;* akin to G. *fallen,* Icel. *falla,* L. *fallere* to deceive, Gr. σφάλλειν to cause to fall, Skr. *sphal, sphul,* to tremble.] **1.** To descend, either suddenly or gradually; esp., to descend by the force of gravity. **2.** To cease to be erect; to become prostrate. **3.** To discharge its waters; to empty. **4.** To become prostrate and dead; esp., to die by violence. **5.** To cease to be active or strong; to subside. **6.** To issue from the womb; to be born; — said of the young of certain animals. **7.** To lose rank or position; to decline in power, importance, weight, value, price, etc. **8.** To be overthrown or captured. **9.** To descend in character or reputation; to sink into vice, error, or sin; to depart from rectitude, virtue, or faith; to apostatize. **10.** To become insnared or embarrassed; to be entrapped. **11.** To become or appear dejected; — said of the countenance. **12.** To become feeble or faint. **13.** To pass, somewhat suddenly and passively, into a new state of body or mind. **14.** To happen; to occur; to befall; to terminate. **15.** To begin or resort with haste, ardor, or vehemence. **16.** To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, etc. **17.** To be dropped or uttered carelessly. **18.** To pass from a higher to a lower tone.

To fall aboard of (*Naut.*), to strike against. — **To fall flat,** to produce no response or result. — **To fall foul of.** (*a*) (*Naut.*) To have a collision with; to become entangled with. (*b*) To attack; to assault. — **To fall from,** to recede or depart from; not to adhere to. — **To fall home** (*Ship Carp.*), to curve in; — said of the timbers or upper parts of a ship's side. — **To fall out.** (*a*) To quarrel; to begin to

contend. (*b*) To happen; to befall; to chance. — **To fall through**, to come to nothing; to fail. — **To fall to**, to begin.

Fall (fąl), *v. t.* To let fall or cause to fall. [*Obs.*]

Fall, *n.* **1.** Act of falling; a dropping or descending by the force of gravity; descent in any manner or degree, corresponding with the several senses of the verb. **2.** Declivity; slope. **3.** A cascade; a cataract; — usually in the plural. **4.** Extent of descent. **5.** The season when leaves fall from the trees; autumn. **6.** That which falls or has fallen. **7.** Act of felling or cutting down. **8.** Lapse from innocence or goodness. Specifically: The first apostasy in Eden; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels. **9.** That part (as one of the ropes) of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.

Fal-la'cious (fą̆l-lā'shŭs), *a.* Embodying or pertaining to a fallacy; illogical; misleading; delusive. — **Fal-la'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Fal-la'cious-ness**, *n.*

Fal'la-cy (fą̆l'lą-sȳ), *n.* [F. *fallace*, fr. L. *fallacia*, fr. *fallax* deceitful, fr. *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** Deceptive or false appearance; deception. **2.** (*Logic*) An argument, or apparent argument, which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not.

Syn. — Deceit; mistake; sophism. — A *sophism* is a *fallacy* so specious and subtle as to be difficult of exposure.

Fall'en (fąl''n), *a.* Dropped; prostrate; degraded; ruined; decreased; dead.

Fall'fish' (fąl'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several allied species of fresh-water fishes of the United States.

Fal'li-ble (fą̆l'lĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *fallibilis*, fr. L. *fallere* to deceive.] Liable to mistake or err; liable to deceive or to be deceived. — **Fal'li-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Fal'li-bly**, *adv.*

Fall'ing (fąl'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from FALL, *v.*

Falling sickness (*Med.*), epilepsy. — **Falling star** (*Astron.*), a shooting star. — **Falling stone**, a meteorite; an aerolite. — **Falling tide**, the ebb tide.

Fal'low (fą̆l'lō), *a.* [AS. *fealu*, *fealo*, pale yellow, or red; akin to G. *falb*, *fahl*, Icel. *fölr*.] **1.** Pale red or pale yellow. **2.** [Cf. FALLOW, *n.*] Left untilled or unsowed after plowing; uncultivated.

Fallow chat, **Fallow finch** (*Zoöl.*), the wheatear.

Fal'low, *n.* [Prob. so called from the *fallow* color of naked ground.] **1.** Plowed land. [*Obs.*] **2.** Land plowed without being sowed for the season. **3.** The plowing or tilling of land without sowing it for a season.

Fal'low (-lō), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALLOWING.] To plow, harrow, and break up without seeding.

Fal'low deer' (dēr'). [So called from its *fallow*, or pale yellow, color.] (*Zoöl.*) A European species of deer much smaller than the red deer.

Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama*).

Fal'low-ness, *n.* A fallow state; [barrenness.

False (fąls), *a.* [*Compar.* FALSER (-ẽr); *superl.* FALSEST.] [L. *falsus*, p. p. of *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** Uttering falsehood; unveracious; dishonest. **2.** Not faithful or loyal; untrue; treacherous; perfidious. **3.** Not according with truth or reality; fitted or likely to deceive or disappoint. **4.** Not genuine or real; counterfeit; hypocritical. **5.** Not well founded; erroneous; incorrect. **6.** Not essential or permanent. **7.** (*Mus.*) Not in tune.

False imprisonment (*Law*), the unlawful arrest and imprisonment of a person. — **False keel** (*Naut.*), the timber below the main keel, used to serve both as a protection and to increase the ship's lateral resistance. — **False pretenses** (*Law*), false representations concerning past facts and events, for the purpose of defrauding another.

False, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

False'-heart'ed, *a.* Hollow or unsound at the core; treacherous; perfidious. — **False'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

False'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** Want of truth or accuracy; an untrue assertion or representation. **2.** Treachery; perfidy; unfaithfulness. **3.** A counterfeit; an imposture.

Syn. — Falsity; lie; untruth; fiction; fabrication.

False'ly (fąls'lȳ), *adv.* In a false manner.

False'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being false.

Fal-set'to (fąl-sĕt'tō; *It.* fál-sât'tō), *n.*; *pl.* FALSETTOS (-tōz). [It. *falsetto*, dim. fr. L. *falsus* false.] A false or artificial voice; that voice in a man which lies above his natural voice; the male counter-tenor.

Fal'si-fi'a-ble (fą̆l'sĭ-fī'ą-b'l), *a.* Capable of being falsified.

Fal'si-fi-ca'tion (fą̆l'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A falsifying.

Fal'si-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who falsifies.

Fal'si-fy (fą̆l'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALSIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALSIFYING.] [L. *falsus* false + *-fy*.] **1.** To make false; to represent falsely. **2.** To counterfeit; to forge. **3.** To prove to be false, or untrustworthy; to confute; to make to appear false. **4.** To violate; to break by falsehood. **5.** To baffle or escape. **6.** (*Law*) To avoid or defeat. **7.** (*Equity*) In accounting, to show (an item or charge) to be wrong. **8.** To make false by mutilation or addition; to tamper with.

Fal'si-fy, *v. i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

Fal'si-ty (fą̆l'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being false. **2.** That which is false; falsehood; a lie.

Fal'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALTERING.] [OE. *falteren*, *faltren*, prob. fr. *fault*.] **1.** To hesitate; to speak brokenly or unsteadily; to stammer. **2.** To tremble; to totter; to be unsteady. **3.** To hesitate in purpose or action. **4.** To fail in distinctness or regularity of action; — said of the mind or of thought.

Fal'ter, *v. t.* To utter with hesitation, or brokenly.

Fal'ter, *n.* Hesitation; trembling; feebleness.

Fame (fām), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *fama*, fr. *fari* to speak, akin to Gr. *φήμη* report, *φάναι* to speak.] **1.** Public report or rumor. **2.** Renown; public estimation; celebrity, either favorable or unfavorable.

Fame, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAMED (fāmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAMING.] To report widely; to make famous.

Fa-mil'iar (fą-mĭl'yẽr), *a.* [F. *familier*, fr. L. *familiaris*, fr. *familia* family.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a family; domestic. **2.** Closely acquainted or intimate, as a friend; well versed; conversant; accustomed, as in a subject of study. **3.** Characterized by, or exhibiting, the manner of an intimate friend; not formal; unconstrained. **4.** Well known; well understood; common. **5.** Improperly acquainted; wrongly intimate.

Fa-mil'iar, *n.* **1.** An intimate; a companion. **2.** An attendant demon or evil spirit. **3.** (*Court of Inquisition*) A kind of confidential officer.

Fa-mil'iar'i-ty (fą-mĭl'yăr'ĭ-tȳ *or* -ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being familiar. **2.** A familiar act; esp., *pl.*, such actions and words as propriety and courtesy do not warrant; liberties.

Syn. — Acquaintance; fellowship; affability; intimacy.

Fa-mil'iar-i-za'tion (fą-mĭl'yẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of familiarizing, or state of being familiarized.

Fa-mil'iar-ize (fą-mĭl'yẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAMILIARIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAMILIARIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To make familiar.

Fa-mil'iar-ly, *adv.* In a familiar manner. [ilists.

Fam'i-lism (făm'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of the Fam-

Fam'i-list (-lĭst), *n.* [From FAMILY.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of the 16th century, called the *Family of Love*, who held that religion consists wholly in love.

Fam'i-lis-ter-y (făm'ĭ-lĭs-tẽr-ȳ), *n.* A communistic community of many persons united as in one family.

Fam'i-ly (făm'ĭ-lȳ), *n.* [L. *familia*, fr. *famulus* servant.] **1.** The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household. **2.** Descendants from one common progenitor; tribe, clan, or race; kindred. **3.** Course of descent; genealogy; lineage. **4.** Honorable descent. **5.** A group of kindred or closely related things. **6.** (*Biol.*) A related group of organisms, either animal or vegetable, more comprehensive than a genus.

Fam'ine (făm'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fames* hunger.] General scarcity of food; dearth; destitution.

Fam'ish (făm'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAMISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAMISHING.] [OE. *famen*. See FAMINE, and -ISH.] **1.** To starve, kill, or destroy with hunger. **2.** To weaken or distress with hunger. **3.** To kill, weaken or distress by deprivation of anything necessary. **4.** To force or constrain by famine.

Fam'ish, *v. i.* To be famished; to starve.

Fam'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* State of being famished.

Fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *famosus*, fr. *fama* fame.] Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story; — used chiefly in a good sense. — **Fa'mous-ly** (fā'mŭs-lȳ), *adv.* — **Fa'mous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Noted; remarkable; signal; conspicuous; illustrious; eminent; transcendent; excellent.

Fan (făn), *n.* [AS. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus* fan, van for winnowing grain.] **1.** An instrument for producing artificial currents of air by the wafting or revolving motion of a broad surface; as the common instrument used for

cooling the person, a revolving vane or vanes for blowing a fire, ventilation, etc. **2.** Anything shaped like a fan when spread, as a peacock's tail, a window, etc.

Fan blower, a wheel with vanes, rotating in a case or chamber, for creating a blast of air. — **Fan light** (*Arch.*), a window over a door, esp. one of semicircular form and with radiating sash bars. — **Fan wheel,** the wheel of a fan blower. — **Fan window.** Same as *Fan light* (above).

Fan (făn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FANNED (făndˊ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FANNING (-nĭng).] **1.** To move as with a fan. **2.** To cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan. **3.** To ventilate; to blow on. **4.** To winnow. **5.** To excite or stir up to activity, as a fan excites a flame.

Fa-nat'ic (fȧ-năt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fanaticus* inspired by divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, fr. *fanum* fane.] Pertaining to, or indicating, fanaticism; extravagant in opinions; excessively enthusiastic. — *n.* A fanatic person.

Fa-nat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or relating to fanaticism; fanatic. — **Fa-nat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Fa-nat'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Fa-nat'i-cism (fȧ-năt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Excessive enthusiasm, unreasoning zeal, or wild and extravagant notions, on any subject, especially religion; religious frenzy.

Syn. — See SUPERSTITION.

Fan'ci-er (făn'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fancies or imagines. **2.** One who fancies particular objects; hence, one who breeds and sells birds or other animals.

Fan'ci-ful (făn'sĭ-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of fancy; guided by fancy; whimsical. **2.** Conceived in the fancy; not consistent with facts or reason. **3.** Curiously shaped or constructed. — **Fan'ci-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Fan'ci-ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Imaginative; ideal; visionary; capricious; chimerical; whimsical; fantastical; wild. — That is *fantastic* which is grotesquely and extravagantly *fanciful*, or irregular in taste and conceit. *Visionary* refers not so much to the form of conceit, as to the fact that it is wholly imaginary, and can never be realized in fact.

Fancy (făn'sy), *n.* [Contr. fr. *fantasy*, through OF. & L. fr. Gr. *φαντασία* appearance, imagination, fancy, fr. *φαντάζειν* to make visible, to place before one's mind, fr. *φαίνειν* to show; akin to *φάος* light, Skr. *bhā* to shine.] **1.** The faculty by which the mind forms an image or a representation of anything perceived before; the power of combining and modifying such objects into new pictures or images; the power of readily and happily creating and recalling such objects for the purpose of amusement, wit, or embellishment; imagination. **2.** An image or representation so formed; conception; thought; idea; conceit. **3.** Caprice; whim; impression. **4.** Inclination; liking; also, the object of inclination or liking. **5.** That which pleases or entertains the taste or caprice without much use or value.

The fancy, those who exhibit and cultivate any peculiar taste or fancy; hence, esp., sporting characters.

Syn. — Taste; humor; whim. See IMAGINATION.

Fan'cy, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FANCIED (-sĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FANCYING (-sĭ-ĭng).] To indulge in fancies.

Fan'cy, *v. t.* **1.** To form a conception of; to imagine. **2.** To like; to be pleased with. **3.** To believe without sufficient evidence.

Fan'cy, *a.* **1.** Adapted to please the fancy or taste; ornamental; decorative. **2.** Extravagant; enhanced above real value.

Fancy ball, a ball in which persons appear in fanciful costumes. — **Fancy goods,** fabrics of various colors, patterns, etc. — **Fancy stocks,** stocks affording great opportunity for stock gambling, having little intrinsic value.

Fan'cy-free' (-frē'), *a.* Free from the power of love.

Fan-dan'go (făn-dăn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Sp.; — of West Indian origin.] **1.** A lively dance, in 3-8 or 6-8 time, much practiced in Spain and Spanish America. **2.** A ball or general dance, as in Mexico. [*Colloq.*]

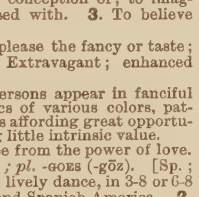
Fane (fān), *n.* [L. *fanum*, fr. *fari* to speak.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church. [*Poet.*]

Fan'fare' (făn'fâr'; *F.* fäN'fȧr'), *n.* [F.] A flourish of trumpets; also, a short and lively air performed on hunting horns.

‖ **Fan'fa-ron** (făn'fȧ-rŏn; *F.* fäN'fȧ'rôN'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *fanfarron.*] A bully; a swaggerer. [*R.*]

Fan-far'on-ade' (făn-făr'ŏn-ād'), *n.* [F.] A swaggering; vain boasting; a bluster.

Fang (făng), *v. t.* [AS. *fōn*; akin to G. *fahen*, *fangen*.] **1.** To seize. [*Obs.*] **2.** To furnish with fangs.



Fangs and part of Head of Rattlesnake. *f* Fangs; *s* Poison sac; *d* Its Duct; *m m'* Muscles.

Fang, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The tusk of an animal, by which the prey is seized and held or torn; a long pointed tooth; esp., one of the long, hollow or grooved, venomous teeth of serpents. Also, one of the falcers of a spider, scorpion, etc. **2.** Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken. **3.** (*Anat.*) The root, or a branch of the root, of a tooth. [See *Illust.* of TOOTH.] **4.** (*Mech.*) A projecting tooth or prong. **5.** (*Naut.*) A bend or loop of a rope.

Fan'gle (făn'g'l), *n.* [From FANG, *v. t.*: hence, prop., a taking up a new thing.] Something new-fashioned; gewgaw; trifling ornament.

Fan'gled (făn'g'ld), *a.* New made; hence, gaudy. [*Obs.*, except with the prefix *new*.] See NEWFANGLED.

Fan'ion (făn'yŭn), *n.* [See FANON.] A small flag, as for marking the stations in surveying.

Fan'nel (făn'nĕl), *n.* Same as FANON.

Fan'ner (făn'nẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fans.

Fan'on (făn'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *fano*, fr. OHG. *fano* banner. See VANE.] (*Eccl.*) A term applied to various articles; as: (*a*) A peculiar striped scarf worn by the pope at Mass, and by eastern bishops. (*b*) A maniple.

Fan' palm' (făn' pälm'). (*Bot.*) Any palm tree having fan-shaped or radiate leaves; as the *Chamærops humilis* of southern Europe; the species of *Sabal* and *Thrinax* in the West Indies, Florida, etc.; and especially the great talipot tree (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon and Malaya. The leaves of the latter (see *Illust.* of TALIPOT) are of enormous size, and are used for umbrellas, roofs, tents, paper, etc.

Fan'tail' (făn'tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the shape of the tail. (*b*) Any bird of the Australian genus *Rhipidura*, of flycatchers, in which the tail is spread like a fan in flight.

Fan'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having an expanded, or fan-shaped, tail.

Fan-ta'si-a (fȧn-tä'zĭ-ȧ; *It.* fän'tä-zē'ä), *n.* [It. See FANCY.] (*Mus.*) A continuous composition, not divided into what are called movements, or governed by the usual rules of musical design.

Fan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* Same as PHANTASM.

Fan-tas'tic (făn-tăs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Existing only in imagination. **2.** Having the nature of a phantom; unreal. **3.** Full of absurd fancies; indulging vagaries of fancy. **4.** Irregular; oddly shaped; grotesque.

Syn. — Fanciful; ideal; visionary; capricious; chimerical; whimsical; queer. See FANCIFUL.

Fan-tas'tic, *n.* An eccentric person; a fop.

Fan-tas'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Fanciful; fantastic. — **Fan-tas'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Fan-tas'tic-al-ness, Fan-tas'ti-cal'i-ty** (-kălˊĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Fan'ta-sy (făn'tȧ-sy), *n.* [See FANCY.] Fancy; imagination; esp., a whimsical or fanciful idea or design.

‖ **Fan'toc-ci'ni** (fȧn'tŏt-chē'nē), *n. pl.* [It., dim. fr. *fante* child.] Puppets used in a puppet show.

Fan'tom (făn'tŭm), *n.* See PHANTOM.

Fa-quir' (fȧ-kẽr'), *n.* See FAKIR.

Far, *a.* [FARTHER (fär'thẽr) and FARTHEST (-thĕst), used as the *compar.* and *superl.* of *far*, are corruptions arising from confusion with *further* and *furthest*.] [AS. *feor*; akin to D. *ver*, G. *fern*, a., Goth. *fairra*, adv., Gr. *πέραν* beyond, Skr. *paras*, adv., far.] **1.** Distant in any direction; remote. **2.** Contrary to design or wishes. **3.** Being at enmity; alienated. **4.** Opposite or widely different in character. **5.** The more distant of two.

☞ The distinction between the adjectival and adverbial use of *far* is sometimes not easily discriminated.

By far, by a great difference.

Far, *adv.* **1.** To a great extent or distance of space or time. **2.** In a great proportion; to a great degree; very much; greatly.

Far'ad (făr'ăd), *n.* [From Michael *Faraday*, the English electrician.] (*Elec.*) The standard unit of electrical capacity; the capacity of a condenser whose full charge has an electro-motive force of one volt, and is equal to the amount of electricity which, with the same electro-motive force, passes through one ohm in one second.

Far-ad'ic (făr-ăd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Michael *Faraday*, the distinguished electrician; — applied especially to certain induced currents of electricity.

Far'a-dism (făr'ȧ-dĭz'm), **Far'a-di-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn), } *n.* (*Med.*) Treatment with faradic, or induced, electrical currents.

Farce (färs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FARCED (färst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FARCING (fär'sĭng).] [F. *farcir*, L. *farcire*, p. p. *farsus* (sometimes), *farctus*.] **1.** To stuff with forcemeat; hence, to fill full; to stuff. [*Obs.*] **2.** To render fat. [*Obs.*] **3.** To swell out. [*Obs.*]

Farce, *n.* **1.** (*Cookery*) Stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl; forcemeat. **2.** A low style of comedy. **3.** Ridiculous or empty show.

Far'ci-cal (fär'sĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to farce or low comedy; ludicrous; unnatural. — **Far'ci-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Far'ci-cal-ness**, *n.*

Far'ci-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to farcy.

Far'cy (fär'sy), *n.* [F. *farcin*; cf. L. *farciminum* a disease of horses, fr. *farcire*. See FARCE.] (*Far.*) A contagious disease of horses, with ulcerating enlargements.

Far'del (fär'dĕl), *n.* [OF. *fardel*; origin uncertain.] A bundle or little pack; hence, a burden. [*Obs.*]

Far'ding-bag' (fär'dĭng-băg'), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] The upper stomach of a ruminant; the rumen.

Fare (fâr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FARED (fârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FARING.] [AS. *faran* to travel, fare; akin to G. *fahren*, Gr. πόρος a way, Skr. *par* to bring over.] **1.** To go; to pass; to journey; to travel. **2.** To be in any state, good or bad. **3.** To be treated or entertained at table; to live. **4.** To happen well, or ill; — impersonally.

Fare (fâr), *n.* **1.** A journey. [*Obs.*] **2.** Price of passage or conveyance by land or water. **3.** State of things; fortune. **4.** Food; provisions for the table; entertainment. **5.** The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle.

Fare'well' (fâr'wĕl', *or sometimes* fâr'wĕl'), *interj.* [*Fare* (thou, you) + *well.*] Go well; good-by; adieu.

Fare'well' (fâr'wĕl' *or* fâr'wĕl'), *n.* **1.** A parting wish of happiness or welfare; adieu. **2.** A leave-taking.

Fare'well' (fâr'wĕl'), *a.* Parting; valedictory; final.

Far'fetched' (fär'fĕcht'), *a.* **1.** Brought from a remote place. **2.** Not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.

Fa-ri'na (fȧ-rī'nȧ *or* fȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.* [L., flour, fr. *far* spelt; akin to E. *barley.*] A fine flour or meal made from cereal grains or from the starch of vegetables.

Far'i-na'ceous (făr'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or yielding, meal or flour. **2.** Like meal; mealy.

Far'i-nose' (fär'ĭ-nōs'), *a.* Mealy.

Farm (färm), *n.* [F. *ferme*, LL. *firma*, fr. L. *firmus* firm, fast, *firmare* to make firm or fast.] **1.** The rent of land, — orig. paid by reservation of part of the products. [*Obs.*] **2.** Land held for cultivation under lease and by payment of rent. **3.** Any tract of land devoted to agricultural purposes, under the management of a tenant or the owner. **4.** A district of country leased (or farmed) out for the collection of government revenues.

Farm (färm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FARMED (färmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FARMING.] **1.** To lease or let for an equivalent, as land. **2.** To give up to another, as a business, the revenue, etc., on condition of receiving a percentage of the yield. **3.** To take at a certain rent or rate. **4.** To devote (land) to agriculture; to cultivate; to till.

Farm, *v. i.* To till the soil; to labor as a farmer.

Farm'er, *n.* One who farms anything.

Farm'house' (-hous'), *n.* A farmer's residence.

Farm'ing, *n.* The business of cultivating land.

Farm'stead (-stĕd), *n.* A farm with its buildings.

Farm'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The yard of a farm.

Far'o (fâr'ō *or* fā'rō), *n.* [Said to be so called because the Egyptian king *Pharaoh* was formerly represented upon one card.] A gambling game at cards, in which all the other players play against the dealer or banker.

Far-rag'i-nous (fȧr-răj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See FARRAGO.] Formed of various materials; mixed. [*R.*]

‖ **Far-ra'go** (fȧr-rā'gō), *n.* [L. *farrago, -ginis*, mixed fodder, mash, medley, fr. *far* a sort of grain.] A confused mass of various materials; medley; mixture.

Far'ri-er (făr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *ferrier*, deriv. of LL. *ferrum* a horseshoe, fr. L. *ferrum* iron.] **1.** A horseshoer. **2.** A veterinary surgeon.

Far'ri-er-y (-y), *n.* **1.** Art of shoeing horses. **2.** The veterinary art. **3.** The place where a smith shoes horses.

Far'row (-rō), *n.* [AS. *fearh* a little pig; akin to G. *ferkel*, L. *porcus*, Gr. πόρκος.] A litter of pigs. [swine.

Far'row, *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (young); — only of

Far'row, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *ferry cow* a cow not with calf, D. *vaarkoe* heifer, G. *färse*, AS. *fearr* bull.] Not producing young in a given season or year; — said of cows.

Far'sight'ed (fär'sīt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Seeing to a great distance; hence, sagacious. **2.** (*Med.*) Hypermetropic.

Far'ther (fär'thẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of FAR. [*Superl.* FARTHEST (-thĕst). See FURTHER.] [For *farrer*, OE. *ferrer*, compar. of *far*. See FAR.] **1.** More remote or distant. **2.** Tending to a greater distance; additional; further.

Far'ther, *adv.* **1.** At or to a greater distance; beyond. **2.** Moreover; in addition.

Far'ther, *v. t.* To help onward; to further. [*R.*]

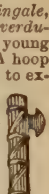
Far'ther-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest.

Far'thest (fär'thĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of FAR. [See FAR.] Most distant or remote. See FURTHEST. [thest.

Far'thest, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance; fur-

Far'thing (fär'thĭng), *n.* [AS. *feórðung*, fr. *feórða* fourth, *feór, feówer*, four. See FOUR.] The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain, equal to half a cent in United States currency.

Far'thin-gale (fär'thĭn-gāl), *n.* [OE. *vardingale, fardingale*, fr. OF. *vertugale, verdugade*, fr. Sp. *verdugado*, being named from its hoops, fr. *verdugo* a young shoot of a tree, fr. *verde* green, fr. L. *viridis.*] A hoop skirt or hoop petticoat, or a frame of hoops, used to extend the petticoat.



‖ **Fas'ces** (făs'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fascis* bundle.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A bundle of rods, having among them an ax, borne before Roman magistrates as a badge of authority.

‖ **Fas'ci-a** (făsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FASCIÆ (-ē). [L., a band.] **1.** A band, sash, or fillet; esp., in surgery, a bandage or roller. **2.** (*Arch.*) A flat member of an order or building, like a flat band or broad fillet. [See *Illust.* of COLUMN.] **3.** (*Anat.*) The loose tissue, often containing fat, immediately beneath the skin. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A broad band of color.

Fas'ci-al (făsh'ĭ-al), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the fasces. **2.** (*Anat.*) Relating to a fascia.

Fas'ci-ate (făsh'ĭ-āt), **Fas'ci-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *fasciatus*, p. p. of *fasciare* to bandage, fr. *fascia* band.] **1.** Bound or furnished with a fascia. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Banded together. (*b*) Flattened and laterally widened.

Fas'ci-a'tion (făsh'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A binding up; bandage; state of being fasciated.

Fas'ci-cle (făs'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*. See FASCES.] A small bundle or collection; a compact cluster.

Fas'ci-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Growing in a fascicle.

Fascicles. Part of branch of Larch with two Fascicles of Leaves.

Fas-cic'u-lar (făs-sĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to a fascicle; fasciculed.

Fas'ci-nate (făs'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FASCINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FASCINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *fascinare.*] **1.** To influence by an irresistible charm; to bewitch. **2.** To excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully.

Syn. — To charm; captivate; enchant; attract.

Fas'ci-na'tion (făs'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fascinating, or state of being fascinated. **2.** That which fascinates; charm; spell.

Fas-cine' (făs-sēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fascina* a bundle of sticks, fr. *fascis* bundle.] (*Fort. & Engin.*) A bundle of sticks used in raising batteries, filling ditches, etc.

Fash'ion (făsh'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *fasoun, facioun*, shape, manner, F. *façon*, orig., a making, fr. L. *factio* a making, fr. *facere* to make.] **1.** The make or form of anything; style, shape, appearance or mode of structure; pattern; workmanship; execution. **2.** Prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress. **3.** Polite or genteel life; social position. **4.** Mode of action or conduct; manner; way.

Fash'ion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FASHIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FASHIONING.] **1.** To form; to give shape or figure to; to mold. **2.** To fit or adapt; to accommodate.

Fash'ion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Conforming to, or observant of, fashion; characterized by fashion; being in fashion. — **Fash'ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Fash'ion-a-ble, *n.* A person who conforms to fashion.

Fash'ion-er (făsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who fashions.

Fast (fȧst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FASTING.] [AS. *fæstan*; akin to G. *fasten.*] To abstain from food, esp. voluntarily as a religious duty.

Fast, *n.* **1.** Abstinence from food, esp. voluntary abstinence as a spiritual discipline. **2.** A time of fasting.

Fast day, a day appointed for fasting and religious offices. — To break one's fast, to end a period of abstinence by taking food; specif., to take breakfast.

Fast, *a.* [*Compar.* FASTER (-ẽr); *superl.* FASTEST (-ĕst).] [AS. *fæst*; akin to D. *vast*, G. *fest*, Icel. *fastr.* The sense *swift* comes from the idea of keeping close to what is pursued; a Scandinavian use.] **1.** Firmly fixed; closely adhering; made firm; immovable. **2.** Firm against attack; impregnable; strong. **3.** Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful. **4.** Permanent; durable; lasting. **5.** Moving rapidly; rapid; swift. **6.** Given to pleasure seeking; reckless; wild; dissipated.

Fast and loose, now cohering, now disjoined; esp. in the phrases *to play at fast and loose*, *to play fast and loose*, to act with giddy, reckless, or tricky inconstancy.

Fast (fȧst), *adv.* In a fast manner.

Fast by, *or* Fast beside, close or near to; near at hand.

Fast, *n.* That which fastens; esp. (*Naut.*), a rope or chain by which, or a post to which, a vessel is moored.

Fas'ten (fȧs''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FASTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FASTENING (-'n-ĭng).] **1.** To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure. **2.** To attach or unite firmly.
Syn. — To fix; cement; stick; link; affix; annex.

Fas'ten, *v. i.* To fix one's self; to clinch; to cling.

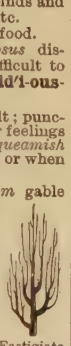
Fas'ten-er, *n.* One who, or that which, fastens.

Fas'ten-ing (fȧs''n-ĭng), *n.* Anything that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, buckle, etc.

Fast'er (fȧst'ẽr), *n.* One who abstains from food.

Fas-tid'i-ous (fȧs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fastidiosus* disdainful, fr. *fastidium* loathing, aversion.] Difficult to please; delicate to a fault; squeamish. — **Fas-tid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Fas-tid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Squeamish; critical; overnice; difficult; punctilious. — A person is *fastidious* when his taste or feelings are offended by trifling defects or errors; he is *squeamish* when excessively nice or critical on minor points, or when overscrupulous as to questions of duty.

Fas-tig'i-ate (fȧs-tĭj'ĭ-ȧt), **Fas-tig'i-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *fastigium* gable end, top, height, summit.] Narrowing towards the top.


Fastigiate Branches.

Fast'ly, *adv.* Firmly; surely.

Fast'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being fast and firm; firmness; fixedness; security; faithfulness. **2.** A stronghold; a fortress or fort; a secure retreat. **3.** State of being fast or swift.

Fat (fȧt), *n.* [See VAT, *n.*] A vat. [*Obs.*]

Fat, *a.* [*Compar.* FATTER (-tẽr); *superl.* FATTEST (-tĕst).] [AS. *fætt;* akin to D. *vet,* G. *fett, feist.*] **1.** Abounding in fat; as: (*a*) Fleshy; corpulent. (*b*) Oily; greasy; — of food. **2.** Exhibiting qualities of a fat animal; coarse; gross; stupid. **3.** Fertile; productive. **4.** Remunerative; profitable.

Fat (fȧt), *n.* **1.** (*Physiol. Chem.*) An oily liquid or greasy substance in the tissue of animals, and widely distributed in the seeds of plants. **2.** Fig.: That which is best, or richest; the most desirable or profitable part. **3.** (*Typog.*) Work containing much blank, or its equivalent, and, therefore, profitable to the compositor.

Fat, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FATTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FATTING.] To make or become fat; to fatten.

Fa'tal (fā'tal), *a.* [L. *fatalis,* fr. *fatum.* See FATE.] **1.** Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate or destiny. [*R.*] **2.** Foreboding death or disaster. [*R.*] **3.** Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; calamitous.

Fa'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or take place by inevitable necessity.

Fa'tal-ist, *n.* One who believes in fatalism.

Fa-tal'i-ty (fȧ-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** A being fatal, or proceeding from destiny; inevitable necessity. **2.** Tendency to destruction or danger, as if by decree of fate; mortality. **3.** That which is so decreed; a fatal event.

Fa'tal-ly (fā'tal-lў), *adv.* In a fatal manner.

Fa'tal-ness, *n.* Quality of being fatal; fatality.

‖ **Fa'ta Mor-ga'na** (fā'tȧ môr-gā'nȧ). [It.; — so called because this phenomenon was looked upon as the work of a fairy (It. *fata*) of the name of *Morgana.* See FAIRY.] A kind of mirage by which distant objects appear inverted, distorted, displaced, or multiplied.

Fate (fāt), *n.* [L. *fatum* prophecy, oracle, destiny, fate, fr. *fari* to speak.] **1.** The immutable law of the universe; inevitable necessity. **2.** Appointed lot; destiny; esp., final lot; doom; ruin; death. **3.** Element of chance in the affairs of life; fortune; esp., irresistible opposing circumstances. **4.** *pl.* [L. *Fata,* pl. of *fatum.*] (*Myth.*) The three goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, supposed to determine the course of human life.
Syn. — Destiny; lot; doom; fortune; chance.

Fat'ed (-ĕd), *p. p. & a.* Decreed by fate; doomed.

Fate'ful (fāt'fụl), *a.* **1.** Having the power of serving or accomplishing fate. **2.** Significant of fate; ominous.

Fa'ther (fā'thẽr), *n.* [AS. *fæder;* akin to D. *vader,* G. *vater,* Icel. *faðir,* L. *pater,* Gr. πατήρ, Skr. *pitṛ.*] **1.** A male parent. **2.** A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a progenitor; especially, a founder of a race or family. **3.** One who, like a parent, maintains, counsels, and protects. **4.** A respectful title of address to an old man. **5.** A senator of ancient Rome. **6.** A dignitary of the church, a superior of a convent, a confessor, or a priest; also, the eldest member of a profession, or of a legislative assembly, etc. **7.** One of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ. **8.** One who, or that which, gives origin to anything or first practices anything; a distinguished example or teacher. **9.** The Supreme Being and Creator; God; in Christian theology, the first person in the Trinity.

Fa'ther (fā'thẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FATHERED (-thẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FATHERING.] **1.** To beget as a father. **2.** To take as one's own child; to adopt; hence, to assume or acknowledge to be the result of one's own work or act. **3.** To provide with a father. [*R.*]
To father on *or* upon, to ascribe to, or charge upon, as one's offspring or work.

Fa'ther-hood (fā'thẽr-ho͝od), *n.* State of being a father; paternity.

Fa'ther-in-law' (-ĭn-lą'), *n.; pl.* FATHERS-IN-LAW (fā'thẽrz-). The father of one's husband or wife.

Fa'ther-land' (-lănd'), *n.* The native land of one's fathers or ancestors. [Without a known author.

Fa'ther-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of a living father. **2.**

Fa'ther long'legs'. (*Zoöl.*) See DADDY LONGLEGS (*b*).

Fa'ther-ly, *a.* **1.** Like a father in affection and care; paternal. **2.** Of or pert. to a father. — **Fa'ther-li-ness,** *n.*

Fath'om (fă*th*'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *fæðm* fathom, the embracing arms; akin to D. *vadem, vaam,* G. *faden* fathom, thread, Icel. *faðmr* fathom.] A measure of length, containing six feet; the space to which a man can extend his arms; — used in measuring cordage, soundings, etc.

Fath'om, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FATHOMED (-ŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FATHOMING.] To measure by a sounding line; esp., to sound the depth of. Also used figuratively.

Fath'om-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being fathomed.

Fath'om-less, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed.

Fa-tid'i-cal (fȧ-tĭd'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *fatidicus; fatum* fate + *dicere* to tell.] Prophetic. [*R.*]

Fat'i-gate (făt'ĭ-gāt), *a.* [L. *fatigatus,* p. p. of *fatigare* to fatigue.] Wearied; tired; fatigue. [*Obs.*]

Fa-tigue' (fȧ-tēg'), *n.* [F., fr. *fatiguer* to fatigue, L. *fatigare.*] **1.** Weariness from labor or exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength. **2.** Cause of weariness; labor; toil. **3.** The weakening of a metal when subjected to repeated vibrations or strains.
Fatigue duty (*Mil.*), labor exacted from soldiers aside from the use of arms.

Fa-tigue', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FATIGUED (-tēgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FATIGUING (fȧ-tē'gĭng).] To weary with labor or exertion; to exhaust of strength or endurance.
Syn. — To jade; tire; weary; bore. See JADE.

Fat'ling (făt'lĭng), *n.* A fat animal; — said of such animals as are used for food.

Fat'ly, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.

Fat'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being fat.
Syn. — Corpulency; plumpness; richness; fertility.

Fat'ten (făt't'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FATTENED (-t'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FATTENING (-t'n-ĭng).] To make or become fat. [fat.

Fat'ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, makes

Fat'ty (făt'tў), *a.* Containing fat, or having the qualities of fat; greasy; gross. — **Fat'ti-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Fa-tu'i-tous (fȧ-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Stupid; fatuous.

Fa-tu'i-ty (fȧ-tū'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *fatuitas,* fr. *fatuus* foolish.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; stupidity.

Fat'u-ous (făt'ū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *fatuus.*] **1.** Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish; fatuitous. **2.** Without reality; illusory, like the *ignis fatuus.*

Fat'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Dull; stupid.

‖ **Fau'bourg'** (fō'bo͝or'; *E.* fō'bo͝org), *n.* [F.] A suburb of a French city, or a part formerly a suburb.

Fau'cal (fą'kal), *a.* [L. *fauces* throat.] Pertaining to, or produced in, the fauces, or opening of the throat.

‖ **Fau'ces** (-sēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Lit., throat; specif. (*Anat.*), the narrow passage from the mouth to the pharynx, between the soft palate and the base of the tongue.

Fau'cet (fą'sĕt; *colloq.* fȧs'ĕt), *n.* [F. *fausset,* perh. fr. L. *fauces* throat.] **1.** A tubular fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, or other vessel; — called also *tap,* and *cock.* **2.** The enlarged end of a section of pipe which receives the spigot end of the next section.

Fau'cial (fą'shal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Fa-cal.

Faugh (fą), *interj.* [Cf. FOH.] An exclamation of contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

Faul'chion (fą'l'chŭn), *n.* See FALCHION.

Fault (fąlt), *n.* [F. *faute,* fr. a verb meaning, to want, fail, freq. fr. L. *fallere* to deceive. See FAIL.] **1.** Defect; want; lack; default. **2.** Anything that fails, that is wanting, or that impairs excellence. **3.** A moral failing; a deviation from duty or propriety; an offense less serious than a crime. **4.** (*Geol. & Mining*) (*a*) A dislocation of the strata or the vein. (*b*) In coal seams, coal rendered worthless by impurities in the seam. **5.** (*Hunting*) A lost scent; act of losing the scent. **6.** (*Tennis*) Failure to serve the ball into the proper court.
At fault, unable to find the scent and continue chase; hence, in difficulty; puzzled; thrown off the track. — To find fault, to find reason for blaming or complaining; to express dissatisfaction; to complain.
Syn. — Error; blemish; imperfection; weakness;

blunder; failing; vice. — A *fault* is positive, something morally wrong; a *failing* is negative, some weakness or falling short in a man's character, disposition, or habits; a *defect* is also negative, and as applied to character is absence of a thing necessary to completeness or perfection; a *foible* is a less important weakness, which we overlook.

Fault (fâlt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAULTING.] **1.** To charge with a fault. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Geol.*) To interrupt the continuity of (rock strata) by displacement along a plane of fracture.

Fault'less, *a.* Without fault; free from blemish; free from incorrectness, vice, or offense; perfect. — **Fault'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Fault'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Blameless; spotless; perfect.

Fault'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Containing faults; imperfect. **2.** Guilty of wrongdoing; hence, blamable. — **Fault'i-ly** (-I-lȳ), *adv.* — **Fault'i-ness**, *n.*

Faun (fân), *n.* [L. *Faunus*, fr. *favere* to be favorable. See FAVOR.] (*Rom. Myth.*) A god of fields and shepherds, usually figured as half goat and half man.

Fau'na (fâ'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See FAUN.] (*Zoöl.*) The animals of any given area or epoch.

Fa-vag'i-nous (fȧ-văj'I-nŭs), *a.* [L. *favus* a honeycomb.] Formed like, or resembling, a honeycomb.

Fa'vel (fā'vĕl), *a.* [OF. *fauvel*, *favel*, dim. of *fauve*; of German origin.] Yellow; fallow; dun. [*Obs.*]

Fa'vel, *n.* A horse of a favel or dun color. [*Obs.*]

To curry favel. See *To curry favor*, under FAVOR, *n.*

Fa-ve'o-late (fȧ-vē'ō-lȧt *or* fā'vē-), *a.* [L. *favus* honeycomb.] Honeycombed; having cavities or cells, somewhat resembling those of a honeycomb; alveolate; favose.

Fa'vor (fā'vẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *favor*, fr. *favere* to be favorable.] **1.** Kind regard; propitious aspect; good will. **2.** Act of countenancing, or state of being countenanced, or kindly regarded; support. **3.** A kind act or office; act of grace or good will, as distinct from justice or remuneration. **4.** Object of regard; person or thing favored. **5.** A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will. **6.** Appearance; look; countenance; face. [*Obs.*] **7.** (*Law*) Partiality; bias. **8.** A letter or epistle; — so called in civility or compliment.

To curry favor [*favor* in this phrase is probably for *favel* a horse], to seek to gain favor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities.

Syn. — Kindness; patronage; lenity; grace; benefit.

Fa'vor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAVORED (-vẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAVORING.] **1.** To regard kindly; to support; to aid, or be disposed to aid; to treat with consideration or tenderness; to show partiality or unfair bias towards. **2.** To afford advantages for success to; to facilitate. **3.** To resemble in features; to have the aspect.

Fa'vor-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Full of favor; favoring; partial; facilitating; conducive; advantageous. — **Fa'vor-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*

Fa'vor-er (fā'vẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who favors.

Fa'vor-ite (fā'vẽr-Ît), *n.* [OF. *favorit* favored, p. p. of *favorir*. See FAVOR.] A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor; one preferred above others.

Fa'vor-ite, *a.* Regarded with particular favor.

Fa'vor-it-ism (-Ît-Ïz'm), *n.* Disposition to have favorites; unfair partiality to preferred persons or classes.

Fa-vose' (fȧ-vōs'), *a.* [L. *favus* honeycomb.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Honeycombed. **2.** (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to a parasitic scalp disease called *favus*.

Fawn (fân), *n.* [OF. *faon* the young of any beast, a fawn, fr. L. *fetus*. See FETUS.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year. **2.** A fawn color.

Fawn, *a.* Of the color of a fawn; fawn-colored.

Fawn, *v. i.* To bring forth a fawn.

Fawn, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAWNED (fȧnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAWNING.] [OE. *fawnen*, *fainen*, *fagnien*, to rejoice, welcome, flatter, AS. *fægnian* to rejoice.] To court favor by low cringing, frisking, etc., as a dog; to flatter meanly; — often followed by *on* or *upon*.

Fawn, *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.

Fawn'-col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Of the color of a fawn; light yellowish brown.

Fawn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fawns; a sycophant.

Fay (fā), *n.* [F. *fée*.] A fairy; an elf.

Fay, *n.* [OF. *fei*, F. *foi*. See FAITH.] Faith; as, by my *fay*. [*Obs.*]

Fay (fā), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FAYED (fād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FAYING.] [AS. *fęgan* to join; akin to G. *fügen*.] (*Shipbuilding*) To fit; to join; to unite closely.

Fe'al-ty (fē'ȧl-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *feauté*, *fealté*, fr. L. *fidelitas*, fr. *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith.] **1.** Fidelity of the vassal to his lord; fidelity to a superior power, or to a government; loyalty. **2.** Fidelity; constancy.

Fear, *n.* [AS. *fær* a coming suddenly upon, fear, danger; akin to D. *vaar*, G. *gefahr*, and to E. *fare*, *peril*.] **1.** A painful emotion or passion excited by the expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; apprehension; anxiety; solicitude; alarm; dread. **2.** (*Script.*) (*a*) The trembling and awful reverence felt toward the Supreme Being. (*b*) Respectful reverence for men of authority or worth. **3.** That which causes, or is the object of, apprehension or alarm; danger.

Fear (fēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEARED (fērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEARING.] **1.** To feel a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of. **2.** To have a reverential awe of; to be solicitous to avoid the displeasure of.

Syn. — To apprehend; dread; reverence; venerate.

Fear, *v. i.* To have apprehension of evil; to be afraid.

Fear'ful (fēr'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of fear; frightened. **2.** Inclined to fear; easily frightened. **3.** Indicating, or caused by, fear. **4.** Inspiring fear or awe; frightful; dreadful. — **Fear'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fear'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Apprehensive; afraid; timid; timorous; horrible; distressing; shocking; frightful; dreadful; awful.

Fear'less, *a.* Free from fear. — **Fear'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Fear'less-ness**, *n.*

Fear'naught' (-nạt'), *n.* **1.** A fearless person. **2.** A thick wool cloth; dreadnaught; also, a warm garment.

Fear'some (-sŭm), *a.* Timid; fearful.

Fea'si-ble (fē'zI-b'l), *a.* [F. *faisable*, fr. *faire* to make or do, fr. L. *facere* to do.] Capable of being done, executed, or effected; practicable. — **Fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bIl'I-tȳ), **Fea'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Fea'si-bly**, *adv.*

Feast (fēst), *n.* [OF. *feste* festival, fr. L. *festum*, pl. *festa*, fr. *festus* joyful, festal; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A festival; a holiday; a solemn, or more commonly, a joyous, anniversary. **2.** A festive or joyous meal; a ceremonious or sumptuous entertainment; a banquet. **3.** Something highly agreeable; entertainment.

Syn. — Regale; treat; carousal; festivity. — A *feast* sets before us viands superior in quantity, variety, and abundance; a *banquet* is a luxurious feast; a *festival* is the joyful celebration by good cheer of some agreeable event. *Carousal* is unrestrained indulgence in frolic and drink.

Feast, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEASTING.] **1.** To partake of a feast, esp. with a large company. **2.** To be highly gratified or delighted.

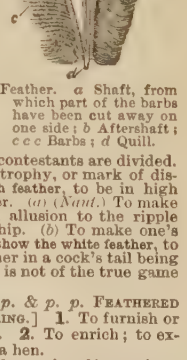
Feast, *v. t.* **1.** To entertain with sumptuous provisions. **2.** To delight; to gratify.

Feast'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who feasts.

Feat (fēt), *n.* [OF. *fet*, *fait*, deriv. of L. *facere*, *factum*, to make or do.] **1.** An act; a deed; an exploit. **2.** A striking act of strength, skill, or the like.

Feat, *a.* [*Compar.* FEATER (-ẽr); *superl.* FEATEST.] [F. *fait* made, shaped, fit, p. p. of *faire* to make or do. See FEAT, *n.*] Dexterous; skillful; nice. [*Archaic*]

Feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *feðer*; akin to D. *veder*, G. *feder*, Gr. πτερόν wing, feather, Skr. *pattra* feather, *pat* to fly.] **1.** One of the peculiar dermal appendages, of several kinds, belonging to birds, as contour feathers, quills, and down. **2.** Something resembling a feather in form; as: (*a*) A fringe of long hair on the leg of a dog. (*b*) A tuft of peculiar, long, frizzly hair on a horse. (*c*) One of the fins or wings on the shaft of an arrow. (*d*) (*Mach. & Carp.*) A longitudinal strip projecting as a fin from an object. (*e*) The angular adjustment of an oar or paddle-wheel float, with reference to a horizontal axis, as it leaves or enters the water.



Feather. *a* Shaft, from which part of the barbs have been cut away on one side; *b* Aftershaft; *c c c* Barbs; *d* Quill.

Feather weight, in wrestling, boxing, etc., a term applied to the lightest of the classes into which contestants are divided. — **A feather in the cap**, an honor, trophy, or mark of distinction. [*Colloq.*] — **To be in high feather**, to be in high spirits. [*Colloq.*] — **To cut a feather.** (*a*) (*Naut.*) To make the water foam in moving; — in allusion to the ripple thrown off from the bows of a ship. (*b*) To make one's self conspicuous. [*Colloq.*] — **To show the white feather**, to betray cowardice, — a white feather in a cock's tail being considered an indication that he is not of the true game breed.

Feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEATHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEATHERING.] **1.** To furnish or adorn with a feather or feathers. **2.** To enrich; to exalt; to benefit. **3.** To tread, as a hen.

To feather one's nest, to provide for one's self, esp. from property belonging to another. — **To feather an oar** (*Naut.*),

to turn it when it leaves the water so that the blade will offer the least resistance to air.

Feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To grow or form feathers; to become feathered. **2.** To feather the oars in rowing. **3.** To be or appear feathery.

Feath'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Clothed, covered, or adorned with (or as with) feathers or wings. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having a fringe of feathers, as the legs of certain birds; or of hairs, as the legs of a setter dog.

Feath'er-edge' (fĕth'ẽr-ĕj'), *n.* A thin, sharp edge, as the keen edge of a razor, etc.

Feath'er-few' (-fū'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Feverfew.

Feath'er-foil' (-foil'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant (*Hottonia palustris*), having finely divided leaves.

Feath'er-y (-ў), *a.* Pert. to, or like, feathers; covered with, or as with, feathers. — **Feath'er-i-ness**, *n.*

Feat'ly (fēt'lў), *adv.* In a feat manner. [*Archaic*]

Feat'ness, *n.* Quality of being feat. [*Archaic*]

Fea'ture (fē'tûr; 135), *n.* [OF. *faiture* fashion, make, fr. L. *factura* a making, fr. *facere*, *factum*, to make.] **1.** Make, form, or outward appearance of a person; esp., good appearance. **2.** Make, cast, or appearance of the human face, and esp. of any single part of the face; lineament. (*pl.*) Face; countenance. **3.** Cast or structure of anything; any marked peculiarity or characteristic.

Fea'tured (fē'tûrd; 135), *a.* **1.** Shaped; fashioned. **2.** Having features; formed into features.

Fea'ture-less (fē'tûr-lĕs; 135), *a.* Having no distinct or distinctive features.

Fea'ture-ly, *a.* Having features; showing marked peculiarities; handsome. [*R.*]

Feaze (fēz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Feazed (fēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Feazing.] [Cf. OE. *faselen* to ravel, fr. AS. *fæs* fringe.] To untwist; to unravel, as a rope.

Feaze, *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] To beat; to chastise; also, to humble; to harass; to worry. [*Obs.*]

Feaze, *n.* Worry; vexation. [*Obs.*]

Feb'ri-fa'cient (fĕb'rĭ-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *faciens*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] Febrific. — *n.* That which causes fever.

Fe-brif'er-ous (fē-brĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *-ferous*.] Causing fever.

Fe-brif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -fy.] Producing fever.

Fe-brif'u-gal (fē-brĭf'ū-*gal or* fĕb'rĭ-fū'*gal*), *a.* [See Febrifuge.] Adapted to mitigate or cure fever.

Feb'ri-fuge (fĕb'rĭ-fūj), *n.* [L. *febris* fever + *fugare* to put to flight, fr. *fugere* to flee.] (*Med.*) A medicine serving to mitigate or remove fever. — *a.* Antifebrile.

Fe'brile (fē'brĭl *or* fĕb'rĭl), *a.* [F. *fébrile*, from L. *febris* fever.] Of or pertaining to fever.

Feb'ru-a-ry (fĕb'ru-ă-rў), *n.* [L. *Februarius*, orig., the month of expiation, fr. *februa*, pl., the Roman festival of purification, which occurred Feb. 15th.] The second month in the year, commonly having twenty-eight days, but in a bissextile, or leap year, twenty-nine days.

Fe'cal (fē'kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *fécal*. See Feces.] Relating to, or containing, dregs, feces, or ordure; fæcal.

Fe'ces (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* Dregs; excrement. See Fæces.

Fe'cial (fē'shal), *a.* [L. *fetialis* belonging to the *fetiales*, the Roman priests who sanctioned treaties and demanded satisfaction before a declaration of war.] Pertaining to heralds, declarations of war, and treaties of peace; as, *fecial* law.

Fec'u-la (fĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Feculæ (-lē). [L. *faecula* burnt tartar or salt of tartar, dim. of *faex*, *faecis*, dregs.] Any powdery matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence. Esp.: (*a*) The nutritious part of wheat; starch or farina. (*b*) The green matter of plants.

Fec'u-lence (-lens), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being feculent; muddiness; foulness. **2.** Sediment; dregs.

Fec'u-len-cy (-*len*-sў), *n.* Feculence.

Fec'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *faeculentus*.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid.

Fec'und (fĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [L. *fecundus*, fr. root of *fetus*. See Fetus.] Fruitful in children; prolific.

Fec'un-date (fĕk'ŭn-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fecundated (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fecundating (-tĭng).] [L. *fecundare*, fr. *fecundus*. See Fecund.] **1.** To make fruitful or prolific. **2.** (*Biol.*) To impregnate.

Fec'un-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) Act by which, either in animals or plants, material prepared by the generative organs of the female organism is brought in contact with matter from the organs of the male, so that a new organism results; impregnation; fertilization.

Fe-cun'di-ty (fē-kŭn'dĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or power of producing fruit; esp. (*Biol.*), the quality in females of reproducing rapidly and in great numbers. **2.** Power of germinating, as in seeds. **3.** Power of bringing forth in abundance; fertility; richness of invention.

Fed (fĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of Feed.

Fed'er-al (fĕd'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *foedus* league, treaty, compact; akin to *fides* faith. See Faith.] **1.** Pertaining to, derived from, or dependent upon, a league or treaty. **2.** Specifically: (*a*) Composed of states or districts which retain only a subordinate and limited sovereignty. (*b*) Constituting or pertaining to such a government. (*c*) Friendly or devoted to such a government.

Federal Congress. See under Congress.

Fed'er-al, *n.* See Federalist.

Fed'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of Federalists or of federal union.

Fed'er-al-ist, *n.* An advocate of confederation; specif. (*Amer. Hist.*), a friend of the Constitution of the United States at its formation and adoption; a member of the party which favored Washington's administration.

Fed'er-ate (fĕd'ẽr-ât), *a.* [L. *foederatus*, p. p. of *foederare* to establish by treaty or league, fr. *foedus*. See Federal.] United by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations; leagued; confederate.

Fed'er-a'tion (fĕd'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of uniting in a league; confederation. **2.** A league; a confederacy.

Fed'er-a-tive (fĕd'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Uniting in a league; forming a confederacy; federal.

Fee (fē), *n.* [AS. *feoh* cattle, property, money (cattle having constituted the chief property in early times as well as a medium of exchange for payment); akin to D. *vee* cattle, G. *vieh*, L. *pecus* cattle, *pecunia* property, money, Skr. *paçu* cattle.] **1.** Property; possession; tenure. **2.** Reward or compensation for services, esp. for professional services; charge; pay; perquisite. **3.** (*Feud. Law*) A right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed; also, the land so held; a fief. **4.** (*Eng. Law*) An estate of inheritance supposed to be held either mediately or immediately from the sovereign, and absolutely vested in the owner. **5.** (*Amer. Law*) An estate of inheritance belonging to the owner, and transmissible to his heirs, absolutely and simply, without condition attached to the tenure.

Fee simple (*Law*), an absolute fee; a fee without conditions or limits. — Fee tail (*Law*), an estate of inheritance, limited and restrained to some particular heirs.

Fee (fē), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Feed (fēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Feeing.] To reward for services performed, or to be performed; to recompense; also, to bribe.

Fee'ble (fē'b'l), *a.* [*Compar.* Feebler (-blẽr); *superl.* Feeblest (-blĕst).] [OF. *feble*, *flebe*, *floibe*, *floible*, *foible*, L. *flebilis* to be wept over, lamentable, fr. *flere* to weep. Cf. Foible.] **1.** Deficient in physical strength; weak; infirm; debilitated. **2.** Wanting force, vigor, efficiency, or distinctness, in action, expression, or quality.

Fee'ble-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Weak in intellect; irresolute; imbecile. — **Fee'ble-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

Fee'ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being feeble.

Fee'bly (fē'blў), *adv.* In a feeble manner.

Feed (fēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fed (fĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Feeding.] [AS. *fēdan*, fr. *fōda* food. See Food.] **1.** To give food to; to satisfy the hunger of; to nourish. **2.** Fig.: To qualify; to minister to; to fill; to supply with that which is used or wasted; to promote the growth of; to foster or encourage. **3.** To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding. **4.** To give for food; to furnish for consumption. **5.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) To supply to a machine. (*b*) To produce progressive operation upon or with.

Feed, *v. i.* **1.** To take food; to eat. **2.** To subsist by eating; to feed one's self; to prey. **3.** To be nourished or satisfied, as if by food. **4.** To pasture animals.

Feed, *n.* **1.** That which is eaten; esp., food for beasts. **2.** A grazing or pasture ground. **3.** An allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, etc., at once; a meal. **4.** Water supplied to steam boilers. **5.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) The motion or act of, or the mechanism for, carrying forward the stuff to be operated upon, or producing progressive operation. (*b*) The supply of material to a machine.

Feed'er (fēd'ẽr), *n.* One that feeds anything; specif., a steward, a tributary stream, a branch railroad, etc.

Feel (fēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Felt (fĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Feeling.] [AS. *fēlan*; akin to D. *voelen*, G. *fühlen*.] **1.** To perceive by the touch or by contact with the nerves of sensation, esp. those of the skin. **2.** To touch; to examine by, or as if by, touching; to test. **3.** To perceive by the mind; to have a sense of; to experience. **4.** To be conscious of; to be persuaded of.

Feel, *v. i.* **1.** To have perception by the touch, or by contact with the nerves of sensation. **2.** To have the

sensibilities moved or affected. **3.** To perceive one's self to be; — followed by an adjective describing the state, etc. **4.** To be conscious; hence, to be convinced. **5.** To appear to the touch; — with a descriptive adjective.

Feel (fēl), *n.* **1.** Feeling; perception. [*R.*] **2.** A sensation communicated by touching.

Feel'er (fēl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, feels. **2.** Anything, as a proposal, observation, etc., put forth to ascertain the views of others. [*Colloq.*]

Feel'ing, *a.* **1.** Possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved. **2.** Expressive of great sensibility.

Feel'ing, *n.* **1.** The sense by which the mind, through certain nerves, perceives external objects, or certain states of the body itself; sense of touch. **2.** Act or state of perception by the sense above described; an act or state of apprehending the state of the soul; consciousness. **3.** Capacity of the soul for emotional states; susceptibility. **4.** Any state of emotion; quality of betokening emotion, or sympathy; any mental state.

Syn. — Sensation; emotion; passion; sentiment; agitation; opinion. See PASSION, SENTIMENT.

Feel'ing-ly, *adv.* In a feeling way; sympathetically.

Feet (fēt), *n. pl.* See FOOT.

Feign (fān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEIGNED (fānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEIGNING.] [OE. *feinen*, F. *feindre* (p. pr. *feignant*), fr. L. *fingere;* akin to L. *figura* figure, and E. *dough.*] To give a mental existence to; to imagine; to invent; hence, to falsely represent by words, acts, or appearance; to pretend; to counterfeit.

Feign'er (fān'ẽr), *n.* One who feigns or pretends.

Feint (fānt), *n.* **1.** That which is feigned; a pretense; a stratagem; a fetch. **2.** A mock blow or attack.

Feint, *v. i.* To make a feint, or mock attack.

Feld'spar (fĕld'spär'), **Feld'spath'** (fĕld'spăth'), } *n.* [G. *feldspath; feld* field + *spath* spar.] (*Min.*) A name given to a group of minerals, closely related in crystalline form, which are all silicates of alumina and have a vitreous luster.

Feld-spath'ic (-spăth'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or con-
Feld-spath'ose (-spăth'ōs), } sisting of, feldspar.

Fe-lic'i-tate (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *felicitatus*, p. p. of *felicitare*, fr. *felix*, *-icis*, happy.] Made very happy. [*Archaic*]

Fe-lic'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FELICITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FELICITATING.] **1.** To make very happy; to delight. **2.** To express joy or pleasure to; to congratulate.

Syn. — See CONGRATULATE.

Fe-lic'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of felicitating.

Fe-lic'i-tous (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by felicity; happy; prosperous; successful; appropriate. — **Fe-lic'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Fe-lic'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Fe-lic'i-ty (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** State of being happy; happiness; bliss. **2.** That which promotes happiness; a successful or gratifying event; blessing. **3.** A pleasing faculty or accomplishment.

Syn. — Beatitude; blessedness. See HAPPINESS.

Fe'line (fē'lĭn), *a.* [L. *felinus*, fr. *feles*, *felis*, cat.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Catlike; of or pert. to cats or the cat family. **2.** Characteristic of cats; sly; stealthy; treacherous.

‖ **Fe'lis** (fē'lĭs), *n.* [L., cat.] A genus of mammals including the cat, lion, leopard, etc.

Fell (fĕl), *imp.* of FALL.

Fell, *a.* [OF. *fel* cruel, fierce, perfidious; cf. AS. *fel* (only in comp.). OF. *fel*, as a noun also with accus. *felon*, is fr. LL. *felo*, of unknown origin.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; ravenous.

Fell, *n.* [AS. *fell;* akin to G. *fell*, L. *pellis* skin, Gr. πέλλα.] A hide of a beast with the wool or hair on.

Fell (fĕl), *n.* [Icel. *fell*, *fjall.*] **1.** A barren or rocky hill. **2.** A wild field; a moor.

Fell, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FELLED (fĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FELLING.] [AS. *fellan*, causative fr. *feallan* to fall; akin to G. *fällen.*] To cause to fall; to cut down.

Fell, *n.* (*Mining*) The finer portions sifted from ore.

Fell, *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *fill* to fold, plait, Sw. *fälla* a hem.] To sew or hem; — said of seams.

Fell, *n.* **1.** (*Sewing*) A form of seam joining two pieces of cloth, the edges being folded together and the stitches taken through both thicknesses. **2.** (*Weaving*) The end of a web, formed by the last thread of the weft.

Fell'er (fĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fells.

Fel'loe (fĕl'ō), *n.* See FELLY.

Fel'low (fĕl'ō), *n.* [OE. *felawe*, *felaghe*, Icel. *fēlagi*, fr. *félag* companionship, prop., a laying together of property; *fé* property + *lag* a laying, pl. *lög* law, akin to *liggja* to lie.] **1.** A companion; comrade; sharer. **2.** A man without good breeding or worth. **3.** An equal in power, rank, character, etc. **4.** One of a pair; mate; the male. **5.** A person; individual. **6.** A scholar appointed to enjoy the income or privileges of a foundation called a *fellowship*. **7.** A member of the corporation which manages the business interests of a college or university. [*U. S.*] **8.** A member of a literary or scientific society.

Fel'low-crea'ture (fĕl'ō-krē'tŭr; 135), *n.* One of the same race or kind; one made by the same Creator.

Fel'low-feel'ing, *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling.

Fel'low-ship (-shĭp), *n.* **1.** State or relation of being a fellow or associate. **2.** Frequent and familiar intercourse. **3.** A being together; partnership; association; hence, joint interest. **4.** Those associated; a company. **5.** A foundation for a scholarship. **6.** (*Arith.*) The rule for dividing profit and loss among partners.

Good fellowship, companionableness; the spirit and disposition befitting comrades.

Fel'ly (-ĭ), *n.* [AS. *felg*, *felge;* akin to G. *felge.*] The exterior wooden rim, or a segment of the rim, of a wheel.

‖ **Fe'lo-de-se'** (fē'lō-dē-sē'), *n.; pl.* FELOS-DE-SE (fē'-lōz-). [LL., felon concerning one's self.] (*Law*) A suicide.

Fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* [OE. adj., cruel, n., villain, traitor, through F. fr. LL. *felo.* See FELL, *a.*] **1.** (*Law*) A person who has committed a felony. **2.** A person guilty or capable of heinous crime. **3.** (*Med.*) A painful inflammation of the periosteum of a finger.

Syn. — Criminal; convict; malefactor; culprit.

Fel'on, *a.* Characteristic of a felon; cruel; malignant; traitorous.

Fe-lo'ni-ous (fē-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Having the quality of felony; malignant; malicious; villainous; traitorous. — **Fe-lo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Fe-lo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

Fel'o-ny (fĕl'ō-nў), *n.* **1.** (*O. Eng. Law*) An offense occasioning, besides any other punishment, a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both. **2.** A heinous crime; esp., a crime punishable by death or imprisonment. [See FELDSPAR.]

Fel'spar' (fĕl'spär'), **Fel'spath'** (-spăth'), *n.* (*Min.*)

Felt (fĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* or *a.* from FEEL.

Felt (fĕlt), *n.* [AS. *felt;* akin to D. *vilt*, G. *filz.*] **1.** A cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, fulled or made by rolling and pressure, with lees or size, without spinning or weaving. **2.** A hat made of felt.

Felt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FELTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FELTING.] **1.** To make into felt, or a feltlike substance. **2.** To cover with, or as with, felt. [felted cloth.]

Felt'ing, *n.* Material of which felt is made; also,

Fe-luc'ca (fē-lŭk'kà), *n.* [It. *feluca*, fr. Ar. *fulk* ship, or *harrāqah* a sort of ship.] (*Naut.*) A small, swift-sailing vessel, propelled by oars and lateen sails, — once common in the Mediterranean.

Fel'wort' (fĕl'wŭrt'), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *field-wort.*] (*Bot.*) A European herb (*Swertia perennis*) of the Gentian family.

Fe'male (fē'māl), *n.* [F. *femelle*, fr. L. *femella*, dim. of *femina* woman. See FEMININE.] **1.** An individual of the sex which conceives and brings forth young, or (in a wider sense) which has an ovary and produces ova. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant which produces only that kind of reproductive organs which are capable of developing into fruit after fertilization; a pistillate plant.

Fe'male, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the sex of a female. **2.** Belonging to an individual of the female sex; womanly; feminine.

Female rhymes (*Pros.*), rhymes in which two syllables in one line rhyme with two syllables in another line, the first syllable in each case being accented and the second unaccented (called in French *feminine* rhymes because they end in *e* weak, or *feminine*). — Female screw, the spiral-threaded cavity into which another, or male, screw turns.

Syn. — Feminine. — We apply *female* to the sex or individual, as opposed to *male;* also, to the distinctive belongings of women; as, *female* dress, *female* form, etc.; *feminine*, to things appropriate to, or affected by, women; as, *feminine* studies, employments, etc.

‖ **Feme** (fĕm *or* fām), *n.* [OF. *feme*, F. *femme.*] (*Law*) A woman; as, *feme covert* a married woman, *feme sole* a single or unmarried woman.

Fem'i-nine (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn), *a.* [L. *femininus*, fr. *femina* woman.] **1.** Of or pert. to a woman, or to women; characteristic of a woman; womanish; womanly. **2.** Having the qualities of a woman; becoming or appropriate to the female sex. **3.** (*Gram.*) Having a form belonging especially to words which are appellations of females.

Syn. — See FEMALE, *a.*

Fem'i-nine, *n.* (*Gram.*) A feminine word. [thigh.]

Fem'o-ral (fĕm'ō-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the femur or

‖ **Fe'mur** (fē'mŭr), *n.; pl.* FEMORA (fĕm'ō-rà). [L.,

thigh.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The thigh bone. [See *Illust.* of SKELETON.] (*b*) The thigh.

Fen (fĕn), *n.* [AS. *fen, fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt; akin to D. *veen*, G. *fenn*.] Boggy land; moor; marsh.

Fence (fĕns), *n.* [Abbrev. from DEFENCE.] **1.** That which fends off attack or danger; a defense. **2.** That which incloses as a protection; a barrier; as a hedge, ditch, or wall. **3.** Self-defense by the use of the sword. **4.** A receiver of stolen goods, or a place where they are received. [*Slang*]

Worm fence, a zigzag fence composed of rails crossing one another at their ends; — called also *snake fence*, or *Virginia rail fence*. — **To be on the fence**, to be undecided or uncommitted. [*Colloq.*]

Fence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FENCED (fĕnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FENCING (fĕn'sĭng).] **1.** To fend off danger from; to defend. **2.** To inclose with a fence.

Fence, *v. i.* **1.** To make a defense; to guard. **2.** To practice attack and defense with the sword or the foil.

Fence'less, *a.* Without a fence; open; defenseless.

Fen'cer (fĕn'sẽr), *n.* One who fences.

Fen'ci-ble, *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier enlisted for home service only; — usually in the *pl.*

Fen'cing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who fences. **2.** Materials for fences. [*U. S.*] **3.** A system of fences.

Fend (fĕnd), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FENDING.] [Abbrev. fr. DEFEND.] To keep off; to prevent from entering or hitting; to ward off; to resist; to parry.

Fend'er (fĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One that fends; as a screen before an open fire, a protecting stick at a vessel's side.

‖ **Fe-nes'tra** (fẽ-nĕs'trȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FENESTRÆ (-trē). [L., a window.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) A small opening.

Fe-nes'tral (-nĕs'trȧl), *a.* [L. *fenestra* a window.] Pertaining to a window or to windows.

Fe-nes'trate (fẽ-nĕs'trāt), *a.* [L. *fenestratus*, p. p. of *fenestrare* to furnish with openings and windows.] Having numerous openings; irregularly reticulated.

Fe-nes'tra-ted (-trā-tĕd), *a.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Having, or characterized by, windows. **2.** Same as FENESTRATE.

Fen`es-tra'tion** (fĕn`ĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1. (*Arch.*) The arrangement and proportioning of windows. **2.** State of being fenestrated.

Fe'ni-an (fē'nĭ-ȧn), *n.* [From the *Finians*, or *Fenii*, the old militia of Ireland, so called from *Fin* or *Finn*, *Fionn*, or *Fingal*, an Irish traditional hero.] A member of a secret organization, having for its aim the overthrow of English rule in Ireland.

Fen'nec (fĕn'nĕk), *n.* [Ar. *fanek*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small African animal.

Fennec (*Vulpes zerda*).

Fen'nel (fĕn'nĕl), *n.* [AS. *fenol, finol*, fr. L. *feniculum, faeniculum*, dim. of *fenum, faenum*, hay.] (*Bot.*) A perennial plant (*Fœniculum vulgare*), having finely divided leaves and bearing aromatic seeds.

Azorean, *or* **Sweet, fennel**, *Fœniculum dulce*, a smaller and stouter plant than the common fennel, used as a pot herb. — **Dog's fennel**, *Anthemis Cotula*, a foul-smelling European weed. — **Fennel flower** (*Bot.*), an herb (*Nigella*) of the Buttercup family, having finely divided leaves.

Fen'ny (fĕn'nў), *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, a fen; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy.

Fen'u-greek (fĕn'ū-grēk *or* fē'nū-), *n.* [L. *faenum Graecum*, lit., Greek hay.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Trigonella Fœnum Grœcum*) cultivated for its strong-smelling seeds.

Feod (fūd), *n.* Feud. — **Feod'al** (fūd'ȧl), *a.*

Feod'a-ry (fūd'ȧ-rў), *n.* An accomplice.

Feoff (fĕf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FEOFFED (fĕft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FEOFFING.] [OF. *feffer, fieffer*, fr. *fief*. See FIEF.] (*Law*) To invest with a fee or feud; to enfeoff.

Feoff. *n.* (*Law*) A fief. See FIEF. [ment is made.]

Feof-fee' (fĕf-fē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a feoff-

Feoff'ment (fĕf'ment), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) The grant of a feud or fee. (*b*) (*Eng. Law*) A grant (now disused in the U. S. and rare in Eng.) in fee of land or other corporeal hereditaments with actual delivery of possession; also, the instrument used in making the gift or conveyance.

Feof'for (fĕf'fŏr), **Feof'fer** (fĕf'fẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes a feoffment.

Fe'ral (fē'rȧl), *a.* [L. *ferus*. See FIERCE.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Wild; untamed; ferine; not domesticated.

Fe'ral, *a.* [L. *feralis* belonging to the dead.] Funereal; deadly; fatal; dangerous. [*R.*]

‖ **Fer'-de-lance'** (fâr'de-länsʹ), *n.* [F., the iron of a lance.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, venomous serpent (*Trigonocephalus lanceolatus*) of Brazil and the West Indies.

Fer'e-to-ry (fĕr'ē-tŏ-rў), *n.* [L. *feretrum* bier, Gr. *φέρετρον*, fr. *φέρειν* to bear.] A portable bier or shrine, for relics of saints.

Fe'ri-al (fē'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [LL. *ferialis*, fr. L. *feriae* holidays.] Belonging to a week day, esp. to a day that is neither a festival nor a fast.

Fe'rine (fē'rĭn), *a.* [L. *ferinus*, fr. *ferus* wild.] Wild; untamed; savage. — *n.* A wild beast.

Fer'ment (fẽr'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *fermentum* ferment; origin uncertain.] **1.** That which causes fermentation. **2.** Intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation. **3.** Fermentation. [*R.*]

Fer-ment' (tẽr-mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FERMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FERMENTING.] To cause ferment or fermentation in; to be in a state of ferment; to work.

Fer-ment'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of fermentation.

Fer'men-ta'tion (fẽr'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Process of undergoing an effervescent change, as by the action of yeast; in a wider sense (*Physiol. Chem.*), the process by which organic substances are changed into new compounds by the action of certain agents called *ferments*. **2.** State of agitation or excitement, as of the feelings.

Fer-ment'a-tive (fẽr-mĕnt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Causing, or able to cause, fermentation; produced by fermentation.

Fern (fẽrn), *n.* [AS. *fearn;* akin to D. *varen*, G. *farn*.] (*Bot.*) An order of cryptogamous plants, having their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves.

Fern'y (fẽrn'ў), *a.* Abounding in ferns.

Fe-ro'cious (fē-rō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *feroz, -ocis*, fierce; akin to *ferus* wild.] Fierce; wild; indicating cruelty. — **Fe-ro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Fe-ro'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fierce; savage; barbarous. — As applied to human feelings or conduct, *ferocious* and *savage* refer rather to the disposition; *fierce*, to the haste and violence of an act; *barbarous*, to its coarseness and brutality.

Fe-roc'i-ty (fē-rŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty.

-fer-ous (-fẽr-ŭs). [L. *-fer*, fr. *ferre* to bear.] A suffix signifying *bearing, producing, yielding;* as, auri*ferous*, yielding gold; chyli*ferous*, producing chyle.

Fer'rate (fĕr'rāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of ferric acid.

Fer'ret (fĕr'rĕt), *n.* [F. *furet;* prob. fr. L. *fur* thief.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the Weasel family, about fourteen inches in length, of a pale yellow or white color, with red eyes.

Ferret (*Mustela furo*).

Fer'ret, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FERRETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FERRETING.] To drive or hunt out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the cony; to search out.

Fer'ret, *n.* [Ital. *fioretto*, dim. of *fiore* flower; or F. *fleuret*.] A kind of narrow tape, usually made of woolen.

Fer'ret, *n.* [F. *ferret*, dim. of *fer* iron, L. *ferrum*.] (*Glass Making*) The iron used for trying the melted glass, and for shaping the rings, at the mouths of bottles.

Fer'ri- (fĕr'rĭ-). (*Chem.*) A combining form indicating *ferric iron* as an ingredient; as, *ferri*cyanide.

Fer'ri-age (-rĭ-āj; 48), *n.* Fare to be paid at a ferry.

Fer'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing iron, esp with a valence higher than in ferrous compounds. See -IC.

Fer-rif'er-ous (fẽr-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs). *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-ferous*.] Producing or yielding iron.

Fer'ro- (fĕr'rō-). (*Chem.*) A combining form, indicating *ferrous iron* as an ingredient; as, *ferro*cyanide.

Fer'ro-type (fĕr'rō-tīp), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-type*.] A kind of photograph'c picture taken on an iron plate.

Fer'rous (fĕr'rŭs). *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to or derived from, iron, esp. with a valence lower than in ferric compounds. See -OUS.

Fer-ru'gi-nous (fẽr-rụ'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ferruginus*, fr. *ferrugo, -ginis*, iron rust, fr. *ferrum* iron.] **1.** Containing iron. **2.** Like iron rust; brownish, or yellowish, red.

Fer'rule (fĕr'rĭl *or* -rụl), *n.* [Formerly *verrel*, F. *virole*, fr. L. *viriola* little bracelet, dim. of *viriae*, pl., bracelets.] A protecting or strengthening ring or cap of metal, as around a cane, tool, or handle.

Fer'ry (fĕr'rў), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FERRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FERRYING.] [AS. *ferian* to convey, from *faran* to go. See FARE.] To carry, transport, or pass over a river, strait, or other narrow water, in a boat.

Fer'ry, *n.* **1.** A place where persons or things are ferried across a river, strait, etc. **2.** A ferryboat. **3** A franchise to maintain a ferryboat, charging tolls.

Fer'ry-boat' (fĕr'rĭ-bōt'), *n.* A vessel for ferrying things across narrow waters; wherry. [tends a ferry.]
Fer'ry-man (-măn), *n.* One who maintains or at-
Fer'tile (fûr'tĭl *or* -tīl), *a.* [L. *fertilis*, fr. *ferre* to bear, produce.] **1.** Producing fruit or vegetation in abundance; able to produce abundantly; prolific; fecund; rich; inventive. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Capable of producing fruit; — said of flowers. (*b*) Containing pollen; — said of anthers. **3.** Produced in abundance; plenteous; ample. — **Fer'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **Fer'tile-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fertile; fruitful. — *Fertile* implies the inherent power of production; *fruitful*, the actual production.

Fer-til'i-ty (ĭĕr-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being fertile.
Fer'ti-li-za'tion (ĭĕr'tĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A fertilizing. **2.** An analogous process in flowerless plants.
Fer'ti-lize (ĭĕr'tĭ-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FERTILIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FERTILIZING (-lī'zĭng).] **1.** To make fertile. **2.** To fecundate or impregnate.
Fer'ti-li'zer (-lī'zĕr), *n.* One that fertilizes.
Fer'ule (fĕr'ŭl *or* -ūl), *n.* [L. *ferula* giant fennel (its stalks were used as ferules), whip, fr. *ferire* to strike.] A rod of wood, used for striking children in punishment.
Fer'ule, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FERULED (-ŭld *or* -ūld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FERULING.] To punish with a ferule.
Fer'ven-cy (-vĕn-sȳ), *n.* State of being fervent.
Fer'vent (-vent), *a.* [L. *fervens, -entis*, p. pr. of *fervere* to boil, glow.] **1.** Hot; glowing; boiling; burning. **2.** Warm in feeling; ardent; earnest; ardorous; zealous; glowing. — **Fer'vent-ly**, *adv.* — **Fer'vent-ness**, *n.*
Fer'vid (fĕr'vĭd), *a.* [L. *fervidus*, fr. *fervere*.] **1.** Very hot; burning; boiling. **2.** Ardent; vehement; zealous. — **Fer'vid-ly**, *adv.* — **Fer'vid-ness**, *n.*
Fer'vor (fûr'vẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *fervor*, fr. *fervere*.] **1.** Heat; excessive warmth. **2.** Intensity of feeling or expression; glowing ardor; passion; holy zeal; fervency.
Fes'cen-nine (fĕs'sĕn-nĭn), *n.* A style of scurrilous poetry originating in Fescennia, an ancient city of Etruria.
Fes'cue (fĕs'kū), *n.* [OF. *festu*, fr. L. *festuca* straw.] **1.** A straw, wire, stick, etc., used chiefly to point out letters to children. **2.** (*Bot.*) A grass of several species.
Fes'cue (fĕs'kū), *v. t. & i.* To use a fescue, or teach with a fescue. [*Obs.*]
Fess } (fĕs), *n.* [OF. *fesse, faisse*, fr. L. *fascia* band.]
Fesse } (*Her.*) A band drawn horizontally across the center of an escutcheon, and containing in breadth the third part of it; one of the nine honorable ordinaries.
Fess point (*Her.*), the exact center of the escutcheon.
Fess'wise (fĕs'wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a fess.
Fes'tal (-tal), *a.* [L. *festum* feast. See FEAST.] Of or pert. to a holiday or a feast; festive. — **Fes'tal-ly**, *adv.*
Fes'ter (fĕs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *festre*, L. *fistula* a sort of ulcer.] **1.** A small sore which becomes inflamed and discharges; a pustule. **2.** A festering or rankling.
Fes'ter (fĕs'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FESTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FESTERING.] **1.** To generate pus; to become, or cause to become, inflamed and suppurate. **2.** To grow, or make, virulent or malignant; to rankle.
Fes'ti-val (fĕs'tĭ-val), *a.* [OF. *festival*, fr. L. *festivum* festive jollity, fr. *festivus* festive, fr. *festum* holiday, feast.] Pert. to a feast; festive; festal; appropriate to a festival; joyous; mirthful. — *n.* Time of feasting or celebration; anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

Syn. — Feast; banquet; carousal. See FEAST.

Fes'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or becoming, a feast; festal; joyous; gay; mirthful; sportive. — **Fes'tive-ly**, *adv.*
Fes-tiv'i-ty (fĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being festive; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment; joyfulness; gayety. **2.** A festival.
Fes-toon' (fĕs-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *feston*, prob. fr. L. *festum* festival.] A garland or wreath hanging in a depending curve; anything arranged in this way.
Fes-toon', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FESTOONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FESTOONING.] To form in, or adorn with, festoons.
Fe'tal (fē'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fetus.
Fe-ta'tion (fē-tā'shŭn), *n.* The formation of a fetus.
Fetch (fĕch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FETCHED (fĕcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FETCHING.] [AS. *feccan*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To go and bring; to bring; to get. **2.** To obtain as price or equivalent; to sell for. **3.** To recall from a swoon; to revive. **4.** To bring or force into a position or place regarded as more completely within control, influence, or observation. **5.** To bring to accomplishment; to achieve; to make; to perform. **6.** To bring or get within reach by going; to arrive at. **7.** To cause to be, appear, or form.

To fetch a compass (*Naut.*), to make a circuit. — To fetch a pump, to make it draw water. — To fetch up. (*a*) To overtake. [*Obs.*] (*b*) To stop suddenly.

Fetch (fĕch), *v. i.* To bring one's self; to make headway or progress.
Fetch, *n.* **1.** Trick; artifice. **2.** Apparition; wraith.
Fetch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fetches.
‖ **Fête** (fāt), *n.* [F. See FEAST.] A festival.
Fête (fāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FÊTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FÊTING.] To feast; to honor with a festival.
Fe'tich, Fe'tish (fē'tĭsh), *n.* [F. *fétiche*, fr. Pg. *feitiço*, adj., artificial, n., sorcery, charm, fr. L. *facticius* artificial.] **1.** A material object supposed among certain African tribes to give the possessor power over a supernatural being. **2.** Any object of excessive devotion.
Fe'tich-ism, Fe'tish-ism (fē'tĭsh-Iz'm *or* fē'tĭsh-), *n.* Belief in, or devotion to, fetiches.
Fe'tich-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), **Fe'tish-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, fetichism.
Fe'ti-cide (fē'tĭ-sīd *or* fĕt'ĭ-), *n.* [*Fetus* + L. *caedere* to kill.] The act of killing the fetus in the womb.
Fe'ti-cism (fē'tĭ-sĭz'm *or* fĕt'ĭ-), *n.* See FETICHISM.
Fet'id (fĕt'ĭd *or* fē'tĭd), *a.* [L. *fetidus, foetidus*, fr. *fetere, foetere*, to stink.] Having an offensive smell; stinking. — **Fet'id-ness**, *n.*
Fet-id'i-ty (fĕt-ĭd'ĭ-tȳ *or* fē-tĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Fetidness.
Fe'tish (fē'tĭsh), *n.* A fetich.
Fet'lock (fĕt'lŏk), *n.* [OE. *fetlak, fitlock*; origin uncertain.] The cushionlike projection, bearing a tuft of long hair, on the back of the leg above the hoof of the horse and similar animals. Also, the joint at this point, or the tuft of hair. [See *Illust.* of HORSE.]
Fe'tor (fē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *fetor, foetor*.] Stench.
Fet'ter (fĕt'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *fetor, feter*; akin to E. *foot*.] A chain or shackle for the feet; hence, anything that confines; a restraint; — chiefly in the *pl.*
Fet'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FETTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FETTERING.] To put fetters upon; to shackle.
Fet'tle (fĕt'tl), *n.* [Prob. akin to FIT.] Order; arrangement; dress. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]
Fet'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To repair; to prepare. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** (*Metal.*) To cover or line with a mixture of ore, cinders, etc., as the hearth of a puddling furnace.
Fe'tus (fē'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FETUSES (-ĕz). [L. *fetus, foetus*, offspring; akin to E. *fawn* a deer.] The young or embryo of an animal in the womb, or in the egg, esp. in the later stages of development.
Feud (fūd), *n.* [AS. *fæhð*, fr. *fāh* hostile; akin to G. *fehde*, D. *feide*.] **1.** A combination of kindred to avenge injuries or affronts, done or offered to any of their blood, on the offender and all his race. **2.** A contention or quarrel; esp., an inveterate deadly strife between families, clans, or parties.

Syn. — Affray; fray; broil; contest; dispute; strife.

Feud, *n.* [LL. *feudum, feodum*, prob. of same origin as E. *fief*.] (*Law*) A stipendiary estate in land, held of a superior, upon condition of rendering the services belonging to military tenure; a fief; a fee.
Feu'dal (fū'dal), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to feuds, fiefs, or fees. **2.** Founded upon, or embracing, feuds or fiefs.
Feu'dal-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The feudal system; feudal principles and usages. [ing feudal.]
Feu-dal'i-ty (fū-dăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of be-
Feu'dal-ize (fū'dal-iz), *v. t.* To reduce to a feudal tenure; to conform to feudalism.
Feu'dal-ly, *adv.* In a feudal manner.
Feu'da-ry (fū'dā-rȳ), *a.* Held by, or pertaining to, feudal tenure. — *n.* A feudatory.
Feu'da-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *n.* A tenant of a feud or fief.
Feu'da-to-ry, *a.* Held on some conditional tenure.
‖ **Feu'ille-ton'** (fē'ye-tôN' *or* fwĕl'tôN'), *n.* [F., fr. *feuille* leaf.] A part of a French newspaper (usually the bottom of the page), devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.; also, the article or tale itself, thus printed.
Fe'ver (fē'vẽr), *n.* [AS. *fefer, fefor*, L. *febris*.] **1.** (*Med.*) A disease marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions. **2.** A condition of great excitement.
Fe'ver, *v. t.* To put into a fever. [*R.*]
Fe'ver-few (-fū), *n.* [AS. *feferfuge*, fr. L. *febrifugia*. See FEVER, FUGITIVE.] (*Bot.*) A perennial plant having finely divided leaves and white blossoms; — so named from its supposed febrifugal qualities.
Fe'ver-ish, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating, fever; affected with fever. — **Fe'ver-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Fe'ver-ish-ness**, *n.*
Fe'ver-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Feverish.
Few (fū), *a.* [*Compar.* FEWER (-ẽr); *superl.* FEWEST.] [AS. *feá*, pl. *féawe*; akin to OHG. *fô, fao*, Goth. *faus*, L. *paucus*.] Not many; small or limited in number; — indicating a small portion of units or individuals con-

stituting a whole; often, by ellipsis of a noun, a few people or things.

Few'ness (fū'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being few; smallness of number; paucity.

Turk wearing a Fez.

Fez (fĕz), *n.* [F., fr. the town of *Fez* in Morocco.] A felt or cloth cap, usually red and having a tassel.

‖ **Fi'an'cé'** (fē'ăN'sā'), *n.* [F.] A betrothed man.

‖ **Fi'an'cée'** (fē'ăN'sā'), *n.* [F.] A betrothed woman.

‖ **Fi-as'co** (fē-ăs'kō), *n.; pl.* Fiascos or Fiascoes. [It.] A complete or ridiculous failure.

Fi'at (fī'ăt), *n.* [L., let it be done, subj. pres., fr. *fieri* to be done.] **1.** An authoritative command or decree.

Fiat money, irredeemable paper currency.

Fib (fĭb), *n.* [Prob. fr. *fable*; cf. Prov. E. *fibble-fabble* nonsense.] A falsehood; lie; — used euphemistically.

Fib, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fibbed (fĭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fibbing (-bĭng).] To speak falsely. [*Colloq.*]

Fib'ber (-bẽr), *n.* One who tells fibs.

Fi'ber } (fī'bẽr), *n.* [F. *fibre*, L. *fibra*.] **1.** One of
Fi'bre } the delicate, threadlike portions of the tissues of a plant or animal. **2.** Any fine, slender thread, or threadlike substance. **3.** Sinew; strength; toughness. **4.** Raw material used in textile manufactures.

Fi'bered } (fī'bẽrd), *a.* Having fibers; made up of
Fi'bred } fibers.

Fi'bril (fī'brĭl), *n.* A small fiber. [to fibrils.

Fi'bril-la-ry (fī'brĭl-lă-rў *or* fĭb'rĭl-), *a.* Of or pert.

Fi-bril'lose (fī-brĭl'lōs *or* fī'brĭl-lōs), *a.* Covered with, or composed of, fibers.

Fi-bril'lous (fī-brĭl'lŭs *or* fī'brĭl-), *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, fibers.

Fi'brin (fī'brĭn), *n.* [See Fiber.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) **1.** A white, albuminous, fibrous substance, formed in the coagulation of blood. **2.** The fibrous portion of the muscle tissue; flesh fibrin. **3.** An albuminous body, found in cereal grains and similar seeds; vegetable fibrin.

Fi'broid (fī'broid), *a.* [L. *fibra* a fiber + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) Resembling or forming fibrous tissue; made up of fibers.

Fi'brous (-brŭs), *a.* Containing, or made up of, fibers.

‖ **Fib'u-la** (fĭb'ū-lă), *n.; pl.* -læ (-lē). [L., clasp.] **1.** A brooch, clasp, or buckle. **2.** (*Anat.*) The outer, and usually smaller, of the two bones of the leg, or hind limb, below the knee. [See *Illust.* of Skeleton.]

Fich'u (fĭsh'ū; *F.* fē'shy'), *n.* [F., neckerchief.] A light cape, usually of lace, worn by women.

Fic'kle (fĭk'k'l), *a.* [OE. *fikel* untrustworthy, deceitful, AS. *ficol*, fr. *fic*, *gefic*, deceit.] Not fixed or firm; changeful; inconstant; capricious. — **Fic'kle-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Wavering; irresolute; unsettled; vacillating; unstable; unsteady; variable; veering; shifting.

‖ **Fi'co** (fē'kō), *n.; pl.* Ficoes (-kōz). [It., a fig, fr. L. *ficus*. Cf. Fig.] A fig; an insignificant trifle; a straw.

Fic'tile (fĭk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *fictilis*. See Fiction.] Molded, or capable of being molded; relating to molding.

Fic'tion (fĭk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fictio*, fr. *fingere*, *fictum*, to form, shape, invent, feign.] **1.** Act of feigning, inventing, or imagining. **2.** That which is feigned, invented, or imagined; esp., a feigned or invented story.

Syn. — Fabrication; invention; fable; falsehood. — *Fiction*, unlike *fabrication*, does not ordinarily imply an intent to mislead and deceive.

Fic-ti'tious (fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Feigned; imaginary; not real; fabulous; counterfeit; false; not genuine. — **Fic-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Fic-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

Fid (fĭd), *n.* [Prov. E. *fid* small lump.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A square bar of wood or iron, to support the topmast. **2.** Any supporting bar or pin. **3.** A pointed pin of hard wood, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.

Fid'dle (fĭd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *fiðele*; akin to D. *vedel*, G. *fiedel*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A violin. **2.** (*Bot.*) A kind of dock with fiddle-shaped leaves. **3.** (*Naut.*) A rack to keep things in place on the table in bad weather.

Fid'dle, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fiddled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fiddling (-dl'ĭng).] **1.** To play on a fiddle. **2.** To move the hands and fingers restlessly or in busy idleness; to trifle.

Fid'dle-dee-dee' (fĭd'd'l-dē-dē'), *interj.* An exclamation, equivalent to *nonsense!* [*Colloq.*]

Fid'dle-fad'dle (fĭd'd'l-făd'd'l), *n.* A trifle; nonsense. [*Colloq.*]

Fid'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fiddles. **2.** (*a*) A burrowing crab of many species; — so called from the position in which it often holds one claw. (*b*) The common European sandpiper.

Fiddler Crab (*Gelasimus minax*) of New England.

Fid'dle-stick' (fĭd'd'l-stĭk'), *n.* The bow used in playing the fiddle.

Fid'dle-string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A string of a fiddle.

Fid'dle-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *bois-fidèle*, lit., faithful wood.] The durable wood of several West Indian trees.

Fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *fidelitas*. See Fealty.] Faithfulness; adherence to right or duty. Esp.: (*a*) Adherence to a person or party to which one is bound; loyalty. (*b*) Adherence to the marriage contract.

Syn. — Honesty; integrity; faith; fealty.

Fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fidgeted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fidgeting.] [Cf. OE. *fiken* to fidget, to flatter.] To move uneasily one way and the other; to move by fits and starts.

Fidg'et, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness.

Fidg'et-y (-ў), *a.* Restless; uneasy.

Fi-du'cial (fĭ-dū'shal), *a.* [From L. *fiducia* trust; akin to *fides* faith.] **1.** Having faith or trust; confident; undoubting; firm. **2.** Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary. — **Fi-du'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Fi-du'ci-a-ry (-shĭ-ă-rў *or* -shă-rў), *a.* **1.** Involving confidence or trust. **2.** Holding, held, or founded, in trust.

Fi-du'ci-a-ry, *n.* **1.** A trustee. **2.** (*Theol.*) One depending for salvation on faith, without works; Antinomian.

Fie (fī), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or dislike.

Fief (fēf), *n.* [F. *fief*; of German origin, and akin to E. *fee*.] (*Law*) A feudal estate; a fee; a feud.

Field (fēld), *n.* [AS. *feld*; akin to D. *veld*, G. *feld*.] **1.** Cleared land; the open country; land suitable for tillage or pasture; cultivated ground, esp. if inclosed. **2.** A place where a battle is fought; also, the battle itself. **3.** An open space; an extent; an expanse. **4.** (*Her.*) The whole surface of an escutcheon; also, the part uncontealed by the bearings. See Escutcheon. **5.** Room for action; opportunity; scope; province. **6.** Collectively, all the competitors in any outdoor contest or trial, or all except the favorites in the betting. **7.** (*Baseball*) The part of the grounds reserved for the players, esp. that outside of the diamond, called the *outfield*. That inside the diamond is called the *infield*.

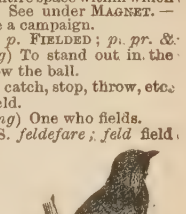
Field colors (*Mil.*), small flags for marking out the positions for squadrons and battalions; camp colors. — **Field day.** (*a*) A day in the fields. (*b*) (*Mil.*) A day when troops are taken into the field for instruction in evolutions. (*c*) A day of unusual exertion or display; a gala day. — **Field glass.** (*Optics*) (*a*) A binocular telescope of compact form; a lorgnette; a race glass. (*b*) A small achromatic telescope, from 20 to 24 inches long, and having 3 to 6 draws. — **Field marshal** (*Mil.*), the highest military rank conferred in the British and other European armies. — **Field officer** (*Mil.*), an officer above the rank of captain and below that of general. — **Field,** *or* **Field of view,** in a telescope or microscope, the entire space within which objects are seen. — **Field magnet.** See under Magnet. — **To keep the field** (*Mil.*), to continue a campaign.

Field (fēld), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fielded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fielding.] (*Ball Playing*) To stand out in the field ready to catch, stop, or throw the ball.

Field, *v. t.* (*Ball Playing*) To catch, stop, throw, etc., (the ball), while playing in the field.

Field'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Ball Playing*) One who fields.

Field'fare' (fēld'fâr'), *n.* [AS. *feldefare*; *feld* field + *faran* to travel.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European thrush.



Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*).

Field'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A cannon mounted on wheels, for the use of a marching army.

Field'work' (fēld'wûrk'), *n.* (*Mil.*) Any temporary fortification thrown up in the field.

Fiend (fēnd), *n.* [AS. *feónd* (akin to D. *vijand*, G. *feind*) orig. p. pr. of a verb meaning, to hate, AS. *féon*, Skr. *pīy* to scorn.] An implacable or malicious foe; one diabolically wicked or cruel; specif., the devil or a demon.

Fiend'ish (fēnd'ĭsh), *a.* Like a fiend; diabolical; devilish. — **Fiend'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Fiend'ish-ness**, *n.*

Fierce (fērs), *a.* [*Compar.* Fiercer (fēr'sẽr); *superl.*

Fiercest (-sĕst).] [OF. *fier*, nom. *fiers*, fierce, savage, cruel, fr. L. *ferus* wild, cruel.] **1.** Furious; violent. **2.** Vehement in anger or cruelty; ready or eager to kill or injure; ferocious. **3.** Excessively earnest, eager, or ardent. — **Fierce'ly** (fērs'lȳ), *adv.* — **Fierce'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Ferocious; savage; cruel; vehement; impetuous; barbarous; fell. See Ferocious.

‖ **Fi'e-ri fa'ci-as** (fī'ē-rī fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., cause it to be done.] (*Law*) A kind of writ of execution issued against the chattels and real estate of the defendant.

Fi'er-i-ness (fī'ĕr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being fiery.

Fi'er-y (fī'ĕr-ȳ *or* fī'rȳ), *a.* [Formerly written *firy*, fr. *fire*.] **1.** Consisting of, containing, or like, fire. **2.** Fig.: Ardent; passionate; spirited; fierce; impetuous.

Fife (fīf), *n.* [F. *fifre*, OHG. *pfifa*, LL. *pipa* pipe, *pipare* to pipe, fr. L. *pipare* to peep, chirp. See Pipe.] (*Mus.*) A small shrill pipe, resembling the piccolo flute.

Fife rail. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A rail about the mast to hold belaying pins, etc. (*b*) A railing around the break of a poop deck.

Fife, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Fifed (fīft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Fifing.] To play on a fife.

Fif'er (fīf'ĕr), *n.* One who plays on a fife.

Fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *fiftȳne*, *fiftēne*. See Five, and Ten.] Five and ten; one more than fourteen.

Fif'teen', *n.* **1.** Sum of five and ten; fifteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for fifteen units, as 15, or xv.

Fif'teenth' (fĭf'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fourteenth; — the ordinal of *fifteen*. **2.** Consisting of one of fifteen equal parts or divisions of a thing.

Fif'teenth', *n.* **1.** A fifteenth part. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A stop in an organ tuned two octaves above the diapason. (*b*) An interval consisting of two octaves.

Fifth (fĭfth), *a.* [AS. *fīfta*. See Five.] **1.** Next in order after the fourth; — the ordinal of *five*. **2.** Consisting of one of five equal divisions of a thing.

Fifth (fĭfth), *n.* **1.** A fifth part. **2.** (*Mus.*) The interval of three tones and a semitone, embracing five diatonic degrees of the scale; the dominant of any key.

Fifth'ly, *adv.* In the fifth place; as the fifth in order.

Fif'ti-eth (fĭf'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the forty-ninth; — the ordinal of *fifty*. **2.** Consisting of one of fifty equal parts or divisions.

Fif'ti-eth, *n.* A fiftieth part.

Fif'ty (fĭf'tȳ), *a.* [AS. *fiftig*. See Five, and Ten.] Five times ten.

Fif'ty, *n.* **1.** The sum of five tens; fifty units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing fifty units, as 50, or l.

Fig (fĭg), *n.* [F. *figue* the fig fruit, Pr. *figa*, fr. L. *ficus* fig tree, fig.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A small fruit tree with large leaves; also, its fruit. **2.** A small piece of tobacco. [*U. S.*] **3.** The value of a fig, practically nothing.

Leaf and Fruit of Fig. ½

Fig, *v. t.* To insult with a fico. [*Obs.*]

Fight (fīt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Fought (fąt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Fighting.] [AS. *feohtan*; akin to D. *vechten*, G. *fechten*.] **1.** To strive or contend for victory, with armies or in single combat; to contend in arms. **2.** To act in opposition; to make resistance.

Fight, *v. t.* **1.** To carry on, or wage, as a battle; to maintain or win by fighting. **2.** To contend with in battle; to war against. **3.** To cause to fight; to manage in a fight.

Fight, *n.* **1.** A battle; a contest in arms; a combat. **2.** A struggle or contest of any kind. **3.** Strength or disposition for fighting; pugnacity. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Engagement; encounter; fray; affray; action; conflict. See Battle.

Fight'er (fīt'ĕr), *n.* One who fights; a combatant.

Fig'ment (fĭg'ment), *n.* [L. *figmentum*, fr. *fingere*. See Feign.] An invention; fiction; something feigned.

Fig'peck'er (fĭg'pĕk'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European garden warbler (*Sylvia*, or *Curruca*, *hortensis*).

Fig'u-line (fĭg'ū-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *figulina* pottery, fr. *figulus*, fr. *fingere* to shape.] A piece of pottery ornamented with figures of natural objects.

Fig'ur-a-ble (fĭg'ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being figured, or brought to a fixed form or shape.

Fig'ur-al (*-al*), *a.* **1.** Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures. **2.** (*Mus.*) Figurate.

Fig'u-rant' (fĭg'ū-rănt' *or* fē'gu'rän'), *n. masc.* [F., prop. p. pr. of *figurer* to figure.] One who dances at the opera, not singly, but in groups or figures; an accessory character on the stage, who has nothing to say; hence, one who figures in any scene, without prominence.

Fig'u-rante' (fĭg'ū-rănt' *or* fē'gu'rănt'), *n. fem.* [F.] A female figurant; esp., a ballet girl.

Fig'ur-ate (fĭg'ūr-ăt), *a.* **1.** Of a definite figure. **2.** (*Mus.*) Florid; figurative; involving passing discords by the freer melodic movement of one or more parts.

Figurate numbers (*Math.*), numbers, or series of numbers, formed from any arithmetical progression in which the first term is a unit and the difference a whole number, by taking the first term, and the sums of the first two, first three, first four, etc., as the successive terms of a new series, from which another may be formed in the same manner, and so on, the numbers in the resulting series being such that points representing them are capable of symmetrical arrangement in different geometrical figures, as triangles, squares, pentagons, etc. In the following example, the two lower lines are composed of *figurate numbers*, those in the second line being *triangular*, and represented thus: —

1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
etc. 1, 3, 6, 10, etc.
1, 4, 10, 20, etc.

Fig'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making figurate.

Fig'ur-a-tive (fĭg'ūr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or representing by, figures, or likenesses; typifying; representative. **2.** Used tropically, as a metaphor; not literal. **3.** Abounding in figures of speech; flowery; florid. — **Fig'ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Fig'ur-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Fig'ure (fĭg'ūr; 135), *n.* [F. *figure*, L. *figura*; akin to *fingere* to form, feign. See Feign.] **1.** The form of anything; shape; outline; appearance. **2.** A representation of any form, as by drawing, modeling, etc. **3.** A pattern or design, as in cloth, paper, etc. **4.** (*Geom.*) A diagram or drawing representing a surface or space inclosed on all sides; an arrangement made up of points, lines, surfaces, etc. **5.** The appearance or impression made by the conduct or career of a person. **6.** Distinguished appearance or character. **7.** A character or symbol representing a number; a numeral; a digit; as, 1, 2, 3, etc. **8.** Value, as expressed in numbers; price. [*Colloq.*] **9.** A type or representative; a thing symbolizing something else. **10.** (*Rhet.*) Pictorial language; a trope; hence, any deviation from the most literal form of statement. **11.** (*Logic*) The form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. **12.** (*Dancing*) Any one of the several regular steps or movements made by a dancer. **13.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) Any short succession of notes, either as melody or as a group of chords, which produce a single complete and distinct impression. (*b*) A form of melody or accompaniment kept up through a strain or passage; a florid embellishment.

Fig'ure, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Figured (-ūrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Figuring.] [L. *figurare*, fr. *figura*. See Figure, *n.*] **1.** To make a figure of; to represent by or in a figure or figures. **2.** To compute in figures. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) To write over or under the bass, as figures, in order to indicate the accompanying chords. (*b*) To embellish.

Fig'ure, *v. i.* **1.** To make a figure; to be conspicuous. **2.** To calculate; to contrive. [*Colloq.*]

Fig'ure-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The figure, statue, or bust, on the prow of a ship. **2.** One nominally acting as head or chief of an undertaking to give it support.

‖ **Fi'gu'rine'** (fē'gu'rēn' *or* fĭg'ūr-ēn), *n.* [F.] A very small figure; esp., one in terra cotta or the like, as distinguished from *statuette*, or a small figure in bronze, marble, etc. [Composed of threads.]

Fi-la'ceous (fī-lā'shŭs *or* fĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* thread.]

Fil'a-ment (fĭl'ȧ-ment), *n.* [F., fr. L. *filum* thread.] A thread or threadlike object or appendage; a fiber; esp. (*Bot.*), the threadlike part of the stamen supporting the anther. [See *Illust.* of Flower.]

Fil'a-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Having the character of, or formed by, a filament.

Fil'a-men'tous (-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Like a thread; consisting of threads or filaments.

Fi'lar (fī'lĕr), *a.* [L. *filum* thread.] Of or pert. to a thread; having threads stretched across the field of view.

Fil'a-ture (fĭl'ȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* [LL. *filatura*, fr. *filare* to spin, fr. L. *filum* thread.] A drawing out into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons, or a reel or an establishment for that purpose.

Fil'bert (-bĕrt), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the hazel. It is an oval nut with a kernel that has a mild, farinaceous, oily taste, agreeable to the palate.

☞ In England *filberts* are usually large hazelnuts, especially the nuts from selected and cultivated trees. The American hazelnuts are of two other species.

Filch (fĭlch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Filched (fĭlcht); *p.*

pr. & vb. n. FILCHING.] [Cf. AS. *feolan* to stick to, OHG. *felhan, felahan*, to hide, Goth. *filhan* to hide, bury, Prov. E. *feal* to hide slyly, OE. *felen*.] To steal or take privily (commonly, that which is of little value); to pilfer.

Filch'er (fĭlch'ẽr), *n.* One who filches ; a thief.

File (fīl), *n.* [F. *file* row, LL. *fila*, fr. L. *filum* a thread.] An orderly succession; a line ; a row ; as : (*a*) (*Mil.*) A row of soldiers ranged one behind another. (*b*) An orderly collection of papers, arranged for preservation and reference. (*c*) The line, wire, or other device, by which papers are kept in order. (*d*) A roll or list.

Indian file, *or* **Single file**, a line of men marching one behind another ; a single row. — **Rank and file**, the body of soldiers of an army, including corporals and privates.

File (fīl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILED (fīld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILING.] **1.** To set in order ; to arrange, or lay away ; to insert in its proper place in an arranged body of papers. **2.** To bring before a court or legislative body by presenting proper papers in a regular way. **3.** (*Law*) To put upon the files or among the records of a court.

File, *v. i.* (*Mil.*) To march in a file or line.

File (fīl), *n.* [AS. *feól ;* akin to D. *vijl*, G. *feile*.] A steel instrument, having cutting ridges or teeth, used for abrading or smoothing other substances.

File, *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, or cut away, or sharpen, with a file. **2.** To smooth or polish as with a file.

File, *v. t.* [OE. *fulen, filen, foulen*, AS. *fȳlan*, fr. *fūl* foul. See FOUL.] To make foul ; to defile. [*Obs.*]

File'fish' (fīl'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any plectognath fish of several related genera ; — so called on account of the roughly granulated skin.

Fil'e-mot (fĭl'ẽ-mŏt), *n.* A feuillemot.

Fil'er (fīl'ẽr), *n.* One who works with a file.

Fil'ial (fĭl'yal), *a.* [L. *filialis*, fr. *filius* son, *filia* daughter.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a son or daughter ; becoming to a child in relation to his parents. **2.** Bearing the relation of a child. — **Fil'ial-ly** (-lȳ), *adv.*

Fil'i-a'tion (fĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Relationship of a child to a parent, esp. to a father. **2.** (*Law*) The assignment of a bastard child to some one as its father ; affiliation.

Fil'i-beg (fĭl'ĭ-bĕg), *n.* [Gael. *feileadhbeag ; feileadh* kilt + *beag* little.] Same as KILT.

Fil'i-bus'ter (-bŭs'tẽr), *n.* [Sp. *filibuster, flibustero*, corrupted fr. E. *freebooter.*] A lawless military adventurer, esp. one in quest of plunder ; a freebooter ; — orig. applied to buccaneers on the Spanish American coasts.

Fil'i-bus'ter, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILIBUSTERED (-tẽrd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILIBUSTERING.] **1.** To act as a filibuster. **2.** To delay legislation by dilatory motions or other artifices. [*Political cant* or *slang, U. S.*]

Fil'i-cide (fĭl'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *filius* son, *filia* daughter + *caedere* to kill.] The act of one who murders his child ; also, the parent who commits such a murder.

Fil'i-coid (fĭl'ĭ-koid), *a.* [L. *filix, -icis*, fern + *-oid.*] (*Bot.*) Fernlike, either in form or in reproduction.

Fi-li'e-ty (fĭ-lī'ẽ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *filietas.*] Relation of a son to a father ; sonship.

Fil'i-form (fĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *filum* thread + *-form.*] Having the shape of a thread or filament.

Fil'i-grain } (-grān), *n.* [Sp. *filigrana ;* L. *filum* thread
Fil'i-grane } + *granum* grain.] Filigree. [*Archaic*]

Fil'i-gree (fĭl'ĭ-grē), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *filigrane.*] Ornamental work, formerly with grains or beads, but now composed of fine wire.

Fil'ing (fīl'ĭng), *n.* A fragment rubbed off by a file.

Fill (fĭl), *n.* [See THILL.] A thill of a carriage.

Fill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILLED (fĭld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILLING.] [AS. *fyllan*, fr. *full* full. See FULL, *a.*] **1.** To make full ; to supply with as much as can be held or contained ; to occupy all of. **2.** To furnish with as much as is desired or desirable ; to swarm in or overrun. **3.** To feed ; to satisfy. **4.** To possess and perform the duties of ; to officiate in, as an incumbent ; to occupy ; to hold. **5.** To supply with an incumbent. **6.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) To press and dilate, as a sail. (*b*) To trim (a yard) so that the wind shall blow on the after side of the sails.

To fill in, to insert. — **To fill out**, to extend to the desired limit ; to make complete.

Fill (fĭl), *v. i.* To become full ; to have the whole capacity occupied ; to be satiated.

Fill, *n.* A full supply ; as much as supplies want or gives complete satisfaction.

Fill'er (fĭl'ẽr), *n.* One that fills.

Fil'let (fĭl'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *filet, felet*, fr. *filet* a thread, fillet of meat, dim. of *fil* a thread, fr. L. *filum.*] **1.** A little band, esp. one intended to encircle the hair of the head. **2.** (*Cooking*) A piece of lean meat without bone ; sometimes, a long strip rolled together and tied. **3.** A thin strip or ribbon. **4.** (*Arch.*) A narrow flat member ; esp., a flat molding separating other moldings ; also, the space between two flutings in a shaft. [See *Illusts.* of BASE and COLUMN.] **5.** (*Her.*) An ordinary equaling in breadth one fourth of the chief, to the lowest portion of which it corresponds in position. **6.** (*Mech.*) The thread of a screw. **7.** The raised molding about a gun's muzzle. **8.** Any scantling smaller than a batten. **9.** (*Anat.*) A fascia ; band of fibers. **10.** (*Man.*) The loins of a horse, beginning where the hinder part of the saddle rests.

Fil'let (fĭl'ĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILLETED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILLETING.] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet.

Fil'li-beg (-lĭ-bĕg), *n.* A kilt. See FILIBEG.

Fil'li-bus'ter (fĭl'ĭ-bŭs'tẽr), *n.* See FILIBUSTER.

Fill'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is used to fill anything, or to supply a deficiency. **2.** Woof in woven fabrics.

Fil'lip (fĭl'ĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILLIPED (-ĭpt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILLIPING.] [For *filp, flip.*] **1.** To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring. **2.** To snap ; to project quickly.

Fil'lip, *n.* **1.** Act of filliping ; a smart blow. **2.** Something serving to rouse or excite.

Fil'li-peen' (fĭl'ĭ-pēn'), *n.* See PHILOPENA.

Fil'lis-ter (-lĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** The rabbet of a sash bar to hold the glass and putty. **2.** A plane to cut a rabbet.

Fil'ly (fĭl'lȳ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *fylja*, fr. *foli* foal. See FOAL.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A female foal or colt ; a young mare. **2.** A lively, spirited young girl. [*Colloq.*]

Film (fĭlm), *n.* [AS. *filmn* skin, fr. *fell*, E. *fell*, skin.] **1.** A thin skin ; a pellicle ; a membranous covering causing opacity ; hence, any thin, slight covering. **2.** A slender thread, as that of a cobweb.

Film, *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

Film'y (fĭl'mȳ), *a.* Composed of film or films.

Fil'o-plume (fĭl'ō-plūm), *n.* [L. *filum* a thread + *pluma* a soft feather.] (*Zoöl.*) A hairlike feather.

Fi'lose' (fī'lōs'), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread.] Terminating in a threadlike process.

Fil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [F. *filtre*, the same word as *feutre* felt, LL. *filtrum, feltrum*, felt, fulled wool, this being used for straining liquors ; of G. origin, and akin to E. *felt.*] Any porous substance, as cloth, paper, sand, or charcoal, through which liquids may be strained for purification ; or an apparatus containing such substance.

Fil'ter, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILTERED (-tẽrd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILTERING.] To pass through a filter as a means of purification or defecation.

Filth (fĭlth), *n.* [AS. *fȳlð*, fr. *fūl* foul ; akin to OHG. *fūlida* filth.] **1.** Foul matter ; dirt ; nastiness. **2.** Anything that sullies or defiles the moral character.

Filth'y (fĭl'thȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* FILTHIER (-thĭ-ẽr) ; *superl.* FILTHIEST.] Of the nature of, or containing, filth ; defiled with filth, whether material or moral. — **Filth'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Filth'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Nasty ; foul ; dirty ; squalid ; unclean ; sluttish ; gross ; vulgar ; licentious ; obscene. See NASTY.

Fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FILTRATED (-trā-tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FILTRATING (-trā-tĭng).] [Cf. LL. *filtrare.* See FILTER.] To filter ; to defecate.

Fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *n.* That which has been filtered.

Fil-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of filtering.

Fim'ble (fĭm'b'l), *n.* [Corrupted from *female hemp.*] Light summer hemp, that bears no seed.

Fim'bri-ate (-brĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *fimbriatus* fibrous, fringed, fr. *fimbria* fiber, fringe.] Terminated or bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs ; fringed.

Fim'bri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To hem ; to fringe.

Fim'bri-cate (-kāt), *a.* Fringed ; fimbriate.

Fin (fĭn), *n.* [AS. *finn ;* akin to D. *vin*, G. *finne*, L. *pinna, penna*, a wing, feather.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An organ of a fish, consisting of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles, and serving to balance and propel it in the water. **2.** A finlike organ or attachment.

Fins.

1 Ventral ; 2 Anal ; 3 Caudal ; 4 Pectoral ; 5 First Dorsal ; 6 Second Dorsal.

Fin'a-ble (fĭn'ā-b'l), *a.* Liable or subject to a fine or pecuniary penalty.

Fi'nal (fī'nal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *finalis*, fr. *finis* boundary, limit, end.] **1.** Pert. to the end or conclusion ; last ; terminating ; ultimate. **2.** Conclusive ; decisive. **3.** Respecting the purpose, object, or ultimate end in view.

Syn. — Conclusive ; ultimate. — *Final* now emphasizes

the circumstance of being the end or conclusion; *conclusive*, the closing of all future discussion, negotiation, etc.; *ultimate*, the circumstance of being the last in a train of progression or consequences.

‖ **Fi-na'le** (fē-nä'lā), *n.* [It.] Close; termination; as of a musical composition or of an exhibition.

Fi-nal'i-ty (fī-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being final, finished, or complete; conclusive arrangement; settlement.

Fi'nal-ly (fī'năl-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** At the end; ultimately; lastly. **2.** Completely; beyond recovery.

Fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *financia* payment of money, money, fr. *finare* to pay a fine or subsidy, fr. L. *finis* end.] **1.** The income of a ruler or of a state; revenue; public money; sometimes, private income; often, in the *pl.*, funds; available money; resources. **2.** The science of raising and expending public revenue.

Fi-nan'cial (fĭ-năn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to finance.

Fi-nan'cial-ly, *adv.* In a financial manner.

Fin'an-cier' (fĭn'ăn-sēr'), *n.* **1.** One charged with the administration of finance. **2.** One skilled in financial operations; one acquainted with money matters.

Fin'an-cier', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Financiered (-sērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Financiering.] To conduct financial operations.

Fin'back' (fĭn'băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of whales having a prominent fin on the back.

Finch (fĭnch), *n.* [AS. *finc*; akin to G. *fink*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small singing bird of many genera and species. [See *Illust.* of Grosbeak.]

Find (find), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Found (found); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Finding.] [AS. *findan*; akin to D. *vinden*, G. *finden*, Goth. *finþan*.] **1.** To meet with, or light upon, accidentally; hence, to fall in with. **2.** To learn by experience or trial; to perceive; to discover by the intellect or the feelings; to detect; to feel. **3.** To come upon by seeking; to discover by study or test; to gain; to attain to; to acquire. **4.** To provide for; to supply; to furnish. **5.** To arrive at, as a conclusion; to establish.

To find out, to detect; to discover; to solve; to understand. — **To find fault with**, to blame; to censure. — **To find one's self**, to be; to fare.

Find (find), *v. i.* (*Law*) To determine an issue of fact, and to declare such a determination to a court.

Find, *n.* Anything found; a discovery.

Find'er, *n.* One that finds; specif. (*Astron.*), a small telescope, having a large field of view, fixed to a larger one.

Find'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is found; esp. (*pl.*), that which a journeyman artisan finds or provides for himself. **2.** Support; maintenance; expense; provision. **3.** (*Law*) Result of a judicial examination or inquiry; verdict.

Fine (fīn), *a.* [*Compar.* Finer (-ēr); *superl.* Finest.] [F. *fin*, fr. LL. *finus* fine, pure, fr. L. *finire* to finish. See Finish.] **1.** Finished; brought to perfection; refined; hence, excellent; superior; accomplished; beautiful. **2.** Aiming at show or effect; elaborately decorative or rhetorical. **3.** Nice; delicate; subtle; exquisite; artful; skillful; dexterous. **4.** Not coarse, gross, or heavy; — applied to textures, compositions, etc. **5.** Having (such) a proportion of pure metal in its composition; as, coins nine tenths *fine*.

Syn. — Beautiful. — When used as a word of praise, *fine* (being opposed to *coarse*) denotes "no ordinary thing of its kind." It is not as strong as *beautiful*, in reference to the single attribute applied in the latter term, but includes a greater variety of particulars.

Fine, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fined (find); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fining.] **1.** To make fine; to refine; to purify; to clarify. **2.** To modify or improve by fine gradations.

Fine (fīn), *n.* [OE. *fin*, L. *finis* end.] **1.** End; termination. [*Obs.*] **2.** A sum of money paid as the settlement of a claim, or by way of terminating a matter in dispute; esp., a payment imposed as a penalty; a mulct. **3.** (*Feudal Law*) A final agreement concerning lands or rents, as between lord and vassal. (*Eng. Law*) A sum of money paid to obtain a benefit, favor, or privilege.

In fine, in conclusion; by way of summing up.

Fine, *v. t.* To impose a fine upon; to mulct.

Fine'draw' (fīn'drą'), *v. t.* To sew up, as a rent, so nicely that the seam is not perceived.

Fine'drawn' (fīn'drąn'), *a.* Drawn out with too much subtilty; overnice.

Fine'ly, *adv.* In a fine or finished manner.

Fine'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being fine. **2.** Proportion of pure silver or gold in coins, jewelry, etc.

☞ The fineness of U. S. coin is nine tenths, that of English coin is gold eleven twelfths, silver five eighths. **3.** Keenness or sharpness.

Fin'er (fīn'ẽr), *n.* One who fines or purifies.

Fin'er-y (fīn'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Ornament; decoration; esp., excessive decoration; showy clothes; jewels. **2.** [Cf. Refinery.] (*Iron Works*) A charcoal hearth or furnace for the conversion of cast iron into wrought iron, or into iron suitable for puddling.

Fine'spun' (fīn'spŭn'), *a.* Spun so as to be fine; attenuated; hence, unsubstantial; visionary.

Fi'nesse' (fĭ-nĕs' *or* fī-nĕs'), *n.* [F., fr. *fin* fine.] **1.** Subtilty of contrivance to gain a point; artifice; stratagem. **2.** (*Whist Playing*) The act of finessing.

Fi-nesse' (fĭ-nĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Finessed (-nĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Finessing.] **1.** To use artifice or stratagem. **2.** (*Whist Playing*) To risk a lower card when the strict rules of play call for a higher one.

Fin'fish' (fĭn'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A finback whale. (*b*) (*pl.*) True fish, as distinguished from shellfish.

Fin'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of South American birds allied to the grebes.

Fin'ger (fĭng'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *finger*; akin to D. *vinger*, G. *finger*, Goth. *figgrs*; of unknown origin.] **1.** One of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit; esp., one of the four extremities of the hand other than the thumb. **2.** Fig.: Anything resembling a finger in shape, use, or function. **3.** The breadth of a finger, or the fourth of the hand; a measure of nearly an inch; also, the length of a finger, a measure in domestic use in the U. S., of about four and a half inches or one eighth of a yard.

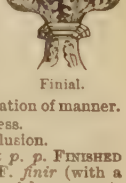
Finger board (*Mus.*), the part of a stringed instrument against which the fingers press the strings to vary the tone; the keyboard of a piano, organ, etc.; manual. — **Finger bowl** *or* **glass**, a bowl or glass basin to hold water for rinsing the fingers at table. — **Finger plate**, a strip of metal, glass, etc., to protect a door from finger marks. — **Finger post**, a guide post bearing an index finger.

Fin'ger (fĭng'gẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fingered (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fingering.] **1.** To touch with the fingers; to handle; to meddle with. **2.** To touch lightly; to toy with. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) To indicate on (a piece of music) how the fingers are to be used. (*b*) To perform on an instrument. **4.** To pilfer; to purloin.

Fin'ger, *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To use the fingers in performing.

Fin'ger-er (-gẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who fingers; a pilferer.

Fin'i-al (fĭn'ĭ-al), *n.* [L. *finire* to finish, end.] (*Arch.*) The knot or bunch of foliage, or foliated ornament, that forms the upper extremity of a pinnacle in Gothic architecture; sometimes, the pinnacle itself.



Finial.

Fin'i-cal (-kal), *a.* [From Fine, *a.*] Affectedly fine; overnice; fastidious. — **Fin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Fin'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Spruce; foppish. — One who is *spruce* is elaborately nice in dress; one who is *finical* shows his affectation in language and manner as well as in dress; one who is *foppish* distinguishes himself by going to the extreme of fashion, by tawdriness of ornament, and by ostentation of manner.

Fin'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Finicalness.

‖ **Fi'nis** (fī'nĭs), *n.* [L.] End; conclusion.

Fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Finished (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Finishing.] [F. *finir* (with a stem *finiss-* in several forms, whence E. *-ish*; see -ish), fr. L. *finire* to limit, finish, end, fr. *finis* boundary, limit, end.] **1.** To arrive at the end of; to bring or come to an end; to terminate. **2.** To bestow the last required, or utmost, labor upon; to complete; to perfect; to polish.

Fin'ish, *n.* **1.** That which finishes, ends, or perfects. **2.** (*Arch.*) The joiner work and other finer work required to complete a building. **3.** The result of completed labor, as on the surface of an object; manner or style of finishing. **4.** Completion; — opposed to *start*, or *beginning*.

Fin'ish-er (fĭn'ĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One who finishes.

Fi'nite (fī'nīt), *a.* [L. *finitus*, p. p. of *finire*. See Finish.] Having a limit, as in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded. — **Fi'nite-ly**, *adv.* — **Fi'nite-ness**, *n.*

Fin'less (fĭn'lĕs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of fins.

Fin'let (fĭn'lĕt), *n.* [*Fin* + *-let.*] (*Zoöl.*) A little fin; one of the parts of a divided fin.

Fin'nan had'die (fĭn'nan hăd'dĭ). [See Haddock.] Haddock cured in peat smoke, orig. at Findon (pron. fĭn'an), Scotland.

Finned (fĭnd), *a.* Having a fin, or fins.

Fin'ni-kin (fĭn'nĭ-kĭn), *n.* A crested variety of pigeon.

Fin'ny (fĭn'nȳ), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Having, or abounding in, fins; pertaining to fishes. **2.** Abounding in fishes.

‖ **Fi-no'chi-o** (fĭ-nō'chĭ-ō), *n.* [It. *finocchio* fennel, LL. *fenuclum*. See Fennel.] (*Bot.*) Sweet fennel.

Fin'-toed' (fĭn'tōd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having toes connected by a membrane; palmated; also, lobate.

‖ **Fiord** (fyôrd; *i* or *y* consonant, § 272), *n.* [Dan. &

Norw. *fiord*. See FRITH.] A narrow inlet of the sea, between high banks or rocks.

Western Balsam Fir or White Fir (*Picea grandis* or *Abies concolor*). 1/500

Fir (fẽr), *n.* [Dan. *fyr, fyrr;* akin to AS. *furh* in *furh*wudu fir wood, G. *föhre*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coniferous trees, often of large size and elegant shape, some valuable for their timber, others for their resin.

Fire (fīr), *n.* [AS. *fȳr;* akin to D. *vuur*, G. *feuer*, Gr. πῦρ.] **1.** The evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; combustion; state of ignition. **2.** Fuel in a state of combustion. **3.** The burning of a house or town; a conflagration. **4.** Anything which destroys or affects like fire. **5.** Ardor of passion, whether love, hate, or anger. **6.** Liveliness of imagination or fancy; intellectual and moral enthusiasm. **7.** Splendor; brilliancy; luster; hence, a star. **8.** Torture by burning; severe trial or affliction. **9.** The discharge of firearms; firing.

Fire alarm. (*a*) A signal given on the breaking out of a fire. (*b*) An apparatus designed for giving such an alarm. — **Fire brick**, a refractory brick, capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion. [*U. S.*] — **Fire clay**, an infusible kind of clay. — **Fire company**, a company of men for managing an engine in extinguishing fires. — **Fire damp.** See DAMP, *n.* — **Fire eater.** (*a*) A juggler who pretends to eat fire. (*b*) A quarrelsome person; a hot-spur. [*Colloq.*] — **Fire engine**, a portable forcing pump, usually on wheels, for throwing water to extinguish fire. — **Fire irons**, utensils for a fireplace or grate, as tongs, poker, and shovel. — **Fire ship**, a vessel filled with combustibles for setting fire to an enemy's ships. — **Fire stink**, the stench from decomposing iron pyrites. — **Fire water**, ardent spirits; — so called by the American Indians. — **On fire**, burning; hence, ardent; passionate; eager; zealous. — **Running fire**, the rapid discharge of firearms in succession by a line of troops. — **St. Anthony's fire**, erysipelas. — **To take fire**, to begin to burn; hence, to fly into a passion.

Fire (fīr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FIRED (fīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIRING.] **1.** To set on fire; to kindle. **2.** To subject to intense heat; to burn in a kiln. **3.** To animate; to give life or spirit to; to inflame; to irritate. **4.** To feed or serve the fire of. **5.** To light up as if by fire; to illuminate. **6.** To cause to explode; to discharge. **7.** (*Far.*) To cauterize.

Fire, *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; to kindle. **2.** To be irritated or inflamed with passion. **3.** To discharge firearms.

To fire up, to grow irritated or angry.

Fire'arm′ (-ärm′), *n.* A gun, pistol, or any weapon from which a shot is fired by the force of an explosive.

Fire'ball′ (fīr′bȧl′), *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) A missile filled with powder or other combustibles. **2.** A luminous meteor.

Fire′ bee'tle (bē′t'l). (*Zoöl.*) A very brilliantly luminous beetle, found in Central and South America.

Fire'bird′ (-bẽrd′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Baltimore oriole.

Fire'board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* A chimney board or screen to close a fireplace when not in use.

Fire'brand′ (fīr′brănd′), *n.* **1.** A piece of burning wood. **2.** One who kindles strife; an incendiary.

Fire'crack'er (-krăk′ẽr), *n.* See CRACKER, *n.*, 3.

Fire'dog′ (-dôg′), *n.* An andiron.

Fire'-fanged′ (fīr′fȧngd′), *a.* [*Fire* + *fanged* seized.] Injured as if by fire; — said of manure.

Fire'fly′ (-flī′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any luminous winged insect; esp., a kind of luminous beetle.

Fire'lock′ (-lŏk′), *n.* An old form of gunlock igniting the priming by a spark; also, a gun having such a lock.

Fire'man (-mȧn), *n.* **1.** A man whose business is to extinguish fires. **2.** A man who tends fires; stoker.

Fire'-new′ (-nū′), *a.* Freshly forged; brand-new.

Fire'place′ (-plās′), *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth. [bustible.

Fire'proof′ (-prōōf′), *a.* Proof against fire; incom-

Fire'-set′ (-sĕt′), *n.* A set of fire irons.

Fire'side′ (-sīd′), *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; hence, home; domestic life or retirement.

Fire'stone′ (-stōn′; 110), *n.* **1.** Iron pyrites, formerly used for striking fire; also, a flint. **2.** A stone which will bear the heat of a furnace without injury; specif., a kind of sandstone found in England.

Fire'ward′**en** (-wȧrd′'n), *n.* An officer who has authority to direct in preventing or extinguishing fires.

Fire'weed′ (fīr′wēd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) An American plant (*Erechthites hieracifolia*), troublesome where brushwood has been burned. (*b*) The great willow-herb.

Fire'wood′ (-wōōd′), *n.* Wood for fuel.

Fire'work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Device to produce a striking display of light. **2.** *pl.* A pyrotechnic exhibition.

Firk (fẽrk), *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] To beat. [*Obs.*]

Fir'kin (fẽr'kĭn), *n.* [From AS. *feówer* four (or an allied word) + *-kin*. See FOUR.] **1.** A varying measure of capacity, usually the fourth part of a barrel; specif., a measure equal to nine imperial gallons. [*Eng.*] **2.** A small wooden vessel or cask, as for butter or lard. [*U. S.*]

Firm (fẽrm), *a.* [*Compar.* FIRMER (-ẽr); *superl.* FIRMEST.] [F. *ferme*, L. *firmus*.] **1.** Fixed; hence, closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; — said of the matter of bodies. **2.** Not easily excited or disturbed; not easily changed in feelings or will; steadfast. **3.** Solid; opposed to *fluid*. **4.** Indicating resolution, or steadiness.

Syn. — Dense; hard; solid; substantial; stanch; robust; strong; sturdy; fixed; steady; resolute; constant.

Firm, *n.* [It. *firma* the (firm or sure) signature, or Pg. *firma*, fr. L. *firmus*. See FIRM, *a.*] The name, title, or style, under which a company transacts business; a partnership of two or more persons.

Fir'ma-ment (fẽr'mȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, fr. *firmare* to make firm; fr. *firmus* firm.] **1.** Fixed foundation. [*Obs.*] **2.** The region of the air; the sky or heavens. — **Fir'ma-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.*

Fir'man (fẽr'mȧn *or* fẽr-mȧn′), *n.; pl.* FIRMANS (-mȧnz *or* -mȧnz′). [Pers. *fermān*.] In Turkey and some other Oriental countries, a decree or mandate issued by the sovereign.

Firm'ly, *adv.* In a firm manner.

Firm'ness, *n.* State or quality of being firm.

Syn. — Constancy. — *Firmness* belongs to the will, and *constancy* to the affections and principles: the former prevents us from yielding, the latter from fluctuating.

Fir'ring (fẽr'rĭng), *n.* (*Arch.*) See FURRING.

Fir-ry (fẽr'rȳ), *a.* Made of fir; abounding in firs.

First (fẽrst), *a.* [AS. *fyrst;* akin to G. *fürst* prince; a superlative of E. *for, fore*. See FOR, FORE.] **1.** Preceding all others of a series or kind; — the ordinal of *one*. **2.** Foremost; in front of, or in advance of, all others; earliest. **3.** Most eminent or exalted; chief; highest.

At first hand, from the first or original source. — **First floor.** (*a*) The ground floor. [*U. S.*] (*b*) The floor next above the ground floor. [*Eng.*] — **First fruit** *or* **fruits**, the earliest gathered fruits of the season; also, all the fruits of a first season or year. — **First water**, highest quality or purest lustre; — said of gems, esp. diamonds and pearls.

Syn. — Primary; primordial; primitive; primeval; pristine; highest; chief; principal; foremost.

First (fẽrst), *adv.* Before any other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc.; — much used in composition.

First or last, sooner or later; at the beginning or end.

First, *n.* (*Mus.*) The upper part of a duet, trio, etc., either vocal or instrumental.

First'born′ (-bōrn′), *a.* First brought forth; eldest.

First'-class′ (-klȧs′), *a.* Of the best class; firstrate.

First'-hand′ (-hănd′), *a.* Obtained directly from the original source; hence, without intervention of an agent.

First'ling (-lĭng), *n.* The first offspring. [else.

First'ly, *adv.* In the first place; before anything

First'-rate′ (-rāt′), *a.* Of the highest excellence; preëminent in quality, size, or esteem. [sea; frith.

Firth (fẽrth), *n.* [Scot. See FRITH.] Arm of the

Fisc (fĭsk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fiscus* basket, money basket, treasury.] A public or state treasury. [or revenue.

Fis'cal (fĭs'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury

Fis'cal, *n.* **1.** A treasurer. **2.** The king's solicitor in Spain and Portugal; the attorney-general.

Fish (fĭsh), *n.* [F. *fiche* peg, mark, fr. *ficher* to fix.] A counter, used in various games.

Fish, *n.; pl.* FISHES (-ĕz), *or collectively*, FISH. [AS. *fisc;* akin to D. *visch*, G. *fisch*, L. *piscis*. In some cases, such as *fish* joint, *fish* plate, this word has prob. been confused with *fish*, fr. F. *fiche* a peg.] **1.** In popular usage, any one of many animals, of diverse characteristics, living in the water. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic, oviparous, vertebrate animal breathing by gills, and usually having fins and a covering of scales or plates. **3.** The flesh of fish, used as food. **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A purchase used to fish the anchor. (*b*) A piece of timber, somewhat in the form of a fish, used to strengthen a mast or yard.

Fish ball, a round cake of shredded fish and mashed potato. [*U. S.*] — **Fish beam** (*Mech.*), a beam one of whose sides (commonly the under one) swells out like a fish's belly. — **Fish fall**, the tackle used in hauling up the anchor to the gunwale of a ship. — **Fish joint**, a joint formed by a plate or pair of plates fastened upon two meeting beams,

plates, etc., at their junction. — **Fish plate**, one of the plates of a fish joint. — **Fish pot**, a kind of trap for crabs, lobsters, etc. — **Fish story**, an extravagant or incredible narration. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Fish (fĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fished (fĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fishing.] To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means.

Fish, *v. t.* **1.** To catch; to draw out or up. **2.** To angle for or catch fish in. **4.** To strengthen with a fish, as a mast, or to join in a fish joint.

Fish'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fishes.

Fish'er-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A fisher by occupation. **2.** (*Naut.*) A vessel used in the business of taking fish.

Fish'er-y (-ẏ), *n.* **1.** The business or practice of catching fish; fishing. **2.** A place for catching fish. **3.** (*Law*) The right to take fish at a certain place.

Fish'gig' (-gĭg'), *n.* A fish spear with barbed prongs.

Fish'hawk' (-hăk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The osprey of Europe and America; — so called because it plunges into the water and seizes fishes in its talons.

Fishhawk (*Pandion haliaëtus*).

Fish'hook' (-ho͝ok'), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

Fish'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being fishy.

Fish'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in fish.

Fish'-tail' (-tāl'), *a.* Like the tail of a fish; acting, or producing something, like the tail of a fish. [woman.

Fish'wife' (-wīf'), *n.* A fish-

Fish'wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.* A woman who retails fish.

Fish'y (-ẏ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, fish; fish-like; abounding in fish. **2.** Extravagant; improbable; also, rank or foul. [*Colloq.*]

Fis'sile (fĭs'sĭl), *a.* [L. *fissilis*, fr. *fissus*, p. p. of *findere* to split. See Fissure.] Capable of being split, cleft, or divided along natural planes of cleavage.

Fis-sil'i-ty (fĭs-sĭl'ĭ-tẏ), *n.* Quality of being fissile.

Fis'sion (fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fissio*. See Fissure.] **1.** A cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts. **2.** (*Biol.*) A method of asexual reproduction among the lowest (unicellular) organisms, consisting of gradual division of the body into separate and independent organisms.

Vorticella microstoma in two stages (*A B*) of the process of Fission. *a* Endoplast; *c* New individual.

Fis-sip'a-rous (fĭs-sĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fissus* split + *parere* to bring forth.] (*Biol.*) Reproducing by spontaneous fission.

Fis'si-ped (fĭs'sĭ-pĕd), **Fis-sip'e-dal** (fĭs-sĭp'ẽ-dal), *a.* [L. *fissus* split + *-ped.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the toes separated to the base.

Fis'sure (fĭsh'ur), *n.* [L. *fissura*, fr. *findere*, *fissum*, to cleave, split; akin to E. *bite.*] A narrow opening, made by the parting of any substance; cleft.

Fis'sure, *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to crack.

Fist (fĭst), *n.* [AS. *fȳst*; akin to G. *faust.*] **1.** The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm; the closed hand. **2.** (*Print.*) The index mark [☞].

Fist, *v. t.* To strike with the fist.

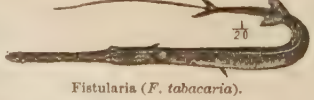
Fist'ic (fĭst'ĭk), *a.* [From Fist.] Pertaining to boxing, or to encounters with the fists; pugilistic. [*Colloq.*]

Fist'i-cuff (-ĭ-kŭf), *n.* A cuff or blow with the fist or hand; (*pl.*) a fight with the fists; boxing.

‖ **Fis'tu-la** (fĭs'tū-lȧ; 135), *n.*; *pl.* Fistulæ (-lē). [L.] **1.** A reed; a pipe. **2.** (*Med.*) A deep, narrow, chronic abscess; an abnormal opening between an internal cavity and another cavity or the surface.

Fis'tu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Hollow and cylindrical; pipelike.

‖ **Fis'tu-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fistula* pipe.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, having the head prolonged into a tube.



Fistularia (*F. tabacaria*).

Fis'tu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Having the form or nature of a fistula; like a fistula.

Fit (fĭt), *imp. & p. p.* of Fight. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Fit, *n.* [AS. *fitt* a song.] A song; a strain; a canto or portion of a ballad; a passus. [*Obs.*]

Fit, *a.* [*Compar.* Fitter (-tẽr); *superl.* Fittest (-tĕst).] [OE. *fit, fyt;* of uncertain origin; cf. E. *feat* neat.] **1.** Adapted to an end, object, or design; suitable by nature or by art. **2.** Prepared; ready. [*Obs.*] **3.** Conformed to a standard of duty, propriety, or taste.

Syn. — Proper; appropriate; meet; becoming; expedient; congruous; apposite; apt; prepared; qualified.

Fit (fĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fitted (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fitting (-tĭng).] **1.** To make fit. **2.** To bring to a required form and size; to adjust. **3.** To supply with something that is suitable or becoming or properly adjusted. **4.** To be shaped or adjusted to.

Fit (fĭt), *v. i.* **1.** To be proper or becoming. **2.** To be adjusted to a particular shape or size; to suit.

Fit, *n.* **1.** Quality of being fit; adjustment; adaptedness. **2.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) Coincidence of parts that come in contact. (*b*) A part upon which anything fits tightly.

Fit, *n.* [AS. *fit* strife, fight; origin uncertain]. **1.** A stroke. [*Obs.* or *R.*] **2.** A sudden and violent attack of a disorder; convulsion; paroxysm; hence, in general, an attack of disease. **3.** A mood of any kind which masters or possesses one for a time; paroxysm. **4.** A passing humor; a caprice; an impulsive and irregular action.

By fits, By fits and starts, impulsively and irregularly.

Fitch (fĭch; 224), *n.* [See Vetch.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A vetch. [*Obs.*] **2.** *pl.* (*Bot.*) A word in the Authorized Version of the Bible representing different Hebrew originals. In Isaiah xxviii. 25, 27, it means the aromatic seeds of *Nigella sativa*, still used as a flavoring in the East. In Ezekiel iv. 9, the Revised Version now reads *spelt.*

Fitch, *n.* [Contr. of Fitchet.] (*Zoöl.*) The European polecat; also, its fur.

Fitch'et (fĭch'ĕt), **Fitch'ew** (fĭch'ū), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The European polecat.

Fit'ful (fĭt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of fits; spasmodic; impulsive and unstable. — **Fit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fit'ful-ness**, *n.*

Fit'ly (fĭt'lẏ), *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably.

Fit'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fit.

Fit'ter (fĭt'tẽr), *n.* One who fits, or makes to fit.

Fit'ting (fĭt'tĭng), *n.* Anything used in fitting up; esp. (*pl.*), necessary fixtures or apparatus.

Fit'ting, *a.* Fit; appropriate; suitable; proper. — **Fit'ting-ly**, *adv.* — **Fit'ting-ness**, *n.*

Five (fīv), *a.* [AS. *fīf, fīfe;* akin to D. *vijf*, G. *fünf*, Goth. *fimf*, L. *quinque*, Gr. πέντε, Skr. *pañcan.*] Four and one added; one more than four.

Five (fīv), *n.* **1.** The number next greater than four, and less than six; five units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing this number, as 5, or V.

Five'fold' (-fōld'), *a. & adv.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five times repeated; quintuple.

Fives (fīvz), *n. pl.* A kind of play with a ball against a wall; — so named from the manner of counting.

Fives, *n.* (*Far.*) See Vives.

Fix (fĭks), *a.* [L. *fixus*, p. p. of *figere* to fix.] Fixed; solidified. [*Obs.*]

Fix, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fixed (fĭkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fixing.] **1.** To make firm, stable, or fast; to implant; to establish; to secure; to make definite. **2.** To hold steadily; to fasten, as the eye. **3.** (*Photog.*) To render (an impression) permanent. **4.** To put in order; to arrange; to set to rights; hence, to repair. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Syn. — To adjust; place; settle; determine.

Fix, *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed; to settle or remain permanently; to rest. **2.** To become firm, so as to resist volatilization; to cease to flow or be fluid.

Fix, *n.* A predicament; dilemma. [*Colloq.*]

Fix'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being fixed.

Fix-a'tion (fĭks-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fixing; state of being fixed.

Fixed (fĭkst), *a.* **1.** Securely placed or fastened; settled; established; firm. **2.** (*Chem.*) Stable; non-volatile. — **Fix'ed-ly** (fĭks'ĕd-lẏ), *adv.* — **Fix'ed-ness**, *n.*

Fixed ammunition (*Mil.*), a projectile and powder inclosed together in a case ready for loading. — Fixed stars (*Astron.*), such stars as always retain nearly the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, thus distinguished from planets and comets.

Fix'ing (fĭks'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making fixed. **2.** That which is fixed; fixture. **3.** *pl.* Arrangements; embellishments. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Fix'i-ty (-ĭ-tẏ), *n.* **1.** Fixedness; also, that which is fixed. **2.** Coherence of parts.

Fix'ture (fĭks'tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** That which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage or belonging. **2.** Fixedness. **3.** (*Law*) Anything of an

accessory character annexed to houses and lands so as to legally constitute a part of them.

Fiz'gig' (fĭz'gĭg'), *n.* [*Fizz* + 2d *gig.*] A kind of firework which is made of dampened powder and fizzes.

Fiz'gig', *n.* [See Gig a flirt.] A gadding girl.

Fizz (fĭz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Fizzed (fĭzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Fizzing.] [Etymol. uncertain.] To make a hissing sound.

Fizz, *n.* A hissing sound.

Fiz'zle (fĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Fizzled (-z'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Fizzling (-zl'ĭng).] [See Fizz.] **1.** To fizz. **2.** To fail ridiculously. [*Colloq.* or *Low*]

Fiz'zle, *n.* A failure or abortive effort. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Fjord** (fyôrd), *n.* See Fiord.

Flab'ber-gast (flăb'bĕr-găst), *v. t.* [Cf. Flap, and Aghast.] To astonish; to strike with wonder. [*Jocular*]

Flab'by (-bў), *a.* [See Flap.] Yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken; wanting firmness; flaccid. — **Flab'bi-ly** (flăb'bĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Flab'bi-ness**, *n.*

Fla-bel'late (flȧ-bĕl'lāt), *a.* [See Flabellum.] (*Bot.*) Flabelliform.

Fla-bel'li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *flabellum* fan + *-form.*] Having the form of a fan; fan-shaped; flabellate.

‖ **Fla-bel'lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [L., dim. of *flabrum* a breeze, fr. *flare* to blow.] (*Eccl.*) A fan; esp., the fan carried before the pope on state occasions.

Flac'cid (flăk'sĭd), *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, fr. *flaccus* flabby.] Yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; flabby. — **Flac'cid-ly** (flăk'sĭd-lў), *adv.* — **Flac'cid-ness**, *n.*

Flac-cid'i-ty (flăk-sĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being flaccid.

Flag (flăg), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Flagged (flăgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Flagging (-gĭng).] [Cf. Icel. *flaka* to droop, hang loosely. Cf. 3d Flag.] **1.** To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down, as flexible bodies; to be limp. **2.** To droop; to lose spirit or vigor.

Syn. — To droop; decline; fail; languish; pine.

Flag (flăg), *v. t.* **1.** To let droop; to suffer to fall, or let fall, into feebleness. **2.** To exhaust the vigor of.

Flag, *n.* [Cf. LG. & G. *flagge*, Sw. *flagg*, Dan. *flag*, D. *vlag.* See 1st Flag.] **1.** That which flags or hangs down loosely. **2.** A cloth usually bearing a device or devices to indicate nationality, party, etc., or to give or ask information; standard; banner; ensign; colors. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A group of feathers on the lower part of the legs of certain hawks, owls, etc. (*b*) A group of elongated wing feathers in certain hawks. (*c*) Bushy tail of a dog, as of a setter. **4.** [From Flag to hang loose.] (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant with long sword-shaped leaves.

The United States Flag.

Black flag. See under Black. — **Flag officer**, the commander of a fleet or squadron; an admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral, or commodore. — **Flag of truce**, a white flag used to invite an enemy to conference, or for the purpose of making some communication not hostile. — **Red flag**, a flag of a red color, displayed as a signal of danger or a token of defiance; the emblem of anarchists. — **To dip the flag**, to lower it and quickly restore it to its place, — done as a mark of respect. — **To hang the flag half-mast high** *or* **half-staff**, to raise it only half way to the top of the mast or staff, as a token or sign of mourning. — **To strike**, *or* **lower, the flag**, to haul it down, in token of respect, submission, or, in an engagement, of surrender. — **Yellow flag**, the quarantine flag of all nations; also, one carried at a vessel's fore, to denote presence of an infectious disease.

Flag, *v. t.* **1.** To signal to with a flag. **2.** To convey or indicate, as a message, by means of flag signals. **3.** To furnish or deck out with flags.

Flag, *n.* [Icel. *flaga;* cf. Icel. *flag* spot where a turf has been cut out, and E. *flake* scale.] **1.** A flat stone used for paving. **2.** (*Geol.*) Any hard, stratified sandstone, which splits into layers suitable for flagstones.

Flag, *v. t.* To lay with flags or flat stones.

Flag'el-lant (flăj'ĕl-lant), *n.* [L. *flagellans*, p. pr. See Flagellate.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of the 13th and 14th centuries, which considered flagellation a source of grace.

Flag'el-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Flagellated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Flagellating (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *flagellare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *flagellum* whip, dim. of *flagrum* whip.] To whip; to scourge; to flog.

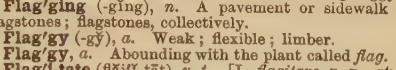
Fla-gel'late (flȧ-jĕl'lāt *or* flăj'ĕl-), *a.* Flagelliform.

Flag'el-la'tion (flăj'ĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A beating; a scourging. [flagellation.]

Flag'el-la'tor (flăj'ĕl-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who practices

Fla-gel'li-form (flȧ-jĕl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *flagellum* a whip + *-form.*] Shaped like a whiplash; long, slender, round, flexible, and (commonly) tapering.

Flag'eo-let' (flăj'ō-lĕt' *or* flăj'ĕ-), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *flajol*, dim. of *flaüte, flahute.* See Flute.] (*Mus.*) A small wooden pipe, having six or more holes, and a mouthpiece at one end.



Flageolet.

Flag'gi-ness (flăg'gĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being flaggy.

Flag'ging (-gĭng), *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones; flagstones, collectively.

Flag'gy (-gў), *a.* Weak; flexible; limber.

Flag'gy, *a.* Abounding with the plant called *flag.*

Flag'i-tate (flăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *flagitare*, p. p. *-atus.* See Flagitious.] To importune; to demand fiercely or with passion. [*Archaic*]

Fla-gi'tious (flȧ-jĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium* shameful act, orig., a burning desire, heat of passion, fr. *flagitare* to demand hotly.] **1.** Disgracefully or shamefully criminal; grossly wicked; shameful. **2.** Guilty of, or characterized by, enormous crimes; corrupt; profligate. — **Fla-gi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Fla-gi'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Atrocious; scandalous; villainous; flagrant; heinous; corrupt; abandoned.

Flag'man (flăg'măn), *n.* One who signals with a flag.

Flag'on (-ŭn), *n.* [F. *flacon*, fr. OF. *flasche*, fr. LL. *flasco.*] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

Fla'grance (flā'grans), *n.* Flagrancy.

Fla'gran-cy (-gran-sў), *n.* State or quality of being flagrant; atrocity; heinousness; enormity; excess.

Fla'grant (-grant), *a.* [L. *flagrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *flagrare* to burn, akin to Gr. φλέγειν.] **1.** Flaming; inflamed; glowing; burning; ardent. **2.** Actually in preparation, execution, or performance; raging. **3.** Flaming into notice; notorious; enormous; heinous; glaringly wicked. — **Fla'grant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See Atrocious.

Flag'ship' (flăg'shĭp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The vessel which carries the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron and flies his distinctive flag or pennant.

Flag'staff' (-stȧf'), *n.; pl.* Flagstaves (-stāvz') or Flagstaffs (-stȧfs'). A staff on which a flag is hoisted.

Flag'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A flat stone used in paving, or any rock dividing into such stones. See Flag, a stone.

Flail (flāl), *n.* [L. *flagellum* whip, scourge, in LL., a threshing flail. See Flagellum.] An instrument for threshing grain by hand, consisting of a wooden staff or handle, at the end of which a stouter and shorter pole or club, called a *swiple*, is so hung as to swing freely.

Flake (flāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flaki*, Dan. *flage*, D. *vlaak.*] **1.** A paling; hurdle. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A platform of hurdles, for drying codfish and other things. **3.** (*Naut.*) A small stage for workmen hung over a vessel's side.

Flake (flāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flakna, flagna*, to flake off, Sw. *flaga* flake, *flake* plate, Dan. *flage* snowflake. Cf. Flag a flat stone.] A loose filmy mass or a thin chiplike or scalelike layer; flock; lamina; layer; scale.

Flake, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Flaked (flākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Flaking.] To form into flakes; to scale off.

Flak'y (-ў), *a.* Consisting of flakes; lying, or cleaving off, in flakes or layers; flakelike. — **Flak'i-ness**, *n.*

Flam (flăm), *n.* [Cf. AS. *fleam, flēam*, flight.] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; deception. [*Obs.*]

Flam'beau (flăm'bō), *n.; pl.* Flambeaux (-bōz) or Flambeaus (-bōz). [F., deriv. of L. *flamma* flame.] A large flaming torch; also, any torch.

Flam-boy'ant (flăm-boi'ant), *a.* [F.] (*Arch.*) Characterized by waving or flamelike curves.

Flame (flām), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *flamma*, fr. *flagrare* to burn.] **1.** A stream of burning vapor or gas, emitting light and heat; a blaze. **2.** Burning zeal or passion. **3.** Ardor of affection. **4.** A person beloved; a sweetheart.

Syn. — See Blaze.

Flame, *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Flamed (flāmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Flaming.] **1.** To burn with a flame or blaze. **2.** To break out in violence of passion; to kindle or be kindled with zeal or ardor.

Fla'men (flā'mĕn), *n.; pl.* E. Flamens (-mĕnz), L. Flamines (flăm'ĭ-nēz). [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A priest.

Fla-min'go (flȧ-mĭn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* FLAMINGOES (-gōz). [Sp. *flamenco*; prop. a p. pr., meaning, flaming. So called in allusion to its color.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a genus (*Phœnicopterus*) of birds with webbed feet, very long legs, and plumage usually red.

European Flamingo (*Phœnicopterus antiquorum*). 1/40

Flam-mif'er-ous (flăm-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *flammifer*; *flamma* flame + *ferre* to bear.] Producing flame.

Flam'mu-la'ted (flăm'mū-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *flammula* little flame.] Of a reddish color.

Flam'y (flām'ȳ), *a.* Flaming; flamelike; flame-colored.

Flanch (flănch), *n.* [Prov. E., a projection, OF. *flanche* flank. See FLANK.] **1.** A flange. [*R.*] **2.** (*Her.*) A bearing consisting of a segment of a circle encroaching on the field from the side.

‖ **Fla'neur'** (flȧ'nẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *flâner* to stroll.] One who strolls about aimlessly; lounger.

Flang (flăng), *n.* A miner's two-pointed pick.

Flange (flănj), *n.* [Prov. E. *flange* to project, *flanch* a projection.] An external or internal rib, or rim, for strengthening, guiding, or attaching to something else.

Flange, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLANGED (flănjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLANGING (flăn'jĭng).] (*Mach.*) To make a flange on; to furnish with, or bend into, a flange.

Flank (flăngk), *n.* [F. *flanc*, prob. fr. L. *flaccus* flabby, with *n* inserted.] **1.** The fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. [See *Illust.* of BEEF.] **2.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) The side of an army, or of any division of an army; the extreme right or left. (*b*) (*Fort.*) Any part of a work defending another by a fire along the outside of its parapet, as the part of a bastion reaching from the curtain to the face. **3.** The side of a building.

Flank (flăngk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLANKED (flăngkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLANKING.] **1.** To stand at the flank or side of; to border upon. **2.** To overlook or command the flank of; to pass around or turn the flank of; to attack, or threaten, the flank of. [on the side.]

Flank, *v. i.* **1.** To border; to touch. **2.** To be posted

Flank'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that flanks anything.

Flan'nel (flăn'nĕl), *n.* [F. *flanelle*, fr. W. *gwlanen* flannel, fr. *gwlan* wool.] A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture.

Flan'neled (-nĕld), *a.* Covered or wrapped in flannel.

Flap (flăp), *n.* [OE. *flape*, *flapp*, blow, fly-flap; perh. fr. E. *flap*, v.] **1.** Anything broad and limber and hanging loose, or attached by one side or end and easily moved. **2.** The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke or sound made with it. **3.** *pl.* (*Far.*) A disease in horses' lips.

Flap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAPPED (flăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAPPING (-pĭng).] [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. *flappen*, E. *flap*, n., *flop*, *flippant*, *fillip*.] **1.** To beat with a flap; to strike. **2.** To swing, sway, or let fall, with flaplike motion or noise.

Flap, *v. i.* **1.** To move, sway, or fall like or with a flap. **2.** To fly with wings beating the air.

Flap'drag'on (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** An old game in which raisins are caught out of burning brandy, and swallowed blazing. **2.** The thing thus caught and eaten.

Flap'-eared' (-ērd'), *a.* Having flaplike ears.

Flap'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A griddlecake or pancake.

Flap'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, flaps.

Flare (flâr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLARED (flârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLARING.] [Cf. Norw. *flara* to flame, to tinsel, dial. Sw. *flasa*, *flora upp*, and E. *flash*, or *flacker*.] **1.** To burn with an unsteady or waving flame. **2.** To shine out with a sudden and unsteady light. **3.** To flaunt; to be offensively bright or showy. **4.** To open or spread outwards; to project beyond the perpendicular.

To flare up, to exhibit sudden excitement or passion. [*Colloq.*]

Flare, *n.* **1.** An unsteady, broad, offensive light. **2.** A spreading outward. [sion. [*Colloq.*]

Flare'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* A sudden burst of anger or pas-

Flash (flăsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLASHED (flăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLASHING.] [Cf. OE. *flaskien* to pour, Sw. *flasa* to blaze, E. *flush*, *flare*.] **1.** To burst or break forth with a sudden and transient flood of flame and light. **2.** Fig.: To appear suddenly or transiently with brilliancy; to come, pass, or dart like a flash of light.

Syn. — To glitter; gleam; glisten; glister. — *Flash* differs from *glitter* and *gleam* in denoting a flood or wide extent of light. The latter words may express the issuing of light from a small object, or from a pencil of rays. *Flash* differs from other words, also, in denoting suddenness of appearance and disappearance. *Flashing* differs from *exploding* in not being accompanied with a loud report. To *glisten*, or *glister*, is to shine with a soft and fitful luster.

Flash (flăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To send out in flashes. **2.** To convey as if by a flash. **3.** (*Glass Making*) To cover with a film of colored glass. **4.** To trick up showily.

Flash, *n.* **1.** A sudden burst of light; a momentary blaze. **2.** A sudden and brilliant burst, as of wit or genius. **3.** The time during which a flash is visible; hence, a brief time. **4.** A preparation for coloring and giving a fictitious strength to liquors.

Flash in the pan, the flashing of the priming in the pan of a flintlock musket without discharging the piece; hence, sudden, spasmodic, but ineffective, effort.

Flash, *a.* Showy, but counterfeit; pretentious but cheap and vulgar; — applied to ornaments and to people who affect such decoration, esp. to thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes.

Flash, *n.* Slang or cant of thieves and prostitutes.

Flash, *n.* [OE. *flasche*, *flaske*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A pool. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** (*Engineering*) A reservoir and sluiceway beside a navigable stream, just above a shoal, used to flood the shoal while boats pass.

Flash'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board placed upon a milldam to raise the water above its usual level. [*U. S.*]

Flash'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, flashes.

Flash'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a flashy manner.

Flash'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being flashy.

Flash'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Engineering*) The creation of an artificial flood by the sudden letting in of a body of water; flushing. **2.** (*Arch.*) Pieces of metal, or other waterproof material, used to keep water from penetrating the joints of a wall, the valleys of roofs, etc. **3.** (*Glass Making*) (*a*) The reheating of an article to make it plastic. (*b*) A mode of applying a film of colored glass.

Flash'y (flăsh'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Momentarily dazzling; transitorily bright. **2.** Fiery; impetuous. **3.** Showy; gaudy.

Flask (flȧsk), *n.* [AS. *flasce*, *flaze*; akin to G. *flasche*, OF. *flasche*, LL. *flasca*, *flasco*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small bottle-shaped vessel for holding fluids. **2.** A narrow-necked vessel used for various purposes. **3.** (*Founding*) The frame which holds the sand, etc., forming the mold used in a foundry.

Flat (flăt), *a.* [*Compar.* FLATTER (-tẽr); *superl.* FLATTEST (-tĕst).] [Akin to Icel. *flatr*, OHG. *flaz*, and AS. *flet* floor, G. *flötz* stratum.] **1.** Having a surface even and horizontal or nearly so; level without inclination; plane. **2.** Lying at full length, or spread out, upon the ground; prostrate; hence, fallen; ruined. **3.** (*Fine Arts*) Wanting relief; without points of prominence and striking interest. **4.** Tasteless; stale; insipid. **5.** Unanimated; dull; monotonous. **6.** Clear; positive; unequivocal; downright. **7.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) Below the true pitch; hence, of intervals, minor; lower by a half step. (*b*) Not sharp or shrill; not acute. **8.** (*Phonetics*) Sonant; vocal; — said of sonant and vocal consonants.

Flat, *adv.* **1.** In a flat manner; directly; flatly. **2.** Without allowance for accrued interest. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Flat, *n.* **1.** A level surface, without elevation, relief, or prominences. **2.** A shoal; shallow; strand. **3.** Something broad and flat in form. **4.** The flat part, or side, of anything. **5.** (*Arch.*) A floor, loft, or story in a building; esp., a tenement wholly on one floor. **6.** A dull fellow; simpleton. [*Colloq.*] **7.** (*Mus.*) A character [♭] before a note, indicating a tone a half step, or semitone, lower.

Flat (flăt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLATTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLATTING (-tĭng).] To make flat; to flatten.

Flat, *v. i.* **1.** To become flat, or flattened. **2.** (*Mus.*) To fall from the pitch. [square ends.]

Flat'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat with a flat bottom and

Flat'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish which has the body flattened, swims on the side, and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, turbot, and halibut.

Flat'-foot'ed, *a.* Having a foot with little or no arch of the instep. [surface for ironing clothes.]

Flat'i'ron (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* An iron with a flat, smooth

Flat'ly, *adv.* In a flat manner.

Flat'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being flat.

Flat'ten (flăt't'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLATTENED (-t'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLATTENING.] [From FLAT, *a.*] To make or become flat; to level.

Flat'ter (flăt'tẽr), *n.* One that makes flat.

Flat'ter (flăt'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLATTERING.] [OE. *flateren*, cf. OD. *flatteren*; akin to G. *flattern* to flutter, Icel. *flaðra* to fawn, flatter. Cf. FLATTERY.] To treat with praise and blandishments; to artfully or insincerely gratify the pride or vanity of; to encourage false hopes in.

Flat'ter, *v. i.* To use flattery or insincere praise.

Flat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who flatters.

Flat'ter-y (-ỹ), *n.* [OF. *flaterie*, fr. *flater* to flatter; of uncertain origin.] Act or practice of flattering.

Syn. — Compliment; obsequiousness. See ADULATION.

Flat'u-lence (flăt'ū-lens), } *n.* State or quality of be-
Flat'u-len-cy (-len-sỹ), } ing flatulent.

Flat'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *flatus* a blowing, *flatus ventris* flatulence, fr. *flare* to blow.] **1.** Affected with gases generated in the alimentary canal; windy. **2.** Generating, or tending to generate, wind in the stomach. **3.** Turgid with air or gas. **4.** Fig.: Pretentious; puffy; vain.

‖ **Fla'tus** (flā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A breath; wind.

Flat'wise′ (flăt'wīz′), *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object; not edgewise.

Flaunt (flânt *or* flănt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAUNTING.] [Cf. dial. G. *flandern* to flutter, wave.] To flutter; to spread out; to display.

Flau'tist (flą'tĭst), *n.* [It. *flauto* a flute.] A flutist.

Fla-ves'cent (flă-vĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *flavescent*, p. pr., deriv. of *flavus* yellow.] Turning yellow; yellowish.

Fla'vor (flā'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *fleur*, *flaur* (two syllables), odor, prob. fr. L. *flare* to blow, whence the sense of, exhalation.] **1.** That quality of anything which affects the smell; odor; fragrance. **2.** That quality of anything which affects the sense of taste or which gratifies the palate; relish; savor. **3.** That which imparts to anything a peculiar odor or taste. **4.** Fig.: Intellectual character of a work of art or of literature.

Fla'vor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAVORED (-vẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAVORING.] To give flavor to; to add something (as salt or a spice) to, to give character or zest.

Fla'vor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Imparting flavor; pleasant to the taste or smell.

Flaw (flą), *n.* [OE. *flaí*, *flaw*, flake; cf. E. *flag* a flat stone.] **1.** A crack or breach; a gap or fissure. **2.** Any defect; a fault. **3.** A sudden, brief gust.

Flaw, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAWED (flądd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAWING.] **1.** To crack; to make flaws in. **2.** To break; to violate. [*Obs.*]

Flaw'y (-ỹ), *a.* Full of, or subject to, flaws.

Flax (flăks), *n.* [AS. *fleax;* akin to G. *flachs.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant with a single slender stalk, about a foot and a half high, with blue flowers. The fiber of the bark is used for making thread and cloth, called *linen*, *cambric*, *lawn*, etc. Linseed oil is expressed from the seed. **2.** The fiber of the plant.

Flax.

Flax'en (flăks'n), *a.* Made of flax; resembling flax or its fibers; of the color of flax.

Flax'–plant′ (-plănt′), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant in New Zealand. The leaves furnish a fiber which is used for making ropes, mats, etc.

Flax'seed′ (-sēd′), *n.* The seed of the flax; linseed.

Flax'y (-ỹ), *a.* Like flax in color or texture; flaxen.

Flay (flā), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAYED (flād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAYING.] [OE. *flean*, *flan*, AS. *fleán.*] To skin; to strip off the skin or surface of.

Flay'er (flā'ẽr), *n.* One who strips off the skin.

Flea (flē), *n.* [OE. *fle*, *flee*, AS. *fleá*, *fleáh;* akin to G. *floh;* prob. fr. root of E. *flee.*] (*Zoöl.*) An insect destitute of wings, but having the power of leaping energetically. The bite is poisonous to most persons.

A flea in the ear, an unwelcome hint or unexpected reply, annoying like a flea; an irritating repulse.

Flea'bane′ (-bān′), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of various plants supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas.

Flea'–bite′ (flē'bīt′), *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite. **2.** A trifling wound or pain.

Flea'–bit'ten (-bĭt't'n), *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea. **2.** White, flecked with minute dots of bay or sorrel; — said of the color of a horse.

Fleam (flēm), *n.* [F. *flamme*, OF. *flieme*, fr. LL. *flevotomum*, *phlebotomum.* See PHLEBOTOMY.] (*Surg. & Far.*) A kind of lancet.

Fleck (flĕk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flekkr;* akin to Sw. *fläck*, D. *vlek*, G. *fleck.*] A spot; a streak; a speckle.

Fleck (flĕk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLECKED (flĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLECKING.] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

Flec'tion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [See FLEXION.] **1.** Act of bending, or state of being bent. **2.** (*Gram.*) Inflection.

Flec'tor (-tŏr), *n.* A flexor.

Fled (flĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of FLEE.

Fledge (flĕj), *a.* [OE. *flegge*, *flygge;* akin to G. *flügge*, *flücke*, and to E. *fly.*] Furnished with feathers or wings; able to fly.

Fledge, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEDGED (flĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEDGING.] To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight; to acquire, or put forth, feathers.

Fledge'ling (flĕj'lĭng), *n.* A young bird just fledged.

Flee (flē), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLED (flĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEEING.] [OE. *fleon*, *fleen*, AS. *fleón* (imperf. *fleáh*); akin to G. *fliehen.*] To run away, as from danger or evil; to avoid in an alarmed or cowardly manner; to hasten off.

☞ When great speed is to be indicated, we commonly use *fly*, not *flee.*

Fleece (flēs), *n.* [OE. *flees*, AS. *fleós;* akin to G. *flies*, *vlies.*] **1.** The entire coat of wool of a sheep or other similar animal; also, the quantity shorn off at one time. **2.** Any soft woolly covering.

Fleece, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEECED (flēst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEECING.] **1.** To deprive of a fleece. **2.** To strip of money or other property unjustly, esp. by fraud.

Fleeced (flēst), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a fleece. **2.** Stripped of a fleece; plundered; robbed.

Flee'cer (flē'sẽr), *n.* A plunderer. [bling, a fleece.

Flee'cy (-sỹ), *a.* Covered with, made of, or resem-

Fle'er (flē'ẽr), *n.* One who flees.

Fleer (flēr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEERED (flērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEERING.] [OE. *flerien;* cf. Scot. *fleyr*, Norw. *flira* to titter, giggle.] **1.** To make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; to deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe. **2.** To leer. [*Obs.*]

Fleer, *v. t.* To mock; to flout at.

Fleer, *n.* A word or look of derision or mockery.

Fleer'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who fleers.

Fleet (flēt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEETING.] [OE. *fleten*, *fleoten*, to swim, AS. *fleótan* to swim, float; akin to G. *fliessen*, L. *pluere* to rain, Gr. πλεῖν to sail, swim, float, Skr. *plu* to swim, sail.] **1.** To sail; to float. [*Obs.*] **2.** To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit. **3.** (*Naut.*) To slip; — said of a cable or hawser on a windlass, etc.

Fleet, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over rapidly; to skim the surface of. **2.** To cause to pass swiftly, as time. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) To draw apart the blocks of (a tackle). (*b*) To cause to slip down the barrel of a capstan or windlass, as a rope.

Fleet, *a.* [*Compar.* FLEETER (-ẽr); *superl.* FLEETEST.] Swift in motion; light and quick; nimble.

Fleet, *n.* [AS. *fleót* ship, fr. *fleótan.* See FLEET, *v. i.*] A number of vessels in company, esp. war vessels; also, the collective naval force of a country, etc.

Fleet'–foot′ (-fo͝ot′), *a.* Swift of foot.

Fleet'ing, *a.* Passing swiftly away; transitory.

Syn. — Evanescent; ephemeral. See TRANSIENT.

Fleet'ly, *adv.* In a fleet manner; rapidly.

Fleet'ness, *n.* Swiftness; velocity; celerity.

Flem'ish (flĕm'ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to Flanders. — *n.* Lit., the language or dialect spoken by the Flemings; generally, the language of the Low Germans of Belgium, being the chief literary language of the Dutch in the Middle Ages; also, collectively, the people of Flanders.

Flense (flĕns), *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] To strip the blubber or skin from, as a whale, seal, etc.

Flesh (flĕsh), *n.* [AS. *flǽsc;* akin to G. *fleisch.*] **1.** The muscles, fat, and other tissues covering the bones in man and other animals; esp., the muscles. **2.** Animal food; meat; esp., the body of beasts and birds, as distinguished from *fish.* **3.** The human body; the corporeal person. **4.** The human race; mankind. **5.** Human nature: (*a*) In a good sense, tenderness of feeling; gentleness. (*b*) In a bad sense, tendency to transient or physical pleasure; carnality. (*c*) (*Theol.*) The soul unmoved by spiritual influences. **6.** Kindred; stock; race. **7.** The soft, pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, and the like, which is fit to be eaten.

Flesh, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLESHED (flĕsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLESHING.] **1.** To feed with flesh, as an incitement to further exertion, as hawks, dogs, etc. Hence, to thrust into flesh (as a weapon), esp. for the first time. **2.** To glut; to satiate; hence, to harden. [hides.

Flesh'er, *n.* **1.** A butcher. **2.** A knife for scraping

Flesh'i-ness (flĕsh'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being fleshy.

Flesh'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Flesh-colored tights.

Flesh'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the flesh; corporeal. **2.** Animal; not vegetable. **3.** Human; not spiritual or divine. **4.** Carnal; worldly; lascivious. — **Flesh'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

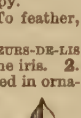
Flesh'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence (*pl.*), plenty; high living.

Fleshy (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* FLESHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FLESHIEST (-ĕst).] Full of flesh; composed of flesh.

SYN. — Plump; corpulent; fat; gross; pulpy.

Fletch (flĕch), *v. t.* [F. *flèche* arrow.] To feather, as an arrow.

‖ **Fleur'-de-lis'** (flẽr'de-lẽ'), *n.*; *pl.* FLEURS-DE-LIS (flẽr'-). [F., flower of the lily.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The iris. **2.** A conventional flower suggested by the iris, used in ornamentation. It is also an heraldic bearing, and is identified with the royal arms and adornments of France.



Fleur-de-lis (2).

Flew (flū), *imp.* of FLY.

Flews (flūz), *n. pl.* The pendulous or overhanging lateral parts of the upper lip of dogs.

Flex (flĕks), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEXED (flĕkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEXING.] [L. *flectere*, p. p. *flexus*.] To bend.

Flex'i-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), — **Flex'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Flex'i-bly**, *adv.*

SYN. — Pliant; pliable; supple; tractable; manageable; ductile; obsequious; inconstant; wavering.

Flex'ile (flĕks'ĭl), *a.* Flexible; pliant; plastic.

Flex'ion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Flexing; a turning. **2.** A bending; a part bent; fold. **3.** (*Gram.*) Inflection.

Flex'or (flĕks'ŏr), *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle which bends any part.

Flex'u-ous (flĕk'shu-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having turns, windings, or flexures. **2.** (*Bot.*) Bent in a zigzag manner. **3.** Wavering; flickering.

Flex'u-ral (-ral), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, flexure; characterized by flexure.

Flex'ure (-shur; 135), *n.* **1.** A flexing; flexion; hence, obsequious bowing. **2.** A turn; bend; fold; curve. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Last joint, or bend, of the wing of a bird.

Flick (flĭk), *v. t.* [Cf. FLICKER.] To whip lightly or with a quick jerk; to flap.

Flick'er (-ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLICKERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLICKERING.] [AS. *flicerian*, *flicorian*, to flutter.] **1.** To flutter; to flap the wings without flying. **2.** To waver like an expiring flame.

Flick'er, *n.* **1.** Act of wavering or fluttering; fluctuation; sudden and brief increase of brightness. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The golden-winged woodpecker; — so called from its spring note.

Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*); male.

Flick'er-mouse' (-mous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The flittermouse.

Fli'er (flī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive. **2.** (*Mach.*) A fly. See FLY, *n.*, 6. **3.** (*Spinning*) See FLYER, *n.*, 5. **4.** (*Arch.*) See FLYER, *n.*, 4.

Flight (flīt), *n.* [AS. *fliht*, *flyht*, a flying, fr. *fleógan* to fly; cf. *flyht* a fleeing, fr. *fleón* to flee, G. *flucht* a fleeing, D. *vlugt* a fleeing or flying.] **1.** Flying; mode or style of flying. **2.** A fleeing; hasty departure. **3.** Lofty excursion; a soaring. **4.** A number of beings or things passing through the air together; esp., a flock of birds flying in company. **5.** A series of steps or stairs reaching from one landing to another. **6.** A kind of arrow for the longbow; also, the sport of shooting with it. [*Obs.*]

Flight'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Fleeting; swift; transient. **2.** Indulging in flights, or unrestrained sallies, of imagination, humor, caprice, etc.; volatile; giddy; slightly delirious. — **Flight'i-ly** (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Flight'i-ness**, *n.*

Flim'sy (flĭm'zў), *a.* [*Compar.* FLIMSIER (-zĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FLIMSIEST.] [Cf. W. *llymsi* naked, bare, empty, sluggish, spiritless.] Weak; feeble; limp; slight; vain; without strength or solidity; without reason or plausibility. — **Flim'si-ly** (-zĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Flim'si-ness**, *n.*

Flinch (flĭnch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLINCHED (flĭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLINCHING.] [Prob. fr. OE. *flecchen* to waver, F. *fléchir*, fr. L. *flectere* to bend.] **1.** To withdraw from any suffering or undertaking; to show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; to wince. **2.** (*Croquet*) To let the foot slip from a ball, when attempting to give a tight croquet.

Flin'der-mouse' (flĭn'dẽr-mous'), *n.* [OE. *vlindre* moth + E. *mouse*.] (*Zoöl.*) A bat; a flittermouse.

Flin'ders (-dẽrz), *n. pl.* [Scot. *flenders*, *flendris*; origin uncertain.] Small pieces or splinters; fragments.

Fling (flĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLUNG (flŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLINGING.] [OE. *flingen*, *flengen*, to rush, hurl; cf. Icel. *flengja* to whip, Dan. *flenge* to slash.] **1.** To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl; to dart. **2.** To shed forth; to emit. **3.** To throw off or down; to prostrate; hence, to defeat.

To fling up, to relinquish; to abandon.

Fling, *v. i.* **1.** To throw; to wince; to flounce. **2.** To utter insinuations, sarcasm, abuse, etc.; to jeer; to gibe. **3.** To rush or spring with violence or haste.

Fling, *n.* **1.** A cast from the hand; a throw; also, a flounce; a kick. **2.** A severe or contemptuous remark; a gibe; a sarcasm. **3.** A kind of dance.

Fling'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who flings; one who jeers.

Flint (flĭnt), *n.* [AS. *flint*, akin to Sw. *flinta*, Dan. *flint*.] **1.** (*Min.*) A massive, somewhat impure variety of quartz. It is very hard, and strikes fire with steel. **2.** A piece of flint for striking fire. **3.** Fig.: Anything extremely hard and unyielding.

Flint glass (*Chem.*), soft, heavy, brilliant glass; — formerly the silica was obtained from pulverized flints.

Flint'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being flinty.

Flint'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* **1.** The lock of a firearm which ignites the powder by a spark struck by a flint in the hammer. **2.** A hand firearm fitted with a flintlock.

Flint'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* FLINTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* FLINTIEST.] Consisting of, composed of, or abounding in, flint; resembling flint; hard; unimpressionable.

Flip (flĭp), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *flip* nimble, also, a flick.] **1.** A slight blow; a flick. [*Prov.* or *Colloq.*] **2.** A mixture of beer, spirit, etc., stirred and heated by a hot iron.

Flip, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLIPPED (flĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLIPPING.] To toss or fillip.

Flip'pan-cy (flĭp'pan-sў), *n.* State or quality of being flippant.

Flip'pant (-pant), *a.* [Prov. E. *flip* to move nimbly; cf. W. *llipa* limber, or Icel. *fleipa* to prattle.] **1.** Speaking easily and rapidly; voluble. **2.** Speaking or spoken inconsiderately or foolishly; trifling; pert; inconsiderate; petulant. — **Flip'pant-ly**, *adv.* — **Flip'pant-ness**, *n.*

Flip'per (-pẽr), *n.* [Cf. FLIP, FLIPPANT.] (*Zoöl.*) A broad flat limb used for swimming, as those of seals.

Flirt (flẽrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLIRTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLIRTING.] [Cf. AS. *fleard* trifle, folly, *fleardian* to trifle.] **1.** To throw with a jerk; to fling suddenly. **2.** To toss about; to move playfully to and fro.

Flirt, *v. i.* To run and dart about; to act with giddiness, or so as to attract notice; esp., to play the coquette.

Flirt, *n.* **1.** A jerk; quick throw; dart; fling. **2.** One who flirts; esp., a giddy woman; coquette; pert girl.

Flir-ta'tion (flẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion. **2.** Playing at courtship; coquetry.

Flit (flĭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLITTING (-tĭng).] [OE. *flitten*, *flutten*, to carry away, go away; cf. Icel. *flytja*, Sw. *flytta*, Dan. *flytte*.] **1.** To fly away rapidly; to dart along; to fleet. **2.** To flutter; to rove on the wing. **3.** To pass with little pause from one place to another. **4.** To be unstable.

Flitch (flĭch), *n.* [AS. *flicce*, akin to Icel. *flikki*.] **1.** Side of a hog salted and cured. **2.** One of the parts secured together, side by side, to make a girder or built beam. **3.** Outside piece of a sawed log; slab. [*Eng.*]

Flit'ter (flĭt'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *flitter* spangle, *flittern* to glitter.] A rag; a tatter; a small piece or fragment.

Flit'ter, *v. t. & i.* To flutter; to flick.

Flit'ter-mouse' (-mous'), *n.* [*Flitter*, v. i., to flutter + *mouse*.] (*Zoöl.*) A bat.

Float (flōt), *n.* [AS. *flota* ship, fr. *fleótan* to float; akin to D. *vloot* fleet, G. *floss* raft, Icel. *floti* float. See FLEET.] **1.** Anything which floats on a fluid. Specif.: (*a*) A raft. (*b*) The hollow, metallic ball of a self-acting faucet. (*c*) Anything used as a buoy, as the cork used

in angling. **2.** A float board. (See below.) **3.** (*Plastering*) The trowel or tool with which plastering is smoothed. **4.** A single-cut file for smoothing.

Float board, one of the radial boards at the rim of an undershot water wheel or a steamer's paddle wheel.

Float (flōt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Floated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Floating.] **1.** To rest on the surface of any fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up. **2.** To move quietly or gently on the water, as a raft; to drift on the surface of a fluid, or through the air.

Float, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to float; to buoy up. **2.** To flood; to overflow. **3.** (*Plastering*) To level (wet plastering) with a float. **4.** (*Com.*) To sustain the credit of.

Float'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Same as Flotage.

Float'er (flōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who floats or swims. **2.** A float for indicating the height of a liquid surface.

Float'ing, *a.* **1.** That floats. **2.** Free or loose from attachment; hence, not funded; not fixed, invested, or determined; as, a *floating* debt.

Flo'bert (flō'bẽrt), *n.* (*Gun.*) A small cartridge designed for target shooting; — sometimes called *ball cap.*

Floc'cil-la'tion (flŏk'sĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *floccus* a flock of wool. (*Med.*) A delirious picking of bedclothes by a sick person; — often an alarming symptom.

Floc-cose' (flŏk-kōs'), *a.* [L. *floccosus.*] Spotted with small tufts like wool.

Floc'cu-late (flŏk'kū-lāt), *v. i.* (*Geol.*) To aggregate into small lumps.

Floc'cu-lence (-lens), *n.* State of being flocculent.

Floc'cu-lent (-lent), *a.* [See Flock of wool.] Clothed with small flocks or flakes; woolly; downy.

Flock (flŏk), *n.* [AS. *flocc* flock, company; akin to Icel. *flokkr* crowd.] **1.** A collection of animals, esp. of sheep or birds. **2.** A Christian church or congregation.

Flock, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Flocked (flŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flocking.] To gather in companies or crowds.

Flock, *n.* [OE. *flokke;* origin uncertain.] **1.** A lock of wool or hair. **2.** Woolen or cotton refuse (*sing.* or *pl.*), old rags, etc. **3.** Very fine woolen refuse, dust of vegetable fiber used as a coating for wall paper, etc.

Floe (flō), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *flag* af iis. See Flag a flat stone.] A low, flat mass of floating ice.

Flog (flŏg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Flogged (flŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flogging (-gĭng).] [Cf. Scot. *jleg* blow, kick, AS. *flocan* to strike.] To beat with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows.

Flog'ger (-gẽr), *n.* One who flogs.

Flood (flŭd), *n.* [AS. *flōd* a flowing, stream, flood; akin to D. *vloed*, G. *flut*, Goth. *flōdus;* from root of E. *flow.*] **1.** A great flow of water; a body of moving water; esp., a body of water overflowing land not usually thus covered; deluge; freshet; inundation. **2.** The flowing in of the tide. **3.** A great flow or stream; a widely diffused quantity. **4.** Menstrual discharges.

Flood gate, a gate for regulating the flow of water. — **The Flood,** the Deluge in the days of Noah.

Flood, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Flooded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flooding.] **1.** To overflow; to inundate. **2.** To permit or cause to be inundated; to fill fully or to excess.

Floor (flōr), *n.* [AS. *flōr;* akin to D. *vloer*, G. *flur*, Icel. *flōr.*] **1.** The bottom or lower part of any room. **2.** Any surface or platform walked upon. **3.** The structure of beams, girders, etc., with proper covering, which divides a building horizontally into stories. **4.** Story of a building. **5.** (*Legislative Assemblies*) (*a*) The part of the house assigned to members. (*b*) Right to speak. [*U. S.*] **6.** (*Naut.*) That part of a vessel's bottom on each side of the keelson which is most nearly horizontal.

Floor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Floored (flōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flooring.] **1.** To cover or furnish with a floor. **2.** To strike down or lay level with the floor; hence, to silence by a conclusive answer or retort.

Floor'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Floor space.

Floor'ing, *n.* **1.** A platform; the bottom of a room; pavement. **2.** Material for the construction of a floor.

Floor'walk'er (-wąk'ẽr), *n.* One who walks about in a large retail store as an overseer and director. [*U. S.*]

Flop (flŏp), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Flopped (flŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flopping.] [A variant of Flap.] **1.** To clap or strike; to flap. **2.** To turn suddenly. [*Colloq.*]

Flo'ra (flō'rȧ), *n.* [L., the goddess of flowers, fr. *flos, floris*, flower.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The goddess of flowers and spring. **2.** (*Bot.*) The complete system of plants growing without cultivation in a given locality, region, or period; a list or description of such plants.

Flo'ral (-rȧl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Flora, or to flowers; made of flowers. **2.** (*Bot.*) Containing, or belonging to, a flower.

Flo-res'cence (flō-rĕs'sens), *n.* (*Bot.*) A blossoming.

Flo-res'cent (flō-rĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *florescens*, p. pr. of *florescere* to begin to blossom, deriv. fr. *flos, floris*, flower.] Expanding into flowers; blossoming.

Flo'ret (flō'rĕt), *n.* [OF. *florete*, dim. of *flor*, fr. L. *flos* flower.] (*Bot.*) A little flower; one of the numerous little flowers composing the head of such flowers as the daisy, thistle, etc.

Florets (*Bot.*).

Flo'ri-cul'ture (flō'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr *or* flŏr'ĭ-; 135), *n.* [L. *flos, floris*, flower + *cultura* culture.] Cultivation of flowering plants.

Flor'id (flŏr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *floridus*, fr. *flos* flower.] **1.** Flowery. [*R.*] **2.** Bright colored; flushed with red. **3.** Embellished with rhetorical figures; excessively ornate. **4.** (*Mus.*) Abounding in rapid melodic figures, or ornamental passages. — **Flor'id-ly,** *adv.* — **Flor'id-ness,** *n.*

Flo-rid'i-ty (flō-rĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being florid.

Flo-rif'er-ous (flō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *florifer; flos, floris*, flower + *ferre* to bear.] Producing flowers.

Flo'ri-form (flō'rĭ-fôrm *or* flŏr'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *flos, floris*, flower + *-form.*] Having the form of a flower.

Flor'in (flŏr'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fiorino*, orig., a Florentine coin, with a lily on it, fr. *fiore* a flower, fr. L. *flos.*] A silver coin of Florence; also, any one of various different coins.

Flo'rist (flō'rĭst *or* flŏr'ĭst), *n.* **1.** A cultivator of, or dealer in, flowers. **2.** One who writes a flora, or an account of plants.

Flos'cu-lar (flŏs'kū-lẽr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Flosculous.

Flos'cule (flŏs'kūl), *n.* [L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos* flower.] (*Bot.*) A floret.

Flos'cu-lous (-kū-lŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of flosculous florets.

Floss (flŏs; 115), *n.* [It. *floscio* soft, fr. L. *fluxus* loose. See Flux, *n.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The slender styles of the pistillate flowers of maize. **2.** Untwisted filaments of silk, used in embroidering.

Floss, *n.* [Cf. G. *floss* float.] **1.** A rivulet. [*Eng.*] **2.** Fluid glass floating on iron in the puddling furnace.

Floss'y (flŏs'ȳ; 115), *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, floss; hence, light; downy.

Flo'tage (flō'tăj), *n.* [OF., fr. *flotter* to float.] **1.** State of floating. **2.** That which floats on the sea or on rivers. [streaming in the air.

Flo'tant (-tant), *a.* (*Her.*) Represented as flying or

Flo-ta'tion (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or state of floating. **2.** The science of floating bodies.

Flo-til'la (flō-tĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp. *flotilla*, dim. of *flota* fleet.] A little fleet, or a fleet of small vessels.

Flot'sam (flŏt'sam), } *n.* [F. *flotter* to float.] (*Law*)
Flot'son (-sŭn), } Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea.

Flounce (flouns), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Flounced (flounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flouncing (floun'sĭng).] [Cf. OSw. *flunsa* to immerge.] To spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle; to flounder.

Flounce (flouns), *n.* Act of flouncing.

Flounce, *n.* [Cf. G. *flaus* a tuft of wool or hair; akin to *vliess*, E. *fleece.*] A strip gathered and sewed on only by its upper edge, as around the skirt of a dress.

Flounce, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces.

Floun'der (floun'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *flundra;* akin to Icel. *flyðra*, G. *flunder*, and perh. to E. *flounder*, v. i.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of flatfishes.

Floun'der, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Floundered (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Floundering.] [Cf. D. *flodderen* to flap, E. *flounce*, v. i., and *flounder* the fish.] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to roll, toss, and tumble; to flounce.

Floun'der, *n.* Act of floundering.

Flour (flour), *n.* [F. *fleur de farine* the flower (*i. e.*, the best) of meal. See Flower.] Finely ground meal of wheat or any other grain, esp. the finer part separated by bolting; hence, the fine, soft powder of any substance.

Flour, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Floured (flourd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flouring.] **1.** To grind and bolt; to convert into flour. **2.** To sprinkle with flour.

Flour'ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Flourished (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flourishing.] [OF. *flurir, florir*, fr. L. *florere* to bloom, fr. *flos, floris*, flower. See -ish.] **1.** To grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge; to thrive. **2.** To be prosperous; to increase in wealth, honor, comfort, or happiness; to have prominence and influence. **3.** To indulge in rhetorical figures and lofty expressions. **4.** To make bold and sweeping, fanciful, or wanton movements. **5.** To make ornamental strokes with the pen; to write graceful, decorative figures. **6.** To execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music. **7.** To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

Flour'ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with flowers. [*Obs.*] **2.** To embellish with rhetorical figures. [*Obs.*] **3.** To move in bold figures; to swing about; to brandish.

Flour'ish, *n.* **1.** A flourishing condition. **2.** Ornament; beauty. **3.** Ostentatious embellishment; parade of words and figures; show. **4.** A fanciful or merely decorative figure. **5.** A fantastic or decorative musical passage. **6.** A waving, as of a weapon; a brandishing.

Flour'y (flour'ȳ), *a.* Of or resembling flour; mealy.

Flout (flout), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Flouted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flouting.] [OD. *fluyten* to play the flute, to jeer, fr. *fluit* flute, fr. French. See Flute.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt; to sneer or sneer at.

Flout, *n.* A mock; an insult.

Flout'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who flouts; a mocker.

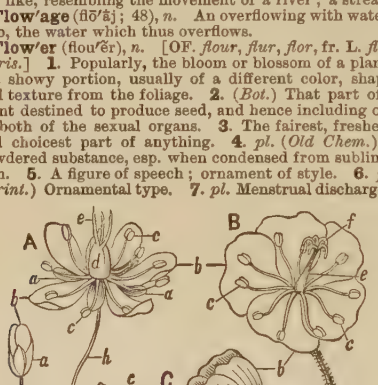
Flow (flō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Flowed (flōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flowing.] [AS. *flōwan;* akin to D. *vloeijen,* Icel. *flōa* to deluge, Gr. πλώειν to float, sail.] **1.** To move with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid; to change place or circulate, as a liquid. **2.** To become liquid; to melt. **3.** To proceed; to issue forth. **4.** To glide along smoothly; to sound smoothly; to be uttered easily. **5.** To have, or be in, abundance; to abound; to be copious. **6.** To hang loose and waving. **7.** To rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb.* **8.** To discharge blood in excess from the uterus.

Flow, *v. t.* **1.** To cover with water or other liquid; to overflow; to flood. **2.** To cover with varnish.

Flow, *n.* **1.** A stream of water or other fluid; a current. **2.** Act of flowing; specif., any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, or the like, resembling the movement of a river; a stream.

Flow'age (flō'ăj; 48), *n.* An overflowing with water; also, the water which thus overflows.

Flow'er (flou'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *flour, flur, flor,* fr. L. *flos, floris.*] **1.** Popularly, the bloom or blossom of a plant; the showy portion, usually of a different color, shape, and texture from the foliage. **2.** (*Bot.*) That part of a plant destined to produce seed, and hence including one or both of the sexual organs. **3.** The fairest, freshest, and choicest part of anything. **4.** *pl.* (*Old Chem.*) A powdered substance, esp. when condensed from sublimation. **5.** A figure of speech; ornament of style. **6.** *pl.* (*Print.*) Ornamental type. **7.** *pl.* Menstrual discharges.



Flower.

A Sandwort (*Arenaria squarrosa*), much enlarged; *B* Geranium; *C* Section of Receptacle and Pistil of Sandwort, enlarged. *a a* Sepals, collectively constituting the Calyx; *b b* Petals, collectively forming the Corolla; *c c* Stamens, consisting of Anthers and Filaments; *d* Ovary, *e* Styles, *f* Stigma, together constituting the Pistil; *g* Receptacle; *h* Pedicel; *i* Bracts.

Flow'er, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Flowered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flowering.] **1.** To blossom; to produce flowers. **2.** To come into the finest or fairest condition.

Flow'er, *v. t.* To embellish with flowers.

Flow'er-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* State of flowers; flowers, collectively or in general.

Flow'er-de-luce' (-de-lūs'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *fleur-de-lis.*] (*Bot.*) The iris.

Flow'er-er (flou'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* A flowering plant.

Flow'er-et (-ĕt), *n.* A small flower; floret.

Flow'er-y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of flowers; covered or adorned with flowers; florid. — **Flow'er-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Flown (flōn), *p. p.* of Fly.

Fluc'tu-ant (flŭk'tū-*ant*; 135), *a.* [L. *fluctuans,* p. pr.] Moving like a wave; wavering; undulating.

Fluc'tu-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fluctuated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fluctuating (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *fluctuare,* p. p. *-atus,* fr. *fluctus* wave, fr. *fluere, fluctum,* to flow.] **1.** To move as a wave, or in waves; to float backward and forward; to undulate. **2.** To be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute.

Syn. — To waver; vacillate; hesitate; scruple.

Fluc'tu-a'tion (flŭk'tū-ā'shŭn), *n.* A fluctuating.

Flue (flū), *n.* [Cf. OF. *flue* a flowing, fr. *fluer* to flow, fr. L. *fluere;* or perh. corrupt. fr. E. *flute.*] An inclosed passageway for a current of air, gases, etc.; esp.: (*a*) A division of a chimney for conveying flame and smoke to the outer air. (*b*) Air passage for ventilation. (*c*) (*Steam Boiler*) Pipe or passage for conveying flame and hot gases through surrounding water in a boiler.

Flue, *n.* [Cf. F. *flou* light, tender, G. *flau* weak, W. *llwch* dust.] Light down; fine lint or hair. [bility.

Flu'en-cy (-*en*-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being fluent; volu-

Flu'ent (flū'*ent*), *a.* [L. *fluens, -entis,* p. pr. of *fluere* to flow.] **1.** Flowing or capable of flowing; liquid; gliding; easily moving. **2.** Ready with words; voluble; uttering with facility; hence, of language, flowing; voluble; smooth. — **Flu'ent-ly,** *adv.* — **Flu'ent-ness,** *n.*

Flu'ent, *n.* (*Math.*) A function or integral.

Fluff (flŭf), *n.* [Cf. 2d Flue.] Nap or down; flue.

Fluff'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Fluffier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Fluffiest.] Pert. to, or like, fluff; soft and downy.

Flu'gel-man (flū'g'l-măn), *n.* Same as Fugleman.

Flu'id (flū'ĭd), *a.* [L. *fluidus,* fr. *fluere* to flow.] Having particles which easily change their relative position without separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.

Flu'id, *n.* A fluid substance.

Fluid dram, *or* **Fluid drachm,** one eighth of a fluid ounce. — **Fluid ounce.** (*a*) In the U. S., a measure of capacity, in apothecaries' or wine measure, equal to one sixteenth of a pint. This, for water, is about 1.04158 ounces avoirdupois. (*b*) In England, a measure of capacity equal to the twentieth part of an imperial pint. For water, this is the weight of the avoirdupois ounce, or 437.5 grains.

Flu-id'i-ty (flū-ĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality, state, or degree of being fluid.

Flu'id-ness (flū'ĭd-nĕs), *n.* Fluidity.

Flu'id-ounce' (-ouns'), *n.*, **Flu'i-drachm'** (-ĭ-drăm'), *n.* See *Fluid ounce* and *Fluid dram,* under Fluid.

Fluke (flūk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *flōc* a flatfish, Icel. *flōki* a halibut.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The European flounder. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A flat parasitic trematode worm of several species.

Fluke (flūk), *n.* [Cf. LG. *flunk, flunka,* wing, fluke of an anchor.] **1.** The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; a flook. [See *Illust.* of Anchor.] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the lobes of a whale's tail. **3.** An instrument for cleaning out a hole drilled in stone. **4.** An accidental favorable stroke at billiards; hence, any accidental advantage. [*Cant*] [Fluke, 2.

Fluke'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as 1st

Fluk'y (-ȳ), *a.* Formed like, or having, a fluke.

Flume (flūm), *n.* [Cf. OE. *flum* river, OF. *flum,* fr. L. *flumen,* fr. *fluere* to flow.] A stream; esp., a passage, channel, or conduit, for water that drives a mill wheel, or is used in mining; also, a chute for logs or lumber.

Flu'mi-nous (flū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to rivers; abounding in streams.

Flum'mer-y (flŭm'mẽr-ȳ), *n.* [W. *llymru,* or *llymruwd,* oatmeal steeped in water until sour, fr. *llymrig* harsh, raw, fr. *llym* severe.] **1.** A kind of pap, formerly made of flour or meal. **2.** Fig: Anything insipid or worthless; esp., empty talk, writing, or compliment.

Flung (flŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Fling.

Flunk (flŭnk), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Flunked (flŭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Flunking.] [Cf. Funk.] To fail or fail in; to back out through fear. [*Colloq.*]

Flunk, *n.* Act of one who flunks.

Flun'ky (flŭn'kȳ), *n.* [Prob. fr., or akin to, *flank.*] **1.** A liveried servant or footman. **2.** One who is obsequious or cringing; a snob. **3.** One easily deceived in buying stocks. [*Cant, U. S.*] [a flunky; toadyism.

Flun'ky-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Quality or characteristics of

Flu'o- (flū'ō-). (*Chem.*) A combining form indicating *fluorine* as an ingredient; as in *fluo*silicate, *fluo*benzene.

Flu'or (flū'ŏr), *n.* [L., a flowing, fr. *fluere* to flow.] (*Min.*) Fluorite.

Flu'o-res'cence (flū'ō-rĕs'*ens*), *n.* (*Opt.*) That property by means of which certain substances absorb rays of light of a shorter wave length and emit them in waves of greater length, thus emitting beautiful colors, and in certain conditions appearing self-luminous.

Flu'o-res'cent (-*ent*), *a.* Having fluorescence.

Flu-or'ic (flū-ŏr'ĭk), *n.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, fluorine.

Flu'or-ide (flū'ŏr-Id *or* -īd; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of fluorine with an element or radical.

Flu'or-ine (flū'ŏr-ĭn *or* -ēn; 104), *n.* (*Chem.*) A nonmetallic, gaseous element, strongly acid or negative.

Flu'or-ite (-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) Calcium fluoride, a mineral of many different colors, often very beautiful.

Flu-or'o-scope (flū-ŏr'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Fluor*escence + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument with a fluorescent screen used to observe Röntgen ray phenomena.

Flu'or spar' (spär'). (*Min.*) Fluorite.

Flur'ry (flŭr'ĭ), *n.* [Prov. E. *flur* to ruffle.] **1.** A sudden and brief blast or gust. **2.** A light shower or snowfall accompanied with wind. **3.** Violent agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry.

Flur'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLURRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLURRYING.] To agitate; to excite or alarm.

Flush (flŭsh), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUSHED (flŭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUSHING.] [Cf. OE. *fluschen* to fly up, F. *flux* a flowing, E. *flux*, or E. *flash.*] **1.** To flow and spread suddenly; to rush. **2.** To become suffused, as the cheeks; to blush. **3.** To show red; to glow. **4.** To start up suddenly; to take wing, as a bird.

Flush, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be full; to flood; to overwhelm with water. **2.** To cause to blush; to cause to glow, as with excitement. **3.** To make suddenly or temporarily red or rosy, as if suffused with blood. **4.** To excite; to animate; to stir. **5.** To cause to start up.

Flush, *n.* **1.** A sudden flowing; a rush which fills or overflows. **2.** A suffusion of the face with blood, as from shame, modesty, passion, etc.; blush; glow. **3.** Any tinge of red. **4.** A sudden flood or rush of feeling. **5.** A flock of birds suddenly started up. **6.** [From F. or Sp. *flux.* Cf. FLUX.] A hand of cards of the same suit.

Flush, *a.* **1.** Full of vigor; fresh; glowing; bright. **2.** Affluent; abounding; hence, liberal; prodigal. **3.** (*Arch.* & *Mech.*) Forming a continuous surface.

Flush (flŭsh), *adv.* So as to be level or even.

Flus'ter (flŭs'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUSTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUSTERING.] [Cf. Icel. *flaustra* to be flustered, *flaustr* a fluster.] To make hot and rosy, as with drink; hence, to confuse; to muddle.

Flus'ter, *n.* Heat or glow, as from drink; agitation mingled with confusion; disorder.

Flute (flūt), *n.* [OF. *flaüte, flahute, flahuste.* See FLUTE, *v. t.*] **1.** A kind of musical wind instrument. **2.** A channel or groove, as in a column, a ruffle, etc.

Flute (flūt), *n.* [Cf. F. *flûte* a transport, D. *fluit.*] A kind of flyboat; a storeship.

Flute (flūt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUTED (flūt'ĕd); *p. p.* & *vb. n.* FLUTING.] [OF. *flaüter, fleüter, flouster;* prob. deriv. of L. *flatus* a blowing, fr. *flare* to blow.] To play on, or as on, a flute; to make a flutelike sound.

Flute, *v. t.* **1.** To play, whistle, or sing with a note like that of a flute. **2.** To form flutes or channels in.

Flut'er (flūt'ẽr), *n.* One who flutes.

Flut'ing, *n.* Decoration by means of flutes or channels; a flute, or flutes collectively. [See *Illust.* of BASE.]

Flut'ist (flūt'ĭst), *n.* A performer on the flute.

Flut'ter (flŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUTTERING.] [OE. *floteren;* akin to E. *float.*] **1.** To move or flap the wings rapidly without flying, or with short flights; to hover. **2.** To move with quick vibrations or undulations. **3.** To move briskly or irregularly. **4.** To be in agitation; to fluctuate.

Flut'ter, *v. t.* To cause to flutter.

Flut'ter, *n.* Act or state of one who flutters.

Flu'vi-al (flū'vĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *fluvialis,* fr. *fluvius* river, fr. *fluere* to flow.] Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.

Flu'vi-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Fluvial; fluviatile.

Flu'vi-a-tile (flū'vĭ-ā-tĭl), *a.* [L. *fluviatilis.*] Of or pertaining to rivers; produced by river action; fluvial.

Flux (flŭks), *n.* [L. *fluxus,* fr. *fluere, fluxum,* to flow.] **1.** Act of flowing; constant succession; change. **2.** The setting in of the tide. **3.** State of being liquid through heat; fusion. **4.** (*Chem.* & *Metal.*) Any substance used to promote fusion. **5.** (*Med.*) A fluid discharge, as from the bowels; esp., an excessive discharge.

Flux, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUXED (flŭkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUXING.] **1.** To affect, or bring to a certain state, by flux. **2.** To fuse. **3.** (*Med.*) To purge.

Flux-a'tion (flŭks-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fluxing.

Flux'ion (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of flowing. **2.** The matter that flows. **3.** Fusion. **4.** (*Med.*) Excessive flow of blood or fluid toward any organ. **5.** A constantly varying indication. **6.** (*Math.*) (*a*) An increment; a differential. (*b*) *pl.* A method of analysis based on the conception of all magnitudes as generated by motion.

Flux'ion-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, fluxion or fluxions; variable; inconstant.

Flux'ion-a-ry (flŭk'shŭn-ā-rў), *a.* **1.** Fluxional. **2.** (*Med.*) Congestive.

Fly (flī), *v. i.* [*imp.* FLEW (flū); *p. p.* FLOWN (flōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLYING.] [AS. *flēogan;* akin to D. *vliegen,* G. *fliegen.*] **1.** To move in or pass through the air with wings, as a bird. **2.** To move or be driven through the air by any impulsive force. **3.** To float, wave, or rise in the air. **4.** To move or pass swiftly, suddenly, or violently. **5.** To run; to escape; to flee.

To fly in the face of, to insult; to assail; to set at defiance; to resist. — **To let fly.** (*a*) To throw; to discharge. (*b*) (*Naut.*) To let go loose.

Fly, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fly or to float in the air. **2.** To fly or flee from; to avoid.

Fly, *n.* [AS. *flyge, fleóge,* fr. *fleógan* to fly.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any winged insect; esp., one with transparent wings. (*b*) Any dipterous insect. See DIPTERA. **2.** A hook dressed in imitation of a fly, — used for fishing. **3.** A kind of light hackney carriage. [*Eng.*] **4.** The length of an extended flag from its staff; sometimes, the length from the "union" to the extreme end. **5.** (*Naut.*) That part of a compass on which the points are marked. **6.** (*Mech.*) A device, or part of a mechanism, rapidly revolving or driven back and forth; as a device consisting of revolving vanes or weights, or a wheel, used to equalize or regulate motion. **7.** The outer canvas of a tent with double top. **8.** One of the upper screens of a stage in a theater. **9.** (*Baseball*) A batted ball that flies to a considerable distance, usually high in the air; also, the flight of a ball so struck.

Fly leaf, an unprinted leaf at the beginning or end of a book, circular, programme, etc. — **Fly rail,** a bracket which turns out to support the hinged leaf of a table. — **Fly sheet,** a small, loose advertising sheet; handbill. — **Fly wheel** (*Mach.*), a heavy wheel attached to machinery to equalize the movement by its inertia or momentum.

Fly'blow' (-blō'), *v. t.* To deposit eggs upon, or in.

Fly'blow', *n.* An egg or larva of a blowfly.

Fly'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* [*Fly* + *boat.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) A large Dutch coasting vessel. **2.** A kind of passenger boat formerly used on canals.

Fly'catch'er (-kăch'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous species of birds that feed upon insects, which they take on the wing. [See *Illust.* of KINGBIRD.]

Fly'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that uses wings. **2.** The fly of a flag. **3.** Any small advertising leaf scattered abroad in great numbers. **4.** (*Arch.*) A step in a straight flight. **5.** The pair of arms attached to the spindle of a spinning frame. **6.** (*Stock Jobbing*) A small operation not involving a considerable part of one's capital, or not in the line of one's ordinary business. [*Cant*]

Fly'-fish' (-fĭsh'), *v. i.* To angle, using flies for bait.

Fly'ing (flī'ĭng), *a.* That flies; moving, or adapted to move, lightly or rapidly.

Flying artillery (*Mil.*), artillery trained to rapid evolutions. — **Flying buttress** (*Arch.*), a contrivance for taking up the thrust of a roof or vault which can not be supported by ordinary buttresses. — **Flying colors,** flags unfurled and waving; hence: To come off with flying colors, to be victorious. — **Flying fish** (*Zool.*), a fish able to leap from the water, and fly a considerable distance by means of its large and long pectoral fins. — **Flying frog** (*Zoöl.*), an East Indian tree frog of the genus *Rhacophorus.* — **Flying jib** (*Naut.*), a sail extended outside of the standing jib, on the flying-jib boom. — **Flying-jib boom** (*Naut.*), an extension of the jib boom. — **Flying squirrel** (*Zoöl.*), one of a group of squirrels, having parachutelike folds of skin, extending from the fore to the hind legs, which enable them to make very long leaps.

Flying Fish of the Atlantic (*Exocœtus robustus*). 1/8

Flying Frog (*Rhacophorus Reinhardtii*). 1/6

Common Flying Squirrel (*Sciuropterus volucella*).

‖ **Flysch** (flēsh), *n.* [A Swiss word, fr. G. *fliessen* to flow, melt.] (*Geol.*) The series of sandstones and schists overlying the true nummulitic formation in the Alps.

Fly'speck (flī'spĕk), *n.* A speck or stain made by the excrement of a fly; hence, any insignificant dot.

Fly'trap' (flī'trăp'), *n.* **1.** A trap for catching flies. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant the leaves of which are fringed with stiff bristles, and fold together when certain hairs on their upper surface are touched, thus seizing insects.

Foal (fōl), *n.* [AS. *fola;* akin to G. *fohlen*, Gr. πῶλος, L. *pullus* a young animal.] (*Zoöl.*) The young of any animal of the Horse family; a colt; a filly.

Foal, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOALED (fōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOALING.] To bring forth (a colt); to bear young; — said of a mare or a she ass.

Foam (fōm), *n.* [AS. *fām;* akin to G. *feim.*] The white substance formed by an aggregation of bubbles; froth; spume; scum.

Foam, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOAMED (fōmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOAMING.] **1.** To gather foam; to froth. **2.** To form foam, or fill with foam.

Foam'y (-ȳ), *a.* Covered with foam; frothy; spumy.

Fob (fŏb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOBBED (fŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOBBING.] [Cf. FOP.] To cheat; to trick.

To fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside.

Fob, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A little watch pocket.

Fo'cal (fō'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a focus.

Fo'cal-i-za'tion (-ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of focalizing, or state of being focalized. [focus.]

Fo'cal-ize (fō'kal-īz), *v. t.* To bring to a focus; to

Fo'cus (fō'kŭs), *n.; pl.* E. FOCUSES (-ĕz), L. FOCI (-sī). [L. *focus* hearth, fireplace.] **1.** (*Opt.*) A point in which the rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted. **2.** (*Geom.*) A point so related to a conic section and a certain straight line called the *directrix* that the ratio of the distance between any point of the curve and the focus to the distance of the same point from the directrix is constant. **3.** Central point; point of concentration.

Fo'cus, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOCUSED (fō'kŭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOCUSING.] To bring to a focus; to focalize.

Fod'der (fŏd'dĕr), *n.* [See 1st FOTHER.] A disused measure of weight for metals, varying from 18½ to 24 cwt.

Fod'der, *n.* [AS. *fōdder*, fr. *fōda* food; akin to D. *voeder*, G. *futter.*] That which is fed out to cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, cornstalks, vegetables, etc.

Fod'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FODDERED (-dĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FODDERING.] To feed, as cattle, with fodder.

Foe (fō), *n.* [AS. *fāh* hostile; prob. akin to E. *fiend.*] **1.** One who entertains personal hostility; enemy. **2.** An enemy in war; hostile army. **3.** Opponent; adversary.

Foe'man (fō'mən), *n.* An enemy in war.

Fœ'tus (fē'tŭs), *n.* Same as FETUS.

Fog (fŏg), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *fog* moss, *foggage* rank grass, LL. *fogagium*, W. *ffwg* dry grass.] (*Agric.*) (*a*) A second growth of grass; aftergrass. (*b*) Dead grass remaining on land through the winter. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fog, *n.* [Dan. sne*fog* driving snow, cf. Icel. *fok* spray, snowdrift.] **1.** Watery vapor condensed in the lower part of the atmosphere and disturbing its transparency. **2.** A state of mental confusion.

Fog alarm, **Fog bell**, **Fog horn**, etc., a bell, horn, whistle, etc., that sounds an alarm, near places of danger in thick weather. — **Fog bank**, a mass of fog resting upon the sea, and resembling distant land.

Fog, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOGGED (fŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOGGING (-gĭng).] To envelop, as with fog; to befog.

Fog, *v. i.* (*Photog.*) To be or become indistinct.

Fog'gage (fŏg'gāj; 48), *n.* (*Agric.*) See 1st FOG.

Fog'gy (-gȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* FOGGIER (-gĭ-ĕr); *superl.* FOGGIEST.] [From 2d FOG.] **1.** Filled or abounding with fog; misty. **2.** Beclouded; dull; obscure. — **Fog'gi-ly** (-gĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Fog'gi-ness**, *n.*

Fo'gy (fō'gȳ), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A dull old fellow; a person behind the times, or over-conservative. [*Colloq.*] [fogy. [*Colloq.*]

Fo'gy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Conduct characteristic of a

Foh (fō), *interj.* [Cf. FAUGH.] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; poh; fie.

Foi'ble (foi'b'l), *a.* [OF. See FEEBLE.] Feeble. [*Obs.*]

Foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* A moral weakness; a weak point.

Syn. — Imperfection; frailty. See FAULT, FAILING.

Foil (foil), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOILED (foild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOILING.] [F. *fouler* to tread under foot, to press, oppress. See FULL, *v. t.*] **1.** To tread under foot; to trample. **2.** To render vain or nugatory; to baffle; to frustrate. **3.** To blunt; to dull; to spoil.

Foil, *n.* **1.** Failure of success when on the point of attainment; defeat; frustration. **2.** A weapon used in fencing, resembling a small-sword, and having a button at the point. **3.** The track or trail of an animal.

Foil (foil), *n.* [OF. *foil, fuil, foille, fueille*, leaf, fr. L. *folium;* akin to Gr. *φύλλον.*] **1.** A leaf, or very thin sheet, of metal. **2.** (*Jewelry*) A thin leaf of silvered and tinted copper employed by jewelers to give color or brilliancy to pastes and inferior stones. **3.** Anything that serves by contrast of color or quality to set off another thing to advantage. **4.** A thin coat of tin, amalgamated with quicksilver, applied to glass, to cause reflection. **5.** (*Arch.*) The space between the cusps in Gothic architecture; a rounded or leaflike ornament, in windows, niches, etc.

Foils (*Arch.*).

Foil'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who foils or frustrates.

Foin (foin), *n.* [F. *fouine.*] (*Zoöl.*) The beech marten or stone marten.

Foin, *v. i.* [OE. *foinen, foignen;* origin uncertain.] To thrust; to lunge. — *n.* A pass; lunge. [*Obs.*]

Foi'son (foi'z'n), *n.* [F. *foison*, fr. L. *fusio* a pouring. See FUSION.] Rich harvest; abundance. [*Archaic*]

Foist (foist), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOISTING.] [Cf. OD. *vysten* to fizzle, D. *veesten*, E. *fizz.*] To insert or pass off surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant; to interpolate.

Fold (fōld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOLDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOLDING.] [AS. *fealdan;* akin to G. *falten.*] **1.** To lap or lay in plaits or folds; to double. **2.** To double or lay together, as the arms or the hands. **3.** To inclose within folds or plaitings; to envelop; to clasp.

Fold, *v. i.* To become folded, plaited, or doubled; to close over another of the same kind; to double together.

Fold, *n.* **1.** A doubling, esp. of any flexible substance; a part laid over on another part; a plait; a plication. **2.** That which is folded together, or which infolds or envelops; embrace. **3.** [AS. *-feald*, akin to *fealdan* to fold.] Times or repetitions; — used with numerals, chiefly in composition, to denote multiplication or increase in a geometrical ratio. [of sheep.]

Fold, *n.* [AS. *fald, falod.*] **1.** Sheep pen. **2.** Flock

Fold'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, folds.

Fol'de-rol' (fŏl'dē-rŏl'), *n.* Nonsense. [*Colloq.*]

Fo'li-a (fō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* of FOLIUM.

Fo'li-a'ceous (fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] Of, pertaining to, or composed of, a leaf or leaves; like a leaf or leaves.

Fo'li-age (fō'lĭ-ĕj; 48), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *folium* leaf.] **1.** Leaves, collectively, as in nature; leafage. **2.** A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches, esp. as in architectural ornamentation.

Fo'li-aged (-ĕjd; 48), *a.* Furnished with foliage.

Fo'li-ar (-ĕr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to leaves.

Fo'li-ate (-āt), *a.* Furnished with leaves; leafy.

Fo'li-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOLIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOLIATING (-ā'tĭng).] **1.** To beat into a leaf, or thin plate. **2.** To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver.

Fo'li-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Having leaves, or leaflike projections. **2.** (*Arch.*) Containing, or consisting of, foils. **3.** (*Min. & Geol.*) Separable into folia; laminated. **4.** Spread over with amalgamated tin and quicksilver.

Fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Art or process of forming into a leaf or leaves, or a foil. **2.** The manner in which the leaves of a bud are disposed. **3.** The act of coating with an amalgam of tin foil. **4.** (*Arch.*) The enrichment of an opening by means of foils; also, one of the ornaments. **5.** (*Geol.*) The property, possessed by some crystalline rocks, of dividing into plates or slabs.

Foliations (*Arch.*).

Fol'io (fōl'yō *or* fō'lĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* E. FOLIOS (-yōz *or* -ōz). [Ablative of L. *folium* leaf.] **1.** A leaf of a book or manuscript. **2.** A sheet of paper once folded. **3.** A book made of sheets of paper each folded once (four pages to the sheet); hence, a book of the largest kind. **4.** (*Print.*) The page number. **5.** A page of a book. **6.** (*Law*) A leaf containing a certain number of words; hence, a certain number of words in writing.

Fol'io, *a.* Formed of sheets each folded once.

Fo'li-um (fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. FOLIUMS (-ŭmz), L. FOLIA (-ȧ). [L., a leaf.] A leaf, esp. a thin leaf or plate.

Folk (fōk), **Folks** (fōks), *n. collect. & pl.* [AS. *folc;* akin to D. *volk*, G. *volk*, Icel. *fōlk.*] People in general, or a separate class of people; — generally used in the plural form. [*Colloq.*]

Folk'lore' (-lōr'), *n., or* **Folk' lore'.** Tales, legends, or superstitions long current among the people.

Fol'li-cle (fŏl'lĭ-kl), *n.* [L. *folliculus* pod, dim. of *follis* bellows, an inflated ball.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A simple podlike pericarp which contains several seeds and opens along the inner suture. **2.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) A small cavity, tubular depression, or sac. (*b*) A simple gland or glandular cavity; a crypt. (*c*) A small mass of adenoid tissue.

Follicle (*Bot.*).

Fol-lic'u-lar (fŏl-lĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Like, pertaining to, or consisting of, a follicle or follicles.

Fol'low (fŏl'lō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Followed (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Following.] [AS. *folgian, fylgean, fylgan;* akin to D. *volgen*, G. *folgen*, Icel. *fylgja.*] **1.** To go or come after; hence, to accompany; to attend. **2.** To chase; to pursue; to prosecute. **3.** To accept as authority or example; to obey; to copy after. **4.** To succeed in order of time, rank, or office. **5.** To result as a cause or inference from. **6.** To watch the movement or course of with the eyes or the mind; to apprehend. **7.** To walk in, as a road or course; to engage persistently in, as a profession or calling.

To follow suit (*Card Playing*), to play a card of the suit led; hence, colloq., to follow an example set.

Syn. — To imitate; pursue. — To *follow* (v. t.) denotes simply to go after; to *pursue* denotes to follow with earnestness, and with a view to attain some definite object.

Fol'low, *v. i.* To go or come after; — used in the various senses of the transitive verb.

Syn. — To succeed; ensue. — To *follow* (v. i.) means simply to come after; to *succeed* means to come after in some regular series or succession; to *ensue* means to follow by established connection or principle of sequence.

Fol'low-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who follows; attendant; disciple. **2.** Sweetheart; beau. [*Colloq.*] **3.** (*Steam Engine*) (*a*) The removable flange, or cover, of a piston. (*b*) A gland. **4.** (*Mach.*) The part of a machine that receives motion from another part. **5.** A sheet added to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed.

Syn. — Imitator; copier; disciple; adherent; partisan; dependent; attendant.

Fol'low-ing (fŏl'lō-ĭng), *n.* **1.** One's followers, collectively. **2.** Vocation; business; profession.

Fol'ly (fŏl'lў), *n.* [F. *folie*, fr. *fol, fou*, foolish, mad.] **1.** State of being foolish; levity, weakness, or derangement of mind. **2.** A foolish act; weak or light-minded conduct; also, sin; wantonness.

Fo-ment' (fō-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fomented; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fomenting.] [F. *fomenter*, fr. L. *fomentare*, fr. *fomentum* (*fovimentum*) a warm application or lotion, fr. *fovere* to warm.] **1.** To apply a warm lotion to; to bathe with warm water or medicated liquid. **2.** To encourage; to abet; to instigate; to foster.

Fo'men-ta'tion (fō'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fomenting. **2.** (*Med.*) A warm lotion.

Fo-ment'er (fō-mĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who foments.

Fond (fŏnd), *a.* [*Compar.* Fonder (-ẽr); *superl.* Fondest.] [For *fonned*, p. p. of OE. *fonnen* to be foolish, fr. *fon* fool; of Scand. origin.] **1.** Foolish; simple. [*Archaic*] **2.** Doting; over-affectionate. **3.** Affectionate; loving; tender; — in a good sense. **4.** Affectionately regardful, indulgent, or desirous; yearning. **5.** Regarded with affection. [*R.*] — **Fond'ly,** *adv.* — **Fond'ness,** *n.*

Fon'dle (fŏn'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fondled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fondling (-dlĭng).] [From Fond, *v.*] To treat or handle in a loving manner; to caress.

Fon'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who fondles.

Fond'ling (fŏnd'lĭng), *n.* [*Fond* + *-ling.*] A person or thing fondled.

Font (fŏnt), *n.* [F. *fonte*, fr. *fondre* to melt or cast. See Found to cast.] (*Print.*) A complete assortment of printing type of one style and size.

Font, *n.* [AS. *font, fant*, fr. L. *fons, fontis*, spring, fountain. See Fount.] **1.** A fountain; spring; source. **2.** A basin in which water is contained for baptizing.

Font'al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to a font or origin. [*R.*]

Fon'ta-nel' (fŏn'tà-nĕl'), *n.* [F. *fontanelle*, dim. of *fontaine* fountain.] (*Anat.*) One of the membranous intervals between the bones of a young skull; — so called because it exhibits a rhythmical pulsation.

Food (fōōd), *n.* [AS. *fōda;* akin to Gr. *πατεῖσθαι* to eat.] **1.** What is fed upon; that which goes to support life by being assimilated by the organism of an animal or a plant; aliment; nutriment. **2.** Fig.: That which nourishes, strengthens, or is consumed in any way.

Syn. — Sustenance; feed; fare; victuals; meat.

Fool (fōōl), *n.* [OE. *fol*, n. & adj., F. *fol, fou*, foolish, mad; a fool, prob. fr. L. *follis* a bellows, wind bag.] **1.** One destitute of reason; an idiot; a natural. **2.** A person deficient in intellect; one without judgment; a simpleton; a dolt. **3.** (*Script.*) A wicked person. **4.** A professional jester or buffoon; a clown.

Fool, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fooled (fōōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fooling.] To play the fool; to trifle; to toy.

Fool, *v. t.* **1.** To infatuate; to make foolish. **2.** To use as a fool; to impose upon; to delude.

To fool away, to spend foolishly or unprofitably.

Fool'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* **1.** Practice of folly; behavior of a fool. **2.** Act of folly; a thing unwise or nonsensical.

Fool'har'dy (-här'dў), *a.* Daring without judgment; foolishly adventurous and bold; rash; reckless. — **Fool'har'di-ly,** *adv.* — **Fool'har'di-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See Rash.

Fool'ish, *a.* **1.** Void of understanding; weak in intellect; without judgment or discretion. **2.** Proceeding from weakness of mind; exhibiting a want of judgment or discretion. — **Fool'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Fool'ish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Absurd; shallow; brainless; simple; irrational; unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; silly; ridiculous; preposterous; vain; trifling; contemptible.

Fools'cap' (fōōlz'kăp'), *n.* [From the watermark of a *fool's cap and bells* formerly used.] A writing paper ordinarily 16 × 13 inches in size.

Foot (fŏŏt), *n.; pl.* Feet (fēt). [AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt;* akin to D. *voet*, G. *fuss*, Icel. *fōtr*, Goth. *fōtus*, L. *pes*, Gr. *πούς*, Skr. *pād.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The terminal part of the leg of man or an animal; esp., the part below the ankle. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The muscular locomotive organ of a mollusk. **3.** That which corresponds to the foot of a man or animal. **4.** The lowest part or base; the bottom; also, the last of a row or series. **5.** Fundamental principle; basis; plan; hence, rank; footing; — used only in the singular. **6.** A measure of length equivalent to twelve inches. **7.** (*Mil.*) The infantry. **8.** (*Pros.*) A combination of syllables constituting a metrical element of a verse.

By foot, *or* **On foot,** by walking; as, to pass a stream *on foot.* — **To be,** *or* **set, on foot,** to be or set in motion, action, or process of execution. — **To put,** *or* **set, one on his feet,** to put one in a position to go on; to assist to start.

Foot, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Footed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Footing.] **1.** To tread to measure or music; to dance; to trip. **2.** To go on foot; — opposed to *ride* or *fly.*

Foot, *v. t.* **1.** To kick with the foot; to spurn. **2.** To tread. **3.** To sum up, as the numbers in a column. **4.** To make or renew the foot of, as a stocking.

To foot a bill, to pay it. [*Colloq.*] — **To foot it,** to go on foot; also, to dance.

Foot'ball' (fŏŏt'bạl'), *n.* **1.** An inflated ball to be kicked in sport. **2.** The game of kicking the football.

Foot'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A page; an attendant in livery.

Foot'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge for foot passengers.

Foot'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a foot or feet; shaped in the foot. **2.** Having a foothold; established.

Foot'fall' (-fạl'), *n.* A footstep; the sound of a foot-

Foot' Guards' (gärdz'), *pl.* Infantry soldiers belonging to select regiments called the Guards. [*Eng.*]

Foot'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A holding with the feet; firm standing; that on which one may tread or rest securely.

Foot'ing, *n.* **1.** Place for the foot to rest on. **2.** Standing; position; established place. **3.** Tread; step; esp., measured tread. **4.** Act of one who foots. **5.** A narrow cotton lace, without figures. **6.** Refuse of whale blubber not wholly deprived of oil. **7.** (*Arch. & Engin.*) The thickened or sloping portion of a wall, or of an embankment at its foot.

Foot'light' (-līt'), *n.* One of a row of lights in the front of the stage in a theatre, etc., and on a level therewith.

Foot'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A soldier who marches and fights on foot. **2.** A male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc.

Foot'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A footprint; a track.

Foot'note' (-nōt'), *n.* A note at the foot of a page.

Foot'pace' (-pās'), *n.* **1.** A walking pace or step. **2.** A dais; highest step of the altar; landing in a staircase.

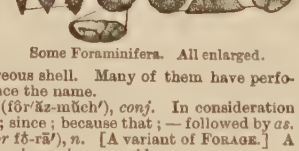
Foot'pad' (-păd'), *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

Foot'path' (-päth'), *n.* A way for pedestrians only.

Foot' pound' (pound'). (*Mech.*) A unit of energy, or work, being equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois one foot against the force of gravity.

Foot' pound'al (fōōt' pound'*al*). (*Mech.*) A unit of energy or work, equal to the work done in moving a body through one foot against the force of one poundal.

Foot'print' (fo͝ot'prĭnt'), *n.* Print of the foot; trace.
Foot'-sore' (fo͝ot'sōr'), *a.* Having sore or tender feet, as by reason of much walking.
Foot'stalk' (-stȧk'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The stalk of a leaf, or of a flower. [See *Illust.* of LEAF.] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The peduncle or stem by which various marine animals are attached. (*b*) In decapod crustacea, one of the movable peduncles which bear the eyes at the tips; an eyestalk.
Foot'stall' (-stȧl'), *n.* Stirrup of a woman's saddle.
Foot'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* Impression of the foot; track; hence, visible sign of a course pursued; token; mark.
Foot'stool' (-sto͞ol'), *n.* A low stool for the feet.
Foot'way' (-wā'), *n.* A passage for pedestrians only.
Foot'worn' (-wôrn'), *a.* Worn by the feet; wearied in the feet.
Fop (fŏp), *n.* [OE. *foppe*, *fop*, fool.] A coxcomb; [an inferior dandy.]
Fop'per-y (-pĕr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Behavior, dress, or other indication of a fop; coxcombry; showy folly. **2.** Folly; foolery.
Fop'pish (-pĭsh), *a.* Foplike; characteristic of a fop; finical. — **Fop'pish-ly**, *adv.* — **Fop'pish-ness**, *n.*
For- (fôr-). [AS. *for-*; akin to D. & G. *ver-*, Icel. *for-*, Goth. *fra-*.] A prefix to verbs, having usually a negative or privative force. It often implies also *loss*, *detriment*, or *destruction*; sometimes it is merely intensive.
For (fôr), *prep.* [AS. *for*, *fore*; akin to D. *voor*, G. *vor*, *für*, Icel. *fyrir*, Goth. *faúr*, *faúra*, L. *pro*, Gr. πρό, Skr. *pra-*.] In the most general sense, indicating that in consideration of, in view of, or with reference to, which anything is done or takes place; hence, indicating cause, reason, motive, object, aim, goal, etc. Also: **1.** In behalf of; in favor of. **2.** Instead of; in place of. **3.** As being. **4.** Notwithstanding; in spite of. **5.** During; in or through the space or time of.
For, *or* **As for**, so far as concerns; as regards; — used parenthetically or independently. — **For as much as**, *or* **Forasmuch as**, in consideration that; seeing that; since. — **For ever**, eternally; at all times. See FOREVER.
For (fôr), *conj.* **1.** Because; by reason that; for that; indicating, in Old English, the reason of anything. **2.** Since; because; introducing a reason of something before advanced.
For, *n.* One who is, or that which is said, on the affirmative side or in favor of some one or something.
For'age (fŏr'ĕj; 48), *n.* [OF. *fourage*, deriv. of LL. *foderum*, *fodrum*, fodder; of German or Scand. origin.] **1.** Act of foraging; search for provisions, etc. **2.** Food of any kind for animals, esp. for horses and cattle.
For'age, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORAGED (-ĕjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORAGING (-ĕ-jĭng).] To wander or rove in search of food; to ravage; to feed on spoil.
For'age (fŏr'ĕj), *v. t.* To strip of provisions; to supply with forage.
For'a-ger (-ā-jẽr), *n.* One who forages.
‖ **Fo-ra'men** (fō-rā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. FORAMINA (-răm'Ĭ-ná), E. FORAMENS (-rā'mĕnz). [L., fr. *forare* to bore.] A small opening, perforation, or orifice; fenestra.
‖ **Fo-ram'i-nif'e-ra** (fō-răm'Ĭ-nĭf'ẽ-rá), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *foramen*, *-aminis*, a foramen + *ferre* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of rhizopods which generally have a chambered calcareous shell. Many of them have perforated walls, whence the name.



Some Foraminifera. All enlarged.

For'as-much' (fôr'ăz-mŭch'), *conj.* In consideration that; seeing that; since; because that; — followed by *as*.
For'ay (fŏr'ā *or* fō-rā'), *n.* [A variant of FORAGE.] A sudden or irregular incursion; a raid.
For-bade' (fôr-bȧd'), *imp.* of FORBID.
For-bear' (fôr-bâr'), *n.* [See FORE, and BEAR to produce.] An ancestor; a forefather. [*Scot.*]
For-bear' (fôr-bâr'), *v. i.* [*imp.* FORBORE (-bōr') (FORBARE (-bâr'), *Obs.*); *p. p.* FORBORNE (-bôrn'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORBEARING.] [AS. *forberan*; pref. *for-* + *beran* to bear.] **1.** To refrain from proceeding; to delay. **2.** To refuse; to give no heed. **3.** To control one's self when provoked.
For-bear', *v. t.* **1.** To keep away from; to avoid; to abstain from. **2.** To treat considerately or indulgently.
For-bear'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** A forbearing; exercise of patience. **2.** Quality of being forbearing; long-suffering.
Syn. — Abstinence; refraining; lenity; mildness.
For-bid' (fôr-bĭd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBADE (-bȧd') *p. p.* FORBIDDEN (fôr-bĭd'd'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORBIDDING (-dĭng).] [AS. *forbeódan*; pref. *for-* + *beódan* to bid. See BID, *v. t.*] **1.** To command against, or contrary to; to prohibit. **2.** To warn off; to command not to enter. **3.** To oppose, hinder, or prevent, as if by an effectual command. **4.** To accurse; to blast. [*Obs.*]
Syn. — To interdict; preclude; withhold; restrain.
For-bid' (fôr-bĭd'), *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; to command not; to prevent.
For-bid'dance (-dans), *n.* Act of forbidding. [*Obs.*]
For-bid'der (-dẽr), *n.* One who forbids.
For-bid'ding (-dĭng), *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike.
For-bore' (fôr-bōr'), *imp.* of FORBEAR.
For-borne' (-bôrn'), *p. p.* of FORBEAR.
Force (fôrs), *v. t.* [See FARCE, *v. t.*] To stuff; to [farce. [*R.*]
Force, *n.* [F. *force*, LL. *forcia*, *fortia*, fr. L. *fortis* strong.] **1.** Strength or energy of body or mind; often, unusual strength or energy; esp., power to persuade, convince, or impose obligation. **2.** Compulsory power; coercion. **3.** Strength or power for war; hence, a military body ready for action; army; armament; — often in the *pl.*; hence, any body of men prepared for action. **4.** (*Law*) (*a*) Illegal violence. (*b*) Validity; efficacy. **5.** (*Physics*) Any action between two bodies, which changes, or tends to change, any physical relation between them.
Syn. — Strength; vigor; might; stress; vehemence; violence; compulsion; coaction; constraint; coercion. — *Strength* looks rather to simple inward power to resist or endure, or to capacity to exert energy; *force* looks more to outward manifestation of energy, the actual exercise of violence or compulsion on something else.
Force (fôrs), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORCED (fôrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORCING (fôr'sĭng).] **1.** To constrain to do, to forbear, or to submit by the exertion of a power not resistible; to compel; to coerce. **2.** To do violence to; esp., to ravish; to violate. **3.** To obtain or win by strength; specif., to capture by assault. **4.** To impel, drive, wrest, extort, get, etc., by, or as by, main strength or violence. **5.** To exert to the utmost; to strain. **6.** To reënforce; to man; to garrison. [*Obs.*]
Syn. — To oblige; necessitate; drive; press; impel.
Force'ful (fôrs'fụl), *a.* Full of or exerting force.
Force'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* [For *farce-meat*. See FARCE, *n.*] (*Cookery*) Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned.
For'ceps (fôr'sĕps), *n.* [L. *forceps*, *-cipis*, fr. root of *formus* hot + *capere* to take.] A pair of pinchers, or tongs; esp., a pair for delicate operations.
Force' pump' (fôrs' pŭmp'). (*Mach.*) A pump adapted for drawing and forcing a liquid through the valves or to a considerable height above the pump.
For'cer (fôr'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, forces.
For'ci-ble (fôr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Possessing force; characterized by force, efficiency, or energy. **2.** Obtained by compulsion. — **For'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **For'ci-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Violent; powerful; strong; energetic; mighty; potent; weighty; impressive; cogent; influential.
Forcing pump, a kind of force pump.
Ford (fôrd), *n.* [AS. *ford*; akin to G. *furt*, and to E. *fare*.] **1.** A place in a river, or other water, where it may be crossed by wading. **2.** Stream; current.
Ford, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORDING.] To cross by wading; to wade through.
Ford'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being forded.
For-do' (fôr-do͞o'), *v. t.* [AS. *fordōn*; *for-* + *dōn* to do.] **1.** To ruin. [*Obs.*] **2.** To tire out; to exhaust.
Fore (fōr), *adv.* [AS. *fore*, adv. & prep., another form of *for*. See FOR.] **1.** In the part that precedes or goes first. **2.** Formerly. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) In or towards the bows of a ship.
Fore-and-aft rigged (*Naut.*), rigged with sails bent to gaffs or set on stays in the midship line, as a schooner.
Fore (fōr), *a.* [See FORE, *adv.*] Advanced, as compared with something else; toward the front; being or coming first, in time, place, order, or importance.
Fore, *n.* The front; hence, the future.
Fore-arm' (fōr-ärm'), *v. t.* To arm beforehand.
Fore'arm' (fōr'ärm'), *n.* (*Anat.*) That part of the arm or fore limb between the elbow and wrist.
Fore-bode' (fōr-bōd'), *v. t.* **1.** To foretell. **2.** To be prescient of, as some ill; to augur despondingly.
Fore-bod'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who forebodes.
Fore-cast' (-kȧst'), *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To plan beforehand; to scheme. **2.** To foresee; to calculate beforehand.
Fore'cast' (fōr'kȧst'), *n.* **1.** Previous contrivance or determination; predetermination. **2.** Foresight of consequences, and provision against them.
Fore'cas'tle (fōr'kȧs'l; *sailors say* fōk's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) A short upper deck forward, formerly raised like a castle. (*b*) The upper deck of a vessel forward of the

foremast, or of the after part of the fore channels. (*c*) In merchantmen, the forward part where the sailors live.

Fore'cit'ed (fōr'sīt'ĕd), *a.* Cited or quoted before.

Fore-close' (fōr-klōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORECLOSED (-klōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORECLOSING (-klō'zĭng).] [F. *forclos*, p. p. of *forclore* to exclude; OF. *fors* except, outside (fr. L. *foris* outside) + F *clore* to close.] To shut up or out; to preclude; to prevent; to bar.

To foreclose a mortgager (*Law*), to bar him by a judgment of court from his equity of redemption. — **To foreclose a mortgage** (not technically correct), to get judgment for the payment of an overdue mortgage, and the sale of the mortgaged property to meet the debt.

Fore-clo'sure (-klō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* Act or process of foreclosing; a proceeding which bars or extinguishes a mortgager's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

Fore-date' (fōr-dāt'), *v. t.* Antedate.

Fore-doom' (fōr-dōōm'), *v. t.* To doom beforehand.

Fore'doom' (fōr'dōōm'), *n.* Doom decreed in advance.

Fore'fa'ther (fōr'fä'thẽr), *n.* An ancestor, — usually one in a remote degree.

Forefathers' Day, the anniversary of the day (Dec. 21, 1620) on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Mass. Owing to an error in changing from Old Style to New Style, it has generally been celebrated on Dec. 22.

Fore-fend' (fōr-fĕnd'), *v. t.* To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to forbid. [thumb; the index.

Fore'fin'ger (fōr'fĭng'gẽr), *n.* The finger next the

Fore'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* **1.** An anterior foot of a quadruped or multiped; — usually written *fore foot*. **2.** (*Shipbuilding*) A timber terminating the keel at the fore end, and connecting it with the stem.

Fore'front' (fōr'frŭnt'), *n.* Foremost part or place.

Fore-go' (fōr-gō'), *v. t.* [For *forgo*, fr. AS. *forgān*, prop., to go past, hence, to abstain from; pref. *for-* + *gān* to go.] To pass by; to let slip; hence, to quit; to give up; to leave; to renounce.

☞ *Forgo* is the better spelling etymologically, but the word has been confused with FOREGO, to go before.

Fore-go', *v. t.* [AS. *foregān; fore* + *gān* to go.] See GO. To go before; to precede.

Foregone conclusion, one which has preceded argument or examination; one predetermined.

Fore'ground' (fōr'ground'), *n.* In a picture, that part of the scene represented as nearest to the spectator, and so occupying the lowest part of the work of art.

Fore'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* **1.** All of a horse which is before the rider. **2.** The chief or most important part. **3.** Superiority; advantage; start; precedence.

Fore'hand', *a.* Done beforehand; anticipative.

Fore'hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Early; timely. **2.** Having resources in advance of necessities; in easy circumstances. [*U. S.*] **3.** Formed in the forehand or fore parts.

Fore'head (fŏr'ĕd), *n.* **1.** The front of that part of the head which incloses the brain; that part of the face above the eyes; the brow. **2.** The aspect or countenance. **3.** The front or fore part of anything.

For'eign (fŏr'ĭn), *a.* [F. *forain*, LL. *foraneus*, fr. L. *foras*, *foris*, out of doors, without; akin to E. *door*.] **1.** Outside; extraneous; separated; alien. **2.** Born in, or belonging to, another country, nation, sovereignty, or locality. **3.** Remote; distant; strange; not pertaining or pertinent; not appropriate. — **For'eign-ness**, *n.*

Foreign attachment (*Law*), an attachment of the goods, effects, or credits of a debtor (as a foreigner) in the hands of a third person; attachment by garnishee process.

Syn. — Outlandish; alien; exotic; extrinsic.

For'eign-er (-ẽr), *n.* A foreign person; alien; stranger.

Fore-judge' (fōr-jŭj'), *v. t.* To judge beforehand; to prejudge.

Fore-judge', *v. t.* [For *forjudge*, fr. F. *forjuger*; OF. *fors* outside + F. *juger* to judge.] (*O. Eng. Law*) To expel, as from court, by the judgment of a court.

Fore-know' (fōr-nō'), *v. t.* To know beforehand.

Fore-know'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who foreknows.

Fore-knowl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Previous knowledge; prescience.

For'el (fŏr'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *forel*, deriv. of *forre* sheath; of German origin.] A kind of parchment for book covers.

Fore'land' (fōr'lănd'), *n.* Lit., land in front of or before anything; specif., promontory; cape; headland.

Fore'lock' (fōr'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head. **2.** (*Mech.*) A cotter or split pin, as in a slot in a bolt; a linchpin.

To take time, *or* occasion, by the forelock, to make prompt use of anything; not to let slip an opportunity.

Fore'man (fōr'man), *n.* The first or chief man; as of a jury, of a set of employees, etc. [bow.

Fore'mast' (-mast'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The mast nearest the

Fore'men'tioned (-mĕn'shŭnd), *a.* Mentioned before.

Fore'most' (fōr'mōst'), *a.* [AS. *formest*, *fyrmest*, superl. of *forma* first, which is a superl. fr. *fore* fore.] First in time or place; chief in rank or dignity.

Fore'name' (-nām'), *n.* A name that precedes the family name or surname; a first name. [named.

Fore'named' (-nāmd'), *a.* Named before; aforesaid.

Fore-nenst' (fōr-nĕnst'), *prep.* [See FORE, and ANENT.] Over against; opposite to. [*Now dialectic*]

Fore'noon' (fōr'nōōn'), *n.* The early part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon.

Fo-ren'sic (fō-rĕn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *forensis*, fr. *forum*. See FORUM.] Belonging to courts of judicature or to public discussion and debate; argumentative; rhetorical.

Fo-ren'sic-al (-sĭ-kal), *a.* Forensic.

Fore'or-dain' (fōr'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain beforehand; to predestinate.

Fore-or'di-na'tion (-dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

Fore' part' (fōr' pärt'), *or* **Fore'part'**, *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place; beginning.

Fore-run' (fōr-rŭn'), *v. t.* **1.** To run before; to precede. **2.** To come before as an earnest of something to follow; to announce.

Fore-run'ner (fōr-rŭn'nẽr *or* fōr'rŭn'nẽr), *n.* One that foreruns; esp., a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; harbinger; sign; prognostic. **2.** A predecessor; ancestor. [*Obs.*]

Fore'sail' (fōr'sāl'; *among seamen* fōr's'l *or* fō's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) The sail bent to the foreyard of a square-rigged vessel, being the lowest sail on the foremast. (*b*) The gaff sail set on the foremast of a schooner. (*c*) The fore staysail of a sloop, being the triangular sail next forward of the mast. [prescience of.

Fore-see' (fōr-sē'), *v. t.* To see beforehand; to have

Fore-se'er (-sē'ẽr *or* -sēr'), *n.* One who foresees.

Fore-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure.

Fore-short'en (fōr-shôrt''n), *v. t.* (*Fine Arts*) To represent on a plane surface, as if extended in a direction toward the spectator or nearly so.

Fore-show' (fōr-shō'), *v. t.* To show or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell.

Fore'side' (fōr'sīd'), *n.* **1.** Front side; front; esp., a stretch of country fronting the sea. **2.** The outside.

Fore'sight' (fōr'sīt'), *n.* **1.** Act or power of foreseeing; foreknowledge. **2.** Action in reference to the future; provident care. **3.** (*Surv.*) Any sight or reading of the leveling staff except the backsight; any sight or bearing taken by a compass or theodolite in a forward direction. **4.** (*Gun.*) The muzzle sight.

Fore'skin (fōr'skĭn), *n.* (*Anat.*) The prepuce.

For'est (fŏr'ĕst), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *forestis*, prop., open ground for the chase, fr. L. *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, abroad.] **1.** An extensive wood; in the U. S., a tract of woodland which has never been cultivated. **2.** (*Eng. Law*) A royal hunting ground.

For'est, *v. t.* To cover with trees or wood.

Fore-stall' (fōr-stạl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORESTALLED (-stạld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORESTALLING.] [OE. *forstallen* to stop, to stop (goods) on the way to the market by buying them up, fr. *forstal* obstruction, AS. *forsteal*, prop., a placing one's self before another. See FORE; STALL.] **1.** To take beforehand, or in advance; to anticipate. **2.** To preoccupy; also, to exclude, hinder, or prevent. **3.** To deprive; — with *of*. [*R.*] **4.** (*Eng. Law*) To obstruct or stop up, as a way; also, to intercept on the road, as goods on the way to market.

To forestall the market, to raise the market price of goods by buying them up beforehand, diverting them, or inducing others to raise the price, — once an offense at law.

Fore-stall'er (fōr-stạl'ẽr), *n.* One who forestalls.

Fore'stay' (fōr'stā'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large, strong rope, reaching from the foremast head to the bowsprit.

For'est-er (fŏr'ĕst-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One having charge of a forest. **2.** An inhabitant of a forest. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A lepidopterous insect, the larva of which injures the grapevine.

For'est-ry (fŏr'ĕst-rў), *n.* The art of forming or of cultivating forests; the management of growing timber.

Fore'taste' (fōr'tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand.

Fore-taste' (fōr-tāst'), *v. t.* To taste beforehand.

Fore-tell' (fōr-tĕl'), *v. t. & i.* To predict; to tell before occurrence; to prophesy; to foreshow.

Fore-tell'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who predicts.

Fore'thought' (fōr'thạt'), *n.* A thinking beforehand; prescience; premeditation; forecast; provident care.

Fore'to'ken (fōr'tō'k'n), *n.* Prognostic.

Fore-to'ken (fōr-tō'k'n), *v. t.* To foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.

Fore' tooth' (fōr' tōōth'). (*Anat.*) One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

Fore'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* **1.** The hair on the forepart of the head; esp., a lock hanging over the forehead. **2.** That part of a headdress that is in front. **3.** (*Naut.*) The platform at the head of the foremast.

Fore'-top-gal'lant (-găl'lant *or* -t'găl'-), *a.* (*Naut.*) Designating the mast, sail, yard, etc., above the topmast.

Fore'-top'mast (-mâst), *n.* (*Naut.*) The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the fore-topgallant mast.

Fore'-top'sail (-sâl *or* -s'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) See Sail.

For-ev'er (fōr-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* **1.** Through eternity; everlastingly; eternally. **2.** At all times; always.

☞ In England, usually written as two separate words; in the United States, as a single word.

Syn. — Constantly; continually; invariably; unchangeably; incessantly; perpetually; unceasingly; ceaselessly; interminably; endlessly.

Fore-warn' (fōr-wąrn'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand; to give notice to; to caution.

Fore'wom'an (fōr'wo͝om'an), *n.* A woman who is chief, as of a set of workers. [on the foremast.

Fore'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The lowermost yard

For'feit (fôr'fĭt), *n.* [F. *forfait* crime, prop. p. p. of *forfaire* to forfeit, transgress, deriv. of L. *foris* abroad + *facere* to do.] **1.** Injury. [*Obs.*] **2.** A thing forfeit or forfeited. **3.** Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine; — whence the game of *forfeits*.

For'feit, *a.* Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.

For'feit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Forfeited; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Forfeiting.] To lose, or lose the right to, by some error, fault, offense, or crime.

For'feit-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be forfeited.

For'fei-ture (fôr'fĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act of forfeiting. **2.** That which is forfeited; a penalty; a fine or mulct.

Syn. — Fine; mulct; amercement; penalty.

For-fend' (fôr-fĕnd'), *v. t.* See Forefend. [*Archaic*]

For'fi-cate (-fĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *forfex, forficis*, shears.] (*Zoöl.*) Deeply forked, as the tail of certain birds.

For-gave' (fôr-gāv'), *imp.* of Forgive.

Forge (fōrj), *n.* [F. *forge*, fr. L. *fabrica* workshop of an artisan, fr. *faber* artisan, smith. Cf. Fabric.] A place or establishment where metals (especially iron) are wrought or worked by heating and hammering; smithy.

Blacksmith's Forge.

Forge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Forged (fōrjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Forging (fōr'jĭng).] **1.** To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal. **2.** To form or shape out in any way; to frame; to invent. **3.** To make falsely; to produce (something not genuine); to counterfeit.

Syn. — To fabricate; counterfeit; feign; falsify.

Forge, *v. i.* **1.** To commit forgery. **2.** [Cf. Force to compel.] (*Naut.*) To move heavily and slowly; to work one's way.

Forge, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To impel forward slowly.

For'ger (fōr'jẽr), *n.* One who forges.

For'ger-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Act of forging metal. [*Obs.*] **2.** Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; esp., the crime of fraudulently making or altering a writing or signature purporting to be made by another. **3.** That which is forged, falsely devised, or counterfeited.

Syn. — Counterfeit. — *Counterfeit* is chiefly used of imitations of coin, paper money, or securities depending upon pictorial devices and engraved designs for identity. *Forgery* is more especially applied to the fraudulent making or altering of written instruments, as checks.

For-get' (fôr-gĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Forgot (-gŏt') (Forgat (-găt'), *Obs.*); *p. p.* Forgotten (-gŏt't'n), Forgot; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Forgetting.] [AS. *forgietan, forgitan*; pref. *for-* + *-gietan, -gitan*, to get; cf. G. *vergessen*. See For-, and Get, *v. t.*] **1.** To lose remembrance of; to cease to have in mind; also, to lose the power of; to cease from doing. **2.** To treat with inattention; to slight.

To forget one's self. (*a*) To become unmindful of one's self. (*b*) To be guilty of what is unworthy of one's self.

For-get'ful (fôr-gĕt'fụl), *a.* **1.** Apt to forget. **2.** Having forgotten; heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive. — **For-get'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **For-get'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Oblivion. — *Forgetfulness* commonly denotes the mental condition of a forgetful person; *oblivion* denotes also the act of forgetting, and the obscurity resulting from being forgotten.

For-get'-me-not' (fôr-gĕt'mē-nŏt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small herb (*Myosotis palustris, incespitosa*, etc.), bearing a beautiful blue flower, — the emblem of fidelity.

For-get'ter (fôr-gĕt'tẽr), *n.* One who forgets.

For'ging (fōr'jĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who forges. **2.** (*Mach.*) A piece of forged work in metal.

For-giv'a-ble (fôr-gĭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be forgiven.

For-give' (fôr-gĭv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Forgave (-gāv'); *p. p.* Forgiven (-gĭv'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Forgiving.] [AS. *forgiefan, forgifan*; pref. *for-* + *giefan, gifan*, to give. See For-, and Give.] **1.** To give up resentment or claim to requital or penalty because of (an offense or wrong); to pardon. **2.** To cease to feel resentment against, on account of wrong committed; to absolve; to pardon.

Syn. — See Excuse.

For-give'ness, *n.* A forgiving; state of being forgiven.

Syn. — Pardon; remission. — *Pardon* in religious matters has the same sense as *forgiveness;* but in common usage there is a difference between them. *Forgive* points to inward feeling, and supposes restoration of alienated affection; *pardon* looks more to outward things, and is often used as a mere term of civil apology. The civil magistrate also grants a *pardon*, and not *forgiveness*.

For-giv'er (fôr-gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who forgives.

For-giv'ing, *a.* Disposed to forgive; merciful. — **For-giv'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **For-giv'ing-ness,** *n.*

For-go' (fôr-gō'), *v. t.* See 1st Forego.

For-got' (fôr-gŏt'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Forget.

For-got'ten (-t'n), *p. p.* of Forget.

Fork (fôrk), *n.* [AS. *forc*, fr. L. *furca*.] **1.** An instrument having one end divided into two or more prongs or tines. **2.** Anything like a fork in shape. **3.** One of the parts into which anything forklike is divided; also, the place or angle of division.

Fork, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Forked (fôrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Forking.] **1.** To shoot into blades, as corn. **2.** To divide into two or more branches.

Fork, *v. t.* To dig, raise, or pitch, with a fork.

To fork over *or* out, to hand or pay over. [*Slang*]

Forked (fôrkt *or* fôrk'ĕd), *a.* Forklike in shape. — **Fork'ed-ly** (fôrk'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Fork'ed-ness,** *n.*

Fork'i-ness (fôrk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being forked.

Fork'y (-ȳ), *a.* Divided like a fork; furcated.

For-lorn' (fôr-lôrn'), *a.* [OE., p. p. of *forlesen* to lose utterly, AS. *forleósan* (p. p. *forloren*); pref. *for-* + *leósan* (in comp.) to lose. See Lose.] **1.** Deserted; abandoned; lost. **2.** Being in a pitiful plight; desperate. — **For-lorn'ly,** *adv.* — **For-lorn'ness,** *n.*

A forlorn hope [D. *verloren hoop*, prop., a lost band] (*Mil.*), a body of men selected to perform some very perilous service; also, a desperate case or enterprise.

Syn. — Destitute; forsaken; solitary; helpless; friendless; hopeless; abject; wretched; miserable; pitiable.

-form (-fôrm). [See Form, *n.*] A suffix used to denote *in the form* or *shape of, resembling*, etc.

Form (fôrm; *in senses* 8, 9, 10, *often* fōrm *in England*), *n.* [OE. & F. *forme*, fr. L. *forma*.] **1.** The shape and structure of anything, as distinguished from the material of which it is composed; configuration; figure. **2.** Constitution; organization, etc.; system. **3.** Established method of expression or practice; fixed way of proceeding; formula. **4.** Show without substance; outside appearance; conventional ceremony; formality. **5.** Orderly arrangement; shapeliness; comeliness; beauty. **6.** A shape; image; phantom. **7.** That by which shape is given or determined; pattern; model. **8.** A long seat; bench; hence, rank or class of students; also, class or rank in society. **9.** The bed of a hare. **10.** (*Print.*) The type or other matter from which an impression is to be taken, secured in a chase. **11.** (*Fine Arts*) The boundary line of a material object. In *painting*, more generally, the human body. **12.** (*Gram.*) The particular shape or structure of a word or part of speech. **13.** (*Metaph.*) That assemblage of qualities making a conception, or that internal constitution making an existing thing what it is; hence, law of being or activity. **14.** Mode of acting or manifestation to the senses, or to the intellect.

Good form, *or* Bad form, the general appearance, condition, or action, — originally of horses. The phrases are further used colloquially in description of conduct or manners in society.

Form, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Formed (fôrmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Forming.] **1.** To give form or shape to; to frame; to make; to fashion. **2.** To give a particular shape, mold, or fashion to; to arrange. **3.** To go to make up; to be the essential or constitutive elements of; to answer for; to take the shape of. **4.** To provide with a form, as a hare. **5.** (*Gram.*) To derive by grammatical rules.

Form (fôrm), *v. i.* **1.** To take a form, definite shape, or arrangement. **2.** To run for a form, as a hare.

Form'al (fôrm'*al*), *a.* **1.** Belonging to the form, frame, appearance, or organization of a thing. **2.** Belonging to the constitution of a thing; constituent; essential. **3.** Done in due form; ceremonial. **4.** Punctilious; regular; orderly; exact; prim; precise. **5.** Having the form without substance or essence; external. **6.** Conventional. **7.** Sound; normal. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Stiff; starched; affected; ritual; outward.

Form'al-ism, *n.* Practice of strict observance of external forms, esp. in matters of religion. [formalism.

Form'al-ist, *n.* One who lays stress on or practices

For-mal'i-ty (fôr-măl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being formal. **2.** Form without substance. **3.** Compliance with formal or conventional rules; ceremony. **4.** A conventional rule of procedure. **5.** That which is formal, or merely formal. **6.** Essential part.

Form'al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render formal.

Form'al-ly, *adv.* In a formal manner.

For-ma'tion (fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of giving form or shape to anything. **2.** Manner in which a thing is formed; structure. **3.** A substance formed or deposited. **4.** (*Geol.*) (*a*) Mineral deposits and rock masses designated with reference to their origin. (*b*) A group of beds of the same age or period. **5.** (*Mil.*) The arrangement of a body of troops, as in a square, column, etc.

Form'a-tive (fôrm'ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving form; having the power of giving or taking form. **2.** (*Gram.*) Serving to form; derivative; not radical. **3.** (*Biol.*) Capable of growth and development; germinal.

Form'a-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) Any element, as a prefix, suffix, accent, etc., by the addition of which to a word or root a new word or form of a word is made; also, the new word or form so made.

Form'er (fôrm'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which forms.

For'mer (fôr'mẽr), *a. compar.* [A compar. due to OE. *formest.* See FOREMOST.] **1.** Preceding in order of time; antecedent; hence, ancient; long past. **2.** Preceding in order; being the earlier of two things mentioned.

Syn. — Prior; previous; anterior; foregoing.

For'mer-ly (fôr'mẽr-lȳ), *adv.* In time past, either immediately or remotely; of old; heretofore.

For'mic (fôr'mĭk), *a.* [L. *formica* an ant.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, ants; as, *formic* acid, occurring naturally in ants, and also in certain plants.

For'mi-ca-ry (fôr'mĭ-kā-rȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An ant-hill.

For'mi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *formicatio*, deriv. of *formica* ant.] (*Med.*) A sensation resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

For'mi-da-ble (fôr'mĭ-dȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, fr. *formidare* to fear, dread.] Exciting fear or apprehension; adapted to excite fear and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking. — **For'mi-da-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **For'mi-da-ble-ness**, *n.* — **For'mi-da-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Dreadful; fearful; terrible; frightful; shocking; horrible; terrific; tremendous.

Form'less (fôrm'lĕs), *a.* Shapeless; wanting determinate form. — **Form'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Form'less-ness**, *n.*

For'mu-la (fôr'mū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *forma* form.] **1.** A prescribed or set form; established rule. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A formal statement of doctrines. **3.** (*Math.*) A rule or principle expressed algebraically. **4.** (*Med.*) A prescription or recipe for the preparation of a medicinal compound. **5.** (*Chem.*) A symbolic expression (by means of letters, figures, etc.) of the constituents or constitution of a compound.

For'mu-la-ry (-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual.

For'mu-la-ry, *n.* **1.** Book of formulas. **2.** Formula.

For'mu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORMULATED (-lā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORMULATING (-lā-tĭng).] To reduce to a formula; to state definitely. [lating.

For'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of formu-

For'mu-lize (-mū-līz), *v. t.* To formulate.

For'ni-cate (-nĭ-kāt), } *a.* [L. *fornicatus*, fr. *for-*
For'ni-ca'ted (-kā'tĕd), } *nix, -icis*, an arch, vault.] Vaulted like an oven or furnace; arched.

For'ni-cate (fôr'nĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *fornicari*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *fornix, -icis*, a vault, a brothel in an underground vault.] To commit fornication.

For'ni-cā'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Unlawful sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person. **2.** (*Script.*) (*a*) Adultery. (*b*) Incest. (*c*) Idolatry. [cation.

For'ni-ca'tor (fôr'nĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One guilty of forni-

For'ray (fôr'rȧ *or* fôr-rā'), *v. t. & n.* See FORAY.

For-sake' (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSOOK (-sōōk'); *p. p.* FORSAKEN (-sāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORSAKING.] [AS. *forsacan* to oppose, refuse; *for-* + *sacan* to contend. See FOR-; SAKE.] **1.** To quit or leave entirely; to withdraw from. **2.** To renounce; to reject; to refuse.

Syn. — To abandon; quit; desert; fail; relinquish; give up; renounce; reject. See ABANDON.

For-sak'er (fôr-sāk'ẽr), *n.* One who forsakes.

For-sooth' (fôr-sōōth'), *adv.* [AS. *forsōð; for*, prep. + *sōð* truth. See SOOTH.] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well; — now ironical or contemptuous.

For-swear' (fôr-swâr'), *v. t.* [AS. *forswerian.* See FOR-, and SWEAR, *v. i.*] **1.** To reject or renounce upon oath; hence, to renounce earnestly, determinedly, or with protestations. **2.** To deny upon oath.

To forswear one's self, to swear falsely.

Syn. — See PERJURE.

For-swear', *v. i.* To swear falsely.

For-swear'er (fôr-swâr'ẽr), *n.* One who forswears.

For-swore' (-swōr'), *imp.* of FORSWEAR.

For-sworn' (-swōrn'), *p. p.* of FORSWEAR.

Fort (fôrt), *n.* [F., from *fort* strong, L. *fortis.*] (*Mil.*) A strong or fortified place; usually, a small fortified place; a fortification. [small outwork.

Fort'a-lice (fôrt'ȧ-lĭs), *n.* [See FORTRESS.] (*Mil.*) A

Forte (fôrt), *n.* [It. *forte.* See FORT.] **1.** The strong point; that in which one excels. **2.** The part of a sword-blade nearest the hilt.

‖ **For'te** (fôr'tā, *or* fôr'tȧ), *adv.* [It. *forte*, a. & adv.] (*Mus.*) Loudly; strongly; powerfully.

Forth (fôrth), *adv.* [AS. *forð*, fr. *for*; akin to D. *voort*, G. *fort.*] **1.** Forward; onward in time, place, or order; on to the end. **2.** Out, as from a state of concealment, retirement, confinement, or the like. **3.** Beyond a (certain) boundary; away; abroad; out.

Forth'com'ing (fôrth'kŭm'ĭng *or* fôrth'kŭm'-), *a.* Ready or about to appear; making appearance.

Forth'right' (fôrth'rīt' *or* fôrth'rĭt'), *adv.* [*Archaic*] Straight forward. — *a.* Direct; straightforward.

Forth'with' (fôrth'wĭth' *or* -wĭth'; see WITH), *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly.

For-thy' (fôr-thĭ'), *adv.* [AS. *forðȳ; for*, prep. + *ðȳ.* See THE, *adv.*] Therefore. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

For'ti-eth (fôr'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Following the thirty-ninth. **2.** Constituting one of forty equal parts of anything.

For'ti-eth, *n.* A fortieth part.

For'ti-fi'a-ble (-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be fortified.

For'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or art of fortifying. **2.** That which fortifies; a fortress; a fort.

Syn. — Fortress; citadel; bulwark. See FORTRESS.

For'ti-fi'er (fôr'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that fortifies.

For'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORTIFYING.] [F. *fortifier*, L. *fortificare; fortis* strong + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] **1.** To add strength to; to furnish with power to resist attack. **2.** To strengthen and secure by forts or batteries, or other military works.

‖ **For-tis'si-mo** (fôr-tĭs'sĭ-mō *or* fôr-tĕs'sĕ-mō), *adv.* [It., superl. of *forte*, adv.] (*Mus.*) Very strong or loud.

For'ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis* strong.] **1.** Strength; firmness. [*Obs.*] **2.** Strength or firmness of mind in meeting danger, pain, or adversity; resolute endurance; courage.

Syn. — Resolution; resoluteness; bravery.

Fort'night' (fôrt'nīt'; *in U. S. often* fôrt'nĭt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *fourteen nights*, our ancestors reckoning time by nights.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Fort'night'ly (-nīt'lȳ), *a.* Occurring or appearing once in a fortnight. — *adv.* At intervals of a fortnight.

For'tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.* [OF. *forteresce, fortelesce*, LL. *fortalitia*, fr. L. *fortis* strong.] A fortified place; a large and permanent fortification; a place of security.

Syn. — Fort; fortification; castle; citadel. — A *fortress* is constructed for military purposes only, and is permanently garrisoned; a *fortification* is built to defend harbors, cities, etc.; a *castle* is a fortress of early times, which was ordinarily a palatial dwelling; a *citadel* is the stronghold of a fortress or city, etc.

For-tu'i-tous (fôr-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *fortuitus;* akin to *forte*, adv., by chance, prop. abl. of *fors, fortis*, chance.] Happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause; chance; casual. — **For-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **For-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Contingent; incidental. See ACCIDENTAL.

For-tu'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Accident; chance; casualty.

For'tu-nate (fôr'tū-nāt; 135), *a.* [L. *fortunatus*, p. p. of *fortunare* to make fortunate or prosperous, fr. *fortuna.* See FORTUNE, *n.*] **1.** Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some good thing not foreseen as certain; auspicious. **2.** Receiving unexpected good; lucky. — **For'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **For'tu-nate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Auspicious; lucky; prosperous; successful;

favored; happy. — *Fortunate* implies the receipt of good or advantage irrespective of effort or striving to that end; *successful* implies the gaining of an object striven for; *prosperous* implies success in those things which men commonly desire. One may be *fortunate*, in some cases, where he is not *successful*; he may be *successful*, but, if he has been mistaken in the value of what he has aimed at, he may for that reason fail to be *prosperous*.

For'tune (fôr'tŭn; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fortuna*; akin to *fors*, *fortis*, chance.] **1.** The happening of something unforeseen; chance; accident; luck; hap; also, the personified or deified power regarded as distributing arbitrarily the lots of life. **2.** That which befalls or is to befall one; fate; destiny. **3.** The event of a course of action; good or ill success; esp., favorable issue. **4.** Wealth; riches.

Fortune hunter, one who seeks to acquire wealth by marriage. — **Fortune teller**, one who professes to tell future events in the life of another. — **Fortune telling**, the practice or art of the fortune teller.

For'tune, *v. t.* To provide with a fortune. — *v. i.* To fall out; to happen.

For'ty (fôr'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *feówertig*; *feówer* four + suff. *-tig* ten. See FOUR, and TEN.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one more.

For'ty, *n.* **1.** The sum of four tens; forty units or objects. **2.** A symbol for forty units; as, 40, or xl.

Fo'rum (fō'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. FORUMS (-rŭmz), L. FORA (-rȧ). [L.; akin to *foris*, *foras*, outdoors.] **1.** A market place or public place in Rome, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered. **2.** Tribunal; court.

For'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *forweard*, *fore-*
For'wards (-wẽrdz), } *weard*. See FOR, FORE, and -WARDS.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; in advance; progressively.

For'ward, *a.* **1.** Near, or at the fore part; in advance. **2.** Ready; prompt; in an ill sense, overready; too hasty. **3.** Ardent; eager; earnest; in an ill sense, less reserved or modest than is proper. **4.** Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season.

For'ward, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORWARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* FORWARDING.] **1.** To help onward; to promote; to accelerate. **2.** To send forward; to transmit.

For'ward-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who forwards.

For'ward-ly (fôr'wẽrd-lĭ), *adv.* In a forward manner.

For'ward-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being forward.

For'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Same as FORWARD.

‖ **For-zan'do** (fôr-tsän'dō), *adv.* [It., prop. p. pr. of *forzare* to force.] (*Mus.*) See SFORZATO.

‖ **Fos'sa** (fŏs'sȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FOSSÆ (-sē). [L., a ditch. See FOSSE.] (*Anat.*) A pit, groove, cavity, or depression.

Fosse (fŏs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fossa*, fr. *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] **1.** (*Fort.*) Ditch; moat. **2.** (*Anat.*) Fossa.

Fos'sil (fŏs'sĭl), *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fr. *fodere* to dig.] **1.** Dug out of the earth. **2.** (*Paleon.*) Like or pert. to fossils; contained in rocks, whether petrified or not.

Fos'sil, *n.* **1.** (*Paleon.*) The remains of an animal or plant found in stratified rocks. **2.** A person of extremely antiquated opinions or customs. [*Colloq.*]

Fos'sil-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Fossil* + *-ferous*.] (*Paleon.*) Containing or composed of fossils.

Fos'sil-ist, *n.* A student of fossils; a paleontologist.

Fos'sil-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The process of converting, or of being converted, into a fossil.

Fos'sil-ize (fŏs'sĭl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOSSILIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOSSILIZING (-īz'ĭng).] To convert into a fossil; to petrify. Also used figuratively.

Fos'sil-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To become fossil. **2.** To become antiquated in opinions or customs. [*Colloq.*]

Fos-so'ri-al (fŏs-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *fossor* a digger.] Fitted for digging; adapted for burrowing, as a foot.

Fos'ter (fŏs'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOSTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOSTERING.] [AS. *fóster*, *fóstor*, food, nourishment, fr. *fóda* food. See FOOD.] **1.** To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up. **2.** To cherish; to encourage; to sustain and promote.

Fos'ter, *a.* Relating to nourishment; affording, receiving, or sharing nourishment or nurture; — applied to father, mother, child, brother, etc., to indicate the relation of parent, child, brother, etc., as regards sustenance and nurture, but not by tie of blood.

Fos'ter-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Care or charge of nursing.

Fos'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fosters.

Fos'ter-ling, *n.* A foster child.

Foth'er (fŏth'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *fother*, *foder*, AS. *fóðer* a cartload.] **1.** A wagonload; a load of any sort. [*Obs.*] **2.** See FODDER, a unit of weight.

Foth'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOTHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOTHERING.] [Cf. FODDER food, and G. *füttern*, *futtern*, to cover, to line.] To stop (a leak in a ship at sea) by drawing under its bottom a thrummed sail, so that the pressure of the water may force it into the crack.

Fought (fȧt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FIGHT.

Foul (foul), *a.* [*Compar.* FOULER (-ẽr); *superl.* FOULEST.] [AS. *fúl*; akin to D. *vuil*, G. *faul* rotten, L. *putere* to stink, *pus* pus, Gr. πύον pus, πύθειν to cause to rot, Skr. *pūy* to stink.] **1.** Covered with, or containing, extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, offensive, or obstructive; filthy; polluted; nasty; defiled. **2.** Scurrilous; obscene or profane. **3.** Hateful; shameful; odious. **4.** Loathsome; disgusting. **5.** Not favorable; not fair or advantageous. **6.** Not conformed to the established rules and customs of a game, conflict, test, etc.; unfair; dishonest. **7.** Having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement; entangled.

Foul ball (*Baseball*), a batted ball that first strikes the ground outside of the foul ball lines, or rolls out of certain limits. — **Foul ball lines** (*Baseball*), lines extending from the home base through the first and third bases. — **Foul copy**, a rough draught, with erasures and corrections.

Foul, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOULED (fould); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOULING.] **1.** To make filthy; to defile; to soil. **2.** (*Mil.*) To incrust (the bore of a gun) with burnt powder in the process of firing. **3.** To cover (a ship's bottom) with anything that impedes sailing. **4.** To entangle, so as to impede motion; to come into collision with.

Foul, *v. i.* To become fouled. [foul ball.

Foul, *n.* **1.** Entanglement; collision. **2.** (*Baseball*) A

‖ **Fou'lard'** (*F.* fōō'lȧr'; *E.* fōō-lärd'), *n.* [F.] A thin, washable material of silk, or silk and cotton.

Foul'der (foul'dẽr), *v. i.* [Through F. fr. L. *fulgur* lightning.] To flash; to gleam; to thunder. [*Obs.*]

Foul'ly (foul'lĭ), *adv.* In a foul manner.

Foul'-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Using language scurrilous, obscene, or profane; abusive.

Foul'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being foul.

Foul'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Foul-mouthed.

Fou'mart' (fōō'mȧrt'), *n.* [OE. *folmard*, *fulmard*; AS. *fúl* foul + *mearð*, *meard*, marten.] (*Zoöl.*) The European polecat.

Found (found), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FIND.

Found, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOUNDING.] [F. *fonderé*, L. *fundere* to found, pour.] To form by pouring melted metal into a mold; to cast.

Found, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOUNDING.] [F. *fonder*, L. *fundare*, fr. *fundus* bottom.] **1.** To lay the basis of; to establish upon a basis, literal or figurative; to fix firmly. **2.** To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; to furnish the materials for beginning; to originate; to institute.

Foun-da'tion (foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of founding, fixing, establishing, or beginning to erect. **2.** That upon which anything is founded; the lowest and supporting layer of a structure; groundwork; basis. **3.** (*Arch.*) The lowest and supporting part of a wall; in a frame house, the whole substructure of masonry. **4.** A donation for the support of a charitable institution; endowment. **5.** An endowed institution or charity.

Foun-da'tion-er, *n.* One who derives support from the endowments of a college or school. [*Eng.*]

Found'er (found'ẽr), *n.* One who founds.

Foun'der (foun'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUNDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOUNDERING.] [OF. *fondrer* to fall in, fr. *fond* bottom, L. *fundus*.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To fill with water, and sink, as a ship. **2.** To fall; to stumble and go lame, as a horse. **3.** To fail; to miscarry.

Foun'der, *v. t.* To cause internal inflammation and soreness in the feet or limbs of (a horse).

Foun'der, *n.* (*Far.*) (*a*) A lameness in the foot of a horse, occasioned by inflammation. (*b*) An inflammatory fever of the body, or acute rheumatism.

Found'er-y (found'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Same as FOUNDRY.

Found'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [OE. *foundling*, *fundling*; *finden* to find + *-ling*.] A deserted or exposed infant.

Found'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A female founder.

Found'ry (-rĭ), *n.* [F. *fonderie*, fr. *fondre*. See FOUND to cast.] **1.** Act, process, or art of casting metals. **2.** The buildings and works for casting metals.

Fount (fount), *n.* [See FONT.] (*Print.*) A font.

Fount, *n.* [OF. *font*, *funt*, fr. L. *fons*, *fontis*, a fountain; of uncertain origin.] A fountain.

Foun'tain (foun'tĭn), *n.* [F. *fontaine*, LL. *fontana*, fr. L. *fons*, *fontis*.] **1.** A spring of water issuing from the earth. **2.** An artificial jet or stream of water; also, the structure in which such a jet or stream rises or flows. **3.** A chamber for a liquid. **4.** Origin; source.

Fountain head, primary source; original; first principle.

Four (fōr), *a.* [AS. *feówer;* akin to OS. *fiwar*, D. & G. *vier*, Goth. *fidwōr*, L. *quatuor*, Gr. *τέτταρες*, *τέσσαρες*, *πίσυρες*, Skr. *catur.*] One more than three; twice two.

Four, *n.* **1.** The sum of four units; four units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv. **3.** Four things of the same kind, esp. four horses.

Four'chette' (fōōr'shĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche* fork.] **1.** A table fork. **2.** The wishbone of birds. **3.** The frog of the hoof of the horse and allied animals.

Four'fold' (fōr'fōld'), *a.* & *adv.* Four times; quadruple. — *n.* Four times as many or as much.

Four'foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* Having four feet.

Four'gon' (fo͝or'gôn'), *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) An ammunition wagon. (*b*) A French baggage wagon.

Four'hand'ed (fōr'hănd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having four hands; quadrumanous. **2.** Requiring four players.

Fou'ri-er-ism (fo͞o'rĭ-ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* The coöperative socialistic system of Charles *Fourier*, a Frenchman.

Fou'ri-er-ist (-ĭst), **Fou'ri-er-ite** (-īt), } *n.* One who adopts the views of Fourier.

Four'-in-hand' (fōr'ĭn-hănd'), *a.* Consisting of, or drawn by, four horses driven by one person. — *n.* A four-in-hand team or vehicle.

Four'-o'clock' (-ō-klŏk'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant (*Mirabilis Jalapa*, and other species) the flowers of which open toward sunset, or in cloudy weather; — whence the name. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The friar bird; — from its cry.

Four'score' (fōr'skōr'), *a.* [*Four* + *score*, n.] Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units or objects.

Four'square' (-skwâr'), *a.* Having four sides and four equal angles.

Four'teen' (-tēn'), *a.* [AS. *feówertýne*, *feówertēne.* See FOUR; TEN.] Four and ten more; twice seven.

Four'teen', *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and four; fourteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for fourteen, as 14 or xiv.

Four'teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the thirteenth. **2.** Making or constituting one of fourteen equal parts into which anything may be divided.

Four'teenth', *n.* **1.** A fourteenth part. **2.** (*Mus.*) The octave of the seventh.

Fourth (fōrth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the third; the ordinal of four. **2.** Forming one of four equal parts into which anything may be divided.

Fourth, *n.* **1.** A fourth part. **2.** (*Mus.*) The interval of two tones and a semitone, embracing four diatonic degrees of the scale; the subdominant of any key.

The Fourth, specif., in the U. S., the anniversary day (July 4th) of the declaration of American independence.

Fourth'ly, *adv.* In the fourth place.

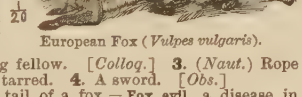
Fou'tra (fo͞o'trä), *n.* [F. *foutre* to lecher, L. *futuere.*] A fig; — used contemptuously. [*Obs.*]

Fowl (foul), *n.* Instead of the *pl.* FOWLS the singular is often used collectively. [AS. *fugol;* akin to G. *vogel*, Goth. *fugls;* of unknown origin.] **1.** Any bird; esp., any large edible bird. **2.** Any domesticated bird used as food; esp., the common domestic cock or hen.

Fowl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOWLED (fould); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOWLING.] To catch or kill wild fowl.

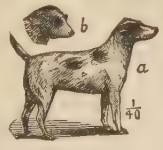
Fowl'er, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowl.

Fox (fŏks), *n.* [AS. *fox;* akin to D. *vos*, G. *fuchs;* of unknown origin.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A carnivorous mammal of many species, noted for its craftiness. (*b*) The European dragonet. (*c*) The thrasher shark. **2.** A sly, cunning fellow. [*Colloq.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) Rope yarn twisted and tarred. **4.** A sword. [*Obs.*]



European Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris*). 1/20

Fox brush, the tail of a fox. — **Fox evil,** a disease in which the hair falls off. — **Fox hunter.** (*a*) One who pursues foxes with hounds. (*b*) A horse which is ridden in a fox chase. — **Fox terrier** (*Zoöl.*), one of a peculiar breed of terriers, used in hunting to drive foxes from their holes, and for other purposes. — **Fox trot,** a pace like that which is adopted for a few steps, by a horse, when passing from a walk into a trot, or a trot into a walk.



Fox Terrier. 1/40

a Smooth-haired variety; *b* Rough-haired.

Fox (fŏks), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOXED (fŏkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOXING.] **1.** To intoxicate; to stupefy with drink. **2.** To make sour, as beer, by causing it to ferment. **3.** To repair the feet of, as of boots, with new front upper leather, or to piece the upper fronts of.

Fox, (fŏks), *v. i.* To turn sour in fermenting.

Foxed (fŏkst), *a.* **1.** Discolored or stained; — said of timber, and also of paper. **2.** Repaired by foxing.

Fox'glove' (fŏks'glŭv'), *n.* [AS. *foxes-glōfa*, *foxes-clōfa*, *foxes-clife.*] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Digitalis*, esp. *D. purpurea*, a handsome perennial or biennial plant, whose leaves are a powerful drug.

Foxhound. 1/40

Fox'hound' (-hound'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a special breed of hounds used for chasing foxes.

Fox'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being foxy, or foxed.

Fox'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** The tail or brush of a fox. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several species and genera of grass having a soft dense head of flowers.

Fox'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like or pert. to the fox; like the fox in disposition; crafty. **2.** Having the color of a fox; yellowish or reddish brown. **3.** Sour; unpleasant in taste.

‖ **Foy'er'** (fwȧ'yȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *focarium* fireplace.] **1.** A lobby in a theater; a greenroom. **2.** The basin in a furnace which receives the molten metal.

Fra (frä), *n.* [It., for *frate.* See FRIAR.] Brother; — a title of a monk or friar.

Fra'cas (frā'kas; *F.* frȧ'kä'), *n.* [F., din, tumult, It. *fracasso*, fr. *fracassare* to break in pieces.] Uproar; noisy quarrel; disturbance; brawl. [violate. [*Obs.*]

Fract (frăkt), *v. t.* [See FRACTION.] To break; to

Frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fractio* a breaking, fr. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] **1.** A breaking. **2.** A portion; a fragment. **3.** (*Arith.* or *Alg.*) One or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number; an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude.

Common, *or* **Vulgar, fraction,** one with the denominator written below a line, and the numerator above it, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$. — **Complex fraction,** one having a fraction or mixed number in the numerator or denominator, or in both. — **Compound fraction,** a fraction of a fraction; two or more fractions connected by *of.* — **Decimal fraction.** See under DECIMAL. — **Improper fraction,** one in which the numerator is greater than the denominator. — **Proper fraction,** one in which the numerator is less than the denominator.

Frac'tion, *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To separate by means of, or to subject to, fractional distillation or crystallization.

Frac'tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to fractions or a fraction; constituting a fraction. **2.** Relatively small; inconsiderable; insignificant.

Fractional crystallization (*Chem.*), a process of separation by means of repeated solution and crystallization. — **Fractional distillation** (*Chem.*), distillation by which a mixture of liquids, differing considerably from each other in their boiling points, is separated into its constituents.

Frac'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Apt to become passionate; apt to scold; cross; snappish; ugly; unruly. — **Frac'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Frac'tious-ness,** *n.*

Frac'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *fractura*, fr. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] **1.** Act of breaking or snapping asunder; rupture; breach. **2.** (*Surg.*) The breaking of a bone. **3.** (*Min.*) Texture of a freshly broken surface.

Compound fracture (*Surg.*), a fracture in which there is an open wound from the surface down to the fracture.

Frac'ture (frăk'tūr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRACTURED (-tūrd; 135); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRACTURING.] To cause a fracture or fractures in; to break.

Præ'num (frē'nŭm), *or* **Fre'num,** *n.*; *pl.* E. FRÆNUMS (-nŭmz), L. FRÆNA (-nȧ). [L., a bridle.] (*Anat.*) A supporting or restraining fold or membrane.

Frag'ile (frăj'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frangere* to break.] Easily broken; brittle; frail. — **Frag'ile-ly,** *adv.*

Fra-gil'i-ty (frȧ-jĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being fragile; brittleness; frangibility. **2.** Weakness.

Frag'ment (frăg'ment), *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere* to break.] A part broken off; a small, detached portion; an imperfect part.

Frag-men'tal (frăg-mĕn'tal), *a.* Fragmentary.

Frag'men-ta-ry (-rȳ), *a.* Composed of fragments, or broken pieces; disconnected; not complete or entire. — **Frag'men-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Frag'men-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

Fra-grance (frā'grans), **Fra-gran-cy** (-gran-sȳ), } *n.* Quality of being grant; odorousness; perfume.

Fra'grant (frā'grant), *a.* [L. *fragrans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *fragrare* to be fragrant.] Affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably; sweet of smell; odorous; agreeable in perfume. — **Fra'grant-ly,** *adv.*

Frail (frāl), *n.* [OF. *fraiel, freel, frael,* fr. LL. *fraellum.*] **1.** A basket made of rushes, used chiefly for containing figs and raisins. **2.** The quantity of raisins contained in a frail, — about thirty-two, fifty-six, or seventy-five pounds. **3.** A rush for weaving baskets.

Frail, *a.* [*Compar.* FRAILER (-ẽr); *superl.* FRAILEST.] [OF. *fraile, frele,* fr. L. *fragilis.* See FRAGILE.] **1.** Easily broken; fragile; not firm or durable; weak; infirm. **2.** Liable to fall from virtue or be led into sin; weak in resolution; also, unchaste. — **Frail'ly,** *adv.* — **Frail'ness,** *n.*

Frail'ty (frāl'tў), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being frail. **2.** A fault proceeding from weakness; foible; sin.

Frame (frām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRAMED (frāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRAMING.] [AS. *fremman* to further, perform, effect, fr. *fram* strong, valiant; akin to E. *foremost.*] **1.** To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts of any structure, esp. of its skeleton. **2.** To plan; to contrive; to compose; in a bad sense, to invent or fabricate, as something false. **3.** To fit to something else, or for some specific end; to adjust; to conform. **4.** To provide with a frame, as a picture.

Frame, *n.* **1.** Anything composed of parts fitted and united together; fabric; structure; esp., the skeleton of a structure. **2.** The bodily structure; make or build of a person. **3.** A kind of open case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, stretching, or supporting things. **4.** (*Mach.*) A kind of machine built upon or within framework; as, a spinning *frame.* **5.** Form; shape; proportion; constitution; system. **6.** Particular state or disposition, as of the mind; humor; mood. **7.** Contrivance.

Frame building *or* house, a building of which the form and support is made of framed timbers. (*U. S.*)

Fram'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who frames anything.

Frame'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** The work of framing, or the completed work; the frame or constructional part of anything. **2.** Work with a frame or loom.

Fram'ing, *n.* Act, process, or style of putting together a frame; a frame; that which frames; also, a framework, or system of frames.

Fram'pel (frăm'pĕl), } *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Peev-
Fram'pold (-pōld), } ish; quarrelsome. (*Obs.*]

Franc (frăṇk), *n.* [F., fr. *franc* a Frank.] A silver coin of France, equivalent to about 19 cents, or 10 pence.

Fran'chise (frăn'chīz *or* -chīz), *n.* [F., fr. *franc,* fem. *franche,* free. See FRANK, *a.*] **1.** Freedom. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) A particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in individuals. **3.** The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; hence, an asylum or sanctuary.

Fran'chise, *v. t.* To make free; to enfranchise.

Fran'chise-ment (-chīz-ment), *n.* Release; deliverance; freedom.

Fran-cis'can (frăn-sĭs'kan), *a.* (*R. C. Ch.*) Belonging to the Order of St. Francis or the Franciscans. — *n.* A member of the Order of St. Francis, a zealous order of mendicant monks founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi.

Fran'co-lin (frăṇ'kō-lĭn), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) A spurred partridge of Asia and Africa, formerly common also in Europe.

Francolin (*Francolinus cruentus*).

Fran'gi-ble (frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken. — **Fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

‖ **Fran'gi-pane** (frăn'jĭ-pān; *F.* frāṇ'zhē'pán'), *n.* [F.; supposed to be named after a Marquis *Frangipani.*] **1.** A perfume of jasmine; frangipani. **2.** A species of pastry, containing cream and almonds.

Fran'gi-pan'i (frăn'jĭ-păn'ĭ), **Fran'gi-pan'ni** (-nĭ), *n.* [For FRANGIPANE.] A perfume derived from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of the red jasmine.

Frank (frăṇk), *a.* [*Compar.* FRANKER (-ẽr); *superl.* FRANKEST.] [F. *franc* free, frank, L. *Francus* a Frank, fr. OHG. *Franko* the name of a Germanic people on the Rhine, who afterward founded the French monarchy.] **1.** Unbounded by restrictions, limitations, etc. [*R.*] **2.** Free in uttering one's real sentiments; using no disguise.

Syn. — Ingenuous; candid; artless; plain; open; unreserved; undisguised; sincere.

Frank, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRANKED (frăṇkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRANKING.] **1.** To send by public conveyance free of expense. **2.** To exempt from charge for postage.

Frank, *n.* **1.** The privilege of franking mail matter; also, the sign denoting that matter is franked. **2.** (*Ethnol.*) A member of one of the German tribes that in the fifth century established the kingdom of France. **3.** A native or inhabitant of Western Europe; a European; — a term used in the Levant. **4.** A franc.

Frank'al-moigne' (frăṇk'ăl-moin'), *n.* [F. *franc* free + Norm. F. *almoigne* alms, for *almosne.* See ALMS.] (*Eng. Law*) A tenure by spiritual service, as on condition of praying for the soul of the donor and his heirs.

Frank'in-cense (-ĭn-sĕns), *n.* [OF. *franc* free, pure + *encens* incense.] A fragrant, aromatic resin, or gum resin, burned as an incense, as in religious rites.

Frank'ly, *adv.* In a frank manner; freely.

Frank'ness, *n.* The quality of being frank; candor.

Frank'pledge' (-plĕj'), *n.* [*Frank* + *pledge.*] (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen, — each freeman of certain communities being a pledge for the rest. (*b*) A tithing; decennary.

Fran'tic (frăn'tĭk), *a.* [F. *frenetique,* L. *phreneticus,* fr. Gr. *φρενιτικός.* See PHRENETIC.] Mad; raving; furious; violent; wild and disorderly; distracted. — **Fran'tic-al-ly** (frăn'tĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* — **Fran'tic-ly** (-tĭk-lў), *adv.* — **Fran'tic-ness,** *n.*

Frap (frăp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRAPPED (frăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRAPPING.] [Cf. F. *frapper* to seize ropes.] (*Naut.*) To draw or bind together; to tighten.

‖ **Fra'ter** (frā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a brother.] (*Eccl.*) A monk; also, a refectory. [*R.*]

Fra-ter'nal (frá-tẽr'nal), *a.* [F. deriv. of L. *fraternus,* fr. *frater* brother, akin to E. *brother.*] Of, pertaining to, or becoming, brothers; brotherly. — **Fra-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

Fra-ter'ni-ty (frá-tẽr'nĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being fraternal; brotherhood. **2.** A body of men associated together, as for their common interest, business, or pleasure; brotherhood; society. [A fraternizing.

Fra'ter-ni-za'tion (frā'tẽr-nĭ-zā'shŭn *or* frăt'ẽr-), *n.*

Fra'ter-nize (frā'tẽr-nīz *or* frăt'ẽr-), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRATERNIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRATERNIZING (-nī'zĭng).] To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.

Frat'ri-ci'dal (frăt'rĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to fratricide; of the nature of fratricide.

Frat'ri-cide (frăt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *fratricidium* a brother's murder, *fratricida* a brother's murderer; *frater, fratris,* brother + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Act of one who murders or kills his own brother. **2.** One who murders or kills his own brother.

Fraud (frạd), *n.* [F. *fraude,* L. *fraus, fraudis.*] **1.** Deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; injurious stratagem. **2.** (*Law*) Intentional deception inducing another to part with some property or to surrender a legal right.

Syn. — Deception; deceit; guile; subtlety; craft; wile; sham; strife; circumvention; stratagem; trick; imposition; cheat. See DECEPTION.

Fraud'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of fraud; trickish; fraudulent.

Fraud'u-lence (frạd'ū-lens; 135), } *n.* The quality of
Fraud'u-len-cy (-len-sў), } being fraudulent.

Fraud'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *fraudulentus,* fr. *fraus, fraudis,* fraud.] **1.** Using fraud; tricky; deceitful; dishonest. **2.** Characterized by, founded on, or proceeding from, fraud. **3.** Obtained or performed by artifice. — **Fraud'u-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Fraught (frạt), *n.* [OE. *fraught, fraght;* origin uncertain.] A freight; a cargo. [*Obs.*] [charged.

Fraught, *a.* Freighted; laden; filled; stored;

Fraught, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRAUGHTED or FRAUGHT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRAUGHTING.] To freight; to burden; to fill. [*Obs.*] [test.

Fray (frā), *n.* [Abbrev. from AFFRAY.] Affray; con-

Fray, *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify; to alarm.

Fray, *v. t.* [See DEFRAY, *v. t.*] To defray. [*Obs.*]

Fray, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *freier, fraier, froier,* to rub, L. *fricare.*] To rub; to wear, wear off or out, or wear into shreds, by rubbing; to fret or ravel, as cloth.

Fray, *n.* A fret or chafe, as in cloth.

Freak (frēk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FREAKED (frēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREAKING.] [Akin to OE. *frakin, freken,* freckle, Gr. *περκνός.*] To variegate; to streak. [*R.*]

Freak, *n.* [Prob. from OE. *frek* bold, AS. *frec* bold, greedy; akin to G. *frech* insolent.] A sudden causeless change of mind; a whim or fancy; vagary; caprice.

Freak'ish, *a.* Apt to indulge in freaks. — **Freak'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Freak'ish-ness,** *n.*

Frec'kle (frĕk'k'l), *n.* [Dim., fr. same root as FREAK, v. t.] **1.** A small yellowish or brownish spot in the skin, esp. on the face, neck, or hands. **2.** Any small spot.

Frec'kle, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRECKLED (-k'ld);

p. pr. & vb. n. Freckling (-klĭng).] To sprinkle or mark with, or become marked with, freckles.

Frec'kly (frĕk'klȳ), *a.* Full of freckles; freckled.

Free (frē), *a.* [*Compar.* Freer (-ēr); *superl.* Freest (-ĕst).] [AS. *freó, frī*; akin to D. *vrij*, G. *frei*, Goth. *freis*, and also to Skr. *prija* beloved, dear, fr. *prī* to love.] **1.** Exempt from subjection to the will of others; not dependent; at liberty. **2.** Not under an arbitrary or despotic government; enjoying political liberty. **3.** Liberated, by arriving at a certain age, from the control of parents, guardian, or master. **4.** Not confined or imprisoned; released from arrest. **5.** Capable of voluntary activity; endowed with moral liberty; — said of the will. **6.** Clear of offense or crime. **7.** Unconstrained by timidity or distrust; unreserved; ingenuous; frank; familiar; communicative. **8.** Unrestrained; immoderate; lavish; licentious; — used in a bad sense. **9.** Not close or parsimonious; liberal. **10.** Exempt; clear; released; liberated; not encumbered or troubled with. **11.** Characteristic of one acting without restraint. **12.** Ready; eager; spirited. **13.** Invested with a particular right or privilege. **14.** Not obstructed, engrossed, or appropriated; open; public. **15.** Not gained by importunity or purchase; gratuitous; spontaneous. **16.** Not arbitrary or despotic; assuring liberty. **17.** (*Law*) Privileged or individual; — the opposite of *common*. **18.** Separated; dissevered; unattached.

Free port. (*Com.*) (*a*) A port where goods are received and shipped free of custom duty. (*b*) A port where all goods are received from ships of all nations at equal rates of duty. — **Free trade**, commerce unrestricted by duties or tariff regulations. — **Free trader**, a believer in free trade.

Free (frē), *adv.* Without charge.

Free, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Freed (frēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Freeing.] **1.** To make free; to set at liberty; to undo; to disengage; to release.

Free'boot'er (frē'bo͝ot'ẽr), *n.* [D. *vrijbuiter*, fr. *vrijbuiten* to plunder; *vrij* free + *buit* booty, akin to E. *booty*.] A plunderer or pillager without the authority of national warfare; pillager; buccaneer; sea robber.

Free'boot'ing, *n.* Robbery; plunder; a pillaging.

Free'boot'ing, *a.* Acting the freebooter; robbing.

Free'born' (-bôrn), *a.* Born free, or not in vassalage.

Freed'man (frēd'man), *n.* A man who has been a slave, and has been set free.

Free'dom (frē'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *freódōm*. See Free, and -dom.] **1.** State of being free; liberty; independence. **2.** Privileges; franchises; immunities. **3.** Exemption from necessity, in choice and action. **4.** Ease; facility. **5.** Frankness; openness; unreservedness. **6.** Improper familiarity; license.

Freedom of the city, the rights of a freeman of the city, — conferred as an honor on a non-resident.

Free'-hand' (frē'hănd'), *a.* Done by the hand, without support or the guidance of instruments.

Free'-hand'ed, *a.* Open-handed; liberal.

Free'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Open; frank; unreserved; liberal; generous.

Free'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* (*Law*) An estate in real property, of inheritance (in fee simple or fee tail) or for life; the tenure by which such estate is held. [hold.]

Free'hold'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) The owner of a free-

Free'-liv'er (-lĭv'ẽr), *n.* One given to free-living.

Free'-liv'ing, *n.* Indulgence of the appetites.

Free'-love' (-lŭv'), *n.* The doctrine or practice of sexual cohabitation without marriage. [free-love.]

Free'-lov'er, *n.* One who advocates or practices

Free'ly, *adv.* In a free manner; without restraint or compulsion; abundantly; gratuitously.

Free'man (frē'man), *n.* **1.** One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal. **2.** A member of a corporation, company, city, or state, possessing certain privileges; esp., a citizen entitled to vote in elections.

Free'-mar'tin (-mär'tĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An imperfect female calf, twinborn with a male.

Free'ma'son (-mā's'n), *n.* One of an ancient and secret association or fraternity, said to have been at first composed of masons or builders in stone.

Free'ma-son'ic (-mā-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, freemasonry. [practices of freemasons.]

Free'ma'son-ry (-mā's'n-rȳ), *n.* The institutions or

Free'ness, *n.* State or quality of being free.

Fre'er (frē'ẽr), *n.* One who frees, or sets free.

Free'-soil' (-soil'), *a.* Pertaining to, or advocating, the non-extension of slavery; — esp. applied to a party active during 1846–1856. [*U. S.*] — **Free'-soil'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [*U. S.*] — **Free'-soil'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*U. S.*]

Free'stone' (frē'stōn'), *n.* A stone composed of sand or grit; — so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

Free'stone', *a.* Having the flesh readily separating from the stone, as in certain kinds of peaches.

Free'think'er (-thĭnk'ẽr), *n.* One who forms opinions independently of the authority of others; esp., in the sphere of religion, one who forms opinions independently of the authority of revelation or of the church.

Syn. — Infidel; skeptic; unbeliever. See Infidel.

Free'think'ing, *n.* The manner of thinking or forming opinions exhibited by freethinkers.

Free'will' (-wĭl), *a.* Of or pertaining to free will; voluntary; spontaneous.

Freeze (frēz), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* Froze (frōz); *p. p.* Frozen (frō'z'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Freezing.] [AS. *freósan*; akin to D. *vriezen*, G. *frieren*, Goth. *friusan* cold, frost.] **1.** To congeal by cold; to harden into ice or like a solid body. **2.** To chill with cold, or as with cold.

Freeze, *n.* A congealing, or state of being congealed.

Freez'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that freezes anything.

Freez'ing, *a.* Tending to, or used for, freezing. **2.** Fig.: Cold or distant in manner. — **Freez'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Freezing point, that degree of a thermometer at which a fluid begins to freeze; applied esp. to water, whose *freezing point* is at 32° Fahr., and at 0° Centigrade.

Freight (frāt), *n.* [F. *fret*, OHG. *frēht* merit, reward. See Fraught, *n.*] **1.** That with which anything is fraught or laden; lading; cargo. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) Sum paid as hire for a ship or part of a ship. (*b*) Price paid a common carrier for the carriage of goods. **3.** Freight transportation, or freight line.

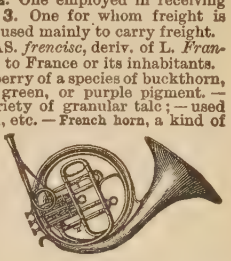
Freight, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Freighted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Freighting.] To load with goods for transportation; to furnish with freight.

Freight'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Charge for transportation. **2.** Transportation of freight. **3.** Freight; cargo.

Freight'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who loads, or who charters and loads, a ship. **2.** One employed in receiving and forwarding freight. **3.** One for whom freight is transported. **4.** A vessel used mainly to carry freight.

French (frĕnch), *a.* [AS. *francisc*, deriv. of L. *Francus* a Frank.] Of or pert. to France or its inhabitants.

French berry (*Bot.*), the berry of a species of buckthorn, which affords a saffron, green, or purple pigment. — **French chalk** (*Min.*), a variety of granular talc; — used for drawing lines on cloth, etc. — **French horn,** a kind of metallic wind instrument. — **French leave,** an informal, hasty, or secret departure, esp. without paying one's debts. [*Colloq.*] — **French roof** (*Arch.*), a modified form of mansard roof having a nearly flat deck for the upper slope.



French Horn.

French, *n.* **1.** The language spoken in France. **2.** Collectively, the people of France.

French'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Frenchified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Frenchifying.] [*French* + *-fy*.] To make French; to Gallicize. [ple of France.]

French'man (-man), *n.* A native or one of the peo-

Fre-net'ic (frē-nĕt'ĭk), **Fre-net'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [See Frantic, *a.*] Distracted; mad; frantic.

Fren'zied (frĕn'zĭd), *p. p. & a.* Affected with frenzy; frantic; maddened. — **Fren'zied-ly,** *adv.*

Fren'zy (-zȳ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *φρένησις* for *φρενῖτις* disease of the mind, phrenitis, fr. *φρήν* mind.] Any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction; violent and temporary derangement of the mental faculties; madness; rage.

Syn. — Insanity; lunacy; madness; derangement; alienation; aberration; delirium. See Insanity.

Fren'zy, *v. t.* To affect with frenzy. [*R.*]

Fre'quence (frē'kwens), *n.* Frequency. [*R.*]

Fre'quen-cy (-kwen-sȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being frequent; frequent recurrence; occurrence often repeated or common. **2.** A crowd; throng. [*Obs.*]

Fre'quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *frequens, -entis*, crowded, frequent; akin to E. *farce*.] **1.** Often to be met with; happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. **2.** Habitually or persistently practicing any course of conduct. **3.** Full; thronged. [*Obs.*]

Fre-quent' (frē-kwĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Frequented; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Frequenting.] **1.** To visit often; to resort to often or habitually. **2.** To fill full. [*Obs.*] [quenting; resort.]

Fre'quen-ta'tion (frē'kwĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fre-

Fre-quent'a-tive (frē-kwĕnt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* (*Gram.*) Serving to express the frequent repetition of an action.

Fre-quent'er (frē-kwĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who frequents.

Fre'quent-ly (frē'kwent-lў), *adv.* At frequent or short intervals; often; repeatedly; commonly.

Fre'quent-ness, *n.* State or quality of being frequent.

Fres'co (frĕs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* FRESCOES *or* FRESCOS (-kōz). [It., fr. *fresco* fresh; of German origin.] **1.** A cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness; shade. [*R.*] **2.** (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) Art of painting on freshly spread plaster, before it dries. (*b*) Hence, incorrectly, painting on plaster in any manner. (*c*) A painting made on plaster.

Fres'co, *v. t.* To paint in fresco, as walls.

Fresh (frĕsh), *a.* [*Compar.* FRESHER (-ẽr); *superl.* FRESHEST.] [AS. *fersc;* akin to D. *versch*, G. *frisch*.] **1.** Possessed of original life and vigor; unimpaired; sound. **2.** New; original; additional. **3.** Lately produced, gathered, or prepared for market; not stale; not dried or preserved; in good condition; lately made or obtained; lately come or made public. **4.** In a raw, green, or untried state; uncultured; unpracticed. **5.** Renewed in vigor, alacrity, or readiness for action; hence, tending to renew in vigor. **6.** Not salt.

Fresh breeze (*Naut.*), a breeze blowing about thirty miles an hour. — **Fresh gale,** a gale blowing about fifty miles an hour. — **Fresh way** (*Naut.*), increased speed.

Syn. — Recent; unfaded; ruddy; florid; sweet; good; inexperienced; unused; lively; vigorous; strong.

Fresh, *n.* **1.** A stream or spring of fresh water. **2.** A freshet. [*Prov. Eng.*] **3.** The mingling of fresh water with salt in river or bays.

Fresh'en (frĕsh''n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRESHENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRESHENING (-'n-ĭng).] **1.** To make or grow stronger or more vigorous. **2.** To separate, as water, from saline ingredients; to make or become less salt. **3.** (*Naut.*) To relieve, as a rope, by change of the part or protecting material affected by friction.

Fresh'et (-ĕt), *n.* A flood or overflowing of a stream due to heavy rains or melted snow; sudden inundation.

Fresh'ly, *adv.* In a fresh manner.

Fresh'man (frĕsh'mạn), *n.* A novice; esp., a first-year student in a college or university.

Fresh'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fresh.

Fresh'-wa'ter (-wą'tẽr), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living in, water not salt. **2.** Accustomed to sail on fresh water only; unskilled as a seaman.

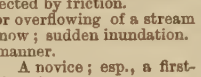
Fret (frĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRETTING.] [AS. *fretan*, for *foretan;* pref. *for-* + *etan* to eat; akin to G. *fressen*. See EAT.] **1.** To devour. [*Obs.*] **2.** To rub; to wear away by friction; to chafe; to gall; hence, to eat away; to gnaw. **3.** To impair; to wear away; to diminish. **4.** To roughen, agitate, or disturb. **5.** To tease; to irritate; to vex.

Fret, *v. i.* **1.** To be worn away; to chafe; to fray. **2.** To eat in; to make way by corrosion. **3.** To be agitated; to rankle. **4.** To be vexed, irritated, or angry; to utter peevish expressions.

Fret, *n.* **1.** Agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause. **2.** Agitation of mind marked by complaint and impatience; irritation. **3.** Herpes; tetter. **4.** *pl.* (*Mining*) The worn sides of river banks, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate.

Fret, *v. t.* [OE. *fretten* to adorn, AS. *frætwan, frætwian.*] To ornament with raised work; to variegate.

Fret, *n.* **1.** Ornamental work in relief, as carving or embossing. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament consisting of small fillets or slats intersecting each other or bent in angles. **3.** The reticulated headdress of gold or silver wire, worn by ladies in the Middle Ages.



Japanese Fret.

Fret (frĕt), *n.* [F. *frette*, prob. dim. of L. *ferrum* iron.] **1.** (*Her.*) A saltire interlaced with a mascle. **2.** (*Mus.*) A short piece, as of wire, on a finger board, as of a guitar, to show where the finger is to be placed.

Greek Fret.

Fret, *v. t.* To furnish (a guitar, etc.), with frets.

Fret'ful (-fụl), *a.* [See 1st FRET.] Disposed to fret; cross; peevish; angry; petulant; irritable. — **Fret'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Fret'ful-ness,** *n.*

Frett, *n.* [See FRIT.] A vitreous compound of lime, silica, borax, lead, and soda, used by potters in glazing.

Fret'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, frets.

Fret'work' (frĕt'wûrk'), *n.* [5th *fret* + *work.*] Work adorned with frets; ornamental openwork.

Fri'a-ble (frī'ą-b'l), *a.* [L. *friabilis*, fr. *friare* to rub, break, or crumble into small pieces; cf. *fricare* to rub.] Easily crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder. — **Fri'a-bil'i-ty** (frī'ą-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Fri'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Fri'ar (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *frère*, fr. L. *frater* brother.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of any religious order, esp. of one of the four mendicant orders. **2.** (*Print.*) A white or pale patch on a printed page.

1/6

Friar Bird.

Friar bird (*Zool.*), an Australian bird, having the head destitute of feathers. — **Friar's lantern,** the ignis fatuus.

Fri'ar-y, *n.* **1.** A monastery; a convent of friars. **2.** The institution or practices of friars.

Frib'ble (frĭb'b'l), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Frivolous; silly.

Frib'ble, *n.* A frivolous, contemptible fellow; fop. [to trifle.

Frib'ble, *v. i.* To act frivolously;

‖ **Fri'can'deau'** (frē'kăn'dō'; *E.* frĭk'*an*-dō'), **Fric'an-do'** (frĭk'*an*-dō'), *n.* [F. *fricandeau.*] A fancy dish of veal or of boned turkey, served as an *entrée.*

Fric'as-see' (frĭk'*as*-sē'), *n.* [F. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser* to fry, fricassee.] A dish made of meat, as of fowls or veal, cut into pieces, and stewed in a gravy.

Fric'as-see', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRICASSEED (-sēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRICASSEEING.] To dress like a fricassee.

Fric'a-tive (frĭk'ą-tĭv), *a.* [Fr. L. *fricare* to rub.] (*Phon.*) Produced by the friction or rustling of the breath; — said of certain consonantal sounds, as *f, v, s, z,* etc. — *n.* A fricative consonant, letter, or sound. See *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 197–206, etc.

Fric'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *frictio*, fr. *fricare, frictum,* to rub.] **1.** Act of rubbing one body against another; attrition. **2.** (*Mech.*) The resistance which a body meets with from the surface on which it moves. **3.** A disagreement tending to prevent or retard progress.

Fric'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or relating to friction.

Fri'day (frī'dą; 48), *n.* [AS. *frigedæg*, fr. *Frigu*, the goddess of marriage; *frigu* love + *dæg* day; cf. Icel. *Frigg*, name of a goddess.] The sixth day of the week, following Thursday and preceding Saturday.

Frid'stol' (frĭd'stōl'), **Frith'stool'** (frĭth'stōōl'), *n.* [AS. *friðstōl; frið* peace + *stōl* stool.] A seat in churches near the altar, to which offenders formerly fled for sanctuary. [*Obs.*]

Fried (frid), *imp. & p. p.* of FRY.

Friend (frĕnd), *n.* [AS. *freónd*, prop. p. pr. of *freón, freógan,* to love; akin to G. *freund.*] **1.** One who entertains for another esteem, respect, and affection; well-wisher; intimate associate. **2.** One not inimical or hostile; also, one of the same nation, party, kin, etc., whose friendly feelings may be assumed. **3.** A favorer; promoter. **4.** One of a religious sect popularly called *Quakers.*

Friend'less, *a.* Destitute of friends; forsaken.

Friend'ly, *a.* **1.** Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favorable. **2.** Appropriate to, or implying, friendship; amicable. **3.** Not hostile. **4.** Promoting the good of any person; favorable; propitious. — **Friend'li-ly** (-lĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Friend'li-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See AMICABLE.

Friend'ship, *n.* State of being friends; friendly relation, or attachment, to a person, or between persons.

Fri'er (frī'ẽr), *n.* One who fries.

Frieze (frēz), *n.* [Perh. the same word as 2d *frieze.* Cf. FRIZ.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) That part of the entablature of an order between the architrave and cornice. It is a flat member, often enriched with sculpture. [See *Illust.* of COLUMN.] (*b*) Any sculptured or richly ornamented band in a building, or, by extension, in rich pieces of furniture.

Frieze (frēz *or* friz), *n.* [F. *frise*, perh. orig. a woolen cloth or stuff from *Friesland* (F. *Frise*); cf. F. *friser* to friz. Cf. FRIZ.] A kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with a shaggy or tufted (friezed) nap on one side.

Frieze, *v. t.* To make a nap on (cloth); to friz.

Sailing Frigate (1800–1840).

Frig'ate (frĭg'ąt; 48), *n.* [F. *frégate*, It. *fregata*, prob. contracted fr. L. *fabricata* something con-

structed or built. See FABRICATE.] Originally, a vessel of the Mediterranean propelled by sails and by oars. Afterwards appropriated as the name of a class of war vessels smaller than ships of the line.

Frigate bird (*Zoöl.*), either of two species of web-footed rapacious birds remarkable for their long wings and powerful flight. They rob other birds of their prey.

Frigate Bird.

Fright (frīt), *n.* [AS. *fyrhto, fyrhtu;* akin to G. *furcht.*] **1.** A state of terror excited by the sudden appearance of danger; a sudden alarm. **2.** Anything producing a feeling of alarm or aversion. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Alarm; terror; consternation. See ALARM.

Fright (frīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* FRIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRIGHTING.] To alarm suddenly; to shock by causing sudden fear; to terrify; to scare.

Syn. — To affright; dismay; daunt; intimidate.

Fright'en (frīt''n), *v. t.* [*imp.* FRIGHTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRIGHTENING.] To disturb with fear; to throw into a state of fright; to affright; to terrify.

Fright'ful (frīt'fụl), *a.* Full of that which causes fright; exciting alarm; impressing terror; shocking. — **Fright'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fright'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Terrible; dreadful; alarming; fearful; terrific; awful; horrid; horrible; shocking. — *Frightful* implies sudden emotion; *dreadful*, emotion deeper and more prolonged; *awful*, fear mingled with awe, which subdues us before the presence of some invisible power.

Frig'id (frĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *frigidus*, fr. *frigere* to be cold. Cf. FRILL.] **1.** Cold; wanting heat or warmth; of low temperature. **2.** Wanting warmth, fervor, ardor, fire, vivacity, etc.; unfeeling; dull and unanimated; stiff and formal. **3.** Impotent. — **Frig'id-ly** (-lỹ), *adv.* — **Frig'id-ness**, *n.*

Fri-gid'i-ty (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State or quality of being frigid.

Frig'o-rif'ic (frĭg'ō-rĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *frigorificus; fri-*
Frig'o-rif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *gus, frigoris*, cold + *facere* to make.] Causing cold; producing cold.

Frill (frĭl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRILLED (frĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRILLING.] [OF. *friller*, fr. L. *frigidulus* somewhat cold, dim. of *frigidus* cold. Cf. FRIGID.] To shake, shiver, or ruffle as from cold.

Frill, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A ruffling of a bird's feathers from cold. (*b*) A ruffle, consisting of a fold of membrane, of hairs, or of feathers. **2.** A narrow border or edging secured at one edge and left free at the other, usually fluted or crimped. [tin film.]

Frill, *v. i.* (*Photog.*) To wrinkle; — said of the gela-

Frill, *v. t.* To provide, decorate with, or form into, a frill or frills. [See VENDÉMIAIRE.

‖ **Fri'maire'** (frē'mâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *frimas* hoarfrost.]

Fringe (frĭnj), *n.* [OF. *fringe*, prob. fr. L. *fimbria* fiber, fringe.] **1.** A kind of trimming, consisting of loosely hanging threads or ends of stuff. **2.** Something having a resemblance to fringe; a border; an edging.

Fringe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRINGED (frĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRINGING.] To adorn with, or as with, a fringe.

Frin-gil'line (frĭn-jĭl'lĭn *or* frĭn'jĭl-lĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the *Fringillidæ*, a family including the finches; characteristic of finches; sparrowlike.

Frip'per (frĭp'pẽr), *n.* [F. *fripier*, fr. *friper* to rumple, fumble, waste.] One who deals in frippery. [*Obs.*]

Frip'per-y (frĭp'pẽr-ỹ), *n.* [F. *friperie.*] **1.** Cast-off clothes. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence: Secondhand finery; cheap and tawdry decoration; affected elegance. **3.** A place where old clothes are sold. **4.** Trade in old clothes.

‖ **Fri'seur'** (frē'zẽr'), *n.* [F.] A hairdresser.

Frisk (frĭsk), *a.* [OF. *frisque;* akin to E. *fresh.*] Lively; brisk; frolicsome; frisky. [*Obs.*]

Frisk, *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety; a gambol; a little playful skip or leap.

Frisk, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRISKED (frĭskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRISKING.] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, in frolic and gayety. [settled person.

Frisk'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who frisks; a wanton; an un-

Fris'ket (frĭs'kĕt), *n.* [F. *frisquette.*] (*Print.*) The light frame which holds the sheet of paper to the tympan.

Frisk'y (frĭsk'ỹ), *a.* Inclined to frisk; frolicsome; gay. — **Frisk'i-ly** (-ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Frisk'i-ness**, *n.*

Frit (frĭt), *n.* [F. *fritte*, fr. *frit* fried, p. p. of *frire* to fry. See FRY, *v. t.*] **1.** (*Glass Making*) The calcined material of which glass is made, before vitrification. **2.** (*Ceramics*) The material for glaze of pottery.

Frit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRITTING.] To change into frit by heat; to fuse partially.

Frith (frĭth), *n.* [OE. *firth*, Icel. *fjörðr;* akin to E. *ford.*] **1.** (*Geol.*) A narrow arm of the sea; the opening of a river into the sea. **2.** A kind of fish weir. [*Eng.*]

Frith, *n.* [OE. *frith* peace, land inclosed for hunting, park, forest, AS. *friđ* peace; akin to G. *friede* peace, and fr. root of E. *free.*] **1.** A forest; woody place. [*Obs.*] **2.** A small field inclosed out of a common. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Frit'il-la'ri-a** (frĭt'ĭl-lā'rĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fritillus* dicebox, from the checkered markings of the petals.] (*Bot.*) A genus of liliaceous plants, of which the crown-imperial is one species, and the Guinea-hen flower another.

Frit'il-la-ry (frĭt'ĭl-lā-rỹ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with checkered petals, of the genus Fritillaria.

Frit'ter (frĭt'tẽr), *n.* [F. *friture* frying, a thing fried, from *frire* to fry. See FRY, *v. t.*] **1.** A small quantity of batter, often inclosing another substance, fried in lard or in a frying pan. **2.** A fragment; shred; small piece.

Frit'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRITTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRITTERING.] **1.** To cut, as meat, into small pieces, for frying. **2.** To break into small pieces.

To fritter away, to reduce to nothing by taking away a little at a time; also, to waste piecemeal.

Fri-vol'i-ty (frĭ-vŏl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State or quality of being frivolous; also, acts or habits of trifling.

Friv'o-lous (frĭv'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *frivolus.*] **1.** Being of little weight or importance; not worth notice; slight. **2.** Given to trifling, or to unimportant affairs; marked with unbecoming levity; silly. — **Friv'o-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Friv'o-lous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Trifling; trivial; slight; petty; worthless.

Friz (frĭz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRIZZED (frĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRIZZING (-zĭng).] [Cf. F. *friser* to curl, frizzle, to raise the nap (on certain stuffs); prob. akin to OFries. *frisle* hair of the head.] **1.** To curl, or form into small curls, as hair; to crisp. **2.** To form into little burs, knobs, or tufts, as nap. **3.** (*Leather Manufacture*) To soften and make of even thickness by rubbing.

Friz, *n.* That which is frizzed; a frizzle.

Frizz (frĭz), *v. t. & n.* See FRIZ.

Friz'zle (frĭz'z'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRIZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRIZZLING (-zlĭng).] [Dim. of FRIZ.] To curl or crisp, as hair; to friz; to crinkle.

Friz'zle, *n.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

Friz'zler (-zlẽr), *n.* One who frizzles.

Friz'zly (-zlỹ), **Friz'zy** (-zỹ), *a.* Curled or crisped.

Fro (frō), *adv.* [OE. *fra, fro*, adv. & prep., Icel. *frā*, akin to E. *from.*] From; away; back or backward; — now used only in *to and fro*, that is, *to and from.*

Frock (frŏk), *n.* [F. *froc* a monk's cowl, coat, garment, deriv. of L. *floccus* a flock of wool; hence, orig., a flocky cloth or garment.] **1.** A loose outer garment; esp., a gown for women and children; also, a coarse, shirtlike, outer garment worn by some workmen; a smock frock. **2.** A coarse gown worn by monks or friars.

Frock coat, a body coat for men, usually double-breasted, the skirts not being in one piece with the body, but sewed on so as to be somewhat full.

Frock, *v. t.* **1.** To clothe in a frock. **2.** To make a monk of.

Frog (frŏg), *n.* [AS. *frogga, frocga* a frog (in sense 1); akin to G. *frosch.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A common amphibious animal, of many species. **2.** [Perh. akin to E. *fork.*] (*Anat.*) The triangular prominence of the hoof, in the middle of the sole of the foot of the horse, and other animals. **3.** (*Railroads*) A supporting plate to guide the wheels where one track branches from another or crosses it. **4.** [Cf. Pg. *froco* tuft of wool or silk, L. *floccus*, E. *frock.*] An oblong cloak button, fastening into a loop instead of a button hole. **5.** The loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.

Spotted Frog (*Rana halecina*).

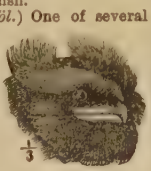
Flying frog. (*Zoöl.*) See under FLYING. — Frog hopper (*Zoöl.*), a small, leaping insect living on plants. The larvæ are inclosed in a frothy liquid called *cuckoo spit* or *frog spit.* — Frog lily (*Bot.*), the yellow water lily.

Frog (frŏg), *v. t.* To adorn or fasten (a coat, etc.) with frogs.

Frog'bit' (-bĭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A European plant (*Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ*), floating on still water and propagating itself by runners. (*b*) An American plant (*Limnobium Spongia*), with similar habits.

Frog'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The angler. (*b*) A grotesque-looking species of oceanic fish.

Frog'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of Asiatic and East Indian birds of the genus *Batrachostomus*; — from their very broad, flat bills.



Head of Eared Frogmouth (*Batrachostomus auritus*).

Frol'ic (frŏl'ĭk), *a.* [D. *vrolijk*; akin to G. *frölich*.] Full of levity; dancing or frisking about; full of pranks; gay; merry.

Frol'ic, *n.* A wild prank; a flight of levity, or of gayety and mirth; a merry-making.

Frol'ic, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Frolicked (-ĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Frolicking.] To indulge in a frolic; to sport.

Frol'ic-some (-sŭm), *a.* Disposed to, or characterized by, frolic; sportive. — **Frol'ic-some-ness**, *n.*

From (frŭm), *prep.* [AS. *fram*, *from*; akin to Icel. *fram* forward, Goth. *fram* from.] Out of the neighborhood of; lessening or losing proximity to; leaving behind; by reason of; out of; by aid of; — used whenever departure, setting out, commencement of action, being, state, occurrence, etc., or procedure, emanation, absence, separation, etc., are to be expressed. Also, less frequently, the source, the cause, the occasion, out of which anything proceeds. The antithesis and correlative of *to*.

Frond (frŏnd), *n.* [L. *frons*, *frondis*, a leafy branch, foliage.] (*Bot.*) The organ formed by the union into one body of stem and leaf, often bearing the fructification.

Frond of a fern (*Polypodium*).

Fron-da'tion (frŏn-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stripping, as trees, of leaves or branches.

Fron-desce' (frŏn-dĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *frondescere*, incho. fr. *frondere* to unfold leaves.] To unfold leaves, as plants.

Fron-des'cence (-dĕs'sens), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Time at which a plant unfolds its leaves. (*b*) Act of bursting into leaf.

Fron-dif'er-ous (frŏn-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frondifer*; *frons* a leafy branch + *ferre* to bear.] Producing fronds.

Fron-dose' (frŏn-dōs' *or* frŏn'dōs'), *a.* [L. *frondosus* leafy.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Frond-bearing; resembling a frond; having a simple expansion not separable into stem and leaves. (*b*) Leafy.

Fron'dous (frŏn'dŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Frondose. [*R.*]

‖ **Frons** (frŏnz), *n.* [L., front.] (*Anat.*) Forehead; the part of the cranium between the orbits and vertex.

Front (frŭnt), *n.* [F., forehead, fr. L. *frons*, *frontis*.] **1.** The forehead or brow; sometimes, also, the whole face. **2.** The forehead, countenance, or personal presence, as expressive of character or temper, and esp. of boldness. **3.** The part or surface of anything which seems to look out, or to be directed forward; the fore or forward part. **4.** A position directly before the front of a person or thing. **5.** The most conspicuous part. **6.** A front piece of false hair. [foremost.]

Front, *a.* Of or pert. to the front; being in front;

Front, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fronted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fronting.] To meet or oppose face to face; hence, to meet in a hostile manner. **2.** To appear before; to meet. **3.** To face toward; to confront. **4.** To stand opposed or opposite to, or over against. **5.** To adorn in front; to supply a front to. [direction.]

Front, *v. i.* To have or turn the face or front in any

Front'age (-ĕj), *n.* Extent in front, as of an edifice.

Fron'tal (frŏn'tal), *a.* Belonging to the front part; being in front; esp. (*Anat.*), of or pert. to the forehead.

Fron'tal, *n.* **1.** Something worn on the forehead or face; a frontlet. **2.** (*Arch.*) A little pediment over a door or window. **3.** (*Eccl.*) A movable, decorative member covering the front of the altar. **4.** (*Anat.*) The frontal bone, or one of the two frontal bones.

Fron'tier (frŏn'tẽr), *n.* [F. *frontière*, LL. *frontaria*.] The border, confine, or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country; the border of the settled and cultivated part of a country.

Fron'tier, *a.* **1.** Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous. **2.** Of or relating to a frontier.

Fron'tiers-man (frŏn'tẽrz-man *or* frŏn-tẽrz'-), *n.* A man living on the frontier.

Fron'tis-piece (frŏn'tĭs-pēs), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *frontispicium* beginning, front of a church, fr. L. *frons* front + *spicere*, *specere*, to view.] The part in front; as: (*a*) (*Arch.*) Principal front of a building. [*Obs.* or *R.*] (*b*) Ornamental figure or illustration fronting the first page, or titlepage, of a book; formerly, the titlepage itself.

Front'let (frŭnt'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A frontal or brow band. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) In birds, the margin of the head behind the bill.

Fron'to- (frŏn'tō-). [L. *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead.] (*Anat.*) A combining form signifying *relating to the forehead* or *the frontal bone*; as, *fronto*-parietal, relating to the frontal and the parietal bones; *fronto*-nasal, etc.

Frost (frŏst; 115), *n.* [AS. *forst*, *frost*, fr. *freósan* to freeze; akin to G. *frost*.] **1.** A freezing; congelation. **2.** State or temperature of the air which occasions congelation; severe cold or freezing weather. **3.** Hoarfrost. Black frost, cold which freezes vegetation and causes it to turn black, without forming hoarfrost.

Frost (frŏst; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Frosted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Frosting.] To injure or affect by frost; to cover with, or as with, frost.

Frost'bite' (-bĭt'), *n.* The freezing, or effect of a freezing, of some part of the body.

Frost'bite', *v. t.* To blight or nip with frost. [frost.]

Frost'-bit'ten (-bĭt'tn), *p. a.* Nipped or injured by

Frost'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The tomcod; — so called because it is abundant on the New England coast in autumn at about the commencement of frost. (*b*) The smelt. [*Local, U. S.*]

Frost'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a frosty manner.

Frost'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being frosty.

Frost'ing, *n.* **1.** A frostlike composition of sugar used on pastry. **2.** A lusterless finish of metal or glass.

Frost'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American species of rockrose. [by hoarfrost.

Frost'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The figurework produced

Frost'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Attended with, or producing, frost; cold; freezing. **2.** Covered with frost. **3.** Without warmth of affection or courage. **4.** Appearing as if covered with hoarfrost; white; gray-haired.

Froth (frŏth; 115), *n.* [OE. *frothe*, Icel. *froða*; akin to AS. *āfreoðan* to froth.] **1.** A collection of bubbles in fluids or liquors; spume; foam. **2.** Any empty, senseless show, as of wit or eloquence.

Froth, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Frothed (frŏtht; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Frothing.] **1.** To cause to foam. **2.** To spit, vent, or eject, as froth. **3.** To cover with froth.

Froth, *v. t.* To throw froth up or out; to foam.

Froth'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Frothier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Frothiest.] **1.** Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth; spumous; foamy. **2.** Not firm or solid; soft; unstable. **3.** Of the nature of froth; light; empty; unsubstantial. — **Froth'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Froth'i-ness**, *n.*

Frounce (frouns), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Frounced (frounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Frouncing (froun'sĭng).] [OF. *froncier*; origin uncertain.] To form wrinkles in; to curl or frizzle; to gather into or adorn with plaits.

Frounce, *n.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl; a flounce.

Frou'zy (frou'zĭ), *a.* [Prov. E. *frouzy* froward, peevish, offensive.] Fetid; musty; rank; disordered and offensive to the smell or sight; slovenly; frowzy.

Frow (frou), *n.* [D. *vrouw*; akin to G. *frau* woman.] A woman; esp., a Dutch or German woman.

Fro'ward (frō'wẽrd), *a.* [*Fro* + *-ward*.] Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable; perverse; disobedient; peevish. See Perverse. — **Fro'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Fro'ward-ness**, *n.*

Frow'ey (frou'ĭ), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Carp.*) Working smoothly, or without splitting; — said of timber.

Frown (froun), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Frowned (fround); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Frowning.] [OF. *froignier*.] **1.** To contract the brow in displeasure, severity, or sternness; to scowl. **2.** To manifest displeasure or disapprobation; to have a threatening appearance.

Frown, *v. t.* To repress or rebuke with a look.

Frown, *n.* A wrinkling of the face in displeasure, rebuke, etc.; a sour, severe, or stern look; a scowl.

Frow'y (frou'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. Frowzy.] Musty; rancid.

Frow'zy (-zĭ), *a.* [See Frouzy.] Slovenly; unkempt; untidy; frouzy.

Froze (frōz), *imp.* of Freeze.

Fro'zen (frō'z'n), *a.* **1.** Congealed with cold; affected by freezing. **2.** Subject to frost, or to long, severe cold.

‖ **Fruc'ti-dor'** (fruk'tĭ-dôr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fructus* fruit.] See Vendémiaire.

Fruc-tif'er-ous (frŭk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fructifer*; *fructus* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Producing fruit.

Fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion (frŭk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A fruc-

tifying; fecundation. **2.** (*Bot.*) The collective organs by which a plant produces its fruit, seeds, or spores.

Fruc'ti-fy (frŭk'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRUCTIFIED (-fid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRUCTIFYING.] [F. *fructifier*, L. *fructificare*. See FRUIT, and -FY.] To bear fruit.

Fruc'ti-fy, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize; to fecundate.

Fruc'tu-a-ry (frŭk'tū-ā-rȳ; 135), *n.* [L. *fructuarius*.] One who enjoys the income or increase of anything.

Fru'gal (frȱ'gal), *a.* [L. *frugalis*, fr. *frugi*, lit., for fruit (hence, fit for food, useful, proper, temperate); the dative of *frux*, *frugis*, fruit, akin to E. *fruit*.] **1.** Economical in the use or appropriation of resources; sparing; saving. **2.** Obtained or characterized by economy. —**Fru'gal-ly**, *adv.* —**Fru'gal-ness**, *n.* [gal; thrift.]

Fru-gal'i-ty (frȱ-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being frugal.

Syn. — See ECONOMY.

Fru-gif'er-ous (frȱ-jĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frugifer*; *frux*, *frugis*, fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Fruitful; fructiferous.

Fruit (frȱt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fructus* enjoyment, product, fruit, fr. *frui*, p. p. *fructus*, to enjoy; akin to E. *brook*, v. t.] **1.** Any vegetable product suitable for the nourishment or enjoyment of man or animals. **2.** (*Hort.*) The pulpy, edible seed vessels of certain plants, especially those grown on branches above ground. **3.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The ripened ovary of a flowering plant, with its contents and whatever parts are consolidated with it. (*b*) The spore case or conceptacle of flowerless plants, with the spores. **4.** The produce of animals; offspring; young. **5.** The effect or consequence of any action.

Fruit tree (*Hort.*), a tree cultivated for its edible fruit.

Fruit'age (frȱt'āj; 48), *n.* **1.** Fruit, collectively. **2.** Effect, good or ill.

Fruit'er (-ẽr), *n.* A ship for carrying fruit.

Fruit'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who deals in fruit.

Fruit'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Fruit, taken collectively; fruitage. **2.** A repository for fruit.

Fruit'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly. —**Fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**Fruit'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fertile; prolific; productive; fecund; plentiful; rich; abundant; plenteous. See FERTILE.

Fru-i'tion (frȱ-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [From L. *fruitio* enjoyment, fr. L. *frui*, p. p. See FRUIT, *n.*] Use or possession of anything; pleasure derived from possession or use.

Fruit'less (frȱt'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Lacking, or not bearing, fruit; barren. **2.** Productive of no advantage; useless; vain. —**Fruit'less-ly**, *adv.* —**Fruit'less-ness**, *n.*

Fruit'y (-ȳ), *a.* Having the odor, taste, or appearance of fruit; also, fruitful.

Fru-men-ta'ceous (frȱ-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *frumentaceus*, fr. *frumentum* corn or grain, fr. root of *frux* fruit.] Made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.

Fru'men-ty (frȱ'mĕn-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *fromentée*, L. *frumentum*.] Food made of hulled wheat boiled in milk, with sugar, plums, etc. [to mock. [*Obs.*]

Frump (frŭmp), *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] To insult;

Frush (frŭsh), *v. t.* [F. *froisser* to bruise.] To batter; to break in pieces. [*Obs.*]

Frush, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; crisp.

Frush, *n.* [Cf. OE. *frosch*, *frosk*, a frog (animal).] (*Far.*) The frog of a horse's foot; also, a suppurative disease of the frog; thrush.

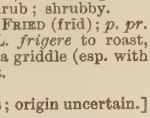
Frus'trate (frŭs'trāt), *a.* [L. *frustratus*, p. p. of *frustrare*, *-ari*, to deceive, frustrate, fr. *frustra* in vain, in error.] Vain; ineffectual; useless.

Frus'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRUSTRATED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRUSTRATING.] **1.** To bring to nothing; to prevent from attaining a purpose. **2.** To nullify; to render invalid or of no effect.

Syn. — To balk; thwart; foil; baffle; defeat.

Frus-tra'tion (frŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of frustrating.

‖ **Frus'tum** (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. FRUSTA (-tà), E. FRUSTUMS (-tŭmz). [L. *frustum* piece, bit.] **1.** (*Geom.*) The part of any solid, as of a cone, pyramid, etc., between two planes. **2.** (*Arch.*) One of the drums of the shaft of a column.



Frustums.

Fru-tes'cent (frŭ-tĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *frutex*, *fruticis*, shrub, bush.] (*Bot.*) Somewhat shrubby; imperfectly shrubby.

Fru'ti-cose (frȱ'tĭ-kōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a shrub or shrubs; branching like a shrub; shrubby.

Fry (frī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRIED (frīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRYING.] [F. *frire*, fr. L. *frigere* to roast, parch, fry.] To cook in a pan or on a griddle (esp. with the use of fat); to cook in boiling fat.

Fry, *n.* A dish of anything fried.

Fry, *n.* [OE. *fri*, *fry*, descendants; origin uncertain.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The young of any fish. **2.** A swarm or crowd, esp. of little fishes; young or small things in general.

Fub (fŭb), *v. t.* [Var. of FOB, *v.*] To cheat. [*Obs.*]

Fu'cate (fū'kāt), **Fu'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *fucatus*, p. p. of *fucare* to color, paint, fr. *fucus*.] Painted; disguised with paint, or with false show.

Fuch'si-a (fū'shĭ-ȧ *or* fū'shȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. FUCHSIAS (-shȧz), L. FUCHSIÆ (-shĭ-ē). [NL. Named after Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having elegant drooping flowers.

Fu'coid (fū'koid), *a.* [*Fucus* + *-oid.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Prop., belonging to an order of blackish algæ (*Fucoideæ*) which produce oöspores which are fertilized after they escape from the conceptacle; as common rockweed, and gulfweed. (*b*) In a vague sense, resembling seaweeds, or of the nature of seaweeds. —*n.* A fucoid plant.

Fu'cus (fū'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FUCI (-ī). [L., rock lichen, orchil, used as a red dye.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tough, leathery seaweeds; rockweed.

Fud'dle (fŭd'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FUDDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FUDDLING (-dl'ĭng).] [Perh. dim. of *full*.] To make or become foolish by drink. [*Colloq.*]

Fud'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* A drunkard. [*Colloq.*]

Fudge (fŭj), *n.* [Cf. Prov. F. *fuche*, *feuche*, an interj. of contempt.] A made-up story; stuff; nonsense.

Fudge, *v. i.* **1.** To make up; to fabricate. **2.** To foist; to interpolate.

Fu'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *fouail*, *fuail*, deriv. of L. *focus* hearth, fireplace, in LL., fire.] **1.** Any matter used to produce heat by burning; that which feeds fire. **2.** Fig.: Anything that serves to stimulate passion or excitement.

Fu-ga'cious (fū-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fugax*, *-acis*, fr. *fugere* to flee.] Flying; disposed to fly; fleeting; volatile.

Fu-gac'i-ty (-găs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being fugacious.

Fu'gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *a.* [OF. *fugitif*, fr. L. *fugitivus*, fr. *fugere* to flee.] **1.** Fleeing from pursuit, danger, restraint, etc.; escaping from service, duty, etc. **2.** Liable to disappear or fail away; volatile; uncertain; evanescent. —**Fu'gi-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**Fu'gi-tive-ness**, *n.*

Fu'gi-tive, *n.* A fugitive person or thing.

Fu'gle-man (fū'g'l-măn), *n.* [G. *flügelmann*; *flügel* wing + *mann* man.] (*Mil.*) An expert soldier who acts as a guide for the others in their exercises.

Fugue (fūg), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fuga*, fr. L. *fuga* a fleeing, flight, akin to *fugere* to flee.] (*Mus.*) A polyphonic composition developed according to strict contrapuntal rules.

-ful (-fŭl). [See FULL, *a.*] A suffix signifying *full of*, *abounding with*; as, boast*ful*, harm*ful*, woe*ful*.

Ful'crum (fŭl'krŭm), *n.*; L. -CRA (-krȧ), E. -CRUMS (-krŭmz). [L., bedpost, fr. *fulcire* to prop.] **1.** A prop or support. **2.** (*Mech.*) That by which a lever is sustained, or about which it turns in lifting or moving a body.

Ful-fill' (fŭl-fĭl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FULFILLED (-fĭld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FULFILLING.] [AS. *fulfyllan*; *full* full + *fyllan* to fill.] **1.** To fill up; to complete. **2.** To accomplish or carry into effect, as a promise, prayer, etc.; to bring to pass, as a purpose; to effectuate.

Ful-fill'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** A fulfilling; accomplishment; completion. **2.** Execution; performance.

Ful'gen-cy (fŭl'jen-sȳ), *n.* Brightness; splendor; glitter; effulgence.

Ful'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *fulgens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *fulgere* to glitter, shine, akin to Gr. φλέγειν to burn.] Exquisitely bright; dazzling; effulgent.—**Ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

Ful'gid (-jĭd), *a.* [L. *fulgidus*.] Fulgent. [*R.*]

Ful'gu-rate (fŭl'gū-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *fulgurare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *fulgur* lightning, fr. *fulgere* to shine.] To flash as lightning.

Ful'gu-rite (fŭl'gū-rīt), *n.* [L. *fulgurire*, p. p. *-itus*, to strike with lightning, fr. *fulgur* lightning.] A vitrified sand tube produced by lightning striking sand; also, the rock surface fused by a lightning discharge.

Ful'ham (fŭl'ȧm), *n.* [Reputed to have been chiefly made at *Fulham*, in Middlesex, Eng.] A false die. [*Cant*]

Fu-lig'i-nous (fū-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fuliginosus*, fr. *fuligo* soot.] **1.** Pertaining to soot; sooty; dusky. **2.** Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke.

Full (fŭl), *a.* [*Compar.* FULLER (-ẽr); *superl.* FULLEST.] [OE. & AS. *ful*; akin to G. *voll*, L. *plenus*, Gr. πλήρης, Skr. *pūrṇa* full, *prā* to fill.] **1.** Filled up; having within its limits all that it can contain; supplied; — said primarily of hollow vessels. **2.** Abundantly furnished or provided; sufficient in quantity, quality, or degree; copious; ample; adequate. **3.** Complete; entire; perfect; adequate. **4.** Sated; surfeited.

Full dress, the dress prescribed by authority or by etiquette for occasions of ceremony. — Full hand (*Poker*), three of a kind and a pair. — Full moon. (*a*) The moon

with its whole disk illuminated. (*b*) The time when the moon is full.

Full (fo͝ol), *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent.

Full, *adv.* Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution; thoroughly; exactly; entirely.

Full, *v. i.* To become full or wholly illuminated.

Full, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fulled (fo͝old); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fulling.] [OF. *fuler*, LL. *fullare*, fr. L. *fullo* fuller, cloth fuller.] To thicken by moistening, heating, and pressing, as cloth; to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

Full, *v. i.* To become fulled or thickened. [cloth.]

Full'er (fo͝ol'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to full

Fuller's earth, a variety of clay, used in scouring and cleansing cloth, to imbibe grease.

Full'er, *n.* [From Full, *a.*] A half-round set hammer, used for forming grooves and spreading iron.

Full'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* A place where cloth is fulled.

Full'ness, *n.* State or quality of being full.

Ful'ly (fo͝ol'lȳ), *adv.* In a full manner or degree; completely; adequately; satisfactorily.

Ful'mar (fo͝ol'mär), *n.* [Icel. *fūlmār*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of sea birds, allied to the albatrosses.

Arctic Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

Ful'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fulminated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fulminating.] [L. *fulminare*, p. p. *-atus*, to lighten, fr. *fulmen* thunderbolt, fr. *fulgere* to shine.] **1.** To thunder; hence, to detonate; to explode with a violent report. **2.** To issue decrees or censures; to thunder forth menaces.

Ful'mi-nate, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to explode. **2.** To utter or send out with denunciations or censures.

Ful'mi-nate (-nāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) A salt of fulminic acid. (*b*) A fulminating, or violently explosive, powder.

Ful'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fulminating. **2.** Vehement menace or censure.

Ful'mi-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Thundering.

Ful'mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* To fulminate.

Ful-min'ic (fo͝ol-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to fulmination; detonating; specif. (*Chem.*), pertaining to, or denoting, an acid, so called, forming a class of highly explosive salts.

Ful'some (fo͝ol'sŭm), *a.* [*Full*, a. + *-some.*] Overfull; excessive; hence, cloying; gross; offensive. — **Ful'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Ful'some-ness**, *n.*

Ful'vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

Fu-made' (fū-mād'), **Fu-ma'do** (fū-mā'dō), *n.; pl.* Fumades (-mādz'), Fumadoes (-dōz). [Sp. *fumado* smoked, p. p., L. *fumare* to smoke.] A salted and smoked fish, as the pilchard.

Fu'ma-role (fū'mȧ-rōl), *n.* [It. *fumaruola*, fr. *fumo* smoke, L. *fumus.*] A hole or spot in a volcanic or other region, from which fumes issue.

Fum'ble (fŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fumbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fumbling (-blĭng).] [Akin to Sw. *fumla* to fumble, *famla* to grope, AS. *fólm* palm of the hand.] **1.** To feel or grope about; to make awkward attempts to do or find something. **2.** To handle much; to turn over and over.

Fum'ble, *v. t.* To handle or manage awkwardly.

Fum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who fumbles.

Fume (fūm), *n.* [L. *fumus;* akin to Skr. *dhūma* smoke, *dhū* to shake.] **1.** Exhalation; smoke; vapor; reek. **2.** Rage or excitement which deprives the mind of self-control. **3.** Anything unsubstantial or airy.

Fume, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fumed (fūmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fuming.] **1.** To smoke; to throw off fumes; to rise up, as vapor. **2.** To be dulled and stupefied. **3.** To pass off in fumes or vapors. **4.** To be hot with anger.

Fume, *v. t.* **1.** To expose to the action of fumes; to fill with fumes, vapors, odors, etc. **2.** To flatter. **3.** To throw off in vapor, or as in the form of vapor.

Fum'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that fumes.

Fu'mid (fū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *fumidus*, fr. *fumus* smoke. See Fume.] Smoky; vaporous.

Fu'mi-gate (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Fumigated (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Fumigating (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *fumigare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *fumus* smoke.] **1.** To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or vapor, as for purifying from infectious matter. **2.** To smoke; to perfume.

Fu'mi-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fumigating. **2.** Vapor raised in the process of fumigating.

Fu'mi-ga'tor (fū'mĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fumigates; an apparatus for fumigating.

Fu'mi-to-ry (fū'mĭ-tō-rȳ), *n.* [F. *fumeterre*, fr. L. *fumus* smoke + *terra* earth.] (*Bot.*) Any of several species of Old World herbs, with finely dissected leaves and small flowers in dense racemes or spikes. [fumy.]

Fum'ous (fūm'ŭs), *a.* Producing fumes; smoky;

Fum'y (-ȳ), *a.* Producing fumes; fumous.

Fun (fŭn), *n.* [Perh. of Celtic origin.] Sport; merriment; frolicsome play.

Fu-nam'bu-late (fū-năm'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [Deriv. of L. *funambulus* rope-walker; *funis* rope + *ambulare* to walk.] To walk or to dance on a rope.

Fu-nam'bu-list, *n.* A ropewalker or ropedancer.

Func'tion (fŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *functio*, fr. *fungi* to perform, execute, akin to Skr. *bhuj* to enjoy.] **1.** Act of executing or performing any duty, office, or calling; performance. **2.** The natural or assigned action of any organ, power, or faculty. **3.** The activity appropriate to any officer, business or profession. **4.** (*Math.*) A quantity so connected with another quantity, that if any alteration be made in the latter there will be a consequent alteration in the former. Each quantity is said to be a *function* of the other. [with, a function.]

Func'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or connected

Functional disease (*Med.*), a disease of which the symptoms cannot be referred to any appreciable lesion or change of structure; — opposed to *organic.*

Func'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* One charged with the performance of a function or office.

Fund (fŭnd), *n.* [OF. *font*, *fond*, nom. *fonz*, bottom, ground, fr. L. *fundus* bottom, ground, foundation. See Found to establish.] **1.** An aggregation or deposit of resources from which supplies are or may be drawn for carrying on any work, or for maintaining existence. **2.** A stock or capital. **3.** *pl.* Public securities (stocks or bonds). **4.** A supply; a full provision of resources.

Sinking fund, the aggregate of sums of money set apart and invested, usually at fixed intervals, for the extinguishment of a debt by the accumulation of interest.

Fund, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Funded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Funding.] **1.** To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue to pay the interest, or the principal and interest, of. **2.** To place in a fund. **3.** To put (a debt) into the form of interest-bearing bonds or stocks.

Fund'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being funded.

Fun'da-ment (fŭn'dȧ-ment), *n.* [OF. *fundement*, fr. L. *fundamentum* foundation, fr. *fundare* to lay the bottom, to found, fr. *fundus* bottom.] **1.** Foundation. [*Obs.*] **2.** The buttocks; specif. (*Anat.*), the anus.

Fun'da-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, the foundation. Hence: Essential, as an element, principle, or law; important; original; elementary. —*n.* Something fundamental. — **Fun'da-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Fu'ner-al (fū'nẽr-*al*), *n.* [LL. *funeralia*, prop. neut. pl. of *funeralis* of a funeral, fr. L. *funus*, *funeris*, funeral.] **1.** The solemn rites used in the disposition of a dead human body; obsequies; burial. **2.** The procession attending the burial of the dead. [ment of the dead.]

Fu'ner-al, *a.* Pert. to a funeral; used at the inter-

Fu-ne're-al (fū-nē'rē-*al*), *a.* [L. *funereus*, fr. *funus* a funeral.] Suiting a funeral; solemn. Hence: Dark; dismal; mournful. — **Fu-ne're-al-ly**, *adv.*

Fu-nest' (fū-nĕst'), *a.* [L. *funestus*, fr. *funus* a funeral, destruction.] Lamentable; doleful. [*R.*]

Fun'gi (fŭn'jī), *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See Fungus.

Fun'gi-form (-jĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Fungus* + *-form.*] Shaped like a fungus or mushroom.

Fun-giv'o-rous (fŭn-jĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*Fungus* + *-vorous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Eating fungi, as certain insects and snails.

Fun'goid (fŭn'goid), *a.* [*Fungus* + *-oid.*] Like a fungus; fungous; spongy.

Fun-gos'i-ty (fŭn-gŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of that which is fungous; fungous excrescence.

Fun'gous (fŭn'gŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of fungi; also, having the appearance of a fungus; spongy. **2.** Growing suddenly, but not durable.

Fun'gus (fŭn'gŭs), *n.; pl.* L. Fungi (fŭn'jī), E. Funguses (fŭn'gŭs-ĕz). [L., a mushroom.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant belonging to the large class called collectively Fungi, which includes mushrooms, toadstools, puffballs, and microscopic forms known as rust, smut, mold, mildew, brand, etc. **2.** (*Med.*) A spongy, morbid growth or granulation in animal bodies, as proud flesh.

Fu'ni-cle (fū'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* cord, rope.] (*Bot.*) A small cord, ligature, or fiber.

Fu-nic'u-lar (fū-nĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fiber; dependent on the tension of a cord.

‖ **Fu-nic'u-lus** (fū-nĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **Funiculi** (-lī). [L.] A cord, band, or bundle of fibers.

Funk (fŭnk), *n.* [OE. *funke* little fire; akin to Prov. E. *funk* touchwood.] Offensive smell; a stench. [*Low*]

Funk, *v. i.* **1.** To stink. **2.** To be frightened, and shrink back; to flinch. [*Colloq.*]

Funk, *n.* A cowardly retreat.

Fun'nel (fŭn'nĕl), *n.* [OE. *funel*, *fonel*, prob. deriv. of L. *fundibulum*, *infundibulum*. See **Infundibulum**.] **1.** A vessel of the shape of an inverted hollow cone, terminating below in a pipe; tunnel. **2.** A passage for a fluid or flowing substance; specif., a smoke flue or pipe.

Fun'ny (-nĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* **Funnier** (-nĭ-ẽr); *superl.* **Funniest**.] [From **Fun**.] Provoking merriment or laughter; droll; comical; amusing; laughable.

Funny bone, the crazy bone.

Fur (fûr), *n.* [OF. *forre*, *fuerre*, sheath, case; of German origin.] **1.** The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals. **2.** The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry. **3.** *pl.* Articles of clothing made of fur. **4.** Any coating considered as resembling fur; as a coat of morbid matter on the tongue in feverish persons. **5.** (*Her.*) One of several patterns or diapers used as tinctures.

Fur seal (*Zoöl.*), one of several species of seals inhabiting the North Pacific and the Antarctic oceans. Their fine soft fur is highly valued.

Northern Fur Seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*).
a Adult male; *b* Adult female.

Fur, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Furred** (fûrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Furring**.] **1.** To line, face, or cover with fur. **2.** (*Arch.*) To nail small strips of board or larger scantling upon, in preparation for lathing or boarding, or to provide for an air space.

Fur'be-low, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Furbelowed** (-lōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Furbelowing**.] To put a furbelow on.

Fur'bish (-bĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Furbished** (-bĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Furbishing**.] [OE. *forbischen*, through OF. fr. OHG. *furban* to clean. See **-ish**.] To rub or scour to brightness; to clean; to burnish.

Fur'bish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who furbishes.

Fur'cate (fûr'kāt), **Fur'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *furca* fork.] Forked; branching like a fork.

Fur-ca'tion (fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.* A branching like a fork.

‖ **Fur'cu-lum** (fûr'kū-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *furca* a fork.] (*Anat.*) The wishbone of birds.

Fur'fu-ra'ceous (-fū-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *furfuraceus*, fr. *furfur* scurf.] Made of bran; like bran; scurfy.

Fu'ri-ous (fū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *furiosus*, fr. *furia* rage.] **1.** Transported with fury; raging. **2.** Rushing; moving with violence. — **Fu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Fu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Impetuous; vehement; fierce; turbulent; violent; tumultuous; angry; mad; frantic; frenzied.

Furl (fûrl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Furled** (fûrld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Furling**.] [Contr. fr. *furdle*, fr. *fardel* bundle.] To draw up or gather into close compass; to wrap or roll up.

Fur'long (fûr'lŏng; 115), *n.* [AS. *furlang*, *furlung*, prop., the length of a furrow; *furh* furrow + *lang* long.] A measure of length equal to the eighth part of a mile; forty rods; two hundred and twenty yards.

Fur'lough (fûr'lō), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *verlof*, fr. a prefix akin to E. *for* + the root of E. *lief*, and akin to G. *verlaub* permission.] (*Mil.*) Leave of absence; esp., leave given to an officer or soldier to be absent from service.

Fur'lough, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Furloughed**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Furloughing**.] To furnish with a furlough.

Fur'men-ty (-mĕn-tỹ), **Fur'mi-ty** (-mĭ-tỹ), *n.* Same as **Frumenty**.

Fur'nace (-nās; 48), *n.* [OF. *fornaise*, fr. L. *fornax*.] An inclosed place in which heat is produced by the combustion of fuel, as for melting metals, etc.

Fur'nace, *v. t.* To throw out, or exhale, as from a furnace; also, to put into a furnace. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Fur'nish (fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Furnished** (-nĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Furnishing**.] [OF. *furnir*, *fornir*, to furnish, finish, deriv. of OHG. *frumjan* to further, execute, do. See **-ish**.] **1.** To supply with anything necessary, useful, or appropriate; to provide; to equip; to fit out, or fit up; to adorn. **2.** To offer for use; to provide; to give; to afford.

Fur'nish-er (fûr'nĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One who furnishes.

Fur'ni-ture (-nĭ-tûr; 135), *n.* **1.** That with which anything is furnished; supplies; outfit; equipment. **2.** Articles for convenience or decoration in a house or apartment; chattels. **3.** The necessary appendages to anything, as to a machine, a carriage, a ship, etc.

Fu'ror (fū'rôr), *n.* [L. Cf. **Fury**.] Fury; rage.

‖ **Fu-ro're** (fōō-rō'rā), *n.* [It.] Excitement; commotion; enthusiasm.

Fur'ri-er (fûr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A dealer in furs; one who makes or sells fur goods.

Fur'ri-er-y (-ỹ), *n.* **1.** Furs, in general. **2.** Business [of a furrier.]

Fur'ring (-rĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Carp.*) (*a*) The leveling of a surface, or the preparing of an air space, by means of strips of board or of larger pieces. (*b*) The strips thus laid on. **2.** (*Shipbuilding*) Double planking of a ship's side. **3.** A deposit from water, as, on the inside of a boiler; also, the operation of cleaning away this deposit.

Fur'row (fŭr'rō), *n.* [AS. *furh*; akin to G. *furche*, Icel. *for* drain, L. *porca* ridge between two furrows.] **1.** A trench in the earth made by, or as by, a plow. **2.** Any trench, channel, or groove; a wrinkle.

Fur'row, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Furrowed** (-rōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Furrowing**.] To cut a furrow in; to make furrows, channels, or wrinkles in.

Fur'ry (fûr'rỹ), *a.* [From **Fur**.] **1.** Covered with fur; dressed in fur. **2.** Consisting of or resembling fur.

Fur'ther (-thẽr), *adv.* [*Positive wanting*; *superl.* **Furthest**.] [A compar. of *forth*; AS. *furðor*, *furður*.] **1.** To a greater distance. **2.** In addition. See **Farther**.

Fur'ther, *a. compar.* **1.** More remote; at a greater distance; more in advance; farther. See **Farther**. **2.** Beyond; additional.

☞ The forms *further* and *farther* are in general not differentiated by writers, but *further* is preferred by many when application to quantity or degree is implied.

Fur'ther, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Furthered** (-thẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Furthering**.] To help forward; to promote; to advance; to forward; to help or assist.

Fur'ther-ance (-ans), *n.* Act of furthering.

Fur'ther-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who furthers.

Fur'ther-more' (-mōr'), *adv.* or *conj.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

Fur'ther-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Most remote; furthest.

Fur'thest (-thĕst), *superl.* of **Further**.

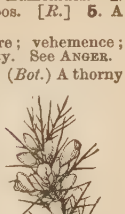
Fur'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *furtivus*, fr. *furtum* theft, fr. *fur* thief, akin to *ferre* to bear.] Stolen; obtained or characterized by stealth; sly; secret; stealthy. — **Fur'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Fu'run-cle (fū'rŭn-k'l), *n.* [L. *furunculus* a petty thief, a boil, dim. of *fur* thief.] (*Med.*) A kind of superficial tumor; a boil. — **Fu-run'cu-lar** (fū-rŭn'kū-lẽr), *a.*

Fu'ry, *n.* [L. *furia*, fr. *furere* to rage.] **1.** Violent or extreme excitement; overmastering agitation or enthusiasm. **2.** Violent anger; extreme wrath; rage; hence, of inanimate things, impetuosity; violence. **3.** *pl.* (*Greek Myth.*) The avenging deities, Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra; the Erinyes or Eumenides. **4.** One of the Parcæ, or Fates; esp., Atropos. [*R.*] **5.** A vixen; a termagant.

Syn. — Indignation; resentment; ire; vehemence; fierceness; turbulence; madness; frenzy. See **Anger**.

Furze (fûrz), *n.* [OE. *firs*, AS. *fyrs*.] (*Bot.*) A thorny evergreen shrub (*Ulex Europæus*), with yellow flowers.


Furze.

Furze'chat' (-chăt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The [whinchat.]

Furze'ling (-lĭng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of English warbler.

Furz'y (-ỹ), *a.* Abounding in furze.

‖ **Fu'sain'** (fu'zăn'), *n.* [F., the spindle tree; charcoal from it.] (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) Charcoal of willow wood, for drawing. (*b*) A drawing made with it.

Fus'cous (fŭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *fuscus*.] Brown or grayish black; darkish.

Fuse (fūz), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Fused** (fūzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Fusing**.] [L. *fusus*, p. p. of *fundere* to pour, melt. See **Found** to cast.] **1.** To liquefy by heat; to render or become fluid; to dissolve; to melt. **2.** To unite or blend, as if melted.

Fuse, *n.* [For *fusee*, *fusil*. See 2d **Fusil**.] (*Gunnery*, *Mining*, *etc.*) A tube or casing filled with combustible matter, for igniting a charge of powder.

Fu-see' (fū-zē'), *n.* **1.** See 2d **Fusil**. [*Obs.*] **2.** A fuse. **3.** A kind of match for lighting a pipe or cigar.

Fu-see', *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] The track of a buck.

Fu-see' (fū-zē'), *n.* [F. *fusée* a spindleful, fusee, LL. *fusata*, fr. *fusare* to use a spindle, L. *fusus* spindle.] (*a*) The cone or conical wheel of a watch or clock, designed to equalize the power of the mainspring. (*b*) A similar wheel used in other machinery.

B Barrel. *F* Fusee.

Fu'sel (fū'zĕl), *n.*, **Fu'sel oil.** [G. *fusel* bad liquor.] (*Chem.*) A poisonous, acrid, oily liquid, accompanying many alcoholic liquors; specif., amyl alcohol.

Fu'si-ble (fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being melted or liquefied. — **Fu'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Fu'si-form (fū'zĭ-fôrm *or* fū'zĭ-), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle + *-form.*] Shaped like a spindle; tapering at each end.

Fu'sil, *a.* [L. *fusilis* fluid. See FUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Fusible. [*R.*] **2.** Running or flowing, as a liquid. [*R.*] **3.** Cast; founded. [*Obs.*]

Fu'sil (fū'zĭl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *focile* a steel for kindling fire, fr. L. *focus* fireplace, in LL., fire.] A light kind of flintlock musket.

Fu'sil, *n.* [See 3d FUSEE.] (*Her.*) A bearing of a rhomboidal figure resembling that of a spindle.

Fu'sil-eer' } (-ēr'), *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a*) Formerly, a soldier
Fu'sil-ier' } armed with a fusil. Hence, *pl.:* (*b*) A title now borne by some regiments and companies.

Fu'sil-lade' (fū'zĭl-lād'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A simultaneous discharge of firearms.

Fu'sil-lade' (fū'zĭl-lād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FUSILLADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FUSILLADING.] To shoot down or shoot at by a simultaneous discharge of firearms.

Fu'sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *fusio*, fr. *fundere.* See FUSE, *v. t.*] Act of fusing, or state of being fused.

Fuss (fŭs), *n.* [AS. *fūs* ready, prompt, quick.] A tumult; bustle; unnecessary or annoying ado about trifles.

Fuss, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FUSSED (fŭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FUSSING.] To make a fuss or ado; to bustle.

Fuss'y (fŭs'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* FUSSIER (-I-ēr); *superl.* FUSSIEST.] Making, or disposed to make, a fuss; overnice; fidgety. — **Fuss'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Fuss'i-ness,** *n.*

Fust (fŭst), *n.* [OF. *fust*, fr. L. *fustis* stick, staff.] (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster.

Fust, *n.* [OF. *fust* cask, taste or smell of the cask, fr. L. *fustis* stick.] A strong, musty smell; mustiness.

Fus'tet (fŭs'tĕt), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *fustis* stick, in LL., tree.] The wood of the *Rhus Cotinus*, or Venice sumach, a European shrub, which yields a fine orange dye.

Fus'tian (-chan; 106), *n.* [OF. *fustaine*, deriv. of LL. *fustaneum, fustanum.* So called from *Fustāt*, i. e., Cairo, where it was made.] **1.** A kind of coarse, twilled cotton, or cotton and linen, stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, etc. **2.** An inflated style of writing; bombast.

Fus'tian, *a.* **1.** Made of fustian. **2.** Bombastic.

Fus'tic (-tĭk), *n.* [F. *fustoc*, Sp. *fustoc.* Cf. FUSTET.] The wood of several trees, esp. of *Maclura tinctoria* (a tree growing in the West Indies), which is used in dyeing a yellow color.

Fus'ti-gate (fŭs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *fustigare*, fr. *fustis* stick. Cf. 1st FUST.] To cudgel. [*R.*]

Fus'ti-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-an), *n.* [From FUSTY.] A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel. [*Obs.*]

Fust'y (fŭst'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* FUSTIER (-I-ēr); *superl.* FUSTIEST.] [See 2d FUST.] Moldy; musty; ill-smelling. — **Fust'i-ness,** *n.*

Fu'tile (fū'tĭl), *a.* [L. *futilis* that easily pours out, or lets loose, futile, fr. root of *fundere.* See FUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Talkative. [*Obs.*] **2.** Of no importance; answering no useful end; useless; vain; worthless. — **Fu'tile-ly,** *adv.*

Fu-til'i-ty (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being futile.

Fut'tock (fŭt'tŭk), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. *foot-hook.*] (*Naut.*) One of the crooked timbers scarfed together to form the lower part of the compound rib of a vessel; one of the crooked transverse timbers passing across and over the keel.

Futtock plates (*Naut.*), plates of iron to which the dead-eyes of the topmast rigging are secured. — **Futtock shrouds,** short iron shrouds connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast.

× Futtock Shrouds.

Fu'ture (fū'tūr; 135), *a.* [F. *futur*, L. *futurus*, used as fut. p. of *esse* to be, but fr. root of E. *be.*] **1.** That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any future time. **2.** (*Gram.*) Expressing a future act or event.

Fu'ture (fū'tūr), *n.* **1.** Time to come; time subsequent to the present. **2.** The events or possibilities of the future. **3.** (*Gram.*) A future tense.

To deal in futures, to speculate on the future values of merchandise or stocks. [*Brokers' cant*]

Fu-tu'ri-ty (fū-tū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being that is yet to come; future state. **2.** Future time; the future. **3.** Event to come; a future event.

Fuze (fūz), *n.* Same as FUSE, *n.*

Fuzz (fŭz), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *fuzzy* that ravels (of silk or cotton), D. *voos* spongy, fungous, G. *faser* filament, E. *feaze* to untwist.] Fine, light particles or fibers.

Fuzz, *v. i.* To fly off in minute particles.

Fuzz'y (fŭz'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Not firmly woven; that ravels. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** Furnished with fuzz; like fuzz.

-fy (-fī). [Through French verbs in *-fier*, L. *-ficare*, akin to *facere* to do, make. See FACT.] A suffix signifying *to make, to form into*, etc.; as, acet*ify*, ampli*fy*, dandi*fy*, Frenchi*fy*, etc.

Fy (fī), *interj.* A word expressing blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt; fie.

Fyke (fīk), *n.* [D. *fuik* a bow net.] A long bag net distended by hoops, into which fish can easily pass.

Fylfot.

Fyl'fot (fĭl'fŏt), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *fyðer-fōte, fierfēte, feówerfēte.* See FOUR; FOOT, *n.*] A rebated cross, formerly used as a secret emblem, and as an ornament.

G.

G (jē). **1.** The seventh letter of the English alphabet, and a vocal consonant. It has two sounds; one simple, as in *go;* the other compound, as in *gem.* See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 231–6, 155, 176, 178, 179, 196, 211, 246.

The form of G is from the Latin, in the alphabet of which it first appeared as a modified form of C. The name is also from the Latin, and probably comes to us through the French. Etymologically it is most closely related to *c* hard, *k*, *y*, and *w;* as in corn, grain, kernel; kin, L. genus, Gr. γένος; E. garden, yard; drag, draw; also to *ch* and *h;* as in get, prehensile; guest, host (an army); gall, choler; gust, choose. See C.

2. (*Mus.*) The fifth tone of the natural or model scale; — called also *sol* by the Italians and French. It was also originally used as the treble clef, and has gradually changed into the character represented in the margin. See CLEF. G ♯ (G sharp) is a tone intermediate between G and A.

G Clef.

Gab (găb), *n.* [Cf. GAFF.] (*Steam Engine*) The hook on the end of an eccentric rod opposite the strap.

Gab, *n.* [OE. *gabbe* gabble, mocking, fr. Icel. *gabb* mockery, or OF. *gab, gabe.*] The mouth; hence, chatter; unmeaning talk; loquacity. [*Colloq.*]

Gab, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate; to chatter.

Gab'ar-dine', **Gab'er-dine'** (găb'ēr-dēn'), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina.*] A coarse frock or loose upper garment formerly worn by Jews; a mean dress.

Gab'ble (găb'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GABBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GABBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of GAB.] **1.** To talk fast, or to talk without meaning; to prate; to jabber. **2.** To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity.

Gab'ble, *n.* **1.** Loud or rapid talk without meaning. **2.** Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

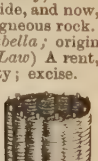
Gab'bler (-blĕr), *n.* One who gabbles; a prater.

Gab'bro (găb'brō), *n.* [It.] (*Geol.*) Originally, a kind of serpentine; later, the rock called euphotide, and now, generally, a kind of a coarsely crystalline, igneous rock.

Ga'bel (gā'bĕl), *n.* [F. *gabelle*, LL. *gabella;* origin uncertain. Cf. GAVEL tribute.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A rent, service, tribute, custom, tax, impost, or duty; excise.

Ga'bi-on (gā'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *gabbione* a large cage, gabion, from *gabbia* cage, L. *cavea.*] **1.** (*Fort.*) A hollow cylinder of wickerwork, for use in raising fieldworks. **2.** (*Hydraul. Engin.*) An openwork frame, as of poles, filled with stones and sunk, to assist in forming a bar, dyke, etc.

Ga'bi-on-ade' (-ād'), *n.* (*Fort. & Engin.*) A structure or work, as an earthwork, made with gabions.


Gabion (1).

Ga'bi-on-age (gā'bĭ-ŭn-āj), *n.* [F. *gabionnage.*] (*Mil.*) Part of a fortification built of gabions.

‖ **Ga'bion'nade'** (gā'byŏ'-nād'), *n.* See GABIONADE.

Ga'ble (gā'b'l), *n.* [OE., fr. F. *gable*, fr. LL. *gabalum* front of a building, prob. of German or Scand. origin.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building, from the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof. Also, a similar end when not triangular in shape. Hence: (*b*) The end wall of a building, as distinguished from the front or rear. (*c*) A decorative member shaped like a triangular gable.

Gable.

Gable roof, a double sloping roof which forms a gable at each end. — **Gable window**, a window in a gable.

Gable Roof.

Gad (găd), *n.* [Icel. *gaddr* goad, sting; akin to E. *yard* a measure.] **1.** The point of a spear, or an arrowhead. **2.** A pointed or wedge-shaped instrument of metal. **3.** A sharp-pointed rod; goad. **4.** A spike on a gauntlet. **5.** A rod; stick. [*Prov. Eng.*; *Local, U. S.*]

Gad, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GADDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GADDING.] [Prob. fr. *gad*, n., and orig. meaning, to drive about.] To rove idly; to run wild.

Gad'bee' (-bē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gadfly.

Gad'der (-dĕr), *n.* One who gads; a rambling gossip.

Gade (gād), *n.* [Cf. COD the fish.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small British fish of the Cod family. (*b*) A pike. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gad'fly' (găd'flī'), *n.* [*Gad* + *fly.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any dipterous insect of the genus *Œstrus*, or allied genera.

Ga'doid (gā'doid), *a.* [NL. *gadus* cod + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the family of fishes (*Gadidæ*) including the cod, haddock, and hake. — *n.* One of the *Gadidæ*.

Gad'o-lin'i-um (găd'ō-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gadolin* a Russian chemist.] (*Chem.*) A supposed rare metal.

Gad'wall (găd'wal), *n.* [*Gad* to walk about + *well.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large duck, valued as a game bird.

Gael'ic (gāl'ĭk), *a.* [Gael. *Gàidhealach*, *Gaelach*, from *Gàidheal*, *Gael*, a Scotch Highlander.] Of or pert. to the Gael, esp. the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland.

Gael'ic, *n.* [Gael. *Gaelig*, *Gàilig.*] The language of the Gael, esp. of the Highlanders of Scotland.

Gaff (găf), *n.* [F. *gaffe*; origin uncert.] **1.** A barbed spear or a hook with a handle, used by fishermen in securing fish. **2.** (*Naut.*) The spar upon which the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail is extended. **3.** Same as GAFFLE, 1.

Gaff, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAFFED (găft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAFFING.] To strike with a gaff or barbed spear.

Gaf'fer (găf'fĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *gramfer* for *grandfather.* Cf. GAMMER.] An old fellow; an aged rustic; — now used only as a term of familiarity or contempt.

Gaf'fle (-f'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *geafl* fork, G. *gabel*, W. *gafl*, Ir. & Gael. *gabhal.*] **1.** An artificial spur or gaff for gamecocks. **2.** A lever to bend crossbows.

Gaff'-top'sail (-tŏp'sāl *or* -s'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small triangular sail having its foot extended upon the gaff.

Gag (găg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAGGED (găgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAGGING (-gĭng).] [Prob. fr. W. *cegio* to choke or struggle, fr. *ceg* mouth, entrance.] **1.** To stop the mouth of, by thrusting something in; hence, to silence by authority or by violence. **2.** To pry or hold open with a gag. **3.** To cause to heave with nausea.

Gag, *v. i.* To heave with nausea; to retch.

Gag, *n.* **1.** Something thrust into the mouth or throat so as to hinder speaking. **2.** A mouthful that makes one retch; a choking bit. **3.** A speech or phrase interpolated by an actor on the stage in his part as written, — usually some joking or local allusion. [*Slang*]

Gage (gāj), *n. & v. t.* See GAUGE, *n. & v. t.*

Gage (gāj), *n.* [F. *gage*, LL. *gadium*, *wadium*; of G. origin.] **1.** A pledge or pawn; security. **2.** A glove, cap, etc., cast on the ground as a challenge to combat, and to be taken up by the accepter; challenge; defiance.

Gage, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAGED (gājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAGING (gā'jĭng).] To bind, as by pledge; to engage.

Gage (gāj), *n.* [So called because an English family named *Gage* imported the greengage from France.] A variety of plum; as, the green*gage*. See GREENGAGE.

Gag'ger (găg'gĕr), *n.* One who gags.

Gai'e-ty (gā'ē-tў), *n.* Same as GAYETY.

Gai'ly (gā'lў), *adv.* [From GAY.] See GAYLY.

Gain (gān), *n.* [Cf. W. *gan* a mortise.] (*Arch.*) A notch cut, as in a girder, for the end of a floor beam.

Gain (gān), *n.* [OE. *gain*, *gein*, *gaȝhen*, gain, advantage, Icel. *gagn.* The word was prob. influenced by F. *gain* gain, OF. *gaain.*] **1.** That which is obtained, or acquired, as increase, profit, advantage, or benefit. **2.** The obtaining or amassing of profit or valuable possessions; acquisition; accumulation.

Gain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAINED (gānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAINING.] **1.** To get, as profit or advantage; to obtain or acquire by effort or labor. **2.** To be successful in. **3.** To win to one's side; to conciliate. **4.** To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.

Syn. — To procure; win; earn; attain; achieve. — *Gain* implies only that we get something by exertion; *win*, that we do it in competition with others. See OBTAIN.

Gain (gān), *v. t.* To have or receive advantage or profit; to acquire gain; to make progress.

To gain on *or* **upon.** (*a*) To encroach on. (*b*) To obtain influence with. (*c*) To win ground upon; to move faster than. (*d*) To get the better of.

Gain'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who gains.

Gain'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Profitable; advantageous; lucrative. — **Gain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Gain'ful-ness**, *n.*

Gain'less, *a.* Unprofitable. — **Gain'less-ness**, *n.*

Gain'say' (gān'sā' *or* gān'sā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAINSAID (-sĕd' *or* -sād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAINSAYING.] [OE. *geinseien*, *ageinseien.* See AGAIN, and SAY to utter.] To contradict; to controvert; to forbid.

Gain'say'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who gainsays.

'Gainst (gĕnst), *prep.* A contraction of AGAINST.

Gair'ish (gâr'ĭsh), *a.* Same as GARISH.

Gait (gāt), *n.* [See GATE way.] **1.** A going; walk; march; way. **2.** Manner of walking or stepping. [tion.

Gait'ed, *a.* Having (such) a gait; — used in composi-

Gai'ter (gā'tĕr), *n.* [F. *guêtre*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A covering of cloth or leather for the lower part of the leg or ankle, or fitting down upon the shoe. **2.** A kind of shoe, made chiefly of cloth.

Ga'la (gā'lȧ), *n.* [F. *gala* show, pomp, fr. It. *gala* finery, gala; of German origin.] Pomp, show, or festivity.

Ga-lac'tic (gȧ-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαλακτικός milky, fr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk.] **1.** Of or pertaining to milk; got from milk. **2.** Of or pert. to the galaxy or Milky Way.

Gal'ac-tom'e-ter (găl'ăk-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. γάλα milk + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk by finding the specific gravity.

Gal'ac-toph'o-rous (-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. γαλακτοφόρος; γάλα, -ακτος, milk + φέρειν to bear.] (*Anat.*) Milk-carrying; lactiferous.

Ga-la'go (gȧ-lā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* GALAGOS (-gōz). [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of African lemurs.

Ga-lan'ga (gȧ-lăn'gȧ), } *n.* [OF. *galingal*, *garingal*,
Ga-lan'gal (-gal), } prob. fr. Ar. *khalanjān.*] The pungent aromatic rhizome or tuber of certain East Indian or Chinese plants of the Ginger family.

Gal'an-tine (găl'ȧn-tīn *or* -tēn), *n.* [F. *galantine.*] A dish of veal, chicken, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

Gal'ax-y (găl'ăks-ў), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. γαλαξίας (sc. κύκλος circle), fr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The Milky Way; the luminous belt seen at night stretching across the heavens, and composed of innumerable stars distinguishable only with the telescope. **2.** A splendid assemblage of persons or things.

Gal'ban (găl'bȧn), } *n.* [L. *galbanum*, Gr. χαλ-
Gal'ba-num (-bȧ-nŭm), } βάνη, prob. from Heb. *khelb'nāh.*] A gum resin exuding from certain Asiatic umbelliferous plants, mostly species of *Ferula*.

Gale (gāl), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin, and akin to E. *yell.*] **1.** A wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane. **2.** A current of air; a breeze. **3.** A state of excitement, passion, or hilarity. [story. [*Obs.*]

Gale, *n.* [OE. *gal.* Cf. GALE wind.] A song or

Gale, *v. i.* [AS. *galan.*] To sing. [*Obs.*]

Gale, *n.* [AS. *gagel*, akin to D. *gagel.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Myrica*, resembling the bayberry.

Gale, *n.* [Cf. GABEL.] A rent or annuity. [*Eng.*]

Gal'e-as (găl'ē-ăs), *n.* A galleass.

Ga'le-ate (gā'lē-āt), } *a.* [L. *galeatus*, p. p. of *galeare*
Ga'le-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } to cover with a helmet, *galea* helmet.] **1.** Wearing a helmet; covered, as with a helmet. **2.** (*Biol.*) Helmeted; having a helmet-like part, as a crest, a flower, etc.; helmet-shaped.

Ga-le'na (gȧ-lē'nȧ), *n.* [L., lead ore, dross from melted lead.] (*Min.*) Lead sulphide, — the principal ore of lead.

Ga-len'ic (gȧ-lĕn'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or contain-
Ga-len'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ing, galena.

Ga-len'ic, } *a.* Relating to the physician Galen, or
Ga-len'ic-al, } to his principles and method of treating diseases.

Ga-le'nite (-lē'nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Galena.

‖ **Ga'le-o-pi-the'cus** (gā'lē-ō-pĭ-thē'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γαλέη weasel + πίθηκος ape.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of flying insectivora, including the colugo.

Gal'i-lee (găl'ĭ-lē), *n.* [Supposed to have been so termed in allusion to the scriptural "Galilee of the Gentiles."] (*Arch.*) A porch or waiting room of an abbey church. Also, frequently, the porch of a church.

Gal'i-ma'tias (-mā'shȧ), *n.* [F.] Gibberish.

Gal'in-gale (găl'ĭn-gāl), *n.* [See GALANGAL.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the Sedge family (*Cyperus longus*) having aromatic roots; also, any plant of the same genus.

Gal'i-ot, (găl'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *galiote.* See GALLEY.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small kind of galley. (*b*) A strong, light-draft, Dutch merchant vessel.

Gal'i-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [F. *galipot.*] An impure resin of turpentine, hardened on the outside of pine trees.

Gall (gal), *n.* [AS. *gealla;* akin to L. *fel,* Gr. χολή.] **1.** (*Physiol.*)) The bitter, alkaline, viscid fluid found in the gall bladder. **2.** The gall bladder. **3.** Anything very bitter; bitterness; rancor. **4.** Brazen assurance. [*Slang*]

Gall, *n.* [F. *galle,* noix de *galle,* fr. L. *galla.*] (*Zoöl.*) An excrescence of any form produced on any part of a plant by insects or their larvæ.

Gall, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GALLED (gȧld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GALLING.] [OE. *gallen;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To fret and wear away by friction; to hurt or break the skin of by rubbing; to chafe. **2.** To fret; to vex. **3.** To harass; to annoy.

Gall, *n.* A wound in the skin made by rubbing.

Gal'lant (găl'lant), *a.* [F. *galant,* prop. p. pr. of OF. *galer* to rejoice, akin to OF. *gale* amusement, It. *gala* ornament; of German origin.] **1.** Showy; splendid; well-dressed. **2.** Noble in bearing or spirit; brave; high-spirited. **3.** (găl-lănt'), *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies; courteous to women; chivalrous.

Syn.—Courageous; brave.—*Courageous* is generic, denoting an inward spirit which rises above fear; *brave* is more outward, marking a spirit which braves or defies danger; *gallant* rises still higher, denoting bravery on extraordinary occasions in a spirit of adventure.

Gal-lant' (găl-lănt'), *n.* **1.** A man of mettle; a gay, fashionable man. **2.** One fond of paying attention to ladies. **3.** One who wooes; suitor; in a bad sense, a seducer.

Gal-lant', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GALLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GALLANTING.] To attend or wait on, as a lady.

Gal-lant'ly, *adv.* In a polite and courtly manner; like a gallant or wooer.

Gal'lant-ly (găl'lant-ly), *adv.* In a gallant manner.

Gal'lant-ness, *n.* Quality of being gallant.

Gal'lant-ry (găl'lant-rȳ), *n.* **1.** Splendor of appearance; ostentatious finery. [*Archaic*] **2.** Bravery; intrepidity. **3.** Civility or polite attention to ladies; — often implying improper motives.

Syn.—See COURAGE, and HEROISM.

Gal'la-ture (-lȧ-tûr; 135), *n.* [From L. *gallus* a cock.] (*Zoöl.*) The treadle or chalaza of an egg.

Gal'le-ass (găl'lē-ăs), *n.* [F. *galéasse, galéace.*] (*Naut.*) A kind of large galley.

Gal'le-on (găl'lē-ŭn), *n.* [Sp. *galeon,* fr. LL. *galeo, galio.* See GALLEY.] (*Naut.*) A sailing vessel of the 15th and following centuries, often having three or four decks, and used for war or commerce.

Gal'ler-y (găl'lĕr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *galerie,* It. *galleria,* fr. LL. *galeria* gallery; origin uncertain.] **1.** A long and narrow corridor, or connecting passageway. **2.** A room for the exhibition of works of art; hence, also, a large or important collection of paintings, sculptures, etc. **3.** A long and narrow platform attached to one or more sides of a public hall or a church, and supported by brackets or columns. **4.** (*Naut.*) A frame, like a balcony, projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship. **5.** (*Fort.*) Any communicating way covered overhead as well as at the sides. **6.** (*Mining*) A working drift or level.

Gal'li-mau'fry (gal'lĭ-mą'frȳ), *n.* [F. *galimafrée.*] **1.** A hash of various meats. **2.** A medley; hotchpotch.

Gal'ley (-lȳ), *n.; pl.* GALLEYS (-lȳz). [OE. *gale, galeie;* of unknown origin.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A vessel propelled by oars, whether having masts and sails or not; as: (*a*) A large vessel for war and national purposes, — common in the Middle Ages, and down to the 17th century. (*b*) A name given by analogy to the Greek, Roman, and other ancient vessels propelled by oars. (*c*) A light, open boat, used on the Thames by customhouse officers, press gangs, and also for pleasure. (*d*) One of the small boats carried by a man-of-war. **2.** The cookroom or kitchen and cooking apparatus of a vessel. **3.** (*Chem.*) An oblong oven or muffle with a battery or retorts. **4.** [F. *galée;* same word as E. *galley* a vessel.] (*Print.*) (*a*) A tray of wood or brass, for holding type which has been set. (*b*) A proof sheet taken from type while on a galley.

Galley slave, a person condemned, often as a punishment for crime, to work at the oar on board a galley.

Gal'ley-worm' (găl'lĭ-wûrm'), *n.* [Prob. so called because the numerous legs along the sides move rhythmically like the oars of a galley.] (*Zoöl.*) A chilognath myriapod of the genus *Iulus,* and allied genera, having many short legs along the sides; a milliped.

Gall'fly' (gal'flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An insect that deposits its eggs in plants, causing galls. [brisk. [*Obs.*]

Gal'liard (găl'yĕrd), *a.* [OE., fr. F. *gaillard.*] Gay;

Gal'liard, *n.* A gay, lively dance.

Gal'lic (găl'lĭk), *a.* [From GALLIUM.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, gallium.

Gal'lic, *a.* [From GALL the excrescence.] Pertaining to, or derived from, galls, nutgalls, and the like.

Gal'lic, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul (L. *Gallia*) or France.

Gal'li-can (-lĭ-kan), *a.* Gallic; French.

Gal'li-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of those in the Roman Catholic Church in France who (esp. in 1682) sought to restrict the papal authority in that country.

Gal'li-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* An idiom or custom peculiar to the French; a French idiom. [mode or idiom.

Gal'li-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To conform to the French

Gal'li-gas'kins (-găs'kĭnz), *n. pl.* [Prob. corrupted fr. It. *Grechesco* Grecian.] Loose hose or breeches; leather leg guards. [Gallinæ.

Gal'li-na'cean (-nā'shan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the

Gal'li-na'ceous (-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *gallinaceus,* fr. *gallina* hen, fr. *gallus* cock.] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling the domestic fowls and pheasants; of or pert. to the Gallinæ.

‖ **Gal-li'næ** (găl-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds including the common domestic fowls, pheasants, grouse, quails, and allied forms.

Gal'li-nip'per (găl'lĭ-nĭp'pĕr), *n.* A large mosquito.

Gal'li-nule (-nūl), *n.* [L. *gallinula* chicken, dim. of *gallina* hen.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several wading birds, having long, webless toes, and a frontal shield.

Gal'li-ot (găl'lĭ-ŏt), *n.* See GALIOT.

Gal'li-pot (găl'lĭ-pŏt), *n.* [Prob. fr. OD. *gleypot;* origin (of *gley-*) uncertain.] A glazed earthern pot or vessel, used by druggists to contain medicines, etc.

Gal'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Gallia* France.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal, resembling aluminium.

Gall'nut' (gal'nŭt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A round gall produced on the leaves and shoots of various oak trees.

Gal'lon (găl'lŭn), *n.* [OF. *galon,* LL. *galo, galona,* fr. *galum* a liquid measure.] A measure of capacity, containing four quarts; — used, chiefly, as a liquid measure.

☞ The *standard gallon* of the United States contains 231 cubic inches, or 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at its maximum density, and with the barometer at 30 inches. The *beer gallon,* now little used in the U. S., contains 282 cubic inches. The English *imperial gallon* contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of water at 62° of Fahrenheit, and barometer at 30 inches, equal to 277.274 cubic inches.

Gal-loon' (găl-lōōn'), *n.* [From F. or Sp. *galon.* See GALA.] A narrow tapelike fabric used for binding hats, shoes, garments, etc., — sometimes made ornamental.

Gal'lop (găl'lŭp), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GALLOPED (-lŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GALLOPING.] [F. *galoper,* of G. origin.] **1.** To go in a gallop, as a horse; to run or move with speed. **2.** To ride at a gallop.

Gal'lop, *n.* A mode of running by a quadruped, particularly by a horse, by lifting alternately the fore feet and the hind feet, in successive leaps or bounds.

Hand gallop, a slow or gentle gallop.

Gal'lo-pade' (-lŏ-pād'), *n.* [F. *galopade.*] **1.** In horsemanship, a curveting kind of gallop. **2.** A galop.

Gal'lo-pade' (găl'lŏ-pād'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GALLOPADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GALLOPADING.] **1.** To gallop, as on horseback. **2.** To dance a gallopade.

Gal'lop-er, *n.* One who, or that which, gallops.

Gal'low (găl'lŏ), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *ägelwan* to stupefy.] To frighten or terrify. [*Obs.*]

Gal'lo-way (găl'lŏ-wā), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small horse of a breed raised at *Galloway,* Scotland.

Gal'low-glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* [Ir. *galloglach.* Cf. GILLIE.] A heavy-armed foot soldier from Ireland and the Western Isles in the time of Edward II.

Gal'lows (găl'lŭs *or* -lŏz), *n. sing.; pl.* GALLOWSES

(-ŏz) *or* **Gallows.** [OE. *galwes*, pl., AS. *galga*, *gealga*, gallows, cross; akin to Goth. *galga* a cross. Etymologically *gallows* is a pl., but it is now used as a sing.] **1.** A frame from which is suspended the rope with which criminals are executed by hanging, — usually two upright posts and a crossbeam on top; also, a like frame for suspending anything. **2.** (*Print.*) The rest for the tympan when raised. **3.** *pl.* A pair of suspenders or braces. [*Colloq.*]

Gallows bitts (*Naut.*), one of two or more frames amidships on deck for supporting spare spars. — **Gallows frame.** (*a*) The frame supporting the beam of an engine. (*b*) (*Naut.*) Gallows bitts. — **Gallows,** *or* **Gallow, tree,** the gallows.

Gall'stone' (gȧl'stōn'), *n.* A concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages.

Gall'y (gȧl'ȳ), *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall.

Gal'ly (găl'ȳ), *n.* See **Galley**, *n.*, 4.

Gal'ly-gas'kins (-găs'kĭns), *n. pl.* Galligaskins.

Ga-loche', **Ga-loshe'** (gȧ-lŏsh'), *n.* [F. *galoche*; origin uncertain.] **1.** A clog or patten. [*Obs.*] **2.** An overshoe for wet weather. **3.** A gaiter, or legging, covering the upper part of the shoe and part of the leg.

‖ **Gal'op** (găl'ŏ; *F.* gȧ'lō'), *n.* [F.] (*Mus.*) A kind of lively dance, in 2–4 time; also, the music to the dance.

Ga-lore' (gȧ-lōr'), *n.* & *a.* [Scot., fr. Gael. *gu leòr* enough; *gu-* to + *leòr*, *leòir*, enough; or fr. Ir. *goleor*, the same word.] Plenty; abundant; in abundance.

Ga-loshe' (gȧ-lŏsh'), *n.* Same as **Galoche.**

Gal-van'ic (găl-văn'ĭk), *a.* [From the Italian professor *Galvani*, on account of his connection (about 1780) with the discovery of dynamical electricity.] Of or pert. to, or exhibiting the phenomena of, galvanism; employing or producing electrical currents; voltaic.

Gal'va-nism (găl'vȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* (*Physics*) (*a*) Dynamical electricity. (*b*) The branch of physical science which treats of dynamical electricity.

☞ The words *galvanism* and *galvanic* are now rarely employed. For the latter, *voltaic* is commonly used.

Gal'va-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One versed in galvanism.

Gal'va-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Galvanized** (-nīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Galvanizing** (-nī'zĭng).] **1.** To subject to the action of electrical currents. **2.** To plate, as with gold, silver, etc., by means of electricity. **3.** To restore to consciousness by galvanism; hence, to excite to factitious activity. **4.** To coat, as iron, with zinc.

Galvanized iron, formerly, iron coated with zinc by electric deposition; now, more commonly, iron coated with zinc by plunging into a bath of melted zinc.

Gal'va-nog'ra-phy (găl'vȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Galvanic* + *-graphy.*] **1.** Art or process of depositing metals by electricity; electrotypy. **2.** A method of producing by the electrotypic process (without etching) copperplates which can be printed from like engraved plates.

Gal'va-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Galvanic* + *-meter.*] (*Elec.*) An apparatus for measuring the force of an electric current, as by the deflection of a magnetic needle.

Gal'va-nom'e-try (găl'vȧ-nŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* The art or process of measuring the force of electric currents.

Gal-van'o-scope (găl-văn'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Galvanic* + *-scope.*] (*Elec.*) An apparatus for detecting the presence of electrical currents, esp. those of feeble intensity.

Gal'va-nos'co-py (găl'vȧ-nŏs'kŏ-pȳ), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The use of galvanism in physiological experiments.

Ga-mash'es (gȧ-măsh'ĕz), *n. pl.* [F. *gamaches.*] High boots or buskins; in Scotland, short spatterdashes.

Gam-ba'does (găm-bā'dōz), *n. pl.* [It. or Sp. *gamba* leg. See **Gambol**, *n.*] Same as **Gamashes.**

Gam'bier (găm'bēr), *n.* [Malayan.] (*a*) The astringent inspissated juice of a plant of Malacca. (*b*) Catechu.

Gam'bi-son (găm'bĭ-zŏn), *n.* [OF. *gambeson*, *gambaison*, fr. *gambais*, *wambais*, of German origin, and akin to E. *womb.*] A defensive garment formerly in use for the body, made of cloth stuffed and quilted.

Gam'bist (găm'bĭst), *n.* [It. *gamba* leg.] (*Mus.*) A performer upon the *viola di gamba.*

Gam'bit (-bĭt), *n.* [F.] (*Chess*) A mode of opening the game, in which a pawn is sacrificed for position.

Gam'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Gambled** (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Gambling** (-blĭng).] [Dim. of **Game.**] To play or game for money or other stake.

Gam'ble, *v. t.* To lose, squander, or risk in gaming.

Gam'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who gambles.

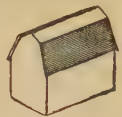
Gam-boge' (găm-bōōj' *or* -bōj'), *n.* A concrete juice, or gum resin, produced by several species of trees in Siam, Ceylon, and Malabar. It is brought from *Cambodia*, or *Cambogia*; — whence its name.

Gam'bol (găm'bŏl), *n.* [OE. *gambolde*, *gambaulde*, deriv. of It. *gamba* leg, L. *gamba* hoof or (?) joint.] A skipping or leaping in frolic; hop; sportive prank.

Gam'bol, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Gamboled** (-bŏld) or **Gambolled**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Gamboling** or **Gambolling.**] To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to frolic.

Gam'brel (găm'brĕl), *n.* [OF. *gambe*, *jambe*, leg.] **1.** The hind leg of a horse. **2.** A stick crooked like a horse's hind leg, — used by butchers.

Gambrel roof (*Arch.*), a curb roof having the same section in all parts.



Gambrel Roof.

Gam-broon' (găm-brōōn'), *n.* A kind of twilled linen cloth for linings.

Game (gām), *a.* [Cf. W. *cam* crooked; E. *gambol.*] Crooked; lame; as, a *game* leg. [*Colloq.*]

Game, *n.* [AS. *gamen*, *gomen*, play, sport.] **1.** Sport of any kind; jest; frolic. **2.** A contest according to certain rules, for amusement, or for winning a stake. **3.** The use or practice of such a game; a single contest. **4.** The stake in a game; also, the number of points necessary to be scored to win. **5.** Method of procedure; plan; project. **6.** Animals pursued and taken by sportsmen; wild meats designed for, or served at, table.

Game, *a.* **1.** Having a resolute, unyielding spirit; ready to fight to the last. **2.** Of or pertaining to animals hunted for game, or to the act or practice of hunting.

Game bird, any bird commonly shot for food; sometimes, birds hunted by sportsmen with guns and dogs.

Game (gām), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Gamed** (gāmd), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Gaming.**] **1.** To rejoice. [*Obs.*] **2.** To play at any sport or diversion. **3.** To gamble.

Game'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* The male game fowl.

Game' fowl' (foul'). A breed of fowl, remarkable for the great courage and pugnacity of the males.

Game'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who has the care of game, esp. in a park or preserve.

Game'ly, *adv.* In a plucky manner; spiritedly.

Game'ness, *n.* Endurance; pluck.

Game'some (-sŭm), *a.* Gay; sportive; playful.

Game'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*Game* + *-ster.*] **1.** A merry, frolicsome person. [*Obs.*] **2.** A person who plays at games; esp., a gambler. **3.** A prostitute. [*Obs.*]

Gam'ic (găm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage.] (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or resulting from, sexual connection.

‖ **Gam'in** (găm'ĭn; *F.* gȧ'măN'), *n.* [F.] A neglected and untrained city boy who frequents the streets.

Gam'ing (gām'ĭng), *n.* Gambling.

Gam'mer (găm'mẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *grammer* for *grandmother.*] An old wife; an old woman.

Gam'mon (-mŭn), *n.* [OF. *gambon*, fr. *gambe* leg, F. *jambe*, fr. L. *gamba* hoof.] The buttock or thigh of a hog, salted and smoked or dried; lower end of a flitch.

Gam'mon, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Gammoned** (-mŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Gammoning.**] To salt and dry in smoke.

Gam'mon, *n.* [See 2d **Game.**] **1.** Backgammon. **2.** An imposition or hoax; humbug. [*Colloq.*]

Gam'mon, *v. t.* **1.** To beat in backgammon, before an antagonist has been able to withdraw any of his pieces from the board. **2.** To hoax. [*Colloq.*]

Gam'mon, *v. t.* [Etym. unknown.] (*Naut.*) To fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a vessel, as by lashings.

Gam'mon-ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The lashing or band by which the bowsprit is secured to the stem.

‖ **Gam'o-gen'e-sis** (găm'ŏ-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + E. *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) Production of offspring by union of different sexes; sexual reproduction.

Gam'o-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'*a*l-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + E. *petalous.*] (*Bot.*) Having petals united or joined so as to form a tube or cup; monopetalous.

Gamopetalous Flower.

Ga-moph'yl-lous (gȧ-mŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* găm'ŏ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) Composed of leaves united by their edges (coalescent).

Gam'o-sep'al-ous (găm'ŏ-sĕp'*a*l-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + E. *sepal.*] (*Bot.*) Formed of united sepals; monosepalous.

Gam'ut (găm'ŭt), *n.* [F. *gamme* + *ut* the name of a musical note. F. *gamme* is fr. the name of the Greek letter γ, which was used by Guido d' Arezzo to represent the first note of his model scale.] (*Mus.*) The scale.

Gam'y (gām'ȳ), *a.* **1.** (*Cookery*) Having the flavor of game, esp. of game kept uncooked till nearly tainted. **2.** (*Sporting*) Unyielding; plucky; furnishing sport.

Gan (găn), *imp.* of **Gin.** Began; commenced; — formerly used with the infinitive as *did* now is.

Gan'der (găn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *gandra*, *ganra*, akin to E. *goose*, *gannet.*] The male of any species of goose.

Gang (găng), *v. i.* [AS. *gangan.*] To go; to walk. [*Now Prov. Eng. or Scotch*]

Gang (găng), *n.* [Icel. *gangr* a going, gang, akin to AS. & G. *gang* a going.] **1.** A number going in company; hence, company; group; squad. **2.** A combination of similar implements arranged so as to act together; a set. **3.** (*Naut.*) A set; all required for an outfit. **4.** [Cf. GANGUE.] (*Mining*) A matrix; a gangue.

Gang board, *or* **Gang plank.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A board or plank forming a bridge by which to enter or leave a vessel. (*b*) A plank at a vessel's waist for the sentinel to walk on. — **Gang cask,** a small cask in which to bring water aboard ships or in which it is kept on deck.

Gan'gli-on (găn'glĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GLIA (-ä), E. -GLIONS (-ŏnz). [L., excrescence, tumor, Gr. γάγγλιον.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) A mass or knot of nervous matter. (*b*) A node, or gland in the lymphatic system. **2.** (*Med.*) A globular, hard, indolent tumor, situated on a tendon.

Gan'gli-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, ganglia or ganglion cells.

Gan'grene (găn'grēn), *n.* [F. *gangrène*, L. *gangraena*, fr. Gr. γάγγραινα, fr. γράν to gnaw, eat.] (*Med.*) Formerly, the first stage of mortification of the soft tissues; now, such mortification in any stage.

Gan'grene, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GANGRENED (-grēnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GANGRENING.] To produce gangrene in; to be affected with gangrene.

Gan'gre-nous (găn'grē-nŭs), *a.* Affected by, or produced by, gangrene; of the nature of gangrene.

Gangue (găng), *n.* [F. *gangue*, fr. G. *gang* a metallic vein, a passage. See GANG, *n.*] (*Mining*) The mineral or earthy substance associated with metallic ore.

Gang'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** A passage or way, esp. into or out of an inclosed place. **2.** (*Naut.*) Specif., the waist of a vessel.

Gan'is-ter (-ĭs-tẽr), **Gan'nis-ter,** *n.* (*Mech.*) A silicious refractory material mixed with fire clay.

Gan'net (găn'net), *n.* [AS. *ganet*, *ganot*, a sea fowl, a fen duck; akin to E. *goose*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of sea birds allied to the pelicans.

Common Gannet (*Sula bassana*).

Ga'noid (gā'noid *or* găn'oid), *a.* [Gr. γάνος brightness + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Of or pertaining to the Ganoidei. **2.** Pertaining to, or designating, one kind of scales of the Ganoidei, composed of an inner layer of bone and an outer layer of shining enamel. — *n.* One of the Ganoidei.

Ga-noi'de-i (gȧ-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See GANOID.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the sub-classes of fishes, mostly inhabiting fresh water; as the gar pike, Ceratodus, paddle-fish, and sturgeon.

Gant'let (gănt'lĕt), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *gantlope*, for *gatelope*, Sw. *gatlopp*, orig., a running down a lane; *gata* lane + *lopp* career.] A military punishment formerly in use, wherein the offender was made to run between two files of men, who struck him as he passed.

Gant'let, *n.* A glove. See GAUNTLET.

Gaol (jāl), *n.* See JAIL (the spelling preferable, and the one usual in the U. S.).

Gaol'er (jāl'ẽr), *n.* The keeper of a jail; a jailer.

Gap (găp), *n.* [OE. *gap*; cf. Icel. *gap* an empty space, Sw. *gap* mouth, abyss, AS. *geap* expanse.] An opening in anything made by breaking or parting; an opening for a passage or entrance; a vacant space or time.

Gap, *v. t.* **1.** To notch. **2.** To breach.

Gape (gāp; *in Eng. commonly* gāp), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAPED (gāpt *or* gāpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAPING.] [AS. *geapan* to open.] **1.** To open the mouth wide because of: (*a*) Desire for food. (*b*) Sleepiness or indifference. (*c*) Self-forgetfulness in surprise, astonishment, expectation, etc. (*d*) A desire to injure, devour, or overcome. **2.** To open or part widely; to exhibit a gap.

Syn. — To gaze; stare; yawn.

Gape, *n.* **1.** Act of gaping; a yawn. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The width of the mouth when opened.

The gapes. (*a*) A fit of yawning. (*b*) A disease of young poultry and other birds, attended with much gaping.

Gap'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, gapes.

Gap'ing-stock' (gāp'ĭng-stŏk' *or* găp'-), *n.* One who is an object of open-mouthed wonder.

Gar (gär), *n.* [Prob. from AS. *gār* lance, alluding to the long and slender body and pointed head.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any slender marine fish of the genera *Belone* and *Tylosurus*. See GARFISH. (*b*) The gar pike.

Gar pike *or* **Garpike** (*Zoöl.*), a large, fresh-water ganoid fish of temperate and tropical America.

Gar Pike (*Lepidosteus osseus*).

Garb (gärb), *n.* [OF. *garbe* looks, countenance, grace, ornament, fr. OHG. *garawī*, *garwī*, ornament, dress; akin to E. *gear*.] **1.** (*a*) Clothing. (*b*) Official or appropriate dress. (*c*) Costume; fashion. **2.** External appearance; looks; fashion or manner, as of speech.

Garb, *v. t.* To clothe; array; deck.

Gar'bage (gär'bāj; 48), *n.* [OE. also *garbash*; of uncertain origin.] Offal; refuse animal or vegetable matter from a kitchen; hence, anything worthless or loathsome.

Gar'ble (gär'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARBLING (-blĭng).] [Formerly, to pick out, sort, OF. *grabeler*, for *garbeler* to examine precisely, fr. LL. *garbellare* to sift; origin uncertain.] **1.** To sift or bolt. [*Obs.*] **2.** To pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate; to pervert.

Gar'ble, *n.* **1.** Refuse; rubbish. [*Obs.*] **2.** *pl.* Impurities separated from spices, drugs, etc.

Gar'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who garbles.

Gar'board (-bôrd), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the planks next the keel on the outside, which form a garboard strake.

Gar'boil (-boil), *n.* [OF. *garbouil*; of uncertain origin.] Tumult; disorder. [*Obs.*]

Gar'den (gär'd'n), *n.* [OF. *gardin*, *jardin*, of G. origin; akin to E. *yard* inclosure.] **1.** A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables. **2.** A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract.

Gar'den, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARDENED (-d'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARDENING.] To cultivate a garden.

Gar'den-er, *n.* One who makes or tends a garden.

Gar'den-ing (gär'd'n-ĭng), *n.* Art or occupation of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture.

Gar'fish' (-fĭsh), *n.* [See GAR, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A very slender European marine fish (*Belone vulgaris*). (*b*) One of several similar fishes of the genus *Tylosurus*, of which one species is common on the Atlantic coast.

Gar'ga-ney (-gȧ-nĭ), *n.* A small European duck.

Gar-gan'tu-an (gär-găn'tū-ăn; 135), *a.* Characteristic of Gargantua, a gigantic allegorical hero of Rabelais; hence, enormous; prodigious; inordinate.

Gar'get (gär'gĕt), *n.* [OF. *gargate* throat. The etym. of senses 2 & 3 is uncertain.] **1.** The throat. [*Obs.*] **2.** A diseased condition of the udders of cows, etc. **3.** A kind of distemper in hogs. **4.** (*Bot.*) The poke.

Gar'gle (-g'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARGLING (-glĭng).] [F. *gargouiller* to dabble, gargle.] To wash or rinse, as the throat, agitating the liquid by expulsion of air from the lungs.

Gar'gle, *n.* A liquid, as water or some medicated preparation, used to cleanse the mouth or throat.

Gar'goyle (gär'goil), *n.* [F. *gargouille*; prob. fr. source of F. & E. *gorge* throat.] (*Arch.*) A spout projecting from the roof gutter of a building, often carved grotesquely.

Gar'ish (gâr'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. OE. *gauren* to stare; origin uncertain.] Showy; dazzling; gaudy; ostentatious; superficially bright. — **Gar'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Gar'ish-ness,** *n.*

Gar'land (gär'lănd), *n.* [OF. *garlande*, F. *guirlande*; origin uncertain.] **1.** A wreath or chaplet, of branches, flowers, feathers, etc., for the head; a coronal. **2.** The top; thing most prized. **3.** Book of extracts; anthology. **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A sort of netted provision bag used by sailors. (*b*) A grommet or ring of rope lashed to a spar.

Gar'land (gär'lănd), *v. t.* To deck with a garland.

Gar'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [AS. *gārleác*; *gār* spear, lance + *leác* leek. See LEEK.] (*Bot.*) A plant having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste.

Gar'lick-y (-lĭk-ĭ), *a.* Like or containing garlic.

Gar'ment (gär'ment), *n.* [OF. *garnement*, *garniment*, fr. *garnir* to garnish.] Any article of clothing.

Gar'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *gernier*, *grenier*, fr. L. *granarium*, fr. *granum*. See 1st GRAIN.] A granary.

Gar'ner, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARNERED (-nẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARNERING.] To gather for preservation; to store, as in a granary; to treasure.

Gar'net (-nĕt), *n.* [OF. *grenet*, *grenat*, LL. *granatus*, fr. L. *granatum* pomegranate, deriv. of *granum* grain, seed. So called from its resemblance in color and shape

to pomegranate grains.] (*Min.*) A mineral having many varieties differing in color and in constituents, but with the same crystallization. The commonest color is red.

Gar'net (gär'nĕt), *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] (*Naut.*) A tackle for hoisting cargo in or out.

Gar'nish (gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARNISHED (-nĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARNISHING.] [OF. *garnir* to provide, strengthen, prepare, garnish, warn; akin to E. *wary*. See -ISH.] **1.** To decorate with ornamental appendages; to set off; to adorn; to embellish. **2.** To furnish; to supply. **3.** (*Law*) To garnishee.

Gar'nish, *n.* **1.** Something added for embellishment; decoration; ornament; also, garments. **2.** Fetters. [*Cant*] **3.** A fee; specif., formerly, in English jails, a fee exacted of newcomers by the old prisoners. [*Cant*]

Gar'nish-ee' (gär'nĭsh-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One who has been garnisheed, or served with process of garnishment.

Gar'nish-ee', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARNISHEED (-ēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARNISHEEING.] (*Law*) (*a*) To warn a person by garnishment; to garnish. (*b*) To attach (property sought to be secured by garnishment); to trustee.

Gar'nish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that garnishes.

Gar'nish-ment (gär'nĭsh-ment), *n.* **1.** Ornament; embellishment; decoration. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) Warning, or legal notice, to one to appear and give information to the court. (*b*) Warning to a person, in whose hands the effects of another are attached, not to make payment or delivery to the defendant, but to appear in court to give information. **3.** A fee. See GARNISH, *n.*, 4.

Gar'ni-ture (-nĭ-tûr; 135), *n.* That which garnishes or decorates.

Gar' pike, *or* **Gar'pike'**. (*Zoöl.*) See under GAR.

Gar'ret (găr'rĕt), *n.* [OE. *garite, garette*, watchtower, OF. *garite*, fr. *garir* to preserve, defend; of German origin.] **1.** A watchtower. [*Obs.*] **2.** That part of a house on the upper floor, and immediately under or within the roof; an attic.

Gar'ret-eer' (-ẽr'), *n.* One who lives in a garret.

Gar'ri-son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARRISONED (-s'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARRISONING.] To furnish with a garrison.

Gar'rot (-rŏt), *n.* [F. Cf. GARROTE.] (*Surg.*) A stick or small cylinder used for tightening a bandage.

Gar-rote' (găr-rōt'), *n.* [Sp. *garrote*, from *garra* claw, talon, of Celtic origin.] A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, now accomplished by an iron collar tightened by a screw; also, the instrument of strangulation.

Gar-rote', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARROTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARROTING.] To strangle with the garrote; hence, to seize by the throat, from behind, with a view to strangle and rob. [rob him.]

Gar-rot'er (-rōt'ẽr), *n.* One who garrotes a person to

Gar-ru'li-ty (-ry'lĭ-tў), *n.* Talkativeness; loquacity.

Gar'ru-lous (găr'ru-lŭs), *a.* [L. *garrulus*, fr. *garrire* to chatter, talk.] Talking much; talkative; chattering. — **Gar'ru-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Gar'ru-lous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Talkative; loquacious. — A *garrulous* person indulges in long, prosy talk, with frequent repetition and minute detail; *talkative* implies simply a great desire to talk; *loquacious* a great flow of words at command.

Gar'ter (gär'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *gartier*, fr. *garet* bend of the knee.] **1.** A band used to prevent a stocking from slipping down on the leg. **2.** The distinguishing badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *Order of the Garter;* also, the Order itself.

Gar'ter (gär'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARTERING.] **1.** To bind with a garter. **2.** To invest with the Order of the Garter.

Garth (gärth), *n.* [Icel. *garðr* yard. See YARD.] **1.** A close; yard; croft; garden. **2.** A fish dam or weir.

Gas (găs), *n.; pl.* GASES (-ĕz). [A word invented by the chemist Van Helmont of Brussels, who died in 1644.] **1.** An aëriform fluid; — applied to any substance in the elastic or aëriform state. **2.** Specif., in popular usage: (*a*) The common gas used for illuminating purposes, being a complex mixture of gases. (*b*) Laughing gas. (*c*) Any irrespirable aëriform fluid.

Gas fixture, a device for conveying illuminating or combustible gas from the pipe to the place of combustion.

Gas'a-lier' (găs'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* [Formed from *gas*, in imitation of chande*lier*.] A chandelier for burning gas.

Gas'-burn'er (găs'bûrn'ẽr), *n.* The jet piece of a gas fixture, where the escaping gas is ignited.

Gas'con-ade' (găs'kŏn-ād'), *n.* [F. *gasconnade*, from *Gascon* an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which were noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; bravado.

Gas'con-ade' (găs'kŏn-ād'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GASCONADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GASCONADING.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

Gas'e-ous (găs'ẽ-ŭs *or* găz'-), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of gas. **2.** Lacking substance or solidity; tenuous.

Gash (găsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GASHED (găsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GASHING.] [For older *garsh* or *garse*, OF. *garser* to scarify; of uncertain origin.] To make a long, deep incision in; — applied esp. to incisions in flesh.

Gash, *n.* A deep long cut, esp. in flesh. [gasifying.

Gas'i-fi-ca'tion (găs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Process of

Gas'i-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GASIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GASIFYING.] [*Gas* + *-fy.*] To convert, or be converted, into gas, or an aëriform fluid.

Gas'ket (găs'kĕt), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A line or band used to lash a furled sail securely. **2.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) The plaited hemp used for packing a piston. (*b*) Any ring or washer of packing.

Gas'kins (-kĭnz), *n. pl.* [Cf. GALLIGASKINS.] **1.** Galligaskins. [*Obs.*] **2.** Packings of hemp.

Gas'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** The light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas. **2.** A gas jet or burner.

Gas'o-gen (-ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Gas* + *-gen.*] **1.** An apparatus for the generation of gases, or for impregnating a liquid with a gas, or a gas with a volatile liquid. **2.** A volatile hydrocarbon, used as an illuminant.

Gas'o-lene (găs'ō-lēn), *n.* Gasoline.

Gas'o-lier' (găs'ō-lēr'), *n.* Same as GASALIER.

Gas'o-line (găs'ō-lĭn *or* -lēn; 104), *n.* A highly volatile mixture of fluid hydrocarbons, obtained from petroleum, as also by the distillation of bituminous coal.

Gas-om'e-ter (găs-ŏm'ẽ-tẽr *or* găz-), *n.* [*Gas* + *-meter.*] An apparatus for holding and measuring gas.

Gas-om'e-try (găs-ŏm'ẽ-trў *or* găz-), *n.* Art or practice of measuring gases.

Gasp (gȧsp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GASPED (gȧspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GASPING.] [OE. *gaspen, gaispen*, to yawn, gasp, Icel. *geispa* to yawn.] **1.** To open the mouth wide in catching the breath, or in laborious respiration; to labor for breath. **2.** To suffer as if for want of breath.

Gasp, *v. t.* To emit or utter with gasps.

Gasp, *n.* Act of one who, or that which, gasps.

Gas'sy (găs'sў), *a.* Full of gas; like gas. Hence: [*Slang*] Inflated; full of boastful or insincere talk.

Gast (gȧst), *v. t.* [AS. *gæstan*. See AGHAST.] To make aghast; to terrify. [*Obs.*] [GASTROPOD.

Gas'ter-o-pod (găs'tẽr-ō-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as

Gas'tric (găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the stomach.

Gastric fever (*Med.*), a fever attended with prominent gastric symptoms. — **Gastric juice** (*Physiol.*), a watery fluid, consisting mainly of dilute hydrochloric acid and the ferment pepsin, secreted by glands in the stomach.

Gas-tril'o-quis (găs-trĭl'ō-kwĭst), *n.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach + L. *loqui* to speak.] A ventriloquist.

Gas-tril'o-quy (-kwў), *n.* Ventriloquy.

‖ **Gas-tri'tis** (-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTRO-, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the stomach.

Gas'tro- (găs'trō-). A combining form from the Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, the stomach, or belly.

Gas'tro-col'ic (găs'trō-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *colic.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to both the stomach and the colon.

Gas'tro-en-ter'ic (-ĕn-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *enteric.*] (*Anat. & Med.*) Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

Gas'tro-he-pat'ic (-hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *hepatic.*] (*Med.*) Pertaining to the stomach and liver.

Gas'tro-hys'ter-ot'o-my (-hĭs'tẽr-ŏt'ō-mў), *n.* [*Gastro-* + *hysterotomy.*] (*Surg.*) Cæsarean section.

Gas-trol'o-gy (găs-trŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. γαστρολογία; γαστήρ stomach + λόγος discourse.] The science treating of the structure and functions of the stomach.

Gas'tro-man'cy (găs'trō-măn'sў), *n.* [*Gastro-* + *-mancy.*] (*Antiq.*) (*a*) Divination by words seemingly uttered from the stomach. (*b*) Divination by means of glasses or other round, transparent vessels, in the center of which figures are supposed to appear by magic art.

Gas'tro-nome (găs'trō-nōm), } *n.* [F. *gastronome*,
Gas-tron'o-mer (găs-trŏn'ō-mẽr), } fr. Gr. γαστήρ + νόμος law.] One fond of good living; epicure.

Gas'tro-nom'ic (găs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to
Gas'tro-nom'ic-al (-nŏm'ĭ-kal), } gastronomy.

Gas-tron'o-mist (găs-trŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* A gastronomer.

Gas-tron'o-my (-mў), *n.* Art or science of good eating; epicurism. [tropoda.

Gas'tro-pod (găs'trō-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Gas-

‖ **Gas-trop'o-da** (găs-trŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the classes of Mollusca, including most of the marine spiral shells, and the land and fresh-water snails. They generally creep by means of a flat, muscular disk, or foot, on the ventral side of the body.

One of the Gastropoda (*Tritia trivittata*).
F Foot; *C* Caudal Cirri; *O* Operculum; *P* Proboscis, exserted; *S* Siphon. Nat. size.

Gas'tro-scope (găs'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Gastro-* + *-scope.*] (*Med.*) An instrument for looking into the stomach.

Gas-trot'o-my (găs-trŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [*Gastro-* + *-tomy.*] (*Surg.*) A cutting into the abdomen or the stomach.

Gas'tro-vas'cu-lar (găs'trō-vȧs'kū-lẽr), *a.* [*Gastro-* + *vascular.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having the structure, or performing the functions, both of digestive and circulatory organs.

‖ **Gas'tru-la** (găs'trụ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* GASTRULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. γαστήρ the stomach.] (*Biol.*) An embryonic form having its origin in the invagination of the planula or blastula on one side, thus giving rise to a double-walled sac. [See *Illust.* under INVAGINATION.] In a more general sense, an ideal stage in embryonic development.

Gate (gāt), *n.* [AS. *geat, gat,* door; akin to D. *gat* opening, hole, and perh. to E. *gate* a way.] **1.** A door or passageway, esp. a large one through an inclosing wall, fence, or barrier; also, the moveable structure of timber, metal, etc., by which the passage can be closed. **2.** Fig.: A means or way of entrance or of exit. **3.** A door, valve, or other device, for stopping the passage of water through a dam, lock, pipe, etc. **4.** (*Founding*) (*a*) The channel through which metal is poured into the mold. (*b*) The waste piece of metal cast in the opening.

Gate, *n.* [Icel. *gata;* akin to G. *gasse.*] Way; path; road; street (as in High*gate*). [*O. Eng. & Scot.*]

Gate'post' (-pōst'), *n.* **1.** A post to which a gate is hung. **2.** A post against which a gate closes.

Gate'way' (-wā'), *n.* A passage through a fence or wall; a gate; also, a structure pertaining to a gate.

Gath'er (găth'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GATHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GATHERING.] [AS. *gaderian, gadrian,* fr. *gador, geador,* together, fr. *gæd* fellowship; akin to E. *good.*] **1.** To bring together; to assemble; to muster; to congregate. **2.** To bring together from among what is of less value; to cull; to pluck. **3.** To accumulate little by little; to amass. **4.** To bring together the parts or particles of; to bring together in folds; to pucker; to plait. **5.** To derive, or deduce; to infer; to conclude. **6.** (*Naut.*) To haul in; to take up.

Gath'er, *v. i.* **1.** To come together; to assemble; to congregate. **2.** To grow by accretion; to increase. **3.** To concentrate; to come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus. **4.** To collect or bring things together.

Gath'er, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth made by drawing a thread through it; a pucker.

Gath'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, gathers.

Gat'ling gun' (găt'lĭng gŭn'). [From the inventor, R. J. *Gatling,* of Hartford, Conn.] A machine gun, consisting of a cluster of barrels which, being revolved by a crank, are automatically loaded and fired.

Gat'ten tree' (găt't'n trē'). [Cf. Prov. E. *gatter bush.*] (*Bot.*) Any one of the small trees called guelderrose (*Viburnum Opulus*), cornel (*Cornus sanguinea*), and spindle tree (*Euonymus Europæus*).

‖ **Gauche** (gōsh), *a.* [F.] **1.** Left handed; hence, clumsy. **2.** (*Geom.*) Winding; twisted; warped.

‖ **Gauche'rie'** (gōshr'rē'), *n.* [F.] An awkward action; clumsiness; boorishness.

Gaud (gȧd), *n.* [OE., jest, *gaudi* bead of a rosary, L. *gaudium* joy, gladness. See JOY.] **1.** Trick; jest; also, deceit. [*Obs.*] **2.** An ornament; gewgaw; trinket.

Gaud, *v. t.* To bedeck gaudily. [*Obs.*]

Gaud'y (-ȳ) *a.* [*Compar.* GAUDIER (-Ȳ-ẽr); *superl.* GAUDIEST.] **1.** Ostentatiously fine; showy; gay, but tawdry or meretricious. **2.** Gay; merry; festal.

Gauf'fer (gȧf'fẽr), *v. t.* [F. *gaufrer* to figure cloth, fr. *gaufre* honeycomb, waffle; of German origin.] To plait, crimp, or flute; to goffer.

Gauge (gāj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAUGED (gājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAUGING (gā'jĭng).] [OF. *gaugier;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To measure or determine with a gauge. **2.** To measure or to ascertain the contents, capacity, or dimensions of. **3.** To draw into equidistant gathers on a thread. **4.** To measure the capacity, character, or ability of; to estimate; to judge of.

Gauge (gāj), *n.* **1.** Measure; standard of measure; instrument for determining or regulating dimensions, distance, capacity, quantity, force, etc. **2.** Measure; dimensions; estimate. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) Relative positions of two or more vessels with reference to the wind. (*b*) The depth to which a vessel sinks in water. **4.** The distance between the rails of a railway.

Joiner's Gauge.

☞ *Standard gauge* is generally four feet, eight and one half inches. *Wide* or *broad gauge* is any exceeding standard gauge; *narrow gauge* is any less than standard. **5.** (*Plastering*) The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting. **6.** (*Building*) The exposed part of laid shingle, slate, or tile.

Gau'ger (gā'jẽr), *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business it is to ascertain the contents of casks.

Gault (gȧlt), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Geol.*) A series of beds of clay and marl, in the South of England, between the upper and lower greensand.

Gaunt (gȧnt), *a.* [Cf. Norw. *gand* a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man, and W. *gwan* weak.] Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering; lean; meager.

Gaunt'let (gȧnt'lĕt), *n.* (*Mil.*) See GANTLET.

Gaunt'let (gȧnt'lĕt), *n.* [F. *gantelet,* dim. of *gant* glove, LL. *wantus,* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A glove that defends the hand from wounds. **2.** A long glove, covering the wrist. **3.** (*Naut.*) A rope on which hammocks or clothes are hung to dry.

Gauntlet.

To take up the gauntlet, to accept a challenge (see GAGE). — To throw down the gauntlet, to offer or send a challenge.

Gaunt'let-ed, *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

Gaunt'ly, *adv.* In a gaunt manner.

Gaun'tree (gȧn'trē), } *n.* [F. *chantier,* deriv. of L.
Gaun'try (gȧn'trȳ), } *canterius* sort of frame.] **1.** A frame for supporting barrels. **2.** (*Engin.*) A supporting scaffolding or frame.

Gauze (gȧz), *n.* [F. *gaze;* so called because it was first introduced from Gaza, a city of Palestine.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, generally of silk.

Gauze, *a.* Having the qualities of gauze; thin; light.

Gauz'y (-ȳ), *a.* Pert. to, or like, gauze; thin and slight as gauze; hence, unsubstantial. — **Gauz'i-ness,** *n.*

Gave (gāv), *imp.* of GIVE.

Gav'el (gȧv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gavelle;* of uncertain origin.] A small heap of grain, not tied up into a bundle.

Gav'el, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** The mallet of a presiding officer. **2.** A mason's setting maul.

Gav'el-kind' (gȧv'ĕl-kīnd'), *n.* [OE. *gavelkynde, gavelkende; gavel* tribute + *kynde* kind.] (*O. Eng. Law*) A tenure by which land descends from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descends equally to his brothers. It still prevails in the county of Kent.

Gav'e-lock (gȧv'ē-lŏk), *n.* [OE. *gaveloc* a dart, AS. *gafeluc;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A spear or dart. [*R. & Obs.*] **2.** An iron crow or lever. [*Scot. & North of Eng.*]

Ga'vi-al (gā'vĭ-ȧl), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl.*] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of large crocodile common in India.

Gav'ot (gȧv'ŏt *or* gȧ-vŏt'), *n.* [F. *gavotte,* fr. *Gavots,* a people of France.] (*Mus.*) A kind of difficult dance; a dance tune, the air of which has two brisk and lively, yet dignified, strains in common time, each played twice over.

Gawk (gȧk), *n.* [OE. *gok, gowk,* cuckoo, fool, Icel. *gaukr* cuckoo; akin to G. *gauch,* AS. *geác* cuckoo.] **1.** A cuckoo. **2.** A simpleton; booby; gawky.

Gawk'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* GAWKIER (-Ȳ-ẽr); *superl.* GAWKIEST.] Foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish. — *n.* One awkward from being overgrown or stupid.

Gay (gā), *a.* [*Compar.* GAYER (-ẽr); *superl.* GAYEST.] [F. *gai;* origin uncertain.] **1.** Excited with merriment; manifesting or inspiring delight. **2.** Brilliant in colors; richly dressed. **3.** Loose; dissipated; lewd. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Merry; gleeful; blithe; airy; lively; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted; frolicsome; jolly; jovial; joyous; joyful; glad; showy; splendid; vivacious.

Gay'e-ty (gā'ē-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being gay; merriment; acts or entertainments prompted by, or inspiring, merry delight. **2.** Finery; show.

Syn. — Liveliness; mirth; animation; vivacity; glee; blithesomeness; sprightliness; jollity. See LIVELINESS.

Gay'ly (gā'lȳ), *adv.* In a gay manner.

Gay'ness (gā'nĕs), *n.* Gayety; finery. [*R.*]

Gaze (gāz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAZED (gāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAZING.] [OE. *gasen;* akin to dial. Sw. *gasa.*]

To fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look; to look with eagerness or curiosity; to stare.

Gaze (gāz), *n.* **1.** A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration. **2.** The object gazed on.

At gaze (*Her.*), with the face turned directly in front.

Gaze'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent.

Ga-zel' (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GAZELLE.

Ga-zelle' (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* [F. *gazelle*, OF. also, *gazel*, fr. Ar. *ghazāl* a wild goat.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several small, swift, elegantly formed species of antelope. The gazelles are celebrated for their lustrous, soft eyes.

Gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*).

Gaz'er (gāz'ẽr), *n.* One who gazes.

Ga-zette' (gȧ-zĕt'), *n.* [F. *gazette*, It. *gazzetta*; origin uncertain.] A newspaper; esp., the official journal published by the British government.

Ga-zette', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAZETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAZETTING.] To announce or publish in a gazette; to announce officially.

Gaz'et-teer' (gȧz'ĕt-tēr'), *n.* **1.** A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority. **2.** A gazette. [*Obs.*] **3.** A geographical dictionary. **4.** An alphabetical descriptive list of anything. [abhorrence, or contempt.]

Gaz'ing-stock' (gāz'ĭng-stŏk'), *n.* Object of curiosity,

Ga-zon' (gȧ-zōōn'), *n.* [F. *gazon* turf, fr. OHG. *wāso*, G. *wasen*.] (*Fort.*) One of the pieces of sod used to line or cover parapets and the faces of earthworks.

Ge- (gē-). An Anglo-Saxon prefix. See Y-.

Gean (gēn), *n.* [F. *guigne* the fruit of the gean.] (*Bot.*) A species of European cherry tree; also, the fruit.

Ge'an-ti-cli'nal (jē'ăn-tĭ-klī'nal), *n.* [Gr. γῆ the earth + E. *anticlinal*.] (*Geol.*) An upward bend or flexure of a considerable portion of the earth's crust.

Gear (gēr), *n.* [OE. *gere*, *ger*, AS. *gearwe* clothing, adornment, armor, fr. *gearo*, *gearu*, ready, yare. See YARE.] **1.** Clothing; garments; ornaments. **2.** Goods; property; household stuff. **3.** Manufactured stuff or material. **4.** Harness of horses or cattle; trappings. **5.** Business matters; affairs. [*Obs.*] **6.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) A toothed wheel, or cogwheel; toothed wheels, collectively. (*b*) An apparatus for performing a special function; gearing. (*c*) Engagement of parts with each other.

Gear (gēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GEARED (gērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GEARING.] **1.** To dress; to put gear on; to harness. **2.** (*Mach.*) To provide with gearing.

Gear, *v. i.* (*Mach.*) To be in, or come into, gear.

Gear'ing, *n.* **1.** Harness. **2.** (*Mach.*) The parts by which motion imparted to one portion of an engine or machine is transmitted to another; esp., a train of wheels for transmitting and varying motion.

Geat (gēt), *n.* [See 1st GATE.] (*Founding*) A gate.

Geck (gĕk), *n.* [D. *gek* fool; akin to G. *geck*.] **1.** Scorn. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** Object of scorn; gull. [*Obs.*]

Geck'o (gĕk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* GECKOES (-ōz). [Cf. F. & G. *gecko*; — so called from the sound it utters.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a large family of small, carnivorous lizards, mostly nocturnal, and having the toes furnished with adhesive disks.

Gee (jē), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GEED (jēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GEEING.] **1.** To agree; to harmonize. [*Colloq.*] **2.** [Cf. G. *ju*, interj., used in calling to a horse, It. *giò*, F. *dia*, used to turn a horse to the left.] To turn to the off side, or from the driver; — usually in the imperative.

Ge-hen'na (gē-hĕn'ȧ), *n.* [L. *Gehenna*, Gr. Γέεννα, Heb. *Gē Hinnōm*.] (*Jewish Hist.*) The valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, which was made a receptacle for all the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent pestilential effluvia. In the New Testament the name is transferred, by a metaphor, to *Hell*.

Geis'sler tube' (gīs'lẽr tūb'). (*Elec.*) A glass tube provided with platinum electrodes, and containing some gas under very low tension, which becomes luminous when an electrical discharge is passed through it; — so called from the name of a noted maker in Germany.

Gel'a-ble (jĕl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *gelare* to congeal.] Capable of being congealed or converted into jelly.

Gel'a-tin, Gel'a-tine (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [F. *gélatine*, fr. L. *gelare* to congeal.] (*Chem.*) Glutinous material obtained from animal tissues by prolonged boiling. It dissolves in hot water, and forms a jelly on cooling.

☞ Gelat*in* is the form favored by most chemists.

Ge-lat'i-nate (jē-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GELATINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GELATINATING.] To convert, or be converted, into gelatin, or into a substance resembling jelly. [gelatinating.]

Ge-lat'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of

Gel'a-tine (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* Same as GELATIN.

Ge-lat'i-nize (jē-lăt'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* **1.** Same as GELATINATE. **2.** (*Photog.*) To treat with gelatin.

Ge-lat'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Of the nature and consistency of gelatin or of jelly; resembling jelly; viscous.

Ge-la'tion (jē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gelatio* a freezing, fr. *gelare* to freeze.] (*Astron.*) A cooling and solidifying.

Geld (gĕld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GELDED or GELT (gĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GELDING.] [Icel. *gelda*.] **1.** To castrate. **2.** To deprive of an essential part.

Gel'der-rose' (gĕl'dẽr-rōz'), *n.* Same as GUELDER-ROSE.

Geld'ing (gĕld'ĭng), *n.* [Icel. *gelding* a gelding.] Any castrated animal; — usually applied to a horse.

Gel'id (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *gelidus*, fr. *gelu* frost.] Cold; very cold; frozen. — **Gel'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Gel'id-ness**, *n.*

Ge-lid'i-ty (jē-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being gelid.

‖ **Gel-se'mi-um** (jĕl-sē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *gelsomino* jasmine.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants, including the yellow (false) jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). **2.** (*Med.*) The root of the yellow jasmine.

Gem (jĕm), *n.* [F. *gemme*, fr. L. *gemma* a precious stone, bud.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A bud. **2.** A precious stone of any kind, esp. when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel. **3.** Anything small and uncommonly beautiful.

Gem, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GEMMED (jĕmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GEMMING.] **1.** To bud. **2.** To adorn or embellish with, or as with, gems.

Gem'el (jĕm'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *gemel* twin, deriv. of L. *geminus*. See GEMINI.] (*Her.*) Coupled; paired.

Gem'i-nate (-ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *geminatus*, p. p. of *geminare* to double. See GEMINI.] (*Bot.*) Paired; twin.

‖ **Gem'i-ni** (jĕm'ĭ-nī), *n. pl.* [L., twins, pl. of *gemĭnus*.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the zodiac, containing the stars *Castor* and *Pollux*; also, the third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 20th.

‖ **Gem'ma** (-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L., a bud.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A leaf bud. **2.** (*Biol.*) One of the small separating spores or buds in the reproduction of certain Protozoa.

Gem'mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *gemmatus*, p. p. of *gemmare* to bud, fr. *gemma* bud.] (*Bot.*) Having buds; reproducing by buds. [with gems or jewels.]

Gem'ma-ted (-mā-tĕd), *a.* Having buds; adorned

Gem-ma'tion (jĕm-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Biol.*) The formation of a new individual by a process of budding; an asexual method of reproduction. **2.** (*Bot.*) The arrangement of buds on the stalk, also, of leaves in the bud.

Gem'me-ous (jĕm'mē-ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like gems.

Gem-mif'er-ous (jĕm-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gemma* bud + *-ferous*.] Producing gems or buds; (*Biol.*) multiplying by buds.

Gem'mi-flo'rate (-flō'rāt), *a.* [L. *gemma* bud + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Having flowers like buds.

Gem'mi-par'i-ty (jĕm'mĭ-păr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *gemma* bud + *parere* to produce.] (*Biol.*) Gemmation.

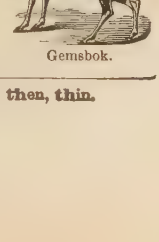
Gem-mip'a-rous (jĕm-mĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Producing buds; reproducing by buds. [mation.]

Gem'mu-la'tion (jĕm'mŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) Gem-

Gem'mule (jĕm'mūl), *n.* [L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma* gem, bud.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A little leaf bud. (*b*) One of the buds of mosses. (*c*) One of the reproductive spores of algæ. (*d*) An ovule. **2.** (*Biol.*) (*a*) A bud produced in generation by gemmation. (*b*) An imaginary granule or atom in Darwin's hypothesis of pangenesis.

Gem'my (jĕm'mȳ), *a.* Full of gems; like a gem.

Gems'bok (gĕmz'bŏk), *n.* [D.; akin to G. *gemsbock* the buck of the chamois; *gemse* chamois + *bock* buck.] (*Zoöl.*) A South African antelope (*Oryx Capensis*).



Gemsbok.

-gen (-jĕn), **-gene** (-jēn). [Fr. root of Gr. *-γενής* born, *γένος* race; sometimes through F. *-gène*. See GENUS.] A suffix used in scientific words in the sense of *producing, generating; growing, increasing;* as, amphi*gen*, amido*gen*, halo*gen*, exo*gen*, endo*gen*, hypo*gene*.

‖ **Gen'darme'** (zhän'därm'), *n.*; *pl.* GENDARMES (zhän'därm'), or GENS D'ARMES (zhän'därm'). [F.] An armed policeman in France.

Gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *genre*, *gendre* (with excrescent *d*), fr. L. *genus*, *generis*, birth, race, gender, fr. root of *gigneres* to beget; akin to E. *kin*.] **1.** Kind; sort. [*Obs.*] **2.** Sex. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] **3.** (*Gram.*) A classification of words, primarily according to real sex, and secondarily according to some fancied or imputed quality of sex.

Gen'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GENDERED (-dĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GENDERING.] To beget; to engender.

-gene. See -GEN.

Ge'ne-a-log'ic (jē'nē-ā-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Genealogical.

Ge'ne-a-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to genealogy. — **Ge'ne-a-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [alogies.

Ge'ne-al'o-gist (-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who traces gene-

Ge'ne-al'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To trace genealogies.

Ge'ne-al'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [OF. *genelogie*, through L. fr. Gr. *γενεαλογία*; *γενεά* birth, descent (akin to L. *genus*) + λόγος discourse.] **1.** An account or history of the regular descent of a person or family from an ancestor; a pedigree. **2.** The descent itself; pedigree; lineage.

Gen'e-ra (jĕn'ē-rā), *n. pl.* of GENUS.

Gen'er-a-ble (jĕn'ēr-ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *generabilis*.] Capable of being generated or produced.

Gen'er-al (-al), *a.* [F. *général*, fr. L. *generalis*. See GENUS.] **1.** Relating to a genus or kind; pertaining to a whole class or order. **2.** Comprehending many species or individuals; including all particulars. **3.** Not restrained or limited to a precise import; vague; indefinite. **4.** Common to many or most; prevalent; extensive, though not universal. **5.** Having relation to all; common to the whole. **6.** Taken as a whole. **7.** Usual; common, on most occasions.

☞ The word *general*, annexed to a name of office, usually denotes *chief* or *superior*; as, attorney-*general*.

General assembly, in some States of the U. S., the Legislature, or the popular branch of it. — **General average**, a proportionate contribution by all concerned in a sea adventure to make good a voluntary sacrifice of the property of one for the benefit of all. — **General Court.** See under COURT. — **General officer** (*Mil.*), any officer having a rank above that of colonel. — **General ship**, a ship not chartered or let to particular parties. — **General warrant** (*Law*), a warrant, now illegal, to apprehend suspected persons, without naming individuals.

Syn. — Common; universal. — *Common* denotes primarily that in which many share; and hence, that which is often met with; *general* is stronger, denoting what pertains to a majority of the individuals which compose a *genus*, or whole; *universal*, that which pertains to all.

Gen'er-al (jĕn'ēr-al), *n.* **1.** The whole; the total; the chief part. **2.** (*Mil.*) One of the chief military officers of a government or country; the commander of an army or of a body of men not less than a brigade. **3.** (*Mil.*) The roll of the drum which calls the troops together. **4.** (*Eccl.*) The chief of a religious order.

Gen'er-al-is'si-mo (-ēr-al-ĭs'sĭ-mō), *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army, esp. of an army consisting of grand divisions under separate commanders.

Gen'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-ty), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being general. **2.** That which is general; a general or vague statement or phrase. **3.** Main body; greatest part.

Gen'er-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of generalizing. **2.** A general inference.

Gen'er-al-ize (jĕn'ēr-al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GENERALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GENERALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To bring under a genus or under genera. **2.** To use with a more extensive application; to extend so as to include all special cases. **3.** To derive or deduce (a general conception, or a general principle) from particulars.

Gen'er-al-ize, *v. i.* To form into a genus; to take general or comprehensive views.

Gen'er-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally. **2.** In the main; comprehensively. **3.** Collectively; as a whole. [*Archaic*]

Gen'er-al-ness, *n.* State or quality of being general.

Gen'er-al-ship, *n.* **1.** Office or functions of a general. **2.** Military skill. **3.** Fig.: Leadership; management.

Gen'er-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *generans*, p. pr.] Generative; producing; esp. (*Geom.*), acting as a generant. — *n.* That which generates; specif. (*Geom.*), a generatrix.

Gen'er-ate (jĕn'ēr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GENERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GENERATING.] [L. *generare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *genus*. See GENUS.] **1.** To beget; to produce; to engender. **2.** To cause to be; to bring into life. **3.** To originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process. **4.** (*Geom.*) To trace out by the motion of a point or a magnitude of inferior order, as a solid by a plane.

Gen'er-a'tion (jĕn'ēr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A generating. **2.** That which is generated; specif., progeny; offspring. **3.** A single step in the succession of natural descent. Hence: The body of those who are of the same genealogical rank or remove from an ancestor; the mass of beings living at one period; also, the average lifetime of man, usually assumed to be one third of a century; an age. **4.** Race; kind; family; breed; stock.

Alternate generation (*Biol.*), alternation of sexual with asexual generation, in which the products of one process differ from those of the other. — **Spontaneous generation** (*Biol.*), the fancied production of living organisms without previously existing parents from inorganic matter, or from decomposing organic matter.

Gen'er-a-tive (jĕn'ēr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having the power of generating, propagating, or originating.

Gen'er-a'tor (-ā'tēr), *n.* One that generates.

Gen'er-a'trix (-ā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRICES (-trī'sēz), E. -TRIXES (-trĭks-ĕz). [L.] (*Geom.*) That which generates; the point, or the mathematical magnitude, which, by its motion, generates another magnitude.

Ge-ner'ic (jē-nĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [From L. *genus*, *generis*,
Ge-ner'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } race, kind.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Pertaining to a genus or kind; relating to a genus, as distinct from a species, or from another genus. **2.** Pert. or appropriate to large classes or their characteristics; comprehensive. — **Ge-ner'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ge-ner'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Gen'er-os'i-ty (jĕn'ēr-ŏs'ĭ-ty), *n.* **1.** Quality of being generous; noble-mindedness; magnanimity; munificence.

Gen'er-ous (jĕn'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [F. *généreux*, fr. L. *generosus* of noble birth, noble, fr. *genus*. See GENUS.] **1.** Of honorable birth. [*Obs.*] **2.** Exhibiting those qualities popularly regarded as belonging to high birth; noble; honorable; spirited; courageous. **3.** Liberal in giving; munificent. **4.** Supplied in a liberal way; abundant; overflowing. **5.** Full of spirit or strength; stimulating; exalting. — **Gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Gen'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Magnanimous; bountiful. See LIBERAL.

Gen'e-sis (jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *γένεσις*, fr. root of *γίγνεσθαι* to beget, be born.] **1.** A producing, or giving birth or origin; process or mode of originating; production; formation; origination. **2.** The first book of the Old Testament, giving the history of the creation of the world and of the human race. **3.** (*Geom.*) A generating.

Gen'et (jĕn'ĕt *or* jē-nĕt'), **Ge-nette'** (jē-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *genette*, Sp. *gineta*, fr. Ar. *jarneif*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of small Carnivora allied to the civets. **2.** The fur of the genet.

Genet (*Genetta vulgaris*).

Gen'et (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* Same as JENNET.

Ge-net'ic (jē-nĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [See GENESIS.] Pertaining
Ge-net'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to, concerned with, or determined by, the genesis of anything, or its natural mode of production or development. — **Ge-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ge-ne'va (jē-nē'vá), *n.* [F. *genièvre* juniper, juniper berry, gin, OF. *geneivre* juniper, fr. L. *juniperus*. See JUNIPER.] Same as GIN, the liquor.

Gen'ial (jēn'yal *or* jē'nĭ-*al*; 106), *a.* [L. *genialis*. See GENIUS.] **1.** Contributing to, or concerned in, propagation or production; generative. **2.** Sympathetically cheerful and inspiring joy or happiness; kindly. **3.** Natural; inborn. [*Obs.*] **4.** Denoting, or marked with, genius. [*R.*] — **Gen'ial-ly**, *adv.* — **Gen'ial-ness**, *n.*

Ge'ni-al'i-ty (jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-ty *or* jēn-yăl'-; 106), *n.* **1.** Quality of being genial. **2.** Gayety; cheerfulness.

Ge-nic'u-late (jē-nĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, deriv. of *genu* knee.] Bent abruptly at an angle.

Ge-nic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Same as GENICULATE.

Ge-nic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of kneeling. [*R.*] **2.** State of being geniculate.

‖ **Gé'nie'** (*F.* zhā'nē'; *E.* jē'nĭ), *n.* [F.] See GENIUS.

Gen'i-pap (jĕn'ĭ-păp), *n.* (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of a West Indian tree (*Genipa Americana*). It is oval, as large as a small orange, and has dark purple juice.

Gen'i-tal (jĕn'ĭ-*tal*), *a.* [L. *genitalis*, fr. *genere* to beget.] Pert. to generation, or to the generative organs.

Gen'i-tals (-talz), *n. pl.* The organs of generation.

Gen'i-ti'val (jĕn'ĭ-tī'val), *a.* Possessing genitive form; pertaining to the genitive case. — **Gen'i-ti'val-ly**, *adv.*

Gen'i-tive (jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *genitivus*, fr. *gignere*, *genitum*, to beget.] (*Gram.*) Of or pertaining to that case (as the second case of Latin and Greek nouns) which expresses source or possession. — *n.* The genitive case.

Gen'i-tor (jĕn'ĭ-tôr), *n.* One who begets; a generator.

Gen'ius (jēn'yŭs *or, esp. in sense* 1, jē'nĭ-ŭs; 106), *n.; pl.* E. GENIUSES (-ĕz); *in sense* 1, L. GENII (jē'nĭ-ī). [L., fr. *genere, gignere*, to beget, bring forth. See GENDER.] **1.** A good or evil spirit, or demon, supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's destiny in life; a tutelary deity of a person or place; a spirit, good or bad. **2.** The peculiar structure of mind with which each individual is endowed by nature; special taste, inclination, or disposition. **3.** Peculiar character; animating spirit, as of a nation. **4.** Distinguished mental superiority; uncommon intellectual power; esp., superior inventive or originative power. **5.** A man of very superior intellect.

Syn. — Talent. — *Genius* implies high and peculiar gifts of nature, impelling the mind to certain favorite kinds of mental effort, and producing new combinations of ideas, imagery, etc. *Talent* supposes general strength of intellect, with a peculiar aptitude for being molded and directed to specific employments and valuable ends. *Genius* is more or less imaginative, and reaches its ends by a kind of intuitive power. *Talent* depends more on high mental training, and a perfect command of all the faculties, memory, judgment, sagacity, etc.

-ge'ne-ous, -ge-nous. [*-gen* (or Gr. *-γενής* born) + *-ous;* sometimes fr. kindred L. *-genus.*] A suffix signifying *producing, yielding;* as, homo*geneous*, alkali*genous;* endo*genous*, indi*genous*.

‖ **Genre** (zhän'r'), *n.* [F. See GENDER.] (*Fine Arts*) A style of painting, sculpture, or other imitative art, which illustrates everyday life and manners.

‖ **Gens** (jĕnz), *n.; pl.* GENTES (jĕn'tēz). [L. See GENTLE, *a.*] (*Rom. Hist.*) **1.** A clan embracing several families of the same stock with a common name and certain common religious rites; a subdivision of the Roman curia or tribe. **2.** (*Ethnol.*) A minor subdivision of a tribe, among American aborigines. It includes those who have a common descent, and bear the same totem.

Gent (jĕnt), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *genitus* born, or (less prob.) fr. *gentilis*. See GENTEEL.] **1.** Gentle; noble. [*Obs.*] **2.** Neat; fine; elegant. [*Obs.*]

Gen-teel' (jĕn-tēl'), *a.* [F. *gentil* noble, pretty, graceful. See GENTLE.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting the qualities popularly regarded as belonging to high birth and breeding; refined; polite; well-bred. **2.** Graceful in mien or form; elegant in dress or manner. **3.** Suited to the position of a lady or a gentleman. — **Gen-teel'ly,** *adv.* — **Gen-teel'ness,** *n.*

Gen'tian (jĕn'shan *or* -shĭ-an), *n.* [F. *gentiane*, L. *gentiana*, fr. *Gentius*, an Illyrian king, said to have discovered its properties.] (*Bot.*) Any one of a genus (*Gentiana*) of herbaceous plants with opposite leaves and a tubular four- or five-lobed corolla, usually blue.

Gentian (*Gentiana verna*).

Gen'tile (jĕn'tīl), *n.* [L. *gentilis* of the same clan, race, or people; in opposition to *Roman*, a foreigner; in opposition to *Jew* or *Christian*, a heathen. See GENTLE, *a.*] One neither a Jew nor a Christian; a heathen.

Gen'tile, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the *Jews;* pagan or heathen. **2.** (*Gram.*) Denoting a race or country.

Gen'til-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Heathenism; paganism. **2.** Tribal feeling; devotion to one's *gens*.

Gen-til'i-ty (jĕn-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Good extraction; high birth. **2.** Qualities appropriate to those well born; good breeding. **3.** The gentry. **4.** Paganism. [*Obs.*]

Gen'tle (jĕn't'l), *a.* [*Compar.* GENTLER (-tlĕr); *superl.* GENTLEST (-tlĕst).] [F. *gentil* noble, pretty, graceful, fr. L. *gentilis* of the same clan or race, fr. *gens, gentis*, tribe, clan, race, orig., those belonging together by birth, fr. root of *genere, gignere*, to beget. See GENDER.] **1.** Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble. **2.** Quiet and refined in manners; mild; amiable. **3.** A term of address denoting respect, consideration or conciliation. **4.** Not wild or refractory; docile; easily managed. **5.** Soft; easy; soothing.

The gentle craft, the art or trade of shoemaking.

Syn. — Mild; meek; placid; dovelike; quiet; peaceful; pacific; bland; soft; tender; tame; tractable; docile.

Gen'tle, *n.* **1.** A gentleman. [*Obs.*] **2.** A falcon-gentil. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A dipterous larva used as fish bait.

Gen'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To make genteel; to ennoble. [*Obs.*] **2.** To make easy or agreeable. [*R.* or *Poet.*]

Gen'tle-folk' (jĕn't'l-fōk'), **Gen'tle-folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* Persons of gentle or good family and breeding. [Generally in the United States in the plural form.]

Gen'tle-man (jĕn't'l-man), *n.* **1.** A man well born; one of good family. **2.** One of gentle or refined manners; a well-bred man. **3.** (*Her.*) One who bears arms, but has no title. **4.** The servant of a man of rank. **5.** A man, irrespective of condition; — used esp. in the plural, in addressing men in popular assemblies, etc.

☞ In Great Britain, the term *gentleman* is applied in a limited sense to those having coats of arms, but without a title, and, in this sense, *gentlemen* hold a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry. In a wider sense, it includes every man above the rank of yeoman. In the United States, the term is applied to men of education and good breeding of every occupation.

Gentleman commoner, one of the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford. — **Gentlemen-at-arms,** a band of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on state occasions. [*Eng.*]

Gen'tle-man-like' (-līk'), **Gen'tle-man-ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling a gentleman; well-behaved; courteous; polite. — **Gen'tle-man-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Gen'tle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gentle.

Gen'tle-wom'an (jĕn't'l-wo͝om'an), *n.* **1.** A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar. **2.** A woman who attends a lady of high rank.

Gen'tly (-tlĭ), *adv.* In a gentle manner.

Gen'try (jĕn'trĭ), *n.* **1.** Birth; condition. [*Obs.*] **2.** People of education and good breeding; in Great Britain, in a restricted sense, those between the nobility and the yeomanry. **3.** Courtesy; civility. [*Obs.*]

Gen'u-flect' (jĕn'ū-flĕkt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GENUFLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GENUFLECTING.] To make a genuflection; to bend the knee, as in worship.

Gen'u-flec'tion (jĕn'ū-flĕk'shŭn *or* jē'nū-), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. L. *genu* knee + *flexio* a bending.] Act of bending the knee, esp. in worship.

Gen'u-ine (jĕn'ū-ĭn), *a.* [L. *genuinus*, fr. *genere, gignere*, to beget.] Belonging to, or proceeding from, the original stock; native; hence, not counterfeit, spurious, false, or adulterated; authentic; real; natural; true; pure. — **Gen'u-ine-ly,** *adv.* — **Gen'u-ine-ness,** *n.*

Ge'nus (jē'nŭs), *n.; pl.* GENERA (jĕn'ĕ-rā). [L., birth, race, kind, sort; akin to Gr. *γένος*.] **1.** (*Logic*) A class of objects divided into several subordinate species; one of the five predicable conceptions, or sorts of terms. **2.** (*Biol.*) An assemblage of species, having so many fundamental points of structure in common that scientists give them a common substantive name.

Ge'o-cen'tric (jē'ō-sĕn'trĭk), **Ge'o-cen'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *γέα, γῆ*, the earth + *κέντρον* center.] (*Astron.*) (*a*) Relating the earth as a center; relating to or seen from the earth. (*b*) Relating to the center of the earth. — **Ge'o-cen'tric-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ge'o-cyc'lic (jē'ō-sĭk'lĭk *or* -sī'klĭk), *a.* [Gr. *γέα, γῆ* + *κύκλος* circle.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or illustrating, the earth's revolutions. **2.** Circling the earth periodically.

Ge'ode (jē'ōd), *n.* [F. *géode*, L. *geodes*, fr. Gr. *γεώδης* earthlike; *γέα, γῆ*, the earth + *εἶδος* form.] (*Min.*) (*a*) A hollow nodule of stone, lined with crystals of mineral matter. (*b*) The cavity in such a nodule.

Ge'o-des'ic (jē'ō-dĕs'ĭk), **Ge'o-des'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Math.*) Geodetic.

Ge-od'e-sy (jē-ŏd'ē-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *γεωδαισία*; *γέα, γῆ*, the earth + *δαίειν* to divide.] (*Math.*) That branch of surveying which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, or the general figure and dimensions of the earth.

Ge'o-det'ic (jē'ō-dĕt'ĭk), **Ge'o-det'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to geodesy; engaged in geodesy.

Ge'o-duck (jē'ō-dŭk), *n.* [American Indian name.] A gigantic clam of the Pacific coast of North America.

Ge-og'no-sy (jē-ŏg'nō-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *γέα, γῆ*, the earth + *γνῶσις* knowing, knowledge.] That part of geology which treats of the materials of the earth's structure, and its general exterior and interior constitution.

Ge-og'o-ny (jē-ŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *γέα, γῆ*, the earth + *γονή* birth.] The science of the formation of the earth.

Ge-og'ra-pher (-rā-fẽr), *n.* One versed in geography.

Ge'o-graph'ic (jē'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Ge'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to geography.

Ge-og'ra-phy (jē-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *γεωγραφία*; *γέα, γῆ*, the earth + *γραφή* description. See -GRAPHY.] **1.** The science which treats of the world and its inhabitants; a description of the earth or a portion of the earth. **2.** A treatise on this science.

Ge-ol'o-ger (jē-ŏl'ŏ-jẽr), *n.* A geologist. [*R.*]

Ge'o-log'ic (jē'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **Ge'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to geology.

Ge-ol'o-gist (jē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in geology.

Ge-ol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GEOLOGIZED (-jīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GEOLOGIZING (-jī'zĭng).] To study geology; to make geological investigations.

Ge-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + *-logy.*] **1.** The science which treats: (*a*) Of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe; *structural geology.* (*b*) Of its history as regards minerals, rivers, valleys, mountains, climates, life, etc.; *historical geology.* (*c*) Of the causes and methods by which its structure, features, and conditions have been produced; *dynamical geology.* **2.** A treatise on the science.

Ge'o-man'cy (gē'ŏ-măn'sў), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + μαντεία divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth.

Ge'o-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), **Ge'o-man'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to geomancy.

Ge-om'e-ter (jē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. γεωμέτρης. See GEOMETRY.] **1.** One skilled in geometry; geometrician; mathematician. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A geometrid.

Ge'o-met'ric (jē'ŏ-mĕt'rĭk), **Ge'o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or according to the rules or principles of, geometry; determined by geometry. — **Ge'o-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

☞ *Geometric* is often used as opposed to *algebraic. Geometrical* is often used in a limited or strictly technical sense, as opposed to *mechanical.*

Geometrical curve. Same as *Algebraic curve;* — so called because their different points may be constructed by the operations of elementary geometry.

Ge-om'e-tri'cian (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭsh'an), *n.* A geometer.

Ge-om'e-trid (-trĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous species of moths, the larvæ of which creep as if measuring, — whence the name.

Geometrid (*Zerene catenaria*) Larva. Nat. size.

Ge-om'e-trize (jē-ŏm'ē-trīz), *v. i.* To investigate or observe geometrical quantities or laws.

Ge-om'e-try (-trў), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. γεωμετρία, deriv. of γέα, γῆ, the earth + μετρεῖν to measure. One of its earliest uses was in measuring the earth's surface.] **1.** That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles. **2.** A treatise on this science.

Ge-oph'a-gism (jē-ŏf'ā-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, earth + φαγεῖν to eat.] The act or habit of eating earth.

Ge'o-pon'ic (jē'ŏ-pŏn'ĭk), **Ge'o-pon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. γεωπονικός; γέα, γῆ, earth + πονικός toilsome, fr. πόνος labor.] Pertaining to agriculture.

Ge'o-pon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art or science of agriculture.

Ge'o-ra'ma (jē'ŏ-rā'mà *or* -rā'mà), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + ὅραμα sight, view, ὁράν to see, view.] A hollow globe on the inner surface of which a map of the world is depicted, to be examined by one standing inside.

Geor'gic (jôr'jĭk), **Geor'gic-al** (-jĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *georgicus*, Gr. γεωργικός, fr. γεωργία tillage, agriculture, γεωργός husbandman; γέα, γῆ, earth + ἔργειν to work.] Relating to agriculture and rural affairs.

Geor'gic (-jĭk), *n.* [L. *georgicum* (sc. *carmen*), and *georgica*, pl.] A rural poem; a poem on husbandry.

Ge-os'co-py (jē-ŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + *-scopy.*] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.

Ge'o-stat'ic (jē'ŏ-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, earth + E. *static.*] (*Civil Engin.*) Relating to the pressure exerted by earth or similar substance.

Ge'o-syn-cli'nal (-sĭn-klī'nal), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth + E. *synclinal.*] (*Geol.*) The downward bend or subsidence of the earth's crust, which allows of the gradual accumulation of sediment.

Ge-ot'ro-pism (jē-ŏt'rŏ-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ + τρέπειν to turn.] (*Biol.*) A disposition to turn towards the earth; influence of gravity in determining the direction of growth of an organ. — **Ge'o-trop'ic** (jē'ŏ-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Ge'rah** (gē'rà), *n.* [Heb. *gērah*, lit., a beam.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) A small coin (silver worth probably about 3 cents, and gold about 54 cents); also, a weight of 1-20th of a shekel, or about 13 grains.

Ge-ra'ni-um (jē-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γεράνιον, from γέρανος crane. See CRANE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having a beaklike torus, or receptacle. Most of the species have showy flowers and a pungent odor. **2.** (*Floriculture*) A cultivated pelargonium.

Ge'rant (jē'rant; *F.* zhā'räN'), *n.* [F. *gérant.*] The acting member of a company, joint-stock company, etc.

Ger'bil (jẽr'bĭl), **‖ Ger'bille'** (zhẽr'bē'l'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of small, jumping rodents of the Mouse family, inhabiting Africa, India, and Southern Europe.

Germ (jẽrm), *n.* [F. *germe*, fr. L. *germen, -minis*, bud, germ.] **1.** (*Biol.*) That which is to develop a new individual; the earliest form of an organism. **2.** That from which anything springs; origin; first principle.

Germ theory (*Biol.*), the theory that living organisms can be produced only by the evolution or development of living germs or seeds.

Ger'man (jẽr'man), *a.* [F. *germain*, fr. L. *germanus* full; akin to *germen* germ.] Related in the fullest or first degree; closely akin; as, brothers *german*, or those having the same father and mother.

Cousins german. See the Note under COUSIN.

Ger'man, *n.; pl.* GERMANS (-manz). [L. *Germanus*, prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A native or one of the people of Germany. **2.** The German language. **3.** (*a*) A round dance, often with a waltz movement, abounding in capriciously involved figures. (*b*) A social party at which the german is danced.

High German, the Teutonic dialect of Upper or Southern Germany, — comprising *Old High German*, used from the 8th to the 11th century; *Middle H. G.*, from the 12th to the 15th century; and Modern or *New H. G.*, the language of Luther's Bible version and of modern German literature. — Low German, the language of Northern Germany and the Netherlands, — including *Friesic; Anglo-Saxon* or *Saxon; Old Saxon; Dutch* or *Low Dutch*, with its dialect, *Flemish;* and *Plattdeutsch* (called also *Low German*), spoken in many dialects.

Ger'man, *a.* Of or pertaining to Germany.

German sausage, a polony, or gut stuffed with meat partly cooked. — German silver (*Chem.*), a silver-white alloy, containing nickel, copper, and zinc, in varying proportions. — German text (*Typog.*), a kind of type resembling modern German type.

☞ This line is German Text.

— German tinder, amadou.

Ger-man'der (jẽr-măn'dẽr), *n.* [Through F., It., and L. fr. Gr. χαμαίδρυς; χαμαί on the earth or ground + δρῦς tree.] (*Bot.*) A plant of various species of *Teucrium*, a genus of mintlike herbs and low shrubs.

Ger-mane' (jẽr-mān'), *a.* [See GERMAN akin, nearly related.] Literally, near akin; hence, closely allied; appropriate or fitting; relevant.

Ger-man'ic (-măn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Germany. **2.** Teutonic. [*A loose sense*]

Ger'man-ism (jẽr'man-ĭz'm), *n.* A German idiom, characteristic, or doctrine; specif., rationalism.

Ger-ma'ni-um (jẽr-mā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Germania* Germany.] (*Chem.*) A rare, silver-white metal, chemically intermediate between a metal and a nonmetal.

Ger'man-ize (jẽr'man-iz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become German, or like what is distinctively German.

Ger'mi-ci'dal (jẽr'mĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Germicide.

Ger'mi-cide (jẽr'mĭ-sīd), *a.* [*Germ* + L. *caedere* to kill.] (*Biol.*) Destructive to germs; — applied to any agent which has a destructive action upon living germs, particularly upon bacteria. — *n.* A germicide agent.

Ger'mi-nal (-nal), *a.* [See GERM.] Pertaining or belonging to a germ. [MIAIRE.

‖ **Ger'mi'nal'** (zhẽr'mē'nál'), *n.* [F.] See VENDÉMIAIRE.

Ger'mi-nant (jẽr'mĭ-nant), *a.* [L. *germinans*, p. pr.] Sprouting; sending forth germs or buds.

Ger'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GERMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GERMINATING.] [L. *germinare*, p. p. *-atus.* See GERM.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate; to begin to develop. [minating.

Ger'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of ger-

Ger'mi-na-tive (jẽr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to germination; having power to bud or develop.

Germ' plasm' (jẽrm' plăz'm'). (*Biol.*) See PLASMOGEN, and IDIOPLASM.

Germ'ule (jẽr'mūl), *n.* (*Biol.*) A small germ.

Ge-roc'o-my (jē-rŏk'ŏ-mў), *n.* [F. *gérocomie*, fr. Gr. γέρων an old man + κομεῖν to take care of.] That part of medicine which treats of regimen for old people.

-ger-ous (-jẽr-ŭs). [L. *-ger*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry. See JEST.] A suffix signifying *bearing, producing;* as, calci*gerous;* denti*gerous.*

Ger'ry-man'der (gĕr'rў-măn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GERRYMANDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GERRYMANDERING.] To divide (a State) into voting districts in an unnatural and unfair way, with a view to give a political party an advantage. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

☞ This was done in Massachusetts when Elbridge

Gerry was governor, and was attributed to his influence (hence the name), though he was really opposed to it.

Ger'und (jĕr'ŭnd), *n.* [L. *gerundium*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry, perform. See JEST.] (*Lat. Gram.*) **1.** A kind of verbal noun, having only the four oblique cases of the singular number, and governing cases like a participle. **2.** (*AS. Gram.*) A verbal noun ending in *-e*, preceded by *to* and usually denoting *purpose* or *end*; — called also the *dative infinitive*. In Modern English the name has been applied to verbal or participial nouns in *-ing* denoting a transitive action; *e. g.*, by *throwing* a stone.

Ge-run'dive (-dĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, the gerund. — *n.* (*Lat. Gram.*) The future passive participle.

Gest (jĕst), *n.* [OF. *geste* exploit. See JEST.] **1.** A deed or action. **2.** A show; ceremony. [*Obs.*] **3.** A tale of achievements; a stock story. [*Obs.*] **4.** Gesture; bearing. [*Archaic*]

Gest (jĕst), *n.* [Cf. GIST a resting place.] A stage in traveling; a rest. [*Obs.*] [dened. [*R.*]

Ges'tant (jĕs'tant), *a.* [L. *gestans*, p. pr.] Bur-

Ges-ta'tion (jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gestatio* a bearing, carrying, fr. *gestare* to bear, intens. fr. *gerere*. See JEST.] **1.** Act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. **2.** Passive exercise.

Ges'ta-to-ry (jĕs'tȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to pregnancy.

Ges'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [See JEST.] **1.** Pert. to deeds of arms; legendary. **2.** Pert. to bodily motion, esp. to dancing.

Ges-tic'u-late (jĕs-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GESTICULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GESTICULATING.] [L. *gesticulari*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus* gesture, fr. *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, carry, perform.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures.

Ges-tic'u-late, *v. t.* To represent by gesture. [*R.*]

Ges-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of gesticulating.

Ges-tic'u-la'tor (jĕs-tĭk'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who gesticulates. [belonging to, gestures.

Ges-tic'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Representing by, or

Ges'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [LL. *gestura* mode of action, fr. L. *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, behave, act.] **1.** Posture. **2.** Any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to emphasize an assertion or opinion.

Ges'ture, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GESTURED (-tūrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GESTURING.] To accompany or illustrate with gesture or action; to gesticulate.

Get (gĕt), *v. t.* [*imp.* GOT (gŏt) (*Obs.* GAT (găt)); *p. p.* GOT (*Obsolescent* GOTTEN (gŏt't'n)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GETTING.] [AS. *gitan*, *gietan* (in comp.); akin to Icel. *geta*, Goth. *bigitan* to find, L. *prehendere* to seize, take, Gr. χανδάνειν to hold, contain.] **1.** To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of; to acquire; to earn; to obtain as a price or reward; to come by; to win, by almost any means. **2.** Hence, with *have* and *had*, to come into or be in possession of; to have. **3.** To beget; to procreate; to generate. **4.** To learn; to memorize. **5.** To prevail on; to persuade. **6.** To procure to be, or to cause to be, in any state or condition; — with a following participle. **7.** To betake; to remove; — in a reflexive use.

☞ *Get*, as a transitive verb, is combined with prepositions or adverbs implying motion, to express the causing to, or the effecting in, the object of the verb, of the kind of motion indicated by the preposition or adverbs.

To get up, to cause to be established or to exist; to arrange; to construct; to invent.

Get, *v. i.* **1.** To make acquisition; to gain. **2.** To arrive at, or bring one's self into, a state or position; to come to be; to become; — with a following adjective or past participle belonging to the subject of the verb.

☞ *Get*, as an intransitive verb, is used with a following preposition, or adverb of motion, to indicate, on the part of the subject of the act, movement or action of the kind signified by the preposition or adverb; or, in the general sense, to move, to stir, to make one's way, to advance, to arrive, etc.

To get up. (*a*) To rise; to arise, as from a bed. (*b*) To ascend; to climb, as a hill, a flight of stairs, etc.

Get, *n.* Offspring; progeny; as, the *get* of a stallion.

Get'ter (-tĕr), *n.* One who gets.

Get'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* General composition or structure; make-up; style of dress, etc. [*Colloq.*]

Gew'gaw (gū'gą), *n.* [OE. *gigawe*, *gugawe*, *gewgaude*, prob. the same word as OE. *givegove* gewgaw, apparently a reduplicated form fr. AS. *gifan* to give.] A showy trifle; a toy; a splendid plaything; a bauble.

Gey'ser (gī'zĕr *or* gī'zĕr), *n.* [Icel. *geysir*, deriv. of *gjōsa* to gush.] A boiling spring which throws forth jets of water, mud, etc., driven up by steam.

Ghast (găst), *v. t.* [OE. *gasten*. See GHASTLY, *a.*] To strike aghast; to affright. [*Obs.*]

Ghast'ly (găst'lў), *a.* [*Compar.* GHASTLIER (-lĭ-ĕr); *superl.* GHASTLIEST.] [OE. *gastlich*, *gastli*, fearful, causing fear, fr. *gasten* to terrify, AS. *gǣstan*.] **1.** Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pallid; dismal. **2.** Horrible; dreadful; hideous. — *adv.* In a ghastly manner. — **Ghast'li-ness** (găst'lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

‖ Ghat } (gąt), *n.* [Hind. *ghāt*.] [*India*] **1.** A pass
Ghaut } through a mountain. **2.** A range of mountains. **3.** Stairs descending to a river; a landing place; a wharf.

Gher'kin (gĕr'kĭn), *n.* [D. *agurkje*, a dim. akin to G. *gurke*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of small, prickly cucumber.

Ghost (gōst), *n.* [OE. *gast*, *gost*, soul, AS. *gāst* breath, spirit, soul; akin to G. *geist*.] **1.** The soul. [*Obs.*] **2.** The disembodied soul; phantom; apparition; specter. **3.** Any faint shadowy semblance.

Holy Ghost, the Holy Spirit; the Paraclete; the Comforter; (*Theol.*) the third person in the Trinity.

Ghost'ly, *a.* **1.** Relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; spiritual. **2.** Of or pertaining to apparitions.

Ghoul (gōōl), *n.* [Per. *ghōl*.] An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, which was supposed to feed upon human corpses. — **Ghoul'ish**, *a.*

Gi'ant (jī'ant), *n.* [OF. *jaiant*, *geant*, L. *gigas*, fr. Gr. γίγας, *-αντος*, fr. root of E. *gender*.] **1.** A man of extraordinary bulk and stature. **2.** A person of extraordinary powers, bodily or mental. **3.** Any animal, plant, or thing, of extraordinary size or power. [power.

Gi'ant, *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size or

Giant powder, a form of dynamite.

Gi'ant-ess, *n.* A woman of extraordinary size.

‖ Giaour (jour), *n.* [Turk. *giaur* an infidel, Per. *gawr*, var. of *ghebr* fire worshiper.] An infidel; — applied by Turks to disbelievers in the Mohammedan religion.

Gib (gĭb), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A piece or slip of metal or wood, in a machine or structure, to hold parts in place or together, or to afford a bearing.

Gib, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIBBED (gĭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIBBING.] To secure or provide with a gib, or gibs.

Gib (jĭb), *v. i.* To balk. See JIB, *v. i.*

Gib'ber (jĭb'bĕr), *n.* A balky horse.

Gib'ber (gĭb'bĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIBBERED (-bĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIBBERING.] [Akin to *jabber*, and *gabble*.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately.

Gib'ber-ish (gĭb'bĕr-ĭsh), *n.* Rapid, inarticulate talk; unmeaning words; jargon.

Gib'bet (jĭb'bĕt), *n.* [F. *gibet*, in OF. also, club, fr. LL. *gibetum*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A kind of gallows; an upright post with an arm projecting from the top. **2.** The projecting arm of a crane, carrying the load.

Gib'bet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIBBETED (-bĕt-ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIBBETING.] **1.** To hang and expose on a gibbet. **2.** To expose to infamy.

Gib'bon (gĭb'bŏn), *n.* [Cf. F. *gibbon*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of arboreal apes which are tailless and without cheek pouches, and have very long arms.

Gib-bose' (gĭb-bōs'), *a.* [L. *gibbosus*, fr. *gibbus*, *gibba*, hunch, hump.] Humped; protuberant; — of a surface having one or more large elevations. [gibbose.

Gib-bos'i-ty (-bŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being gibbous or

Gib'bous (gĭb'bŭs), *a.* [See GIBBOSE.] Swelling by a regular curve or surface; protuberant; convex. — **Gib'bous-ly**, *adv.* — **Gib'bous-ness**, *n.*

Gibe (jīb), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIBED (jībd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIBING.] [Cf. Prov. F. *giber*, equiv. to F. *jouer* to play, E. *jabber*.] To cast reproaches; to utter taunts, or sarcasms; to flout; to scoff.

Gibe, *v. t.* To reproach contemptuously; to scoff at.

Gibe, *n.* An expression of sarcastic scorn; a taunt.

Gib'let (jĭb'lĕt), *a.* Made of giblets.

Gib'lets (-lĕts), *n. pl.* [OF. *gibelet* game.] The inmeats, or edible viscera (heart, liver, etc.), of poultry.

Gib'staff' (gĭb'stăf'), *n.* [Prov. E. *gib* a hooked stick + E. *staff*.] A staff to gauge water, or to push a boat.

Gid (gĭd), *n.* [Cf. GIDDY, *a.*] A disease of sheep; the staggers, — caused by a larval tapeworm in the brain.

Gid'dy (-dў), *a.* [*Compar.* GIDDIER (-dĭ-ĕr); *superl.* GIDDIEST.] [OE. *gidi* mad, silly; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; wavering and inclined to fall; light-headed; dizzy. **2.** Promoting or inducing giddiness. **3.** Gyratory; whirling; reeling. **4.** Characterized by unsteadiness or inconstancy; changeable; fickle; wild; thoughtless. — **Gid'di-ly** (-dĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Gid'di-ness**, *n.*

Gier'—ea'gle (jēr'ē'g'l), *n.* [Cf D. *gier* vulture, G. *geier*, and E. *gyrfalcon*.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird referred to in the Bible (*Lev.* xi. 18 and *Deut.* xiv. 17) as unclean, — probably the Egyptian vulture.

Gif (gĭf), *conj.* [AS. See IF.] If. [*Obs.*]

Gift (gĭft), *n.* [AS. *gift*, fr. *gifan* to give. See GIVE.] **1.** Anything given or bestowed without compensation; present; offering. **2.** Act, right, or power of giving or bestowing. **3.** A bribe. **4.** Some quality or endowment given to man by God; a preëminent talent or aptitude; power; faculty. **5.** (*Law*) A voluntary transfer of real or personal property, without any consideration.

Gift rope (*Naut.*), a rope by which a boat is towed.

Syn.—Present; donation; grant; largess; benefaction; boon; bounty; gratuity; endowment; talent; faculty.

Gift, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIFTING.] To endow with some power or faculty.

Gig (gĭg), *n.* A kind of spear or harpoon. See FISHGIG.

Gig, *n.* [Etym. uncertain; cf. Icel. *gigja* fiddle, MHG. *gīge*, G. *geige*, Icel. *geiga* to rove at random.] **1.** A top or whirligig; any little thing that is whirled round in play. **2.** A kind of light two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse. **3.** (*Naut.*) A long, light rowboat, generally clinker-built, and designed to be fast. **4.** (*Mach.*) A rotatory cylinder for teaseling woolen cloth.

Gig (2).

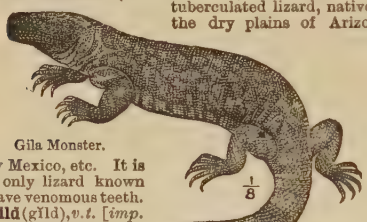
Gi-gan'tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *gigas* giant. See GIANT.] **1.** Of extraordinary size; like a giant. **2.** Such as a giant might use, make, or cause; immense; tremendous. — **Gi-gan'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Gig'gle (gĭg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIGGLING (-glĭng).] [Cf. OD. *ghichelen*.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a light, affected, or silly manner; to titter.

Gig'gle (gĭg'g'l), *n.* Act of one who giggles.

Gig'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who giggles or titters.

Gi'la mon'ster (hē'lä mŏn'stẽr). (*Zoöl.*) A large tuberculated lizard, native of the dry plains of Arizona, New Mexico, etc. It is the only lizard known to have venomous teeth.



Gila Monster.
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Gild (gĭld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GILDED or GILT (gĭlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GILDING.] [AS. *gyldan*, fr. *gold* gold.] **1.** To overlay thinly with gold; to cover with a golden color. **2.** To cause to appear attractive or fair; to adorn; to brighten.

Gild'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gilds.

Gild'ing (gĭld'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Art or practice of one who gilds. **2.** That which is used in the process, as gold leaf; hence, any superficial coating or appearance of worth.

Gill (gĭl), *n.* [Dan. *giælle*, *gelle*; cf. AS. *geagl*, *geahl*, jaw.] **1.** (*Anat.*) An organ for aquatic respiration; a branchia. [See *Illust.* of OYSTER.] **2.** *pl.* (*Bot.*) The radiating, gill-shaped plates forming the under surface of a mushroom. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The flap below the beak of a fowl; a wattle. **4.** The flesh under or about the chin. **5.** One of the combs of closely ranged steel pins of a spinning machine. [Prob. fr. F. *aiguilles* needles.]

Gill, *n.* [Icel. *gil.*] A woody glen; a narrow valley containing a stream. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Gill (jĭl), *n.* [OF. *gille*, *gelle*, a sort of measure for wine, LL. *gillo*, *gello*. Cf. GALLON.] A measure of capacity containing one fourth of a pint.

Gill, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. OE. *Gillian*, for *Juliana*.] **1.** A young woman; sweetheart; flirt; wanton. **2.** (*Bot.*) The ground ivy. **3.** Malt liquor medicated with ground ivy.

Gil'lie } (gĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Gael. *gille*, *giolla*, boy, lad.] A
Gil'ly } boy or young man; a manservant.

Gil'ly-flow'er (jĭl'ĭ-flou'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *gilofre*, *gillofer*, clove, OF. *girofre*, *girofle*: cf. F. *giroflée* gilly-flower, fr. *girofle*, Gr. καρυόφυλλον clove tree; κάρυον nut + φύλλον leaf.] (*Bot.*) **1.** Formerly, the clove pink; now, the common stock (*Matthiola incana*), a cruciferous plant with showy and fragrant blossoms. **2.** A roundish conical apple, of a purplish red color.

Gilt, *imp. & p. p.* of GILD.

Gilt, *n.* Gold, or that which resembles gold, laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

Gilt'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A food fish of the Mediterranean. (*b*) A small fish of the British coast.

Gim'bal (gĭm'bal), *or* **Gim'bals** (-balz), *n.* [See GIMMAL, *n.*] A contrivance for suspending a body so that it will remain plumb, or level, when its support is tipped. [GIMLET.]

Compass hung in Gimbals.

Gim'blet (gĭm'blĕt), *n. & v.* See GIMLET.

Gim'crack' (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* [OE., a spruce girl, prob. fr. *gim* spruce + *crack* lad, boaster.] A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy.

Gim'let (gĭm'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *guimbelet*, prob. fr. OD. *wimpel*, *weme*, bore. Cf. WIMBLE, *n.*] A small tool with a leading screw and a grooved body for boring holes.

Gim'let, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIMLETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIMLETING.] **1.** To pierce or make with a gimlet. **2.** (*Naut.*) To turn round (an anchor) by the stock.

Gim'mal (-mal), *n.* [Prob. same word as *gemel*.] Joined work whose parts move within each other; a pair or series of interlocked rings. [gimcrack. [*Obs.*]

Gim'mer, Gim'mor (-mẽr), *n.* [Cf. GIMMAL, *n.*] A

Gimp, *n.* [OF. *guimpe*, *guimple*, a nun's wimple, fr. OHG. *wimpal* a veil. See WIMPLE, *n.*] A narrow ornamental fabric, often with a metallic wire, or sometimes a coarse cord, running through it.

Gimp, *v. t.* To notch; to indent; to jag.

Gin (gĭn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GAN (găn), GON (gŏn), *or* GUN (gŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GINNING.] [OE. *ginnen*, AS. *ginnan* (in comp.), prob. orig., to open; and akin to E. *yawn*.] To begin. See GAN. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Gin (jĭn), *n.* [Contr. fr. GENEVA.] A strong alcoholic liquor, distilled from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries; — also called *Hollands* and *Holland gin*.

Gin, *n.* [A contr. of ENGINE.] **1.** Contrivance; artifice; trap; snare. **2.** (*a*) A machine for raising or moving heavy weights, consisting of a tripod of poles united at the top, with a windlass, pulleys, ropes, etc. (*b*) (*Mining*) A hoisting drum, usually vertical. **3.** A machine for separating the seeds from cotton; a cotton gin.

Gin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GINNED (jĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GINNING.] To clear of seeds by a gin.

Ging (gĭng), *n.* Same as GANG, *n.*, 2. [*Obs.*]

Gin'ger (jĭn'jẽr), *n.* [Through OF. & L. fr. Gr. ζιγγίβερις; of Oriental origin.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Zingiber*) of several species, growing in the East and West Indies. Also, the hot and spicy rootstock of one species.

Gin'ger-bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* A kind of plain cake seasoned with ginger, and sometimes made in fanciful shapes.

Gingerbread work, ornamentation, in architecture or decoration, of a fantastic, trivial, or tawdry character.

Gin'ger-ly, *adv.* [Prov. E. *ginger* brittle, tender; of uncertain origin.] Cautiously; timidly; fastidiously; daintily. — **Gin'ger-ness**, *n.*

Ging'ham (gĭng'am), *n.* [F. *guingan*; of uncertain origin.] A kind of cotton or linen cloth, usually in stripes or checks, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven.

Gin'gi-val (jĭn'jĭ-val), *a.* [L. *gingiva* the gum.] Of or pertaining to the gums.

Gin'gly-moid (jĭn'glĭ-moid), } *a.* [Gr. γιγγλυμοειδής;
Gin'gly-moid'al (-moid'al), } γίγγλυμος ginglymus
+ εἶδος form.] (*Anat.*) Pert. to, or like, a ginglymus.

‖ **Gin'gly-mus** (-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-MI** (-mī). [NL., fr. Gr. γίγγλυμος hinge joint.] (*Anat.*) A hinge joint; an articulation admitting of motion in two directions only.

Gink'go (gĭnk'gō), *n.*; *pl.* GINKGOES (-gōz). [Chin., silver fruit.] (*Bot.*) A large coniferous ornamental tree from China and Japan.

Gin'seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* [Chinese.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Aralia*, the root of which is highly valued as a medicine among the Chinese.

Gip (jĭp), *v. t.* To take out the entrails of (herrings).

Gip'ser (jĭp'sẽr), } *n.* [F. *gibe-*
Gip'sire (-sīr), } *cière* a game pouch or game pocket.] A kind of pouch formerly worn at the girdle. [GYPSY.

Gip'sy (jĭp'sy), *n. & a.* See GIPSY.

Gi-raffe' (jĭ-răf'), *n.* [F. *girafe*, Sp. *giraja*, from Ar. *zurāfa*, *zarāfa*.] (*Zoöl.*) An African ruminant related to the deer and antelope; camelopard. It is the tallest of animals.

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Giraffe (*Camelopardalis giraffa*).

Gir'an-dole (jĭr'an-dōl), *n.* [F. See GYRATE.] **1.** An ornamental, branched candlestick. **2.** A branched flower stand, fountain, etc.

Gir'a-sole } (jĭr'ă-sōl), *n.* [Through It. or F. fr. L. **Gir'a-sol** } *gyrare* to turn + *sol* sun.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Heliotrope. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Min.*) A variety of opal which is usually milk white, bluish white, or sky blue, but in a bright light reflects a reddish color.

Gird (gĕrd), *n.* [See YARD a measure.] **1.** A stroke with a rod or switch; a severe spasm; a twinge; a pang. **2.** A cut; a sarcastic remark; a gibe; a sneer. [gibe.]

Gird, *v. t.* **1.** To strike. [*Obs.*] **2.** To sneer at; to

Gird, *v. i.* To gibe; to sneer.

Gird (gĕrd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRT (gĕrt) or GIRDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRDING.] [AS. *gyrdan;* akin to G. *gürten.*] **1.** To encircle or bind with a flexible band. **2.** To make fast, as clothing, by binding with a cord, girdle, bandage, etc. **3.** To surround; to encircle, or encompass. **4.** To clothe; to swathe; to invest. **5.** To prepare; to make ready; to equip.

Gird'er, *n.* One who girds or sneers; a satirist.

Gird'er, *n.* **1.** One that girds or encircles. **2.** (*Arch.* & *Engin.*) A main beam; a straight, horizontal beam, as a framed or built-up member, to span an opening or carry weight, such as ends of floor beams, etc.

Gir'dle, *n.* [AS. *gyrdel,* fr. *gyrdan.* See GIRD, *v. t.*, to encircle.] **1.** That which girds, encircles, or incloses; esp., a belt or sash encircling the body at the waist; a cestus. **2.** (*Jewelry*) The line of greatest circumference of a brilliant-cut diamond.

Gir'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRDLING (-dl'ĭng).] **1.** To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. **2.** To inclose; to environ. **3.** To make a cut or gnaw a groove around (a tree, etc.) through the bark and alburnum, thus killing it. [*U. S.*]

Gir'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One that girdles.

Girl (gẽrl), *n.* [OE. *girle, gerle, gurle,* a child.] **1.** A female child, from birth to the age of puberty; a young maiden. **2.** A female servant. [*U. S.*]

Girl'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* State or time of being a girl.

Girl'ish, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a girl; of or pertaining to girlhood; innocent; artless; immature; weak. — **Girl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Girl'ish-ness,** *n.*

Gi-ron'dist (jĭ-rŏn'dĭst), *n.* [F. *Girondiste.*] A member of the moderate republican party formed in the French legislative assembly in 1791, whose leaders were deputies from the department of La Gironde.

Girt (gẽrt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of GIRD.

Girt, *n.* Same as GIRTH.

Girt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRTING.] To gird; to girdle; to measure the girth of.

Girth (gẽrth), *n.* [Icel. *gjörð* girdle, or *gerð* girth; akin to Goth. *gaírda* girdle.] **1.** A band or strap which encircles the body; esp., one by which a saddle is fastened upon the back of a horse. **2.** The measure around the body, as at the waist or belly; the circumference of anything. **3.** A small horizontal brace or girder.

Gist (jĭst), *n.* [OF. *giste* abode, lodgings, fr. *gesir* to lie, L. *jacēre,* prop., to be thrown, hence, to lie, fr. *jacĕre* to throw. In the second sense fr. OF. *gist,* F. *gît,* 3d pers. sing. ind. of *gesir* to lie, used in a proverb, F., c'est là que *gît* le lièvre, it is there that the hare lies, i. e., that is the point, the difficulty.] **1.** A resting place. [*Obs.*] **2.** The main point, as of a question; the point on which an action rests; the pith of a matter.

Gith (gĭth), *n.* [Prov. E.] (*Bot.*) The corn cockle.

Git'tern (gĭt'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *guiterne,* ultimately from same source as E. *guitar.*] An instrument like a guitar.

Gius'to (jo͞os'tō), *a.* [It., fr. L. *justus.* See JUST, *a.*] (*Mus.*) In just, correct, or suitable time.

Give (gĭv), *v. t.* [*imp.* GAVE (gāv); *p. p.* GIVEN (gĭv'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIVING.] [AS. *gifan, giefan;* akin to G. *geben,* Goth. *giban.*] **1.** To bestow without receiving a return; to impart, as a possession; to grant, as authority or permission. **2.** To yield possession of; to deliver over; to pay. **3.** To yield; to furnish; to produce; to emit. **4.** To communicate or announce; to pronounce; to render or utter. **5.** To grant power or license to; to permit; to commission. **6.** To exhibit as a product or result; to show. **7.** To devote; to apply; — often reflexive. **8.** (*Logic & Math.*) To set forth as a known quantity or a known relation, or as a premise from which to reason; — used chiefly in the passive form *given.* **9.** To allow as a supposition. **10.** To attribute; to assign. **11.** To excite or cause to exist, as pain. **12.** To pledge. **13.** To cause; to make; — with the infinitive.

To give chase, to pursue. — **To give in.** (*a*) To abate; to deduct. (*b*) To declare; to tender. — **To give over.** (*a*) To yield completely; to quit; to abandon. (*b*) To despair of. (*c*) To addict, resign, or apply (one's self). — **To give place,** to withdraw; to yield one's claim.

Syn. — To confer; grant. — To *give* is the generic word, embracing all the rest. To *confer* was originally used of persons in power, who gave permanent grants or privileges; and hence it still denotes the giving of something which might have been withheld; as, to *confer* a favor. To *grant* is to give in answer to a petition or request, or to one who is in some way dependent or inferior.

Give (gĭv), *v. i.* **1.** To give a gift or gifts. **2.** To yield to force or pressure; to relax. **3.** To move; to recede.

To give in, to yield; to succumb. — **To give out.** (*a*) To expend all one's strength. (*b*) To cease from exertion; to be exhausted. — **To give over,** to cease; to desist. — **To give up,** to cease from effort; to yield; to despair.

Giv'en (gĭv''n), *p. p.* & *a.* from GIVE, *v.* **1.** (*Math.* & *Logic*) Granted; assumed; supposed to be known; set forth as a known quantity, relation, or premise. **2.** Disposed; inclined; — used with an adv. **3.** Stated; fixed.

Giv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gives; a donor; a grantor.

Gives (jĭvz), *n. pl.* [See GYVE, *n.*] Fetters.

Giz'zard (gĭz'zẽrd), *n.* [F. *gésier,* L. *gigeria,* pl., the cooked entrails of poultry.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The second, or true, muscular stomach of birds, in which the food is crushed and ground. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A thick muscular stomach found in many invertebrate animals. (*b*) A stomach armed with chitinous or shelly plates or teeth, as in certain insects and mollusks.

Gla'brate (glā'brāt), *a.* [L. *glabrare,* fr. *glaber* smooth.] (*Bot.*) Becoming glabrous from age.

Gla'brous (glā'brŭs), *a.* [L. *glaber.*] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.

Gla'cial (glā'shăl *or* -shĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *glacialis,* from *glacies* ice.] **1.** Pertaining to ice or to its action; consisting of ice; frozen; icy; esp., pertaining to glaciers. **2.** (*Chem.*) Resembling ice; as, *glacial* acid, or one which crystallizes at ordinary temperature.

Gla'cial-ist, *n.* One who attributes the phenomena of the drift, in geology, to glaciers.

Gla'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *glaciatus,* p. p. of *glaciare* to freeze, fr. *glacies* ice.] To turn to ice.

Gla'ci-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To convert into, or cover with, ice. **2.** (*Geol.*) To produce glacial effects upon.

Glaciated rocks, rocks whose surfaces have been smoothed, furrowed, or striated, by the action of ice.

Gla'ci-a'tion (glā'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of glaciating. **2.** That which is formed by freezing; ice.

Gla'cier (glā'shẽr *or* glă'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *glacier,* fr. *glace* ice, L. *glacies.*] An immense, slowly moving field or stream of ice, formed in the region of perpetual snow.

The Viesch Glacier, with Medial Moraine.

Gla'cious (glā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, ice; icy.

Gla'cis (glā'sĭs *or* glă-sēs'), *n.* [F. *glacis;* — so named from its smoothness. See GLACIER.] A gentle slope, or a gently sloping bank; esp. (*Fort.*), that slope of earth inclining from the covered way toward the exterior.

Glad (glăd), *a.* [*Compar.* GLADDER (-dẽr); *superl.* GLADDEST (-dĕst).] [AS. *glæd* bright, glad; akin to G. *glatt.*] **1.** Pleased; joyous; happy; cheerful; gratified. **2.** Wearing a gay or bright appearance; expressing or exciting joy; producing gladness; exhilarating.

Syn. — Gratified; exhilarated; animated; delighted; happy; cheerful; joyous; joyful; cheering; exhilarating; pleasing; animating. — *Delighted* expresses a much higher degree of pleasure than *glad. Gratified* always refers to a pleasure conferred by the consideration or attention of a person.

Glad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLADDING.] To make glad; to cheer; to gladden.

Glad'den (glăd'd'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLADDENED (-d'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLADDENING (-d'n-ĭng).] [See GLAD, *v. t.*] To make or become glad; to cheer; to please; to gratify; to rejoice; to exhilarate.

Glade (glād), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin, and akin to *glad*, a.] **1.** An open passage through a wood; a grassy open or cleared space in a forest. **2.** An everglade. [*Local, U. S.*] **3.** An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen; also, smooth ice. [*Local, U. S.*]

Gla'den (glā'd'n), *n.* [AS. *glædene*; origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) Sword grass; any plant with gladiate leaves.

Glad'i-ate (glăd'ĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *gladius* sword.] (*Bot.*) Sword-shaped; resembling a sword in form.

Glad'i-a'tor (glăd'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *gladius* sword.] **1.** Orig., a swordplayer; hence, one who fought with weapons in public, for public amusement. **2.** One engaged in any fierce combat or controversy.

Glad'i-a-to'ri-al (-ā-tō'rĭ-al), } *a.* Of or
Glad'i-a-to'ri-an (-an), } pert. to gladiators, or to contests in general.

Glad'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *gladiolus* a small sword, sword lily, dim. of *gladius* sword.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus Gladiolus.

Gla-di'o-lus (glā-dī'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-LI** (-lī), E. **-LUSES** (-lŭs-ĕz). [L. See GLADIOLE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having bulbous roots and gladiate leaves.

Gladiate Leaves of Iris.

Glad'ly (glăd'lĭ), *adv.* In a glad manner; with pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

Glad'ness, *n.* State or quality of being glad; pleasure; joy; cheerfulness.

Glad'some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Pleased; joyful; cheerful. **2.** Causing gladness. — **Glad'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Glad'some-ness**, *n.*

Glair (glâr), *n.* [F. *glaire, glaire* d'œuf, the glair of an egg, prob. fr. L. *clarus* clear, bright.] **1.** The white of eggs. **2.** Any similarly viscous, transparent substance. **3.** A kind of halberd.

Glair, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLAIRED (glârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLAIRING.] To smear with the white of an egg.

Glair'e-ous (-ē-ŭs), *a.* Glairy; covered with glair.

Glair'y (glâr'ĭ), *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities; covered with glair; slimy.

Glaive (glāv), *n.* [F. *glaive*, L. *gladius* sword.] **1.** A disused weapon, consisting of a large blade fixed on a pole; also, a light, sharp-pointed lance. **2.** A sword. [*Poetic*]

Gla'mour (glā'mo͝or *or* glăm'ẽr), *n.* [Scot. *glamour, glamer*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A charm affecting the eye, making objects appear different from what they really are. **2.** Witchcraft; magic; spell. **3.** A kind of haze in the air, giving things a false appearance. **4.** Any association with an object, through which it appears delusively magnified or glorified.

Glance (glâns), *n.* [Akin to D. *glans* luster, brightness, G. *glanz*.] **1.** A sudden flash of light or splendor. **2.** A quick cast of the eyes; a swift survey; a glimpse. **3.** An incidental or passing thought or allusion. **4.** (*Min.*) A name given to some sulphides, mostly dark-colored, which have a brilliant metallic luster.

Glance coal, anthracite. — Glance wood, a hard wood growing in Cuba, used for gauging instruments, rules, etc.

Glance, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLANCED (glânst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLANCING (glân'sĭng).] **1.** To flash light; to shine; to flash. **2.** To strike and fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. **3.** To look with a sudden cast of the eye; to snatch a hasty view. **4.** To make an incidental or passing reflection or allusion; to hint. **5.** To move quickly, appearing and disappearing rapidly.

Glance, *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast (the eye) for a moment.

Gland (glănd), *n.* [F. *glande*, L. *glans, glandis*, acorn; akin to Gr. βάλανος for γάλανος, and βάλλειν to cast, throw, the acorn being the dropped fruit.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) An organ for secreting something to be used in, or eliminated from, the body. (*b*) An organ or part which resembles a secreting, or true, gland. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A special secreting organ of plants. (*b*) Any very small prominence. **3.** (*Steam Mach.*) The movable part of a stuffing box. **4.** The crosspiece of a bayonet clutch.

Glan'dered (-dẽrd), *a.* Affected with glanders.

Glan'der-ous (-dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to glanders.

Glan'ders (-dẽrz), *n.* [From GLAND.] (*Far.*) A highly contagious and very destructive disease of horses, asses, mules, etc., affecting the glands of the lower jaw.

Glan-dif'er-ous (glăn-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glandifer*; *glans* acorn + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing nuts, as acorns.

Gland'i-form (glănd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *glans* acorn + *-form*.] Having the form of a gland or a nut.

Glan'du-lar (glăn'dū-lẽr; 135), *a.* Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.

Glan'dule (glăn'dūl; 135), *n.* [L. *glandula*, dim. of *glans, glandis*, acorn.] A small gland or secreting vessel.

Glan'du-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* Same as GLANDULOUS.

Glan'du-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands.

‖ **Glans** (glănz), *n.*; *pl.* GLANDES (glăn'dēz). [L. See GLAND.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The vascular body which forms the extremity of the penis, and of the clitoris. **2.** (*Bot.*) The mast of the oak and similar fruits. **3.** (*Med.*) Goiter.

Glare (glâr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLARED (glârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLARING.] [OE. *glaren, gloren*; cf. LG. *glaren* to glow.] **1.** To shine with a bright, dazzling light. **2.** To look with fierce, piercing eyes. **3.** To be bright and intense; to be ostentatiously splendid or gay.

Glare, *v. t.* To shoot out, or emit, as a dazzling light.

Glare, *n.* **1.** A dazzling light; dazzling splendor. **2.** A fierce, piercing look. **3.** A viscous, transparent substance; glair. **4.** A smooth, bright, glassy surface. [*U. S.*]

Glare, *a.* Smooth and bright or translucent; — almost entirely of ice. [*U. S.*] [faced. — **Glar'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Glar'ing, *a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; bare-

Glar'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of a dazzling luster; glaring; bright; shining; smooth. — **Glar'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Glass (glâs), *n.* [AS. *glæs*; akin to G. *glass*.] **1.** A hard, brittle, translucent, and commonly transparent substance, white or colored, having a conchoidal fracture, and made by fusing together sand or silica with lime, potash, soda, or lead oxide. **2.** (*Chem.*) Any substance having a peculiar glassy appearance, and a conchoidal fracture, and usually produced by fusion. **3.** Anything made of glass. Esp.: (*a*) A looking-glass. (*b*) A vessel filled with running sand for measuring time; and hence, the time in which such a vessel is exhausted of its sand. (*c*) A drinking vessel; a tumbler; hence, the contents of such a vessel. (*d*) Optical glass; lens; spy-glass; — in the *pl.*, spectacles. (*e*) A weatherglass; barometer.

Glass blower, one who blows and fashions glass.

Glass, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLASSED (glâst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLASSING.] **1.** To reflect, as in a mirror; to mirror; — used reflexively. **2.** To cover or furnish with glass. **3.** To smooth or polish with a glass burnisher.

Glass'eye' (-ī'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The wall-eyed perch. **2.** (*Far.*) A species of blindness in horses in which the eye is glassy and the pupil dilated.

Glass'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* GLASSFULS (-fo͝olz). The contents of a glass; as much of anything as a glass will hold.

Glass'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* So as to resemble glass.

Glass'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being glassy.

Glass' mak'er (māk'ẽr), *or* **Glass'mak'er**, *n.* One who makes, or manufactures, glass.

Glass'-snake' (-snāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A long, footless lizard of the Southern United States; — so called from its fragility, the tail easily breaking into small pieces.

Glass'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Ware made of glass.

Glass'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Manufacture of glass; articles or ornamentation made of glass.

Glass'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A seashore plant of the Spinach family; also, a prickly plant of the same family, — both formerly burned to make soda.

Glass'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made of glass; vitreous. **2.** Resembling glass in its properties. **3.** Dull; wanting life or fire; lackluster; — said of the eyes.

Glau'ber's salt' (glą'bẽrz sąlt') *or* **Glau'ber's salts'** (sąlts'). [G. *glaubersalz*, from *Glauber*, a German chemist who discovered it.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic. Commonly called "*salts*."

Glau-ces'cent (glą-sĕs'sent), *a.* [See GLAUCOUS.] Somewhat glaucous; becoming glaucous.

Glau'cine (glą'sĭn), *a.* Glaucous or glaucescent.

‖ **Glau-co'ma** (glą-kō'mà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλαύκωμα, fr. γλαυκός blue gray.] (*Med.*) Diminution of sight, with a bluish or greenish tinge of the refracting media.

Glau-co'ma-tous (glą-kō'má-tŭs *or* glą-kŏm'á-), *a.* Having the nature of glaucoma. [GLAUCOMA.

‖ **Glau-co'sis** (glą-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Same as

Glau'cous (glą'kŭs), *a.* [L. *glaucus*, Gr. γλαυκός.] **1.** Of a sea-green color. **2.** (*Bot.*) Covered with a fine bloom or white powder.

Glave (glāv), *n.* See GLAIVE.

Glaze (glāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GLAZED (glāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GLAZING.] [OE. *glasen, glazen*, fr. *glas*. See GLASS.] **1.** To furnish with glass. **2.** To cover with a thin glasslike surface; hence, to make glassy.

Glaze, *v. i.* To become glazed or glassy.

Glaze (glāz), *n.* **1.** The vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain; anything used as a coating or color in glazing. **2.** A glazing kiln. See GLOST OVEN.

Glaz'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that glazes. [glass.

Gla'zier (glā'zhẽr), *n.* One whose business is to set

Glaz'ing (glāz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or art of one who glazes. **2.** The glass set, or to be set, in a sash, frame, etc. **3.** The glass, or glasslike or glossy substance with which any surface is incrusted or overlaid.

Glaz'y (-ȳ), *a.* Having a glazed appearance.

Gleam (glēm), *n.* [AS. *glæm;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A shoot of light; a small stream of light; a beam; a ray; a glimpse. **2.** Brightness; splendor.

Gleam, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLEAMED (glēmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLEAMING.] **1.** To shoot, or dart, as rays of light. **2.** To shine; to cast light; to glitter.

Syn. — To glimmer; glitter. — *Gleam* implies a faint but distinct emission of light; *glimmer* implies an indistinct and unsteady giving of light; *glitter* imports a brightness that is intense, but varying.

Gleam, *v. t.* To shoot out (flashes of light, etc.).

Gleam'y, *a.* Darting beams of light; flashing.

Glean (glēn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLEANED (glēnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLEANING.] [OF. *glener, glaner,* fr. LL. *glenare;* of uncertain origin. **1.** To gather (the leavings) after a reaper; to collect in scattered parcels. **2.** To gather what is left in (a field or vineyard). **3.** To collect with patient and minute labor; to pick out; to obtain.

Glean, *v. i.* To gather what is left by reapers.

Glean'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gleans.

Glebe (glēb), *n.* [F. *glèbe,* L. *gleba, glaeba,* clod, land, soil.] **1.** A lump; a clod. **2.** Turf; soil; ground; sod. **3.** (*Eccl. Law*) The land belonging, or yielding revenue, to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

Gleb'ous (glēb'ŭs), } *a.* Pertaining to the glebe; turfy;
Gleb'y (glēb'ȳ), } cloddy; fertile; fruitful.

Glede (glēd), *n.* [AS. *glida,* akin to Icel. *gleða.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common European kite; also, the buzzard.

Glede, *n.* [See GLEED.] A live coal. [*Archaic*]

Glee (glē), *n.* [AS. *gleów, gleó,* akin to Icel. *glȳ.*] **1.** Music. [*Obs.*] **2.** Joy; merriment; mirth; gayety; esp., the mirth of a feast. **3.** (*Mus.*) An unaccompanied part song for three or more soloists,—not necessarily gleesome.

Gleed (glēd), *n.* [AS. *glēd,* fr. *glōwan* to glow as a fire.] A live or glowing coal; a glede. [*Archaic*]

Glee'ful (glē'fụl), *a.* Merry; gay; joyous.

Gleek (glēk), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A jest or scoff; a trick. [*Obs.*] **2.** An enticing look. [*Obs.*]

Glee'some (glē'sŭm), *a.* Merry; joyous; gleeful.

Gleet (glēt), *n.* [OF. *glete* mucus, pus.] (*Med.*) A transparent, mucous discharge from the urethra.

Gleet, *v. i.* To flow in a limpid humor; to ooze.

Gleet'y (-ȳ), *a.* Ichorous; limpid.

Glen (glĕn), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *glyn* a deep valley, Ir. & Gael. *gleann* valley, glen.] A secluded and narrow valley; a dale; a depression between hills.

Gle'noid (glē'noid), *a.* [Gr. γληνοειδής; γλήνη socket of a joint + εἶδος form.] (*Anat.*) Having the form of a smooth and shallow depression; socketlike.

Glib (glĭb), *a.* [*Compar.* GLIBBER (-bẽr); *superl.* GLIBBEST (-bĕst).] [Prob. fr. D. *glibberen* to slide, *glibberig* glib.] Speaking or spoken smoothly and with flippant rapidity. — **Glib'ly,** *adv.* — **Glib'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Fluent; voluble; flippant.

Glide (glīd), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLIDING.] [AS. *glīdan;* akin to G. *gleiten.*] **1.** To move gently and smoothly; to pass rapidly and easily, or smoothly and silently. **2.** (*Phon.*) To pass with a glide.

Glide, *n.* **1.** Act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction. **2.** (*Phon.*) A transitional sound in speech produced by a change (gradual in the most frequent cases) of the mouth organs from one position to another (see *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 19, 161, 162). Also, the vanish (or brief final element) or the brief initial element, in a class of diphthongal vowels, or the brief final or initial part of some consonants (see *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 18, 97, 191).

Glid'er (glīd'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, glides.

Glim (glĭm), *n.* **1.** Brightness; splendor. [*Obs.*] **2.** A light. [*Slang*]

Glim'mer (-mẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLIMMERED (-mẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLIMMERING.] [Akin to G. *glimmer* a flickering light, mica, *glimmern* to glimmer, *glimmen* to glow.] To give feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly or unsteadily.

Syn. — See GLEAM.

Glim'mer, *n.* **1.** A faint, unsteady light; feeble, scattered rays of light; also, a gleam. **2.** Mica.

Glimpse (glĭmps; 215), *n.* [For *glimse,* from root of *glimmer.*] **1.** A sudden flash; transient luster. **2.** A short, hurried view; hence, a faint idea; an inkling.

Glimpse, *v. i.* To appear or see by glimpses.

Glint (glĭnt), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLINTING.] [OE. *glenten.* Cf. GLANCE, *v. i.*, GLITTER, *v. i.*] To glance; to peep forth; to glitter.

‖ **Gli-o'ma** (glī-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλία glue + *-oma.*] (*Med.*) A tumor springing from connective tissue of the nervous system, as of the brain. [snow slope.

‖ **Glis'sade'** (glĭs'sȧd'), *n.* [F.] A sliding, as down a

Glis'ten (glĭs'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLISTENED (-'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLISTENING (-'n-ĭng).] [OE. *glistnian,* akin to *glisnen, glisien,* AS. *glisian, glisnian;* akin to G. *gleissen,* and E. *glitter.*] To sparkle or shine; esp., to emit a soft, scintillating light; to gleam.

Syn. — See FLASH.

Glis'ter (glĭs'tẽr), *v. i.* [GLISTERED (-tẽrd); GLISTERING.] [OE. *glistren;* akin to G. *glistern,* and E. *glisten.*] To be bright; to sparkle; to shine; to glisten; to glitter.

Glit'ter (glĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLITTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLITTERING.] [OE. *gliteren;* akin to AS. *glitenian,* E. *glisten.*] **1.** To shine with a brilliant, broken light or showy luster; to sparkle; to gleam; to glisten. **2.** To be speciously attractive.

Syn. — See FLASH.

Glit'ter, *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliant luster.

Gloam (glōm), *v. i.* [See GLOOM.] To grow dusky.

Gloam, *n.* The twilight; gloaming. [*R.*]

Gloam'ing, *n.* Twilight; dusk. [*Prov.* or *Poetic*]

Gloat (glōt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOATING.] [Akin to Icel. *glotta* to smile scornfully, G. *glotzen* to gloat.] To gaze earnestly; — usually in a bad sense, implying malignity, lust, or avarice.

Glo'bate (glō'bāt), } *a.* [L. *globatus,* p. p.] Globe-
Glo'ba-ted (-bā-tĕd), } shaped; spherical.

Globe (glōb), *n.* [L. *globus.*] **1.** A round or spherical body, solid or hollow; ball; sphere. **2.** Anything nearly spherical. **3.** The earth; — usually with *the.* **4.** A spherical representation of the earth or the heavens.

Syn. — Sphere; orb; ball. — These words as well as *globe* all denote a round body; *sphere* is the mathematical term for such a body; *orb* is rather poetic and is used especially of heavenly bodies; *ball* is the usual term in common language. *Sphere* and *orb* have figurative uses.

Globe'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several plectognath fishes which can swell the body.

Glo-bose' (glō-bōs'), *a.* Having a globular, or somewhat globular, form. — **Glo-bose'ly,** *adv.*

Glo-bos'i-ty (glō-bŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Sphericity.

Glo'bous (glō'bŭs), *a.* Spherical.

Glob'u-lar (glŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* Globe-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; spherical, or nearly so. — **Glob'u-lar-ly** (glŏb'ū-lẽr-lȳ), *adv.* — **Glob'u-lar-ness,** *n.*

Glob'ule (glŏb'ūl), *n.* [L. *globulus,* dim. of *globus* globe.] **1.** A little globe. **2.** (*Biol.*) A minute globular structure; as a blood corpuscle, spore, etc.

Glom'er-ate (glŏm'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *glomeratus,* p. p. of *glomerare* to glomerate, from *glomus* ball.] Gathered together in a roundish mass or dense cluster; conglomerate.

Glomerate Flowers.

Glom'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To gather or wind into a ball.

Glom'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A glomerating; state of being glomerated; also, thing formed into a ball; ball.

Glom'er-ule (-ūl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower head formed by condensation of a cyme.

Glon'o-in } (glŏn'ō-ĭn), *n.* [*Glyc-*
Glon'o-ine } erin + *oxygen* + *nitrogen* + *-in, -ine.*] Nitroglycerin.

Gloom (glōom), *n.* [AS. *glōm* twilight, from root of E. *glow.*] **1.** Partial or total darkness; thick shade; obscurity. **2.** A dark place. **3.** Cloudiness or heaviness of mind or of countenance; melancholy; dejection.

Syn. — Dimness; dullness; depression; sadness.

Gloom, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOOMED (glōomd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOOMING.] **1.** To shine or appear dimly. **2.** To become dim; to be or appear dismal, gloomy, or sad.

Gloom, *v. t.* To render gloomy.

Gloom'y (glōom'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* GLOOMIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GLOOMIEST.] **1.** Imperfectly illuminated; dismal through obscurity or darkness; dusky; dim; clouded. **2.** Affected with, or expressing, gloom; melancholy; dejected. — **Gloom'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Gloom'i-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Glo'ri-a** (glō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., glory.] (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A doxology (beginning *Gloria Patri,* Glory be to the Father) sung or said at the end of the Psalms in the

service of the Roman Catholic and other churches. (*b*) A portion of the Mass (*Gloria in Excelsis Deo*, Glory be to God on high), and also of the communion service in some churches. (*c*) The musical setting of a gloria.

**Glo`ri-fi-ca'tion** (glō`rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of glorifying or state of being glorified.

Glo'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Glorified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glorifying.] [F. *glorifier*, L. *glorificare; gloria* glory + *-ficare.* See -fy.] **1.** To bestow glory upon; to confer honor and distinction upon. **2.** To render homage to; to magnify in worship; to adore.

Glo'ri-ous (glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *gloriosus.*] **1.** Exhibiting qualities or acts that are worthy of or receive glory; inspiring admiration. **2.** Eager for glory; haughty. [*Obs.*] **3.** Ecstatic; hilarious. [*Colloq.*] — **Glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Glo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Eminent; noble; excellent; renowned; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; grand; splendid.

Glo'ry (glō'rĭ; 111), *n.* [OF. *glorie*, fr. L. *gloria.*] **1.** General praise or honor; high reputation; honorable fame; renown. **2.** That quality which secures such praise, honor, or fame; the occasion of praise. **3.** Pride; arrogance. **4.** The presence of the Divine Being; celestial honor; heaven. **5.** An emanation of light supposed to proceed from beings of peculiar sanctity,—represented in art by rays of gold, or by a disk, or a mere line.

Glo'ry, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gloried (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glorying.] **1.** To exult with joy; to rejoice. **2.** To boast; to be proud.

Gloss (glŏs), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** Luster of a smooth surface; polish. **2.** Specious appearance.

Gloss, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Glossed (glŏst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glossing.] To give a gloss to.

Gloss, *n.* [F. *glose*, L. *glossa* a difficult word needing explanation, fr. Gr. γλῶσσα, lit., tongue.] **1.** An interlinear or marginal interpretation; explanatory note; comment. **2.** A false or specious explanation.

Gloss (glŏs), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To explain by comment; to annotate. **2.** To render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious explanation.

Glos'sal (-*sal*), *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] Of or pertaining to the tongue; lingual.

Glos-sa'ri-al (glŏs-sā'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to glosses or to a glossary; containing a glossary.

Glos'sa-rist (glŏs'sȧ-rĭst), *n.* A writer of glosses.

Glos'sa-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [L. *glossarium*, fr. *glossa.* See 3d Gloss.] A collection of glosses or explanations; a partial dictionary, explaining archaic, technical, or other uncommon words.

Gloss'er (glŏs'ẽr), *n.* One who glosses.

Gloss'i-ly (glŏs'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a glossy manner.

Gloss'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being glossy.

Glos-sog'ra-phy (glŏs-sŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + *-graphy.*] The writing of glossaries, glosses, or explanatory comments. [sology.]

Glos-sol'o-gist (-sŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in glos-

Glos-sol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + *-logy.*] **1.** The definition and explanation of terms; a glossary. **2.** The science of language; linguistics.

Gloss'y (glŏs'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Glossier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Glossiest.] [See Gloss luster.] **1.** Smooth and shining; highly polished; lustrous. **2.** Specious; plausible.

Glost' ov'en (glŏst' ŭv'n; 115). An oven in which glazed pottery is fired. [the glottis; glottic.]

Glot'tal (glŏt'*tal*), *a.* Of or pert. to, or produced by,

Glot'tic (glŏt'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to

Glot-tid'e-an (glŏt-tĭd'ē-*an*), } the glottis; glottal.

Glot'tis (glŏt'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, fr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] (*Anat.*) The opening from the pharynx into the larynx or into the trachea.

Glot-tol'o-gy (glŏt-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue + *-logy.*] Science of tongues or languages; glossology.

Glove (glŭv), *n.* [AS. *glōf.*] **1.** A cover for the hand, or for the hand and wrist, with a separate sheath for each finger. **2.** A boxing glove.

Glove, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gloved (glŭvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gloving.] To cover with, or as with, a glove.

Glov'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

Glow (glō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Glowed (glōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glowing.] [AS. *glōwan*; akin to G. *glühen*, and E. *gloom.*] **1.** To shine with an intense or white heat. **2.** To be bright or red with, or as if with, heat; to be of a warm color. **3.** To feel hot. **4.** To feel heat or passion, as of love, zeal, anger, etc.; to rage.

Glow, *n.* **1.** White or red heat; incandescence. **2.** Brightness or warmth of color. **3.** Intense earnestness; ardor. **4.** Heat of body; a sensation of warmth.

Glow'er (glou'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Glowered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glowering.] [Cf. OD. *gloeren* to stare.] To look intently; to stare angrily, or with a scowl.

Glow'lamp' (glō'lămp'), *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) An aphlogistic lamp. **2.** (*Elect.*) An incandescent lamp.

Glow'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several insects or larvæ of insects which emit light.

Glow worms (*L. noctiluca*). *a* Female; *b* Male.

Gloze (glōz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Glozed (glōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glozing.] [OE. *glozen*, F. *gloser.* See 3d Gloss.] **1.** To flatter; to wheedle; to talk smoothly. **2.** To give a specious or false meaning. [to palliate.

Gloze, *v. t.* To smooth over;

Gloze, *n.* Flattery; adulation; smooth speech.

Glu-ci'num (glū-sī'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal, resembling magnesium.

Glu-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to glucose.

Glu'cose' (glū'kōs'), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] **1.** A variety of sugar produced in great quantities from starch, etc.; also, an uncrystallizable sirup obtained as a residue in the manufacture of this. **2.** (*Chem.*) Any one of a large class of sugars isomeric with glucose proper.

Glu'co-side (glū'kŏ-sīd), *n.* [See Glucose.] (*Chem.*) One of a large series of amorphous or crystalline substances, regarded as influential in the formation of sugars.

Glue (glū), *n.* [F. *glu*, L. *glus*, akin to *gluere* to draw together.] A hard, brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals, and used as a cement.

Glue, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Glued (glūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gluing.] To join or stick together with, or as with, glue.

Glu'ey (-ĭ), *a.* Viscous; glutinous; like glue.

Glum (glŭm), *a.* [See Gloom.] Moody; silent; sullen.

Glu-ma'ceous (glū-mā'shŭs), *a.* Having glumes; consisting of glumes.

Glume (glūm), *n.* [L. *gluma* hull, husk, fr. *glubere* to peel.] (*Bot.*) The bracteal covering of the flowers or seeds of grain and grasses; esp., an outer husk or bract of a spikelet. [ner.

Glum'ly (glŭm'lĭ), *adv.* In a glum man-

Glum'ness, *n.* Moodiness; sullenness.

Glut (glŭt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Glutted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Glutting.] [OF. *glotir*, *gloutir*, L. *glutire*, *gluttire.*] **1.** To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge. **2.** To fill to satiety; to satiate; to sate; to cloy.

Glumes.

Glut, *n.* **1.** Thing swallowed. **2.** Plenty, to satiety or repletion; full supply. **3.** Something that fills up an opening; clog. **4.** Wedge; block; fragment; filling piece.

Glu'ten (glū'tĕn), *n.* [L., glue, fr. *gluere.* See Glue.] (*Chem.*) The viscid, tenacious part of dough.

Glu'ti-nate (-tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *glutinare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *gluten* glue.] To unite with glue; to cement.

Glu`ti-na'tion (glū'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of glutinating.

Glu'ti-na-tive (glū'tĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

Glu'ti-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *glutinosus.*] Of the nature of glue; viscous; viscid; adhesive; tenacious; gluey. — **Glu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

Glut'ton (glŭt't'n), *n.* [F. *glouton*, fr. L. *gluto*, *glutto.* See Glut.] **1.** One who eats voraciously, or to excess; a gormand. **2.** Fig.: One who gluts himself. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal, formerly believed to be inordinately voracious; the wolverene.

Glut'ton-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given to gluttony; voracious. — **Glut'ton-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Glut'ton-ous-ness**, *n.*

Glut'ton-y (-ĭ), *n.* Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity. [glycerin.

Gly-cer'ic (glĭ-sẽr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pert. to

Glyc'er-in, **Glyc'er-ine** (glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* [F. *glycérine*, fr. Gr. γλυκερός, γλυκύς, sweet.] (*Chem.*) An oily, viscous liquid, colorless and odorless, and with a hot, sweetish taste, existing as the base of natural fats and oils.

Gly'co-gen (glī'kŏ-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + *-gen.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A white, tasteless substance resembling starch, readily converted into sugar.

‖ **Glyc`yr-rhi'za** (glĭs'ĭr-rī'zȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλυκύρριζα; γλυκύς sweet + ῥίζα root.] (*Bot.*) A genus of papilionaceous plants, including the licorice plant.

Glyph (glĭf), *n.* [Gr. γλυφή carving, fr. γλύφειν to carve.] (*Arch.*) A channel or groove, usually vertical.

Glyph'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γλυφικός of or for carving.] (*Fine Arts*) Of or pertaining to sculpture or carving.

Gly-phog'ra-phy (glĭ-fŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλύφειν to engrave + *-graphy.*] An electrical process of making plates for printing, similar to etching.

Glyp'tic (glĭp'tĭk), *a.* [See GLYPH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to gem engraving. **2.** (*Min.*) Figured.

Glyp'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art of engraving gems.

Glyp'to-don (glĭp'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός carved, engraved + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth. See GLYPH.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct South American quaternary mammal, allied to the armadillos. It was as large as an ox.

Skeleton of Glyptodon.

Glyp-tog'ra-phy (glĭp-tŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός + *-graphy.*] Art or process of engraving gems. [*R.*]

Gnarl (närl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GNARLED (närld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GNARLING.] [From an older *gnar*, prob. of imitative origin.] To growl; to snarl.

Gnarl, *n.* A knot in wood.

Gnarled (närld), *a.* Knotty; twisted; crossgrained.

Gnarl'y (närl'ȳ), *a.* Full of knots; crossgrained.

Gnash (năsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GNASHED (năsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GNASHING.] [OE. *gnasten, gnaisten;* of uncertain origin.] To strike together, as in anger or pain.

Gnash, *v. i.* To grind or strike the teeth together.

Gnat (năt), *n.* [AS. *gnæt.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a genus (*Culex*) of blood-sucking dipterous flies, undergoing a metamorphosis in water. See MOSQUITO. **2.** Any fly resembling a true gnat in form or habits.

Gnath'ic (năth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the jaw.

Gnaw (nȧ), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GNAWED (nȧd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GNAWING.] [AS. *gnagan;* akin to G. *nagen.*] **1.** To bite, as something hard; to bite with repeated effort; to nibble at. **2.** To bite in agony or rage. **3.** To corrode; to fret away; to waste. [rodent.

Gnaw'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that gnaws. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A

Gneiss (nīs), *n.* [G.] (*Geol.*) A granitic crystalline rock, with the constituents more or less parallel.

Gneis'sic (nīs'sĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, gneiss.

Gneis'soid (-soid), *a.* [*Gneiss* + *-oid.*] Resembling gneiss; having some of the characteristics of gneiss.

Gnome (nōm), *n.* [F. *gnome*, prob. fr. Gr. γνώμων one that knows, a guardian, i. e., of the treasures in the earth. See KNOW.] **1.** An imaginary being, supposed by the Rosicrucians to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, etc. **2.** A dwarf; a goblin. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of small owl. **4.** [Gr. γνώμη.] A brief reflection or maxim.

Gnom'ic (nŏm'ĭk), **Gnom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Sententious; expressing maxims; aphoristic.

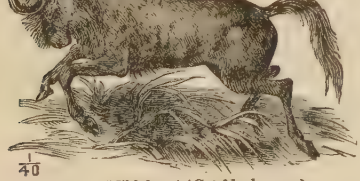
Gno'mon (nō'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γνώμων, lit., knowing one. See GNOME.] **1.** (*Dialing*) The style or pin, which, by its shadow, shows the time of day. **2.** (*Geom.*) The space between the boundary lines of two similar parallelograms, the one within the other, with an angle in common. **3.** Index of the hour circle of a globe.

Gnos'tic (nŏs'tĭk), *a.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Of or pertaining to Gnosticism or its adherents.

Gnos'tic, *n.* [Gr. γνωστικός, lit., sagacious.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the so-called philosophers in the first ages of Christianity whose system combined Oriental theology and Greek philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity.

Gnos'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The gnostic philosophy.

Gnu (nū), *n.* [Hottentot *gnu*, or *nju.*] (*Zoöl.*) Either of two species of large South African antelopes.



Gnu or Wildebeest (*Catoblephas gnu*).

Go (gō), *v. i.* [*imp.* WENT (wĕnt); *p. p.* GONE (gŏn; 115); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOING. *Went* comes from the AS. *wendan.* See WEND, *v. i.*] [OE. *gan, gon*, AS. *gān*, akin to G. *gehn, gehen.*] **1.** To pass from one place to another; to be in motion; to proceed; to advance; to make progress; — used, in various applications, of the movement of both animate and inanimate beings, by whatever means, and also of the movements of the mind. Also figuratively applied. **2.** To move upon the feet, or step by step; to walk; — as opposed to running or riding. **3.** To pass; to circulate. **4.** To proceed or happen in a given manner; to fare; to turn out. **5.** To tend; to avail; to contribute. **6.** To apply one's self; to undertake; — often used in the present participle with the auxiliary verb *be*, before an infinitive, to express intent. **7.** To proceed by a mental operation. **8.** To be with young. **9.** To move away; to depart; hence, to be lost; to die. **10.** To reach; to extend. **11.** To have recourse; to resort.

Go to, come; move; go away; — a phrase of exclamation, serious or ironical.

Go (gō), *v. t.* **1.** To undertake or become responsible for; to bear a part in. **2.** To bet or wager. [*Colloq.*]

To go halves, to share with another equally.

Go, *n.* **1.** A circumstance or occurrence. [*Slang*] **2.** The fashion or mode. [*Colloq.*] **3.** Power of going or doing; energy; push. [*Colloq.*]

Goad (gōd), *n.* [AS. *gād.*] A pointed instrument used to urge on a beast; hence, any urgent necessity.

Goad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOADING.] To prick; to urge with, or as with, a goad.

Goaf (gōf), *n.*; *pl.* GOAFS (gōfs) or GOAVES (gōvz). [Etym. uncertain.] (*Mining*) That part of a mine from which the mineral has been removed.

Goal (gōl), *n.* [F. *gaule* pole, Prov. F. *waule;* of G. origin.] **1.** The mark set to bound a race. **2.** Final purpose or aim. **3.** A base or bound used in various games.

Goat (gōt), *n.* [AS. *gāt:* akin to G. *geiss*, L. *haedus* a kid.] (*Zoöl.*) A hollow-horned ruminant (*Capra*) of several species and varieties, — some domesticated. [See *Illust.* of IBEX.]

Goat'ee' (gō'tē'), *n.* A part of a man's beard on the chin or lower lip trimmed to resemble a goat's beard.

Goat'herd' (gōt'hẽrd'), *n.* One who tends goats.

Goat'ish, *a.* Characteristic of a goat; goatlike.

Goat'suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of insectivorous birds; — so called from the mistaken notion that it sucks goats.

Gob (gŏb), *n.* [OF. *gob* morsel; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A bit; a mouthful. [*Low*] **2.** The mouth. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Low*] [ful; lump; bit.

Gob'bet (gŏb'bĕt), *n.* [OE. & F. *gobet.*] A mouth-

Gob'ble (gŏb'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOBBLING (-blĭng).] [Freq. of GOB.] **1.** To swallow or eat greedily or hastily; to gulp. **2.** To utter (a sound) like a turkey cock.

Gob'ble, *n.* A noise made in the throat.

Gob'bler (-blẽr), *n.* A turkey cock. [agent.

Go'-be-tween' (gō'bē-twēn'), *n.* An intermediate

Go'bi-oid (gō'bĭ-oid), *a.* [NL. *Gobius* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the goby, or the genus *Gobius.*

Gob'let (gŏb'lĕt), *n.* [F. *gobelet*, LL. *gobeletus, gobellus;* cf. L. *cupa* tub, cask.] A kind of cup or drinking vessel having a foot, but without a handle.

Gob'lin (-lĭn), *n.* [F. *gobelin*, LL. *gobelinus*, fr. Gr. κόβαλος knave, goblin; or cf. G. & E. *kobold.*] An evil or mischievous spirit; frightful phantom; gnome.

Go'by (gō'bȳ), *n.* [F., fr. L. *gobius*, Gr. κωβιός.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small marine fishes.

Go'—by' (gō'bī'), *n.* A passing without notice; intentional neglect; thrusting away; a shifting off; adieu.

Go'cart' (gō'kärt'), *n.* A framework moving on casters, designed to support children while learning to walk.

God (gŏd), *n.* [AS. *god;* akin to G. *gott.*] **1.** A divinity; deity; idol. **2.** The Supreme Being; Jehovah.

God'child' (-chīld'), *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

God'daugh'ter (-dą'tẽr), *n.* A female godchild.

God'dess (gŏd'dĕs), *n.* A female god.

God'fa'ther (gŏd'fä'thẽr), *n.* A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

God'head (gŏd'hĕd), *n.* **1.** Godship; deity; divine nature or essence; godhood. **2.** The Deity; God.

God'less, *a.* Having, or acknowledging, no God.

God'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like or befitting a god or God.

God'ly (-lȳ), *a.* Pious; reverencing God, and his character and laws; obedient to God; conformed to God's law; righteous. — **God'li-ly** (-lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **God'li-ness**, *n.*

God'ly, *adv.* Piously; devoutly; righteously.

God'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

God'send' (gŏd'sĕnd'), *n.* Something sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune.

God'ship (gŏd'shĭp), *n.* Deity; divinity.

God'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* A male godchild.

God'speed' (-spēd'), *n.* Success; prosperous journey, ing; — a contraction of the phrase, "*God speed* you."

God'ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Toward God.

God'wit (gŏd'wĭt), *n.* [Prob. from AS. *gōd* good + *wiht* creature, wight.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of long-billed wading-birds, some of which are valued as game birds.

Go'er (gō'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, goes.

Gof'fer (gŏf'fẽr; 115), *v. t.* See GAUFFER.

Gog'gle (gŏg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOGGLING (-glĭng).] [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *gog* a nod, slight motion.] To roll the eyes; to stare. [eyes.]

Gog'gle, *a.* Full and rolling, or staring; — said of the

Gog'gle, *n.* **1.** A strained or affected rolling of the eye. **2.** *pl.* A kind of spectacles used for protecting the eyes, or for curing squinting.

Go'ing (gō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of moving; traveling. **2.** Departure. **3.** Pregnancy. **4.** *pl.* Course of life; ways.

Goi'ter (goi'tẽr), *n.* [F. *goître*, L. *guttur* throat.]

Goi'tre (*Med.*) An enlargement of the thyroid gland, on the anterior part of the neck. [goiter.]

Goi'trous (-trŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or affected with, the

Gold (gōld), *n.* [AS. *gold*; akin to D. *goud*, G. *gold*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A metallic element, constituting the most precious metal used as money. Sp. grav. 19.32. **2.** Money; riches; wealth. **3.** A yellow color, like that of the metal. **4.** Fig.: Something precious or pure.

Gold beater, one whose occupation is to beat gold into gold leaf. — Gold leaf, gold beaten into a film of extreme thinness, and used for gilding, etc. — Gold stick, the colonel of a regiment of English life guards, who attends his sovereign on state occasions; — from the gilt rod presented to him when he is commissioned as colonel. [*Eng.*]

Gold'crest' (-krĕst'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Either of the golden-crested kinglets.

Gold'en (gōld''n), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of gold. **2.** Of the color of gold. **3.** Very precious or valuable.

Golden age, the fabulous age of primeval simplicity, purity of manners, and rural employments. — Golden number (*Chronol.*), a number showing the year of the Metonic cycle, — formerly written in the calendar in gold. — Golden rule. (*a*) The rule of doing as we would have others do to us. (*b*) The rule of proportion, or rule of three.

Gold'en-eye' (gōld''n-ī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A duck, found in Northern Europe, Asia, and America.

Gold'en-rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tall herb (*Solidago*) bearing yellow flowers in a graceful, elongated cluster.

Gold'finch' (-fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A beautiful bright-colored European finch. The name refers to the large patch of yellow on the wings. (*b*) The yellow-hammer. (*c*) A small American finch; the thistle bird.

Gold'fin'ny (-fĭn'nĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of two or more species of European labroid fishes.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*).

Gold'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small domesticated cyprinoid fish, native of China; — from its color. (*b*) A California marine fish, orange or red in color.

Gold'in (-ĭn), **Gold'ing** (-ĭng), *n.* (*Bot.*) [From the *golden* blossoms.] A conspicuous yellow flower, — commonly the corn marigold.

Gold'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* An artisan who manufactures vessels, ornaments, etc., of gold.

Gold'y-locks' (gōld'ĭ-lŏks'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species of the genus *Chrysocoma*; — so called from the tufts of yellow flowers which terminate the stems; also, the *Ranunculus auricomus*, a kind of buttercup.

Golf (gŏlf), *n.* [D. *kolf* club, also a kind of game played with clubs and balls.] A game played with a small ball and a bat crooked at the lower end. [*Scot.*]

Go-loshe' (gō-lŏsh'), *n.* See GALOCHE.

Go-mu'ti (gō-mōō'tē), *n.* [Malayan *gumuti*.] A black, fibrous substance resembling horsehair, obtained from the leafstalks of two kinds of palms.

Gon'do-la (gŏn'dō-lä), *n.* [It., dim. of *gonda* a gondola.] **1.** A long, narrow boat with a high prow and stern, used in the canals of Venice. **2.** A flat-bottomed boat for freight. [*U. S.*] **3.** A long platform car, used on railroads. [*U. S.*]

Gondola.

Gon'do-lier' (gŏn'dō-lēr'), *n.* [It. *gondoliere*.] A man who rows a gondola.

Gone (gŏn; 115), *p. p.* of Go.

Gon'fa-lon (gŏn'fä-lŏn), **Gon'fa-non** (gŏn'fä-nŏn), *n.* [OF. *gonfanon*, fr. OHG. *gundfano* war flag; *gund* war + *fano* cloth, flag.] **1.** The ensign or standard formerly in use by certain princes or states, and more recently by the pope. **2.** Popularly, any flag hanging from a crosspiece or frame instead of from a staff.

Gong (gŏng), *n.* **1.** [Malayan (Jav.) *gōng*.] A metal instrument, producing, when struck, a harsh and resounding noise. **2.** (*Mach.*) A flat saucerlike bell.

‖ **Go-nid'i-um** (gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. γονή that which generates.] (*Bot.*) A component cell of the yellowish green layer in certain lichens.

Go'ni-om'e-ter (gō'nĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. γωνία angle + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring angles.

Go'ni-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* (*Math.*) Art or act of measuring angles; trigonometry. — **Go'ni-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **Go'ni-o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.*

Gon'oph (gŏn'ŏf), *n.* [Perh. fr. Heb. *gannābh* thief.] A pickpocket or thief. [*Eng. Slang*]

Gon'or-rhe'a (gŏn'ŏr-rē'ä), *n.* [L. *gonorrhoea*, Gr. γονόρροια; γονή that which begets + ῥέειν to flow.] (*Med.*) A contagious inflammatory disease of the genito-urinary tract; clap.

Goo'ber (gōō'bẽr), *n.* A peanut. [*Southern U. S.*]

Good (gōōd), *a.* [*Compar.* BETTER (bĕt'tẽr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst); — both from a different root.] [AS. *gōd*, akin to D. *goed*, G. *gut*; prob. orig., belonging together, and akin to E. *gather*.] **1.** Possessing desirable qualities; adapted to answer the end designed; useful; fit. **2.** Possessing moral excellence or virtue. **3.** Kind; benevolent; well-disposed. **4.** Clever; skillful; dexterous. **5.** Adequate; sufficient; valid; having pecuniary ability. **6.** Real; actual. **7.** Not small; considerable. **8.** Full; complete. **9.** Fair; honorable; unsullied.

For good *or* For good and all, completely and finally; fully; truly. — Good Friday, the Friday of Holy Week, kept in some churches as a fast, in memory of our Savior's passion or suffering. — Good will. (*a*) Benevolence; kindly feeling. (*b*) (*Law*) The custom or patronage of any trade or business. — To make good, to fulfill; to supply; to indemnify; to prove or verify; to clear; to vindicate. — To think good, to approve; to consider proper.

Good, *n.* **1.** That which is good. **2.** Welfare; prosperity; happiness. **3.** *pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels.

Good, *adv.* Well; equally well.

Good'-by' (-bī'), *n.* or *interj.* [Contr. fr. *God be with ye* (*God be wĭ ye, God bw' ye, God buye*).] Farewell; a form of parting address.

Good'-hu'mored (gōōd'hū'mẽrd *or* -ū'mẽrd), *a.* Having a cheerful spirit and demeanor; good-tempered.

Good'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* GOODLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GOODLIEST.] **1.** Pleasant; agreeable; desirable. **2.** Comely; graceful. **3.** Large; considerable. — **Good'li-ness,** *n.*

Good'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A familiar appellation of civility. [*Obs.*] **2.** A husband; the master of a house or family. [*Archaic*]

Good'-na'tured (gōōd'nā'tūrd; 135), *a.* Having a pleasant or friendly disposition; good-humored; good-tempered. — **Good'-na'tured-ly,** *adv.* [good.

Good'ness (gōōd'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being

Good'-tem'pered (gōōd'tĕm'pẽrd), *a.* Having a good temper; not easily vexed. [or family. [*Archaic*]

Good'wife' (gōōd'wĭf'), *n.* The mistress of a house

Good'y (gōōd'ĭ), *n.* A bonbon, cake, or the like; — usually in *pl.* [*Colloq.*]

Good'y, *n.* [Prob. contr. from GOODWIFE.] Goodwife; — a term of civility or sport now used of inferiors.

Good'y-good'y, *a.* Mawkishly or weakly good; exhibiting goodness with silliness. [*Colloq.*]

Goos'an'der (gōōs'ăn'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *gossander*, a tautological word formed fr. *goose* + *gander*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of merganser of Northern Europe and America.

Goose (gōōs), *n.*; *pl.* GEESE (gēs). [AS. *gōs*, pl. *gēs*; akin to G. *gans*, *gās*, L. *anser*, for *hanser*, Gr. χήν, Skr. *haṃsa*.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any large web-footed bird of several allied genera of the subfamily *Anserinæ*. **2.** Any large bird of other

Graylag Goose.

allied families. **3.** A tailor's smoothing iron. Its handle resembles the neck of a goose. **4.** A simpleton; gull. **5.** A kind of game played with counters on a board.

Goose flesh, a peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold or fear.

Goose'ber-ry (gōōz'bĕr-rȳ *or* gōōs'-), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *groseberry* or *groiseberry*, fr. OF. *groisele;* of German origin. The first part of the word is perh. akin to E. *curl.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any thorny shrub of the genus *Ribes;* also, its edible berry. **2.** A silly person.

Goose'fish' (gōōs'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The angler.

Goose'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs.

Go'pher (gō'fẽr), *n.* [F. *gaufre* waffle, honeycomb. See GAUFFER.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any one of several North American burrowing rodents. **2.** A large burrowing land tortoise of the Southern U. S. **3.** A large burrowing snake of the Southern U. S.

Striped Gopher (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*). 1/6

Go'pher wood' (wo͝od'). [Heb. *gōpher.*] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark.

Gor'di-an (gôr'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Gordius*, king of Phrygia, or to a knot tied by him, which Alexander the Great cut; hence, intricate; inextricable.

‖ **Gor'di-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See GORDIAN.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of long, slender, nematoid worms, parasitic in insects until near maturity, when they live in water.

Gore (gōr), *n.* [AS. *gor* dirt, dung; akin to Icel. *gor*, OHG. *gor.*] Blood; esp., clotted blood.

Gore, *n.* [AS. *gāra* angular point of land, fr. *gār* spear.] **1.** A small triangular piece of land. **2.** A wedge-shaped piece sewed into a garment, sail, etc., to give greater width at a particular part. [a gore.]

Gore, *v. t.* To cut in a triangular form; to piece with

Gore, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GORED (gōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GORING.] [OE. *gar* spear, AS. *gār.*] To pierce or wound, as with a horn; to stab.

Gorge (gôrj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *gorgia* throat, narrow pass, and *gorga* abyss, whirlpool.] **1.** The throat; gullet. **2.** A narrow passage or entrance; as: (*a*) A defile between mountains. (*b*) The entrance into an outwork of a fort. **3.** That which is swallowed, esp. by a fowl. **4.** A choking of a passage or channel by an obstruction.

Gorge, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GORGED (gôrjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GORGING (gôr'jĭng).] **1.** To swallow; esp., to swallow greedily. **2.** To glut; to satiate.

Gorged (gôrjd), *a.* Having a gorge or throat.

Gor'geous (gôr'jŭs), *a.* [OF. *gorgias* beautiful, glorious, vain, luxurious.] Imposing through splendid or various colors; showy; fine; magnificent. — **Gor'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **Gor'geous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Gor'ge-rin'** (gôr'zhe-răN'), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) The neck of a column. [See *Illust.* of COLUMN.]

Gor'get (gôr'jĕt), *n.* [OF. *gorgete*, dim. of *gorge* throat. See GORGE, *n.*] **1.** A piece of armor, defending the throat and upper part of the breast. **2.** A small ornamental plate, usually crescent-shaped, formerly worn by military officers. **3.** (*Surg.*) (*a*) A cutting instrument used in lithotomy. (*b*) A grooved instrument used in performing various operations. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A crescent-shaped, colored patch on the neck of a bird or mammal.

Gor'gon (gôr'gŏn), *n.* [L. *Gorgo*, Gr. Γοργώ, fr. γοργός terrible.] (*Gr. Myth.*) One of three fabled sisters, particularly Medusa, with snaky hair and of terrific aspect, the sight of whom turned the beholder to stone.

(Gorilla (*Troglodytes*, or *Anthropithecus, gorilla*). 1/25

‖ **Gor-go'ni-a'ce-a** (gôr-gō'nĭ-ā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See GORGON.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the principal divisions of Alcyonaria, including those forms which have a firm axis, covered with a crust in which are polyp cells.

Gor-go'ni-an (gôr-gō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a Gorgon; terrific. — *n.* One of the Gorgoniacea.

Go-ril'la (gō-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* [An African word; found in a Greek translation of a work in Punic.] (*Zoöl.*) An arboreal, anthropoid ape of West Africa, larger than a man, and remarkable for its enormous strength.

Gor'mand (gôr'mand), *n.* [F. *gourmand;* of uncertain origin.] A greedy or ravenous eater; glutton.

Gor'mand-ize (-īz), *v. i. & t.* To eat like a glutton.

Gor'mand-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* A greedy eater.

Gorse (gôrs), *n.* [AS. *gorst.*] (*Bot.*) Furze.

Gorse bird (*Zoöl.*), the European linnet. — **Gorse duck** (*Zoöl.*), the corncrake.

Gor'y (gôr'ȳ), *a.* [From 1st GORE.] **1.** Covered with gore, or clotted blood. **2.** Bloody; murderous.

Gos'hawk' (gŏs'hąk'), *n.* [AS. *gōshafuc*, lit., goose-hawk.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of large hawks, noted for their powerful flight, activity, and courage.

Gos'let (gŏz'lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of pygmy geese, about the size of a teal.

Gos'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [See GOOSE; -LING.] **1.** A young or unfledged goose. **2.** A catkin on nut trees and pines.

Gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* [AS. *godspell; god* God + *spell* story, tale. See GOD, and SPELL, *v.*] **1.** Glad tidings; esp., the good news concerning Christ, the Kingdom of God, and salvation. **2.** One of the four Biblical narratives of the life of Jesus. **3.** Any system or statements propounded or accepted as infallibly true. [*Colloq.*]

Gos'pel-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One of the four evangelists. **2.** A follower of Wyclif; hence, a Puritan. **3.** A priest or deacon who reads the gospel at the altar during the communion service.

Gos'sa-mer (gŏs'sȧ-mẽr), *n.* [OE. *gossomer, gossummer, gosesomer;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A fine, filmy cobweb spun by small spiders which float through the air on it in calm, clear weather, esp. in autumn. **2.** Any very thin gauzelike fabric; also, a thin waterproof stuff.

Gos'sa-mer-y (-ȳ), *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy.

Gos'san (gŏz'zan), *n.* (*Geol.*) Decomposed rock, usually ferruginous, forming the upper part of a metallic vein.

Gos'sip (gŏs'sĭp), *n.* [OE. *gossib, godsib*, a relation or sponsor in baptism, a relation by a religious obligation, AS. *godsibb*, fr. *god* God + *sib* alliance, relation.] **1.** A sponsor. **2.** A friend or comrade. [*Obs.*] **3.** An idle tattler. **4.** The tattle of a gossip; groundless rumor.

Gos'sip, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GOSSIPED (-sĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GOSSIPING.] **1.** To make merry. **2.** To chat. **3.** To tattle.

Gos'sip-er (-ẽr), *n.* One given to gossip.

Gos'sip-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** Spiritual relationship or affinity; special intimacy. **2.** Idle talk; gossip.

Gos'sip-y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of, or given to, gossip.

‖ **Gos-syp'i-um** (gŏs-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gossypion.*] (*Bot.*) The genus of plants which yield cotton.

Got (gŏt), *imp. & p. p.* of GET. See GET.

Goth (gŏth), *n.* [L. *Gothi*, pl.] **1.** (*Ethnol.*) One of an ancient Teutonic race, which overran the Roman empire. **2.** One who is rude or uncivilized; a barbarian.

Goth'ic (gŏth'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Goths; also, rude; barbarous. **2.** (*Arch.*) Pertaining to, or designating, a style of architecture with pointed arches, steep roofs, large windows and relatively great height.

Goth'ic, *n.* **1.** The language of the Goths, esp. of those who settled in Mœsia in the 4th century. **2.** The Gothic style of architecture. **3.** A kind of square-cut type.

☞ This is Nonpareil GOTHIC.

Goth'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A Gothic idiom, characteristic, or quality. **2.** Rudeness; barbarousness.

Goth'i-cize (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To make Gothic.

Got'ten (gŏt't'n), p. p. of GET.

‖ **Gouache** (gwȧsh), *n.* [F., It. *guazzo.*] Painting with opaque colors, ground in water and mingled with gum.

Gouge (gouj *or* gōōj), *n.* [F. *gouge*, LL. *gubia, guvia, gulbia, gulvia, gulvium.*] **1.** A chisel with a hollow or semicylindrical blade; also, any one of several similar tools. **2.** Act of gouging; a groove or cavity scooped out. **3.** Imposition; fraud; also, an impostor. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Gouge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GOUGED (goujd *or* gōōjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GOUGING (gou'jĭng *or* gōō'-).] To scoop out with, or as with, a gouge.

Gour (gour), *n.* [See GIAOUR.] A fire worshiper.

Gourd (gōrd *or* gōōrd), *n.* [F. *gourde*, OF. *cougourde, gouhourde*, fr. L. *cucurbita* gourd.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fleshy, three-celled, many-seeded fruit, as the melon, pumpkin, cucumber, etc.; esp., a fruit, the hard shell of which serves for bottles, ladles, etc. **2.** A vessel made from its shell; hence, drinking vessel; bottle.

Gourd' tree' (trē'). (*Bot.*) The calabash tree.

Gour'mand (gōōr'mänd; *F.* gōōr'mäN'), *n.* [F.] A greedy or ravenous eater; glutton.

Gout (gout), *n.* [F. *goutte* a drop, the gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion, fr. L. *gutta* drop.] **1.** A

drop; clot. **2.** (*Med.*) An inflammatory constitutional disease affecting the fibers and ligaments of the joints.

Gout'y (gout'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Diseased with, or subject to, the gout. **2.** Pertaining to the gout. **3.** Swollen, as if from gout. — **Gout'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Gout'i-ness**, *n.*

Gov'ern (gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GOVERNED (-ẽrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GOVERNING.] [OF. *governer*, fr. L. *gubernare* to steer, pilot, govern, Gr. κυβερνᾶν.] **1.** To regulate by authority. **2.** To regulate; to direct; to restrain; to manage. **3.** (*Gram.*) To require to be in a particular case; to require (a particular case).

Gov'ern, *v. i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws; to have control. [governed; manageable.

Gov'ern-a-ble (gŭv'ẽrn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

Gov'ern-ance (-ans), *n.* Control; government.

Gov'ern-ante' (-ănt), *n.* A governess.

Gov'ern-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A female governor; esp., one having the care and instruction of children at home.

Gov'ern-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** A governing; control; direction; regulation. **2.** Mode of governing; system of polity in a state. **3.** Right or power of governing; authority. **4.** The person or persons authorized to administer the laws; the administration. **5.** Body politic; state.

Gov'ern-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government.

Gov'ern-or (gŭv'ẽrn-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *governeor*, fr. L. *gubernator* steersman, ruler, governor.] **1.** One who governs; esp., a chief ruler or magistrate. **2.** A tutor for a young man; a guardian. **3.** (*Naut.*) A pilot. [*R.*] **4.** (*Mach.*) A contrivance applied to steam engines, water wheels, etc., to maintain uniformity of speed.

Governor (4).

Gov'ern-or-ship, *n.* Office of a governor.

Gowk (gouk), *n.* [See GAWK.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** The European cuckoo. **2.** A simpleton; a gawk or gawky.

Gown (goun), *n.* [OE. *goune*, prob. fr. W. *gwn* loose robe.] A loose, flowing upper garment; esp.: (*a*) The ordinary outer dress of a woman. (*b*) The official robe of certain professional men and scholars; hence, the dress of peace. (*c*) A loose house wrapper.

Gowns'man (gounz'man), **Gown'man** (goun'-), *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine or lawyer, or member of a university; hence, a civilian.

Grab (grăb), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRABBED (grăbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRABBING.] [Akin to Sw. *grabba*.] To gripe suddenly; to seize; to snatch; to clutch. [clutching.

Grab, *n.* **1.** Act of grabbing. **2.** An instrument for

Grab'ber (-bẽr), *n.* One who seizes or grabs.

Grab'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of GRAB.] **1.** To grope; to feel with the hands. **2.** To sprawl; to grovel.

Grace (grās), *n.* [F. *grâce*, L. *gratia*, from *gratus* beloved, dear, agreeable.] **1.** Exercise of love, kindness, mercy, or favor; favor bestowed. **2.** (*Theol.*) The mercy of God, as distinguished from His justice. **3.** (*Law*) The prerogative of mercy exercised by the executive. **4.** Inherent excellence. **5.** Beauty; loveliness; elegance of manners. **6.** *pl.* (*Myth.*) Graceful and beautiful sister goddesses who were regarded as the inspirers of the qualities which give attractiveness to wisdom, love, and social intercourse. **7.** The title of a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop. **8.** A prayer for grace offered at a meal. **9.** *pl.* (*Mus.*) Ornamental notes or short passages. **10.** (*Eng. Universities*) An act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution. **11.** *pl.* A kind of play in which a hoop is thrown with a stick.

Days of grace (*Com.*), the days (usually three) allowed to the payer to make payment in, immediately after the day when a bill or note becomes due upon its face.

Syn. — Comeliness; charm; favor; kindness.

Grace (grās), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRACED (grāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRACING (grā'sĭng).] **1.** To adorn; to decorate. **2.** To dignify; to honor.

Grace'ful (-ful), *a.* Displaying grace or beauty in action or form. — **Grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Grace'ful-ness**, *n.*

Grace'less, *a.* Wanting in grace or excellence; without divine grace; hence, depraved; corrupt. — **Grace'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Grace'less-ness**, *n.*

Gra'cious (grā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Abounding in grace or mercy; characterized by grace; beneficent; merciful; kind; condescending. **2.** Abounding in beauty, loveliness, or amiability. **3.** Produced by divine grace. — **Gra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Gra'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Favorable; benevolent; friendly; benignant.

Grac'kle (grăk''l), *n.* [Cf. L. *graculus* jackdaw.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several American blackbirds, as the boat-tail. (*b*) Any species of *Gracula*, an Asiatic genus of starlings.

Gra'date (grā'dāt), *v. t.* To grade so as to produce a desired effect, as a harmony of colors.

Gra-da'tion (grȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A progressing by regular steps or orderly arrangement; state of being graded. **2.** Act or process of bringing to a certain grade. **3.** Any degree or relative position in a series. **4.** (*Fine Arts*) A gradual passing from one tint or shade to another.

Grad'a-to-ry (grăd'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Proceeding by gradations; gradual. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Suitable for walking.

Grad'a-to-ry, *n.* (*Arch.*) A series of steps from a cloister into a church.

Grade (grād), *n.* [F., fr. L. *gradus* step, pace, grade, from *gradi* to step, go.] **1.** A step or degree in any series, rank, quality, or order; relative position or standing. **2.** In a railroad or highway: (*a*) Rate of ascent or descent; gradient. (*b*) A graded ascending, descending, or level portion of a road; gradient. **3.** (*Stock Breeding*) Result of crossing a native stock with a better breed.

At grade, on the same level; — said of the crossing of a railroad with another railroad or a highway.

Grade, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRADING.] To arrange or order in grades; to reduce to a grade; to make evenly progressive.

Gra'di-ent (grā'dĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *gradiens*, p. pr.] **1.** Moving by steps; walking. **2.** Proceeding by regular or even degrees. **3.** Adapted for walking.

Gra'di-ent, *n.* **1.** Rate of regular increase or decrease, as of elevation; grade. **2.** A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a grade.

Grad'u-al (grăd'ū-*al*; 135), *a.* Proceeding by steps or degrees; regularly progressive, esp. by moderate degrees.

Grad'u-al, *n.* **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) An antiphon or responsory after the epistle, in the Mass, sung on the steps, or while the deacon ascended the steps. (*b*) A service book containing the musical parts of the Mass.

Grad'u-al-ly (-*al*-lȳ), *adv.* In a gradual manner.

Grad'u-al-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gradual.

Grad'u-ate (grăd'ū-āt; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRADUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRADUATING (-ā'tĭng).] **1.** To mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps, grades, or intervals. **2.** To admit or elevate to a certain grade or degree; esp., in a college or university, to admit to a degree defined by a diploma. **3.** To arrange or modify by degrees or to a certain degree. **4.** To evaporate to a certain degree of consistency.

Grad'u-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To pass by degrees; to change gradually. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) To taper. **3.** To take a degree in a college or university.

Grad'u-ate (grăd'ū-āt), *n.* **1.** One who has graduated. **2.** A graduated vessel used for measuring. [uated.

Grad'u-ate, *a.* Arranged by successive degrees; grad-

Grad'u-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Marked with, or divided into, degrees; divided into grades. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Tapered.

Grad'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A graduating; state of being graduated. **2.** The marks indicating degrees on a graduated instrument. [dicates graduation.

Grad'u-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who determines or in-

‖ **Graf** (grăf), *n.* [G.] A German title of nobility, equivalent to *earl* in English, or *count* in French.

Graff (grăf), *n. & v.* See GRAFT.

‖ **Graf-fi'ti** (grăf-fē'tē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *graffito* scratched.] Inscriptions, figure drawings, etc., found on the walls of ancient sepulchers or ruins.

Graft (grăft), *n.* [Through F. & L., fr. Gr. γραφίον, γραφεῖον, pencil, fr. γράφειν to write. So named from the resemblance of a scion or shoot to a pointed pencil.] (*a*) A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree. (*b*) A branch or portion of a tree growing from such a shoot. (*c*) (*Surg.*) A portion of living tissue transferred from one person to another.

Grafts.

Graft, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAFTING.] **1.** To insert or implant as a graft; also, to insert a graft upon. **2.** To join or unite by, or as if by, grafting.

Graft'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who grafts. **2.** An instrument by which grafting is facilitated. **3.** The original tree from which a scion has been taken for grafting.

Gra'ham bread' (grā'ȧm brĕd'). [From Sylvester

Graham, a lecturer on dietetics.] Bread made of unbolted wheat flour. [*U. S.*]

Grail (grāl), *n.* [OF. *graal, greal*, LL. *gradalis, gradale*, prob. fr. L. *crater* bowl, Gr. κρατήρ.] A broad, open dish; a chalice; — only used of the *Holy Grail*, which, according to some legends, was the cup used by our Savior in dispensing the wine at the last supper; and, according to others, the platter on which the paschal lamb was served at the last Passover observed by our Lord.

Grain (grān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *granum* grain, seed, small kernel, small particle; akin to E. *corn*.] **1.** A small hard seed; a kernel, esp. of plants whose seeds are used for food. **2.** The fruit of certain grasses which furnish the chief food of man, as corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc., or the plants themselves; — used collectively. **3.** Any small, hard particle; hence, any minute portion. **4.** The unit of the English system of weights; — so called because considered equal to the average of grains taken from the middle of the ears of wheat. 7,000 grains constitute the pound avoirdupois, and 5,760 grains the pound troy. A grain is equal to .0648 gram. See GRAM. **5.** A reddish dye made from the kermes insect; hence, any red color; and (*Poetic*) Tyrian purple. **6.** The arrangement of the particles or fibers of a body which determines its comparative roughness, toughness, etc.; also, the appearance caused by it. **7.** The hair side of a piece of leather. **8.** *pl.* The remains of grain, etc., after brewing or distillation; hence, any residuum. **9.** (*Bot.*) A rounded prominence on the back of a sepal.

Against the grain, against or across the fibers; hence, against one's wishes or tastes. — **To dye in grain**, to dye of a fast color by means of the kermes; hence, to dye firmly; also, to dye in the wool, or in the raw material.

Grain, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAINED (grānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAINING.] **1.** To paint in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc. **2.** To form into grains. **3.** To take the hair off (skins); to soften and raise the grain of (leather, etc.).

Grain (grān), *n.* [See GROIN a part of the body.] **1.** A branch of a plant. [*Obs.*] **2.** A tine, prong, or fork. Specif.: (*a*) One of the branches of a valley or of a river. (*b*) *pl.* An iron fish spear, having several barbed points. **3.** A blade of a sword, knife, etc.

Five-pronged Grains 2 (*b*).

Grained (grānd), *a.* **1.** Having a grain or an appearance produced by graining; hence, rough. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having grainlike tubercles.

Grain'er (grān'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An infusion of pigeon's dung used by tanners. **2.** A knife for taking the hair off skins. **3.** One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc.; also, the brush or tool used.

Grain'ing, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European species of dace.

Grain'y (grān'ȳ), *a.* Resembling grains; granular.

‖ **Grai'læ** (grā'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *grallae* stilts, deriv. of *gradus*. See GRADE.] (*Zoöl*) An order of birds formerly including all the waders, but now usually restricted to the sandpipers, plovers, and allied forms.

Grai'la-to'ri-al (-rĭ-*al*), **Grai'la-to-ry** (grā'lȧ-tō-rȳ), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Grallæ.

-gram (-grăm). [Gr. γράμμα a thing drawn or written, a letter, a small weight, fr. γράφειν to draw, write.] A suffix indicating *something drawn* or *written, a drawing, writing*; as, mono*gram*, tele*gram*, chrono*gram*.

Gram, Gramme (grăm), *n.* [F. *gramme*, fr. Gr. γράμμα. See -GRAM.] The unit of weight in the metric system, equal to the weight of one cubic centimeter of pure water, or 15.432 grains.

Gra'ma grass' (grä'mȧ grȧs'). [Sp. *grama* a grass.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several kinds of pasture grasses of the Western U. S.

Gram'a-rye (grăm'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [See GRAMMAR.] Magic.

Gra-mer'cy (grȧ-mẽr'sȳ), *interj.* [F. *grand-merci*. See GRAND, and MERCY.] A word for thankful surprise; many thanks.

Gram'i-na'ceous (grăm'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, graminis*, grass.] Pertaining to, or resembling, the grasses; gramineous.

Gra-min'e-al (grȧ-mĭn'ē-*al*), *a.* Gramineous.

Gra-min'e-ous (grȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramineus*, fr. *gramen* grass.] (*Bot.*) Like, or pertaining to, grass.

Gram'i-niv'o-rous (grăm'ĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen* grass + *-vorous*.] Feeding or subsisting on grass, and the like.

Gram'mar (-mẽr), *n.* [OF. *gramaire* grammar, magic, prob. deriv. of Gr. γραμματικός skilled in grammar, γράμμα letter.] **1.** The science which treats of the principles of language; the art of the right use of a language. **2.** Speech or writing with respect to its correctness of form. **3.** A treatise on language. **4.** A treatise on the elements or principles of any science.

Grammar school. (*a*) A school, usually endowed, in which Latin and Greek grammar are taught, as also other studies preparatory to colleges or universities. (*b*) In the American system of graded common schools, a grade between the primary school and the high school, in which the principles of English grammar are taught.

Gram-ma'ri-an (grăm-mā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One versed in grammar.

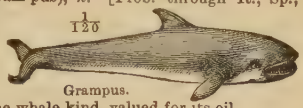
Gram-mat'ic (grăm-măt'ĭk), *a.* Grammatical.

Gram-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to grammar; of the nature of grammar. **2.** According to the rules of grammar; grammatically correct. — **Gram-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Gram-mat'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Gram-mat'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To render grammatical.

Gramme (grăm), *n.* Same as GRAM, the weight.

Gram'pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.* [Prob. through It., Sp., or Pg. fr. L. *grandis piscis*. See GRAND, and FISH.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A dolphin-like, toothed fish of the whale kind, valued for its oil.


Grampus. 1/120

Gran'a-ry (grăn'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain.] A storehouse or repository for grain, esp. after it is thrashed or husked.

Grand (grănd), *a.* [*Compar.* GRANDER (-ẽr); *superl.* GRANDEST.] [OF. *grant*, fr. L. *grandis*.] **1.** Of large size or extent; great; relatively great or important; greatest; chief; principal. **2.** Great in size, and fine or imposing in appearance. **3.** Second or more remote in degree of parentage or descent; — generally in composition.

Grand juror, a member of a grand jury. — **Grand jury** (*Law*), a jury of not less than twelve men, and not more than twenty-three, whose duty it is, in private session, to examine into accusations against persons charged with crime, and, if they see just cause, to indict them. — **Grand juryman**, a grand juror.

Syn. — Magnificent; sublime; majestic; dignified; elevated; stately; august; pompous; lofty; exalted; noble. — *Grand*, in reference to objects of taste, is applied to what conveys a sense of vastness and majesty; *magnificent* is applied to anything imposing from its splendor; *sublime* describes what is awful and elevating.

Gran'dam (grăn'dăm), *n.* An old woman; esp., a grandmother. [or mother.]

Grand'aunt' (grănd'ănt'), *n.* The aunt of one's father

Grand'child' (-chīld'), *n.* A son's or daughter's child.

Grand'daugh'ter (-dą'tẽr), *n.* The daughter of one's son or daughter.

Gran-dee' (grăn-dē'), *n.* [Sp. *grande*. See GRAND.] A nobleman. In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank.

Gran'deur (grăn'dûr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. *grand*. See GRAND.] State or quality of being grand.

Grand'fa'ther (grănd'fä'thẽr), *n.* A father's or mother's father.

Grandfather longlegs. (*Zoöl.*) See DADDY LONGLEGS.

Gran-dil'o-quence (grăn-dĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* The use of lofty words or phrases; bombast; — usually in a bad sense.

Gran-dil'o-quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *grandis* grand + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style; bombastic.

Gran-dil'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* Grandiloquent.

Gran'di-ose' (grăn'dĭ-ōs'), *a.* **1.** Impressive or elevating in effect; imposing; splendid. **2.** Affectedly grand or splendid; flaunting; turgid; bombastic.

Grand'ly (grănd'lȳ), *adv.* In a grand manner.

Grand'ma' (grănd'mä'), **Grand'mam-ma'** (-mȧ-mä' *or* -mä'mȧ), } *n.* A grandmother.

Grand'moth'er (grănd'mŭth'ẽr), *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

Grand'ness, *n.* Grandeur.

Grand'pa' (grănd'pä'), **Grand'pa-pa'** (-pȧ-pä' *or* -pä'pȧ), } *n.* A grandfather.

Grand'sire' (-sīr'), *n.* A grandfather; any ancestor.

Grand'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* A son's or daughter's son.

Grand'un'cle (-ŭŋ'k'l), *n.* Father's or mother's uncle.

Grange (grānj), *n.* [F., barn, LL. *granea*, fr. L. *granum* grain.] **1.** A farmhouse, with the other farm buildings. **2.** A farm. **3.** Association of farmers, designed to further their interests by enabling them to do business without the intervention of middlemen. [*U. S.*]

Gran'ger (grān'jẽr), *n.* A member of a grange. [*U. S.*]

Gran'ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* [It. *granito*, lit., grainy, fr. L. *granum* grain.] (*Geol.*) A crystalline, granular rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

Gra-nit'ic (grȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Like granite, or consisting of granite.

Gran-it'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Granitic.

Gran'i-toid (grăn'ĭ-toid), *a.* [See -OID.] Granitic.

Gra-niv'o-rous (grȧ-nĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *granum* grain + *-vorous.*] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds.

Gran'ny (grăn'nĭ), *n.* A grandam.

Granny knot. See under KNOT.

Grant (grȧnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRANTING.] [OF. *graanter, craanter, creanter,* to promise, yield, deriv. of L. *credens,* p. pr. of *credere* to believe.] **1.** To give the possession or title of; to convey. **2.** To bestow or confer; to give. **3.** To admit as true what is not yet satisfactorily proved.

Granny knot, a kind of knot. See KNOT.

Syn. — To transfer; allow; concede. See GIVE.

Grant, *n.* **1.** A granting. **2.** Thing granted; gift; boon. **3.** (*Law*) Transfer of property by deed or writing; esp., an appropriation or conveyance made by the government; also, the writing by which the transfer is made.

Grant'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being granted.

Gran-tee' (grȧn-tē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom a grant is made.

Grant'er (grȧnt'ẽr), *n.* One who grants.

Grant'or (grȧnt'ŏr *or* grȧn-tōr'), *n.* (*Law*) The person by whom a grant is made.

Gran'u-lar (grăn'ū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of, or like, grains or granules.

Gran'u-lar-ly (-lẽr-lĭ), *adv.* In a granular form.

Gran'u-la-ry (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Granular.

Gran'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRANULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRANULATING (-lā'tĭng).] **1.** To form or collect in grains or small masses, or in granulations. **2.** To make rough on the surface.

Gran'u-late, Gran'u-la'ted (-lāt, -lā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or like, grains; crystallized in grains; granular. **2.** Having numerous small elevations.

Gran'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of granulating; state of being granulated. **2.** (*Med.*) (*a*) One of the small, red, grainlike prominences which form on raw flesh, and are the efficient agents in the process of healing. (*b*) Act or process of their formation.

Gran'ule (grăn'ūl), *n.* [L. *granulum,* dim. of *granum* grain.] A little grain; a small particle; a pellet.

Gran'u-lous (-ŭ-lŭs), *a.* Full of grains; granular.

Grape (grāp), *n.* [OF. *grape, crape,* bunch of grapes, fr. OHG. *chrapfo* hook, akin to E. *cramp.* The sense seems to have come from the idea of clutching.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A well-known edible berry growing in clusters on the grapevine; also, the grapevine. **2.** (*Mil.*) Grapeshot.

Grape' fruit'. The shaddock.

Grap'er-y (grāp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A building or inclosure used for the cultivation of grapes.

Grape'shot' (grāp'shŏt), *n.* (*Mil.*) A cluster of small iron balls, used as a charge for a cannon.

Grapeshot.

Grape'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A seed of the grape.

Grape'vine' (-vīn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The vine or climbing shrub which bears the fruit called *grapes.*

-graph (-grȧf). [From Gr. γράφειν to write.] A suffix signifying *something written, a writing;* also, *a writer;* as, *autograph, telegraph, phonograph.*

Graph'ic (grăf'ĭk), **Graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *graphicus,* Gr. γραφικός, fr. γράφειν to write.] **1.** Of or pert. to the arts of painting and drawing, or to the art of writing. **2.** Written or engraved; formed of letters or lines. **3.** Well delineated or described. **4.** Having the faculty of, or characterized by, clear and vivid description. — **Graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Graph'ic-ness,** *n.* — **Graph'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Graphic algebra, a branch of algebra in which the properties of equations are treated by the use of curves and straight lines. — **Graphical statics** (*Math.*), a branch of statics in which the magnitude, direction, and position of forces are represented by straight lines. — **Graphic tellurium.** (*Min.*) See SYLVANITE.

Graph'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The art or the science of drawing, esp. of drawing according to mathematical rules.

Graph'ite (-ĭt), *n.* [Gr. γράφειν to write.] (*Min.*) Native carbon of black color and metallic luster, and so soft as to leave a trace on paper, — used for *lead pencils* (improperly so called). — **Gra-phit'ic** (grȧ-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Graph'o-scope (grăf'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. γράφειν + *-scope.*] An instrument for magnifying engravings, etc.

Graph'o-type (-ŏ-tip), *n.* [Gr. γράφειν to write + *-type.*] (*Engraving*) A process for producing a design in relief upon a surface so that it can be printed from.

-gra-phy (-grȧ-fĭ). [Gr. *-γραφία,* fr. γράφειν to write.] A suffix denoting the *art of writing* or *describing;* the *writing* or *description itself;* as, *calligraphy, geography.*

Grap'nel (grăp'nĕl), *n.* [OE. *grapenel,* dim. fr. F. *grappin* the grapple of a ship; of German origin. See GRAPE.] (*Naut.*) A small anchor with four or five flukes or claws; hence, any grappling instrument.

Grapnel.

Grap'ple (-p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAPPLING (-plĭng).] [OF. *grappil* the grapple of a ship, fr. *graper* to clutch; of German origin. See GRAPE.] **1.** To seize; to lay fast hold of; to attack or contend at close quarters. **2.** To fasten, as with a grapple; to join indissolubly.

Grap'ple, *n.* **1.** A seizing or seizure; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold. **2.** An instrument for seizing and holding fast to an object; a grab.

Grap'y (grāp'ĭ), *a.* Composed of grapes; grapelike.

Grasp (grȧsp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRASPED (grȧspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRASPING.] [OE. *graspen;* prob. akin to LG. *grapsen,* or to E. *grope.*] **1.** To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms; to catch. **2.** To apprehend with the mind; to comprehend.

Grasp, *v. i.* To effect, or try to effect, a grasp.

Grasp, *n.* **1.** A gripe or seizure of the hand; seizure by embrace. **2.** Reach of the arms; hence, power of seizing and holding. **3.** Forcible possession; hold. **4.** Wide-reaching power of intellectual comprehension.

Grasp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who grasps or seizes.

Grass (grȧs), *n.* [AS. *græs, gærs;* akin to G. *gras.*] **1.** Popularly: Herbage; plants used for fodder; pasture. **2.** (*Bot.*) An endogenous plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, the husks or glumes in pairs, and the seed single.

Grass, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRASSED (grȧst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRASSING.] **1.** To cover with grass or with turf. **2.** To expose on the grass for bleaching, etc.

Grass'hop-per (-hŏp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A jumping, orthopterous insect, which feeds on grass or leaves. The species and genera are very numerous.

American Grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*).

Grass'i-ness (grȧs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being grassy.

Grass'plot' (-plŏt), *n.* A plot covered with grass.

Grass' tree' (trē'). (*Bot.*) (*a*) An Australian plant having a thick trunk crowned with a tuft of grasslike leaves, from which rises its dense flower spike.

Grass'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with grass; abounding with grass. **2.** Resembling grass; green.

Grate (grāt), *a.* [L. *gratus* agreeable, grateful.] Serving to gratify; agreeable. [*Obs.*]

Grate, *n.* [Deriv. of L. *crates* hurdle.] **1.** An openwork structure or frame of parallel or crossed bars. **2.** A frame or bed of iron bars, for holding fuel while burning.

Grate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRATING.] To furnish with a grate or with grates.

Grate, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *grater* to scrape, scratch, LL. *gratare, cratare;* of German origin.] **1.** To rub roughly or harshly, causing a harsh sound; to produce by rubbing harshly. **2.** To reduce to small particles by rubbing with something rough. **2.** To fret; to irritate; to offend; to produce exasperation, soreness, or grief.

Grate'ful (-fŭl), *a.* [*Grate,* a. + *full.*] **1.** Having a due sense of benefits received; kindly disposed toward a benefactor. **2.** Giving pleasure; pleasing the senses; delicious. — **Grate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Grate'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Thankful; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; agreeable; welcome; delightful; delicious.

Grat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that grates; esp., a roughened instrument for rubbing off small particles.

Grat'i-cule (grăt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *crates* wickerwork.] A design or draught divided into squares.

Grat'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of gratifying or state of being gratified; satisfaction; enjoyment. **2.** That which gratifies. **3.** Recompense; requital.

Grat'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.

Grat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRATIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRATIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *gratifier,* L. *gratificari; gratus* pleasing + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] To please; to give pleasure to; to satisfy; to soothe.

Syn. — To inoulge; humor; please; delight; requite;

recompense.— *Gratify* is the generic term, and has reference simply to the pleasure communicated. To *indulge* a person implies a concession to his wishes or his weaknesses which is not his due, and perhaps may be mischievous in effect. To *humor* one is to adapt ourselves to his varying moods, and, perhaps, caprices.

Grat'ing (grāt'ĭng), *n.* [See 2d GRATE.] **1.** A partition, covering, or frame of parallel or cross bars. **2.** (*Optics*) A system of very close equidistant and parallel lines or bars, used for producing spectra by diffraction.

Gra'tis (grā'tĭs), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *gratiis* out of favor, without recompense, fr. *gratia* favor.] For nothing; without fee or recompense; freely; gratuitously.

Grat'i-tude (grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *gratitudo*, fr. *gratus* agreeable, grateful.] State of being grateful; kindness awakened by a favor received; thankfulness.

Gra-tu'i-tous (grȧ-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, from *gratus* pleasing.] **1.** Given without an equivalent or recompense; granted without pay, or without claim or merit. **2.** Being without reason, cause, or proof.— **Gra-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Gra-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Gra-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Something given freely or without recompense or obligation; a present.

Grat'u-late (grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *gratulari*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *gratus* agreeable.] To congratulate. [*R.*]

Grat'u-la'tion (grăt'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Congratulation.

Grat'u-la-to-ry (grăt'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Congratulatory.

‖ **Gra-va'men** (grȧ-vā'mĕn), *n.* [L., deriv. of *gravis* weighty.] (*Law*) The substantial cause of the action; also, in general, the essence of a complaint.

-grave (-grāv). A final syllable signifying a *ruler*, as in land*grave*, mar*grave*. See MARGRAVE.

Grave (grāv), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To clean and pay over with pitch, as a vessel's bottom; — so called because *graves* or *greaves* was formerly used for this purpose.

Grave, *a.* [*Compar.* GRAVER; *superl.* GRAVEST.] [F., fr. L. *gravis* heavy.] **1.** Weighty. [*Obs.*] **2.** Of importance; momentous; influential; sedate; serious. **3.** Not bright or gay; sober; plain. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) Not acute or sharp; low; deep. (*b*) Slow and solemn in movement.

Syn. — Solemn; sage; staid; demure; thoughtful; sedate; important. — *Sober* supposes the absence of all exhilaration of spirits, and is opposed to *gay*, *hilarious*, or *flighty*; as, *sober* thought. *Serious* implies considerateness or reflection, and is opposed to *jocose* or *sportive*; as, *serious* and important concerns. *Grave* denotes a state of mind, appearance, etc., which results from the pressure of weighty or momentous interests. *Solemn* implies *gravity* carried to its highest point.

Grave, *v. t.* [*imp.* GRAVED (grāvd); *p. p.* GRAVEN (grāv'n) or GRAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAVING.] [AS. *grafan* to dig, grave, engrave; akin to D. *graven*, G. *graben*, but prob. not to Gr. γράφειν to write.] **1.** To dig. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] **2.** To carve or cut, as figures; to engrave. **3.** To carve out, or give shape to, by cutting with a chisel; to sculpture. **4.** To impress deeply (on the mind); to fix indelibly. **5.** To bury. [*Obs.*]

Grave, *v. i.* To practice engraving.

Grave, *n.* An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; also, any place of interment. Hence: Death; destruction.

Grave'clothes' (grāv'klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

Grav'el (grăv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gravele*, akin to F. *grève* a sandy shore, strand; of Celtic origin.] **1.** Small stones, or fragments of stone; very small pebbles, often intermixed with particles of sand. **2.** (*Med.*) Calculus.

Grav'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAVELED (-ĕld) or GRAVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAVELING or GRAVELLING.] **1.** To cover with gravel. **2.** To run aground, as a ship. **3.** To check; to perplex. [*Colloq.*]

Grav'el-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

Grave'ly (grāv'lĭ), *adv.* In a grave manner.

Grav'en (grāv'n), *p. p.* of GRAVE, *v. t.* Carved.

Grave'ness, *n.* State or quality of being grave.

Gra-ve'o-lent (grȧ-vē'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *graveolens; gravis* heavy + *olere* to smell.] Having a rank smell. [*R.*]

Grav'er (grāv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who graves; an engraver or a sculptor. **2.** An engraving tool; a burin.

Graves (grāvz), *n. pl.* Same as GREAVES.

Grave'stone' (grāv'stōn'), *n.* A stone laid over, or erected near, a grave; tombstone.

Grave'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* An inclosure for graves; a cemetery.

Grav'id (grăv'ĭd), *n.* [L. *gravidus*, fr. *gravis*. See GRAVE, *a.*] Being with child; heavy with young.

Grav'i-grade (grăv'ĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *gradus* step.] (*Zoöl.*) Slow-paced.

Gra-vim'e-ter (grȧ-vĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *gravis* + *-meter*.] An instrument for finding specific gravity.

Grav'i-met'ric (grăv'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to measurement by weight; measured by weight.

Grav'ing (grāv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who graves. **2.** That which is graved or carved.

Grav'i-tate (grăv'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAVITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAVITATING.] [See GRAVITY.] To obey the law of gravitation; to tend to move, under, or as if under, the influence of gravitation.

Grav'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A gravitating. **2.** (*Physics*) That attraction or force by which all bodies or particles in the universe tend toward each other.

Grav'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gravitas*, fr. *gravis* heavy.] **1.** State of having weight; heaviness. **2.** Sobriety of character or demeanor. **3.** Importance, dignity, etc., hence, seriousness; enormity. **4.** (*Physics*) Tendency of a mass of matter toward a center of attraction, esp. of a body toward the earth's center; terrestrial gravitation. **5.** (*Mus.*) Lowness of tone; — opposed to *acuteness*.

Specific gravity, the ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of an equal volume of some other body taken as the standard or unit. This standard is usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases.

Gra'vy (grā'vĭ), *n.* [OE. *greavie;* prob. fr. *greaves*, *graves*, sediment of melted tallow.] **1.** The juice that drips from flesh in cooking, made into a dressing for the food. **2.** Liquid dressing for meat, fish, vegetables, etc.

Gray (grā), *a.* [*Compar.* GRAYER (-ĕr); *superl.* GRAYEST.] [AS. *grǽg, grēg;* akin to G. *grau.*] **1.** White mixed with black, as the color of pepper and salt, or of ashes, or of hair whitened by age; sometimes, a dark mixed color. **2.** Gray-haired; of a gray color. **3.** Old; mature.

Gray, *n.* **1.** A gray color; also, a neutral or whitish tint. **2.** An animal or thing of gray color.

Gray'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* An old man.

Gray'hound' (-hound'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GREYHOUND.

Gray'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray. [goose of Europe.

Gray'lag' (-lăg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common wild gray

Gray'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [From GRAY, *a.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European game fish, allied to the trout, living in mountain streams. (*b*) An American fish of similar habits.

Gray'ness, *n.* Quality of being gray.

Gray'wacke' (-wăk'), *n.* [G. *grauwacke; grau* gray + *wacke* wacke.] (*Geol.*) A conglomerate, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together.

Graze (grāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAZED (grāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAZING.] [AS. *grasian*, fr. *græs* grass.] **1.** To feed or supply with grass. **2.** To feed on (growing herbage); to eat grass from (a pasture). **3.** To tend while grazing. **4.** To touch lightly the surface of in passing.

Graze, *v. i.* **1.** To feed on growing herbage. **2.** To yield grass for grazing. **3.** To touch lightly in passing.

Graze, *n.* A light touch; a slight scratch.

Graz'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that grazes. [cattle.

Gra'zier (grā'zhĕr), *n.* One who pastures and rears

Grease (grēs), *n.* [OE. *grese, grece*, F. *graisse;* akin to L. *crassus* gross.] **1.** Animal fat, esp. when soft; any unctuous matter. **2.** (*Far.*) An inflammation of a horse's heels, suspending the ordinary greasy secretion.

Grease (grēz *or* grēs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GREASED (grēzd *or* grēsd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GREASING.] **1.** To smear, anoint, or daub, with grease or fat; to lubricate. **2.** To bribe.

Greas'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, greases.

Greas'y (grēz'ĭ *or* grēs'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* GREASIER (-ĭ-ĕr); *superl.* GREASIEST.] **1.** Composed of, or characterized by, grease; oily; unctuous. **2.** Smeared or defiled with grease. **3.** Like grease or oil; smooth. **4.** (*Far.*) Affected with the disease called *grease*.— **Greas'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Greas'i-ness**, *n.*

Great (grāt), *a.* [*Compar.* GREATER (-ĕr); *superl.* GREATEST.] [AS. *greát;* akin to G. *gross.*] **1.** Large in space; of much size. **2.** Large in number; numerous. **3.** Long continued; lengthened in duration. **4.** Superior; admirable; commanding. **5.** Endowed with extraordinary powers; uncommonly gifted or capable. **6.** Holding a chief position; eminent; distinguished. **7.** Weighty; important. **8.** Pregnant; big (with young). **9.** More than ordinary in degree; extreme. **10.** (*Genealogy*) Older, younger, or more remote, by a single generation; as, *great* grandfather.

Great circle of a sphere, a circle the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere. — Great go, the final examination for a degree at the University of Oxford, England; — called also *greats*.

Great'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

Great'en (-'n), *v. t.* To make or become great.

Great'ly, *adv.* In a great degree or manner; much.

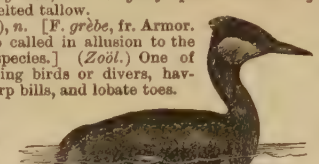
Great'ness, *n.* State or quality of being great.

Greave (grēv), *n.* [OF. *grèves.*] Armor for the leg below the knee; — usually in the plural.

Greave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Greaved (grēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Greaving.] [From Greaves.] (*Naut.*) To clean (a ship's bottom); to grave.

Greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *grevar* greaves, LG. *greven*, G. *griebe*, also AS. *greofa* pot. Cf. Gravy.] Sediment of melted tallow.

Grebe (grēb), *n.* [F. *grèbe*, fr. Armor. *krib* comb. So called in allusion to the crest of one species.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several swimming birds or divers, having strong, sharp bills, and lobate toes.



Red-necked Grebe (*Colymbus Holbœllii*).

Gre'cian (grē'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

Gre'cian, *n.* **1.** A Greek. **2.** A Jew who spoke Greek; a Hellenist. **3.** One well versed in the Greek language, literature, or history.

Gre'cism (grē'sĭz'm), *n.* A Greek idiom; Hellenism.

Gre'cize (grē'sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grecized (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grecizing.] To render Grecian; also, to put into the form of Greek.

Gree (grē), *n.* [F. *gré.*] **1.** Good will; pleasure. [*Obs.*] **2.** Rank; degree; position. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Gree, *n.; pl.* Grees (grēz); *obs. plurals* Greece (grēs), Grice (grīs *or* grēs), Grise, Grize (grīz *or* grēz), etc. [OF. *gré*, F. *grade.* See Grade.] A step. [*Obs.*]

Greed (grēd), *n.* [Akin to Goth. *grēdus* hunger, Icel. *grāðr.*] An eager desire or longing; greediness.

Greed'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Greedier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Greediest.] [AS. *grēdig, grēdig;* akin to OHG. *grātag*, Goth. *grēdags* greedy.] **1.** Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious. **2.** Fig.: Vehemently desirous; eager to obtain; avaricious. — **Greed'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Greed'i-ness,** *n.*

Greek (grēk), *a.* Of or pert. to Greece or the Greeks.

Greek Church, that part of Christendom which separated from the Roman or Western Church in the ninth century; the Eastern, or Byzantine, Church. It is governed by patriarchs.

Greek, *n.* A native, or one of the people, of Greece; a Grecian; also, the language of Greece.

Green (grēn), *a.* [*Compar.* Greener (-ẽr); *superl.* Greenest.] [AS. *grēne;* akin to G. *grün;* fr. root of E. *grow.*] **1.** Having the color of grass when fresh and growing; verdant; emerald. **2.** Full of life and vigor; fresh and vigorous. **3.** Not ripe; immature; raw; undeveloped; awkward; unsophisticated. **4.** Not seasoned; not dry or cured; containing its natural juices.

Green brier (*Bot.*), a thorny climbing shrub (*Smilax rotundifolia*), common in the United States.

Green (grēn), *n.* **1.** The color of growing plants; the color of the solar spectrum intermediate between the yellow and the blue. **2.** A grassy plain or flat. **3.** Fresh foliage; wreaths; — usually in the plural. **4.** *pl.* Leaves and stems of young plants, boiled for food. **5.** Any substance or pigment of a green color.

Paris green (*Chem.*), a poisonous green powder, consisting of several salts of the acetate and arsenite of copper.

Green, *v. t.* To make or become green.

Green'back' (grēn'băk'), *n.* One of the legal tender notes of the United States. The devices on the back are printed with green ink.

Green'back'er (-ẽr), *n.* An advocate of *greenback* or paper money, who opposed the resumption of specie payments. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Green'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Green plants; verdure. [*R.*]

Green'finch' (grēn'fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A European finch. **2.** The Texas sparrow.

Green'gage' (-gāj'), *n.* [See Gage.] (*Bot.*) A delicious kind of plum with a greenish flesh.

Green'gro'cer (-grō'sẽr), *n.* A retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state.

Green'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A raw, inexperienced person; one easily imposed upon.

Green'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house in which tender plants are cultivated and sheltered from the weather.

Green'ing, *n.* A greenish apple, of several varieties.

Green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; tinged with green.

Green'let (-lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of numerous species of small American singing birds. (*b*) A genus of tropical American birds allied to the tits.

Green'ly (grēn'lĭ), *adv.* With a green color; newly; freshly.

Green'ness, *n.* State or quality of being green.

Green'room' (grēn'rōōm'), *n.* The retiring room of actors and actresses in a theater.

Green'sand' (-sănd'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A variety of sandstone (often called *marl*), usually imperfectly consolidated, and containing a silicate of iron and potash of a green color.

Green'shank' (-shăngk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of European sandpiper or snipe.

Green'stone' (grēn'stōn'), *n.* [So called from a tinge of green in the color.] (*Geol.*) Formerly, any of certain dark-colored igneous rocks.

Green'sward' (-swȧrd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.

Green'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* A forest in foliage.

Greet (grēt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Greeted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Greeting.] [AS. *grētan;* akin to G. *grüssen.*] To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute; to welcome; also, to accost.

Greet (grēt), *v. i.* To meet and give salutations.

Greet'er, *n.* One who greets. [from one absent.

Greet'ing, *n.* Salutation at meeting; a compliment

Syn. — See Salutation.

Gre'gal (grē'gal), *a.* [L. *gregalis*, fr. *grex, gregis*, herd.] Pertaining to, or like, a flock.

Gre-ga'ri-ous (grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. *grex, gregis*, herd.] Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock or herd together. — **Gre-ga'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Gre-ga'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Gre-go'ri-an (grē-gō'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to, or originated by, some person named Gregory, esp. one of the popes of that name; as, the *Gregorian* calendar.

Grell'ade (grĭl'lād), *n.* (*Metal.*) Iron ore in coarse powder, prepared for reduction by the Catalan process.

Gre'mi-al (grē'mĭ-al), *a.* [L. *gremium* lap, bosom.] Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom.

Gre-nade' (grē-nād'), *n.* [F. *grenade* a pomegranate, hence, from its shape, a grenade; or Sp. *granada.*] (*Mil.*) A shell of iron filled with an explosive, ignited by a fuse, and thrown from the hand among enemies.

Gren'a-dier' (grĕn'ȧ-dēr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** (*Mil.*) Orig., a soldier who threw grenades; afterward, one of a company in each regiment or battalion, taking post on the right of the line. In modern times, a member of a special regiment or corps. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of marine fishes. [fabric of silk or wool.

Gren'a-dine' (grĕn'ȧ-dēn'), *n.* [F.] A thin gauze-like

Gre-na'do (grē-nā'dō), *n.* Same as Grenade.

Gres-so'ri-al (grĕs-sō'rĭ-al), } *a.* [L. *gressus*, p. p. of
Gres-so'ri-ous (-ŭs), } *gradi* to go.] (*Zoöl.*) Adapted for walking.

Grew (grų), *imp.* of Grow.

Grew'some (-sŭm), **Grue'some,** *a.* [From a word akin to Dan. *gru* horror + *-some.*] Ugly; frightful.

Grey (grā), *a.* See Gray (the correct orthography).

Grey'hound' (-hound'), *n.* [Icel. *greyhundr; grey* greyhound (of unknown origin) + *hundr* dog.] A breed of dogs remarkable for keen sight and swiftness. [Written also *gray-hound.*]

English Greyhound.

Grid (grĭd), *n.* A grating of thin parallel bars, similar to a gridiron.

Grid'dle (grĭd'd'l), *n.* [O E. *gredil, gredel, gridel,* of Celtic origin.] **1.** An iron plate or pan used for cooking cakes. **2.** A miner's sieve.

Grid'dle-cake' (-kāk'), *n.* A cake baked or fried on a griddle; esp., a thin batter cake.

Gride (grīd), *v. i.* [For *gird*, prop., to strike with a rod.] To cut with a grating sound; to pierce harshly.

Gride, *n.* A harsh scraping or cutting; a grating.

Grid'i'ron (grĭd'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [From same source as E. *griddle*, but the ending was confused with E. *iron.*] A grated iron utensil for broiling.

Grief (grēf), *n.* [OF. *grief, gref*, L. *gravis* heavy.] **1.** Pain of mind on account of something in the past; mental suffering arising from any cause of regret; sorrow; sadness. **2.** Cause of sorrow or pain.

Syn. — Affliction; distress; trial; grievance. — *Sorrow*

is the generic term; *grief* is sorrow for some definite cause (one which *commenced*, at least, in the past); *sadness* is applied to a permanent mood of the mind. *Sorrow* is transient in many cases. See AFFLICTION.

Griev'ance (grēv'ans), *n.* **1.** A cause of uneasiness and complaint; a wrong; an injury. **2.** Grief; affliction.
Syn. — Burden; oppression; hardship; trouble.

Grieve (grēv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRIEVED (grēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRIEVING.] [OF. *grever*, fr. L. *gravare* to burden, oppress, fr. *gravis*. See GRIEF.] To occasion grief to; to make sorrowful; to afflict; to hurt.

Grieve, *v. i.* To feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn.

Griev'ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Causing grief or sorrow; hard to bear; offensive; harmful. **2.** Characterized by great atrocity; heinous; aggravated. **3.** Full of, or expressing, grief. — **Griev'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Griev'ous-ness**, *n.*

Griffe (grĭf), *n.* [F.] The offspring of a mulatto woman and a negro; also, a mulatto. [*Local, U. S.*]

Grif'fin (-fĭn), } *n.* [OE., fr. F. *griffon*, fr. L. *gryphus*,
Grif'fon (-fŏn), } fr. Gr. γρύψ; — so called because of the hooked beak, and akin to γρυπός curved.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A fabulous monster, half lion and half eagle. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of large vulture supposed to be the "*eagle*" of the Bible.

Griffin (*Myth.*).

Grig (grĭg), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A cricket or grasshopper; also, any small eel; specif., the broad-nosed eel. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** Heath. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Grill (grĭl), *n.* [F. *gril* gridiron, OF. *grail*, L. *craticulum*, dim. of *crates* hurdle.] **1.** A gridiron. **2.** That which is grilled.

Grill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRILLED (grĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRILLING.] **1.** To broil on a grill or gridiron. **2.** To torment, as if by broiling. [which is grilled.

Gril-lade' (grĭl-lād'), *n.* [F.] A grilling; also, that

Grilse (grĭls), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A young salmon after its first return from the sea.

Grim (grĭm), *a.* [*Compar.* GRIMMER (-mẽr); *superl.* GRIMMEST (-mĕst).] [AS. *grim*; akin to G. *grimm*, and *gram* grief, as adj., hostile.] Of forbidding or fearful aspect; fierce; stern; surly; cruel; frightful; horrible.

Gri-mace' (grĭ-mās'), *n.* [F., prob. of Teutonic origin.] A distortion of the face; smirk; made-up face.

Gri-mace', *v. i.* To make grimaces.

Gri-mal'kin (grĭ-măl'kĭn), *n.* [For *graymalkin*; *gray* + *malkin*.] An old cat; esp., a she-cat.

Grime (grīm), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *grim*, *grïim*, soot, grime, Icel. *grīma* mask.] Foul matter; dirt, rubbed in; sullying blackness.

Grime, *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt.

Grim'i-ly (grĭm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a grimy manner.

Grim'i-ness, *n.* State of being grimy.

Grim'ly (grĭm'lĭ), *a.* Grim; hideous; stern. [*R.*]

Grim'ly, *adv.* In a grim manner; fiercely. [grim.

Grim'ness (grĭm'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being

Grim'y (grīm'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* GRIMIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* GRIMIEST.] Full of grime; begrimed; dirty; foul.

Grin (grĭn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRINNED (grĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRINNING.] [AS. *grennian*, Sw. *grina*; akin to G. *greinen*.] **1.** To show the teeth, as a dog; to snarl. **2.** To withdraw the lips so as to show the teeth, as in laughter, scorn, or pain.

Grin, *v. t.* To express by grinning. [smile.

Grin, *n.* Act of grinning; a hard, forced, or sneering

Grind (grīnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GROUND (ground); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRINDING.] [AS. *grindan*; of unknown origin.] **1.** To reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill. **2.** To wear down, polish, or sharpen, by friction; to whet; to rub against one another, as teeth, etc. **3.** To oppress by exactions; to harass.

Grind (grīnd), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the operation of grinding something; to turn the millstones. **2.** To become pulverized, polished, or sharpened by friction. **3.** To grate. **4.** To drudge; to study hard. [*Colloq.*]

Grind, *n.* **1.** Act of reducing to powder, or of sharpening, by friction. **2.** Any severe continuous work or occupation; esp., hard and uninteresting study. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A hard student. [*College Slang*]

Grind'er (grīnd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that grinds. **2.** One of the double teeth; a molar. [rials. [*Eng.*]

Grind'er-y (grīnd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Leather workers' mate-

Grind'stone' (grīnd'stōn'), *n.* A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grinding objects.

Grin'ner (grĭn'nẽr), *n.* One who grins.

Grip (grĭp), *n.* [AS. *gripe*. Cf. GRIPE, *v. t.*] **1.** A strong grasp; a holding fast; strength in grasping. **2.** A peculiar mode of clasping the hand, as among members of a secret association. **3.** That by or with which anything is grasped; a handle. **4.** See GRIPPE.

Grip (grĭp), *v. t.* To give a grip to; to grasp; to gripe.

Gripe (grīp), *n.* [See GRIFFIN.] The griffin. [*Obs.*]

Gripe (grīp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRIPED (grīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRIPING.] [AS. *grīpan*; akin to G. *greifen*.] **1.** To catch with the hand; to clutch. **2.** To seize and hold fast. **3.** To pinch; to distress; specif., to cause pinching and spasmodic pain to the bowels of.

Gripe, *v. i.* **1.** To clutch, hold, or pinch a thing, esp. money, with, or as with, a gripe. **2.** To suffer griping pains. **3.** (*Naut.*) To tend to come up into the wind.

Gripe, *n.* **1.** Grasp; seizure; fast hold; clutch. **2.** That on which the grasp is put; a handle; a grip. **3.** A mechanical device for grasping or holding anything. **4.** Oppression; affliction; pinching distress. **5.** Pinching and spasmodic pain in the intestines; — chiefly used in the plural. **6.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The forefoot of a vessel. (*b*) The sharpness of a ship's stern under the water.

Grip'er (grīp'ẽr), *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor.

‖ **Grippe** (grĕp; *E.* grĭp), *n.* [F.] (*Med.*) The influenza, or epidemic catarrh.

Grip'per (grĭp'pẽr), *n.* One that grips.

Grip'sack' (-săk'), *n.* Traveler's handbag. [*Colloq.*]

Gris (grē), *a.* [OF. & F., fr. LL. *griseus*; of German origin.] Gray. [*R.*]

Grise (grīs *or* grēs), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *gree* a step.] A step (in a flight of stairs); a degree. [*Obs.*]

Gris'e-ous (grĭs'ē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *griseus*. See GRIS.] Light mottled with black or brown; grizzled or grizzly.

‖ **Gri'sette'** (grē'zĕt' *or* grĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F., prop., a gray woolen cloth, fr. *gris* gray. Grisettes wore gowns made of this stuff.] A French girl or young married woman of the lower class; often, a working girl fond of gallantry.

Gris'ly (grĭz'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *grislic*, *gryslic*, fr. *grīsan* to shudder.] Frightful; horrible; dreadful; harsh. —

Gris'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Grisly bear. (*Zoöl.*) See under GRIZZLY.

Gri'son (grĭ'sŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *grison* gray, gray-haired, *gris* gray. See GRIS.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A South American animal of the Weasel family. (*b*) A South American monkey said to be gluttonous.

Grist (grĭst), *n.* [AS. *grist*, fr. *grindan*. See GRIND.] **1.** Ground corn; that which is ground at one time. **2.** Supply; provision.

Gris'tle (grĭs''l), *n.* [AS. *gristl*.] Cartilage. [nous.

Gris'tly (grĭs'lĭ), *a.* Of or like gristle; cartilagi-

Grist'mill' (grĭst'mĭl'), *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

Grit (grĭt), *n.* [AS. *greót* grit, sand, dust; akin to G. *griess*, and to E. *groats*, *grout*.] **1.** Sand or gravel; rough, hard particles. **2.** The coarse part of meal. **3.** *pl.* Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and coarsely ground. **4.** (*Geol.*) A hard, coarse-grained siliceous sandstone. **5.** Structure, as adapted to grind or sharpen. **6.** Firmness of mind; invincible spirit; fortitude.

Grit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRITTING.] To grind; to grate. [*Colloq.*]

Grit, *v. i.* To make a grating noise; to grate; to grind.

Grit'rock' (grĭt'rŏk'), } *n.* (*Geol.*) See GRIT, *n.*, 4.
Grit'stone' (-stōn'), }

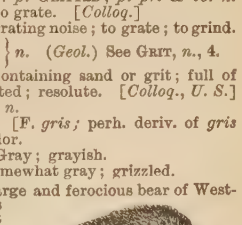
Grit'ty (-tĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing sand or grit; full of hard particles. **2.** Spirited; resolute. [*Colloq., U. S.*] — **Grit'ti-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Griz'zle (grĭz'z'l), *n.* [F. *gris*; perh. deriv. of *gris* gray.] Gray; a gray color.

Griz'zled (-z'ld), *a.* Gray; grayish.

Griz'zly (-zlĭ), *a.* Somewhat gray; grizzled.

Grizzly bear (*Zoöl.*), a large and ferocious bear of Western North America. It is remarkable for the great length of its claws.


Grizzly Bear.

Griz'zly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A grizzly bear.

Groan (grōn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GROANED (grōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROANING.] [AS. *grānian*, fr. root of *grennian* to grin. See GRIN, *v. i.*] To give forth a low, moaning sound in breathing; to moan.

Groan, *n.* A low, moaning sound; usually, one uttered in pain, great distress, or affliction.

Groat (grŏt *or* grōt), *n.* [LG. *grōte*, orig., great, that

is, a coin larger than other coins in former use.] **1.** An old English silver coin, equal to four pence. **2.** Any small sum of money.

Groats (grōts) *or* (grŏts), *n. pl.* [AS. *grūtan;* akin to E. *grit.*] Dried grain, as oats or wheat, hulled and broken or crushed.

Gro'cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* [Formerly, *grosser* one who deals by wholesale, fr. F. *grossier*, marchand *grossier*, fr. *gros* large. See Gross.] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, fruits, and various other commodities.

Gro'cer-y (-ў), *n.* **1.** Commodities sold by grocers; — in the U. S. almost always in the plural. **2.** A retail grocer's shop or store. [*U. S.*]

Grog (grŏg), *n.* [So named from "Old *Grog*," a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, in allusion to his wearing a *grogram* cloak in foul weather. He is said to have been the first to dilute the sailor's rum.] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; hence, any intoxicating liquor.

Grog'ger-y (grŏg'gẽr-ў), *n.* A grogshop. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Grog'gy (-gў), *a.* **1.** Overcome with grog; tipsy; unsteady on the legs. [*Colloq.*] **2.** (*Man.*) Moving in a hobbling manner, owing to tender feet.

Grog'ram (-ram), } *n.* [OF. *gros-grain*, lit., coarse
Grog'ran (-ran), } grained. See Gross, and Grain a kernel.] A coarse stuff of silk, or of silk and mohair.

Grog'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A dramshop.

Groin (groin), *n.* [Icel. *grein* division, branch, distinction.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The line between the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh, or the region of this line. **2.** (*Arch.*) A projecting solid angle formed by the meeting of two vaults. **3.** (*Math.*) The surface formed by two such vaults.

Groins.

Groin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Groined (groind); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Groining.] (*Arch.*) To fashion into, or to build with, groins.

Grom'met (grŏm'mĕt), *n.* [F. *gourmette* curb, curb chain, fr. *gourmer* to curb, thump, beat.] **1.** A ring formed by twisting on itself a single strand of an unlaid rope; also, a metallic eyelet in or for a sail or a mailbag. **2.** (*Mil.*) A ring of rope used as a wad to hold a cannon ball in place.

Grom'well (-wĕl), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *grémil.*] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Lithospermum arvense*), with a stony pericarp.

Groom (grōom), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A boy or young man; a servant, esp. one who has charge of horses or of the stable. **2.** One of several officers of the English royal household. **3.** A bridegroom.

Groom, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Groomed (grōomd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grooming.] To tend or care for, or to curry or clean, as a horse. [horses.

Groom'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, grooms

Grooms'man (grōomz'man), *n.* A male attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding.

Groove (grōov), *n.* [D. *groef, groeve;* akin to E. *grove.*] **1.** A furrow or channel formed in any way; a rut. **2.** Hence: An habitual course; a fixed routine.

Groove, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grooved (grōovd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grooving.] To cut a groove in; to form into grooves; to channel; to furrow.

Grope (grōp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Groped (grōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Groping.] [AS. *grāpian* to touch, grope, fr. *grīpan*, E. *gripe.*] To search or attempt to find something in the dark, by feeling; to feel one's way.

Grope, *v. t.* To search out by feeling in the dark.

Grop'er (grōp'ẽr), *n.* One who gropes.

Gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* [*Gross* + *beak.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of various species of finches having a large, stout beak.

⅛

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Habia Ludoviciana*).

Gros'grain' (grō'grān'), *a.* [F. See Grogram.] Of a coarse texture; — applied to silk which has a heavy thread running crosswise.

Gross (grōs), *a.* [*Compar.* Grosser (-ẽr); *superl.* Grossest.] [F. *gros*, L. *grossus*, perh. fr. L. *crassus* thick, dense, fat.] **1.** Great; large; bulky; fat; of huge size; excessively large. **2.** Coarse; rough. **3.** Not sensitive in perception or feeling; dull; witless. **4.** Vulgar, low, obscene, or impure. **5.** Thick; dense. **6.** Palpable; serious; flagrant. **7.** Whole; entire; total; without deduction; — opposed to *net.*

Gross (grōs), *n.* **1.** The main body, bulk, or mass. **2.** *sing. & pl.* Twelve dozen.

A great gross, twelve gross. — **In the gross, In gross,** in the bulk, or the undivided whole.

Gross'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Grosbeak.

Gross'ly, *adv.* In a gross manner.

Gross'ness, *n.* State or quality of being gross.

Grot (grŏt), *n.* A grotto. [*Poetic*]

Gro-tesque' (grō-tĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *grottesco*, fr. *grotta.* See Grotto.] Like the figures found in ancient grottoes; wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; fantastic. — **Gro-tesque'ly,** *adv.* — **Gro-tesque'ness,** *n.*

Gro-tesque', *n.* A whimsical figure, or scene.

Grot'to (grŏt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* Grottoes (-tōz). [Formerly *grotta*, fr. It. *grotta*, LL. *grupta*, fr. L. *crypta.* See Crypt.] A natural covered opening in the earth; a cave; also, an artificial cave, or cavernlike apartment.

Ground (ground), *n.* [AS. *grund;* akin to G. *grund*, Icel. *grunnr* bottom.] **1.** The surface of the earth. Hence: A floor or pavement supposed to rest upon the earth. **2.** Any region or territory; country. **3.** Land; estate; possession; field; esp. (*pl.*), the gardens, lawns, etc., belonging to a homestead. **4.** The basis on which anything rests; foundation. **5.** (*Paint. & Decorative Art*) The surface upon which figures are set, worked, or wrought. **6.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A composition in which the bass, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a varying melody. (*b*) The tune on which descants are raised; the plain song. **7.** (*Elec.*) A conductor whereby the earth is made part of an electrical circuit. **8.** *pl.* Sediment; dregs; lees.

Ground bait, bait thrown into the water to collect the fish. — **Ground floor,** the floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground. — **Ground hog.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The woodchuck. (*b*) The aardvark. — **Ground plan** (*Arch.*), a plan of the ground floor of any building, or of any floor, as distinguished from a perpendicular section. — **Ground plate.** (*a*) (*Arch.*) A horizontal timber on or near the ground to support the uprights. (*b*) (*Railroads*) A bed plate for sleepers or ties. (*c*) (*Teleg.*) A metallic plate buried in the earth to conduct the electric current thereto. — **Ground plot,** a plot of ground upon which a structure is erected; hence, any basis or foundation; also, a ground plan. — **Ground rent,** rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land. — **Ground squirrel** (*Zoöl.*), one of numerous species of burrowing rodents, having cheek pouches, including the chipmunk and the gopher. — **Ground swell,** a broad, deep swell, or undulation, of the ocean, caused by a long continued gale. — **To gain ground,** to gain an advance in conflict; hence, to make progress; to obtain advantage. — **To give ground,** to recede; to yield advantage. — **To lose ground,** to retire; to retreat; hence, to lose advantage. — **To stand one's ground,** to resist attack or encroachment.

Ground (ground), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grounding.] **1.** To lay, set, or run, on the ground; to connect with the ground. **2.** To found; to furnish a ground or basis for; hence, to provide with or instruct in first principles. [and remain fixed.

Ground, *v. i.* To run aground; to strike the bottom

Ground, *imp. & p. p.* of Grind.

Ground'less, *a.* Without foundation; not authorized; false. — **Ground'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Ground'less-ness,** *n.*

Ground'ling, *n.* [*Ground* + *-ling.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A fish that keeps at the bottom. **2.** A spectator in the pit of a theater, which formerly was on the ground.

Ground'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The peanut or goober. (*b*) A leguminous, twining plant (*Apios tuberosa*), producing clusters of dark purple flowers and having a root tuberous and pleasant to the taste. (*c*) The dwarf ginseng. [*U. S.*] (*d*) A European plant (*Bunium flexuosum*), having an edible root of a globular shape.

Ground'sel (-sĕl), *n.* [AS. *grundeswylige, grundeswelge; gund* matter, pus + *swelgan* to swallow. So named as being good for a running from the eye.] (*Bot.*) An annual composite plant (*Senecio vulgaris*), one of the most common and widely distributed weeds on the globe.

Ground'sel (-sĕl), } *n.* [*Ground* + *sill.*] See *Ground*
Ground'sill' (-sĭl'), } *plate* (*a*), under Ground.

Ground'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* That which forms the foundation or support of anything; basis; first principle.

Group (grōop), *n.* [F. *groupe*, It. *gruppo, groppo*, cluster, bunch, packet, group; of G. origin.] **1.** An assemblage, either of persons or things; a cluster, crowd, or throng. **2.** Any assemblage of objects considered as being a certain order or as having a certain relation, resemblance, or common characteristic.

Group, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grouped (grōopt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grouping.] To form a group of; to arrange or combine in a group or in groups.

Group'er (grōōp'ẽr), *n.* [Corrupted fr. Pg. *garupa* crupper.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species and genera of valuable food fishes.

Sharp-tailed Grouse. 1/12

Grouse (grous), *n. sing. & pl.* [Prob. after the analogy of *mouse, mice*, fr. the earlier *grice*, OF. *griesche*, moor hen.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of gallinaceous game birds.

Grout (grout), *n.* [AS. *grūt ;* akin to G. *grütze, griess* and E. *groats.*] **1.** Coarse meal; ground malt; *pl.* groats. **2.** *pl.* Lees; dregs. [*Eng.*] **3.** A thin, coarse mortar, used for pouring into the joints of masonry; also, a finer material, used in finishing the best ceilings.

Grout, *v. t.* To fill up or finish with grout.

Grout'y (grout'ȳ), *a.* Cross; sulky; sullen. [*Colloq.*]

Grove (grōv), *n.* [AS. *grāf*, fr. *grafan* to dig. The original sense seems to have been *a lane cut through trees.*] A group of trees without underwood, planted, or growing naturally; a wood of small extent.

Grov'el (grŏv''l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Groveled (-'ld) or Grovelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Groveling or Grovelling.] [From OE. *grovelinge, grufelinge*, adv., on the face, prone, misunderstood as a p. pr.; cf. OE. *gruf, groff*, in the same sense; of Scand. origin.] **1.** To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie flat on one's belly, expressive of abjectness; to crawl. **2.** To debase one's self to what is low, abject, or mean.

Grov'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who grovels.

Grow (grō), *v. i.* [*imp.* Grew (grų); *p. p.* Grown (grōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Growing.] [AS. *grōwan ;* akin to D. *groeijen*, Icel. *grōa.*] **1.** To increase in size by a natural and organic process. **2.** To increase in any way; to expand; to advance; to extend. **3.** To spring up and come to maturity in a natural way; to thrive; to flourish. **4.** To pass from one state to another; to become. **5.** To become attached or fixed; to adhere.

Grow (grō), *v. t.* To cause to grow; to cultivate.

Grow'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, grows.

Growl (groul), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Growled (grould); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Growling.] [D. *grollen* to grunt, be angry.] To utter a deep guttural sound, as an angry dog; to make an angry, grumbling sound.

Growl, *v. t.* To express by growling.

Growl, *n.* The deep, threatening sound made by a surly dog; a grumbling sound.

Growl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who growls.

Grown (grōn), *p. p.* of Grow.

Growth (grōth), *n.* **1.** Process of growing; advancement. **2.** That which has grown or is growing; anything produced; product; consequence; effect; result.

Grub (grŭb), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grubbed (grŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grubbing (-bĭng).] [OE. *grubben*, cf. E. *grab, grope.*] **1.** To dig in or under the ground, esp. for an object difficult to reach or extricate. **2.** To drudge.

Grub, *v. t.* To dig; to dig up by the roots.

Grub, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The larva of an insect, esp. of a beetle; a grubworm. **2.** Victuals; food. [*Slang*]

Grub'ber (-bẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, grubs.

Grub'worm' (-wûrm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Grub, *n.*, 1.

Grudge (grŭj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grudged (grŭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grudging.] [OE. *grutchen, gruchen, grochen*, to murmur, grumble, OF. *grochier, grouchier, grocier, groucier ;* origin uncertain.] **1.** To envy (one) the possession of; to begrudge; to covet; to give with reluctance. **2.** To cherish enviously. [*Obs.*]

Grudge (grŭj), *v. i.* To be covetous or envious; to murmur; to repine; to be unwilling or reluctant.

Grudge, *n.* Sullen malice or malevolence; cherished malice, enmity, or dislike; an old cause of ill will.

Syn. — Pique; dislike; hatred; spite. See Pique.

Grudg'er (grŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who grudges.

Grudg'ing-ly, *adv.* In a grudging manner.

Grudg'ing-ness, *n.* State or quality of grudging.

Gru'el (grų'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gruel*, F. *gruau ;* of German origin.] Liquid food made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk.

Grue'some (grų'sŭm), *a.* Same as Grewsome. [*Scot.*]

Gruff (grŭf), *a.* [*Compar.* Gruffer (-ẽr); *superl.* Gruffest.] [D. *grof ;* akin to G. *grob.*] Of a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance; sour; surly; severe; harsh. — **Gruff'ly,** *adv.* — **Gruff'ness,** *n.*

Grum (grŭm), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly; glum; grim. **2.** Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling.

Grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grumbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grumbling (-blĭng).] [Cf. LG. *grummeln, grumen*, D. *grommelen*, and F. *grommeler ;* of German origin.] **1.** To murmur or mutter with discontent. **2.** To growl; to snarl. **3.** To rumble; to roar.

Grum'ble, *v. t.* To express or utter with grumbling.

Grum'ble, *n.* Act of, or noise made in, grumbling.

Grum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who grumbles. [colot.

Grume (grųm), *n.* [OF. *grume.*] A viscid fluid; a

Grum'ly (grŭm'lȳ), *adv.* In a grum manner.

Gru-mose' (grų-mōs' *or* grų'mōs'), *a.* [See Grume.] (*Bot.*) Clustered in grains at intervals.

Gru'mous (grų'mŭs), *a.* [See Grume.] **1.** Resembling or containing grume; thick; clotted. **2.** (*Bot.*) Grumose. — **Gru'mous-ness,** *n.* [grouty. [*Colloq.*]

Grump'y (grŭmp'ȳ), *a.* [Cf. Grumble.] Surly;

Grunt (grŭnt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grunted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Grunting.] [OE. *grunten ;* akin to AS. *grunian*, G. *grunzen ;* all prob. imitative.] To make a deep, short noise, as a hog; to utter a deep guttural sound.

Grunt (grŭnt), *n.* **1.** A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of American fishes; — so called from the noise it makes when taken.

Grunt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that grunts; as a hog.

Grunt'ling (grŭnt'lĭng), *n.* A young hog.

Gryph'on (grĭf'ŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The griffin vulture.

‖ **Gua-cha'ro** (gwä-chä'rō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *guácharo* sickly, dropsical, *guacharaca* a sort of bird.] (*Zoöl.*) A nocturnal, fruit-eating bird of South America and Trinidad.

Gua'cho (gwä'chō), *n. ; pl.* Guachos (-chōz). [Sp. Amer.] **1.** A mestizo. **2.** An Indian messenger.

Gua'ia-cum (gwā'yȧ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *guayaco*, fr. native name in Hayti.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of small, crooked trees, of tropical America, including lignum-vitæ. **2.** The heartwood or the resin of lignum-vitæ.

Guan (gwän), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of large gallinaceous birds of Central and South America.

Gua-na'co (gwȧ-nä'kō), *n. ; pl.* Guanacos (-kōz). [Sp., fr. Peruv. *huanacu.*] (*Zoöl.*) A South American mammal, allied to the llama, but larger and more graceful.

Gua'no (gwä'nō), *n. ; pl.* Guanos (-nōz). [Sp., fr. Peruv. *huanu* dung.] A substance found in some places frequented by sea fowls. It is chiefly their excrement.

Guar'an-tee' (găr'ȧn-tē'), *n.* [For *guaranty*, prob. influenced by words like *assignee, lessee*, etc.] **1.** Same as Guaranty. **2.** A guarantor. **3.** (*Law*) The person to whom a guaranty is made.

Guar'an-tee', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Guaranteed (-tēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Guaranteeing.] In law and common usage: To undertake or engage for the payment of (a debt) or the performance of (a duty) by another person; to undertake to secure (a possession, right, claim, etc.) to another against a specified contingency, or at all events; to warrant.

Guar'an-tor' (găr'ȧn-tôr'), *n.* One who guarantees.

Guar'an-ty (găr'ȧn-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *guarantie, garantie*, fr. *guarantir, garantir*, to warrant, to guaranty, fr. *guarant, garant*, a warranter, F. *garant ;* from the same word as *warranty.*] In law and common usage: An undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some contract or duty, of another, in case of the failure of such other to pay or perform; guarantee; warranty; security.

Syn. — Warranty. — A *guaranty* is an engagement that a certain act will be done or not done in future. A *warranty* is an engagement as to the qualities or title of a thing at the time of the engagement.

Guar'an-ty, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Guarantied (-tĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Guarantying.] Same as Guarantee (which is the more common spelling for the verb).

Guard (gärd; 232), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Guarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Guarding.] [OF. *guarder, garder, warder*, fr. OHG. *wartēn* to watch. See Ward, *v.*] **1.** To protect from danger or injury; to accompany for protection. **2.** To keep watch over, in order to confine or restrain. **3.** To protect the edge of, esp. with an ornamental border; hence, to face or ornament.

Syn. — To defend; protect; shield; keep; watch.

Guard (gärd; 232), *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be in a state of defense or safety.

Guard, *n.* One who, or that which, guards anything. Specif.: **1.** A watch or sentinel. **2.** One who has charge of a mail coach or a railway train; a conductor. [*Eng.*] **3.** Any fixture or attachment designed for protection or security, as against injury, soiling, defacement, theft, or loss. **4.** A posture of defense. **5.** Watch; heed; care.

Syn. — Defense; shield; protection; safeguard; convoy; escort; care; attention; watch; heed.

Guard'a-ble (gärd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be guarded.

Guard'ant (-ant), *a.* [OF. *guardant*, p. pr.] **1.** Acting as guardian. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Her.*) Turning the head toward the spectator.

Guard'ed, *a.* Cautious; wary; framed or uttered with caution. — **Guard'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Guard'ed-ness**, *n.*

Guard'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who guards.

Guard'i-an, *a.* Acting as, or appropriate to, a guardian.

Guard'i-an-ship, *n.* Office, duty, or care, of a guardian. [a guardhouse.]

Guard'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A room occupied as

Guards'man (gärdz'man), *n.* A guard.

Gua'va (gwä'vȧ), *n.* [Sp. *guayabo, guayaba.*] A kind of tropical tree, or its fruit used for making jelly.

Gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (gū'bẽr-nȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *gubernator* governor.] Pert. to a governor, or to government.

Gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* [F. *goujon*, fr. L. *gobio*, or *gobius*, Gr. κωβιός.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A small European fresh-water fish, allied to the carp. **2.** A dupe. **3.** (*Mach.*) The pin of iron fastened in the end of a wooden shaft or axle, and forming the journal on which it turns; formerly, any journal, or pivot, or bearing. **4.** (*Naut.*) A metal socket for the pintle of the rudder. [Gheber.

Gudgeon (*Gobio fluviatilis*).

Gue'ber *or* **Gue'bre** (gē'bẽr *or* gā'bẽr), *n.* Same as

Guel'der–rose' (gĕl'dẽr-rōz'), *n.* [Supposed to be brought from *Guelderland.*] (*Bot.*) A cultivated plant (*Viburnum Opulus*) bearing bunches of white flowers.

Guer'don (gẽr'dŭn), *n.* [OF. *guerdon*, LL. *widerdonum*, fr. OHG. *widarlōn*; *widar* against (G. *wider*) + *lōn* reward, G. *lohn.*] A reward; requital; recompense.

Guer-ril'la (gẽr-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *guerra* war, fr. OHG. *werra* strife. See War.] **1.** An irregular mode of carrying on war, by the constant attacks of independent bands. **2.** One who carries on, or assists in carrying on, irregular warfare.

Guess (gĕs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Guessed (gĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Guessing.] [OE. *gessen*; akin to Icel. *gizka*, D. *gissen.* Prob. originally, to try to get, and akin to E. *get.*] **1.** To judge of at random; to conjecture. **2.** To judge from reasons that seem preponderating, but are not decisive. **3.** To conjecture rightly. **4.** To suppose; to believe; to imagine.

Syn. — To surmise; suspect; divine; think; fancy. — The use of the word *guess* for *think* or *believe*, although abundantly sanctioned by good English authors, is now regarded as antiquated and objectionable by discriminating writers. It may properly be branded as a colloquialism and vulgarism when used of a purpose or a thing about which there is no uncertainty; as, *I guess* I 'll go to bed.

Guess, *v. i.* To make a guess; to conjecture.

Guess, *n.* A random judgment; an opinion formed without sufficient or decisive reasons; surmise.

Guess'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who guesses.

Guess'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work performed, or results obtained, by guess; conjecture.

Guest (gĕst), *n.* [AS. *gæst*, *gest*; akin to G. *gast*, and to L. *hostis* enemy, stranger; of unknown origin.] **1.** A visitor; a person received and entertained in one's house or at one's table. **2.** A lodger or boarder at a hotel, lodging house, or boarding house.

Guf-faw' (gŭf-fą'), *n.* A loud burst of laughter.

Guid'a-ble (gīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being guided.

Guid'ance (-ans), *n.* Act or result of guiding; direction; government; a leading.

Guide (gīd; 232), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Guided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Guiding.] [F. *guider*, It. *guidare*; prob. of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To lead or direct in a way; to conduct; to pilot. **2.** To regulate and manage; to direct; to order; to instruct and influence; to train.

Guide, *n.* One who, or that which, guides.

Guide'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board, as upon a guidepost, giving directions as to the road. [tourists, etc.]

Guide'book' (-bōōk'), *n.* A book to guide travelers,

Guide'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post at the fork of a road, with a guideboard on it, to direct travelers.

Gui'don (gĭ'dŭn), *n.* [F. *guidon*, It. *guidone.* See Guide, *v. t.*] **1.** A small flag or streamer, as that carried by cavalry, or one used to make signals; also, the flag of a guild or fraternity. **2.** One who carries a flag.

Guild (gĭld), *n.* [AS. *gild*, *gield*, *geld*, tribute, a society or company where payment was made, fr. AS. *gildan*, *gieldan*, to pay. See Yield.] **1.** A business fraternity or corporation; — originally one licensed by the government, and endowed with special privileges and authority. **2.** A religious association or society, organized for charitable purposes or for parish work.

Guil'der (gĭl'dẽr), *n.* [D. *gulden*, orig., golden.] A Dutch silver coin worth about forty cents.

Guild'hall' (gĭld'hą̄l'), *n.* The assembly hall of a guild.

Guile (gīl; 232), *n.* [OF. *guile*; the same word as E. *wile.*] Craft; artifice; wile; deceit; treachery.

Guile'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of guile; treacherous; guilty.

Guile'less, *a.* Free from guile; artless.

Guil'le-mot' (gĭl'lẽ-mŏt'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several northern sea birds, allied to the auks.

Guil'lo-tine' (gĭl'lō-tēn'), *n.* [F., from *Guillotin*, a French physician, who proposed, in the Constituent Assembly of 1789, to abolish decapitation with the ax or sword. The instrument was invented by Dr. Antoine Louis.] A machine for beheading a person by one stroke of a heavy ax or blade.

Guillotine.

Guil'lo-tine' (gĭl'lō-tēn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Guillotined (-tēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Guillotining.] To behead with the guillotine.

Guilt (gĭlt), *n.* [AS. *gylt* crime; prob. originally, the fine paid for an offense, and afterward, the offense itself, and akin to E. *yield.*] **1.** Criminality and consequent exposure to punishment; offense against right. **2.** Exposure to any legal penalty or forfeiture.

Guilt'i-ly (gĭlt'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a guilty manner.

Guilt'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being guilty.

Guilt'less, *a.* Free from guilt; innocent.

Guilt'y (gĭlt'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Guiltier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Guiltiest.] **1.** Having incurred guilt; chargeable with, or responsible for, something censurable; criminal; wicked. **2.** Evincing, indicating, or involving guilt.

Guin'ea (gĭn'ẽ), *n.* **1.** A district on the west coast of Africa (formerly noted for its export of gold and slaves). **2.** A gold coin of England worth twenty-one shillings sterling (about $5.00), not coined since 1817.

Guinea fowl, Guinea hen (*Zoöl.*), an African gallinaceous bird, allied to the pheasants. Some species are domesticated. — **Guinea pig** [Prob. a mistake for *Guiana pig.*] (*Zoöl.*), a small Brazilian rodent, about seven inches in length, and usually of a white color, with spots of orange and black.

Helmeted Guinea Fowl.

Gui-pure' (gē-pūr'), *n.* [F.] A term for lace of different kinds, esp. that of large pattern and heavy material, with no mesh.

Guise (gīz), *n.* [F. *guise* way, manner, fr. OHG. *wīsa.* See Wise, *n.*] **1.** Customary way of speaking or acting; habitual manner; mien; practice. **2.** External appearance in manner or dress; garb; shape. **3.** Cover; cloak.

Gui-tar' (gĭ-tär'), *n.* [F. *guitare*, fr. Gr. κιθάρα.] A six-stringed instrument of music resembling the lute, — played upon with the fingers.

Guitar.

Gu'lar (gū'lẽr), *a.* [Fr. L. *gula* throat.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the throat.

Gulch (gŭlch), *n.* A ravine; a gully.

Gules (gūlz), *n.* [F. *gueules*, the same word as *gueule* throat, OF. *gole*, *goule*, L. *gula.* So named from the red color of the throat.] (*Her.*) The tincture red, — indicated in engraving by parallel vertical lines.

Gulf (gŭlf), *n.* [F. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, fr. Gr. κόλπος bosom, bay, gulf.] **1.** A hollow place in the earth; an abyss; a deep chasm or basin. **2.** (*Geog.*) A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land.

Gull (gŭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Gulled (gŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Gulling.] [Prob.

fr. Gull the bird.] To deceive; to cheat; to mislead; to trick; to defraud.

Gull (gŭl), *n.* **1.** Cheat; trick; fraud. **2.** One easily cheated; a dupe.

Gull, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of long-winged sea birds.

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), in winter plumage.

Gul'let (gŭl'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *goulet*, dim. of *goule* throat, L. *gula.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The esophagus. **2.** Something shaped like the food passage, or having like functions.

Gul'li-ble (gŭl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled; that may be duped. — **Gul'li-bil'i-ty** (gŭl'lĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Gul'ly, *n.* [For Gullet.] **1.** A channel worn in the earth by water. **2.** A grooved iron tram rail. [*Eng.*]

Gul'ly, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Gullied (-lĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Gullying.] To wear into a gully or into gullies.

Gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Gulped (gŭlpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Gulping.] [D. *gulpen.*] To swallow eagerly; to swallow up; to take down at one swallow.

To gulp up, to disgorge.

Gulp, *n.* Act of one who gulps; as much as is swallowed at once.

Gum (gŭm), *n.* [AS. *gōma* palate; akin to G. *gaumen*, OHG. *goumo*, *guomo.*] The dense tissues which invest the teeth, and cover the adjacent parts of the jaws.

Gum, *n.* [F. *gomme*, L. *gummi* and *commis*, fr. Gr. κόμμι, prob. from an Egyptian form *kamī.*] A vegetable secretion of many trees or plants that hardens when it exudes, but is soluble in water. Also, less strictly, any exudation not soluble in water.

Gum arabic, a gum yielded mostly by several species of Acacia growing in Africa and Southern Asia. — **Gum elastic, Elastic gum.** See Caoutchouc. — **Gum resin,** a resin containing more or less mucilaginous and gummy matter. — **Gum Senegal,** a gum similar to gum arabic, yielded by trees growing in the Senegal country, West Africa. — **Gum tragacanth.** See Tragacanth. — **Gum tree,** the name given to several trees in America and Australia: (*a*) The black gum (*Nyssa multiflora*), one of the largest trees of the Southern States. (*b*) A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus.* (*c*) The sweet gum tree of the United States (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), a large and beautiful tree with pointedly lobed leaves and woody burlike fruit.

Gum, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Gummed (gŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Gumming.] To smear, close, unite, or stiffen with gum or a gumlike substance; to make sticky with a gumlike substance.

Gum, *v. i.* To exude or form gum; to become gummy.

Gum'bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* A soup thickened with pods of the okra; also, the okra plant or its pods. [*Southern U. S.*]

Gum'boil (gŭm'boil), *n.* (*Med.*) A small suppurating inflamed spot on the gum.

Gum-mif'er-ous (gŭm-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gummi* gum + *-ferous.*] Producing gum; gum-bearing.

Gum'mous (gŭm'mŭs), *a.* Gummy.

Gum'my (-mȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Gummier (-mĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Gummiest.] Consisting of gum; viscous; adhesive; producing or containing gum; covered with gum or a substance resembling gum. — **Gum'mi-ness,** *n.*

Gump'tion (gŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *gom*, *gome*, attention; akin to AS. *geómian*, *gȳman*, to observe.] **1.** Capacity; shrewdness. [*Colloq.*] **2.** (*Paint.*) (*a*) Art of preparing colors. (*b*) Megilp.

Gun (gŭn), *n.* [OE. *gonne*, *gunne*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A weapon which throws or propels a missile to a distance; any firearm or instrument for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder. **2.** (*Mil.*) A piece of heavy ordnance; in a restricted sense, a cannon. **3.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Violent blasts of wind.

Gun cotton (*Chem.*), a general name for a series of explosive nitric ethers of cellulose, obtained by steeping cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids. — **Gun metal,** a bronze (ordinarily nine parts copper and one tin) used for cannon, etc. The name is also given to certain strong mixtures of cast iron. — **To blow great guns** (*Naut.*), to blow a gale.

Gun'boat' (gŭn'bōt'), *n.* (*Nav.*) A vessel of light draught, carrying one or more guns.

Gun' cot'ton (gŭn' kŏt't'n). See under Gun.

Gun'lock' (gŭn'lŏk'), *n.* The lock of a gun.

Gun'nel (-nĕl), *n.* A gunwale.

Gun'ner, *n.* **1.** One who works a gun. **2.** (*Nav.*) A warrant officer in charge of a vessel's ordnance.

Gun'ner-y (-ȳ), *n.* Art and science of firing guns.

Gun'ning (gŭn'nĭng), *n.* The act or practice of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

Gun'ny (gŭn'nȳ), *n.*, **Gun'ny cloth'** (klŏth'; 115). [Hind. *gonī*, *gonī*, a sack, sacking.] A strong, coarse kind of sacking, made of jute.

Gun'pow'der (gŭn'pou'dẽr), *n.* A granular, explosive substance, consisting of an intimate mechanical mixture of niter, charcoal, and sulphur. [will shoot.

Gun'reach' (-rēch'), *n.* The distance to which a gun

Gun'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A room on the after end of the lower gun deck of a ship of war, usually the messroom of the commissioned officers, except the captain.

Gun'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* **1.** Act of firing a gun; shot. **2.** Effective range of a gun. [small firearms.

Gun'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* A maker or repairer of

Gun'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The stock or wood to which the barrel of a hand gun is fastened.

Gun'ter's chain' (-tẽrz chān'). (*Surveying*) The chain ordinarily used in measuring land, — invented by Rev. Edmund Gunter (1581–1626), an Eng. astronomer.

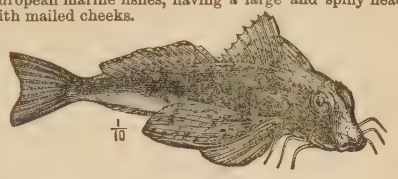
Gun'ter's scale' (skāl'). A scale consisting of a wooden rule, two feet long, marked with scales of equal parts, and with the logarithms of these parts, so that many problems in surveying and navigation may be solved, mechanically, by the aid of dividers alone; — invented by Rev. Edmund Gunter.

Gun'wale (gŭn'wāl; *commonly* gŭn'nĕl), *n.* [*Gun* + *wale*; — because the upper guns were pointed from it.] (*Naut.*) The upper edge of a vessel's side; the uppermost wale of a ship (not including the bulwarks).

Gur'gle (gûr'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Gurgled (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Gurgling (-glĭng).] [Etym. uncertain.] To run or flow in a broken, noisy current.

Gur'gle, *n.* A gurgling; a broken, bubbling noise.

Gur'nard (-nẽrd), } *n.* [OF. *gornal*, *gournal*, *gor-*
Gur'net (-nĕt), } *nart.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of several European marine fishes, having a large and spiny head, with mailed cheeks.



Gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*).

Gush (gŭsh), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Gushed (gŭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Gushing.] [OE. *guschen*, cf. Icel. *gusa* and *gjōsa*, also D. *gudsen.*] **1.** To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to flow copiously. **2.** To display sentiment or enthusiasm in a silly, demonstrative manner. [*Colloq.*] [act of gushing.

Gush, *n.* Act of gushing, or that which issues in the

Gus'set (gŭs'sĕt), *n.* [F. *gousset* armpit, fob, gusset, dim. of *gousse* pod.] **1.** A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part. **2.** Anything resembling a gusset in a garment.

Gust (gŭst), *n.* [Icel. *gustr* a cool breeze.] **1.** A sudden squall. **2.** A sudden, violent burst of passion.

Gust, *n.* [L. *gustus.*] **1.** Sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gusto. **2.** Gratification of any kind; enjoyment. **3.** Intellectual taste; fancy. [some; savory.

Gust'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Pleasant to the taste; tooth-

Gust'a-to-ry (gŭst'à-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or subservient to, the sense of taste.

Gus'to (gŭs'tō), *n.* [It. or Sp., fr. L. *gustus.*] Nice or keen appreciation or enjoyment; relish; taste; fancy.

Gust'y (gŭst'ȳ), *a.* Squally; stormy; tempestuous.

Gut (gŭt), *n.* [AS. *gut*, prob. orig., a channel, and akin to *geótan* to pour.] **1.** A narrow passage of water. **2.** An intestine; a bowel; (*pl.*) bowels; entrails. **3.** A prepared entrail, as for a fiddlestring.

Gut, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Gutted (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Gutting.] **1.** To take out the bowels from; to eviscerate. **2.** To plunder, or empty of contents.

Gut'ta-per'cha (gŭt'tà-pẽr'chà), *n.* [Malay *gatah* gum + *pertja* the tree from which it is procured.] A concrete juice produced by various trees of the Malayan archipelago. It resembles caoutchouc.

Gut'ter (gŭt'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *goutiere*, fr. *gote*, *goute*, drop, L. *gutta*.] **1.** A channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the rain. **2.** A small channel, as at the roadside, to lead off surface water. **3.** Any narrow channel or groove.

Gut'ter, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GUTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GUTTERING.] To cut or form into small longitudinal hollows; to channel; to become channeled.

Gut'tur-al (-tŭr-*a*l), *a.* [L. *guttur* throat.] Of or pertaining to the throat; relating to, or characteristic of, a sound formed in the throat. — *n.* A sound formed in the throat. — **Gut'tur-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Gut'tur-al-ness**, *n.*

Gut'tur-o- (gŭt'tŭr-ŏ-). A combining form denoting *relation to the throat;* as, *gutturo*-nasal, having both a guttural and a nasal character; *gutturo*-palatal.

Guy (gī), *n.* [Sp. *guia* guide, guy; the same word as E. *guide*.] A rope, chain, or rod attached to anything to steady it or guide its movements.

Guy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GUYED (gīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GUYING.] To steady or guide with a guy.

Guy, *n.* **1.** A grotesque effigy, like that of *Guy* Fawkes. **2.** A person of queer looks or dress.

Guy, *v. t.* To make a butt for ridicule. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Guz'zle (gŭz'z'l), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GUZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GUZZLING (-zlĭng).] [OF. *gosillier*, prob. orig., to pass through the throat.] To drink greedily or frequently.

Guz'zle, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.

Guz'zler (-zlẽr), *n.* An immoderate drinker.

Gybe (jīb), *v. t. & i.* (*Naut.*) Same as JIBE.

Gym-na'si-arch (jĭm-nā'zĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *γυμνασί-αρχος*; *γυμνάσιον* + *ἄρχειν* to govern.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An Athenian officer who superintended the gymnasia.

Gym-na'si-um (-zĭ-ŭm *or* -zhĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. GYMNASIUMS (-ŭmz), L. GYMNASIA (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. *γυμνάσιον*, fr. *γυμνάζειν* to exercise (naked), fr. *γυμνός* naked.] **1.** A place or building for athletic training. **2.** A school where pupils are prepared for the university.

Gym'nast (jĭm'nást), *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises; an athlete.

Gym-nas'tic (jĭm-năs'tĭk), **Gym-nas'tic-al** (-tĭ-*k*al), } *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises intended for health, defense, or diversion; also, pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect; athletic.

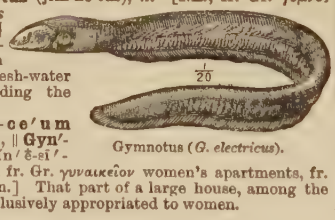
Gym-nas'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Athletic or disciplinary exercises; the art of performing gymnastic exercises.

Gym-nos'o-phist (-nŏs'ŏ-fĭst), *n.* [Gr. *γυμνοσοφιστής*; *γυμνός* + *σοφιστής* philosopher.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers in India who went almost naked.

Gym'no-sperm (jĭm'nŏ-spẽrm), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant that bears naked seeds; as the pine and hemlock.

Gym'no-sper'mous (-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *γυμνόσπερμος*; *γυμνός* naked + *σπέρμα* seed.] (*Bot.*) Having naked seeds, or seeds not inclosed in a capsule or other vessel.

‖ **Gym-no'tus** (jĭm-nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γυμνός* naked + *νῶτος* the back.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of South American fresh-water fishes, including the electric eel.



Gymnotus (*G. electricus*).

‖ **Gyn|æ-ce'um** (jĭn'ĕ-sē'ŭm), ‖ **Gyn'æ-ci'um** (jĭn'ĕ-sĭ'-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *γυναικεῖον* women's apartments, fr. *γυνή* a woman.] That part of a large house, among the ancients, exclusively appropriated to women.

Gy-nan'dri-an (jĭ-năn'drĭ-*a*n), } *a.* [Gr. *γύνανδρος* of doubtful sex; *γυνή* a woman + *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man.] (*Bot.*) Having stamens inserted in the pistil.

Stamens and Pistil of a Gynandrous Flower.

Gyn'ar-chy (jĭn'är-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή* a woman + *-archy*.] Government by a woman.

Gyn'e-col'o-gy (jĭn'ĕ-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ *or* gī'nĕ-), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, *γυναικός*, woman + *-logy*.] (*Med.*) The science treating of the structure and diseases of woman.

Gyn'e-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ä-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή* a woman + *λατρεία* worship.] The adoration or worship of women.

‖ **Gy-nœ'ci-um** (jĭ-nē'sĭ-ŭm *or* -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γυνή* a woman + *οἶκος* house.] (*Bot.*) The pistils of a flower, taken collectively.

Gyn'o-phore (jĭn'ŏ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή* woman + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Bot.*) The pedicel raising the pistil or ovary above the stamens, as in the passion flower.

Gyp'se-ous (jĭp'sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gypseus*. See GYPSUM.] Resembling or containing gypsum.

Gyp'sey (-sĭ), *n.* A gypsy.

Gyp'sum (jĭp'sŭm), *n.* [L. *gypsum*, Gr. *γύψος*.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of the hydrous sulphate of lime (calcium). When calcined, it forms plaster of Paris.

Gyp'sy (jĭp'sĭ), *n.* [OE. *Gypcyan*, F. *égyptien* Egyptian, gypsy, L. *Aegyptius*.] **1.** One of a vagabond race, originally from India, but now scattered over Europe, living by theft, fortune telling, tinkering, etc. **2.** The language of the gypsies. **3.** A dark-complexioned person. **4.** A cunning or crafty person. [*Collog.*]

Gyp'sy (jĭp'sĭ), *v. i.* To play the gypsy; to picnic in the woods; mostly used in form *gypsying*, as a vb. n.

Gy'ral (jī'*r*al), *a.* [See GYRE.] **1.** Moving in a circular path or way. **2.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a gyrus.

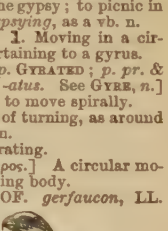
Gy'rate (-rāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GYRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GYRATING.] [L. *gyrare*, p. p. *-atus*. See GYRE, *n.*] To revolve around a central point; to move spirally.

Gy-ra'tion (jī-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of turning, as around a fixed center; rotation; revolution.

Gy'ra-to-ry (jī'rä-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Gyrating.

Gyre (jīr), *n.* [L. *gyrus*, Gr. *γῦρος*.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body.

Gyr'fal'con (jẽr'fą'k'n), *n.* [OF. *gerfaucon*, LL. *gyrofalco*; of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species and varieties of large Arctic falcons.



Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*).

Gy-roid'al (jī-roid'*a*l), *a.* [Gr. *γῦρος* circle + *-oid* + *-al*.] Spiral in arrangement or action.

Gy'ron (jī'rŏn), *n.* [F. *giron*; of German origin.] (*Her.*) A subordinary of triangular form having one of its angles at the fess point and the opposite side at the edge of the escutcheon.

Gy'ro-scope (jī'rŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *γῦρος* ring, circle + *-scope*.] A rotating wheel, mounted in a ring or rings, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, etc.

‖ **Gy'rus** (jī'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GYRI (-rī). [L.] A convoluted ridge between grooves; a convolution.

Gyve (jīv), *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] A shackle; esp., [one to confine the legs; a fetter.

Gyve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GYVED (jīvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GYVING.] To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H.

H (āch), a letter classed among the consonants, and the eighth of the English alphabet. It is used with certain consonants to form digraphs representing sounds which are not found in the alphabet, as *sh*, *th*, *th*, (for *zh* see § 274); also, to modify the sounds of some other letters, as when placed after *c* and *p*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 153, 179, 181–3, 237–8.

The name (aitch) is from the French *ache;* its form is from the Latin, and this from the Greek (once used as the sign of the rough breathing) H, from Phœnician, the ultimate origin probably being Egyptian. Etymologically H is most closely related to *c;* as in E. *h*orn, L. cornu, Gr. *κέρας*; E. *h*ele, *v. t.*, conceal; E. *h*ide, L. cutis, Gr. *κύτος*; E. *h*undred, L. centum, Gr. *ἑ-κατ-ον*, Skr. *çata*.

H (hä). (*Mus.*) The seventh degree in the diatonic scale, being used by the Germans for B natural.

Ha (hä), *interj.* [AS.] An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, grief, etc. When repeated, *ha, ha*, it is an expression of laughter, satisfaction, or triumph.

‖ **Ha'be-as cor'pus** (hā'bē-ăs kôr'pŭs). [L., you may have the body.] (*Law*) A writ used to bring a party before a court or judge, esp. to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another, with the view to protect the right to personal liberty.

Hab'er-dash'er (-dăsh'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *hapurtask* trumpery, trifles, perh. through French.] A dealer in various drapery goods, as laces, silks, trimmings, etc.

Hab'er-dash'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Haberdashers' goods.

Hab'er-dine' (hăb'ĕr-dēn' *or* hăb'ĕr-dĭn), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A cod salted and dried.

Ha-ber'ge-on (hȧ-bĕr'jē-ŏn *or* hăb'ĕr-jŭn), *n.* [F. *haubergeon*, dim. of OF. *hauberc*. See HAUBERK.] Properly, a short hauberk; loosely, the hauberk itself.

Ha-bil'i-ment (hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ment), *n.* [F. *habillement*, fr. *habiller* to dress, clothe, orig., to make ready, fr. *habile* apt, skillful, L. *habilis*.] **1.** A garment; an article of clothing. **2.** *pl.* Dress, in general.

Hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *habitus* state, appearance, dress, fr. *habere* to have, be in a condition.] **1.** The usual condition or state of a person or thing, either natural or acquired. **2.** Fixed or established custom; practice; usage; hence, an involuntary tendency or aptitude acquired by practice or repetition. **3.** Outward appearance; attire; dress; hence, a garment; esp., a closely fitting garment or dress worn by ladies.

Syn. — Mode; manner; way; custom; fashion. — *Habit* is an involuntary disposition or tendency to do easily, naturally, and with growing certainty, what we do often; *custom* is external, and supposes an act of the will, deciding what mode of procedure to follow as a custom.

Hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HABITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HABITING.] To dress; to clothe; to array.

Hab'it-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Habitableness.

Hab'it-a-ble (hăb'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be inhabited or dwelt in. — **Hab'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Hab'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

Hab'it-an-cy (-an-sȳ), *n.* Same as INHABITANCY.

Hab'it-ant (-ant), *n.* [F.] An inhabitant.

Hab'i-tat (hăb'ĭ-tăt), *n.* [L., it dwells.] (*Biol.*) The natural abode, locality, or region of an animal or plant.

Hab'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inhabiting. **2.** Place of abode; residence.

Ha-bit'u-al (hȧ-bĭt'ū-al; 135), *a.* **1.** Formed or acquired by habit or use. **2.** According to, or established by, habit. — **Ha-bit'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ha-bit'u-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Customary; accustomed; usual; common; wonted; ordinary; regular; familiar.

Ha-bit'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HABITUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HABITUATING (-ā'tĭng).] To make accustomed; to accustom; to familiarize.

Ha-bit'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of habituating, or state of being habituated.

Hab'i-tude (hăb'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F.] **1.** Habitual attitude; usual relations. **2.** Habitual association or familiarity. **3.** Habit of body or of action.

‖ **Ha'bi'tu'é'** (ȧ'bē'tu'ā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *habituer*. See HABITUATE.] One who habitually frequents a place.

Hach'ure (hăch'ûr), *n.* [F., fr. *hacher* to hack. See 1st HATCH.] (*Fine Arts*) A short line used in drawing and engraving, esp. in shading.

‖ **Ha'ci-en'da** (ä'thē-ĕn'dȧ *or* hä'sĭ-ĕn'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., deriv. of *facere* to do.] A large estate where work of any kind is done; a cultivated farm, with a good house.

Hack (hăk), *n.* [See 5th HATCH.] **1.** A frame or grating of various kinds; as for drying bricks, fish, or cheese.

Hack, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HACKED (hăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HACKING.] [AS. *huccian*; akin to G. *hacken*.] To cut irregularly, without skill or definite purpose; to notch; to mangle by cutting. [short, broken way.

Hack, *v. i.* To cough faintly and frequently, or in a

Hack, *n.* **1.** A notch; a cut. **2.** An implement for cutting a notch; a large pick used in breaking stone. **3.** A catch in speaking; a short, broken cough.

Hack (hăk), *n.* [Shortened fr. HACKNEY.] **1.** A horse, hackneyed, or let out for common hire; also, a horse used in all kinds of work, or a saddle horse, as distinguished from hunting and carriage horses. **2.** A coach or carriage let for hire; esp., a coach with two seats inside facing each other. **3.** A bookmaker who hires himself out for any sort of literary work; a drudge. **4.** A procuress.

Hack, *v. t.* To use as a hack; to let out for hire.

Hack'ber'ry (hăk'bĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees related to the elm, but bearing drupes often edible.

Hack'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, hacks.

Hac'kle (hăk'k'l), *n.* [See HECKLE, and cf. HATCHEL.] **1.** A comb for dressing flax, raw silk, etc.; a hatchel. **2.** Any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk. **3.** One of the long, narrow feathers on the neck of fowls, — often used in making artificial flies; hence, any feather so used. **4.** An artificial fly for angling, made of feathers.

Hac'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HACKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HACKLING (-klĭng).] **1.** To separate, as fibres, by drawing through the teeth of a hackle. **2.** To tear asunder; to break in pieces.

Hac'kly (hăk'lȳ), *a.* Rough or broken, as if hacked.

Hack'ma-tack' (-mȧ-tăk'), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] (*Bot.*) The American larch; also, its timber.

Hack'ney (hăk'nȳ), *n.*; *pl.* HACKNEYS (-nĭz). [Cf. F. *haquenée* a pacing horse, OF. also *haguenée*, Sp. *hacanea*, also OF. *haque* horse, Sp. *haca*, OSp. *fuca*.] **1.** A horse for riding or driving; nag; pony. **2.** A horse or pony kept for hire. **3.** A carriage kept for hire; hackney coach. **4.** A hired drudge. **5.** A prostitute.

Hack'ney, *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use; hence, much used; trite; mean.

Hack'ney, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HACKNEYED (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HACKNEYING.] **1.** To devote to common use; to wear out in common service; to make trite.

Had (hăd), *imp. & p. p.* of HAVE. [OE. *had*, *hafde*, *hefde*, AS. *hæfde*.] See HAVE.

Had as lief, Had rather, Had better, Had as soon, etc., with a nominative and followed by the infinitive without *to*, are well established idiomatic forms. The original construction was that of the dative with forms of *be*, followed by the infinitive.

Had'dock (-dŭk), *n.* [OE. *hàdok*, *haddok*; of unknown origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine food fish, allied to the cod.

Ha'des (hā'dēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἅδης, Ἀιδης; ἀ priv. + ἰδεῖν to see.] The nether world (according to classical mythology, the abode of the shades, ruled over by Hades or Pluto).

Hæm'a- (hĕm'ȧ- *or* hē'mȧ-), **Hæm'a-to-** (hĕm'ȧ-tō- *or* hē'mȧ-tō-), **Hæm'o-** (hĕm'ō- *or* hē'mō-). [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] Combining forms indicating *relation* or *resemblance to blood*, *association with blood*.

Hæ'mal (hē'mal), *a.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] Pertaining to the blood or blood vessels; also, ventral. See HEMAL.

Hæ-mat'ic (hē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. αἱματικός.] Of or pertaining to the blood; sanguine; brownish red.

Hæm'a-to- (hĕm'ȧ-tō- *or* hē'-), *prefix.* See HÆMA-.

Hæm'a-to-blast' (-blăst'), *n.* [*Hæmato-* + *-blast.*] (*Anat.*) A kind of very minute, disk-shaped corpuscle found in blood with the red and the white corpuscles.

Hæm'a-tol'o-gy (hĕm'ȧ-tŏl'ō-jȳ *or* hē'mȧ-), *n.* Same as HEMATOLOGY.

Hæm'a-tox'y-lin (-tŏks'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* [See HÆMATOXYLON.] (*Chem.*) The coloring principle of logwood.

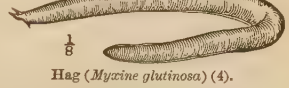
‖ **Hæm'a-tox'y-lon** (-tŏks'ĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἷμα blood + ξύλον wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants containing but a single species; the logwood tree.

‖ **Hæm'a-to-zo'ön** (-tō-zō'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* HÆMATOZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A parasite inhabiting the blood.

Hæm'o- (hĕm'ō- *or* hē'mō-). See HÆMA-. [hilt.

Haft (hȧft), *n.* [AS. *hæft*; akin to G. *heft*.] Handle;

Hag (hăg), *n.* [AS. *hægtesse*; akin to G. *hexe*; origin uncertain.] **1.** A witch. [*Obs.*] **2.** An ugly old woman. **3.** A fury; she-monster. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) An eel-like, marine marsipobranch allied to the lamprey. **5.** (*Zoöl.*) The shearwater.



Hag (*Myxine glutinosa*) (4).

Hag'but (-bŭt), *n.* [OF. *haquebute*, prob. a corruption of D. *haakbus*; *haak* hook + *bus* gun barrel.] An arquebus, of which the but was bent down or hooked.

Hag'gard (hăg'gĕrd), *a.* [F. *hagard*; of German origin, and prop. meaning, of the hedge or woods, wild.] **1.** Wild or intractable. [*Obs.*] **2.** [For *hagged*, fr. *hag* a witch.] Having the expression of one wasted by want, suffering, or anxiety. — **Hag'gard-ly**, *adv.*

Hag'gis (-gĭs), *n.* [Scot. *hag* to hack, E. *hack*.] A Scotch pudding made of the heart, liver, lights, etc., of a sheep or lamb, minced with suet, onions, etc., highly seasoned, and boiled in the stomach of the same animal.

Hag'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Like a hag.

Hag'gle (hăg'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAGGLING (-glĭng).] [Freq. of Scot. *hag*, E. *hack*.] To cut roughly or hack; to cut into small pieces; to make rough or mangle by cutting.

Hag'gle, *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to stick at small matters; to chaffer; to higgle.

Hag'gle, *n.* Act or process of haggling.

Hag'gler (hăg'glĕr), *n.* **1.** One who haggles. **2.** One who forestalls a market.

Ha'gi-oc'ra-cy (hā'jĭ-ŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος holy + *-cracy.*] Government by a priesthood; hierarchy.

‖ **Ha'gi-og'ra-pha** (-ŏg'rȧ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [L., deriv. of ἅγιος holy + γράφειν to write.] **1.** The portion of the Old Testament not contained in the Law and the Prophets. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The lives of the saints.

Ha'gi-og'ra-phal (-fal), *a.* Pert. to the hagiographa.

Ha'gi-og'ra-pher (-fĕr), *n.* A writer of hagiographa.

Ha'gi-og'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* Same as HAGIOGRAPHA.

Ha'gi-ol'o-gy (hā'jĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος sacred + *-logy.*] History of sacred writings; a catalogue of saints.

Hag'-ta'per (hăg'tā'pẽr), *n.* [Cf. 1st HAG; HIG-TAPER.] (*Bot.*) The great woolly mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

Hah (hä), *interj.* Same as HA.

Ha-ha' (hä-hä'), *n.* [See HAW-HAW.] A sunk fence.

Hail (hāl), *n.* [AS. *hægel, hagol;* akin to G. *hagel.*] Small roundish masses of ice fallen from the clouds.

Hail, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAILED (hāld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HAILING.] To pour down hail.

Hail, *v. t.* To pour forcibly down, as hail.

Hail, *a.* Healthy. See HALE (the preferable spelling).

Hail, *v. t.* [Icel. *heill* hale, sound, used in greeting. See HALE sound.] **1.** To call loudly to, or after; to accost. **2.** To name; to designate.

Hail, *v. i.* To declare, by hailing, the port from which a vessel sails or where she is registered; hence, to sail; to come; — used with *from.*

Hail, *interj.* [See HAIL, *v. t.*] An exclamation of reverent salutation, or, occasionally, of familiar greeting.

Hail, *n.* A wish of health; a salutation; a loud call.

Hail'-fel'low (-fĕl'lō), *n.* An intimate companion.

Hail'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A single particle of ice fallen from a cloud; frozen raindrop; pellet of hail.

Hail'storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A shower of hail.

Hair (hâr), *n.* [AS. *hǽr;* akin to G. *haar.*] **1.** The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal; also, a single filament. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A slender outgrowth from the cuticle of insects, spiders, crustaceans, and other invertebrates. **3.** (*Bot.*) An outgrowth of the epidermis, consisting of one cell, or of several cells. **4.** A spring device used as a hair-trigger firearm. **5.** Any very small distance, or degree; a hairbreadth.

Hair trigger, a trigger with very delicate action. — To split hairs, to make distinctions of useless nicety.

Hair'brained' (-brānd'), *a.* See HAREBRAINED.

Hair'breadth' (-brĕdth'), *n.*, **Hair's' breadth'** (hârz'). The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.

Hair'breadth', *a.* Very narrow; as, *hairbreadth* escapes.

Hair'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A brush for the hair.

Hair'cloth' (-klŏth'), *n.* Stuff made wholly or in part of hair.

Hair'dress'er (-drĕs'ẽr), *n.* A barber.

Haired (hârd), *a.* **1.** Having hair. **2.** In comp.: Having (such) hair.

Hair'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being hairy.

Hair'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A pin for fastening the hair.

Hair'split'ting (-tĭng), *a.* Excessively nice in reasoning; subtle. — *n.* Act of making trivial distinctions.

Hair'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* (*Horology*) The slender recoil spring which regulates the motion of the balance.

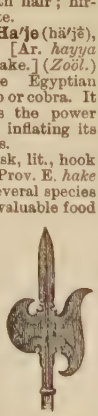
Haje (*Naja haje*).

Hair'y (-ĭ), *a.* Bearing or covered with hair; made of or resembling hair; rough with hair; hirsute.

Ha'je (hä'jĕ), *n.* [Ar. *hayya* snake.] (*Zoöl.*) The Egyptian asp or cobra. It has the power of inflating its neck into a hood. Its bite is very venomous.

Hake (hāk), *n.* [Akin to Norweg. *hake* fisk, lit., hook fish, alluding to the shape of the under jaw, Prov. E. *hake* hook, G. *hecht* pike.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of marine gadoid fishes, some of which are valuable food fishes.

Hal'berd (hŏl'bẽrd), *n.* [F. *hallebarde;* of G. origin, prob. orig., an ax to split a helmet, fr. G. *helm* helmet + *barte* broad ax.] (*Mil.*) An ancient long-handled weapon, with a pointed and sharp-edged head. [Also written *halbert.*]



Halberd.

Hal'cy-on (hăl'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀλκυών.] (*Zoöl.*) A kingfisher.

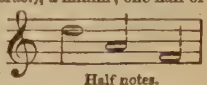
Hal'cy-on, *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or like, the halcyon, anciently said to lay her eggs during the calm weather about the winter solstice. **2.** Hence: Calm; peaceful; happy.

Hale (hāl), *a.* [OE. *heil,* Icel. *heill;* akin to E. *whole.*] Sound; in health; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired.

Hale (hāl *or* hal), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HALED (hāld *or* hald); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HALING.] [OE. *halen, halien.* See HAUL.] To pull; to haul. See HAUL.

Half (hăf), *a.* [AS. *healf, half,* half; as a noun, half, side, part; akin to G. *halb.*] **1.** Consisting of, or being, a moiety, or half. **2.** Approximately a half, as in amount, number, or value; partial; imperfect.

Half binding, a style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners are in leather. — Half hitch, a sailor's knot in a rope; half of a clove hitch. — Half hose, short stockings; socks. — Half note (*Mus.*), a minim; one half of a semibreve. — Half step (*Mus.*), a semitone; the smallest difference of pitch, or interval, used in music.



Half notes.

Half, *adv.* In an equal part or degree; in some part approximating a half; partially; imperfectly.

Half, *n.; pl.* HALVES (hăvz). One of two equal parts into which anything is divided, or considered as divided.

To go halves, to share equally between two.

Half'-and-half', *n.* A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale, in about equal parts.

Half'beak' (hăf'bēk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of a genus (*Hemirhampus*) of marine fishes, having the upper jaw much shorter than the lower one.

Half' blood' (blŭd'). **1.** The relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both. **2.** A person so related to another. **3.** A person whose father and mother are of different races; a half-breed.

☞ In the 2d and 3d senses usually with a hyphen.

Half'-blood'ed, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from a male and female of different breeds or races. **2.** Degenerate; mean.

Half'-breed' (-brēd'), *n.* A half-blooded person; esp., an offspring of an American Indian and a white person.

Half'-broth'er (-brŭth'ẽr), *n.* A brother by one parent only; a brother related only by half blood.

Half'-caste' (-kăst'), *n.* One born of a European parent on the one side, and of a Hindoo or Mohammedan on the other. Also used adjectively.

Half'cock' (-kŏk'), *v. t.* To set the cock of (a firearm) at the first notch.

Half'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Wanting in heart or spirit; unkind. **2.** Lacking zeal or courage; lukewarm.

Half'-mast' (-măst'), *n.* A point some distance below the top of a mast or staff.

Half'-moon' (-mōon'), *n.* **1.** The moon when half its disk appears illuminated. **2.** The shape of a half-moon; a crescent. **3.** (*Fort.*) A crescent-like outwork, having its faces meeting in a salient angle; ravelin. See *Illust.* of RAVELIN.

Half'-pen-ny (hā'pĕn-nĭ *or* hăf'-), *n.; pl.* HALF-PENCE (-pens) or HALF-PENNIES (-pĕn-nĭz). An English coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny.

Half'-sis'ter (-sĭs'tẽr), *n.* A sister by one parent only.

Half'-tim'bered (-tĭm'bẽrd), *a.* (*Arch.*) Constructed of a timber frame, with spaces filled in with masonry.

Half'way' (hăf'wā'), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance; imperfectly; partially. [midway.

Half'way', *a.* Equally distant from the extremes;

Half'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish; — not so strong as *idiotic.*

Half'-year'ly (-yēr'lĭ), *a.* Happening or taking place at intervals of half a year; occurring twice a year; semiannual. — *adv.* Semiannually.

Hal'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt), *n.* [OE. *hali* holy + *but, butte,* flounder; akin to G. *butte.* So named as being eaten on holidays.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, northern, marine flatfish, often weighing more than three hundred pounds.

Hal'i-dom (hăl'ĭ-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *hāligdōm; hālig* holy + *-dōm,* E. *-dom.*] Holiness; sanctity; sacred oath; sanctuary. [*Archaic*]

Ha-li-og'ra-phy (hā'lĭ-ŏg'rà-fy), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς sea + *-graphy.*] Description of the sea; science treating of the sea.

‖ **Ha-li-o'tis** (hā-lĭ-ō'tĭs *or* hăl'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλς sea + οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] (*Zoöl.*) The abalone.

Hall (hąl), *n.* [AS. *heal, healle;* akin to G. *halle.*] **1.** A building or room of considerable size and stateliness, used for public purposes. **2.** (*a*) The chief room in a castle or manor house, and in early times the only public room. (*b*) A vestibule, entrance room, etc. (*c*) Any corridor or passage in a building. **3.** A manor house. **4.** A college in an English university (at Oxford, an unendowed college). **5.** The apartment in which English university students dine in common; hence, the dinner itself.

Syn. — Entry; court; passage. See VESTIBULE.

Hal'le-lu'jah } (hăl'lĕ-lū'yà), *n.* & *interj.* [Heb.
Hal'le-lu'jah } *hallēlū-yāh.*] Praise ye Jehovah; praise ye the Lord.

Hal-loa' (hăl-lō'). See HALLOO.

Hal-loo' (-lōō'), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **A** call to invite attention, or to incite a person or an animal; a shout.

Hal-loo', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HALLOOED (-lōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HALLOOING.] To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to a person.

Hal-loo', *v. t.* **1.** To encourage with shouts. **2.** To chase with shouts or outcries. **3.** To call or shout to; to hail. [to encourage one.

Hal-loo', *interj.* An exclamation to call attention or

Hal'low (hăl'lō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HALLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HALLOWING.] [AS. *hālgian*, fr. *hālig*. See HOLY.] To make holy; to consecrate; to reverence.

Hal'low-een' (hăl'lō-ēn'), *n.* The evening preceding Allhallows or All Saints' Day. [*Scot.*]

Hal'low-mas (hăl'lō-măs), *n.* [See MASS the eucharist.] The feast of All Saints, or Allhallows.

Hal-lu'ci-nate (hă-lū'sĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *hallucinari*, p. p. *-atus*.] To wander mentally; to err; to blunder. [*R.*]

Hal-lu'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A wandering of the mind; error; mistake; blunder. **2.** (*Med.*) The perception of objects which have no reality, or of sensations which have no corresponding external cause, arising from disorder of the nervous system; delusion.

‖ **Hal'lux** (hăl'lŭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hallex*.] (*Anat.*) The digit of the hind limb, corresponding to the pollux in the fore limb; the great toe; the hind toe of birds.

Halm (hăm), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as HAULM.

Ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* HALOS (-lōz). [L. *halos*, acc. *halo*, Gr. ἅλως a (round) thrashing floor, the disk of the sun or moon, later, a halo.] **1.** A luminous circle round the sun or moon. **2.** A circle of light; a glory; a nimbus.

Ha'lo, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HALOED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HALOING.] To form, or surround with, a halo.

Hal'o-gen (hăl'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-gen*.] (*Chem.*) An electro-negative element or radical, which, by combination with a metal, forms a haloid.

Ha'loid (hā'loid *or* hăl'oid), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-oid*.] (*Chem.*) Resembling salt; — said of certain binary compounds. — *n.* A haloid substance.

Hal'o-phyte (hăl'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς + φυτόν plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant growing in salt marshes, or in the sea.

Ha'lo-scope (hā'lō-skōp), *n.* [*Halo* + *-scope*.] An instrument for illustration of the phenomena of halos, etc.

Hals'er (hăs'ẽr), *n.* See HAWSER.

Halt (hălt), *n.* [Formerly *alt*, It. *alto*, G. *halt*, fr. *halten* to hold. See HOLD.] A stop in marching or walking, or in any action; arrest of progress.

Halt, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HALTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HALTING.] **1.** To hold one's self from proceeding; to cease progress. **2.** To hesitate; to be uncertain.

Halt, *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To cause to cease marching.

Halt, *a.* [AS. *healt*.] Halting or stopping in walking; lame.

Halt, *n.* The act of limping; lameness.

Halt, *v. i.* To walk lamely; to limp in movement.

Halt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who halts or iimps; a cripple.

Hal'ter (hăl'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *hælftre;* akin to G. *halfter*, and to E. *helve*.] **1.** A strong strap or cord, esp. one, with or without a headstall, for leading or tying a horse. **2.** A rope for hanging malefactors; a noose.

Hal'ter, *v. t.* To tie, fasten, or hang with a halter.

Halve (hăv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p.* HALVED (hăvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HALVING.] [From HALF.] To divide into two equal parts; to be or form half of.

Halves (hăvz), *n., pl.* of HALF.

Hal'yard (hăl'yẽrd), *n.* [*Hale*, v. t. + *yard*.] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards, sails, etc.

Ham (hăm), *n.* [AS. *ham;* akin to G. *hamme*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The region back of the knee joint; the hock. **2.** The thigh of any animal; esp., the thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking.

Ham'a-dry'ad (hăm'ă-drī'ăd), *n.; pl.* E. HAMADRYADS (-ădz), L. HAMADRYADES (-drī'ă-dēz). [Gr. Ἁμαδρυάς; ἅμα together + δρῦς oak, tree.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A tree nymph who died with the tree, usually an oak, which had been her abode. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A large venomous East Indian snake.

Ham'a-me'lis (hăm'ă-mē'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁμαμηλίς a kind of medlar; ἅμα at the same time + μῆλον a tree fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants which includes the witch-hazel, a preparation of which is used medicinally.

Hame (hām), *n.* [Scot. *haims*, *hammys*, *hems*, OE. *ham*.] One of the two curved pieces to which the traces are fastened, in the harness of a draught horse.

Ham'ite (hăm'īt), *n.* A descendant of Ham.

Ham-it'ic (hăm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ham or his descendants.

Ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *hamelet*, dim. of *hamel*, LL. *hamellum*, a dim. of German origin.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

Ham'mer (-mẽr), *n.* [AS. *hamer*, *hamor;* akin to G. *hammer*, Icel. *hamarr*, hammer, crag.] **1.** An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, etc. **2.** Something resembling the common hammer in form or action.

Ham'mer, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAMMERED (-mẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAMMERING.] **1.** To beat with, or as with, a hammer. **2.** To form or forge with a hammer. **3.** To form in the mind by hard thinking.

Ham'mer, *v. i.* **1.** To be busy forming anything. **2.** To strike repeated blows, literally or figuratively.

Ham'mer-cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *hemel* heaven, canopy, tester + E. *cloth*.] The cloth which covers a coach box.

Ham'mer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who works with a hammer.

Ham'mer–hard'en (-härd'n), *v. t.* To harden, as a metal, by hammering it in the cold state.

Ham'mer-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A shark, having the eyes set on projections from the sides of the head, which gives it a hammer shape.

Hammerhead (*Sphyrna tudes*). 1/70

Ham'mock (hăm'mŏk), *n.* [A word of Indian origin: cf. Sp. *hamaca*.] **1.** A kind of swinging bed or couch. **2.** A piece of land thickly wooded, and usually covered with bushes and vines. [*Southern U. S.*]

Ha-mose' (hă-mōs'), **Ha'mous** (hā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *hamus* hook.] (*Bot.*) Having the end hook-shaped.

Ham'per (hăm'pẽr), *n.* [Contr. fr. HANAPER.] A large basket used for the packing and carrying of articles.

Ham'per, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAMPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAMPERING.] To put in a hamper.

Ham'per, *v. t.* [OE. *hamperen*, *hampren*, prob. fr. AS. *hamelian* to mutilate.] To put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; to insnare; to impede; to encumber.

Ham'per, *n.* **1.** Shackle; fetter. **2.** (*Naut.*) Articles ordinarily indispensable, but sometimes in the way.

Ham'shac'kle (hăm'shăk'l), *v. t.* [*Ham* + *shackle*.] To fasten by a rope binding the head to one of the fore legs; hence, to bind or restrain; to curb.

Ham'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [G.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European rodent, remarkable for its migrations.

Ham'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the great tendons connected with the back muscles of the thigh.

Ham'string', *v. t.* To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham or knee; hence, to disable.

Ham'u-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* Furnished with a hamule.

Ham'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *hamulus*.] A little hook.

Han'a-per (hăn'ă-pẽr), *n.* [LL. *hanaperium* a large vase, fr. *hanapus* vase, bowl, cup; of German origin.] A kind of basket, usually of wickerwork; a hamper.

Hance (hăns), **Hanch** (hănch), } *n.* [See HANSE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) See HANSE. **2.** (*Naut.*) A sudden fall or break.

Hand (hănd), *n.* [AS. *hand*, *hond;* akin to G. *hand*.] **1.** That part of the fore limb below the forearm or wrist in man and monkeys, and the corresponding part in many other animals; manus; paw. **2.** That which resembles, or to some extent performs the office of, a human hand; as an index or pointer on a dial. **3.** A measure equal to a hand's breadth, — four inches. **4.** Side; part; direction, either right or left. **5.** Power of performance; ability; skill; dexterity. **6.** Actual performance; deed; act; agency; hence, manner of performance. **7.** An agent; a servant, or laborer. **8.** Handwriting; chirography; hence, a signature. **9.** Personal possession; ownership; hence, control; management. **10.** That which is, or may be, held in a hand at once; as a quota of playing cards.

Hand gallop. See under GALOP. — **Hand money**, money paid to bind a contract; earnest money. — **Hand organ** (*Mus.*), a barrel organ operated by a crank turned by hand. — **Hand rail**, a rail, as in staircases, to hold by. — **Hand work**, *or* **Handwork**, work done by hand; handiwork.

All hands, everybody; all parties. — **At all hands**, **On all hands**, on all sides; from every direction; generally. — **At hand**, near. — **By hand**, with the hands, in distinction from instrumentality of tools, engines, or animals. — **From hand to hand**, from one person to another. — **Hand in hand.** (*a*) In union; conjointly; unitedly. (*b*) Just; fair; equi-

table. — **Hand over hand, Hand over fist,** by passing the hands alternately one before or above another; also, rapidly. — **Hand to hand,** in close union. — **In hand.** (*a*) Paid down. (*b*) In preparation or under consideration; taking place. — **Laying on of hands,** a rite used in consecrating to office, in confirmation, and in blessing persons. — **Note of hand,** a promissory note. — **Off hand, Out of hand,** forthwith; promptly. — **Off one's hands,** out of one's possession or care. — **On hand,** in present possession. — **To bear a hand** (*Naut.*), to give help quickly; to hasten. — **To be hand and glove,** *or* **in glove, with.** — **To change hands,** to change sides, or change owners. — **To come to hand,** to be received; to be taken into possession. — **To have a hand in,** to be concerned in. — **To have in hand.** (*a*) To have in one's power or control. (*b*) To be occupied with. — **To have,** *or* **get, the (higher) upper hand,** to have, or get, the better of another person or thing. — **To his hand, To my hand,** etc., in readiness; already prepared. — **To lend a hand,** to give assistance. — **To strike hands,** to make a contract; to come to an agreement. — **To wash the hands of,** to disclaim or renounce interest in, or responsibility for. — **Under the hand of,** authenticated by the handwriting or signature of.

Hand (hănd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANDING.] **1.** To give, pass, or transmit with, or as if with, the hand. **2.** To guide, lead, or assist with the hand.

Hand'bar'row (-băr'rō), *n.* A frame or barrow, without a wheel, carried by hand.

Hand'bill' (-bĭl), *n.* **1.** A loose, printed sheet, to be distributed by hand. **2.** A pruning hook. [Usually *hand bill.*]

Hand'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A small book of reference; a manual.

Hand'breadth' (-brĕdth'), *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

Hand'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

Hand'cuff' (-kŭf'), *n.* [AS. *handcops; hand* hand + *cosp, cops,* fetter.] A fastening, consisting of an iron ring around the wrist, usually connected by a chain with one on the other wrist; a manacle.

Hand'cuff', *v. t.* To manacle.

Hand'ed, *a.* **1.** With hands joined. **2.** Having (such) a hand, or (such or so many) hands; — usually in comp.

Hand'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* HANDFULS (-fo͝olz). **1.** As much as the hand will grasp or contain. **2.** A small quantity or number.

Hand'i-cap (hăn'dĭ-kăp), *n.* [From *hand in cap:* — perh. in reference to an old mode of settling a bargain by taking pieces of money from a cap.] **1.** An allowance of time or distance, or an extra weight imposed, in order to equalize the conditions of a race or other competition. **2.** A race or contest in which there is such an allowance.

Hand'i-cap, *v. t.* To encumber with a handicap in any contest; hence, to place at disadvantage.

Hand'i-craft (hănd'ĭ-krăft), *n.* [*Hand* + *craft.*] A trade requiring skill of hand.

Hand'i-crafts'man (-krăfts'măn), *n.* A man skilled or employed in handicraft.

Hand'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a handy manner; skillfully.

Hand'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being handy.

Hand'i-work' (-ĭ-wûrk'), *n.* [AS. *handgeweorc; hand* hand + *geweorc* work; prefix *ge-* + *weorc* work.] Work done by the hands; hence, any work done personally.

Hand'ker-chief (hăn'kĕr-chĭf), *n.* [*Hand* + *ker-chief.*] **1.** A cloth carried for wiping the face or hands. **2.** A neckcloth.

Han'dle (hăn'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANDLING (-dlĭng).] [AS. *handlian;* akin to G. *handeln.* See HAND.] **1.** To touch; to use or hold with the hand. **2.** To manage in using; to wield; often, to manage skillfully. **3.** To work upon, or take care of, with the hands. **4.** To receive and transfer; hence, to buy and sell; to deal with. **5.** To treat; to use, well or ill. **6.** To manage; to control. **7.** To use, manage, or treat in writing or speaking.

Han'dle, *n.* **1.** The part of vessels, instruments, etc., held in the hand. **2.** Thing used; instrument.

To give a handle, to furnish an occasion or means.

Han'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who handles; specif., touching, using, etc., with the hand or hands, or as with the hands. **2.** (*Drawing, Painting,* etc.) Mode of using the pencil or brush, etc.; style of touch.

Hand'made' (hănd'mād'), *a.* Manufactured by hand.

Hand'maid' (-mād'), **Hand'maid'en** (-'n), *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

Hand'saw' (-sô'), *n.* A saw used with one hand.

Hand'sel (hănd'sĕl), *n.* [AS. *handselen* a giving into hands; or more prob. fr. Icel. *handsal; hand* hand + *sal* sale.] A sale, gift, or delivery into the hand of another; esp., the first of a series; first installment; earnest.

Hand'sel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANDSELED *or* HANDSELLED (hănd'sĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANDSELING *or* HANDSELLING.] To give a handsel to; to use or do for the first time.

Hand'some (hăn'sŭm), *a.* [*Compar.* HANDSOMER (-ẽr); *superl.* HANDSOMEST.] [*Hand* + *-some.* It at first meant, dexterous, skillful.] **1.** Agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; having symmetry and dignity; comely; — expressing more than *pretty,* and less than *beautiful.* **2.** Suitable or fit in action; graceful; becoming. **3.** Liberal; generous. **4.** Ample; moderately large. — **Hand'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Hand'some-ness,** *n.*

Hand'spike' (hănd'spīk'), *n.* A bar or lever, generally of wood, used in a windlass or for various purposes.

Hand'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* A somersault made with the assistance of the hands placed upon the ground.

Hand'writ'ing (-rīt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The writing of a person; chirography. **2.** Thing written by hand; manuscript.

Hand'y (hănd'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HANDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HANDIEST.] [AS. *hendig* (in comp.), fr. *hand* hand.] **1.** Performed by hand. **2.** Skillful in using the hand; dexterous; ready. **3.** Ready to the hand; near; also, suited to the use of the hand; convenient. **4.** (*Naut.*) Easily managed; — said of a vessel.

Hang (hăng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANGED (hăngd) *or* HUNG (hŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANGING. The use of *hanged* is preferable to that of *hung,* when reference is had to death or execution by suspension.] [AS. *hangian,* v. i., fr. *hōn,* v. t. (imp. *heng,* p. p. *hongen*); akin to D. *hangen,* v. t. & i., G. *hangen,* v. i. & t., Icel. *hanga,* v. i., Goth. *hāhan,* v. t. & i.] **1.** To suspend. **2.** To fasten in a manner which will allow of free motion upon the point or points of suspension. **3.** To fit or adjust properly. **4.** To put to death by suspending by the neck. **5.** To decorate or furnish by hanging pictures, trophies, drapery, etc. **6.** To hold or bear in a drooping position; to incline downward.

To hang fire (*Mil.*), to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge; hence, to hesitate in action or decision.

Hang, *v. i.* **1.** To be suspended; to dangle; to float; to stay. **2.** To be fastened in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension. **3.** To die by being hanged. **4.** To hold for support; to depend; to cling. **5.** To be, or be like, a suspended weight. **6.** To incline downward. **7.** To be uncertain or in suspense; to linger.

Hang, *n.* The manner in which one part or thing hangs upon another; hence (*Colloq.*), connection; plan.

Hang'bird' (hăng'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Baltimore oriole, which suspends its nest from a branch of a tree.

Hang'dog' (-dôg'), *n.* A base, degraded person; a sneak; a gallows bird. Also used adjectively.

Hang'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hangs, or causes to be hanged. **2.** That by which a thing is suspended. **3.** That which is suspended; esp., in the 18th century, a short, curved sword.

Hang'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of suspending anything; state of being suspended. **2.** Death by suspension. **3.** That which is hung; as drapery.

Hang'man (hăng'măn), *n.* One who hangs another; esp., a public executioner.

Hang'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* [A corruption of *agnail.*] A sliver of loose skin near the root of a finger nail.

Hank (hăngk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *hank* handle, Sw. *hank* a tie, Icel. *hanki* clasp, *hönk, hangr,* hank, skein.] **1.** A parcel consisting of two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together. **2.** (*Naut.*) A ring or eye attached to the edge of a sail and running on a stay.

Han'ker (hăn'kẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANKERED (-kẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANKERING.] [Prob. fr. HANG.] To have an eager appetite, or vehement desire.

Hanse (hăns), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Arch.*) That part of an elliptical or many-centered arch immediately adjoining the impost.

Han'som (hăn'sŭm), *n.*, **Han'som cab'** (kăb'). [From the name of the inventor.] A two-wheeled covered carriage with the driver's seat elevated behind.

Han't (hānt; *in England,* hänt). A contraction of *have not,* or *has not,* used in illiterate speech.

Hap (hăp), *n.* [Icel. *happ* unexpected good luck.] That which happens unexpectedly; chance; accident; luck; lot.

Hap, *v. i.* To happen; to befall; to chance.

Hap'haz'ard (hăp'hăz'ẽrd *or* hăp'hăz'-), *n.* [*Hap* + *hazard.*] Extra hazard; chance; accident; random.

Hap'less (hăp'lĕs), *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unhappy.

Hap'ly (hăp'lĭ), *adv.* By hap, chance, or fortune.

Hap'pen (hăp'p'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAPPENED (-p'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAPPENING.] **1.** To come by

chance or unexpectedly; to fall out. **2.** To take place; to come to pass; to occur.

Hap'pi-ly (hăp'pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From HAPPY.] **1.** By chance; haply. [*Obs.*] **2.** By good fortune; fortunately; luckily. **3.** In a happy manner or state. **4.** With address or dexterity; felicitously.

Syn. — Successfully; prosperously; dexterously.

Hap'pi-ness (-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Good luck; good fortune; prosperity. **2.** An agreeable condition of the soul arising from good fortune; state of being happy; joyful satisfaction. **3.** Fortuitous elegance; felicitousness.

Syn. — Felicity; blessedness; bliss. — *Happiness* is applied to almost every kind of enjoyment except that of the animal appetites; *felicity* is a more formal word, with elevated associations; *blessedness* is applied to the most refined enjoyment; *bliss* denotes still more exalted delight, esp. the anticipated joy of heaven.

Hap'py (hăp'pĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HAPPIER (-pĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HAPPIEST.] [From HAP chance.] **1.** Favored by hap, luck, or fortune; successful; prosperous. **2.** Having the feeling arising from the consciousness of well-being or of enjoyment; contented; joyous. **3.** Dexterous; ready; apt; felicitous.

Ha'ra-ki'ri (hä'rä-kē'rĭ), *n.* [Jap., stomach cutting.] Suicide by slashing the abdomen; disemboweling.

Ha-rangue' (hȧ-răng'), *n.* [F. *harangue*, fr. OHG. *hring* ring, anything round, ring of people. See RING.] A passionate, vehement speech to a public assembly; in a bad sense, a declamatory, ranting speech.

Syn. — See ORATION.

Ha-rangue', *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARANGUED (hȧ-răngd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARANGUING.] To make, or address by, an harangue.

Ha-rang'uer (hȧ-răng'ẽr), *n.* One who harangues.

Har'ass (hăr'*as*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARASSED (-*ast*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARASSING.] [F. *harasser*; of uncertain origin.] To fatigue; to tire; esp., to weary by importunity, teasing, or fretting.

Syn. — To jade; distress; tease; worry; gall; annoy; irritate; plague; vex; molest; trouble; disturb; torment.

Har'ass-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who harasses.

Har'ass-ment (-*m*ent), *n.* Act of harassing, or state of being harassed; worry; annoyance; anxiety.

Har'bin-ger (hăr'bĭn-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *herbergeor* one who provides lodging, fr. *herberge* lodging, inn; of German origin. See HARBOR.] **1.** One who provides lodgings; esp., the officer of the English royal household who formerly preceded the court when traveling, to provide and prepare lodgings. **2.** A forerunner; a precursor.

Har'bin-ger, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARBINGERED (-jẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARBINGERING.] To precede; to be a harbinger of.

Har'bor (-bẽr), *n.* [Icel. *herbergi*, orig., a shelter for soldiers; *herr* army + *bjarga* to save, help, defend; akin to G. *heer* army, and *bergen* to defend.] **1.** A station for rest and entertainment; a refuge; a shelter. **2.** A landlocked or artificially protected body of water affording a refuge for vessels in storms; a port or haven.

Har'bor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARBORED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARBORING.] To afford lodging to; to give a refuge to; to entertain or cherish.

Har'bor, *v. i.* To lodge; to take shelter.

Har'bor-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, harbors.

Har'bor mas'ter (más'tẽr). An officer who executes the regulations respecting the use of a harbor.

Hard (härd), *a.* [*Compar.* HARDER (-ẽr); *superl.* HARDEST.] [AS. *heard*; akin to G. *hart*, Gr. κραύς strong.] **1.** Not easily penetrated, cut, compressed, or separated into parts; firm; solid; compact. **2.** Difficult; not easily apprehended, decided, or resolved. **3.** Difficult to accomplish; laborious; arduous. **4.** Difficult to resist or control; powerful. **5.** Difficult to bear or endure; hence, severe; rigorous; distressing; unjust. **6.** Difficult to please or influence; stern; obdurate; cruel; unfeeling. **7.** Not agreeable in composition, form, or color; harsh; rigid; ungraceful. **8.** Acid; sour. **9.** (*Pron.*) Abrupt or explosive in utterance.

Hard coal, anthracite. — **Hard money**, coin or specie. — **Hard pan**, the hard stratum of earth lying beneath the soil; hence, fig., the fundamental part or quality of anything. — **Hard water**, water which contains lime, or some mineral substance, rendering it unfit for washing.

Syn. — Trying; unyielding; stubborn; flinty.

Hard, *adv.* **1.** With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; earnestly. **2.** With difficulty. **3.** Uneasily; vexatiously. **4.** So as to raise difficulties. **5.** With tension or strain of the powers; violently; vigorously. **6.** Close or near.

Hard by, near by; not far off; close at hand.

Har'den (härd'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARDENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARDENING (-'n-ĭng).] To make or become hard or harder.

Hard'en-er (härd''n-ẽr), *n.* One that hardens.

Hard'-fa'vored (härd'fā'vẽrd), *a.* Coarse, unattractive, or stern in features.

Hard'-fist'ed (-fĭst'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having hard or strong hands. **2.** Close-fisted; covetous; niggardly.

Hard'hack' (-hăk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A very astringent shrub (*Spiræa tomentosa*), common in pastures.

Hard'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having sound judgment; sagacious; shrewd. — **Hard'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

Hard'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Unsympathetic; inexorable; cruel; pitiless. — **Hard'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

Har'di-hood (här'dĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Unyielding boldness; also, audaciousness; impudence.

Syn. — Intrepidity; courage; pluck; resolution; stoutness; audacity; effrontery; impudence.

Har'di-ly, *adv.* Boldly; stoutly; resolutely.

Har'di-ness (-dĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Capability of endurance. **2.** Hardihood; boldness; firmness; assurance.

Hard'ly (härd'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a hard or difficult manner; with difficulty. **2.** Scarcely; barely; not wholly. **3.** Severely; harshly; roughly.

Hard'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being hard.

Hard'pan' (härd'păn'), *n.* Same as *Hard pan*, under HARD, *a.*

Hard'ship (härd'shĭp), *n.* That which is hard to bear; as toil, privation, injury, injustice, etc.

Hard'-tack' (-tăk'), *n.* A name given by soldiers and sailors to a kind of hard biscuit, or sea bread.

Hard'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen utensils, and the like.

Har'dy (här'dĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HARDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HARDIEST.] [F. *hardi*, p. p. fr. OF. *hardir* to make bold; of German origin. See HARD, *a.*] **1.** Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid. **2.** Full of assurance; in a bad sense, reckless; shameless. **3.** Strong; firm; compact. **4.** Inured to fatigue or hardships. **5.** Able to withstand the cold of winter.

Hare (hâr), *n.* [AS. *hara*; akin to G. *hase*.] (*Zoöl.*) A swift, timid rodent, having long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip. See RABBIT.

European Hare (*Lepus timidus*).

Hare'bell' (hâr'-bĕl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, slender, branching plant, having blue, bell-shaped flowers.

Hare'brained' (hâr'brānd'), *a.* Wild; giddy; volatile.

Hare'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A long, narrow foot, carried (i. e., produced or extending) forward; — of dogs.

Hare'lip' (hâr'lĭp'), *n.* A lip, having a fissure like that of a hare. — **Hare'lipped'** (-lĭpt'), *a.*

Ha'rem (hā'rĕm), *n.* [Ar. *haram*, orig., anything forbidding or sacred, fr. *harama* to forbid, prohibit.] **1.** The apartments allotted to females in Mohammedan families. **2.** The family of wives and concubines of a Mohammedan man; seraglio. [bearing a cottony tuft.]

Hare's'-tail' (hârz'tāl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of sedge

Har'i-cot (hăr'ĕ-kō; *F.* ȧ'rĕ'kō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A ragout of meat, beans, and other vegetables. **2.** The ripe seeds, or the unripe pod, of the common string bean.

Har'i-er (hăr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HARRIER.

Ha'ri-ka'ri (hä'rĭ-kä'rĭ), *n.* See HARA-KIRI.

Hark (härk), *v. i.* [See HEARKEN.] To listen; to hearken; usually in the imperative.

Hark'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To hearken.

Harl (härl), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A filamentous substance. **2.** A barb, or barbs, of a fine large feather, — used in dressing artificial flies.

Har'le-quin (här'lĕ-kĭn *or* -kwĭn), *n.* [F. *arlequin*, obs. *harlequin*, prob. fr. OF. *hierlekin*, *hellequin*, goblin, elf.] A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes; a merry-andrew; orig., a droll rogue of Italian comedy.

Har'le-quin-ade' (-ād'), *n.* A play or scene in which the harlequin is conspicuous; the part of a harlequin.

Har'lot (-lŏt), *n.* [OF. *harlot*, *herlot*, *arlot*, a vagabond; of uncertain origin.] A prostitute; a strumpet.

Har'lot, *v. i.* To play the harlot.

Har'lot-ry (-rў), *n.* **1.** Prostitution; habitual lewdness. **2.** Anything meretricious. **3.** A harlot. [*Obs.*]

Harm (härm), *n.* [AS. *hearm*; akin to G. *harm* grief.] **1.** Injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune. **2.** That which causes injury, damage, or loss.

Syn. — See MISCHIEF.

Harm (härm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARMED (härmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARMING.] To hurt or damage; to wrong.

Har-mat'tan (här-măt'tan), *n.* [F., prob. of Arabic origin.] A dry, hot wind, blowing from the Sahara.

Harm'ful (härm'fụl), *a.* Full of harm; injurious. — **Harm'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Harm'ful-ness**, *n.*

Harm'less (härm'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Free from harm; unhurt. **2.** Free from power or disposition to harm. — **Harm'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Harm'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Innocent; innoxious; innocuous; inoffensive; unoffending; unhurt; uninjured; unharmed.

Har-mon'ic (här-mŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἁρμονικός*. See
Har-mon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } HARMONY.] **1.** Concordant; musical; consonant. **2.** (*Mus.*) Pert. to harmony; harmonious. **3.** (*Math.*) Having relations or properties resembling those of musical consonances.

Har-mon'ic (här-mŏn'ĭk), *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical note produced by a number of vibrations which is a multiple of the number producing some other; an overtone.

Har-mon'i-ca (-ĭ-ka), *n.* **1.** A kind of musical instrument, consisting of a series of hemispherical glasses. **2.** A toy instrument of strips of glass or metal hung on two tapes, and struck with hammers.

Har-mon'ic-al-ly (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* **1.** In an harmonical manner; harmoniously. **2.** In respect to harmony.

Har-mon'i-con (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* A small, flat, wind instrument of music, containing free metallic reeds.

Har-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The doctrine or science of musical sounds.

Har-mo'ni-ous (här-mō'nў-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Adapted to each other; having parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical. **2.** Agreeing in action or feeling. **3.** Vocally or musically concordant. — **Har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Har-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

Har'mo-nist (här'mŏ-nĭst), *n.* **1.** One who shows the agreement of corresponding passages of different authors. **2.** (*Mus.*) One skilled in harmony; a musical composer.

Har-mo'ni-um (här-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See HARMONY.] A musical instrument, resembling a small organ, in which the tones are produced by forcing wind upon free metallic reeds.

Har'mo-nize (här'mŏ-nīz), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARMONIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARMONIZING (-nī'zĭng).] To agree, or cause to agree, in action, adaptation, or effect; to be, or cause to be, in harmony.

Har'mo-ni'zer (-nī'zẽr), *n.* One who harmonizes.

Har'mo-ny (här'mŏ-nў), *n.* [F. *harmonie*, L. *harmonia*, Gr. *ἁρμονία* joint, proportion, concord, fr. *ἁρμός* a fitting or joining.] **1.** The just adaptation of parts to each other. **2.** Concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc. **3.** A literary work intended to show the consistency of different histories or narratives. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A succession of chords according to the rules of progression and modulation. (*b*) The science which treats of their construction and progression.

Syn. — Melody. — *Harmony* results from the concord of two or more strains or sounds which differ in pitch and quality. *Melody* denotes the pleasing alternation and variety of musical and measured sounds, as they succeed each other in a single verse or strain.

Har'ness (-nĕs), *n.* [OF. *harneis;* of Celtic origin.] **1.** Orig., the complete dress, esp. the military dress, of a man or a horse; hence, armor. **2.** The equipment of a draught or carriage horse, for service; gear; tackling. **3.** The part of a loom comprising the heddles.

Har'ness, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARNESSED (-nĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARNESSING.] **1.** To dress in armor. **2.** Fig.: To equip or furnish for defense. **3.** To equip with harness, as a horse. Also used figuratively.

Har'ness-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who harnesses anything.

Harp (härp), *n.* [AS. *harpe;* akin to G. *harfe.*] A kind of musical instrument.

Harp.

Harp, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARPED (härpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARPING.] **1.** To play on the harp. **2.** To dwell on tediously or monotonously in speaking or in writing.

Harp, *v. t.* To play on, as a harp; to play (a tune) on the harp. [the harp.]

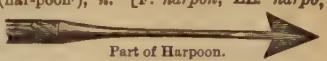
Harp'er (härp'ẽr), *n.* A player on

Harp'ing i'ron (ī'ŭrn). [See HARPOON.] A harpoon.

Harp'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of a vessel.

Harp'ist (härp'ĭst), *n.* A player on the harp.

Har-poon' (här-pōōn'), *n.* [F. *harpon*, LL. *harpo*, perh. of Ger. origin, fr. the *harp.*] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill large fish, as whales; a harping iron.


Part of Harpoon.

Har-poon', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARPOONED (-pōōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARPOONING.] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

Har-poon'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who throws the harpoon.

Harp'si-chord (härp'sĭ-kôrd), *n.* [OF. *harpechorde.* See HARP, and CHORD.] (*Mus.*) An obsolete harp-shaped instrument of music set horizontally and played by keys.

Har'py (här'pў), *n.* [F. *harpie*, L. *harpyia*, Gr. *ἅρπυια*, fr. root of *ἁρπάζειν* to seize.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) A fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture. **2.** One who is rapacious; an extortioner. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European moor buzzard or marsh harrier. (*b*) A large and powerful, double-crested American eagle.

Harpy (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*) 3 (*b*).

Har'que-bus } (här'-
Har'que-buse } kwē-bŭs), *n.* See ARQUEBUS.

Har'ri-dan (h*ă*r'rĭ-dan), *n.* [F. *haridelle* a jade.] A worn-out strumpet; a vixenish woman.

Har'ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* [From HARE, *n.*] (One of a breed of small hounds, used for hunting hares.

Har'ri-er, *n.* [From HARRY.] **1.** One who harries. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of hawks or buzzards which *harry* small animals.

Har'row (hăr'rō), *n.* [AS. *hearge.*] An implement set with teeth used in agriculture to pulverize the soil, cover seeds, etc., by dragging it over the surface.

Under the harrow, subjected to torture with a toothed instrument, or, hence, to great affliction or oppression.

Har'row, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARROWED (-rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARROWING.] **1.** To draw a harrow over. **2.** To break or tear, as with a harrow; to distress.

Har'row, *interj.* [OF. *harau, haro;* of uncertain origin.] Help! Halloo! An exclamation of distress; — the ancient Norman hue and cry.

Har'row-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who harrows.

Har'ry (-rў), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARRIED (-rĭd; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARRYING.] [OE. *harwen, herien, herȝien*, AS. *hergian* to act as an army, to ravage, plunder, fr. *here* army.] **1.** To strip; to pillage; to lay waste. **2.** To agitate; to worry; to harass.

Harsh (härsh), *a.* [*Compar.* HARSHER (-ẽr); *superl.* HARSHEST.] [OE. *harsk;* akin to G. *harsch;* fr. same source as E. *hard.*] Rough; disagreeable; grating to the touch, taste or ear, or to the sensibilities. — **Harsh'ly**, *adv.* — **Harsh'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Austere; crabbed; morose; severe; acrimonious. Also, see ACRIMONY.

Hart (härt), *n.* [AS. *heort, heorot;* akin to D. *hert*, G. *hirsch*, L. *cervus.*] (*Zoöl.*) A stag; the male red deer.

Hart'beest' (-bēst'), *n.* [D. *hertebeest.* See HART and BEAST.] (*Zoöl.*) A large South African antelope.

Harts'horn' (härts'hôrn'), *n.* **1.** The horn or antler of the hart. **2.** Spirits of hartshorn (see below).

Spirits of hartshorn (*Chem.*), a solution of ammonia in water, formerly obtained from hartshorn shavings.

Har'um-scar'um (hâr'ŭm-skâr'ŭm), *a.* [Cf. *hare*, v. t., and *scare*, v. t.] Wild; giddy; rash. [*Colloq.*]

Ha-rus'pice (hȧ-rŭs'pĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *haruspex.*] A diviner of ancient Rome.

Har'vest (här'vĕst), *n.* [AS. *hærfest* autumn; akin to G. *herbst.*] **1.** The gathering of a crop of any kind or of the crops; also, the season of gathering grain and fruits. **2.** That which is reaped or ready to be gathered; a crop. **3.** The product or result of any exertion or labor.

Harvest fly (*Zoöl.*), any species of Cicada. — Harvest moon, the moon near the full at the time of harvest in England, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

Har'vest, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARVESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARVESTING.] To reap or gather, as any crop.

Har'vest-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who harvests; a machine for cutting and gathering grain; a reaper.

Har'vest-home (här'vĕst-hōm'), *n.* **1.** Time of harvest. **2.** Song sung at the feast made at harvest time; the feast itself. **3.** Thanksgiving service at harvest time.

Has (hăz), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE.

Hash (hăsh), *n.* [Formerly *hachey*, *hachee*, F. *hachis*, fr. *hacher* to hash; of German origin.] **1.** That which is hashed; esp., a mixture of chopped cooked meat and vegetables. **2.** A new mixture of old matter.

Hash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HASHED (hăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HASHING.] To chop up; to mince and mix.

Hash'eesh } (hăsh'ēsh), *n.* [Ar. *hashīsh.*] A slightly
Hash'ish } acrid gum resin produced by common hemp in warm climates. It is narcotic and intoxicating.

Has'let (hăz'lĕt), *n.* [F. *hâtelettes* broil, for *hastelettes*, fr. F. *haste* spit.] The edible viscera, as the heart, liver, etc., of a beast, esp. of a hog.

Hasp (hăsp), *n.* [AS. *hæpse;* akin to G. *haspe, häspe.*] **1.** A clasp; esp., a metal strap fastened over a staple by a padlock or a pin. **2.** A spindle to wind yarn, thread, or silk on. **3.** An instrument for scarifying grass land.

Hasp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HASPED (hăspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HASPING.] To shut or fasten with a hasp.

Has'sock (hăs'sŭk), *n.* [Scot., fr. W. *hesgog* sedgy, *hesg* sedge.] **1.** A rank tuft of bog grass; a tussock. **2.** A small stuffed cushion or footstool.

Hast (hăst), *2d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE, contr. of *havest.* [*Archaic*]

Has'tate (hăs'tāt), } *a.* [L. *hastatus,*
Has'ta-ted (-tā-tĕd), } fr. *hasta* spear.] Triangular, with the basal angles spreading, somewhat like the head of a halberd.

Hastate Leaf.

Haste (hāst), *n.* [OE. *hast;* akin to G. *hast.*] **1.** Celerity of motion or action; — applied only to voluntary beings. **2.** State of being urged or pressed by business; sudden excitement of feeling or passion.

To make haste, to hasten.

Syn. — Speed; quickness; nimbleness; swiftness; expedition; dispatch; hurry; precipitance; vehemence; precipitation. — *Haste* denotes quickness of action and a strong desire for getting on; *hurry* includes a confusion and want of collected thought not implied in *haste; speed* denotes the actual progress made; *dispatch*, promptitude and rapidity in doing.

Haste, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HASTING.] To hasten; to hurry. [*Archaic*]

Has'ten (hās'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HASTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HASTENING (-'n-ĭng).] To drive or urge forward; to accelerate the movement of; to move quickly.

Has'ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, hastens.

Has'ti-ly (hās'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a hasty manner.

Has'ti-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being hasty.

Has'ty (hās'tĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HASTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HASTIEST.] **1.** Involving haste; done, made, etc., in haste. **2.** Moving or acting with haste; hence, acting without deliberation; precipitate; rash; eager. **3.** Made or reached without deliberation or due caution. **4.** Proceeding from, or indicating, a quick temper.

Has'ty pud'ding (hās'tĭ pud'dĭng). **1.** A thick batter of Indian meal; mush. [*U. S.*] **2.** A batter of flour or oatmeal. [*Eng.*]

Hat (hăt), *n.* [AS. *hæt, hætt;* akin to G. *hut.*] A covering for the head; esp., one with a crown and brim.

Hat'a-ble (hāt'ā-b'l), *a.* That may or should be hated.

Hat'band' (hăt'bănd'), *n.* A band round the crown of a hat; sometimes, one worn as a badge of mourning.

Hatch (hăch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HATCHED (hăcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HATCHING.] [F. *hacher* to chop, hack. See HASH.] To cross with lines in a peculiar manner; to crosshatch. See HATCHING.

Hatch, *v. t.* [OE. *hacchen, hetchen;* akin to G. *hecken,* Dan. *hekke.*] **1.** To produce, as young, from an egg or eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to produce young from (eggs). **2.** To form by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and produce; to contrive or plot.

Hatch, *v. i.* To produce young; — said of eggs; to come forth from the egg; — said of the young.

Hatch, *n.* **1.** A hatching. **2.** Development; discovery. **3.** The young produced by one incubation; brood.

Hatch, *n.* [OE. *hacche,* AS. *hæc.* Prob. akin to E. *hook,* and first used of something made of pieces fastened together.] **1.** A door with an opening over it; a half door. **2.** A frame or weir in a river, for catching fish. **3.** A flood or sluice gate. **4.** A bedstead. [*Scot.*] **5.** An opening in the deck of a vessel or floor of a warehouse; hatchway; also, a cover or door for such an opening.

To be under hatches, to be confined below in a vessel; to be under arrest.

Hatch (hăch), *v. t.* To close with a hatch or hatches.

Hatch'-boat' (hăch'bōt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A fishing vessel having numerous hatches.

Hatch'el (-ĕl), *n.* [OE. *hechele, hekele;* prob. akin to E. *hook.*] A toothed instrument for cleaning flax or hemp.

Hatch'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HATCHELED or HATCHELLED (-ĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HATCHELING or HATCHELLING.] **1.** To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax or hemp. **2.** To tease; to torment. [*Colloq.*]

Hatch'el-er, *n.* One who uses a hatchel.

Hatch'er, *n.* One who hatches; hatching apparatus.

Hatch'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A house for hatching fish, etc.

Hatch'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *hachette,* dim. of *hache* ax.] **1.** A small, short-handled ax. **2.** Specif., a tomahawk.

To bury the hatchet, to make peace, or become reconciled. — **To take up the hatchet,** to make or declare war.

Hatch'ing, *n.* [See 1st HATCH.] A mode of shading in engraving, drawing, etc., by crossing lines.

Hatch'ment (-ment), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. ACHIEVEMENT.] **1.** (*Her.*) A sort of panel, upon which the arms of a deceased person are temporarily displayed on his house, hearse, etc. **2.** A sword or other mark of the profession of arms; in general, a mark of dignity.

A Hatchment (*Her.*).

Hatch'ure (-ûr; 135), *n.* Same as HACHURE.

Hatch'way' (-wā'), *n.* An opening in a deck or floor, affording passage.

Hate (hāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HATING.] [AS. *hatian;* akin to G. *hassen.*] **1.** To have a great aversion to, with ill will; to dislike intensely. **2.** To be very unwilling; — followed by an infinitive, or a substantive clause with *that.* **3.** (*Script.*) To love less, relatively.

Syn. — To abhor; detest; abominate; loathe. — *Hate* is the generic word; we *abhor* what is deeply repugnant to our sensibilities or feelings; we *detest* what excites our indignation and contempt; what we *abominate* does equal violence to our moral and religious sentiments; what we *loathe* is offensive and excites disgust.

Hate, *n.* [AS. *hete;* akin to G. *hass.*] Strong aversion coupled with ill will; as exercised toward things, intense dislike.

Hate'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Manifesting hate or hatred. [*Archaic* or *R.*] **2.** Exciting or deserving hate. — **Hate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Hate'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Odious; detestable; abominable; execrable; loathsome; abhorrent; repugnant; malevolent.

Hat'er (hāt'ẽr), *n.* One who hates.

Hath (hăth), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE, contracted from *haveth.* Has. [*Archaic*]

Ha'tred (hā'trĕd), *n.* [See HATE; cf. KINDRED.] Strong aversion; intense dislike; hate; ill will.

Syn. — Enmity; animosity; malevolence; rancor; malignity; detestation; repugnance; antipathy. See ODIUM.

Hat'ter (hăt'tẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

‖ **Hat-te'ri-a** (hăt-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of Australian lizard. It is the only living representative of the order *Rhynchocephala.* [also, stuff for hats.]

Hat'ting (hăt'tĭng), *n.* The business of making hats; | **Hat'tree'** (hăt'trē'), *n.* A stand for hats.

Hau'berk (hȧ'bẽrk), *n.* [OF. *hauberc, halberc,* OHG. *halsberc; hals* neck + *bergan* to protect.] A coat of mail, esp. the long coat.

Haugh'ti-ly (hȧ'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a haughty manner.

Haugh'ti-ness (-nĕs), *n.* [For *hauteinness.* See HAUGHTY.] Quality or state of being haughty.

Haugh'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HAUGHTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HAUGHTIEST.] [F. *hautain,* fr. *haut* high, OF. also *halt,* fr. L. *altus* high.] **1.** High; noble. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] **2.** Conscious of superiority; proud in sentiment or bearing. **3.** Indicating pride or conscious superiority; supercilious; lofty.

Syn. — Arrogant; disdainful; contemptuous. — *Haughty* implies consciousness of, and pride in, superiority; *arrogant,* active or overbearing assertion of superiority or superior claims; *disdainful,* scorn and contempt.

Haul (hạl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAULED (hạld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAULING.] [OE. *halen, halien,* F. *haler,* of German or Scand. origin; akin to AS. *geholian* to get, D. *halen* to fetch, G. *holen,* and to L. *calare* to call, Gr. καλεῖν to call.] **1.** To pull or draw with force; to drag. **2.** To transport by drawing, as with horses or oxen.

To haul the wind (*Naut.*), to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows.

Haul (hąl), *v. t.* **1.** (*Naut.*) To haul the wind. **2.** To pull apart, as oxen sometimes do when yoked.

Haul, *n.* **1.** A violent pull. **2.** A single draught of a net. **3.** That which is caught, taken, or gained at once. **4.** Transportation by hauling; the distance through which anything is hauled.

Haul'age (-ăj), *n.* Act of hauling; charge for hauling.

Haul'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hauls.

Haulm (hąm), *n.* [OE. *halm*, AS. *healm*; akin to G. *halm*, L. *calamus* reed, stalk, Gr. κάλαμος.] The denuded stems or stalks of such crops as buckwheat and the cereal grains, beans, etc.; straw.

Haunch (hänch), *n.* [F. *hanche*, of German origin.] **1.** The hip; the projecting region of the pelvis and the hip joint. **2.** Of meats: The leg and loin taken together.

Haunches of an arch (*Arch.*), the parts on each side of the crown of an arch.

Haunched (hänchd), *a.* Having haunches.

Haunt (hänt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Haunted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Haunting.] [F. *hanter*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To frequent; to resort to frequently; to visit pertinaciously or intrusively. **2.** To inhabit, frequent, or visit as a specter.

Haunt, *n.* A place to which one frequently resorts.

Haunt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, haunts.

Haut'boy (hō'boi), *n.* [F. *hautbois*.] See Oboe.

‖ **Hau'teur'** (hō'tẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *haut* high.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness.

Have (hăv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Had (hăd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Having. Indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have*.] [OE. *haven*, *habben*, AS. *habben* (imperf. *hæfde*, p. p. *gehæfd*); akin to G. *haben*, and prob. to L. *habere*.] **1.** To hold in possession or control; to own. **2.** To possess, as something which appertains to, or affects, one. **3.** To take or accept. **4.** To obtain; to get. **5.** To cause or procure to be; to effect; to require. **6.** To bear, as young. **7.** To hold, regard, or esteem. **8.** To cause or force to go; to take. **9.** To take, betake, or hold (one's self); — used reflexively, often with ellipsis of the pronoun. **10.** To be under necessity or obligation; — followed by an infinitive. **11.** To understand.

☞ *Have*, as an auxiliary verb, is used with the past participle (originally only of transitive verbs) to form preterit tenses; as, I *have* loved; I shall *have* eaten. *Had* is used, especially in poetry, for *would have* or *should have*.

Syn. — To possess; to own. See Possess.

Hav'e-lock (hăv'ẽ-lŏk), *n.* [From *Havelock*, an English general.] A light covering for the head and neck, to protect from sunstroke.

Ha'ven (hā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hæfene*; akin to G. *hafen*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A bay, recess, or inlet which affords anchorage and shelter for shipping; a harbor; a port. **2.** A shelter; an asylum.

Hav'er (hăv'ẽr), *n.* A possessor; a holder.

Hav'er, *n.* [D. *haver*; akin to G. *haber*.] The oat; oats. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Hav'er-sack (hăv'ẽr-săk), *n.* [F. *havresac*, G. *habersack* sack for oats. See Haver, and Sack a bag.] **1.** A bag for oats or oatmeal. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A bag or case in which a soldier carries his rations when on a march. **3.** A gunner's case or bag.

Hav'oc (hăv'ŏk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] General destruction; devastation; waste.

Hav'oc, *v. t.* To devastate; to destroy; to lay waste.

Hav'oc, *interj.* A war cry for indiscriminate slaughter.

Haw (hą), *n.* [AS. *haga*; akin to G. *hag*, *hecke*.] **1.** A hedge; an inclosure. **2.** The fruit of the hawthorn.

Haw, *n.* [Cf. *ha* interj.] An intermission or hesitation of speech, with a sound somewhat like *haw!*

Haw, *v. i.* To stop, in speaking, with a sound like *haw*.

Haw, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hawed (hąd); *p. pr. & vb.* Hawing.] [Etym. uncertain.] To turn to the near side, or toward the driver; — said of cattle or a team. See Gee.

Haw, *v. t.* To cause to turn, as a team, to the near side.

Haw'finch' (hą'fĭnch'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common European grosbeak.

Haw-haw' (hą-hą'), *n.* [Duplication of *haw* a hedge.] [See Ha-ha.

Haw-haw', *v. i.* [Imitative.] To laugh boisterously. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

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Hawk (*Accipiter Cooperi*).

Hawk (hąk), *n.* [OE. *hauk* (prob. fr. Icel.), *havek*, AS. *hafoc*, *heafoc*; akin to G. *habicht*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of numerous species and genera of rapacious birds of the Falcon family.

Hawk (hąk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hawked (hąkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hawking.] **1.** To hunt birds with hawks trained for the purpose. **2.** To soar and strike like a hawk.

Hawk, *v. i.* [W. *hochi*.] To clear the throat with an audible sound, as in forcing up phlegm.

Hawk, *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm.

Hawk, *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

Hawk, *v. t.* [Akin to D. *hauker* hawker, G. *höcken* to higgle.] To offer for sale by public outcry; to peddle.

Hawk, *n.* A mason's handboard for mortar.

Hawk'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of sea turtle.

Hawked (hąkt), *a.* Curved like a hawk's bill.

Hawk'er (hąk'ẽr), *n.* One who hawks wares.

Hawk'er, *n.* One who hawks for birds; a falconer.

Hawk'ey (-ĭ), *n.* See Hockey.

Hawk'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having a keen eye.

Hawk' moth' (mŏth'; 115). (*Zoöl.*) One of many species of large handsome moths which have a long slender proboscis for sucking honey from flowers.

Hawse (hąz *or* hąs), *n.* [Orig., a *hawse hole*; cf. Icel. *hals*, *hāls*, neck, part of the bows, AS. *heals* neck.] **1.** A hawse hole. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The situation of the cables when a vessel is moored with two anchors, one on each side of the bow. (*b*) The distance ahead to which the cables usually extend. (*c*) That part of a vessel's bow in which are the hawse holes.

Hawse hole, a hole for a cable in the bow of a ship.

Haws'er (hąz'ẽr *or* hąs'ẽr), *n.* [From F. *hausser* to lift, raise, LL. *altiare*, fr. L. *altus* high.] A large rope; specif., a right-handed rope made of three strands each containing many yarns. [See *Illust.* of Cordage.]

Haw'thorn' (hą'thôrn'), *n.* [AS. *hagaporn*, *hægborn*. See Haw hedge, and Thorn.] (*Bot.*) A thorny shrub or tree, having fragrant flowers, and a fruit called *haw*.

Hay (hā), *n.* [AS. *hege*. See Haw hedge.] **1.** A hedge. [*Obs.*] **2.** A snare net, esp. for a rabbit.

To dance the hay, to dance in a ring.

Hay, *n.* [AS. *hēg*; akin to G. *heu*; fr. root of E. *hew*.] Grass cut and cured for fodder.

Hay fever (*Med.*), a kind of nasal catarrh affecting some persons in spring and summer.

Hay, *v. i.* To cut and cure grass for hay.

Hay'cock' (hā'kŏk'), *n.* A conical pile of hay.

Hay'loft' (hā'lŏft'; 115), *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay.

Hay'mow' (hā'mou'), *n.* **1.** A mass of hay laid up in a barn. **2.** The place where it is stored.

Hay'rick' (-rĭk'), *n.* A pile of hay, usually thatched.

Hay'stack' (hā'stăk'), *n.* A stack or conical pile of hay in the open air.

Haz'ard (hăz'ẽrd), *n.* [F. *hasard*, Sp. *azar* an accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, prob. fr. Ar. *zahr*, *zār*, a die.] **1.** A game of chance played with dice. **2.** The uncertain result of throwing a die; hence, a fortuitous event; chance. **3.** Risk; danger; peril. **4.** Anything that is hazarded or risked.

Haz'ard, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hazarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hazarding.] **1.** To expose to chance; to venture; to risk. **2.** To venture to incur, or bring on.

Syn. — To venture; risk; jeopard; peril; endanger.

Haz'ard (hăz'ẽrd), *v. i.* To try the chance; to encounter risk or danger.

Haz'ard-a-ble (-ą-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to hazard; hazardous; risky. **2.** Such as can be safely hazarded.

Haz'ard-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hazards or ventures.

Haz'ard-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Exposed to hazard; dangerous. — **Haz'ard-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Haz'ard-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Perilous; dangerous; bold; daring; adventurous; venturesome; precarious; uncertain.

Haze (hāz), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Lack of transparency in the air; hence, fig., obscurity; dimness.

Haze, *v. t.* To be hazy, or thick with haze.

Haze, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hazed (hāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hazing.] [Cf. Sw. *hasa* to hamstring, fr. *has* hough.] **1.** To harass by exacting unnecessary, disagreeable, or difficult work. **2.** To harass or humiliate by abusive tricks.

Ha'zel (hā'z'l), *n.* [AS. *hæsel*; akin to G. *hasel*, L. *corylus*.] (*Bot.*) A shrub or small tree bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste; filbert.

Witch hazel. See Witch-hazel, and Hamamelis.

Ha'zel, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the hazel or hazels. **2.** Light brown, like the hazelnut.

Ha'zel-nut' (hā'z'l-nŭt'), *n.* The nut of the hazel.

Ha'zy (hā'zĭ), *a.* **1.** More or less affected with haze; not clear or transparent. **2.** Obscure; confused. — **Ha'zi-ly** (-zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Ha'zi-ness**, *n.*

He (hē), *pron.* [*nom.* He; *poss.* His (hĭz); *obj.* Him (hĭm); *pl. nom.* They (thā); *poss.* Their or Theirs (thârz *or* thārz); *obj.* Them (thĕm).] [AS. *hē*, masc., *heó*, fem., *hit*, neut.; pl. *hī*, or *hie*, *hig*; akin to G. *heute* to-day.] **1.** The man or male being, previously designated. **2.** Any one; — used indefinitely. **3.** Man; any male person; — used substantively.

-head (-hĕd), *suffix.* A variant of -hood.

Head (hĕd), *n.* [AS. *heáfod*; akin to G. *haupt*; of unknown origin.] **1.** The anterior or superior part of an animal, containing the brain, or chief ganglia of the nervous system, the mouth, and, in the higher animals, the chief sensory organs. **2.** The uppermost, foremost, or most important part of an inanimate object; often, also, the larger, thicker, or heavier part or extremity. Specif.: (*a*) An ear of wheat or other small cereals. (*b*) (*Bot.*) A dense cluster of flowers or of leaves. **3.** The place occupied by, or intended for, the head. **4.** The chief or leader of an organized body. **5.** The place of honor, or of command. **6.** Each one among many; an individual; — often in a plural sense. **7.** The brain; the understanding. **8.** The source or beginning, as of a stream or river; hence, the altitude of the source, or the height of the surface, and the pressure resulting from the height or from motion; also, that part of a gulf or bay most remote from the outlet or the sea. **9.** A headland; a promontory. **10.** A separate part, or topic, of a discourse. **11.** Culminating point or crisis; hence, strength; force; height. **12.** Power; armed force. **13.** A headdress. **14.** The antlers of a deer. **15.** A rounded mass of foam on effervescing liquor.

To give (one) **the head**, *or* **To give head**, to free from restraint. — **To lose one's head**, to lose presence of mind. — **To make head**, *or* **To make head against**, to resist with success; to advance.

Head (hĕd), *a.* Principal; chief; leading; first.

Head (hĕd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Headed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Heading.] **1.** To be at the head of; to lead; to direct. **2.** To fit or furnish with a head. **3.** To cut off the top of. **4.** To oppose in front of; hence, to check or restrain. **5.** To set on the head.

Head, *v. i.* **1.** To have beginning or origin. **2.** To go or point in a certain direction. **3.** To form a head.

Head'ache′ (-āk′), *n.* Pain in the head.

Head'band′ (-bănd′), *n.* **1.** A fillet; a band for the head. **2.** The band at each end of the back of a book.

Head'board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* A board or boarding which forms the head of anything, or marks the place of the head.

Head'-cheese′ (-chēz′), *n.* A cheeselike mass made of portions of the head, or head and feet, of swine.

Head'dress′ (-drĕs′), *n.* **1.** A covering or ornament for the head. **2.** Manner of dressing or adorning the hair.

Head'ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished with (such) a head; — used in composition. **2.** Formed into a head.

Head'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that heads nails, rivets, etc. **2.** One who heads a movement, a party, or a mob. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A brick or stone laid with its shorter face in the surface of the wall. (*b*) In framing, the piece of timber fitted between two trimmers, and supported by them. **4.** A fall or plunge headforemost. [*Colloq.*]

Head'gear′, *or* **Head'gear**′ (-gēr′), *n.* Headdress.

Head'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a heady manner.

Head'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being heady.

Head'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or state of one that heads. **2.** That which stands at or forms the head, as the title of a chapter.

Head'land (hĕd'lănd), *n.* **1.** A cape; a promontory. **2.** Unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence.

Head'less (-lĕs), *a.* Having no head.

Head'light′ (hĕd'līt′), *n.* (*Engin.*) A light, with a powerful reflector, carried on the front of a locomotive, etc.

Head'line′ (-līn′), *n.* (*Print.*) The line at the top of a page, column, or article.

Head'long′ (-lông′; 115), *adv.* [OE. *hedling*, *hevedlynge*; prob. confused with E. *long*, a. & adv.] **1.** With the head foremost; headfirst. **2.** Rashly. **3.** Hastily.

Head'long′, *a.* **1.** Rash; precipitate. **2.** Precipitous.

Head'man (hĕd'măn′), *n.* A head or leading man.

Head'piece′ (-pēs′), *n.* **1.** Head. **2.** A cap of defense, esp. an open one. **3.** Understanding. **4.** An engraved ornament at the head of a chapter, or of a page.

Headpiece (2).

Head'quar'ters (-kwar'tẽrz), *n. pl.*; sometimes used as a *n. sing.* The quarters or place of residence or of business of any chief officer; hence, the center of authority or order.

Head'ship, *n.* Authority or dignity; chief place.

Heads'man (hĕdz'măn), *n.* An executioner who cuts off heads.

Head'stall′ (-stąl′), *n.* The part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head.

Head'stock′ (-stŏk′), *n.* (*Mach.*) A part for supporting some of the principal working parts of a machine.

Head'stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* **1.** The principal stone in a foundation; corner stone. **2.** Stone at the head of a grave.

Head'strong′ (-strông′; 115), *a.* **1.** Not easily influenced or restrained; self-willed. **2.** Directed by strong self-will; proceeding from obstinacy.

Syn. — Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; untractable; willful; stubborn; unruly; venturesome; heady.

Head'tire′ (-tīr′), *n.* **1.** A headdress. **2.** The manner of dressing the head.

Head'way′ (-wā′), *n.* **1.** Progress; hence, success of any kind. **2.** (*Arch.*) Clear space under an arch, girder, etc., to allow of easy passing underneath.

Head'y (hĕd'ў), *a.* [From Head.] **1.** Willful; rash; precipitate; ungovernable. **2.** Apt to affect the head; intoxicating; strong. **3.** Violent; impetuous.

Heal (hēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Healed (hēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Healing.] [AS. *hǣlan*, fr. *hāl* hale, sound; akin to G. *heilen*.] **1.** To make hale, sound, or whole; to restore to soundness or health. **2.** To remove or subdue; to cure; — of a disease or a wound. Also used fig.

Heal, *v. i.* To grow sound; to become well.

Heal'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being healed.

Heald (hēld), *n.* [Cf. Heddle.] A heddle.

Heal'er (hēl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, heals.

Health (hĕlth), *n.* [AS. *hǣlþ*, fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole. See Whole.] **1.** State of being hale, sound, or whole, in body, mind, or soul, esp. of being free from physical disease or pain. **2.** A wish of health and happiness, as in pledging a person in a toast.

Health'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Free from illness or disease; well; healthy. **2.** Promoting health; wholesome; salutary. **3.** Indicating, characterized by, or resulting from, health. — **Health'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Health'ful-ness**, *n.*

Health'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Healthier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Healthiest.] **1.** Being in a state of health; enjoying health. **2.** Evincing health. **3.** Conducive to health. — **Health'i-ly** (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Health'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Vigorous; sound; hale; salubrious; healthful; wholesome; salutary.

Heap (hēp), *n.* [AS. *héap*; akin to G. *haufe*, *haufen*, Icel. *hōpr* troop.] **1.** Throng; multitude; great number. [*Illit.* or *Humorous*] **2.** A pile or mass; bulky collection.

Heap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Heaped (hēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Heaping.] To collect, form, throw, or lay, in a heap.

Heap'er (hēp'ẽr), *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

Hear (hēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Heard (hẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hearing.] [AS. *híeran*, *hȳran*, *hēran*; akin to G. *hören*.] **1.** To perceive by the ear. **2.** To attend to; to listen to; to heed; to examine; to try judicially. **3.** To listen to and answer favorably; to favor.

Hear, *v. i.* **1.** To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. **2.** To attend; to listen. **3.** To be told; to learn; to receive information.

Heard (hẽrd), *imp. & p. p.* of Hear.

Hear'er (hēr'ẽr), *n.* One who hears; an auditor.

Hear'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or power of perceiving sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived. **2.** Attention; opportunity to be heard; audience. **3.** A listening to facts and evidence for the sake of adjudication. **4.** Extent within which sound may be heard; earshot.

Hark'en (härk''n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Harkened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Harkening.] [AS. *hercnian*, *heorcnian*, Ir. *hiéran*, *hȳran*, to hear; akin to G. *hörchen*.] To listen; to hear, in order to obey or comply; to heed.

Syn. — To attend; listen; hear; heed.

Hark'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hearkens; a listener.

Hear'say (hēr'sā'), *n.* Report; rumor; fame; common talk; something heard from another.

Hearsay evidence (*Law*), testimony by one person of matters told him by another. It is ordinarily inadmissible.

Hearse (hẽrs), *n.* [See Herse.] **1.** A tomb, coffin, or sepulchral monument. [*Archaic*] **2.** A carriage specially adapted or used for conveying the dead to the grave.

Hearse, *v. t.* To inclose in a hearse or tomb. [*Obs.*]

Hearse'cloth′ (-klŏth′; 115), *n.* A cloth for covering a coffin when on a bier; a pall.

Heart (härt), *n.* [AS. *heorte*; akin to G. *herz*, L. *cor*, Gr. *καρδία*, *κῆρ*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A hollow, muscular organ, which, by contracting rhythmically, keeps up the circulation of the blood. **2.** The seat of the affections or sensibilities or of the moral affections, collectively or separately; rarely, the seat of the understanding or will;

individual disposition and character. **3.** The inmost or most essential part of any body or system. **4.** Courage; courageous purpose; spirit; vigor; power. **5.** That which resembles a heart in shape; esp., the conventional figure or object used as a symbol or representative of the heart. **6.** One of a series of playing cards, distinguished by the figure of a heart. **7.** An affectionate appellation.

Heart(5).

At heart, in the inmost character or disposition; at bottom; really. — **By heart,** in the closest or most thorough manner. — **To get** *or* **learn by heart,** to memorize. — **To break the heart of,** to bring to despair or hopeless grief.

Heart'ache' (härt'āk'), *n.* Sorrow; anguish.

Heart'break' (-brāk'), *n.* Crushing sorrow or grief.

Heart'bro'ken (-brō'k'n), *a.* Crushed by sorrow.

Heart'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* (*Med.*) An uneasy, burning sensation in the stomach, often attended with nausea.

Heart'burn'ing (-bûrn'ĭng), *a.* Causing discontent.

Heart'burn'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) Same as HEARTBURN. **2.** Discontent; secret enmity.

Heart'ed, *a.* **1.** Having (such) a heart; — chiefly in composition. **2.** Seated or laid up in the heart.

Heart'en (härt''n), *v. t.* To give or restore heart to; to encourage; to animate; to embolden.

Heart'felt' (-fĕlt'), *a.* Hearty; sincere.

Hearth (härth), *n.* [AS. *heorð*; akin to G. *herd.*] **1.** The floor of a fireplace; also, a corresponding part of a stove or furnace. **2.** The house itself, as the abode of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality.

Hearth'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Stone forming the hearth; hence, the fireside; home.

Heart'i-ly (härt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a hearty manner.

Heart'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being hearty.

Heart'less (-lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without a heart. **2.** Spiritless; despondent. **3.** Unsympathetic; cruel. — **Heart'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Heart'less-ness,** *n.*

Heart'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* Trepidation; fear.

Heart'rend'ing (-rĕnd'ĭng), *a.* Causing intense grief.

Heart's'-ease' (härts'ēz'), *n.* **1.** Peace of mind or feeling. **2.** (*Bot.*) The pansy.

Heart'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Sick at heart; very despondent.

Heart'some (-sŭm), *a.* Merry; cheerful; lively. [*Scot.*]

Heart'strick'en (-strĭk''n), *a.* Shocked; dismayed.

Heart'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A nerve or tendon supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

Heart'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The hard, central part of a tree, usually differing in color from the outer layers.

Heart'y (härt'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HEARTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HEARTIEST.] **1.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the heart; warm; cordial; bold; zealous; sincere; willing; also, energetic; active; eager. **2.** Exhibiting strength; sound; healthy; firm; vigorous; not weak. **3.** Promoting strength; nourishing; abundant.

Syn. — Real; unfeigned; earnest; zealous; ardent.

Heart'y, *n.* Comrade; boon companion; good fellow.

Heat (hēt), *n.* [AS. *hǣtu, hǣto,* fr. *hāt* hot. See HOT.] **1.** A force which in general is a form of molecular disturbance or vibration. It was formerly supposed to be a fluid, and was called *caloric.* **2.** The sensation caused by the force or influence of heat. **3.** High temperature, as distinguished from low temperature, or cold. **4.** Indication of high temperature; redness; high color; flush. **5.** A single complete operation of heating. **6.** A single effort; a single course in a race. **7.** Utmost violence; rage; vehemence. **8.** Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; ardor; fervency. **9.** Sexual excitement. **10.** Fermentation.

Heat (hēt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEATING.] To make or become hot or warm; to communicate heat to.

Heat'er (hēt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, heats.

Heath (hēth), *n.* [OE. *heth* waste land, the plant heath, AS. *hǣð;* akin to G. *heide.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A low shrub (*Erica,* or *Calluna, vulgaris*), with minute evergreen leaves, and pink flowers; also, any of the numerous species of the genus *Erica,* some of great beauty. **2.** A place overgrown with heath or coarse herbage.

Heath grass (*Bot.*), a kind of perennial grass growing on dry heaths.

Hea'then (hē'th'n), *n.; pl.* HEATHENS (-th'nz), or *collectively* HEATHEN. [AS. *hǣðen,* prop. an adj. fr. *hǣð* heath, and orig., therefore, one who lives in the country, or on the heaths and in the woods. See HEATH.] **1.** An individual of the nations which worship idols and do not acknowledge the true God; a pagan; an idolater. **2.** An irreligious person.

Syn. — Pagan; gentile. See PAGAN.

Hea'then (hē'th'n), *a.* **1.** Gentile; pagan. **2.** Barbarous; heathenish. **3.** Irreligious; scoffing.

Hea'then-dom (hē'th'n-dŭm), *n.* **1.** The regions where heathenism prevails; heathen collectively. **2.** Heathenism.

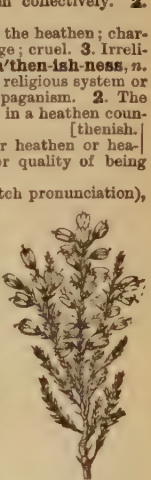
Hea'then-ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the heathen; characteristic of heathens. **2.** Rude; savage; cruel. **3.** Irreligious. — **Hea'then-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Hea'then-ish-ness,** *n.*

Hea'then-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The religious system or rites of a heathen nation; idolatry; paganism. **2.** The manners or morals usually prevalent in a heathen country; ignorance; barbarism.

Hea'then-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render heathen or heathenish.

Hea'then-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being heathen. **2.** Heathendom.

Heath'er (hĕth'ẽr; — the only Scotch pronunciation), *n.* [See HEATH.] Heath. [*Scot.*]


Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*). Reduced.

Heather bell (*Bot.*), the pretty subglobose flower of two European heathers (*Erica Tetralix,* and *E. cinerea*).

Heath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Heathy; of the nature of heath.

Heath'y (hēth'ĭ), *a.* Full of heath; abounding with heath.

Heave (hēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* HEAVED (hēvd), or HOVE (hōv); *p. p.* HEAVED, HOVE, formerly HOVEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEAVING.] [AS. *hebban;* akin to G. *heben,* L. *capere* to take.] **1.** To cause to move upward or onward by lifting; to lift; to hoist. **2.** To throw; to cast. **3.** To cause to move; also, to throw off. **4.** To utter with effort. **5.** To cause to swell or rise.

To heave a ship to (*Naut.*), to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.

Heave, *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown up or raised; to rise upward. **2.** To rise and fall alternately; to swell; to expand; hence, to labor; to strain. **3.** To retch; to vomit.

To heave in sight (as a ship), to come in sight; to appear.

Heave, *n.* **1.** An effort to raise or move something. **2.** An upward motion; a rising; a swell or distention.

Heav'en (hĕv'n), *n.* [AS. *heofon;* origin uncertain.] **1.** The expanse of space surrounding the earth; esp., the seeming arch or dome over the earth; firmament; sky; — often in the plural in this sense. **2.** The dwelling place of the Deity; the place or state of the blessed after death. **3.** God; also, the assembly of the blessed. **4.** Any place of supreme happiness; perfect felicity; bliss.

Heav'en-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or appropriate to, heaven; celestial; not earthly; of the character of heaven; supremely blessed. — **Heav'en-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Heav'en-ly, *adv.* In a heavenly manner.

Heav'en-ly-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having the mind devoted to heavenly objects.

Heav'en-ward (-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* Toward heaven.

Heave' of'fer-ing (hēv' ŏf'fẽr-ĭng). (*Jewish Antiq.*) An offering or oblation elevated before the altar.

Heav'er (hēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, heaves or lifts. **2.** (*Naut.*) A bar used as a lever.

Heaves (hēvz), *n.* A disease of horses, characterized by wheezing, flatulency, etc., with heaving of the flank.

Heav'i-ly (hĕv'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a heavy manner.

Heav'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being heavy.

Heav'y (hĕv'ĭ), *a.* Having the heaves.

Heav'y (hĕv'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HEAVIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HEAVIEST.] [AS. *hefig,* fr. *hebban* to lift, heave. See HEAVE.] **1.** Heaved or lifted with labor; not light; weighty; ponderous; hence, sometimes, large in extent, quantity, or effects. **2.** Not easy to bear; hard to endure or accomplish; hence, grievous; afflictive. **3.** Laden with that which is weighty; encumbered; burdened. **4.** Slow; sluggish; dull; inanimate; stupid. **5.** Strong; violent; forcible. **6.** Loud; deep; — of sound. **7.** Dark with clouds; gloomy; — of the sky. **8.** Impeding motion; cloggy; clayey; — of earth. **9.** Not raised, or made light; — of bread, etc. **10.** Not easily digested; — of food. **11.** Having much body or strength; — of wines, or other liquors. **12.** Pregnant. [*R.*]

Heav'y, *adv.* Heavily.

Heav'y-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Despondent; sad.

Heav'y spar' (spär'). (*Min.*) Native barium sulphate or barite, — from its high specific gravity.

Heb'do-mad (hĕb'dŏ-măd), *n.* [L. *hebdomas, -adis,* Gr. ἑβδομάς seven, seven days, deriv. of ἑπτά seven.] A week; a period of seven days.

Heb-dom'a-dal (hĕb-dŏm'ă-dal), **Heb-dom'a-da-ry** (-dă-rĭ), *a.* Consisting of seven days, or occurring at intervals of seven days; weekly.

Heb-dom'a-da-ry (hĕb-dŏm'ȧ-dȧ-rȳ), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, and perform other services.

Heb'e-tate (hĕb'ē-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *hebetare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *hebes* dull.] To render obtuse; to dull; to stupefy.

Heb'e-tate (-tāt), *a.* Dull. [being hebetated.

Heb'e-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A hebetating; state of

He-bra'ic (hē-brā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrews, or to the language of the Hebrews.

He'bra-ism (hē'brȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A Hebrew idiom or custom. **2.** The type of character of the Hebrews.

He'bra-ist, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

He'bra-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Hebrew language or idiom.

He'bra-ize (hē'brȧ-ĭz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEBRAIZED (-ĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEBRAIZING.] To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew or Hebraistic.

He'bra-ize, *v. i.* To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew idiom, or to Hebrew customs.

He'brew (hē'brŭ), *n.* [F. *Hébreu*, L. *Hebraeus*, Gr. Ἑβραῖος, fr. Heb. *'ibhrī*.] **1.** An appellative of Abraham, or of any one of his descendants, esp. in the line of Jacob; Israelite; Jew. **2.** Language of the Hebrews.

He'brew, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrews.

Hec'a-tomb (hĕk'ȧ-tōōm *or* -tŏm), *n.* [L. *hecatombe*, Gr. ἑκατόμβη; ἑκατόν hundred + βοῦς ox.] (*Antiq.*) A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle at the same time; hence, the sacrifice or slaughter of any large number.

Hec'kle (hĕk'k'l), *n.* & *v. t.* Same as HACKLE.

Hec'tare' (hĕk'târ'; *F.* ăk'târ'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *are* an are.] A measure of area containing 10,000 square meters, or 2.471 acres.

Hec'tic (hĕk'tĭk), *a.* [F. *hectique*, Gr. ἑκτικός habitual, consumptive, fr. ἕξις habit, a habit of body or mind, fr. ἔχειν to have; akin to Skr. *sah* to endure.] **1.** Habitual; constitutional; pertaining esp. to slow waste of animal tissue, as in consumption; as, *hectic* fever. **2.** In a hectic condition; consumptive. [flush.

Hec'tic, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) Hectic fever. **2.** A hectic

‖ **Hec'to-cot'y-lus** (-tō-kŏt'ĭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* HECTOCOTYLI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἑκατόν a hundred + κοτύλη a hollow vessel.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the arms of the male of most kinds of cephalopods, which is specially modified to effect fertilization of the eggs.

Hec'to-gram (hĕk'tō-grăm), *n.* [F. *hectogramme*, fr. Gr. ἑκατόν + F. *gramme* a gram.] A measure of weight, containing 100 grams, or about 3.527 ounces avoirdupois.

Hec'to-graph (hĕk'tō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + *-graph*.] A contrivance for multiple copying, by means of a surface of gelatin softened with glycerin.

Hec'to-li'ter (hĕk'tō-lē'tẽr *or* hĕk-tŏl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F.

Hec'to-li'tre *hectolitre*, fr. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *litre* a liter.] **1.** A liquid measure containing 100 liters, or nearly 22.0097 imperial gallons. **2.** A dry measure, containing ten decaliters, or about 2⅘ Winchester bushels.

Hec'to-me'ter (hĕk'tō-mē'tẽr *or* hĕk-tŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.*

Hec'to-me'tre [F. *hectometre*, fr. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *mètre* a meter.] A measure of length, equal to a hundred meters or to 328.09 feet.

Hec'tor (hĕk'tẽr), *n.* [From the Trojan warrior *Hector*, the son of Priam.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, insolent fellow; one who vexes or provokes.

Hec'tor, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HECTORED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HECTORING.] To treat with insolence; to threaten; to bully; hence, to tease; to taunt.

Hec'to-stere (hĕk'tō-stẽr *or* -stâr), *n.* [F. *hectostère*; Gr. ἑκατόν + F. *stère*.] A solid measure containing 100 cubic meters, or 3531.05 United States cubic feet.

Hed'dle (hĕd'd'l), *n.* [Cf. HEALD.] (*Weaving*) One of the sets of parallel, doubled threads which, with their mounting, compose the harness employed to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten in a loom.

Hed'er-a'ceous (hĕd'ẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, fr. *hedera* ivy.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, ivy.

Hed'er-al (hĕd'ẽr-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to ivy.

Hedge (hĕj), *n.* [AS. *hecg*; akin to E. *haw*, G. *hecke*.] A thicket of bushes, esp. one planted as a fence.

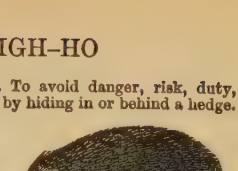
Hedge priest, a poor, illiterate priest. — Hedge sparrow (*Zoöl.*), a European warbler which frequents hedges.

Hedge (hĕj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEDGED (hĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEDGING.] **1.** To inclose or separate with a hedge; to fence with shrubs or small trees. **2.** To obstruct with a barrier; to hinder from progress or success. **3.** To surround for defense; to guard; to protect. **4.** To surround so as to prevent escape.

To hedge a bet, to bet upon both sides, thus guarding against loss.

Hedge (hĕj), *v. i.* **1.** To avoid danger, risk, duty, responsibility, etc., as if by hiding in or behind a hedge. **2.** (*Betting*) To hedge a bet.

Hedge'hog' (-hŏg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A small animal having the hair on the upper part of its body mixed with prickles or spines. It is able to roll itself into a ball with the spines outward in every direction. **2.** The Canadian porcupine. [*U. S.*]



European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus Europæus*).

Hedg'er (hĕj'ẽr), *n.* One who hedges.

Hedge'row' (hĕj'rō'), *n.* A row of shrubs, or trees, planted for inclosure or separation of fields.

He-don'ic (hē-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἡδονικός, fr. ἡδονή pleasure, ἡδύς sweet, pleasant.] **1.** Pertaining to pleasure. **2.** Of, relating to, or believing in, hedonism.

He-don'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Philos.*) Moral philosophy which treats of the relation of duty to pleasure.

Hed'on-ism (hĕd'ŏn-ĭz'm *or* hē'dŏn-), *n.* The ethical theory which finds the explanation and authority of duty in its tendency to give pleasure.

Heed (hēd), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEEDING.] [AS. *hēdan*; akin to G. *hüten*.] To mind; to consider; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

Heed, *n.* Attention; notice; observation; regard.

Heed'ful (hēd'fụl), *a.* Full of heed; careful; attentive; vigilant. — **Heed'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Heed'ful-ness**, *n.*

Heed'less (-lĕs), *a.* Without heed or care; inattentive; careless; unobservant. — **Heed'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Heed'less-ness**, *n.*

Heel (hēl), *v. i.* [OE. *helden* to lean, incline, AS. *heldan*, *hyldan*.] (*Naut.*) To lean or tip to one side, as a ship.

Heel, *n.* [AS. *hēla*, perh. for *hōhila*, fr. AS. *hōh* heel (cf. HOUGH).] **1.** The hinder part of the foot; sometimes, the whole foot, — in man or quadrupeds. **2.** The hinder part of any covering for the foot. **3.** The latter or remaining part of anything. **4.** Anything regarded as like a human heel in shape; a protuberance; a knob. **5.** The part of a thing corresponding in position to the human heel; esp.: (*a*) (*Naut.*) The after end of a ship's keel. (*b*) (*Naut.*) The lower end of a mast, a boom, the bowsprit, the sternpost, etc. (*c*) (*Mil.*) The uppermost part of the blade of a sword, next to the hilt. (*d*) The part of any tool next the tang or handle. **6.** (*Man.*) Management by the heel, especially the spurred heel.

To be down at the heel, to be slovenly or in a poor plight. — To go heels over head, to turn over so as to bring the heels uppermost; hence, to move in an inconsiderate, or rash, manner. — To lay by the heels, to fetter; to shackle; to imprison. — To show the heels, to flee. — To take to the heels, to flee; to betake to flight.

Heel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEELED (hēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEELING.] **1.** To perform by the use of the heels. [*R.*] **2.** To add a heel to. **3.** To arm with a gaff, as a cock for fighting.

Heel'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A cock that strikes well with his spurs. **2.** A political hanger-on. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Heel'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** Armor for the heels. **2.** A piece of leather fixed on the heel of a shoe. **3.** The end.

Heel'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A supporting post, as that to which a gate is hinged.

Heel'tap' (-tăp'), *n.* **1.** A layer of leather in a shoe heel. **2.** A little liquor left in a glass after drinking.

Heel'tap', *v. t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel of.

Heft (hĕft), *n.* [From HEAVE: cf. AS. *hefe* weight.] **1.** A heaving. **2.** Weight; ponderousness. [*Colloq.*] **3.** The greater part; bulk. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Heft, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEFTED (HEFT, *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEFTING.] **1.** To heave up; to raise aloft. **2.** To prove or try the weight of by raising. [*Colloq.*]

He-gem'o-ny (hē-jĕm'ō-nȳ *or* hĕ'jē-mō-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἡγεμονία, deriv. of ἡγεῖσθαι to go before.] Leadership; preponderant influence or authority, as among states.

He-gi'ra (hē-jī'rȧ *or* hĕj'ĭ-rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *hijrah* flight.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, September 13, A. D. 622; hence, any similar flight or exodus.

☞ There is a difference of 10 days, 21 hours, 48 minutes, between the Christian year and the Mussulman year, so that 33 Christian years nearly equal 34 Mussulman years.

Heif'er (hĕf'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *heáhfore*, *heáfore*; of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A young cow.

Heigh'-ho (hī'hō), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, dejection, uneasiness, weariness, etc.

Height (hīt), *n.* [AS. *heáhðu, hēhðu*, fr. *heah* high. See HIGH.] **1.** Condition of being high; elevated position. **2.** Distance to which a thing rises; altitude; measure upward from a surface; stature. **3.** That which is elevated; a hill or mountain. **4.** Elevation in excellence or in rank; preëminence or distinction; prominence. **5.** Progress toward eminence; grade; degree. **6.** Utmost degree in extent; extreme limit of energy or condition.

Height'en (hīt'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEIGHTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEIGHTENING.] **1.** To make high; to raise higher; to elevate. **2.** To carry forward; to advance, increase, or intensify; to make more conspicuous.

Hei'nous (hā'nŭs), *a.* [OF. *haïnos* hateful, fr. *haïne* hate, fr. *haïr* to hate; of German origin. See HATE.] Hateful; flagrant; odious; atrocious; giving great offense. — **Hei'nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Hei'nous-ness**, *n.*

Heir (âr), *n.* [OF. *heir, eir*, L. *heres;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** One who inherits, or is entitled to succeed to the possession of, any property after its owner's death. **2.** One who receives any endowment from an ancestor or relation.

Heir apparent. (*Law*) See under APPARENT. — **Heir at law**, one who, after his ancestor's death, inherits his intestate estate. — **Heir presumptive**, one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir.

Heir'dom (âr'dŭm), *n.* State of an heir; succession by inheritance.

Heir'ess, *n.* A female heir.

Heir'loom' (âr'lōōm'), *n.* [*Heir* + *loom*, in its earlier sense of, implement, tool.] Any piece of personal property, which by law or special custom descends to the heir along with the inheritance; hence, any piece of personal property that has been in a family for several generations. [leges of an heir.]

Heir'ship (âr'shĭp), *n.* State, character, or privi-

He-ji'ra (hĕ-jī'rȧ *or* hĕj'ĭ-rȧ), *n.* See HEGIRA.

Hek'tare', **Hek'to-gram**, etc. Same as HECTARE, HECTOGRAM, etc.

Held (hĕld), *imp. & p. p.* of HOLD.

He'li-ac (hē'lĭ-ăk), *a.* Heliacal.

He-lī'a-cal (hē-lī'ȧ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἡλιακός belonging to the sun, fr. ἥλιος the sun.] (*Astron.*) Emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it; rising or setting at the same, or nearly the same, time as the sun.

Hel'i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-kal), *a.* [From HELIX.] Of or pertaining to, or in the form of, a helix. — **Hel'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Hel'i-coid (hĕl'ĭ-koid), *a.* [Gr. ἑλικοειδής; ἕλιξ, -ικος, helix + εἶδος shape.] **1.** Spiral; curved, like the spire of a univalve shell. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Shaped like a snail shell; pertaining to the Snail family.

Hel'i-coid, *n.* (*Geom.*) The surface generated by a straight line moving so that every point of it has a uniform motion in the direction of another fixed straight line, and a uniform angular motion about it.

Hel'i-coid'al (-koid'al), *a.* Same as HELICOID.

Hel'i-co'ni-an (-kō'nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Helicon, the supposed dwelling place of the Muses.

He'li-o- (hē'lĭ-ō-). A combining form from Gr. ἥλιος, *the sun.*

He'li-o-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [*Helio-* + *centric*, **He'li-o-cen'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *centrical.*] (*Astron.*) Pertaining to the sun's center, or appearing to be seen from it; having, or relating to, the sun as a center.

He'li-o-chrome (hē'lĭ-ō-krōm), *n.* [*Helio-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] A photograph in colors.

He'li-o-graph (hē'lĭ-ō-grȧf), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A photograph. **2.** An instrument for photographing the sun. **3.** An apparatus for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays. — **He'li-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

He'li-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-graphy.*] Photography.

He'li-o-grav'ure (-ō-grȧv'ûr), *n.* [F. *héliogravure.*] Art or process of photographic engraving.

He'li-ol'a-ter (-ōl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* A sun worshiper.

He'li-ol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-latry.*] Sun worship. See SABIANISM.

He'li-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-meter.*] (*Astron.*) An instrument devised originally for measuring the diameter of the sun, but now employed for other delicate astronomical measurements.

He'li-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to

He'li-o-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), the heliometer; belonging to, or made by, heliometry.

He'li-om'e-try (-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Art of measuring the diameters of heavenly bodies, their distances, etc.

He'li-o-scope (hē'lĭ-ō-skōp), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-scope.*] (*Astron.*) An instrument for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes. — **He'li-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

He'li-o-stat (hē'lĭ-ō-stăt), *n.* [*Helio-* + Gr. στατός placed, deriv. of ἱστάναι to stand.] An instrument consisting of a mirror moved by clockwork, by which a sunbeam is made apparently stationary; also, a geodetic heliotrope.

He'li-o-trope (hē'lĭ-ō-trōp), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον; ἥλιος sun + τρέπειν to turn, τρόπος turn.] **1.** (*Anc. Astron.*) An instrument or machine for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and equinoctial line. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Heliotropium*, one species of which is cultivated for its fragrant flowers. **3.** An instrument for signaling to an observer at a distance, by the sun's rays thrown from a mirror. **4.** (*Min.*) See BLOODSTONE, (*a*). [otropism.]

He'li-o-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Manifesting heli-

He'li-ot'ro-pism (-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*Helio-* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] (*Bot.*) The phenomenon of turning toward the light, seen in many leaves and flowers.

He'li-o-type (hē'lĭ-ō-tip), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-type.*] A picture obtained by the process of heliotypy.

He'li-o-ty'py (-tĭ'pĭ), *n.* A method of transferring pictures from photographic negatives to gelatin plates from which impressions are produced as by lithography.

Hel'i-spher'ic (hĕl'ĭ-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*Helix* + *spheric*, **Hel'i-spher'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *spherical.*] Spiral.

He'lix (hē'lĭks), *n.; pl.* L. HELICES (hĕl'ĭ-sēz), E. HELIXES (hē'lĭks-ĕz). [L. *helix*, Gr. ἕλιξ, -ικος, fr. ἑλίσσειν to turn round.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A nonplane curve whose tangents are all equally inclined to a given plane. The common helix is the curve formed by the thread of the ordinary screw. It is distinguished from the *spiral*, all the convolutions of which are in the same plane. **2.** (*Arch.*) A little volute under the abacus of the Corinthian capital. **3.** (*Anat.*) The incurved margin or rim of the external ear. See EAR. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of land snails.

Hell (hĕl), *n.* [AS. *hell;* akin to G. *hölle*, Goth. *halja*, and to AS. *helan* to conceal.] **1.** The place of souls after death; the grave; — called in Hebrew *sheol*, and by the Greeks *hades.* **2.** The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. Hence, mental torment; anguish. **3.** A place where outcasts are gathered.

Hell'bend'er (hĕl'bĕnd'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large North American aquatic salamander.

Hel'le-bore (hĕl'ê-bōr), *n.* [L. *helleborus*, Gr. ἑλλέβορος.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial herbs of the Crowfoot family, mostly having powerfully cathartic and even poisonous qualities. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any plant of several species of the poisonous liliaceous genus *Veratrum.*

Hel'lene (hĕl'lēn), *n.* [Gr. Ἕλλην.] A native of either ancient or modern Greece; a Greek.

Hel-len'ic (hĕl-lĕn'ĭk *or* -lē'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hellenes; Greek; Grecian.

Hel'len-ism (hĕl'lĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A phrase or form of speech peculiar to the Greek language; a Grecism. **2.** The type of character of the ancient Greeks.

Hel'len-ist (hĕl'lĕn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who affiliates with Greeks; esp., a Jew who used the Greek language as his mother tongue. **2.** One versed in the Greek language and literature.

Hel'le-nis'tic (hĕl'lê-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the

Hel'le-nis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), Hellenists.

Hell'ga-mite (-gȧ-mīt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The aquatic

Hell'gra-mite (-grȧ-mīt), larva of a large American winged insect, much used as a fishbait by anglers.

Hell'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell.

Hell'ish (hĕl'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to hell; like hell; infernal; diabolical. — **Hell'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Hell'ish-ness**, *n.*

Hel-lo' (hĕl-lō'), *interj. & n.* See HALLOO.

Helm (hĕlm), *n.* [AS. *helma* rudder; akin to G. *helm.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) The apparatus by which a ship is steered; — commonly used of the tiller or wheel alone. **2.** The place or office of direction or administration.

Helm, *v. t.* To steer; to guide; to direct. [*R.*]

Helm, *n.* [AS. See HELMET.] A helmet. [*Poetic*]

Hel'met (hĕl'mĕt), *n.* [OF. *helmet*, a dim. of *helme*, F. *heaume;* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** (*Armor*) A defensive covering for the head. **2.** A helmet-shaped hat. **3.** That which resembles a helmet in form, position, etc.; as: (*a*) (*Chem.*) The upper part of a retort. (*b*) (*Bot.*) The hood-formed upper sepal or petal of some flowers. (*c*) (*Zoöl.*) A naked protuberance on the head of a bird.

Barred Helmet (1).

Hel'met-ed (hĕl'mĕt-ĕd), *a.* Furnished with a helmet.

Hel'minth (hĕl'mĭnth), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινς, -ινθος, a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) An intestinal worm, or wormlike parasite; one of the Helminthes.

‖ **Hel-min'thes** (hĕl-mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕλμινς, -ινθος, a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom, including a vast number of species, most of which are parasitic worms.

Hel-min'thic (-thĭk), *a.* Of or relating to worms, or Helminthes; expelling worms. — *n.* A vermifuge.

Hel'min-thol'o-gy (hĕl'mĭn-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινς + *-logy.*] The study of worms, esp. parasitic worms.

Helms'man (hĕlmz'man), *n.* The man at the helm.

He'lot (hē'lŏt *or* hĕl'ŏt), *n.* [L. *Helotes, Hilotae*, pl., fr. Gr. Εἵλως and Εἱλώτης a serf of the Spartans; — from Ἕλος, a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants were enslaved.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave or serf.

He'lot-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Condition of the Helots in Sparta; slavery.

He'lot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The Helots, collectively; slaves.

Help (hĕlp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Helped (hĕlpt) (*Obs. imp.* Holp (hōlp), *p. p.* Holpen (hōl'p'n)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Helping.] [AS. *helpan;* akin to G. *helfen*, Goth. *hilpan.*] **1.** To furnish with strength or means for the attainment of any object; to aid; to assist. **2.** To furnish with the means of deliverance from trouble, or with relief from pain, disease, etc.; to succor. **3.** To be of avail against; to remedy; to mitigate. **4.** To prevent; to hinder. **5.** To forbear; to avoid. **6.** To serve with food at table.

Syn. — To relieve; support; sustain; befriend.

Help (hĕlp), *v. i.* To lend aid or assistance; to avail or be of use; to assist.

Help, *n.* **1.** Aid; assistance; also, the person or thing furnishing it; specif., a hired helper, or a body of helpers. **2.** Remedy; relief.

Help'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, helps.

Help'ful (-fụl), *a.* Furnishing help; giving aid; useful; salutary. — **Help'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Help'ful-ness,** *n.*

Help'less (-lĕs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of help or strength; unable to serve one's self; feeble. **2.** Beyond help; irremediable. — **Help'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Help'less-ness,** *n.*

Help'mate' (-māt'), *n.* [A corruption of the "*help meet* for him" of Genesis ii. 18. *Fitzedward Hall.*] A helper; a companion; specif., a wife. [helpmate.]

Help'meet' (-mēt'), *n.* [See Helpmate.] A wife; a

Hel'ter-skel'ter (hĕl'tẽr-skĕl'tẽr), *adv.* [Onomatopoetic.] In hurry and confusion; irregularly. [*Colloq.*]

Helve (hĕlv), *n.* [AS. *hielf, helf, hylf.*] **1.** The handle of an ax, hatchet, or adze. **2.** The lever in a forge or tilt hammer. [See *Illust.* of Tilt hammer.]

Helve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Helved (hĕlvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Helving.] To furnish with a helve, as an ax.

Hel-vet'ic (hĕl-vĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the ancient inhabitants of the Alps, now Switzerland, or to the modern Alpine states and inhabitants.

Hem (hĕm), *interj.* A word, perhaps better expressed by *hm*, used to express hesitation, doubt, etc., and sometimes as a call of attention. [jection.]

Hem, *n.* The utterance or sound of *hem*, the inter-

Hem, *v. i.* To make the sound of the interjection *hem;* hence, to hesitate in speaking.

Hem, *n.* [AS. *hem, hemm*, border, margin.] **1.** The edge of a garment or cloth, doubled over and sewed down. **2.** Border; edge; margin.

Hem, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hemmed (hĕmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hemming.] **1.** To form or make a hem on. **2.** To border; to edge.

To hem about, around, *or* **in,** to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ.

Hem'a- (hĕm'ā- *or* hē'mā-). Same as Hæma-.

He'mal (hē'mal), *a.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] Relating to the blood or blood vessels; pertaining to, situated near, or on the side with, the heart and great blood vessels.

Hem'a-tin (hĕm'ā-tĭn *or* hē'mā-), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A bluish black substance containing iron, found in blood.

Hem'a-tite (hĕm'ā-tīt *or* hē'mā-), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. αἷμα blood.] (*Min.*) An important ore of iron, the sesquioxide; — from the red color of the powder.

Hem'a-to- (hĕm'ā-tō- *or* hē'mā-tō-). See Hæma-.

‖ **Hem'a-to'sis** (hĕm'ā-tō'sĭs *or* hē'mā-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἱμάτωσις.] (*Physiol.*) The formation of blood, as from chyle, or in arterialization.

‖ **Hem'e-ra-lo'pi-a** (hĕm'ẽ-rā-lō'pĭ-ā *or* hē'mẽ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμεράλωψ; ἡμέρα day + -άλωψ of νυκτάλωψ. See Nyctalopia.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eyes, making vision imperfect or painful except by a strong artificial light; day sight. (*b*) Also, less properly, nyctalopia, or day blindness. [signifying *half.*

Hem'i- (hĕm'Ĭ-). [Gr. ἡμι-. See Semi-.] A prefix

Hem'i-carp (hĕm'Ĭ-kärp), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *-carp.*] (*Bot.*) One portion of a fruit that spontaneously halves.

Hem'i-cy'cle (-sī'k'l), *n.* [L. *hemicyclus*, Gr. ἡμίκυκλον; ἡμι- + κύκλος.] A half circle; a semicircle.

Hem'i-he'dral (-hē'dral), *a.* [*Hemi-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] (*Crystallog.*) Having half of the planes which full symmetry would require.

He'min (hē'mĭn), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance, in the form of microscopic, prismatic crystals, obtained from dried blood.

‖ **Hem'i-ple'gi-a** (hĕm'Ĭ-plē'jĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. ἡμι- half + πληγή a stroke.] (*Med.*) Palsy of one side only of the body.

Hem'i-ple'gy (hĕm'Ĭ-plē'jĭ), *n.* (*Med.*) Hemiplegia.

He-mip'ter (hē-mĭp'tẽr), *n.* One of the Hemiptera.

‖ **He-mip'te-ra** (-tẽ-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμι- half + πτερόν wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of six-footed insects including the squash bug, bed bug, cicadas, plant lice, etc. In some species the front wings are part leatherlike.

He-mip'ter-al (-tẽr-al), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertain-
He-mip'ter-ous (-tẽr-ŭs), } ing to the Hemiptera.

He-mip'ter-an (-tẽr-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An hemipter.

Hem'i-sphere (hĕm'Ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. ἡμι- half + σφαῖρα sphere.] A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, as of the earth.

Hem'i-spher'ic (-sfẽr'Ĭk), } *a.* Containing, or pert.
Hem'i-spher'ic-al (-Ĭ-kal), } to, a hemisphere.

Hem'i-sphe'roid (-sfē'roid), *n.* [*Hemi-* + *spheroid.*] A half spheroid. — **Hem'i-sphe-roid'al** (-sfē-roid'al), *a.*

Hem'i-stich (hĕm'Ĭ-stĭk), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. ἡμι- half + στίχος row, verse.] Half a poetic verse or line, or a verse or line not completed. — **He-mis'ti-chal** (hē-mĭs'tĭ-kal), *a.*

He-mit'ro-pal (hē-mĭt'rō-pal), } *a.* [*Hemi-* + Gr. τρέ-
He-mit'ro-pous (-mĭt'rō-pŭs), } πειν to turn.] **1.** Turned half round; half inverted. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having the raphe terminating about half way between the chalaza and the orifice; — said of an ovule.

Hem'lock (hĕm'lŏk), *n.* [OE. *hemeluc, humloc*, AS. *hemlic, hymlic.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several poisonous umbelliferous herbs having finely cut leaves and small white flowers. **2.** (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree; hemlock spruce. **3.** The wood or timber of the hemlock tree.

Hem'o- (hĕm'ō- *or* hē'mō-). Same as Hæma-, Hæmo-.

Hem'o-glo'bin (-glō'bĭn), *n.* [*Hemo-* + *globe.*] (*Physiol.*) The normal coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles of vertebrate animals.

Hem'or-rhage (hĕm'ŏr-rāj; 48), *n.* [L. *haemorrhagia*, Gr. αἱμορραγία; αἷμα blood + ῥηγνύναι to burst.] (*Med.*) Any discharge of blood from the blood vessels.

Hem'or-rhag'ic (-răj'Ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in, or accompanied by, hemorrhage.

Hem'or-rhoid'al (hĕm'ŏr-roid'al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, hemorrhoids. **2.** (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the rectum; rectal.

Hem'or-rhoids (hĕm'ŏr-roidz), *n. pl.* [Deriv. of Gr. αἱμορροΐδες (sc. φλέβες) veins liable to discharge blood, deriv. of αἷμα blood + ῥεῖν to flow.] (*Med.*) Painful swellings around the margin of, or within, the anus, from which blood or mucus is occasionally discharged; piles.

Hem'o-stat'ic (hĕm'ō-stăt'Ĭk *or* hē'mō-), *a.* [*Hemo-* + *-static.*] **1.** (*Med.*) Of or relating to stagnation of the blood. **2.** Serving to arrest hemorrhage; styptic.

Hemp (hĕmp), *n.* [AS. *henep, hænep;* akin to G. *hanf*, L. *cannabis*, Gr. κάνναβις.] (*Bot.*) A plant (esp. *Cannabis sativa*) the skin or bark of which furnishes fibers for cloth and cordage; also, the prepared fibers.

Hemp'en (-'n), *n.* Made of or like hemp.

Hem'stitch (hĕm'stĭch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hemstitched (-stĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hemstitching.] To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads, and fastening the cross threads in cluster.

Hen (hĕn), *a.* [AS. *henn, hen, hæn;* akin to G. *henne*, the fem. corresponding to AS. *hana* cock, G. *hahn.* Prob. akin to L. *canere* to sing, and orig. meaning, a singer.] (*Zoöl.*) The female of the domestic fowl; also, the female of grouse, pheasants, or any kind of birds.

Hen'bane' (-bān'), *n.* [*Hen* + *bane.*] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Hyoscyamus niger*) all parts of which are poisonous.

Hence (hĕns), *adv.* [OE. *hennes, hens* (see -s, adv. suff.) also *hen, henne*, AS. *heonan, heonon, heona, hine;* akin to G. *hinnen*, G. *hin;* all fr. root of E. *he.*] **1.** From this place; away. **2.** From this time; in the future. **3.** From this reason; as an inference or deduction. **4.** From this source or origin.

☞ *Hence* is used, elliptically and imperatively, for *go hence; away; be gone.* — *From hence*, though a pleonasm, is fully authorized by the usage of good writers.

Hence'forth' (hĕns'fôrth' *or* hĕns'fôrth'), *adv.* From this time forward; henceforward.

Hence'for'ward (hĕns'fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth.

Hench'man (hĕnch'man), *n.* [OE. *hencheman, henxman;* prob. fr. OE. & AS. *hengest* horse + E. *man,* — meaning, a groom.] An attendant; servant; follower.

Hen-dec'a-gon (hĕn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* eleven + *γωνία* angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.

Hen-dec'a-syl'la-ble (-dĕk'ȧ-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *ἑνδεκα* eleven + *συλλαβή* syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

Hen-di'a-dys (hĕn-dī'ȧ-dĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἓν διὰ δυοῖν* one by two.] (*Gram.*) The expression of an idea by two nouns connected by *and,* instead of by a noun and a limiting adjective; as, we drink from *cups and gold,* for *golden cups.* [with women's concerns.

Hen'hus'sy (hĕn'hŭz'zȳ), *n.* A man who meddles

Hen'na (hĕn'nȧ), *n.* [Ar. *hinnā* alcanna.] (*Bot.*) A thorny tree or shrub (*Lawsonia alba*), the leaves of which furnish a coloring matter making a red or orange stain; hence, the leaves or the preparation from them.

Hen'ner-y (-nĕr-ȳ), *n.* A place for keeping hens. [*U. S.*]

Hen'o-the-ism (hĕn'ō-thē-Iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εἷς, ἑνός,* one + E. *theism.*] Religion in which several divinities regarded as independent are worshiped.

He-not'ic (hē-nŏt'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἑνωτικός,* fr. *ἑνοῦν* to unite, fr. *εἷς, ἑνός,* one.] Harmonizing; irenic.

Hen'peck' (hĕn'pĕk'), *v. t.* To harass by exercise of authority; — said of a wife who thus treats her husband.

Hen'ry (-rȳ), *n.; pl.* -RYS. [Fr. *J. Henry,* Am. physicist.] Unit of electric induction; the induction in a circuit when the induced electro-motive force is one volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampère a second.

Hent (hĕnt), *v. t.* [*imp.* HENTE; *p. p.* HENT.] [AS. *hentan, gehentan.*] To seize; to catch; to get. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Hepar** (hē'pär), *n.* [L. *hepar, hepatis,* the liver, Gr. *ἧπαρ.*] 1. (*Old Chem.*) A liver-brown substance formed by fusing sulphur with carbonates of the alkalis. 2. Any substance resembling hepar proper, in appearance; specifically, in homeopathy, calcium sulphide.

He-pat'ic (hē-păt'Ĭk), *a.* [L. *hepaticus,* Gr. *ἡπατικός,* fr. *ἧπαρ* the liver.] 1. Of, pert. to, or resembling the liver. 2. (*Bot.*) Pert. to, or resembling, the Hepaticæ.

‖ **He-pat'i-ca** (-Ĭ-kȧ), *n.; pl.* HEPATICÆ (-sē). [NL. See HEPATIC. So called fr. the shape of the lobed leaves or fronds.] 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of spring flowers related to the anemone. 2. (*Bot.*) A scale moss or a liverwort.

He-pat'ic-al (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Hepatic. [*R.*]

Hep'a-ti-za'tion (hĕp'ȧ-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A hepatizing; state of being hepatized.

Hep'a-tize (hĕp'ȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [Deriv. of Gr. *ἧπαρ, ἥπατος,* the liver. See HEPAR.] 1. To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas, formerly called *hepatic* gas. 2. To gorge with effused matter, as the lungs.

Hep'ta- (-tȧ-). Combining form fr. Gr. *ἑπτά,* seven.

Hep'ta-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτάχορδος* seven chorded.] 1. (*Anc. Mus.*) (*a*) A system of seven sounds. (*b*) A lyre with seven chords. 2. (*Anc. Poet.*) A composition sung to the sound of seven chords or tones.

Hep'tad (-tăd), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτάς, -άδος,* the number seven, fr. *ἑπτά* seven.] (*Chem.*) An atom with a valence of seven.

Hep'ta-gon (hĕp'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτάγωνος* seven-cornered; *ἑπτά* seven + *γωνία* angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of seven sides and seven angles. [gles or sides.

Hep-tag'o-nal (hĕp-tăg'ō-nal), *a.* Having seven an-

Hep'ta-he'dron (hĕp'tȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*Hepta-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure with seven sides.

Hep-tan'gu-lar (hĕp-tăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* [*Hepta-* + *angular.*] Having seven angles.

Hep'tarch-y (hĕp'tärk-ȳ), *n.* [*Hepta-* + *-archy.*] A government by seven persons; also, a country under seven rulers.

Hep'ta-stich (hĕp'tȧ-stĭk), *n.* [*Hepta-* + Gr. *στίχος* verse.] (*Pros.*) A composition with seven lines or verses.

Hep'ta-teuch (hĕp'tȧ-tūk), *n.* [L. *heptateuchos,* Gr. *ἑπτά* seven + *τεῦχος* tool, book; *τεύχειν* to prepare, make, work.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

Her (hẽr), *pron. & a.* [OE. *hire, here, hir, hure,* gen. and dat. sing., AS. *hire,* gen. and dat. sing. of *heó* she, fr. same root as E. *he.*] The form of the objective and the possessive cases of the personal pronoun *she.*

☞ The possessive *her* takes the form *hers* when the noun with which it agrees is not given, but implied.

Her'ald (hĕr'ȧld), *n.* [Through OF. fr. LL. *heraldus, haraldus,* deriv. of *hari, heri,* army + *waltan* to manage, govern, G. *walten;* akin to E. *wield.*] 1. (*Antiq.*) An officer (invested with sacred and inviolate character) whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. 2. In the Middle Ages, the officer charged with the above duties, and also with the care of genealogies, of the rights and privileges of noble families, and esp. of armorial bearings. 3. One who, or that which, publishes or announces. 4. A forerunner; a harbinger. 5. Any messenger.

Her'ald (hĕr'ȧld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HERALDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HERALDING.] To introduce, or give tidings of; to proclaim; to announce; to usher in. [heraldry.

He-ral'dic (hē-răl'dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to heralds or

Her'ald-ry (hĕr'ȧld-rȳ), *n.* Art or office of a herald.

Herb (ẽrb *or* hẽrb), *n.* [OF. *herbe,* L. *herba.*] 1. A plant whose stem does not become woody and permanent, but dies, at least down to the ground, after flowering. 2. Grass; herbage.

Her-ba'ceous (hẽr-bā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to herbs; having the nature of an herb.

Herb'age (ẽrb'ăj *or* hẽrb'ăj; 48), *n.* 1. Herbs, collectively; grass; pasture. 2. (*Law*) Right of pasture in the grounds of another.

Herb'al (hẽrb'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to herbs.

Herb'al, *n.* 1. A book containing descriptions of plants. 2. A collection of dried plants; an herbarium.

Herb'al-ist (-Ist), *n.* One skilled in the knowledge of plants; a collector of, or dealer in, herbs.

Her-ba'ri-um (hẽr-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. HERBARIUMS (-ŭmz), L. HERBARIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *herba* herb.] 1. A collection of dried specimens of plants, systematically arranged. 2. A book or case for preserving dried plants.

Herb'a-ry (hẽrb'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* A garden of herbs.

Her-bes'cent (hẽr-bĕs'sent), *a.* Growing into herbs.

Her-bif'er-ous (hẽr-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Herb* + *-ferous.*] Bearing herbs or vegetation.

‖ **Her-biv'o-ra** (-bĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *herba* herb + *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive division of Mammalia, which feed chiefly on vegetation.

Her-biv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Eating plants; of or pertaining to the Herbivora. [sult of herborizing.

Her'bo-ri-za'tion (hẽr'bō-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or re-

Her'bo-rize (hẽr'bō-rīz), *v. i.* To search for plants, or for new species of plants; to botanize.

Her-bose' (hẽr-bōs'), } *a.* Abounding with herbs.
Herb'ous (hẽrb'ŭs), }

Herb'y (ẽrb'ȳ *or* hẽrb'ȳ), *a.* Having the nature of, pertaining to, or covered with, herbs or herbage.

Her-cu'le-an (hẽr-kū'lē-an), *a.* [L. *herculeus,* fr. *Hercules* Hercules, a famously strong hero of classical mythology.] 1. Requiring the strength of Hercules; hence, very great, difficult, or dangerous. 2. Having extraordinary strength or size.

Herd (hẽrd), *n.* [AS. *heord;* akin to G. *herde.*] 1. A number of beasts assembled together; a stock or family of cattle. 2. A crowd of low people; a rabble.

Herd, *n.* [AS. *hirde, heorde;* akin to G. *hirt.* See 1st HERD.] A herdsman; — much used in composition.

Herd, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HERDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HERDING.] 1. To unite, form, or associate, in a herd. 2. To associate; to ally one's self with.

Herd'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book containing the list and pedigrees of a herd of cattle.

Herd'er (-ẽr), *n.* A herdsman.

Herd'man (hẽrd'man), } *n.* The owner or keeper of
Herds'man (hẽrdz'-), } a herd or of herds; one employed in tending a herd of cattle.

Here (hẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hẽr;* akin to G. *hier;* fr. root of E. *he.*] 1. In this place; — opposed to *there.* 2. In the present life or state. 3. Hither. [*Colloq.*] 4. Now.

Here'a-bout' (-ȧ-bout'), } *adv.* About this place; in
Here'a-bouts' (-bouts'), } this vicinity. [state.

Here-aft'er (hẽr-ăft'ẽr), *adv.* In some future time or

Here-aft'er, *n.* A future existence or state.

Here-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

Here-by' (-bī'), *adv.* By means of this.

He-red'i-ta-ble (hē-rĕd'Ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *hereditabilis,* fr. *hereditare* to inherit, fr. *hereditas* heirship, inheritance, fr. *heres* heir. See HEIR.] Inheritable.

He-red'i-ta-bly, *adv.* By inheritance.

Her'e-dit'a-ment (hĕr'ē-dĭt'ȧ-ment), *n.* (*Law*) Any species of property that may be inherited.

He-red'i-ta-ry (hē-rĕd'Ĭ-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* 1. Descended, or capable of descending, from an ancestor to an heir at law; received or passing by inheritance. 2. Transmitted, or transmittible, as a constitutional quality from parent to child. — **He-red'i-ta-ri-ly** (-tā-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.*

Syn. — Ancestral; patrimonial; inheritable.

He-red'i-ty (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* (*Biol.*) Hereditary transmission of physical and psychical qualities of parents to their offspring.

Here-in' (hēr-ĭn'), *adv.* In this.

Here'in-aft'er (hēr'ĭn-ăft'ẽr), *adv.* Further on in this.

Here'in-be-fore' (-bē-fōr'), *adv.* Before in this.

Here'in-to' (hēr'ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* Into this.

Here-of' (hēr-ŏv' *or* -ŏf'), *adv.* Of this; concerning this; from this; hence.

Here-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* On or upon this; hereupon.

Her'e-si-arch (hĕr'ē-sĭ-ärk *or* hē-rē'zĭ-), *n.* [Gr. αἱρεσιάρχης; αἵρεσις heresy + ἀρχός leader, ἄρχειν to lead.] A leader in heresy; chief of a sect of heretics.

Her'e-sy (hĕr'ē-sȳ), *n.* [Through OF. & L. fr. Gr. αἵρεσις choice, sect, heresy, fr. αἱρεῖν to take, choose.] An opinion held in opposition to the established, authorized, or common doctrine, esp. in religious matters.

Her'e-tic (hĕr'ē-tĭk), *n.* One who holds to a heresy.

Syn. — Schismatic; sectarian. — A *heretic* is one who holds to what are deemed doctrinal errors; a *schismatic* is one who is active in producing a schism, whether on doctrinal points or points of discipline, practice, etc.

He-ret'i-cal (hē-rĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, heresy. — **He-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Here-to' (hēr-tōō'), *adv.* To this; hereunto.

Here'to-fore' (hēr'tōō-fōr'), *adv.* Up to this time; hitherto; before; in time past. [time; hereto.

Here'un-to' (-ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto this; up to this

Here'up-on' (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* On this; hereon.

Here-with' (hēr-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* With this.

Her'i-ot (hĕr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [AS. *heregeatu* military equipment, heriot; *here* army + *geatwe*, pl., arms, equipments.] (*Eng. Law*) Formerly, a tribute of arms or military accouterments, or the best beast, or chattel; in modern use, a customary tribute of goods or chattels to the lord of the fee, paid on the decease of a tenant.

Her'it-a-ble (-ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* [OF. *héritable.* See Heritage.] Inheritable. — **Her'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Her'it-age (-ăj), *n.* Thing inherited; inheritance.

Her-maph'ro-dite (hẽr-măf'rō-dīt), *n.* [L. *hermaphroditus*, Gr. ἑρμαφρόδιτος, so called from the myth that *Hermaphroditus*, son of Hermes and Aphrodite, when bathing, became joined in one body with the nymph Salmacis.] (*Biol.*) An individual which has the attributes of both male and female; an animal or plant having the parts of generation of both sexes. In the animal kingdom the only true hermaphrodites are invertebrate.

Her-maph'ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), } *a.* Characterized by
Her-maph'ro-dit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } hermaphroditism.

Her-maph'ro-dit-ism (hẽr-măf'rō-dĭt-ĭz'm *or* -dĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* (*Biol.*) Union of the two sexes, or of some of their characteristics or organs, in one individual.

Her'me-neu'tic (hẽr'mē-nū'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτι-
Her'me-neu'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } κός, fr. ἑρμηνεύειν to interpret.] Unfolding the signification; exegetical; explanatory. [and explanation; exegesis.

Her'me-neu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Science of interpretation

Her-met'ic (hẽr-mĕt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to,
Her-met'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or taught by, Hermes Trismegistus, the fabled inventor of astrology and alchemy. Hence: Alchemical; chemic. **2.** Of or pertaining to the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine on the principles of the hermetic philosophy, and which made much use, as a remedy, of an alkali and an acid. **3.** Made perfectly close or air-tight by fusion, so that no gas or spirit can enter or escape. — **Her-met'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Her'mit (hẽr'mĭt), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. ἐρημίτης, fr. ἐρῆμος lonely, solitary.] **1.** A person who retires from society and lives in solitude, esp. one who so lives from religious motives. **2.** A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. [*Obs.*] [a hermit.

Her'mit-age (hẽr'mĭt-ăj; 48), *n.* The habitation of

Hern (hẽrn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A heron.

Her'ni-a (hẽr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. Hernias (-ȧz), L. Herniæ (-ē). [L.] (*Med.*) A protrusion of an organ or part from its natural cavity through some opening.

Her'ni-al (-al), *a.* Of, or connected with, hernia.

Her'ni-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [*Hernia* + *-tomy.*] (*Med.*) A cutting for the relief of hernia.

He'ro (hē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* Heroes (-rōz). [F. *héros*, L. *heros*, Gr. ἥρως.] **1.** (*Myth.*) An illustrious man, supposed to be exalted, after death, among the gods; a demigod. **2.** A man of distinguished valor, or enterprise, or fortitude; hence, a great or illustrious person. **3.** The principal personage in a poem, story, etc.

He-ro'ic (hē-rō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἡρωϊκός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or like, a hero; distinguished by the existence of heroes. **2.** Worthy of a hero; bold; brave; illustrious. **3.** (*Sculpture & Painting*) Larger than life size, but smaller than colossal.

Heroic Age, the age when the heroes, or those called the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived. — **Heroic poetry**, that which celebrates the deeds of a hero; epic poetry. — **Heroic treatment** *or* **remedies** (*Med.*), severe treatment or remedies suited to a desperate case. — **Heroic verse** (*Pros.*), the verse of heroic or epic poetry, being in English, German, and Italian the iambic of ten syllables; in French the iambic of twelve syllables; and in classic poetry the hexameter.

Syn. — Intrepid; courageous; daring; valiant; bold; gallant; fearless; enterprising; noble; magnanimous.

He-ro'ic-al (hē-rō'ĭ-kal), *a.* Heroic. — **He-ro'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **He-ro'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Her'o-ine (hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. ἡρωίνη, fem. of ἥρως. See Hero.] **1.** A woman of an heroic spirit. **2.** The principal female personage in a poem or story.

Her'o-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Qualities characteristic of a hero; the display of such qualities.

Syn. — Courage; fortitude; bravery; valor; intrepidity; gallantry. — *Courage* is generic, denoting fearlessness or defiance of danger; *fortitude* is *passive* courage, the habit of *bearing up* nobly under trials, dangers, and sufferings; *bravery* is courage displayed in daring acts; *valor* is courage in battle or other conflicts with living opponents; *intrepidity* is *firm* courage, which shrinks not amid appalling dangers; *gallantry* is *adventurous* courage, dashing into the thickest of the fight. *Heroism* may call into exercise all these forms of courage.

Her'on (hĕr'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *hairon*, OHG. *heigir.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several wading birds having a long, sharp bill, and long legs and toes, with the claw of the middle toe toothed.

European Heron (*Ardea cinerea*).

Her'on-ry (-rȳ), *n.* A place where herons breed.

Her'pes (hĕr'pēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἕρπης, fr. ἕρπειν to creep.] (*Med.*) A skin eruption; esp., an itching or tingling eruption of vesicles in small clusters, as in ringworm.

— Her-pet'ic (hẽr-pĕt'ĭk), *a.* [in herpetology.

Her'pe-tol'o-gist (hẽr'pē-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed

Her'pe-tol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν a creeping thing, reptile (fr. ἕρπειν to creep) + *-logy.*] That branch of zoölogy which relates to reptiles.

Her'ring (hĕr'rĭng), *n.* [AS. *hæring;* akin to G. *häring, hering.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of various species of fishes, salted and smoked in great quantities; esp., the common species of the North Atlantic.

Her'ring-bone' (hĕr'rĭng-bōn'), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the spine of a herring.

Hers (hẽrz), *pron.* See the Note under Her, *pron.*

Herse (hẽrs), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *herce*, LL. *hercia*, L. *hirpex, irpex*, gen. *-picis*, harrow. LL. *hercia* signifies also, a kind of candlestick placed at the head of graves or cenotaphs; whence *herse* came to be used for the grave or coffin. Cf. Hearse.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A kind of gate or portcullis, having iron bars, like a harrow, studded with iron spikes. **2.** See Hearse, a carriage for the dead.

Herse, *v. t.* Same as Hearse, *v. t.*

Her-self' (hẽr-sĕlf'), *pron.* **1.** An emphasized form of the third person feminine pronoun; — used as a subject with *she*, and alone in the predicate. **2.** Her own proper, true, or real character; hence, her right, or sane, mind.

Hes'i-tan-cy (hĕz'ĭ-*tan*-sȳ), *n.* Act of hesitating; vacillation; also, the manner of one who hesitates.

Hes'i-tant (-*tant*), *a.* That hesitates; hesitating.

Hes'i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hesitated (-tā'-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hesitating.] [L. *haesitare*, p. p. *-atus*, intens. fr. *haerere* to hesitate, cling.] **1.** To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in suspense or uncertainty. **2.** To stammer; to falter in speaking.

Syn. — To doubt; waver; scruple; deliberate; demur.

Hes'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of hesitating.

Hes'per (hĕs'pẽr), *n.* The evening star; Hesperus.

Hes-pe'ri-an (hĕs-pē'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *hesperius*, fr. *hesperus* the evening star, Gr. ἕσπερος evening. Cf. Vesper.] Western; being in the west; occidental. [*Poetic*]

‖ **Hes'pe-rus** (hĕs'pē-rŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Venus, when she is the evening star; Hesper. **2.** Evening. [*Poetic*]

Hes'sian (hĕsh'ăn), *a.* Of or relating to Hesse, in Germany, or to the Hessians.

Hessian fly (*Zoöl.*), a small dipterous fly or midge, the larva of which is very destructive to young wheat; — so called from the erroneous idea that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops, during the Revolution.

Hest (hĕst), *n.* [AS. *hǣs*, fr. *hātan* to call, bid.] Command; precept; injunction. [*Archaic*] See Behest.

He-tair'ism (hē-târ'ĭz'm), **Het'a-rism** (hĕt'ă-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἑταίρα* concubine, fem. of *ἑταῖρος* a comrade.] A supposed primitive state of society, in which all the women of a tribe were held in common.

Hetch'el (hĕch'ĕl), *v. t.* Same as Hatchel.

Het'er-o- (hĕt'ĕr-ō-). [Gr. *ἕτερος* other.] A combining form signifying *other, other than usual, different.*

Het'er-o-clite (-klīt), *a.* [L. *heteroclitus*, Gr. *ἑτερόκλιτος*; *ἕτερος* other + *κλίνειν* to lean, inflect.] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous.

Het'er-o-clite, *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) An irregular or anomalous word; esp., a noun irregular in its declension. **2.** Any heteroclite thing or person.

Het'er-o-clit'ic (-klĭt'ĭk), **Het'er-o-clit'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Deviating from ordinary forms or rules.

Het'er-o-dox (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏks), *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερόδοξος*; *ἕτερος* other + *δόξα* opinion.] **1.** Contrary to some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, the creed of a church, etc.; heretical. **2.** Holding heterodox opinions or doctrines. — **Het'er-o-dox'ly**, *adv.* — **Het'er-o-dox'ness**, *n.*

Het'er-o-dox'y (-ĭ), *n.* State of being heterodox; a heterodox opinion or doctrine, or system of doctrines.

Het'er-og'a-mous (hĕt'ĕr-ŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *γάμος* marriage.] (*Bot. & Biol.*) Pertaining to, or characterized by, heterogamy.

Het'er-og'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The process of fertilization in plants by an indirect or circuitous method. **2.** (*Biol.*) That form of alternate generation in which two kinds of sexual generation, or a sexual and a parthenogenetic generation, alternate.

Het'er-o-ge'ne-al (-jē'nē-*al*), *a.* Heterogeneous.

Het'er-o-ge-ne'i-ty (-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being heterogeneous; contrariety.

Het'er-o-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερογενής*; *ἕτερος* + *γένος* kind; akin to E. *kin*.] Differing in kind; having unlike characteristics; dissimilar. — **Het'er-o-ge'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Het'er-o-ge'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Het'er-o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Hetero-* + *genesis*.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Spontaneous generation, so called. **2.** (*Biol.*) That method of reproduction in which the successive generations differ from each other, the original form, however, reappearing after one or more generations.

Het'er-og'e-ny (-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* (*Biol.*) Heterogenesis.

Het'er-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Hetero-* + *-logy*.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Absence of correspondence, or relation, in type of structure; variation in structure from the normal form. **2.** (*Chem.*) The connection or relation of bodies having partial identity of composition, but different properties; the relation between derivatives of the same substance, or of analogous members of different series.

Het'er-om'er-ous (hĕt'ĕr-ŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + *-merous*.] **1.** (*Chem. & Crystallog.*) Unrelated in chemical composition, though similar or identical in certain other respects. **2.** (*Bot.*) With the parts not corresponding in number.

Het'er-o-mor'phic (-ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *μορφή* form.] (*Biol.*) Deviating from the normal, perfect, or mature form; having different forms at different stages of existence, or in different individuals of the same species.

Het'er-on'o-my (-ŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*Hetero-* + *-nomy*, as in *autonomy*.] Subjection to the law of another.

Het'er-oph'yl-lous (hĕt'ĕr-ŏf'ĭl-lŭs) *or* hĕt'ĕr-ō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* other + *-phyllous*.] (*Bot.*) Having leaves of more than one shape on the same plant.

Het'er-o-tax'y (hĕt'ĕr-ō-tăks'ĭ), *n.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] (*Biol.*) Variation in arrangement from that existing in a normal form.

Het'er-ot'o-pism (hĕt'ĕr-ŏt'ō-pĭz'm), **Het'er-ot'o-py** (-ŏt'ō-pĭ), *n.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. *τόπος* place.] **1.** (*Med.*) Deviation from the natural position. **2.** (*Biol.*) Deviation from the natural position of parts, supposed to be effected in thousands of years by the gradual displacement of germ cells.

Het'man (hĕt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* Hetmans (-mănz). [Pol. *hetman*.] A Cossack headman or general.

Hew (hū), *v. t.* [*imp.* Hewed (hūd); *p. p.* Hewed or Hewn (hūn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hewing.] [AS. *heáwan*; akin to G. *hauen*.] **1.** To cut with an ax. **2.** To shape with a sharp instrument; to cut. **3.** To chop; to hack.

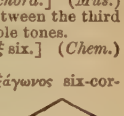
Hew'er (hū'ĕr), *n.* One who hews.

Hex- (hĕks-), **Hex'a-** (hĕks'ă-). [Gr. *ἕξ* six; akin to E. *six*.] A prefix or combining form, used to denote *six, sixth*, etc.; as, *hexatomic, hexachord*.

Hex'a-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [*Hexa-* + *chord*.] (*Mus.*) A series of six notes, with a semitone between the third and fourth, the other intervals being whole tones.

Hex'ad (hĕks'ăd), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *ἕξ* six.] (*Chem.*) An atom whose valence is six.

Hex'a-gon (hĕks'ă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἑξάγωνος* six-cornered; *ἕξ* six + *γωνία* angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of six sides and six angles.



Regular Hexagon.

Hex-ag'o-nal (hĕks-ăg'ō-*nal*), *a.* Having six sides and six angles; six-sided.

Hex'a-he'dral (hĕks'ă-hē'drăl), *a.* In the form of a hexahedron; having six sides or faces.

Hex'a-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. Hexahedrons (-drŏnz), L. Hexahedra (-drà). [*Hexa-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* base.] (*Geom.*) A solid body of six sides or faces.

Hex-am'e-ter (hĕx-ăm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἑξάμετρος* of six meters; *ἕξ* six + *μέτρον* measure.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) A verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth must regularly be a dactyl, and the sixth always a spondee. [tyls and spondees.

Hex-am'e-ter, *a.* Having six metrical feet, esp. dac-

Hex'a-met'ric (hĕks'ă-mĕt'rĭk), **Hex'a-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-*kal*), *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet.

Hex-an'gu-lar (hĕks-ăn'gū-lĕr), *a.* [*Hex-* + *angular*.] Having six angles or corners.

Hex'a-pod (hĕks'ă-pŏd), *a.* [Gr. *ἑξάπους* six-footed; *ἕξ* six + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] Having six feet. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having six feet.

‖ **Hex-ap'o-da** (hĕks-ăp'ŏ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕξ* six + *-poda*.] (*Zoöl.*) The true, or six-legged, insects; insects other than myriapods and arachnids.

Hey (hā), *interj.* [OE. *hei*.] **1.** An exclamation of joy, surprise, etc. **2.** A cry to set dogs on.

Hey'day' (hā'dā'), *interj.* An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

Hey'day' (hā'dā'), *n.* [Prob. for *high day*.] Time of triumph and exultation; hence, joy, high spirits.

Hi-a'tus (hī-ā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. Hiatus, E. Hiatuses (-ĕz). [L., fr. *hiare, hiatum*, to gape; akin to E. *yawn*.] **1.** An opening; a gap; a chasm; esp., a defect, omission, or break, in a manuscript. **2.** (*Gram.*) Concurrence of two vowels in two successive words or syllables.

Hi-ber'na-cle (hī-bĕr'nâ-k'l), *n.* [L. *hibernaculum*. See Hibernate.] That which serves for protection or shelter in winter; winter quarters.

Hi-ber'nal (hī-bĕr'năl), *a.* [L. *hibernalis*, fr. root of *hiems* winter.] Of or pert. to winter; wintry; winterish.

Hi'ber-nate (hī'bĕr-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hibernated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hibernating (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *hibernare, -atum*, fr. *hibernus* wintry.] To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters, in a torpid or lethargic state. [hibernating.

Hi'ber-na'tion (hī'bĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of

Hi-ber'ni-an (hī-bĕr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Hibernia* Ireland.] Of or pertaining to Ireland; Irish. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

Hi-ber'ni-cism (-sĭz'm), **Hi-ber'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* An Irish idiom or mode of speech.

Hi-bis'cus (hī-bĭs'kŭs), *n.* [L., marsh mallow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (herbs, shrubs, or trees), some species of which have large, showy flowers.

Hic'cough (hĭk'kŭp), *n.* [OE. *hickup, hicket, hickock;* prob. of imitative origin.] (*Physiol.*) A spasmodic inspiration, consisting of a sudden contraction of the diaphragm, accompanied with closure of the glottis, producing a sound; also, the sound so made.

Hic'cough, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hiccoughed (-kŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hiccoughing.] To have a hiccough or hiccoughs.

Hick'o-ry (hĭk'ŏ-rĭ), *n.* [North American Indian *pawcohiccora* a kind of fluid pressed from pounded hickory nuts.] (*Bot.*) An American tree, of which there are several species producing hard-shelled nuts.

Hick'up (hĭk'ŭp), *n. & v. i.* See Hiccough.

Hid (hĭd), *imp. & p. p.* of Hide. See Hidden.

Hi-dal'go (hĭ-dăl'gō; *Sp.* ē-dāl'gō), *n.* [Sp., contr. fr. *hijo de algo*, i. e., son of something.] A title, denoting a Spanish nobleman of the lower class.

Hid'den (hĭd'd'n), *p. p. & a.* from Hide. Concealed; put out of view; secret; not known; mysterious.

Syn. — Secret; covert. — *Hidden* may denote either known to no one; as, a *hidden* disease; or intentionally

concealed; as, a *hidden* purpose of revenge. *Secret* denotes that the thing is known, but only to the party or parties concerned. *Covert* is often applied to what we mean shall be understood, without openly expressing it. *Secret* is opposed to *known*, and *hidden* to *revealed*.

Hide (hīd), *v. t.* [*imp.* Hid (hĭd); *p. p.* Hidden (hĭd'd'n), Hid; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hiding (hīd'ĭng).] [AS. *hȳdan;* akin to Gr. *κεύθειν*.] **1.** To conceal, or withdraw from sight; to secrete. **2.** To withhold from knowledge; to keep secret. **3.** To remove from danger; to shelter.

Syn. — To conceal; secrete; disguise; dissemble; screen; cloak; mask; veil. See Conceal.

Hide, *v. i.* To withdraw or keep one's self out of view.

Hide, *n.* [AS. *hīd*, earlier *hīged;* of uncertain origin.] (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) An abode or dwelling. (*b*) An old measure of land.

Hide, *n.* [AS. *hȳd;* akin to G. *haut*, Icel. *hūð*, L. *cutis*, Gr. *κύτος*.] The skin of an animal; esp., the undressed skin of one of the larger domestic animals.

Hide'bound' (hīd'bound'), *a.* **1.** Having the skin adhering closely to the ribs and back. **2.** (*Hort.*) Having the bark so close that it impedes growth. **3.** Untractable; bigoted; stupidly conservative.

Hid'e-ous (hĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *hidous, hidos, hidus, hisdos, hisdous;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Frightful, shocking, or offensive to the eyes; dreadful to behold. **2.** Distressing or offensive to the ear; terrible. **3.** Hateful; shocking. — **Hid'e-ous-ly,** *adv* - **Hid'e-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Ghastly; grim; grisly; horrid; dreadful.

Hid'er (hīd'ẽr), *n.* One who hides or conceals.

Hie (hī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hied (hīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hying.] [AS. *hīgian* to hasten.] To hasten; — often with the reciprocal pronoun. [*Rare, except in poetry*]

Hi'er-arch (hī'ẽr-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *ἱεράρχης*; *ἱερός* sacred (akin to Skr. *ishiras* vigorous, blooming) + *ἀρχός* leader, *-arch.*] One who has high and controlling authority in sacred things; the chief of a sacred order.

Hi'er-arch'al (-ärk'al), *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch.

Hi'er-arch'ic (-ärk'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to a hi-

Hi'er-arch'ic-al (-ärk'ĭ-kal), } erarchy.

Hi'er-arch'y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Dominion or authority in sacred things. **2.** A body of ecclesiastical rulers. **3.** A form of church government by prelates of various ranks. **4.** A rank or order of holy beings.

Hi'er-at'ic (hī'ẽr-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *hieraticus*, Gr. *ἱερατικός*; akin to *ἱερός* sacred.] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests, or designating a form of Egyptian hieroglyphics, — formerly supposed to be the sacerdotal character.

Hi'er-o-glyph (hī'ẽr-ō-glĭf), } *n.* **1.** A sacred charac-

Hi'er-o-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), } ter; a character in picture writing, esp. (*pl.*) the picture writing of the ancient Egyptian priests. **2.** Any character or figure of mysterious significance. [*Colloq.*]

Hieroglyphics (from an Egyptian obelisk).

Hi'er-o-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), } *a.*

Hi'er-o-glyph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } [L. *hieroglyphicus*, Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός*; *ἱερός* sacred + *γλύφειν* to carve.] **1.** Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures. **2.** Resembling hieroglyphics; not decipherable.

Hi'er-o-gram (hī'ẽr-ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *-gram.*] A form of sacred or hieratic writing.

Hi'er-o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to

Hi'er-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } sacred writing.

Hi'er-ol'a-try (hī'ẽr-ŏl'a-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *-latry.*] Worship of saints or sacred things. [*R.*]

Hi'er-ol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἱερολογία*; *ἱερός* sacred + *λόγος* discourse.] The study of sacred things; esp., the science of Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Hi'er-o-man'cy (hī'ẽr-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *-mancy.*] Divination by observing objects sacrificed.

Hi-er'o-phant (hī-ẽr'ō-fant *or* hĭ'ẽr-), *n.* [Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*; *ἱερός* sacred + *φαίνειν* to show.] The priest who initiated candidates at the Eleusinian mysteries; hence, one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

Hig'gle (hĭg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Higgled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Higgling (-glĭng).] [Cf. Haggle, or Huckster.] **1.** To hawk or peddle provisions. **2.** To chaffer; to haggle.

Hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy (hĭg'g'l-dĭ-pĭg'g'l-dĭ), *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy. [*Colloq.*]

Hig'gler (hĭg'glẽr), *n.* One who higgles.

High (hī), *a.* [*Compar.* Higher (-ẽr); *superl.* Highest.] [AS. *hēah, hēh;* akin to G. *hoch.*] **1.** Elevated; raised or extended in the direction of the zenith; lofty; tall. **2.** Regarded as raised up or elevated; chief; distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous; superior; — used indefinitely or relatively, and often figuratively. **3.** Possessing a characteristic quality in a supreme or superior degree. **4.** (*Cookery*) Strong-scented; slightly tainted. **5.** (*Mus.*) Acute or sharp. **6.** (*Phon.*) Made with a high position of some part of the tongue in relation to the palate. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 10, 11.

High Church, *and* **Low Church,** two ecclesiastical parties in the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church. The high-churchmen emphasize the doctrine of the apostolic succession, and attach much importance to ceremonies and symbols in worship. — **High day** (*Script.*), a holy or feast day. — **High festival** (*Eccl.*), a festival to be observed with full ceremonial. — **High German,** *or* **High Dutch.** See under German. — **High mass.** (*R. C. Ch.*) See under Mass. — **High noon,** the time when the sun is in the meridian. — **High seas** (*Law*), the part of the ocean not in the territorial waters of any particular sovereignty, usually distant three miles or more from the coast line. — **High tea,** tea with meats and extra relishes. — **High tide,** the greatest flow of the tide. — **High time.** (*a*) Quite time; full time for the occasion. (*b*) A time of great excitement or enjoyment; a carousal. [*Slang*] — **High treason,** treason against the sovereign or the state, — the highest civil offense. — **High wine,** distilled spirits containing a high percentage of alcohol; — usually in the plural.

Syn. — Tall; lofty; elevated; noble; exalted; supercilious; proud; violent; full; dear. See Tall.

High (hī), *adv.* In a high manner, place, or degree.

High, *n.* An elevated place; the sky; heaven.

High'bind'er (hī'bīnd'ẽr), *n.* A ruffian; one who hounds, or spies upon, another; esp., a member of certain alleged societies among the Chinese. [*U. S.*]

High'born' (hī'bôrn'), *a.* Of noble birth. [blood.

High'-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Bred in high life; of pure

High'-church' (hī'chûrch'), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or favoring, the High Church. See under High, *a.*

High'fli'er (hī'flī'ẽr), *n.* One who is extravagant in pretensions, opinions, or manners.

High'-flown' (hī'flōn'), *a.* **1.** Elevated; proud. **2.** Turgid; extravagant; inflated.

High'-hand'ed (hī'hănd'ĕd), *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; arbitrary; violent.

High'land (hī'land), *n.* Elevated or mountainous land; (often in the *pl.*) an elevated region or country.

High'land-er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of highlands.

High'ly, *adv.* In a high place, manner, or degree.

High'-mind'ed (hī'mīnd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Proud; arrogant. [*Obs.*] **2.** Noble; magnanimous; — opposed to *mean.* [**2.** A title of honor.

High'ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being high.

High'-pres'sure (hī'prĕsh'ụr; 135), *a.* Having or involving a pressure much exceeding an atmosphere.

High'road' (hī'rōd'), *n.* A highway.

High'-sea'soned (-sē'z'nd), *a.* Enriched with spice and condiments; hence, exciting; piquant.

High'-souled' (hī'sōld'), *a.* Having a noble spirit.

High'-spir'it-ed (hī'spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Full of spirit or natural fire; not brooking restraint or opposition.

High'-strung' (hī'strŭng'), *a.* Strung to a high pitch; spirited; sensitive.

Hight (hīt), *n.* A variant of Height.

Hight (hīt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Hight, Hot (hŏt), *p. p.* Hight, Hote (hōt), Hoten (hō't'n). See Hote.] [AS. *hātan* to call; also, *hātte* is called; akin to G. *heissen* to call.] To be called or named. [*Archaic & Poetic*]

High'-toned' (hī'tōnd'), *a.* **1.** High in tone or sound. **2.** Elevated; high-principled; honorable.

High'way' (hī'wā'), *n.* A road or way open to the use of the public; a main road or thoroughfare.

High'way'man (-mạn), *n.* A highway robber.

Hig'-ta'per (hĭg'tā'pẽr), *n.* [Cf. Hag-taper.] (*Bot.*) The common mullein.

Hi-la'ri-ous (hĭ-lā'rĭ-ŭs *or* hĭ-), *a.* [L. *hilaris*, Gr. *ἱλαρός*.] Mirthful; noisy; merry. [merriment.

Hi-lar'i-ty (hĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ *or* hĭ-), *n.* Boisterous mirth;

Syn. — Glee; gayety; exhilaration; joviality; jollity.

Hill (hĭl), *n.* [AS. *hyll;* akin to OD. *hille, hil*, L. *collis.*] **1.** A natural elevation of land; an eminence less than a mountain. **2.** The earth raised about the roots of a plant or cluster of plants; also, a cluster of plants with the earth heaped up about them. [*U. S.*]

Hill (hĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hilled (hĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hilling.] To surround with earth; to heap or draw earth around or upon.

Hill'ock (hĭl'ŭk), *n.* [*Hill* + *-ock.*] A small hill.

Hill'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding with hills; resembling a hill. — **Hill'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Hilt (hĭlt), *n.* [AS. *hilt, hilte;* akin to OHG. *helza.*] A handle; esp., the handle of a sword, dagger, etc.

Hilt'ed, *a.* Having a hilt; — used in composition.

Hi'lum (hī'lŭm), *n.* [L., a trifle.] (*Bot.*) The eye of a seed; the mark at the point of attachment of an ovule or seed. [See *Illust.* of SEED.]

Him (hĭm), *pron.* [AS. *him*, dat. of *hē.*] The objective case of *he.*

Him-self' (hĭm-sĕlf'), *pron.* **1.** An emphasized form of the third person masculine pronoun; — used as a subject usually with *he;* also alone in the predicate. **2.** One's real character; state of being in one's right mind.

Hind (hīnd), *n.* [AS. *hind;* akin to G. *hinde, hindin.*] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** The female of the red deer, of which the male is the stag. **2.** A spotted marine food fish.

Hind, *n.* [AS. *hīne, hīna,* orig. gen. pl. of *hīwan* domestics.] A peasant; a rustic; a farm servant. [*Eng.*]

Hind, *a.* [*Compar.* HINDER (-ẽr); *superl.* HINDMOST (-mōst'), or HINDERMOST (-ẽr-mōst').] [OE. *hind,* adv., back, AS. *hindan* behind. See HINDER, *a.*] Being in the rear; of or pert. to the part that follows or is behind.

Hind'er (hīnd'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *hinder,* adv., behind; akin to G. *hinter;* orig. a comparative, and akin to AS. *hine* hence. See HENCE.] Of or belonging to that part or end which is in the rear, or which follows.

Hin'der (hĭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HINDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HINDERING.] [AS. *hindrian,* fr. *hinder* behind.] **1.** To keep back or behind; to prevent from moving forward; to bring to a full stop. **2.** To prevent or embarrass; to debar; to shut out.

Syn. — To check; retard; impede; delay; block; stop; thwart; oppose; obstruct; embarrass.

Hin'der, *v. i.* To be a hindrance.

Hin'der-ance (-ans), *n.* Same as HINDRANCE.

Hin'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, hinders.

Hind'er-most' } (hīnd'ẽr-mōst'), *a.* [The superl. of
Hind'most' } *hind,* a.] Furthest in or toward the rear; last.

Hin'doo } (hĭn'dōō), *n.; pl.* HINDOOS (-dōōz) *or* HIN-
Hin'du } DUS. [Per. *Hindū,* fr. *Hind, Hindūstān,* India.] A native inhabitant of Hindostan. As an ethnical term it is confined to the Dravidian and Aryan races; as a religious name to followers of the Veda.

Hin'doo-ism } (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious doctrines and
Hin'du-ism } rites of the Hindoos; Brahmanism.

Hin'doo-sta'nee } (-stä'nē), *a.* [Hind. *Hindūstānī* an
Hin'du-sta'ni } Indian, fr. Hind. and Per. *Hindūstān* India.] Of or pertaining to the Hindoos or their language. — *n.* The language of Hindostan.

Hin'drance (hĭn'drans), *n.* [See HINDER, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of hindering, or state of being hindered. **2.** That which hinders; an impediment; obstacle.

Syn. — Obstruction; difficulty; check; delay.

Hin'du (hĭn'dōō), *n.* Same as HINDOO.

Hinge (hĭnj), *n.* [OE. *henge, heeng;* akin to D. *heng.*] **1.** The hook with its eye, or the joint, on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings. **2.** Fig.: That on which anything turns or depends.

Hinge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HINGED (hĭnjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HINGING (hĭn'jĭng).] To attach by, or furnish with, hinges.

Hinge (hĭnj), *v. i.* To depend or turn, as on a hinge.

Hin'ny (hĭn'nĭ), *n.* [L. *hinnus.*] A hybrid between a stallion and an ass.

Hint (hĭnt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HINTING.] [Origin uncertain.] To call to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to suggest indirectly.

Syn. — To suggest; intimate; insinuate; imply.

Hint, *v. i.* To give a hint or hints.

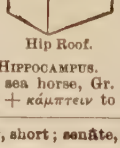
Syn. — To allude; refer; glance; touch.

Hint, *n.* A remote allusion; a suggestion or reminder, without a full declaration; also, an occasion or motive.

Syn. — See SUGGESTION.

Hip (hĭp), *n.* [OE. *hipe, huppe,* AS. *hype;* akin to G. *hüfte.*] **1.** The projecting lateral parts of one side of the pelvis and hip joint; haunch. **2.** (*Arch.*) The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof.

Hip roof, Hipped roof (*Arch.*), a roof having sloping ends and sloping sides. — To catch upon the hip, *or* To have on the hip, to have or get the advantage of.



Hip Roof.

Hip (hĭp), *n.* [OE. *hepe,* AS. *heópe.*] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a rosebush, esp. of the English dog-rose.

Hipped (hĭpt), } *a.* Somewhat
Hip'pish (hĭp'pĭsh), } melancholy.
See HYPPISH. [*Colloq.*]

Hip'po-camp (hĭp'pō-kămp), *n.* See HIPPOCAMPUS.

Hip'po-cam'pus (-kăm'pŭs), *n.* [L., sea horse, Gr. ἱππόκαμπος a hippocampus; ἵππος horse + κάμπτειν to bend.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A fabulous monster, with the head and fore quarters of a horse joined to the tail of a fish. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lophobranch fishes of several species in which the head and neck have some resemblance to those of a horse.

Hippocampus (2) or Sea Horse.

Hip'po-cen'taur (hĭp'pō-sĕn'tạr), *n.* [Gr. ἱπποκένταυρος; ἵππος + κένταυρος centaur.] (*Myth.*) A centaur.

Hip'po-cras (hĭp'pō-krăs), *n.* [F. *hippocras, hypocras,* NL. vinum *hippocraticum,* lit., wine of Hippocrates.] A cordial made of spiced wine, etc.

Hip'po-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Hippocrates, a Greek physician born about 400 B. C., or to his teachings.

Hip'po-drome (-drōm), *n.* [L. *hippodromos,* Gr. ἱππόδρομος; ἵππος + δρόμος course.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A place for equestrian and chariot races. **2.** An arena for equestrian performances; circus.

Hip'po-griff (-grĭf), *n.* [F. *hippogriffe.* See HIPPOPOTAMUS, GRIFFON.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.

Hip-poph'a-gous (hĭp-pŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἵππος horse + *-phagous.*] Feeding on horse flesh.

Hip-poph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Act or practice of feeding on horseflesh.

Hip'po-pot'a-mus (hĭp'pō-pŏt'ā-mŭs), *n.; pl.* E. HIPPOPOTAMUSES (-ēz), L. HIPPOPOTAMI (-mī). [L., fr. Gr. ἱπποπόταμος; ἵππος horse + ποταμός river.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, amphibious, herbivorous mammal, common in the rivers of Africa. It is allied to the hogs.

Hippopotamus.

Hip'shot' (-shŏt'), *a.* Having the hip dislocated; hence, having one hip lower than the other.

Hip' tree' (trē'). (*Bot.*) The dog-rose.

Hir'cine (hẽr'sĭn), } *a.* [L. *hircinus,* fr. *hircus* he-
Hir'ci-nous (-sĭ-nŭs), } goat.] **1.** Goat-like; of or pertaining to a goat or the goats. **2.** Of a goatish smell.

Hire (hīr), *n.* [AS. *hȳr;* akin to G. *heuer.*] Price, reward, or compensation paid, or contracted to be paid, for the temporary use of a thing, for personal service, or for labor; wages; rent; pay.

Syn. — Wages; salary; stipend; allowance; pay.

Hire, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIRED (hīrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HIRING.] **1.** To purchase the use or enjoyment of for a limited time. **2.** To purchase service by payment of wages. **3.** To grant the temporary use or service of, for a price; to let; to lease.

Hire'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One who is hired; a mercenary.

Hire'ling, *a.* Serving for hire or wages; venal.

Hir'er (hīr'ẽr), *n.* One who hires.

Hir-sute' (hẽr-sūt'), *a.* [L. *hirsutus.*] Rough with hair; bristly; shaggy; hairy. — **Hir-sute'ness,** *n.*

Hi-ru'dine (hĭ-rụ'dĭn), *a.* [L. *hirudo* leech.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the leeches.

His (hĭz), *pron.* [AS. *his* of him, his, gen. masc. & neut. of *hē,* neut. *hit.* See HE.] **1.** Belonging or pertaining to *him;* — used as a pronominal adjective or an adjective pronoun. **2.** The possessive of *he.*

His-pan'ic (hĭs-păn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Hispanicus.*] Of or pertaining to Spain or its language.

His'pid (hĭs'pĭd), *a.* [L. *hispidus.*] Rough with bristles or minute spines.

Hiss (hĭs), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HISSED (hĭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HISSING.] [AS. *hysian;* prob. imitative.] To make with the mouth a sound like that of the letter *s* prolonged; to make a sound like that of an angry goose or snake.

Hiss, *v. t.* **1.** To condemn or express contempt for by hissing. **2.** To utter with a hissing sound.

Hiss, *n.* A prolonged sound like that of the letter *s.*

Hist (hĭst), *interj.* Hush; be silent.

His-to-gen'e-sis (hĭs-tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἱστός tissue + E. *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) Formation and development of organic tissues. (*b*) Germ history of cells.

His-tol'o-gy (hĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἱστός tissue + *-logy.*] That branch of biological science treating of the minute (microscopic) structure of tissues.

His-to'ri-an (hĭs-tō'rĭ-*an*), *n.* **1.** A writer of history; annalist. **2.** One versed or well informed in history.

His-tor'ic (hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), **His-tor'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to history or the record of past events. — **His-tor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

His-to'ri-og'ra-pher (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [L. *historiographus*, Gr. ἱστοριογράφος; ἱστορία history + γράφειν to write.] An historian; esp., one appointed or designated to write a history.

His-to'ri-og'ra-phy (-fy), *n.* Act or employment of history, information, fr. ἵστωρ, ἴστωρ, learned, fr. root of εἰδέναι to know; akin to E. *wit.*] **1.** Knowledge of facts and events; hence, a formal statement of such information. **2.** A systematic, written account of events, particularly of those affecting a nation, institution, science, or art, and usually philosophically explained.

Natural History, a description and classification of objects in nature, as minerals, plants, animals, etc., and the phenomena which they exhibit to the senses.

Syn. — Chronicle; annals; relation; narration. — A *chronicle* is a history conforming to the order of time as its distinctive feature. *Annals* are a chronicle divided up into separate years.

His-tri-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), **His-tri-on'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, fr. *histrio* a player.] Of or relating to the stage or a stageplayer; befitting a theater; theatrical. — **His-tri-on'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hit (hĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hit; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hitting.] [OE. *hitten, kutten*, of Scand. origin.] **1.** To reach with a stroke or blow; esp., to reach or touch. **2.** To reach or attain exactly; to attain to; to accord with; to suit. **3.** To guess; to light upon or discover.

To hit off, to describe with quick characteristic strokes.

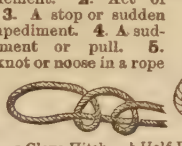
Hit, *v. i.* **1.** To meet or come in contact. **2.** To meet or reach what was aimed at or desired; to succeed.

Hit, *n.* **1.** A collision; the stroke that touches anything. **2.** A stroke of success, as by chance. **3.** A peculiarly apt expression or turn of thought.

Hitch (hĭch), *v. i.* [Cf. Scot. *kitch* a motion by a jerk, also G. *hinken* to limp, hobble.] **1.** To become entangled or caught; to be linked or yoked; to cling. **2.** To move interruptedly or with halts, jerks, or steps.

Hitch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hitched (hĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hitching.] **1.** To hook; to fasten as by a hook or a knot; to make fast. **2.** To move with hitches.

Hitch, *n.* **1.** A catch; anything that holds, as a hook; an entanglement. **2.** Act of catching. **3.** A stop or sudden halt; an impediment. **4.** A sudden movement or pull. **5.** (*Naut.*) A knot or noose in a rope which can be readily undone.



a Clove Hitch. *b* Half Hitch. *c* Timber Hitch.

Hith'er (hĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hider*; akin to Icel. *hēðra*, Goth. *hidrē.*] **1.** To this place; — used with verbs implying motion toward the speaker. **2.** To this point, source, conclusion, design, etc.

Hith'er, *a.* **1.** Being on the side next or toward the person speaking; nearer. **2.** Referring to time: On the hither side of, younger than.

Hith'er-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To this place; to a prescribed limit. **2.** Up to this time; as yet; until now.

Hith'er-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward this place; hither.

Hit'ter (hĭt'tẽr), *n.* One who hits or strikes.

Hive (hīv), *n.* [OE. *hive, huve*, AS. *hȳfe.*] **1.** A box, basket, or other structure, for the habitation of honeybees. **2.** The bees of one hive. **3.** Fig.: A place swarming with busy occupants; a crowd.

Hive, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hived (hīvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hiving.] **1.** To collect into, or cause to enter, a hive. **2.** To store up in a hive; hence, to gather for future need.

Hive, *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together.

Hiv'er (hīv'ẽr), *n.* One who collects bees into a hive.

Hives (hīvz), *n.* [Scot.; origin uncertain.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Croup. (*b*) An eruptive disease allied to chicken pox.

Ho (hō), *interj.* [Cf. F. & G. *ho.*] **1.** Halloo! attend! **2.** [Perhaps corrupted fr. *hold*; but cf. F. *hau* stop! and E. *whoa.*] Stop! stand still! hold! — a word now chiefly used by teamsters.

Hoar (hōr), *a.* [AS. *hār*; akin to Icel. *hārr*, and to OHG. *hēr* illustrious.] **1.** White, or grayish white. **2.** Gray or white with age; hoary.

Hoard (hōrd), *n.* [AS. *hord*; akin to G. *hort.*] A store, stock, or quantity of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden supply.

Hoard (hōrd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hoarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hoarding.] To collect and lay up; to store away, or treasure up, secretly.

Hoard, *v. i.* To lay up a store or hoard, as of money.

Hoard'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hoards.

Hoard'ing (-ĭng), *n.* [From OF. *hourd, hourt*, barrier, of G. or D. origin.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A screen of boards inclosing a house and materials being built. [*Eng.*] **2.** A barrier or cover, inclosing or concealing something.

Hoar'frost' (hōr'frŏst'; 115), *n.* White particles of frozen dew.

Hoar'hound' (-hound'), *n.* Same as Horehound.

Hoar'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being hoary.

Hoarse (hōrs), *a.* [*Compar.* Hoarser (-ẽr), *superl.* Hoarsest.] [AS. *hās*; akin to G. *heiser.*] Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold; making a rough, harsh cry or sound. — **Hoarse'ly**, *adv.* — **Hoarse'ness** (hōrs'nĕs), *n.*

Hoar'y (-y), *a.* [From Hoar, *a.*] **1.** White or whitish. **2.** White or gray with age; hoar. **3.** Hence, remote in time past.

Hoax (hōks), *n.* [Prob. contr. fr. *hocus*, in *hocus-pocus.*] A deception for mockery or mischief; a deceptive trick or story; a practical joke.

Hoax, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hoaxed (hōkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hoaxing.] To deceive by a story or a trick, for sport or mischief; to impose upon sportively.

Hob (hŏb), *n.* [Prob. akin to *hump.*] **1.** Hub of a wheel. **2.** Projection or shelf at the side of a fire grate.

Hob, *n.* [Orig. an abbrev. of *Robin, Robert; Robin Goodfellow* a celebrated fairy.] Fairy; sprite; elf. [*Obs.*]

Hob'a-nob' (hŏb'ȧ-nŏb'), **Hob'and-nob'** (hŏb'ănd-nŏb'), *v. i.* Same as Hob-nob.

Hob'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hobbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hobbling (-blĭng).] [OE. *hobelen*, freq. of *hoppen* to hop.] **1.** To walk lame; to walk with a hitch or hop. **2.** To move irregularly. [To embarrass.]

Hob'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To fetter; to hopple; to clog. **2.**

Hob'ble, *n.* **1.** An unequal gait; a limp; a halt. **2.** Same as Hopple. **3.** Difficulty; embarrassment.

Hob'ble-de-hoy' (-dē-hoi'), **Hob'ble-te-hoy'** (-tē-hoi'), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A youth; a gawky young fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Hob'bler (hŏb'blẽr), *n.* One who hobbles.

Hob'by (-bў), *n.* [OE. *hobi*; of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, strong-winged European falcon.

Hob'by (hŏb'bў), *n.* [OE. *hobin* a nag, OF. **Hob'by-horse'** (-hôrs'), *hobin* hobby.] **1.** A strong, active horse, of a middle size; an ambling nag. **2.** A stick on which boys make believe to ride. [Usually *hobbyhorse.*] **3.** A favorite and ever-recurring theme of discourse, thought, or effort. [Usually *hobby.*]

Hob'gob'lin (hŏb'gŏb'lĭn), *n.* [2d *hob* + *goblin.*] A frightful goblin; an imp; a bugaboo; also, formerly, the household spirit, Robin Goodfellow.

Hob'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* [1st *hob* + *nail.*] **1.** A large-headed nail, for studding soles of shoes. **2.** A rustic.

Hob'nob' (hŏb'nŏb'), *adv.* [AS. *habban* to have + *nabban* to have not; *ne* not + *habban* to have.] Have or have not; — a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking.

Hob'nob', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hobnobbed (-nŏbd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hobnobbing.] **1.** To drink familiarly (with another). **2.** To associate familiarly.

Hob'son's choice' (hŏb'sŭnz chois'). A choice without an alternative; — said to be so called from one *Hobson*, who let horses, and required every customer to take in his turn the horse which stood next the stable door.

Hock (hŏk), *n.* [So called from *Hochheim*, in Germany.] A Rhenish wine, esp. one of a light yellow color.

Hock, Hough (hŏk), *n.* [AS. *hōh* the heel; prob. akin to G. *hechse, hächse.*] **1.** (*a*) The joint in the hind limb of quadrupeds, corresponding to the ankle in man. (*b*) A piece cut by butchers, esp. in pork, from either the front or hind leg, just above the foot. **2.** The ham.

Hock, *v. t.* To disable by cutting the tendons of the hock; to hamstring; to hough.

Hock'ey (-ў), *n.* [From Hook, *n.*] A game played by driving a ball or small object with sticks curved or hooked at the end; also, the stick used.

Ho'cus (hō'kŭs), *v. t.* [See Hocus-pocus.] **1.** To deceive or cheat. **2.** To adulterate; to drug. **3.** To stupefy with drugged liquor.

Ho'cus, *n.* **1.** One who deceives. **2.** Drugged liquor.

Ho'cus-po'cus (-pō'kŭs), *n.* [Prob. invented by jugglers in imitation of Latin.] **1.** A term used by jugglers in pretended incantations. **2.** A juggler or trickster. **3.** A juggler's trick; a cheat; nonsense.

Ho'cus-po'cus, *v. t.* To cheat. [*Colloq.*]

Hod (hŏd), *n.* [Prov. E. for *hold*, i. e., that which holds.] **1.** A kind of wooden tray with a handle, for carrying mortar, brick, etc. **2.** A coal scuttle.

Hod'den-gray' (hŏd'd'n-grā'), *a.* [Perh. akin to E. *hoiden.*] Applied to coarse cloth made of undyed wool, formerly worn by Scotch peasants. [*Scot.*]

Hodge'podge' (hŏj'pŏj'), *n.* Same as Hotchpot.

Hod'man (hŏd'măn), *n.* A man who carries a hod.

Hoe (hō), *n.* [OF. *hoe;* of German origin.] A tool chiefly for digging up weeds, and for loosening and arranging the earth about plants.

Hoe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hoed (hōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hoeing.] To cut, dig, turn, arrange, etc., with a hoe; also, to clear from weeds, or to loosen or arrange the earth about, with a hoe.

Hoe, *v. i.* To use a hoe; to labor with a hoe.

Hoe'cake' (hō'kāk'), *n.* A cake of Indian meal, water, and salt, baked before the fire or in the ashes; — so called because often cooked on a hoe. [*Southern U. S.*]

Hog (hŏg), *n.* [Prob. akin to E. *hack* to cut, and meaning orig., a castrated boar.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus *Sus*, and allied genera; esp., a domesticated variety. **2.** A mean, filthy, or gluttonous fellow.

Hog, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hogged (hŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hogging.] To cut short like bristles.

Hog, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To become bent upward in the middle, like a hog's back; — said of a ship.

Hog'back' (hŏg'băk'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) An upward curve or very obtuse angle in the upper surface of any member. **2.** (*Geol.*) Any ridge with a sharp summit and steeply sloping sides.

Hog'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Swinish; gluttonous; filthy; selfish. — **Hog'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **Hog'gish-ness,** *n.*

Hog'herd (hŏg'hĕrd), *n.* A swineherd.

Hog'pen' (hŏg'pĕn'), *n.* A pen or sty for hogs.

Hog'reeve' (-rēv'), *n.* A civil officer charged with the duty of impounding stray hogs. [*New Eng.*]

Hog's'-back' (hŏgz'băk'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A hogback.

Hogs'head (hŏgz'hĕd *or* -ĕd), *n.* [D. *okshoofd;* akin to G. *ozhoft;* apparently orig., ox head.] **1.** An English measure of capacity, containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons; a half pipe. **2.** A large cask or barrel, esp. one containing from 100 to 140 gallons. [*U. S.*]

Hog'sty' (hŏg'stī'), *n.* A pen or inclosure for hogs.

Hog'wash' (-wŏsh'), *n.* Swill.

Hoi'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* [OE. *hoydon* a lout, OD. *heyden* a heathen, gypsy, fr. *heyde* heath.] **1.** A clownish youth. [*Obs.*] **2.** A rude, bold girl; a romp.

Hoi'den, *a.* Rustic; rude; bold.

Hoi'den-ish, *a.* Like, or appropriate to, a hoiden.

Hoist (hoist), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hoisted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hoisting.] [OE. *hoise, hyse,* OD. *hyssen.*] To raise; to lift; esp., to raise by means of tackle.

Hoist, *n.* **1.** That by which anything is hoisted. **2.** Act of hoisting; lift. [*Colloq.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) Perpendicular height of a flag, or fore-and-aft sail.

Hoi'ty-toi'ty (hoi'tŷ-toi'tŷ), *a.* [From obs. *hoit* to caper; cf. W. *hoetian* to dandle.] Thoughtless; giddy; flighty; also, haughty; patronizing; used also as an exclamation of surprise or disapprobation, with contempt.

Hold (hōld), *n.* [D. *hol* hole. See Hole.] (*Naut.*) The whole interior of a vessel below the lower deck.

Hold, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Held (hĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Holding. Holden (hōld'n), *p. p.*, is obs. in elegant writing, though still used in legal language.] [AS. *healdan;* akin to G. *halten;* of unknown origin.] **1.** To cause to remain in a given situation, position, or relation, within certain limits, or the like; to sustain; to restrain; to retain. **2.** To retain in one's keeping; to maintain possession of, or authority over. **3.** To have; to possess; to occupy. **4.** To limit in motion or action; to bind legally or morally; to confine; to restrain. **5.** To maintain in being or action; to carry on; to prosecute. **6.** To prosecute, have, take, or join in, for united action; to conduct. **7.** To contain as a vessel; to have capacity for. **8.** To accept, as an opinion; to adhere to; to persist in. **9.** To consider; to regard; to account; to judge. **10.** To bear, carry, or manage.

To hold forth, to offer; to put forward. — To hold in, to restrain; to curb. — To hold out. (*a*) To extend; to offer. (*b*) To continue to do or to suffer; to endure.

Hold, *v. i.* In general, to keep one's self in a given position or condition; to remain fixed. Hence: **1.** Not to move; to stop. **2.** To remain unbroken or unsubdued. **3.** To last; to abide; to persist. **4.** Not to fall away, desert, or prove recreant; to cleave. **5.** To restrain one's self; to refrain. **6.** To derive right or title.

To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue. — To hold out, to last; to endure; to continue. — To hold over, to remain in office, possession, etc., beyond a certain date.

Hold (hōld), *n.* **1.** Act or manner of holding; seizure; grasp; clasp; gripe; possession. **2.** Authority or ground to take or keep; claim. **3.** Binding power and influence. **4.** Something that may be grasped; means of support. **5.** A place of confinement; prison; confinement; custody. **6.** Fortified place; fort; castle. **7.** (*Mus.*) A character [𝄐] indicating that a note or rest is to be prolonged.

Hold'back' (hōld'băk'), *n.* **1.** Check; hindrance; obstacle. **2.** The projection or loop on the thill of a vehicle, to which a strap of the harness is attached, to hold back a carriage; also, the strap so used. [vessel.

Hold'er (-ẽr), *n.* One employed in the hold of a

Hold'er, *n.* One who, or that which, holds.

Hold'fast' (-făst'), *n.* Something used to secure and hold in place something else, as a catch, a hook, etc.

Hold'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or state of sustaining, grasping, or retaining. **2.** A tenure; an estate held of another. **3.** That which holds, binds, or influences.

Hole (hōl), *n.* [AS. *hol* hole, cavern, from *hol,* a., hollow; akin to G. *hohl;* prob. from the root of AS. *helan* to conceal.] **1.** A hollow place or cavity; a perforation; a rent; a fissure. **2.** An excavation, or a natural cavity inhabited by an animal; hence, a mean habitation.

Syn. — Hollow; concavity; aperture; rent; fissure; crevice; orifice; interstice; pit; cave; den; cell.

Hole, *v. t.* **1.** To cut, dig, or bore a hole or holes in. **2.** To drive into a hole.

Hol'i-day (hŏl'ĭ-dā), *n.* [*Holy* + *day.*] **1.** A consecrated day; religious anniversary; day set apart as a memorial day; a holyday. **2.** A day of exemption from labor.

Ho'li-ness (hō'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being holy. His holiness, a title of the pope.

Hol'la (hŏl'lä), *interj.* [F. *holà; ho* ho + *là* there, fr. L. *illac* that way, there. Cf. Hollo.] Hollo.

Hol'la, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hollaed (-läd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hollaing.] See Hollo, *v. i.*

Hol'land (hŏl'lănd), *n.* A kind of linen fabric first manufactured in Holland. [*pl.* See Holland.

Hol'lands (-*l*andz), *n.* **1.** Gin made in Holland. **2.**

Hol-lo' (hŏl-lō'), *interj.* & *n.* [See Halloo, and cf. Holla.] Ho there; stop; attend; hence, a loud cry or a call to attract attention; a halloo.

Hol'lo (hŏl'lō *or* hŏl-lō'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hollowed (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hollowing.] To halloo.

Hol-loa' (hŏl-lō' *or* hŏl'lō), *interj.*, *n.*, & *v. i.* Same as Hollo.

Hol'low (hŏl'lō), *a.* [AS. *holh* a hollow, hole. Cf. Hole.] **1.** Having an empty space or cavity; not solid. **2.** Gaunt; sunken. **3.** Reverbrated from a cavity, or resembling a reverberated sound; deep; muffled. **4.** Not sincere or faithful; false.

Syn. — Concave; sunken; low; vacant; empty; void; false; faithless; deceitful; treacherous.

Hol'low, *n.* **1.** A cavity; an unfilled space within anything; a hole; an excavation. **2.** A low spot; a depressed part of a surface; a concavity.

Hol'low, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hollowed (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hollowing.] To make hollow; to excavate.

Hol'low, *adv.* Wholly; completely; utterly. [*Colloq.*]

Hol-low' (hŏl-lō'), *interj. & v.* [See Hollo.] Hollo.

Hol'low-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true; decayed within.

Hol'low-ness, *n.* State or quality of being hollow.

Hol'ly (hŏl'lŷ), *n.* [AS. *holen, holegn;* akin to G. *hulst,* W. *celyn,* Gael. *cuilionn,* Ir. *cuileann.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree or shrub, having glossy green leaves, bearing berries that turn red or yellow. **2.** (*Bot.*) The holm oak.

Holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*). Reduced.

Holly-hock (-hŏk), *n.* [OE. *holihoc; holi* holy + *hoc* mallow, AS. *hoc.*] (*Bot.*) A species of Althæa bearing flowers of various colors.

Holm (hōm), *n.* [OE., prob. from AS. *holen,* E. *holly.*] (*Bot.*) A common evergreen oak, of Europe.

Holm (hōm), *n.* [AS. *holm,* usually meaning, sea, water; akin to G. *holm.*] **1.** An islet in a river. **2.** Low, flat land.

Hol'o- (hŏl'ō-). A combining form fr. Gr. ὅλος, whole.

Hol'o-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Holo-* + *blast* + *-ic.*]

(*Biol.*) Undergoing complete segmentation; composed entirely of germinal matter; — said of eggs.

Hol'o-caust (hŏl'ō-kąst), *n.* [L. *holocaustum*, Gr. ὁλόκαυστον, neut. of ὁλόκαυστος burnt whole; ὅλος whole + καυστός burnt.] **1.** A burnt sacrifice; an offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire. **2.** [Not authorized by careful writers.] Loss of many lives by fire.

Hol'o-cryp'tic (-krĭp'tĭk), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. κρύπτειν to conceal.] Wholly or completely concealing; secret.

Hol'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [L. *holographus* entirely autograph, Gr. ὁλόγραφος; ὅλος whole + γράφειν to write.] A document wholly in the handwriting of the person whose act it purports to be. [holograph.]

Hol'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a

Hol'o-pho'tal (-fō'tal), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] (*Opt.*) Causing no loss of light; — applied to reflectors which throw back light without perceptible loss.

Hol'o-phras'tic (-frăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. φράζειν to speak.] Expressing a phrase or sentence in a single word.

Hol'o-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*Holo-* + Gr. φυτόν a plant.] Wholly or distinctively vegetable.

Hol'o-thu'ri-an (-thū'rĭ-an), *a.* [From L. *holothuria*, pl., a sort of water polyp, Gr. ὁλοθούριον.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Holothurioidea*, a class of echinoderms, including the sea cucumbers, trepang, and bêche de mèr.

‖ **Hol'o-thu'ri-oi'de-a** (-thū'rĭ-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOLOTHURIAN, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of echinoderms having a more or less elongated body, and a circle of tentacles around the mouth.

Hol'ster (hōl'stẽr), *n.* [D. *holster*; akin to AS. *helan* to conceal.] A leathern pistol case for horsemen.

Holt (hōlt), *n.* [AS. *holt*; akin to G. *holz.*] **1.** A piece of woodland; esp., a woody hill. **2.** A deep hole in a river; also, a cover, or hiding place.

Holy (hō'lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HOLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HOLIEST.] [AS. *hālig*, fr. *hāl* health, salvation, happiness, fr. *hāl* whole, well; akin to G. *heilig.*] **1.** Set apart to the service or worship of God; hallowed; sacred. **2.** Spiritually sound; pure in heart; godly; pious.

Holy office, the Inquisition. — **Holy of holies** (*Script.*), the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple. — **Holy One**, the Supreme Being. — **Holy Saturday** (*Eccl.*), the Saturday immediately preceding the festival of Easter. — **Holy Thursday.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) (*Episcopal Ch.*) Ascension day. (*b*) (*R. C. Ch.*) The Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. — **Holy water** (*Gr. & R. C. Churches*), water which has been blessed by the priest for sacred purposes. — **Holy Week** (*Eccl.*), the week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated. — **Holy writ**, the sacred Scriptures.

Ho'ly-day' (-dā'), *n.* **1.** A religious festival. **2.** A holiday.

Ho'ly-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A stone used by seamen for scrubbing the decks of ships.

Ho'ly-stone', *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To scrub with a holystone.

Hom'age (hŏm'ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *homage*, *homenage*, deriv. of L. *homo* a man, LL. also, a client, vassal.] **1.** (*Feud. Law*) A symbolical acknowledgment made by a feudal tenant to his lord on receiving investiture of fee, that he was his *man*, or vassal. **2.** Respect or reverential regard; esp., respect paid by external action; obeisance. **3.** Reverential worship; devout affection.

Syn. — Fealty; submission; reverence; honor; respect.

Home (hōm; 110), *n.* [AS. *hām* · akin to G. *heim*, Goth. *haims* village.] One's own dwelling place; esp., the house in which one lives with his family; habitual abode of one's family; also, one's birthplace. Used also Fig.

Syn. — Tenement; house; dwelling; abode; domicile.

Home, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic. **2.** Close; personal; pointed.

Home, *adv.* **1.** To one's home or country. **2.** Close; closely. **3.** To its place; to the end of a course.

Home'-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Bred at home; domestic; not foreign. **2.** Not polished; rude; uncultivated.

Home'less, *a.* Destitute of a home. — **Home'less-ness**, *n.*

Home'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a home; comfortable; [cheerful; cozy; friendly.]

Home'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HOMELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* HOMELIEST.] **1.** Belonging to, or like, home; domestic; familiar; intimate. [*Archaic*] **2.** Plain; unpretending; also, uncomely; not handsome. — **Home'li-ness**, *n.*

Home'made' (-mād'), *a.* Made at home, either in a private family or in one's own country.

Ho'me-o-path (hō'mē-ō-păth), *n.* A practitioner of homeopathy.

Ho'me-o-path'ic (hō'mē-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to homeopathy, or according to its principles.

Ho'me-op'a-thist (hō'mē-ŏp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.

Ho'me-op'a-thy (hō'mē-ŏp'ȧ-thў), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια likeness of condition or feeling; ὅμοιος like (fr. ὁμός same) + παθεῖν to suffer. See PATHOS.] (*Med.*) The theory and its practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses.

Ho'mer (hō'mẽr), *n.* [Heb. *khōmer.*] A Hebrew liquid measure containing fifty-five gallons, two quarts, one pint; also, a dry measure of six bushels, two pecks, four quarts.

Ho-mer'ic (hō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Homer, the famous Greek poet; resembling his poetry.

Home'sick' (hōm'sĭk'), *a.* Pining for home; in a nostalgic condition. — **Home'sick-ness**, *n.*

Home'spun (-spŭn), *a.* Spun or wrought at home; hence, coarse; plain; inelegant; rude.

Home'spun, *n.* Cloth made at home.

Home'stead (-stĕd), *n.* The home place; a home and the inclosure or ground immediately connected with it; specif. (in law): (*a*) A home place exempted from levy and execution. (*b*) A parcel of 160 acres of public lands settled under the homestead laws of the U. S.

Home'stead-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who has a homestead in public lands under the homestead laws. [*Local, U. S.*]

Home'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Being in the direction of home.

Home'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* In the direction of one's
Home'wards (-wẽrdz), } home, town, or country.

Hom'i-ci'dal (hŏm'ĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.

Hom'i-cide (hŏm'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *homicidium*, fr. *homicida* a man slayer; *homo* man + *caedere* to cut, kill.] **1.** The killing of one human being by another. **2.** One who kills another; a manslayer.

Hom'i-let'ic (-lĕt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Social. [*R.*] **2.** Of
Hom'i-let'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or pert. to homiletics.

Hom'i-let'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art of preaching.

Hom'i-list (hŏm'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who prepares homilies.

Hom'i-ly (hŏm'ĭ-lў), *n.* [LL. *homilia*, Gr. ὁμιλία communion, assembly, converse sermon, fr. ὅμιλος an assembly, fr. ὁμός same.] **1.** A discourse or sermon to an audience. **2.** A serious or tedious exhortation in private.

Hom'ing (hōm'ĭng), *a.* Home-returning; — of carrier pigeons.

Hom'i-ny (hŏm'ĭ-nў), *n.* [From N. A. Indian *auhúminea* parched corn.] Maize hulled and broken, and prepared for food by being boiled in water. [*U. S.*]

Hom'mock (hŭm'mŭk), *n.* A small eminence of a conical form, of land or of ice.

Ho'mo- (hō'mō- *or* hŏm'ō-). A combining form from Gr. ὁμός, *one and the same, common, joint.*

Ho'mo-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόκεντρος; ὁμός the same + κέντρον center.] Having the same center.

Ho-mod'ro-mal (hō-mŏd'rō-mal), } *a.* [*Homo-* + Gr.
Ho-mod'ro-mous (-mŭs), } δρόμος a course, running.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Running in the same direction; — as said of stems twining round a support. **2.** (*Mech.*) Moving in the same direction; — said of a lever or pulley in which the resistance and the actuating force are both on the same side of the fulcrum or axis.

Ho'mœ-o-path'ic, *a.*, **Ho'mœ-op'a-thy**, *n.* Same as HOMEOPATHIC, HOMEOPATHY.

Ho-mog'a-mous (hō-mŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόγαμος married together; ὁμός the same + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Having all the flowers alike, as a thistle.

Ho-mog'a-my (-mў), *n.* State of being homogamous.

Ho'mo-ge'ne-al (-jē'nē-al), *a.* Homogeneous.

Ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμογενής; ὁμός the same + γένος race, kind.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of like nature. — **Ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty** (-jē-nē'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ho'mo-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Homo-* + *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) Reproduction in which the successive generations are alike.

Ho-mog'e-nous (hō-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Similar in structure, due to descent from a common progenitor.

Ho-mog'e-ny (-nў), *n.* [Gr. ὁμογένεια; ὁμός the same + γένος race, kind.] (*Biol.*) The correspondence of common descent; homology.

Ho-mog'o-nous (hō-mŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόγονος. See HOMOGENEOUS.] (*Bot.*) Having all the flowers of a plant alike in respect to the stamens and pistils.

Ho'moi-ou'si-an (hō'moi-ou'sĭ-an), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιούσιος, ὁμοιοούσιος, of like substance; ὅμοιος + οὐσία being, essence.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who held that the Son was of like, but not the same, substance with the Father.

Ho-mol'o-gate (hō-mŏl'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [LL. *homologare*,

p. p. *-atus*, fr. Gr. ὁμολογεῖν to agree.] (*Civ. Law*) To approve; to allow; to confirm. [homology.

Ho'mo-log'ic-al (hŏ'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to

Ho-mol'o-gous (hŏ-mŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόλογος agreeing; ὁμός same + λόγος speech, proportion, λέγειν to speak.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure. [gous to something else.

Hom'o-logue (hŏm'ō-lŏg), *n.* That which is homolo-

Ho-mol'o-gy (hŏ-mŏl'ō-jy), *n.* Quality of being homologous; correspondence; relation.

Ho'mo-mor'phy (hō'mō-môr'fy), *n.* [*Homo-* + Gr. μορφή form.] (*Biol.*) Similarity of external characters.

Hom'o-nym (hŏm'ō-nĭm), *n.* An homonymous word.

Ho-mon'y-mous (hŏ-mŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *homonymus*, Gr. ὁμώνυμος; ὁμός the same + ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα name.] **1.** Having the same name; standing in the same relation. **2.** Having the same name, but different meaning or relations; hence, ambiguous.

Ho-mon'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* State of being homonymous.

Ho'mo-ou'si-an (hō'mō-ou'sĭ-*an*), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοούσιος; ὁμός same + οὐσία being, substance.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who accepted the Nicene creed, and maintained that the Son had the same substance with the Father.

Ho'mo-phon'ic (hō'mō-fŏn'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ὁμόφωνος;
Ho-moph'o-nous (hŏ-mŏf'ō-nŭs), } ὁμός same + φωνή sound, tone.] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) Originally, unisonous; monodic. (*b*) Now, characterized by plain harmony, note against note. **2.** Expressing the same sound by a different combination of letters. [nous.

Ho-moph'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Quality of being homopho-

Ho'mo-plas'my (hō'mō-plăz'mỹ), *n.* [*Homo-* + Gr. πλάσμα anything formed, fr. πλάσσειν to mold.] (*Biol.*) Resemblance between different plants or animals due to similar surrounding circumstances. [plasmy.

Ho'mo-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to homo-

Ho'mo-ty'pal (hō'mō-tī'pal), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of the same type of structure; pertaining to a homotype.

Hom'o-type (hŏm'ō-tīp), *n.* [*Homo-* + *type*.] (*Biol.*) That which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else.

Hone (hōn), *n.* [AS. *hān.*] A stone of a fine grit used for sharpening cutting instruments, esp. razors.

Hone, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Honed (hōnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Honing.] To sharpen on, or with, a hone.

Hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *a.* [OF. *honeste*, L. *honestus*, fr. *honos*, *honor*, honor. See Honor.] **1.** Decent; honorable. **2.** Characterized by integrity or fairness and straightforwardness in conduct, thought, speech, etc.; upright; just; truthful; sincere; faithful; not false. **3.** Genuine in character or quality; not fraudulent; not spurious. **4.** Chaste; virtuous. —**Hon'est-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Upright; ingenuous; trusty; equitable; fair; just; rightful; frank; candid; genuine.

Hon'es-ty (ŏn'ĕs-tỹ), *n.* Quality or state of being honest; integrity; probity.

Hon'ey (hŭn'ỹ), *n.* [AS. *hunig*; akin to G. *honig*.] **1.** A sweet, viscid fluid, esp. that collected by bees from the flowers of plants. **2.** That which is sweet or pleasant, like honey. **3.** Sweet one; — a term of endearment.

Hon'ey, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Honeyed (-ĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Honeying.] To talk fondly; to use endearments; also, to act or be obsequious; to fawn.

Hon'ey, *v. t.* To make sweet or agreeable.

Hon'ey-bag' (-băg'), *n.* The receptacle for honey in a honeybee.

Hon'ey-bee' (-bē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any bee of the genus *Apis*, which lives in communities and collects honey.

Honeybee.
A Queen;
B Worker.

Hon'ey-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* [AS. *hunigcamb*. See Honey, and 1st Comb.] **1.** A mass of hexagonal waxen cells, formed by bees, for holding their honey and their eggs. **2.** Any substance perforated with cells like a honeycomb.

Hon'ey-combed' (-kōmd'), *a.* Formed or perforated like a honeycomb.

Hon'ey-dew' (-dū'), *n.* A sweet substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops.

Hon'ey-moon' (-mōōn'), *n.* The first month after marriage.

Hon'ey-suc'kle (-sŭk'k'l), *n.* [See Honey, and Suck.] (*Bot.*) One of several species of flowering plants, much admired for their beauty, and some for their fragrance.

Hong (hŏng), *n.* [Chinese *hang*, dial. *hong*, a mercantile house.] A mercantile or storage establishment or factory for foreign trade in China.

Honk (hŏnk), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] (*Zoöl.*) The cry of a wild goose.

Hon'or (ŏn'ẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *honor*, *honos*.] **1.** Esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation; respect; reverence. **2.** Excellence of character; high moral worth; specif., in men, integrity; trustworthiness; in women, purity; chastity. **3.** A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with corresponding course of life. **4.** Distinguished position; high rank. **5.** Fame; reputation; credit. **6.** A mark of respect. **7.** A cause of respect and fame. **8.** A title applied to the holders of certain honorable civil offices, or to persons of rank. **9.** *pl.* Academic or university prizes or distinctions. **10.** *pl.* (*Whist*) The ace, king, queen, and jack of trumps.

Affair of honor, a dispute to be decided by a duel, or the duel itself. — **Debt of honor**, a debt contracted by a verbal promise, or by betting or gambling. — **Honors of war** (*Mil.*), distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy. — **On one's honor**, on the pledge of one's honor.

Hon'or, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Honored (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Honoring.] **1.** To regard or treat with honor; to treat with deference and submission; of the Supreme Being, to reverence; to worship. **2.** To dignify; to elevate in rank. **3.** (*Com.*) To accept and pay when due.

Hon'or-a-ble (ŏn'ẽr-â-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of honor; estimable; illustrious. **2.** High-minded; actuated by principles of honor, justice, or rectitude. **3.** Proceeding from an upright and laudable motive or cause. **4.** Conferring honor. **5.** Performed or accompanied with marks or ceremonies of honor. **6.** Having good character; respectable. **7.** An epithet of respect or distinction. — **Hon'or-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Hon'or-a-bly** (-blỹ), *adv.*

Hon'o-ra'ri-um (ŏn'ō-rā'rĭ-ŭm), } *n.* [L. *honorarium*.]
Hon'or-a-ry (ŏn'ẽr-â-rỹ), } **1.** A fee offered to professional men for their services. **2.** (*Law*) An honorary payment, usually for services for which it is not usual or lawful to set a price.

Hon'or-a-ry, *a.* [L. *honorarius*, fr. *honor* honor.] **1.** Done as a sign or evidence of honor. **2.** Conferring honor, esp. without emolument. **3.** Holding a title or place without rendering service or receiving reward.

Hon'or-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who honors.

Hoo (hōō *or* hō), *interj.* Hurrah!

-hood (-hōōd). [OE. *hod*, *had*, *hed*, *hede*, etc., person, rank, order, condition, AS. *hād*; akin to G. *-heit*, D. *-heid*, Goth. *haidus* manner. Cf. -head.] A termination denoting *state*, *condition*, *quality*, *character*, *totality*, as in man*hood*, child*hood*, knight*hood*, brother*hood*.

Hood (hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *hōd*; akin to G. *hut*, and E. *hat*.] **1.** A covering or garment for the head or the head and shoulders, often attached to the body garment. **2.** Anything resembling a hood in form or use.

Hood (hŏŏd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Hooded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Hooding.] To cover with, or as with, a hood.

Hood'lum (hōōd'lŭm), *n.* A young rowdy. [*Colloq.*]

Hood'wink (hŏŏd'wĭnk), *v. t.* **1.** To blind by covering the eyes. **2.** To deceive by a false show; to trick.

Hoof (hōōf), *n.* [AS. *hōf*; akin to G. *huf*.] **1.** The horny substance or case that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, etc. **2.** A hoofed animal; a beast.

Hoof'bound' (-bound'), *a.* (*Far.*) Having a dry and contracted hoof, which occasions pain and lameness.

Hook (hŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *hōc.*] **1.** A piece of metal, or other hard material, formed in a curve or an angle, for catching, holding, etc. **2.** A sickle; billhook.

By hook or by crook, one way or other.

Hook, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Hooked (hŏŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Hooking.] **1.** To fasten with a hook or hooks; to catch, seize, capture, or hold, with, or as with, a hook, esp. with a disguised or baited hook; hence, to secure by artifice; to insnare. **2.** To steal. [*Colloq.*]

Hook, *v. i.* To bend; to curve as a hook.

Hook'ah (hŏŏk'á), *n.* [Per. or Ar. *huqqa*.] A pipe with a long, flexible stem, so arranged that the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

Hooked (hŏŏkt *or* hŏŏk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a hook. **2.** Provided with a hook or hooks. [hooked.

Hook'ed-ness (hŏŏk'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* State of being

Hook'ey (hŏŏk'ỹ), *n.* See Hockey.

Hoop (hōōp *or* hŏŏp), *n.* [OE. *hope*; akin to D. *hoep*, *hoepel*.] **1.** A pliant ring of wood or metal for binding together the staves of casks, tubs, etc. **2.** A ring; a circular band. **3.** A circle, or combination of circles of elastic material, formerly used for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses; — chiefly in the plural.

Hoop iron, iron in thin narrow strips, used for making hoops. — **Hoop skirt**, **Hoop petticoat**. See Hoop, *n.*, 3.

Hoop, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Hooped (hōōpt *or* hŏŏpt);

p. pr. & vb. n. Hooping.] **1.** To bind or fasten with hoops. **2.** To clasp; to encircle; to surround.

Hoop (hōōp), *v. i.* [OE. *houpen;* prob. fr. *houp*, an interj. used in calling.] **1.** To utter a loud sound imitative of the word, by way of call or pursuit; to shout. **2.** To whoop, as in whooping cough.

Hoop, *v. t.* **1.** To drive or follow with a shout. **2.** To call by a shout or peculiar cry. [hoopoe.

Hoop, *n.* **1.** A shout; a whoop. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The

Hoop'er (hōōp'ẽr *or* hōōp'ẽr), *n.* [See 1st Hoop.] One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

Hoop'er (hōōp'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [So called from its note.] The European whistling, or wild, swan.

Hoop'oe (hōōp'ō), **Hoop'oo** (-ōō), *n.* [So called from its cry.] (*Zoöl.*) A European bird, having a beautiful erectile crest.

Hoo'sier (hōō'zhẽr), *n.* A nickname given to an inhabitant of the State of Indiana. [*U. S.*]

Hoot (hōōt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hooted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hooting.] [OE. *hoten, houten, huten;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To cry out or shout in contempt. **2.** To make the peculiar cry of an owl.

Hoot, *v. t.* To assail with contemptuous cries. [owl.

Hoot, *n.* **1.** A derisive cry or shout. **2.** Cry of an

Hoove (hōōv), *n.* [Allied to *heave.*] A disease in cattle consisting in inflation of the stomach by gas.

Hoov'en (hōōv'n), **Ho'ven** (hō'v'n), *a.* ⎫ ⎭ Affected with hoove; as, *hooven, hoven,* cattle.

Hop (hŏp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hopped (hŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hopping (-pĭng).] [AS. *hoppian;* akin to G. *hüpfen.*] **1.** To leap; to move by successive leaps or skips as toads or birds do; to spring or jump on one foot. **2.** To limp; to halt. **3.** To dance.

Hop, *n.* **1.** A leap on one leg; a spring. **2.** A dance; esp., an informal dance or ball. [*Colloq.*]

Hop, *n.* [OE. *hoppe;* akin to G. *hopfen.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A climbing plant, having a long, twining, annual stalk. **2.** The catkin or fruit of the hop.

Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).

Hop'bine' (hŏp'bīn'), **Hop'-bind'** (hŏp'bīnd'), *n.* The climbing stem of the hop.

Hope (hōp), *n.* [AS. *hopa;* akin to D. *hoop, hope,* MHG. *hoffe.*] **1.** A desire of some good, accompanied with an expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. **2.** One that furnishes ground of expectation of good. **3.** That which is hoped for; an object of hope.

Hope, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hoped (hōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hoping.] **1.** To entertain or indulge hope; to expect. **2.** To have or place confidence.

Hope, *v. t.* To have or cherish hopes of.

Hope'ful (hōp'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of hope; inclined to hope; expectant. **2.** Affording promise of good or of success. — **Hope'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Hope'ful-ness,** *n.*

Hope'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of hope; despairing. **2.** Giving no ground of hope; desperate. — **Hope'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Hope'less-ness,** *n.*

Hop'lite (hŏp'līt), *n.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης, fr. ὅπλον tool, weapon.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A heavy-armed infantry soldier.

Hop'per (hŏp'pẽr), *n.* [See 1st Hop.] **1.** One who, or that which, hops. **2.** A chute, box, or receptacle, for delivering or feeding any material, as to a grinding mill; — often operated with a jolting motion. **3.** (*Naut.*) A vessel for carrying waste, garbage, etc., out to sea.

Hop'ple (hŏp'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hoppled (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hoppling (-plĭng).] [From Hop.] **1.** To impede by a hopple. **2.** Fig.: To hamper.

Hop'ple, *n.* A fetter for horses, or cattle, when turned out to graze; — chiefly used in the plural.

Hop'scotch' (-skŏch'), *n.* A game, in which a player, hopping on one foot, drives a stone from one compartment to another of a figure scotched on the ground.

Ho'ral (hō'ral), *a.* [L. *horalis,* fr. *hora* hour.] Of or relating to an hour, or to hours.

Ho'ra-ry (hō'rā-rў), *a.* [LL. *horarius,* fr. L. *hora* hour. See Hour.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an hour; noting the hours. **2.** Occurring once an hour; hourly.

Horde (hōrd), *n.* [F. fr. Turk. *ordū, ordī,* camp.] A wandering troop or gang; esp., a nomad tribe.

Hore'hound' (hōr'hound'), *n.* [AS. *hārhune; hār* hoar, gray + *hune* horehound.] (*Bot.*) A plant which has a bitter taste, and is a weak tonic.

Ho-ri'zon (hō-rī'zŭn, *formerly* hŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *horizon,* fr. Gr. ὁρίζων (sc. κύκλος) bounding line, deriv. of ὅρος limit.] **1.** The apparent junction of the earth and sky. **2.** (*Astron.*) A plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place (the *sensible horizon*); also, a plane through the earth's center parallel to this. **3.** (*Geol.*) The epoch or time during which a deposit was made.

Artificial horizon, a level mirror, as the surface of mercury in a shallow vessel; — used chiefly with the sextant. — **Dip of the horizon** (*Astron.*), the vertical angle (due to the rotundity of the earth) contained between the sensible horizon and a line to the visible horizon.

Hor'i-zon'tal (hŏr'ĭ-zŏn'tal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or near, the horizon. **2.** Parallel to the horizon; on a level. **3.** Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon. — **Hor'i-zon'tal-ly,** *adv.*

Horn (hôrn), *n.* [AS. *horn;* akin to G. *horn,* Goth. *haúrn,* W., Gael., & Ir. *corn,* L. *cornu,* Gr. κέρας.] **1.** A hard, projecting, and usually pointed organ growing upon the heads of certain animals, esp. of the ruminants, as cattle, goats, and the like. **2.** The antler of a deer, which is of bone throughout. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Any natural projection or excrescence from an animal, resembling a horn in substance or form. **4.** Something made of a horn, or in resemblance of a horn; as: (*a*) A wind instrument of music; originally, one made of a horn. (*b*) A drinking cup, or beaker, as having been originally made of the horns of cattle. **5.** One of the curved ends of a crescent. **6.** The tough, fibrous material of which true horns are composed; also, any similar substance, as the hoof crust of cattle. **7.** (*Script.*) A symbol of strength, power, glory, exaltation, or pride. **8.** An emblem of a cuckold; — used chiefly in the plural.

To haul in one's horns, to withdraw some arrogant pretension. [*Colloq.*]

Horn (hôrn), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with horns; to give the shape of a horn to. **2.** To cuckold. [*Obs.*]

Horn'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of tree having a smooth gray bark and very hard wood.

Horn'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of birds of Asia, Africa, and the East Indies, remarkable for having a more or less horn-like protuberance on the upper side of the beak.

Indian Hornbill (*Buceros cavatus*).

Horn'blende' (hôrn'blĕnd'), *n.* [G., fr. *horn* horn + *blende* blende.] (*Min.*) A common black, or dark green or brown, variety of amphibole.

Horn'book' (hôrn'-bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A primer; — so called because formerly having a horn cover. **2.** A manual; a handbook.

Horned (hôrnd), *a.* Furnished with a horn or horns, or with a hornlike process or part.

Horn toad (*Zoöl.*), any one of several lizards having several hornlike spines on the head, and a scaly body.

Hor'net (hôr'nĕt), *n.* [AS. *hyrnet;* akin to G. *horniss.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large, strong wasp. Its sting is very severe.

White-faced Hornet (*Vespa maculata*).

Horn'-mad' (-măd'), *a.* Quite mad; — raving crazy.

Hor'no-tine (hôr'nō-tĭn), *n.* [L. *hornotinus* of this year.] A yearling; a bird of the year.

Horn'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a*) An instrument of music formerly popular in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes. The open end was sometimes made of horn. (*b*) A lively tune for dancing adapted to this instrument. (*c*) A dance performed to such a tune.

Horn'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of quartz, closely resembling flint, but more brittle.

Horn'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Hornier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Horniest.] **1.** Having horns or hornlike projections. **2.** Composed of, or like, horn. **3.** Hard; callous.

Ho-rog'ra-phy (hō-rŏg'rā-fў), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα hour + *-graphy.*] **1.** An account of the hours. **2.** Art of constructing instruments for marking the hours.

Hor'o-loge (hŏr'ō-lōj), *n.* [Through F. & Lat. fr. Gr. ὡρολόγιον; ὥρα hour + λέγειν to say, tell.] A timepiece.

Hor'o-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to a horologe, or to horology.

Ho-rol'o-gist (hō-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in horology.

Ho-rol'o-gy (hō-rŏl'ō-jy), *n.* The science of measuring time, or of constructing timepieces.

Ho-rom'e-try (hō-rŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα hour + *-metry.*] The art, practice, or method of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

Hor'o-scope (hŏr'ō-skōp), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. ὡροσκόπος, adj., observing hours or times, esp. the hour of birth, n., a horoscope; ὥρα hour + σκοπεῖν to observe.] (*Astrol.*) (*a*) The representation of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer prophesied the events of the person's life. (*b*) The diagram of the twelve houses, or signs of the zodiac, used for the purposes of such prediction.

Ho-ros'co-py (hō-rŏs'kō-pỹ), *n.* **1.** Art or practice of casting horoscopes, with a view to predicting events. **2.** Aspect of the stars at the time of a person's birth.

Hor'rent (hŏr'rent), *a.* [See Horror.] Bristling.

Hor'ri-ble (hŏr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *horribilis*, fr. *horrere.* See Horror.] Exciting, or tending to excite, horror. — **Hor'ri-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Hor'ri-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Dreadful; frightful; fearful; terrible; awful; terrific; shocking; hideous; horrid.

Hor'rid (hŏr'rĭd), *a.* [L. *horridus.* See Horror.] **1.** Rough; rugged; bristling. [*Archaic*] **2.** Fitted to excite horror; horrible; dreadful; frightful; hence, very offensive. — **Hor'rid-ly**, *adv.* — **Hor'rid-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Hideous; alarming; awful; terrific; abominable.

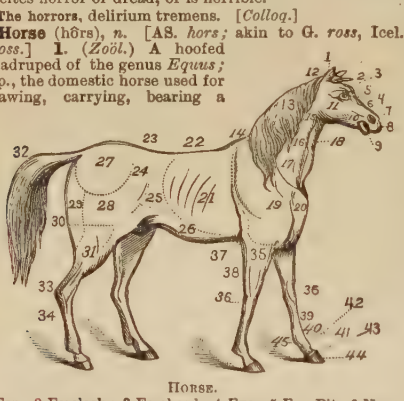
Hor-rif'ic (hŏr-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *horrificus; horrere* to be horrible + *-ficare.* See *-fy.*] Horrifying; frightful.

Hor'ri-fy (hŏr'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Horrified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Horrifying (-fī'ĭng).] To cause to feel horror; to strike or impress with horror.

Hor'ror (hŏr'rĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *horrere* to bristle, to shiver, to be dreadful or terrible.] **1.** A bristling up. [*Archaic*] **2.** A shaking, shivering, or shuddering. **3.** A shuddering with terror and detestation. **4.** That which excites horror or dread, or is horrible.

The horrors, delirium tremens. [*Colloq.*]

Horse (hôrs), *n.* [AS. *hors;* akin to G. *ross*, Icel. *hross.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A hoofed quadruped of the genus *Equus;* esp., the domestic horse used for drawing, carrying, bearing a rider, etc. **2.** The male of the genus horse, in distinction from the female or mare. **3.** Mounted soldiery; cavalry; — used as a collective. **4.** A frame with legs, used to support something. **5.** Anything on which one rides as on a horse; a hobby. **6.** (*Mining*) A mass of earthy matter, or rock, inclosed between branches of a vein.



Horse.

1 Ear; 2 Forelock; 3 Forehead; 4 Eye; 5 Eye Pit; 6 Nose; 7 Nostril; 8 Point of Nose; 9 Lip; 10 Nether Jaw; 11 Cheek; 12 Poll; 13 Mane; 14 Withers; 15 Parotid Glands; 16 Throat; 17 Neck; 18 Jugular Vein; 19 Shoulder; 20 Breast; 21 Ribs; 22 Back; 23 Loin; 24 Hip; 25 Flank; 26 Belly; 27 Haunch; 28 Thigh; 29 Buttock; 30 Stifle; 31 Leg; 32 Tail; 33 Hock or Hough; 34 Canon or Shank Bone; 35 Arm; 36 Knees; 37 Passage for the Girths; 38 Elbow; 39 Shank; 40 Bullet; 41 Pastern; 42 Coronet; 43 Foot; 44 Hoof; 45 Fetlock.

Horse car. (*a*) A railroad car drawn by horses. (*b*) A car fitted for transporting horses. — **Horse cloth**, a cloth to cover a horse. — **Horse mackerel** (*Zoöl.*), any one of various fishes; esp.: (*a*) The common tunny. (*b*) The bluefish. (*c*) The scad. — **Horse railroad**, a railroad on which the cars are drawn by horses.

Horse (hôrs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Horsed (hôrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Horsing.] **1.** To provide with a horse, or with horses. **2.** To bestride. **3.** To carry on the back. **4.** To place on the back of another, or on a wooden horse, etc., to be flogged; to subject to such punishment.

Horse'back' (hôrs'băk'), *n.* **1.** The back of a horse. **2.** (*Geol.*) An extended ridge of sand, gravel, and bowlders, in a half-stratified condition.

Horse'-chest'nut (-chĕs'nŭt), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The large nutlike seed of a species of *Æsculus* (*Æ. Hippocastanum*), formerly ground, and fed to horses; — whence the name. (*b*) The tree itself. The native American species are called also *buckeyes.*

Horse'fly' (-flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Either of several dipterous insects that sting horses and suck their blood. [See *Illusts.* under Diptera, and Breezefly.]

Horse' Guards' (gärdz'). (*Mil.*) A body of cavalry so called; esp., a British regiment, which furnishes guards of state for the sovereign.

Horse'hair' (-hâr'), *n.* A hair of a horse, esp. one from the mane or tail; also, such hairs collectively.

Horse'-jock'ey (-jŏk'ỹ), *n.* **1.** A rider and trainer of race horses. **2.** A trainer and dealer in horses.

Horse'laugh' (-lăf'), *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh.

Horse'-leech' (-lēch'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A large leech which attacks the lips and mouths of horses. **2.** A farrier.

Horse'-lit'ter (-lĭt'tĕr), *n.* A litter borne by horses.

Horse'man (-man), *n.* **1.** A rider on horseback; one skilled in horsemanship. **2.** (*Mil.*) A cavalryman.

Horse'man-ship, *n.* Act or art of riding, and of training and managing horses; manege.

Horse'play' (-plā'), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.

Horse' pow'er (pou'ĕr). **1.** The power which a horse exerts. **2.** (*Mach.*) A unit of power, equal to the power that must be exerted in lifting 33,000 pounds at the rate of one foot per minute, or 550 pounds at the rate of one foot per second, etc. **3.** A motor worked by a horse.

Horse'-rad'ish (-răd'ĭsh), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having a root of a pungent taste, — used as a condiment.

Horse'rake' (-rāk'), *n.* A rake drawn by a horse.

Horse'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* **1.** An iron shoe for horses, nailed to the hoof. **2.** Anything shaped like a horseshoe. **3.** The limulus, or horseshoe crab. See Limulus.

Horse'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A leafless plant (*Equisetum*) with hollow and rushlike stems. [See Equisetum.] **2.** A Turkish standard, denoting rank.

Horse'whip' (-hwĭp'), *n.* A whip for horses.

Horse'whip', *v. t.* To flog or chastise with a horsewhip.

Horse'wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.* A woman who rides on horseback, or one skilled in horsemanship.

Hors'y (-ỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, or suggestive of, a horse, or of horse racing. [*Colloq.*]

Hor'ta-tive (hôr'tă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *hortativus*, fr. *hortari* to incite, exhort, fr. *hori* to urge.] Giving advice; advisory; exhortative.

Hor'ta-to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *a.* Giving exhortation or advice; encouraging; exhortatory; inciting.

Hor'ti-cul'tur-al (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tûr-*a*l; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to horticulture.

Hor'ti-cul'ture (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tûr; 135), *n.* [L. *hortus* garden + *cultura* culture.] The cultivation of a garden or orchard; art of cultivating gardens or orchards.

Hor'ti-cul'tur-ist (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tûr-ĭst; 135), *n.* One who practices horticulture.

‖ **Hor'tus sic'cus** (hôr'tŭs sĭk'kŭs). [L., a dry garden.] An herbarium.

Ho-san'na (hō-zăn'ná), *n.; pl.* Hosannas (-nàz). [Gr. ὡσαννά, fr. Heb. *hôshî'āh nnā* save now, save, we pray; *hôshia'* to save + *nā*, a particle.] A Hebrew exclamation of praise to the Lord, or an invocation of blessings.

Hose (hōz), *n.; pl.* Hose, formerly Hosen (hō'z'n). [AS. *hose;* akin to G. *hose* breeches.] **1.** Close-fitting trousers or breeches reaching to the knee. **2.** A stocking or stockings. **3.** A flexible pipe for conveying fluids, esp. water, from a faucet, hydrant, or fire engine.

Ho'sier (hō'zhĕr), *n.* One who deals in hose or stockings, or in goods knit or woven like hose.

Ho'sier-y (-ỹ), *n.* **1.** The business of a hosier. **2.** Stockings, in general; goods knit or woven like hose.

Hos'pice (hŏs'pēs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *hospitium* hospitality, place where strangers are entertained, fr. *hospes* stranger, guest. See Host a landlord.] A convent or monastery which is also a place of refuge or entertainment for travelers, as in the Alps.

Hos'pi-ta-ble (-pĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Receiving and entertaining strangers or guests kindly, generously, and gratuitously; marked by hospitality. **2.** Proceeding from, or indicating kindness and generosity to, guests and strangers; generous to strangers. — **Hos'pi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Hos'pi-tal (hŏs'pĭt-ăl), *n.* [LL. *hospitale*, fr. L. *hospitalis* relating to a guest, fr. *hospes* guest. See Host a landlord.] A building or other place in which the sick, injured, or infirm are received and treated.

Hos'pi-tal-er, *n.* **1.** One living in a hospital, to receive the poor, the sick, and strangers. **2.** One of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem, A. D. 1042.

Hos'pi-tal'i-ty (hŏs'pĭ-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Act or practice of one who is hospitable.

‖ **Hos'po-dar'** (hŏs'pō-där'), *n.* [A Slav word; cf. Russ. *gospodare* lord, master.] A title formerly borne by the princes or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Host (hōst), *n.* [LL. *hostia*, L. *hostia* sacrifice, victim, from *hostire* to strike.] (*R. C. Ch.*) The consecrated wafer, which in the Mass is offered as a sacrifice.

Host, *n.* [OF. *host*, *ost*, fr. L. *hostis* enemy, LL., army.] **1.** An army. **2.** A multitude; throng.

Host, *n.* [OF. *hoste*, *oste*, fr. L. *hospes* a stranger, guest, also, the entertainer, a host; origin uncertain.] One who receives or entertains another, whether gratuitously or for compensation; an entertainer; a landlord.

Hos'tage (hŏs'tăj), *n.* [OF. *hostage*, *ostage*, deriv. of L. *hospes* guest, host.] A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of conditions.

Hos'tel (-tĕl), *n.* [OF. *hostel*, LL. *hospitale*, fr. L. *hospitalis*. See Hospital.] An inn. [*Archaic*]

Hos'tel-er (-ẽr), *n.* The keeper of a hostel or inn.

Hos'tel-ry (-rȳ), *n.* An inn; lodging house. [*Archaic*]

Host'ess (hōst'ĕs), *n.* A female host, or innkeeper.

Hos'tile (hŏs'tĭl), *a.* [L. *hostilis*, from *hostis* enemy. See Host an army.] Belonging or appropriate to an enemy. — **Hos'tile-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Warlike; inimical; unfriendly; antagonistic; opposed; adverse; opposite; contrary; repugnant.

Hos-til'i-ty (hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being hostile. **2.** A hostile deed; esp. in *pl.*, acts of warfare.

Syn. — Animosity; enmity; opposition; violence; aggression; contention; warfare.

Hos'tler (hŏs'lẽr *or* ŏs'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *hosteler*, *osteler*, innkeeper. See Hostel.] **1.** An innkeeper. [*Obs.*] **2.** One in charge of horses at an inn or stable; groom.

Hot (hŏt), *a.* [*Compar.* Hotter (-tẽr; *superl.* Hottest (-tĕst).] [AS. *hāt*; akin to G. *heiss*.] **1.** Having much sensible heat; very warm. **2.** Characterized by heat, ardor, or animation. **3.** Lustful; lewd. **4.** Acrid; pungent.

Syn. — Burning; fiery; fervid; glowing; eager; violent; furious; ardent; irascible; hasty; excitable.

Hot. See Hote. [*Obs.*]

Hot'bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*Gardening*) A glass-covered bed of earth heated by fermenting manure or other substances. **2.** A place which favors rapid growth.

Hotch'pot' (hŏch'pŏt'), } *n.* [F. *hochepot*, fr. *hocher*
Hotch'potch' (-pŏch'), } to shake + *pot* pot; both of Dutch or German origin.] **1.** A confused mixture; a stew of various ingredients. **2.** (*Law*) A blending of property for equality of division.

Hot'coc'kles (hŏt'kŏk'k'lz), *n.* [*Hot* + *cockle*, *cockle* being perh. corrupt. fr. *knuckle*.] A childish play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

Hote (hōt), *v. t. & i.* [*pres. & imp.* Hatte, Hot, etc.; *p. p.* Hote, Hoten, Hot, etc. See Hight.] [See Hight.] [*Obs.*] **1.** To command; to enjoin. **2.** To promise. **3.** To be called or named.

Ho-tel' (hō-tĕl'), *n.* [F. *hôtel*, OF. *hostel*. See Hostel.] **1.** An inn or public house, of the better class. **2.** In France, the town residence of a person of wealth.

‖ **Ho'tel'-de-ville'** (ō'tăl'de-vēl'), *n.* [F.] A city hall or townhouse.

‖ **Ho'tel'-Dieu'** (ō'tăl'dyĕ'), *n.* [F.] A hospital.

Hot'-head'ed (hŏt'hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Fiery; rash; vehement.

Hot'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house kept warm to shelter tender plants. **2.** A bagnio. [*Obs.*]

Hot'ly, *adv.* In a hot manner.

Hot'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being hot.

Hot'press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* To apply heat to, in conjunction with mechanical pressure.

Hot'spur' (-spûr'), *n.* A rash, hot-headed man.

Hou'dah (hou'dä), *n.* See Howdah.

Hough (hŏk), *n.* Same as Hock, a joint.

Hough, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Houghed (hŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Houghing.] Same as Hock, to hamstring.

Hound (hound), *n.* [AS. *hund*; akin to G. *hund*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A variety of dog used for hunting, esp. one which hunts by scent. **2.** A despicable person.

Hound, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hounding.] **1.** To incite to pursuit. **2.** To hunt or chase with, or as with, hounds.

Hound'fish' (hound'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several small sharks.

Hound's'-tongue' (houndz'tŭng'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A biennial weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*), with soft tongue-shaped leaves, and an offensive odor.

Hour (our), *n.* [L. *hora*, fr. Gr. ὥρα. See Year.] **1.** Sixty minutes. **2.** The time of the day, as indicated by a timepiece. **3.** Fixed or appointed time; conjuncture. **4.** *pl.* (*R. C. Ch.*) Certain prayers to be repeated at stated hours of the day.

To keep good hours, to be regular in going to bed early.

Hour'glass' (our'glăs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour, by the running of sand, mercury, etc., out of one section of a glass vessel into another.

Hourglass.

Hou'ri (hou'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Houris (-rĭz). [Per. *hūrī*, *hūrā*, *hūr*; akin to Ar. *ahwar* beautiful-eyed, black-eyed.] A nymph of paradise; — so called by the Mohammedans.

Hour'ly (our'lȳ), *a.* Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; renewed hour by hour. [continually.

Hour'ly, *adv.* Every hour; frequently;

House (hous), *n.* [AS. *hūs*; akin to G. *haus*.] **1.** A structure for habitation or shelter; esp., a building for man to dwell in; dwelling; mansion. **2.** Household affairs; domestic concerns. **3.** A household; also, a family including ancestors, descendants, and kindred. **4.** A body of men united in a legislative capacity; also, a quorum of such a body. **5.** (*Com.*) A firm, or commercial establishment. **6.** An inn; hotel. **7.** (*Astrol.*) A twelfth part of the heavens. **8.** An audience.

To keep house, to maintain an independent domestic establishment.

House (houz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Housed (houzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Housing.] **1.** To take or put into a house; to put under a roof or covering; to shelter.

House, *v. i.* To abide; to dwell; to lodge.

House'break'ing (hous'brāk'ĭng), *n.* Act of breaking open and entering, with a felonious purpose, the dwelling house of another. [as a family.

House'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* Those who dwell together

House'hold', *a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic. [family.

House'hold'er (-ẽr), *n.* The master or head of a

House'keep'er (hous'kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A householder. **2.** One who does, or oversees, the work of keeping house. **3.** One who stays much at home. [*R.*]

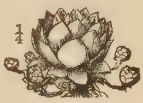
House'keep'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of keeping house. **2.** Care of domestic concerns. **3.** Hospitality. [*Obs.*]

Hou'sel (hou'zĕl), *n.* [AS. *hūsel*; akin to Icel. *hūsl*.] The eucharist. [*Archaic*]

House'leek' (hous'lēk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A succulent plant common on old walls and roofs.

House'less, *a.* Destitute of a house; homeless.

House'line' (-līn'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small three-stranded rope for seizing, etc.



Houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*).

House'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A female servant employed to do housework, esp. to take care of the rooms.

House'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room or place in a house.

House'warm'ing (-wȧrm'ĭng), *n.* A feast or merry-making made on taking possession of a new house.

House'wife' (hous'wĭf'), *n.* **1.** The mistress of a family. **2.** (Usually pronounced hŭz'ĭf.) A little case or bag for materials used in sewing, etc.; a hussy. **3.** A forward wench; a hussy. [*R.*]

House'wife'ly (hous'wĭf'lȳ), *a.* Pertaining or appropriate to a housewife; domestic; economical; prudent.

House'wif'er-y (hous'wīf'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The domestic business of the mistress of a family.

House'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work belonging to housekeeping; esp., kitchen work, sweeping, scrubbing, etc.

Hous'ing (houz'ĭng), *n.* [From House. In some senses confused with the following word.] **1.** A putting or receiving under shelter. **2.** That which shelters or covers. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) Space hollowed out to admit the insertion of something. (*b*) A niche for a statue. **4.** (*Mach.*) A support to hold something in place. **5.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The part of a mast or bowsprit beneath the deck. (*b*) A covering or protection. (*c*) A houseline.

Hous'ing, *n.* [From Houss.] **1.** A saddlecloth; a horse cloth; in *pl.*, trappings. **2.** An appendage to the hames or collar of a harness.

Houss (hous), *n.* [F. *housse*, deriv. of OHG. *hulst*; akin to E. *holster*.] A saddlecloth. [*Obs.*]

Hove (hōv), *imp. & p. p.* of HEAVE.

Hov'el (hŏv'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *hovel, hovil*, prob. a dim. fr. AS. *hof* house.] **1.** An open shed for sheltering cattle, or protecting produce. **2.** A poor cottage; a hut.

Hov'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOVELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOVELING or -ELLING.] To put in a hovel.

Ho'ven (hō'v'n), *a.* Affected with hoove, the disease.

Hov'er (hŭv'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOVERING.] [OE. *hoveren*, and *hoven*, prob. orig., to abide, linger, and fr. AS. *hof* house.] **1.** To hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing. **2.** To hang about; to move to and fro near a place.

How (hou), *adv.* [AS. *hū*, fr. same root as *hwā, hwæt*, who, what. See WHO.] **1.** In what manner or way; by what means. **2.** To what degree or extent; in what proportion. **3.** For what reason. **4.** In what state, condition, or plight. **5.** By what name or title.

☞ *How* is used in each sense, interrogatively, interjectionally, and relatively; it is also often employed to emphasize an interrogation or exclamation.

‖ **How-adj'i** (hou-ăj'ў), *n.* [Ar.] **1.** A traveler. **2.** A merchant; — because in the East merchants were formerly the chief travelers.

How-be'it (hou-bē'ĭt), *conj.* [*How* + *be* + *it.*] Be it as it may; although; albeit; yet; but; however.

How'dah (hou'dȧ), *n.* [Ar. *hawdaj.*] A seat or pavilion fastened on the back of an elephant.

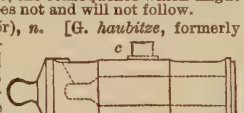
How'el (hou'ĕl), *n.* A tool used by coopers for smoothing and chamfering their work, esp. the inside of casks.

How-ev'er (hou-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* **1.** In whatever manner, way, or degree. **2.** At all events; at least; in any case.

How-ev'er, *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though; howbeit.

Syn. — At least; nevertheless; yet. — Of these words, all of which have an adversative sense, *however* is the most general, and leads to a final conclusion or decision. *At least* points out that in the conclusion reached the utmost concession has been made. *Nevertheless* denotes that though the concession be fully made, it has no bearing on the question. *Yet* signifies that however extreme the fact conceded may be, the consequence which might naturally be expected does not and will not follow.

How'itz-er (hou'ĭts-ẽr), *n.* [G. *haubitze*, formerly *hauffnitz*, Bohem. *haufnice*, orig., a sling.] (*Mil.*) A short, light, large-bore cannon, intended to throw large projectiles with comparatively small charges.



Howitzer; — showing the piece with Vent upright, and so turned as to show Trunnions (*c c*).

Howl (houl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOWLED (hould); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOWLING.] [OE. *houlen, hulen;* akin to G. *heulen.*] **1.** To utter a loud, protracted, mournful sound or cry, as dogs and wolves often do. **2.** To cry aloud; to wail.

Howl, *v. t.* To utter with outcry. [wail.

Howl, *n.* Act of howling, or the sound so made; a

Howl'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Equiv. to *owlet*, influenced by *howl.*] (*Zoöl.*) An owl; an owlet.

How'so-ev'er (hou'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* [*How* + *so* + *ever.*] In whatever manner or degree; however.

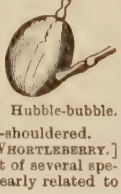
Hoy (hoi), *n.* [D. *heu*, or Flem. *hui.*] (*Naut.*) A small coasting vessel, usually sloop-rigged.

Hoy, *interj.* [D. *hui.*] Ho! halloo! stop!

Hoy'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* Same as HOIDEN.

Hub (hŭb), *n.* [See 1st HOB.] **1.** The central part of a wheel; the nave. **2.** The hilt of a weapon. **3.** A protuberance or projecting obstruction. [*U. S.*] **4.** A mark at which quoits, etc., are cast. **5.** A screw hob.

Hub'ble-bub'ble (hŭb'b'l-bŭb'b'l), *n.* A tobacco pipe, so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise, whence its name.


Hubble-bubble.

Hub'bub (-bŭb), *n.* [Cf. WHOOP.] A tumult; uproar.

Hub'by (-bў), *a.* Full of hubs or protuberances. [*U. S.*]

Huck'a-back (hŭk'ȧ-băk), *n.* [Perh. orig., *huckster's* wares.] A kind of linen cloth with raised figures.

Huc'kle (hŭk'k'l), *n.* [Perh. dim. of Prov. E. *huck* a hook.] **1.** The hip; the haunch. **2.** A projecting bunch or part.

Huc'kle-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Round-shouldered.

Huc'kle-ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* [Cf. WHORTLEBERRY.] (*Bot.*) The edible black or dark blue fruit of several species of American shrubs (*Gaylussacia*) nearly related to the blueberries; also, the shrub itself.

Huck'ster (hŭk'stẽr), *n.* [OD. *heukster;* akin to D. *huiken* to stoop, bend; — the peddler being named from his stooping under his load.] **1.** A peddler; a hawker. **2.** A mean, trickish fellow. [bargains.

Huck'ster, *v. i.* To deal in small articles, or in petty

Huck'ster-er (-ẽr), *n.* A huckster.

Hud'dle (hud'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUDDLING (-dlĭng).] [Etym. uncertain.] To crowd together confusedly; to press in disorder.

Hud'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To crowd (things) together. **2.** To do, make, or put, in haste or roughly.

Hud'dle, *n.* A crowd; a confused mass; tumult.

Hud'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who huddles things together.

Hue (hū), *n.* [OE. *hew, heow*, color, shape, AS. *hiw, heow.*] Color or shade of color; tint; dye.

Hue, *n.* [OE. *hue, huer*, to hoot, shout, prob. fr. OF. *hu* an exclamation.] A shouting or vociferation.

Hue and cry (*Law*), a loud outcry with which felons were anciently pursued; later, a written proclamation requiring all persons to aid in retaking an escaped felon.

Hued (hūd), *a.* Having color, or such a color.

Huff (hŭf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUFFED (hŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUFFING.] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To swell; to puff up. **2.** To treat insolently or arrogantly; to bully.

Huff, *v. i.* **1.** To enlarge; to swell up. **2.** To bluster; to take offense. [rage. **2.** A boaster.

Huff, *n.* **1.** A fit of disappointed petulance or anger;

Huff'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being huffy.

Huff'ish, *a.* Disposed to be blustering or arrogant; petulant. — **Huff'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Huff'ish-ness,** *n.*

Huff'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Puffed up. **2.** Characterized by arrogance or petulance; easily offended.

Hug (hŭg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUGGED (hŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUGGING.] [Prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** To cower; to crouch. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cuddle. [*Obs.*]

Hug, *v. t.* **1.** To press closely within the arms; to embrace. **2.** To hold fast; to cling to; to cherish. **3.** (*Naut.*) To keep close to.

Hug, *n.* A close embrace or clasping with the arms.

Huge (hūj), *a.* [*Compar.* HUGER (hū'jẽr); *superl.* HUGEST (-jĕst).] [OF. *ahuge, ahoge.*] Very large; enormous; excessive. — **Huge'ly,** *adv.* — **Huge'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Gigantic; colossal; immense; prodigious; vast.

Hug'ger-mug'ger (hŭg'gẽr-mŭg'gẽr), *n.* [Scot. *huggrie-muggrie.*] Privacy; secrecy. [*Archaic*]

Hug'ger-mug'ger, *a.* **1.** Secret; clandestine; sly. **2.** Confused; disorderly; slovenly; mean.

Hu'gue-not (hū'gẽ-nŏt), *n.* [F.; prob. named after some reformer.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the 16th century. [guenots in France.

Hu'gue-not-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the Hu-

Hulk (hŭlk), *n.* [OE. *hulke* a heavy ship, AS. *hulc* a light, swift ship.] **1.** The body of a decked vessel; esp., an old dilapidated vessel. **2.** A clumsy ship. **3.** Anything bulky or unwieldy.

Hulk'ing, Hulk'y (-ў), *a.* Bulky; unwieldy. [*R.*]

Hull (hŭl), *n.* [OE. *hul, hol*, shell, husk, AS. *hulu;* akin to G. *hülle* husk, case, AS. *helan* to conceal.] **1.** The outer covering of anything, esp. of a nut or of grain; husk. **2.** (*Naut.*) The frame or body of a vessel.

Hull, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HULLED (hŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HULLING.] **1.** To take off the hull or hulls of. **2.** To pierce the hull of, as a ship, with a cannon ball.

Hul-lo' (hŭl-lō'), *interj.* See HOLLO.

Hull'y (hŭl'ў), *a.* Having or containing hulls.

Hum (hŭm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUMMED (hŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUMMING (-mĭng).] [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To make a low, prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to murmur; to buzz. **2.** To make a nasal sound, like that of the letter *m* prolonged; to mumble; to drone. **3.** [Cf. HUM, *interj.*] To make an inarticulate sound, like *h'm;* to hem. **4.** To have the sensation of a humming noise. [cajole. [*Low*]

Hum, *v. t.* **1.** To sing, etc., with shut mouth. **2.** To

Hum, *n.* A humming, or the noise so made; drone.

Hum, *interj. & n.* [Cf. HEM, *interj.*] Ahem; hem; an inarticulate sound implying doubt and deliberation.

Hu'man (hū'man), *a.* [L. *humanus;* akin to *homo* man.] Of or belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of a man.

Hu-mane' (hū-mān'), *a.* [L. *humanus.* See HUMAN.] **1.** Pertaining to man. [*Obs.*] **2.** Having a disposition to treat other human beings or animals with kindness; kind; benevolent. **3.** Humanizing; exalting; tending to refine. — **Hu-mane'ly,** *adv.* — **Hu-mane'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Kind; sympathizing; benevolent; mild; compassionate; gentle; tender; merciful.

Hu'man-ism (hū'mən-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Human nature or disposition; humanity. **2.** Study of the humanities.

Hu'man-ist, *n.* **1.** One who pursues the study of the humanities, or polite literature. **2.** One versed in knowledge of human nature.

Hu'man-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to humanity. **2.** Pertaining to polite literature.

Hu-man'i-ta'ri-an (hū-măn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ən), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to humanitarianism. **2.** Philanthropic. [*Recent*]

Hu-man'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** (*Theol.*) One who denies the divinity of Christ. **2.** One who bases ethical obligations on human relations. **3.** A philanthropist. — **Hu-man'i-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Hu-man'i-ty (hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being human or humane. **2.** Mankind collectively. **3.** Mental cultivation; liberal education. **4.** *pl.* (With *the*) The branches of polite or elegant learning, as language, rhetoric, poetry, and the ancient classics.

Hu'man-ize (hū'mən-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To render or become human or humane.

Hu'man-ly, *adv.* In a human manner.

Hu'man-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being human.

Hum'ble (hŭm'b'l), *a.* [*Compar.* HUMBLER (-blĕr); *superl.* HUMBLEST (-blĕst).] [F., fr. L. *humilis* on the ground, low, fr. *humus* the earth, ground.] **1.** Being near the ground; not pretentious or magnificent; unpretending; unassuming. **2.** Thinking lowly of one's self; claiming little for one's self; lowly; weak; modest.

To eat humble pie, to submit passively to insult or humiliation; to apologize abjectly; — alluding to a pie, made of *humbles*, formerly served to servants at a hunting feast.

Hum'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMBLING (-blĭng).] To make humble; to abase.

Syn. — To lower; humiliate; disgrace; degrade.

Hum'ble-bee' (-bē'), *n.* [OE. *humbilbee, hombulbe*; perh. akin to *hum.*] (*Zoöl.*) The bumblebee.

Hum'ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being humble.

Hum'bler (-blĕr), *n.* One that humbles. [a deer.

Hum'bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.* [See NOMBLES.] Entrails of

Hum'bly, *adv.* With humility; lowly.

Hum'bug' (hŭm'bŭg'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *hum* to deceive + OE. *bug* a frightful object. See BUG.] **1.** A trick by cajolery; a hoax. **2.** A spirit of deception; cajolery. **3.** A deceiver; an impostor.

Hum'bug', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMBUGGED (-bŭgd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMBUGGING (-gĭng).] To deceive; to impose on; to cajole; to hoax.

Hum'bug'ger-y (-gĕr-ĭ), *n.* Practice of imposition.

Hum'drum' (-drŭm'), *a.* Monotonous; dull.

Hum'drum', *n.* **1.** A dull fellow; a bore. **2.** Monotonous and tedious routine.

Hu'mer-al (hū'mĕr-*al*), *a.* [L. *humerus* the shoulder.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the humerus.

‖ **Hu'me-rus** (hū'mē-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* HUMERI (-rī). [L.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The bone of the upper part of the arm or fore limb. [See *Illust.* of SKELETON.] (*b*) The fleshy part surrounding this bone.

Hu'mid (hū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *humidus*, fr. *humere* to be moist; akin to Gr. ὑγρός, Skr. *uksh* to wet.] Containing sensible moisture; somewhat wet; damp; moist.

Hu-mid'i-ty (hū-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Moisture; dampness.

Hu-mil'i-ate (hū-mĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMILIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMILIATING.] [L. *humiliare*, p. p. *-atus*. See HUMBLE.] To reduce to a lower position; to degrade; to humble; to mortify.

Hu-mil'i-a'tion (hū-mĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of humiliating, or state of being humiliated.

Hu-mil'i-ty (-mĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or act of being humble or submissive; lowliness of mind; humbleness.

Syn. — Lowliness; humbleness; meekness; modesty; diffidence. — *Diffidence* is a distrust of our powers, combined with a fear lest our failure should be censured. *Modesty*, without supposing self-distrust, implies an absence of over-confidence and self-assertion. *Humility* consists in rating our claims low, in being willing to waive our rights, and take a lower place than might be our due.

Hum'ming bird (hŭm'mĭng bĕrd). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a family (*Trochilidæ*) of American birds which are mostly of very small size, and are noted for their very brilliant colors and peculiar habit of hovering about flowers while vibrating their wings very rapidly with a humming noise.

Ruby and Topaz Humming Bird (*Chrysolampis moschitus*).

Hum'mock (hŭm'mŭk), *n.* [Prob. a dim. of HUMP.] **1.** A rounded knoll or hillock. **2.** A ridge or pile of ice on an ice field. **3.** Timbered land. See HAMMOCK. [*Southern U. S.*]

Hum'mock-y (hŭm'mŭk-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in hummocks.

Hu'mor (hū'mĕr *or* ū'-), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *humor, umor*, moisture, fluid, fr. *humere, umere*, to be moist. See HUMID.] **1.** Moisture; esp., a moisture or fluid of animal bodies. **2.** (*Med.*) A vitiated or morbid animal fluid, such as often causes an eruption on the skin. **3.** State of mind (formerly supposed to depend on the character or combination of the fluids of the body); disposition; temper; mood. **4.** *pl.* Varying states of mind; caprices; whims. **5.** That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas an incongruous or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth; facetiousness.

Out of humor, dissatisfied; displeased; in an unpleasant frame of mind.

Syn. — Wit; satire; pleasantry; temper; disposition; mood; frame; whim; fancy; caprice. See WIT.

Hu'mor (hū'mĕr *or* ū'-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMORED (hū'mĕrd *or* ū'-); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMORING.] To comply with the humor of; to adjust matters so as to suit the peculiarities, caprices, etc., of; to indulge; to gratify.

Syn. — See GRATIFY.

Hu'mor-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the humors.

Hu'mor-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) The abandoned theory attributing diseases to a disordered condition of the body humors. **2.** Humorousness.

Hu'mor-ist, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A believer in humorism. **2.** One who has some peculiarity or eccentricity of character, which he indulges in odd or whimsical ways. **3.** One who has a facetious fancy or genius; a wag; a droll.

Hu'mor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Moist; humid; watery. [*Obs.*] **2.** Subject to be governed by humor or caprice; moody. **3.** Full of humor; jocular; exciting laughter; playful. — **Hu'mor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Hu'mor-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Jocose; facetious; witty; pleasant; merry.

Hu'mor-some (-sŭm), *a.* Humorous.

Hump (hŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *homp* a lump.] A protuberance; esp., the protuberance formed by a crooked back.

Hump'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A back with a hump. **2.** A person having such a back; a hunchback. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A whale, characterized by a hump on the back.

Hump'backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a humped back.

Humped (hŭmpt), *a.* Having a hump, as the back.

Humph (hŭmf), *interj.* [Of imitative origin.] An exclamation denoting surprise, or contempt, doubt, etc.

Hump'y (hŭmp'ĭ), *a.* Full of humps or bunches.

‖ **Hu'mus** (hū'mŭs), *n.* [L., earth.] Soil formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter.

Hunch (hŭnch), *n.* [Perh. akin to *huckle*; cf. *hump, bunch, hunk.*] **1.** A hump. **2.** A lump; a thick piece. **3.** A push or thrust, as with the elbow.

Hunch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUNCHED (hŭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUNCHING.] **1.** To push or jostle, as with the elbow. **2.** To thrust out in a lump.

Hunch'back' (-băk'), *n.* [Cf. HUMPBACK.] A back with a hunch or hump; also, a hunchbacked person.

Hunch'backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a humped back.

Hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* [AS. *hundred* a territorial division; *hund* hundred + a word akin to L. *ratio* reckoning; akin to L. *centum*, Gr. ἑκατόν, Skr. *çata.*] **1.** The number of ten times ten; also, a symbol representing this number. **2.** A division of a county in England, — prob. orig., one of a *hundred* families, or freemen.

Hun'dred, *a.* Ten times ten; five score.

Hun'dredth (hŭn'drĕdth), *a.* **1.** Coming last of a hundred successive individuals or units. **2.** Forming one of a hundred equal parts into which anything is divided.

Hun'dredth, *n.* A hundredth part.

Hun'dred-weight' (-drĕd-wāt'), *n.* A denomination of weight containing in most of the United States 100 pounds avoirdupois, and in England 112 pounds.

Hung (hŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of HANG.

Hung beef, the fleshy part of beef slightly salted and hung up to dry; dried beef.

Hun'ger (hŭn'gĕr), *n.* [AS. *hungor*; akin to G. *hunger.*] **1.** A craving or desire for food. **2.** Any strong or eager desire.

Hun'ger, *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUNGERED (-gĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUNGERING.] **1.** To crave, or cause to crave, food. **2.** To desire eagerly; to long.

Hun'gry (-grĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* HUNGRIER (-grĭ-ĕr); *superl.* HUNGRIEST.] **1.** Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; hence, having an eager desire. **2.** Showing hunger or a craving desire. **3.** Not rich or fertile; barren; starved. — **Hun'gri-ly** (-grĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Hunk (hŭnk), *n.* [Cf. HUNCH.] A chunk. [*Colloq.*]

Hun'ker (hŭn'kẽr), *n.* Orig., a member of the conservative section of the Democratic party in New York; hence, one opposed to progress. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

Hunks (hŭnks), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A miser.

Hunt (hŭnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUNTING.] [AS. *huntian* to hunt; origin uncertain.] **1.** To search for or follow after, as game or wild animals; to pursue for the purpose of catching or killing. **2.** To search diligently after; to seek. **3.** To exercise in the chase, as hounds. **4.** To traverse in pursuit of game.

Hunt, *v. i.* **1.** To go out in pursuit of game; to course with hounds. **2.** To seek; to pursue; to search.

Hunt, *n.* **1.** Pursuit of wild animals; chase; search. **2.** Game secured. [*Obs.*] **3.** An association of huntsmen. **4.** A district or county hunted over.

Hunt'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hunts wild animals. **2.** A dog that scents game, or is trained to the chase. **3.** A horse trained for hunting, esp. a thoroughbred. **4.** One who hunts or seeks after anything, as if for game.

Hunt'ing (hŭnt'ĭng), *n.* The pursuit of game.

Hunt'ress (-rẽs), *n.* A woman who hunts.

Hunts'man (hŭnts'măn), *n.* **1.** One who hunts. **2.** The person whose office it is to manage the chase or look after the hounds.

Hur'dle (hûr'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hyrdel*; akin to G. *hürde*, L. *cratis*, Gr. *κυρτία*, Skr. *kṛt* to spin, *cṛt* to bind, connect.] **1.** A texture of wattled twigs, osiers, or withes and stakes, used for various purposes. **2.** In England, a sled or crate on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution. **3.** An artificial barrier, over which men or horses leap in a race.

Hurdy-gurdy.

Hur'dy-gur'dy (hûr'dȳ-gûr'dȳ), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] A stringed instrument in which the sound is produced by the friction of a wheel turned by a crank, instead of by a bow.

Hurl (hûrl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HURLED (hûrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HURLING.] [OE. *hurlen*, *hourlen*; prob. contracted fr. OE. *hurtlen* to hurtle.] To send whirling or whizzing through the air; to throw with violence.

Hurl, *v. i.* To hurl something; to throw.

Hurl, *n.* Act of hurling; a cast; a fling.

Hurl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hurls. [uproar.]

Hur'ly (hûr'lȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *hurler* to howl.] Noise;

Hur'ly-bur'ly (-bûr'lȳ), *n.* [Reduplicated fr. HURLY.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Hur-rah' (hŭr-rä'), *interj.* A word used as a shout of joy, triumph, applause, or welcome.

Hur-ra'

Hur-rah', *n.* A cheer; a shout of joy, etc.

Hur-rah', *v. i.* To utter hurrahs.

Hur'ri-cane (hŭr'rĭ-kān), *n.* [Sp. *huracan*; orig. a Carib word meaning, high wind.] A storm of extreme fury, with sudden changes of the wind.

Hur'ried (hŭr'rĭd), *a.* **1.** Urged on; hastened; working at speed. **2.** Done in a hurry; hence, imperfect; careless. — **Hur'ried-ly**, *adv.* — **Hur'ried-ness**, *n.*

Hur'ri-er (-rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who hurries or urges.

Hur'ry (-rȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HURRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HURRYING.] [OE. *horien*; prob. imitative.] **1.** To hasten; to urge on; to quicken. **2.** To impel to precipitate action. **3.** To cause to be done quickly.

Syn. — To precipitate; expedite; accelerate; urge.

Hur'ry, *v. i.* To move or act with haste. [fusion.]

Hur'ry, *n.* Act of hurrying; urgency; bustle; con-

Syn. — Haste; speed; dispatch; pressure. See HASTE.

Hurt (hûrt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HURT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HURTING.] [OE. *hurten*; prob. fr. OF. *hurter*, *heurter*, to knock, thrust; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To wound or bruise painfully. **2.** To damage; to injure; to harm. **3.** To wound the feelings of; to annoy; to grieve.

Hurt, *n.* **1.** A painful wound, bruise, or the like. **2.** An injury causing pain of mind or conscience. **3.** Injury; damage; detriment; harm; mischief.

Hurt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hurts or does harm.

Hurt'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Tending to impair or damage. — **Hurt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Hurt'ful-ness**, *n.*

Hurt'le (hûr't'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HURTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HURTLING (-tlĭng).] [OE. *hurtlen*, freq. of *hurten*. See HURT, *v. t.*] **1.** To meet with violence or shock; to clash; to jostle. **2.** To move rapidly; to whirl. **3.** To make a sound as of confused clashing.

Hur'tle (hûr't'l), *v. t.* To push; to jostle; to hurl.

Hur'tle-ber'ry (-bẽr'rȳ), *n.* See WHORTLEBERRY.

Hurt'less (hûrt'lẽs), *a.* Harmless; also, unhurt.

Hus'band (hŭz'bănd), *n.* [AS. *hūsbonda* master of the house; *hūs* house + *bunda*, *bonda*, householder, husband.] **1.** A husbandman. **2.** A frugal person; an economist. [*R.*] **3.** A man who has a wife.

A ship's husband (*Naut.*), an agent representing the owners of a ship, who manages its expenses and receipts.

Hus'band (hŭz'bănd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUSBANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUSBANDING.] To direct and manage with frugality; to spend, or use, with economy.

Hus'band-man (-măn), *n.* A farmer; an agriculturist.

Hus'band-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** Care of domestic affairs; economy; thrift. **2.** Business of a husbandman.

Hush (hŭsh), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUSHED (hŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUSHING.] [OE. *huschen*, *hussen*, prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To make or become still or quiet; to silence; to calm. **2.** To appease; to soothe.

Hush, *n.* Stillness; silence; quiet.

Hush money, money paid to secure silence.

Hush, *a.* Silent; quiet.

Husk (hŭsk), *n.* [Prob. for *hulsk*, and fr. same root as *hull* a husk.] The external covering or envelope of certain fruits or seeds, esp. (U. S.) of ears of maize.

Husk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUSKED (hŭskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUSKING.] To strip off the husk. [drily.]

Hus'ki-ly (hŭs'kĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a husky manner;

Hus'ki-ness, *n.* State or quality of being husky.

Husk'ing (hŭsk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of stripping off husks, as from maize. **2.** A meeting of neighbors or friends to assist in husking maize. [*U. S.*]

Husk'y (-ȳ), *a.* [From HUSK, *n.*] Abounding with husks; consisting of husks; resembling husks.

Hus'ky (hŭs'kȳ), *a.* [Prob. for *husty*; cf. OE. *host* cough, AS. *hwōsta*.] Rough in tone; hoarse; raucous.

Hus-sar' (hŭ-zär'), *n.* [Hung. *huszár*, from *husz* twenty, because, in the fifteenth century, every twenty houses were to furnish one horse soldier.] (*Mil.*) Orig., one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now, one of the light cavalry of European armies.

Hus'sy (hŭz'zȳ), *n.* [Contr. fr. HUSWIFE.] **1.** A housewife. [*Obs.*] **2.** A forward wench; jade; — contemptuous. **3.** A frolicsome or sportive girl; — jocose.

Hus'sy, *n.* [From Icel. *hūsi* a case, prob. fr. *hūs* house.] A case or bag. See HOUSEWIFE, 2.

Hus'tings (hŭs'tĭngz), *n. pl.* [AS. *husting* assembly; of Scand. origin.] **1.** A former court of several cities of England. **2.** Any temporary court for the election of members of Parliament; also, the platform from which candidates addressed the electors. [*Eng.*]

Hus'tle (hŭs''l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUSTLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUSTLING (-lĭng).] [D. *hutselen* to shake, fr. *hutsen* to shake.] To shake together in confusion; to push, jostle, or crowd rudely.

Hus'wife (hŭz'zĭf *or* hŭz'wĭf), *n.* [OE. *huswif*; *hus* house + *wif* wife.] **1.** A female housekeeper; a thrifty woman. **2.** A worthless or pert woman. [*Obs.*] **3.** [See HUSSY a bag.] A case for sewing materials.

Hus'wife-ry (-rȳ), *n.* The business of a housewife.

Hut (hŭt), *n.* [OE. *hotte*; akin to E. *hide*, v.] A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean dwelling.

Hut, *v. t. & i.* To place in huts; to live in huts.

Hutch (hŭch), *n.* [F. *huche*, LL. *hutica*.] **1.** A chest, box, coffer, bin, coop, or the like, for holding something. **2.** A measure of two Winchester bushels.

Huz-za' (hŭz-zä'), *interj.* A word used as a shout of joy, exultation, approbation, or encouragement.

Huz'za, *n.* A shout of *huzza*; a cheer; a hurrah.

Huz-za', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUZZAED (-zäd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUZZAING.] To shout huzza; to cheer.

Hy'a-cinth (hī'ä-sĭnth), *n.* [L. *hyacinthus* a kind of flower, also, a kind of gem; as a proper name, a beautiful youth beloved by Apollo, fr. Gr. *ὑάκινθος*, Ὑάκινθος. The hyacinth was fabled to have sprung from the blood of *Hyacinthus*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant (*Hyacinthus*) bearing beautiful spikes of fragrant flowers. The name is also applied to other flowers. **2.** (*Min.*) A red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem. [hyacinth.]

Hy'a-cin'thine (-sĭn'thĭn), *a.* Pert. to, or like, the

Hy'a-des (hī'ä-dēz), } *n. pl.* [L. *Hyades*, Gr. Ὑάδες.]

Hy'ads (hī'ădz), } (*Astron.*) A cluster of five stars in the face of Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate rainy weather when they rose with the sun.

Hy-æ'na (hī-ē'nä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as HYENA.

Hy'a-line (hī'ä-lĭn), *a.* [Gr. *ὑάλινος*, fr. *ὕαλος* glass.] Glassy; like, or consisting of, glass; transparent.

Hy'a-line, *n.* **1.** The sea or the atmosphere. [*Poetic*] **2.** (*Biol.*) The pellucid substance of developing cells.

Hy'brid (hī'brĭd *or* hĭb'rĭd), *n.* [L. *hybrida*, *hibrida*.] (*Biol.*) The offspring of the union of two distinct species.

Hy'brid, *a.* Produced from the mixture of two species.

Hy'brid-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render hybrid.

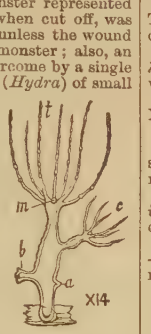
Hyd'age (hīd'āj), *n.* (*Law*) A land tax. See HIDAGE.

Hy'da-tid (hī'dā-tĭd *or* hĭd'ā-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδατίς*, *-ίδος*, a kind of watery vesicle, fr. *ὕδωρ* water.] (*Zoöl.*) A membranous sac or bladder filled with a pellucid fluid, found in the bodies of animals, but unconnected with the tissues. It is usually formed by parasitic worms.

Hy'da-toid (hī'dā-toid *or* hĭd'ā-), *a.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδατος*, water + *-oïd.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling water; watery.

Hy'dr- (hī'dr-). See HYDRO-.

Hy'dra (hī'drà), *n.*; *pl.* E. HYDRAS (-drăz), L. HYDRÆ (-drē). [L. *hydra*, Gr. *ὕδρα*; akin to *ὕδωρ* water.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A water serpent or monster represented as having many heads, any of which, when cut off, was immediately succeeded by two others, unless the wound was cauterized. **2.** Hence, a terrible monster; also, an evil having many sources, not to be overcome by a single effort. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a genus (*Hydra*) of small fresh-water animals, remarkable for the fact that if the body be divided in pieces each piece will grow into a complete hydra. They are usually found attached to sticks, stones, etc., by a basal sucker. **4.** (*Astron.*) A southern constellation of great length, lying southerly from Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.



Hydra (3) (*H. fusca*). *m* Mouth; *t* Tentacles; *a b c* Three Buds in different stages of development.

Hy-dran'ge-a (hī-drān'jē-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + *ἀγγεῖον* vessel, capsule.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubby plants bearing large heads of showy flowers.

Hy'drant (hī'drant), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδραίνειν* to irrigate, fr. *ὕδωρ* water.] A discharge pipe at which water may be drawn from the mains of waterworks.

Hy'drate (hī'drāt), *n.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance. (*b*) A substance which does not contain water as such, but has its constituents so arranged that water may be eliminated.

Hy-drau'lic (hī-drą'lĭk), *a.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *ὑδραυλικός*, fr. *ὑδραυλις*, *ὕδραυλος*, a water organ; *ὕδωρ* water + *αὐλός* flute, pipe.] Of or pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion; conveying, or acting by, water; as, an *hydraulic* clock, crane, or elevator.

Hydraulic cement, a cement which will harden under water. — Hydraulic press, a hydrostatic press. — Hydraulic ram, a machine for raising water by means of the energy of the moving water of which a portion is to be raised.

Hy-drau'lic-al (hī-drą'lĭ-kal), *a.* Hydraulic.

Hy-drau'lics (-lĭks), *n.* That branch of science, or of engineering, which treats of fluids in motion, esp. of water.

Hy'dro- (hī'drō-), **Hy'dr-**. **1.** A combining form from Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *water* (see HYDRA). **2.** (*Chem.*) A combining form of *hydrogen*, indicating *hydrogen as an ingredient*, as *hydro*carbon; or a *reduction product obtained by hydrogen*.

Hy'dro-car'bon (-kär'bŏn), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 2 + *carbon.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrogen and carbon only.

Hy'dro-ceph'a-lus (-sĕf'ą-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑδροκέφαλον*; *ὕδωρ* water + *κεφαλή* head.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the brain.

Hy'dro-chlo'ric (-klō'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or compounded of, chlorine and hydrogen gas.

Hydrochloric acid (*Chem.*), hydrogen chloride; a colorless, corrosive gas, of pungent, suffocating odor. The commercial form is a strong solution in water.

Hy'dro-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk *or* -dĭ-năm'ĭk), **Hy'dro-dy-nam'ic-al** (-năm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the dynamical action of water, or any liquid.

Hy'dro-dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The principles of dynamics, as applied to water and other liquids.

Hy'dro-gen (hī'drō-jĕn), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-gen.* So called because water is generated by its combustion. See HYDRA.] (*Chem.*) A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, and odorless, — the lightest known substance.

Hy'dro-gen-ate (-āt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To hydrogenize.

Hy'dro-gen-ize (hī'drō-jĕn-īz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To combine or treat with, or subject to the action of, hydrogen.

Hy-drog'e-nous (hī-drŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

Hy-drog'ra-pher (hī-drŏg'rą-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in or who practices hydrography.

Hy'dro-graph'ic (hī'drō-grăf'ĭk), **Hy'dro-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or relating to hydrography.

Hy-drog'ra-phy (hī-drŏg'rą-fy), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-graphy.*] Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with their phenomena, or the contour of the land at the bottom of them.

Hy'droid (hī'droid), *a.* [*Hydra* + *-oïd.*] (*Zoöl.*) Related to, or resembling, the hydra; of or pertaining to the Hydroidea. — *n.* One of the Hydroidea.

‖ **Hy-droi'de-a** (hī-droi'dē-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDRA, and -OID.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of *Hydrozoa* or acalephs, including the hydras, the free-swimming hydromedusæ, and many marine attached forms.

Hy'dro-ki-net'ic (hī'drō-kĭ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the kinetics of fluids.

Hy-drol'o-gy (hī-drŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-logy.*] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and distribution over the earth's surface.

Hy'dro-lyt'ic (hī'drō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr. *λύειν* to loose.] (*Chem.*) Tending to remove or separate water; eliminating water.

Hy'dro-man'cy (-măn'sy), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of water.

Hy'dro-me-chan'ics (-mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* The mechanics of liquids.

‖ **Hy'dro-me-du'sa** (-mē-dū'sà), *n.*; *pl.* HYDROMEDUSÆ (-sē). [NL. See HYDRA; MEDUSA.] (*Zoöl.*) Any medusa or jellyfish produced by budding from a hydroid.

Hy'dro-mel (hī'drō-mĕl), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *ὑδρόμελι*; *ὕδωρ* water + *μέλι* honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water, and after fermentation called *mead*.

Hy-drom'e-ter (hī-drŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) Any one of various forms of instruments used in hydrometry.

Hy'dro-met'ric (hī'drō-mĕt'rĭk), **Hy'dro-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to hydrometry.

Hy-drom'e-try (hī-drŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* **1.** Art of determining the specific gravity of liquids, and thence the strength of liquors, saline solutions, etc. **2.** Measurement of the velocity or discharge of running water.

Hy'dro-path'ic (hī'drō-păth'ĭk), **Hy'dro-path'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydropathy.

Hy-drop'a-thist (hī-drŏp'ą-thĭst), *n.* One who practices hydropathy; a water-cure doctor.

Hy-drop'a-thy (-thỹ), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr. *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer.] The water cure; a mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water.

Hy'dro-pho'bi-a (hī'drō-fō'bĭ-à), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑδροφοβία*; *ὕδωρ* water + *φόβος* fear.] (*Med.*) (*a*) An abnormal dread of water, said to be a symptom of canine madness; hence: (*b*) The disease caused by a bite from, or inoculation with the saliva of, a rabid creature; rabies.

Hy'dro-phob'ic (-fŏb'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrophobia; producing or caused by rabies.

Hy-drop'ic (hī-drŏp'ĭk), **Hy-drop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδρωπικός*. See DROPSY.] Dropsical.

Hy'dro-scope (hī'drō-skōp), *n.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + *-scope.*] **1.** An instrument designed to mark the presence of water, esp. in air. **2.** An ancient kind of water clock.

Hy'dro-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), **Hy'dro-stat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [*Hydro-*, 1 + Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand. See STATIC.] Of or relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to, or in accordance with, the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.

Hydrostatic press, a machine in which great force, with slow motion, is communicated to a large plunger by liquid forced into the cylinder in which it moves.

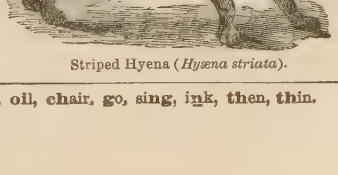
Hy'dro-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* (*Physics*) That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of nonelastic fluids, as water, mercury, etc.

Hy'drous (hī'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water.] Containing water; watery.

‖ **Hy'dro-zo'a** (hī'drō-zō'à), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDRO-, and ZOOID.] A group or class of cœlenterates; the acalephs.

Hy-e'mal (hī-ē'mal), *a.* [L. *hyemalis*, or better *hie-*, fr. *hyems*, *hie-*, winter.] Belonging to, or done in, winter.

Hy-e'na (hī-ē'ná), *n.*; *pl.* HYENAS (-nàz). [L. *hyaena*, Gr. *ὑαινα*, orig., a sow, but usually, a Libyan wild



Striped Hyena (*Hyæna striata*).

beast, prob., the hyena, fr. ὗς hog.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large but cowardly carnivorous mammals, which are nocturnal and feed chiefly on carrion.

Hy-ge'ia (hī-jē'yȧ), *n.* [Gr. Ὑγίεια, fr. *ὑγιεια, ὑγεία*, health, fr. *ὑγιής* healthy.] (*Classic Myth.*) The goddess of health, daughter of Esculapius.

Hy-ge'ian (hī-gē'yan), *a.* Relating to Hygeia; of or pertaining to health, or its preservation.

Hy'ge-ist, *or* **Hy'gie-ist** (hī'jē-Ist), *n.* A hygienist.

Hy'gi-ene (hī'jĪ-ēn *or* hī'jēn), *n.* That part of sanitary science which treats of the preservation of health.

Hy|gi-en'ic (hī|jĪ-ĕn'Ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to health or hygiene; sanitary.

Hy'gi-en'ics, *n.* The science of health; hygiene.

Hy'gi-en-ist (hī'jĪ-ĕn-Ist), *n.* One versed in hygiene.

Hy'gro-graph (hī'grō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρός* wet + *-graph.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for recording automatically variations of humidity of the atmosphere.

Hy-grol'o-gy (hī-grŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρός* wet + *-logy.*] (*Med.*) The science of the fluids of the body.

Hy-grom'e-ter (hī-grŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρός* wet + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

Hy|gro-met'ric (hī|grō-mĕt'rĪk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to hygrometry; made with, or according to, the hygrometer. **2.** Readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

Hy-grom'e-try (hī-grŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere.

Hy'gro-scope (hī'grō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρός* wet + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument which indicates variations in atmospheric moisture, but not its amount.

Hy|gro-scop'ic (-skŏp'Ik), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or indicated by, the hygroscope. **2.** Readily imbibing or condensing moisture from the atmosphere.

Hy'lism (hī'lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ὕλη* matter.] A theory which regards matter as the original principle of evil.

Hy-lop'a-thism (hī-lŏp'ȧ-thĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ὕλη* + *παθεῖν* to suffer.] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

Hy'lo-the-ism (hī'lō-thē-Ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ὕλη* matter + *θεός* God.] The doctrine that there is no God except matter and the universe; pantheism.

Hy'lo-zo'ism (hī'lō-zō'Ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ὕλη* matter + *ζωή* life.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life and sensation.

Hy'men (hī'mĕn), *n.* [Gr. *ὑμήν* skin, membrane.] (*Anat.*) The virginal membrane.

Hy'men, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑμήν.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The god of marriage. **2.** Marriage.

Hy|me-ne'al (-mē-nē'*a*l), *a.* Of or pert. to marriage.
Hy|me-ne'an (-nē'*a*n), —*n.* A marriage song.

‖ **Hy'me-nop'te-ra** (-nŏp'tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. *ὑμήν* membrane + *πτερόν* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of insects which have four membranous wings, including the bees, ants, ichneumons, sawflies, etc.

Hy'me-nop'ter-al (-tĕr-*a*l), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Like, or characteristic of, the Hymenoptera; pert. to the Hymenoptera.
Hy'me-nop'ter-an (-*a*n), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Hymenoptera.

Hymn (hĭm), *n.* [OE. *hympne, ympne*, L. *hymnus*, Gr. *ὕμνος.*] An ode or song of praise or adoration; especially, a religious ode.

Hymn (hĭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hymned (hĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hymning (hĭm'Ĭng *or* hĭm'nĭng).] To praise or worship in song or by singing hymns; to sing.

Hym'nal (hĭm'n*a*l), *n.* A collection of hymns.

Hym'nic (-nĭk), *a.* Relating to hymns.

Hym'no-dy (-nō-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑμνῳδία*; *ὕμνος* hymn + *ᾠδή* song.] Hymns, considered collectively.

Hym-nog'ra-phy (hĭm-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὕμνος* + *-graphy.*] Art or act of composing hymns.

Hym-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὕμνος* hymn + *-logy.*] **1.** A body or collection of hymns. **2.** The study of hymns, or a treatise on hymns.

Hy'o- (hī'ō-). [See Hyoid.] A prefix used in anatomy, generally denoting *connection with the hyoid bone* or *arch.*

Hy'oid (hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. *ὑοειδής*, fr. the letter Υ + *εἶδος* form.] **1.** Having the form of an arch, or of the Greek letter upsilon [Υ]. **2.** (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the bony or cartilaginous arch (*hyoid bone*; see *Illust.* of Larynx) which supports the tongue. Sometimes applied to the tongue itself.

Hyp (hĭp), *n.* Abbrev. of Hypochondria; —usually in *pl.* [*Colloq.*]

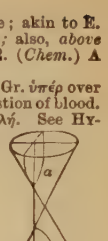
Hyp, *v. t.* To make melancholy. [*Colloq.*]

Hy-pal'la-ge (hī-păl'lȧ-jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπαλλαγή*; *ὑπό* under + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] (*Gram.*) A transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others.

Hy'per- (hī'pĕr-). [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over, above; akin to E. *over.*] **1.** A prefix signifying *over, above*; also, *above measure, abnormally great, excessive.* **2.** (*Chem.*) A prefix equivalent to *super-* or *per-*. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Hy'per-æ'mi-a** (-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *αἷμα* blood.] (*Med.*) An excess or congestion of blood.

Hy-per'bo-la (-bō-lȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερβολή*. See Hyperbole.] (*Geom.*) A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.



Opposite cones with Hyperbolas, *a a.*

Hy-per'bo-le (-bō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπερβολή*, prop., an overshooting, deriv. of *ὑπέρ* over + *βάλλειν* to throw.] (*Rhet.*) Exaggeration in expression through excitement, or for effect.

Hy'per-bol'ic (hī'pĕr-bŏl'Ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an hyperbola or hyperbole. — **Hy'per-bol'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hy-per'bo-lize (hī-pĕr'bō-līz), *v. i. & t.* To express with exaggeration; to represent hyperbolically.

Hy'per-bo're-an (hī'pĕr-bō'rē-*a*n), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπερβόρεος*; *ὑπέρ* over, beyond + *βορέας* the north wind.] Northern; most northern; hence, very cold; frigid. —*n.* An inhabitant of the extreme North.

Hy'per-cat'a-lec'tic (-kăt'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *hypercatalecticus.* See Hyper-, and Catalectic.] (*Pros.*) Having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure.

Hy'per-crit'ic (-krĭt'Ĭk), *n.* [Pref. *hyper-* + *critic.*] One who is critical beyond measure or reason.

Hy'per-crit'ic, Hy'per-crit'ic-al (-Ĭ-*k*al), *a.* **1.** Over critical; carping; captious. **2.** Over nice or exact.

Hy'per-crit'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Excessive or captious criticism.

Hy-per'me-ter (hī-pĕr'mē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος* beyond all measure; *ὑπέρ* over + *μέτρον* measure.] (*Pros.*) A hypercatalectic verse.

‖ **Hy'per-me-tro'pi-a** (-mē-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *hyper-metropia*, fr. Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος* excessive + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, the eye.] **Hy'per-met'ro-py** (-mĕt'rō-pĭ), A condition of the eye in which the rays of light focus behind the retina, so that vision for distant objects, although not better absolutely, is better than that for near objects; far-sightedness. — **Hy'per-me-trop'ic** (-mē-trŏp'Ĭk), *a.*

Hy-per'tro-phy (hī-pĕr'trō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *τροφή* nourishment.] (*Med. & Biol.*) A condition of overgrowth or excessive development of an organ or part.

Hy'phen (hī'fĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑφέν*, fr. *ὑφ' ἕν* under one, into one, together, fr. *ὑπό* under + *ἕν*, neut. of *εἷς* one.] (*Print.*) A mark [thus, -], used to connect syllables or compound words. [hyphen.

Hy'phen, *v. t.* To connect or separate by means of a hyphen.

Hyp'na-gog'ic (hĭp'nȧ-gŏj'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὕπνος* sleep + *ἀγωγή* a carrying away.] Leading to sleep; —applied to the illusions of one who is half asleep.

Hyp'no-gen'ic (-nō-jĕn'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὕπνος* sleep + *-gen* + *-ic.*] (*Physiol.*) Pert. to production of hypnotic sleep.

Hyp-nol'o-gy (hĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὕπνος* sleep + *-logy.*] A treatise on sleep; the doctrine of sleep.

Hyp-not'ic (hĭp-nŏt'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνωτικός* inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, fr. *ὑπνοῦν* to lull to sleep, fr. *ὕπνος* sleep.] **1.** Producing or tending to produce sleep; soporific. **2.** Of or pertaining to hypnotism; being in a state of hypnotism; liable to hypnotism.

Hyp-not'ic, *n.* **1.** An hypnotic agent; a soporific. **2.** An hypnotic subject.

Hyp'no-tism (hĭp'nō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ὕπνος* sleep.] A form of sleep or somnambulism brought on by artificial means, in which there is an unusual suspension of some powers, and an unusual activity of others.

Hyp'no-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To induce hypnotism in.

Hy'po- (hī'pō- *or* hĭp'ō-). [Gr. *ὑπό* under, beneath; akin to L. *sub.*] **1.** A prefix signifying a *less quantity*, or a *low state* or *degree*, of that denoted by the word with which it is joined, or position *under* or *beneath.* **2.** (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting that the element to the name of which it is prefixed enters with a *low valence*, or in a *low state of oxidation*, usually the *lowest*, into the compounds indicated.

Hy'po (hī'pō), *n.* Hypochondria. [*Colloq.*]

Hyp'o-chon'dri-a (hĭp'ō-kŏn'drĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Hypochondriasis; melancholy; the blues.

Hyp'o-chon'dri-ac (-ăk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to hypochondria, or the hypochondriac regions. **2.** Affected, characterized, or produced, by hypochondriasis.

Hypochondriac region (*Anat.*), a region on either side of

the abdomen beneath the cartilages of the false ribs, beside the epigastric, and above the lumbar, region.

Hyp'o-chon'dri-ac (hĭp'ō-kŏn'drĭ-ăk), *n.* One having hypochondriasis.

Hyp'o-chon-dri'a-cal (-kŏn-drī'ȧ-kal), *a.* Same as Hypochondriac, *a.*, 2. — **Hyp'o-chon-dri'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Hyp'o-chon-dri'a-sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL. So named because supposed to have its seat in the hypochondriac regions.] (*Med.*) A mental disorder in which melancholy and gloomy views torment the affected person, particularly concerning his own health.

‖ **Hyp'o-chon'dri-um** (-drĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑποχόνδριον*, from *ὑποχόνδριος* under the cartilage of the breastbone; *ὑπό* under + *χόνδρος* cartilage.] (*Anat.*) Either of the hypochondriac regions.

Hy-poc'ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-sȳ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *ὑπόκρισις* acting on the stage, simulation, fr. *ὑποκρίνεσθαι* to answer on the stage, to play a part; *ὑπό* under + *κρίνειν* to decide.] Act or practice of a hypocrite; a feigning to be what one is not, or to feel what one does not feel; a simulation of goodness. [virtue.

Hyp'o-crite (hĭp'ō-krĭt), *n.* A false pretender to

Syn. — Deceiver; pretender; cheat. See Dissembler.

Hyp'o-crit'ic (-krĭt'ĭk), *a.* Hypocritical.

Hyp'o-crit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hypocrite, or to hypocrisy. — **Hyp'o-crit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hy'po-cy'cloid (hī'pō-sī'kloid), *n.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *cycloid.*] (*Geom.*) A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls inside of a fixed circle.

Hyp'o-der'mic (hĭp'ō-dĕr'mĭk), *a.* [See Hypo-, and Derma.] Of or pertaining to the parts under the skin.

Hyp'o-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [See Hypogastrium.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the hypogastric region.

Hypogastric region. (*a*) The lower part of the abdomen. (*b*) An arbitrary division of the abdomen below the umbilical and between the two iliac regions.

Hyp'o-gene (hĭp'ō-jēn), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *-gene.* (*Geol.*) Formed or crystallized at depths beneath the earth's surface; — said of granite, gneiss, and other rocks.

Hy-pog'y-nous (hī-pŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman, female.] (*Bot.*) Inserted below the pistil or pistils; — said of sepals, petals, and stamens; having the sepals, petals, and stamens inserted below the pistil; — said of a flower or a plant.

Hypogynous Stamens.

Hy'po-nas'tic (hī'pō-năs'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + Gr. *ναστός* pressed close.] (*Bot.*) Exhibiting a downward convexity caused by unequal growth.

Hy'po-phos'phite (-fīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

Hy'po-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [*Hypo-* + *phosphoric.*] (*Chem.*) Pert. to or containing phosphorus in a lower state of oxidation than in phosphoric compounds.

Hy'po-phos'phor-ous (-fŏs'fŏr-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *hypo-* + *phosphorous.*] (*Chem.*) Of or pert. to phosphorus in a lower state of oxidation than in phosphorous compounds.

Hy-pos'ta-sis (hī-pŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Hypostases (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπόστασις* substance, deriv. of *ὑπό* under + *ἱστάναι* to stand.] **1.** That which is the basis of anything; a concept treated as an existing being or thing. **2.** (*Theol.*) Substance; person; — used by the early theologians of either the Father, Son, or Holy Spirit.

Hy'po-stat'ic (hī'pō-stăt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Relating to hy-
Hy'po-stat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } postasis, or substance; hence, constitutive, or elementary. **2.** Personal; relating to the divine hypostases.

Hy-pot'e-nuse (hī-pŏt'ē-nūs), **Hy-poth'e-nuse** (-pŏth'-), *n.* [L. *hypotenusa*, Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*, prop., subtending, deriv. of *ὑπό* under + *τείνειν* to stretch.] (*Geom.*) The side of a right-angled triangle that is opposite to the right angle.

ab Hypotenuse.

Hy-poth'e-cate (hī-pŏth'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Hypothecated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Hypothecating (-kā'tĭng).] [LL. *hypothecare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. L. *hypotheca* pledge, deriv. of Gr. *ὑποτιθέναι* to put down, pledge. See Hypothesis.] (*Law*) To subject, as property, to liability for a debt or engagement without delivery of possession or transfer of title; as ships, or other chattels.

Hy-poth'e-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or contract by which property is hypothecated. [anything.

Hy-poth'e-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who hypothecates

Hy-poth'e-nuse (-nūs), *n.* Same as Hypotenuse.

Hy-poth'e-sis (-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Hypotheses (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπόθεσις* foundation, supposition, fr. *ὑποτιθέναι* to place under, *ὑπό* under + *τιθέναι* to put.] A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for argument, or to account for a fact or an occurrence.

Syn. — Supposition; assumption. See Theory.

Hy'po-thet'ic (hī'pō-thĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Characterized by,
Hy'po-thet'ic-al (-thĕt'ĭ-kal), } or of the nature of, an hypothesis; conditional; assumed without proof. — **Hy'po-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [with hypochondria.

Hyp'pish (hĭp'pĭsh), *a.* [From Hyp.] Affected

Hyp-som'e-ter (hĭp-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ὕψος* height + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring heights by observation of barometric pressure.

‖ **Hy'rax** (hī'răks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὕραξ* shrew mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) Any animal of a genus (*Hyrax*) including the daman, and the klipdas.

Hy'son (hī's'n), *n.* [Chin. *hi-tshun*, lit., first crop, or blooming spring.] A fragrant kind of green tea.

Hys'sop (hĭs'sŭp), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *ὕσσωπος*, *ὑσσώπον*, an aromatic plant, fr. Heb. *ēsov.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of plant the leaves of which have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste.

☞ The hyssop of the Scriptures is supposed to be a species of caper.

Hys-te'ri-a (hĭs-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See Hysteric.] (*Med.*) A nervous affection, occurring almost exclusively in women, in which the patient loses control over the emotions, becomes the victim of imaginary sensations, and often falls into paroxysms or fits.

Hys-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *hystericus*, Gr. *ὑστερι-*
Hys-ter'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *κός*, fr. *ὑστέρα* the womb.] Of or pertaining to hysteria; affected with hysterics.

Hys-ter'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Hysteria.

‖ **Hys'te-ron prot'e-ron** (hĭs'tē-rŏn prŏt'ē-rŏn). [NL.; Gr. *ὕστερος* latter + *πρότερος* before others.] (*Rhet.*) An inversion of the natural order of sense or logic; as, *valet atque vivit*, "he is well and lives."

Hys'ter-ot'o-my (hĭs'tĕr-ŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*Med.*) The Cæsarean section. See under Cæsarean.

I.

I (ī). **1.** I, the ninth letter of the English alphabet, takes its form from the Phœnician, through the Latin and the Greek. Etymologically I is most closely related to *e*, *y*, *j*, *g*; as in *dint*, *dent*; *beverage*, L. *bibere*; E. *kin*, AS. *cynn*; E. *thin*, AS. *þynne*; E. *dominion*, *donjon*, *dungeon*. In English I has two principal vowel sounds, and three less common sounds. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 98–106. See J. **2.** As a numeral, I stands for 1, II for 2, etc.

I- (ĭ-), *prefix.* See Y-.

I (ī), *pron.* [*poss.* My (mī) or Mine (mīn); *object.* Me (mē); *pl. nom.* We (wē); *poss.* Our (our) or Ours (ourz); *object.* Us (ŭs).] [AS. *ic*; akin to G. *ich*, L. *ego*, Gr. *ἐγώ*, *ἐγών*, Skr. *aham.*] The word with which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

I-am'bic (ī-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [See Iambus.] **1.** (*Pros.*) Consisting of a short, or unaccented, syllable followed by a long, or accented, one. **2.** Of or pertaining to iambics or iambic meter or verse.

I-am'bic (ī-ăm'bĭk), *n.* **1.** An iambic foot or verse. **2.** A satirical poem (anciently written in iambic meter).

I-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. Iambi (-bī), E. Iambuses (-bŭs-ĕz). [L. *iambus*, Gr. *ἰαμβος.*] (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, or of an unaccented syllable and an accented one.

I-at'ric (ī-ăt'rĭk), } *a.* [Gr.
I-at'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } *ἰατρικός* healing, fr. *ἰατρός* physician, fr. *ἰᾶσθαι* to heal.] Of or pert. to medicine, or to medical men.

I'bex (ī'bĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. Ibexes (-ĕz), L. Ibices (ĭb'ĭ-sēz). [L., a kind of goat.] (*Zoöl.*) Any of several species of wild goats.

Alpine Ibex (*Capra ibex*).

‖ **I-bi'dem** (ĭ-bī'dĕm), *adv.* [L.] In the same place.

I'bis (ī'bĭs), *n.* [L. *ibis*, Gr. ἶβις; of Egyptian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large, wading birds, feeding largely on reptiles. [-ABLE.]

Sacred Ibis (*Ibis Æthiopica*).

-i-ble (-ĭ-b'l). See **-ible**.

-ic (-ĭk). [L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ικός*.] **1.** A suffix signifying, in general, *relating to*, or *characteristic of*; as, historic, hygienic, telegraphic, etc. **2.** (*Chem.*) A suffix, denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with its *highest valence*, or with a valence relatively higher than in compounds where the name of the element ends in *-ous*; as, ferric, sulphuric. It is also used in the general sense of *pertaining to*; as, hydric, sodic, calcic.

I ca'ri-an (ĭ-kā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [From Gr. Ἴκαρος, the mythic son of Dædalus, who, when flying on wings cemented with wax, mounted so high that the sun melted the wax, and he fell into the sea.] Soaring too high for safety, like Icarus; adventurous in flight.

Ice (īs), *n.* [AS. *īs*; akin to G. *eis*.] **1.** Water or any fluid frozen or solidified by cold. **2.** Concreted sugar. **3.** Frozen cream, custard, etc. **4.** A substance like ice.

Ice blink [Dan. *isblink*], a streak of whiteness on the horizon, caused by the reflection of light from ice not yet in sight. — **Ice cream** [for *iced cream*], cream, milk, or custard, sweetened, flavored, and frozen. — **Ice float**, **Ice floe**, an extensive sheet of floating ice. — **Ice house**, a pit or building for storing ice. — **Ice plant** (*Bot.*), a plant sprinkled with pellucid, watery vesicles, which glisten like ice.

Ice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ICED (īst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ICING (ī'sĭng).] To convert into, or to cover with, ice.

Ice'berg' (īs'bĕrg'), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin. See ICE, and BERG.] A large mass of floating ice.

Ice-lan'dic (īs-lăn'dĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iceland, or its people. — *n.* The language of Iceland.

Ice'land moss' (īs'land mŏs'; 115). (*Bot.*) A kind of lichen which furnishes a nutritious jelly. [of calcite.]

Ice'land spar' (spär'). (*Min.*) A transparent variety

Ich-neu'mon (ĭk-nū'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἰχνεύμων (lit., the tracker; so called because it hunts out the eggs of the crocodile), deriv. of ἴχνος footstep.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal noted for destroying the eggs and young of the crocodile as well as various snakes and lizards. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A hymenopterous insect the female of which deposits her eggs upon, or in, the bodies of other insects, upon which the larvæ feed.

Egyptian Ichneumon.

Ich-nog'ra-phy (ĭk-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἰχνογραφία; ἴχνος footstep + γράφειν to describe.] (*Drawing*) A horizontal section of a building or other object; a ground plan; a map; also, the art of making such plans.

I'chor (ī'kŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχώρ.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The ethereal fluid circulating in the veins of the gods. **2.** (*Med.*) A watery discharge from a sore.

I'chor-ous (ī'kŏr-ŭs), *a.* Of or like ichor.

Ich'thy-ic (ĭk'thĭ-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish.] (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, fishes.

Ich'thy-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς + *-logy*.] The natural history of fishes.

Ich'thy-oph'a-gous (-ŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἰχθυοφάγος; ἰχθύς + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, fish.

‖ **Ich'thy-or'nis** (-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχθύς fish + ὄρνις bird.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of toothed birds.

Ich'thy-o-saur (ĭk'thĭ-ō-sąr), *n.* (*Paleon.*) One of the Ichthyosauria.

‖ **Ich'thy-o-sau'ri-a** (-są'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰχθύς, -ύος, a fish + σαῦρος a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct order of marine reptiles, some 30 feet in length. The vertebræ resemble those of fishes.

I'ci-cle (ī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [AS. *isgicel*; *īs* ice + *gicel* icicle.] A pendent, or hanging conical mass, of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.

I'ci-ly (ī'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an icy manner; coldly.

I'ci-ness (ī'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being icy.

I'cing (ī'sĭng), *n.* A coating or covering like ice.

I-con'o-clasm (ī-kŏn'ŏ-klăz'm), *n.* [See ICONOCLAST.] The doctrine or practice of the iconoclasts.

I-con'o-clast (ī-kŏn'ŏ-klăst), *n.* [Gr. εἰκών image + κλᾶν to break.] **1.** A breaker of images or idols. **2.** One who attacks cherished beliefs; radical. — **I-con'o-clas'tic** (-klăs'tĭk), *a.*

I'co-nog'ra-phy (ī'kō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. εἰκονογραφία a sketch; εἰκών an image + γράφειν to describe.] The study or art of representation by pictures or images.

I'co-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. εἰκονολογία; εἰκών an image + λόγος discourse.] The discussion or description of portraiture or of representative images.

-ics (-ĭks). A suffix used in forming the names of certain sciences, systems, etc., as acoustics, mathematics, dynamics, statistics, politics, athletics.

☞ Words ending in *ics* are plural in form, and previous to the nineteenth century were construed as plurals; but they are now generally treated as singular.

Ic-ter'ic (ĭk-tĕr'ĭk), ‖ *a.* [L. *ictericus*, Gr. ἰκτερικός, **Ic-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), ‖ fr. ἴκτερος jaundice.] **1.** Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice. **2.** Good against the jaundice. — *n.* A remedy for the jaundice.

‖ **Ic'tus** (ĭk'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *icere*, *ictum*, to strike.] **1.** (*Pros.*) Stress of voice on an accented syllable. Cf. ARSIS. **2.** (*Med.*) A stroke or blow, as of the pulse.

I'cy (ī'sĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* ICIER (ī'sĭ-ẽr); *superl.* ICIEST.] [AS. *īsig*. See ICE.] **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; frosty. **2.** Characterized by coldness, as of manner; chilling.

I'd (īd). A contraction from *I would* or *I had*.

-ide (-ĭd *or* -īd; 104). (*Chem.*) A suffix used to denote: (*a*) The *nonmetallic*, or *negative*, element or radical in a binary compound; as, oxide, sulphide, chloride. (*b*) A compound which is an *anhydride*; as, glycolide. (*c*) Any one of a series of derivatives.

I-de'a (ī-dē'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* IDEAS (-ȧz). [L., fr. Gr. ἰδέα, fr. ἰδεῖν to see; akin to E. *wit*.] **1.** The image of a visible object, that is formed by the mind; also, a similar image of any object, whether sensible or spiritual. **2.** A general notion, or a conception formed by generalization. **3.** Hence: Any object apprehended, conceived, or thought of, by the mind. **4.** A belief, opinion, or doctrine; principle. **5.** A plan or purpose of action. **6.** A rational conception; the complete conception of an object. **7.** A fictitious object or picture of the imagination.

Syn. — Thought; sentiment; fancy; impression; observation; judgment; view; design; intention; model.

I-de'al (ī-dē'al), *a.* **1.** Existing in idea or thought; conceptional; mental. **2.** Reaching an imaginary standard of excellence. **3.** Existing in imagination only; unreal. **4.** Teaching the doctrine of idealism.

Syn. — Intellectual; mental; visionary; fanciful; imaginary; unreal; impracticable; utopian.

I-de'al, *n.* A mental conception regarded as a standard of perfection; a model of excellence, beauty, etc.

I-de'al-ism (-al-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being ideal. **2.** (*Philos.*) The system or theory that denies the existence of material bodies, and teaches that we have no rational grounds to believe in the reality of anything but ideas and their relations.

I-de'al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

I'de-al'i-ty (ī'dē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being ideal. **2.** Capacity to form ideals. [izing.]

I-de'al-i-za'tion (ī-dē'al-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ideal-

I-de'al-ize (ī-dē'al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IDEALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IDEALIZING (-ī'zing).] To make ideal; to give an ideal form, character, or value to.

I-de'al-ize, *v. i.* To form ideals.

I-de'al-ly, *adv.* In an ideal manner; by means of ideas.

I-de'at (ī-dē'ăt), ‖ *n.* [LL. *ideatum*. See IDEA.]

I-de'ate (-āt), ‖ (*Metaph.*) The actual existence supposed to correspond with an idea.

I'dem (ī'dĕm), *pron.* or *adj.* [L.] The same; the same as above; — often abbreviated *id.*

I-den'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [See IDENTITY.] **1.** The same; not different. **2.** Uttering sameness or the same truth. — **I-den'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **I-den'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See SYNONYMOUS.

I-den'ti-fi-ca'tion (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of identifying, or state of being identified.

I-den'ti-fy (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī), ‖ *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IDENTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IDENTIFYING (-fī'ing).] [See IDENTITY; -FY.] **1.** To make to be the same or to be one; to treat as the same. **2.** To establish the identity of.

I-den'ti-ty (-tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *identité*, LL. *identitas*, fr. L. *idem* the same, from the root of *is* he, that.] **1.** State or quality of being identical, or the same; sameness. **2.** Condition of being the same with something described or asserted, or of possessing a character claimed.

I'de-o-. A combining form fr. Gr. ἰδέα, an *idea*.

I-de'o-gram (ī-dē'ŏ-grăm), *n.* [*Ideo-* + *-gram*.] **1.**

An original, pictorial element of writing. **2.** A symbol used for convenience, or for abbreviation ; as, 1, 2, 3, +, —, ×, $, §, etc. **3.** A phonetic symbol ; a letter.

I'de-o-graph'ic (ĭ'dē-ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Pert. to an ideo-
I'de-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } gram ; representing ideas by symbols, independently of sounds. [tation.

I'de-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rà-fy), *n.* Ideographic represen-

I'de-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [*Ideo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The science of ideas. **2.** (*Metaph.*) A theory of the origin of ideas which derives them exclusively from sensation.

Ides (idz), *n. pl.* [L. *idus.*] (*Anc. Rom. Calendar*) The fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth day of the other months. Also, sometimes, the eight days in the month of which the fifteenth or thirteenth is the last.

Id'i-o- (ĭd'ĭ-ŏ-). A combining form from the Greek ἴδιος, meaning *private, personal, peculiar, distinct.*

Id'i-o-cy (ĭd'ĭ-ŏ-sy), *n.* [From IDIOT.] Condition or quality of being an idiot.

Id'i-o-graph (ĭd'ĭ-ŏ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἰδιόγραφος autographic ; ἴδιος one's own + γράφειν to write.] A mark or signature peculiar to an individual ; a trade-mark.

Id'i-om (ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [F. *idiome*, L. *idioma*, fr. Gr. ἰδίωμα, fr. ἰδιοῦν to make one's own, fr. ἴδιος one's own, peculiar.] **1.** The syntactical or structural form peculiar to any language. **2.** An expression conforming or appropriate to the peculiar structural form of a language ; in extended use, an expression sanctioned by usage, having a sense not agreeing with the logical sense of its structural form. **3.** Dialect ; a variant form of a language.

Syn. — Dialect. — The *idioms* of a language belong to its very structure ; its *dialects* are varieties of expression ingrafted upon it in different localities or professions.

Id'i-o-mat'ic (ĭd'ĭ-ŏ-măt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Id'i-o-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to, or conforming to, the mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Id'i-o-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), } *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to
Id'i-o-path'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } idiopathy ; characterizing a disease arising primarily.

Id'i-op'a-thy (ĭd'ĭ-ŏp'à-thy), *n.* [Gr. ἰδιοπάθεια ; ἴδιος peculiar + παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer.] **1.** A peculiar, or individual, characteristic or affection. **2.** (*Med.*) A morbid state not preceded or caused by any other disease.

Id'i-o-syn'cra-sy (-ŏ-sĭn'krà-sy), *n.* [Gr. ἰδιοσυγκρασία ; ἴδιος peculiar + σύγκρασις a mixing together.] A peculiarity of physical or mental constitution or temperament ; eccentricity.

Id'i-ot (ĭd'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *idiota* an ignorant person, Gr. ἰδιώτης, also and orig., a private person, not holding public office, fr. ἴδιος proper, peculiar.] A natural fool ; a natural ; an innocent ; also, a simpleton.

Id'i-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or like, an
Id'i-ot'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } idiot.

Id'i-ot-ism (-ŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. ἰδιωτισμός, fr. ἰδιωτίζειν to use common language, fr. ἰδιώτης. See IDIOT.] **1.** An idiom. **2.** Idiocy.

I'dle (ī'd'l), *a.* [*Compar.* IDLER (ī'dlĕr) ; *superl.* IDLEST (ī'dlĕst).] [AS. *īdel* vain, empty, useless ; akin to G. *eitel.*] **1.** Of no account ; useless ; unprofitable ; silly. **2.** Not called into active or appropriate service ; unemployed ; inactive ; doing nothing. **3.** Given to rest and ease ; averse to labor.

Syn. — Unoccupied ; vacant ; indolent ; sluggish ; slothful ; ineffectual ; futile ; frivolous ; vain ; trifling ; unimportant. — *Indolent* denotes habitual love of ease, a settled dislike of movement or effort ; *idle* is opposed to *busy*, and denotes a dislike of *continuous* exertion. *Lazy* is stronger and more contemptuous than *indolent.*

I'dle, *v. i.* To lose or spend time in inaction.

I'dle, *v. t.* To spend in idleness ; to waste.

I'dle-ness, *n.* State or quality of being idle.

I'dler (ī'dlĕr), *n.* One who idles ; a lazy person.

I'dly (ī'dlĭ), *adv.* In an idle manner ; ineffectually.

I'dol (ī'dŏl), *n.* [F. *idole*, L. *idolum*, fr. Gr. εἴδωλον, fr. εἶδος that which is seen, shape, figure, fr. ἰδεῖν to see.] **1.** An image of a divinity ; similitude of a false god. **2.** An object of passionate devotion ; that which is greatly loved or adored. **3.** False notion or conception.

I-dol'a-ter (ī-dŏl'à-tĕr), *n.* [See IDOLATRY.] **1.** A worshiper of idols ; pagan. **2.** Adorer ; great admirer.

I-dol'a-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female worshiper of idols.

I-dol'a-trize (ī-dŏl'à-trīz), *v. i. & t.* To idolize.

I-dol'a-trous (-trŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, idolatry ; given to idolatry. — **I-dol'a-trous-ly,** *adv.*

I-dol'a-try (-try), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. εἰδωλολατρεία ; εἴδωλον idol + λατρεία service.] **1.** Worship of idols, images, or anything which is not God ; the worship of false gods. **2.** Veneration ; respect or love which borders on adoration.

I'dol-ize (ī'dŏl-iz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IDOLIZED (-īzd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IDOLIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To make an idol of ; to worship idolatrously. **2.** To love to excess.

I'dol-i'zer (-ī'zĕr), *n.* One who idolizes ; an idolater.

I-do'ne-ous (ī-dŏ'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *idoneus.*] Appropriate ; suitable ; proper ; fit ; adequate. [*R.*]

I'dyl (ī'dĭl), *n.* [Gr. εἰδύλλιον, fr. εἶδος form ; lit., a little form or image. See IDOL.] A short pastoral poem ; also, a narrative or descriptive poem written in an elevated and highly finished style.

I-dyl'lic (ĭ-dĭl'lĭk), *a.* Of or belonging to idyls.

If (ĭf), *conj.* [AS. *gif* ; akin to D. *of*, or, whether, if, G. *ob* whether, if.] **1.** In case that ; granting, allowing, or supposing that ; — introducing a condition or supposition. **2.** Whether ; — in dependent questions.

Ig'ne-ous (ĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *igneus*, fr. *ignis* fire ; akin to Skr. *agni.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or having the nature of, fire ; containing fire ; resembling fire. **2.** (*Geol.*) Resulting from, or produced by, the action of fire.

Ig-nes'cent (ĭg-nĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *ignescens*, p. pr. of *ignescere* to become inflamed, fr. *ignis* fire.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel ; scintillating.

Ig-nip'o-tent (-nĭp'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *ignipotens ; ignis* fire + *potens* powerful.] Presiding over fire ; also, fiery.

‖ **Ig'nis fat'u-us** (ĭg'nĭs făt'ū-ŭs) ; *pl.* IGNES FATUI (ĭg'nēz făt'ū-ī). [L. *ignis* fire + *fatuus* foolish ; — from its tendency to mislead.] A phosphorescent light that appears, in the night, over marshy grounds.

Ig-nite' (ĭg-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* IGNITED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IGNITING.] [L. *ignitus*, p. p. of *ignire* to ignite, fr. *ignis* fire.] **1.** To kindle, or set on fire ; to take fire. **2.** (*Chem.*) To subject to intense heat.

Ig-nit'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ignited.

Ig-ni'tion (ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of igniting, or state of being ignited.

Ig-no'ble (ĭg-nō'b'l), *a.* [L. *ignobilis ;* pref. *in-* not + *nobilis* noble.] **1.** Of low birth or family ; not noble ; plebeian ; common. **2.** Not honorable, elevated, or generous ; base. — **Ig-no'ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ig-no'bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Degenerate ; degraded ; mean ; dishonorable ; reproachful ; disgraceful ; shameful ; infamous.

Ig'no-min'i-ous (ĭg'nŏ-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Marked with ignominy ; incurring public disgrace ; dishonorable. **2.** Deserving ignominy ; despicable. **3.** Humiliating ; degrading. — **Ig'no-min'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Ig'no-min-y (ĭg'nŏ-mĭn-ỹ), *n.* [L. *ignominia* ignominy (i. e., a deprivation of one's good name) ; *in-* not + *nomen* name.] **1.** Public disgrace or dishonor ; reproach ; infamy ; opprobrium. **2.** An infamous act.

Ig'no-ra'mus (ĭg'nŏ-rā'mŭs), *n.* [L., we are ignorant. See IGNORE.] **1.** (*Law*) We are ignorant ; — the word formerly written on a bill of indictment rejected by a grand jury for insufficiency of evidence. **2.** (*pl.* IGNORAMUSES (-ĕz).) A stupid, ignorant person ; a dunce.

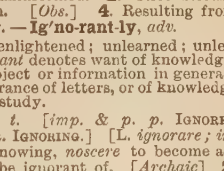
Ig'no-rance (ĭg'nŏ-rans), *n.* State of being ignorant.

Ig'no-rant (-rant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ignorans, -antis*, p. pr. of *ignorare.* See IGNORE.] **1.** Destitute of knowledge ; uninstructed or uninformed. **2.** Unconscious ; unaware. **3.** Unknown. [*Obs.*] **4.** Resulting from ignorance ; foolish ; silly. — **Ig'no-rant-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Untaught ; unenlightened ; unlearned ; unlettered ; illiterate. — *Ignorant* denotes want of knowledge, either as to a single subject or information in general ; *illiterate* refers to an ignorance of letters, or of knowledge acquired by reading and study.

Ig-nore' (ĭg-nōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IGNORED (-nōrd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IGNORING.] [L. *ignorare ;* pref. *in-* not + root of *gnarus* knowing, *noscere* to become acquainted with.] **1.** To be ignorant of. [*Archaic*] **2.** (*Law*) To reject as ungrounded ; — said of a bill of indictment. **3.** Hence : To refuse to notice ; to disregard willfully.

I-gua'na (ĭ-gwä'nà), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name in Hayti.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a genus of large American arboreal lizards, usually green in color, and feeding chiefly on fruits.



Iguana (*I. tuberculata*).

Ih-lang'-ih-lang' (ē-läng'ē-läng'), *n.* [Malayan, flower of flowers.] A rich perfume, obtained from the flowers of an East Indian tree.

Il- (Il-). A form of IN-, not, and IN-, in.

Il'e-ac (Il'ē-ăk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pert. to the ileum.

‖ **Il'e-um** (Il'ē-ŭm), *n.*

[L., flank.] (*Anat.*) The last, and usually longest, division of the small intestine.

‖ **Il'e-us** (Il'ē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εἰλεός, ἰλεός, fr. εἰλεῖν to roll up.] (*Med.*) A very painful morbid condition due to intestinal obstruction.

‖ **I'lex** (ī'lĕks), *n.* [L., holm oak.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The holm oak. (*b*) A genus of evergreens including the common holly. [region of, the ilium.

Il'i-ac (Il'ĭ-ăk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or in the

Il'i-ad (Il'ĭ-ad), *n.* A celebrated Greek epic ascribed to Homer, on the destruction of Ilium, the ancient Troy.

I-lic'ic (ī-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [See ILEX.] Pert. to, or derived from, the holly (*Ilex*), and allied plants; as, *ilicic* acid.

Il'i-o- (Il'ĭ-ō-). [From ILIUM.] A combining form used in anatomy to denote *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the ilium*; as, *ilio*-femoral, *ilio*-lumbar, *ilio*-psoas.

‖ **Il'i-um** (Il'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See ILEUM.] (*Anat.*) The dorsal or upper part of the hip bone. See SKELETON.

Ilk (Ilk), *a.* [Scot. *ilk*, OE. *ilke* the same, AS. *ilca*. Cf. EACH.] Same; each; every. [*Archaic*]

Of that ilk, denoting that a person's surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, *Grant of that ilk*, i. e., *Grant of Grant*.

Ill (Il), *a.* [The comparative and superlative are supplied by *worse* (wûrs) and *worst* (wûrst), from another root.] [OE. *ill*, *ille*, Icel. *illr*.] **1.** Contrary to good, in a physical sense; contrary or opposed to advantage, happiness, etc. **2.** Contrary to good, in a moral sense. **3.** Sick; unwell; diseased. **4.** Not accordant with rule, fitness, or propriety; incorrect.

Syn. — Bad; evil; wrong; wicked; rude; inelegant.

Ill (Il), *n.* That which is ill; evil of any kind; misfortune; calamity; depravity; wrong; evil.

Ill, *adv.* In an ill manner; badly; weakly.

☞ When *ill* is used with a participial adjective as an epithet preceding the noun qualified they are commonly hyphened; in other cases they are written separately.

I'll (il). Contraction for *I will* or *I shall*.

Il-lapse' (Il-lăps'), *v. i.* [L. *illabi*, p. p. *illapsus*; pref. *il-* in + *labi* to fall, slide.] To fall or glide; to pass.

Il-lapse', *n.* A gliding or entrance of one thing into another; also, a sudden descent or attack.

Il-la'que-ate (-lā'kwē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *illaqueare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *il-* in + *laqueare* to insnare.] To insnare; to entrap; to catch. [*R.*]

Il-la'tion (Il-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *illatio*, fr. *illatus*, used as p. p. of *inferre* to bring in, but from a different root. See TOLERATE.] Act or process or result of inferring from premises or reasons; inference.

Il'la-tive (Il'lā-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or denoting, illation; inferential. — *n.* An illative particle, as *for*.

Il-laud'a-ble (Il-lą̈d'ā-b'l), *a.* [See IN- not, and LAUDABLE.] Not laudable; not praiseworthy.

Ill'-bred' (Il'brĕd'), *a.* Badly educated or brought up; impolite; uncivil; rude. See Note under ILL, *adv.*

Il-le'gal (Il-lē'gal), *a.* [Pref. *il-* not + *legal*.] Not according to, or authorized by, law; unlawful; illicit.

Il'le-gal'i-ty (Il'lē-găl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being illegal. [illegal or unlawful.

Il-le'gal-ize (Il-lē'gal-iz), *v. t.* To make or declare

Il-le'gal-ly, *adv.* In an illegal manner; unlawfully.

Il-le'gal-ness, *n.* Illegality; unlawfulness.

Il-leg'i-ble (Il-lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being read; not legible. — **Il-leg'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Il-leg'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Il-leg'i-bly**, *adv.* [illegitimate.

Il'le-git'i-ma-cy (Il'lē-jĭt'ĭ-mā-sў), *n.* State of being

Il'le-git'i-mate (-măt), *a.* **1.** Not according to law or rule; unlawful; unauthorized; irregular. **2.** Born out of wedlock; bastard. **3.** Illogical. **4.** Not genuine; spurious. — **Il'le-git'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

Il'le-git'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLEGITIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLEGITIMATING.] To declare or prove to be born out of wedlock.

Il'le-git'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illegitimating.

Ill'-fa'vored (Il'fā'vẽrd), *a.* Wanting beauty or attractiveness; deformed; ugly; ill-looking.

Il-lib'er-al (Il-lĭb'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *illiberalis*; pref. *il-* not + *liberalis* liberal.] **1.** Not liberal; not generous; close; mean. **2.** Indicating a lack of breeding, culture, and the like. — **Il-lib'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Il-lib'er-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-lib'er-al-ness**, *n.*

Il-lic'it (Il-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *illicitus*; pref. *il-* not + *licitus*, p. p. of *licere* to be allowed or permitted.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful. — **Il-lic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-lic'it-ness**, *n.*

Il-lim'it-a-ble (-lĭm'ĭt-ā-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *il-* not + *limitable*.] Incapable of being limited or bounded; boundless. — **Il-lim'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Il-lim'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Limitless; infinite; immense; vast.

Il-lit'er-a-cy (Il-lĭt'ẽr-ā-sў), *n.* **1.** State of being illiterate; ignorance. **2.** A literary blunder.

Il-lit'er-ate (Il-lĭt'ẽr-ăt), *a.* [L. *illiteratus*: pref. *il-* not + *literatus* learned.] Ignorant of letters or books; unlearned; unlettered; uneducated. — **Il-lit'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-lit'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Untaught; unscholarly. See IGNORANT.

Ill'-na'tured (Il'nā'tûrd; 135), *a.* **1.** Of habitual bad temper; peevish; cross. **2.** Dictated by, or indicating, ill nature. — **Ill'-na'tured-ly**, *adv.* — **Ill'-na'tured-ness**, *n.*

Ill'ness (Il'nĕs), *n.* [From ILL.] The condition of being ill; disorder of health; disease; sickness.

Syn. — Malady; disease; indisposition; ailment. — Within the present century, there has been a tendency in England to use *illness* in the sense of a continuous disease or disorder of health, and to confine *sickness* more especially to a sense of nausea.

Il-log'ic-al (Il-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic; being contrary to the rules of logic. — **Il-log'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* — **Il-log'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ill'-starred' (Il'stärd'), *a.* Fated to be unfortunate.

Ill'timed' (Il'tīmd'), *a.* Done, attempted, or said, at an unsuitable or unpropitious time.

Ill'treat' (il'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat cruelly or wrongly.

Il-lude' (Il-lūd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUDING.] [L. *illudere*, *illusum*; pref. *il-* in + *ludere* to play.] To play upon by artifice; to excite and disappoint the hopes of.

Il-lume' (Il-lūm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLUMED (-lūmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUMING.] [See ILLUMINATE.] To throw or spread light upon; to illumine. [minated.

Il-lu'mi-na-ble (Il-lū'mĭ-nā-b'l), *a.* That may be illu-

Il-lu'mi-nant (-nant), *n.* That which illuminates.

Il-lu'mi-nate (Il-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLUMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *illuminare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *il-* in + *luminare* to enlighten, fr. *lumen* light.] **1.** To make to be light; to supply with light, lit. or fig.; to brighten. **2.** To light up; to decorate with artificial lights. **3.** To adorn, as a book or page, with borders, initials, pictures, etc., in colors and gold. **4.** To explain; to elucidate.

Il-lu'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Enlightened.

‖ **Il-lu'mi-na'ti** (-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [L. *illuminatus*, p. p.] Lit., those who are enlightened; hence: **1.** (*Eccl.*) Persons in the early church who had received baptism. **2.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect, which sprung up in Spain about the year 1575, claiming special spiritual perfection. **3.** (*Mod. Hist.*) Members of certain 18th-century associations in Europe, who expected by social reforms to perfect men and society. **4.** Also: (*a*) An obscure sect of French Familists. (*b*) The Hesychasts, Mystics, and Quietists. (*c*) The Rosicrucians.

Il-lu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated. **2.** An ornamented book or manuscript. **3.** That which illuminates or gives light; brightness; splendor; esp., intellectual light or knowledge. **4.** (*Theol.*) Inspiration. [or illustrate.

Il-lu'mi-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to illuminate

Il-lu'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who illuminates books, esp. manuscripts. **2.** A condenser or reflector of light; also, an illuminant.

Il-lu'mine (Il-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* To illuminate.

Il-lu'mi-ner (-mĭ-nẽr), *n.* One that illuminates.

Il-lu'sion (Il-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *illusion*, L. *illusio*, fr. *illudere*, *illusum*, to illude. See ILLUDE.] **1.** An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision; a deceptive appearance; a false show; mockery; hallucination.

☞ Some modern physiologists distinguish between an *illusion* and a *hallucination*, regarding the former as originating with some external object, and the latter as having no objective occasion whatever.

2. A plain, delicate lace, usually of silk, used for veils, scarfs, dresses, etc.

Syn. — Delusion; deception; chimera; fallacy. — *Illusion* refers particularly to errors of the sense; *delusion* to false hopes or deceptions of the mind. See DELUSION.

Il-lu'sion-ist, *n.* One given to illusion.

Il-lu'sive (Il-lū'sĭv), *a.* Deceiving by false show. — **Il-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Il-lu'so-ry (-sŏ-rў), *a.* Deceiving, or tending to deceive; fallacious; illusive.

Il-lus'trate (Il-lŭs'trāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ILLUSTRATED (-trā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUSTRATING (-trā'tĭng).] [L. *illustrare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *illustris* bright. See ILLUSTRIOUS.] **1.** To make clear, bright, or luminous. **2.** To exhibit distinctly or conspicuously. **3.** To elucidate, explain, or exemplify, as by means of pictures, comparisons, or examples. **4.** To adorn with pictures.

Il'lus-tra'tion (Il'lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of illustrating; elucidation; also, state of being illustrated. **2.** That which illustrates; as a comparison or a picture.

Il-lus'tra-tive (Il-lŭs'trā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or designed to illustrate, exemplify, or elucidate.

Il-lus'tra-tor (-trā-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who illustrates.

Il-lus'tri-ous (Il-lŭs'trĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *illustris*, prob. for *illuxtris*; fr. *il-* in + the root of *lucidus* bright.] **1.** Possessing luster or brightness; brilliant; luminous; splendid. **2.** Characterized by greatness, nobleness, etc. **3.** Conferring luster or honor; renowned. — **Il-lus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-lus'tri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Distinguished; famous; remarkable; brilliant; conspicuous; noted; celebrated; signal; eminent; exalted; noble; glorious. See DISTINGUISHED.

Il'lu-ta'tion (Il'lū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*Il-* in + L. *lutum* mud.] Act of smearing the body with mud; a mud bath.

Il'ly (Il'lў), *adv.* Ill. [Not fully approved.]

I'm (im). A contraction of *I am*.

Im- (Im-). A form of the prefixes IN- not, and IN- in.

Im'age (Im'ăj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imago*, *imaginis*, fr. root of *imitari* to imitate.] **1.** An imitation or similitude of any person, thing, or act, sculptured, drawn, painted, or otherwise made visible; copy; likeness; effigy; picture; semblance. **2.** Hence: An idol. **3.** Show; appearance; cast. **4.** A representation of anything to the mind; fancy; conception; idea. **5.** (*Rhet.*) A picture, example, or illustration, often taken from sensible objects. **6.** (*Opt.*) The figure or picture of any object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror.

Im'age (Im'ăj; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMAGED (Im'ăjd; 48); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMAGING (-ă-jĭng).] To represent or form an image of.

Im'age-ry (Im'ăj-rў), *n.* **1.** Images or visible representations of objects; images in general, or in mass. **2.** Fig.: Unreal show; appearance. **3.** False ideas; imaginary phantasms. **4.** Use of images in writing or speaking; figures in discourse. [imagined.

Im-ag'i-na-ble (Im-ăj'ĭ-nà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

Im-ag'i-nal (-*nal*), *a.* [L. *imaginalis*.] **1.** Imaginative. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to an imago.

Im-ag'i-na-ry (-nă-rў), *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; not real; fancied; visionary; ideal. — **Im-ag'i-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Im-ag'i-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fanciful; chimerical; unreal; illusive.

Im-ag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The power of the mind to create mental images of objects of sense previously perceived. **2.** The power to reconstruct or recombine the materials furnished by direct apprehension; the fancy. **3.** The power to recombine the materials furnished by experience or memory, for the accomplishment of an elevated purpose; the power of conceiving and expressing the ideal. **4.** A mental image formed by the imagination as a faculty; conception; notion.

Syn. — Conception; idea; conceit; fancy; device; origination; invention; scheme; design; purpose; contrivance. — A distinction is now made between *imagination* and *fancy*. Properly speaking, they are different exercises of the same general power — the plastic or creative faculty. *Imagination* is the higher form of mental activity of the two. It creates by laws more closely connected with the reason; it has *strong emotion* as its actuating and formative cause; it aims at results of a definite and weighty character. *Fancy* is governed by laws of association which are more remote, and sometimes arbitrary or capricious. Hence the term *fanciful*, which exhibits fancy in its wilder flights. It has for its actuating spirit feelings of a lively, gay, and versatile character; it seeks to please by unexpected combinations of thought, startling contrasts, flashes of brilliant imagery, etc.

Im-ag'i-na-tive (Im-ăj'ĭ-nà-tĭv), *a.* Proceeding from, and characterized by, or gifted with, imagination. — **Im-ag'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-ag'i-na-tive-ness**, *n.*

Im-ag'ine (Im-ăj'ĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMAGINED (-ĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMAGINING.] [F. *imaginer*, L. *imaginari*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *imago* image. See IMAGE.] **1.** To form in the mind a notion or idea of; to produce by the imagination. **2.** To contrive in purpose; to scheme. **3.** To think; to believe.

Syn. — To fancy; conceive; apprehend; think; believe; suppose; opine; deem; plan; scheme; devise.

Im-ag'ine, *v. i.* **1.** To form images or conceptions; to conceive; to devise. **2.** To think; to suppose.

Im-ag'in-er (-ĭn-ẽr), *n.* One who imagines.

‖ **I-ma'go** (I-mā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* IMAGOES (-gōz). [L. See IMAGE.] **1.** An image. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The final adult, and usually winged, state of an insect.

‖ **I-mam'** (I-măm'), ‖ **I-man'** (I-măn'), ‖ **I-maum'** (I-mąm'), *n.* [Ar. *imām.*] **1.** Among the Mohammedans, a minister or priest. **2.** A Mohammedan prince who, as a successor of Mohammed, has supreme spiritual and temporal power.

Im-bank' (Im-băŋk'), *v. t.* See EMBANK.

Im-bank'ment (-*ment*), *n.* See EMBANKMENT.

Im-bathe' (Im-bāth'), *v. t.* To bathe; to immerse.

Im'be-cile (Im'bĕ-sĭl *or* -sēl), *a.* [L. *imbecillis*, and *imbecillus*; of unknown origin.] Destitute of strength, whether of body or mind; esp., mentally weak. — *n.* One who is imbecile.

Syn. — Weak; feeble; feeble-minded; idiotic.

Im'be-cil'i-ty (-sĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being imbecile.

Im-bed' (Im-bĕd'), *v. t.* To sink or lay, as in a bed.

Im-bibe' (Im-bīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBIBED (-bībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBIBING.] [L. *imbibere*; pref. *im-* in + *bibere* to drink.] To drink in; to absorb; to suck or take in; to receive as by drinking.

Im-bib'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, imbibes.

Im'bi-bi'tion (Im'bĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or process of imbibing, or absorbing.

Im-bit'ter (Im-bĭt'tẽr), *v. t.* To make bitter; hence, to make distressing; to make sad, morose, sour, etc.

Im-bit'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that imbitters.

Im-bod'y (Im-bŏd'ў), *v. t. & i.* See EMBODY.

Im-bold'en (Im-bōld'n), *v. t.* See EMBOLDEN.

Im-bor'der (Im-bôr'dẽr), *v. t.* To furnish with a border; to form a border of.

Im-bos'om (Im-bŏŏz'ŭm), *v. t.* **1.** To hold in the bosom; to cherish in the heart or affections. **2.** To inclose or place in the midst of; to surround or shelter.

Im-bow' (Im-bō'), *v. t.* To make like a bow; to curve; to arch; to vault; to embow.

Im-bow'er (-bou'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* See EMBOWER.

Im'bri-cate (Im'brĭ-kāt), **Im'bri-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, p. p. of *imbricare* to cover with tiles, to form like a gutter tile, fr. *imbrex*, *-icis*, gutter tile, fr. *imber* rain.] **1.** Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile. **2.** Lying over each other in regular order, so as to "break joints," like shingles on a roof, scales on leaf buds, or scales of fishes; also, having scales so arranged.

Imbricate Scales (2).

Im'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles; also, a pattern representing parts so overlapping.

Im-brog'lio (Im-brōl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* IMBROGLIOS (-yōz). [It. See 1st BROIL.] **1.** An intricate, complicated plot. **2.** A complicated and embarrassing state of things; a serious misunderstanding.

Im-brown' (Im-broun'), *v. t.* To make brown; to obscure; to darken; to tan.

Im-brue' (Im-brų'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBRUED (-brųd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBRUING.] [Cf. OF. *embruer* to give to drink, soak (see pref. EN-, 1, and BEVERAGE), but also OE. *enbrewen*, *enbrowen*, to stain.] To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench, esp. in blood.

Im-brute' (Im-brųt'), *v. t. & i.* To degrade or sink to the state of a brute.

Im-bue' (Im-bū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMBUED (-būd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBUING.] [L. *imbuere*; pref. *im-* in + perh. a word akin to L. *bibere* to drink. Cf. IMBIBE.] **1.** To tinge deeply; to dye; to cause to absorb. **2.** To cause to become impregnated. [supply with money. [*Obs.*]

Im-burse' (Im-bûrs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *burse*.] To

Im'i-ta-ble (Im'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being imitated or copied. **2.** Worthy of imitation. — **Im'i-ta-ble-ness**, **Im'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Im'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [L. *imitari*, p. p. *-atus*; of unknown origin.] **1.** To follow as a pattern, model, or example; to copy. **2.** To produce a semblance or likeness of; to counterfeit; to copy. **3.** (*Biol.*) To resemble in form, color, ornamentation, or instinctive habits, so as to derive an advantage thereby.

Im'i-ta'tion (Im'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of imitating. **2.** That which is made as a copy; likeness; resemblance.

Im'i-ta-tive (Im'ĭ-tà-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Inclined to imitate, copy, or follow; exhibiting imitation of a pattern or model; not original. **2.** Formed after a pattern or original. — **Im'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

Im'i-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who imitates.

Im-mac'u-late (Im-măk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *immaculatus*. See IM- not, and MACULATE.] Without stain or blemish; spotless; undefiled; clean; pure. — **Im-mac'u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-mac'u-late-ness**, *n.*

Immaculate conception (*R. C. Ch.*), the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original sin.

Im-mal'le-a-ble (Im-măl'lê-à-b'l), *a.* Not malleable.

Im-mane' (Ĭm-mān'), *a.* [L. *immanis.*] Very great; huge; vast. [*Obs.*]

Im'ma-nence (Ĭm'mȧ-nens), } *n.* State or quality of
Im'ma-nen-cy (-nen-sȳ), } being immanent.

Im'ma-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *immanens*, p. pr. of *immanere* to remain in or near; pref. *im-* in + *manere* to remain.] Remaining within; inherent; intrinsic; internal or subjective. [being immane. [*R.*]

Im-man'i-ty (Ĭm-măn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of

Im-man'u-el (Ĭm-măn'ū-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'immānūēl*, fr. *'im* with + *ānū* us + *ēl* God.] God with us; — an appellation of the Christ.

Im'ma-te'ri-al (Ĭm'mȧ-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual. **2.** Without weight or significance; unimportant; insignificant. — **Im'ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'ma-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Inconsequential; inconsiderable; trifling.

Im'ma-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* (*Philos.*) One who believes in, or professes, immaterialism. [being immaterial.

Im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of

Im'ma-ture' (-mȧ-tūr'), *a.* [L. *immaturus*; pref. *im-* not + *maturus* mature, ripe. See MATURE.] Not mature; not arrived at perfection or full development. — **Im'ma-ture'ly** (-tūr'lȳ), *adv.* — **Im'ma-ture'ness**, **Im'ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im'ma-tured' (-tūrd'), *a.* Immature.

Im-meas'ur-a-ble (Ĭm-mĕzh'ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being measured; illimitable; immensurable. — **Im-meas'ur-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im-meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Im-me'di-ate (Ĭm-mē'dĭ-ȧt), *a.* [F. *immédiat.* See IN- not, and MEDIATE.] **1.** Not separated in respect to place by anything intervening; proximate. **2.** Not deferred by an interval of time; present. **3.** Acting without the intervention of another object as a cause, means, or agency; perceived, or produced, directly.

Im-me'di-ate-ly (Ĭm-mē'dĭ-ȧt-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In an immediate manner; proximately; directly. **2.** Promptly; instantly; at once. **3.** As soon as. Cf. DIRECTLY, 7.

Im-me'di-ate-ness, *n.* Quality of being immediate.

Im'me-lo'di-ous (Ĭm'mē-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not melodious.

Im-mem'o-ra-ble (Ĭm-mĕm'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Not memorable; not worth remembering.

Im'me-mo'ri-al (Ĭm'mē-mō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition; indefinitely ancient. — **Im'me-mo'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Im-mense' (Ĭm-mĕns'), *a.* [L. *immensus*; pref. *im-* not + *mensus*, p. p. of *metiri* to measure.] Immeasurable; unlimited. In commonest use: Very great; vast; huge. — **Im-mense'ly**, *adv.* — **Im-mense'ness**, **Im-men'si-ty** (-mĕn'sĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Infinite; illimitable; unbounded; unlimited; prodigious; enormous; monstrous. See ENORMOUS.

Im-men'su-ra-ble (Ĭm-mĕn'shu-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Immeasurable. — **Im-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-merge' (Ĭm-mĕrj'), *v. t.* [L. *immergere*; pref. *im-* in + *mergere* to plunge. See MERGE.] To immerse.

Im-merse' (Ĭm-mĕrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMERSED (-mĕrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMERSING.] [See IMMERGE.] **1.** To plunge into anything that surrounds or covers, esp. into a fluid. **2.** To baptize by immersion. **3.** To engage deeply; to engross the attention of.

Im-mer'sion (Ĭm-mĕr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of immersing, or state of being immersed. **2.** (*Astron.*) The disappearance of a celestial body, by passing either behind another or into its shadow.

Im-mesh' (Ĭm-mĕsh'), *v. t.* To catch or entangle in, or as in, the meshes of a net.

Im'me-thod'ic-al (Ĭm'mē-thŏd'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Not methodical; irregular; confused; disorderly. — **Im'me-thod'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'me-thod'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Im'mi-grant (Ĭm'mĭ-grant), *n.* One who immigrates.

Im'mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMIGRATED (-grā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMIGRATING (-grā'tĭng).] [L. *immigrare, -atum*; pref. *im-* in + *migrare* to migrate. See MIGRATE.] To come into a country of which one is not a native, for permanent residence. See EMIGRATE.

Im'mi-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* Act of immigrating.

Im'mi-nence (Ĭm'mĭ-nens), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being imminent; a threatening, as of something about to happen. **2.** Impending evil or danger.

Im'mi-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *imminens*, p. pr. of *imminere* to project; pref. *im-* in + *minere* (in comp.) to project.] **1.** Threatening to occur immediately; impending. **2.** Full of danger; perilous. — **Im'mi-nent-ly** (Ĭm'mĭ-nent-lȳ), *adv.*

Syn. — Impending; threatening; near; at hand. — *Imminent* denotes that something is ready to fall or happen on the instant; as, in *imminent* danger of one's life. *Impending* denotes that something hangs suspended over us, and may so remain indefinitely; as, the *impending* evils of war. *Threatening* supposes some danger in prospect, but more remote; as, *threatening* indications.

Im-mis'ci-ble (Ĭm-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not miscible.

Im-mis'sion (Ĭm-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of immitting.

Im-mit' (Ĭm-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *immittere, immissum*; *im-* in + *mittere* to send.] To inject; to infuse. [*R.*]

Im-mit'i-ga-ble (Ĭm-mĭt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immitigabilis*; pref. *im-* not + *mitigare* to mitigate.] Not capable of being mitigated. — **Im-mit'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

Im-mo'bile (Ĭm-mō'bĭl), *a.* [L. *immobilis* immovable; pref. *im-* not + *mobilis* movable.] Incapable of being moved; immovable; fixed; stable. — **Im'mo-bil'i-ty** (Ĭm'mō-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-mob'i-lize (Ĭm-mŏb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *mobilize.*] To make immovable, as by the use of splints.

Im-mod'er-ate (-mŏd'ĕr-ȧt), *a.* [L. *immoderatus*; pref. *im-* not + *moderatus* moderate.] Not moderate; exceeding just or usual and suitable bounds. — **Im-mod'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-mod'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; extravagant; intemperate; inordinate.

Im-mod'est (Ĭm-mŏd'ĕst), *a.* [F. *immodeste*, L. *immodestus* immoderate; pref. *im-* not + *modestus* modest.] **1.** Immoderate. **2.** Not modest. — **Im-mod'est-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-mod'es-ty** (-ĕs-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Indecorous; indelicate; shameless; shameful; impudent; indecent; impure; unchaste; lewd; obscene.

Im'mo-late (Ĭm'mō-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMOLATING.] [L. *immolare*, p. p. *-atus*, orig., to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal; pref. *im-* in + *mola* salted grits of spelt.] To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice; to kill, for sacrifice.

Im'mo-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of immolating, or state of being immolated. **2.** That which is immolated; a sacrifice.

Im'mo-la'tor (Ĭm'mŏ-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who offers anything, esp. himself, in sacrifice.

Im-mor'al (Ĭm-mŏr'*al*), *a.* Not moral; inconsistent with good morals; contrary to conscience or the divine law. — **Im-mor'al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Wicked; sinful; criminal; vicious; unjust; dishonest; depraved; impure; unchaste; profligate; dissolute; abandoned; licentious; lewd; obscene.

Im'mo-ral'i-ty (Ĭm'mŏ-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being immoral; vice. **2.** An immoral act or practice.

Im-mor'tal (Ĭm-mŏr'*tal*), *a.* [L. *immortalis*; pref. *im-* not + *mortalis* mortal.] **1.** Not mortal; exempt from liability to die. **2.** Connected with, or pertaining to, immortality. **3.** Destined to live in all ages of this world; exempt from oblivion. — *n.* One who is immortal.

Syn. — Eternal; everlasting; never-ending; ceaseless; perpetual; continual; enduring; endless; imperishable; incorruptible; deathless; undying.

Im'mor-tal'i-ty (Ĭm'mŏr-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being immortal; unending existence.

Im-mor'tal-ize (Ĭm-mŏr'*tal*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMORTALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMORTALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To render immortal; to exempt from oblivion.

Im-mor'tal-ly, *adv.* In an immortal manner.

Im'mor-telle' (Ĭm'mŏr-tĕl'), *n.*; *pl.* IMMORTELLES (-tĕlz'). [F. See IMMORTAL.] (*Bot.*) A plant with a conspicuous, dry, unwithering involucre.

Im-mov'a-ble (Ĭm-mōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being moved; firmly fixed; fast. **2.** Steadfast in will or purpose; unalterable; unchangeable. **3.** Not affected in feeling or by sympathy; unimpressible; impassive. **4.** (*Law*) Not liable to be removed; permanent in place or tenure. — **Im-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im-mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

Im-mov'a-ble, *n.* **1.** That which is immovable. **2.** *pl.* (*Civil Law*) Lands and things naturally or properly adherent thereto, as trees, buildings, seeds, manure, etc.

Im-mu'ni-ty (Ĭm-mū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *immunitas*, fr. *immunis* free from a public service; pref. *im-* not + *munis* complaisant, obliging.] **1.** Freedom or exemption from any charge, duty, obligation, office, tax, imposition, penalty, or service; a particular privilege. **2.** Freedom; exemption.

Im-mure' (Ĭm-mūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMMURED (-mūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMMURING.] [*Im-* in + *mure.*] To inclose within, or as within, walls; to imprison.

Im-mure'ment (ĭm-mūr'mĕnt), *n.* Act of immuring, or state of being immured.

Im-mu'sic-al (ĭm-mū'zĭ-kal), *a.* Unmusical.

Im-mu'ta-ble (ĭm-mū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immutabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *mutabilis* mutable.] Not mutable; not capable or susceptible of change; invariable. — **Im-mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im-mu'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Im-mu'ta-bly,** *adv.*

Imp (ĭmp), *n.* [OE. *imp* a graft, AS. *impa;* prob. fr. LL. *impotus,* Gr. ἔμφυτος engrafted, fr. ἐμφύειν to implant; ἐν in + φύειν to produce.] **1.** A shoot; a graft. [*Obs.*] **2.** Offspring; child. [*Obs.*] **3.** A young or inferior devil; a puny demon. **4.** Something added to a thing to lengthen it out or repair it. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Imp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Imped (ĭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Imping.] **1.** To graft. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Falconry*) To graft with new feathers; to splice (a broken feather). Hence, Fig.: To repair; to strengthen. [*Archaic*]

Im-pact' (ĭm-păkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impacted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impacting.] [From L. *impactus,* p. p. of *impingere.* See Impinge.] To drive close; to press, wedge, or drive so as to fix firmly.

Im'pact (ĭm'păkt), *n.* **1.** Collision; forcible contact; stroke. **2.** (*Mech.*) The single instantaneous stroke of a body in motion against another body.

Im-pac'tion (ĭm-păk'shŭn), *n.* Act of impacting.

Im-pair' (ĭm-pâr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impaired (-pârd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impairing.] [OF. *empeirier,* LL. *impejorare;* pref. *im-* in + *pejorare* to make worse, fr. *pejor* worse.] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength.

Syn. — To diminish; decrease; injure; weaken; enfeeble; debilitate; reduce; debase; deteriorate.

Im-pair'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, impairs.

Im-pair'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being impaired.

Im-pale' (ĭm-pāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impaled (-pāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impaling.] [See Empale.] **1.** To pierce with a pale. See Empale. **2.** To inclose, as with pales or stakes; to surround. **3.** (*Her.*) To join, as two coats of arms on one shield, vertically; hence, to join in honorable mention.

Im-pale'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or result of impaling; state of being impaled.

Impalement.

Im-pal'pa-ble (ĭm-păl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not palpable; that cannot be felt; extremely fine, so that no grit can be felt. **2.** Not material; intangible; incorporeal. **3.** Not apprehensible, or readily apprehensible, by the mind; unreal. — **Im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Im-pal'pa-bly,** *adv.*

Im'pa-na'tion (ĭm'pȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Fr. LL. *impanatus,* p. p. of *impanare* to embody in bread; L. pref. *im-* + *panis* bread.] (*Eccl.*) The supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood with the substance of the elements of the eucharist without a change in their nature.

Im-pan'el (ĭm-păn'ĕl), *v. t.* To enter in a list, or on a *panel;* to enroll. — **Im-pan'el-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

Im-par'a-dise (ĭm-păr'ȧ-dīs), *v. t.* To put in a state like paradise; to make supremely happy.

Im-par'i-ty (ĭm-păr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Inequality; disparity; disproportion. **2.** Lack of comparison, correspondence, or suitableness; incongruity.

Im-park' (ĭm-pärk'), *v. t.* **1.** To inclose for a park. **2.** To inclose or shut up; to park.

Im-parl' (ĭm-pärl'), *v. i.* [OF. *emparler;* pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *parler* to speak. See In, prep., and Parley.] **1.** To parley. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) To have time before pleading; to have delay for mutual adjustment.

Im-par'lance (ĭm-pär'lans), *n.* **1.** Parley. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) Time given to a party before pleading, orig., to effect an amicable adjustment of the suit. (*b*) Hence, the delay or continuance of a suit.

Im-part' (-pärt'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Imparted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Imparting.] [OF. *impartir, empartir,* L. *impartire, impertire;* *im-* in + *partire* to part. See Part, *v.*] **1.** To bestow a share or portion of; to give, grant, or communicate. **2.** To make known; to disclose.

Syn. — To share; yield; confer; convey; reveal; disclose; discover; divulge. See Communicate.

Im-part'er (ĭm-pärt'ẽr), *n.* One who imparts.

Im-par'tial (ĭm-pär'shal), *a.* Not partial; not favoring one more than another; unprejudiced; equitable; just. — **Im-par'tial-ly** (-ly), *adv.* — **Im-par'tial-ness,** *n.*

Im-par'ti-al'i-ty (ĭm-pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-ty *or* ĭm'pär-shăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being impartial; freedom from bias.

Im-part'i-ble (ĭm-pärt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** [From Impart.] Capable of being imparted. **2.** [*Im-* not + *partible.*] Not partible; indivisible. — **Im-part'i-bil'i-ty** (ĭm-pärt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pass'a-ble (ĭm-pȧs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being passed; not admitting a passage. — **Im-pass'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Im-pass'a-bly,** *adv.*

Im-pas'si-ble (ĭm-păs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *impassibilis;* *im-* not + *passibilis* passable.] Incapable of suffering or of sympathy; unfeeling, or not showing feeling; being without sensation. — **Im-pas'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *a.* — **Im-pas'si-ble-ness,** *n.* [sion. [*Archaic*]

Im-pas'sion (ĭm-păsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To affect with pas-

Im-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Strongly affected.

Im-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *passionate.*] Without passion or feeling.

Im-pas'sioned (ĭm-păsh'ŭnd), *p. p. & a.* Actuated or characterized by passion or zeal; ardent; excited.

Im-pas'sive (ĭm-păs'sĭv), *a.* Not susceptible of pain or suffering; apathetic; impassible. — **Im-pas'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Im-pas'sive-ness,** *n.*

Im'pas-ta'tion (-păs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making into paste; that which is formed into a paste or mixture.

Im-paste' (ĭm-pāst'), *v. t.* To knead; to make into paste; to concrete.

Im-pat'i-ble (ĭm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *impatibilis;* pref. *im-* not + *patibilis* supportable.] Impassible; unfeeling.

Im-pa'tience (ĭm-pā'shens), *n.* Quality of being impatient; want of patience.

‖**Im-pa'ti-ens** (-shĭ-ĕnz), *n.* [L., impatient.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the common lady's-slipper; — so called because the elastic capsules burst when touched.

Im-pa'tient (-shent), *a.* [F. *impatient,* fr. L. *impatiens;* pref. *im-* not + *patiens* patient.] **1.** Not patient; restless, because of pain, delay, or opposition; eager for change, or for something expected. **2.** Prompted by, or exhibiting, impatience. — **Im-pa'tient-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Restless; uneasy; changeable; hot; eager; fretful; intolerant; passionate.

Im-pawn' (ĭm-pan'), *v. t.* To put in pawn; to pledge.

Im-peach' (ĭm-pēch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impeached (-pēcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impeaching.] [OF. *empeechier* to prevent, hinder, bar, L. *impedicare* to entangle; pref. *im-* in + *pedica* fetter, fr. *pes, pedis,* foot.] **1.** To impede; to prevent. [*Obs.*] **2.** To charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to accuse; esp., to cite before a tribunal for judgment of official misconduct; to arraign. **3.** Hence, to charge with impropriety; to dishonor; to call in question. **4.** (*Law*) To challenge or discredit the credibility of, or the validity of.

Syn. — To accuse; arraign; censure; criminate; indict; impair; disparage; discredit.

Im-peach'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be impeached.

Im-peach'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who impeaches.

Im-peach'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of impeaching, or state of being impeached.

Im-pearl' (ĭm-pẽrl'), *v. t.* To form into, or to decorate with, pearls, literally or figuratively. [*Poetic*]

Im-pec'ca-ble (ĭm-pĕk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *impeccabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *peccare* to err, to sin.] Not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong. — *n.* One who is impeccable. — **Im-pec'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pec'can-cy (-kan-sȳ), *n.* Sinlessness.

Im-pec'cant (-kant), *a.* Sinless; impeccable.

Im'pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty (ĭm'pē-kū'nĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being impecunious.

Im'pe-cu'ni-ous (-kū'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *pecunia* money.] Not having money; poor.

Im-pede' (-pēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impeded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impeding.] [L. *impedire,* lit., to entangle the feet; pref. *im-* in + *pes, pedis,* foot.] To hinder; to stop or obstruct the progress, motion, activity, or effect of.

Im-ped'i-ment (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* That which impedes or hinders; hindrance; obstacle.

Syn. — Obstruction; difficulty; incumbrance.

Im-ped'i-tive (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Causing hindrance.

Im-pel' (ĭm-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impelled (-pĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impelling.] [L. *impellere;* pref. *im-* in + *pellere, pulsum,* to drive. See Pulse a beat.] To drive or urge forward or on; to incite to action or motion; to force.

Syn. — To instigate; induce; influence; actuate; move.

Im-pel'lent (-lent), *a.* Having the quality of impelling. — *n.* An impelling power or force.

Im-pel'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One that impels.

Im-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impending.] [L. *impendēre;* pref. *im-* in + *pendēre* to hang. See Pendant.] To hang over; to be suspended above; to menace.

Im-pend'ence (Im-pĕnd'ens), **Im-pend'en-cy** (-en-sy), *n.* State of impending; also, that which impends.

Im-pend'ent (-ent), *a.* Impending; threatening.

Im-pend'ing, *a.* Hanging over; threatening.

Syn. — Imminent; threatening. See IMMINENT.

Im-pen'e-tra-ble (Im-pĕn'ē-trá-b'l), *a.* [L. *impenetrabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *penetrabilis* penetrable.] **1.** Incapable of being penetrated or pierced; not to be entered; impervious. **2.** (*Physics*) Having the property of preventing any other substance from occupying the same space at the same time. **3.** Inaccessible, as to knowledge, reason, sympathy, etc.; unimpressible. — **Im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.*

Im-pen'i-tence (-ĭ-tens), *n.* State of being impenitent.

Im-pen'i-ten-cy (-ten-sy), *n.* Impenitence.

Im-pen'i-tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *impaenitens;* pref. *im-* not + *paenitens* penitent.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; being of a hard heart. — *n.* One who is not penitent. — **Im-pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.*

Im-pen'nous (Im-pĕn'ŭs), *a.* [L. pref. *im-* not + *penna* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Having no wings, as some insects.

Im-per'a-tive (Im-pĕr'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imperativus*, fr. *imperare* to command; pref. *im-* in + *parare* to make ready, prepare.] **1.** Expressive of command; containing positive command; commanding; authoritative. **2.** Not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory; compulsory. **3.** (*Gram.*) Expressive of command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation. — **Im-per'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Im-per'a-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) The imperative mood; also, a verb in the imperative mood. [ble. [*R.*]

Im'per-ceiv'a-ble (Im'pĕr-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Imperceptible

Im'per-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not perceptible; not to be cognized by the senses; not discernible by the mind. — **Im'per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im'per-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im'per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

Im-per'fect (Im-pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* [L. *imperfectus;* pref. *im-* not + *perfectus* perfect.] **1.** Not perfect; defective; deficient. **2.** Wanting in some elementary organ that is essential to successful or normal activity. **3.** Not fulfilling its design; esthetically or morally defective.

Imperfect number (*Math.*), one either greater or less than the sum of all its divisors. — Imperfect tense (*Gram.*), a tense expressing past time and incomplete action.

Im-per'fect, *n.* (*Gram.*) The imperfect tense; or the form of a verb denoting the imperfect tense.

Im'per-fec'tion (Im'pĕr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being imperfect; also, faulty part; blemish.

Syn. — Defect; deficiency; incompleteness; fault; failing; weakness; frailty; foible; blemish; vice.

Im-per'fect-ly (Im-pĕr'fĕkt-lȳ), *adv.* In an imperfect manner. [perfect.

Im-per'fect-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being im-

Im-per'fo-rate (Im-pĕr'fō-rāt), **Im-per'fo-ra'ted** (-rā'tĕd), *a.* [See IN- not, and PERFORATE.] Not perforated; having no opening or aperture.

Im-pe'ri-al (Im-pē'rĭ-al), *a.* [OF. *emperial*, fr. L. *imperialis*, fr. *imperium* command, sovereignty, empire. See EMPIRE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor; hence, royal; sovereign; supreme. **2.** Of superior or unusual size or excellence.

Im-pe'ri-al, *n.* **1.** The tuft of hair on a man's lower lip and chin; — so called from the style of beard of Napoleon III. **2.** An outside seat on a diligence. **3.** A luggage case on the top of a coach. **4.** Anything of unusual size or excellence. **5.** A gold coin of Russia worth ten rubles, or about eight dollars. **6.** A kind of fine cloth brought into England from the East in the Middle Ages.

Im-pe'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The power or character of an emperor; imperial authority; the spirit of empire.

Im-pe'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who favors imperialism.

Im-pe'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Imperial power. **2.** An imperial right or privilege.

Im-pe'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In an imperial way.

Im-per'il (-pĕr'ĭl), *v. t.* To put in peril; to endanger.

Im-pe'ri-ous (-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Imperial. [*Obs.*] **2.** Haughty; arrogant; overbearing. **3.** Imperative; compelling. — **Im-pe'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pe'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Dictatorial; domineering; lordly; tyrannical; despotic; authoritative; pressing. — An *imperious* person commands with an air (usually offensive) of indisputable authority; one who is *lordly* assumes a lofty air in order to display his importance; one who is *domineering* gives orders in a way to make others feel their inferiority.

Im-per'ish-a-ble (Im-pĕr'ish-ă-b'l), *a.* Not perishable; enduring permanently; indestructible. — **Im-per'ish-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im-per'ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-per'ish-a-bly**, *adv.*

Im-per'me-a-ble (Im-pĕr'mē-ă-b'l), *a.* Not permeable; impervious. — **Im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im-per'me-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-per'me-a-bly**, *adv.*

Im-per'son-al (Im-pĕr'sŭn-al), *a.* [L. *impersonalis;* pref. *im-* not + *personalis* personal.] Not personal; not representing a person; not having personality. — **Im-per'son-al'i-ty**, *n.* — **Im-per'son-al-ly**, *adv.*

Impersonal verb (*Gram.*), a verb used with an indeterminate subject, commonly, in English, with *it.*

Im-per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPERSONATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPERSONATING.] **1.** To endow with the form of a living being. **2.** To ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify. **3.** To assume the character of; to personate. [impersonating.

Im-per'son-a'tion (Im-pĕr'sŭn-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of

Im-per'son-a'tor (Im-pĕr'sŭn-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who impersonates; an actor; a mimic.

Im-per'spi-cu'i-ty (Im-pĕr'spĭ-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of perspicuity; vagueness; ambiguity.

Im'per-spic'u-ous (Im'pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not perspicuous; obscure; vague. [suasible.

Im'per-sua'si-ble (-swā'sĭ-b'l *or* -zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not per-

Im-per'ti-nence (Im-pĕr'tĭ-nens), *n.* **1.** Act, state, or quality of being impertinent; irrelevance; unfitness. **2.** That which is impertinent, as language or conduct; rudeness; incivility.

Im-per'ti-nen-cy (-nen-sy), *n.* Impertinence.

Im-per'ti-nent (-nent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *impertinens, -entis;* pref. *im-* not + *pertinens* pertinent.] **1.** Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; not to the point; irrelevant; inapplicable. **2.** Contrary to, or offending against, the rules of propriety or good breeding; guilty of, or prone to, rudeness or incivility. **3.** Trifling; inattentive; frivolous.

Syn. — Rude; officious; intrusive; saucy; unmannerly; meddlesome; disrespectful; impudent; insolent. — A person is *officious* who obtrudes his *offices* or assistance where they are not needed; he is *impertinent* when he intermeddles in things with which he has no concern. The former shows merely want of tact, the latter a want of breeding, or, more commonly, a spirit of impudence. A person is *rude* when he violates the proprieties of social life either from ignorance or wantonness.

Im-per'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* In an impertinent manner.

Im'per-turb'a-ble (Im'pĕr-tûrb'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *imperturbabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *perturbare* to disturb.] Incapable of being disturbed or disconcerted. — **Im'per-turb'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Im'per-turb'a-bly**, *adv.*

Im-per'tur-ba'tion (Im-pĕr'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* Freedom from perturbation.

Im-per'vi-a-ble (Im-pĕr'vĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Impervious. [*R.*]

Im-per'vi-ous (-pĕr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *impervius.* See IM- not, and PERVIOUS.] Not pervious; impenetrable; impermeable. — **Im-per'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Im'pe-trate (Im'pē-trāt), *v. t.* [L. *impetrare*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *im-* in + *patrare* to bring to pass.] To obtain by request or entreaty. [ity of being impetuous.

Im-pet'u-os'i-ty (Im-pĕt'ū-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality

Im-pet'u-ous (Im-pĕt'ū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [F. *impétueux*, L. *impetuosus.* See IMPETUS.] **1.** Rushing with force and violence; moving with impetus; forcible; violent. **2.** Vehement in feeling; hasty; passionate; furious. — **Im-pet'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pet'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Rapid; precipitate; raging; fierce.

Im'pe-tus (Im'pē-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to rush upon, attack; pref. *im-* in + *petere* to fall upon, seek. See PETITION.] **1.** The property possessed by a moving body by virtue of its weight and its motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum. **2.** Fig.: Impulse; incentive; vigor; force.

Im'phee (Im'fē), *n.* (*Bot.*) The African sugar cane.

Im-pi'e-ty (Im-pī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *impietas*, fr. *impius* impious.] **1.** Quality of being impious; want of piety; ungodliness; wickedness. **2.** An impious or wicked act.

Im-pinge' (Im-pĭnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPINGED (-pĭnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPINGING (-pĭn'jĭng).] [L. *impingere*, p. p. *impactus;* pref. *im-* in + *pangere* to fix, strike.] To fall or dash against; to touch upon; to strike; to hit.

Im-pinge'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of impinging.

Im'pi-ous (Im'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *impius;* pref. *im-* not + *pius* pious.] Not pious; wanting piety; irreligious; irreverent toward God; ungodly; profane. — **Im'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Irreligious; profane. — *Irreligious* is negative, *impious* and *profane* are positive. An indifferent man may be *irreligious;* a *profane* man is irreverent; an *impious* man is wickedly and boldly defiant in the strongest sense.

Imp'ish (ĭmp'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities, or showing the characteristics, of an imp. — **Imp'ish-ly**, *adv.*

Im-pla'ca-ble (ĭm-plā'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *implacabilis*; pref. *im-* not + *placabilis* placable.] Not placable; not to be appeased; incapable of being pacified; inexorable. — **Im-pla'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im-pla'ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-pla'ca-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Unappeasable; irreconcilable; unrelenting; relentless; unyielding.

Im-plant' (ĭm-plănt'), *v. t.* To plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth; to instill; to introduce. [planting.

Im'plan-ta'tion (ĭm'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of im-

Im-plau'si-ble (ĭm-plą'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not plausible.

Im-plead' (ĭm-plēd'), *v. t.* & *i.* (*Law*) To sue or prosecute at law; hence, to accuse; to impeach. — **Im-plead'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Im'ple-ment (ĭm'plē-ment), *n.* [LL. *implementum* accomplishment, fr. L. *implere*, *impletum*, to fill up, complete; pref. *im-* in + *plere* to fill.] That which fills a want; esp., an instrument or utensil, as supplying a requisite to an end.

Im-ple'tion (ĭm-plē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impletio*.] **1.** Act of filling, or state of being full. **2.** That which fills up.

Im'plex (ĭm'plĕks), *a.* [L. *implexus*, p. p. of *implectere* to infold; pref. *im-* in + *plectere* to plait.] Intricate; entangled; complicated; complex.

Im'pli-cate (ĭm'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Implicated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Implicating.] [L. *implicare*, p. p. *-atus*, to involve; pref. *im-* in + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To infold; to interweave. **2.** To bring into connection with; to involve; to connect; — implying blame.

Im'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of implicating, or state of being implicated. **2.** Act of implying, or that which is implied but not expressed; an inference.

Im'pli-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to implicate; implicating. — **Im'pli-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Im-plic'it (ĭm-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *implicitus*, p. p. of *implicare* to entangle, attach closely. See Implicate.] **1.** Infolded; entangled. [*Obs.*] **2.** Tacitly comprised; implied. **3.** Completely engaged; trusting; unquestioning. — **Im-plic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-plic'it-ness**, *n.*

Im-plied' (ĭm-plīd'), *n.* Virtually involved or included; tacitly conceded; inferential. — **Im-pli'ed-ly** (ĭm-plī'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.*

Im'plo-ra'tion (ĭm'plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imploring.

Im-plore' (ĭm-plōr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Implored (-plōrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Imploring.] [L. *implorare*; pref. *im-* in + *plorare* to cry aloud.] To call upon, or for, in supplication; to pray to, or for, earnestly.

Syn. — To beseech; supplicate; crave; entreat; beg; solicit; petition; pray; request; adjure.

Im-plor'er (-plōr'ẽr), *n.* One who implores.

Im-plo'sion (ĭm-plō'zhŭn), *n.* [Formed by substitution of pref. *im-* in, for pref. *ex-* in *explosion*.] **1.** A bursting inwards, as of a vessel from which the air has been exhausted. **2.** (*Phon.*) A sudden compression of the air in the mouth, as in uttering *p*, *t*, or *k*, at the end of a syllable (see *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 159, 189).

Im-plo'sive (-sĭv), *a.* (*Phon.*) Formed by implosion.

Im-ply' (ĭm-plī'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Implied (-plīd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Implying.] [From the same source as Employ.] **1.** To infold or involve. [*Obs.*] **2.** To involve in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words; to include virtually.

Syn. — To involve; include; comprise; import; mean; denote; signify; betoken. See Involve.

Im-pol'i-cy (-pŏl'ĭ-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being impolitic.

Im'po-lite' (ĭm'pō-līt'), *a.* [L. *impolitus* unpolished; pref. *im-* not + *politus*, p. p. of *polire* to polish, refine.] Not polite; wanting in good manners. — **Im'po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **Im'po-lite'ness**, *n.*

Im-pol'i-tic (ĭm-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *politic*.] Not politic; unwise; indiscreet; inexpedient.

Im-pon'der-a-ble (-pŏn'dẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible or appreciable weight. — **Im-pon'der-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im-pon'der-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Im-pone' (ĭm-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *imponere*, *impositum*, to place upon; pref. *im-* in + *ponere* to place.] To stake; to wager; to pledge. [*Obs.*] [imporous.

Im'po-ros'i-ty (ĭm'pō-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being

Im-por'ous (ĭm-pōr'ŭs), *a.* Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid.

Im-port' (ĭm-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Imported; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Importing.] [L. *importare* to bring in, to occasion, to cause; pref. *im-* in + *portare* to bear.] **1.** To bring in from abroad; esp., to bring into a place or country from a foreign country. **2.** To imply; to signify. **3.** To be of consequence to; to concern.

Syn. — To denote; mean; signify; imply; indicate; betoken; interest; concern.

Im'port (ĭm'pōrt), *n.* **1.** Merchandise imported; — generally in the *pl.* **2.** Purport; meaning; signification. **3.** Importance; consequence. [imported.

Im-port'a-ble (ĭm-pōrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

Im-por'tance (ĭm-pōr'tans), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being important; consequence; weight; moment; significance. **2.** Import; meaning; subject. [*Obs.*] **3.** Importunity. [*Obs.*]

Im-por'tant (ĭm-pôr'tant), *a.* [F. *important*. See Import, *v. t.*] **1.** Full of, or burdened by, import. [*Obs.*] **2.** Carrying or possessing weight or consequence; of valuable content or bearing; significant; weighty. **3.** Bearing on; forcible. [*Obs.*] **4.** Importunate; urgent. [*Obs.*] — **Im-por'tant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Weighty; momentous; significant; essential; necessary; considerable; influential; serious.

Im'por-ta'tion (ĭm'pôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of importing. **2.** That which is imported; imported commodities.

Im-port'er (ĭm-pōrt'ẽr), *n.* One who imports.

Im-por'tu-na-cy (-pôr'tŭ-ná-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being importunate.

Im-por'tu-nate (ĭm-pôr'tŭ-nât), *a.* [See Importune.] **1.** Unreasonably solicitous; overpressing in request or demand; urgent; teasing. **2.** Unendurable. [*R.*] — **Im-por'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-por'tu-nate-ness**, *n.*

Im'por-tune' (ĭm'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* [F. *importun*, L. *importunus*, lit., hard of access; pref. *im-* not + a derivative fr. root of *portus* harbor.] **1.** Inopportune. [*Obs.*] **2.** Troublesome; persistent; urgent. [*Obs.*]

Im'por-tune', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Importuned (-tūnd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Importuning.] **1.** To request or solicit, with urgency; to press with pertinacity; hence, to tease; to worry. **2.** To import. [*Obs.*]

Im'por-tun'er (-tūn'ẽr), *n.* One who importunes.

Im'por-tu'ni-ty (-tū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being importunate; pressing or pertinacious solicitation.

Im-pos'a-ble (ĭm-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be imposed.

Im-pose' (ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Imposed (-pōzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Imposing.] [F. *imposer*; pref. *im-* in + *poser* to place. See Pose, *v. t.*] **1.** To lay on; to set or place; to put; to deposit. **2.** To lay as a charge, burden, obligation, command, etc.; to enjoin; to levy; to inflict. **3.** (*Eccl.*) To lay on, as the hands, in confirmation and ordination. **4.** (*Print.*) To arrange on a table and lock up in a chase for printing; — said of columns or pages of type, forms, etc.

Im-pose', *v. i.* To practice tricks or deception.

To impose on *or* upon, to put up a trick on; to delude.

Im-pos'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who imposes anything.

Im-pos'ing, *a.* **1.** Laying as a duty; enjoining. **2.** Adapted to impress; impressive; commanding. **3.** Deceiving; deluding; misleading. — **Im-pos'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pos'ing-ness**, *n.*

Im'po-si'tion (ĭm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *impositio* the application of a name to a thing. See Impone.] **1.** Act of imposing. **2.** That which is imposed. **3.** An excessive, arbitrary, or unlawful exaction; hence, a trick or deception put or laid on others.

Syn. — See Deception.

Im-pos'si-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pŏs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being impossible. **2.** An impossible thing.

Im-pos'si-ble (ĭm-pŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *impossibilis*; pref. *im-* not + *possibilis* possible.] Not possible; incapable of being done, of existing, etc.; impracticable; not feasible. — **Im-pos'si-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See Impracticable.

Im'post (ĭm'pōst), *n.* [OE., fr. LL. *impostus*, fr. L. *impositus*, p. p. See Impone.] **1.** That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty; esp., a tax laid by government on goods imported into a country. **2.** (*Arch.*) The top member of a pillar, pier, wall, etc., upon which the weight of an arch rests. [See *Illust.* of Arch.]

Syn. — Tribute; excise; custom; duty; tax.

Im-post'hu-mate (ĭm-pŏst'hŭ-mât), *v. i.*, **Im-post'hu-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*, **Im-post'hume** (-hūm), *n.* Corruptions of Apostemate, Apostemation, Aposteme.

Im-pos'tor (ĭm-pŏs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *imponere*. See Impone.] One who imposes upon others; one who assumes a character or title not his own, so as to deceive.

Im-pos'ture (-tûr), *n.* Act or conduct of an impostor; deception practiced under a false character.

Syn. — Cheat; fraud; trick; imposition; delusion.

Im'po-tence (ĭm'pō-tens), **Im'po-ten-cy** (-ten-sȳ), } *n.* Quality or state of being impotent.

Im'po-tent (ĭm'pō-tent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *impotens, -entis;* pref. *im-* not + *potens* potent, powerful.] **1.** Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; weak; feeble; infirm. **2.** Wanting the power of self-restraint; uncontrolled. **3.** (*Med.*) Wanting the power of procreation; unable to copulate; sometimes, barren. — **Im'po-tent-ly,** *adv.*

Im-pound' (ĭm-pound'), *v. t.* To shut up or place in an inclosure called a *pound;* hence, to hold in the custody of a court.

Im-pov'er-ish (ĭm-pŏv'ẽr-ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impoverished (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impoverishing.] [OF. *empovrir;* pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *povre* poor, F. *pauvre.* See Poor, and -ish.] **1.** To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. **2.** To exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of.

Im-pov'er-ish-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of impoverishing, or state of being impoverished.

Im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (-prăk'tĭ-ka-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being impracticable. **2.** An impracticable thing.

Im-prac'ti-ca-ble (ĭm-prăk'tĭ-ka-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not practicable; incapable of being performed, or accomplished by the means employed, or at command; impossible. **2.** Not to be overcome, persuaded, or controlled by any reasonable method; unmanageable; intractable. **3.** Incapable of being used or availed of. — **Im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Im-prac'ti-ca-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Impossible; infeasible. — Speaking generally, a thing is *impracticable* when it can not be accomplished by any human means at present possessed; a thing is *impossible* when the laws of nature forbid it.

Im-prac'ti-cal (-kal), *a.* Not practical.

Im'pre-cate (ĭm'prĕ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Imprecated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Imprecating (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *imprecari,* p. p. *-atus;* pref. *im-* in, on + *precari* to pray. See Pray.] **1.** To call down by prayer, as something hurtful or calamitous. **2.** To invoke evil upon; to curse; to swear at.

Im'pre-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imprecating.

Syn. — Malediction; curse; execration; anathema.

Im'pre-ca-to-ry (ĭm'prĕ-ka-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, imprecation.

Im-pregn' (ĭm-prĕn'), *v. t.* To impregnate. [*Obs.*]

Im-preg'na-ble (ĭm-prĕg'nà-b'l), *a.* [F. *imprenable;* pref. *im-* not + *prenable* pregnable, fr. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere.*] Not to be stormed, or taken by assault; incapable of being subdued; unconquerable. — **Im-preg'na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im-preg'na-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Im-preg'na-bly,** *adv.* [of being impregnated.

Im-preg'na-ble (ĭm-prĕg'nà-b'l), *a.* (*Biol.*) Capable

Im-preg'nate (ĭm-prĕg'nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impregnated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impregnating (-nā'tĭng).] [LL. *impraegnare,* p. p. *-atus,* fr. L. *im-* in + *praegnans* pregnant.] **1.** To make pregnant; to get with child or young. **2.** (*Biol.*) To fertilize; to fecundate. **3.** To render fruitful or fertile in any way; to imbue. **4.** To infuse particles of another substance into; to communicate the quality of another to.

Im-preg'nate (-nāt), *a.* Impregnated; made prolific.

Im'preg-na'tion (ĭm'prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of impregnating, or state of being impregnated; fecundation. **2.** That with which anything is impregnated. **3.** Intimate mixture; infusion; saturation.

‖ **Im'pre-sa'ri-o** (ēm'prā-sä'rē-ō), *n.; pl.* Impresarios (-ōz). [It., from *impresa* enterprise.] The projector, manager, or conductor, of an opera or concert company.

Im'pre-scrip'ti-ble (ĭm'prĕ-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect, by disuse, or by claims founded on prescription. **2.** Not dependent on external authority; self-evidencing; obvious.

Im-press' (ĭm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Impressed (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Impressing.] [L. *imprimere,* p. p. *impressus;* pref. *im-* in, on + *premere* to press. See Press to squeeze.] **1.** To press, stamp, or print something in or upon; to mark by pressure, or as by pressure. **2.** To produce by pressure, as a mark, stamp, image, etc. **3.** Fig.: To fix deeply, as in the mind; to imprint. **4.** To take by force for public service.

Im'press (ĭm'prĕs), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing. **2.** A mark made by pressure; an indentation; imprint; result produced by pressure or influence. **3.** Characteristic; mark of distinction; stamp.

Im-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible; sensitive. — **Im-press'i-bil'i-ty, Im-press'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Im-press'i-bly,** *adv.*

Im-pres'sion (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing, or state of being impressed. **2.** That which is produced or caused by, or as by, pressing; mark; stamp; indentation; image, etc. **3.** Influence or effect on the senses or the intellect; hence, interest; concern. **4.** An indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief. **5.** Impressiveness; emphasis of delivery. **6.** (*Print.*) The pressure of a printing surface, as type or an engraving, on the paper, or the result of such pressure, as regards its appearance; also, a single copy as the result of printing, or the whole edition printed at a given time.

Im-pres'sion-a-ble (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-à-b'l), *a.* Liable or subject to impression; susceptible; impressible.

Im-pres'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Fine Arts*) The theory or method of suggesting an effect or impression without elaboration of the details. [ism.

Im-pres'sion-ist, *n.* One who adheres to impression-

Im-press'ive (ĭm-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Making, or tending to make, an impression; adapted to excite attention and feeling, or affect the conscience. — **Im-press'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **Im-press'ive-ness,** *n.*

Im-press'ment (ĭm-prĕs'ment), *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service.

Im-prest' (ĭm-prĕst'), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* + *prest.*] To advance on loan.

Im'prest (ĭm'prĕst), *n.* A kind of earnest money; loan; — specif., money advanced for some public service.

‖ **Im pri-ma'tur** (ĭm'prĭ-mā'tŭr), *n.* [L., let it be printed.] (*Law*) A license to print or publish a book.

‖ **Im-pri'mis** (ĭm-prī'mĭs), *adv.* [L., for *in primis* among the first; *in* in + *primus* first.] In the first place; first in order.

Im-print' (ĭm-prĭnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Imprinted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Imprinting.] [F. *empreint,* p. p. of *empreindre* to imprint, fr. L. *imprimere* to impress, imprint. See Impress.] **1.** To mark by pressure; to impress; to indent; to stamp. **2.** To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of type, plates, stamps, or the like. **3.** To fix indelibly or permanently, as in the mind or memory; to impress.

Im'print (ĭm'print), *n.* **1.** Act of imprinting. **2.** Whatever is impressed or imprinted; specif., the name of the printer or publisher (usually) with the time and place of issue, as in the title-page of a book.

Im-pris'on (ĭm-prĭz'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Imprisoned (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Imprisoning.] [OF. *enprisoner;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *prison.* See Prison.] **1.** To put in prison or jail. **2.** To limit or restrain in any way.

Im-pris'on-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of imprisoning, or state of being imprisoned; confinement; restraint.

Syn. — Incarceration; custody; durance.

Im-prob'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prŏb'à-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being improbable; also, anything improbable.

Im-prob'a-ble (ĭm-prŏb'à-b'l), *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true, or to come to pass. — **Im-prob'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Im-prob'a-bly,** *adv.*

Im-prob'i-ty (ĭm-prŏb'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Lack of probity.

Im-promp'tu (ĭm-prŏmp'tū), *adv.* or *a.* [F. *impromptu,* fr. L. *in promptu* in readiness, at hand; *in* in + *promptus* readiness. See Prompt.] Offhand; without previous study; extemporaneous; extempore.

Im-promp'tu, *n.* Something made or done impromptu.

Im-prop'er (-prŏp'ẽr), *a.* Not proper; not suitable; not becoming; inappropriate. — **Im-prop'er-ly,** *adv.*

Im-pro'pri-ate (ĭm-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + L. *proprialus,* p. p. See Appropriate.] **1.** To appropriate. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) To place the profits of (ecclesiastical property) in the hands of a layman for care and disbursement.

Im-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of impropriating; also, property impropriated.

Im'pro-pri'e-ty (ĭm'prŏ-prī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Lack of propriety; quality of being improper. **2.** Anything improper.

Im-prov'a-ble (ĭm-prōōv'à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being improved; ameliorable; serviceable. — **Im-prov'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Im-prov'a-bly,** *adv.*

Im-prove', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Improved (-prōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Improving.] [Pref. *im-* in + *prove,* as in *approve.*] **1.** To make better; to increase the value or good qualities of. **2.** To use or employ to good purpose; to turn to profitable account; to make practical application of, as a doctrine or theory; to utilize.

Syn. — To better; meliorate; ameliorate; advance; heighten; mend; correct; rectify; amend; reform.

Im-prov', *v. i.* **1.** To grow better; to advance or progress in what is desirable; also, to advance in any way. **2.** To increase; to be enhanced; to rise in value.

Im-prove'ment (-prōōv'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of improving; advancement or growth; progress toward what is

better; melioration. **2.** State of being improved; also, that which is improved. **3.** Increase; growth; advance. **4.** That which makes a thing more useful or valuable; esp., *pl.*, betterments of real estate.

Im-prov'er (ĭm-prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, improves. [ing improvident.

Im-prov'i-dence (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-dens), *n.* Quality of be-

Im-prov'i-dent (-dent), *a.* Not provident; not providing for the future. — **Im-prov'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Inconsiderate; negligent; careless; heedless; shiftless; prodigal; wasteful.

Im-prov'i-sate (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-sāt), *v. t. & i.* [See IMPROVISE.] To improvise.

Im-prov'i-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of improvising; also, that which is improvised; an impromptu.

Im'pro-vise' (ĭm'prō-vīz'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPROVISED (-vīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPROVISING.] [F. *improviser*, It. *improvvisare*, fr. *improvviso* unprovided, sudden, extempore, L. *improvisus;* pref. *im-* not + *provisus* foreseen, provided.] **1.** To compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously, esp. in verse; to extemporize; also, to play upon an instrument, or to act, extemporaneously. **2.** To bring about, arrange, provide, or make, on a sudden, or without previous preparation.

Im'pro-vis'er (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* One who improvises.

‖ **Im'prov-vi'sa-to're** (ēm'prŏv-vē'zä-tō'rā), *n.; pl.* **-RI** (-rē). [It. See IMPROVISE.] One who improvises.

‖ **Im'prov-vi'sa-tri'ce** (ēm'prŏv-vē'zä-trē'chā), *n.; pl.* **-CI** (-chē). [It.] A woman who improvises.

Im-pru'dence (ĭm-prōō'dens), *n.* Quality or state of being imprudent; also, an imprudent act.

Im-pru'dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *imprudens;* pref. *im-* not + *prudens* prudent.] Not prudent; wanting in prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; not attentive to consequences; improper. — **Im-pru'dent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Indiscreet; incautious; ill-advised; unwise; heedless; improvident; careless; rash; negligent.

Im'pu-dence (ĭm'pū-dens), *n.* Quality of being impudent; impolite assurance; want of modesty.

Syn. — Shamelessness; audacity; insolence; effrontery; sauciness; impertinence; pertness; rudeness. — *Impudence* refers more especially to an offensively forward spirit in which an action is performed. *Effrontery* applies to some gross and public exhibition of shamelessness. *Sauciness* refers to a sudden pert outbreak of impudence, especially from an inferior.

Im'pu-dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *impudens, -entis;* pref. *im-* not + *pudens* ashamed, modest, p. pr. of *pudere* to feel shame.] Bold, with contempt or disregard of others; unblushingly forward; wanting modesty. — **Im'pu-dent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Shameless; audacious; brazen; bold-faced; pert; immodest; rude; saucy; impertinent; insolent.

Im'pu-dic'i-ty (-dĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *impudicus* immodest; pref. *im-* not + *pudicus* modest.] Immodesty.

Im-pugn' (ĭm-pūn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPUGNED (-pūnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPUGNING.] [F. *impugner*, fr. L. *impugnare;* pref. *im-* on, against + *pugnare* to fight.] To attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to assail; to call in question; to gainsay.

Im-pugn'a-ble (ĭm-pūn'ä-b'l *or* ĭm-pūg'nä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impugned; that may be gainsaid.

Im-pugn'er (ĭm-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who impugns.

Im-pugn'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of impugning.

Im'pulse (ĭm'pŭls), *n.* [L. *impulsus*, fr. *impellere.* See IMPEL.] **1.** Act of impelling, or driving onward with sudden force; impulsion; force so communicated as to produce motion suddenly. **2.** Motion produced by a sudden or momentary force. **3.** A mental force which simply and directly urges to action; sudden motive; momentary or transient influence of appetite or passion.

Syn. — Incentive; feeling; incitement; instigation.

Im-pul'sion (ĭm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An impelling; state of being impelled; sudden application of motive force; also, the impelling force; impulse. **2.** Influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind; impulse.

Im-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to drive or impel; giving an impulse; moving; impellent. **2.** Actuated by impulse or by transient feelings. **3.** (*Mech.*) Acting momentarily; not continuous; — said of forces. — **Im-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

Im-pu'ni-ty (ĭm-pū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *impunitas*, fr. *impunis* without punishment; pref. *im-* not + *poena* punishment.] Exemption or freedom from punishment, harm, or loss.

Im-pure' (ĭm-pūr'), *a.* **1.** Not pure; not clean; containing something which is unclean, unwholesome, or foreign; adulterated. **2.** Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy. **3.** Unchaste; lewd; obscene. **4.** (*Script.*) Not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses. **5.** (*Language*) Not accurate; not idiomatic. — **Im-pure'ly** (ĭm-pūr'lȳ), *adv.* — **Im-pure'ness**, *n.*

Im-pu'ri-ty (ĭm-pū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being impure. **2.** That which is, or which renders anything, impure.

Im-pur'ple (ĭm-pûr'p'l), *v. t.* To color or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish.

Im-put'a-ble (-pūt'ä-b'l), *a.* That may be imputed. — **Im-put'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-put'a-bly**, *adv.*

Im'pu-ta'tion (ĭm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imputing or charging; also, anything imputed or charged.

Im-put'a-tive (ĭm-pūt'ä-tĭv), *a.* Transferred by imputation; that may be imputed.

Im-pute' (ĭm-pūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPUTING.] [F. *imputer*, L. *imputare* to bring into the reckoning, charge, impute; pref. *im-* in + *putare* to reckon, think.] **1.** To charge; to ascribe; to attribute; to set to the account of; to charge to one as the author, responsible originator, or possessor; — generally in a bad sense. **2.** (*Theol.*) To adjudge as one's own (the sin or righteousness of another).

Syn. — To ascribe; attribute; charge; reckon; consider; imply; insinuate; refer. See ASCRIBE.

Im-put'er (ĭm-pūt'ẽr), *n.* One who imputes.

Im- (ĭn-). [See IN, *prep.* Cf. EM-, EN-.] A prefix from Eng. prep. *in*, also from Lat. prep. *in*, meaning *in, into, on, among;* as, *in*bred, *in*born, *in*road; incline, *in*ject, *in*trude. In words from the Latin, *in-* regularly becomes *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial; as, *il*lusion, *ir*ruption, *im*bue, *im*migrate, *im*part. *In-* is sometimes used with a simple intensive force.

In- (ĭn-). [L. *in-;* akin to E. *un-*. See UN-.] An inseparable prefix, or particle, meaning *not, non-, un-;* as, *in*active, *in*capable, *in*apt. *In-* regularly becomes *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial.

-in. A suffix. See the Note under -INE.

In, *prep.* [AS. *in;* akin to D. & G. *in*, Icel. *í*, Sw. & Dan. *i*, OIr. & L. *in*, Gr. *ἐν.*] The specific signification of *in* is situation or place with respect to surrounding, environment, encompassment, etc. In its different applications, it approaches some of the meanings of, and sometimes is interchangeable with, *within, into, on, at, of,* and *among.* It is used with reference to (*a*) space or place; (*b*) circumstances or conditions; (*c*) a whole including or comprising the part spoken of; (*d*) physical surroundings, personal states, etc.; (*e*) character, reach, scope, or influence considered as establishing a limitation; (*f*) movement or tendency toward a certain limit or environment; — sometimes equivalent to *into;* (*g*) a limit of time.

In that, because; for the reason that. — **In the name of,** in behalf of; on the part of; by authority.

Syn. — Into; within; to; on; at. See AT.

In, *adv.* Not out; within; inside.

In, the preposition, becomes an adverb by omission of its object, leaving it as the representative of an adverbial phrase, the context indicating what the omitted object is.

In certain cases *in* has an adjectival sense; as, the *in* train (*i. e.*, the incoming train); compare *up* grade, *down* grade, *under*tow, *after*thought, etc.

In, *n.* [Usually in the *pl.*] **1.** One who is in office. **2.** A reëntrant angle; nook; corner. [being unable.

In'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of

Syn. — See DISABILITY.

In'ac-cess'i-ble (-ăk-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached. — **In'ac-cess'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In'ac-cess'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'ac-cess'i-bly**, *adv.*

In-ac'cu-ra-cy (ĭn-ăk'kū-rä-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being inaccurate. **2.** That which is inaccurate.

In-ac'cu-rate (-rât), *a.* Not accurate; not according to truth; inexact; erroneous. — **In-ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.*

In-ac'tion (ĭn-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Want of action; inactivity; idleness; rest.

In-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Not active; incapable of or not disposed to action or effort; not producing results; inert. — **In-ac'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Inert; dull; sluggish; idle; indolent; slothful; lazy. See INERT.

In'ac-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being inactive.

In-ad'e-qua-cy (ĭn-ăd'ẽ-kwä-sȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being inadequate; insufficiency.

In-ad'e-quate (-kwât), *a.* Not adequate; unequal to the purpose; insufficient; deficient. — **In-ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.*

In'ad-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received. — **In'ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **In'ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*

In'ad-vert'ence (ĭn'ăd-vẽrt'ens), } *n.* Quality or state
In'ad-vert'en-cy (-en-sy), } of being inadvertent; defect, mistake, or fault, caused by being inadvertent.
Syn. — See INATTENTION.

In'ad-vert'ent (ĭn'ăd-vẽrt'ent), *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter; heedless; careless; negligent; inattentive. — **In'ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*

In-af'ta-ble (ĭn-ăf'fȧ-b'l), *a.* Not affable.

In-al'ien-a-ble (ĭn-āl'yen-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred to another; not alienable. — **In-al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-al'ien-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-al'ien-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-a-mo-ra'ta (ĭn-ȧ'mō-rä'tȧ), *n.* [It. *innamorata*, fem., *innamorato*, masc., p. p. of *innamorare* to inspire with love. See ENAMOR.] A woman in love; a mistress.

‖ **In-a-mo-ra'to** (ĭn-ȧ'mō-rä'tō), *n.*; *pl.* INAMORATOS (-tōz). [See INAMORATA.] A male lover.

In and in, *a.* & *adv.* Applied to breeding from a male and female of the same parentage.

In-ane' (ĭn-ān'), *a.* [L. *inanis.*] Without contents; empty; void of sense or intelligence; purposeless; pointless; characterless; useless. — **In-ane'ly**, *adv.* [dull.]

In-an'i-mate (-ăn'ĭ-mȧt), *a.* Not animate; lifeless; [dull.]

In-a-ni'tion (ĭn'ȧ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *inanitio* emptiness, fr. *inanire* to empty, fr. *inanis* empty.] State of being inane; emptiness; want of fullness; hence, specif., exhaustion from lack of nourishment.

In-an'i-ty (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Inanition; vacuity; emptiness. **2.** Want of seriousness; aimlessness; frivolity. **3.** An inane, useless thing or pursuit; a vanity.

In'ap-peas'a-ble (ĭn'ăp-pēz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being appeased or satisfied; unappeasable.

In-ap'pe-tence (ĭn-ăp'pē-tens), } *n.* Want of appe-
In-ap'pe-ten-cy (-ten-sy), } tency or desire.

In-ap'pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ăp'plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not adapted. — **In-ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-ap'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Unsuitable; unsuited; unadapted; inappropriate; inapposite; irrelevant.

In-ap'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Want of application.

In-ap'po-site (ĭn-ăp'pō-zĭt), *a.* Not apposite.

In'ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ĭn'ăp-prē'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not appreciable.

In-ap'pre-hen'si-ble (ĭn-ăp'prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not apprehensible; unintelligible; inconceivable. [able.]

In'ap-proach'a-ble (-prōch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not approach-

In'ap-pro'pri-ate (-prō'prĭ-ȧt), *a.* Not appropriate.

In-apt' (ĭn-ăpt'), *a.* Unapt; not apt; unsuitable.

In-apt'i-tude (ĭn-ăpt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of aptitude.

In-arch' (ĭn-ärch'), *v. t.* To graft by uniting, as a scion, to a stock, without separating either from its root before the union is complete.

Inarching.

In'ar-tic'u-late (ĭn'är-tĭk'ŭ-lȧt), *a.* Not articulate; specif., not uttered with intelligible distinctness. — **In'ar-tic'u-late-ly** (-lȧt-lȳ), *adv.* — **In'ar-tic'u-late-ness**, *n.*

In-ar'ti-fi'cial (ĭn-är'tĭ-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not artificial; artless.

In'as-much' (ĭn'ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* [*In* + *as* + *much.*] In like degree; in like manner; seeing that; considering that; since; because; — followed by *as*.
Syn. — See BECAUSE.

In'at-ten'tion (ĭn'ăt-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Want of attention, or failure to pay attention; disregard; heedlessness; neglect.
Syn. — Inadvertence; negligence; carelessness; remissness; thoughtlessness. — *Inadvertence* implies unintentional oversight rather than neglect; *inattention* implies a willful failure to *give heed to* what is directly before us.

In'at-ten'tive (ĭn'ăt-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless. — **In'at-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'at-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

In-au'di-ble (ĭn-ȧ'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Not audible. — **In-au'di-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-au'di-bly**, *adv.*

In-au'gu-ral (-gū-ral), *a.* Pertaining to, or done at, an inauguration. — *n.* An inaugural address. [*U. S.*]

In-au'gu-rate (-rȧt), *a.* [L. *inaugurare*, p. p. *-atus*, to take preliminary omens from the flight of birds; hence, to consecrate, inaugurate, or install, with such divination; pref. *in-* in + *augurare*, *augurari*, to augur.] Invested with office; inaugurated.

In-au'gu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INAUGURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INAUGURATING (-rā'tĭng).] **1.** To induct into office in a formal manner; to install. **2.** To cause to begin, esp. with formality or solemn ceremony; hence, to set in action or progress; to initiate.

In-au'gu-ra'tion (ĭn-ȧ'gū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inaugurating. [to inauguration.]

In-au'gu-ra-to-ry (-rȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Suited or pertaining

In'aus-pi'cious (ĭn'ȧs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; unfavorable. — **In'aus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **In'aus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

In'be'ing (ĭn'bē'ĭng), *n.* Inherent existence.

In'board' (ĭn'bōrd'), *a.* & *adv.* **1.** (*Naut.*) Inside the line of a vessel's bulwarks or hull. **2.** (*Mech.*) Toward the inside.

In'born' (ĭn'bōrn'), *a.* Born in or with; implanted by nature; innate; inherent; natural. [to inspire.]

In-breathe' (ĭn-brēth'), *v. t.* To infuse by breathing;

In'bred' (ĭn'brĕd'), *a.* Bred within; innate.

In-breed' (ĭn-brēd'), *v. t.* **1.** To produce or generate within. **2.** To breed in and in, or from closely related animals of the same stock.

In'ca (ĭn'kȧ), *n.* An emperor or monarch of Peru before, or at the time of, the Spanish conquest.

In-cage' (ĭn-kāj'), *v. t.* To confine in, or as in, a cage.

In-cal'cu-la-ble (ĭn-kăl'kŭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being calculated; beyond calculation; very great. — **In-cal'cu-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-ty), **In-cal'cu-la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-cal'cu-la-bly**, *adv.* [calescent.]

In'ca-les'cence (ĭn'kȧ-lĕs'sens), *n.* State of being in-

In'ca-les'cen-cy (-sen-sy), *n.* Incalescence.

In'ca-les'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *incalescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *incalescere* to grow hot.] Increasing in heat.

In'can (ĭn'kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Incas.

In'can-des'cence (ĭn'kăn-dĕs'sens), *n.* State of being incandescent; a white heat, or luminous whiteness caused by intense heat.

In'can-des'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *incandescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *incandescere* to become warm or hot; pref. *in-* + *candescere*, incho. fr. *candere* to be of a glittering whiteness.] White, glowing, or luminous, with intense heat; hence, shining; brilliant.

In'can-ta'tion (ĭn'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incantatio*, fr. *incantare* to chant a magic formula over one. See ENCHANT.] Act of enchanting by magic ceremonies; enchantment; also, a formula of words for that purpose.

In-ca'pa-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kā'pȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being incapable; incapacity.

In-ca'pa-ble (ĭn-kā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable; wanting in ability or qualification for the purpose or end in view; not large enough to contain or hold. **2.** Not capable of being brought or induced to do or perform; — used with reference to some evil. **3.** Not in a state to receive or experience; not susceptible. **4.** (*Law*) Legally unqualified or disqualified; being under legal incapacity. — **In-ca'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-ca'pa-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Incompetent; unfit; unable; insufficient; inadequate; deficient; disqualified. See INCOMPETENT.

In'ca-pa'cious (ĭn'kȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* Not capacious.

In'ca-pac'i-tate (ĭn'kȧ-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To deprive of capacity; to make incapable; to disable; to disqualify.

In'ca-pac'i-ty (ĭn'kȧ-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of capacity, whether physical, mental, moral, or legal.
Syn. — Inability; incapability; incompetency; unfitness; disqualification; disability.

In-car'cer-ate (ĭn-kär'sẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCARCERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCARCERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [Pref. *in-* in + L. *carceratus*, p. p. of *carcerare* to imprison, fr. *carcer* prison.] **1.** To imprison; to confine in a jail or prison. **2.** To confine; to hem in.

In-car'cer-ate (-ăt), *a.* Imprisoned.

In-car'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of incarcerating, or state of being incarcerated.

In-car'na-dine (ĭn-kär'nȧ-dĭn), *a.* [F. *incarnadin*, It. *incarnatino*; L. pref. *in-* in + *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Flesh-colored; of a carnation or pale red color. [*Obs.*]

In-car'na-dine, *v. t.* To dye red or crimson.

In-car'nate (-năt), *a.* [L. *incarnatus*, p. p. of *incarnare* to incarnate, pref. *in-* in + *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Invested with flesh; embodied in a human nature and form.

In-car'nate (-năt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCARNATED (-nā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCARNATING (-nā-tĭng).] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh; to invest, as spirits, ideals, etc., with a human form or nature.

In'car-na'tion (ĭn'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of incarnating, or state of being incarnated. **2.** An incarnate form; a personification. [to grow; healing.]

In-car'na-tive (ĭn-kär'nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Causing new flesh

In-case' (ĭn-kās'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCASED (-kāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCASING.] [F. *encaisser*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *caisse* case.] To inclose in a case; to inclose.

In-case'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act or process of incasing; state of being incased. **2.** Case, covering, or inclosure.

In-cat'e-na'tion (ĭn-kăt'ē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *in-* in + *catena* chain.] Act of linking together; enchaining. [*R.*]

In-cau'tious (kâ'shŭs), *a.* Not cautious; not circumspect. — **In-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **In-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unwary; indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent; impolitic; careless; heedless; thoughtless.

In'ca-va'tion (ĭn'kâ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *incavare* to hollow.] Act of making hollow; also, a hollow.

In-cen'di-a-rism (ĭn-sĕn'dĭ-â-rĭz'm), *n.* Act or practice of maliciously setting fires; arson.

In-cen'di-a-ry (-â-rȳ), *n.* 1. One who maliciously sets fire to a building or other valuable property. 2. One who excites sedition or revolution; an agitator.

In-cen'di-a-ry, *a.* [L. *incendiarius*, fr. *incendium* a fire, conflagration. See INCENSE to inflame.] 1. Of or pertaining to incendiarism. 2. Inflammatory; seditious.

In-cense' (ĭn-sĕns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCENSED (-sĕnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCENSING.] [L. *incendere*, p. p. *incensus*; pref. *in-* in + root of *candere* to glow. See CANDLE.] 1. To kindle. [*Obs.*] 2. To inflame with anger.

Syn. — To enrage; exasperate; provoke; anger; irritate; heat; fire; instigate.

In'cense (ĭn'sĕns), *v. t.* To perfume with, or as if with, incense.

In'cense (ĭn'sĕns), *n.* [F. *encens*, L. *incensum*, deriv. of *incendere* to burn.] 1. Perfume or odors exhaled from spices and gums when burned in celebrating religious rites or as an offering to some deity. 2. The materials so used.

In-cen'sive (ĭn-sĕn'sĭv), *a.* Tending to excite or provoke.

In-cen'tive (ĭn-sĕn'tĭv), *a.* [L. *incentivus*, from *incinere* to strike up or set the tune; pref. *in-* + *canere* to sing.] Inciting; rousing to action; stimulative.

In-cen'tive, *n.* That which moves or influences the mind, or operates on the passions.

Syn. — Motive; spur; stimulus; incitement; encouragement; inducement; influence.

In-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inceptio*, fr. *incipere* to begin; pref. *in-* in + *capere* to take.] Beginning; commencement; initiation.

In-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Beginning; expressing or indicating beginning.

In-cer'ti-tude (-sĕr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.

In-ces'san-cy (-sĕs'san-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being incessant.

In-ces'sant (-sant), *a.* [L. *incessans, -antis*; pref. *in-* not + *cessare* to cease.] Continuing or following without interruption. — **In-ces'sant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Unceasing; uninterrupted; unintermitted; unremitting; ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual.

In'cest (ĭn'sĕst), *n.* [F. *inceste*, L. *incestum*, fr. *incestus* unchaste; pref. *in-* not + *castus* chaste.] The crime of sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

In-ces'tu-ous (ĭn-sĕs'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* Guilty of incest; involving, or pertaining to, the crime of incest. — **In-ces'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ces'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Inch (ĭnch), *n.* [AS. *ynce*, L. *uncia* the twelfth part, inch, ounce. See OUNCE a weight.] 1. A measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot. 2. Hence, a small distance or degree.

In-chant' (ĭn-chânt'), *v. t.* See ENCHANT.

Inch'meal' (-mēl'), *n.* [See MEAL a part, and cf. PIECEMEAL.] A piece an inch long.

Inch'meal', *adv.* Little by little; gradually.

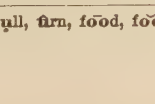
In'cho-ate (ĭn'kō-āt), *a.* [L. *inchoatus*, better *incohatus*, p. p. of *incohare* to begin.] Recently begun; only partly in existence or operation; incomplete.

In'cho-a'tion (ĭn'kō-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of beginning.

In-cho'a-tive (ĭn-kō'â-tĭv), *a.* Expressing or pertaining to a beginning; inceptive. — *n.* An inchoative verb.

Inch'worm' (ĭnch'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of any geometrid moth. [See *Illust.* of GEOMETRID.]

In'ci-dence (ĭn'sĭ-dens), *n.* 1. A falling on; incident. [*Obs.*] 2. (*Physics*) The direction in which a body, or a ray of light or heat, falls on a surface.



ABH Angle of Incidence; *CBH* Angle of Reflection.

Angle of incidence, the angle which a ray of light, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface; also formerly, the complement of this angle.

In'ci-dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *incidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incidere* to fall upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *cadere* to fall.] 1. Falling or striking, as a ray of light upon a surface. 2. Coming or happening accidentally; casual; fortuitous. 3. Liable to happen; hence, naturally happening or appertaining. 4. (*Law*) Dependent upon, or appertaining to, another thing, called the *principal*.

In'ci-dent (ĭn'sĭ-dent), *n.* 1. That which falls out: event; casualty; occurrence. 2. An accidental or subordinate action or event. 3. (*Law*) A thing appertaining to, passing with, or depending on, another, called the *principal*.

Syn. — Circumstance; event; fact; adventure; contingency; chance; accident; casualty.

In'ci-den'tal (ĭn'sĭ-dĕn'tal), *a.* Happening as an occasional event, without regularity; coming without design; hence, not of prime concern. — **In-ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ci-den'tal-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Accidental; casual; fortuitous; contingent; chance; accessory; collateral.

In'ci-den'tal, *n.* An incident.

In-cin'er-ate (ĭn-sĭn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCINERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCINERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [LL. *incinerare*, p. p. *-atus*; L. *in-* in + *cinis, cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes; to consume; to burn.

In-cin'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of incinerating, or state of being incinerated; cremation.

In-cip'i-ence (-sĭp'ĭ-ens), **In-cip'i-en-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.* Beginning; commencement; incipient state.

In-cip'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *incipiens*, p. pr. of *incipere* to begin. See INCEPTION.] Beginning to be, or to show itself; commencing; initial. — **In-cip'i-ent-ly**, *adv.*

In-cise' (ĭn-sīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCISED (-sīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCISING.] [L. *incisus*, p. p. of *incidere* to incise; pref. *in-* in, on + *caedere* to cut.] 1. To cut in or into; to carve; to engrave. 2. To gash or wound with a sharp instrument.

Incised Leaf (*Bot.*).

In-ci'sion (ĭn-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Act of incising. 2. The separation of the parts made by incising; a cut; a gash.

In-ci'sive (ĭn-sī'sĭv), *a.* 1. Having the quality of cutting or penetrating, as with a sharp instrument; hence, sharp; cutting; sarcastic; biting.

In-ci'sor (ĭn-sī'zĕr), *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the teeth in front of the canines in either jaw. See TOOTH.

In-ci'so-ry (ĭn-sī'sō-rȳ), *a.* Incisive.

In-cit'ant (ĭn-sī'tant), *a.* [L. *incitans, -antis*, p. pr. See INCITE.] Inciting; stimulating. — *n.* A stimulant.

In'ci-ta'tion (ĭn'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. An inciting. 2. That which incites to action; incitement; motive.

In-cite' (ĭn-sīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCITED (-sī'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCITING.] [L. *incitare*; pref. *in-* in + *citare* to rouse, stir up.] To move to action; to stir up; to rouse; to spur or urge on; to stimulate; to instigate.

Syn. — Excite; spur; goad; arouse; move; urge; provoke; encourage; prompt; animate. See EXCITE.

In-cite'ment (ĭn-sīt'ment), *n.* 1. Act of inciting. 2. That which incites the mind; motive; incentive.

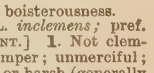
In-cit'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, incites.

In'ci-vil'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being uncivil; want of courtesy. 2. Any act of rudeness or ill breeding.

In-civ'ism (ĭn-sĭv'ĭz'm), *n.* Want of civism. [*R.*]

In-clasp' (ĭn-klăsp'), *v. t.* To clasp within; to embrace or encircle.

In-clave' (ĭn-klāv'), *a.* [L. *in-* + *clavare* to fasten with nails.] (*Her.*) Resembling a series of dovetails; — referring to a line of division.



A Fess Inclave on both sides.

In-clem'en-cy (ĭn-klĕm'en-sȳ), *n.* State or quality of being inclement.

Syn. — Harshness; severity; cruelty; rigor; roughness; storminess; boisterousness.

In-clem'ent (ĭn-klĕm'ent), *a.* [L. *inclemens*; pref. *in-* not + *clemens* mild. See CLEMENT.] 1. Not clement; destitute of a mild and kind temper; unmerciful; severe; harsh. 2. Physically severe or harsh (generally restricted to the elements or weather); rough; stormy; unfavorable. — **In-clem'ent-ly**, *adv.*

In-clin'a-ble (ĭn-klīn'â-b'l), *a.* 1. Inclining; leaning; tending. 2. Having a direction or propensity of will or feeling; disposed.

In'cli-na'tion (ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of inclining, or state of being inclined; a leaning. 2. A tendency towards another body or point. 3. (*Geom.*) The angle made by two lines or planes. 4. A leaning or tendency of the mind, feelings, preferences, or will; propensity; favorable disposition.

Syn. — Bent; tendency; proneness; bias; proclivity; propensity; prepossession; predilection; attachment.

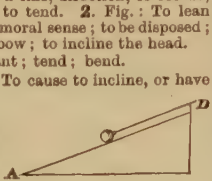
In-clin'a-to-ry (ĭn-klīn'â-tō-rȳ), *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

In-cline' (ĭn-klīn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCLINED (-klīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCLINING.] [OF. *encliner, in-*

oliner, L. *inclinare;* pref. *in-* in + *clinare* to bend, incline.] **1.** To deviate from a line, direction, or course, toward an object; to lean; to tend. **2.** Fig.: To lean or tend, in an intellectual or moral sense; to be disposed; to have a tendency. **3.** To bow; to incline the head.

Syn. — To lean; slope; slant; tend; bend.

In-cline' (ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.* To cause to incline, or have an inclination.



AD Inclined Plane.

Inclined plane (*Mech.*), a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane; — one of the mechanical powers, so called.

In-cline', *n.* An inclined plane; an ascent or descent; a grade or gradient; a slope.

In-clin'er (ĭn-klīn'ẽr), *n.* One that inclines.

In-clip' (ĭn-klĭp'), *v. t.* To clasp; to inclose.

In-clois'ter (ĭn-kloĭs'tẽr), *v. t.* To confine as in a cloister; to cloister.

In-close' (ĭn-klōz'), *v. t.* [See ENCLOSE.] **1.** To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to encompass. **2.** To put within a case, envelope, or the like. **3.** To separate from common grounds by a fence.

In-clos'er (-klōz'ẽr), *n.* One that incloses.

In-clo'sure (ĭn-klō'zhŭr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed. **2.** That which is inclosed or placed within something; a space inclosed or fenced up. **3.** That which incloses; a barrier or fence.

In-clude' (ĭn-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCLUDING.] [L. *includere, inclusum;* pref. *in-* in + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To confine within; to hold; to contain; to inclose. **2.** To comprehend or comprise, as a genus the species, the whole a part, a reason the inference; to embrace. **3.** To end. [*Obs.*]

In-clu'sion (ĭn-klū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of including, or state of being included.

In-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Inclosing; surrounding. **2.** Comprehending the stated limits or extremes; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive.* — **In-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

In-cog' (ĭn-kŏg'), *adv.* Incognito. [*Colloq.*]

In-cog'i-tant (-kŏj'ĭ-tant), *a.* Thoughtless. [*R.*]

In-cog'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Not cogitative.

In-cog'ni-ta (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tà), *n.* [See INCOGNITO.] **1.** A woman unknown or in disguise. **2.** State of being in disguise.

In-cog'ni-to (-tō), *a.* or *adv.* [It. *incognito*, masc., *incognita*, fem., L. *incognitus* unknown. See IN- not, and COGNITION.] Without being known; in disguise; under an assumed character or title.

In-cog'ni-to, *n.; pl.* INCOGNITOS (-tōz). **1.** One unknown or in disguise. **2.** State of being in disguise or not recognized.

In'co-her'ence (ĭn'kō-hēr'ens), } *n.* Quality or state
In'co-her'en-cy (-en-sў), } of being incoherent; also, that which is incoherent.

In'co-her'ent (-ent), *a.* **1.** Not coherent; wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected. **2.** Wanting agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; logically disconnected. — **In'co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **In'co-her'ent-ness**, *n.*

In'com-bus'ti-ble (-kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not combustible; not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire; uninflammable. — **In'com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In'com-bus'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'com-bus'ti-bly**, *adv.*

In'come (ĭn'kŭm), *n.* **1.** A coming in. [*Obs.*] **2.** Inspiration; influence. [*R.*] **3.** That gain which proceeds from labor, business, property, or capital of any kind; revenue; receipts; salary; esp., annual receipts from property. **4.** (*Physiol.*) That which is taken into the body as food.

In'com'ing, *a.* **1.** Coming in; accruing. **2.** Coming in, or following, as occupant or possessor.

In'com'ing, *n.* Act of coming in; arrival.

In'com-men'su-ra-ble (-kŏm-mĕn'shu-rà-b'l), *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison. — **In'com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In'com-men'su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

In'com-men'su-ra-ble, *n.* One of two or more quantities which have no common measure.

In'com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *a.* **1.** Not commensurate; incommensurable. **2.** Not of sufficient measure or extent; not adequate. — **In'com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'com-men'su-rate-ness**, *n.*

In'com-mode' (ĭn'kŏm-mōd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCOMMODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCOMMODING.] [F. *incommoder*, L. *incommodare*, fr. *incommodus* inconvenient; *in-* not + *commodus* convenient.] To give trouble or inconvenience to; to disturb; to discommode; to worry.

Syn. — To annoy; disturb; trouble; molest; disaccommodate; inconvenience; disquiet; vex; plague.

In'com-mo'di-ous (ĭn'kŏm-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not commodious; not affording ease; inconvenient; annoying. — **In'com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In'com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

In'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-mū'nĭ-kà-b'l), *a.* Not communicable; incapable of being imparted to others. — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In'com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

In'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-kà-tĭv), *a.* Not communicative; reserved; silent; hence, not disposed to hold fellowship or intercourse with others; exclusive. — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

In'com-mut'a-ble (-mū'tà-b'l), *a.* Not commutable; not capable of being exchanged with, or substituted for, another. — **In'com-mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In'com'pa-ra-ble (ĭn-kŏm'pà-rà-b'l), *a.* Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; matchless; peerless; transcendent. — **In-com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

In'com-pas'sion-ate (ĭn'kŏm-păsh'ŭn-ât), *a.* Not compassionate; void of pity or of tenderness; remorseless. — **In'com-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'com-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

In'com-pat'i-ble (ĭn-kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not compatible; incapable of harmonious combination or coexistence; inconsistent. — **In'com-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In'com-pat'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Incongruous; dissimilar; irreconcilable; unsuitable; inharmonious; repugnant. See INCONSISTENT.

In-com'pe-tence (ĭn-kŏm'pē-tens), } *n.* Quality or
In-com'pe-ten-cy (-ten-sў), } state of being incompetent.

Syn. — Inability; insufficiency; inadequacy; disqualification; incapability; unfitness.

In-com'pe-tent (ĭn-kŏm'pē-tent), *a.* **1.** Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, or the like. **2.** (*Law*) Wanting the legal qualifications; disqualified; inadmissible. **3.** Not lying within one's capacity, or authorized power; not permissible. — **In-com'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Incapable; unable; inadequate; insufficient; inefficient; disqualified; unfit; improper. — *Incompetent* is a relative term, denoting a want of the requisite qualifications for performing a given act, service, etc.; *incapable* is absolute in its meaning, denoting want of power, either natural or moral.

In'com-plete' (ĭn'kŏm-plēt'), *a.* Not complete; not filled up; not finished; not having all its parts, or not having them all adjusted; imperfect; defective. — **In'com-plete'ly**, *adv.* — **In'com-plete'ness**, *n.*

In'com-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Want of completion.

In'com-pli'ance (-plī'ans), *n.* Quality, state or act of being incompliant; obstinacy.

In'com-pli'ant (-ant), *a.* Not compliant; unyielding to solicitation or command; stubborn.

In'com-pos'ite (-pŏz'ĭt), *a.* Not composite; simple.

In-com'pre-hen'si-ble (-prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being comprehended or contained within limits. **2.** Not capable of being contained or understood by the mind. — **In-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In-com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-com'pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

In-com'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Not comprehensive; not capable of including or of understanding. — **In-com'pre-hen'sive-ly**, *a.* — **In-com'pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

In'com-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not compressible; incapable of being reduced by force or pressure into a smaller compass or volume. — **In'com-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In'com-press'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

In'com-put'a-ble (-pūt'à-b'l), *a.* Not computable.

In'con-ceal'a-ble (-sēl'à-b'l), *a.* Not concealable.

In'con-ceiv'a-ble (-sēv'à-b'l), *a.* Not conceivable; incapable of being conceived by the mind. — **In'con-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In'con-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'con-clu'sive (-klū'sĭv), *a.* Not conclusive; not closing or settling a point in debate, or a doubt. — **In'con-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'con-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

In'con-den'sa-ble (-dĕn'sà-b'l), } *a.* Not condensable.
In'con-den'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), }

In'con-gen'ial (-jēn'yal), *a.* Uncongenial. [*R.*]

In-con'gru-ence (ĭn-kŏn'gru-ens), *n.* Incongruity.

In-con'gru-ent (-ent), *a.* Incongruous.

In'con-gru'i-ty (ĭn'kŏn-gru'ĭ-tў *or* ĭn'kŏn-), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being incongruous; want of congruity; impropriety. **2.** That which is incongruous.

In-con'gru-ous (ĭn-kŏn'grụ-ŭs), *a.* Not congruous; not capable of harmonizing or readily assimilating. — **In-con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-con'gru-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unsuitable; inharmonious; disagreeing; absurd; inappropriate; unfit; improper. See INCONSISTENT.

In-con'se-quence (ĭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being inconsequent; inconclusiveness.

In-con'se-quent (ĭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕnt), *a.* Not following from the premises; not characterized by logical method; illogical; of no consequence. — **In-con'se-quent-ly**, *adv.*

In-con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shal), *a.* Not regularly following from the premises; hence, irrelevant; unimportant. — **In-con'se-quen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

In'con-sid'er-a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sĭd'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not considerable; unworthy of consideration; unimportant; small; trivial. — **In'con-sid'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

In'con-sid'er-ate (ĭn'kŏn-sĭd'ẽr-ăt), *a.* Not considerate; hasty; careless; thoughtless; heedless. — **In'con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

In'con-sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Want of consideration; inconsiderateness.

In'con-sist'ence (-sĭs'tens), *n.* Inconsistency.

In'con-sist'en-cy (-ten-sy), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being inconsistent. **2.** That which is inconsistent.

In'con-sist'ent (ĭn'kŏn-sĭs'tent), *a.* **1.** Not consistent; showing inconsistency; irreconcilable; discordant; at variance, esp. as regards character, sentiment, or action. **2.** Not exhibiting uniformity of sentiment, steadiness to principle, etc.; unequal; fickle; changeable. — **In'con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Incompatible; incongruous; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; contradictory. — Things are *incongruous* when they are not suited to each other, so that their union is unbecoming; *inconsistent* when they are opposed to each other, so as to render it improper or wrong; *incompatible* when they can not coexist. *Incongruity* attaches to the modes and qualities of things; *incompatibility* attaches to their essential attributes; *inconsistency* attaches to the actions, sentiments, etc., of men.

In'con-sol'a-ble (-sōl'ă-b'l), *a.* Not consolable; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort; disconsolate. — **In'con-sol'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'con-sol'a-bly**, *adv.*

In-con'so-nance (ĭn-kŏn'sŏ-nans), **In-con'so-nan-cy** (-nan-sy), *n.* Want of consonance.

In-con'so-nant (-nant), *a.* Not consonant or agreeing; inconsistent; discordant. — **In-con'so-nant-ly**, *adv.*

In'con-spic'u-ous (ĭn'kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not conspicuous or noticeable; hardly discernible. — **In'con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In'con-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

In-con'stan-cy (ĭn-kŏn'stan-sy), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being inconstant. **2.** An inconstant act.

In-con'stant (ĭn-kŏn'stant), *a.* Not constant; not stable or uniform; subject to change of character, appearance, opinion, purpose, etc. — **In-con'stant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Mutable; fickle; volatile; unsteady; unstable; changeable; variable; wavering; fluctuating.

In'con-sum'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sūm'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being consumed. — **In'con-sum'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'con-test'a-ble (-tĕst'ă-b'l), *a.* Not contestable; that cannot be called in question or controverted; indisputable. — **In'con-test'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In'con-test'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'con-test'a-bly**, *adv.*

In-con'ti-nence (-kŏn'tĭ-nens), **In-con'ti-nen-cy** (-tĭ-nen-sy), *n.* Quality or state of being incontinent.

In-con'ti-nent (-nent), *a.* **1.** Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, esp. the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd. **2.** (*Med.*) Unable to restrain natural evacuations.

In-con'ti-nent, *n.* One who is unchaste.

In-con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an incontinent manner. **2.** Immediately; at once; forthwith. [*Archaic*]

In'con-trol'la-ble (-trō'lă-b'l), *a.* Not controllable; uncontrollable. — **In'con-trol'la-bly**, *adv.*

In-con'tro-ver'ti-ble (-trŏ-vẽr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute. — **In-con'tro-ver'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In-con'tro-ver'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-con'tro-ver'ti-bly**, *adv.*

In'con-ven'ience (ĭn'kŏn-vēn'yens), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being inconvenient; want of convenience; unsuitableness; inexpediency. **2.** That which gives trouble or uneasiness.

In'con-ven'ience, *v. t.* To cause inconvenience to.

In'con-ven'ient (-yent), *a.* **1.** Not becoming or suitable; unfit; inexpedient. **2.** Not convenient; giving trouble, uneasiness, or annoyance; hindering progress or success. — **In'con-ven'ient-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Unsuitable; uncomfortable; awkward; unseasonable; inopportune; incommodious; disadvantageous; troublesome; cumbersome; embarrassing.

In'con-vert'i-ble (ĭn'kŏn-vẽrt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not convertible; not capable of being transmuted into, or exchanged for, something else. — **In'con-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In-con-vert'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'con-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

In'con-vin'ci-ble (-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not convincible; incapable of being convinced. — **In'con-vin'ci-bly**, *adv.*

In-co'ny (ĭn-kō'nў *or* ĭn-kŭn'ў), *a.* [Cf. CANNY.] Unlearned; artless; pretty; delicate. [*Obs.*]

In'co-ör'di-nate (ĭn'kō-ôr'dĭ-nȧt), *a.* Not coördinate.

In'co-ör'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Want of coördination; lack of harmonious adjustment or action.

In-cor'po-rate (ĭn-kôr'pŏ-rāt), *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; incorporeal. **2.** Not incorporated; not existing as a corporation.

In-cor'po-rate, *a.* [L. *incorporare*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *in-* in + *corporare* to make into a body.] Corporate; incorporated; made, or united in, one body; embodied.

In-cor'po-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCORPORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCORPORATING (-rā'tĭng).] **1.** To form into a body; to combine, as different ingredients, into one consistent mass. **2.** To give a material body or form to; to embody. **3.** To unite with, or introduce into, a mass already formed. **4.** To blend; to assimilate; to combine into a mass, structure, or organization, whether material or mental. **5.** To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute into a corporation recognized by law.

In-cor'po-rate, *v. i.* To become incorporated.

In-cor'po-ra'ted (-rā'tĕd), *a.* United in one body; formed into a corporation; made a legal entity.

In-cor'po-ra'tion (ĭn-kôr'pŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated. **2.** A body incorporated; a corporation.

In-cor'po-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One of the original members of a legal corporation.

In'cor-po're-al (ĭn'kôr-pō'rē-ȧl), *a.* **1.** Not corporeal; not having a material body or form; immaterial; unsubstantial; bodiless; spiritual. **2.** (*Law*) Existing only in contemplation of law; not capable of actual visible seizin or possession. — **In'cor-po're-al-ly** (-pō'rē-ȧl-lў), *adv.*

In-cor'po-re'i-ty (ĭn-kôr'pŏ-rē'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being incorporeal.

In-cor'rect' (ĭn'kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* Not correct; not according to a copy, model, or rule; not in accordance with truth or with duty or morality; unbecoming; improper. — **In'cor-rect'ly**, *adv.* — **In'cor-rect'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Inaccurate; erroneous; wrong; faulty.

In-cor'ri-gi-ble (ĭn-kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not corrigible; incapable of being corrected or amended; irreclaimable. — **In-cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-cor'ri-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *n.* One who is incorrigible. — **In-cor'ri-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-cor'ri-gi-bly**, *adv.*

In'cor-rupt' (ĭn'kŏr-rŭpt'), *a.* Not corrupt; unimpaired; unmarred; undefiled; pure; honest.

In'cor-rupt'i-ble (-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not corruptible; incapable of decay or dissolution. **2.** Incapable of being bribed or morally corrupted. — **In'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In'cor-rupt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'cor-rupt'i-bly**, *adv.*

In'cor-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being incorrupt.

In'cor-rupt'ive (-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Incorruptible.

In'cor-rupt'ly (-rŭpt'lў), *adv.* Without corruption.

In'cor-rupt'ness, *n.* Quality of being incorrupt.

In-cras'sate (ĭn-krăs'sāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *incrassare*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *in-* in + *crassus* thick.] To make or become thick or thicker; to thicken.

In-cras'sate (-sȧt), **In-cras'sa-ted** (-sā-tĕd), *a.* Made thick or thicker; thickened; inspissated.

In'cras-sa'tion (ĭn'krăs-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of incrassating, or state of being incrassated.

In-cras'sa-tive (ĭn-krăs'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Incrassating.

In-creas'a-ble (ĭn-krēs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being increased. — **In-creas'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

In-crease' (ĭn-krēs'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCREASED (-krēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCREASING.] [OF. *encreistre*, fr. L. *increscere;* pref. *in-* in + *crescere* to grow.] **1.** To become, or cause to become, greater or more in size, quantity, number, degree, value, intensity, power, reputation, wealth, etc.; to grow; to augment; to advance. **2.** To multiply by the production of young. **3.** (*Astron.*) To show more of the surface; to wax.

Syn. — To enlarge; extend; multiply; expand; develop; heighten; amplify; raise; enhance; spread; aggravate; magnify. — *Increase* is a very general term, used with reference to many qualities of which most of its synonyms refer to, or especially emphasize, a few or one or two only; *enlarge* refers particularly to increase in size, literal or figurative; *extend* refers particularly to compass or largeness of boundaries.

In'crease (ĭn'krēs *or* ĭn-krēs'), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or state of increasing; addition or enlargement; augmentation; growth. **2.** That which is added to the original stock by augmentation or growth; produce; profit; interest. **3.** Progeny; issue; offspring.
Syn. — Enlargement; extension; growth; development; increment; addition; accession; production.

In-creas'ing-ly, *adv.* More and more.
In'cre-ate' (ĭn'krē-āt'), *v. t.* To create within. [*R.*]
In'cre-ate (ĭn'krē-āt), } *a.* [L. *increatus.* See IN- not; CREATE.] Uncreated.
In'cre-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), }
In-cred'i-ble (ĭn-krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not credible; too improbable to admit of belief. — **In-cred'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-cred'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-cred'i-bly**, *adv.*
In'cre-du'li-ty (ĭn'krē-dū'lĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being incredulous; skepticism; unbelief; disbelief.
In-cred'u-lous (ĭn-krĕd'ū-lŭs; 135), *a.* **1.** Not credulous; indisposed to believe; unbelieving. **2.** Indicating disbelief. — **In-cred'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-cred'u-lous-ness**, *n.*
In'cre-mate (ĭn'krē-māt), *v. t.* To consume by burning; to cremate.
In'cre-ment (ĭn'krē-ment), *n.* [L. *incrementum.* See INCREASE.] **1.** Act or process of increasing; growth; augmentation; enlargement. **2.** Matter added; increase; produce; production. **3.** (*Math.*) The increase of a variable quantity or fraction from one value to its next ascending value.
In-cres'cent (ĭn-krĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *increscens, -entis*, p. pr. See INCREASE.] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling; enlarging.
In-crim'i-nate (ĭn-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [LL. *incriminare*, p. p. *-atus; in-* in + *criminare, -ari*, to accuse of a crime.] To charge with a crime or fault; to criminate.
In-crust' (ĭn-krŭst'), *v. t.* [L. *incrustare;* pref. *in-* in + *crustare* to cover with a crust.] To cover or line with a crust, or hard coat.
In-crus'tate (ĭn-krŭs'tāt), *a.* Incrusted.
In'crus-ta'tion (ĭn'krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An incrusting; state of being incrusted. **2.** A hard coating upon a surface.
In'cu-bate (ĭn'kū-bāt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCUBATED (-bā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCUBATING (-bā'tĭng).] [L. *incubare*, p. p. *-atus*, to lie on; pref. *in-* in, on + *cubare* to lie down.] To sit, or sit on; as on eggs for hatching.
In'cu-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young. **2.** (*Med.*) The development of a disease from its causes.
In'cu-ba'tor (ĭn'kū-bā'tẽr), *n.* That which incubates; esp., an apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat.
In'cu-bus (ĭn'kū-bŭs), *n.; pl.* E. INCUBUSES (-ĕz), L. INCUBI (-bī). [L., the nightmare. Cf. INCUBATE.] **1.** A kind of demon. **2.** (*Med.*) The nightmare. **3.** Any oppressive encumbrance or burden.
In-cul'cate (ĭn-kŭl'kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCULCATED (-kā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCULCATING (-kā-tĭng).] [L. *inculcare*, p. p. *-atus*, to tread on; pref. *in-* in, on + *calcare* to tread, fr. *calx* the heel.] To teach and repeatedly impress; to urge on the mind.
Syn. — To instill; infuse; implant; engraft; impress.
In'cul-ca'tion (ĭn'kŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* A teaching and impressing by frequent repetitions.
In-cul'ca-tor (-kŭl'kā-tẽr), *n.* One who inculcates.
In-cul'pa-ble (-pā-b'l), *a.* Blameless; innocent. — **In-cul'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-cul'pa-bly**, *adv.*
In-cul'pate (ĭn-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCULPATED (-pā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCULPATING (-pā-tĭng).] [LL. *inculpare*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *in-* in + *culpa* fault.] To involve or implicate in guilt; to blame; to accuse.
In'cul-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Blame; crimination.
In-cul'pa-to-ry (ĭn-kŭl'pā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Imputing blame; criminatory.
In-cult' (ĭn-kŭlt'), *a.* [L. *incultus;* pref. *in-* not + *cultus*, p. p. of *colere* to cultivate.] Untilled; uncultivated; crude; rude; uncivilized.
In-cum'ben-cy (ĭn-kŭm'ben-sȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being incumbent. **2.** That which is incumbent. **3.** State of holding a benefice; full possession and exercise of any office.
In-cum'bent (-bent), *a.* [L. *incumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incumbere* to lie down upon, press upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down.] **1.** Lying; resting; reclining; superimposed. **2.** Lying, resting, or imposed, as a duty or obligation; obligatory; — always with *on* or *upon.*
In-cum'bent, *n.* A person in possession of an office.
In-cum'ber (-bẽr), *v. t.*, **In-cum'brance** (-brans), *n.* See ENCUMBER, ENCUMBRANCE.
‖ **In'cu-nab'u-lum** (ĭn'kū-năb'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* INCUNABULA (-lȧ). [L. *incunabula* cradle, origin. See 1st IN-; CUNABULA.] A work of art or of human industry, of an early epoch; esp., a book printed before A. D. 1500.
In-cur' (ĭn-kûr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCURRED (-kûrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCURRING (-kûr'rĭng).] [L. *incurrere* to run into or toward; pref. *in-* in + *currere* to run.] To meet or fall in with, as something inconvenient, harmful, or onerous; to become liable or subject to; to bring down upon one's self; to encounter; to contract.
In-cur'a-ble (ĭn-kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being cured; not admitting or capable of remedy or correction; remediless. — **In-cur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-cur'a-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Irremediable; irretrievable; irreparable.
In-cur'a-ble, *n.* A person diseased beyond cure.
In-cu'ri-ous (ĭn-kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not curious or inquisitive; without care for or interest in; inattentive. — **In-cu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-cu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*
In-cur'sion (ĭn-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incursio.* See INCUR.] A running into; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention; a predatory inroad.
Syn. — Invasion; inroad; raid; foray; sally; attack; onset; irruption.
In-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Making an incursion; invasive; aggressive; hostile.
In-cur'vate (-vāt), *a.* [L. *incurvatus*, p. p. of *incurvare* to crook; pref. *in-* in + *curvus* bent.] Curved.
In-cur'vate (-vāt), *v. t.* To turn; to bend; to crook.
In'cur-va'tion (ĭn'kŭr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of curving, or state of being curved.
In-curve' (ĭn-kûrv'), *v. t.* To bend; to curve.
‖ **In'cus** (ĭn'kŭs), *n.* [L., anvil.] **1.** An anvil. **2.** (*Anat.*) The anvil bone of the ear. See EAR.
In-cuse' (ĭn-kūz'), } *v. t.* [L. *incussus*, p. p. of *incutere* to strike. See 1st IN-, and CONCUSS.] To form, or mold, by striking or stamping.
In-cuss' (ĭn-kŭs'), }
In-cyst' (ĭn-sĭst'), *v. t.* See ENCYST.
In-dart' (ĭn-därt'), *v. t.* To pierce, as with a dart.
In-debt' (ĭn-dĕt'), *v. t.* [F. *endetter;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *dette* debt.] To bring into debt or under obligation; — chiefly used in the participle *indebted.*
In-debt'ed, *a.* **1.** Brought into debt; held to payment or requital; beholden. **2.** Placed under obligation of gratitude.
In-debt'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being indebted. **2.** The sum owed; debts, collectively.
In-de'cen-cy (-dē'sen-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being indecent. **2.** That which is indecent.
In-de'cent (-sent), *a.* Not decent; offensive to modesty and delicacy; improper; unseemly. — **In-de'cent-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Unbecoming; indecorous; indelicate; immodest; gross; shameful; impure; obscene; filthy.
In-de-cid'u-ous (ĭn'dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not deciduous or falling; perennial.
In'de-ci'pher-a-ble (ĭn'dē-sī'fẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not decipherable.
In-de-ci'sion (ĭn'dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of decision; wavering of mind; irresolution; vacillation; hesitation.
In-de-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Not decisive; not bringing to a final or ultimate issue. **2.** Irresolute; wavering. — **In-de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **In-de-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*
In-de-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* (*Gram.*) Not declinable; not inflected. — **In-de-clin'a-bly**, *adv.*
In-de-co'rous (ĭn'dē-kō'rŭs *or* ĭn-dē-kō'rŭs), *a.* Not decorous; violating good manners; out of place. — **In-de-co'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-de-co'rous-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Unbecoming; unseemly; unbefitting; rude; coarse; impolite; uncivil; ill-bred.
In-de-co'rum (ĭn'dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* **1.** Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior. **2.** An indecorous or unbecoming action.
In-deed' (ĭn-dēd'), *adv.* [Prep. *in* + *deed.*] In reality; in truth; in fact; verily; truly; — used in a variety of senses. Sometimes used as an interjection.
In-de-fat'i-ga-ble (ĭn'dē-făt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis.*] Incapable of being fatigued; unwearying. — **In-de-fat'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-de-fat'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Unwearied; untiring; persevering; persistent.
In-de-fea'si-ble (-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not defeasible; incapable of being annulled or made void. — **In-de-fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **In-de-fea'si-bly**, *adv.*
In-de-fect'i-ble (-fĕkt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not defectible; unfailing.
In-de-fect'ive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Not defective; perfect.
In-de-fen'si-ble (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not defensible; unjustifiable; untenable. — **In-de-fen'si-bly**, *adv.*
In-de-fin'a-ble (-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being defined or described; inexplicable. — **In-de-fin'a-bly**, *adv.*
In-def'i-nite (ĭn-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* **1.** Not definite; not limited, defined, or specified; not explicit; not precise.

2. Having no determined or certain limits; large and unmeasured, though not infinite; unlimited. — **In-def'i-nite-ly** (ĭn-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt-lȳ), *adv.* — **In-def'i-nite-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Inexplicit; vague; uncertain; unsettled; indeterminate; loose; equivocal; inexact; approximate.

In'de-his'cence (ĭn'dē-hĭs'sens), *n.* (*Bot.*) Property or state of being indehiscent.

In'de-his'cent (-sent), *a.* (*Bot.*) Not dehiscent; remaining closed at maturity.

In-del'i-ble (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indelebilis;* pref. *in-* not + *delebilis* capable of being destroyed. See DELE.] That can not be removed, washed away, blotted out, or effaced; incapable of being canceled or forgotten. — **In-del'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-del'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-del'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Fixed; fast; permanent; ineffaceable.

In-del'i-ca-cy (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-ka-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being indelicate; want of delicacy; also, that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind.

In-del'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* Not delicate; wanting delicacy; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind; coarse; rude. — **In-del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Indecorous; unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; broad; impolite; gross; indecent; offensive; improper; unchaste; impure; unrefined.

In-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion (ĭn-dĕm'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of indemnifying; the state of being indemnified. **2.** That which constitutes indemnity.

In-dem'ni-fy (ĭn-dĕm'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDEMNIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDEMNIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *indemnis* unhurt (*in-* not + *damnum* hurt, damage) + *-fy.*] **1.** To save harmless; to secure against loss or damage; to insure. **2.** To make restitution or compensation for; to reimburse; to compensate.

In-dem'ni-ty (-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Security; insurance; exemption from loss or damage, past or to come; immunity from penalty; amnesty. **2.** Indemnification, compensation, or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury.

In'de-mon'stra-ble (ĭn'dē-mŏn'strȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of demonstration. — **In'de-mon'stra-ble-ness**, *n.*

In-den'i-zen (ĭn-dĕn'ĭ-z'n), *v. t.* To naturalize.

In-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDENTING.] [OF. *endenter*, LL. *indentare*, fr. L. *in* + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] **1.** To notch; to jag; to cut into points like a row of teeth. **2.** To dent; to stamp or to press in; to impress. **3.** [Cf. INDENTURE.] To indenture; to apprentice. **4.** (*Print.*) To begin (a line or lines) at a greater or less distance from the margin.

In-dent', *v. i.* **1.** To be cut, notched, or dented. **2.** To crook or turn; to zigzag. **3.** To contract; to bargain or covenant.

In-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt'), *n.* **1.** A cut or notch in the margin of anything. **2.** A kind of certificate of debt formerly issued by the United States government.

In'den-ta'tion (ĭn'dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of indenting, or state of being indented. **2.** A notch, recess, or depression.

In-dent'ed (ĭn-dĕnt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Cut in the edge into points or inequalities, like teeth; jagged; notched; also, dented on the surface; sinuous; undulating. **2.** Apprenticed; indentured. — **In-dent'ed-ly**, *adv.*

In-den'ture (ĭn-dĕn'tŭr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act of indenting, or state of being indented. **2.** (*Law*) A mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party has usually a counterpart or duplicate.

☞ Indentures were originally duplicates notched or cut so as to correspond to each other.

In-den'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDENTURED (-tŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDENTURING.] **1.** To indent; to make hollows, notches, or wrinkles in. **2.** To bind by indentures or written contract.

In'de-pend'ence (ĭn'dē-pĕnd'ens), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being independent. **2.** Sufficient means for a comfortable livelihood.

In'de-pend'en-cy (-en-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Independence. **2.** (*Eccl.*) Doctrine and polity of the Independents.

In'de-pend'ent (-ent), *a.* **1.** Not dependent; not subject to control by others; not relying on others; not subordinate. **2.** Affording a comfortable livelihood. **3.** Expressing or indicating the feeling of independence; free; easy; bold. **4.** Separate; exclusive; irrespective. **5.** (*Eccl.*) Belonging or pertaining to, or holding to the doctrines or methods of, the Independents.

Syn. — Free; uncontrolled; separate; uncoerced; self-reliant; bold; unconstrained; unrestricted.

In'de-pend'ent, *n.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) One who believes in the self-government of each organized church independent of all ecclesiastical authority. **2.** (*Politics*) One who is independent in his voting for candidates.

In'de-pend'ent-ly (ĭn'dē-pĕnd'ent-lȳ), *adv.* In an independent manner.

In'de-scrib'a-ble (-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being described. — **In'de-scrib'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'de-scrip'tive (-skrĭp'tĭv), *a.* Not descriptive.

In'de-struc'ti-ble (-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not destructible; incapable of decomposition, or of being destroyed. — **In'de-struc'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In'de-struc'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'de-struc'ti-bly**, *adv.*

In'de-ter'mi-na-ble (-tĕr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Not determinable; not to be definitely known, ascertained, defined, or limited. — **In'de-ter'mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

In'de-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Not determinate; not certain or fixed; indefinite; not precise. — **In'de-ter'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'de-ter'mi-nate-ness**, *n.*

In'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-tĕr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Want of determination; unsettled state, as of the mind. **2.** Want of fixed or stated direction.

In'de-vo'tion (-vō'shŭn), *n.* Want of devotion.

In'de-vout' (-vout'), *a.* Not devout.

In'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *n.; pl.* E. INDEXES (-ĕz), L. INDICES (ĭn'dĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** That which points out; that which shows, indicates, manifests, discloses, informs, or directs; hence, a pointer or a hand that directs to anything, as the hand of a watch, a movable finger, scale, etc. **2.** Specif., in printing, a sign [☞] used to direct particular attention to a note or paragraph. **3.** A table for facilitating reference to topics, names, and the like, in a book. **4.** (*Anat.*) The second digit; the forefinger; index finger. **5.** (*Math.*) The figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent. [In this sense the plural is always *indices.*]

Index expurgatorius [L.], *or* **Expurgatory index,** a catalogue of books from which passages marked as against faith or good morals must be removed before Roman Catholics can read them.

In'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDEXED (ĭn'dĕkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDEXING.] To provide with an index or table of references; to put into an index.

In'dex-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes an index.

In-dex'ic-al (ĭn-dĕks'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to an index.

In'dex-ter'i-ty (ĭn'dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of dexterity.

In'di-a (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ *or* ĭnd'yȧ), *n.* [See INDIAN.] A country in Southern Asia; esp., Hither India, or Hindostan.

India ink, a nearly black pigment brought chiefly from China, used for water colors. It consists of lampblack or ivory black and animal glue. The true India ink is sepia. — **India paper,** a variety of Chinese paper, of smooth but not glossy surface. — **India rubber.** See CAOUTCHOUC.

In'di-a-man (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ-man *or* ĭnd'yȧ-), *n.* A large vessel used in the India trade.

In'di-an (ĭn'dĭ-an *or* ĭnd'yan), *a.* [From *India*, fr. *Indus*, a river in Asia, deriv. of OPers. *Hindu*, the land on the Indus, Skr. *sindhu* river, the Indus.] **1.** Of or pertaining to India proper; also to the East Indies, or, sometimes, to the West Indies. **2.** Of or pertaining to the aborigines, or Indians, of America. **3.** Made of maize or Indian corn. [*U. S.*]

Indian Corn.

Indian corn. Same as MAIZE. — **Indian cucumber** (*Bot.*), a plant of the U. S., having a rootstock that tastes like cucumbers. See *Illust.* under VERTICILLATE. — **Indian file,** single file, one following after another, — among Indians the usual way of traversing woods. — **Indian meal,** meal made from Indian corn. — **Indian millet** (*Bot.*), a tall annual grass (*Sorghum vulgare*), having many varieties, among which are broom corn, durra and the Chinese sugar cane. — **Indian pipe** (*Bot.*), a low, fleshy, waxy-white herb (*Monotropa uniflora*), growing in clusters in dark woods. — **Indian summer,** in the United States, a period of warm and pleasant weather late in autumn. — **Indian tobacco** (*Bot.*), a species of Lobelia. — **Indian turnip** (*Bot.*), an American plant of the genus *Arisæma* with an intensely acrid, turnip-shaped root; as the jack-in-the-pulpit.

In'di-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of India. **2.** One of the aboriginal inhabitants of America; — so called from the once supposed identity of America with India.

In'di-a rub'ber (-ȧ rŭb'bẽr). See CAOUTCHOUC.

In'di-cant (ĭn'dĭ-kant), *a.* Serving to indicate, as a remedy; indicating. — *n.* That which indicates.

In'di-cate (ĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *indicare*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *in-* in + *dicare* to proclaim; akin to *dicere* to say.] **1.** To point out; to direct to a knowledge of; to show; to make known. **2.** (*Med.*) To point out, as the proper remedy, by symptoms.

Syn. — To show; mark; signify; denote; discover;

evidence; evince; manifest; declare; specify; explain; exhibit; present; reveal; disclose; display.

In'di-ca'tion (ĭn'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of indicating. **2.** That which serves to indicate or point out; mark; token; sign; symptom; evidence.

In-dic'a-tive (ĭn-dĭk'ā-tĭv), *a.* Pointing out; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious. — **In-dic'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Indicative mood (*Gram.*), that mood or form of the verb which indicates, that is, simply affirms, denies, or inquires.

In'di-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that shows or points out; specif., an apparatus or instrument for showing the varying of a machine or moving part, or of a force.

In'di-ca-to-ry (ĭn'dĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to show or make known; showing; indicative; signifying.

In'di-ces (ĭn'dĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* See INDEX.

‖ **In-di'ci-a** (ĭn-dĭsh'ĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Law*) Discriminating marks; signs; tokens; indications; appearances.

In-dict' (-dīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDICTED (-dīt'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDICTING.] [See INDITE.] **1.** To write. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) To charge with a crime, in due form of law, by the finding or presentment of a grand jury.

In-dict'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Subject to indictment.

In-dict'er (ĭn-dīt'ẽr), *n.* One who indicts.

In-dic'tion (ĭn-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* A cycle of fifteen years.

In-dict'ment (ĭn-dīt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of indicting, or state of being indicted. **2.** (*Law*) The formal statement of an offense, as framed by the prosecuting authority of the State, and found by the grand jury. **3.** An accusation in general; a formal accusation.

In-dict'or (-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who indicts.

In-dif'fer-ence (ĭn-dĭf'ẽr-*ens*), *n.* Quality or state of being indifferent; lack of interest or significance.

In-dif'fer-en-cy (-*en*-sĭ), *n.* Indifference.

In-dif'fer-ent (ĭn-dĭf'ẽr-ent), *a.* **1.** Not making a difference; involving no preference, concern, or attention; of no account; without significance or importance. **2.** Neither particularly good, nor very bad; passable; mediocre. **3.** Not inclined to one side, party, or choice more than to another; neutral; impartial. **4.** Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care, respecting anything; unconcerned; inattentive. — **In-dif'fer-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Careless; negligent; unconcerned; disinterested; apathetic; insensible; cold; lukewarm.

In-dif'fer-ent-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of indifference, esp. to religious truth; agnosticism. [poverty.

In'di-gence (ĭn'dĭ-jens), *n.* State of being indigent; **In'di-gen-cy** (ĭn'dĭ-jen-sĭ), *n.* Indigence.

In-dig'e-nous (ĭn-dĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *indigenus*, *indigena*, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + root of L. *gignere* to beget.] **1.** Native; produced, growing, or living, naturally in a country or climate. **2.** Inherent; innate.

In'di-gent (ĭn'dĭ-jent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *indigens*, p. pr. of *indigere* to need, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + L. *egere* to be needy.] **1.** Wanting; void. [*Obs.*] **2.** Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor; necessitous. — **In'di-gent-ly**, *adv.*

In'di-gest'ed, *a.* **1.** Not digested; undigested. **2.** Not resolved; not methodical; crude. **3.** (*Med.*) (*a*) Not suitable for healing. (*b*) Not ripened or suppurated.

In'di-gest'i-ble (-jĕst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not digestible. — **In'di-gest'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'di-gest'i-bly**, *adv.*

In'di-ges'tion (ĭn'dĭ-jĕs'chŭn; 106), *n.* Lack of proper digestive action; dyspepsia; incomplete or difficult digestion.

In-dign' (ĭn-dīn'), *a.* [L. *indignus*; pref. *in-* not + *dignus* worthy. See DIGNITY.] Unworthy; degrading.

In-dig'nant (-dĭg'nant), *a.* [L. *indignans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *indignari* to be indignant, fr. *indignus*. See INDIGN.] Affected with indignation; wrathful; irate. — **In-dig'nant-ly**, *adv.*

In'dig-na'tion (ĭn'dĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* The feeling excited by that which is unworthy, base, or disgraceful; anger mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

Syn. — Anger; ire; wrath; fury; rage. See ANGER.

In-dig'ni-ty (ĭn-dĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Any action toward another which manifests contempt for him; an offense against personal dignity; contumely.

In'di-go (ĭn'dĭ-gō), *n.*; *pl.* INDIGOES (-gōz). [F., fr. L. *indicum* indigo, fr. *Indicus* Indian.] **1.** A kind of deep blue, — one of the seven prismatic colors. **2.** (*Chem.*) A blue dyestuff obtained from several plants belonging to very different genera and orders.

In'di-go (ĭn'dĭ-gō), *a.* Having the color of, pertaining to, or derived from, indigo.

Indigo bird (*Zoöl.*), a small North American finch, the male of which is indigo blue.

In'di-rect' (ĭn'dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* **1.** Not direct; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous. **2.** Not tending to an aim, purpose, or result by the plainest course, or by obvious means, but obliquely or consequentially. **3.** Not straightforward or upright; tending to mislead. **4.** Not resulting directly from a thing, but more or less remotely connected with or growing out of it. — **In'di-rect'ly** (ĭn'dĭ-rĕkt'lĭ), *adv.* — **In'di-rect'ness**, *n.*

In'di-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* Oblique course or means; dishonest practices; indirectness.

In'dis-cern'i-ble (ĭn'dĭz-zẽrn'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not discernible; imperceptible; not discoverable or visible.

In'dis-cerp'i-ble (-dĭs-sẽrp'ĭ-b'l), **In'dis-cerp'ti-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not discerpible; inseparable. [*Obs.*]

In-dis'ci-plin-a-ble (ĭn-dĭs'sĭ-plĭn-ā-b'l), *a.* Not disciplinable. [*R.*] [coverable.

In'dis-cov'er-a-ble (ĭn'dĭs-kŭv'ẽr-ā-b'l), *a.* Undis-

In'dis-creet' (-krēt'), *a.* Not discreet. — **In'dis-creet'ly**, *adv.* — **In'dis-creet'ness**, *n.*

In'dis-crete' (-krēt'), *a.* **1.** Indiscreet. [*Obs.*] **2.** Not discrete or separated; compact; homogeneous.

In'dis-cre'tion (-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being indiscreet. **2.** Indiscreet act or behavior.

In'dis-crim'i-nate (-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Not discriminate; wanting discrimination; not making distinction; confused; promiscuous. — **In'dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.*

In'dis-crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction; impartiality.

In'dis-pen'sa-ble (-pĕn'sā-b'l), *a.* Not dispensable; impossible to be omitted, remitted, or spared; requisite. — **In'dis-pen'sa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'dis-pen'sa-bly**, *adv.*

In'dis-pose' (ĭn'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* **1.** To render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify. **2.** To make somewhat ill. **3.** To disincline; to render averse or unfavorable.

In-dis'po-si'tion (ĭn-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being indisposed; disinclination. **2.** A slight disorder or illness.

In-dis'pu-ta-ble (ĭn-dĭs'pū-tā-b'l), *a.* Not disputable; incontrovertible; too evident to admit of dispute. — **In-dis'pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-dis'pu-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Incontestable; unquestionable; undeniable; indubitable; certain; positive; undoubted; sure.

In-dis'so-lu-ble (-sŏ-lū-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not dissoluble; not capable of being liquefied; insoluble. **2.** Perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable. — **In-dis'so-lu-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **In-dis'so-lu-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-dis'so-lu-bly**, *adv.*

In'dis-solv'a-ble (ĭn'dĭz-zŏlv'ā-b'l), *a.* Not dissolvable; incapable of separation; perpetually binding.

In'dis-tinct' (ĭn'dĭs-tĭŋkt'), *a.* **1.** Not distinct or distinguishable. **2.** Obscure to the mind or senses; not clear; not definite; imperfect; faint.

Syn. — Undefined; indistinguishable; obscure; indefinite; vague; ambiguous; uncertain; confused.

In'dis-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Want of distinction or distinguishableness; confusion; uncertainty.

In'dis-tinc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having nothing distinctive; common. [ner.

In'dis-tinct'ly (-tĭŋkt'lĭ), *adv.* In an indistinct man-

In'dis-tinct'ness, *n.* Quality of being indistinct.

In'dis-tin'guish-a-ble (-tĭŋ'gwĭsh-ā-b'l), *a.* Not distinguishable; not capable of being discriminated or discerned. — **In'dis-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-dite' (ĭn-dīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDITING.] [OF. *enditer* to indicate, write, inform, and *endicter* to accuse; both fr. LL. *indictare* to show, to accuse, fr. L. *indicere* to proclaim, announce; pref. *in-* in + *dicere* to say.] **1.** To compose; to write; to be author of. **2.** To invite or ask. [*Obs.*]

In-dite'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of inditing.

In-dit'er (-dīt'ẽr), *n.* One who indites.

In'di-um (ĭn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See INDIGO.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal, resembling zinc in physical properties and aluminium in chemical relations. Its spectrum has two characteristic indigo-blue lines.

In'di-vid'u-al (-vĭd'ū-*al*; 135), *a.* [L. *individuus* indivisible; pref. *in-* not + *dividuus* divisible, fr. *dividere* to divide.] **1.** Not divided, or not to be divided; existing as one distinct being or object; single; one. **2.** Of or pertaining to one only; peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing.

In'di-vid'u-al, *n.* A single person, animal, or thing of any kind; esp., a human being; a person.

In'di-vid'u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality of being individual; individuality; personality. **2.** An excessive or exclusive regard to one's personal interest; selfishness.

In'di-vid'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being individual or constituting an individual. **2.** Character or property appropriate or peculiar to an individual; distinctive character.

In'di-vid'u-al-ize (ĭn'dĭ-vĭd'ū-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDIVIDUALIZED (-izd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDIVIDUALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To mark or distinguish as an individual.

In'di-vid'u-al-ly, *adv.* In an individual manner or relation; as an individual or individuals; separately.

In'di-vid'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To distinguish from others of the species; to endow with individuality.

In'di-vid'u-a'tion (-vĭd'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of individuating or state of being individuated.

In'di-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not divisible; not separable into parts. **2.** (*Math.*) Incommensurable. — **In'di-vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'di-vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

In'di-vis'i-ble, *n.* That which is indivisible. — **In'di-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'do- (ĭn'dō-). [From L. *Indus* East Indian.] A prefix signifying *Indian* (*i. e.*, East Indian).

In'do-Chi-nese' (-chī-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China (*i. e.*, India beyond the Ganges).

In-doc'i-ble (ĭn-dŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being taught, or not easily instructed; dull; intractable. — **In-doc'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ). **In-doc'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

In-doc'ile (ĭn-dŏs'ĭl *or* -dō'sĭl), *a.* Not teachable; indisposed to be taught, or to be disciplined; intractable.

In'do-cil'i-ty (ĭn'dō-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being indocile; dullness of intellect; intractableness.

In-doc'tri-nate (ĭn-dŏk'trĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDOCTRINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDOCTRINATING.] [Pref. *in-* in + L. *doctrina* doctrine.] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; to imbue with learning.

In-doc'tri-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of indoctrinating, or the state of being indoctrinated.

In'do-Eu'ro-pe'an (ĭn'dō-ū'rō-pē'an), *a.* Aryan; — applied to those languages of India and Europe derived from the prehistoric Aryan language; also, of or pertaining to the people or nations who speak these languages.

In'do-Ger-man'ic (-jĕr-măn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Same as ARYAN, and INDO-EUROPEAN. **2.** Pertaining to, or denoting, the Teutonic family of languages as related to the Sanskrit, or derived from the Aryan language.

In'do-lence (ĭn'dō-lens), *n.* Quality or state of being indolent; indisposition to labor.

In'do-lent (-lent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + L. *dolens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *dolere* to feel pain. See DOLOROUS.] **1.** Free from toil, pain, or trouble. [*Obs.*] **2.** Indulging in ease; avoiding labor and exertion. **3.** (*Med.*) Causing little or no pain or annoyance. — **In'do-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — LAZY; slothful; listless; inactive. See IDLE.

In-dom'i-ta-ble (ĭn-dom'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* [L. *indomitabilis*; *in-* not + *domitare*, intens. fr. *domare* to tame. See TAME.] Not to be subdued; untamable; invincible.

In'door' (ĭn'dōr'), *a.* Done or being within doors; within a house or institution; domestic.

In'doors' (ĭn'dōrz' *or* ĭn'dōrz'), *adv.* Within the house; — usually separated, *in doors*.

In-dors'a-ble (ĭn-dôrs'à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being indorsed; transferable by indorsement; convertible.

In-dorse' (ĭn-dôrs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDORSED (-dôrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDORSING.] [LL. *indorsare*. See ENDORSE.] **1.** To cover the back of; to lade. [*Obs.*] **2.** To write upon the back or outside of a paper or letter, as a direction or address. **3.** (*Law* & *Com.*) To write one's name, alone or with other words, upon the back of (a paper), for the purpose of transferring it, or to secure its payment; to guarantee the payment, fulfillment, or validity of, or to certify something upon the back of (a check, writ, etc.). **4.** To give one's name or support to; to sanction. [indorsed.]

In'dor-see' (-dôr-sē'), *n.* One to whom a paper is

In-dorse'ment (ĭn-dôrs'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of indorsing. **2.** That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper; a writing, (usually) upon the back of a negotiable instrument, by which it is assigned and transferred. **3.** Sanction, support, or approval.

In-dors'er (-ẽr), *n.* The person who indorses.

In-dow'ment (-dou'ment), *n.* See ENDOWMENT.

In'drawn' (ĭn'drạn'), *a.* Drawn in.

In-du'bi-ous (ĭn-dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Not dubious; certain. **2.** Not doubting; unsuspecting.

In-du'bi-ta-ble (-tà-b'l), *a.* Not dubitable or doubtful. — **In-du'bi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-du'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

In-duce' (ĭn-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDUCING (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *inducere*, *inductum*; pref. *in-* in + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead on; to influence; to prevail on. **2.** To bring on; to effect; to cause. **3.** (*Physics*) To produce by induction. **4.** (*Logic*) To conclude by induction.

Syn. — To move; instigate; urge; impel; incite; actuate.

In-duce'ment (ĭn-dūs'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of inducing, or state of being induced. **2.** That which induces; motive; consideration. **3.** (*Law*) Matter stated by way of introduction to the main allegations of a pleading.

Syn. — Motive; reason; influence. See MOTIVE.

In-du'cer (-dū'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, induces.

In-du'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being induced.

In-duct' (ĭn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDUCTING.] [L. *inductus*, p. p. of *inducere*. See INDUCE.] **1.** To bring in; to introduce; to usher in. **2.** To put formally in possession of an office.

In-duc'tile (-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* Not ductile. [inductile.]

In'duc-til'i-ty (ĭn'dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being

In-duc'tion (ĭn-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inducting or bringing in; introduction; beginning. **2.** (*Logic*) Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal; also, the result or inference so reached. **3.** (*Physics*) The property or process by which one body having electrical or magnetic polarity produces it in another body without direct contact.

Syn. — Deduction. — In *induction* we observe a sufficient number of individual or *particular* facts, and, on the ground of analogy, formulate *general* principles or laws applying to all of the same class. This kind of reasoning is common in physical sciences. In *deduction* we begin with a *general* (proven or assumed) truth, and seek to connect it with some *particular* case by means of a middle term, or class of objects, known to be equally connected with both, affirming of the latter the distinctive qualities of the former. This is the syllogistic method. By *induction* Franklin established the identity of lightning and electricity; by *deduction* he inferred that dwellings might be protected by lightning rods.

In-duc'tion-al (ĭn-dŭk'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding by, induction; inductive.

In-duct-ive (ĭn-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Leading or drawing; persuasive; tempting. **2.** Leading to, proceeding by, derived from, or using, induction. — **In-duct'ive-ly**, *adv.*

In-duct'or (ĭn-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who inducts another into office. **2.** (*Elec.*) The inducing part of an electrical apparatus.

In-due' (ĭn-dū'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDUED (-dūd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDUING.] [L. *induere* to put on, clothe, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in-* in) + root of L. *exuere* to put off, divest.] **1.** To put on, as clothes; to draw on. **2.** To clothe; to invest; hence, to endow; to supply, as with mental qualities. [dued.]

In-due'ment, *n.* Act of induing, or state of being in-

In-dulge' (ĭn-dŭlj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDULGED (-dŭljd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDULGING (-dŭl'jĭng).] [L. *indulgere* to be kind or tender to one.] **1.** To be complacent toward; to give way to; not to oppose or restrain; to yield to; to gratify by compliance. **2.** To grant as by favor; to bestow in concession.

Syn. — See GRATIFY.

In-dulge', *v. t.* To indulge one's self; to gratify one's tastes or desires, esp. in wrong or questionable acts.

In-dul'gence (ĭn-dŭl'jens), *n.* **1.** Act of indulging or humoring; quality of being indulged. **2.** An indulgent act; favor granted; gratification. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, after the guilt of sin has been remitted by repentance; absolution from the censures and public penances of the church.

In-dul'gen-cy (ĭn-dŭl'jen-sĭ), *n.* Indulgence.

In-dul'gent (-jent), *a.* Prone to indulge; compliant. — **In-dul'gent-ly**, *adv.*

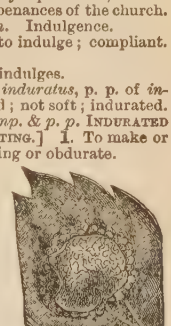
In-dul'ger (-jẽr), *n.* One who indulges.

In'du-rate (ĭn'dū-rāt), *a.* [L. *induratus*, p. p. of *indurare*. See ENDURE.] Hardened; not soft; indurated.

In'du-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INDURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INDURATING.] **1.** To make or become hard. **2.** To make unfeeling or obdurate.

In'du-ra'tion (ĭn'dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of indurating; state or quality of being indurated.

In-du'si-um (ĭn-dū'sĭ-ŭm *or* -zhĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* INDUSIA (-à). [L., an under garment, fr. *induere* to put on.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower. (*b*) The immediate covering of the fruit dots or sori in many ferns, usually a thin scale attached to a veinlet.



Part of Frond, showing Indusium covering Sporangia.

In-dus'tri-al (ĭn-dŭs'trĭ-*al*), *a.* Consisting in industry; pertaining to industry, or the arts and products of industry.

In-dus'tri-al-ism (ĭn-dŭs'trĭ-*al*-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Devotion to industrial pursuits. **2.** The principles or policy applicable to industrial pursuits or organized labor.

In-dus'tri-al-ly, *adv.* With reference to industry.

In-dus'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given to industry; constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied; busy; diligent. — **In-dus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-dus'tri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See DILIGENT.

In'dus-try (ĭn'dŭs-trȳ), *n.* [L. *industria*; cf. *industrius* diligent; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Habitual diligence in any employment or pursuit; steady attention to business. **2.** Any department or branch of art, occupation, or business.

Syn. — Diligence; assiduity; perseverance; activity; laboriousness; attention. See DILIGENCE.

In'dwell' (ĭn'dwĕl'), *v. t. & i.* To dwell in.

In'dwell'er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant.

-ine (-ĭn, -ēn, *or* -īn; 104). **1.** (*Chem.*) A suffix indicating that those substances of whose names it is a part are *basic*, and *alkaloidal* in their nature. **2.** (*Organ. Chem.*) A suffix, used to indicate *hydrocarbons of the second degree of unsaturation*; i. e., members of the acetylene series.

☞ All organic bases, and basic substances (especially nitrogenous substances), are systematically written with the termination *-ine*; as, quin*ine*, morph*ine*, etc. All indifferent and neutral substances, as proteids, glycerides, glucosides, etc., should commonly be spelled with *-in*; as, gelat*in*, amygdal*in*, etc. This rule has no application to those numerous commercial or popular names with the termination *-ine*; as, gasol*ine*, vasel*ine*, etc.

In-e'bri-ant (ĭn-ē'brĭ-*ant*), *a. & n.* Intoxicant.

In-e'bri-ate (ĭn-ē'brĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INEBRIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INEBRIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *inebriare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *in-* in + *ebriare* to make drunk, fr. *ebrius* drunk.] **1.** To make drunk; to intoxicate. **2.** Fig.: To exhilarate or elate as if by spirituous drink; also, to stupefy.

In-e'bri-ate (-āt), *a.* Intoxicated; drunk; stupefied. — *n.* One who is drunk or intoxicated; esp., an habitual drunkard.

In-e'bri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State of being inebriated; intoxication. Also used figuratively.

Syn. — See DRUNKENNESS.

In'e-bri'e-ty (ĭn'ē-brī'ē-tȳ), *n.* Inebriation.

In-ed'it-ed (ĭn-ĕd'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

In-ef'fa-ble (ĭn-ĕf'fa-b'l), *a.* Incapable of expression in words; unspeakable; unutterable. — **In-ef'fa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-ef'fa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-ef'fa-bly**, *adv.*

In'ef-face'a-ble (ĭn'ĕf-fās'a-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being effaced; indelible. — **In'ef-face'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'ef-fect'ive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Not effective; ineffectual. — **In'ef-fect'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ef-fect'ive-ness**, *n.*

In'ef-fec'tu-al (-fĕk'tū-*a*l; 135), *a.* Not producing the proper effect; without effect. — **In'ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ef-fec'tu-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Inefficient; useless; inefficacious; vain; fruitless; unavailing; futile.

In-ef'fer-ves'cent (ĭn-ĕf'fẽr-vĕs'*s*ent), *a.* Not effervescing.

In-ef'fer-ves'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not effervescent.

In-ef'fi-ca'cious (-fĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Not efficacious; inadequate; incompetent; inefficient; impotent. — **In-ef'fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ef'fi-ca'cious-ness**, *n.*

In-ef'fi-ca-cy (ĭn-ĕf'fĭ-ká-sȳ), *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency.

In'ef-fi'cien-cy (ĭn'ĕf-fĭsh'en-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being inefficient; inefficacy; incapacity.

In'ef-fi'cient (-fĭsh'*ent*), *a.* Not efficient; not producing the effect intended or desired; inefficacious; indisposed to effective action. — **In-ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

In'e-las'tic (-ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Not elastic.

In'e-las-tic'i-ty (-lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of elasticity.

In-el'e-gance (ĭn-ĕl'ē-*gans*), } *n.* **1.** Quality of being
In-el'e-gan-cy (-*gan*-sȳ), } inelegant. **2.** Anything inelegant.

In-el'e-gant (-*gant*), *a.* Not elegant; deficient in beauty, polish, grace, etc. — **In-el'e-gant-ly**, *adv.*

In-el'i-gi-ble (-ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not eligible; not qualified to be chosen for an office; not desirable. — **In-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **In-el'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*

In-ept' (ĭn-ĕpt'), *a.* [L. *ineptus*; prefix *in-* not + *aptus* apt, fit.] **1.** Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable; improper; unbecoming. **2.** Silly; useless; absurd. — **In-ept'ly**, *adv.* — **In-ept'ness**, *n.*

In-ept'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of being inept.

In'e-qual'i-ty (ĭn'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being unequal; lack of uniformity; disparity; diversity. **2.** Unevenness; want of levelness. **3.** Variableness; inconstancy. **4.** Inadequacy; incompetency. **5.** (*Alg.*) An expression consisting of two unequal quantities, with the sign of inequality ($>$ or $<$) between them.

In-eq'ui-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕk'wĭ-tá-b'l), *a.* Not equitable.

In-eq'ui-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Want of equity; injustice.

In'e-rad'i-ca-ble (ĭn'ē-răd'ĭ-ká-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eradicated or rooted out. — **In'e-rad'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

In-er'ra-ble (ĭn-ĕr'rá-b'l), *a.* [L. *inerrabilis*. See IN- not, and ERR.] Incapable of erring; infallible.

In-ert' (ĭn-ẽrt'), *a.* [L. *iners, inertis*, unskilled, idle; pref. *in-* not + *ars* art.] **1.** Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed. **2.** Indisposed to move or act; sluggish; dull; indolent. **3.** Not having or manifesting active properties; powerless for an expected or desired effect.

Syn. — Inactive; dull; passive; indolent; sluggish; slothful; lazy; dead; lifeless; irresolute; stupid; senseless; insensible. — *Inactive* implies merely absence of activity; *inert* implies indisposition or incapacity for activity, and *sluggish* the same, but more strongly.

In-er'ti-a (ĭn-ẽr'shĭ-á), *n.* [L., idleness, fr. *iners* idle. See INERT.] **1.** (*Physics*) That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion, and in the same straight line. **2.** Inertness; want of energy; sluggishness.

In-ert'ly (-ẽrt'lȳ), *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly.

In-ert'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being inert.

In-es'ti-ma-ble (-ĕs'tĭ-má-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being estimated; esp., too valuable or excellent to be measured or fully appreciated. — **In-es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Incalculable; invaluable; priceless.

In-ev'i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕv'ĭ-tá-b'l), *a.* Not evitable; incapable of being shunned; unavoidable; certain. — **In-ev'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-ev'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-act' (ĭn'ĕgz-ăkt'), *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true; inaccurate. — **In'ex-act'ly**, *adv.* — **In'ex-act'ness**, *n.*

In'ex-cit'a-ble (-sīt'á-b'l), *a.* Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.

In'ex-cus'a-ble (-ĕks-kūz'á-b'l), *a.* Not excusable; unjustifiable. — **In'ex-cus'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'ex-cus'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-er'tion (ĭn'ĕgz-ẽr'shŭn), *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action; indolence; laziness.

In'ex-haust'ed (ĭn'ĕgz-ąst'ĕd), *a.* Not exhausted; not emptied or used up; not spent; unexhausted.

In'ex-haust'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being exhausted, emptied, or used up; unfailing. — **In'ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In'ex-haust'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'ex-haust'i-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-ist'ent (-ĭst'ent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *existent*.] Not having being; not existing. [innate.]

In'ex-ist'ent, *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + *existent*.] Inherent; |

In-ex'o-ra-ble (ĭn-ĕks'ō-rá-b'l), *a.* Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; firm; determined; unyielding; unchangeable; inflexible; relentless. — **In-ex'o-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-ex'o-ra-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-pe'di-ence (-pē'dĭ-ens), } *n.* Quality or state of
In'ex-pe'di-en-cy (-en-sȳ), } being inexpedient.

In'ex-pe'di-ent (-ent), *a.* Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose or result; inadvisable; improper; unsuitable to time and place. — **In'ex-pe'di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Unwise; impolitic; imprudent; indiscreet; unprofitable; unfit; inadvisable; disadvantageous.

In'ex-pen'sive (-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Not expensive; cheap.

In'ex-pe'ri-ence (-pē'rĭ-ens), *n.* Absence or want of experience; lack of experimental knowledge.

In'ex-pe'ri-enced (-enst), *a.* Not experienced.

In'ex-pert' (-pẽrt'), *a.* Not expert; not skilled.

In-ex'pi-a-ble (ĭn-ĕks'pĭ-á-b'l), *a.* **1.** Admitting of no expiation. **2.** Implacable. [*Archaic*]

In-ex'pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks'plĭ-ká-b'l), *a.* Not explicable; incapable of being explained or accounted for. — **In-ex'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-ex'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-ex'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-plic'it (ĭn'ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* Not explicit; vague.

In'ex-plor'a-ble (-plōr'á-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being explored, searched out, or discovered.

In'ex-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of expression or utterance in language; ineffable; indescribable. — **In'ex-press'i-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-press'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Without expression or meaning; dull; unintelligent. — **In'ex-press'ive-ness**, *n.*

In'ex-pug'na-ble (-pŭg'ná-b'l *or* -pūn'á-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being subdued by force; impregnable. — **In'ex-pug'na-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-tin'guish-a-ble (-tĭn'gwĭsh-á-b'l), *a.* Not extinguishable; unquenchable. [extirpated.]

In'ex-tir'pa-ble (-tẽr'pá-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being

In-ex'tri-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks'trĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being extricated or disentangled; hopelessly involved. — **In-ex'tri-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.*

In-eye' (-ī'), *v. t.* To ingraft, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud or eye; to inoculate.

In-fal'li-bil'i-ty (ĭn-fȧl'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being infallible, or exempt from error; inerrability.

Papal infallibility (*R. C. Ch.*), the dogma (decreed by an ecumenical council in 1870) that the pope can not, when acting in his official character of supreme pontiff, err in defining a doctrine of Christian faith or rule of morals.

In-fal'li-ble (ĭn-fȧl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not fallible; not capable of erring. **2.** Indubitable; sure; certain. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Incapable of error in defining doctrines of Christian faith or rules of morality. — **In-fal'li-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-fal'li-bly**, *adv.*

In'fa-mous (ĭn'fȧ-mŭs), *a.* **1.** Of very bad report; having a reputation of the worst kind; notoriously vile. **2.** Causing or producing infamy; scandalous to the last degree. **3.** (*Law*) Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime. — **In'fa-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **In'fa-mous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Detestable; odious; scandalous; disgraceful; base; vile; shameful; ignominious.

In'fa-my (ĭn'fȧ-mȳ), *n.* [L. *infamia*, fr. *infamis* infamous; pref. *in-* not + *fama* fame.] **1.** Total loss of reputation; public disgrace; dishonor. **2.** Extreme baseness or vileness. **3.** (*Law*) That loss of character, or public disgrace, which a convict incurs, and by which he is at common law rendered incompetent as a witness.

In'fan-cy (ĭn'fan-sȳ), *n.* [See INFANT.] **1.** State or period of being an infant; early childhood. **2.** First age of anything. **3.** (*Law*) State of one under age, or under the age of twenty-one years; nonage; minority.

In'fant (ĭn'fant), *n.* [L. *infans;* pref. *in-* not + *fari* to speak.] **1.** A young babe; sometimes, a child several years of age. **2.** (*Law*) A person not of full age; minor.

In'fant (ĭn'fant), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to infancy; tender; not mature. **2.** Intended for young children.

‖ **In-fan'ta** (ĭn-fän'tȧ; *Sp.* ēn-fän'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fem. of *infante*.] A title borne by each of the daughters of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest.

‖ **In-fan'te** (-tȧ), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A title borne by each of the sons of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest or heir apparent.

In-fan'ti-cide (ĭn-fȧn'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *infanticidium* child murder; *infans, -antis*, child + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** The murder of an infant born alive; child murder. **2.** [L. *infanticida*.] One who kills an infant.

In'fan-tile (ĭn'fan-tīl *or* -tĭl), *a.* Of or pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; childish.

In'fan-tine (-tĭn *or* -tīn), *a.* Infantile; childish.

In'fan-try (ĭn'fan-trȳ), *n.* [F. *infanterie*, It. *infanteria*, fr. *infante* infant, servant, foot soldier, fr. L. *infans, -antis*, child; foot soldiers being formerly the servants and followers of knights.] (*Mil.*) A body of soldiers serving on foot; foot soldiers.

In-fat'u-ate (ĭn-fȧt'ū-ȧt; 135), *a.* [L. *infatuatus*, p. p. of *infatuare* to infatuate; pref. *in-* in + *fatuus* foolish.] Infatuated.

In-fat'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFATUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFATUATING.] **1.** To make foolish; to affect with folly. **2.** To inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion.

In-fat'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of infatuating; state of being infatuated; folly; also, that which infatuates.

In-fea'si-ble (-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being done or accomplished; impracticable. — **In-fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-fea'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

In-fect' (ĭn-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFECTING.] [L. *infectus*, p. p. of *inficere* to put or dip into, to stain, infect; pref. *in-* in + *facere* to make.] **1.** To taint with morbid matter or any pestilential or noxious substance or effluvium by which disease is produced. **2.** To communicate infection to. **3.** To corrupt; to contaminate. **4.** (*Law*) To contaminate with illegality or to expose to penalty.

Syn. — To poison; vitiate; pollute; defile.

In-fect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, infects.

In-fec'tion (ĭn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of infecting. **2.** That which infects; any effluvium, miasm, or pestilential matter by which an infectious disease is caused. **3.** State of being infected; a prevailing disease; epidemic. **4.** That which taints or corrupts morally. **5.** Sympathetic communication of like qualities or emotions; influence.

Syn. — Contagion. — *Infection* is often used in a definite and limited sense of the transmission of affections without direct contact of individuals or immediate application or introduction of the morbific agent, in contradistinction to *contagion*, which then implies transmission by direct contact.

In-fec'tious (ĭn-fĕk'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Having qualities that may infect; communicable or caused by infection; pestilential; epidemic. **2.** Corrupting; vitiating; demoralizing. **3.** (*Law*) Contaminating with illegality. **4.** Capable of being easily diffused or spread; sympathetic. — **In-fec'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **In-fec'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See CONTAGIOUS.

In-fect'ive (ĭn-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Infectious.

In'fe-cun'di-ty (ĭn'fē-kŭn'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of fecundity; barrenness; sterility; unproductiveness.

In'fe-lic'i-tous (ĭn'fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Not felicitous; not fortunate or appropriate in application.

In'fe-lic'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being infelicitous; unhappiness; misery; inappropriateness. **2.** That (as an act, word, etc.) which is infelicitous.

In-fer' (ĭn-fẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFERRED (-fẽrd') *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFERRING.] [L. *inferre* to bring into, bring forward, occasion, infer; pref. *in-* in + *ferre* to carry, bring.] **1.** To adduce; to allege; to offer. [*Obs.*] **2.** To derive by deduction or by induction; to conclude or surmise from facts or premises; to accept or derive, as a consequence, conclusion, or probability. **3.** To show; to manifest. [*Obs.*] [inferred.

In-fer'a-ble (ĭn-fẽr'ȧ-b'l *or* ĭn-fẽr'-), *a.* That may be

In'fer-ence (ĭn'fẽr-ens), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inferring by deduction or induction. **2.** That which is inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another admitted or supposed to be true; conclusion; deduction.

Syn. — Conclusion; deduction; consequence. — An *inference* is literally that which is *brought in;* and hence, a deduction or induction from premises, — something which follows as certainly or probably true. A *conclusion* is stronger than an *inference;* it *shuts us up* to the result, and terminates inquiry. We *infer* what is particular or probable; we *conclude* what is certain. In a chain of reasoning we have many *inferences*, which lead to the ultimate *conclusion*.

In'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference. — **In'fer-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

In-fe'ri-or (ĭn-fē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. of *inferus* that is below, underneath, the lower; akin to E. *under.*] **1.** Lower in place, rank, excellence, etc.; subordinate; beneath. **2.** Poor or mediocre. **3.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) Nearer the sun than the earth is. (*b*) Below the horizon. **4.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Situated below some other organ. (*b*) On the side of a flower next to the bract; anterior. **5.** (*Mil.*) Junior or subordinate in rank. — **In-fe'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

In-fe'ri-or, *n.* A person lower in station, rank, intellect, etc., than another.

In-fe'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being inferior.

In-fer'nal (ĭn-fẽr'nal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *infernalis*, fr. *infernus* that which lies beneath, the lower.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or suitable for, the lower regions, — inhabited, according to the ancients, by the dead. **2.** Of or pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting, hell; suitable for hell, or to the inhabitants of hell; hellish; diabolical.

Infernal machine, a machine or apparatus maliciously designed to explode, and destroy life or property. — **Infernal stone**, lunar caustic; — formerly so called.

Syn. — Tartarean; Stygian; hellish; devilish; diabolical; satanic; fiendish; malicious.

In-fer'nal-ly, *adv.* In an infernal manner.

In-fer'ri-ble (ĭn-fẽr'rĭ-b'l *or* ĭn-fẽr'-), *a.* Inferable.

In-fer'tile (ĭn-fẽr'tĭl *or* -tīl), *a.* Not fertile; barren.

In'fer-til'i-ty (ĭn'fẽr-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Unproductiveness.

In-fest' (ĭn-fĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFESTING.] [L. *infestare*, fr. *infestus* disturbed, hostile, troublesome; *in* in, against + root of *defendere*. See DEFEND.] To trouble greatly by numbers or by frequency; to frequent and molest or harass.

In'fes-ta'tion (ĭn'fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of infesting, or state of being infested; molestation; vexation.

In-fest'er (ĭn-fĕst'ẽr), *n.* One that infests.

In'feu-da'tion (ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *infeudatio*, fr. *infeudare* to enfeoff. See FEUD a fief.] **1.** (*Law*) Act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee. **2.** The granting of tithes to laymen.

In-fib'u-la'tion (ĭn-fĭb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *infibulare, infibulatum*, to clasp; *in-* in + *fibula* clasp, buckle.] Act of clasping, or fastening, as with a buckle or padlock.

In'fi-del (ĭn'fĭ-del), *a.* [L. *infidelis;* pref. *in-* not + *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith.] Not holding the faith; esp., not believing in the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the supernatural origin of Christianity.

In'fi-del, *n.* One who does not believe in the prevailing religious faith; esp., one who does not believe in the divine origin and authority of Christianity.

☞ *Infidel* is also used by English writers to translate

the word used by Mohammedans in speaking of Christians and other disbelievers in Mohammedanism.

Syn. — Unbeliever; freethinker; deist; atheist; skeptic; agnostic.

In-fi-del'i-ty (ĭn'fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being an infidel. **2.** Unfaithfulness to the marriage vow. **3.** Unfaithfulness to a charge, or to moral obligation; treachery; deceit.

In-fil'ter (ĭn-fĭl'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* To filter or sift in.

In-fil'trate (-trāt), *v. i. & t.* To enter by penetrating pores or interstices; to filter into or through something.

In-fil-tra'tion (ĭn'fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of infiltrating. **2.** The substance which has infiltrated.

In'fi-nite (ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *infinitus*. See IN- not, and FINITE.] Unlimited or boundless, in time or space. **2.** Without limit in power, capacity, knowledge, or excellence. **3.** Indefinitely large or extensive. **4.** (*Math.*) Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. **5.** (*Mus.*) Capable of endless repetition.

Syn. — Boundless; immeasurable; illimitable; interminable; limitless; unlimited; endless; eternal.

In'fi-nite, *n.* **1.** That which is infinite; boundless space or duration; infinity. **2.** (*Math.*) An infinite quantity or magnitude. **3.** An infinity; an incalculable or very great number. **4.** The Infinite Being; God.

In'fi-nite-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without bounds or limits; beyond assignable limits. **2.** Exceedingly; vastly.

In'fi-nite-ness, *n.* State or quality of being infinite.

In'fin-i-tes'i-mal (ĭn'fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [Cf. F. *infinitésimal*.] Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity or value; very small. — *n.* (*Math.*) An infinitesimal quantity.

In-fin'i-tive (-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Unlimited; undefined.

Infinitive mood (*Gram.*), that form of the verb which merely names the action, and performs the office of a verbal noun.

In-fin'i-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) An infinitive form of the verb; a verb in the infinitive mood; the infinitive mood.

In-fin'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being infinite, or without limits; infiniteness. **2.** Infinite extent; immensity; infinity. **3.** Countless number.

In-fin'i-ty (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *infinitas*; pref. *in-* not + *finis* boundary, limit, end.] **1.** Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; eternity; boundlessness; immensity. **2.** Unlimited capacity, energy, excellence, or knowledge. **3.** Endless or indefinite number; great multitude. **4.** (*Math.*) A quantity greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. **5.** (*Geom.*) That part of a line, plane, or space, infinitely distant.

In-firm' (-fẽrm'), *a.* [L. *infirmus*. See IN- not; and FIRM, *a.*] **1.** Not firm or sound; weak. **2.** Weak of mind or will; irresolute. **3.** Not solid or stable; insecure.

Syn. — Debilitated; sickly; feeble; decrepit; weak; enfeebled; irresolute; vacillating; imbecile.

In-firm'a-ry (ĭn-fẽrm'ā-rȳ), *n.* A hospital, or place where the infirm or sick are treated.

In-firm'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being infirm; feebleness; an imperfection; esp., an unsound or unhealthy condition; a malady. **2.** A personal frailty or failing.

Syn. — Debility; imbecility; weakness; feebleness; failing; foible; defect; disease; malady. See DEBILITY.

In-firm'ly, *adv.* In an infirm manner.

In-firm'ness, *n.* Infirmity; feebleness.

In-fix' (ĭn-fĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *infigere*, p. p. *infixus*; pref. *in-* in + *figere* to fix.] **1.** To set; to fasten or fix by piercing or thrusting in. **2.** To implant; to inculcate.

In-flame' (ĭn-flām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLAMED (-flāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLAMING.] [OF. *enflamer*, L. *inflammare*, *inflammatum*; pref. *in-* in + *flammare* to flame, fr. *flamma* flame.] **1.** To set on fire; to kindle; to fire. **2.** Fig.: To excite to intense or excessive action or heat. **3.** To provoke to anger or rage; to incense. **4.** (*Med.*) To produce congestion of the blood vessels in, with consequent swelling, heat, pain, and development of morbid tissue.

Syn. — To irritate; exasperate; enrage; anger; arouse.

In-flame', *v. i.* To grow morbidly hot, congested, or painful; to become angry or incensed. [inflames.

In-flam'er (ĭn-flām'ẽr), *n.* The person or thing that

In-flam'ma-ble (ĭn-flăm'mȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being easily set on fire; combustible. **2.** Excitable; irritable; irascible. — **In-flam'ma-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-flam'ma-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-flam'ma-bly**, *adv.*

In'flam-ma'tion (ĭn'flăm-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inflaming, or state of being inflamed. [ducing inflammation.

In-flam'ma-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to inflame; in-

In-flate' (ĭn-flāt'), *p. a.* [L. *inflatus*, p. p. of *inflare* to inflate; *in-* in + *flare* to blow.] Blown in; inflated.

In-flate', *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLATING.] **1.** To swell or distend with air or gas; to dilate; to expand. **2.** Fig.: To cause to be elated or self-important. **3.** To cause to become unduly expanded or increased.

In-flat'ed (ĭn-flāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Filled with, or as with, air or gas; blown up; distended. **2.** Turgid; bombastic; pompous. [of being inflated.

In-fla'tion (ĭn-flā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inflating, or state

In-flect' (ĭn-flĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLECTING.] [L. *inflectere*, *inflexum*; pref. *in-* in + *flectere* to bend.] **1.** To turn from a direct line or course; to bend; to incline; to deflect. **2.** (*Gram.*) To vary, as a word in its terminations; to decline; to conjugate. **3.** To modulate, as the voice.

In-flec'tion (ĭn-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inflecting; state of being inflected. **2.** A bend; fold; curve; twist. **3.** (*Gram.*) The variation which words undergo to mark case, gender, number, comparison, tense, person, mood, voice, etc. **4.** Modulation of voice; specif.: (*Mus.*) (*a*) Any change in the pitch or tone of the voice. (*b*) A departure from the monotone, or reciting note, in chanting.

In-flec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to inflection; having, or characterized by, inflection.

In-flect'ive (ĭn-flĕk'tĭv), *a.* Capable of, characterized by, or pertaining to, inflection; inflectional.

In-flex' (ĭn-flĕks'), *v. t.* [Cf. INFLECT.] To bend.

In-flexed' (ĭn-flĕkst'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent inwards.

In-flex'i-ble (ĭn-flĕks'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being bent; stiff; rigid; firm; unyielding. **2.** Firm in will or purpose; not to be changed or altered. **3.** Incapable of change; unalterable. — **In-flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-flex'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-flex'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Unbending; rigid; immutable; inexorable; pertinacious; obstinate; stubborn; unrelenting.

In-flict' (ĭn-flĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLICTING.] [L. *infligere*, p. p. *-ictus*, pref. *in-* in, on + *fligere* to strike.] To give, cause, or produce by striking, or as if by striking; to apply forcibly; to lay or impose; to cause to bear, feel, or suffer.

In-flict'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who inflicts.

In-flic'tion (ĭn-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inflicting or imposing. **2.** That which is inflicted or imposed.

In-flict'ive (ĭn-flĭk'tĭv), *a.* Causing infliction; acting as an infliction.

In'flo-res'cence (ĭn'flō-rĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *inflorescens*, p. pr., deriv. of pref. *in-* + *florescere* to begin to blossom. See FLORESCENT.] **1.** A flowering; the putting forth and unfolding of blossoms. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Mode of flowering, or the general arrangement and disposition of the flowers. (*b*) An axis bearing only flower buds.

In'flu-ence (ĭn'flū-ens), *n.* [F. *influence*, fr. L. *influens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See INFLUENT.] **1.** A flowing in or upon; influx. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, in general, the bringing about of an effect, physical or moral, by a gradual process; agency, force, or tendency of any kind which affects, modifies, or sways. **3.** Power or authority arising from elevated station, excellence of character or intellect, wealth, etc. **4.** (*Elec.*) Induction.

Syn. — Control; persuasion; ascendency; sway; supremacy; mastery; character; reputation; prestige.

In'flu-ence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLUENCED (-enst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLUENCING (-en-sĭng).] To control or move by power, physical or moral; to affect by gentle action; to modify, bias, or sway; to exert influence over or upon; to move; to persuade; to induce.

In'flu-en-cer (-sẽr), *n.* One that influences.

In'flu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *influens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *influere*, *influxum*, to flow in; pref. *in-* in + *fluere* to flow.] **1.** Flowing in. **2.** Influential. [*Obs.*]

In'flu-en'tial (ĭn'flū-ĕn'shal), *a.* Exerting or possessing influence or power; potent; efficacious; effective. — **In'flu-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

In'flu-en'za (-zȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Med.*) An epidemic affection characterized by acute nasal catarrh, or by inflammation of the throat or the bronchi, and usually by fever, — formerly attributed to the *influence* of the stars.

In'flux' (ĭn'flŭks'), *n.* [L. *influxus*, fr. *influere*.] **1.** A flowing in. **2.** A coming in, esp. in abundance; infusion; introduction. **3.** That which flows or comes in.

In-fold' (ĭn-fōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To wrap up or cover with folds; to envelop; to inclose; to involve. **2.** To embrace.

In-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFORMED (-fôrmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFORMING.] [OF. *enformer*, L. *informare*; pref. *in-* in + *formare* to form, shape, fr. *forma* form.] **1.** To give form or shape to; to imbue and actuate with vitality; to animate; to mold; to fashion. **2.** To communicate knowledge to; to apprise.

Syn. — To acquaint; tell; teach; instruct; enlighten.

In-form (ĭn-fôrm′), *v. t.* **1.** To take form. [*Obs.*] **2.** To give intelligence or information; to tell.

In-form′al (-*al*), *a.* Not formal; not in the official, usual, or established form; unceremonious; unofficial.

In′for-mal′i-ty (ĭn′fôr-măl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being informal; want of regular, prescribed, or customary form. **2.** An informal act or proceeding. [manner.

In-form′al-ly (ĭn-fôrm′al-lȳ), *adv.* In an informal

In-form′ant (ĭn-fôrm′ant), *n.* One who informs.

In′for-ma′tion (ĭn′fôr-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of informing, or communicating knowledge or intelligence. **2.** News, advice, or knowledge, communicated or acquired in any way; intelligence. **3.** (*Law*) A proceeding in the nature of a prosecution for some offense against the government, instituted and prosecuted, really or nominally, by some authorized public officer.

In-form′er (ĭn-fôrm′ĕr), *n.* One who informs.

‖ **In′fra** (ĭn′frȧ), *adv.* [L.] Below; beneath; under; after; — often used as a prefix.

In-fract′ (ĭn-frăkt′), *v. t.* [L. *infractus*, p. p. of *infringere*. See INFRINGE.] To break; to infringe. [*R.*]

In-frac′tion (ĭn-frăk′shŭn), *n.* Act of breaking; breach; violation; nonobservance; infringement.

In-fract′or (ĭn-frăkt′ĕr), *n.* A violator; a breaker.

In′fra-lap-sa′ri-an (ĭn′frȧ-lăp-sā′rĭ-ȧn), *n.* [*Infra* + *lapse*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Calvinist who considers the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being fallen and guilty when elected.

In′fra-mun′dane (ĭn′frȧ-mŭn′dān), *a.* Lying or situated beneath the world. [franchise.

In-fran′chise (ĭn-frăn′chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* To en-

In-fran′gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being broken or shattered. **2.** Not to be infringed. — **In-fran′gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), **In-fran′gi-ble-ness**, *n.*

In-fre′quence (ĭn-frē′kwens), } *n.* State of being in-
In-fre′quen-cy (-kwen-sȳ), } frequent.

In-fre′quent (-kwent), *a.* Seldom happening; rare; uncommon; unusual. — **In-fre′quent-ly**, *adv.*

In-fringe′ (ĭn-frĭnj′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFRINGED (-frĭnjd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFRINGING (-frĭn′jĭng).] [L. *infringere*; pref. *in-* in + *frangere* to break.] To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey.

In-fringe′, *v. i.* **1.** To violate some contract, rule, or law; to offend. **2.** To encroach; to trespass.

In-fringe′ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of infringing; breach; violation. **2.** An encroachment on a patent, copyright, or other special privilege; a trespass.

In-frin′ger (-jĕr), *n.* One who infringes.

In′fu-mate (ĭn′fū-māt), *v. t.* [L. *infumare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *in-* in + *fumare* to smoke.] To dry by exposing to smoke.

In′fun-dib′u-lar (ĭn′fŭn-dĭb′ū-lĕr), } *a.* [See INFUN-
In′fun-dib′u-late (-dĭb′ū-lāt), } DIBULUM.] Having the form of a funnel; pertaining to an infundibulum.

‖ **In′fun-dib′u-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LA (-lȧ), E. -LUMS (-lŭmz). [L., a funeral, fr. *infundere* to pour in; pref. *in-* in + *fundere* to pour.] A part of an animal or plant having the shape of a funnel; as the structure connecting the base of the brain with the pituitary body, the expanded end of a bronchial tube, etc.

In-fu′ri-ate (ĭn-fū′rĭ-āt), *a.* [It. *infuriato*, p. p. of *infuriare*; pref. *in-* + It. & L. *furia* fury.] Enraged; furiously angry.

In-fu′ri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFURIATED (-āt′ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFURIATING.] To render furious; to enrage; to exasperate.

In-fus′cate (-fŭs′kāt), *v. t.* [L. *infuscare*, p. p. *-atus*; *in-* in + *fuscare* to darken.] To darken; to blacken.

In-fuse′ (ĭn-fūz′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFUSED (-fūzd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFUSING.] [L. *infusus*, p. p. of *infundere*; pref. *in-* in + *fundere* to pour, p. p. *fusus*.] **1.** To pour in, as a liquid; to pour (into or upon). **2.** To instill, as principles or qualities; to introduce. **3.** To inspire; to animate; to fill. **4.** To steep in water or other fluid without boiling; to soak.

In-fu′si-ble (ĭn-fū′zĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** [From INFUSE, *v.*] Capable of being infused. **2.** [Pref. *in-* not + *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable or difficult of fusion, or of being dissolved. — **In-fu′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), **In-fu′si-ble-ness**, *n.*

In-fu′sion (ĭn-fū′zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of infusing, pouring in, or instilling; instillation. **2.** That which is infused; suggestion. **3.** (*Pharmacy*) The liquid extract obtained by infusing.

In-fu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Inspiring; influencing.

‖ **In′fu-so′ri-a** (ĭn′fū-sō′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; — so called because found in *infusions* left exposed to the air. See INFUSE.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of minute Protozoa, which are distinguished by having vibrating cilia, with which they obtain their food and swim about. [See *Illust.* of MONAD.]

In′fu-so′ri-al (ĭn′fū-sō′rĭ-al), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Infusoria; composed of, or containing, Infusoria.

Infusorial Earth. Very much enlarged.

-ing (-ĭng). **1.** [For OE. *-and*, *-end*, *-ind*, AS. *-ende*; akin to Goth. *-and-*, L. *-ant-*, *-ent-*, Gr. *-ovт-*.] A suffix used to form present participles; as, *singing*, *playing*. **2.** [OE. *-ing*, AS. *-ing*, *-ung*.] A suffix used to form nouns from verbs, and signifying the *act of*; the *result of the act*; as, *riding*, *dying*, *feeling*. It has also a secondary collective force; as, *shipping*, *clothing*. **3.** [AS. *-ing*.] A suffix formerly used to form diminutives; as, *lording*, *farthing*.

In′gath′er-ing (ĭn′găth′ĕr-ĭng), *n.* Act or business of gathering or collecting anything; esp., harvest.

In-gel′a-ble (ĭn-jĕl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not congealable.

In-gem′i-nate (ĭn-jĕm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *ingeminare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *in-* in + *geminare*. See GEMINATE.] To redouble or repeat; to reiterate. [tion.

In-gem′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Repetition; reitera-

In-gen′der (ĭn-jĕn′dĕr), *v. t.* See ENGENDER.

In-gen′er-a-ble (ĭn-jĕn′ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not generable; incapable of being engendered or produced; original.

In-gen′er-ate (-āt), *a.* [Fr. L. *ingenerare*. See ENGENDER.] Generated within; inborn; innate. [gender.

In-gen′er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To generate within; to en-

In-gen′ious (ĭn-jēn′yŭs), *a.* [L. *ingeniosus*, fr. *ingenium* innate or natural quality, natural capacity, genius.] **1.** Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations. **2.** Proceeding from, pertaining to, or characterized by, genius or ingenuity; of curious design or mechanism. **3.** Witty; shrewd; adroit; keen; sagacious. — **In-gen′ious-ly**, *adv.* — **In-gen′ious-ness**, *n.*

In′ge-nu′i-ty (ĭn′jē-nū′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being ingenious; quality or power of ready invention; skill in devising or combining. **2.** Curiousness, or cleverness in design or contrivance.

Syn. — Inventiveness; ingeniousness; skill; cunning; cleverness; genius. — *Ingenuity* is a form of genius, and *cleverness* of talent. The former implies invention, the latter a peculiar dexterity and readiness of execution.

In-gen′u-ous (ĭn-jĕn′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ingenuus* inborn, freeborn, noble, frank; pref. *in-* in + root of *gignere* to beget.] **1.** Of honorable extraction; freeborn; noble. **2.** Noble; generous; magnanimous; honorable; upright; high-minded. **3.** Free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; open; frank. — **In-gen′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-gen′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

In′ge-ny (ĭn′jē-nȳ), *n.* [L. *ingenium*.] Natural talent; wit; ingenuity. [*Obs.*] [germinate.

In-ger′mi-nate (ĭn-jĕr′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To cause to

In-gest′ (ĭn-jĕst′), *v. t.* [L. *ingestus*, p. p. of *ingerere* to put in; pref. *in-* in + *gerere* to bear.] To take into, or as into, the stomach or alimentary canal.

‖ **In-ges′ta** (-jĕs′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Substances introduced into the body by the stomach or alimentary canal.

In-ges′tion (-chŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act of ingesting; a taking or putting into the stomach.

In′gle (ĭn′g'l), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *aingeal* fire.] Flame; blaze; a fire; a fireplace. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

In-glo′ri-ous (ĭn-glō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *inglorius*; pref. *in-* not + *gloria* glory, fame.] **1.** Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; obscure; humble. **2.** Shameful; disgraceful; ignominious. — **In-glo′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-glo′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

In′got (ĭn′gŏt), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *in* in + *geótan* to pour.] A bar or wedge of steel, gold, or other malleable metal, cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought cast metal.

In-graft′ (ĭn-grȧft′), *v. t.* **1.** To insert, as a scion of one tree, shrub, or plant in another for propagation; fig., to insert or introduce in such a way as to make a part of something. **2.** To subject to the process of grafting.

In-graft′ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of ingrafting. **2.** The thing ingrafted; a scion.

In′grain′ (ĭn′grān′), *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + *grain* kermes.] **1.** Dyed with grain, or kermes. [*Obs.*] **2.** Dyed before manufacture; — said of the material of a textile fabric; hence, in general, thoroughly inwrought; forming an essential part of the substance.

Ingrain carpet, a double, or two-ply, carpet.

In′grain′, *n.* An ingrain fabric, as a carpet.

In'grain' (ĭn'grān' *or* ĭn-grān'), *v. t.* **1.** To dye with or in grain or kermes. **2.** To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. **3.** To work into the natural texture or into the mental constitution of; to imbue; to infix deeply.

In'grate' (ĭn'grāt'), *n.* An ungrateful person.

In-grate'ful (ĭn-grāt'fụl), *a.* [L. *ingratus* ingrateful (pref. *in-* not + *gratus* beloved, grateful) + *-ful.*] **1.** Ungrateful; unappreciative. **2.** Distasteful; offensive.

In-gra'ti-ate (ĭn-grā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INGRATIATED (-āt'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INGRATIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [Pref. *in-* in + L. *gratia* favor.] To introduce or commend to the favor of another; to bring into favor; to insinuate; — used reflexively.

In-grat'i-tude (ĭn-grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of gratitude; unthankfulness; ungratefulness.

In-grave' (ĭn-grāv'), *v. t.* To engrave. [*R.*]

In-gre'di-ent (ĭn-grē'dĭ-ent), *n.* [F. *ingrédient*, L. *ingrediens, -entis*, entering into, p. pr. of *ingredi* to go into, to enter; pref. *in-* in + *gradi* to go.] That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any combination or mixture; an element; a constituent.

In'gress (ĭn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *ingressus*, fr. *ingredi.* See INGREDIENT.] **1.** Act of entering; entrance. **2.** Power, liberty, or means, of entrance or access.

In-gres'sion (ĭn-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of entering.

In-gross' (ĭn-grōs'), *v. t.* See ENGROSS.

In'grow'ing (ĭn'grō'ĭng), *a.* Growing, or appearing to grow, into some substance.

In'gui-nal (ĭn'gwĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *inguinalis*, fr. *inguen, inguinis*, the groin.] (*Anat. & Med.*) Of or pertaining to, or in the region of, the groin.

In-gulf' (ĭn-gŭlf'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INGULFED (-gŭlft'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INGULFING.] To swallow up or overwhelm in, or as in, a gulf; to cast into a gulf.

In-gur'gi-tate (ĭn-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [Deriv. of L. *in-* in + *gurges, -gitis*, whirlpool, gulf.] **1.** To swallow, devour, or drink greedily; to guzzle. **2.** To swallow up.

In-gur'gi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ingurgitating; that which is so swallowed.

In-hab'it (ĭn-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHABITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHABITING.] [OF. *enhabiter*, L. *inhabitare;* pref. *in-* in + *habitare* to dwell.] To live or dwell in; to occupy, as a place of settled residence.

In-hab'it, *v. i.* To dwell; to abide. [habitable.

In-hab'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be inhabited;

In-hab'it-a-ble, *a.* Not habitable.

In-hab'it-ance (ĭn-hăb'ĭt-ans), } *n.* Act of inhabit-

In-hab'it-an-cy (-an-sy), } ing, or state of being inhabited; the condition of an inhabitant.

In-hab'it-ant (-ant), *n.* One who dwells permanently in a place, as distinguished from a transient lodger or visitor; specif., one having a legal settlement in a town.

In-hab'i-ta'tion (ĭn-hăb'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited; indwelling.

In-hab'it-a-tive-ness (ĭn-hăb'ĭt-ā-tĭv-nĕs), *n.* (*Phrenol.*) A tendency to permanent residence in a place.

In-hal'ant (ĭn-hāl'ant), *a.* Inhaling; used for inhaling. — *n.* An apparatus more usually called an *inhaler;* that which is to be inhaled. [that which is inhaled.

In'ha-la'tion (ĭn'hă-lā'shŭn), *n.* An inhaling; also,

In-hale' (ĭn-hāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHALED (-hāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHALING.] [L. *inhalare* to breathe upon; pref. *in-* in + *halare* to breathe.] To breathe or draw into the lungs; to inspire.

In-hal'ent (-hāl'ent), *a.* Used for inhaling.

In-hal'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who inhales. **2.** An apparatus through or from which something may be inhaled, as for medicinal purposes.

In-har-mon'ic (ĭn'här-mŏn'ĭk), } *a.* Not harmonic;

In-har-mon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } inharmonious.

In-har-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant. **2.** Conflicting; jarring. — **In-har-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In-har-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

In-hearse' (ĭn-hĕrs'), *v. t.* To put in, or as in, a hearse.

In-here' (ĭn-hēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHERED (-hērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHERING.] [L. *inhaerere; in-* in + *haerere* to stick.] To be inherent; to stick (*in*); to be fixed or permanently incorporated; to belong.

In-her'ence (-hēr'ens), } *n.* State of inhering; in-

In-her'en-cy (-en-sy), } nateness.

In-her'ent (-ent), *a.* Permanently existing; naturally pertaining to; inalienable. — **In-her'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Innate; inborn; native; natural; inbred; inwrought; inseparable; essential; indispensable.

In-her'it (ĭn-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHERITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHERITING.] [OF. *enheriter* to appoint as an heir, L. *inhereditare;* pref. *in-* in + *hereditare* to inherit, fr. *heres* heir.] **1.** (*Law*) To take by descent from an ancestor; to take or receive, as a right or title, by law from an ancestor at his decease. **2.** To receive or take by birth; to have by nature. **3.** To come into possession of; to possess; to own.

In-her'it, *v. i.* To take or hold a possession, property, estate, or rights by inheritance.

In-her'it-a-ble (ĭn-hĕr'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being inherited; transmissible or descendible. **2.** Capable of being transmitted naturally from parent to child. **3.** Capable of taking by inheritance, as an heir.

In-her'it-ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act or state of inheriting. **2.** That which is or may be inherited; a heritage. **3.** A permanent or valuable possession or blessing, esp. one received without purchase. **4.** Possession; ownership. **5.** (*Law*) An estate received by descent as heir to another, or which may be transmitted to an heir.

In-her'it-or (-ĕr), *n.* One who inherits; an heir.

In-her'it-ress (-rĕs), *n.* An heiress.

In-her'it-rix (-rĭks), *n.* Same as INHERITRESS.

In-he'sion (ĭn-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *inhaesio.* See INHERE.] State of existing, or being inherent, in something.

In-hib'it (ĭn-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHIBITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHIBITING.] [L. *inhibere*, p. p. *inhibitus; in-* in + *habere* to hold.] **1.** To check; to hold back; to restrain. **2.** To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

In'hi-bi'tion (ĭn'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of inhibiting, or state of being inhibited; restraint; prohibition; embargo.

In-hib'i-to-ry (ĭn-hĭb'ĭ-tō-ry), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or producing, inhibition; prohibitory.

In-hos'pi-ta-ble (-hŏs'pĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not hospitable; not disposed to show hospitality to strangers or guests. **2.** Affording no shelter or sustenance; barren; cheerless. — **In-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In-hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

In-hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-ty), *n.* Want of hospitality.

In-hu'man (ĭn-hū'man), *a.* Destitute of the kindness and tenderness natural to a human being; characterized by, or attended with, cruelty. — **In-hu'man-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Cruel; unfeeling; pitiless; merciless; savage; barbarous; brutal; ferocious; ruthless; fiendish.

In'hu-man'i-ty (ĭn'hū-măn'ĭ-ty), *n.* Quality or state of being inhuman.

In-hu'mate (ĭn-hū'māt), *v. t.* [L. *inhumare*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *in-* in + *humare* to cover with earth.] To inhume; to bury; to inter.

In'hu-ma'tion (ĭn'hû-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inhuming.

In-hume' (ĭn-hūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INHUMED (-hūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INHUMING.] To bury; to inter.

In-im'i-cal (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *inimicalis*, fr. *inimicus* unfriendly, hostile; pref. *in-* not + *amicus* friendly.] **1.** Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; unfavorable; — chiefly applied to private enmity, *hostile* being used in case of public enmity. **2.** Opposed in tendency, influence, or effects; antagonistic; incompatible. — **In-im'i-cal-ly** (-kal-lỹ), *adv.*

In-im'i-ta-ble (-tă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being imitated, copied, or counterfeited; surpassingly excellent; matchless; unique. — **In-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **In-im'i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In-im'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

In-iq'ui-tous (ĭn-ĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked. — **In-iq'ui-tous-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Wicked; wrong; unjust; unrighteous; nefarious; criminal. — *Wicked* is the generic term. *Iniquitous* is stronger, denoting a violation of the rights of others, usually by fraud or circumvention. *Nefarious* is still stronger, implying a breach of the most sacred obligations.

In-iq'ui-ty (-tỹ), *n.* [F. *iniquité*, L. *iniquitas*, inequality, unfairness, injustice, fr. *iniquus;* pref. *in-* not + *aequus.* See EQUAL.] **1.** Absence of, or deviation from, just dealing; want of rectitude or uprightness; unrighteousness; wickedness. **2.** An iniquitous act or thing; a wrong; a sin; a crime. **3.** A character in the old English moralities personating some vice.

In-i'tial (ĭn-ĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *initialis*, from *initium* entrance, beginning, fr. *inire* to go into, to enter, begin; pref. *in-* in + *ire* to go.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the beginning; marking the commencement; incipient. **2.** Placed at the beginning; standing at the head, as of a list or series. — **In-i'tial-ly,** *adv.*

In-i'tial, *n.* The first letter of a word or a name.

In-i'ti-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INITIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INITIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *initiare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *initium.* See INITIAL.] **1.** To introduce by a first act; to originate; to commence; to begin. **2.** To instruct in the rudiments or principles; to introduce. **3.** To introduce into a society or organization; esp., to admit to a secret order with mysterious rites.

In-i'ti-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Untried; new. [*Obs.*] **2.** Begun; commenced; introduced; newly admitted.

In-i'ti-a'tion (Ĭn-ĭsh'Ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of initiating, or process of being initiated. **2.** The form or ceremony used in initiating a new member of any society.

In-i'ti-a-tive (Ĭn-ĭsh'Ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to initiate; inceptive; initiatory; introductory; preliminary.

In-i'ti-a-tive, *n.* **1.** An introductory step or move; an originating or beginning. **2.** Right or power to introduce a new measure or course of action, as in legislation.

In-i'ti-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Suitable for an introduction or beginning; serving or designed to initiate; introductory; prefatory.

In-ject' (Ĭn-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Injected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Injecting.] [L. *injectus*, p. p. of *inicere*, *injicere*, to throw in; pref. *in-* in + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To throw in; to dart in; to force in. **2.** Fig.: To offer; to propose; to instill. **3.** (*Anat.*) To fill (a vessel, cavity, or tissue) with a fluid or other substance.

In-jec'tion (Ĭn-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of injecting or throwing in. **2.** That which is injected; esp., a liquid medicine forced into a cavity of the body. **3.** (*Steam Eng.*) Act of throwing cold water into a condenser to produce a vacuum.

In-ject'or (Ĭn-jĕkt'ẽr), *n.* One that injects.

In-join' (Ĭn-join'), *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See Enjoin.

In-ju-di'cious (Ĭn'jū-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Not judicious; wanting in sound judgment. **2.** Not according to sound judgment or discretion. — **In-ju-di'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **In-ju-di'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Indiscreet; inconsiderate; undiscerning; incautious; unwise; rash; hasty; imprudent.

In-junc'tion (Ĭn-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *injunctio*, fr. *injungere*, *injunctum*, to enjoin. See Enjoin.] **1.** An enjoining; act of directing, commanding, or prohibiting. **2.** That which is enjoined; order; mandate; decree; precept; direction. **3.** (*Law*) A writ or process, granted by a court, requiring a party to do or forbear something.

In'jure (Ĭn'jŭr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Injured (-jūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Injuring.] [L. *injuriari*, fr. *injuria* injury; or perhaps fr. E. *injury*, or F. *injure* injury. See Injury.] To do harm to; to hurt; to damage; as: (*a*) To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness of, as health. (*b*) To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate. (*c*) To slander, tarnish, or impair, as reputation or character. (*d*) To impair or diminish, as happiness or virtue. (*e*) To give pain to, as the sensibilities or the feelings; to grieve; to annoy. (*f*) To impair, as the intellect or mind.

Syn. — To mar; spoil; sully; wrong; maltreat; abuse; insult; affront; dishonor.

In'jur-er (-jŭr-ẽr), *n.* One who injures or wrongs.

In-ju'ri-ous (Ĭn-jū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Unjust; wrongful; iniquitous. [*Obs.*] **2.** Causing injury or harm; hurtful; harmful; mischievous. — **In-ju'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In-ju'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Harmful; hurtful; pernicious; mischievous; baneful; deleterious; noxious; ruinous; detrimental.

In'ju-ry (Ĭn'jū-rȳ), *n.* [L. *injuria*, fr. *injurius* injurious, wrongful, unjust; pref. *in-* not + *jus*, *juris*, right, law, justice.] **1.** Any damage or hurt done to a person or thing; detriment to, or violation of, the person, character, feelings, rights, property, or interests of an individual. **2.** That which injures.

Syn. — Harm; hurt; damage; loss; impairment; detriment; wrong; evil; injustice.

In-jus'tice (Ĭn-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* **1.** Want of justice and equity; violation of another's rights; inequity; wrong; unfairness; imposition. **2.** An unjust act or deed.

Ink (Ĭnk), *n.* [OF. *enque*, L. *encaustum* the purple red ink with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Gr. ἔγκαυστον, fr. ἔγκαυστος burnt in, encaustic, fr. ἐγκαίειν to burn in.] A fluid, or a viscous preparation, used in writing or printing.

Sympathetic ink, a writing fluid of such a nature that what is written remains invisible till acted upon by a reagent.

Ink, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Inked (Ĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Inking.] To supply with ink; to mark or color with ink.

Ink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, inks.

Ink'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* [*Ink* + *horn.*] A small bottle of horn formerly used for holding ink; an inkstand.

Ink'i-ness (-Ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being inky.

In'kle (Ĭn'k'l), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *lingle*, the first *l* being mistaken for the definite article in French. See Lingle.] A kind of tape or braid.

In'kle, *v. t.* [OE. *inclen* to hint; cf. Dan. *ymte* to whisper.] To guess. [*Prov. Eng.*]

In'kling (Ĭn'klĭng), *n.* A hint; an intimation.

Ink'stand' (Ĭnk'stănd'), *n.* A small vessel for ink.

Ink'y (-ȳ), *a.* Of or like ink; soiled with ink; black.

In-lace' (Ĭn-lās'), *v. t.* To work in, as lace; to embellish with lacelike work; also, to lace or enlace.

In-laid' (Ĭn-lād'), *p. p.* of Inlay.

In'land (Ĭn'land), *a.* **1.** Being within the land; more or less remote from the ocean or from open water; interior. **2.** Limited to the land, or to inland routes; not passing on, or over, the sea. **3.** Domestic; not foreign.

In'land, *n.* The interior part of a country.

In'land, *adv.* In, into, or towards, the interior.

In'land-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lives inland.

In-lay' (Ĭn-lā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Inlaid (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Inlaying.] To lay within; hence, to insert in a groundwork of other material.

In'lay' (Ĭn'lā'), *n.* Matter or pieces of wood, ivory, etc., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying.

In-lay'er (Ĭn-lā'ẽr), *n.* One who works at inlaying.

In'let (Ĭn'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A passage by which an inclosed place may be entered; entrance. **2.** A bay or recess; a narrow strip of water running into the land or between islands. **3.** That which is let in or inlaid. [terior.]

In'ly (Ĭn'lȳ), *a.* [AS. *inlīc.* See In.] Internal; in-

In'ly, *adv.* Internally; within; in the heart.

In'mate' (Ĭn'māt'), *n.* [*In* + *mate* an associate.] A fellow lodger; esp., an occupant of an asylum, prison, etc.; also, one who occupies or lodges in any place.

In-mesh' (Ĭn-mĕsh'), *v. t.* To bring within, or catch in, meshes, as of a net; to enmesh.

In'most' (Ĭn'mōst'), *a.* [AS. *innemest*, a double superlative form fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in. The modern form is due to confusion with *most.*] Deepest within; farthest from the surface or external part; innermost.

Inn (Ĭn), *n.* [AS. *in*, *inn*, house, inn, from AS. *in* in; akin to Icel. *inni* house. See In.] **1.** A place of shelter; hence, dwelling. [*Obs.*] **2.** A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; tavern; public house; hotel. **3.** The town residence of a nobleman or distinguished person. [*Eng.*] **4.** One of the colleges (societies or buildings) in London for law students and barristers.

Inn, *v. t.* To get in; to in. See In, *v. t.*

In'nate (Ĭn'nāt *or* Ĭn-nāt'), *a.* [L. *innatus*; pref. *in-* in + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Inborn; native; natural. **2.** (*Metaph.*) Originating in, or derived from, the constitution of the intellect, as opposed to what is acquired from experience. **3.** (*Bot.*) Joined by the base to the very tip of a filament; as, an *innate* anther. — **In'nate-ly,** *adv.* — **In'nate-ness,** *n.*

In-nav'i-ga-ble (Ĭn-năv'Ĭ-gā-b'l), *a.* Not navigable.

In'ner (Ĭn'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *innera*, a compar. fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in.] **1.** Further in; interior; internal; not outward. **2.** Of or pertaining to the spirit or its phenomena. **3.** Not obvious or easily discovered; obscure.

In'ner-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [A corruption of *inmost* due to influence of *inner.*] Farthest inward; inmost.

In-ner'vate (Ĭn-nẽr'vāt), *v. t.* [See Innerve.] (*Anat.*) To supply with nerves.

In'ner-va'tion (Ĭn'nẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of innerving. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Special nervous activity; the nervous influence necessary for the maintenance of life, and the functions of the various organs. **3.** (*Anat.*) The distribution of nerves in an animal, or to any of its parts.

In-nerve' (Ĭn-nẽrv'), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *nerve.*] To give nervous energy to; to invigorate; to stimulate.

Inn'hold'er (Ĭn'hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps an inn.

In'ning (Ĭn'nĭng), *n.* [AS. *innung*, fr. *in* in, prep. & adv.] **1.** Ingathering; harvesting. [*Obs.*] **2.** State or turn of being in; specif., in cricket, baseball, etc., the turn or time of a player or of a side at the bat; — often in the *pl.* Hence: The turn or time of a person, or a party, in power. **3.** *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea.

Inn'keep'er (Ĭn'kēp'ẽr), *n.* An innholder.

In'no-cence (Ĭn'nō-sens), *n.* [See Innocent.] State or quality of being innocent.

In'no-cen-cy (Ĭn'nō-sen-sȳ), *n.* Innocence.

In'no-cent (Ĭn'nō-sent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *innocens*, *-entis*; pref. *in-* not + *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to harm, hurt.] **1.** Not harmful; free from that which can injure; innoxious; innocuous; harmless. **2.** Free from sin; not tainted morally; pure; upright. **3.** Free from the guilt of a particular crime or offense; not guilty; blameless. **4.** Simple; artless; foolish. **5.** Lawful; permitted. **6.** Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture. — **In'no-cent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Guiltless; inoffensive; spotless; immaculate; pure; unblamable; faultless; guileless.

In'no-cent, *n.* **1.** An innocent or guiltless person. **2.** An unsophisticated person; as a child or simpleton.

In-noc'u-ous (Ĭn-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *innocuus*; *in-* not + *nocuus* hurtful, fr. *nocere* to hurt.] Harmless; pro-

ducing no ill effect; innocent. — **In-noc'u-ous-ly** (ĭn-nŏk'ū-ŭs-lȳ), *adv.* — **In-noc'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

In-nom'i-nate (-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *innominatus*; pref. *in-* not + *nominare* to name.] Having no name; specif. (*Anat.*), designating a part otherwise unnamed; as, the *innominate* bone, or hip bone.

In'no-vate (ĭn'nō-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INNOVATED (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INNOVATING (-vā'tĭng).] [L. *innovare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *in-* in + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new.] **1.** To bring in as new. [*Archaic*] **2.** To alter by introducing something new; to remodel. [*Archaic*]

In'no-vate, *v. i.* To introduce novelties or changes.

In'no-va'tion (ĭn'nō-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of innovating. **2.** A change effected by innovating.

In'no-va'tor (-vā'tẽr), *n.* One who innovates.

In-nox'ious (ĭn-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not noxious; not hurtful; harmless. **2.** Free from crime; pure; innocent. — **In-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **In-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

In'nu-en'do (ĭn'nū-ĕn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* INNUENDOES (-dōz). [L., by intimation, by hinting, gerund. of *innuere*, *innutum*, to give a nod, to intimate; pref. *in-* in, to + *nuere* (in comp.) to nod.] **1.** An oblique hint; a remote allusion or reference; insinuation. **2.** (*Law*) An averment employed in pleading to the application of matter otherwise unintelligible.

Syn. — Suggestion; hint; intimation; implication; representation. — An *innuendo* is an equivocal allusion so framed as to point distinctly at something injurious to the character or reputation of the person referred to. An *insinuation* turns on no such double use of language, but consists in artfully suggesting to the mind imputations of an injurious nature without making any direct charge.

In-nu'mer-a-ble (ĭn-nū'mẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being counted, enumerated, or numbered, for multitude; hence, indefinitely numerous; of great number. — **In-nu'mer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-nu'mer-a-bly**, *adv.*

In'nu-tri'tion (ĭn'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Want of nutrition.

In'nu-tri'tious (-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not nutritious.

In-nu'tri-tive (ĭn-nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* Innutritious.

In'ob-serv'ant (ĭn'ŏb-zẽrv'ant), *a.* Not observant; heedless. — **In'ob-serv'ance** (-ans), *n.* [sive.

In'ob-tru'sive (-trȳ'sĭv), *a.* Not obtrusive; unobtru-

In-oc'u-late (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INOCULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INOCULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *inoculare*, p. p. *-atus*, to ingraft; pref. *in-* in, on + *oculare* to furnish with eyes, fr. *oculus* an eye, also, a bud. See OCULAR.] **1.** To bud; to graft, as the bud of a plant in another plant. **2.** To insert a foreign bud into. **3.** (*Med.*) To communicate a disease to (a person) by inserting infectious matter in the skin or flesh. See VACCINATE. **4.** Fig.: To introduce into the mind; — used especially of harmful ideas or principles.

In-oc'u-late, *v. i.* **1.** To graft by inserting buds. **2.** To communicate disease by inoculation.

In-oc'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of inoculating.

In-oc'u-la'tor (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who inoculates.

In-o'dor-ous (-ō'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Not odorous; odorless.

In'of-fen'sive (ĭn'ŏf-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Not offensive; causing no uneasiness, annoyance, or disturbance. **2.** Harmless; doing no mischief. — **In'of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

In'of-fi'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not official; not having official authority; private; informal. — **In'of-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

In'of-fi'cious (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Not officious; not civil. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) Regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty; unkind.

In-op'er-a-tive (ĭn-ŏp'ẽr-ă-tĭv), *a.* Not operative; not active; producing no effect.

In-op'por-tune' (ĭn-ŏp'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable. — **In-op'por-tune'ly**, *adv.*

In'op-press'ive (ĭn'ŏp-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Not oppressive.

In-op'u-lent (ĭn-ŏp'ū-lent), *a.* Not opulent or rich.

In-or'di-na-cy (ĭn-ôr'dĭ-nă-sȳ), *n.* State or quality of being inordinate; excessiveness; immoderateness.

In-or'di-nate (-nāt), *a.* Not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; excessive; immoderate. — **In-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-or'di-nate-ness**, *n.*

In'or-gan'ic (ĭn'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Not organic; devoid of an organized structure; unorganized; lifeless.

In'or-gan'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Inorganic.

In-or'gan-ized (ĭn-ôr'gan-īzd), *a.* Inorganic.

In-os'cu-late (ĭn-ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To unite by apposition or contact; to anastomose. **2.** To intercommunicate; to unite intimately; to interjoin.

In-os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inosculating; connection of vessels or passages, so that their contents pass from one to the other.

In'o-site (ĭn'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, muscle.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A white crystalline substance with a sweet taste, found in certain animal and vegetable substances.

In'quest (ĭn'kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *enqueste*, LL. *inquesta*, for *inquisita*, fr. L. *inquisitus*, p. p. of *inquirere*. See INQUIRE.] **1.** Inquiry; search. [*R.*] **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) Judicial inquiry; official examination, esp. before a jury. (*b*) A body of men assembled under authority of law to inquire into any matter; a jury; esp., a coroner's jury. (*c*) The finding of a jury. [disquietude.

In-qui'e-tude (ĭn-kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* Disturbed state;

In-quir'a-ble (ĭn-kwīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Subject to inquiry.

In-quire' (ĭn-kwīr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INQUIRED (-kwīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INQUIRING.] [OF. *enquerre*, L. *inquirere*, *inquisitum*; pref. *in-* in + *quaerere* to seek.] **1.** To ask a question; to put queries. **2.** To make examination. [asking.

In-quire', *v. t.* To ask about; to seek to know by

In-quir'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who inquires.

In-quir'y (ĭn-kwīr'ȳ), *n.* **1.** Act of inquiring; interrogation; a question or questioning. **2.** Search for truth, information, or knowledge; investigation.

Syn. — Interrogation; interrogatory; question; query; scrutiny; investigation; research; examination.

In'qui-si'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inquiring; inquiry; examination; investigation. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) Judicial inquiry; inquest. (*b*) The finding of a jury. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics, established in 1235.

In'qui-si'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pert. to inquiry or inquisition; inquisitorial; also, of or pert. to the Inquisition.

In-quis'i-tive (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Disposed to quiz, esp. in matters not concerning the inquirer; inclined to impertinent curiosity. **2.** Given to examination; curious. — **In-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **In-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Inquiring; prying; meddling; intrusive. — *Curious* denotes a feeling, and *inquisitive* a habit. We are *curious* when we desire to learn something new; we are *inquisitive* when we set ourselves to gain it by inquiry or research. *Prying* implies *inquisitiveness*, and is more commonly used in a bad sense, as indicating a desire to penetrate into the secrets of others.

In-quis'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** An inquisitive person. [*R.*] **2.** (*Law*) One whose official duty it is to examine and inquire, as coroners, sheriffs, etc. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of the Court of Inquisition.

In-quis'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to inquisition; making rigorous and unfriendly inquiry; searching. **2.** Pert. to the Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices. — **In-quis'i-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* [rails.

In-rail' (ĭn-rāl'), *v. t.* To rail in; to inclose as with

In'road' (ĭn'rōd'), *n.* A sudden or desultory incursion or invasion; raid; encroachment.

In'sa-lu'bri-ous (ĭn'să-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not salubrious; unwholesome. — **In'sa-lu'bri-ty** (-brĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-san'a-ble (-săn'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being healed.

In-sane' (ĭn-sān'), *a.* **1.** Not sane; deranged in mind; delirious. **2.** Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons. **3.** Causing insanity. [*R.*] **4.** Characterized by insanity or the utmost folly; unpractical. — **In-sane'ly**, *adv.* — **In-sane'ness**, *n.* [healthy.

In-san'i-ta-ry (ĭn-săn'ĭ-tă-rȳ), *a.* Not sanitary; un-

In-san'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Lack of sanitation.

In-san'i-ty (ĭn-săn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being insane; madness; lunacy. **2.** (*Law*) Such a mental condition as, either from the existence of delusions, or from incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, with regard to any matter under action, does away with individual responsibility.

Syn. — Lunacy; madness; derangement; alienation; aberration; mania; delirium; frenzy; monomania; dementia. — *Insanity* is the generic term for all such diseases; *lunacy* has now an equal extent of meaning, though once used to denote periodical insanity; *madness* has the same extent, though originally referring to the rage created by the disease; *derangement*, *aberration*, *alienation*, are popular terms for insanity; *delirium*, *mania*, and *frenzy* denote excited states of the disease; *dementia* denotes the loss of mental power by this means; *monomania* is insanity upon a single subject.

In-sa'tia-ble (ĭn-sā'shă-b'l *or* -shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied. — **In-sa'tia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-sa'tia-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-sa'tia-bly**, *adv.*

In-sa'ti-ate (ĭn-sā'shĭ-āt), *a.* Insatiable. — **In-sa'ti-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-sa'ti-ate-ness**, *n.*

In'sa-ti'e-ty (ĭn'să-tī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* Insatiableness.

In'scient (ĭn'shent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + L. *sciens* knowing.] Having knowledge; intelligent. [*R.*] [scribed.

In-scrib'a-ble (ĭn-skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be in-

In-scribe' (ĭn-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSCRIBED

(-skrībd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSCRIBING.] [L. *inscribere.* See 1st IN-, and SCRIBE.] **1.** To write or engrave; to imprint. **2.** To mark with letters, characters, or words. **3.** To assign or address to; to dedicate informally. **4.** To imprint deeply; to impress. **5.** (*Geom.*) To draw within so as to meet yet not cut the boundaries.

In-scrib′er (ĭn-skrīb′ẽr), *n.* One who inscribes.

In-scrip′tion (-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inscribing. **2.** That which is inscribed. **3.** An address, consignment, or informal dedication.

In-scrip′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Bearing inscription; of the nature of an inscription. [record.]

In-scroll′ (ĭn-skrōl′), *v. t.* To write on a scroll; to

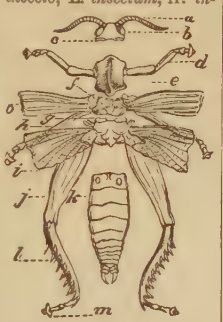
In-scru′ta-ble (ĭn-skrų′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inscrutabilis.* See IN- not, and SCRUTINY.] Incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study; obscure; incomprehensible. — **In-scru′ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tў), **In-scru′ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-scru′ta-bly**, *adv.*

In-sculp′ (ĭn-skŭlp′), *v. t.* [L. *insculpere.* See 1st IN-; SCULPTOR.] To engrave; to sculpture. [*Obs.*] [seam.]

In-seam′ (ĭn-sēm′), *v. t.* To press or mark with a

In-sec′a-ble (ĭn-sĕk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *insecabilis;* pref. *in-* not + *secabilis* that may be cut.] Incapable of being divided by cutting; indivisible.

In′sect (ĭn′sĕkt), *n.* [F. *insecte,* L. *insectum,* fr. *insectus,* p. p. of *insecare* to cut in. See SECTION; — orig. applied to certain small animals, whose bodies appear *cut in,* or almost divided.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the Insecta; esp., one of the Hexapoda. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any air-breathing arthropod, as a spider or scorpion. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Any small crustacean, or, loosely, any one of various small invertebrates. **4.** Fig.: Any small, trivial, or contemptible person or thing.



An insect; one of the Orthoptera.

a Antennæ; *b* Eyes; *c* Head; *d* Anterior Legs; *e* Prothorax; *f* Mesothorax; *g* Metathorax; *h* Middle Legs; *i* Posterior Wings; *o* Anterior or First Wings; *j* Posterior Legs; *k* Abdomen; *l* Tibia; *m* Tarsus.

‖ **In-sec′ta** (ĭn-sĕk′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See INSECT.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** One of the classes of Arthropoda, including those that have one pair of antennæ, three pairs of mouth organs, and breathe air by organs along the sides of the body. **2.** In a more limited sense, the Hexapoda alone. **3.** In the most general sense, the Hexapoda, Myriapoda, and Arachnoidea, combined.

In-sec′ti-cide (-tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*Insect* + L. *caedere* to kill.] An agent for destroying insects. [insects.]

In-sec′tile (ĭn-sĕk′tĭl), *a.* Of, or of the nature of,

In-sec′tion (-shŭn), *n.* A cutting in; incision.

‖ **In′sec-tiv′o-ra** (ĭn′sĕk-tĭv′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *insectum* insect + *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of mammals which feed principally upon insects.

In-sec′ti-vore (ĭn-sĕk′tĭ-vōr), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Insectivora.

Insectivore; a Shrew (*Sorex Thomsoni*).

In′sec-tiv′o-rous (ĭn′sĕk-tĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding or subsisting on insects; carnivorous.

In′se-cure′ (ĭn′sē-kūr′), *a.* **1.** Not secure; apprehensive of danger or loss. **2.** Not effectually guarded, protected, or sustained; exposed to danger. — **In′se-cure′ly**, *adv.* — **In-se-cure′ness**, *n.*

In′se-cu′ri-ty (-kū′rĭ-tў), *n.* State or quality of being insecure. [tute of sense.]

In-sen′sate (-sĕn′sȧt), *a.* Wanting sensibility; desti-

In-sen′si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting bodily sensibility. **2.** Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling. **3.** Incapable of being perceived by the senses; imperceptible. Hence, progressing by imperceptible degrees. — **In-sen′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tў), *n.* — **In-sen′si-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Imperceivable; dull; stupid; torpid; numb; apathetic; stoical; indifferent; unsusceptible; hard; callous.

In-sen′ti-ent (-shĭ-*ent or* -shent), *a.* Not sentient.

In-sep′a-ra-ble (ĭn-sĕp′ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined. **2.** (*Gram.*) Invariably attached to some word, stem, or root; as, the *inseparable* particle *un-.* — **In-sep′a-ra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tў), **In-sep′a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-sep′a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

In-sert′ (ĭn-sẽrt′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSERTING.] [L. *inserere,* p. p. *insertus;* pref. *in-* in + *serere* to join, connect. See SERIES.] To set within something; to introduce.

In-ser′tion (ĭn-sẽr′shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inserting. **2.** State or mode of being inserted or attached. **3.** That which is set in or inserted, as a narrow strip of lace, etc.

In′set (ĭn′sĕt), *n.* **1.** That which is inserted or set in; an insertion. **2.** (*Bookbinding*) One or more separate leaves inserted in a volume before binding.

In′shore′ (ĭn′shōr′), *a.* Being near or moving towards the shore. — *adv.* Towards the shore.

In-shrine′ (ĭn-shrīn′), *v. t.* See ENSHRINE.

In′side′ (ĭn′sīd′), *prep.* or *adv.* Within the sides of; in the interior; contained within.

In′side′, *a.* **1.** Being within; included or inclosed in anything; interior; internal. **2.** Adapted to the interior.

Inside track, the inner part of a race course; hence, colloquially, advantage of place, facilities, etc., in competition.

In′side′, *n.* **1.** The part or thing within; interior portion; content. **2.** *pl.* The inward parts; entrails.

In-sid′i-ous (ĭn-sĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insidiosus,* fr. *insidiae* an ambush, fr. *insidere* to sit in; pref. *in-* + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** Lying in wait to insnare; watchful in order to betray. **2.** Characterized by treachery and deceit. — **In-sid′i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-sid′i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Crafty; wily; artful; sly; designing; guileful; circumventive; treacherous; deceitful; deceptive.

In′sight′ (ĭn′sīt′), *n.* **1.** A sight or view of the interior; a deep inspection or view; introspection. **2.** Power of acute observation and deduction; penetration.

In-sig′ni-a (ĭn-sĭg′nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *insigne,* pl. *insignia,* fr. *insignis* distinguished by a mark; pref. *in-* in + *signum* a mark, sign.] **1.** Distinguishing marks of authority, office, or honor; badges; tokens. **2.** Typical and characteristic marks or signs.

In′sig-nif′i-cance (ĭn′sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kans), *n.* State or quality of being insignificant.

In′sig-nif′i-can-cy (-kan-sў), *n.* Insignificance.

In′sig-nif′i-cant (-kant), *a.* **1.** Not significant; void of signification, sense, or import; meaningless. **2.** Having no weight or effect; answering no purpose; deserving no consideration. — **In′sig-nif′i-cant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Unimportant; immaterial; inconsiderable; small; inferior; trivial; trifling; mean; contemptible.

In′sin-cere′ (ĭn′sĭn-sēr′), *a.* Not sincere; not being in truth what one appears to be; having a deceptive appearance or import. — **In′sin-cere′ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Dissembling; hollow; hypocritical; deceptive; deceitful; false; disingenuous; untrustworthy.

In′sin-cer′i-ty (-sẽr′ĭ-tў), *n.* Want of sincerity.

In-sin′u-ate (ĭn-sĭn′ū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSINUATED (-ā′tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSINUATING.] [L. *insinuare,* p. p. *-atus;* pref. *in-* + *sinus* the bosom.] **1.** To introduce gently or slowly, as by a winding or narrow passage, or a gentle, persistent movement. **2.** To introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means. **3.** To hint; to suggest, as something derogatory.

In-sin′u-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To creep, wind, or flow in. **2.** To ingratiate one's self.

In-sin′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of insinuating. **2.** Art or power of gaining good will by a prepossessing manner. **3.** That which is insinuated.

Syn. — Hint; intimation; suggestion. See INNUENDO.

In-sin′u-a-tive (ĭn-sĭn′ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Stealing on or into the confidence or affections. **2.** Using insinuations.

In-sin′u-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who insinuates.

In-sin′u-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Insinuative.

In-sip′id (ĭn-sĭp′ĭd), *a.* [L. *insipidus;* pref. *in-* not + *sapidus* savory, fr. *sapere* to taste.] **1.** Wanting in the qualities which affect the organs of taste; without taste or savor; vapid; tasteless. **2.** Wanting in spirit, life, or animation; uninteresting; weak; dull; lifeless. — **In-sip′id-ness**, *n.* — **In-sip′id-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Spiritless; unanimated; flat; stale; pointless.

In′si-pid′i-ty (ĭn′sĭ-pĭd′ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being insipid.

In-sist′ (ĭn-sĭst′), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSISTING.] [F. *insister,* L. *insistere* to set foot upon, follow, persist; pref. *in-* in + *sistere* to stand.] To take a stand and refuse to give way; to hold to something firmly or determinedly; to persist in demanding.

Syn. — Persist. — *Insist* implies some alleged right, as authority or claim. *Persist* may be from obstinacy alone, and either with or against rights.

In-sist′ence (-ens), *n.* Quality of insisting; act of insisting; persistence; urgency.

In-sist′ent (-ent), *a.* **1.** Standing or resting on something. **2.** Insisting; persistent; persevering.

In-si'tion (ĭn-sĭsh'ŭn *or* ĭn-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [Deriv. of L. pref. *in-* in + *serere, satum*, to sow.] The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.

In-snare' (ĭn-snâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To snare; to catch in a snare; to take by artificial means. **2.** To involve in difficulties or perplexities; to inveigle; to entangle.

In-snar'er (-snâr'ẽr), *n.* One who insnares.

In-so-bri'e-ty (ĭn'sō-brī'ē-tỹ), *n.* Want of sobriety, moderation, or calmness; intemperance; drunkenness.

In-so'cia-ble (ĭn-sō'shâ-b'l), *a.* Not sociable or companionable; unsociable; taciturn.

In'so-late (ĭn'sō-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSOLATING.] [L. *insolare*, p. p. *-atus*; *in-* in + *sol* sun.] To dry in, or to expose to, the sun's rays; to ripen or prepare in that way.

In'so-la'tion (ĭn'sō-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An insolating. **2.** (*Med.*) (*a*) A sunstroke. (*b*) A sun bath.

In'sole' (ĭn'sōl'), *n.* The inside sole of a boot or shoe; also, a strip placed inside the shoe for warmth or ease.

In'so-lence (ĭn'sō-lens), *n.* **1.** Quality of being insolent; arrogant contempt; brutal impudence. **2.** Insolent conduct or treatment; insult.

In'so-lent (-lent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *insolens, -entis*, pref. *in-* not + *solens* accustomed, p. pr. of *solere* to be accustomed.] **1.** Novel; unusual. [*Obs.*] **2.** Haughty and contemptuous or brutal in behavior or language; grossly rude or disrespectful. **3.** Proceeding from or characterized by insolence. — **In'so-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Overbearing; insulting; abusive; offensive; saucy; impudent; audacious; pert; impertinent; rude; reproachful; opprobrious. — *Insolent* literally implies a violation of the established rules of social intercourse, and hence gross disregard for the feelings of others. *Insulting* denotes a personal attack, either in words or actions, indicative either of scorn or triumph.

In-sol'u-ble (ĭn-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not soluble; impossible or hard to be dissolved. **2.** Not explainable; insolvable. — **In-sol'u-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **In-sol'u-ble-ness**, *n.*

In-solv'a-ble (-sŏlv'â-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not solvable; insoluble; admitting no solution or explanation. **2.** Incapable of being discharged, as debts. **3.** Not capable of being loosed or disentangled; inextricable. [insolvent.

In-sol'ven-cy (ĭn-sŏl'ven-sỹ), *n.* (*Law*) State of being

In-sol'vent (ĭn-sŏl'vent), *a.* (*Law*) (*a*) Not solvent; not having sufficient estate to pay one's debts; unable to pay one's debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of trade and business. (*b*) Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner. (*c*) Relating to persons unable to pay their debts.

In-sol'vent, *n.* (*Law*) One who is insolvent.

In-som'ni-a (ĭn-sŏm'nĭ-â), *n.* [L., fr. *insomnis* sleepless; pref. *in-* not + *somnus* sleep.] Want of sleep; inability to sleep; wakefulness; sleeplessness.

In-som'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Restless; sleepless.

In-som'no-lence (-nō-lens), *n.* Sleeplessness.

In'so-much' (ĭn'sō-mŭch'), *adv.* So; to such a degree; in such wise. Cf. INASMUCH.

In-spect' (ĭn-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPECTING.] [L. *inspicere*, p. p. *inspectus*; pref. *in-* in + *specere* to look at, to view. See SPY.] **1.** To look upon; to view closely and critically; to examine; to scrutinize; to investigate. **2.** To view and examine officially; to oversee; to superintend.

In-spec'tion (ĭn-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inspecting; close or careful scrutiny; investigation. **2.** Act of overseeing; official examination or superintendence.

In-spect'or (-tẽr), *n.* One who inspects; a superintendent; a supervisor; an overseer.

In-spect'or-ship (ĭn-spĕk'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office or the district within the jurisdiction of an inspector.

In-spect'ress, *n.* A female inspector. [sphere.

In-sphere' (ĭn-sfẽr'), *v. t.* To place in, or as in, a

In-spir'a-ble (ĭn-spīr'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inspired or drawn into the lungs; inhalable; respirable.

In'spi-ra'tion (ĭn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inspiring or breathing in; breath; specif. (*Physiol.*), the drawing of air into the lungs. **2.** Act or power of exercising an elevating or stimulating influence upon the intellect or emotions; the result of such influence; the influence which quickens or stimulates. **3.** (*Theol.*) A supernatural divine influence on the prophets, apostles, or sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate moral or religious truth with authority; also, the truth so communicated. [aiding, inspiration.

In-spir'a-to-ry (ĭn-spīr'â-tō-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, or

In-spire' (ĭn-spīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPIRING.] [OF. *enspirer, inspirer*, fr. L. *inspirare*; pref. *in-* in + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe into; to animate. **2.** To infuse by, or as if by, breathing. **3.** To draw in by the operation of breathing; to inhale. **4.** To affect with, or influence by, inspiration.

In-spire' (ĭn-spīr'), *v. i.* To draw in breath; to inhale.

In-spir'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, inspires.

In-spir'it (ĭn-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPIRITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPIRITING.] To infuse life or spirit into.

Syn. — To enliven; invigorate; exhilarate; animate; cheer; encourage; inspire.

In-spis'sate (ĭn-spĭs'sāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPISSATED (-sā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPISSATING (-sā-tĭng).] [L. *inspissare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *in-* + *spissare* to thicken, fr. *spissus* thick.] To thicken or bring to greater consistence, as fluids by evaporation.

In-spis'sate (-sāt), *a.* Thick or thickened; inspissated.

In'spis-sa'tion (ĭn'spĭs-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of inspissating, or state of being inspissated.

In'sta-bil'i-ty (ĭn'stâ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being unstable; want of stability; liability to give way or to fall. **2.** Lack of determination or fixedness.

Syn. — Inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness; wavering; unsteadiness; unstableness; insecurity.

In-sta'ble (ĭn-stā'b'l), *a.* Not stable; not standing fast or firm; unstable; mutable; inconstant.

In-stall' (ĭn-stạl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTALLED (-stạld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTALLING.] [F. *installer*, LL. *installare*, fr. pref. *in-* in + OHG. *stal* a place, stall, G. *stall*, akin to E. *stall*.] **1.** To set in a seat; to establish in a place. **2.** To place in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge by the usual ceremonies; to instate; to induct.

In'stal-la'tion (ĭn'stŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An installing. **2.** (*Mech.*) A whole system of machines, apparatus, and accessories arranged for practical working.

In-stall'ment (ĭn-stạl'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of installing; installation. **2.** The seat in which one is placed. [*Obs.*] **3.** A portion of a debt, or sum of money, which is divided into portions that are made payable at different times.

In'stance (ĭn'stans), *n.* **1.** Act or quality of being instant or pressing; urgency; solicitation; suggestion. **2.** Occasion; order of occurrence. **3.** That which offers itself or is offered as an illustrative case; an example. **4.** A token; a sign; a symptom or indication.

Syn. — Example; case. See EXAMPLE.

In'stance (ĭn'stans), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTANCED (-stanst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTANCING (-stan-sĭng).] To mention as a case or example; to refer to; to cite.

In'stant (ĭn'stant), *a.* [L. *instans, -antis*, p. pr. of *instare* to stand or press upon; *in-* in, on + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. **2.** Immediate; without delay. **3.** Present; current; — now used only in dates, to indicate the current month.

In'stant, *n.* **1.** A point in duration; a moment. **2.** A day of the present or current month; as, the sixth *instant*; — an elliptical expression equivalent to the sixth of the month *instant*. [being instantaneous.

In-stan'ta-ne'i-ty (ĭn-stăn'tâ-nē'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of

In'stan-ta'ne-ous (ĭn'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Done or occurring in an instant, or without any perceptible duration of time. **2.** At or during a given instant. — **In'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In'stan-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **In-stan'ter** (ĭn-stăn'tẽr), *adv.* [L., vehemently, earnestly. See INSTANT.] Immediately; instantly.

In'stant-ly (ĭn'stant-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** Without the least delay or interval; at once; immediately. **2.** With urgency or importunity; earnestly; pressingly.

Syn. — Directly; immediately; at once.

In-state' (ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTATING.] To set, place, or establish, as in a rank, office, or condition; to install; to invest.

In-stau'rate (-stạ'rāt), *v. t.* [L. *instaurare*, p. p. *-atus*. See 1st IN-, and STORE.] To renew or renovate.

In'stau-ra'tion (ĭn'stạ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Restoration after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal; repair.

In-stead' (ĭn-stĕd'), *adv.* [Pref. *in-* + *stead* place.] In the place or room.

In'step (ĭn'stĕp), *n.* **1.** The arched portion of the human foot next in front of the ankle joint. **2.** That part of the hind leg of the horse and allied animals between the hock, or ham, and the pastern joint.

In'sti-gate (ĭn'stĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTIGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *instigare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *in-* in + a root akin to E. *stick*.] To goad or urge forward; to set on; to provoke; to incite; — used chiefly with reference to evil actions.

Syn. — To stimulate; spur; tempt; impel; encourage.

In'sti-ga'tion (ĭn'stĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of instigating, or state of being instigated.

In'sti-ga'tor (ĭn'stĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who instigates.

In-still' (ĭn-stĭl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTILLED (-stĭld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTILLING.] [L. *instillare, -atum;* pref. *in-* in + *stillare* to drop, fr. *stilla* a drop.] To drop in; to pour in drop by drop; hence, to impart gradually; to infuse slowly.

Syn. — To inspire; implant; inculcate; insinuate.

In'sti-la'tion (ĭn'stĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of instilling; also, that which is instilled; instillment.

In-still'er (ĭn-stĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who instills.

In-still'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of instilling; also, that which is instilled; instillation.

In-stinct' (ĭn-stĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *instinctus*, p. p. of *instinguere* to instigate, incite.] Urged or stimulated from within; imbued; animated; alive; quick.

In'stinct (ĭn'stĭŋkt), *n.* **1.** Natural inward impulse; unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to any action. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Specif., the natural, unreasoning impulse by which an animal is guided to the performance of any action, without thought of improving the method. **3.** A natural aptitude or knack; a predilection.

In-stinc'tive (ĭn-stĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to instinct; derived from, or prompted by, instinct; of the nature of instinct. — **In-stinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Natural; voluntary; spontaneous; original; innate; inherent; automatic.

In'sti-tute, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTITUTED (-tū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTITUTING.] [L. *instituere*, p. p. *-tutus; in-* in + *statuere*, a causative fr. *stare, statum*, to stand.] **1.** To set up; to ordain. **2.** To found; to organize. **3.** To begin; to commence. **4.** (*Eccl. Law*) To invest with the spiritual charge of a benefice.

Syn. — To originate; begin; commence; establish; found; erect; organize; appoint.

In'sti-tute, *n.* **1.** That which is instituted, established, or fixed. **2.** Hence: An elementary principle; a precept, maxim, or rule, recognized as authoritative; usually in the *pl.*, a collection of such principles and precepts; esp., a comprehensive summary of legal principles and decisions. **4.** A society established for the promotion of learning, philosophy, art, science, etc.; a college.

In'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of instituting. **2.** That which is instituted; as: (*a*) Established order, method, or custom; enactment; ordinance. (*b*) An established or organized society or corporation; a foundation; also, a building or the buildings used by such organization. (*c*) Anything characteristic of, and persistent in, social or national life or habits.

In'sti-tu'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or treating of, institutions. **2.** Instituted by authority. **3.** Elementary.

In'sti-tu'tion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* **1.** Relating to an institution, or to institutions. **2.** Elemental; rudimentary.

In'sti-tu'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or intended to institute; having the power to establish. **2.** Established.

In'sti-tu'tor (-tū'tẽr), *n.* One who institutes.

In-struct' (ĭn-strŭkt'), *a.* [L. *instructus*, p. p. of *instruere* to furnish, instruct; *in-* in, on + *struere* to build.] [*Obs.*] **1.** Arranged; furnished. **2.** Instructed.

In-struct' (ĭn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTRUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTRUCTING.] **1.** To form by communication of knowledge; to impart knowledge or information to; to enlighten; to inform. **2.** To furnish with directions: to advise; to command; to train.

Syn. — To teach; educate; discipline; direct; enjoin.

In-struct'er (ĭn-strŭk'tẽr), *n.* See INSTRUCTOR.

In-struct'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be instructed.

In-struc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** An instructing, teaching, or furnishing with knowledge. **2.** That which instructs, or with which one is instructed; as: (*a*) Precept; information; teachings. (*b*) Direction; order; command.

Syn. — Education; advice; counsel. See EDUCATION.

In-struc'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to instruction; educational.

In-struct'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to instruct or inform. — **In-struct'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **In-struct'ive-ness**, *n.*

In-struct'or (-tẽr), *n.* One who instructs; a teacher.

In-struct'ress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who instructs.

In'stru-ment (ĭn'strụ-ment), *n.* [F., fr. L. *instrumentum.* See INSTRUCT.] **1.** Means by which work is performed or result effected; tool; utensil; implement. **2.** A contrivance or implement by which musical sounds are produced. **3.** (*Law*) A writing, as the means of giving formal expression to some act. **4.** One that is made a means.

Syn. — Tool; implement; utensil; machine; apparatus; medium; channel; agent.

In'stru-men'tal (-mĕn'*tal*), *a.* **1.** Acting as an instrument; serving as a means; conducive; helpful; serviceable. **2.** (*Mus.*) Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for, an instrument, esp. a musical instrument. **3.** (*Gram.*) Applied to a case expressing means or agency.

In'stru-men'tal-ist (ĭn'strụ-mĕn'tal-ĭst), *n.* One who plays upon an instrument of music.

In'stru-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being instrumental; that which is instrumental; means.

In'stru-men'tal-ly (-mĕn'*tal*-lў), *adv.* **1.** By means of an instrument or agency; as means to an end. **2.** With instruments of music.

In'stru-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of using or adapting as an instrument; a combination of instruments. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The arrangement of a musical composition for performance by a number of different instruments; orchestration. (*b*) The act or manner of playing upon musical instruments.

In'stru-men'tist (ĭn'strụ-mĕn'tĭst), *n.* An instrumentalist.

In'sub-jec'tion (ĭn'sŭb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Want of subjection or obedience; a state of disobedience.

In'sub-or'di-nate (-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not submitting to authority; disobedient; rebellious; mutinous.

In'sub-or'di-na'tion (-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Quality of being insubordinate; disobedience to lawful authority.

In-suf'fer-a-ble (ĭn-sŭf'fẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being suffered, borne, or endured; insupportable; unendurable; intolerable. — **In-suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

In'suf-fi'cience (ĭn'sŭf-fĭsh'ens), *n.* Insufficiency.

In'suf-fi'cien-cy (*-en-sў*), *n.* Quality or state of being insufficient.

In'suf-fi'cient (ĭn'sŭf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* **1.** Not sufficient; not enough; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose. **2.** Wanting in strength, power, ability, capacity, or skill; incompetent; unfit. — **In'suf-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

In'suf-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insufflatio.* See IN-, in, and SUFFLATION.] Act of breathing on or into anything; esp.: (*a*) (*R. C. Ch.*) The breathing upon a person in the sacrament of baptism to symbolize the inspiration of a new spiritual life. (*b*) (*Med.*) Act of blowing (a gas, powder, etc.) into a cavity of the body.

In'su-lar (ĭn'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *insularis*, fr. *insula* island. See ISLE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an island. **2.** Of or pertaining to the people of an island; narrow; circumscribed; illiberal.

In'su-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* State or quality of being insular.

In'su-late (ĭn'sŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *insulatus* insulated, fr. *insula* island.] **1.** To place in a detached situation; to isolate; to separate. **2.** (*Elec. & Thermotics*) To prevent transfer of electricity or heat to or from bodies by using nonconductors.

In'su-la'ted (ĭn'sŭ-lā'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Standing by itself; separated; isolated. **2.** (*Elec. & Thermotics*) Separated from other bodies by means of nonconductors. **3.** (*Astron.*) Situated at so great a distance as to be beyond the effect of gravitation.

In'su-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of insulating, or state of being insulated.

In'su-la'tor (ĭn'sŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that insulates.

In'su-lite (-lĭt), *n.* (*Elec.*) An insulating material.

In'sult (ĭn'sŭlt), *n.* [L. *insultus*, fr. *insilire* to leap upon. See INSULT, *v. t.*] **1.** A leaping on; attack. [*Obs.*] **2.** Gross abuse offered to another; affront; indignity.

Syn. — Abuse; outrage; contumely. See AFFRONT.

In-sult' (ĭn-sŭlt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSULTING.] [F. *insulter*, L. *insultare*, freq. fr. *insilire* to leap into or upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *salire* to leap.] **1.** To leap upon; to attack. [*Obs.*] **2.** To attack by treating with abuse, insolence, indignity, or contempt, by word or action; to abuse.

In-sult', *v. i.* **1.** To leap or jump. **2.** To exult.

In-sult'er (ĭn-sŭlt'ẽr), *n.* One who insults.

In-su'per-a-ble (ĭn-sū'pẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* That can not be passed over or overcome. — **In-su'per-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In-su'per-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-su'per-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Impassable; insurmountable; unconquerable.

In'sup-port'a-ble (ĭn'sŭp-pōrt'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being supported or borne; unendurable. — **In'sup-port'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.*

In-sur'a-ble (ĭn-shụr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being insured against loss, death, etc.; proper to be insured.

In-sur'ance (ĭn-shụr'*ans*), *n.* **1.** Act of insuring, or assuring, against loss or damage by a contingent event. **2.** The sum paid for insuring property or life; premium. **3.** The sum for which life or property is insured.

In-sure' (ĭn-shụr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSURED (-shụrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSURING.] [OE. *ensuren*, prob. for *assuren*, by a change of prefix. See 1st IN-, and SURE.] **1.** To make sure or secure. **2.** Specif., to secure against a loss by a contingent event, on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium.

In-sure' (ĭn-shŭr'), *v. t.* To underwrite; to make insurance.

In-sur'er, *n.* One who, or that which, insures.

In-sur'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *insurgens*, p. pr. of *insurgere* to rise up; pref. *in-* in + *surgere* to rise. See SURGE.] Rising in opposition to civil or political authority, or against an established government; rebellious. — *n.* One who is insurgent; a rebel. See REBEL.

In-sur-mount'a-ble (-mount'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome. — **In-sur-mount'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-sur-mount'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Insuperable; impassable; invincible.

In-sur-rec'tion (ĭn-sŭr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insurrectio*, fr. *insurgere*. See INSURGENT.] A rising against civil or political authority, or an established government.

Syn. — Sedition; revolt; rebellion; mutiny. — *Sedition* is the raising of commotion in a state without aiming at open violence against the laws. *Insurrection* is a rising to prevent by force of arms the execution of law. *Revolt* is a casting off the authority of a government, with a view to put it down by force. *Rebellion* is an extended revolt.

In-sur-rec'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pert. to insurrection.

In-sur-rec'tion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, insurrection; rebellious; seditious.

In-sur-rec'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors insurrection.

In-sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of feeling or of being affected. — **In-sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **In-sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

In-tact' (ĭn-tăkt'), *a.* [L. *intactus*; *in-* not + *tactus*, p. p. of *tangere* to touch.] Untouched, esp. by anything that harms or defiles; uninjured; complete; perfect.

In-tag'lio (ĭn-tăl'yŏ; *It.* ēn-tä'l'yō), *n.*; *pl.* E. INTAGLIOS (-yōz), It. INTAGLI (-l'yē). [It., fr. *intagliare* to carve; pref. *in-* in + *tagliare* to carve.] A cutting or engraving; a figure made by cutting into the surface of the material; hence, a gem or the like so carved.

In-tan'gi-ble (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not perceptible to the touch. — **In-tan'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In-tan'gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-tan'gi-bly**, *adv.*

In-tan'gle (ĭn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* See ENTANGLE.

In'te-ger (ĭn'tĕ-jĕr), *n.* [L. *integer* untouched, whole, entire. See ENTIRE.] A complete entity; a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number.

In'te-gral (ĭn'tĕ-gral), *a.* **1.** Complete; perfect; uninjured; whole; entire. **2.** Essential to completeness; pertaining to, or serving to form, an integer. **3.** (*Math.*) (*a*) Of, pertaining to, or being, a whole number. (*b*) Pertaining to, or proceeding by, integration.

In'te-gral, *n.* **1.** A whole; a whole number; an individual. **2.** (*Math.*) An expression which, being differentiated, will produce a given differential.

In'te-gral-ly (ĭn'tĕ-gral-lў), *adv.* In an integral manner; wholly; completely; also, by integration.

In'te-grant (-grant), *a.* Being an integral part.

In'te-grate (ĭn'tĕ-grāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTEGRATED (-grā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTEGRATING (-grā'tĭng).] [L. *integrare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *integer*. See INTEGER, ENTIRE.] **1.** To form into one whole; to complete; to renew. **2.** To indicate the whole of. **3.** (*Math.*) To find the integral of. [integrating.

In'te-gra'tion (ĭn'tĕ-grā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of

In-teg'ri-ty (ĭn-tĕg'rĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *integritas*. See INTEGER.] **1.** State or quality of being entire or complete; unbroken state. **2.** Moral soundness; honesty; uprightness; rectitude. **3.** Unimpaired, unadulterated, or genuine state; purity.

In-teg'u-ment (ĭn-tĕg'ū-ment), *n.* [L. *integumentum*, fr. *integere* to cover; pref. *in-* in, on + *tegere* to cover.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing; specif. (*Anat.*), a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a part. — **In-teg'u-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tă-rў), *a.*

In'tel-lect (ĭn'tĕl-lĕkt), *n.* [L. *intellectus*, fr. *intelligere*, *intellectum*, to understand; *inter* between + *legere* to gather, choose. See LEGEND.] (*Metaph.*) The part or faculty of the human soul by which it knows, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the thinking faculty; the understanding. [ess.

In'tel-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* A mental act or proc-

In'tel-lec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the intellect; intellectual. **2.** Intelligent; rational. **3.** Capable of being perceived by the understanding only.

In'tel-lec'tu-al (-tū-al; 135), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or performed by, the intellect; mental. **2.** Endowed with intellect; characterized by intelligence. **3.** Suitable for exercising the intellect; perceived by the intellect. **4.** Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind.

In'tel-lec'tu-al (ĭn'tĕl-lĕk'tū-al), *n.* The intellect; a mental power.

In'tel-lec'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Intellectuality. **2.** The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason. [believes in intellectualism.

In'tel-lec'tu-al-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who overrates or

In'tel-lec'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Intellectual powers; possession of intellect; quality of being intellectual.

In'tel-lec'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In an intellectual manner.

In-tel'li-gence (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jens), *n.* **1.** Act or state of knowing. **2.** Capacity to know or understand; the intellect. **3.** Information communicated; news; notice; advice. **4.** Knowledge acquired; general information. **5.** An intelligent being or spirit.

Syn. — Understanding; intellect; instruction; advice; notice; notification; news; information; report.

In-tel'li-gen-cer (-jen-sĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sends or conveys intelligence or news; a messenger.

In-tel'li-gent (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jent), *a.* [L. *intelligens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *intelligere*. See INTELLECT.] Possessed of, or endowed with, intelligence; understanding; knowing; sensible. [the intelligence.

In-tel'li-gen'tial (-jĕn'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to

In-tel'li-gent-ly (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jent-lў), *adv.* In an intelligent manner; with intelligence.

In-tel'li-gi-ble (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being understood or comprehended. — **In-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In-tel'li-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-tel'li-gi-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Comprehensible; perspicuous; plain; clear.

In-tem'per-ance (ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of becoming, or state of being, intemperate; excess in any kind of action or indulgence. **2.** Specif.: Habitual or excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors.

In-tem'per-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Not temperate; indulging any appetite or passion to excess. **2.** Specif., addicted to an excessive or habitual use of alcoholic liquors. **3.** Excessive; inordinate; violent; immoderate. — **In-tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-tem'per-ate-ness**, *n.*

In-tend' (ĭn-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTENDING.] [OE. *entenden* to be attentive, F. *entendre*, fr. L. *intendere*, *intentum*, and *intensum*, to intend, attend, extend; pref. *in-* in + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** To stretch; to strain; to intensify. [*Obs.*] **2.** To bend or turn; to direct. [*Archaic*] **3.** To fix the mind upon; to be intent upon; to have in the mind as a purpose or design; to design.

Syn. — To purpose; mean; plan; conceive; contemplate.

In-tend'an-cy (-an-sў), *n.* The office or employment or territorial district of an intendant.

In-tend'ant (-ant), *n.* [F.] One in charge of some public business; a superintendent.

In-tend'ed, *a.* **1.** Purposed; designed. **2.** Betrothed; affianced. [lover.

In-tend'ed, *n.* One who is betrothed; an affianced

In-tend'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who intends.

In-tend'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Intention; design; purpose. **2.** (*Law*) The true meaning or intention of a law, or of any legal instrument.

In-ten'i-ble (ĭn-tēn'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*In-* not + L. *tenere* to hold.] Incapable of holding or containing. [*Obs.*]

In-ten'sa-tive (ĭn-tĕn'sā-tĭv), *a.* Intensifying.

In-tense' (ĭn-tĕns'), *a.* [L. *intensus* stretched, tight. See INTEND.] **1.** Strained; tightly drawn; hence, very intent or earnest. **2.** Extreme in degree; excessive; immoderate. — **In-tense'ly**, *adv.* — **In-tense'ness**, *n.*

In-ten'si-fi-ca'tion (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intensifying. [which intensifies.

In-ten'si-fi'er (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that

In-ten'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTENSIFIED (-fid); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTENSIFYING.] [*Intense* + *-fy.*] To render or become intense, or more intense.

In-ten'sion (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A straining, stretching, or bending; state of being strained. **2.** Increase of power or energy of any quality or thing. **3.** (*Logic* & *Metaph.*) The collective attributes, qualities, or marks that make up a complex general notion.

In-ten'si-tive (-sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Intensifying; intensive.

In-ten'si-ty (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being intense; intenseness; extreme degree. **2.** (*Physics*) The amount or degree of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts; effectiveness. **3.** (*Photog.*) The degree or depth of shade in a picture.

In-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Stretched; that can be intensified. **2.** (*Gram.*) Serving to give force or emphasis. — **In-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ten'sive-ness**, *n.*

In-tent' (ĭn-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *intentus*, p. p. of *intendere*. See INTEND.] **1.** Closely directed; strictly attentive; bent; — said of the mind, thoughts, eyes, etc. **2.** Hav-

ing the mind closely directed to or bent on an object; eager in pursuit.

In-tent' (ĭn-tĕnt'), *n.* A turning the mind toward an object; hence, design; intention; meaning; drift; aim.

In-ten'tion (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [See INTEND.] **1.** A stretching or bending of the mind toward an object; closeness of application. **2.** A determination to do a certain thing. **3.** The object toward which the thoughts are directed. **4.** (*Logic*) Any mental apprehension of an object.

To heal by the first intention (*Surg.*), to cicatrize, as a wound, without suppuration. — **To heal by the second intention** (*Surg.*), to unite after suppuration.

Syn. — Design; purpose; object; aim; intent; drift; purport; meaning. See DESIGN.

In-ten'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Done by intention or design. — **In-ten'tion-al-ly** (-*al*-lȳ), *adv.*

In-ten'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having designs; — chiefly used in composition; as, well-*intentioned*.

In-tent'ly (ĭn-tĕnt'lȳ), *adv.* In an intent manner.

In-tent'ness, *n.* State or quality of being intent.

In'ter- (ĭn'tĕr-). [L. *inter*, prep., among, between, a compar. form of *in* in; akin to *intra*, *intro*, within, Skr. *antar* between, in, and E. *in*.] A prefix signifying *among*, *between*, *amid*; as, *interact*, *interarticular*, *intermit*.

In-ter' (ĭn-tĕr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERRED (-tĕrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERRING (-rĭng).] [OF. *enterer*, LL. *interrare*; L. pref. *in-* in + *terra* the earth.] To deposit and cover in the earth; to bury; to inhume.

In'ter-act' (ĭn'tĕr-ăkt'), *n.* A short act or piece between others.

In'ter-act', *v. i.* To act upon each other.

In'ter-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Intermediate action. **2.** Mutual or reciprocal action or influence.

In'ter-a'gent (-ā'jent), *n.* An intermediate agent.

In'ter-breed' (-brēd'), *v. t. & i.* To breed by crossing different stocks of animals or plants.

In-ter'ca-lar (ĭn-tĕr'kā-lĕr), *a.* Intercalary.

In-ter'ca-la-ry (-kā-lā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *intercalaris*, *intercalarius*. See INTERCALATE.] **1.** (*Chron.*) Inserted or introduced among others in the calendar; — now applied particularly to the odd day (Feb. 29) inserted in the calendar of leap year. **2.** Inserted among others; additional; supernumerary.

In-ter'ca-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCALATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCALATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *intercalare*, p. p. *-atus*; *inter* between + *calare* to call, proclaim.] **1.** (*Chron.*) To insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar. **2.** To insert among others, as a verse in a stanza.

In-ter'ca-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intercalating.

In'ter-cede' (-sēd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCEDING.] [L. *intercedere*, *intercessum*; *inter* between + *cedere* to pass.] **1.** To intervene. [*Obs.*] **2.** To act between parties with a view to reconcile differences; to make intercession; to mediate.

In'ter-ced'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *intercedens*, p. pr. of *intercedere*.] Passing between; mediating; pleading. [*R.*]

In'ter-ced'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who intercedes.

In'ter-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lĕr), *a.* Lying between cells or cellules; as, *intercellular* substance, space, or fluids.

In'ter-cen'tral (-sĕn'tral), *a.* Between centers.

In'ter-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCEPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCEPTING.] [L. *intercipere*, p. p. *interceptus*; *inter* between + *capere* to seize.] **1.** To take or seize by the way, or before arrival at the destined place. **2.** To obstruct or interrupt the progress of; to stop; to hinder or oppose. **3.** To interrupt communication with, or progress toward. **4.** (*Math.*) To include between.

In'ter-cept'er, *n.* One who, or that which, intercepts.

In'ter-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act of intercepting.

In'ter-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of interceding; mediation.

In'ter-ces'sor (-sĕs'sĕr), *n.* [See INTERCEDE.] **1.** One who goes between, or intercedes; a mediator. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is installed.

In'ter-ces'so-ry (-sĕs'sō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, intercession; interceding.

In'ter-change' (-chānj'), *v. t.* **1.** To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to reciprocate. **2.** To cause to follow alternately; to vary.

In'ter-change', *v. i.* To make an interchange.

In'ter-change' (ĭn'tĕr-chānj'), *n.* **1.** A mutual interchanging; reciprocal giving and taking; exchange. **2.** Barter; commerce. **3.** Alternation; a mingling.

In'ter-change'a-ble (-chānj'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Admitting of exchange or mutual substitution. **2.** Following each other in alternate succession. — **In'ter-change'a-bil'i-ty** (ĭn'tĕr-chānj'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In'ter-change'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'ter-change'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'ter-cip'i-ent (ĭn'tĕr-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *intercipiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *intercipere*. See INTERCEPT.] Intercepting; stopping. — *n.* One who, or that which, intercepts.

In'ter-clude' (-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCLUDING.] [L. *intercludere*, *interclusum*; *inter* between + *claudere* to shut.] To shut off or out; to intercept; to interrupt.

In'ter-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* Interception.

In'ter-col-le'gi-ate (-kŏl-lē'jĭ-ât), *a.* Existing or carried on between colleges or universities.

In'ter-co-lo'ni-al (-kŏ-lō'nĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or existing between or among, colonies. [columns.

In'ter-co-lum'nar (-kŏ-lŭm'nĕr), *a.* Being between

In'ter-co-lum'ni-a'tion (-nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Arch.*) The clear space between two columns, at the bottom.

☞ The usual different measures of intercolumniation in terms of the diameter of the shaft, taken at the bottom, are: *Pycnostyle*, of one and a half diameters; *Systyle*, of two diameters; *Diastyle*, of three diameters.

In'ter-com'mon (-kŏm'mŭn), *v. i.* [OF. *entrecommuner*. See INTER-, and COMMON.] **1.** To share with others; to participate. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*O. Eng. Law*) To graze cattle promiscuously in the commons of each other.

In'ter-com-mu'ni-cate, *v. t.* To communicate mutually; to interchange. [communication.

In'ter-com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Mutual

In'ter-com-mun'ion (-mŭn'yŭn), *n.* Mutual communion.

In'ter-com-mu'ni-ty (-mū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Intercommunication; community of possessions, etc. [tion.

In'ter-con-nec'tion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Mutual connec-

In'ter-con'ti-nen'tal (-kŏn'tĭ-nĕn'tal), *a.* Between or among continents; carried on between continents.

In'ter-con-vert'i-ble (-kŏn-vĕrt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Convertible the one into the other.

In'ter-cos'tal (-kŏs'tal), *a.* (*Anat. & Physiol.*) Between the ribs; of or pert. to the parts between the ribs.

In'ter-course (ĭn'tĕr-kōrs), *n.* [OF. *entrecours* commerce, exchange, L. *intercursus*, fr. *intercurrere* to run between. See INTER-, and COURSE.] A commingling; intimate connection or dealings between persons or nations; esp., interchange of thought and feeling.

Syn. — Communication; connection; commerce; communion; fellowship; familiarity; acquaintance.

In'ter-cross' (-krŏs'; 115), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To cross each other, as lines. **2.** (*Biol.*) To fertilize by the impregnation of one species or variety by another.

In'ter-cross' (ĭn'tĕr-krŏs'), *n.* The process or result of cross fertilization between different species or varieties.

In'ter-cur'rence (ĭn'tĕr-kŭr'rens), *n.* A passing or running between; occurrence.

In'ter-cur'rent (-rent), *a.* [L. *intercurrens*, p. pr. See INTERCOURSE.] Running between or among; intervening.

In'ter-de-pend'ence (-dē-pĕnd'ens), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal dependence.

In'ter-de-pend'ent (-ent), *a.* Mutually dependent.

In'ter-dict' (ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt'), *n.* [OF. *entredit*, fr. L. *interdictum*, fr. *interdicere* to interpose, prohibit; *inter* between + *dicere* to say.] **1.** A prohibitory order or decree; a prohibition. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A prohibition of the pope from administering the offices or enjoying the privileges of the church.

In'ter-dict' (ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERDICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERDICTING.] **1.** To forbid; to prohibit or debar. **2.** (*Eccl.*) To cut off from the enjoyment of religious privileges.

In'ter-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse; interdict.

In'ter-dict'ive (-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Prohibitory.

In'ter-dict'o-ry (-dĭk'tō-rȳ), *a.* Belonging to an interdiction; prohibitory.

In'ter-est (ĭn'tĕr-ĕst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERESTED (-ĕst-ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERESTING.] [From *interess'd*, p. p., fr. F. *intéresser*, L. *interesse*. See INTEREST, *n.*] To engage the attention of; to awaken curiosity in; to excite emotion or passion in.

Syn. — To concern; excite; attract; entertain; engage; occupy; hold.

In'ter-est, *n.* [OF. *interest*, fr. L. *interest* it interests, fr. *interesse* to be between, to be different, to make a difference, to be of importance; *inter* between + *esse* to be.] **1.** Excitement of feeling accompanying special attention to some object; concern. **2.** Participation in advantage, profit, and responsibility; share; portion; part. **3.** Advantage, personal or general; profit. benefit. **4.** Premium paid for the use of money, — usually

reckoned as a percentage. **5.** Any excess of advantage above an exact equivalent for what is given or rendered. **6.** The persons interested in any matter, collectively.

In'ter-est-ed (ĭn'tĕr-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having emotion or passion excited. **2.** Having an interest; concerned.

In'ter-est-ing, *a.* Engaging the attention; exciting, or adapted to excite, interest, curiosity, or emotion. — **In'ter-est-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ter-est-ing-ness**, *n.*

In'ter-fere' (ĭn'tĕr-fēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERFERED (-fērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERFERING.] [OF. *entreferir* to strike each other; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + OF. *ferir* to strike, fr. L. *ferire*. See FERULA.] **1.** To come in collision; to be in opposition; to clash. **2.** To intermeddle; to interpose. **3.** To strike one foot against the opposite foot or ankle in using the legs. **4.** (*Physics*) To act reciprocally so as to augment, diminish, or otherwise affect one another. **5.** (*Patent Law*) To have opposing claims that cover the same ground; to claim the same invention.

In'ter-fer'ence (-ens), *n.* **1.** Act or state of interfering. **2.** (*Physics*) The mutual influence, under certain conditions, of two waves or vibrations of any kind.

In'ter-fer'er (-fēr'ĕr), *n.* One who interferes.

In'ter-flu-ent (ĭn-tĕr'flŭ-ent), **In'ter-flu-ous** (ĭn-tĕr'flŭ-ŭs), *a.* [See INTER-, and FLUENT.] Flowing between or among; intervening.

In'ter-ful'gent (ĭn'tĕr-fŭl'jent), *a.* Shining between.

In'ter-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *interfusus*, p. p. of *interfundere; inter* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour or spread between or among; to diffuse. **2.** To spread through; to pervade. [*R.*] **3.** To mix together.

In'ter-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of interfusing, or state of being interfused. [tween or alternately.

In'ter-grave' (-grāv'), *v. t.* To grave or carve be-

In'ter-im (ĭn'tĕr-ĭm), *n.* [L., fr. *inter* between + *im*, an old accusative of *is* he, this, that.] The meantime; time intervening; interval between events, etc.

In-te'ri-or (ĭn-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L., compar. fr. *inter* between.] **1.** Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; inside; internal; inner. **2.** Remote from the frontier or shore; inland.

In-te'ri-or, *n.* **1.** The internal or inner part of a thing; the inside. **2.** The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.

In-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being interior.

In-te'ri-or-ly (-ĕr-lȳ), *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

In'ter-ja'cence (ĭn'tĕr-jā'sens), **In'ter-ja'cen-cy** (-jā'sen-sȳ), *n.* State of being interjacent; intervention; that which lies between.

In'ter-ja'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *interjacens, -entis*, p. pr. of *interjacere* to lie between; *inter* between + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying or being between or among; intervening.

In'ter-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERJECTING.] [L. *interjectus*, p. p. of *interjicere* to interject; *inter* between + *jacĕre* to throw.] To throw in between; to insert; to interpose.

In'ter-ject', *v. i.* To come between; to interpose.

In'ter-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of interjecting; also, that which is interjected. **2.** (*Gram.*) A word or form of speech thrown in to express emotion or feeling.

In'ter-jec'tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Thrown in between other words or phrases; parenthetical. **2.** Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an interjection.

In'ter-lace' (-lās'), *v. t. & i.* To unite, as by lacing together; to intertwine.

In'ter-lace'ment (-ment), *n.* An interlacing; state of being interlaced; also, that which is interlaced.

In'ter-lard' (-lärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLARDING.] [F. *entrelarder*. See INTER-, and LARD.] **1.** To place lard or bacon amongst. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence: To insert between; to mix or mingle.

In'ter-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* To lay among or between.

In'ter-leaf' (ĭn'tĕr-lēf'), *n.* A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted, as in a book.

In'ter-leave' (-lēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLEAVED (-lēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLEAVING.] [Pref. *inter-* + *leaf*.] To insert a leaf or leaves in; to bind with blank leaves inserted between the others.

In'ter-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* **1.** To write or insert between lines already written or printed, as for correction or addition. **2.** To arrange in alternate lines.

In'ter-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-al), **In'ter-lin'e-ar** (-ĕr), *a.* Contained between lines; inserted between lines; containing interlineations.

In'ter-lin'e-a'tion (-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of interlining. **2.** That which is inserted between lines.

In'ter-link' (-lĭnk'), *v. t.* To link together.

In'ter-link' (ĭn'tĕr-lĭnk'), *n.* A connecting link.

In'ter-lock' (ĭn'tĕr-lŏk'), *v. t. & i.* To unite with one another; to lock into one another; to interlace firmly.

In'ter-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interlocutio*, fr. *interloqui*, p. p. *-locutus*, to speak between; *inter* + *loqui* to speak.] **1.** Interchange of speech; dialogue. **2.** (*Law*) An intermediate act or decree before final decision. **3.** Hence, intermediate argument or discussion.

In'ter-loc'u-tor (-lŏk'ū-tĕr), *n.* One who takes part in dialogue or conversation; a questioner.

In'ter-loc'u-to-ry (-lŏk'ū-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or having the nature of, dialogue; conversational. **2.** (*Law*) Intermediate; not final or definitive.

In'ter-lope' (ĭn'tĕr-lōp'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLOPED (-lōpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLOPING.] [See INTERLOPER.] To traffic without a proper license; to intrude; to forestall others; to intermeddle.

In'ter-lo'per (-lō'pĕr), *n.* [*Inter-* + D. *looper* runner, fr. *loopen* to run; akin to E. *leap*.] One who interlopes; one who unlawfully intrudes upon a property, or an office; one who interferes wrongfully or officiously.

In'ter-lu'cent (-lū'sent), *a.* Shining between.

In'ter-lude (ĭn'tĕr-lūd), *n.* [LL. *interludium*; L. *inter* between + *ludus* play, fr. *ludere* to play.] **1.** A short entertainment between the acts of a play, or between two plays. **2.** An old form of English drama, usually short and farcical. **3.** (*Mus.*) A short piece of instrumental music played between the parts of vocal music.

In'ter-lu'nar (-lū'nĕr), **In'ter-lu'na-ry** (-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* [*Inter-* + *lunar*.] Pert. to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

In'ter-mar'riage (-măr'rĭj) *n.* Connection by marriage; reciprocal marriage, as between two families.

In'ter-mar'ry (-măr'rȳ), *v. i.* To become connected by marriage between their members; as families, etc.

In'ter-med'dle (-mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* To meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly.

In'ter-med'dler (-dlĕr), *n.* One who meddles.

In'ter-me'di-a-cy (-mē'dĭ-ȧ-sȳ), *n.* Interposition.

In'ter-me'di-al (-al), *a.* Intermediate.

In'ter-me'di-a-ry (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Intermediate. — *n.* One that is intermediate; a go-between.

In'ter-me'di-ate (-dĭ-ăt), *a.* Being in the middle place or degree, or between two extremes; intervening; interposed; interjacent. — **In'ter-me'di-ate-ly**, *adv.*

In'ter-me'di-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To intervene.

In'ter-me'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An intermediating.

In'ter-me'di-a'tor (-mē'dĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* A mediator.

In-ter'ment (ĭn-tĕr'ment), *n.* Act or ceremony of interring a dead body; burial; sepulture; inhumation.

In-ter'mi-na-ble (ĭn-tĕr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Not terminable; admitting no limit. — **In-ter'mi-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-ter'mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Boundless; endless; limitless; illimitable; immeasurable; infinite; unbounded; unlimited.

In'ter-min'gle (ĭn'tĕr-mĭn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle or mix together; to intermix.

In'ter-mis'sion (ĭn'tĕr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of intermitting; disuse; discontinuance. **2.** Cessation for a time; an intervening period of time.

Syn. — Cessation; interruption; interval; pause; stop; rest; suspension; remission; respite.

In'ter-mis'sive (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Intermittent.

In'ter-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERMITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERMITTING.] [L. *intermittere; inter* between + *mittere, missum*, to send.] To stop or cease for a time, or at intervals; to interrupt.

In'ter-mit'tence (-tens), *n.* Intermission.

In'ter-mit'tent (-tent), *a.* Coming and going at intervals; alternating; recurrent; periodic. — *n.* An intermittent disease. — **In'ter-mit'tent-ly**, *adv.*

In'ter-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.* To intermingle.

In'ter-mix'ture (-tŭr; 135), *n.* **1.** A mass formed by mixture. **2.** An additional ingredient.

In'ter-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [See INTER-, and MONTANIC.] Between mountains.

In'ter-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being between worlds or orbs. [*R.*] [closed by walls.

In'ter-mu'ral (-mū'ral), *a.* Lying between walls; in-

In-tern' (ĭn-tĕrn'), *v. t.* [F. *interner*, fr. L. *internus*, a. See INTERNAL.] To put for safe keeping in the interior of a place or country; to confine to one locality.

In-ter'nal (ĭn-tĕr'nal), *a.* [L. *internus*; akin to *interior*. See INTERIOR.] **1.** Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; inclosed. **2.** Derived from, or dependent on, the thing itself; inherent. **3.** Pertaining to its own affairs or interests; domestic, as opposed to *foreign*. **4.** Pertaining to the inner being or the heart; spiritual.

In'ter-nal'i-ty (ĭn'tĕr-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being internal.

In-ter'nal-ly (ĭn-tĕr'năl-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** Inwardly; within the envelopment or boundary of a thing; within the body. **2.** Hence: Mentally; spiritually.

In'ter-na'tion-al (ĭn'tĕr-năsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* **1.** Between or among nations; common to, or affecting, two or more nations. **2.** Of or concerning the association called the International.

In'ter-na'tion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* State or principles of international interests and intercourse.

In'ter-na'tion-al-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To make international in scope or interest.

In'ter-ne'cine (-nē'sĭn *or* -sīn), *a.* [L. *internecinus* deadly, fr. *internecare* to kill; *inter* between + *necare* to kill.] Involving mutual slaughter; mutually destructive.

In-tern'ment (ĭn-tĕrn'ment), *n.* [See INTERN.] Confinement within narrow limits, or in the interior.

In'ter-node' (ĭn'tĕr-nōd'), *n.* [L. *internodium; inter* between + *nodus* knot.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The space between two adjacent nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves properly arise. **2.** (*Anat.*) A part between two adjacent joints.

In'ter-nun'ci-o (-nŭn'shĭ-ō *or* -shō), *n.; pl.* -CIOS (-ōz *or* -shōz). [L. *internuntius; inter* + *nuntius, nuncius,* messenger.] **1.** A messenger between two parties. **2.** A representative of the pope ranking next below a nuncio.

In'ter-o'ce-an'ic (-ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Between oceans.

In'ter-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *interpellare, -atum; inter* between + *pellare* (in comp.), akin to *pellere* to drive.] To interrupt; to intercede with. [*Obs.*]

In'ter-pel'lant (-pĕl'lant), *a.* Interpelling; interrupting. —*n.* One who, or that which, interpels.

In'ter-pel'late (-lāt), *v. t.* To question imperatively, as a public official; — generally said of a legislative body.

In'ter-pel-la'tion (-pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of interrupting; interruption. **2.** Act of interposing or interceding; intercession. **3.** Act of interpellating; peremptory questioning. **4.** An official summons or citation.

In'ter-play' (-plā'), *n.* Mutual action or influence.

In'ter-plead' (ĭn'tĕr-plēd'), *v. i.* (*Law*) To plead against each other, or go to trial between themselves, as the claimants in an interpleader.

In'ter-plead'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who interpleads. **2.** (*Law*) A proceeding to enable a person, against whom a claim is made by two or more parties, to compel them to litigate the right or title between themselves, he being then responsible to the successful party.

In-ter'po-late (ĭn-tĕr'pō-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERPOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERPOLATING.] [L. *interpolare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *interpolus, interpolis*, falsified, polished up; *inter* between + *polire* to polish.] **1.** To renew. [*Obs.*] **2.** To alter or corrupt, as a book or a text, by the insertion of new matter. **3.** (*Math.*) To fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series; to introduce (a term) in a partial series.

In-ter'po-la'tion (ĭn-tĕr'pō-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of introducing or inserting anything, esp. that which is spurious or foreign. **2.** That which is introduced or inserted. **3.** (*Math.*) The finding of intermediate terms of a series from a few given terms of the series.

In-ter'po-la'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who interpolates.

In'ter-pos'al (ĭn'tĕr-pōz'al), *n.* Act of interposing.

In'ter-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERPOSING.] [F. *interposer*. See INTER-, and POSE.] **1.** To place between. **2.** To thrust in; to intrude; to introduce.

In'ter-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To be or come between. **2.** To step in between parties at variance; to mediate. **3.** To utter a sentiment by way of interruption.

Syn. — To intervene; intercede; mediate; interfere; intermeddle. — *Interpose* does not, like *intermeddle*, necessarily imply impertinence or officiousness; *interfere* implies an intrusion into the affairs of another which is unjustifiable unless one's rights are interfered with.

In'ter-pos'er (-pōz'er), *n.* One that interposes.

In'ter-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of interposing, or state of being interposed; mediation. **2.** The thing interposed.

In-ter'pret (ĭn-tĕr'prĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERPRETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERPRETING.] [F. *interpreter*, L. *interpretari*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *interpres* interpreter, agent; *inter* between + (prob.) root of *pretium* price.] **1.** To tell the meaning of; to expound; to translate orally into intelligible language; to decipher; to define. **2.** To show by illustrative representation.

Syn. — To translate; explain; solve; render; expound; elucidate; decipher; unfold; unravel.

In-ter'pret, *v. i.* To act as an interpreter.

In-ter'pre-ta'tion (ĭn-tĕr'prĕ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of interpreting. **2.** The sense or rendering given by an interpreter; meaning.

Syn. — Explanation; solution; translation; version; construction; sense; exposition; rendering; definition.

In-ter'pre-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Designed or fitted to interpret; explanatory. **2.** According to interpretation; constructive. [interprets.

In-ter'pret-er (-prĕt-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which

In'ter-punc'tion (-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpunctio*, fr. *interpungere, -punctum*, to interpoint.] Punctuation.

In'ter-re'gent (-rē'jent), *n.* A person who discharges the royal functions during an interregnum.

In'ter-reg'num (-rĕg'nŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *inter* between + *regnum* dominion, reign.] **1.** The time a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a sovereign and the accession of his successor. **2.** Any period during which, for any cause, the executive branch of a government is suspended or interrupted.

In'ter-re-lat'ed (-rē-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Having a mutual or reciprocal relation or parallelism; correlative.

In'ter-re-la'tion (-rē-lā'shŭn), *n.* Correlation.

In-ter'rer (ĭn-tĕr'rĕr), *n.* One who inters.

In'ter-rex' (ĭn'tĕr-rĕks'), *n.; pl.* E. INTERREXES (ĭn'tĕr-rĕks'ĕz), L. INTERREGES (-rē'jēz). [L., fr. *inter* between + *rex* king.] An interregent, or a regent.

In-ter'ro-gate (ĭn-tĕr'rō-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERROGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERROGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *interrogare*, p. p. *-atus; inter* between + *rogare* to ask.] To question formally; to examine by asking questions; to question.

In-ter'ro-ga'tion (ĭn-tĕr'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of interrogating or questioning. **2.** A question put; an inquiry. **3.** A character [?] indicating that the sentence with which it is connected is a question.

In'ter-rog'a-tive (ĭn'tĕr-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question. —*n.* (*Gram.*) A word used in asking questions; as, *who? what? which? why?* — **In'ter-rog'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

In-ter'ro-ga'tor (ĭn-tĕr'rō-gā'tĕr), *n.* One who asks questions; a questioner.

In'ter-rog'a-to-ry (ĭn'tĕr-rŏg'ă-tō-rȳ), *n.* A formal question; specif. (*Law*), a question asked in writing.

In'ter-rog'a-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing, expressing, or implying, a question.

In'ter-rupt' (ĭn'tĕr-rŭpt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERRUPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERRUPTING.] [L. *interruptus*, p. p. of *interrumpere* to interrupt; *inter* between + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** To break into or between; to interfere with the current or motion of. **2.** To divide; to separate; to break the monotony of.

In'ter-rupt'ed-ly, *adv.* With interruptions.

In'ter-rupt'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that interrupts.

In'ter-rup'tion (ĭn'tĕr-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of interrupting, or state of being interrupted; a breach or break. **2.** Obstruction; stop; hindrance. **3.** Temporary cessation; intermission; suspension.

In'ter-rupt'ive (-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Tending to interrupt.

In'ter-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lĕr), *a.* Situated between the scapulæ or shoulder blades, or between the shoulders.

In'ter-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *interscribere; inter* between + *scribere* to write.] To write between. [*R.*]

In'ter-se'cant (-sē'kănt), *a.* Intersecting.

In'ter-sect' (-sĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERSECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERSECTING.] [L. *intersecare*, p. p. *-sectus; inter* + *secare* to cut.] To cut into or between; to cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts.

In'ter-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act, state, or place of intersecting.

In'ter-space' (ĭn'tĕr-spās'), *n.* Intervening space.

In'ter-sperse' (ĭn'tĕr-spĕrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERSPERSED (-spĕrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERSPERSING.] [L. *interspersus* interspersed; *inter* between, among + *spargere* to scatter.] **1.** To scatter or set here and there among other things. **2.** To diversify or adorn with things placed at intervals.

In'ter-sper'sion (-spĕr'shŭn), *n.* Act of interspersing, or state of being interspersed.

In'ter-state' (ĭn'tĕr-stāt'), *a.* Pertaining to, existing between, or including, different States. [stars.

In'ter-stel'lar (-stĕl'lĕr), *a.* Between or among the

In'ter-stel'la-ry (-stĕl'lă-rȳ), *a.* Interstellar.

In-ter'stice (ĭn-tĕr'stĭs), *n.* [L. *interstitium* a pause, interval; *inter* between + *sistere* to set, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** That which intervenes between one thing and another; esp., a space between things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body; crevice; hole; interval. **2.** An interval of time.

In'ter-sti'tial (ĭn'tẽr-stĭsh'*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to interstices; intermediate; within the tissues.

In'ter-tex'ture (-tĕks'tûr; 135), *n.* Act of interweaving, or state of being interwoven; that which is interwoven. [or within the tropics.

In'ter-trop'ic-al (-trŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* Situated between

In'ter-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t. & i.* To unite by twining.

In'ter-twist' (-twĭst'), *v. t.* To twist together.

In'ter-val (ĭn'tẽr-val), *n.* [L. *intervallum; inter* between + *vallum* a wall.] **1.** A space between things; a void space intervening between any two objects. **2.** Space of time between any two points or events. **3.** A brief time between the recurrence of similar states. **4.** (*Mus.*) Difference in pitch between any two tones.

In'ter-vale } (-val), *n.* A tract of low ground between

In'ter-val } hills, or along the banks of a stream, enriched by the overflowings of the river, or by deposits from adjacent hills. [*Local, U. S.*]

‖ **In'ter-val'lum** (-văl'lŭm), *n.; pl.* E. INTERVALLUMS (-lŭmz), L. INTERVALLA (-lȧ). [L.] An interval. [*R.*]

In'ter-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERVENED (-vēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERVENING.] [L. *intervenire, interventum*, to intervene, to hinder; *inter* between + *venire* to come; akin to E. *come.*] **1.** To come or be between persons or things. **2.** To occur, fall, or come, between points of time or events. **3.** To interpose. **4.** In a suit to which one has not been made a party, to put forward a defense of one's interest in the subject matter.

In'ter-ven'er (-vēn'ẽr), *n.* One who intervenes.

In'ter-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of intervening.

In'ter-view (ĭn'tẽr-vū), *n.* [F. *entrevue*, fr. *entrevoir* to see imperfectly, to have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* to visit each other. See INTER-, and VIEW.] **1.** A mutual sight or view; a meeting face to face; usually, a formal or official meeting; a conference. **2.** A conversation, or questioning, for the purpose of eliciting information for publication; the published statement so elicited. [*Recent*]

In'ter-view, *v. t.* To have an interview with. [*Recent*]

In'ter-view'er (-vū'ẽr), *n.* One who interviews.

In'ter-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [Pref. *inter-* + L. *volvere, volutum*, to roll.] To involve; to twist or coil together.

In'ter-weave' (ĭn'tẽr-wēv'), *v. t.* **1.** To weave together; to intertwine. **2.** To intermingle.

In-tes'ta-ble (ĭn-tĕs'tȧ-b'l), *a.* (*Law*) Not capable, qualified, or competent to make a testament or will.

In-tes'ta-cy (-tȧ-sў), *n.* State of being intestate.

In-tes'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *intestatus;* pref. *in-* not + *testatus*, p. p. of *testari* to make a will.] **1.** Not having made a valid will; being without a will. **2.** Not disposed of by will.

In-tes'tate, *n.* (*Law*) A person who dies intestate.

In-tes'ti-nal (-tĭ-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the intestines of an animal.

In-tes'tine (ĭn-tĕs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *intestinus*, fr. *intus* on the inside, within, fr. *in* in.] **1.** Internal; inward. **2.** Domestic; not foreign; — applied usually to that which is evil. **3.** Depending upon the internal constitution of a body or entity; subjective.

In-tes'tine, *n.* **1.** (*Anat.*) That part of the alimentary canal between the stomach and the anus. **2.** *pl.* The bowels; entrails; viscera. [enslave.

In-thrall' (ĭn-thrąl'), *v. t.* To reduce to bondage; to

In-thrall'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of inthralling, or state of being inthralled; servitude; bondage; vassalage.

In-throne' (ĭn-thrōn'), *v. t.* Same as ENTHRONE.

In'ti-ma-cy (ĭn'tĭ-mȧ-sў), *n.* State of being intimate; close familiarity or association; nearness in friendship.

In'ti-mate (ĭn'tĭ-māt), *a.* [Formerly *intime*, L. *intimus*, a superl. corresponding to the compar. *interior.* The form *intimate* is due to confusion with *intimate*, v. t.] **1.** Innermost; inward; internal; deep-seated; hearty. **2.** Near; close; direct; thorough; complete. **3.** Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar; confidential.

In'ti-mate, *n.* An intimate friend or associate.

In'ti-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTIMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTIMATING.] [L. *intimare*, p. p. *-atus*, to put into, to make known, from *intimus* the inmost. See INTIMATE, *a.*] **1.** To announce. [*Obs.*] **2.** To suggest obscurely or indirectly; to hint; to suggest.

In'ti-mate-ly (-māt-lў), *adv.* In an intimate manner.

In'ti-ma'tion (ĭn'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intimating; also, the thing intimated.

In-tim'i-date (ĭn-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTIMIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTIMIDATING (-dā'tĭng).] [LL. *intimidare*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *in-* in + *timidus* fearful, timid.] To make timid or fearful; to deter, as by threats; to dishearten; to daunt.

Syn. — To dispirit; frighten; terrify; cow.

In-tim'i-da'tion (ĭn-tĭm'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intimidating; state of being intimidated.

In-tit'ule (ĭn-tĭt'ūl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTITULED (-ūld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTITULING.] [See ENTITLE.] To entitle; to give a title to.

In'to (ĭn'tōō), *prep.* [*In* + *to.*] To the inside of; within; — used in various meanings; as, to imply: (*a*) entrance or a passing in; (*b*) a looking into or penetration; (*c*) insertion or inclusion; (*d*) a passing from one form, condition, or state to another.

In-tol'er-a-ble (ĭn-tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not tolerable; unendurable; insufferable; insupportable; unbearable. — **In-tol'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In-tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

In-tol'er-ance (-ans), *n.* Quality of being intolerant.

In-tol'er-ant (-ant), *a.* **1.** Not enduring; not able to endure. **2.** Not tolerating or permitting difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. in religious matters; unjustly impatient of the opinion of those who disagree with us; unforbearing; bigoted. — **In-tol'er-ant-ly,** *adv.*

In-tol'er-ant, *n.* An intolerant person; a bigot.

In-tol'er-a'tion (-ȧ'shŭn), *n.* Intolerance.

In-tomb' (ĭn-tōōm'), *v. t.* To bury; to entomb.

In'to-nate (ĭn'tō-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTONATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTONATING (-nā'tĭng).] [See INTONE.] **1.** (*Mus.*) To sound the tones of the musical scale; to practice the sol-fa. **2.** To modulate the voice, or to utter in a musical, sonorous, and measured manner; to intone; to chant.

In'to-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a*) Act of sounding the tones of the musical scale. (*b*) Singing or playing with regard to the correctness of the tones. (*c*) An intoning; a reciting in a musical prolonged tone.

In-tone' (ĭn-tōn'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTONED (-tōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTONING.] [LL. *intonare, intonatum;* pref. *in-* in + L. *tonus* tone.] To utter, or to modulate the voice, with a musical or prolonged note or tone; to chant; to intonate.

In-tor'sion (ĭn-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [See INTORT.] A winding, bending, or twisting.

In-tort' (ĭn-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTORTING.] [L. *intorquere*, p. p. *intortus;* pref. *in-* in + *torquere* to twist.] To intertwist; to twine; to wreathe; to wring.

In-tor'tion (ĭn-tôr'shŭn), *n.* See INTORSION. [agent.

In-tox'i-cant (ĭn-tŏks'ĭ-kant), *n.* An intoxicating

In-tox'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [LL. *intoxicatus*, p. p. of *in toxicare* to drug or poison; pref. *in-* in + L. *toxicum* arrow poison, Gr. *τοξικόν*, fr. *τοξικός* pertaining to a bow.] **1.** Intoxicated. **2.** Overexcited, as with joy or grief.

In-tox'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTOXICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTOXICATING (-kā'tĭng).] **1.** To poison; to drug. **2.** To make drunk; to inebriate. **3.** To excite to a transport; to elate excessively.

In-tox'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intoxicating, or state of being intoxicated.

Syn. — Drunkenness; inebriation; inebriety; ebriety; infatuation; delirium. See DRUNKENNESS.

‖ **In'tra-** (ĭn'trȧ-), L. *intra*, prep., within, on the inside; akin to *inter.* See INTER-.] A prefix signifying *in, within, interior.*

In-tract'a-ble (ĭn-trăkt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not tractable; not easily governed, managed, directed, or taught; unmanageable; unruly; headstrong. — **In-tract'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **In-tract'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In-tract'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Stubborn; perverse; obstinate; refractory; cross; violent; ungovernable; indocile; unteachable.

In-tra'dos (ĭn-trā'dŏs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *intra* within + F. *dos* the back, L. *dorsum.*] (*Arch.*) The interior curve of an arch. [See *Illust.* of EXTRADOS.]

In-tra-fu'sion (ĭn'trȧ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [Pref. *intra-* + L. *fundere, fusum*, to pour.] Act of pouring into a vessel; specif. (*Med.*), the introduction of a substance into a blood vessel. [the margin.

In'tra-mar'gin-al (-mär'jĭn-al), *a.* Situated within

In'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being within the material world; — opposed to *extramundane.*

In'tra-mu'ral (-mū'ral), *a.* **1.** Being within the walls, as of a city. **2.** (*Anat. & Med.*) Being within the substance of the walls of an organ.

In-trans'i-gent (ĭn-trăns'ĭ-jent), *a.* [F. *intransigeant;* pref. *in-* not + L. *transigere* to agree.] Refusing compromise; uncompromising; irreconcilable.

‖ **In-trans'i-gen-tes** (-jĕn-tēz; *Sp.* ēn-trän'sē-hän'tās), *n. pl.* [Sp.] (*Spanish Politics*) The extreme radicals.

In-tran'si-tive (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* (*Gram.*) Not transitive; expressing an action or state that is limited to the agent or subject, or, in other words, an action which does not require an object to complete the sense.

In-tran'si-tive-ly (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* (*Gram.*) Without an object following; in the manner of an intransitive verb. [transmissible.

In'trans-mis'si-ble (ĭn'trăns-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not

In'trans-mut'a-ble (-mūt'ā-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being transmuted. — **In'trans-mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In-trap' (ĭn-trăp'), *v. t.* See ENTRAP.

In'tra-pa-ri'e-tal (ĭn'trā-pā-rī'ĕ-tal), *a.* Situated or occurring within an inclosure; private; secluded.

In'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tĕr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Within the territory or a territory.

In'tra-u'ter-ine (-ū'tĕr-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* Within the uterus or womb; as, *intrauterine* hemorrhage.

In-treat' (ĭn-trēt'), *v. t.* See ENTREAT.

In-trench' (ĭn-trĕnch'), *v. t.* **1.** To make trenches in or upon; to cut; to furrow; to trench. **2.** To surround or fortify with a trench or with intrenchments.

In-trench', *v. i.* To invade; to encroach; to enter on, and take possession of, that which belongs to another.

In-trench'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of intrenching or state of being intrenched. **2.** (*Mil.*) Any defensive work consisting of at least a trench or ditch and a parapet. **3.** An encroachment or infringement.

In-trep'id (ĭn-trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *intrepidus*. See IN-not, and TREPIDATION.] Not trembling or shaking with fear; fearless; bold; brave; undaunted.

In'tre-pid'i-ty (ĭn'trĕ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being intrepid; fearless bravery; valor; fortitude.

Syn. — Courage; gallantry. See HEROISM.

In-trep'id-ly (-trĕp'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* In an intrepid manner.

In'tri-ca-cy (ĭn'trĭ-ka-sy), *n.* State or quality of being intricate; that which is intricate or involved.

In'tri-cate (ĭn'trĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *intricatus*, p. p. of *intricare* to entangle, perplex. See EXTRICATE.] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; difficult to understand, follow, arrange, or adjust. — **In'tri-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'tri-cate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Complex; complicated. — A thing is *complex* when it is made up of parts; it is *complicated* when those parts are so many, or so arranged, as to make it difficult to grasp them; it is *intricate* when it has numerous windings and confused involutions hard to follow out.

In-trigue' (ĭn-trēg'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTRIGUED (-trēgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTRIGUING.] [F. *intriguer*, OF. *intriquer*, L. *intricare*. See INTRICATE.] **1.** To form a plot or scheme; to contrive to accomplish a purpose by secret artifice. **2.** To carry on a secret and illicit love or amour.

In-trigue', *n.* **1.** A complicated plot or scheme intended to effect some purpose by secret artifice; stratagem. **2.** The plot of a play or romance. **3.** A secret and illicit love affair; an amour; a liaison.

Syn. — Plot; scheme; conspiracy; machination.

In-trigu'er (ĭn-trēg'ĕr), *n.* One who intrigues.

In-trigu'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Arts or practice of intrigue.

In-trin'sic (ĭn-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *intrinsecus* inward, on the inside; *intra* within + *secus* beside; akin to E. *second*.] Inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent; not merely apparent or accidental.

In-trin'sic-al (-sĭ-kal), *a.* Intrinsic.

In-trin'si-cal'i-ty (-sĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being intrinsic; essentialness; genuineness; reality.

In-trin'sic-al-ly (ĭn-trĭn'sĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.* Internally; in its nature; essentially; really; truly.

In-trin'sic-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being intrinsic.

In'tro- (ĭn'trō-). [L. *intro*, adv., inwardly, within. See INTER-.] A prefix signifying *within*, *into*, *in*, *inward*; as, *introduce*, *introreception*, *introthoracic*.

In'tro-ces'sion (ĭn'trō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *introcedere*, *introcessum*, to go in; *intro* within + *cedere* to go.] (*Med.*) A depression, or inward sinking of parts.

In'tro-duce' (ĭn'trō-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTRODUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTRODUCING (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *introducere*, *introductum*; *intro* within + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead, bring, or usher in. **2.** To put (something into a place); to insert. **3.** To lead to and make known by formal announcement or recommendation; hence, to cause to be acquainted. **4.** To bring into notice, practice, cultivation, or use. **5.** To open to notice; to begin; to present; to preface.

In'tro-du'cer (-dū'sĕr), *n.* One that introduces.

In'tro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of introducing. **2.** Act of formally making persons known to each other. **3.** The introductory part of a book or discourse; preliminary matter; preface; proem; exordium; also, an introductory treatise; a guide.

In'tro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to introduce; introductory. — **In'tro-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

In'tro-duc'to-ry (ĭn'trō-dŭk'tō-rў), *a.* Serving to introduce something else; preliminary; prefatory.

In-tro'it (ĭn-trō'ĭt), *n.* [L. *introitus*, fr. *introire* to go into, to enter; *intro* within + *ire* to go.] **1.** A going in. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A psalm sung or chanted immediately before the collect, epistle, and gospel, and while the priest is entering within the rails of the altar. (*b*) A part of Scripture read by the priest at Mass immediately after ascending to the altar. **3.** (*Eng. Ch.*) An anthem or psalm sung before the Communion service. **4.** Any composition of vocal music appropriate to the opening of church services. [mitting.

In'tro-mis'sion (ĭn'trō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of intro-

In'tro-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTROMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTROMITTING.] [L. *intromittere*, *-missum*; *intro-* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To send in or put in; to insert or introduce. **2.** To allow to pass in; to admit.

In-trorse' (ĭn-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *introrsus* inward, contr. from *introversus*. See INTROVERT.] (*Bot.*) Turning or facing inward, or toward the axis.

In'tro-spect' (ĭn'trō-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *introspicere*, p. p. *-spectus*; *intro* within + *specere* to look.] To look into or within.

In'tro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* A view of the interior; a looking inward; specif., self-examination; the cognition by the mind of its own acts and states.

In'tro-spec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to or involving introspection; inspecting; self-conscious.

In'tro-ver'sion (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* Act of introverting, or state of being introverted.

In'tro-vert' (-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTROVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTROVERTING.] [Pref. *intro-* + L. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] To turn, bend, or direct inward.

In-trude' (ĭn-trūd'), *v. i.* [L. *intrudere*, *intrusum*; pref. *in-* in + *trudere* to thrust, akin to E. *threat*.] To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation, permission, or welcome; to encroach; to trespass.

In-trude', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTRUDING.] To thrust or force in or upon; esp., to force (one's self) in without leave or welcome.

Syn. — To obtrude; encroach; infringe; intrench; trespass. See OBTRUDE.

In-trud'er (ĭn-trūd'ĕr), *n.* One who intrudes.

In-tru'sion (ĭn-trў'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of intruding; esp., the forcing (one's self) into a place without right or welcome; encroachment. **2.** (*Geol.*) The penetrating of one rock, while in a plastic or melted state, into the cavities of another. **3.** (*Law*) The entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined, before the person who holds in remainder or reversion has taken possession. **4.** (*Scotch Ch.*) The settlement of a minister over a congregation without their consent.

In-tru'sion-ist, *n.* One who intrudes; esp., one who favors the intrusion of a clergyman.

In-tru'sive (ĭn-trў'sĭv), *a.* Apt to intrude; characterized by intrusion; entering without right or welcome. — **In-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **In-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

In-trust' (ĭn-trŭst'), *v. t.* To deliver (something) in trust; to deliver to (another) something in trust.

Syn. — To commit; consign; confide. See COMMIT.

In'tu-i'tion (ĭn'tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intuitus*, p. p. of *intueri* to look on; *in-* in, on + *tueri* to see, watch, protect.] **1.** Direct apprehension or cognition; immediate knowledge, as in perception or consciousness involving no reasoning process; quick or ready insight or apprehension. **2.** Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; esp., a first or primary truth.

In'tu-i'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or characterized or perceived by, intuition; intuitive.

In'tu-i'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that the recognition of primary truth is intuitive.

In'tu-i'tion-al-ist, *n.* A believer in intuitionalism.

In'tu-i'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Same as INTUITIONALISM.

In'tu-i'tion-ist, *n.* Same as INTUITIONALIST.

In-tu'i-tive (ĭn-tū'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Seeing clearly. **2.** Knowing or perceiving by intuition. **3.** Received, reached, obtained, or perceived, by intuition. — **In-tu'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* [and wrong are intuitive.

In-tu'i-tiv-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine that ideas of right

In'tu-mesce' (ĭn'tū-mĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *intumescere*; pref. *in-* in + *tumescere* to swell up.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell.

In'tu-mes'cence (-mĕs'sens), *n.* **1.** Act or process of swelling or enlarging; also, state of being swollen; expansion; tumidity. **2.** Anything swollen or enlarged.

In'tu-mes'cent (-sent), *a.* Swelling up; expanding.

In'tus-sus-cep'ted (ĭn'tŭs-sŭs-sĕp'tĕd), *a.* [See INTUSSUSCEPTION.] Received into some other thing or part.

In'tus-sus-cep'tion (In'tŭs-sŭs-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intus* within + *susception.*] **1.** The reception of one part within another. **2.** (*Med.*) Abnormal reception of a part of a tube, by inversion and descent, within a contiguous part of it. **3.** (*Physiol.*) Act of taking foreign matter, as food, into a living body; process of nutrition. [gether.]

In-twine' (In-twīn'), *v. t.* & *i.* To twine into or to-

In-twist' (In-twĭst'), *v. t.* To twist into or together.

In'u-en'do (In'ū-ĕn'dō), *n.* See INNUENDO.

In'u-lin (In'ū-lĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Inula* Helenium, the elecampane.] (*Chem.*) A substance of very wide occurrence, intermediate between starch and sugar.

In-um'brate (In-ŭm'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *inumbratus*, p. p. of *inumbrare* to shade.] To shade; to darken. [*Obs.*]

In-unc'tion (-ŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inunctio*, fr. *inungere*, *inunctum*, to anoint. See 1st IN-, and UNCTION.] Act of anointing, or the state of being anointed.

In-un'date (-ŭn'dāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INUNDATED (-dā-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INUNDATING.] [L. *inundare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *in-* in + *undare* to rise in waves, to overflow, fr. *unda* a wave.] To cover with, or as with, a flood; to overflow; to deluge; to flood.

In'un-da'tion (In'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inundating, or state of being inundated. **2.** An overspreading of any kind; a superfluous abundance.

In'ur-bane' (In'ûr-bān'), *a.* Not urbane; uncivil; unpolished; rude. — **In'ur-bane'ly**, *adv.*

In'ur-ban'i-ty (-băn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of urbanity or courtesy; unpolished manners or deportment; rudeness.

In-ure' (In-ūr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INURED (-ūrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INURING.] [From pref. *in-* in + *ure* use, work.] To apply in use; to train; to discipline; to harden; to habituate; to practice habitually.

In-ure', *v. i.* To pass into use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of.

In-ure'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of inuring; use; practice; discipline; habit; custom. [intomb.]

In-urn' (In-ûrn'), *v. t.* To put in an urn; hence, to

In'u-til'i-ty (In'ū-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of utility; uselessness; unprofitableness.

In-vade' (In-vād'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVADING.] [L. *invadere*, *invasum*; pref. *in-* in + *vadere* to go; akin to E. *wade.*] **1.** To go into or upon; to enter. [*Obs.*] **2.** To enter with hostile intentions or with a view to conquest or plunder. **3.** To attack; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate.

In-vade', *v. i.* To make an invasion.

In-vad'er (-vād'ẽr), *n.* One who invades.

In-vag'i-nate (In-văj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To insert as in a sheath; to produce intussusception in.

In-vag'i-nate (-nāt), **In-vag'i-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* (*Biol.*) (*a*) Sheathed. (*b*) Having one portion of a hollow organ drawn back within another portion.

In-vag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. pref. *in-* in + *vagina* sheath.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) State of being invaginated. (*b*) One of the methods by which the germinal layers of the ovum are differentiated.

In'va-lid (In'vȧ-lĭd), *n.* [F. *invalide*, fr. L. *invalidus*, a., infirm, weak. See IN- not, and VALID.] A person who is weak and infirm; esp., one in chronic ill health.

In'va-lid, *a.* Not well; feeble; infirm; sickly.

In'va-lid, *v. t.* **1.** To make or render invalid or infirm. **2.** To classify or enroll as an invalid.

In-val'id (In-văl'ĭd), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *valid.*] **1.** Of no force, weight, or cogency; not valid; weak. **2.** (*Law*) Having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null.

In-val'i-date (In-văl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVALIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVALIDATING.] To render invalid; to destroy the authority of.

In-val'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of invalidating, or state of being invalidated. [valid; infirmity.

In'va-lid-ism (In'vȧ-lĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* State of an in-

In'va-lid'i-ty (In'vȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of validity or cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; invalidness.

In-val'id-ness (In-văl'ĭd-nĕs), *n.* Invalidity.

In-val'or-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Not valorous; cowardly.

In-val'u-a-ble (-ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Valuable beyond estimation; inestimable; priceless. — **In-val'u-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-va'ri-a-ble (In-vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not variable; unalterable; unchangeable; unchanging; always uniform. — **In-va'ri-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In-va'ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.* [tity.

In-va'ri-ant (-ant), *n.* (*Math.*) An invariable quan-

In-va'sion (In-vā'zhŭn), *n.* Act of invading; encroachment; trespass; hostile incursion.

Syn. — Incursion; irruption; inroad.

In-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to invade; characterized by invasion; aggressive.

In-vec'ted (In-vĕk'tĕd), *a.* [L. *invectus* carried in. See INVEIGH.] (*Her.*) Having a border or outline composed of arcs of circles with the convexity outward.

Invected.

In-vec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *invectivus*. See INVEIGH.] Characterized by invective; critical; satirical; railing.

In-vec'tive, *n.* An expression which inveighs against a person; severe censure or reproach; violent accusation.

Syn. — Satire; sarcasm; railing; diatribe. See ABUSE.

In-veigh' (In-vā'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVEIGHED (-vād'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVEIGHING.] [L. *invehere*, *invectum*, lit., to bring against; pref. *in-* in + *vehere* to carry. See VEHICLE.] To utter censorious and bitter language; to use invectives; to declaim or rail.

In-veigh'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who inveighs.

In-vei'gle (In-vē'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVEIGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVEIGLING (-glĭng).] [Prob. fr. F. *aveugler* to blind, to delude, fr. *aveugle* blind, OF. *aveugle*, *avugle*, properly, without eyes, fr. L. *ab* + *oculus* eye.] To lead astray, as if blind; to entice; to insnare; to seduce; to wheedle.

In-vei'gle-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of inveigling, or state of being inveigled; that which inveigles.

In-vei'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who inveigles.

In-ven'om (In-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* See ENVENOM.

In-vent' (In-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVENTING.] [L. *inventus*, p. p. of *invenire* to come upon, to find, invent; pref. *in-* in + *venire* to come.] **1.** To come upon. [*Obs.*] **2.** To discover, as by study or inquiry; to find out; to devise; to contrive or produce for the first time. **3.** To frame by the imagination; to fabricate mentally.

Syn. — To design; concoct; elaborate. See DISCOVER.

In-vent'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who invents.

In-vent'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being invented.

In-ven'tion (In-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inventing. **2.** That which is invented; an original contrivance or construction; a device. **3.** Thought; idea. **4.** A fabrication to deceive; a fiction; a falsehood. **5.** Faculty of inventing; imaginative faculty.

In-vent'ive (In-vĕnt'ĭv), *a.* Able and apt to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. — **In-vent'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **In-vent'ive-ness**, *n.* [an originator.

In-vent'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who invents; a contriver;

In'ven-to'ri-al (In'vĕn-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an inventory. — **In'ven-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

In'ven-to-ry (In'vĕn-tō-rȳ), *n.* [L. *inventarium*. See INVENT.] A list of the property of which a person or estate is found to be possessed; hence, an itemized list of goods or valuables, with their estimated worth.

Syn. — Register; schedule; catalogue. See LIST.

In'ven-to-ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVENTORIED (-rĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVENTORYING.] To make an inventory of; to insert or register in an account of goods.

In-vent'ress (In-vĕnt'rĕs), *n.* A woman who invents.

In've-rac'i-ty (In'vĕ-răs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of veracity.

In-verse' (In-vẽrs'), *a.* [L. *inversus*. See INVERT.] Opposite in order, relation, or effect; reversed; inverted; reciprocal. — **In-verse'ly**, *adv.*

In-ver'sion (In-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inverting. **2.** A reversed position or arrangement of things; transposition. **3.** (*Chem.*) Act or process by which cane sugar is split up into grape sugar and fruit sugar; also, less properly, the process by which starch is converted into grape sugar; — a term referring to the difference in the rotation of the plane of polarization.

In-vert' (In-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVERTING.] [L. *invertere*, *inversum*; pref. *in-* in + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn over; to put upside down; to place in a contrary way; to reverse. **2.** (*Chem.*) To decompose by, or subject to, inversion.

In'vert (In'vẽrt), *a.* (*Chem.*) Subjected to the process of inversion; inverted; converted. [brate.

In-ver'te-bral (In-vẽr'tĕ-brȧl), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Inverte-

‖ **In-ver'te-bra'ta** (In-vẽr'tĕ-brā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See IN- not, and VERTEBRATE.] (*Zoöl.*) The division of the animal kingdom including all except the Vertebrata.

In-ver'te-brate (In-vẽr'tĕ-brāt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a backbone; having no vertebræ; of or pert. to the Invertebrata. — *n.* One of the Invertebrata.

Inverted Arch.

In-ver'te-bra'ted (-brā'tĕd), *a.* Having no backbone.

In-vert'ed (In-vẽrt'ĕd), *a.* Changed to a contrary order or direction; reversed; characterized by inversion.

In-vert'i-ble (ĭn-vĕrt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [From INVERT.] Capable of being inverted or turned.

In-vert'i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + L. *vertere* to turn + *-ible.*] Incapable of being turned or changed.

In-vest' (ĭn-vĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVESTING.] [L. *investire, investitum;* pref. *in-* in + *vestire* to clothe. See VEST.] **1.** To put garments on; to clothe; to dress; to array. **2.** To place in possession of rank, dignity, office, or estate; to endow. **3.** To surround or attend. **4.** (*Mil.*) To surround or hem in with troops; to lay siege to. **5.** To lay out (as money) in business to obtain an income or profit.

In-vest', *v. i.* To make an investment, as of money.

In-ves'ti-gate (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVESTIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVESTIGATING.] [L. *investigare,* p. p. *-atus;* pref. *in-* in + *vestigare* to track, trace.] To inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful inquisition.

In-ves'ti-gate, *v. i.* To make investigation.

In-ves'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of investigating.

In-ves'ti-ga-tive (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Given to investigation; inquisitive; curious; searching.

In-ves'ti-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who investigates.

In-vest'i-ture (ĭn-vĕst'ĭ-tûr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act or ceremony of investing, or state of being invested; also, the right of so investing. **2.** That with which anyone is invested or clothed.

In-vest'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** An investing; state of being invested. **2.** That with which anyone is invested; a vestment. **3.** An investing of money or capital, or the money or capital invested, or that in which it is invested.

In-vest'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who invests.

In-vet'er-a-cy (ĭn-vĕt'ẽr-a-sy), *n.* [From INVETERATE.] **1.** Firm establishment by long continuance; — usually in a bad sense. **2.** Malignity; spitefulness.

In-vet'er-ate (ĭn-vĕt'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *inveteratus,* p. p. of *inveterare* to render old; pref. *in-* in + *vetus, veteris,* old.] **1.** Long-established. [*Obs.*] **2.** Firmly established by long continuance; obstinate. **3.** Having a confirmed habit or habits. **4.** Malignant; virulent; spiteful. — **In-vet'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **In-vet'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

In-vid'i-ous (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *invidiosus,* fr. *invidia* envy. See ENVY.] **1.** Envious. [*Obs.*] **2.** Likely to incur or produce ill will, or to provoke envy; hateful. — **In-vid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In-vid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

In-vig'i-lance (ĭn-vĭj'ĭ-lans), } *n.* Want of vigilance;
In-vig'i-lan-cy (-lan-sy), } carelessness.

In-vig'or-ate (-vĭg'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVIGORATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVIGORATING.] [Pref. *in-* in + *vigor.*] To give vigor to; to give more energy to.

Syn. — To refresh; animate; exhilarate; stimulate.

In-vig'or-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

In-vin'ci-ble (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued; unconquerable; insuperable. — **In-vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **In-vin'ci-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*

In-vi'o-la-ble (ĭn-vī'ō-lā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not violable; not susceptible of hurt, wound, or harm; not susceptible of being profaned or corrupted; sacred; holy. **2.** Unviolated; undefiled. **3.** Not capable of being broken or violated. — **In-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **In-vi'o-la-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In-vi'o-la-bly,** *adv.*

In-vi'o-la-cy (-sy), *n.* State or quality of being inviolate.

In-vi'o-late (ĭn-vī'ō-lāt), } *a.* [L. *inviolatus.* See IN-
In-vi'o-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } not, and VIOLATE.] **1.** Not violated; uninjured; unhurt; unbroken. **2.** Not corrupted, defiled, or profaned; chaste; pure. — **In-vi'o-late-ly** (-lāt-lỹ), *adv.* — **In-vi'o-late-ness,** *n.*

In-vis'i-ble (ĭn-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being seen; not visible. — *n.* An invisible person or thing; specif., God, the Supreme Being. — **In-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **In-vis'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In-vis'i-bly,** *adv.*

In-vi-ta'tion (ĭn-vĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inviting; solicitation; the requesting of a person's company. **2.** A document, or spoken words, by which one is invited.

In-vi'ta-to-ry (ĭn-vī'tà-tō-rỹ), *a.* Using or containing invitations.

In-vite' (ĭn-vīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVITING.] [L. *invitare.* See VIE.] **1.** To ask; to request; to bid; to summon; esp., to ask to an entertainment or visit; to request the company of. **2.** To tempt with opportunity; to induce by pleasure or hope.

Syn. — To solicit; bid; call; ask; summon; allure; attract; entice; request; persuade.

In-vite', *v. i.* To give invitation.

In-vit'er (-vīt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, invites.

In-vit'ing (ĭn-vīt'ĭng), *a.* Alluring; tempting. — **In-vit'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **In-vit'ing-ness,** *n.*

In'vo-cate (ĭn'vō-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVOCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVOCATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *invocare,* p. p. *-atus.* See INVOKE.] To invoke; to call on, or for, in supplication; to implore.

In'vo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or form of calling for the assistance or presence of some superior being; esp., prayer to a divine being; earnest entreaty. **2.** (*Law*) A call or summons; esp., a judicial call or order.

In'voice' (ĭn'vois'), *n.* [F. *envois* things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi* a sending or things sent, fr. *envoyer* to send. See ENVOY.] **1.** (*Com.*) A written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped, with the value or prices and charges annexed. **2.** The lot or set of goods as shipped or received.

In'voice', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVOICED (-voist'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVOICING (-voi'sĭng).] To make a written list or account of, as goods; to insert in a priced list.

In-voke' (ĭn-vōk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVOKED (-vōkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVOKING.] [F. *invoquer,* L. *invocare;* pref. *in-* in, on + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox* voice.] To call on for aid or protection; to address in prayer; to solicit or demand by invocation; to implore earnestly.

In-vol'u-cel (ĭn-vŏl'ū-sĕl *or* ĭn'vŏ-lū'sĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *involucre.*] (*Bot.*) A secondary or small involucre.

In'vo-lu'cre (ĭn'vŏ-lū'kẽr), *n.* [L. *involucrum* a covering, wrapper, fr. *involvere* to wrap up, envelop. See INVOLVE.] (*Bot.*) A whorl or set of bracts around a flower, umbel, or head.

a Involucre; *b b* Involucels.

In'vo-lu'cred (-kẽrd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having an involucre, as umbels, heads, etc.

In-vol'un-ta-ry (-rỹ), *a.* **1.** Not having will or the power of choice. **2.** Not under the control of the will; not voluntary. **3.** Not proceeding from choice; compulsory. — **In-vol'un-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **In-vol'un-ta-ri-ness** (ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Section of an Involute Leaf.

In'vo-lute (ĭn'vō-lūt), } *a.* [L. *involu-*
In'vo-lu'ted (-lū'tĕd), } *tus,* p. p. See INVOLVE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Rolled inward from the edges. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Turned inward at the margin. (*b*) Rolled inward spirally.

In'vo-lute, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve which is traced by the end of a string when being wound upon another curve, or unwound from it.

ADEFG Involute traced by the string *B* unwound from the Evolute *ABC.*

In'vo-lu'tion (ĭn'vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of involving or folding. **2.** State of being involved; complication; entanglement. **3.** That in which anything is involved; envelope. **4.** (*Gram.*) The insertion of one or more clauses between the subject and the verb, in a way that complicates the construction. **5.** (*Math.*) Act or process of raising a quantity to any power assigned; multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times.

In-volve' (ĭn-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVOLVING.] [L. *involvere, involutum,* to roll about, wrap up; pref. *in-* in + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To roll or fold up; to wind round; to entwine. **2.** To envelop completely; to cover; to hide. **3.** To complicate or make intricate, as in grammatical structure. **4.** To connect with something as a natural or logical consequence or effect; to imply. **5.** To take in; to gather in. [*R.*] **6.** To envelop, infold, entangle, or embarrass. **7.** To engage thoroughly. **8.** (*Math.*) To raise to any assigned power; to multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times.

Syn. — To imply; include; implicate; entangle; overwhelm. — *Imply* refers to the drawing of inierences, and is opposed to *express,* or *set forth;* thus, an *implied* engagement is one fairly to be understood from the words used or the circumstances of the case, though not set forth in form. *Involve* goes beyond the mere interpretation of things into their necessary relations.

In-volve'ment (-vŏlv'ment), *n.* Act of involving, or state of being involved.

In-vul'ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl'nẽr-à-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury. **2.** Unanswerable; irrefutable. — **In-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **In-vul'ner-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

In-wall' (ĭn-wąl'), *v. t.* To inclose or fortify with, or as with, a wall.

In'wall' (ĭn'wąl'), *n.* An inner wall.

In'ward (ĭn'wẽrd), *a.* [AS. *inweard, inneweard, innanweard,* fr. *innan, inne,* within (fr. *in* in; see IN) + the suffix *-weard,* E. *-ward.*] **1.** Being or placed within; inner; interior. **2.** Seated in the mind, heart, spirit, or soul. **3.** Intimate; private. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

In'ward, *n.* An inward person or thing; esp., *pl.,* the inner parts or organs of the body; the viscera.

In'ward (ĭn'wẽrd), } *adv.* [See INWARD, *a.*; -WARDS.]
In'wards (-wẽrdz), } **1.** Toward the inside; toward the center or interior. **2.** Into, or toward, the mind or thoughts; inwardly.

In'ward-ly (ĭn'wẽrd-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In the inner parts; internally. **2.** Toward the center; inward. **3.** In the heart or mind; privately; secretly.

In'ward-ness, *n.* **1.** Internal or true state; essential nature. **2.** Heartiness; earnestness.

In'wards (ĭn'wẽrdz), *adv.* See INWARD.

In-weave' (ĭn-wēv'), *v. t.* To weave in or together.

In-work' (ĭn-wûrk'), *v. t. & i.* To work in or within.

In-wrap' (ĭn-răp'), *v. t.* To wrap up; to infold.

In-wreathe' (ĭn-rēth'), *v. t.* To surround as with a wreath.

In-wrought' (ĭn-rąt'), *p. p.* or *a.* Wrought in or among other things; wrought or adorned in texture.

I'o (ī'ō), *n.; pl.* Ios (ī'ōz). [L.; cf. Gr. *ἰώ.*] An exclamation of joy or triumph; — often interjectional.

I'o-date (ī'ō-dāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of iodic acid.

I-od'ic (ī-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [See IODINE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, iodine; specif., denoting those compounds in which it has a relatively high valence.

I'o-dide (ī'ō-dīd *or* -dĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of iodine, or one that may be regarded as binary.

I'o-dine (ī'ō-dĭn *or* -dēn; 104), *n.* [Gr. *ἰώδης* violet-like; *ἴον* a violet + *εἶδος* form; — in allusion to the violet color of its vapor.] (*Chem.*) A nonmetallic element, occurring always in combination, as in the iodides.

I'o-dize (ī'ō-dīz), *v. t.* To treat or impregnate with iodine or its compounds.

I'o-do- (ī'ō-dō-), **I'od-** (ī'ŏd-). (*Chem.*) A prefix, or combining form, indicating *iodine* as an ingredient.

I-od'o-form (ī-ŏd'ō-fôrm), *n.* [*Iodo-* + *formyl.*] (*Chem.*) A crystalline, volatile substance, used in medicine as a healing and antiseptic dressing.

-ion (-yŭn; 106). [L. *-io,* acc. *-ionem.*] A noun suffix denoting *act, process, result of an act or a process, thing acted upon, state,* or *condition;* as, dominion, contagion. See -TION.

I'on (ī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰόν,* neut. p. pr. of *ἰέναι* to go.] (*Elec. Chem.*) One of the elements which appear at the respective poles when a body is subjected to electrolysis.

I-o'ni-an (ī-ō'nĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Ionius.* See IONIC.] Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians; Ionic.

I-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Ionicus,* Gr. *Ἰωνικός,* fr. *Ἰωνία* Ionia.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians. **2.** (*Arch.*) Pertaining to the Ionic order of architecture. Its distinguishing feature is a capital with spiral volutes. [See *Illust.* of CAPITAL.]

Ionic, *or* Ionian, mode (*Mus.*), an ancient mode, supposed to correspond with the modern major scale of C. — **Ionic type,** a kind of heavy-faced type.

☞ This is Nonpareil Ionic.

I-on'ic, *n.* **1.** (*Pros.*) (*a*) A foot consisting of four syllables: either two long and two short, or two short and two long. (*b*) A verse or meter consisting of Ionic feet. **2.** The Ionic dialect. **3.** (*Print.*) Ionic type.

I-o'ta (ī-ō'tà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰῶτα.* See JOT.] **1.** The ninth letter of the Greek alphabet (ι) corresponding with Eng. *i.* **2.** A very small quantity or degree; jot; particle.

I O U (ī ō ū). [i. e., I owe you.] A duly signed paper having on it these letters, with a sum named, — in use in England as an acknowledgment of a debt; a due bill.

Ip'e-cac (ĭp'ē-kăk), *n.* An abbreviation of IPECACUANHA, and in more frequent use.

Ip'e-cac'u-an'ha (ĭp'ē-kăk'ū-ăn'à), *n.* [Pg. *ipecacuanha,* fr. Braz. *ipe-kua-guena,* prop., a creeping plant that causes vomiting.] (*Med. & Bot.*) The root of a Brazilian herb, largely employed as an emetic; also, the plant itself; also, a medicinal extract of the root.

Ir- (ĭr-). A form of the prefix *in-.* See IN-.

I'ra-cund (ī'rà-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *iracundus,* fr. *ira* anger.] Irascible; choleric.

I-ras'ci-ble (ī-răs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irascibilis,* fr. *irasci* to be angry, *ira* anger.] Prone to anger; choleric; irritable. — **I-ras'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **I-ras'ci-ble-ness,** *n.* — **I-ras'ci-bly,** *adv.*

I-rate' (ī-rāt'), *a.* [L. *iratus,* fr. *irasci* to be angry.] Angry; incensed; enraged. [*Recent*]

Ire (īr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ira.*] Anger; wrath. [*Poet.*]
Syn. — See ANGER.

Ire'ful (īr'fụl), *a.* Full of ire; angry; wrathful.

I-ren'ic (ī-rĕn'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *εἰρηνικός* peaceful, fr.
I-ren'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *εἰρήνη* peace.] Fitted or designed to promote peace; pacific; conciliatory.

Ir'i-da'ceous (ĭr'ĭ-dā'shŭs), } *a.* [From NL. *Iris,*
I-rid'e-ous (ī-rĭd'ē-ŭs), } *Iridis,* the Iris.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a large natural order of endogenous plants (*Iridaceæ*), which includes the genera *Iris, Ixia, Crocus, Gladiolus,* etc.

Ir'i-des'cence (ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'sens), *n.* Quality or state of being iridescent.

Ir'i-des'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *iris, iridis,* the rainbow.] Having colors like the rainbow; exhibiting a play of changeable colors; nacreous; prismatic.

I-rid'i-um (ī-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *iris, iridis,* rainbow; — from the iridescence of some of its solutions.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal resembling platinum, but harder.

I'ris (ī'rĭs), *n.; pl.* E. IRISES (-ĕz), L. IRIDES (ĭr'ĭ-dēz). [L. *iris, iridis,* the goddess, Gr. *ἶρις, ἴριδος,* iris.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The goddess of the rainbow, and swift-footed messenger of the gods. **2.** The rainbow. **3.** A prismatic play of colors. **4.** (*Anat.*) The colored contractile membrane perforated by the pupil of the eye. **5.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having showy flowers and bulbous or tuberous roots, of which the flower-de-luce (*fleur-de-lis*), orris, and other species of flag are examples.

Iris (5).

I'ri-scope (ī'rĭ-skōp), *n.* [*Iris* + *-scope.*] A toy for exhibiting the prismatic tints by means of films.

I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Irisc,* fr. *Iras* the Irish.] Of or pert. to Ireland or its inhabitants; produced in Ireland.

Irish moss. (*a*) (*Bot.*) Carrageen. (*b*) A preparation of the same made into a blanc mange. — **Irish potato,** the ordinary white potato, a favorite food in Ireland.

I'rish, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** *pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Ireland, esp. the Celtic natives or their descendants. **2.** The language of the Irish. **3.** An old game resembling backgammon.

I'rish-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* An Irish idiom; an Hibernicism.

I'rish-man (-mạn), *n.* A man born in Ireland or of the Irish race; an Hibernian.

I'rish-ry (-rȳ), *n.* The Celtic people of Ireland.

Irk (ẽrk), *v. t.* [OE. *irken* to tire, become tired; of uncertain origin.] To weary; to give pain to; to annoy; — used only impersonally at present.

Irk'some (ẽrk'sŭm), *a.* Disagreeable or troublesome by reason of its nature or quality; wearisome; annoying. — **Irk'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Irk'some-ness,** *n.*

I'ron (ī'ŭrn), *n.* [AS. *īren, īsen, īsern;* akin to D. *ijzer,* G. *eisen.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) The most common and most useful of the metals. Iron when pure, or on a fresh surface, is a gray or white metal. It is very malleable when hot. Specific gravity, pure iron, 7.86; cast iron, 7.1. **2.** An instrument or utensil made of iron. **3.** *pl.* Fetters; chains; handcuffs; manacles. **4.** Strength; power; firmness; inflexibility.

I'ron (ī'ŭrn), *a.* **1.** Of, or made of, iron; consisting of iron. **2.** Resembling iron in color. **3.** Like iron in hardness, strength, endurance, insensibility, etc.

Iron works, a furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling mill, or foundry, where it is worked.

I'ron, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRONED (ī'ŭrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IRONING.] **1.** To smooth with an instrument of iron. **2.** To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. **3.** To furnish or arm with iron.

I'ron-bound' (-bound'), *a.* **1.** Bound as with iron; rugged. **2.** Rigid; unyielding.

I'ron-clad' (-klăd'), *a.* **1.** Clad in iron; protected or covered with iron. **2.** Rigorous; exacting. [*Colloq.*]

I'ron-clad', *n.* A naval vessel having the parts above water covered and protected by iron or steel armor.

I'ron-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, irons.

I-ron'ic (ī-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Ironical.

I-ron'ic-al (ī-rŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to irony; containing, expressing, or characterized by, irony. **2.** Addicted to the use of irony. — **I-ron'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **I-ron'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

I'ron-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in iron or hardware.

I'ron-sides' (-sīdz'), *n.* A cuirassier or cuirassiers; also, veteran soldiers; specif., Cromwell's cavalry.

I'ron-smith' (ī'ŭrn-smĭth'), *n.* A worker in iron.
I'ron-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A hard, earthy ore of iron.
I'ron-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Articles made of iron.
I'ron-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree with unusually hard, strong, or heavy wood, as the hornbeam and the hop hornbeam.
I'ron-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* That which is made of iron; — a general name of such parts or pieces of a building, vessel, carriage, etc., as consist of iron.
I'ron-y (ī'ŭrn-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of iron; iron. [*R.*] **2.** Resembling iron in some physical property.
I'ron-y (ī'rŭn-ĭ), *n.* [L. *ironia*, Gr. *εἰρωνεία* dissimulation, fr. *εἴρων* a dissembler in speech, fr. *εἴρειν* to speak.] **1.** Dissimulation; ignorance feigned to confound or provoke an antagonist. **2.** A sort of humor, ridicule, or light sarcasm, which adopts a mode of speech the meaning of which is contrary to the literal sense of the words.
Ir-ra'di-ance (Ir-rā'dĭ-ans), **Ir-ra'di-an-cy** (-an-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Act of irradiating. **2.** That which irradiates; lustre; splendor.
Ir-ra'di-ant (-ant), *a.* Irradiating or illuminating.
Ir-ra'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *irradiare*, p. p. *-atus*. See IN- in, and RADIATE.] **1.** To throw rays of light upon; to illuminate; to make lustrous. **2.** To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate. **3.** To animate by heat or light. **4.** To radiate, shed, or diffuse.
Ir-ra'di-ate, *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.
Ir-ra'di-ate (-ât), *a.* Illuminated; irradiated.
Ir-ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of irradiating, or state of being irradiated. **2.** Illumination; brilliancy. **3.** (*Opt.*) The apparent enlargement of a bright object seen upon a dark ground.
Ir-ra'tion-al (Ir-răsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* **1.** Not rational; void of reason. **2.** Not according to reason; absurd; foolish. **3.** (*Math.*) Not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number, or by a vulgar fraction; surd. — **Ir-ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ir-ra'tion-al-ness**, *n.*
Ir-ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being irrational.
Ir're-claim'a-ble (Ir'rē-klām'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed.
Ir-rec'on-ci'la-ble (Ir-rĕk'ŏn-sī'lā-b'l), *a.* Not reconcilable; incompatible; disagreeing. — **Ir-rec'on-ci'la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir-rec'on-ci'la-bly**, *adv.*
Ir're-cov'er-a-ble (-kŭv'ĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being recovered, regained, or remedied; irreparable. — **Ir're-cov'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir're-cov'er-a-bly**, *adv.*
Ir're-deem'a-ble (Ir'rē-dēm'ā-b'l), *a.* Not redeemable; that cannot be redeemed; not payable in gold or silver; not convertible into coined money; — used esp. of notes, issued as currency, and not convertible into coin at will. — **Ir're-deem'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Ir're-deem'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir're-deem'a-bly**, *adv.*
Ir're-du'ci-ble (-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reduced, or brought into a different state or form.
Ir-ref'ra-ga-ble (Ir-rĕf'rā-gā-b'l), *a.* Not refragable; not to be gainsaid, denied, refuted, or overthrown; incontrovertible; irrefutable. — **Ir-ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Ir-ref'ra-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir-ref'ra-ga-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Unanswerable; indisputable; undeniable.
Ir're-fran'gi-ble (-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not refrangible; that can not be refracted.
Ir're-fut'a-ble (Ir'rē-fū̇t'ā-b'l *or* Ir-rĕf'ū̇-tā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being refuted or disproved; indisputable. — **Ir're-fut'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir're-fut'a-bly**, *adv.*
Ir-reg'u-lar (Ir-rĕg'ū̇-lẽr), *a.* Not regular; not conforming to a law, method, or usage recognized as the general rule; not conformable to nature, to the rules of moral rectitude, or to established principles; not straight; not uniform.
Syn. — Immethodical; unsystematic; abnormal; unnatural; anomalous; erratic; devious; crooked; eccentric; unsettled; uneven; variable; changeable; desultory; disorderly; wild; inmoderate; intemperate.
Ir-reg'u-lar, *n.* One not regular; esp., a soldier not in regular service.
Ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* State or quality of being irregular; that which is irregular.
Ir-reg'u-lar-ly (-lẽr-lў), *adv.* In an irregular manner.
Ir-rel'a-tive (Ir-rĕl'ā-tĭv), *a.* Not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected. — **Ir-rel'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*
Ir-rel'e-vance (-ē-vans), *n.* Irrelevancy. [vant.
Ir-rel'e-van-cy (-ē-van-sў), *n.* Quality of being irrelevant.
Ir-rel'e-vant (-vant), *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; foreign; extraneous. — **Ir-rel'e-vant-ly**, *adv.*
Ir're-liev'a-ble (Ir'rē-lēv'ā-b'l), *a.* Not admitting relief; incurable; hopeless.
Ir're-li'gion (Ir'rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* [L. *irreligio*. See IN-not.] State of being irreligious; want of religion.
Ir're-li'gious (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of religion; not controlled by religious motives or principles; ungodly. **2.** Indicating irreligion; profane; wicked. — **Ir're-li'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ir're-li'gious-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See IMPIOUS.
Ir're-me'di-a-ble (Ir'rē-mē'dĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Not to be remedied, corrected, or redressed; incurable. — **Ir're-me'di-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir're-me'di-a-bly**, *adv.*
Ir're-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not remissible; unpardonable. — **Ir're-mis'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir're-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*
Ir're-mov'a-ble (-mo͞ov'ā-b'l), *a.* Not removable; immovable; inflexible. — **Ir're-mov'a-bly**, *adv.*
Ir're-mu'ner-a-ble (-mū'nĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* Not remunerable.
Ir-rep'a-ra-ble (Ir-rĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Not reparable; not capable of being repaired, regained, or remedied; irretrievable; irremediable. — **Ir-rep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Ir-rep'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir-rep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*
Ir're-peal'a-ble (Ir'rē-pēl'ā-b'l), *a.* Not repealable. — **Ir're-peal'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir're-peal'a-bly**, *adv.*
Ir-rep're-hen'si-ble (Ir-rĕp'rē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not reprehensible; blameless; innocent.
Ir're-press'i-ble (Ir'rē-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being repressed or controlled. — **Ir're-press'i-bly**, *adv.*
Ir're-proach'a-ble (-prōch'ā-b'l), *a.* Not reproachable; above reproach; upright; blameless. — **Ir're-proach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir're-proach'a-bly**, *adv.*
Ir're-prov'a-ble (-prōo͞v'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being justly reproved; irreproachable; blameless; upright. — **Ir're-prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir're-prov'a-bly**, *adv.*
Ir're-sist'ance (Ir'rē-zĭst'*ans*), *n.* Nonresistance.
Ir're-sist'i-ble (-zĭst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That can not be successfully resisted or opposed; resistless; overpowering. — **Ir're-sist'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Ir're-sist'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir're-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*
Ir-res'o-lu-ble (Ir-rĕz'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being dissolved or resolved into parts; insoluble.
Ir-res'o-lute (-lūt), *a.* Not resolute; not decided or determined; wavering; given to doubt or irresolution. — **Ir-res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **Ir-res'o-lute-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Wavering; vacillating; undetermined; undecided; unsettled; fickle; changeable; inconstant.
Ir-res'o-lu'tion (-rĕz'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* Want of resolution; fluctuation of mind, as between hope and fear.
Ir're-solv'a-ble (Ir'rē-zŏlv'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being resolved; not separable into component parts.
Ir're-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Being without regard for conditions, circumstances, or consequences; unbiased; independent; impartial. — **Ir're-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*
Ir-res'pi-ra-ble (Ir-rĕs'pĭ-rā-b'l *or* Ir'rē-spīr'ā-b'l), *a.* Not respirable; unfit for respiration; not having the qualities necessary to support animal life.
Ir're-spon'si-ble (Ir'rē-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; innocent. **2.** Not to be trusted. — **Ir're-spon'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ir're-spon'si-bly**, *adv.*
Ir're-spon'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Not responsive; not able, ready, or inclined to respond.
Ir're-ten'tive (-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* Not retentive.
Ir're-trace'a-ble (-trās'ā-b'l), *a.* Not retraceable.
Ir're-triev'a-ble (-trē'vā-b'l), *a.* Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable; irremediable; incurable. — **Ir're-triev'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir're-triev'a-bly**, *adv.*
Ir-rev'er-ence (Ir-rĕv'ẽr-*ens*), *n.* State or quality of being irreverent; want of proper reverence.
Ir-rev'er-ent (-ent), *a.* Not reverent; showing a want of reverence. — **Ir-rev'er-ent-ly**, *adv.*
Ir're-vers'i-ble (-vẽrs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being reversed or turned about or back; incapable of being made to run backward. **2.** Incapable of being reversed, recalled, revoked, repealed, or annulled. — **Ir're-vers'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir're-vers'i-bly**, *adv.*
Ir-rev'o-ca-ble (Ir-rĕv'ō-kā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being revoked or recalled; unchangeable; irreversible; unalterable. — **Ir-rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Ir-rev'o-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir-rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.*
Ir'ri-gate (Ir'rĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IRRIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IRRIGATING (-gā'tĭng).] [L. *irrigare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ir-* in + *rigare* to water.] **1.** To water; to wet; to moisten. **2.** (*Agric.*) To water (land) by causing a stream to flow over or through it.
Ir'ri-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of irrigating; state of being irrigated.
Ir-rig'u-ous (Ir-rĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *irriguus*.] [*Obs.*] **1.** Watered; watery; moist. **2.** Gently pervading.
Ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty (Ir'rĭ-tā-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** State or qual-

ity of being irritable; quick excitability; petulance; fretfulness. **2.** (*Physiol.*) A natural susceptibility, characteristic of all living organisms, tissues, and cells, to the influence of certain stimuli. **3.** (*Med.*) A condition of morbid excitability of an organ or part of the body.

Ir'ri-ta-ble (Ir'rĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being irritated. **2.** Very susceptible of anger or passion. **3.** (*Physiol.*) Capable of being excited to action by stimuli. **4.** (*Med.*) Unduly sensitive to irritants or stimuli. —**Ir'ri-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* —**Ir'ri-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Excitable; irascible; touchy; fretful; peevish.

Ir'ri-tant (-tant), *a.* Irritating; producing irritation or inflammation. —*n.* That which irritates or excites.

Ir'ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRRITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IRRITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [L. *irritatus*, p. p. of *irritare*; of doubtful origin.] **1.** To increase the action or violence of; to stimulate. **2.** To excite anger or displeasure in; to tease; to vex. **3.** (*Physiol.*) To produce irritation in; to stimulate; to cause to contract. **4.** (*Med.*) To make morbidly excitable, or oversensitive; to fret.

Syn. — To fret; inflame; excite; provoke; tease; vex; exasperate; anger; incense; enrage.

Ir'ri-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of irritating, or state of being irritated.

Ir'ri-ta-tive (Ir'rĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to excite or irritate; irritating. **2.** Accompanied with, or produced by, increased action or irritation.

Ir'ri-ta-to-ry (-tȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Exciting; irritating.

Ir-rupt'ed (Ir-rŭpt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *irruptus*, p. p. of *irrumpere* to break in. See IN- in, and RUPTURE.] Broken with violence.

Ir-rup'tion (Ir-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A bursting in; a sudden, violent rushing into a place; invasion; inroad.

Ir-rup'tive (Ir-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Ir'ving-ite (ĕr'vĭng-īt), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A member of a religious sect founded by the Rev. Edward Irving (about 1830), highly ritualistic in worship, and looking for the speedy coming of Christ; — commonly so called.

Is- (ĭs-). See Iso-.

Is (ĭz), *v. i.* [AS. *is*; akin to G. & Goth. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *ἐστί*, Skr. *asti*.] The third person singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, present tense. See BE.

I'sa-gon (ī'sȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *γωνία* angle.] (*Math.*) A figure or polygon whose angles are equal.

‖ **I'sa-tis** (ī'sȧ-tĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. *ἰσάτις* woad.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs, some species of which yield a blue dye similar to indigo; woad.

Is'chi-ac (Is'kĭ-ăk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Ischial.

Is'chi-al (Is'kĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the ischium or hip; ischiac.

‖ **Is'chi-on** (Is'kĭ-ŏn), ‖ *n.* [L., Gr. *ἰσχίον*.] (*Anat.*)
‖ **Is'chi-um** (-ŭm), ‖ The huckle bone.

-ise (-īz). See -IZE.

-ish (-ĭsh). [AS. *-isc*; akin to G. *-isch*, OHG. *-isc*, Goth. & Dan. *-isk*, Gr. *-ισκος*.] A suffix used to form adjectives from nouns and from adjectives. It denotes *relation*, *resemblance*, *similarity*, and sometimes has a *diminutive* force; as, selfish, boyish, brutish; whitish.

-ish. [OE. *-issen*, fr. F. *-is-*, *-iss-* (found in the present participle, etc., of certain verbs, as *finir* to finish, *fleurir* to flourish), LL. *isc-*, corresponding to L. *-escere*, an inchoative ending.] A suffix used to form verbs; as, abolish, cherish, finish, furnish, garnish, impoverish.

Ish'ma-el-ite (Ish'mȧ-ĕl-īt), *n.* A descendant of Ishmael (the son of Abraham and Hagar), of whom it was said, "His hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him." Hence: One at enmity with society; a wanderer; a vagabond; an outcast.

Ī'sin-glass (ī'zĭn-glȧs), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. D. *huizenblas*; *huizen* sturgeon + *blas* bladder.] **1.** A semitransparent, whitish, and very pure form of gelatin, chiefly prepared from air bladders of sturgeons. **2.** (*Min.*) A popular name for mica, esp. when in thin sheets.

Is'lam (Iz'lȧm), *n.* [Ar. *islām* obedience to the will of God, submission.] **1.** The religion of the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism. **2.** The whole body of Mohammedans, or the countries which they occupy.

Is'lam-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The faith, doctrines, or religious system of the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

Is'lam-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Islam.

Is'land (ī'land), *n.* [AS. *igland*, *ēgland*, *ēglond*; *īg*, *ēg*, island (akin to *eá* water) + *land*, *lond*, land. The *s* is due to confusion with *isle*.] **1.** A tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent. **2.** Anything regarded as resembling an island.

Is'land, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be or resemble an island. **2.** To furnish with an island or with islands.

Is'land-er (ī'land-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

Isle (īl), *n.* [OF. *isle*, L. *insula*.] **1.** An island. [*Poetic*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A spot within another of a different color.

Isle, *v. t.* To island; to encompass. [*Poetic*]

Is'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* A little island.

-ism (-Iz'm). [F. *-isme*, or L. *-ismus*, Gr. *-ισμός*.] A suffix indicating an *act*, a *process*, the *result of an act or a process*, a *state*; also, a *characteristic* (as a theory, doctrine, idiom, etc.); as, baptism, galvanism, organism, hypnotism, socialism, sensualism, Anglicism.

Ism, *n.* [See -ISM, above.] A doctrine or theory; especially, a wild or visionary theory.

Ī'so- (ī'sŏ-), **Is-** (ĭs-). [Gr. *ἴσος* equal.] A prefix or combining form, indicating *identity*, or *equality*; *the same numerical value*; as in *iso*pod, *iso*morphous, *iso*chromatic. Specif.: (*a*) (*Chem.*) Applied to certain compounds having the same composition but different properties. (*b*) (*Organic Chem.*) Applied to compounds of certain isomeric series in whose structure one carbon atom, at least, is connected with three other carbon atoms; — contrasted with *neo-* and *normal*.

Ī'so-bar (ī'sŏ-bär), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *βάρος* weight.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line marking places upon the surface of the earth where the height of the barometer at sea level is the same either at a given time, or for a certain period (mean height). [equal pressure.]

Ī'so-bar'ic (ī'sŏ-bär'ĭk), *a.* (*Phys. Geog.*) Denoting

Ī'so-bar'o-met'ric (ī'sŏ-bär'ŏ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *barometric*.] Indicating equal barometric pressure.

Ī'so-bath'y-therm (-băth'ĭ-thẽrm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *βαθύς* deep + *θέρμη* heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting the points on the surface of the earth where a certain temperature is found at the same depth.

Ī'so-cheim (ī'sŏ-kīm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *χεῖμα*, *χειμών*, winter.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting places on the earth having the same mean winter temperature.

Ī'so-chro-mat'ic (-krŏ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *chromatic*.] *Opt.*) Having, or connecting parts having, the same color.

I-soch'ro-nal (ĭ-sŏk'rŏ-nȧl), *a.* [See ISOCHRONOUS.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times; recurring at regular intervals.

Ī'so-chron'ic (ī'sŏ-krŏn'ĭk), *a.* Isochronal.

I-soch'ro-nism (ĭ-sŏk'rŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being isochronous.

I-soch'ro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσόχρονος*; *ἴσος* equal + *χρόνος* time.] Same as ISOCHRONAL.

Ī'so-chro'us (ī'sŏ-krō'ŭs), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *χρόα* color.] (*Bot.*) Having the same tint or color throughout.

Ī'so-cli'nal (ī'sŏ-klī'nal), ‖ *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to
Ī'so-clin'ic (-klĭn'ĭk), ‖ incline.] Of or pertaining to, or indicating, equality of inclination or dip.

Ī'so-cryme (ī'sŏ-krīm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *κρυμός* cold.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting points on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature in the coldest month of the year.

Ī'so-di'a-bat'ic (-dī'ȧ-bȧt'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *διαβαίνειν* to pass through.] (*Physics*) Pertaining to the reception or the giving out of equal quantities of heat.

Ī'so-di'a-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *diametric*.] (*Bot.*) Having the several diameters nearly equal.

Ī'so-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + *dynamic*.] Of, pertaining to, having, or denoting, equality of force.

Ī'so-ge'o-therm (-jē'ŏ-thẽrm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *γῆ* the earth + *θέρμη* heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line or curved surface passing beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature.

Ī'so-gon'ic (-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] Pertaining to, or noting, equal angles.

Ī'so-hy'e-tose' (ī'sŏ-hī'ĕ-tōs'), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *ὑετός* rain.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Of or pertaining to lines connecting places on the earth's surface which have the same mean annual rainfall.

Ī'so-late (ī'sŏ-lāt *or* Is'ŏ-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ISOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ISOLATING (-lā'tĭng).] [It. *isolare*, p. p. *-ato*, fr. *isola* island, L. *insula*.] **1.** To place in a detached situation; to separate from others. **2.** (*Elec.*) To insulate. **3.** (*Chem.*) To make pure; to obtain in a free state.

Ī'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of isolating, or state of being isolated; separation; loneliness.

Ī'so-la'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that isolates.

I-sol'o-gous (ĭ-sŏl'ŏ-gŭs), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *λόγος* proportion.] (*Chem.*) Having similar proportions, similar relations, or similar differences of composition; as groups or series which differ by a constant difference.

Ī'so-mer'ic (Ī'sŏ-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.]

(*Chem.*) Having the same percentage composition; — said of two or more different substances which contain the same ingredients in the same proportions by weight.

I-som'er-ism (ī-sŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Chem.*) State, quality, or relation, of two or more isomeric substances.

I'so-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **I'so-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] **1.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure. **2.** (*Crystallog.*) Noting, or conforming to, that system of crystallization in which the three axes are of equal length and at right angles to each other; cubic.

Isometrical projection, a species of orthographic projection, in which but a single plane of projection is used.

I'so-morph (ī'sō-môrf), *n.* A substance similar to another in crystalline form and composition.

I'so-mor'phism (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* (*Crystallog.*) A similarity of crystalline form between substances of similar composition.

I'so-per'i-met'ric-al (ī'sō-pĕr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσοπερίμετρος*; *ἴσος* equal + *περίμετρον* circumference.] (*Geom.*) Having equal perimeters or circumferences.

I'so-per-im'e-try (-pĕr-ĭm'ẽ-trȳ), *n.* (*Geom.*) The science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

I'so-pod (ī'sō-pŏd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the legs similar in structure; belonging to the Isopoda. — *n.* One of the Isopoda.

‖ **I-sop'o-da** (ī-sŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Iso-, and -poda.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of sessile-eyed Crustacea, usually having seven pairs of legs, similar in structure.

I-sos'ce-les (ī-sŏs'sẽ-lēz), *a.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰσοσκελής*; *ἴσος* equal + *σκέλος* leg.] (*Geom.*) Having two legs or sides that are equal; — said of a triangle.

Isosceles Triangle.

I'so-stem'o-nous (ī'sō-stĕm'ō-nŭs), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *στήμων* thread.] (*Bot.*) Having exactly as many stamens as petals.

I'so-there (ī'sō-thēr), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *θέρος* summer.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting points on the earth having the same mean summer temperature.

I'so-therm (-thẽrm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat, fr. *θερμός* hot.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting or marking points on the earth having the same temperature.

I'so-ther'mal (ī'sō-thẽr'mal), *a.* Of or relating to equality of temperature or to isotherms.

I'so-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *τροπή* a turning.] (*Physics*) Having the same properties in all directions; specif., equally elastic in all directions.

I-sot'ro-py (ī-sŏt'rō-pȳ), *n.* Quality of being isotropic.

Is'ra-el-ite (Ĭz'rȧ-ĕl-īt), **Is'ra-el-i'tic** (Ĭz'rȧ-ĕl-ĭ'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Israel, or to the Israelites; Jewish; Hebrew.

Is'ra-el-i'tish (Ĭz'rȧ-ĕl-ĭ'tĭsh), *a.* [I. e., champion of God; *sārāh* to fight + *ēl* God.] A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Hebrew; a Jew.

Is'su-a-ble (Ĭsh'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Leading to, producing, or relating to, an issue; capable of being made an issue at law. **2.** Lawful or suitable to be issued.

Is'su-ance (-ans), *n.* Act of issuing, or giving out.

Is'sue (Ĭsh'ū), *n.* [OF. *issue, eissue*, fr. *issir, eissir*, to go out, L. *exire*; *ex* out of, from + *ire* to go; akin to Gr. *ἰέναι*, Skr. *i.*] **1.** Act of passing or flowing out; a moving out from any enclosed place; egress. **2.** Act of sending out, or causing to go forth; issuance. **3.** That which passes, flows, or is sent out; the whole quantity sent forth or emitted at one time. **4.** Progeny; a child or children; offspring. In law, all lineal descendants. **5.** Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property. **6.** A discharge or flux, as of blood. **7.** (*Med.*) An artificial ulcer made to produce the secretion and discharge of pus. **8.** The final outcome or result; conclusion; event; hence, contest; test; trial. **9.** A point in debate or controversy on which the parties take affirmative and negative positions. **10.** (*Law*) In pleading, a single material point of law or fact affirmed on the one side and denied on the other.

At issue, in controversy; disputed; opposing or contesting; hence, at variance; disagreeing. — Issue pea, a pea, or similar round body, used to maintain irritation in a wound, and promote the secretion and discharge of pus.

Is'sue, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Issued (Ĭsh'ūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Issuing.] **1.** To pass or flow out; to run out, as from any inclosed place. **2.** To go out; to sally forth. **3.** To proceed, as from a source. **4.** To proceed, as progeny; to be derived or descended. **5.** To extend; to pass or open. **6.** To be produced as an effect or result; to arise; to proceed. **7.** To close; to end; to terminate. **8.** (*Law*) In pleading, to come to an issue.

Is'sue, *v. t.* **1.** To send out; to put into circulation. **2.** To deliver for use. **3.** To send out officially; to deliver by authority.

Is'su-er (Ĭsh'ū-ẽr), *n.* One who issues or publishes.

-ist (-Ĭst). [Gr. *-ιστής*: cf. F. *-iste.*] A noun suffix denoting an *agent*, or *doer*, *one who practices*, a *believer in*; as, theor*ist*; social*ist*; sensual*ist*.

Isth'mi-an (Ĭs'mĭ-an *or* Ĭst'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to an isthmus, esp. to the Isthmus of Corinth, in Greece.

Isth'mus (Ĭs'mŭs *or* Ĭst'-), *n.*; *pl.* Isthmuses (-ĕz). [L. *isthmus*, Gr. *ἰσθμός* neck, isthmus.] (*Geog.*) A neck or narrow slip of land joining two continents or uniting a peninsula to the mainland.

It (Ĭt), *pron.* [OE. *it, hit*, AS. *hit.* See He.] The neuter pronoun of the third person, corresponding to the masculine pronoun *he* and the feminine *she*, and having the same plural (*they, their* or *theirs, them*).

☞ The possessive form *its* is modern.

It is used, — **1.** As a substitute for any noun of the neuter gender. **2.** As a demonstrative, esp. to point to that which is about to be stated, named, or mentioned, or to refer to that which is apparent or well known. **3.** As an indefinite nominative for an impersonal verb. **4.** As a substitute for such general terms as, the state of affairs, the condition of things, etc. **5.** As an indefinite object after some verbs, or after a substantive used humorously as a verb.

I-tal'ian (ĭ-tăl'yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy, or to its people or language. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Italy; also, the language of the Italians.

I-tal'ian-ize (-īz), *v. i.* **1.** To play the Italian; to speak Italian. **2.** To render Italian in any respect.

I-tal'ic (-Ĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to Italy or to its people. **2.** Applied esp. to a kind of type in which the letters slope toward the right; — so called because dedicated to the States of Italy by the inventor, Aldus Manutius, about the year 1500.

I-tal'ic, *n.* (*Print.*) An Italic letter, character, or type; — often in *pl.* Also, collectively, Italic letters.

I-tal'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A phrase or idiom peculiar to the Italian language. **2.** The use of Italics.

I-tal'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Italicized (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Italicizing (-sī'zĭng).] To print in Italic characters; to underline written letters or words with a single line (to note that italics are intended).

Itch (Ĭch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Itched (Ĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Itching.] [OE. *icchen, ȝicchen*, AS. *giccan*; akin to G. *jucken.*] **1.** To have an uneasy sensation in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch. **2.** To have a constant desire or teasing uneasiness; to long.

Itch, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) An itching, blistery eruption produced by a parasitic mite. **2.** Any itching eruption. **3.** A sensation in the skin occasioned, or resembling that occasioned, by the itch eruption. **4.** A constant irritating desire.

Itch'y (-ȳ), *a.* Infected with the itch, or with an itching sensation. — **Itch'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

-ite (-īt). [From Gr. *-ίτης, -ίτις.*] **1.** A suffix denoting *one of a party*, a *sympathizer with* or *adherent of*, and the like, and frequently used in ridicule; as, a Millerite; a Benthamite. **2.** A suffix used in naming minerals; as, chlorite, barite. **3.** (*Chem.*) A suffix used to denote the salts formed from those acids whose names end in *-ous*; as, sulphite, from sulphurous acid.

I'tem (ī'tĕm), *adv.* [L.] Also; as an additional article.

I'tem, *n.* **1.** An article; a separate particular in an account. **2.** A short newspaper article; paragraph.

I'tem, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Itemed (ī'tĕmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Iteming.] To make a note or memorandum of.

I'tem-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To state in items, or by particulars. [*Local, U. S.*]

It'er-ant (Ĭt'ẽr-ant), *a.* Repeating; iterating.

It'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *iterare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *iterum* again, prop. a compar. from the stem of *is* he, that.] [*imp. & p. p.* Iterated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Iterating.] To utter or do a second time or many times; to repeat.

It'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Recital or performance a second time; repetition.

It'er-a-tive (Ĭt'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Repeating.

I-tin'er-a-cy (ī-tĭn'ẽr-ȧ-sȳ), *n.* Act or practice of itinerating; itinerancy.

I-tin'er-an-cy (-an-sȳ), *n.* [See Itinerant.] **1.** A passing from place to place. **2.** A discharge of official duty involving frequent change of residence; also, a body of persons who thus discharge official duty.

I-tin'er-ant (-ant), *a.* [LL. *itinerans, -antis*, p. pr. of *itinerare* to make a journey, fr. L. *iter, itineris*, way, journey.] Passing or traveling about a country; going or preaching on a circuit; wandering.

I-tin'er-ant (ī-tĭn'ẽr-ant), *n.* One who travels from place to place, esp. a preacher; one who is unsettled.

I-tin'er-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Itinerant; traveling; passing from place to place; done on a journey.

I-tin'er-a-ry, *n.* An account of travels, or a register of places and distances as a guide to travelers.

I-tin'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To travel from place to place or on a circuit.

-i'tis (-ī'tĭs). [Gr. -ῖτις, orig. fem. adjective suffix.] A suffix used in medical terms to denote an *inflammatory disease of;* as, arthri*tis*, bronch*itis*, phreni*tis*.

Its (Its). Possessive form of It, *pron.* [It.]

It-self' (It-sĕlf'). The neuter reciprocal pronoun of **I've** (īv). Colloquial contraction of *I have.*

-ive (-Iv). [L. *-ivus.*] An adjective suffix signifying *relating* or *belonging to, of the nature of, tending to;* as affirmat*ive*, act*ive*, conclus*ive*, correct*ive*, diminut*ive*.

I'vied (ī'vĭd), *a.* [From Ivy.] Overgrown with ivy.

I'vo-ride (ī'vō-rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* An ivorylike compound.

I'vo-ry (ī'vō-rȳ), *n.* [OE. *ivori*, F. *ivoire*, fr. L. *eboreus* made of ivory, fr. *ebur, eboris*, ivory.] **1.** The hard white substance constituting the tusks of the elephant; also, in commerce, the substance of the tusks of the hippopotamus and walrus, the hornlike tusk of the narwhal, etc. **2.** A tusk of the elephant, etc. **3.** Any carving executed in ivory.

Ivory nut (*Bot.*), the nut of a species of palm, which yields a whitish, closegrained, albuminous substance, resembling the finest ivory.

I'vo-ry-bill' (ī'vō-rȳ-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, handsome, North American woodpecker (now rare).

I'vo-ry-type' (ī'vō-rȳ-tīp'), *n.* (*Photog.*) A picture produced by superposing a very light, tinted, translucent print upon a stronger print, so as to give the effect of a photograph in natural colors.

I'vy (ī'vȳ), *n.* [AS. *īfig;* akin to OHG. *ebawi, ebah*, G. *epheu.*] (*Bot.*) A climbing plant common in Europe, with dark, glossy, evergreen leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black or yellow berries.

European Ivy (*Hedera helix*).

American ivy (*Bot.*), the Virginia creeper. — **English ivy** (*Bot.*), the ivy proper. [*U. S.*] — **German ivy** (*Bot.*), a creeping plant (*Senecio scandens*) with smooth, succulent stems, and fleshy, light-green leaves. — **Ground ivy** (*Bot.*), gill (*Nepeta Glechoma*). — **Ivy bush** (*Bot.*), the mountain laurel. — **Japanese ivy** (*Bot.*), a climbing plant (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*), closely related to the Virginia creeper. — **Poison ivy** (*Bot.*), a poisonous American woody creeper (*Rhus Toxicodendron*), with trifoliate leaves, and greenish-white berries.

Ix'tle } (Iks'tlē), *n.* (*Bot.*) A Mexi-
Ix'til } can name for a variety of *Agave rigida*, yielding a strong coarse fiber; also, the fiber itself.

-ize (-īz). [F. *-iser*, L. *-izare*, Gr. *-ίζειν.*] A verb suffix signifying *to make, to do, to practice.*

☞ In the case of certain words the spelling with *-ise* (after analogy with F. *-iser*) is the usual form; as, catech*ise*, criticise. With regard to most words, however, which have this suffix there is a diversity of usage, some authorities spelling *-ise*, others (as in this book) *-ize*.

Iz'zard (Iz'zẽrd), *n.* [Formerly *ezed*, prob. fr. F. *et zède* and z.] The letter *z;* — formerly so called.

J.

J (jā). J is the tenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a later variant form of the Roman letter I, used originally to express the sound of English *y* in *yet*. The forms J and I have, until a recent time, been used interchangeably. J is etymologically most closely related to *i, y, g;* as in *jot, iota; jest, gesture; join, jugular, yoke.* See I. *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 179, 211, 239.

Jab (jăb), *v. t.* [Cf. Job.] To thrust; to stab; to punch. [*Scot. & Colloq. U. S.*] — *n.* A thrust or stab.

Jab'ber (jăb'bẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Jabbered (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Jabbering.] [Cf. Gibber, Gabble.] To talk or utter rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly; to chatter. [uttered; gibberish.

Jab'ber, *n.* Rapid or incoherent talk, indistinctly

Jab'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who jabbers.

Jab'i-ru (jăb'ĭ-rōō; *Pg.* zhä'bē-rōō'), *n.* [Braz. *jabirú, jaburá.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of several large wading birds, allied to the storks in form and habits.

‖ **Jab'ot** (jăb'ō; *F.* zhä'bō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Orig., a kind of ruffle worn by men on the bosom of the shirt. **2.** An arrangement of lace or tulle, worn by women.

Jac'a-na' (jăk'ä-nä'; *Pg.* zhä'ká-nä'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *jacanía.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several wading birds belonging to the genus *Jacana* and several allied genera, all of which have spurs on the wings.

South American Jacana (*J. spinosa*).

Jac'co-net (-kŏ-nĕt), *n.* See Jaconet.

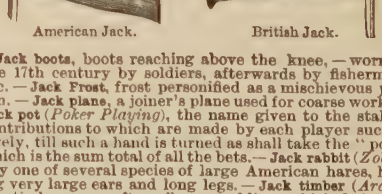
Ja'cinth (jā'sĭnth), *n.* [F. *jacinthe.*] See Hyacinth.

Jack (jăk), *n.* [Pg. *jaca*, Malayalam *tsjaka.*] (*Bot.*) A large tree common in the East Indies, closely allied to the breadfruit. [Written also *jak.*]

Jack (jăk), *n.* [F. *Jacques* James, L. *Jacobus*, Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Heb. *Ya'aqōb* Jacob; prop., seizing by the heel; hence, a supplanter.] **1.** A familiar nickname of, or substitute for, *John.* **2.** An impertinent or silly fellow; a simpleton; also, a servant; a rustic. **3.** A sailor. [*Colloq.*] **4.** A mechanical contrivance, an auxiliary machine, or a subordinate part of a machine, rendering convenient service, and often supplying the place of a boy or attendant who was commonly called *Jack;* as: (*a*) A device to pull off boots. (*b*) A sawhorse or sawbuck. (*c*) A machine or contrivance for turning a spit. (*d*) A hood or other device placed over a chimney or vent pipe, to prevent a back draught. (*e*) In hunting, the pan or frame holding the fuel of the torch used to attract game at night; also, the light itself. **5.** A portable machine variously constructed, for exerting great pressure, or lifting or moving a heavy body through a small distance. The name is often given to a jackscrew, which is a kind of jack. **6.** The small bowl used as a mark in the game of bowls. **7.** The male of certain animals, as of the ass. **8.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A young pike; a pickerel. (*b*) A large, California rock fish. (*c*) The wall-eyed pike. **9.** (*Naut.*) A flag, containing only the union, without the fly.

a Hydraulic Jack. *b* Jackscrew.

10. The card also called the *knave* in a suit of playing cards. See Bower.



American Jack. British Jack.

Jack boots, boots reaching above the knee. — worn in the 17th century by soldiers, afterwards by fishermen, etc. — **Jack Frost**, frost personified as a mischievous person. — **Jack plane**, a joiner's plane used for coarse work. — **Jack pot** (*Poker Playing*), the name given to the stakes, contributions to which are made by each player successively, till such a hand is turned as shall take the "pot," which is the sum total of all the bets. — **Jack rabbit** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large American hares, having very large ears and long legs. — **Jack timber** (*Arch.*), any timber, as a rafter, rib, or studding, which, being intercepted, is shorter than the others. — **Jack towel**, a towel hung on a roller for common use. — **Jack-at-a-pinch.** (*a*) One called upon to take the place of another in an emergency. (*b*) An itinerant parson who conducts an occasional service for a fee. — **Jack-at-all-trades**, one who can turn his hand to any kind of work. — **Jack-in-the-pulpit**, (*Bot.*), the American plant *Arisæma triphyllum*, or Indian

turnip, in which the upright spadix is inclosed by an overhanging spathe. — **Jack-with-a-lantern, Jack-o'-lantern.** (*a*) An ignis fatuus; a will-o'-the-wisp. (*b*) A lantern made of a pumpkin so prepared as to show in illumination the features of a human face, etc. — **Yellow Jack** (*Naut.*), the yellow fever; also, the quarantine flag.

Jack-in-the Pulpit.

Jack (jăk), *v. i.* To hunt game at night by means of a jack. [jacks.]

Jack, *v. t.* To move or lift, by a jack or

Jack, *n.* [F. *jaque*, *jacque*.] A coarse mediæval coat of defense, esp. a leathern one.

Jack'al' (jăk'ạl'), *n.* [Pers. *shaghāl*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of carnivores inhabiting Africa and Asia, related to the dog and wolf.

Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

Jack'-a-lent (jăk'ȧ-lĕnt), *n.* A stuffed puppet to be pelted in Lent; hence, a simple fellow.

Jack'a-napes' (jăk'ȧ-nāps'), *n.* [For *Jack o'* (= *of*) *apes*; prop., a man who exhibits apes.] **1.** A monkey; an ape. **2.** A coxcomb; an impertinent or conceited fellow.

Jack'ass' (-ȧs'), *n.* **1.** The male ass; a donkey. **2.** A conceited dolt; a perverse blockhead.

Jack'daw' (-dȧ'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Daw, *n.*

Jack'et (jăk'ĕt), *n.* [F. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque*. See 3d Jack, *n.*] **1.** A short coat without skirts. **2.** A covering for anything.

Jack'et, *v. t.* To put a jacket or covering on.

Jack' Ketch' (kĕch'). [Origin uncertain.] A public executioner, or hangman. [*Eng.*]

Jack'knife' (-nīf'), *n.* A large, strong clasp knife for the pocket; a pocket knife.

Jack'-o'-lan'tern (-ō-lăn'tẽrn), *n.* See *Jack-with-a-lantern*, under 2d Jack.

Jack'pud'ding (-pụd'dĭng), *n.* A buffoon.

Jack'screw' (-skrụ'), *n.* A jack in which a screw is used. See *Illust.* of 2d Jack, *n.*, 5.

Jack'snipe' (-snīp'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small species of European snipe. (*b*) A small species of American sandpiper.

European Jacksnipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*).

Jack'stay' (jăk'stā'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rail stretching along a yard of a vessel, to which the sails are fastened.

Jack'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* One of five pebbles or pieces used in a child's game called *jackstones*.

Jack'straw' (-strạ'), *n.* **1.** An effigy stuffed with straw; hence, a man without property or influence. **2.** One of a set of straws or of strips of ivory, bone, wood, etc., for playing a child's game.

Jac'o-bæ'an lil'y (jăk'ō-bē'ȧn lĭl'ў). [See Jacobean.] (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant (*Amaryllis*, or *Sprekelia*, *formosissima*) from Mexico, with a red, lilylike flower.

Ja-co'be-an (jȧ-kō'bē-ȧn), **Ja-co'bi-an** (-bĭ-ȧn), *a.* [From L. *Jacobus* James. See 2d Jack.] Of, pert. to, or designating, a style of architecture and decoration prevailing in the time of James I., of England.

Jac'o-bin (jăk'ō-bĭn), *n.* [F. See 2d Jack, Jacobite.] **1.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Dominican friar; — so named because, before the French Revolution, that order had a convent in the Rue St. Jacques, Paris. **2.** One of a society of violent agitators in France, during the revolution of 1789, who met in the convent of the Jacobins. Hence: a plotter against an existing government.

Jac'o-bin'ic (-bĭn'ĭk), **Jac'o-bin'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jacobins; revolutionary.

Jac'o-bin-ism' (jăk'ō-bĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the Jacobins; violent and factious opposition to legitimate government.

Jac'o-bite (-bīt), *n.* [L. *Jacobus* James. See 2d Jack.] (*Eng. Hist.*) A partisan or adherent of James the Second, after his abdication, or of his descendants.

Jac'o-bit'ic (-bĭt'ĭk), **Jac'o-bit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to the Jacobites. [the Jacobites.

Jac'o-bit-ism' (jăk'ō-bĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of

Ja-co'bus (jȧ-kō'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Jacobuses (-ēz). [See Jacobite.] An English gold coin, of the value of 25 shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

Jac'o-net (jăk'ō-nĕt), *n.* [F. *jaconas*.] A thin cotton fabric, between cambric and muslin.

Jac'ti-ta'tion (jăk'tĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jactitare* to utter in public, freq. from *jactare* to throw, boast, freq. fr. *jacere* to throw.] **1.** (*Law*) Vain boasting or false claims repeated to the prejudice of another. **2.** (*Med.*) Restlessness, as in delirium.

Jac'u-late (-ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *jaculatus*, p.p. See Ejaculate.] To throw, cast, or hurl.

Jac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of jaculating.

Jac'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Ejaculatory.

Jade (jād), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *jade*, fr. piedra de *ijada* stone of the side, fr. *ijada* side, pain in the side (deriv. of L. *ilia* flanks), — the stone being supposed to cure this pain.] (*Min.*) A kind of hard and tough stone, commonly of a pale to dark green color.

Jade, *n.* [OE. *jade*; cf. Prov. E. *yaud*, Icel. *jalda* a mare.] **1.** A mean or tired horse. **2.** A vicious woman; sometimes, a worthless man. **3.** A young woman.

Jade, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Jaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Jading.] **1.** To treat like a jade. [*Obs.*] **2.** To exhaust by overdriving or overwork; to tire out.

Syn. — To fatigue; tire; weary; harass.

Jade'ite (jād'īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of jade.

Jad'ish, *a.* **1.** Vicious; — applied to a horse. **2.** Unchaste; — applied to a woman.

Jag (jăg), *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A notch; a cleft; a barb; a ragged protuberance. **2.** A fragment.

Jag, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Jagged (jăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Jagging (-gĭng).] To cut into notches or teeth; to notch.

Jag, *n.* [Scot. *jag*, *jaug*, a leather bag or wallet, a pocket.] A small load, as of hay or grain in the straw, or of ore. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Ja'ger (yā'gẽr), *n.* [G. *jäger* a hunter, a sportsman. Cf. Yager.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A sharpshooter. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of gulls which pursue other species and force them to disgorge their prey.

Jag'ged (jăg'gĕd), *a.* Having jags; having rough, sharp notches, protuberances, or teeth; cleft. — **Jag'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **Jag'ged-ness**, *n.*

Jag'ger-y (-ў), *n.* [Hind. *jāgrī*.] Raw palm sugar.

Jag'gy (-gў), *a.* Having jags; notched; uneven.

Ja-guar' (jȧ-gwär' *or* jăg'wär; *Pg.* zhȧ-gwär'), *n.* [Braz. *yagoára*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large and powerful feline animal, ranging from Texas and Mexico to Patagonia.

Jaguar (*Felis onca*).

Jail (jāl), *n.* [OF. *gaole*, *gaiole*, *jaiole*, LL. *gabiola*, dim. of *gabia* cage, for L. *cavea* cavity, cage.] A prison, esp. one for persons guilty of minor offenses or held for future judicial proceeding.

Jail bird, a prisoner; one who has been imprisoned. [*Slang*]

Jail, *v. t.* To imprison. [*R.*]

Jail'er (-ẽr), *n.* The keeper of a jail or prison.

Jakes (jāks), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Jacques*.] A privy.

Jal'ap (jăl'ap), *n.* [From *Jalapa*, a town in Mexico, whence it was first obtained.] (*Med.*) The tubers of a Mexican climbing plant, — used as a purgative medicine.

Jam, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Jammed (jămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Jamming.] [Prob. from same source as *champ*.] **1.** To press; to crowd; to wedge in. **2.** To crush or bruise. [*Colloq.*]

Jam, *n.* **1.** A crowd; crush. **2.** An injury caused by jamming. [*Colloq.*]

Jam, *n.* [Prob. fr. *jam*, v.; but cf. Ar. *jamad* ice, jelly.] A preserve of fruit boiled with sugar and water.

Jamb (jăm), *n.* [F. *jambe* a leg, *jambe de force* a principal rafter.] (*Arch.*) The vertical side of any opening; hence, any narrow vertical surface of wall.

Jambes (jămz), **Jam'beux** (zhăm'bō), *n. pl.* [From F. *jambe*, a leg.] (*Ancient Armor*) Armor for the leg below the knee.

Jambes.

James'town' weed' (jāmz'toun' wēd'). (*Bot.*) The poisonous thorn apple or *Datura stramonium*, a rank weed early noticed at *Jamestown*, Virginia. See Datura.

Jan'gle (jăn'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JANGLING (-gl̆ing).] [OF. *jangler* to rail, quarrel; of Dutch or German origin.] **1.** To sound or cause to sound harshly or discordantly. **2.** To talk idly; to prate; to gossip. **3.** To quarrel in words; to wrangle. [Idle talk.

Jan'gle, *n.* **1.** Discordant sound; wrangling. **2.**

Jan'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who jangles.

Jan'is-sa-ry (jăn'ĭs-sȧ-rў), *n.* See JANIZARY.

Jan'i-tor (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *janua* a door.] A doorkeeper; a porter; one who has the care of a building.

Jan'i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female janitor.

Jan'i-za-ry (jăn'ĭ-zȧ-rў), *n.* [F. *janissaire*, fr. Turk. *yeñi-tsheri* new soldiers or troops.] A Turkish soldier of a privileged class, suppressed in 1826.

Jan'sen-ism (jăn'sen-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of the Jansenists.

Jan'sen-ist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Cornelius *Jansen* (of the 17th century) who taught doctrines denying free will and the possibility of resisting divine grace.

Jant (jănt), *v. i.* See JAUNT.

Jan'u-a-ry (jăn'ū-ȧ-rў), *n.* [L. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus*, the two-faced god of the sun and the year.] The first month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

Ja-pan' (jȧ-păn'), *n.* [From *Japan*, the country.] Work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner; also, the varnish or lacquer used in japanning.

Ja-pan', *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, or to the lacquered work of that country.

Ja-pan' (jȧ-păn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JAPANNED (jȧ-păndʹ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JAPANNING.] **1.** To cover with a coat of hard, brilliant varnish; to lacquer.

Jap'a-nese' (jăp'ȧ-nēzʹ *or* -nēsʹ), *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, or its inhabitants.

Jap'a-nese', *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Japan; collectively, the people of Japan. **2.** *sing.* The language of the people of Japan.

Ja-pan'ner (jȧ-păn'nẽr), *n.* One who japans articles.

Jape (jāp), *n.* [Prob. from the same source as *gab.*] A jest; a jibe; a trick.

Ja-phet'ic (jȧ-fĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, Japheth, one of the sons of Noah.

Ja-pon'i-ca (jȧ-pŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., Japanese, fr. *Japonia* Japan.] (*Bot.*) A species of Camellia, native of Japan, bearing beautiful red or white flowers; loosely, one of many other species of different genera.

Jar (jär), *n.* [See AJAR.] A turn. [Only in phrase.] On the jar, on the turn; ajar, as a door.

Jar (jär), *n.* [F. *jarre*, Sp. *jarra*, from Ar. *jarrah* ewer.] **1.** A deep, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass. **2.** The measure of what is contained in a jar.

Jar, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JARRED (järd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JARRING (-rĭng).] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To sound harshly or discordantly. **2.** To clash; to interfere; to quarrel; to dispute.

Jar, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to tremble; to shake; to shock.

Jar, *n.* **1.** A rattling, tremulous vibration or shock; a shake; a harsh sound; a discord. **2.** Clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord. **3.** A regular vibration.

‖ **Jar'di'nière'** (zhär'dē'nyârʹ), *n.* [F., fem. of *jardinier* gardener.] An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants, flowers, etc.

Jar'gon (järʹgŏn), *n.* [F.] Confused, unintelligible language; gibberish; hence, cant language, or slang.

Jar'gon (järʹgŏn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JARGONED (-gŏnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JARGONING.] To utter jargon.

Jar'gon, *n.* [F.] (*Min.*) A variety of zircon.

‖ **Jarl** (yärl), *n.* [Icel., chief. See EARL.] A chief; an earl; in English history, one of the leaders of the Danes or Norsemen.

Jas'mine (jăs'mĭn), *n.* [F. *jasmin*, Sp. *jazmin*, Ar. *yāsmīn*, Pers. *yāsmīn*.] (*Bot.*) A shrubby plant bearing flowers of a peculiarly fragrant odor.

Cape jasmine, *or* jessamine, a Chinese shrub with fragrant white flowers.

Jasmine (*J. officinale*).

Jas'per (-pẽr), *n.* [OF. *jaspre*, *jaspe*, L. *iaspis*, Gr. ἴασπις.] (*Min.*) A variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other dull colors. It admits of a high polish.

Jaunce (jänsʹ), *v. t.* [See JOUNCE.] To ride hard; to jounce. [*Obs.*]

Jaun'dice (jänʹdĭs), *n.* [OF. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune* yellow, fr. L. *galbinus* yellowish, fr. *galbus* yellow.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine.

Jaun'dice, *v. t.* To affect with jaundice; to color by prejudice or envy; to prejudice.

Jaunt (jänt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JAUNTING.] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To ramble here and there; to stroll. **2.** To ride on a jaunting car.

Jaunting car, a kind of vehicle used in Ireland, in which the passengers ride sidewise, sitting back to back.

Jaunt, *n.* Excursion; ramble; short journey.

Jaun'ty (jänʹtў), *a.* [*Compar.* JAUNTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* JAUNTIEST.] [Formerly spelt *janty*, fr. F. *gentil*. See GENTLE.] Airy; showy; finical; hence, characterized by an affected or fantastical manner. — **Jaun'ti-ly** (jänʹtĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Jaun'ti-ness,** *n.*

Java sparrow (jäʹvȧ spărʹrō). (*Zoöl.*) A species of finch, native of Java, very commonly kept as a cage bird. [light hand spear.

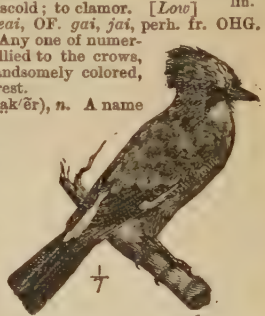
Jave'lin (jăvʹlĭn), *n.* [F. *javeline*.] A sort of

Javelin.

Jaw (ją), *n.* [A modification of CHAW.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) One of the bones which form the framework of the mouth. (*b*) Hence, also, the bone itself with the teeth and fleshy covering. (*c*) *Pl.*, the mouth. **2.** Fig.: Anything resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action; esp., *pl.*, the mouth or way of entrance.

Jaw, *v. i. & t.* To scold; to clamor. [*Low*]

Jay (jā), *n.* [F. *geai*, OF. *gai*, *jai*, perh. fr. OHG. *gāhi* swift.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of birds allied to the crows, but smaller, often handsomely colored, and usually having a crest.



European Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

Jay'hawk'er (jāʹ-hąk'ẽr), *n.* A name given (1861–65) to an unenlisted, armed man or guerrilla. [*U. S.*]

Jeal'ous (jĕlʹŭs), *a.* [OF. *jalous*, deriv. of L. *zelus*. See ZEAL.] **1.** Zealous; anxiously watchful; solicitous. **2.** Apprehensive; suspiciously watchful. **3.** Exacting exclusive devotion; intolerant of rivalry. **4.** Disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest and affection; painfully suspicious of the faithfulness of husband, wife, or lover. — **Jeal'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Jeal'ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Suspicious; anxious; envious. — *Suspicious* is a wider term than *jealous*. We *suspect* a person when we distrust his honesty and imagine he has some bad design. We are *jealous* when we suspect him of aiming to deprive us of what is our own, and what we dearly prize.

Jeal'ous-y (-ў), *n.* Quality or state of being jealous.

Jean (jān), *n.* [Prob. named from *Genoa*, the place.] A twilled cotton cloth.

Jeer (jēr), *n.* [Cf. GEAR.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A gear; a tackle. (*b*) *pl.* Tackles for hoisting the lower yards.

Jeer, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JEERED (jērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JEERING.] [Prob. fr. D. *gekscheren* to jeer, lit., to shear the fool; *gek* a fool + *scheren* to shear.] To utter or address with sarcastic reflections; to use taunting language; to scoff.

Syn. — To sneer; scoff; taunt; flout; gibe; mock.

Jeer, *n.* A railing remark or reflection; scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mockery.

Jeer'er (-ẽr), *n.* A scoffer; railer; mocker.

Jef fer-so'ni-an (jĕf'fẽr-sōʹnĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thomas Jefferson, or to his policy or political doctrines.

Je-ho'vah (jē-hōʹvȧ), *n.* [Heb. usually *yĕhōvāh*, sometimes *yĕhōvih*.] A Scripture name of the Supreme Being, which was not pronounced by the Jews.

Je-ho'vist (jē-hōʹvĭst), *n.* **1.** One who maintains that the vowel points of the word *Jehovah*, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of that word. **2.** The writer of the passages of the Old Testament, esp. those of the Pentateuch, in which the Supreme Being is styled *Jehovah*.

Je'ho-vis'tic (jē'hō-vĭsʹtĭk), *a.* Relating to, or containing, Jehovah, as a name of God.

Je'hu (jēʹhū), *n.* [From *Jehu*, son of Nimshi. 2 *Kings* ix. 20.] A driver; especially, one who drives furiously. [*Colloq.*]

Je-june' (jĕ-jūn'), *a.* [L. *jejunus* fasting, hungry, barren.] **1.** Lacking matter; empty; void of substance. **2.** Void of interest; barren; meager; dry. — **Je-june'ly**, *adv.* — **Je-june'ness**, *n.*

‖ **Je-ju'num** (jĕ-jū'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *jejunus* empty, dry.] (*Anat.*) The division of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum, — usually found empty after death. [sistence of jelly.

Jel'lied (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* Brought to the state or con-

Jel'ly (-lĭ), *n.* [Formerly, *gelly*, *gely*, F. *gelée* jelly, frost, fr. *geler* to freeze, L. *gelare*. See GELID.] **1.** Anything gelatinous; a viscous, translucent substance in a condition between liquid and solid. **2.** The juice of fruits or meats boiled with sugar to an elastic consistence.

Jel'ly, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JELLIED (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JELLYING.] To become jelly or like jelly.

Jel'ly-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marine animal having a jellylike appearance. See MEDUSA.

Jen'net (jĕn'nĕt), *n.* [F. *genet*, Sp. *jinete*, orig., a mounted soldier, Ar. *zenāta* a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.] A small Spanish horse; a genet.

Jen'net-ing, *n.* [Prob. deriv. of F. *Jean* John, so named as becoming ripe about St. *John's* day, June 24.] A variety of early apple.

Jen'ny, *n.* [A corruption of GIN an engine.] A machine for spinning a number of threads at once.

Jeop'ard (jĕp'ĕrd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JEOPARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JEOPARDING.] [From JEOPARDY.] To put in jeopardy; to expose to loss or injury; to imperil.

Syn. — To hazard; risk; imperil; endanger; expose.

Jeop'ard-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JEOPARDIZED (-ĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JEOPARDIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To expose to loss or injury; to risk; to jeopard.

Jeop'ard-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Perilous; hazardous.

Jeop'ard-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OE. *jupartie*, *jeuparti*, OF. *jeu parti* an even game; *jeu*, *ju* (L. *jocus* jest) + F. *partier* to divide, L. *partire* to divide.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril.

Jer-bo'a (jĕr-bō'ä), *n.* [Ar. *yarbū'*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of small jumping rodent.

Jerboa.

Jer'e-mi'ad } (jĕr'ē-mī'ăd), *n.*
Jer'e-mi'ade }

[From *Jeremiah*, the prophet.] A tale of sorrow, disappointment, or complaint.

Jerk (jĕrk), *v. t.* [Corrupted from Peruv. *charqui* dried beef.] To cut into long strips and dry in the sun.

Jerk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JERKED (jĕrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JERKING.] [Akin to YERK.] **1.** To give a quick and suddenly arrested thrust, push, pull, or twist, to; to yerk. **3.** To throw with a quick and suddenly arrested motion of the hand.

Jerk, *v. i.* **1.** To make a sudden motion; to move with a start, or by starts. **2.** To flout with contempt.

Jerk, *n.* **1.** A short, sudden pull, thrust, push, twitch, or similar motion. **2.** A sudden start or spring.

Jerk'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who jerks.

Jer'kin (jĕr'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of D. *jurk* a frock.] A jacket or short coat; a close waistcoat.

Jerk'y (jĕrk'ĭ), *a.* Moving by jerks and starts; characterized by abrupt transitions.

Jer'sey (jĕr'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JERSEYS (-zĭz). [From *Jersey*, the Channel Island.] **1.** The finest of sorted wool; also, fine yarn of wool. **2.** A kind of knitted jacket; a close-fitting jacket of an elastic fabric. **3.** One of a breed of cattle in the Island of Jersey. [estine.

Je-ru'sa-lem (jĕ-rų'sä-lĕm), *n.* The chief city of Pal-

Jerusalem artichoke. [Perh. a corrupt. of It. *girasole*, i. e., sunflower, or turnsole.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) An American species of sunflower whose tubers are sometimes used as food. (*b*) One of the tubers themselves.

Jess (jĕs), *n.* [OF. *gies*, *giez*, prop. pl. of *giet*, *get*, *jet*, a throwing, jess. See 2d JET.] (*Falconry*) A short strap round the leg of a hawk, to which the leash was attached.

Jes'sa-mine (jĕs'sä-mĭn), *n.* Same as JASMINE.

Jest (jĕst), *n.* [OE. *jeste*, *geste*, deed, action, story, OF. *geste*, LL. *gesta*, orig., exploits, neut. pl. from L. *gestus*, p. p. of *gerere* to bear, perform.] **1.** Something done or said in order to amuse; a joke; a witticism. **2.** The object of laughter or sport; a laughingstock.

Jest, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JESTING.] To make merriment by words or actions; to joke; to make light of anything.

Syn. — To joke; sport; rally; banter.

Jest'er (jĕst'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A buffoon; a court fool. **2.** One addicted to jesting, or light and amusing talk.

Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* [F. *Jésuite*, Sp. *Jesuita*.] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of a religious order (The Society of Jesus) founded by Ignatius Loyola, and approved in 1540.

Jes'u-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the
Jes'u-it'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Jesuits, or to their principles and methods. **2.** Designing; deceitful; crafty; — used opprobriously. — **Jes'u-it'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Jes'u-it-ism (jĕz'ū-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principles and practices of the Jesuits. **2.** Cunning; deceit; — used opprobriously.

Jet (jĕt), *n.* [OF. *jet*, *jayet*, L. *gagates*, fr. Gr. γαγάτης; — so called from Γάγας or Γάγγαι, a town and river in Lycia.] (*Min.*) A variety of lignite, of a very compact texture and velvet-black color.

Jet, *n.* [F. *jet*, OF. *get*, *giet*, L. *jactus* a throwing, fr. *jacere* to throw.] A shooting forth; a spouting; a spurt; also, that which issues in a jet.

Jet, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JETTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JETTING.] To shoot forward or out; to project; to jut out; to spout.

Jet'sam (-sam), } *n.* [Deriv. of F. *jeter* to throw.]
Jet'son (-sŭn), } **1.** (*Mar. Law*) Goods which sink when cast into the sea. **2.** See JETTISON, 1.

Jet'ti-ness (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being jetty.

Jet'ti-son (-sŭn), *n.* [See JETSAM.] **1.** (*Mar. Law*) The throwing overboard of goods from necessity to lighten a vessel in danger. **2.** See JETSAM, 1.

Jet'ty (jĕt'tĭ), *a.* Made of jet, or like jet in color.

Jet'ty, *n.* [F. *jetée* a pier, a jetty. See 2d JET.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A part of a building that jets or projects beyond the wall below. **2.** A wharf or pier extending from the shore. **3.** (*Hydraul. Engin.*) A structure of wood or stone extended into the sea or a river; a mole.

Jew (jū *or* jų), *n.* [OF. *Juis*, pl., through L. & Gr. fr. Heb. *Y'hūdāh* Judah.] Orig., one of the tribe of Judah; after the return from the Babylonish captivity, any member of the new state; a Hebrew; an Israelite.

Jew'el (jū'ĕl *or* jų'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *jouel*, *juel*, *joiel*, dim. of *joie* joy, jewel. See JOY.] **1.** An ornament of dress usually made of a precious metal, and having enamel or precious stones as a part of its design. **2.** A precious stone; a gem. **3.** An object of special affection.

Jew'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JEWELED (-ĕld), or JEWELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JEWELING, or JEWELLING.] To dress, adorn, deck, or supply with, or as with, jewels.

Jew'el-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who makes, or deals in, jewels, precious stones, and similar ornaments.

Jew'el-ler-y (-lĕr-ĭ), *n.* See JEWELRY.

Jew'el-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Art or trade of a jeweler. **2.** Jewels, collectively.

Jew'ess, *n.*, *fem.* of JEW. A Hebrew woman.

Jew'ish (jū'ĭsh *or* jų'-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Jews or their customs; Israelitish.

Jew'ry (jū'rĭ *or* jų'rĭ), *n.* Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews; a Jews' quarter.

Jew's'-harp' (jūz'härp' *or* jųz'-), *n.* [*Jew* + *harp*; perh. corrupt. fr. *jaw's harp*.] A kind of instrument of music, held between the teeth when played.

Jew's-harp.

Jez'e-bel (jĕz'ē-bĕl), *n.* [From *Jezebel*, Heb. *Izebel*, wife of Ahab.] A bold, vicious woman; a termagant.

Jib (jĭb), *n.* [Named from its shifting from side to side. See JIBE.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A triangular sail set upon a stay or halyard extending from the foremast or foretopmast to the bowsprit or the jib boom. **2.** (*Mach.*) The projecting arm of a crane.

Jib boom (*Naut.*), a spar or boom which serves as an extension of the bowsprit.

Jibe (jīb), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JIBED (jībd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JIBING (jīb'ĭng).] [Cf. Dan. *gibbe*, D. *gijpen*, v. i.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To shift, as the boom of a fore-and-aft sail, from one side of a vessel to the other when the wind is aft or on the quarter. **2.** (*Naut.*) To change the course of (a ship) so as to shift the boom. **3.** To agree; to harmonize. [*Colloq.*] [stant. [*Colloq.*]

Jif'fy (jĭf'ĭ), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Moment; in-

Jig (jĭg), *n.* [OF. *gigue* a stringed instrument, a kind of dance; of German origin.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A light, brisk musical movement, in a rhythm of triplets, commonly six-eighths. **2.** A lively dance, to such a movement. **3.** A trolling bait, consisting of a bright spoon and a hook attached. **4.** (*Mach.*) A small machine or handy tool.

Jig, *v. t.* **1.** To sing to the tune of a jig. **2.** To trick or cheat; to delude. **3.** (*Mining*) To sort or separate.

Jig (jĭg), *v. i.* To dance a jig; to skip about.

Jig'ger (jĭg'gẽr), *n.* [A corrupt. of Chigre.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of flea which burrows beneath the skin.

Jig'ger, *n.* [See Jig, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** One who, or that which, jigs. **2.** (*Pottery*) (*a*) A potter's wheel. (*b*) A tool by which vessels are shaped on a potter's wheel. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A light tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall. (*b*) A small yawl-rigged fishing vessel. [*New Eng.*] (*c*) A supplementary sail.

Jigger mast. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The after mast of a four-masted vessel. (*b*) The small mast set at the stern of a yawl-rigged boat.

Jig'gle (-g'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of Jig.] To wriggle or frisk about; to move awkwardly; to shake up and down.

Jill (jĭl), *n.* See Gill, a sweetheart.

Jill'-flirt' (-flẽrt'), *n.* A giddy or wanton woman.

Jilt (jĭlt), *n.* [Contr. fr. Scot. *jillet* a giddy girl, dim. of Scot. & E. *jill.*] A coquette; a flirt.

Jilt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Jilted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Jilting.] To cast off capriciously or unfeelingly, as a lover.

Jilt, *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practice deception in love.

Jim'my (jĭm'mĭ), *n.* A short crowbar used by burglars in breaking open doors.

Jimp (jĭmp), *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant. See Gimp.

Jim'son weed' (jĭm'sŭn wēd'). Jamestown weed. [*Local, U. S.*]

Jin'gle (jĭn'g'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Jingled (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Jingling (-glĭng).] [OE. *gingelen, ginglen;* prob. akin to E. *chink.*] **1.** To sound or cause to sound with a clinking or tinkling noise; to tinkle. **2.** To rhyme, with little sense or meaning.

Jin'gle, *n.* **1.** A jingling sound, or that which makes a jingling sound. **2.** A correspondence of sound in rhymes, esp. when the verse has little merit; hence, the verse itself.

Jin'go (jĭn'gō), *n.; pl.* Jingoes (-gōz). [Said to be a corruption of *St. Gingoulph.*] **1.** A word used as a jocular oath. **2.** A statesman who pursues, or who favors, an aggressive, domineering policy in foreign affairs. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Jin'go-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The policy or qualities of the Jingoes. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Jin'nee (jĭn'nē), *n.; pl.* Jinn (jĭn). [Ar.] (*Arabian & Mohammedan Myth.*) A genius or demon.

Jin'ny road' (jĭn'nĭ rōd'). [Cf. Gin an engine.] (*Mining*) An inclined road on which loaded cars descend by gravity, drawing up empty ones.

Job (jŏb), *n.* [Prov. E. *job, gob,* n., a small piece of wood, v., to stab.] **1.** A sudden thrust or stab; a jab. **2.** A piece of chance or occasional work; any definite work undertaken in gross for a fixed price. **3.** A public transaction done for private profit; a corrupt official business. **4.** A situation, or opportunity of work. [*Colloq.*]

Job (jŏb), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Jobbed (jŏbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Jobbing.] **1.** To strike or stab with a pointed instrument. **2.** To thrust in, as a pointed instrument. **3.** To do or cause to be done by separate portions or lots; to sublet (work). **4.** (*Com.*) To buy and sell, as a broker; to purchase of importers or manufacturers for the purpose of selling to retailers. **5.** To hire or let by the job or for a period of service.

Job, *v. i.* **1.** To do chance work for hire; to work by the piece. **2.** To turn public matters to private advantage. **3.** To carry on the business of a jobber in merchandise or stocks.

Job'ber (jŏb'bẽr), *n.* One who jobs anything.

Job'ber-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act or practice of jobbing.

Jock'ey (jŏk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* Jockeys (-Iz). [Dim. of *Jack,* Scot. *Jock;* orig., a boy who rides horses. See 2d Jack.] **1.** A professional rider of horses in races. **2.** A dealer in horses; a horse trader. **3.** A cheat.

Jock'ey, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Jockeyed (-Id); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Jockeying.] To act the jockey toward; to play the jockey; to cheat; to trick.

Jock'ey-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The practice of jockeys.

Jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* [L. *jocosus,* fr. *jocus* joke.] Given to jokes and jesting; containing a joke, or abounding in jokes; merry; sportive; humorous; facetious. — **Jo-cose'ly,** *adv.* — **Jo-cose'ness,** *n.* [jocoseness.]

Jo-cos'i-ty (jō-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A jocose act or saying; jocoseness, dim. of *jocus* joke.]

Joc'u-lar (jŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *jocularis,* fr. *joculus,* dim. of *jocus* joke.] Given to jesting; jocose; sportive. — **Joc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

Joc'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Jesting; merriment.

Joc'und (jŏk'ŭnd), *a.* [L. *jocundus, jucundus,* orig., helpful, fr. *juvare* to help.] Merry; gay; sportive. — **Joc'und-ly,** *adv.* — **Joc'und-ness,** *n.*

Jo-cun'di-ty (jō-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being jocund; gayety; sportiveness.

Jog (jŏg), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Jogged (jŏgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Jogging (-gĭng).] [OE. *joggen;* cf. W. *gogi* to shake.] **1.** To push or shake with the elbow or hand. **2.** To suggest to; to notify; to remind. **3.** To cause to jog; to drive at a jog.

Jog (jŏg), *v. i.* To move by jogs, like those of a slow trot; to move slowly, leisurely, or monotonously.

Jog, *n.* **1.** A jogging; slight shake; jolt. **2.** An irregularity in motion or form; hitch; break in continuity.

Jog trot, a slow, regular, jolting gait.

Jog'ger (jŏg'gẽr), *n.* One who jogs.

Jog'gle (jŏg'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Joggled (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Joggling (-glĭng).] [Freq. of Jog.] **1.** To shake slightly; to cause to shake or totter; to jostle; to jog. **2.** (*Arch.*) To join by means of joggles.

Jog'gle, *v. i.* To shake or totter; to slip out of place.

Jog'gle, *n.* (*Arch.*) A notch or tooth in the joining surface of building material to prevent slipping.

John Do'ree (jŏn dō'rē), **John Do'ry** (-rĭ). [*John* (or F. *jaune* yellow) + *Dorée, Dory.*] (*Zoöl.*) An oval, compressed, European food fish, in color yellow and olive, with golden, silvery, and blue reflections.

John Doree (*Zeus faber*). 1/30

John'ny-cake' (jŏn'nĭ-kāk'), *n.* A kind of bread made of the meal of maize (Indian corn). [*U. S.*]

Join (join), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Joined (joind); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Joining.] [F. *joindre,* fr. L. *jungere* to yoke, bind together, join; akin to *jugum* yoke.] **1.** To bring together, lit. or fig.; to place in contact; to connect; to unite; to add; to append; to annex. **2.** To associate one's self to; to unite with. **3.** To unite in marriage. **4.** To accept, or engage in, as a contest.

Syn.—To combine; consociate; couple; link. See Add.

Join, *v. i.* To be contiguous, close, or in contact; to come together; to form a union.

Join'der (-dẽr), *n.* [F. *joindre.*] **1.** A joining. **2.** (*Law*) Acceptance of an issue tendered in law or fact.

Join'er, *n.* **1.** One that joins. **2.** One whose occupation is to make articles by joining pieces of wood; one who does the woodwork for the finishing of buildings.

Join'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Art, work, or trade, of a joiner.

Joint (joint), *n.* [F., fr. *joindre,* p. p. *joint.* See Join.] **1.** The place or part where two things or parts are joined or united; junction. **2.** A joining, or the place of joining, of two things or parts so as to admit of motion; an articulation; a hinge. **3.** The part or space included between two joints, knots, nodes, or articulations. **4.** Any large piece of meat, as cut by the butcher for roasting. **5.** (*Geol.*) A plane of fracture transverse to the stratification. **6.** The means whereby the meeting surfaces of pieces in a structure are secured together.

Joint, *a.* **1.** Joined; united; combined; concerted. **2.** United, joined, or sharing with another or others; acting in common. **3.** Shared by, done or effected by, or affecting, two or more; held or done in common.

Joint-stock company (*Law*), a species of business association, generally with many members, having a capital divided, or to be divided, into shares, the shares owned by any member being usually transferable without the consent of the rest. — **Joint tenancy** (*Law*), a tenure by two or more persons of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole.

Joint, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Jointed; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Jointing.] **1.** To unite by a joint or joints; to fit together. **2.** To join; to connect; to unite; to combine. **3.** To provide with a joint or joints; to articulate. **4.** To separate the joints of; to disjoint.

Joint, *v. i.* To fit by, or as if by, joints.

Joint'er (joint'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, joints.

Joint'ly, *adv.* In a joint manner; together.

Joint'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

Join'ture (join'tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *jointure* a joint, orig., a joining, L. *junctura,* fr. *jungere* to join.] (*Law*) An estate settled on a wife, which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease, for her own life at least, in satisfaction of dower.

Join'ture (join'tūr), *v. t.* To settle a jointure upon.

Joist (joist), *n.* [OF. *giste,* fr. *gesir* to lie. See Gist.] (*Arch.*) A piece of timber laid horizontally, or nearly so, to which the planks of the floor, or the laths or furring strips of a ceiling, are nailed.

Joist, *v. t.* To fit or furnish with joists.

Joke (jōk), *n.* [L. *jocus.*] **1.** Something said for the

sake of exciting a laugh; a jest; a witticism. **2.** Something not said seriously; something done in sport.

Joke (jōk), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOKED (jōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOKING.] To make jokes upon; to rally; to banter.

Jok'er (jōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes jokes or jests. **2.** (*Card Playing*) See *Best bower*, under 2d BOWER.

Jol'li-fi-ca'tion (jŏl'lĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Jolly* + L. *-ficare.* See -FY.] A merrymaking. [*Colloq.*]

Jol'li-ly (jŏl'lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a jolly manner.

Jol'li-ness, *n.* Jollity; noisy mirth.

Jol'li-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [From JOLLY.] Noisy mirth; gayety; merriment; festivity; hilarity.

Jol'ly (jŏl'lȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* JOLLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* JOLLIEST.] [OF. *joli, jolif*, joyful, merry; of Scand. origin.] **1.** Full of life and mirth; jovial; joyous; merry; mirthful. **2.** Expressing mirth; exciting mirth and gayety. **3.** Of fine appearance; handsome; excellent; agreeable. [*Now mostly colloq.*]

Jol'ly-boat' (-bōt'), *n.* [A corruption of Dan. *jolle* yawl, or of D. *jol* yawl + E. *boat.* See YAWL the boat.] (*Naut.*) A boat of medium size belonging to a ship.

Jolt (jōlt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOLTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOLTING.] [Prob. fr. *jole, joll, jowl*, and orig. meaning, to knock on the head.] To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings.

Jolt, *n.* A sudden shock or jerk; a jolting motion.

Jolt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, jolts.

Jon'gleur (jŏn'glẽr; *F.* zhôn'glẽr'), } *n.* [F. *jongleur.*
Jon'gler (jŏn'glẽr), } See JUGGLER.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a person who, for hire, recited or sang verses. **2.** A juggler; a conjurer.

Jon'quil } (jŏn'kwĭl), *n.* [F. *jonquille*, fr. L. *jun-*
Jon'quille } *cus* a rush, because it has rushlike leaves.] (*Bot.*) A species of Narcissus having long, rushlike leaves, and yellow or white flowers.

Jonquil.

Jo'ram (jō'ram), *n.* See JORUM.

Jo'rum (jō'rŭm), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A large drinking vessel; also, its contents. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Joss (jŏs), *n.* [Chinese, corrupt. fr. Pg. *deos* God, L. *deus.*] A Chinese household divinity; a Chinese idol.

Joss house, a Chinese temple for worship. — **Joss stick,** a perfumed reed or the like, — burned by the Chinese before an idol.

Jos'tle (jŏs'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOSTLED (-ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOSTLING (-lĭng).] [Dim. of JOUST, *v.*] To run against and shake; to push, crowd, or bump against.

Jos'tle, *v. i.* To push; to crowd; to hustle.

Jos'tle, *n.* A crowding or bumping together.

Jot (jŏt), *n.* [L. *iota*, Gr. ἰῶτα the letter ι (E. *i*, Heb. *yōd*), the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the smallest particle.

Jot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOTTING.] To set down; to make a brief note of.

Joule (joul), *n.* [From the English physicist, James P. *Joule.*] (*Elec.*) The amount of work done, or heat generated, in one second by one watt, — used as a unit.

Jounce (jouns), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOUNCED (jounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOUNCING. [OF. *jancer.*] To jolt; to shake, esp. by rough riding or driving.

Jounce, *n.* A jolt; a shake; a hard trot.

Jour'nal (jûr'nal), *n.* [F., prop. a., daily, fr. L. *diurnalis* diurnal, fr. *diurnus* the day, fr. *dies* day.] **1.** A diary; an account of daily transactions and events. Specif.: (*a*) (*Bookkeeping*) A book of accounts for the entry of daily transactions. (*b*) (*Naut.*) A daily register of the ship's course, distance, etc. (*c*) (*Legislature*) The record of daily proceedings, kept by the clerk. (*d*) A newspaper published daily; hence, any periodical telling of passing events; periodical; magazine. **2.** (*Mach.*) That portion of a rotating piece which turns in a bearing or box.

Jour'nal-ism (jûr'nal-ĭz'm), *n.* The periodical collection and publication of current news; the business of managing, editing, or writing for, journals or newspapers.

Jour'nal-ist, *n.* One whose business is journalism.

Jour'nal-ize (jûr'nal-īz), *v. t.* To enter in a journal.

Jour'nal-ize, *v. i.* To work at journalism.

Jour'ney (-nȳ), *n.*; *pl.* JOURNEYS (-nĭz). [OF. *jornée, jurnée*, day, day's work or journey, fr. *jorn, jurn*, day, fr. L. *diurnus.* See JOURNAL.] Travel or passage from one place to another; fig., a passage through life.

Syn. — Tour; excursion; trip; expedition; pilgrimage.

Jour'ney, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOURNEYED (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOURNEYING.] To travel from place to place; to go from home to a distance.

Jour'ney-man (jûr'nȳ-man), *n.* Formerly, a man hired to work by the day; now, commonly, one who has mastered a handicraft or trade. [neyman.]

Jour'ney-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done by a jour-

Joust (jŭst), *v. i.* [OF. *juster, jouster, joster*, fr. L. *juxta* near to, fr. root of *jungere* to join.] To engage in mock combat on horseback, as two knights; to tilt.

Joust, *n.* A mock combat on horseback; a tilt.

Joust'er, *n.* One who jousts or tilts.

Jove (jōv), *n.* [L. *Jupiter*, gen. *Jovis*, OL. *Jovis*, nom. & gen. for *Djovis.*] Jupiter.

Bird of Jove, the eagle.

Jo'vi-al (jō'vĭ-al), *a.* [F., fr. L. *Jovialis* pert. to Jove. The planet Jupiter was thought to make those born under it joyful or jovial.] **1.** Of or pert. to Jupiter. [*Obs.*] **2.** Characterized by mirth or jollity. — **Jo'vi-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Jo'vi-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Jo'vi-al-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Merry; joyous; gay; festive; mirthful; gleeful; jolly; hilarious.

Jo'vi-an (-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jupiter.

Jowl (jōl), *n.* [For older *chole, chaul*, AS. *ceaſl* jaw.] The cheek; the jaw.

Cheek by jowl, side by side; in close proximity.

Jowl'er (jōl'ẽr *or* joul'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A dog with large jowls, as the beagle.

Joy (joi), *n.* [OF. *joye, joie, goie*, L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium* joy, fr. *gaudere* to rejoice, to be glad.] **1.** The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; exhilaration of spirits; delight. **2.** That which causes joy or happiness. **3.** The sign or exhibition of joy; gayety; mirth; merriment; festivity.

Syn. — Pleasure; happiness; exultation; transport; felicity; ecstasy; rapture; bliss; gayety; hilarity.

Joy, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOYED (joid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOYING.] To rejoice; to be glad; to delight; to exult.

Joy, *v. t.* To give joy to; to gladden. [*Obs.*]

Joy'ance (-ans), *n.* Enjoyment; gayety; joyfulness.

Joy'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of joy; having or causing joy; joyous. — **Joy'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Joy'ful-ness,** *n.*

Joy'less, *a.* Not having joy; not causing joy; unenjoyable. — **Joy'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Joy'less-ness,** *n.*

Joy'ous (-ŭs), *a.* Experiencing joy; affording or inspiring joy. — **Joy'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Joy'ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Merry; lively; blithe; gleeful; gay; glad; mirthful; festive; joyful; happy; blissful; delightful.

Ju'bi-lant (jū'bĭ-lant), *a.* [L. *jubilans, -antis*, p. pr. of *jubilare* to shout for joy.] Uttering songs of triumph; triumphant; exulting. — **Ju'bi-lant-ly,** *adv.*

Ju'bi-la'te (jū'bĭ-lā'tē *or* -lā'tē), *n.* [L., imperat. of *jubilare* to shout for joy.] **1.** The third Sunday after Easter; — the introit is the 66th Psalm, beginning in the Latin version with "Jubilate Deo." **2.** A name of the 100th Psalm; — so called from its opening word in the Latin version. [rejoicing; exultation.]

Ju'bi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A triumphant shouting;

Ju'bi-lee (jū'bĭ-lē), *n.* [F. *jubilé*, L. *jubilaeus*, Gr. ἰωβηλαῖος, fr. Heb. *yōbel* the blast of a trumpet, also, the grand sabbatical year, which was announced by sound of trumpet.] **1.** (*Jewish Hist.*) Every fiftieth year, at which time all the slaves of Hebrew blood were liberated, and all lands alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. **2.** The joyful commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of any event. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A church ceremony celebrated at Rome, at stated intervals, latterly of twenty-five years; a plenary and extraordinary indulgence granted by the sovereign pontiff to the universal church. **4.** A season of general joy.

Ju-da'ic (jū-dā'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *Judaïcus*, fr. *Judaea*,
Ju-da'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } the country Judea.] Of or pertaining to the Jews. — **Ju-da'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ju'da-ism (jū'dā-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews as enjoined in the laws of Moses; also, conformity thereto.

Ju'da-ist, *n.* One who believes and practices Judaism.

Ju'da-ize (jū'dā-iz), *v. i. & t.* To conform or convert to Judaism.

Ju'da-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* One who conforms to Judaism; specif., *pl.* (*Ch. Hist.*), those Jews who accepted Christianity but still adhered to the law of Moses.

Judge (jŭj), *n.* [OF. *juge*, fr. *jugier* to judge, L. *judicare*, fr. *judex* judge; *jus* law or right + *dicare* to proclaim.] **1.** (*Law*) A public officer invested with authority to hear and determine litigated causes. **2.** One qualified to decide on the merits of a question, or on the quality or value of anything; connoisseur; expert; critic. **3.** A person appointed to decide in a trial of skill, speed, etc., between two or more parties; umpire. **4.** (*Jewish Hist.*) One of the supreme magistrates who governed

Israel for more than four hundred years. **5.** *pl.* The title of the seventh book of the Old Testament.

Judge Advocate (*Mil. & Nav.*), a person appointed to act as prosecutor at a court-martial.

Syn. — Umpire; arbitrator; referee. — A *judge*, in the legal sense, is a magistrate appointed to determine questions of law. An *umpire* is a person selected to decide between two or more who contend for a prize. An *arbitrator* is one chosen to allot to two contestants their portions of a claim, usually on grounds of equity and common sense. A *referee* is one to whom a matter is referred for adjustment. *Arbitrations* and *references* are sometimes voluntary, sometimes ordered by court.

Judge (jŭj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUDGED (jŭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUDGING.] **1.** To hear and determine, as in causes on trial. **2.** To sit in judgment or condemnation; to assume to act as judge. **3.** To form an opinion by comparison of facts, qualities, or ideas.

Judge, *v. t.* **1.** To hear and determine by authority. **2.** To examine and pass sentence on; to try; to doom. **3.** To arrogate judicial authority over; to be censorious toward. **4.** To determine upon inquiry or deliberation; to esteem; to think; to reckon.

Judg'er (jŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who judges.

Judge'ship (jŭj'shĭp), *n.* Office of a judge.

Judg'ment (jŭj'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of judging; specif., the operation of the mind, involving comparison and discrimination, by which opinions are formed as to the values and relations of things. **2.** The power or faculty of performing such operations; esp., when unqualified, the faculty of judging or deciding rightly, justly, or wisely; good sense. **3.** The result of judging; decision, determination, or sentence of a judge; opinion. **4.** A calamity regarded as sent by God; a providential punishment. **5.** (*Theol.*) The final award; the last sentence.

Syn. — Discernment; award; estimate; criticism; discrimination; intelligence; understanding. See TASTE.

Ju'di-ca-tive (jū'dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having power to judge; judicial.

Ju'di-ca-to-ry (jū'dĭ-ká-tŏ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to the administration of justice; dispensing justice; judicial.

Ju'di-ca-to-ry, *n.* **1.** A court of justice; a tribunal. **2.** Administration of justice.

Ju'di-ca-ture (-tûr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *judicatura.*] **1.** State or profession of those employed in administering justice; also, the administration of justice. **2.** A court of justice. **3.** Jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Ju-di'cial (jū-dĭsh'*a*l), *a.* **1.** Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice, or to a judge; practiced, or conformed to, in administering justice; sanctioned or ordered by a court. **2.** Fitted or apt for judging. **3.** Belonging to the judiciary, as distinguished from *legislative, administrative,* or *executive.* — **Ju-di'cial-ly,** *adv.*

Ju-di'cia-ry (-ā-rў *or* -ĭ-ā-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to courts of judicature, or legal tribunals; judicial. — *n.* That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; judges, taken collectively.

Ju-di'cious (jū-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Judicial. [*Obs.*] **2.** Directed or governed by sound judgment; having sound judgment; wise; prudent; sagacious; discreet. — **Ju-di'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Ju-di'cious-ness,** *n.*

Jug (jŭg), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Jug,* a corruption of, or nickname for, *Joanna.*] **1.** A vessel, usually of coarse earthenware, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, and having a handle on one side. **2.** A pitcher; a ewer. [*Eng.*] **3.** A jail. [*Slang*]

Jug (jŭg), *v. t.* **1.** To seethe or stew, as in a jug. **2.** To imprison. [*Slang*]

Jug, *v. i.* **1.** To utter a sound resembling this word, as certain birds do. **2.** To collect together in a covey.

Jug'ger-naut' (jŭg'gẽr-nȧt'), *n.* [Skr. *jagannātha* lord of the world.] One of the names under which Vishnu, in his incarnation as Krishna, is worshiped by the Hindoos.

☞ At certain times the idol is drawn from the temple by the multitude, on a high car with sixteen wheels, under which fanatics formerly threw themselves.

Jug'gle (jŭg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUGGLING (-glĭng).] [OE. *juglen.* See JUGGLER.] **1.** To play tricks by sleight of hand; to conjure. **2.** To practice artifice or imposture.

Jug'gle, *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

Jug'gle, *n.* **1.** A trick by sleight of hand. **2.** Imposture; deception. **3.** A block of timber cut to a length.

Jug'gler (jŭg'glẽr), *n.* [OF. *jogleor, jugleor,* fr. L. *joculator* a jester, joker, fr. *joculari* to jest, joke, deriv. of *jocus* jest, joke.] **1.** One who practices or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; one skilled in legerdemain; a conjurer. **2.** A deceiver; a cheat.

Jug'gler-y (-ў), *n.* Art, act, or practice of a juggler.

Ju'gu-lar (jū'gū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *jugulum* the collar bone, the throat, akin to *jungere* to yoke, to join.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to the throat or neck. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the jugular vein. — *n.* One of the large veins which return the blood from the head to the heart, on each side of the neck.

Juice (jūs), *n.* [OF. *juse* broth, gravy, juice, L. *jus;* akin to Skr. *yūsha.*] The characteristic fluid of any vegetable or animal substance, esp. of fruits; the fluid part which separates from meat in cooking.

Jui'cy (jū'sў), *a.* [*Compar.* JUICIER; *superl.* JUICIEST.] Abounding with juice; succulent. — **Jui'ci-ness.** *n.*

Ju'jube (jū'jūb), *n.* [F., fr. L. *zizyphum,* Gr. *ζίζυφον,* Per. *zīzafūn, zayzafūn.*] The sweet and edible drupes (fruits) of several Mediterranean and African trees.

Jujube paste, the dried or inspissated jelly of the jujube; also, a confection made of gum arabic sweetened.

Ju'lep (jū'lĕp), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *julepe,* fr. Ar. & Per. *julāb, jullāb,* fr. Per. *gulāb* rose water and julep; *gul* rose + *āb* water.] **1.** A refreshing drink flavored with aromatic herbs; esp. (*Med.*), a sweet, demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture, used as a vehicle. **2.** A beverage composed of some spirituous liquor, with sugar, pounded ice, and sprigs of mint. [*U. S.*] [Cæsar.

Jul'ian (jūl'yan), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, Julius

Julian calendar, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, each fourth year having 366 days. — **Julian epoch,** the epoch of the commencement of the Julian calendar, or 46 B. C. — **Julian period,** a chronological period of 7,980 years. — **Julian year,** the year of 365 days, 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar, superseded by the Gregorian year.

Ju-ly' (jū-lī'), *n.* [L. *Julius;* — Caius *Julius* Cæsar was born in this month.] The seventh month of the year.

Ju'mart (jū'märt), *n.* [F.] The fabled offspring of a bull and a mare.

Jum'ble (jŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUMBLING (-blĭng).] [Prob. fr. *jump,* i. e., to make to jump, or shake.] To mix in a confused mass; to put, throw, or unite together without order. [thin, sugared cake.

Jum'ble, *n.* **1.** A confused mixture. **2.** A small,

Jum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who confuses things.

Jump (jŭmp), *n.* [Cf. F. *jupe* a skirt.] (*a*) A kind of loose jacket for men. (*b*) *pl.* A bodice worn instead of stays by women in the 18th century.

Jump, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUMPED (jŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUMPING.] [Akin to OD. *gumpen,* dial. G. *gumpen, jumpen.*] **1.** To spring free from the ground by the muscular action of the feet and legs; to spring; to bound; to leap. **2.** To move as if by jumping; to bounce; to jolt. **3.** To coincide; to agree; to accord.

Jump (jŭmp), *v. t.* **1.** To pass by a spring or leap; to overleap. **2.** To cause to jump.

Jump, *n.* **1.** A jumping; leap; spring; bound. **2.** The space traversed by a leap. **3.** (*Mining*) A dislocation in a stratum; fault. **4.** (*Arch.*) An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brickwork or masonry.

Jump seat. (*a*) A movable carriage seat. (*b*) A carriage constructed with a seat which may be shifted so as to make room for a second seat. — **Jump welding.** See under WELDING.

Jump'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, jumps. **2.** A long drilling tool. **3.** A rude kind of sleigh. [*U. S.*] **4.** (*Zoöl.*) The larva of the cheese fly. [ment.

Jump'er, *n.* [See 1st JUMP.] A loose upper overgar-

Jun-ca'ceous (jŭn-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *juncus* a rush.] (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or like, a natural order of plants (*Juncaceæ*), including the common rush (*Juncus*).

Junc'tion (jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *junctio,* fr. *jungere* to join.] **1.** A joining, or state of being joined; union; combination; coalition. **2.** Place or point of joining. Specif., the place where lines of railway meet or cross.

Junc'ture (-tûr; 135), *n.* [L. *junctura,* fr. *jungere* to join.] **1.** Line or point at which two bodies join; joint; articulation; seam. **2.** A point of time; crisis; exigency.

June (jūn), *n.* [L. *Junius.* So called either from *Junius,* the name of a Roman gens, or from *Juno,* the goddess.] The sixth month of the year.

June'ber'ry (-bẽr'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The small apple-like berry of a genus (*Amelanchier*) of American trees. (*b*) The shrub or tree which bears this fruit.

Jun'gle (jŭn'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *jangal;* Skr. *jaṅgala* desert.] A dense growth of brushwood, reeds, vines, etc.

Jun'gly (-glў), *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles; of the nature of a jungle.

Jun'ior (jūn'yẽr), *a.* [L., contr. fr. *juvenior,* compar. of *juvenis* young.] **1.** Less advanced in age than another; younger. **2.** Lower in standing or in rank; later

in office. **3.** Composed of juniors. **4.** Belonging to a younger person, or an earlier time of life.

Jun'ior (jūn'yẽr), *n.* **1.** A younger person. **2.** Hence: One of a lower or later standing; specif., in American colleges, one in the third year of his course; in some institutions, one in the first year, in others, one in the second year, of a three years' course. [junior.]

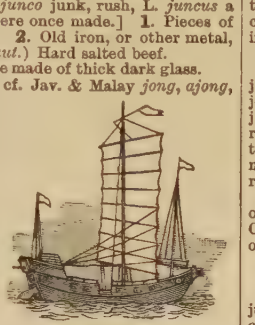
Jun-ior'i-ty (jūn-yŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.* State or quality of being

Ju'ni-per (jū'nĭ-pẽr), *n.* [L. *juniperus*, prop., youth-producing, and so called from its evergreen appearance, from the roots of E. *juvenile*, and *parent*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of cone-bearing, evergreen shrub or tree.

Junk (jŭnk), *n.* [Pg. *junco* junk, rush, L. *juncus* a bulrush, of which ropes were once made.] **1.** Pieces of old cable or old cordage. **2.** Old iron, or other metal, glass, paper, etc. **3.** (*Naut.*) Hard salted beef.

Junk bottle, a stout bottle made of thick dark glass.

Junk, *n.* [Pg. *junco*; cf. Jav. & Malay *jong*, *ajong*, Chin. *chwan*.] (*Naut.*) A large vessel, without keel or prominent stem, and with huge masts in one piece, used by the Chinese, Japanese, etc.



Junk.

Jun'ket (jŭn'kĕt), *n.* [Formerly also *juncate*, fr. It. *giuncata* cream cheese made in a rush basket, fr. L. *juncus* a rush.] **1.** A cheese cake; a sweetmeat. **2.** A feast; an entertainment.

Jun'ket, *v. i.* To feast; to banquet; sometimes opprobriously, feasting by public officers at public cost.

Jun'ket, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUNKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUNKETING.] To give entertainment to; to feast.

Ju'no (jū'nō), *n.*; *pl.* JUNOS (-nōz). [L.] (*Rom. Myth.*) The sister and wife of Jupiter, the queen of heaven.

Bird of Juno, the peacock.

Jun'ta (jŭn'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *junctus* joined, p. p. of *jungere* to join.] A council; a tribunal; esp., the grand council of state in Spain.

Jun'to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* JUNTOS (-tōz). [Sp. *junto* united.] A secret council to deliberate on public affairs; a number of men combined for party intrigue; a faction; a cabal.

Jupe (jūp), *n.* Same as JUPON.

Ju'pi-ter (jū'pĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *Jovis pater*. See JOVE.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The supreme deity; Jove. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the planets, being the brightest except Venus, and the largest of them all.

Ju-pon' (jų-pŏn'; *F.* zhų-pôn'), } *n.* [F. *jupon*, fr.
Jup-pon' (jŭp-pŏn'), } *jupe* skirt, Sp. *aljuba* a Moorish garment, Ar. *jubba*.] **1.** A long sleeveless jacket worn over the armor in the 14th century. **2.** A petticoat.

Ju-ras'sic (jų-răs'sĭk), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of the age of the *Jura* mountains. —*n.* The Jurassic period or formation.

Ju'rat (jū'rȧt), *n.* [Prov. F. *jurat*, fr. L. *juratus* sworn, p. p. of *jurare* to swear.] **1.** A person under oath; specif., an officer in certain municipal corporations in England. **2.** (*Law*) The final memorandum or certificate, showing when, before whom, and (in English practice) where, an instrument was sworn to or affirmed.

Ju-rid'ic (jū-rĭd'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *juridicus*; *jus*, *juris*,
Ju-rid'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } law + *dicare* to pronounce.] Pertaining to a judge or to jurisprudence; acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of law; legal.

Ju'ris-con'sult (jū'rĭs-kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* [L. *jurisconsultus*; *jus*, *juris*, right + *consulere*, *consultum*, to consult.] (*Law*) A man learned in the civil law; a jurist.

Ju'ris-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jurisdictio*; *jus*, *juris*, right, law + *dictio* a saying, speaking.] **1.** (*Law*) The legal power, right, or authority of a particular court to hear and determine causes. **2.** Authority of a sovereign power to govern or legislate; power or right of exercising authority. **3.** Sphere of authority; the limits within which any power may be exercised. [diction.]

Ju'ris-dic'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to juris-

Ju'ris-pru'dence (-prų'dens), *n.* [L. *jurisprudentia*; *jus*, *juris*, right, law + *prudentia* a foreseeing, prudence.] Science of juridical law; knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community.

Medical jurisprudence, that branch of juridical law which concerns questions of medicine.

Ju'ris-pru'dent (-dent), *a.* Understanding law; skilled in jurisprudence.

Ju'ris-pru-den'tial (jū'rĭs-prų-dĕn'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to jurisprudence.

Ju'rist (jū'rĭst), *n.* [F. *juriste*, LL. *jurista*, fr. L. *jus*, *juris*, right, law.] One versed in the law, esp. in the civil law; a writer on civil and international law.

Ju'ror (jū'rẽr), *n.* [F. *jureur* one who takes oath, L. *jurator*, fr. *jurare* to swear.] A member of a jury.

Ju'ry (jū'rў), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) For temporary use; — applied to a temporary contrivance.

Ju'ry (jū'rў), *n.* [OF. *jurée* an assize, fr. *jurer* to swear, L. *jurare*, *jurari*.] **1.** (*Law*) A body of men selected and sworn according to law to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to render a true verdict according to the evidence. **2.** A committee for determining relative merit or awarding prizes, as at an exhibition.

Ju'ry-man (-măn), *n.* One impaneled on a jury.

Just (jŭst), *a.* [F. *juste*, L. *justus*, fr. *jus* right, law, justice; orig., that which is fitting; akin to Skr. *yu* to join.] **1.** Conforming or conformable to rectitude or justice; not violating right or obligation; upright; righteous; honest; true. **2.** Conformed to the truth of things, to reason, or to a proper standard; exact; normal; reasonable; due. **3.** Rendering, or disposed to render, to each one his due; equitable; fair; impartial.

Just, *adv.* **1.** Precisely; exactly; — in place, time, or degree; neither more nor less than is stated. **2.** Closely; nearly; almost. **3.** Barely; merely; scarcely; only; by a very small space or time.

Just now, the least possible time since; a moment ago.

Just, *v. i. & n.* See JOUST.

Jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *justitia*, fr. *justus* just.] **1.** Quality of being just; conformity to the principles of righteousness and rectitude in all things. **2.** Conformity to truth and reality in expressing opinions and in conduct. **3.** The rendering to every one his due; that which is due to one's conduct or motives. **4.** Agreeableness to right. **5.** A person duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try causes and administer justice.

Syn. — Equity; law; right; rectitude; honesty; integrity; uprightness; fairness; impartiality. — Abstractly considered *justice* and *equity* are the same; but human laws, though designed to secure justice, are of necessity imperfect, and in their administration must necessarily sometimes fail in securing this end. Courts of *equity* are intended to obviate those injustices which arise from the inflexibility of the rules of the courts of *law*, or, as they are sometimes called, courts of *justice*. *Rectitude*, in its widest sense, is one of the most comprehensive words in our language, denoting absolute conformity to the rule of right in principle and practice. *Justice* refers more especially to the carrying out of law, and the giving to others their due.

Jus'tice-ship (-tĭs-shĭp), *n.* Office of a justice.

Jus-ti'ci-ar (-tĭzh'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* Same as JUSTICIARY.

Jus-ti'ci-a-ry (-ĭ-ȧ-rў *or* -ȧ-rў), *n.* (*Old Eng. Law*) An old name for the judges of the higher English courts.

Jus'ti-fi'a-ble (-fĭ'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be justified. — **Jus'ti-fi'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Jus'ti-fi'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Defensible; vindicable; warrantable; excusable; exculpable; authorizable.

Jus-ti-fi-ca'tion (jŭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A justifying, or state of being justified; defense; vindication.

Jus-tif'i-ca-tive (jŭs-tĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having power to justify; justificatory. [fies; a justifier.

Jus'ti-fi-ca'tor (jŭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who justi-

Jus-tif'i-ca-to-ry (jŭs-tĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Vindicatory; defensory; justificative.

Jus'ti-fi'er (jŭs'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who justifies.

Jus'ti-fy (jŭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUSTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUSTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *justifier*, L. *justificare*; *justus* just + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To prove or show to be just; to vindicate; to maintain or defend as conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty. **2.** To pronounce free from guilt or blame; to absolve; to exonerate; to clear. **3.** (*Theol.*) To treat as if righteous and just; to pardon; to exculpate; to absolve. **4.** (*Print.*) To make even or true, as lines of type, by proper spacing; to adjust, as type.

Jus'ti-fy, *v. i.* **1.** (*Print.*) To form an even surface or true line with something else; to fit exactly. **2.** (*Law*) To take oath to the ownership of sufficient property to qualify one's self as bail or surety.

Jus'tle (jŭs''l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUSTLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUSTLING (-lĭng).] [Freq. of JOUST, JUST, v. i.] To run or strike against each other; to jostle.

Jus'tle, *v. t.* To force by running against; to push; to drive; to jostle.

Jus'tle, *n.* An encounter or shock; a jostle.

Just'ly (jŭst'lў), *adv.* In a just manner; rightly.

Just'ness, *n.* Quality of being just; fairness; equity.

Jut (jŭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUTTING.] [A corruption of JET.] To shoot out or forward; to project beyond the main body.

Jut, *n.* That which projects or juts; a projection.

Jute (jūt), *n.* [Hind. *jūt*, Skr. *jūṭa* matted hair.] The coarse, strong fiber of an East Indian plant; also, the plant itself.

Jut'ty (jŭt'tў), *n.* [See JETTY, JUT, JET.] A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty.

Ju've-nes'cence (jū'vĕ-nĕs'sens), *n.* A growing young.

Ju've-nes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *juvenescens*, p. pr., deriv. of *juvenis* young.] Growing or becoming young.

Ju've-nile (jū'vĕ-nĪl), *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, fr. *juvenis* young; akin to E. *young*.] **1.** Young; youthful. **2.** Of or pertaining to youth. — **Ju've-nile-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Puerile; boyish; childish. See YOUTHFUL.

Ju've-nile, *n.* A young person or youth.

Ju've-nil'i-ty (-nĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Youthfulness. **2.** Manner or character of youth; a youthful trait.

Jux'ta-pose' (jŭks'tȧ-pōz'), *v. t.* To juxtaposit.

Jux'ta-pos'it (-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *juxta* near + *positus*, p. p. of *ponere* to put.] To place in close connection.

Jux'ta-po-si'tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, or side by side.

K.

K (kā), the eleventh letter of the English alphabet, is a nonvocal consonant. The form and sound of the letter K are from the Latin, which received it through the Greek, from a Phœnician source, the ultimate origin probably being Egyptian. Etymologically K is most nearly related to *c*, *g*, *h* (which see). See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 240, 178, 179, 185.

Ka'di (kä'dĭ; *Turk.* kä'dē), **Ka'di-as'ter** (kä'dĭ-ăs'tẽr), *n.* A Turkish judge. See CADI.

Kail (kāl), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as KALE.

Kai'ser (kī'zẽr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *Caesar*.] The ancient title of emperors of Germany, assumed by King William of Prussia, and by the Austrian sovereigns.

Ka'ka (kä'kä), *n.* [So named from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) A large New Zealand parrot of the genus *Nestor*, especially the *brown parrot* (*Nestor meridionalis*).

Ka'ka-po' (kä'kä-pō'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A singular nocturnal parrot native of New Zealand.

Kale (kāl), *n.* [Scot., fr. Gael. *cal*.] (*Bot.*) A variety of cabbage which does not form a head.

Ka-lei'do-phon (kȧ-lī'dŏ-fŏn), **Ka-lei'do-phone** (-fōn), *n.* [Gr. καλός beauti- + εἶδος appearance, form + φωνή sound.] (*Physics*) An instrument for making visible, in the motion of a point of light, the paths or curves corresponding with musical vibrations.

Ka-lei'do-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + εἶδος form + *scope*.] An instrument containing loose bits of colored glass, etc., and having reflecting surfaces so arranged as to exhibit them in beautiful symmetrical forms, varying with their changes in position.

Ka-lei'do-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), **Ka-lei'do-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by, a kaleidoscope; variegated.

Kal'en-dar (kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* See CALENDAR.

Kal'en-der (kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* See 3d CALENDER.

Kal'ends (-ĕndz), *n.* Same as CALENDS. [wort.]

Ka'li (kā'lĪ), *n.* [See ALKALI.] (*Bot.*) The glass-

Ka'lif (kā'lĭf), *n.* See CALIPH.

Ka-lig'e-nous (kȧ-lĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*Kali* + *-genous*.] Forming alkalies with oxygen, as some metals.

Ka'li-um (kā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See KALI.] (*Chem.*) Potassium; — so called by the German chemists.

Kal'mi-a (kăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named in honor of Peter *Kalm*, a Swedish botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of North American shrubs with poisonous evergreen foliage and corymbs of showy flowers.

Ka-loy'er (kȧ-loi'ẽr), *n.* See CALOYER. [MINE.]

Kal'so-mine (kăl'sŏ-mīn), *n. & v. t.* Same as CALCI-

Kam (kăm), *a.* [Fr. Celtic.] Crooked; awry. [*Obs.*]

Ka-ma'la (kȧ-mä'lȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The red dusty hairs of the capsules of an East Indian tree used for dyeing silk. It is violently emetic.

Ka'mi-chi (kä'mē-chē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American bird often domesticated and kept with poultry, which it defends against birds of prey.

Kam-sin', **Kham-sin'** (kȧm-sēn'), *n.* [Ar. *khamsīn*, deriv. of *khamsīn* fifty.] A hot southwesterly wind in Egypt, coming from the Sahara, and blowing for about 50 days, from April till June.

Ka-nack'a (kȧ-năk'ȧ), **Ka-na'ka** (kȧ-nä'kȧ), *n.* [Native name, prop., a man.] A native of the Sandwich Islands.

Kan'ga-roo' (kăn'gȧ-rōō'), *n.* [Said to be the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of jumping marsupials inhabiting Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands.

Giant Kangaroo (*Macropus major*).

Ka'o-lin (kā'ŏ-lĭn), **Ka'o-line**, *n.* [Chin. *kaoling*.] (*Min.*) A very pure white clay, used to form the paste of porcelain; China clay.

Ka'rob (kā'rŏb), *n.* [Cf. CARAT.] The twenty-fourth part of a grain, — a weight used by goldsmiths.

Ka-tab'o-lism (kȧ-tăb'ŏ-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. κατά down + βάλλειν to throw.] (*Physiol.*) Destructive or downward metabolism; regressive metamorphism. — **Kat'a-bol'ic** (kăt'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), *a.*

Ka'ty-did' (kā'tў-dĭd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, green, arboreal, orthopterous insect of the Locust family, common in the United States. During the summer and autumn, in the evening, the males make, with stridulating organs at the base of the front wings, a shrill sound, resembling *Katy-did*, whence the name.

Katydid (*Cyrtophyllus concavus*).

Kay'ak (kā'ăk), *n.* (*Naut.*) A light skin canoe.

Kayles (kālz), *n. pl.* [Akin to G. *kegel*.] Ninepins. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Keb'lah (kĕb'lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *qibla*.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn in praying, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

Keck (kĕk), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. G. *köcken*, *köken*.] To heave or to retch, as in an effort to vomit. [*R.*]

Keck, *n.* An effort to vomit; queasiness. [*R.*]

Kec'kle (kĕk'k'l), *v. i. & n.* See KECK, *v. i. & n.*

Kec'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KECKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KECKLING (-klĭng).] (*Naut.*) To wind old rope or chains around, as a cable, for protection.

Keck'sy (kĕk'sў), *n.* [Properly pl. of *kex*. See KEX.] (*Bot.*) The hollow stalk of an umbelliferous plant.

Kedge (kĕj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KEDGED (kĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEDGING.] [Etym. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) To move (a vessel) by carrying out a kedge in a boat, dropping it overboard, and hauling the vessel up to it.

Kedge, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small anchor used whenever a large one can be dispensed with.

Kedg'er (kĕj'ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small anchor; a kedge.

Keel (kēl), *v. t. & i.* [See COOL.] To cool. [*Obs.*]

Keel, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** (*Shipbuilding*) The timber or combination of timbers or plates extending from stem to stern along the bottom of a vessel, and supporting the vessel's framework. **2.** Fig.: The whole ship. **3.** A kind of coal barge used on the Tyne; also, a barge load of coal. [*Eng.*] **4.** (*Bot.*) The two lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower, inclosing the stamens and pistil. **5.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A projecting ridge along the middle of a flat or curved surface.

Keel boat. (*a*) A covered freight boat, with a keel, but no sails. [*Western U. S.*] (*b*) A low, flat-bottomed freight boat.

Keel (*Bot.*).

Keel, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KEELED (kēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEELING.] **1.** To traverse with a keel; to navigate. **2.** To turn up the keel; to show the bottom.

Keel'age (-ăj), *n.* The right of demanding a duty or toll for a ship entering a port; also, the duty or toll.

Keel'er (kēl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One employed in managing a

coal keel. [*Eng.*] **2.** A small or shallow tub; esp. (*Naut.*), one used for holding materials for calking ships.

Keel'fat' (kēl'făt'), *n.* [*Keel* to cool + *fat* a large tub, a vat.] (*Brewing*) A vat for cooling wort, etc.

Keel'haul' (-hąl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KEELHAULED (-hąld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEELHAULING.] [2d *keel* + *haul.*] (*Naut.*) To punish by hauling under the keel of a ship, by ropes attached to the yardarms on each side.

Kee'ling (kē'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *keila.*] (*Zoöl.*) A cod.

Keel'son (kēl'sŭn), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *kölsvin*, Dan. *kjölsvin*, G. *kielschwein*; of uncertain origin.] (*Shipbuilding*) A piece of timber or structure of plates laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, and binding the floor timbers to the keel.

a Keelson; *b* Keel; *c* False Keel.

Keel'vat' (kēl'văt'), *n.* See KEELFAT.

Keen (kēn), *a.* [*Compar.* KEENER (-ēr); *superl.* KEENEST.] [OE. *kene* sharp, bold, AS. *cēne* bold; akin to G. *kühn.*] **1.** Sharp; having a fine edge or point. **2.** Acute of mind; having or expressing mental acuteness. **3.** Bitter; piercing; stinging; severe; — used of language, also of wind, cold, etc. **4.** Eager; vehement; fierce. — **Keen'ly**, *adv.* — **Keen'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Prompt; ardent; sharp; acute; cutting; penetrating; biting; sarcastic; satirical; shrewd.

Keep (kēp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KEPT (kĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEEPING.] [AS. *cēpan* to keep, regard, desire, take.] **1.** To hold; to restrain from departure or removal; to retain in one's power or possession. **2.** To cause to remain in a given situation or condition; to maintain unchanged. **3.** To have in custody; to take charge of; to have the care of; to conduct; to manage. **4.** To preserve from danger, harm, or loss; to guard. **5.** To preserve from discovery or publicity, as a secret. **6.** To record transactions, accounts, or events in, as books; also, to enter (as accounts, records, etc.) in a book. **7.** To supply with meals, lodging, etc. **8.** To have in one's service; to have and maintain. **9.** To have habitually in stock for sale. **10.** To continue in, as a course or mode of action; to hold to; to be faithful to; to observe; to perform. **11.** To confine one's self to; to remain in; hence, to haunt; to frequent.

To keep company with, to associate with; also, to pay court to, or accept attentions from, with a view to marriage. [*Colloq.*] — **To keep house**, to occupy a separate house or establishment, as distinguished from *boarding.*

Syn. — To retain; detain; reserve; preserve; hold; restrain; maintain; sustain; support; withhold. — *Keep* is the generic term, and is often used where *retain* or *preserve* would too much restrict the meaning. *Retain* denotes that we *keep* or *hold* things, as against influences which might deprive us of them, or reasons which might lead us to give them up. *Preserve* denotes that we keep a thing against agencies which might lead to its being destroyed or broken in upon.

Keep (kēp), *v. i.* **1.** To remain in any position or state; to abide; to stay. **2.** To last; to remain unimpaired. **3.** To reside for a time; to dwell. [*Now local* or *colloq.*] **4.** To be in session, as school. [*Colloq.*]

Keep, *n.* **1.** Act or office of keeping; custody; guard; care; heed; charge. **2.** State of being kept; hence, the resulting condition; case. **3.** Means or provisions by which one is kept; maintenance; support. **4.** That which keeps or protects; fortress; castle; specif., the strongest and most secure part of a castle. [See *Illust.* of CASTLE.]

Keep'er (kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, keeps.

Keep'ing, *n.* **1.** A holding; restraint; custody; guard; charge; care; preservation. **2.** Maintenance; support; provision; feed. **3.** Conformity; congruity; harmony; consistency.

Keeping room, a family sitting room. [*Local*]

Keep'sake' (-sāk'), *n.* Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

Keeve (kēv), *n.* [AS. *cȳf*, fr. L. *cupa* a tub, cask.] A vat or large tub.

Keeve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KEEVED (kēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEEVING.] To set in a keeve.

Keg (kĕg), *n.* [Earlier *cag*, Icel. *kaggi.*] A small cask or barrel.

‖ **Keit-lo'a** (kīt-lō'ą), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A black, two-horned, African rhinoceros.

Ke'loid (kē'loid), *a.* [Gr. κήλη tumor + *-oid.*] (*Med.*) Designating a variety of tumor forming hard, flat, irregular excrescences upon the skin. — *n.* A keloid tumor.

Kelp (kĕlp), *n.* [Formerly *kilpe*; of unknown origin.] **1.** The calcined ashes of seaweed, — formerly used in the manufacture of glass. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any large blackish seaweed.

Kelp (*Bot.*) (*Laminaria saccharina*).

Kel'pie } (kĕl'pĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *calpach* a
Kel'py } heifer, steer, colt, *colpa* a cow or horse.] (*Scotch Myth.*) An imaginary spirit of the waters, horselike in form, vulgarly believed to warn those who are to be drowned.

Kelt (kĕlt), *n.* Same as CELT, one of Celtic race.

Kel'ter (kĕl'tẽr), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Regular order or proper condition. [*Colloq.*]

Kelt'ic (kĕlt'ĭk), *a. & n.* Same as CELTIC, *a. & n.*

Ken (kĕn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KENNED (kĕnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KENNING.] [AS. *cennan* to make known, or fr. related Icel. *kenna* to know; akin to G. *kennen* to know; orig., a causative corresponding to AS. *cunnan* to know.] To know; to understand; to recognize; to descry. [*Archaic* or *Scot.*]

Ken, *n.* Cognizance; view; esp., reach of sight or knowledge.

Ken'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [OE. *kenel*, deriv. of L. *canis* dog.] **1.** A house for a dog or for dogs. **2.** A pack of hounds, or a collection of dogs. **3.** The hole of a fox or other beast.

Ken'nel, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KENNELED (-nĕld) or KENNELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KENNELING or KENNELLING.] To lie or lodge; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.

Ken'nel, *v. t.* To put or keep in a kennel.

Ke'no (kē'nō), *n.* [F. *quine* five winning numbers, fr. L. *quini* five each, *quinque* five.] A gambling game, — a variety of lotto. [*U. S.*]

Ken'tle (kĕn't'l), *n.* (*Com.*) See QUINTAL.

Kent'ledge (kĕnt'lĕj), *n.* [OF. *cant* edge, D. *kant.* See CANT angle.] (*Naut.*) Pigs of iron used for ballast.

Kept (kĕpt), *imp. & p. p.* of KEEP.

Ke-ram'ic (kē-răm'ĭk), *a.* Same as CERAMIC.

Ker'a-tin (kĕr'ą-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. κέρας, -ατος, horn.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nitrogenous substance, or mixture, forming the chemical basis of horn, hair, nails, etc.

Kerb (kẽrb), *n.* See CURB.

Ker'chief (kẽr'chĭf), *n.* [OE. *coverchef*, OF. *cuevrechief*, *couvrechef*, a head covering, fr. *couvrir* to cover + *chief* head. See COVER, and CHIEF.] A square of fine linen worn by women as a head covering; hence, anything similar in form or material, worn for ornament.

Kerf (kẽrf), *n.* [AS. *cyrf* a cutting off, fr. *ceorfan* to cut. See CARVE.] A notch, channel, or slit made by sawing.

Ke'rite (kē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. κέρας horn.] A vulcanized rubber-like compound of tar or asphaltum with oils.

Ker'mes (kẽr'mēz), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *qirmiz.* See CRIMSON.] (*Zoöl.*) The dried bodies of the females of a scale insect, allied to the cochineal insect, found on species of oak near the Mediterranean. They yield a coloring matter analogous to carmine.

Kern (kẽrn), *n.* [Ir. *ceatharnach.*] **1.** A light-armed foot soldier of the ancient militia of Ireland and Scotland. **2.** (*O. Eng. Law*) An idler; a vagabond.

Kern, *n.* (*Type Founding*) A part of the face of a type which projects beyond the body, or shank.

Kern, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KERNED (kẽrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KERNING.] (*Type Founding*) To form with a kern.

Kern, *n.* [See QUERN.] A hand mill. See QUERN.

Ker'nel (kẽr'nĕl), *n.* [AS. *cyrnel*, fr. *corn* grain. See CORN.] **1.** The essential part of a seed; all that is within the seed walls; the edible substance in the shell of a nut; hence, anything included in a shell, husk, or integument. **2.** A single seed or grain. **3.** A small mass around which other matter is concreted; nucleus. **4.** The central, substantial or essential part of anything; gist; core.

Kernel, *v. i.* To form into or produce kernels.

Ker'o-sene' (kĕr'ō-sēn'), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax.] An oil used for illuminating purposes, formerly obtained from the distillation of mineral wax, bituminous shale, etc., now chiefly by the distillation of petroleum.

Ker'sey (kẽr'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* KERSEYS (-zĭz). [Prob. from the town of *Kersey* in Suffolk, Eng.] A kind of coarse, woolen cloth woven from wool of long staple.

Ker'sey-mere (-mēr), *n.* [For *cassimere*, confounded with *kersey.*] See CASSIMERE.

Kestrel (*Falco alaudarius*).

Kes'trel (kĕs'trĕl), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, slender European hawk.

Ketch (kĕch), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. Turk. *qāīq.*] (*Naut.*) An almost obsolete form of vessel, with a mainmast and a mizzenmast.

Ketch.

Ketch, *v. t.* [See CATCH.] To catch. [*Obs.* in spelling, and *colloq.* in pronunciation.]

Ketch'up (-ŭp), *n.* A sauce. See CATCHUP.

Ke'tone (kē'tōn), *n.* [Cf. ACETONE.] (*Chem.*) One of a large class of organic substances, which in general are colorless volatile liquids having a pungent ethereal odor.

Ket'tle (kĕt't'l), *n.* [OE. *ketel;* akin to G. *kessel;* of uncertain origin.] A metallic vessel, with a wide mouth, used for heating and boiling water or other liquids.

Ket'tle-drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) A drum of thin copper in the form of a hemispherical kettle, with parchment stretched over the mouth. **2.** An informal social party at which a light collation is offered, held in the afternoon or early evening.

Kettledrum.

Kev'el (kĕv'ĕl), *n.* [Prov. E.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A strong cleat to which large ropes are belayed. **2.** A stone mason's hammer.

Kex (kĕks), *n.* [W. *cecys*, pl., hollow stalks.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A weed; a kecksy. **2.** A dry husk or covering.

Key (kē), *n.* [F. *quai* a bank or wharf on the side of a river, OF. *caye* sandbank, rock, or islet in the sea; both of Celtic origin.] **1.** A ledge of rocks near the surface of the water; a low island. **2.** A bank or wharf.

Key, *n.* [OE. *key, kay*, AS. *cǣg.*] **1.** An instrument by means of which the bolt of a lock is shot or drawn. **2.** An instrument which is turned like a key in fastening or adjusting any mechanism. **3.** That part of an instrument or machine which serves as the means of operating it. **4.** A position or condition which affords entrance, control, or possession, etc. Hence, that which serves to unlock, open, discover, or solve something unknown or difficult. **5.** That part of a mechanism which serves to lock up, make fast, or adjust to position. **6.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A piece of wood used as a wedge. (*b*) The last board of a floor when laid down. **7.** (*Masonry*) (*a*) A keystone. (*b*) That part of plastering which is forced through between the laths. **8.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) A wedge to unite or adjust two or more pieces; a cotter; a forelock. (*b*) A bar, pin, or wedge, to secure a crank, pulley, coupling, etc., upon a shaft, and prevent relative turning. **9.** (*Bot.*) An indehiscent, one-seeded fruit furnished with a wing. **10.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A family of tones whose regular members are called diatonic tones. (*b*) The keynote. **11.** Fig: The general pitch or tone of a sentence or utterance.

Key (kē), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KEYED (kēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEYING.] To fasten or secure firmly; to fasten or tighten with keys or wedges.

Key'age (kē'ăj), *n.* [See 1st KEY.] Wharfage; quayage.

Key'board' (kē'bōrd'), *n.* The whole arrangement, or one range, of the keys of an organ, typewriter, etc.

Keyed (kēd), *a.* Furnished with keys; as, a *keyed* instrument; also, set to a key, as a tune.

Key'hole' (kē'hōl'), *n.* A hole or aperture for a key.

Key'note' (kē'nōt'), *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) The tonic or first tone of the scale in which a piece or passage is written; the fundamental tone of the chord, to which all the modulations of the piece are referred. **2.** The fundamental fact or idea; that which gives the key.

Key'stone' (kē'stōn'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The central or topmost stone of an arch. [See *Illust.* of ARCH.]

Key' tone' (kē' tōn'). (*Mus.*) See KEYNOTE.

Kha'liff (kä'lĭf), *n.* See CALIPH.

Kham-sin' (kăm-sēn'), *n.* Same as KAMSIN.

Khan (kän; kh = *h* guttural), *n.* [Pers. & Tart. *khān.*] King; prince; chief; governor; — so called among the Tartars, Turks, and Persians, and where they have ruled.

Khan, *n.* [Per. *khān, khānah*, house, tent, inn.] An Eastern inn or caravansary.

Khan'ate (-āt), *n.* Dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

Khe'dive' (kē'dēv'), *n.* [F. *khédive*, Pers. *khediw* a prince.] A governor or viceroy; — a title granted in 1867 by the sultan of Turkey to the ruler of Egypt.

Kibe (kīb), *n.* [W. *cib* a cup, husk; *cibwst* chilblains; *cib* + *gwst* sickness.] A crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain.

Kibed (kībd), *a.* Chapped; affected with chilblains.

Kick (kĭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KICKED (kĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KICKING.] [W. *cicio*, fr. *cic* foot.] To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot.

To kick the beam, to fly up and strike the beam; — said of the lighter arm of a loaded balance; hence, to be found wanting in weight.

Kick, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust out the foot or feet with violence; esp., to strike backward, as a horse does. Hence, fig.: To show ugly resistance or hostility. **2.** To recoil; — said of a musket, cannon, etc.

Kick, *n.* Act of kicking; esp., a blow with the foot.

Kick'er, *n.* One that kicks. [rect singular.

Kick'shaw' (kĭk'shą'), *n.* See KICKSHAWS, the cor-

Kick'shaws' (-shąz'), *n.; pl.* KICKSHAWSES (-ĕz). [Corrupt. fr. F. *quelque chose* something, fr. L. *qualis* of what kind (akin to E. *which*) + suffix *-quam* + *causa* cause, in LL., a thing.] **1.** Something fantastical; a toy. **2.** A titbit; a delicacy.

Kid (kĭd), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; akin to G. *kitz.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A young goat. **2.** A child or infant; hence, a person easily imposed on. **3.** A kind of leather made of the skin of the young goat, or of the skin of rats, etc. **4.** *pl.* Gloves made of kid. [*Colloq.*] **5.** A small wooden mess tub in which sailors receive their food.

Kid, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KIDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KIDDING.] To bring forth young; — said of a goat.

Kid'der-min'ster (kĭd'dĕr-mĭn'stĕr), *n.* A kind of ingrain carpeting, named from an English town.

Kid'dle (-d'l), *n.* [Cf. LL. *kideilus*, Armor. *kidel.*] A kind of basketwork weir in a river, for catching fish.

Kid'dy (-dĭ), *v. t.* To deceive; to outwit. [*Slang*]

Kid'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Kid* + *-ling.*] A young kid.

Kid'nap' (kĭd'năp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KIDNAPED (-năpt') or KIDNAPPED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KIDNAPING or KIDNAPPING.] [*Kid* a child + Prov. E. *nap* to seize, to grasp.] To take by force or fear, and against one's will, with intent to carry to another place. [naps anyone.

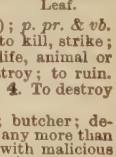
Kid'nap'er (-ẽr), *or* **Kid'nap'per**, *n.* One who kid-

Kid'ney (-nĭ), *n.* [OE. *kidnei, kidnere*, fr. Icel. *koiðr* belly, womb + OE. *nere* kidney; akin to G. *niere.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A glandular organ which excretes urea and other waste products. **2.** Habit; disposition; sort; kind.

Kidney bean, a sort of bean so named from its shape.

Kid'ney-form' (kĭd'nĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Shaped like a **Kid'ney-shaped'** (-shāpt'), kidney; reniform.

Kid'ney-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A kind of saxifrage. (*b*) The navelwort.



Kidney-Shaped Leaf.

Kier (kēr), *n.* [Icel. *ker* a tub.] A large bleaching tub or vat.

Kil'der-kin (kĭl'dĕr-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *kinderken*, orig., a little child, fr. *kind* child.] A small barrel; an old liquid measure containing 18 English beer gallons.

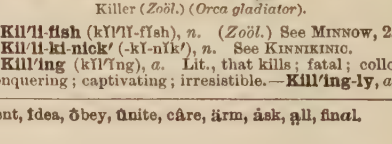
Kill (kĭl), *n.* [D. *kil.*] A channel or arm of the sea; river; stream.

Kill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KILLED (kĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KILLING.] [OE. *killen, kellen, cullen*, to kill, strike; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To deprive of life, animal or vegetable; to put to death. **2.** To destroy; to ruin. **3.** To cause to cease; to quell; to still. **4.** To destroy the effect of; to neutralize.

Syn. — To murder; assassinate; slay; butcher; destroy. — To *kill* does not necessarily mean any more than to deprive of life. To *murder* is to kill with malicious forethought and intention. To *assassinate* is to *murder* suddenly and by stealth.

Kill'dee' (kĭl'dē'), **Kill'deer'** (-dēr'), *n.* [Named from its notes.] (*Zoöl.*) A small American plover.

Kill'er (kĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that kills. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A voracious, toothed whale, which attacks, and is reputed to kill, right whales.



Killer (*Zoöl.*) (*Orca gladiator*).

Kil'li-fish (kĭl'lĭ-fĭsh), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MINNOW, 2.

Kil'li-ki-nick' (-kĭ-nĭk'), *n.* See KINNIKINIC.

Kill'ing (kĭl'ĭng), *a.* Lit., that kills; fatal; colloq., conquering; captivating; irresistible. — **Kill'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Kiln (kĭl), *n.* [AS. *cyln, cylen;* akin to Icel. *kylna;* prob. fr. same source as E. *coal.*] A large stove or oven; a furnace of brick or stone, or a heated chamber, for hardening, burning, or drying anything.

Kiln'-dry' (-drī'), *v. t.* To dry in a kiln. [OGRAM.]

Ki'lo (kē'lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [F.] Abbr. of KIL-

Kil'o-gram (kĭl'ō-grăm), **Kil'o-gramme**, *n.* [F. *kilogramme;* pref. *kilo-* (fr. Gr. χίλιοι a thousand) + *gramme.* See 3d GRAM.] A measure of weight, being a thousand grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

Kil'o-gram-me'ter (kĭl'ō-grăm-mē'tĕr *or* kĭl'ō-grăm'-mē'tĕr), **Kil'o-gram-me'tre**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A unit of energy or work, being that necessary to raise a kilogram the height of a meter, in the latitude of Paris.

Kil'o-li'ter (kĭl'ō-lē'tĕr *or* kĭ-lŏl'ĭ-tĕr), **Kil'o-li'tre**, *n.* [F. *kilolitre.* See KILOGRAM, LITER.] A measure of capacity equal to a cubic meter, or 1,000 liters; or to 35.315 cubic feet, 220.04 imperial gallons, or 264.18 American gallons of 231 cubic inches.

Kil'o-me'ter (kĭl'ō-mē'tĕr *or* kĭ-lŏm'ē-tĕr), **Kil'o-me'tre**, *n.* [F. *kilomètre.* See KILOGRAM, and METER.] A measure of length, being 1,000 meters. It is equal to 3,280.8 feet, or .62137 of a mile.

Kil'o-stere' (kĭl'ō-stēr' *or* -stâr'), *n.* [F. *kilostère.* See KILOGRAM, STERE.] A measure of solidity or volume, equal to 1,000 cubic meters, or 35,315 cubic feet.

Kilt (kĭlt), *n.* [OGael. *cealt* clothes, or rather perh. fr. Dan. *kilte op* to tuck up.] A kind of petticoat, reaching from the waist to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland by men, and in the Lowlands by young boys.

Kilt'ed, *a.* **1.** Having on a kilt. **2.** Plaited after the manner of kilting. **3.** Tucked or fastened up.

Kil'ter (kĭl'tĕr), *n.* See KELTER.

Kilt'ing (kĭlt'ĭng), *n.* (*Dressmaking*) A perpendicular arrangement of overlapping, flat, single plaits. [bent.

Kim'bo (kĭm'bō), *a.* [Cf. AKIMBO.] Crooked; arched;

-kin (-kĭn). [Of Low German origin; cf. G. *-chen,* LG. *-ken.*] A diminutive suffix; as, mani*kin;* lamb*kin.*

Kin, *n.* [AS. *cynn* kin, kind, race, people; akin to *cennan* to beget, OHG. *kunni* kin, race, G. *kind* a child, L. *genus* kind, race, L. *gignere* to beget, Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] **1.** Relationship, consanguinity, or affinity; connection by birth or marriage; kindred. **2.** Relatives; persons of the same family or race.

Kind (kīnd), *a.* [*Compar.* KINDER (-ẽr); *superl.* KINDEST.] [AS. *cynde, gecynde,* natural, innate, prop. an old p. p. from the root of E. *kin.*] **1.** Natural; native. [*Obs.*] **2.** Having feelings befitting our common nature; congenial; sympathetic. **3.** Showing tenderness or goodness; benevolent; gracious. **4.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, goodness, gentleness, or benevolence.

Syn. — Benign; beneficent; bounteous; propitious; generous; forbearing; indulgent; tender; humane; compassionate; good; lenient; clement; mild; gentle; bland; obliging; friendly; amicable. See OBLIGING.

Kind, *n.* **1.** Nature; natural disposition. [*Obs.*] **2.** Race; genus; species; generic class. **3.** Nature; style; character; sort; fashion; variety; description; class.

In kind, in the produce or designated commodity itself, as distinguished from its value in money.

Syn. — See SORT.

Kin'der-gar'ten (kĭn'dẽr-gär'tĕn), *n.* [G., fr. *kinder* (pl. of *kind* child) + *garten* garden.] A school for instructing young children, by cultivating the normal aptitude for exercise, play, observation, imitation, and construction; — so called from this method having been first introduced in rooms opening on a garden. [dergarten.

Kin'der-gart'ner (-gärt'nẽr), *n.* A teacher in a kin-

Kind'-heart'ed (kīnd'härt'ĕd), *a.* Having kindness of nature; sympathetic. — **Kind'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

Kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KINDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KINDLING (-dl'ĭng).] [Icel. *kyndill* candle, torch; prob. fr. L. *candela,* E. *candle.*] **1.** To set on fire; to cause to begin burning; to ignite; to light. **2.** Fig.: To rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to incite.

Syn. — To enkindle; inflame; excite; arouse; stir up.

Kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. i.* To be kindled.

Kin'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, kindles.

Kind'li-ness (kīnd'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being kindly.

Kin'dling (kĭn'dlĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of igniting or inflaming. **2.** *pl.* Materials, easily lighted, for starting a fire.

Kind'ly (kīnd'lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* KINDLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* KINDLIEST.] [AS. *cyndelic.* See KIND, *n.*] **1.** According to the kind or nature; natural. [*R.*] **2.** Humane; sympathetic; hence, benevolent; kind; helpful. **3.** Favorable; auspicious; beneficent.

Kind'ly, *adv.* In a kind manner. [**2.** A kind act.

Kin'd'ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being kind.

Kin'dred (kĭn'drĕd), *n.* [OE. *kinrede, kynrede, kunreden* (with excrescent *d*), fr. AS. *cynn* kin, race + *-rædden,* akin to AS. *rædan* to advise.] **1.** Relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity. **2.** Relatives by blood or marriage, esp. the former.

Syn. — Kin; kinsfolk; kinsmen; relations; affinity.

Kin'dred, *a.* Related; congenial; of the like nature.

Kine (kīn), *n. pl.* [For older *kyen,* formed like *oxen,* fr. AS. *cȳ,* itself pl. of *cū* cow. See COW.] Cows.

Kin'e-mat'ic (kĭn'ẽ-măt'ĭk *or* kī'nẽ-), } *a.* Of or per-
Kin'e-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-kal), } taining to kinematics.

Kin'e-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *κίνημα, κινήματος,* motion, fr. *κινεῖν* to move.] (*Physics*) The science which treats of motions considered in themselves, or apart from their causes; the comparison and relation of motions.

Kine'pox' (kīn'pŏks'), *n.* (*Med.*) See COWPOX.

Ki-net'ic (kĭ-nĕt'ĭk *or* kī-), *a.* [Gr. *κινητικός,* from *κινεῖν* to move.] (*Physics*) Moving or causing motion.

Ki-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Physics*) See DYNAMICS.

King (kĭng), *n.* [AS. *cyng, cyning;* akin to G. *könig,* and fr. root of E. *kin.*] **1.** A chief ruler; sovereign; a monarch. Used also figuratively. **2.** A playing card having the picture of a *king.* **3.** The chief piece in the game of chess. **4.** A crowned man in the game of draughts. **5.** *pl.* The title of two books in the Old Testament.

King-at-arms, *or* **King-of-arms**, the chief heraldic officer of a country. — **King of terrors**, death. — **King's Bench** (*Law*), formerly, the highest court of common law in England (so called because the king used to sit there in person). — **The king's English**, correct or current language of good speakers; pure English. — **King's evil**, scrofula; — so called because formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

King, *v. t.* To supply with a king; to make royal. [*R.*]

King'bird (-bẽrd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small American bird, a species of flycatcher, noted for its courage in attacking larger birds, even hawks and eagles.

Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*).

King'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A vertical iron bolt by which the forward axle of a vehicle or the trucks of a railroad car are connected with the other parts.

King'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* The craft of kings; the art of governing as a sovereign; royal policy.

King'cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common buttercup.

King'dom (kĭng'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *cyningdōm.* See KING, and -DOM.] **1.** Rank, quality, state, or attributes of a king; royal authority; dominion. **2.** Territory or country subject to a king or queen; realm. Fig.: The sphere in which one is supreme. **3.** An extensive scientific division distinguished by leading or ruling characteristics; a principal division.

Syn. — Empire; monarchy; sovereignty; domain.

King'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An American marine food fish, of the Atlantic coast. (*b*) The opah.

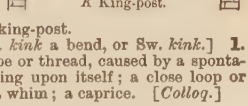
King'fish'er (kĭng'fĭsh'ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of birds constituting the family *Alcedinidæ.* Most of them feed upon fishes which they capture with the beak by diving. [See *Illust.* of *Laughing Jackass,* under LAUGHING.]

King'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** A little or a weak king. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small singing birds.

King'ly (kĭng'lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* KINGLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* KINGLIEST.] Belonging to, suitable to, or becoming, a king; directed or administered by a king. — **King'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Regal; royal; monarchical; imperial; august; sovereign; noble; splendid. — *Kingly* is Anglo-Saxon, and refers especially to the character of a king; *regal* is Latin, and now relates more to his office.

King'-post' (-pōst'), *n.* (*Carp.*) A member of a common form of truss, as a roof truss. It is strictly a tie, intended to prevent the sagging of the tiebeam in the middle.



K King-post.

King'ship (kĭng'-shĭp), *n.* State, office, or dignity of a king.

King' truss' (trŭs'). (*Carp.*) A truss with a king-post.

Kink (kĭnk), *n.* [D. *kink* a bend, or Sw. *kink.*] **1.** A twist or loop in a rope or thread, caused by a spontaneous doubling or winding upon itself; a close loop or curl. **2.** A crotchet; a whim; a caprice. [*Colloq.*]

Kink (kĭŋk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KINKED (kĭŋkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KINKING.] To form into a kink or kinks.

Kink'y (kĭŋk'ĭ), *a.* Full of kinks; liable to kink.

Kin'ni-ki-nic' (kĭn'nĭ-kĭ-nĭk'), *n.* [American Indian, lit., a mixture.] Prepared leaves or bark of certain plants, used by some American Indians for smoking; also, a plant so used.

Ki'no (kī'nō), *n.* The dark red dried juice of certain plants, used in tanning, in dyeing, and in medicine.

Ki-nol'o-gy (kĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ *or* kī-), *n.* [Gr. κινεῖν to move + *-logy*.] That branch of physics which treats of the laws of motion, or of moving bodies.

Kins'folk' (kĭnz'fōk'), *n.* Relatives; kindred; kin.

Kin'ship (kĭn'shĭp), *n.* Family relationship.

Kins'man (kĭnz'mən), *n.* One related by blood.

Kins'wom'an (kĭnz'wo͝om'ən), *n.* A female relative.

Kint'ledge (kĭnt'lĭj), *n.* (*Naut.*) See KENTLEDGE.

Ki-osk' (kē-ŏsk'), *n.* [Turk. *kiushk, köoshk*, Per. *kūshk.*] A Turkish open summer house or pavilion.

Kip (kĭp), *n.* The hide of a young or small beef creature, or leather made from it; kipskin.

Kip'per (kĭp'pẽr), *n.* [D. *kippen* to hatch.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A salmon after spawning. **2.** Such a salmon split, salted, and dried or smoked, — it not being good when fresh; also, any salmon so cured. [*Scot.*] [smoking.]

Kip'per, *v. t.* To cure by splitting, salting, and

Kip'skin' (kĭp'skĭn'), *n.* [*Kip* + *skin.*] Leather prepared from the skin of young or small cattle.

Kirk (kẽrk), *n.* [Scot. See CHURCH.] A church or the church; esp., the Church of Scotland. [*Scot.*]

Kirk'man (kẽrk'mən), *n.* **1.** A clergyman or officer in a kirk. [*Scot.*] **2.** A member of the Church of Scotland. [*Scot.*]

Kir'mess (kẽr'mĕs), *n.* [D. *kermis;* cf. G. *kirmes;* prop., church mass.] In Europe, particularly in Belgium and Holland, an outdoor festival and fair; in the U. S., generally an indoor entertainment and fair combined.

Kirsch'was'ser (kẽrsh'väs'sẽr), *n.* [G., fr. *kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water.] An alcoholic liquor made by distilling the fermented juice of the small black cherry.

Kir'tle (kẽr't'l), *n.* [AS. *cyrtel.*] A garment of various kinds; as an upper garment, an outer petticoat, etc.

Kis'met (kĭs'mĕt), *n.* [Per. *qismat.*] Fate. [*Oriental*]

Kiss (kĭs), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KISSED (kĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KISSING.] [AS. *cyssan*, fr. *coss* a kiss; of uncertain origin; akin to G. *kuss.*] **1.** To salute with the lips, as a mark of affection, reverence, submission, forgiveness, etc. **2.** To touch gently or lightly.

Kiss, *n.* **1.** A kissing; a salutation with the lips. **2.** A small piece of confectionery.

Kiss'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who kisses.

Kiss'ing-crust' (-krŭst'), *n.* The portion of the crust of a loaf which has touched another loaf in baking.

Kit (kĭt), *n.* [See KITTEN.] A kitten.

Kit, *n.* [Cf. AS. *cytere* harp.] A small violin.

Kit, *n.* [Cf. D. *kit* a large bottle, OD. *kitte* beaker.] **1.** A large bottle. **2.** A wooden tub or pail, smaller at the top than at the bottom. **3.** A basket. [*Prov. Eng.*] **4.** A box for working implements; hence, a working outfit. **5.** A group of separate parts, things, or individuals; — used with *whole*, and generally contemptuously.

Kit'cat' (-kăt'), *a.* Designating a canvas used for portraits of the size of twenty-eight or twenty-nine inches by thirty-six; — so called because that size was adopted for portraits painted of the members of a famous London club, called the *Kitcat* Club.

Kit'cat', *n.* A kind of game played by striking, with a stick, a small double-pointed piece of wood, called a *cat.*

Kitch'en (kĭch'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *cycene*, L. *coquina*, deriv. of *coquere* to cook. See COOK.] **1.** A cookroom; the room of a house appropriated to cookery. **2.** A utensil for roasting meat.

European Kite.

Kitch'en-er, *n.* A kitchen servant; a cook.

Kitch'en-maid' (-mād'), *n.* A female kitchen servant.

Kitch'en mid'dens (kĭch'ĕn mĭd'd'nz). [Dan. *kjökkenmöddings* kitchen leavings.] Relics of neolithic man found on the coast of Denmark, consisting of mounds of shells; also, similar mounds found in North America.

Kite (kīt), *n.* [AS. *cȳta.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of raptorial bird having longer wings than the hawks, and usually a forked tail. **2.** Fig.: One who is rapacious. **3.** A light frame covered with paper or cloth, for flying in the air at the end of a string. **4.** (*Naut.*) A lofty sail, carried only when the wind is light. **5.** Fictitious commercial paper used for raising money or to sustain credit. [*Cant*]

Kite (kīt), *v. i.* To make or utter kites. See KITE, 5. [*Cant*] [known.] Acquaintance; kindred.

Kith (kĭth), *n.* [AS. *cȳððe, cȳð*, native land, fr. *cūð* Kith and kin, kindred more or less remote.

Kit'ten (kĭt't'n), *n.* [OE. *kiton*, a dim. of *cat.*] A young cat.

Kit'ten, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KITTENED (-t'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KITTENING.] To bring forth; as a cat.

Kit'ti-wake (-tĭ-wāk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A white, three-toed northern gull, with black-tipped wings.

Klep'to-ma'ni-a (klĕp'tō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. κλέπτης thief + E. *mania.*] A propensity to steal, claimed to be irresistible. [kleptomania.]

Klep'to-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* A person affected with

Klick (klĭk), *n. & v.* See CLICK.

Klip'das (klĭp'dăs), *n.* [D. *klip* cliff + *das* badger.] A small South African mammal, also called *rock rabbit.*

Klip'fish' (klĭp'fĭsh'), *n.* Dried cod, exported from Norway.

Knab (năb), *v. t.* [See NAB, *v. t.*] **1.** To seize with the teeth; to gnaw. **2.** To nab. [*Colloq.*]

Knack (năk), *v. i.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] To crack; to chink; also, to speak affectedly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Knack, *n.* **1.** A petty contrivance; knickknack. **2.** A readiness in performance; skill; facility; dexterity. **3.** Something requiring skill or dexterity; trick.

Knack'er (-ẽr), *n.* A maker of knickknacks, toys, etc.

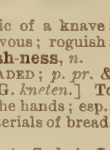
Knag (năg), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A knot in wood; a protuberance. **2.** A wooden peg for hanging things on. **3.** The prong of an antler. [temper.

Knag'gy (năg'gĭ), *a.* Knotty; rough; fig., rough in

Knap (năp), *n.* [AS. *cnæp, cnæpp.*] A swelling; knob; button; hence, rising ground; summit.

Knap, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNAPPED (năpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNAPPING.] [D. *knappen* to chew, bite, crack, seize; prob. imitative.] **1.** To bite. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] **2.** To strike smartly; to rap; to snap.

Knap'sack' (-săk'), *n.* [D. *knapzak; knappen* to eat + *zak* a bag.] A case of canvas or leather, for carrying on the back a soldier's or traveler's necessaries. [GNARL.


Knapsack.

Knarl (närl), *n.* A knot in wood. See

Knave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *cnafa* boy, youth.] **1.** A boy; esp., a boy servant; hence, any male servant. [*Obs.*] **2.** A tricky, deceitful fellow; villain; rascal; rogue. **3.** A certain playing card.

Syn. — Cheat; scoundrel; miscreant.

Knav'er-y (nāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Practices of a knave; dishonesty; trickery; knavish action. **2.** *pl.* Roguish or mischievous tricks.

Knav'ish, *a.* **1.** Like or characteristic of a knave; given to knavery; trickish. **2.** Mischievous; roguish; waggish. — **Knav'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Knav'ish-ness,** *n.*

Knead (nēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNEADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNEADING.] [AS. *cnedan;* akin to G. *kneten.*] To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands; esp., to work into a well mixed mass, as the materials of bread.

Knead'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who kneads.

Knee (nē), *n.* [AS. *cneó, cneów;* akin to G. *knie*, L. *genu*, Gr. γόνυ, Skr. *jānu.*] **1.** In man, the joint in the middle part of the leg. **2.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The joint, or region of the joint, between the thigh and leg. (*b*) In the horse and allied animals, the carpal joint, corresponding to the wrist in man. [See *Illust.* of HORSE.] **3.** (*Mech. & Shipbuilding*) A piece of timber or metal formed with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent. **4.** A bending of the knee, as in token of respect or courtesy.

Knee'cap' (nē'kăp'), *n.* **1.** (*Anat.*) The kneepan. **2.** A cap or protection for the knee.

Knee'-deep' (nē'dēp'), *a.* **1.** Rising to the knees; knee-high. **2.** Sunk to the knees. [to the knees.

Knee'-high' (nē'hī'), *a.* Rising or reaching upward

Knee'joint' (nē'joint'), *n.* **1.** The joint of the knee. **2.** (*Mach.*) A toggle or toggle joint.

Kneel (nēl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNELT (nĕlt) or KNEELED (nēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNEELING.] [OE. *knelen.* See KNEE.] To fall or rest on or to bend the knees.

Kneel'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who kneels or who worships by or while kneeling. **2.** A cushion or stool to kneel on.

Knee'pan' (nē'păn'), *n.* (*Anat.*) A roundish, flattened bone in front of the knee joint; the patella; the kneecap.

Knee'piece' (nē'pēs'), *n.* A piece shaped like a knee.

Knell (nĕl), *n.* [AS. *cnyll*, fr. *cnyllan* to sound a bell.] The stroke of a bell tolled at a funeral or a death; a death signal; fig., a warning of, or a sound indicating, the passing away of anything.

Knell, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNELLED (nĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNELLING.] To sound as a knell; hence, to sound as a warning or evil omen.

Knelt (nĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of KNEEL.

Knew (nū), *imp.* of KNOW. [of short breeches.]

Knick'er-bock'ers (nĭk'ẽr-bŏk'ẽrz), *n. pl.* A style

Knick'knack' (nĭk'năk'), *n.* [See KNACK.] A trifle or toy; a bawble; a gewgaw.

Knick'knack'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Knickknacks.

Knife (nīf), *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). [AS. *cnīf*; akin to D. *knijf*.] **1.** Any one of various cutting instruments consisting of a thin blade fastened to a handle. **2.** A sword or dagger.

Knife, *v. t.* **1.** (*Hort.*) To prune with the knife. **2.** To cut or stab with a knife. [*Low*]

Knight (nīt), *n.* [AS. *cniht, cneoht*, a boy, youth, attendant, military follower; akin to G. *knecht*.] **1.** A young servant or military attendant. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*a*) In feudal times, a man-at-arms serving on horseback and admitted to a certain military rank with special ceremonies, including an oath to protect the distressed, maintain the right, and live a stainless life; hence: (*b*) A champion; a partisan; a lover. (*c*) One on whom knighthood, a dignity (not hereditary) next below that of baronet, is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir*. [*Eng.*] **3.** A piece used in the game of chess, usually bearing a horse's head.

Knight in full Armor, 2 (*a*).

Knight, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNIGHTING.] To dub or create (one) a knight.

Knight'age (-āj), *n.* The body of knights, collectively.

Knight' bach'e-lor (nīt' băch'ẽ-lẽr); *pl.* KNIGHTS BACHELORS (nīts' băch'ẽ-lẽrz). A knight of the most ancient, but the lowest, order of English knights, and not a member of any order of chivalry.

Knight' ban'ner-et (băn'nẽr-ĕt); *pl.* KNIGHTS BANNERETS. A knight who carried a banner, who possessed fiefs to a greater amount than the knight bachelor.

Knight'-er'rant (-ẽr'rant), *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHT-ERRANTS, or KNIGHTS-ERRANT. A knight wandering in search of adventures, for the display of prowess and generosity.

Knight'-er'rant-ry (-rў), *n.* The character or actions of wandering knights; chivalry.

Knight'head' (nīt'hĕd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A bollard timber.

Knight'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** Dignity or condition of a knight; hence, chivalry. **2.** The whole body of knights.

Knight'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; chivalrous. — **Knight'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Knight'ly, *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

Knight' Tem'plar (tĕm'plẽr); *pl.* KNIGHTS TEMPLARS (nīts' tĕm'plẽrz). See TEMPLAR, *n.*, 1 and 3.

Knit (nĭt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNIT or KNITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNITTING.] [AS. *cnyttan*, fr. *cnotta* knot. See KNOT.] **1.** To form into a knot, or into knots. **2.** To form by the interlacing of yarn or thread in loops by means of needles. **3.** To join; to unite closely; to engage; hence (*Med.*), to cause to grow together. **4.** To draw together; to wrinkle.

Knits (nĭts), *n. pl.* [Prob. same word as *nit* a louse's egg.] (*Mining*) Small particles of ore.

Knit'ter (nĭt'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, knits.

Knit'ting (nĭt'tĭng), *n.* **1.** The work of a knitter; knitted work. **2.** Union formed by knitting.

Knives (nīvz), *n., pl.* of KNIFE. See KNIFE.

Knob (nŏb), *n.* [Variant of KNOP.] **1.** A hard protuberance; a bunch; a lump. **2.** (*Arch.*) See KNOP, 2.

Knob'by (-bў), *a.* Full of, or covered with, knobs.

Knock (nŏk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNOCKED (nŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOCKING.] [AS. *cnocian, cnucian*; prob. imitative.] **1.** To drive or be driven against something; to clash. **2.** To strike or beat; to rap.

To knock up, to fail of strength; to give out; to desist. — To knock off, to cease. — To knock under, to yield.

Knock (nŏk), *v. t.* **1.** To strike forcibly; to move or force by striking. **2.** To strike or rap upon for admittance.

To knock down, to assign to a bidder at an auction, by, or as by, a blow or knock. — To knock up, to beat or tire out; to fatigue completely. [*Colloq.*]

Knock (nŏk), *n.* Act of knocking; blow; stroke; rap.

Knock'down' (nŏk'doun'), *n.* A felling by a knock.

Knock'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, knocks.

Knock'-kneed' (-nēd'), *a.* Having the legs bent inward so that the knees touch in walking.

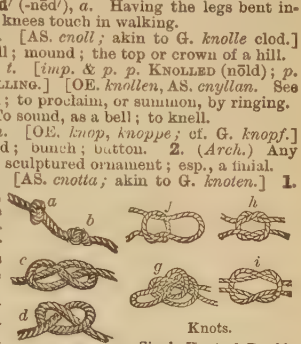
Knoll (nōl), *n.* [AS. *cnoll*; akin to G. *knolle* clod.] A little round hill; mound; the top or crown of a hill.

Knoll (nōl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNOLLED (nōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOLLING.] [OE. *knollen*, AS. *cnyllan*. See KNELL.] To toll; to proclaim, or summon, by ringing.

Knoll, *v. i.* To sound, as a bell; to knell.

Knop (nŏp), *n.* [OE. *knop, knoppe*; cf. G. *knopf*.] **1.** A knob; bud; bunch; button. **2.** (*Arch.*) Any boldly projecting sculptured ornament; esp., a finial.

Knot (nŏt), *n.* [AS. *cnotta*; akin to G. *knoten*.] **1.** (*a*) A lump, loop, or fastening made by tying or entangling together the parts or ends of one or more threads, cords, ropes, etc., or by tying or entangling a thread, cord, rope, etc., upon itself. [See *Illust.* of HITCH and of *Wall knot*, under WALL.] (*b*) An ornamental tie, as of a ribbon. **2.** A bond of union; connection; tie. **3.** A difficulty; perplexity. **4.** A figure of interlaced lines. **5.** A cluster; group; clique. **6.** A portion of a branch of a tree that forms a mass of woody fiber running at an angle with the grain of the main stock. Also, a protuberant joint in a plant. **7.** A knob, lump, swelling, or protuberance. **8.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A division of the log line, equal to $\frac{1}{120}$ of a nautical mile, serving to show the rapidity of the vessel's motion, each knot being proportioned to a mile as 30 seconds is to an hour. Hence: (*b*) A nautical mile, or 6080.27 feet. **9.** A kind of epaulet. **10.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of sandpiper.



Knots.

a Single Knot; *b* Double Knot; *c* Figure of 8 Knot; *d* Overhand Knot; *e* Bowline Knot; *f* Single Bowknot; *g* Loop Knot; *h* Granny Knot; *i* Square or Reef Knot.

Knot, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOTTING.] **1.** To tie in, or form into, a knot or knots; to entangle. **2.** To unite closely; to knit together.

Knot'grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A common weed with jointed stems (*Polygonum aviculare*); knotweed. (*b*) The dog grass.

Knot'ty (-tў), *a.* [*Compar.* KNOTTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* KNOTTIEST.] **1.** Full of knots; knotted. **2.** Difficult; intricate; perplexed. — **Knot'ti-ness,** *n.*

Knot'weed' (nŏt'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See KNOTGRASS (*a*).

Knout (nout *or* nōōt), *n.* [Russ. *knut*; prob. of Scand. origin. See KNOT.] A kind of whip for flogging criminals, formerly much used in Russia.

Knout, *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

Know (nō), *v. t.* [*imp.* KNEW (nū); *p. p.* KNOWN (nōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOWING.] [AS. *cnāwan*; akin to Icel. *knā* to be able, L. *gnoscere, noscere*, to know, Gr. γιγνώσκειν, Skr. *jnā*; fr. root of E. *can*, v. i., *ken*.] **1.** To perceive or apprehend clearly and certainly; to understand. **2.** To be convinced of the truth of; to be fully assured of. **3.** To be acquainted with; to possess experience of. **4.** To recognize; to discern the character of. **5.** To have sexual commerce with.

To know how, to understand the manner, way, or means; to have requisite information or intelligence.

Know, *v. i.* To have knowledge; to understand.

Know'a-ble (nō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be known.

Know'ing-ly, *adv.* With knowledge; consciously.

Knowl'edge (nŏl'ĕj), *n.* [*Know* + a suffix orig. same as Icel. *leikr* game, play, and akin to AS. *lāc*.] **1.** Act or state of knowing; certain apprehension; cognition. **2.** That which is or may be known; a cognition; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** That which is gained and preserved by knowing; acquaintance; enlightenment; learning. **4.** Familiarity of actual experience; practical skill. **5.** Scope of information; cognizance.

Syn. — See WISDOM.

Known (nōn), *p. p.* of KNOW.

Knuc'kle (nŭk'k'l), *n.* [AS. *cuncel*; akin to G. *knöchel* knuckle, *knochen* bone.] **1.** The joint of a finger, esp. when made prominent by the closing of the fingers. **2.** The kneejoint, or middle joint, of either leg of a quadruped, esp. of a calf. **3.** (*Mech.*) The joining parts

of a hinge through which the pin or rivet passes; a knuckle joint. **4.** A metal shield for the hand furnished with points and forming an ugly weapon. [*Slang*]

Knuckle joint (*Mach.*), a kind of hinge joint.

Knuckle Joint.

Knuc'kle (nŭk'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNUCKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNUCKLING (-klĭng).] To yield; to submit.

Knur (nûr), *n.* A knurl.

Knurl (nûrl), *n.* [See GNARL.] A contorted knot in wood; a crossgrained protuberance; a nodule.

Knurl (nûrl), *v. t.* To ridge; to mill.

Knurled (nûrld), *a.* **1.** Full of knots; gnarled. **2.** Milled, as the head of a screw, or the edge of a coin.

Knurl'y (nûrl'ĭ), *a.* Full of knurls; hard; tough.

Ko'balt (kō'bôlt), *n.* See COBALT.

Ko'bold (kō'bōld; *G.* kō'bôlt), *n.* [G.] A kind of domestic spirit in German mythology.

Ko'dak (kō'dăk), *n.* A kind of portable camera.

Kohl (kōl), *n.* [See ALCOHOL.] A preparation of soot, used by Eastern women to darken the eyelids.

Kohl'-ra'bi (kōl'rä'bĭ), *n.; pl.* -RABIES (-bĭz). [G. Cf. COLE, RAPE the plant.] (*Bot.*) A variety of cabbage.

Vienna Kohl-rabi.

Koo'doo (kōō'dōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large South African species of antelope.

Ko'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* [Russ. *kopeika.*] A Russian coin, 100 of which make a rouble, or about 60 cents.

Ko'ran (kō'răn *or* kō-răn'), *n.* [Ar. *qorān.* See ALCORAN.] The Scriptures of the Mohammedans, containing the professed revelations to Mohammed.

Kos'mos (kŏz'mŏs), *n.* See COSMOS.

Ko-tow' (kō-tou'), *n.* [Chinese, knock head.] The prostration made to superiors by knocking the forehead on the ground.

Ko-tow', *v. i.* To perform the kotow.

Kou'miss (kōō'mĭs), *n.* [Russ. *kumys;* of Mongolian origin.] An intoxicating fermented or distilled liquor orig. made by the Tartars from mare's or camel's milk.

Kow-tow' (kou-tou'), *n. & v. i.* Same as KOTOW.

Kraal (krăl *or* krȧl), *n.* [D.; prob. same word as E. *corral.*] **1.** A collection of huts within a stockade; also, a single hut. [*South Africa*] **2.** An inclosure into which wild elephants are driven. [*Ceylon*]

Kra'ken (krä'kĕn), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster.

Kreel (krēl), *n.* See CREEL.

Krem'lin (krĕm'lĭn), *n.* [Russ. *kremle.*] The citadel of a town or city, esp. that of Moscow. [*Russia*]

Kre'o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* See CREOSOTE.

Kreut'zer (kroit'sĕr), *n.* [G. *kreuzer.*] A small (disused) copper coin of South Germany; also, one of Austria.

‖ **Ku'du** (kōō'dōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See KOODOO.

Ku'klux' (kū'klŭks'), *n.* A secret political organization active in the Southern States in the repression of the political power of the freedmen for a time after the close of the Civil War in the U. S. [KOUMISS.]

Ku'mish (kōō'mĭsh), **Ku'miss** (kōō'mĭs), *n.* See

Ky'an-ize (kī'ăn-īz), *v. t.* [From Mr. *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] To render (wood) proof against decay by saturating with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Kym'ric (kĭm'rĭk), *a. & n.* See CYMRIC, *a. & n.*

Kym'ry (-rĭ), *n.* See CYMRY.

Kyr'i-o-log'ic (kĭr'ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Kyr'i-o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* See CURIOLOGIC.

Kythe, Kithe (kīth), *v. t.* [*imp.* KYDDE, KIDDE (kĭd'de); *p. p.* KYTHED (kīthd), KID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KYTHING.] [AS. *cȳðan*, fr. *cūð* known. See UNCOUTH.] To make known; to show; to declare. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

L.

L (ĕl). **1.** L is the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, and a vocal consonant. Its form and value are from the Greek, through the Latin, the form of the Greek letter being from the Phœnician, and the ultimate origin prob. Egyptian. Etymologically, it is most closely related to *r* and *u;* as in *pilgrim*, peregrine, *couch* (fr. L. *collocare*), *auburn* (fr. LL. *alburnus*). See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 241. **2.** As a numeral, L stands for fifty.

L (ĕl), *n.* **1.** An extension, properly one at right angles to the length, of a main building; a wing. **2.** (*Mech.*) A short right-angled pipe fitting.

La (lä), *n.* (*Mus.*) A syllable applied to the sixth tone of the scale in solmization.

La (lą), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise; — commonly followed by *me.* [*Low*]

‖ **Lab'a-rum** (lăb'ȧ-rŭm), *n.; pl.* LABARA (-rȧ). [L.] The standard adopted by the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity.

Lab'e-fac'tion (-ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* A labefying; decay.

Lab'e-fy (lăb'ē-fī), *v. t.* [L. *labefacere; labare* to totter + *facere* to make.] To weaken or impair. [*R.*]

La'bel (lā'bĕl), *n.* [OF. *label* sort of ribbon or fringe; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A slip of silk, paper, parchment, etc., affixed to anything to indicate the contents, ownership, destination, etc. **2.** A slip of ribbon, parchment, etc., attached to a document to hold the appended seal; also, the seal. **3.** A writing annexed by way of addition. **4.** (*Gothic Arch.*) The rectangular projecting molding over openings in mediæval architecture.

La'bel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LABELED (-bĕld) or LABELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LABELING or LABELLING.] To affix a label to; to mark with a name, etc.

‖ **La'bi-a** (lā'bĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* See LABIUM.

La'bi-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the labia or to the lips. **2.** (*Mus.*) Furnished with lips. **3.** (*Phonetics*) (*a*) Articulated, as a consonant, mainly by the lips. (*b*) Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lip opening. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 11, 178.

La'bi-al, *n.* (*Phonetics*) A labial letter or character.

La'bi-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Phonetics*) Quality of being labial.

La'bi-al-ize (lā'bĭ-al-īz), *v. t.* (*Phonetics*) To modify by contraction of the lip opening.

La'bi-al-ly, *adv.* With, or by means of, the lips.

La'bi-ate (-āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth, as in the snapdragon and catnip. (*b*) Belonging to a natural order of plants, of which the mint, sage, and catnip are examples.

Labiate Corolla.

La'bi-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as LABIATE, *a.* (*a*).

La'bi-o-den'tal (lā'bĭ-ō-dĕn'tal), *a.* [*Labium* + *dental.*] (*Phonetics*) Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

La'bi-o-na'sal (lā'bĭ-ō-nā'zal), *a.* [*Labium* + *nasal.*] (*Phonetics*) Formed by the lips and the nose.

‖ **La'bi-um** (lā'bĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. LABIA (-ȧ), E. LABIUMS (-ŭmz). [L.] **1.** A lip, or liplike organ or part. **2.** The lip of an organ pipe. **3.** *pl.* (*Anat.*) The folds of integument at the opening of the vulva. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) The organ of insects which covers the mouth beneath.

La'bor (lā'bẽr), *n.* [OF. *labour, labor, labur,* L. *labor.*] **1.** Physical toil or bodily exertion, esp. when fatiguing, irksome, or unavoidable, in distinction from sportive exercise; work. **2.** Intellectual exertion; mental effort. **3.** That which demands effort; task. **4.** Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.

Syn. — Drudgery; industry; painstaking. See TOIL.

La'bor, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LABORED (lā'bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LABORING.] **1.** To exert muscular strength; to put forth physical effort; to work painfully or in subjection; to toil. **2.** To exert one's powers of mind in the prosecution of any design. **3.** To do one's work under conditions of difficulty; to move slowly, as against opposition, or under a burden. **4.** To be in travail.

La'bor, *v. t.* **1.** To work at; to work; to cultivate. **2.** To form, perfect, carry on or urge with effort.

Lab'o-ra-to-ry (lăb'ō-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [Shortened fr. an older *elaboratory*, fr. *elaborate.*] The workroom of a chemist; also, a place devoted to experiments in any natural science.

La'bored (lā'bẽrd), *a.* Bearing marks of labor and effort; elaborately wrought; not easy or natural.

La'bor-er (lā'bẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who performs labor, esp. labor requiring strength rather than skill.

La-bo'ri-ous (lȧ-bō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Requiring labor;

toilsome; tiresome. **2.** Devoted to labor; industrious. —**La-bo'ri-ous-ly** (lȧ-bō'rĭ-ŭs-lȳ), *adv.* —**La-bo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* [feldspar.

Lab'ra-dor'ite (lăb'rȧ-dôr-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of

‖ **La'brum** (lā'brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. LABRA (-brȧ), E. LABRUMS (-brŭmz). [L.] **1.** A lip or edge. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An organ in insects serving as an upper lip.

La-bur'num (lȧ-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A small leguminous tree (*Cytisus Laburnum*), native of the Alps.

Lab'y-rinth (lăb'ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*, Gr. λαβύρινθος.] **1.** An edifice or place full of intricate passageways. **2.** Any object or arrangement of an intricate form or nature. **3.** A bewildering difficulty. **4.** (*Anat.*) The internal ear. See EAR.

Syn. — Maze; confusion; intricacy; windings. — *Maze* is less restricted in its figurative uses than *labyrinth*, which latter is usually applied to some physical object with intricate passageways, or windings and turnings.

Lab'y-rin'thi-an (-rĭn'thĭ-ȧn), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, a labyrinth; intricate; intricately winding.

Lab'y-rin'thic (-thĭk), } *a.* Like or pertaining

Lab'y-rin'thic-al (-thĭ-kȧl), } to a labyrinth.

Lab'y-rin'thine (lăb'ĭ-rĭn'thĭn), *a.* Labyrinthian.

Lac (lăk), ‖ **Lakh** (lăk), *n.* [Hind. *lak*, *lākh*, *lāksh*, Skr. *laksha* mark, sign, lakh.] One hundred thousand; also, a vaguely great number. [*East Indies*]

Lac, *n.* [Per. *lak.*] A resinous substance produced mainly on the banyan tree, by exudation from an insect.

Lace (lās), *n.* [OF. *laz*, dim. *lacet*, fr. L. *laqueus* noose, snare.] **1.** That which binds or holds; a string, cord, or band, used in drawing and holding together parts of a garment, of a machine belt, etc. **2.** A fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, cotton, etc.

Lace, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACED (lāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACING (lā'sĭng).] **1.** To fasten or unite with a lace or laces. **2.** To adorn with narrow strips or braids.

Lac'er-ate (lăs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *lacerare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *lacer* lacerated.] To tear; to rend; to mangle. Hence, fig.: To afflict; to torture.

Lac'er-ate, } *a.* **1.** Rent; mangled. **2.** (*Bot.*

Lac'er-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } & *Zoöl.*) Having jagged edges.

Lac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A lacerating. **2.** A breach or wound made by lacerating. [lacerate.

Lac'er-a-tive (lăs'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Lacerating, or able to

Lach'es (lăsh'ĕz), } *n.* [OF. *lachesse*, fr. *lache* lax,

Lache (lăsh), } indolent, ultimately fr. L. *laxus*, E. *lax.*] (*Law*) Neglect; negligence; remissness; neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

Lach'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-mȧl), *a.* [From L. *lacrima*, improperly *lachryma*, a tear; akin to E. *tear* (of the eye).] Of or pertaining to tears; specif. (*Anat.*), secreting tears. —*n.* A lachrymatory.

Lach'ry-ma-to-ry (-mȧ-tō-rў), *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A kind of bottle found in sepulchers in which it was supposed that the tears of mourners were collected.

Lach'ry-mose' (-mōs'), *a.* Generating tears; given to shedding tears; tearful. [A lace.

La'cing (lā'sĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who laces. **2.**

La-cin'i-ate (lȧ-sĭn'ĭ-āt), } *a.* [L. *lacinia* flap of a

La-cin'i-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } garment.] **1.** Fringed. **2.** (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) Cut into narrow, irregular lobes.

Lack (lăk), *n.* [OE. *lak;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Blame; fault. [*Obs.*] **2.** Deficiency; want; need; destitution; failure.

Lack, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACKED (lăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACKING.] To be without or deficient in; to want; to need.

Lack, *v. i.* **1.** To be wanting. **2.** To be in want.

Lack'a-dai'si-cal (lăk'ȧ-dā'zĭ-kȧl), *a.* [From LACKADAISY, *interj.*] Affectedly pensive; languidly sentimental. —**Lack'a-dai'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Lack'a-dai'sy (lăk'ȧ-dā'zў), *interj.* [From LACKADAY, *interj.*] An expression of languor.

Lack'a-day' (-dā'), *interj.* [Abbrev. fr. ALACKADAY.] Alack the day; alas; — expressing sorrow, regret, etc.

Lack'er (lăk'ĕr), *n.* & *v.* See LACQUER.

Lack'ey (lăk'ў), *n. pl.* LACKEYS (-ĭz). [F. *laquais;* of uncertain origin.] An attending male servant; a footman; a servile follower.

Lack'ey, *v. t.* & *i.* To attend or serve as lackey.

Lack'lus'ter (-lŭs'tĕr), *a.* Wanting luster.

La-con'ic (lȧ-kŏn'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Expressing much in

La-con'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } few words, after the manner of the Laconians or Spartans; brusque; epigrammatic; pointed. **2.** Characteristic of, or like, the Spartans; hence, stern; cruel; unflinching. —**La-con'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Short; brief; concise; sententious; pithy. — *Concise* means without irrelevant or superfluous matter; it is the opposite of *diffuse*. *Laconic* means concise, with pithiness, sometimes with brusqueness.

La-con'i-cism (lȧ-kŏn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Same as LACONISM.

Lac'o-nism (lăk'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Laconic style. **2.** An instance of laconic style or expression. [or habits.

Lac'o-nize (lăk'ō-nīz), *v. i.* To be laconic in speech

Lac'quer (lăk'ĕr), *n.* [F. *lacre* a sort of sealing wax, Pg. *lacre*, fr. *laca*, E. *lac.*] A varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol; also, any one of various other varnishes, esp. a tough varnish of the Japanese.

Lac'quer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACQUERED (lăk'ĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACQUERING.] To cover with lacquer.

Lac'quer-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who lacquers.

‖ **La'cri-mo'so** (lä'krē-mō'zō), *a.* [It. See LACHRYMOSE.] (*Mus.*) Plaintive; mournful.

La-crosse' (lȧ-krŏs'; 115), *n.* [F. *la crosse*, lit., the crosier, hooked stick.] A game of ball, originating among the North American Indians, in which each player carries a long-handled racket, called a "*crosse*," with which the ball is caught and tossed or carried.

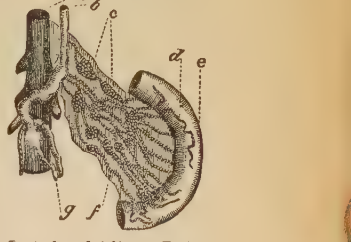
Lac'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-mȧl), *a.* & *n.* See LACHRYMAL.

Lac'tant (lăk'tȧnt), *a.* [L. *lactans*, p. pr. of *lactare* to suck, fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] Suckling; giving suck.

Lac'tate (-tāt), *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] (*Chem.*) A salt of lactic acid.

Lac-ta'tion (lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* A giving suck; the secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland.

Lac'te-al (lăk'tē-ȧl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, milk; milky. **2.** (*Anat.* & *Physiol.*) Pertaining to, or containing, chyle. —*n.* (*Anat.*) One of the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the small intestine to the thoracic duct.



Lacteals and Adjacent Parts.
a Aorta; *b* Thoracic Duct; *c* Lymphatic or Lacteal Glands lying in the Mesentery and connected with each other and with the Thoracic Duct by the Lacteals *f*; *d* Radicals of the Lacteals in the wall of the intestine *e*; *g* Large Lacteals separated from the Mesentery.

Lac'te-an (-ȧn), *a.* Lacteal.

Lac'te-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Milky; resembling milk; lacteal.

Lac-tes'cence (lăk-tĕs'-sens), *n.* **1.** State or quality of producing milk or latex. **2.** (*Bot.*) Latex.

Lac-tes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *lactescens*, p. pr. of *lactescere* to turn to milk, deriv. of *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] Producing milk or latex.

Lac'tic (lăk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Of or pertaining to milk; procured from whey.

Lac-tif'er-ous (lăk-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lac* milk + *-ferous.*] Bearing or containing milk or latex.

Lac-tif'ic (-tĭf'ĭk), } *a.*

Lac-tif'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } [L. *lac* milk + *facere* to make.] Producing milk.

Lac'tin (lăk'tĭn), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Lactose.

Lac-tom'e-ter (lăk-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk + *-meter.*] An instrument for estimating the purity or richness of milk.

Lac'to-scope (lăk'tō-skōp), *n.* [L. *lac* milk + *-scope.*] A lactometer by which estimates are made from the opacity of the milk.

Lac'tose' (-tōs'), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Sugar of milk or milk sugar; a crystalline sugar present in milk.

‖ **La-cu'na** (lȧ-kū'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. LACUNÆ (-nē); E. LACUNAS (-nȧz). [L., pit, lake, fr. *lacus* lake.] A small opening; a small pit or depression; a small blank space; a gap or vacancy; a hiatus.

La-cu'nar (-nĕr), *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A ceiling or under surface, esp. if made up of sunken panels. (*b*) One of the sunken panels in such a ceiling.

Lac'u-nose' (lăk'ū-nōs'), } *a.* (*Biol.*) Furrowed or

La-cu'nous (lȧ-kū'nŭs), } pitted; having lacunæ.

La-cus'tral (lȧ-kŭs'trȧl), } *a.* [L. *lacus* lake.] Found

La-cus'trine (-trĭn), } in, or pertaining to, lakes or ponds, or growing in them.

Lacustrine dwellings. See *Lake dwellings*, under LAKE.

Lac'work' (lăk'wĕrk'), *n.* Ornamentation by means of lacquer painted, carved, or colored.

Lad (lăd), *n.* [OE. *ladde*, of Celtic origin.] **1.** A boy; youth; stripling. **2.** A companion; comrade; mate.

Lad'a-num (lăd'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [L. *ladanum*, Gr. λάδανον, λήδανον, fr. λῆδον, name of a shrub, mastic.] A gum resin gathered from certain Oriental shrubs.

Lad'der (-dĕr), *n.* [AS. *hlæder*, *hlædder;* akin to D.

ladder, G. *leiter*, and fr. root of E. *lean*, v.] A frame for ascent and descent, consisting of two side pieces with cross pieces for steps.

Lad'die (lăd'dĭ), *n.* A lad; a male sweetheart. [*Scot.*]

Lade (lād), *v. t.* [*imp.* Laded; *p. p.* Laded, Laden (lād'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Lading.] [AS. *hladan* to heap, load, draw (water); akin to G. *laden* to load, Goth. *aṭhlapan*.] **1.** To load; to put a burden or freight on or in. **2.** To throw in or out, with a ladle or dipper; to dip.

Lad'en (lād'n), *p.* & *a.* Loaded; freighted; burdened.

Lad'ing (lād'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of loading. **2.** That which constitutes a load; freight; burden. [mestizo.]

‖ **La-di'no** (lä-dē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -nos (-nōz). [Sp.] A

La'dle (lā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan* to load. See Lade, *v. t.*] **1.** A cuplike spoon, often of large size, with a long handle, used in lading, dipping, or carrying materials, esp. liquids. **2.** The float of a mill wheel.

La'dle (lā'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ladled (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ladling (-dlĭng).] To take up and convey in a ladle; to dip with, or as with, a ladle.

La-drone' (lä-drōn'), *n.* [Sp. *ladron*, L. *latro*, Gr. λάτρις servant.] A robber; a pirate; hence, a rascal.

La'dy (lā'dĭ), *n.* [AS. *hlæfdige*, *hlæfdie*; AS. *hlāf* loaf + a root of uncertain origin, possibly akin to E. *dairy*.] **1.** The female head of a household. **2.** A woman having proprietary rights or authority; mistress; — a feminine correlative of *lord*. **3.** A woman to whom one is devoted or bound; a sweetheart. **4.** A woman of social distinction or position. In England, a feminine title corresponding to *lord*. **5.** A woman of refined or gentle manners. **6.** A wife; — not now in approved usage. **7.** (*Zoöl.*) The triturating apparatus in the stomach of a lobster.

Our Lady, the Virgin Mary.

Ladybird. Slightly enlarged.

La'dy-bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* [Equiv. to, bird of Our Lady.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small beetles which feed on aphids, or plant lice. [Ladybird.]

La'dy-bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as

La'dy Day' (dā'). The day of the annunciation to the Virgin Mary, March 25.

La'dy-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [*Lady* + *-kin*.] A little lady or dear lady; — once applied, in the corrupt form *Lakin*, to the Virgin Mary.

La'dy-like' (-līk'), *a.* **1.** Like a lady; well-bred; elegant; refined. **2.** Becoming or suitable to a lady. **3.** Delicate; effeminate.

La'dy-love' (-lŭv'), *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

La'dy's fin'ger (lā'dĭz fĭn'gĕr). **1.** *pl.* (*Bot.*) The kidney vetch. **2.** (*Cookery*) A variety of small cake. **3.** A long, slender variety of the potato.

La'dy-ship (lā'dĭ-shĭp), *n.* Rank or position of a lady.

La'dy's slip'per (lā'dĭz slĭp'pĕr). (*Bot.*) An orchidaceous plant, the labellum of which resembles a slipper.

La'dy's smock' (smŏk'). (*Bot.*) The cuckooflower (*a*).

La'dy's tra'ces (trā'sĕz), **La'dies' tress'es** (trĕs'ĕz). (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of orchidaceous plants bearing white flowers set in spirals.

Laem'mer-gey'er, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Lammergeir.

Læv'u-lose' (lĕv'ū-lōs'), *n.* (*Chem.*) See Levulose.

Lag (lăg), *a.* [Of Celtic origin.] Slow; tardy; hence, last. [*Obs.*]

Lag, *n.* **1.** One who lags; the last one. [*Obs.*] **2.** The last in rank; the lowest class. **3.** Amount of retardation, as of a valve in a steam engine, in opening or closing. **4.** A stave of a cask, cylinder covering, etc.

Lag screw, a kind of iron screw with a bolt head.

Lag, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Lagged (lăgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Lagging (-gĭng).] To walk or move slowly; to stay or fall behind; to linger or loiter.

Lag, *v. t.* To cover with lags. See Lag, *n.*, 4.

La'ger (lä'gĕr), *n.* Lager beer.

La'ger beer' (bēr'). [G. *lager* bed, storehouse + *bier* beer.] A kind of beer, originating in Germany; — so called from its being stored for some months before use.

Lag'gard (lăg'gĕrd), *a.* [*Lag* + *-ard*.] Slow; sluggish; backward. — *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.

Lag'ger (-gĕr), *n.* A laggard.

Lag'ging (-gĭng), *n.* **1.** The covering of a steam cylinder; esp., an outer one of lags. **2.** Lags collectively.

La-goon' (lä-gōōn'), *n.* [It. or Sp. *laguna*, L. *lacuna* ditch, pool, pond, *lacus* lake.] **1.** A shallow sound, channel, or lake, esp. one into which the sea flows. **2.** A lake in a coral island.

La-gune' (lä-gūn'), *n.* See Lagoon.

La'ic (lā'ĭk), **La'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *laicus*. See Lay laic.] Of or pert. to a layman or the laity.

La'ic, *n.* A layman.

Laid (lād), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Lay.

Laid paper, paper marked with parallel lines or water marks, as if ribbed, from parallel wires in the mold.

Lain (lān), *p. p.* of Lie, *v. i.*

Lair (lâr), *n.* [AS. *leger*; akin to E. *lie*.] A place in which to lie or rest; esp., the couch of a wild beast.

Laird (lârd), *n.* [See Lord.] A lord; a landholder, esp. one who holds land directly of the crown. [*Scot.*]

‖ **Lais'sez' faire'** (lā'sā' fâr'). [F., let alone.] Noninterference; — an axiom of some political economists, deprecating attempts by government to foster or regulate commerce, industries, etc., by bounty or restriction.

La'i-ty (lā'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See Lay, *a.*] The lay people, as distinguished from the clergy or nonprofessional people.

Lake (lāk), *n.* [F. *laque*, fr. Per. See Lac.] A pigment formed by combining some coloring matter, usually by precipitation, with a metallic oxide or earth.

Lake, *n.* [AS. *lac*, L. *lacus*; akin to AS. *lagu* lake, sea.] A large body of water, not a part of the ocean, contained in a depression of the earth's surface.

Lake, *or* Lacustrine, dwellings (*Archæol.*), dwellings built over a lake, sometimes on piles, and sometimes on rude foundations kept in place by piles; specifically, such dwellings of prehistoric times.

Lake'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little lake.

‖ **Lakh** (lăk), *n.* Same as Lac, one hundred thousand.

La'kin (lā'kĭn), *n.* See Ladykin.

Lal-la'tion (lăl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lallare* to sing lalla, or lullaby.] An enunciation of the letter *r* like *l*.

La'ma (lä'mä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Llama.

La'ma, *n.* [Tibet. *blama* (pronounced *lä'ma*) a chief, a high priest.] A priest or monk of Lamaism.

The Grand Lama, *or* Dalai Lama (lit., Ocean Lama), the supreme pontiff in the hierarchy of lamaism.

La'ma-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A modified form of Buddhism.

La-marck'i-an (lä-märk'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to, or involved in, the doctrines of Lamarckism.

La-marck'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [From *Lamarck*, a distinguished French naturalist.] (*Biol.*) The theory that structural variations, characteristic of species and genera, are produced in animals and plants by the direct influence of physical environments, and esp., in the case of animals, by use or disuse of certain organs.

Lamb (lăm), *n.* [AS.; akin to G. *lamm*.] **1.** The young of the sheep. **2.** An innocent, gentle, or unsophisticated person.

Lamb of God, The Lamb (*Script.*), the Savior Jesus Christ, in allusion to the paschal lamb. — Lamb's wool. (*a*) The wool of a lamb. (*b*) Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples; — probably from the resemblance of the pulp of roasted apples to lamb's wool. [*Obs.*]

Lamb (lăm), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Lambed (lămd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Lambing.] To bring forth a lamb or lambs.

Lam'ba-tive (lăm'bā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *lambere* to lick. See Lambent.] Taken by licking with the tongue.

Lam'ba-tive, *n.* A lambative medicine.

‖ **Lamb'da** (lăm'dä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάμβδα.] The Greek letter Λ, λ, corresponding with English L, l.

Lamb'doid (-doid), *a.* [Gr. λαμβδοειδής, fr. λάμβδα lambda + εἶδος shape.] Shaped like the letter lambda (Λ).

Lam'bent (lăm'bent), *a.* [L. *lambens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *lambere* to lick; akin to E. *lap*.] **1.** Playing on the surface; gliding over. **2.** Twinkling; flickering.

Lamb'kin (lăm'kĭn), *n.* A small lamb.

Lam'bre-quin (lăm'bĕr-kĭn), *n.* [F. Cf. Label.] **1.** A kind of pendent scarf or covering for the helmet. **2.** A piece of ornamental drapery pendent from a shelf or from the casing above a window.

Lamb'skin' (lăm'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a lamb; esp., a skin dressed with the wool on.

Lame (lām), *a.* [*Compar.* Lamer (-ĕr); *superl.* Lamest.] [AS. *lama*; akin to G. *lahm*.] **1.** (*a*) Moving with pain or difficulty on account of injury, defect, or temporary obstruction of a function. (*b*) Somewhat disabled by reason of the imperfect action of a limb; crippled. **2.** Hence, hobbling; limping; inefficient; imperfect.

Lame (lām), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Lamed (lāmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Laming.] To make lame.

La-mel'la (lä-mĕl'lä), *n.*; *pl.* L. Lamellæ (-lē), E. Lamellas (-läz). [L., dim. of *lamina* plate, leaf, layer.] A thin plate or scale. — **Lam'el-lar** (lăm'ĕl-lĕr), *a.*

Lam'el-late (lăm'ĕl-lāt), **Lam'el-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Composed of, or furnished with, lamellæ.

La-mel'li-branch (lä-mĕl'lĭ-brăṇk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Lamellibranchia. Also used adjectively.

‖ **La-mel'li-bran'chi-a** (-brăṇ'kĭ-ä), ‖ **La-mel'li-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See Lamella, and Branchia.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Mollusca including all those that have bivalve shells, as the clams, oysters, etc.

La-mel'li-corn (lă-mĕl'lĭ-kôrn), *a.* [*Lamella* + L. *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Terminating in a group of flat lamellæ; — said of antennæ. (*b*) Having such antennæ.

Lame'ly (lām'lĭ), *adv.* In a lame manner.

Lame'ness, *n.* State or quality of being lame.

La-ment' (lă-mĕnt'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAMENTING.] [F. *lamenter*, L. *lamentari*, fr. *lamentum* a lament.] To express or feel sorrow; to mourn; to bemoan; to bewail. — **La-ment'er,** *n.* Syn. — See DEPLORE.

La-ment', *n.* 1. Grief or sorrow expressed in cries; a wailing; a plaint. 2. An elegy or mournful ballad.

Lam'en-ta-ble (lăm'ĕn-tă-b'l), *a.* 1. Expressing grief; mourning; sorrowful. 2. Fitted to awaken lament; pitiable; deplorable. 3. Miserable; pitiful; paltry. — **Lam'en-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Lam'en-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Lam'en-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lamenting.

Lam'i-na (lăm'ĭ-nă), *n.; pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-năz). [L. Cf. LAMELLA.] 1. A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another. 2. (*Bot.*) The blade of a leaf; the expanded portion of a petal or sepal.

Lam'i-na-ble (lăm'ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being split into laminæ, or of being pressed into a thin plate.

Lam'i-nar (-nēr), **Lam'i-nal** (-nal), *a.* In, or consisting of, a thin plate or plates.

Lam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, laminæ, or thin plates, scales, or layers.

Lam'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAMINATING (-nā'tĭng).] 1. To separate into thin plates or layers. 2. To form into a thin plate, as by rolling.

Lam'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Process of laminating, or state of being laminated.

Lam'i-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Lamina* + *-ferous.*] Having a structure consisting of laminæ, or thin layers.

Lam'mas (lăm'măs), *n.* [AS. *hlāmmesse, hlāfmæsse*, loaf feast, or feast of first fruits; *hlāf* loaf + *mæsse* mass; — from an old Anglo-Saxon feast held on August first (now August twelfth).] The first day of August.

Lam'mer-geir (lăm'mĕr-gīr), **Lam'mer-gei'er** (-gī'ĕr), *n.* [G. *lämmergeier; lamm*, pl. *lämmer*, lamb + *geier* vulture.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large vulture of Southern Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa.

Lammergeir (*Gypaëtus barbatus*).

Lamp (lămp), *n.* [F. *lampe*, L. *lampas, -adis*, fr. Gr. λαμπάς, -άδος, torch, fr. λάμπειν to give light, to shine.] 1. A light-producing vessel, instrument, or apparatus; esp., one with a wick for burning an inflammable liquid. 2. Fig.: Anything regarded metaphorically as performing the uses of a lamp.

Safety lamp, *or* Davy lamp, a miner's lamp in which the flame is surrounded by a wire gauze, preventing the ignition of gases.

Lam'pad (lăm'păd), *n.* [Gr. λαμπάς. See LAMP.] Lamp; candlestick. [*R.*]

Lam'pas (lăm'pas), *n.* [F. *lampas.*] An inflammation and swelling of the soft parts of the roof of the mouth in the horse.

Lamp'black' (lămp'blăk'), *n.* [*Lamp* + *black.*] The fine impalpable soot obtained from smoke.

Lam'per eel' (lăm'pĕr ēl'). (*Zoöl.*) See LAMPREY.

Lam'pers (lăm'pĕrz), *n.* See LAMPAS.

Lamp'light' (-līt'), *n.* Light from a lamp.

Lamp'light'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that lights a lamp.

Lam-poon' (lăm-pōōn'), *n.* [F. *lampon* a drinking song, fr. *lampons* let us drink, — the burden of such a song, fr. *lamper* to guzzle; of German origin. Prob. so called because drinking songs often contain personal slander or satire.] A personal satire in writing.

Lam-poon', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAMPOONED (-pōōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAMPOONING.] To subject to abusive ridicule expressed in writing; to defame; to satirize.

Lam-poon'er (-ĕr), *n.* The writer of a lampoon.

Lam'prey (lăm'prĭ), *n.* [F. *lamproie*, LL. *lampreda, lampetra*, from L. *lambere* to lick + *petra* rock, stone.] (*Zoöl.*) An eel-like marsipobranch inhabiting the sea and rivers. The lampreys have a round, sucking mouth, without jaws, set with numerous minute teeth, and cling to stones.

La'na-ry (lā'nă-rĭ), *n.* A place for storing wool.

La'nate (lā'nāt), **La'na-ted** (-nā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *lanatus*, fr. *lana* wool.] Woolly; covered with downy hairs.

Lan'cas-te'ri-an (lăn'kăs-tē'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a system of instruction followed by one Joseph *Lancaster*, in which advanced pupils teach those below them.

Lance (lăns), *n.* [OE. *launce*, F. *lance*, fr. L. *lancea.*] 1. A weapon, consisting of a long shaft or handle and a steel blade or head; a spear. 2. A soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

Lance, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LANCED (lănst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LANCING (lăn'sĭng).] 1. To pierce with a lance, or any similar weapon. 2. To open with a lancet. 3. To throw in the manner of a lance.

Lance' fish' (lăns' fĭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) A slender marine fish of the genus *Ammodytes.*

Lance'let (-lĕt), *n.* [*Lance* + *-let.*] (*Zoöl.*) The Amphioxus.

Lan'ce-o-late (lăn'sē-ō-lāt), **Lan'ce-o-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *lanceolatus*, fr. *lanceola* a little lance. See LANCE.] Rather narrow, tapering to a point at the apex, and sometimes at the base also.

Lance.

Lan'cer (lăn'sĕr), *n.* 1. One who lances; a soldier who carries a lance. 2. *pl.* (*Dancing*) A set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement.

Lan'cet (lăn'sĕt), *n.* [F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* lance.] A surgical cutting instrument, commonly sharp-pointed and two-edged.

Lancet arch (*Arch.*), a narrow pointed arch.

Lance'wood' (lăns'wŏŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tough, elastic wood, often used for archery bows, fishing rods, etc.; also, the tree producing it.

Lanch (lânch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LANCHED (lânchť); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LANCHING.] [See LAUNCH, LANCE.] To throw, as a lance; to launch.

Lan'ci-nate (lăn'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *lancinare*, p. p. *-atus.*] To tear; to lacerate; to pierce or stab.

Lan'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A tearing; laceration.

Land (lănd), *n.* [AS. *land, lond;* akin to G. *land.*] 1. The solid part of the surface of the earth. 2. Any portion of the surface of the earth, considered by itself, or as belonging to an individual or a people. 3. Ground, in respect to its nature or quality; soil. 4. The inhabitants of a country; a nation or people. 5. The mainland, in distinction from islands. 6. (*Law*) Any ground with its appurtenances; real estate.

Land, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LANDING.] 1. To set or go on shore from a vessel; to disembark; to debark. 2. To catch and bring to shore; to capture. 3. To set down after conveying; to cause to fall, or to alight, at the end of a flight or course.

Lan'dam-man (lăn'dăm-măn), *n.* [G. *landamman; land* land, country + *ammann* for *amtmann* bailiff.] 1. A chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons. 2. The president of the diet of the Helvetic republic.

Lan'dau (lăn'dą), *n.* [From the town *Landau* in Germany.] A four-wheeled covered vehicle, the top of which can be turned down, so as to make an open carriage.

Land'ed (lănd'ĕd), *a.* 1. Having an estate in land. 2. Consisting in real estate or land.

Land'fall' (lănd'fąl'), *n.* 1. A sudden transference of property in land by the death of its owner. 2. (*Naut.*) Sighting or making land when at sea.

Land'flood' (-flŭd'), *n.* A freshet overflowing land.

Land'grave' (-grāv'), *n.* [G. *landgraf; land* land + *graf* earl, count.] A German nobleman of the rank of an English earl or a French count.

Land-gra'vi-ate (lănd-grā'vĭ-āt), *n.* The territory, office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

Land'gra-vine (lănd'grā-vēn), *n.* [G. *landgräfin.*] The wife of a landgrave.

Land'hold'er (-hōld'ĕr), *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land. — **Land'hold'ing,** *n. & a.*

Land'ing, *n.* 1. A going or bringing on shore. 2. A place for discharging passengers or freight. 3. (*Arch.*) The level part of a staircase, at the top of a flight of stairs, or connecting one flight with another.

Land'la'dy (lănd'lā'dĭ), *n.* 1. A woman having real estate which she leases. 2. The mistress of an inn or lodging house.

Land'lock' (-lŏk'), *v. t.* To inclose, or nearly inclose, [with land.]

Land'lo'per (-lō'pĕr), *n.* Same as LANDLOUPER.

Land'lord' (-lōrd'), *n.* [See LAND; LORD.] 1. The lord of a manor, or of land; owner of real estate which he leases. 2. The master of an inn or lodging house.

Land'lord·ism (lănd'lôrd·ĭz'm), *n.* State or characteristics of a landlord; specif., in Great Britain, relation of landlords to tenants, esp. as regards agricultural lands.

Land'loup'er (-lōōp'ẽr), *n.* [D. *landlooper; land* land + *loopen* to run.] A vagabond; vagrant.

Land'lub'ber (-lŭb'bẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *land* + *lubber*.] (*Naut.*) One who passes his life on land; — so called among seamen in contempt or ridicule.

Land'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A man who lives or serves on land. **2.** (*Eng.*) An occupier of land.

Land'mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark to designate the boundary of land. **2.** Any conspicuous object on land that serves as a guide.

Land'own'er (-ōn'ẽr), *n.* An owner of land.

Land'-poor' (-pōōr'), *a.* Pecuniarily embarrassed through owning much unprofitable land. [*Colloq.*]

Land'scape (-skāp), *n.* [D. *landschap; land* land + *-schap*, equiv. to E. *-ship*.] **1.** A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view. **2.** A picture representing a scene by land or sea, actual or fancied. **3.** The pictorial aspect of a country.

Land'slip' (-slĭp'), **Land'slide'** (-slīd'), *n.* **1.** The slipping down of a mass of land from a mountain, hill, etc. **2.** The land which slips down.

Lands'man (lăndz'măn), *n.* **1.** One who lives on the land. **2.** (*Naut.*) A sailor on his first voyage.

‖ **Land'sturm'** (länt'stōōrm'), *n.* [G. See LAND; STORM.] That reserve force in Germany which is called out last.

‖ **Land'tag'** (-täg'), *n.* [G. See LAND, and DAY.] The diet or legislative body.

Land'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* & *a.* Toward the land.

‖ **Land'wehr'** (länt'vār'), *n.* [G., fr. *land* country + *wehr* defense.] That part of the army, in Germany and Austria, which after the usual military service is, in time of peace, exempt from duty, except occasional drill.

Lane (lān), *n.* [AS. *lane, lone;* akin to D. *laan.*] A passageway, as between fences or hedges, which is not traveled as a highroad; any narrow way.

Lan'grage (lăn'grâj), **Lan'grel** (lăn'grĕl), *n.* A kind of chain or canister shot formerly used at sea for tearing sails and rigging.

Lan'guage (lăn'gwăj; 48), *n.* [F. *langage*, fr. L. *lingua* the tongue, hence, speech, language; akin to E. *tongue.*] **1.** Any means of conveying or communicating ideas; specif., human speech. **2.** The expression of ideas, as by writing. **3.** The forms of speech, or the methods of expressing ideas, peculiar to a particular nation. **4.** Manner of expression; style. **5.** The inarticulate sounds by which animals inferior to man express their feelings or their wants. **6.** The suggestion, by objects, actions, or conditions, of ideas associated therewith. **7.** The vocabulary and phraseology belonging to an art or department of knowledge. **8.** A race, as distinguished by its speech. [*R.*]

Syn. — Speech; tongue; idiom; dialect; phraseology; diction; discourse; conversation; talk. — *Language* is generic, denoting, in its most extended use, any mode of conveying ideas; *speech* is the language of articulate sounds; *tongue* is the Anglo-Saxon term for language, esp. for spoken language. *Idiom* denotes the forms of construction peculiar to a particular language; *dialects* are local varieties of expression among people speaking substantially the same *language.*

Lan'guid (lăn'gwĭd), *a.* [L. *languidus*, fr. *languere* to be faint or languid. See LANGUISH.] **1.** Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; indisposed to exertion; without animation. **2.** Slow in progress; tardy. **3.** Promoting or indicating weakness or heaviness. — **Lan'guid·ly**, *adv.* — **Lan'guid·ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Feeble; weak; faint; sickly; pining; exhausted; weary; listless; heavy; dull; heartless.

Lan'guish (-gwĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LANGUISHED (-gwĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LANGUISHING.] [F. *languir*, L. *languere.* See -ISH.] **1.** To be or become languid. **2.** To assume an expression of weariness or tender grief, appealing for sympathy.

Lan'guish, *n.* See LANGUISHMENT. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Lan'guish·er (-ẽr), *n.* One who languishes.

Lan'guish·ing, *a.* That languishes; becoming languid; amorously pensive. — **Lan'guish·ing·ly**, *adv.*

Lan'guish·ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** State of languishing. **2.** Tenderness of look or mien; amorous pensiveness.

Lan'guor (-gwẽr), *n.* [OF. *langour*, L. *languor.* See LANGUISH.] **1.** A state of exhaustion and languor. **2.** Listless indolence; dreaminess.

Syn. — Feebleness; weakness; faintness; weariness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude; listlessness.

Lan'iard (lăn'yẽrd), *n.* See LANYARD.

La'ni·a·ry (lā'nĭ·ā·rў), *a.* [L. *laniarius*, deriv. of *laniare* to tear in pieces.] (*Anat.*) Used or adapted for tearing; lacerating; tearing.

La·nif'er·ous (lā·nĭf'ẽr·ŭs), *a.* [L. *lanifer; lana* wool + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

La·nig'er·ous (lā·nĭj'ẽr·ŭs), *a.* [L. *laniger; lana* wool + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

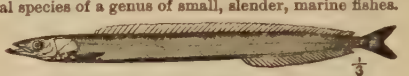
Lank (lăngk), *a.* [*Compar.* LANKER (-ẽr); *superl.* LANKEST.] [AS. *hlanc.*] Slender and thin; not well filled out; not plump; shrunken; lean. — **Lank'ly**, *adv.* — **Lank'ness**, *n.*

Lank'y (-ў), *a.* Somewhat lank; lean. — **Lank'i·ness** [(-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Lan'ner (lăn'nẽr), *n. f.* [F. *lanier*, OF. also, *lasnier.* Cf. LANYARD.] (*Zoöl.*) A long-tailed falcon of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Lans'que·net (lăns'kẽ·nĕt), *n.* [F., fr. G. *landsknecht*, properly, a foot soldier; *land* country + *knecht* boy, servant.] **1.** A German foot soldier in foreign service in the 15th and 16th centuries; a soldier of fortune. **2.** A kind of game at cards.

Lant (lănt), *n.* [Cf. LANCE.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of a genus of small, slender, marine fishes.



Lant (*Ammodytes Americanus*).

Lan'ter·loo' (lăn'tẽr·lōō'), *n.* An old name of *Loo* (*a*).

Lan'tern (lăn'tẽrn), *n.* [F. *lanterne*, L. *lanterna, laterna*, from Gr. λαμπτήρ light. See LAMP.] **1.** Something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, etc., — sometimes portable, sometimes fixed. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) An open structure of light material set upon a roof. (*b*) A smaller cupola crowning a larger one.

Dark lantern, a lantern with a single opening which may be closed so as to conceal the light. — **Lantern pinion**, **Lantern wheel** (*Mach.*), a kind of pinion or wheel having cylindrical bars or trundles, instead of teeth; — so called as resembling a lantern in shape. — **Magic lantern**, an optical instrument inclosing a light, for producing greatly magnified pictures from slides.

A form of Lantern.

Lan'tern-jawed' (-jąd'), *a.* Having long, thin jaws.

Lan'tha·num (-thâ·nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λανθάνειν to lie hid, to be concealed.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the group of the earth metals, allied to aluminium.

Lan'yard (lăn'yẽrd), *n.* [F. *lanière* thong, strap, OF. *lasniere*, fr. *lasne* strap, thong, L. *lacinia* lappet, flap, edge of a garment.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships. **2.** (*Mil.*) A cord used in firing cannon with a friction tube.

Lap (lăp), *n.* [AS. *læppa;* akin to D. *lap* patch, piece, G. *lappen.*] **1.** The loose part of a coat; skirt; apron. **2.** Edge; border; hem. **3.** The part of the clothing that lies on the knees or thighs when one sits down; that part of the person thus covered; fig., a place of rearing and fostering. **4.** That part of any substance or fixture which extends over, or lies upon, or by the side of, a part of another. **5.** State of being in part extended over or by the side of something else. **6.** One circuit around a race track. **7.** (*Mach.*) A piece of soft metal used to hold a cutting or polishing powder.

Lap, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAPPED (lăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAPPING.] **1.** To rest or recline in, or as in, a lap. **2.** To cut or polish with a lap.

Lap, *v. t.* [OE. *lappen* to fold; perh. a variant of *wrappen*, E. *wrap.*] **1.** To fold; to bend and lay over or on something. **2.** To wrap or wind around something. **3.** To infold; to hold as in one's lap; to cherish. **4.** To lay or place so as to partly or wholly cover something else; to lay together one partly over another; also, to be partly over, or by the side of.

Lap, *v. i.* To be turned or folded; to lie partly upon or by the side of something, or of one another.

Lap, *v. t.* [AS. *lapian;* akin to LG. *lappen*, L. *lambere.*] **1.** To drink or feed by licking up something. **2.** To make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue.

Lap, *v. t.* To take into the mouth with the tongue.

Lap, *n.* Act or sound of lapping with.

Lap'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board used on the lap in place of a table.

Lap'dog' (-dŏg'), *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.

La·pel' (lā·pĕl'), *n.* [Dim. of LAP a fold.] That part of a garment which is turned back; specif., the lap of the front of a coat in continuation of the collar.

Lap'ful (lăp'fụl), *n.*; *pl.* LAPFULS (-fụlz). As much as the lap can contain.

Lap'i-da'ri-an (lăp'ĭ-dā'rĭ-an), *a.* Inscribed on stone.

Lap'i-da-ry (lăp'ĭ-dā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *lapidarius*, fr. *lapidarius* pert. to stone, fr. *lapis*, *-idis*, stone.] An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones; hence, a dealer or connoisseur in gems or precious stones.

Lap'i-da-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the art of cutting stones. **2.** Of or pert. to monumental inscriptions.

Lap'i-des'cence (lăp'ĭ-dĕs'sens), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being lapidescent. **2.** A stony concretion.

Lap'i-des'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *lapidescens*, p. pr., deriv. of *lapis*, *-idis*, stone.] Growing or turning into stone. — *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying.

Lap'i-dif'ic (-dĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *lapis* stone + *facere*
Lap'i-dif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to make.] Lapidifying.

La-pid'i-fy (lă-pĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To convert or turn into stone or stony material.

Lap'i-dist (lăp'ĭ-dĭst), *n.* A lapidary. [Lazuli.

La'pis laz'u-li (lā'pĭs lăz'ū-lī). (*Min.*) Same as

Lap'per (lăp'pĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, laps.

Lap'pet (lăp'pĕt), *n.* [Dim. of Lap a fold.] A small decorative fold or flap, esp. of lace or muslin.

Laps'a-ble (lăps'ă-b'l), *a.* Lapsible.

Lapse (lăps), *n.* [L. *lapsus*, fr. *labi*, p. p. *lapsus*, to slide, to fall.] **1.** A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling; an unobserved or imperceptible progress or passing away. **2.** A slip; fault; a falling in morals. **3.** (*Law*) Termination of a right or privilege by neglect to use it, or failure of some contingency. **4.** (*Theol.*) A fall or apostasy.

Lapse, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lapsed (lăpst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lapsing.] **1.** To pass slowly and smoothly downward, backward, or away; to slip; to glide. **2.** To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty. **3.** (*Law*) To terminate by negligence, or failure of some contingency.

Lapse, *v. t.* To allow to lapse.

Laps'i-ble (lăps'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to lapse.

Lap'stone' (lăp'stōn'), *n.* A stone for the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

Lap'streak' (-strēk'), } *a.* Having overlapping boards;
Lap'strake' (-strāk'), } clinker-built; — said of boats.

Lap'wing' (lăp'wĭng'), *n.* [AS. *hleápewince; hleápan* to leap + (prob.) a word akin to AS. *wincian* to wink, *wancol* wavering.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European bird of the Plover family, having a rapid, irregular flight.

Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*).

Lar (lär), *n.*; *pl.* Lares (lā'rēz), sometimes Lars (lärz). [L.] (*Rom. Myth.*) A tutelary deity; a deceased ancestor regarded as a protector of the family. Hence, Fig.: Hearth or dwelling house.

Lar'board' (lär'bōrd' *or* -bĕrd), *n.* [*Lar-* is of uncertain origin. See Board, *n.*, 8.] (*Naut.*) The left-hand side of a ship to one on board and facing the bow; port; — opposed to *starboard*.

Lar'ce-nous (-sĕ-nŭs), *a.* Constituting larceny; committing larceny.

Lar'ce-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [F. *larcin*, OF. *larrecin*, L. *latrocinium*, fr. *latro* robber, mercenary.] (*Law*) The unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the owner of the same; theft.

Larch (lärch), *n.* [From L. *larix*, *-icis*, Gr. λάριξ.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coniferous trees, having deciduous leaves, in fascicles.

European Larch.

Lard (lärd), *n.* [F., pig's fat, L. *lardum*, *laridum*.] **1.** Swine's flesh. [*Obs.*] **2.** The fat of swine; also, this fat melted and strained.

Lard, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Larded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Larding.] **1.** To stuff or dress with lard or bacon. **2.** To fatten. **3.** To smear with fat. **4.** To mix or garnish with something; to interlard.

Lar-da'ceous (lär-dā'-shŭs), *a.* Of or like lard.

Lard'er (lärd'ĕr), *n.* A room or place where meat and other food are kept before they are cooked.

Lard'er-er (-ĕr), *n.* One in charge of the larder.

Lar'don (lär'dŏn), **Lar-doon'** (lär-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *lardon*.] A bit of pork or bacon used in larding.

Lard'y (lärd'ȳ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, lard.

La'res (lā'rēz), *n. pl.* See Lar.

Large (lärj), *a.* [*Compar.* Larger (lär'jĕr); *superl.* Largest.] [F., fr. L. *largus*.] **1.** Exceeding most other things of like kind in bulk, capacity, quantity, superficial dimensions, or number of constituent units.

☞ For linear dimensions, and mere extent, *great*, and not *large*, is used as a qualifying word.

2. Abundant; ample. **3.** Full of statement; diffuse; profuse. **4.** Having broad sympathies and generous impulses; comprehensive. **5.** (*Naut.*) Crossing the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction; — said of the wind. — **Large'ly**, *adv.* — **Large'ness**, *n.*

At large. (*a*) Without restraint or confinement. (*b*) Diffusely; fully; in the full extent.

Syn. — Big; bulky; huge; capacious; comprehensive; plentiful; populous; copious; diffusive; liberal.

Lar'gess } (lär'jĕs), *n.* [F. *largesse*, fr. *large*. See
Lar'gesse } Large, *a.*] A present; gift; bounty.

‖**Lar-ghet'to** (lär-gĕt'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., dim. of *largo* largo.] (*Mus.*) Somewhat slow or slowly.

‖**Lar'go** (lär'gō), *a. & adv.* [It., large, L. *largus*.] (*Mus.*) Slow or slowly.

Lar'i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *n.* [Sp. *la reata* the rope.] A long, slender rope made of hemp or strips of hide, esp. one with a noose, — used as a lasso, and for picketing a horse. [*Mexico & Western U. S.*]

Lar'i-at, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lariated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lariating.] To lasso; to fasten or catch with a lariat. [*Western U. S.*]

Lark (lärk), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A frolic; a jolly [time. [*Colloq.*]

Lark, *n.* [OE. *larke*, *laverock*, AS. *lāwerce*; akin to G. *lerche*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of singing birds. The true larks have very long hind claws, and, usually, dull, sandy brown colors.

Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*).

Lark'spur (-spûr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having showy flowers, and a spurred calyx.

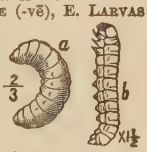
Lar'mi-er (lär'mĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F., fr. *larme* tear, L. *lacrima*.] (*Anat.*) See Tearpit.

La'roid (lā'roid), *a.* [NL. *larus* gull + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like or belonging to the Gull family (*Laridæ*).

Lar'rup (lăr'rŭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Larruped (-rŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Larruping.] [Etym. uncertain.] To beat or flog soundly. [*Prov.* or *Colloq.*]

Lar'um (-ŭm), *n.* See Alarum, and Alarm.

Lar'va (lär'vă), *n.*; *pl.* L. Larvæ (-vē), E. Larvas (-văz). [L. *larva* specter, mask.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any young insect from the time that it hatches from the egg until it becomes a pupa, or chrysalis. *Caterpillars*, *grubs*, *maggots*, etc., are forms of larvæ. **2.** The early, immature form of any animal subject to metamorphosis.


Larvæ of Insects.
a Apodal Larva of Carpenter Bee; *b* Lepidopterous Larva of Currant Borer.

Lar'val (-val), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a larva.

Lar'va-ted (lär'vā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *larvatus* bewitched. See Larva.] Masked; clothed as with a mask.

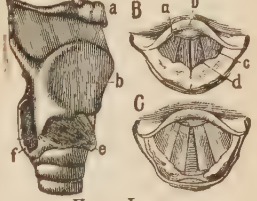
Lar'yn-ge'al (lăr'ĭn-jē'al *or* lă-rĭn'jē-al), *a.* [Fr. Larynx.] Of, pert. to, or used upon, the larynx.

‖**Lar'yn-gi'tis** (lăr'-ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See -itis.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the larynx.

La-ryn'go-scope (lă-rĭn'gō-skōp), *n.* [*Larynx* + *-scope*.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for observing the larynx.

Lar'yn-got'o-my (lăr'ĭn-gŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. λαρυγγοτομία; λάρυγξ larynx + τέμνειν to cut.] (*Surg.*) A cutting into the larynx from the outside of the neck.

Lar'ynx (lăr'ĭnks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάρυγξ, *-υγγος*.] (*Anat.*)



Human Larynx.
A Outside view from the right: *a* Hyoid bone; *b* Thyroid cartilage; *e*, *f* Cricoid cartilage. B View from above when voice is being produced: *a* Root of the tongue; *b* Epiglottis very much foreshortened; *c* False vocal cords above the vocal cords *d*. C Similar view when no voice is being produced.

The expanded upper end of the windpipe or trachea, containing the vocal cords.

Las'car (lăs'kär *or* lăs-kär'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *lashkar* an army, an inferior artillery man, cooly, native sailor.] A native sailor, employed in European vessels; also, a camp follower. [*East Indies*]

Las-civ'i-ous (lăs-sĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lascivia* wantonness, fr. *lascivus* wanton.] Wanton; lewd; lustful. — **Las-civ'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Las-civ'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Lash (lăsh), *n.* [OE. *lasche;* origin uncert.] **1.** The thong or braided cord of a whip. **2.** A stroke with a whip. **3.** A stroke of satire or sarcasm. **4.** An eyelash.

Lash (lăsh), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lashed (lăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lashing.] **1.** To strike, whip, or scourge with, or as with, a lash. **2.** To throw out with a jerk or quickly. **3.** To satirize; to censure with severity.

Lash, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *lasschen* to join, *lasch* joint.] To bind with a rope, cord, thong, or chain, so as to fasten.

Lash'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who whips or lashes.

Lash'er, *n.* **1.** A piece of rope for binding or fastening one thing to another. **2.** A weir in a river. [*Eng.*]

Lass (lăs), *n.* [OE. *lasse;* prob. of Celtic origin.] A young woman; a girl; a sweetheart.

Las'sie (lăs'sĭ), *n.* A young girl; a lass. [*Scot.*]

Las'si-tude (lăs'sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *lassitudo*, fr. *lassus* faint, weary.] A condition of the body, or mind, when its voluntary functions are performed only by a strong exertion of the will; languor; debility; weariness.

Las'so (lăs'sō), *n.; pl.* Lassos (-sōz). [Sp. *lazo*, L. *laqueus.* See Lace.] A rope or long thong of leather with a running noose, used for catching horses, cattle, etc.

Las'so, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lassoed (-sōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lassoing.] To catch with a lasso.

Last (lăst), *a.* [OE. *last, latst*, contr. of *latest*, superl. of *late.*] **1.** Being after all others similarly classed or considered; final; hindmost; farthest. **2.** Next before the present. **3.** Supreme; highest in degree; utmost. **4.** Lowest in rank or degree. **5.** Most unlikely; least fit.

Last, *adv.* **1.** At or for the last time. **2.** In conclusion; finally. **3.** At a time next preceding the present.

Last, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lasted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lasting.] [AS. *læstan* to perform, follow, last, fr. *lāst, lǣst*, course; akin to G. *leisten* to perform. See 4th Last.] **1.** To continue in time; to endure. **2.** To endure use, or continue without impairment or exhaustion.

Last, *n.* [AS. *lāst* trace, track, footstep; akin to D. *leest* a last, G. *leisten*, Goth. *laists* track, way; from a root signifying, to go.] A wooden block shaped like the human foot, on which boots and shoes are formed.

Last, *v. t.* To shape with a last; to fit to a last.

Last, *n.* [AS. *hlæst*, fr. *hladan* to lade; akin to G. *last.* See Lade.] **1.** A load; a heavy burden; hence, a certain weight or measure, generally estimated at 4,000 lbs. **2.** The burden of a ship; a cargo.

Last'age (-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** The lading of a ship; also, ballast. **2.** Room for stowing goods, as in a ship.

Last'ing, *a.* Existing or continuing a long while.
Syn. — Durable; permanent; unending; enduring.

Last'ing, *n.* **1.** Continuance; endurance. **2.** A species of very durable woolen stuff, used for women's shoes. **3.** Act or process of shaping on a last.

Last'ing-ly, *adv.* In a lasting manner.

Last'ly, *adv.* **1.** In the last place. **2.** At last.

Lat'a-kĭ'a (lăt'ä-kē'ä), *n.* [Turk., — from the place where raised.] A superior Turkish smoking tobacco.

Latch (lăch), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *lécher* to lick (of German origin). Cf. Lick.] To smear; to anoint. [*Obs.*]

Latch, *n.* [OE. *lacche*, fr. *lacchen* to seize, AS. *læccan.*] **1.** A lace; a snare. [*Obs.*] **2.** A movable piece to hold something, as a door or gate, in place by entering a notch or cavity.

Latch, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Latched (lăcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Latching.] To catch or fasten by a latch.

Latch'et (lăch'ĕt), *n.* [Deriv. of F. *lacet* lace, dim. of *lacs.* See Lace.] The string that fastens a shoe.

Latch'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A loop on the head rope of a bonnet, for attaching it to a sail. [Usually in *pl.*]

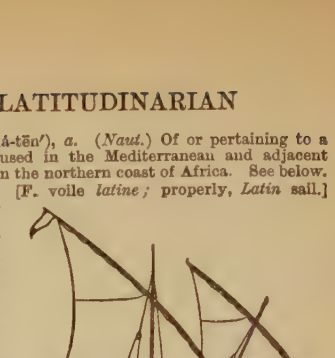
Latch'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A string for raising the latch of a door from the outside.

Late (lāt), *a.* [*Compar.* Later (lāt'ẽr), or Latter (lăt'tẽr); *superl.* Latest (lāt'ĕst), or Last (lăst).] [AS. *læt;* akin to G. *lass* lazy, slack, and to E. *let* to permit.] **1.** Coming after the time when due, or after the usual or proper time; slow; tardy. **2.** Far advanced toward the end or close of a particular period. **3.** Existing or holding some position not long ago, but not now; lately deceased, departed, or gone out of office. **4.** Not long past; recent. **5.** Continuing or doing until a late hour.

Late, *adv.* At a late time or period.
Of late, in time not long past; lately.

La-teen' (lă-tēn'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Of or pertaining to a peculiar rig used in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters, esp. on the northern coast of Africa. See below.

Lateen sail. [F. voile *latine;* properly, *Latin* sail.] (*Naut.*) A triangular sail, extended by a long yard, which is slung to a low mast, at an angle of about forty-five degrees.



Vessel with Lateen Sails.

La'te-ly (lāt'lĭ), *adv.* Not long ago; recently.

La'ten-cy (lā'ten-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being latent.

Late'ness (lāt'nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being late.

La'tent (lā'tent), *a.* [L. *latens, -entis*, p. pr. of *latere* to lie hid or concealed.] Not visible or apparent; hidden; secret; dormant. — **La'tent-ly**, *adv.*

Latent heat (*Physics*), the heat which disappears or becomes concealed in a body while producing some change, as evaporation, in it other than rise of temperature.

Lat'er (lāt'ẽr), *a.* Compar. of Late, *a. & adv.*

Lat'er-al (lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *lateralis*, fr. *latus, lateris*, side.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sides. **2.** Directed to the side. — **Lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

Lat'er-an (-an), *n.* The church and palace of St. John Lateran, in Rome, — the highest in rank of all Roman Catholic churches. In this church several ecclesiastical councils (*Lateran* councils) have been held.

La-tes'cent (lă-tĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *latescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *latescere* to be concealed, fr. *latere* to be hid.] Slightly withdrawn from view or knowledge.

Lath (lăth; 59), *n.; pl.* Laths (lăthz). [OE. *laththe, latthe, latte*, AS. *lætta;* akin to G. *latte.*] One of the narrow strips of wood nailed to the rafters, studs, or floor beams of a building to support tiles, plastering, etc.

Lath (lăth), *v. t.* To cover or line with laths.

Lathe (lāth), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A machine for shaping articles, by cutting them with a tool while they are revolved. **2.** The movable swing frame of a loom.

Lath'er (lăth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *leáðor* niter, in *leáðorwyrt* soapwort; perh. akin to E. *lye.*] **1.** Foam or froth made by moistened soap. **2.** Foam from profuse sweating.

Lath'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lathered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lathering.] To spread over with lather.

Lath'er, *v. i.* To form lather, or froth like lather.

Lath'y (lăth'ĭ), *a.* Like a lath; long and slender.

Lat'i-cif'er-ous (lăt'ĭ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *latex, laticis*, a liquid + *-ferous.*] (*Bot.*) Containing the latex; — applied to the tissue or tubular vessels of plants.

Lat'i-clave (lăt'ĭ-klāv), *n.* [L. *laticlavus, laticlavium; latus* broad + *clavus* nail, stripe.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic, worn as an emblem of the office of senator.

Lat'in (lăt'ĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to Latium, or to the Latins, a people of Latium, or to their language; Roman.
Latin Church (*Eccl. Hist.*), the Roman Catholic Church, as distinct from the Greek Church.

Lat'in, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Latium; a Roman. **2.** The language of the ancient Romans. **3.** (*Eccl.*) A member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lat'in-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A Latin idiom.

Lat'in-ist, *n.* One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar.

La-tin'i-ty (lă-tĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The Latin tongue, style, or idiom; specif., purity of Latin style or idiom.

Lat'in-ize (lăt'ĭn-ĭz), *v. t.* To cause to be of a Latin form or character.

Lat'ish (lāt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat late. [*Colloq.*]

Lat'i-tude (lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *latitudo*, fr. *latus* broad, wide, for older *stlatus.*] **1.** Extent from side to side; breadth; width. **2.** Room; space; freedom; hence, looseness; laxity. **3.** Extent or breadth of signification, application, etc.; extent of deviation from a standard, as truth, style, etc. **4.** Extent; size; amplitude; scope. **5.** (*Geog.*) Distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian. **6.** (*Astron.*) The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic.

Lat'i-tu'di-nal (lăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-*nal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

Lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Not restrained; not confined by precise limits, standards, or

doctrines; lax. —*n.* One liberal in views or doctrines; specif., a person not strictly orthodox in religion.

Lat'i-tu-di-na'ri-an-ism (lăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-*an*-ĭz'm), *n.* A latitudinarian system, belief, or condition.

‖ **La-tri'a** (lā-trī'ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *λατρεία*, fr. *λάτρις* servant.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God.

La-trine' (lā-trēn'), *n.* [L. *latrina.*] A privy, or [water-closet.

-latry. Suffix from Gr. *λατρεία, worship.*

Lat'ten (lăt'tĕn), *n.* [OF. *laton;* origin uncertain.] A kind of hammered sheet brass; hence, sheet metal.

Lat'ter (lăt'tĕr), *a.* [OE. *later, lætter*, compar. of *lat* late.] **1.** Later; more recent; coming or happening after something else. **2.** Of two things, the one mentioned second. **3.** Recent; modern. **4.** Last; final. [*R.*]

Lat'ter-day' saint' (-dā' sānt'). A Mormon; —the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints being the name assumed by the whole body of Mormons.

Lat'ter-ly, *adv.* Lately; of late; recently.

Lat'tice (lăt'tĭs), *n.* [F. *lattis* lathwork, fr. *latte* lath. See LATH.] Any work of wood or metal, made by crossing laths, or thin strips, and forming a network.

Lat'tice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LATTICED (-tĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATTICING (-tĭ-sĭng).] **1.** To make a lattice of. **2.** To close with latticework; to furnish with a lattice.

Laud (lạd), *n.* [L. *laus, laudis.* Cf. ALLOW.] **1.** High commendation; praise; honor. **2.** A part of divine worship, consisting chiefly of praise; —usually in the *pl.* **3.** Music or singing in honor of any one.

Laud, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAUDING.] To praise in words; to celebrate; to extol.

Laud'a-ble (lạd'ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable. **2.** (*Med.*) Healthy; normal; not noxious. —**Laud'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **Laud'a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**Laud'a-bly**, *adv.*

Lau'da-num (lạ'dä-nŭm), *n.* [Orig. the same word as *ladanum, labdanum.*] Tincture of opium.

Lau-da'tion (lạ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lauding.

Laud'a-to-ry (lạd'ä-tō-rỹ), *a.* Of or pert. to praise, or its expression. —*n.* That which contains praise.

Laud'er (-ẽr); *n.* One who lauds.

Laugh (lăf), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAUGHED (lăft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAUGHING.] [OE. *laughen, laghen, lauhen*, AS. *hlehhan, hlihhan, hlyhhan, hlĭehhan;* akin to G. *lachen.*] **1.** To show mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by the muscles of the face, usually accompanied by explosive or chuckling sounds. **2.** Fig.: To be or appear gay, cheerful, mirthful, or brilliant.

To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh secretly; to have the thought or emotion provoking laughter, while preserving a serious expression. —To laugh out of the other corner (*or* side) of the mouth, to weep or cry; to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment after hilarity or exaltation. [*Slang*]

Laugh, *v. t.* **1.** To affect or influence by laughter or ridicule. **2.** To express by laughter.

Laugh, *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species; the sound of laughing; laughter.

Laugh'a-ble (lăf'ä-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite laughter. —**Laugh'a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**Laugh'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. —Droll; ludicrous; mirthful; comical.

Laugh'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who laughs.

Laugh'ing (lăf'ĭng), *a. & n.* from LAUGH, *v. i.*

Laughing gas (*Chem.*), an oxide of nitrogen, NOH; —so called from the exhilaration and laughter which it sometimes produces when inhaled. —Laughing jackass (*Zoöl.*), the great brown kingfisher of Australia.

Laughing Jackass (*Dacelo gigas*).

Laugh'ing-ly, *adv.* With laughter or merriment.

Laugh'ing-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of ridicule.

Laugh'ter (-tẽr), *n.* A movement (usually involuntary) of the muscles of the face, particularly of the lips, with a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment, satisfaction, or derision, and usually attended by a sonorous expulsion of air from the lungs.

Launch (länch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAUNCHED (länchť); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAUNCHING.] [OF. *lanchier*, var. of *lancier*, F. *lancer*, fr. *lance* lance. See LANCE.] **1.** To throw, as a lance; to hurl; to let fly. **2.** To cause to move into the water; to set afloat. **3.** To send out; to start in a career or course; to put in operation.

Launch (länch), *v. i.* To move swiftly, as a ship sliding from the stocks into the water; to plunge; to rush.

Launch, *n.* **1.** A launching. **2.** [Cf. Sp. *lancha.*] (*Naut.*) The boat of the largest size belonging to a ship of war; also, any open boat of large size.

Laun'der (län'dẽr), *n.* [Contracted fr. OE. *lavender*, through F. & LL. fr. L. *lavare* to wash. See LAVE.] **1.** A washerwoman. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Mining*) A trough to receive powdered ore, or to carry water to the stamps, etc.

Laun'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAUNDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAUNDERING.] To wash, as clothes; to wash and iron.

Laun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One whose business is laundering.

Laun'dress (-drĕs), *n.* A woman who launders.

Laun'dry (-drỹ), *n.* **1.** A washing. **2.** A place where laundering is done. [business.

Laun'dry-man (-*man*), *n.* A man who launders as a

Lau're-ate (lạ'rē-āt), *a.* [L. *laureatus*, fr. *laurea* laurel tree, fr. *laureus* of laurel, fr. *laurus* laurel.] Crowned, or decked, with laurel.

Poet laureate, formerly, an officer of the king's household, who composed an ode annually for the king's birthday, and on other occasions; now, a poet officially given such honorary title, the office being a sinecure. [*Eng.*]

Lau're-ate, *n.* One laurel-crowned; poet laureate.

Lau're-ate-ship, *n.* State or office of a laureate.

Lau're-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A crowning with laurel; act of conferring an academic degree, or honorary title.

Lau'rel (lạ'rĕl), *n.* [OF. *lorier, laurier*, deriv. of L. *laurus.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub (*Laurus*) having aromatic lanceolate leaves, with clusters of small, yellowish white flowers. The name is given to various other plants having some resemblance to the true laurel. **2.** A crown of laurel; hence, honor; fame; —esp. in the *pl.*

American laurel, *or* Mountain laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*, an evergreen shrub with poisonous foliage. —Ground laurel, trailing arbutus. —Sheep laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*, a poisonous shrub smaller than the mountain laurel.

Lau'res-tine (lạ'rĕs-tĭn), *n.* [NL. *laurus tinus*, fr. L. *laurus* the laurel + *tinus* laurestine.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub or tree (*Viburnum Tinus*) of the south of Europe, which flowers during the winter months.

La'va (lä'vä), *n.* [It. *lava* lava, orig. in Naples, a torrent of rain overflowing the streets, fr. It. & L. *lavare* to wash.] The melted rock ejected by a volcano.

Lav'a-to-ry (lăv'ä-tō-rỹ), *a.* Laving; washing, or cleansing by washing. [**2.** A lotion.

Lav'a-to-ry, *n.* **1.** A place or vessel for washing.

Lave (lāv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAVED (lāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAVING.] [F. *laver*, L. *lavare*, akin to *luere*, Gr. *λούειν.*] To wash; to bathe. [out. [*Obs.*]

Lave, *v. t.* [OE. *laven.*] To lade; to dip or pour

Lav'en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [F. *lavande*, It. *lavanda* lavender, a washing, fr. L. *lavare* to wash. So called because it was used in bathing and washing.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant common in the south of Europe. **2.** The pale, purplish color of lavender flowers.

Lav'er (lā'vẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel for laving or washing; a large basin. **2.** (*Script.*) (*a*) A vessel in the Jewish tabernacle where the priests washed their hands and feet. (*b*) One of several laving vessels in Solomon's Temple. **3.** That which washes or cleanses.

La'ver, *n.* The fronds of certain marine algæ used as food, and for making a sauce called laver sauce.

Lav'ish (lăv'ĭsh), *a.* [Akin to *lave* to lade out.] **1.** Expending or bestowing profusely; profuse; prodigal. **2.** Superabundant; excessive. —**Lav'ish-ly**, *adv.* —**Lav'ish-ness**, *n.*

Lav'ish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAVISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAVISHING.] To expend or bestow with profusion; to use with prodigality; to squander.

Lav'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of lavishing.

Law (lạ), *n.* [AS. *lagu*, from the root of E. *lie* to be prostrate; —literally, that which is *laid*, set, or fixed.] **1.** In general, a rule of being or of conduct, established by an authority able to enforce its will. **2.** In morals: The will of God as the rule for the disposition and conduct of all responsible beings. **3.** The Jewish or Mosaic code, and that part of Scripture where it is written. **4.** In human government: (*a*) An organic rule establishing and defining the conditions of the existence of a state or community. (*b*) Any rule of conduct enforced by the controlling authority. **5.** In philosophy and physics: A rule of being, operation, or change, so certain and constant that it is conceived of as imposed by the will of God or by some controlling authority. **6.** In mathematics: The rule according to which anything proceeds;

mode or order of sequence. **7.** In arts, works, games, etc.: The rules of construction, or of procedure, conforming to the conditions of success; a principle, maxim, or usage. **8.** Collectively, the whole body of rules relating to one subject, or emanating from one source; hence, legal science; jurisprudence. **9.** Trial by the laws of the land; litigation.

Syn. — Statute; ordinance; regulation; edict; decree.

Law'ful (lą'fụl), *a.* **1.** Conformable to law; legitimate; competent. **2.** Constituted or authorized by law; rightful. — **Law'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Law'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Legal; constitutional; regular; rightful.

Law'giv'er (lą'gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who makes laws.

Law'less, *a.* **1.** Contrary to, or unauthorized by, law; illegal. **2.** Not subject to law, or indifferent to law; unrestrained; unregulated. — **Law'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Law'less-ness,** *n.*

Law'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A legislator; a lawgiver.

Lawn (lạn), *n.* [F. *lande* heath; of Celtic origin.] **1.** An open space between woods. **2.** Ground (usually about a house) covered with grass kept closely mown.

Lawn, *n.* [Earlier *laune lynen,* i. e., *lawn linen;* prob. from the town *Laon* in France.] A very fine linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric with a rather open texture.

Lawn'y (lạn'ў), *a.* Having a lawn; like a lawn.

Lawn'y, *a.* Made of lawn, or fine linen.

Law'suit' (lą'sūt'), *n.* An action at law; any legal proceeding before a court for the enforcement of a claim.

Law'yer (lą'yẽr), *n.* [*Law* + *-yer.*] One versed in the laws; one whose profession is to conduct lawsuits for clients, or to give legal advice.

Lax (lăks), *a.* [*Compar.* LAXER (-ẽr); *superl.* LAXEST.] [L. *laxus.*] **1.** Not tense, firm, or rigid; slack; loose. **2.** Not strict or stringent; not exact; equivocal. **3.** Having a looseness of the bowels; diarrheal.

Syn. — Vague; unconfined; dissolute; licentious.

Lax, *n.* A looseness; diarrhea.

Lax-a'tion (lăks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laxatio,* deriv. of *laxus* loose, slack.] Act of loosening, or state of being lax.

Lax'a-tive (lăks'ą-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having a tendency to loosen or relax. **2.** (*Med.*) Having the effect of opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation. — *n.* (*Med.*) A laxative medicine.

Lax'i-ty (lăks'ĭ-tў), *n.* State or quality of being lax.

Lax'ly, *adv.* In a lax manner.

Lax'ness, *n.* The state of being lax; laxity.

Lay (lā), *imp.* of LIE, to recline.

Lay, *a.* [F. *lai,* L. *laicus,* Gr. λαϊκός of the people, lay, fr. λαός, λεώς, people.] **1.** Of or pert. to the laity, as distinct from the clergy. **2.** Not belonging to, or emanating from, a particular profession; unprofessional.

Lay brother (*R. C. Ch.*), one received into a convent under the three vows, but not in holy orders.

Lay, *n.* [OF. *lei,* F. *loi* law. See LEGAL.] [*Obs.*] **1.** Faith; creed. **2.** A law. **3.** Obligation; vow.

Lay (lā), *n.* [OF. *lai, lais,* prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A song; a simple lyrical poem; a ballad. **2.** A melody; any musical utterance.

Lay (lā), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAID (lād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAYING.] [OE. *leggen,* AS. *lecgan,* causative, fr. *licgan* to lie; akin to G. *legen.* See LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** To cause to lie down, to be prostrate, or to lie against something; to put or set down. **2.** To place in position; to arrange with regularity. **3.** To prepare; to contrive; to provide. **4.** To spread on a surface. **5.** To cause to be still; to calm; to suppress; to exorcise. **6.** To deposit, as a wager; to stake; to risk. **7.** To bring forth and deposit. **8.** To apply; to put. **9.** To impose, as a burden, punishment, tax, command, duty, etc. **10.** To impute; to charge; to allege. **11.** To present or offer. **12.** (*Law*) To state; to allege. **13.** (*Rope Making*) To put the strands of (a rope, a cable, etc.) in their proper places and twist or unite them.

To lay heads together, to consult. — To lay in, to store; to provide. — To lay one's self out, to strive earnestly. — To lay out. (*a*) To expend. (*b*) To display; to discover. (*c*) To plan in detail; to arrange. (*d*) To prepare for burial. (*e*) To exert. — To lay to. (*a*) To charge upon; to impute. (*b*) To apply with vigor. (*c*) (*Naut.*) To check the motion of (a vessel). — To lay to heart, to feel deeply; to consider earnestly. — To lay up. (*a*) To store; to reposit for future use. (*b*) To confine; to disable. (*c*) To dismantle, and retire from active service, as a ship. — To lay waste, to destroy; to make desolate.

Syn. — See PUT, *v. t.*, and the Note under 4th LIE.

Lay, *v. i.* **1.** To produce and deposit eggs. **2.** (*Naut.*) To take a position; to come or go. **3.** To wager; to bet.

To lay about, *or* To lay about one, to strike vigorously in all directions. — To lay on, to strike; to beat; to attack. — To lay out, to purpose; to plan.

Lay (lā), *n.* **1.** That which lies or is laid or is conceived of as having been laid or placed; row; layer. **2.** A wager. **3.** (*a*) A job, price, or profit. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) A share of profits. [*U. S.*] **4.** A lea of yarn.

Lay figure. (*a*) A jointed model of the human body that may be put in any attitude. (*b*) A mere puppet.

Lay'er (lā'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lays. **2.** [Prob. a corruption of LAIR.] That which is laid; a stratum; one thickness, course, or fold laid over another. **3.** A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for propagation. **4.** An artificial oyster bed.

Lay'man (-măn), *n.* One of the laity, in distinction from the clergy; hence, a man not belonging to a particular profession, in distinction from those who do.

La'zar (lā'zẽr), *n.* [OF. *lazare,* fr. *Lazarus* the beggar. *Luke* xvi. 20.] A person infected with a filthy or pestilential disease; a leper.

Laz'a-ret' (lăz'ą-rĕt'), } *n.* [F. *lazaret,* or It. *lazze-*
Laz'a-ret'to (-tō), } *retto.*] A public hospital or pesthouse for diseased persons, esp. lazars.

Laze (lāz), *v. i.* [See LAZY.] To be lazy. [*Colloq.*]

Laze, *v. t.* To waste in sloth; to idle. [*Colloq.*]

La'zi-ly (lā'zĭ-lў), *adv.* In a lazy manner.

La'zi-ness, *n.* State or quality of being lazy.

Laz'u-li (lăz'ŭ-lī), *n.* [F. & NL. *lapis lazuli,* LL. *lazulus, lazurius, lazur,* fr. same Oriental source as E. *azure.*] (*Min.*) A mineral of a fine azure-blue color, usually in small rounded masses; lapis lazuli.

Laz'u-lite (-līt), *n.* [From LAZULI.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a light indigo-blue color.

La'zy (lā'zў), *a.* [*Compar.* LAZIER (-zĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LAZIEST.] [OE. *lasie, laesie,* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Disinclined to action or exertion; shirking labor; idle. **2.** Inactive; slothful; slow; sluggish.

Syn. — See IDLE.

Laz'za-ro'ni (lăz'zą-rō'nĭ; *It.* lät'są-rō'nē), *n. pl.* [It.] Homeless idlers in Naples living by chance work or begging, whose refuge is the Hospital of St. Lazarus.

Lea (lē), *n.* [Cf. LAY, *n.*, thing laid.] A measure of yarn, — for linen, 300 yards; for cotton, 120 yards.

Lea, *n.* [AS. *leáh, leá;* akin to Prov. G. *loh* bog, morass, grove.] A meadow or sward land; a grassy field.

Leach (lēch), *n.* [See LYE.] **1.** A quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes imbibing the alkali. **2.** A tub or vat for leaching ashes, bark, etc.

Leach, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEACHED (lēcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEACHING.] **1.** To remove or lose the soluble constituents from by the action of percolating water or other liquid. **2.** To dissolve out.

Leach'y (-ў), *a.* Permitting percolation; porous.

Lead (lĕd), *n.* [AS. *leád;* akin to G. *loth* plummet, small weight.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A heavy, pliable, inelastic metal, having a bright, bluish color, but easily tarnished. Sp. gr. 11.37. **2.** An article made of lead or an alloy of lead; as: (*a*) A plummet. (*b*) (*Print.*) A thin strip of type metal. (*c*) Sheets of lead for covering roofs. **3.** A small cylinder of black lead or plumbago, used in pencils.

Black lead, graphite or plumbago; — so called from its leadlike appearance and streak. — Lead pencil, a pencil of which the marking material is graphite (black lead).

Lead, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEADING.] **1.** To cover, fill, fit, or affect with lead. **2.** (*Print.*) To place leads between the lines of.

Lead (lēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LED (lĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEADING.] [AS. *lǣdan* (akin to G. *leiten*), causative fr. AS. *líðan* to go.] **1.** To guide or conduct with the hand, or by physical contact or connection. **2.** To show the way, esp. by going with or in advance of. Hence, fig.: To direct; to counsel. **3.** To conduct or direct with authority. **4.** To precede; hence, to be foremost or chief among. **5.** To draw or direct by influence; to induce; to entice; to allure. **6.** To guide or conduct one's self in; hence, to proceed in the way of. Also, to cause (one) to go or follow in (a certain course). **7.** (*Cards & Dominoes*) To begin a game, round, or trick, with.

Lead (lēd), *v. i.* **1.** To guide or conduct; to have precedence or preëminence; to be first or chief. **2.** To tend or reach in a certain direction, or to a certain place.

To lead off *or* out, to go first; to begin.

Lead, *n.* **1.** Act of leading or conducting; guidance; direction. **2.** Precedence; advance position; also, the measure of precedence. **3.** (*Cards & Dominoes*) Act or right of playing first; the card, suit, or piece, so played. **4.** An open way in an ice field. **5.** (*Mining*) A lode. **6.** (*Naut.*) The course of a rope from end to end.

Lead'en (lĕd'n), *a.* **1.** Made of lead; of the nature of lead. **2.** Like lead in color. **3.** Heavy; dull; sluggish.

Lead'er (lēd'ẽr), *n.* One that leads or conducts; guide;

conductor. Specif.: (*a*) (*Mus.*) A conductor of a band, orchestra, or choir in music. (*b*) (*Naut.*) A block pierced with suitable holes for guiding ropes. (*c*) A horse placed in advance of others. (*d*) The first, or the principal, editorial article in a newspaper. (*e*) (*Print.*) (*a*) A type having a dot or short row of dots upon its face. (*b*) *pl.* A row of dots, periods, or hyphens.

Lead'er-ship (lēd'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office of a leader.

Lead'ing (lēd'ĭng), *n.* Lead, or articles of lead, collectively; lead work.

Lead'ing (lēd'ĭng), *a.* Guiding; directing; controlling; foremost. — **Lead'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Lead'ing, *n.* Act of leading, guiding, or directing.

Leads'man (lĕdz'man), *n.* (*Naut.*) The man who heaves the lead.

Leaf (lēf), *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES (lēvz). [AS. *leáf*; akin to D. *loof* foliage, G. *laub.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A colored, usually green, expansion growing from the side of a stem or rootstock; one of the parts of a plant which collectively constitute its foliage. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any special organ of vegetation in the form of a lateral outgrowth from the stem. **3.** Something which is like a leaf in being wide and thin and having a flat surface, or in being attached to a larger body by one edge or end; as: (*a*) A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages. (*b*) A side, division, or part, that slides or is hinged, as of window shutters, folding doors, etc. (*c*) A hinged or removable part of the top of a table. (*d*) A very thin plate; as, gold *leaf.* (*e*) A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer. (*f*) One of the teeth of a pinion, esp. when small.

Leaf.
b Blade; *p* Petiole, or Leafstalk; *st* Stipules.

Leaf, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEAFED (lēft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAFING.] To produce leaves; to leave.

Leaf'age (lēf'ăj; 48), *n.* Leaves, collectively; foliage.

Leafed (lēft), *a.* Having (such) a leaf or (so many) leaves; — used in composition.

Leaf'i-ness (lēf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being leafy.

Leaf'less, *a.* Having no leaves or foliage.

Leaf'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** A little leaf; also, a little printed leaf. **2.** (*Bot.*) A division of a compound leaf.

Leaf'stalk' (-stȧk'), *n.* The stalk of a leaf. [leaves.]

Leaf'y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of, abounding in, or made of,

League (lēg), *n.* [Deriv. of LL. *leuga*, *leuca*, of Celtic origin.] A measure of length varying in different countries from about 2.4 to 4.6 English statute miles of 5,280 feet each, and used (as a land measure) chiefly on the continent of Europe, and in Spanish America.

☞ The *marine league* of England and the U. S. equals 3 marine, or geographical, miles of 6,080.27 feet each; the English *land league* equals 3 English statute miles.

League (lēg), *n.* [F. *ligue*, LL. *liga*, fr. L. *ligare* to bind.] An alliance or combination of two or more nations, parties, or persons, for the accomplishment of a purpose by continued united action; coalition.

Syn. — Confederacy; confederation; compact.

League (lēg), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEAGUED (lēgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAGUING (lē'gĭng).] To unite in a league.

Lea'guer (lē'gẽr), *n.* A member or supporter of a league.

Lea'guer, *n.* [D. *leger* camp, bed, couch, lair. See LAIR.] The camp of a besieging army; a camp in general.

Leak (lēk), *n.* [Akin to D. *lek* leaky, a leak, G. *leck*; cf. AS. *hlec* leaky.] **1.** A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole which admits water or other fluid, or lets it escape. **2.** Entrance or escape of a fluid through such an aperture.

To spring a leak, to open or crack so as to let in water.

Leak, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEAKED (lēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAKING.] **1.** To let water or other fluid in or out through a hole, crevice, etc. **2.** To enter or escape, as a fluid, through a hole, crevice, etc.

To leak out, to be divulged gradually or clandestinely.

Leak, *v. t.* To permit to pass through a leak.

Leak'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** A leaking; also, the quantity that leaks. **2.** (*Com.*) An allowance of a certain rate per cent for waste by leaking.

Leak'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* LEAKIER (-I-ẽr); *superl.* LEAKIEST.] That leaks; permitting water or other fluid to leak in or out. — **Leak'i-ness** (-I-nĕs), *n.*

Leal (lēl), *a.* [OF. *leial.* See LOYAL.] Faithful; loyal; true.

Leam (lēm), *n.* [See LEAMER.] A leash or strap for [holding a dog.

Leam'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *limier*, OF. *liemier*, fr. L. *ligamen* band, bandage. See LIEN.] A dog held by a leam.

Lean (lēn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEANED (lēnd), sometimes LEANT (lĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEANING.] [AS. *hlinian*, *hleonian*, v. i.; akin to G. *lehnen*, L. *inclinare*, Gr. κλίνειν.] **1.** To incline, deviate, or bend, from a vertical position; to be thus inclining or deviating. **2.** To incline in opinion or desire; to conform in conduct. **3.** To rest or rely for support, comfort, etc.

Lean, *v. t.* To cause to lean; to incline; to support.

Lean (lēn), *a.* [*Compar.* LEANER (-ẽr); *superl.* LEANEST.] [OE. *lene*, AS. *hlǣne*; prob. akin to E. *lean*, v. i.] **1.** Wanting flesh; destitute of or deficient in fat; not plump. **2.** Wanting fullness, richness, sufficiency, or productiveness; deficient in quality or contents.

Syn. — Slender; spare; thin; meager; lank; skinny; gaunt; scant; barren; bare; mean.

Lean (lēn), *n.* That part of flesh which consists principally of muscle without the fat.

Lean'ly, *adv.* Meagerly; without fat or plumpness.

Lean'ness, *n.* State or quality of being lean.

Lean'-to' (lēn'tōō'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A shed or slight building placed against the wall of a larger structure and having a single-pitched roof.

Leap (lēp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEAPED (lēpt), rarely LEAPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAPING.] [AS. *hleápan* to leap, run; akin to G. *laufen.* Cf. LOPE.] **1.** To spring clear of the ground, with the feet; to jump; to vault. **2.** To spring or move suddenly, as by a jump or by jumps; to bound. Also Figuratively.

Leap, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over by a leap or jump. **2.** To copulate with; to cover. **3.** To cause to leap.

Leap, *n.* Act of leaping, or space passed by leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound.

Leap'er (lēp'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, leaps.

Leap'frog' (-frŏg'), *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops and another leaps over him.

Leap' year' (yēr'). Bissextile; every fourth year which *leaps* over a day more than a common year, giving to February twenty-nine days.

Learn (lẽrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEARNED (lẽrnd), or LEARNT (lẽrnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEARNING.] [AS. *leornian*; akin to G. *lernen*; fr. root of AS. *lǣran* to teach.] **1.** To gain knowledge or information of; to fix in the mind; to acquire skill in. **2.** To teach. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*]

Learn, *v. i.* To acquire knowledge or skill; to receive information or instruction.

Learn'ed (-ĕd), *a.* Of or pert. to learning; possessing, or characterized by, learning, esp. scholastic learning; erudite. — **Learn'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Learn'ed-ness**, *n.*

Learn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who learns; a scholar.

Learn'ing, *n.* **1.** Acquisition of knowledge or skill. **2.** Knowledge or skill received by instruction or study; erudition. **3.** That which may be learned; esp., knowledge taught in the schools; literature; science.

Lease (lēs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEASED (lēst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEASING.] [F. *laisser*, OF. *laissier*, to leave, transmit, L. *laxare* to loose, fr. *laxus* loose, wide.] **1.** To grant to another by lease the possession of; to let; to demise. **2.** To hold under a lease; to take a lease of.

Lease (lēs), *n.* **1.** A demise or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, usually for a specified rent or compensation. **2.** The contract for such letting. **3.** Any tenure by grant or permission; the term of such tenure.

Lease'hold' (lēs'hōld'), *a.* Held by lease.

Lease'hold', *n.* Tenure by lease; specif., land held as personalty under a lease for years. — **Lease'hold'er**, *n.*

Leash (lēsh), *n.* [OF. *lesse*, LL. *laxa*, fr. L. *laxus* lax.] **1.** A thong of leather, or a cord, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog. **2.** (*Sporting*) A brace and a half; three creatures of a kind, esp. greyhounds, foxes, bucks, or hares; hence, three in general.

Leash, *v. t.* To tie together, or hold, with a leash.

Least (lēst), *a.* [OE. *last*, *lest*, AS. *lǣsast*, *lǣsest*, superl. of *lǣssa* less.] [Used as superl. of *little.*] Smallest, in size or degree; shortest; lowest; most unimportant.

Least, *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

Least'ways' (lēst'wāz'), **Least'wise'** (lēst'wīz'), } *adv.* At least; at all events. [*Colloq.*]

Leath'er (lĕth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *leðer*; akin to G. *leder.*] The skin of an animal, tanned or otherwise dressed for use; also, dressed hides, collectively.

Leath'er-back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large sea turtle having no bony shell on its back.

Leath'er-et (lĕth'ẽr-ĕt), **Leath'er-ette'** (lĕth'ẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [*Leather* + *-et*, F. *-ette.*] An imitation of leather, made of paper and cloth.

Leath'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* Made, or consisting of, leather.

Leath'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

Leave (lēv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEAVED (lēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAVING.] To send out leaves; to leaf.

Leave, *n.* [OE. *leve, leave,* AS. *leáf;* akin to *leáf* pleasing, dear, E. *lief,* G. *urlaub* leave. See LIEF.] **1.** Liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed; permission; license. **2.** Act of leaving or departing; farewell; adieu; — used chiefly in the phrase, *to take leave,* i. e., literally, to take permission to go.

Leave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEFT (lĕft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAVING.] [OE. *leven,* AS. *læfan,* fr. *lâf* remnant, heritage; akin to E. *live.*] **1.** To withdraw one's self from; to depart from. **2.** To let remain unremoved or undone. **3.** To cease, desist, or abstain, from. **4.** To desert; to forsake; hence, to relinquish. **5.** To let be or do without interference. **6.** To deposit; to deliver; to commit; to submit. **7.** To have remaining at death; hence, to bequeath.

To leave off, to desist from; to forbear; to stop.

Syn. — To quit; abandon; give up; forego; resign; surrender; forbear. See QUIT.

Leave, *v. i.* **1.** To depart; to set out. [*Colloq.*] **2.** To cease; to desist; to leave off.

To leave off, to cease; to desist; to stop.

Leaved (lēvd), *a.* [From LEAF.] Bearing or having a leaf or leaves; having folds; — used in combination.

Leav'en (lĕv'n), *n.* [F. *levain,* L. *levamen* alleviation, mitigation; but taken in the sense of, a raising, that which raises, fr. *levare* to raise.] **1.** A portion of fermenting dough which mixed with a larger portion makes the whole mass light by fermentation; hence, any substance that produces fermentation, as in dough or liquids; yeast; barm. **2.** Anything which makes a general assimilating change in the mass.

Leav'en, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEAVENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAVENING (-'n-ĭng).] **1.** To make light by the action of leaven. **2.** To imbue; to infect; to vitiate.

Leav'en-ing (-'n-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of leavening. **2.** That which leavens or makes light.

Leaves (lēvz), *n.; pl.* of LEAF.

Leav'ings (lēv'ĭngz), *n. pl.* **1.** Things left; remnants; relics. **2.** Refuse; offal.

Lech'er (lĕch'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *lecheor, lecheur,* gormand, glutton, libertine, parasite, fr. *lechier* to lick; of Teutonic origin. See LICK.] A man given to lewdness, or to illicit sexual indulgence.

Lech'er, *v. i.* To practice lewdness.

Lech'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* A lecher.

Lech'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Addicted to lewdness; lustful. — **Lech'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Lech'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

Lech'er-y (-ẽ), *n.* Free indulgence of lust; lewdness.

Lec'i-thin (lĕs'ĭ-thĭn), *n.* [Gr. λέκιθος yolk.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A nitrogenous phosphorized substance found in the animal body, and esp. in nerve tissue, yolk of eggs, and white blood corpuscles.

Lec'tern (lĕk'tẽrn), *n.* See LECTURN.

Lec'tion (lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lectio,* fr. *legere, lectum,* to read.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) A lesson, esp. of Scripture, read in divine service. **2.** A reading; a variation in the text.

Lec'tion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A book or a list of lections, for reading in divine service.

Lec'ture (-tûr; 135), *n.* [F. *lecture,* LL. *lectura,* fr. L. *legere, lectum,* to read.] **1.** A discourse on any subject, esp. a formal or methodical one for instruction. **2.** A reprimand or formal reproof from one in authority. **3.** (*Eng. Universities*) A rehearsal of a lesson.

Lec'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LECTURED (-tûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LECTURING.] **1.** To read or deliver a lecture to. **2.** To reprove formally and with authority.

Lec'ture, *v. i.* To deliver a lecture or lectures.

Lec'tur-er, *n.* One who lectures; an assistant preacher.

Lec'turn (lĕk'tûrn), *n.* [LL. *lectrinum,* fr. *lectrum;* cf. L. *legere, lectum,* to read.] A reading desk, in some churches, from which the lections, or Scripture lessons, are chanted or read; hence, a reading desk.

Led (lĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of LEAD.

Ledge (lĕj), *n.* [Akin to AS. *licgan* to lie. See LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** A shelf on which articles may be laid; also, that which resembles such a shelf. **2.** A shelf, ridge, or reef, of rocks. **3.** A layer or stratum. **4.** (*Mining*) A lode. **5.** (*Shipbuilding*) A piece of timber to support the deck, placed athwartship between beams.

Ledg'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Akin to D. *legger* layer, daybook (fr. *leggen* to lay), E. *ledge, lie.*] **1.** A book in which a summary of accounts is preserved; the final book of record in business transactions. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A large flat stone, esp. one laid over a tomb. (*b*) A horizontal timber supporting floor timbers, scaffolding, etc.

Ledger line. For LEGER LINE. See under 3d LEGER.

Ledg'y (lĕj'ў), *a.* Abounding in ledges; consisting of a ledge or reef.

Lee (lē), *n.* [F. *lie;* of uncertain origin.] That which settles at the bottom, as of a cask of liquor (esp. wine); sediment; dregs; — now only in the *pl.*

Lee, *n.* [OE. *lee* shelter, akin to AS. *hleó, hleów,* shelter, D. *lij* lee.] **1.** A place or side protected from the wind; shelter; protection. **2.** (*Naut.*) The region, as one stands on shipboard, toward which the wind blows.

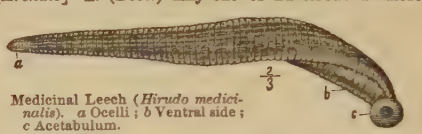
Lee, *a.* (*Naut.*) Of or pertaining to the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows.

Lee'board' (lē'bōrd'), *n.* A board, or frame of planks, lowered over the lee side of a vessel to lessen her leeway when closehauled, in the same way as a centerboard.

Leech (lēch), *n. & v.* See LEACH.

Leech, *n.* [*Cf.* LG. *leik,* Icel. *lik,* Sw. *lik* boltrope.] (*Naut.*) The border or edge at the side of a sail.

Leech, *n.* [OE. *leche, læche,* physician, AS. *lǣce;* akin to AS. *lācnian* to heal.] **1.** A physician or surgeon. [*Archaic*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous annulose



Medicinal Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*). *a* Ocelli; *b* Ventral side; *c* Acetabulum.

worms, esp. those used in medicine for sucking blood. **3.** (*Surg.*) A glass tube adapted for drawing blood.

Leech, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEECHED (lēcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEECHING.] **1.** To treat as a surgeon; to doctor. [*Archaic*] **2.** To bleed by the use of leeches.

Leek (lēk), *n.* [AS. *lēac;* akin to D. *look,* G. *lauch.*] A plant resembling the onion, but stronger in flavor.

Leer (lēr), *a.* [OE. *lere;* akin to G. *leer.*] [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] Empty; destitute; wanting; as: (*a*) Empty of contents. (*b*) Destitute of a rider; and hence, led, not ridden. (*c*) Wanting sense or seriousness; frivolous.

Leer, *n.* [OE. *lere* cheek, face, look, AS. *hleór* cheek, face.] **1.** The cheek; hence, complexion; appearance. [*Obs.*] **2.** A distortion of the face, or an indirect glance of the eye, conveying a sinister or immodest suggestion.

Leer, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEERED (lērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEERING.] To look or entice with a leer or leers; to cast a sidelong lustful or malign look.

Lees (lēz), *n. pl.* Dregs. See 1st LEE.

Leet (lēt), *n.* [LL. *leta;* perh. deriv. of L. *lis, litis,* a lawsuit.] (*Eng. Hist.*) A court-leet; the jurisdiction of a court-leet; the day on which a court-leet is held.

Lee'ward (lē'wẽrd *or* lū'ẽrd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Pert. to, or toward, the side or region toward which the wind blows. — *n.* The lee side; the lee. — *adv.* Toward the lee.

Lee'way' (lē'wā'), *n.* Leeward drift of a vessel.

Left (lĕft), *imp. & p. p.* of LEAVE.

Left, *a.* [OE. *left, lift, luft;* of uncertain origin.] Of or pertaining to that side of the body in man on which the muscular action of the limbs is usually weaker than on the other side. Also said of the corresponding side of the lower animals.

Left, *n.* **1.** That part of surrounding space toward which the left side of one's body is turned. **2.** Those members of a legislative assembly (as in France) who are in the opposition. They have their seats at the left-hand side of the presiding officer.

Left'-hand' (lĕft'hănd'), *a.* Situated on the left; nearer the left hand than the right.

Left'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having the left hand or arm stronger and more dexterous than the right. **2.** Clumsy; sinister; insincere. **3.** Having a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch when seen in front.

Left-handed marriage, a morganatic marriage.

Left'-hand'ed-ness, **Left'-hand'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being left-handed.

Leg (lĕg), *n.* [Icel. *leggr;* akin to Dan. *læg* calf of the leg.] **1.** A limb or member of an animal used to support the body; esp., that part between the knee and foot. **2.** That which resembles a leg in form or use; esp., a supporting member. **3.** The part of any article of clothing which covers the leg. **4.** (*Naut.*) The course and distance made by a vessel on one tack or between tacks.

Leg bail, escape from custody by flight. [*Slang*]

Leg'a-cy (lĕg'ă-sў), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *legare* to bequeath. See LEGATE.] **1.** A gift of property by will, esp. of money or personal property; a bequest. Also F'g. **2.** A business with which one is trusted by another; a commission. [*Obs.*, except in certain phrases]

Le'gal (lē'gal), *a.* [L. *legalis*, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law.] **1.** Created by, permitted by, in conformity with, or relating to, law; lawful. **2.** (*Theol.*) (*a*) According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; resting on works for salvation. (*b*) According to the Mosaic dispensation. **3.** (*Law*) Governed by the rules of law as distinguished from rules of equity.

Legal tender, that currency, which the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive.

Syn. — Constitutional; legitimate; licit; authorized.

Le'gal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Strict conformity to law.

Le'gal-ist, *n.* One who practices or advocates strict conformity to law; in theology, one who holds to the law of works. See LEGAL, 2 (*a*). [legal.]

Le-gal'i-ty (lē-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being

Le'gal-ize (lē'gal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEGALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEGALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To make legal. **2.** (*Theol.*) To interpret or apply legally.

Le'gal-ly, *adv.* In a legal manner or spirit.

Leg'ate (lĕg'ât), *n.* [L. *legatus*, fr. *legare* to commission, to depute, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law. See LEGAL.] **1.** An ambassador or envoy. **2.** An ecclesiastic representing the pope and invested with the authority of the Holy See. **3.** (*Rom. Hist.*) (*a*) An official assistant to a general or to the governor of a province. (*b*) Under the emperors, a governor sent to a province. [acy is bequeathed.]

Leg'a-tee' (lĕg'ȧ-tē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a leg-

Leg'ate-ship (lĕg'ât-shĭp), *n.* Office of a legate.

Leg'a-tine (-ȧ-tīn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a legate. **2.** Made by, proceeding from, or under sanction of, a legate.

Le-ga'tion (lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The commissioning one person to act for another. **2.** A legate, or envoy, and the persons associated with him in his mission; or, in stricter usage, a diplomatic minister and his suite. **3.** The official residence of a foreign diplomatic minister. **4.** A district under the jurisdiction of a legate.

‖ **Le-ga'to** (lē-gä'tō), *a.* [It., tied, joined, fr. *legare* to tie, bind, L. *ligare*.] (*Mus.*) Connected; tied; — noting a smoothly gliding performance of successive tones. It is often indicated by a *tie* or *ligature*.

‖ **Leg'a-tor'** (lĕg'ȧ-tôr'), *n.* [L.] (*Law*) One who bequeathes a legacy.

Leg'end (lĕj'ĕnd *or* lē'jĕnd), *n.* [OF. *legende*, LL. *legenda*, fr. L. *legendus* to be read, fr. *legere* to read, gather; akin to Gr. λέγειν to gather, speak.] **1.** That which is appointed to be read; esp., a chronicle of the lives of saints. **2.** A story respecting saints, esp. one of a marvelous nature. **3.** Any wonderful old story not verifiable by history; myth; fable. **4.** An inscription, motto, or title, esp. one on a coin, or under an engraving.

Leg'end-a-ry (lĕj'ĕn-dâ-rȳ), *a.* Of or pert. to a legend or to legends; like, or consisting of, legends. — *n.* A book of legends; a tale; also, one who relates legends.

Leg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *n.* [See LEDGER.] A ledger.

Leg'er, *a.* Lying or remaining in a place; resident.

Leg'er, *a.* [F. *léger*, deriv. of L. *levis* light in weight.] Light; slim; trivial. [*Obs.*, except in special phrases]

Leger line (*Mus.*), a line added above or below the staff to extend its compass.

Leg'er-de-main' (-dẽ-mān'), *n.* [F. *léger* light, nimble + *de* of + *main* hand, L. *manus*.] Sleight of hand; a trick of sleight of hand; any artful deception or trick.

Legged (lĕgd *or* lĕg'gĕd), *a.* [From LEG.] Having (such or so many) legs; — used in composition.

Leg'ging (lĕg'gĭng), } *n.* [From LEG.] A cover for
Leg'gin (lĕg'gĭn), } the leg, like a long gaiter.

Leg'horn (-hôrn), *n.* A plaiting of straw of a kind of Italian wheat, used for bonnets and hats; — so called from *Leghorn*, the place of exportation.

Leg'i-ble (lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *legibilis*, fr. *legere* to read.] Capable of being read or deciphered; distinct to the eye; plain; hence, apparent; discernible. — **Leg'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Leg'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Leg'i-bly**, *adv.*

Le-gif'ic (lē-jĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, law + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] Of or pertaining to making laws.

Le'gion (lē'jŭn), *n.* [OF. *legion*, fr. L. *legio*, fr. *legere*. See LEGEND.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of foot soldiers and (about one tenth) cavalry consisting of from about four thousand to about six thousand men. **2.** A military force; army. **3.** A great number; multitude.

Le'gion-a-ry (-ă-rȳ), *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, a legion or legions, or an indefinitely great number.

Le'gion-a-ry, *n.* A member of a legion.

Leg'is-late (lĕj'ĭs-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEGISLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEGISLATING (-lā'tĭng).] [See LEGISLATOR.] To make or enact a law or laws.

Leg'is-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of legislating; the laws enacted.

Leg'is-la-tive (lĕj'ĭs-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Making, or having the power to make, a law or laws; lawmaking. **2.** Of or pert. to the making of laws; suitable to legislation.

Leg'is-la'tor (lĕj'ĭs-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *legis lator*, prop., proposer of a law; *lex*, *legis*, law + *lator* proposer, fr. *latus*. See TOLERATE.] A lawgiver; a maker of laws for a state or community; member of a legislative body.

Leg'is-la'ture (lĕj'ĭs-lā'tûr; 135), *n.* The body of persons in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws; a legislative body.

Le'gist (lē'jĭst), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *lex*, *legis*, law.] One skilled in the laws; a writer on law.

Le-git'i-ma-cy (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-sȳ), *n.* State or quality of being legitimate.

Le-git'i-mate (-mât), *a.* [LL. *legitimatus*, p. p. of *legitimare* to legitimate, fr. L. *legitimus* legitimate, fr. *lex*. See LEGAL.] **1.** Accordant with law or with established legal forms and requirements; lawful. **2.** Lawfully begotten; born in wedlock. **3.** Authorized; real; genuine. **4.** Conforming to known principles, or accepted rules. — **Le-git'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **Le-git'i-mate-ness**, *n.*

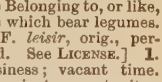
Le-git'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEGITIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEGITIMATING (-mā'tĭng).] To make legitimate, lawful, or valid; esp., to establish in the position of a legitimate person before the law.

Le-git'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of legitimating.

Le-git'i-mist (-mĭst), *n.* **1.** One who supports legitimate authority, esp. hereditary monarchy as a divine right. **2.** Specif., a supporter of the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty to the crown of France.

Le-git'i-mize (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* To legitimate.

Leg'ume (lĕg'ūm *or* lē-gūm'), *n.* [F. *légume*, L. *legumen*, fr. *legere* to gather. So called because they may be gathered without cutting. See LEGEND.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A pod dehiscent into two pieces or valves, and having the seed attached at one suture, as that of the pea. **2.** *pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants.


Legume.

Le-gu'mi-nous (lē-gū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse. **2.** (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or like, a very large natural order of plants which bear legumes.

Lei'sure (lē'zhûr; 135), *n.* [OF. *leisir*, orig., permission, fr. L. *licere* to be permitted. See LICENSE.] **1.** Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time. **2.** Time at one's command; convenient opportunity; hence, convenience; ease.

Lei'sure-ly (lē'zhûr-lȳ), *a.* Characterized by leisure; taking abundant time; not hurried. — **Lei'sure-ly**, *adv.*

Le'man (lē'man *or* lĕm'an), *n.* [OE. *lemman*, *leofman*; AS. *leóf* dear + *mann* man.] A sweetheart, of either sex; — usually in a bad sense. [*Archaic*]

Lem'ma (lĕm'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. LEMMATA (-mȧ-tȧ), E. LEMMAS (-mȧz). [L., fr. Gr. λῆμμα anything received, an assumption, fr. λαμβάνειν to take, assume.] A proposition demonstrated or accepted for immediate use in the demonstration of some other proposition.

Lem'ming (lĕm'mĭng), *n.* [Nor. *lemming*, *lemende*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small arctic rodent, resembling a meadow mouse in form.

Lemming (*Myodes lemmus*).

☞ The common Northern European lemming makes occasional devastating migrations in enormous numbers from the mountains into the lowlands.

Lem'on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* [F. *limon*, Per. *līmūn*; cf. Ar. *alimūn*.] (*Bot.*) An oval or roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing a pulp usually intensely acid; also, the tree bearing this fruit.

Lem'on-ade' (lĕm'ŭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *limonade*.] A beverage made of lemon juice, sugar, and water.

Le'mur (lē'mûr), *n.* [L., a ghost, specter. So called on account of its habit of going abroad by night.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, but of small size, and with a sharp, foxlike muzzle.

Lemur (*Lemur albifrons*).

‖ **Lem'u-res** (lĕm'ū-rēz ; *E.* lē'mūrz), *n. pl.* [L. See LEMUR.] Spirits or ghosts ; specters.

Lend (lĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LENT (lĕnt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LENDING.] [AS. *lǣnan*, fr. *lǣn* loan ; akin to G. *lehnen* to lend. See LOAN.] **1.** To allow the custody or possession and use of, on condition of the return of the same, or, sometimes, of an equivalent in kind ; to grant the temporary use of. **2.** To afford ; to furnish. **3.** To let for hire or compensation.

Lend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lends.

Length (lĕngth), *n.* [AS. *lengð*, fr. *lang*, *long*, long. See LONG, *a.*] **1.** The longest, or longer, dimension of any object ; extent from end to end. **2.** A portion of space or of time considered as measured by its length. **3.** Quality or state of being long ; extent ; duration. **4.** A single piece or subdivision of a series. **5.** Detail or amplification ; continuance.

Length'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LENGTHENED (-'nd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LENGTHENING (-'n-Ing).] To extend in length ; to make or become longer.

Length'ways' (-wāz'), **Length'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the length ; longitudinally.

Length'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* LENGTHIER (-I-ẽr) ; *superl.* LENGTHIEST.] Having length ; rather or too long.

Le'ni-ence (lē'nĭ-ens *or* lēn'yens ; 106), **Le'ni-en-cy** (lē'nĭ-en-sў *or* lēn'yen-sў), *n.* Quality or state of being lenient ; lenity ; clemency.

Le'ni-ent (lē'nĭ-ent *or* lēn'yent), *a.* [L. *leniens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *lenire* to soften, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] **1.** Relaxing ; softening ; assuasive. **2.** Mild ; merciful. — **Le'ni-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Len'i-fy (lĕn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *lenis* soft, mild + *-fy.*] To assuage ; to soften ; to mitigate ; to alleviate.

Len'i-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony ; assuasive ; emollient.

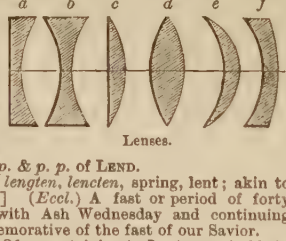
Len'i-tive, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) (*a*) A medicine that has the quality of easing pain or preventing irritation. (*b*) A mild purgative. **2.** That which tends to allay passion, excitement, or pain ; a palliative.

Len'i-ty (-tў), *n.* State or quality of being lenient ; mildness of disposition ; gentleness of treatment.

Syn. — Tenderness ; softness ; clemency ; mercy.

Lens (lĕnz), *n. ; pl.* LENSES (-ĕz). [L. *lens* a lentil. So named from the resemblance in shape of a double convex lens to the seed of a lentil.] (*Opt.*) A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, ground with two opposite regular surfaces, and commonly used in optical instruments for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision.

☞ Of spherical lenses, there are six varieties, as shown in section in the figures : viz., *a* plano-concave ; *b* double-concave ; *c* plano-convex ; *d* double-convex ; *e* converging concavo-convex, or converging meniscus ; *f* diverging concavo-convex, or diverging meniscus.



Lenses.

Lent (lĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of LEND.

Lent, *n.* [AS. *lengten*, *lencten*, spring, lent ; akin to D. *lente*, G. *lenz.*] (*Eccl.*) A fast or period of forty days beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, commemorative of the fast of our Savior.

Lent'en, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Lent, or suitable to Lent. **2.** Spare ; plain ; somber ; not abundant or showy.

Len'ti-cel (lĕn'tĭ-sĕl), *n.* [F. *lenticelle*, dim. fr. L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the small, oval spots on the stem or branch of a plant, from which the inner tissues may protrude or roots may issue. (*b*) A small, lens-shaped gland on the under side of some leaves.

Len-tic'u-lar (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *lenticularis*, fr. *lenticula* lentil.] Resembling a lentil in size or form ; shaped like a double-convex lens. [freckly ; scurfy.

Len-tig'i-nous (-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to lentigo ;

‖ **Len-ti'go** (lĕn-tī'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *lens*, *lentis*, lentil.] (*Med.*) A freckly eruption on the skin ; freckles.

Len'til (lĕn'tĭl), *n.* [F. *lentille*, fr. L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, *lentis*, lentil.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, of small size, common in the fields in Europe. Also, its seed.

Len-tis'cus (lĕn-tĭs'kŭs), **Len'tisk** (lĕn'tĭsk), *n.* [L. *lentiscus*, *lentiscum.*] (*Bot.*) The mastic.

Len'toid (lĕn'toid), *a.* [L. *lens*, *lentis* + *-oid.*] Having the form of a lens ; lens-shaped.

Le'o (lē'ō), *n.* [L., lion.] (*Astron.*) The Lion ; the fifth sign of the zodiac, marked thus [♌] in almanacs, etc.

Le'o-nine (lē'ō-nīn), *a.* [L. *leoninus*, fr. *leo*, *leonis*, lion.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the lion.

Leop'ard (lĕp'ẽrd), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *leopardus*, fr. Gr. λεόπαρδος ; λέων lion + πάρδος pard.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, savage, carnivorous mammal of the Cat family, of a yellow color with black markings.

Leopard (*Felis leopardus*).

Lep'a-doid (-à-doid), *n.* [*Lepas* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) A barnacle of the genus Lepas, or family *Lepadidæ*.

Lep'al (lĕp'al), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς a scale.] (*Bot.*) A sterile transformed stamen.

‖ **Le'pas** (lē'păs), *n.* [L., a limpet, fr. Gr. λεπάς.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various species of *Lepas*, a genus of pedunculated barnacles ; a goose barnacle.

Lep'er (lĕp'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *lepre* leprosy, F. *lèpre*, L. *leprae*, *lepra*, fr. Gr. λέπρα, fr. λεπρός scaly, fr. λέπος scale, λέπειν to peel.] A person affected with leprosy.

Lep'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Leprous ; poisonous.

‖ **Lep'i-do-den'dron** (-ĭ-dō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπίς, *-ίδος*, a scale + δένδρον tree.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil trees having the exterior marked with scars, produced by the separation of the leafstalks.

Lep'i-dop'ter (lĕp'ĭ-dŏp'tẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Lepidoptera.

‖ **Lep'i-dop'te-ra** (-dŏp'tē-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπίς, *-ίδος*, a scale + πτερόν a feather, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of insects, which includes the butterflies and moths. They have broad wings, covered with minute overlapping scales, usually brightly colored.

Lep'i-do-si'ren (-dō-sī'rĕn), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς, *-ίδος*, a scale + σειρήν a siren.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American eel-shaped fresh-water ganoid fish, having both gills and lungs.

Lep'o-rine (lĕp'ō-rīn *or* -rĭn), *a.* [L. *leporinus*, fr. *lepus*, *leporis*, hare.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a hare ; like, or characteristic of, a hare.

Lep'rose' (lĕp'rōs'), *a.* [See LEPROUS.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Covered with thin, scurfy scales.

Lep'ro-sy (lĕp'rō-sў), *n.* [See LEPROUS.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease which first appears in the form of small spots. It is incurable, and is probably contagious. The term *leprosy* in the Bible is probably used for several unrelated contagious diseases.

Lep'rous (-rŭs), *a.* [OF. *leprous*, *lepros*, fr. L. *leprosus*, fr. *lepra*. See LEPER.] **1.** Infected with leprosy ; pertaining to or resembling leprosy. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Leprose. — **Lep'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lep'rous-ness**, *n.*

Lese'-maj'es-ty (lēz'măj'ĕs-tў), *n.* See LEZE MAJESTY.

Le'sion (lē'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *lésion*, L. *laesio*, fr. *laedere*, *laesum*, to injure.] An injury. Specif. : (*a*) (*Civil Law*) Loss from breach of contract. (*b*) (*Med.*) Any morbid change in exercise of functions or texture of organs.

-less (-lĕs). [AS. *leás* loose, false ; akin to G. *los* loose, Goth. *laus* empty, vain, and also to E. *loose*, *lose.*] A privative adjective suffix, denoting *without*, *destitute of*, *not having* ; as *witless*, *childless*, *fatherless.*

Less, *a.* [OE. *lesse*, AS. *lǣssa* ; a compar. from a lost positive form. *Less* serves as the comparative of *little.*] Smaller ; not so large or great ; not so much.

Less, *adv.* Not so much ; in a smaller or lower degree.

Less, *n.* **1.** A smaller portion or quantity. **2.** The inferior, younger, or smaller.

Les-see' (lĕs-sē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease.

Less'en (lĕs'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LESSENED (-'nd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LESSENING.] [From LESS, *a.*] To make or become less, as in size, number, value, rank, etc.

Syn. — To diminish ; reduce ; abate ; decrease ; lower ; impair ; weaken ; degrade.

Less'er (-ẽr), *a.* [*Less* + compar. suffix *-er* (in which *r* is from an original *s*).] Less ; smaller ; inferior.

Les'son (lĕs's'n), *n.* [OE. *lessoun*, F. *leçon*, fr. L. *lectio* a reading, fr. *legere* to read, collect.] **1.** Anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner. **2.** That which is learned or taught by an express effort ; instruction ; precept ; doctrine. **3.** A portion of Scripture read in divine service for instruction. **4.** A reproof ; rebuke ; warning.

Les'son, *v. t.* To teach ; to instruct.

Les'sor (lĕs'sŏr *or* lĕs-sōr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who gives a lease.

Lest (lĕst), *conj.* [OE. *leste*, fr. AS. *ðỹ lǣs ðe* the

less that, where *ðȳ* is the instrumental case of the definite article, and *ðĕ* is an indeclinable relative particle, meaning, that, who, which. See THE, LESS.] **1.** For fear that; that . . . not; in order that . . . not. **2.** That (without the negative particle); — after certain expressions denoting *fear* or *apprehension*.

-let (-lĕt). [F. *-el* (L. *-ellus*) + *-et*, as in E. brace*let*.] A noun suffix having a diminutive force; as in stream*let*, wave*let*, arm*let*.

Let (lĕt), *v. t.* [AS. *lettan* to hinder, fr. *læt* slow. See LATE.] To retard; to hinder; to oppose. [*Archaic*]

Let, *n.* A retarding; obstacle; impediment; delay; — archaic except in *without let or hindrance*.

Let, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LET (LETTED (lĕt'tĕd), *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LETTING.] [AS. *lǣtan*; akin to G. *lassen*, and L. *lassus* weary.] **1.** To leave; to relinquish; to abandon. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*, except with *alone* or *be*.] **2.** To cause; to make; — with the infinitive in active form but in passive sense. [*Obs.*] **3.** To permit; to allow; to suffer. **4.** To allow to be used or occupied for a consideration; to lease; to rent; to hire out. **5.** To give, grant, or assign, as a work, privilege, or contract.

☞ The active form of the infinitive of *let*, as of many other English verbs, is often used passively; a house *to let* (*i. e.*, for letting, or to be let). In the imperative mood, before the first person plural, *let* is hortative.

To let alone, to leave; to withdraw from; to refrain from interfering with. — **To let blood**, to cause blood to flow; to bleed. — **To let loose**, to remove restraint from.

Let, *v. i.* To be let or leased; as, the farm *lets* for $500 a year. See note under LET, *v. t.*

To let up, to become less severe; to cease. [*Colloq.*]

Letch (lĕch), *v. & n.* See LEACH.

Le'thal (lē'thal), *a.* [L. *lethalis*, *letalis*, fr. *lethum*, *letum*, death.] Deadly; mortal; fatal. — **Le'thal-ly**, *adv.*

Le-thar'gic (lē-thär'jĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, affected
Le-thar'gic-al (-jĭ-kal), } with, or resembling, lethargy; morbidly drowsy; dull; heavy.

Leth'ar-gy (lĕth'är-jȳ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. ληθαργία, fr. λήθαργος forgetful, fr. λήθη forgetfulness.] **1.** Morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep. **2.** Indifference.

Le'the (lē'thē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λήθη.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A river of Hades whose waters when drunk caused forgetfulness of the past. **2.** Oblivion; a draught of oblivion; forgetfulness. — **Le-the'an** (lē-thē'an), *a.*

Le-thif'er-ous (lē-thĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lethifer*, fr. *lethum* death + *ferre* to bring.] Deadly; fatal.

Let'ter, *n.* One who lets.

Let'ter, *n.* [F. *lettre*, OF. *letre*, fr. L. *littera*, *litera*, fr. *linere*, *litum*, to smear, — tablets smeared with wax being used to write upon.] **1.** A mark or character used to represent a sound, or an articulation of human speech. **2.** A written or printed communication; an epistle. **3.** Verbal expression; literal statement or meaning. **4.** (*Print.*) A single type; type, collectively; a style of type. **5.** *pl.* Learning; erudition.

Let'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LETTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LETTERING.] To impress or mark with letters.

Let'tered (lĕt'tẽrd), *a.* **1.** Educated; versed in literature. **2.** Of or pertaining to learning or literature; learned. **3.** Inscribed or stamped with letters.

Let'ter-er (lĕt'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who letters.

Let'ter-press' (lĕt'tẽr-prĕs'), *n.* Print; esp., print impressed directly from types; reading matter, in distinction from illustrations.

Let'tuce (lĕt'tĭs), *n.* [OE. *letuce*; origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A composite plant used as salad.

Leu'co- (lū'kŏ-), **Leuc-** (lūk-). [Gr. λευκός white.] A combining form signifying *white*, *colorless*; specif. (*Chem.*), denoting an extensive series of *colorless* organic compounds, obtained from other *colored* compounds.

Leu'cor-rhœ'a (lū'kŏr-rē'a), *n.* [*Leuco-* + Gr. ῥεῖν to flow.] (*Med.*) A diseased discharge of mucus from the vagina.

Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *n.* [It. *levante*, lit., the east, where the sun rises, fr. *levare* to raise.] **1.** The countries about the eastern part of the Mediterranean. **2.** A levanter.

Le-vant', *v. i.* [Cf. Sp. *levantar* to roam.] To run away from one's debts. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Le-vant'er, *n.* A strong easterly wind of the Mediterranean.

Le-vant'ine (lē-vănt'ĭn *or* lĕv'ant-ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Levant. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the Levant. **2.** A kind of stout twilled silk fabric.

Lev'ee (lĕv'ē; *often* lĕv-ē' *in U. S.*), *n.* [F. *lever*, fr. *lever* to raise, *se lever* to rise.] **1.** A rising. **2.** A morning assembly or reception of visitors; hence, any general or somewhat miscellaneous gathering of guests.

Lev'ee (lĕv'ē or lĕv-ē'), *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise.] An embankment to prevent inundation; sometimes, the steep bank of a river. [*U. S.*]

Lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *livel*, fr. L. *libella* level, water level, a plumb level, dim. of *libra* pound, measure for liquids, balance, water poise, level.] **1.** A line or surface which is everywhere parallel to the surface of still water, — hence being a curved surface, the earth being round. **2.** A horizontal line or plane. **3.** An approximately horizontal line or surface at a certain degree of altitude, or distance from the center of the earth. **4.** Hence, fig., a certain position, rank, standard, degree, quality, character, etc., conceived of as in one of several planes of different elevation. **5.** (*Mech. & Surv.*) An instrument by which to find a horizontal line, or adjust something with reference to a horizontal line.

Lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *a.* **1.** Having a level surface; being at or on a level; having the same level; flat; horizontal; even. **2.** Well balanced; just. [*Colloq.*]

One form of Spirit Level.

Lev'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEVELED (-ĕld) or LEVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEVELING or LEVELLING.] **1.** To make level; to bring to a certain or common level; to even. **2.** To bring to a lower level; hence, to overthrow. **3.** To bring to a horizontal position, as a gun; hence, to aim; to direct.

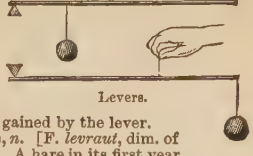
Lev'el, *v. i.* To level a gun, spear, or other weapon; fig., to direct the eye, mind, or effort.

Lev'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, levels. **2.** One who would remove social inequalities; a socialist.

Lev'el-ly, *adv.* In an even or level manner.

Lev'el-ness, *n.* State or quality of being level.

Le'ver (lē'vẽr *or* lĕv'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *leveor*, prop., a lifter, fr. OF. & F. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*; akin to *levis* light.] (*Mech.*) A rigid piece capable of turning about one point, or axis (the fulcrum), and in which are two or more other points where forces are applied, — used for transmitting and modifying force and motion.


Levers.

Lev'er-age (lĕv'ẽr-ăj *or* lē'vẽr-ăj), *n.* Action of a lever; mechanical advantage gained by the lever.

Lev'er-et (lĕv'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [F. *levraut*, dim. of *lièvre* hare, L. *lepus*.] A hare in its first year.

Lev'er-wood' (lĕv'ẽr-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The American hop hornbeam, a small tree with very tough wood.

Lev'i-a-ble (lĕv'ĭ-a-b'l), *a.* That may be levied.

Le-vi'a-than (lē-vī'a-than), *n.* [Heb. *livyāthān*.] **1.** (*Script.*) An unidentified aquatic animal. **2.** The whale, or a great whale.

Lev'i-gate (lĕv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEVIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEVIGATING.] [L., p. p. of *levigare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *lēvis* smooth.] To make smooth, as: (*a*) To reduce to an impalpable powder or paste. (*b*) To polish. (*c*) To make smooth in action.

Lev'i-gate (-gāt), *a.* Made smooth, as if polished.

Lev'i-ga'tion (lĕv'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of levigating.

Lev'i-tate (lĕv'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [See LEVITY.] To rise or raise; to tend to rise.

Lev'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light or buoyant.

Le'vite (lē'vīt), *n.* **1.** (*Bib. Hist.*) One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; esp., a subordinate to the priests. **2.** A priest; — in contempt or ridicule.

Le-vit'ic-al (lē-vĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a Levite or the Levites. **2.** Priestly. **3.** Of or pertaining to, or designating, the law contained in the book of Leviticus. [the Old Testament.

Le-vit'i-cus (-ĭ-kŭs), *n.* The third canonical book of

Lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *levitas*, fr. *levis* light in weight; akin to *levare* to raise.] **1.** Relative lightness. **2.** Lack of gravity and earnestness in deportment or character; frivolity; fickleness.

Syn. — Inconstancy; thoughtlessness; unsteadiness; inconsideration; volatility; flightiness.

Le'vo- (lē'vŏ-). A prefix fr. L. *laevus*, meaning: (*a*) *Pert. to*, or *toward*, *the left*; as, *levo*rotatory. (*b*) (*Opt. & Chem.*) *Turning the plane of polarized light to the left*; as, *levo*tartaric (acid); *levo*gyratory (crystals), etc.

Lev'u-lose' (lĕv'ū-lōs'), *n.* [See LEVO-.] (*Chem.*) A sirupy variety of sugar, occurring in honey, ripe fruits, etc. It rotates the plane of polarization to the left.

Lev'y (-ȳ), *n.* [Contr. fr. *eleven pence* or *eleven penny*.]

Formerly, the Spanish real (= 12½ cents), valued at eleven pence when the dollar was rated at 7*s.* 6*d.* [*Local U. S.*]

Lev'y (lĕv'ĭ), *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise. See LEVER.] **1.** A levying or collecting by authority. **2.** That which is levied, as an army, tribute, etc. **3.** (*Law*) The taking or seizure of property on executions to satisfy judgments, or on warrants for the collection of taxes.

Levy in mass [F. *levée en masse*], a requisition of all able-bodied men for military service.

Lev'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEVIED (lĕv'ĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEVYING.] **1.** To raise; to collect, as by enrollment, conscription, etc., for forming an army. **2.** To raise or collect by assessment; to exact by authority. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) To gather or exact. (*b*) To take or seize on execution; to collect by execution.

To levy war, to make or begin war; to attack.

Lev'y, *v. i.* To make a levy.

Lewd (lūd), *a.* [*Compar.* LEWDER (-ẽr); *superl.* LEWDEST.] [OE. *lewed*, *lewd*, lay, ignorant, vile, AS. *lǽwed* laical, belonging to the laity.] **1.** Belonging to the lower classes; idle; vicious. [*Archaic*] **2.** Proceeding from, involving, or given to indulgence of, lust; lustful; libidinous. — **Lewd'ly**, *adv.* — **Lewd'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Licentious; profligate; dissolute; sensual; unchaste; impure; lascivious; lecherous; rakish.

Lew'is (lū'ĭs), **Lew'is-son** (-sŭn), *n.* **1.** A kind of iron, dovetailed tenon. **2.** A kind of shears used in cropping woolen cloth.

Lex'ic-al (lĕks'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lexicon, to lexicography, or words; conforming to a lexicon.

Lex'i-cog'ra-pher (-ĭ-kŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. λεξικογράφος; λεξικόν dictionary + γράφειν to write. See LEXICON.] The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lex'i-co-graph'ic (-kō-grăf'ĭk), **Lex'i-co-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to lexicography; according to lexicography.

Lex'i-cog'ra-phy (-kŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* Art, process, or occupation of making a lexicon or dictionary.

Lex'i-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν lexicon + *-logy*.] Science of the derivation and meaning of words.

Lex'i-con (lĕks'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν (sc. βιβλίον), neut. of λεξικός belonging to words, fr. λέξις speech, word, phrase, fr. λέγειν to speak.] A vocabulary, or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language or of a considerable number of them, with the definition of each; a dictionary.

Ley (lĭ), *n.* [*Obs.*] See LYE.

Ley'den jar' (lī'd'n jär'), **Ley'den phi'al** (fī'al). (*Elec.*) A kind of glass jar or bottle used to accumulate electricity, — invented in *Leyden*, Holland.

Leze' maj'es-ty (lēz' măj'ĕs-tỹ). [F. *lèse-majesté*, fr. L. *laesus* injured + *majestas* majesty.] (*Law*) Any crime committed against the sovereign power.

Li (lē), *n.* **1.** A Chinese measure of distance, being about one third of a mile. **2.** A Chinese copper coin.

Li'a-bil'i-ty (lī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** State of being liable. **2.** That for which one is liable, esp. a money obligation.

Li'a-ble (lī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From F. *lier* to bind, L. *ligare*.] **1.** Bound or obliged in law or equity. **2.** Exposed (to a certain contingency or casualty, more or less probable). — **Li'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Accountable; responsible; answerable; bound; subject; obnoxious; exposed. — *Liable* refers to a future possible or probable happening which may not actually occur; *subject* refers to an existing state or condition. One whose father was *subject* to attacks of the gout is himself *liable* to have that disease. Men are constantly *subject* to the law, but *liable* to suffer by its infraction.

‖ Li'al'son' (lē'ȧ'z'zôn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] A union, or bond of union; an intimacy; esp., an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

Li-ane' (lĭ-ăn'), **Li-a'na** (lĭ-ā'nȧ), *n.* [F. *liane*.] (*Bot.*) A luxuriant woody plant, climbing high trees and having ropelike stems.

Li'ar (lī'ẽr), *n.* One who lies or falsifies.

Li'as (lī'as), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Geol.*) The lowest of the three divisions of the Jurassic period, — being in Europe a series of marine limestones.

Li-ba'tion (lĭ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *libatio*, fr. *libare* to taste, to pour out as an offering.] Act of pouring a liquid, as wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity; also, the liquid so poured.

Li'bel (lī'bĕl), *n.* [L. *libellus* a little book, pamphlet, libel, lampoon, dim. of *liber* inner bark of a tree; also (because the ancients wrote on this bark), writing paper or parchment, and hence, a book or treatise.] **1.** Any defamatory writing; a lampoon; a satire. **2.** (*Law*) A malicious publication expressed either in print or in writing, or by pictures, effigies, or other signs, tending to expose another to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule. **3.** (*Law*) The crime of issuing a malicious defamatory publication. **4.** (*Civil Law & Courts of Admiralty*) A written declaration or statement by the plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks.

Li'bel (lī'bĕl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIBELED (-bĕld) or LIBELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIBELING or LIBELLING.] To subject to a libel; to defame, or expose to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule, by a libel.

Li'bel-ant (-ant), *n.* One who libels.

Li'bel-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who libels.

Li'bel-ous (lī'bĕl-ŭs), *a.* Containing or involving a libel; defamatory. — **Li'bel-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Li'ber (lī'bẽr), *n.* [L. See LIBEL.] (*Bot.*) The inner bark of plants, lying next to the wood.

Lib'er-al (lĭb'ẽr-al), *a.* [F. *libéral*, L. *liberalis*, fr. *liber* free.] **1.** Free by birth; hence, befitting a freeman or gentleman; refined; noble; independent; free; not servile or mean. **2.** Bestowing in a large and noble way; generous. **3.** Bestowed in a large way; bountiful; ample; profuse. **4.** Not strict or rigorous; not restricted to the literal sense; free. **5.** Not narrow or contracted in mind; not selfish; catholic. **6.** Free to excess; regardless of restraints. **7.** Not bound by orthodox tenets or established forms in political or religious philosophy; friendly to great freedom in the constitution or administration of government.

Syn. — Generous; munificent; beneficent; large; free. — *Liberal* is *freeborn*, and *generous* is *highborn*. The former implies largeness of spirit in giving, judging, acting, etc.; the latter a self-sacrificing spirit that finds its enjoyment in consulting the feelings and happiness of others.

Lib'er-al, *n.* One who is liberal in political or religious matters.

Lib'er-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The principles and methods of liberals; specif., the principles of the Liberal party.

Lib'er-al-ist, *n.* A liberal.

Lib'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being liberal; a liberal act. **2.** A gift; gratuity.

Lib'er-al-ize (lĭb'ẽr-al-iz), *v. t.* To make liberal.

Lib'er-al-ly, *adv.* In a liberal manner.

Lib'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIBERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIBERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *liberare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *liber* free.] To deliver from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to free; to disengage; to release.

Lib'er-a'tion (lĭb'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of liberating, or state of being liberated. [liberates.

Lib'er-a'tor (lĭb'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which,

Lib'er-tine (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *libertinus* freedman, from *libertus* one made free, fr. *liber* free.] **1.** (*Rom. Antig.*) A manumitted slave; a freedman; also, the son of a freedman. **2.** One free from restraint; one who acts according to his impulses and desires; now, specif., one who gives rein to lust; a rake; a debauchee.

Lib'er-tine, *a.* Dissolute; licentious; profligate.

Lib'er-tin-ism (-tĭn-Iz'm), *n.* State of being a libertine; specif., licentiousness; debauchery; lewdness.

Lib'er-ty (lĭb'ẽr-tỹ), *n.* [F. *liberté*, fr. L. *libertas*, fr. *liber* free.] **1.** State of a free person; exemption from subjection to the will of another claiming ownership of the person or services; freedom. **2.** Freedom from restraint upon locomotion. **3.** Permission granted; leave. **4.** Privilege; exemption; franchise; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant. **5.** The place within which certain immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised. [*Eng.*] **6.** A certain amount of freedom; also, the place or limits within which such freedom is exercised. **7.** A privilege or license in violation of the laws of etiquette or propriety. **8.** The power of choice; freedom from compulsion or constraint in willing.

Syn. — Leave; permission; license. — *Liberty* frequently implies a previous restraint, or merely a partial removal of restraint, while *freedom* implies the simple, unrepressed exercise of our powers.

Li-bid'i-nous (lĭ-bĭd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, fr. *libido*, *libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, fr. *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases.] Having lustful desires; characterized by lewdness. — **Li-bid'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Li-bid'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Lewd; lustful; lascivious; unchaste; impure; sensual; licentious; lecherous; salacious.

‖ Li'bra (lī'brȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September, — marked thus [♎] in almanacs, etc. [or charge of a library.

Li-bra'ri-an (lĭ-brā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who has the care

Li'bra-ry (lī'brȧ-rỹ), *n.* [F. *librairie* bookseller's shop, book trade, formerly, a library, fr. *libraire* bookseller, L. *librarius*, fr. *liber* book. See LIBEL.] **1.** A considerable collection of books kept for use, and not as

merchandise. **2.** A building or apartment appropriated for holding such a collection.

Li'brate (lī'brāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIBRATED (-brā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIBRATING.] [L. *librare*, p. p. *-atus*, to balance, fr. *libra* a balance.] To vibrate as a balance does before resting in equilibrium; hence, to be poised.

Li'brate, *v. t.* To poise; to balance.

Li-bra'tion (lī-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A librating. **2.** (*Astron.*) A real or apparent libratory motion.

Li'bra-to-ry (lī'brā-tō-rў), *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

Li-bret'tist (lĭ-brĕt'tĭst), *n.* One who makes a libretto.

Li-bret'to (lĭ-brĕt'tō; *It.* lē-brāt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TOS (-tōz), It. -TI (-tē). [It., dim. of *libro* book, L. *liber*.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A book containing the words of an opera or extended piece of music. (*b*) The words themselves.

Lice (līs), *n.*; *pl.* of LOUSE.

Li'cense (lī'sens), *n.* [F. *licence*, L. *licentia*, fr. *licere* to be permitted.] **1.** Authority given to do or forbear any act; specif., a formal permission from the proper authorities to do what without such permission would be illegal; leave; liberty. **2.** The document granting such permission. **3.** Excess or abuse of liberty; disregard of law, propriety, or strict conformity to fact or rule.

Li'cense (lī'sens), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LICENSED (lī'senst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LICENSING.] To permit or authorize by license; to give license to. [given.

Li'cen-see' (lī'sen-sē'), *n.* One to whom a license is

Li'cens-er (lī'sens-ẽr), *n.* One who gives a license.

Li-cen'ti-ate (lĭ-sĕn'shĭ-ât *or* -shât; 106), *n.* [LL. *licentiatus*, fr. *licentiare* to permit, fr. L. *licentia* license.] **1.** One who has a license to exercise a profession. **2.** On the continent of Europe, a university degree intermediate between that of bachelor and that of doctor.

Li-cen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Characterized by license; excessive; abusive of freedom. **2.** Unrestrained by law or morality; lawless; immoral; lewd. — **Li-cen'tiously**, *adv.* — **Li-cen'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unrestrained; uncurbed; unruly; riotous; ungovernable; wanton; profligate; dissolute; lax; loose; sensual; impure; unchaste; lascivious; immoral.

Lich (lĭch), *n.* [AS. *līc* body.] A dead body. [*Obs.*]

Lich gate, a covered gate through which the corpse was carried to the church or burial place. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Li'chen (lī'kĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λειχήν.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of a class of cellular, flowerless plants, having no distinction of leaf and stem. They derive their nourishment from the air, and generate by means of spores. **2.** (*Med.*) A name given to several varieties of skin disease.

Li'chen-ous (lī'kĕn-ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, lichens; abounding in lichens.

Lic'it (lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *licitus*, fr. *licere*. See LICENSE.] Lawful. — **Lic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Lic'it-ness**, *n.*

Lick (lĭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LICKED (lĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LICKING.] [AS. *liccian*; akin to G. *lecken*, L. *lingere*, Gr. λείχειν, Skr. *lih*, *rih*.] **1.** To draw or pass the tongue over. **2.** To lap; to take in with the tongue.

Lick, *n.* **1.** A stroke of the tongue in licking. **2.** A quick stroke with a brush or the like. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A place where salt is found on the surface of the earth, to which wild animals resort to lick it up. [*U. S.*]

Lick, *v. t.* [Cf. OSw. *lägga* to place, strike, prick.] To flog; to conquer. [*Colloq.* or *Low*]

Lick, *n.* A slap; a quick stroke. [*Colloq.*]

Lick'er-ish (lĭk'ẽr-ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. LECHEROUS.] **1.** Eager; greedy. **2.** Appetizing; dainty. **3.** Lecherous; lustful. — **Lick'er-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Lick'er-ish-ness**, *n.*

Lick'-spit'tle (-spĭt't'l), *n.* A flatterer; a toady.

Lic'o-rice (lĭk'ō-rĭs), *n.* [OE. *licoris*, through Old French, fr. L. *liquiritia*, corrupted fr. *glycyrrhiza*, Gr. γλυκύρριζα; γλυκύς sweet + ῥίζα root.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A kind of plant, the root of which abounds with a sweet juice. **2.** The inspissated juice of licorice root.

Lic'tor (lĭk'tŏr), *n.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who bore an ax and fasces, as ensigns of his office.

Lid (lĭd), *n.* [AS. *hlid*, fr. *hlīdan* (in comp.) to cover, shut; akin to G. augen*lid* eyelid.] **1.** That which covers the opening of a vessel; a movable cover. **2.** Eyelid.

Lie (lī), *n.* See LYE.

Lie (lī), *n.* [AS. *lyge*; akin to G. *lüge*. See 3d LIE.] **1.** A falsehood uttered or acted to deceive; an intentional violation of truth. **2.** A fiction; fable; untruth. **3.** Anything which misleads or disappoints.

To give the lie to. (*a*) To charge with falsehood. (*b*) To reveal to be false. — **White lie**, a euphemism for a lie which one finds an excuse for telling.

Syn. — Untruth; fiction; deception. — A man may state what is *untrue* from ignorance or misconception. Every *lie* is an *untruth*, but not every *untruth* is a *lie*.

Lie (lī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIED (līd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LYING (lī'ĭng).] [OE. *lien*, *lizen*, *lezen*, *leozen*, AS. *leógan*; akin to D. *liegen*, G. *lügen*, Goth. *liugan*.] To utter a lie; to tell a falsehood with an intention to deceive.

Lie, *v. i.* [*imp.* LAY (lā); *p. p.* LAIN (lān), (LIEN (lī'ĕn), *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LYING.] [OE. *lien*, *liggen*, AS. *licgan*; akin to D. *liggen*, G. *liegen*, Goth. *ligan*, L. *lectus* bed, Gr. λέχος bed, λέξασθαι to lie.] **1.** To rest extended on the ground, a bed, or any support; to be, or to put one's self, in a horizontal position, or nearly so. **2.** To be situated; to occupy a certain place. **3.** To abide; to remain for a time; to continue. **4.** To be or exist; to belong; to consist. **5.** To lodge; to sleep. **6.** To be still or quiet, like one lying down to rest. **7.** (*Law*) To be sustainable, as an action.

☞ Through ignorance or carelessness speakers and writers often confuse the forms of the two distinct verbs *lay* and *lie*. *Lay* is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid*; as, he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down. *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay*; as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *lay* down.

To lie to (*Naut.*), to stop or delay; esp., to head as near the wind as possible in a gale; — said of a ship.

Lie (lī), *n.* The position or way in which anything lies; the lay, as of land or country.

Lief (lēf), *a.* [AS. *leóf*; akin to G. *lieb*, and E. *love*.] Dear; beloved. [*Obs.*, except in poetry]

Lief, *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; — now used only in the phrases, *had as lief*, and *would as lief*.

Liege (lēj), *a.* [F. *lige*, LL. *ligius*, *legius*, liege, unlimited, complete, prob. of German origin.] **1.** Sovereign; independent; having authority or right to allegiance. **2.** Serving an independent sovereign or master; faithful; loyal.

Liege (lēj), *n.* **1.** A free and independent person; specif., a sovereign. **2.** A liege subject; a liegeman.

Liege'man (-man), *n.* Same as LIEGE, *n.*, 2.

Lien (lēn *or* lī'ĕn), *n.* [F. *lien* band, bond, tie, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] (*Law*) A legal claim; a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty.

Li'er (lī'ẽr), *n.* One who lies down.

Lieu (lū), *n.* [F., OF. also *liu*, *leu*, *lou*, fr. L. *locus*.] Place; room; stead; — used only in the phrase *in lieu of*.

Lieu-ten'an-cy (lŭ-tĕn'an-sў), *n.* The office, rank, or commission, of a lieutenant.

Lieu-ten'ant (lŭ-tĕn'ant), *n.* [F., fr. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere*.] **1.** An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. **2.** (*a*) A commissioned officer in the army, next below a captain. (*b*) A commissioned officer in the British navy, in rank next below a commander. (*c*) A commissioned officer in the United States navy, in rank next below a lieutenant commander.

☞ *Lieutenant* is often used, either adjectively or in hyphened compounds, to denote an officer next in rank below another specified.

Lieu-ten'ant gen'er-al (jĕn'ẽr-al). An army officer, in rank next below a general and next above a major general.

Lieu-ten'ant-ship, *n.* Same as LIEUTENANCY.

Lieve (lēv), *a.* Same as LIEF.

Life (līf), *n.*; *pl.* LIVES (līvz). [AS. *līf*; akin to D. *lijf* body, OHG. *līb* life, G. *leib* body, and E. *live*, v.] **1.** State of being which begins with generation, birth, or germination, and ends with death; also, the time during which this state continues. **2.** Sometimes, of human beings, the deathless quality or existence of the soul. **3.** (*Philos.*) The vital force, whether regarded as physical or spiritual. **4.** The potential or animating principle, also, the period of duration, of anything that is conceived of as resembling a natural organism in structure or functions. **5.** A certain way or manner of living; hence, human affairs. **6.** Animation; spirit; vivacity; vigor; energy. **7.** That which imparts or excites spirit or vigor. **8.** The living or actual form, person, thing, or state. **9.** A person; a living being. **10.** The system of animal nature. **11.** An essential constituent of life; esp., the blood. **12.** A history of the acts and events of a life; a biography. **13.** Enjoyment in the right use of the powers; happiness in the favor of God; heavenly felicity. **14.** Something dear to one as one's existence; a darling.

Life'blood' (līf'blŭd'), *n.* **1.** The blood necessary to life. **2.** Fig.: That which gives strength and energy.

Life'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A strong, buoyant boat especially designed for saving the lives of shipwrecked people.

Life'-giv'ing (-gĭv'ĭng), *a.* Giving life or spirit.

Life'less, *a.* Destitute of life; spiritless; powerless; dull. — **Life'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Life'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Dead; soulless; inanimate; torpid; inert; in-

active; dull; heavy; unanimated; spiritless; frigid; pointless; vapid; flat; tasteless.

Life'like' (līf'līk'), *a.* Like a living being; appearing as if alive; resembling life.

Life'long' (-lông'), *a.* Lasting through life.

Life'-pre-serv'er (līf'prē-zĕrv'ĕr), *n.* An apparatus for preventing drowning by buoying up the body.

Life'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time that life continues.

Lift (lĭft), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lifted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lifting.] [Icel. *lypta*, fr. *lopt* air; akin to G. *lüften*; — prop., to raise into the air.] **1.** To move in a direction opposite to that of gravitation; to bring up from a lower place to a higher; to raise; to elevate. **2.** To raise, elevate, exalt, or improve, in rank, condition, estimation, character, etc. **3.** [Perh. a different word, and akin to Goth. *hliftus* thief.] To steal; to carry off by theft (esp. cattle). [*Old Eng. & Scot.*]

To lift up the hand. (*Script.*) (*a*) To take an oath. (*b*) To pray. (*c*) To engage in duty. — **To lift up the heel against**, to treat with insolence or unkindness.

Lift, *v. i.* **1.** To try to raise something. **2.** To rise; to become or appear raised or elevated.

Lift, *n.* **1.** Act of lifting; that which is lifted. **2.** The space or distance through which anything is lifted. **3.** That by means of which a person or thing lifts or is lifted. **4.** (*Shoemaking*) A layer of leather in the heel.

Lift'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, lifts.

Lig'a-ment (lĭg'ȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] **1.** Anything that ties or unites one thing or part to another; bandage; bond. **2.** (*Anat.*) A supporting or connecting band or fold; specif., a tough connecting band or plate of dense, fibrous, connective tissue.

Lig'a-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), **Lig'a-men'tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Composing, or of the nature of, a ligament.

Li'gan (lī'gan), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Law*) Goods sunk in the sea, with a buoy attached in order that they may be found again. [dage.]

Li'gate (lī'gāt), *v. t.* To tie with a ligature; to ban-

Li-ga'tion (lī-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A binding; state of being bound. **2.** That which binds; bond; connection.

Lig'a-ture (lĭg'ȧ-tūr), *n.* **1.** A binding. **2.** Anything that binds; band; bandage. **3.** (*Surg.*) (*a*) A thread or string for tying blood vessels. (*b*) A thread or wire used to remove tumors, etc. **4.** State of being bound or stiffened. **5.** (*Mus.*) A curve or line joining notes; a slur. **6.** (*Print.*) A double character, or a type consisting of two or more characters united, as æ, *fi*, *ffl*.

Lig'a-ture (lĭg'ȧ-tūr), *v. t.* (*Surg.*) To ligate; to tie.

Light (līt), *n.* [AS. *leóht*; akin to G. *licht*, L. *lux* light, *lucere* to shine, Gr. λευκός white, Skr. *ruc* to shine.] **1.** That agent, force, or action in nature by the operation of which upon the organs of sight, objects are rendered visible or luminous. [See *Illust.* of Refraction.] **2.** That which furnishes, or is a source of, light. **3.** Day; esp., the dawn of day. **4.** The brightness of the eye or eyes. **5.** The medium through which light is admitted, as a window, or window pane. **6.** Life; existence. **7.** Open view; public observation; publicity. **8.** The power of perception by vision. **9.** Mental or spiritual illumination; enlightenment; knowledge; information. **10.** Prosperity; happiness; joy; felicity. **11.** Manner or degree of illumination; appearance due to the particular facts and circumstances presented to view; also, the light or illuminated part of anything. **12.** One who is conspicuous or noteworthy.

Northern lights, the aurora borealis.

Light (līt), *a.* [*Compar.* Lighter (-ĕr); *superl.* Lightest.] **1.** Having light; not dark or obscure; bright; clear. **2.** White or whitish; not of a deep shade.

Light, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lighted (-ĕd) or Lit (lĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lighting.] **1.** To set fire to; to cause to burn; to ignite; to kindle. **2.** To give light to; to illuminate. **3.** To attend or conduct with a light.

Light, *v. i.* **1.** To become ignited; to take fire. **2.** To be illuminated; to brighten.

Light, *a.* [*Compar.* Lighter (-ĕr); *superl.* Lightest.] [AS. *líht*, *leóht*; akin to G. *leicht*.] **1.** Having little, or comparatively little, weight; not heavy. **2.** Not burdensome. **3.** Easy to be endured or performed; not severe. **4.** Easy to be digested; also, containing little nutriment. **5.** Not heavily armed; armed with weapons of little weight. **6.** Not encumbered; unembarrassed; hence, active; swift. **7.** Not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted. **8.** Slight; not important. **9.** Well leavened. **10.** Not copious or heavy. **11.** Not strong or violent; moderate; having an easy, graceful manner; delicate. **12.** Wanting dignity or solemnity; frivolous; unsubstantial; volatile; unsettled; hence, giddy; deranged; also, wanton; unchaste. **13.** Not of legal weight; clipped; diminished. **14.** Loose; sandy; easily pulverized.

Light cavalry, Light horse (*Mil.*), light-armed soldiers mounted on strong and active horses. — **Light infantry**, infantry soldiers selected and trained for rapid evolutions. — **To make light of**, to treat as of little consequence.

Light (līt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lighted (-ĕd) *or* Lit (lĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lighting.] [AS. *lihtan* to alight, orig., to relieve (a horse) of the rider, fr. *líht* light. See Light not heavy.] **1.** To dismount; to descend, as from a horse; to alight. **2.** To descend from flight, and rest, perch, or settle. **3.** To come down suddenly and forcibly; to fall. **4.** To come by chance; to happen.

Light'en (līt'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lightened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lightening.] To descend; to light.

Light'en, *v. i.* [OE. *lightenen*. See 1st Light.] **1.** To dart, as lightning; to shine with, or like, lightning; to flash. **2.** To grow lighter; to brighten; to clear.

Light'en, *v. t.* **1.** To make light; to light; to illuminate. **2.** To emit or disclose in, or as in, lightning.

Light'en, *v. t.* [See Light not heavy.] **1.** To make less heavy; to relieve of part of a burden. **2.** To make less burdensome or afflictive; to alleviate. **3.** To cheer.

Light'er (līt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, lights.

Light'er, *n.* [D. *ligter*, fr. *ligt*, E. *light*, not heavy.] (*Naut.*) A large boat or barge, mainly used in unloading or loading vessels.

Light'er, *v. t.* To convey by a lighter.

Light'er-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Price paid for conveyance of goods on a lighter. **2.** Act of unloading into, or conveying by, a lighter. [who manages, a lighter.]

Light'er-man (-măn), *n.* A person employed on, or

Light'-fin'gered (līt'fĭn'gĕrd), *a.* Dexterous in taking and conveying away; thievish; pilfering.

Light'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), **Light'-foot'ed,** *a.* Having a light, springy step; nimble; active.

Light'-hand'ed (līt'hănd'ĕd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Not having a full complement of men.

Light'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious. **2.** Thoughtless; volatile; fickle.

Light'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

Light'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building with a light at the top, erected to guide mariners at night.

Lighthouse.

Light'ly, *adv.* In a light manner; — used in various senses corresponding with those of the adjective *light*, not heavy. See 5th Light.

Light'-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.

Light'ness, *n.* State or quality of being light or not heavy.

Syn. — Levity; volatility; inconstancy; unsteadiness; giddiness; flightiness; airiness; gayety; liveliness; agility; nimbleness; briskness; ease; facility.

Light'ness, *n.* State or quality of being light.

Light'ning (līt'nĭng), *n.* [For *lightening*, fr. *lighten* to flash.] A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light.

Lights (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their *lightness*.] The lungs of an animal or bird.

Light'-ship' (līt'shĭp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel carrying at the masthead a brilliant light, and moored off a shoal or place of dangerous navigation as a guide for mariners.

Light'some (līt'sŭm), *a.* **1.** Having light; lighted; bright. **2.** Gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating. — **Light'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Light'some-ness,** *n.* [for kindling.]

Light'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Pine wood for torches or

Lign-al'oes (līn'ăl'ōz *or* lĭg-năl'ōz), *n.* [OE. *ligne aloes*, fr. L. *lignum* wood + *aloe* aloe.] Aloes wood, or agallochum. That mentioned in the Bible (*Num.* xxiv. 6) is perhaps a different tree.

Lig'ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ligneus*, fr. *lignum* wood.] Of, or resembling, wood; woody.

Lig'ni-fi-ca'tion (lĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A change in a cell wall by which it becomes harder, — supposed to be due to an incrustation of lignin.

Lig'ni-form (lĭg'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lignum* wood + *-form*.] Like wood.

Lig'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *lignum* wood + *-fy*.] (*Bot.*) To make or become ligneous.

Lig'nin (lĭg'nĭn), *n.* [L. *lignum* wood.] (*Bot.*) A substance characterizing wood cells and differing from cellulose in its conduct with certain chemical reagents.

Lig'nite (lĭg'nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed.

‖ **Lig'num-vi'tae** (-nŭm-vī'tē), *n.* [L., wood of life; *lignum* wood + *vita*, genitive *vitæ*, life.] (*Bot.*) A tree found in the warm latitudes of America, having very hard and heavy wood.

Lig'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *ligula*, *lingula*, little tongue, dim. of *lingua* tongue.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The thin and scarious projection from the upper end of the sheath of a leaf of grass. (*b*) A strap-shaped corolla of composite flowers.

Ligule, (*b*).

Lig'ure (lĭg'ŭr), *n.* [L. *ligurius*, Gr. λιγύριον, equiv. to Heb. *leshem*.] A kind of precious stone.

Lik'a-ble (līk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be liked; attractive.

Like (līk), *a.* [*Compar.* LIKER (līk'ẽr); *superl.* LIKEST.] [AS. *gelīc*, fr. pref. *ge-* + *līc* body, and orig. meaning, having the same body or appearance, and hence, like; akin to G. *gleich*. Cf. LICH.] **1.** Having the same, or nearly the same, appearance, qualities, or characteristics; resembling; similar; alike. **2.** Equal, or nearly equal. **3.** Having probability; probable; likely. **4.** Inclined toward; disposed to.

Had like (with the infinitive), had nearly; came little short of.

☞ Such combinations as *bell-like*, *ball-like*, etc., are hyphened.

Like, *n.* **1.** That which is like another; copy. **2.** A liking; a preference; inclination; — usually in *pl.*

Like, *adv.* **1.** In a manner like or similar to that of. ☞ *Like*, as here used, is regarded by some grammarians as a preposition. **2.** In a like or similar manner. **3.** Likely; probably.

Like, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIKED (līkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIKING.] **1.** To suit; to please. [*Obs.*] **2.** To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve; to enjoy.

Like, *v. i.* **1.** To be pleased; to choose. **2.** To come near; to escape narrowly. [*Colloq.*]

Like'a-ble (līk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See LIKABLE.

Like'li-hood (-lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* Appearance of truth or reality; probability; verisimilitude.

Like'li-ness, *n.* Likelihood; probability.

Like'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* LIKELIER (līk'lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LIKELIEST.] [That is, *like-like*. See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** Worthy of belief; probable; credible. **2.** Having or giving reason to expect; — followed by the infinitive. **3.** Such as suits; agreeable; handsome. **4.** Having such qualities as make success probable; promising.

Like'ly, *adv.* In all probability; probably.

Lik'en (līk''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIKENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIKENING.] To allege, or think, to be like; to represent as like; to compare.

Like'ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being like; resemblance; similarity. **2.** Appearance or form; guise. **3.** That which is like; a portrait.

Like'wise' (līk'wīz'), *adv. & conj.* [See WISE, *n.*] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

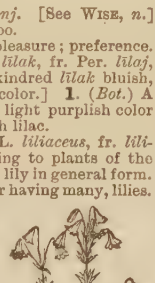
Lik'ing, *n.* Inclination; desire; pleasure; preference.

Li'lac (lī'lak), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *lilak*, fr. Per. *lilaj*, *līlanj*, *nīlaj*, indigo plant, or from kindred *līlak* bluish, the flowers being named from the color.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A shrub of the genus *Syringa*. **2.** A light purplish color like that of the flower of the purplish lilac.

Lil'i-a'ceous (lĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *liliaceus*, fr. *lilium* lily.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to plants of the lily kind. (*b*) Like the blossom of a lily in general form.

Lil'ied (lĭl'ĭd), *a.* Covered with, or having many, lilies.

Lil'lip-u'tian (lĭl'ĭp-pū'shan), *n.* **1.** One of a diminutive race described in Swift's "Voyage to Lilliput." **2.** Hence: A person or thing of very small size.


Lily (*Lilium candidum*).

Lil'li-pu'tian, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the imaginary island of *Lilliput*, or to its inhabitants. **2.** Hence: Of very small size; diminutive; dwarfed.

Lilt (lĭlt), *v. i. & t.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To do with animation and quickness. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** To sing or utter with spirit and liveliness.

Lilt, *n.* **1.** Animated motion; spirited rhythm; sprightliness. **2.** A lively song, tune, or dance.

Lil'y (lĭl'ĭ), *n.* [AS. *lilie*, L. *lilium*, Gr. λείριον.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant and flower of a genus (*Lilium*) of endogenous bulbous plants, having a regular perianth of six colored pieces, six stamens, and a superior three-celled ovary. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any one of numerous plants resembling a true lily.

Lily of the valley (*Bot.*), a low perennial herb with fragrant, white flowers. — **Water lily** (*Bot.*), the *Nymphæa*, a water plant with floating, roundish leaves, and large, usually white, flowers.

Li'man (lĭ'man), *n.* [F. *limon*, fr. L. *limus* slime.] The deposit of slime at the mouth of a river; slime.

Li-ma'tion (lĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *limatus*, p. p. of *limare* to file, fr. *lima* file.] Act of filing or polishing.

Li'ma-ture (lĭ'mȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act of filing. **2.** That which is filed off; filings.

Limb (lĭm), *n.* [AS. *lim;* akin to Icel. *limr* limb, *lim* branch of a tree.] **1.** A part of a tree which extends from the trunk and separates into branches and twigs; a large branch. **2.** An arm or a leg of a human being; a leg, arm, or wing of an animal. **3.** A thing or person regarded as a part or member of, or attachment to, something else. [dismember.]

Limb, *v. t.* **1.** To supply with limbs. [*R.*] **2.** To

Limb, *n.* [L. *limbus* border.] A border or edge, as: (*a*) (*Bot.*) The upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal, or sepal; blade. (*b*) (*Astron.*) The border or edge of the disk of a heavenly body. (*c*) The graduated margin of an arc or circle, in an anglemeter.

Limbed (lĭmd), *a.* Having limbs.

Lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *n.* [For *limmer*, Icel. *limar* branches, boughs, pl. of *lim*. See 1st LIMB.] **1.** (*Mil.*) The detachable, wheeled fore part of a gun carriage. **2.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Gutters or conduits on each side of the keelson to afford a passage for water to the pump well.

Lim'ber, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIMBERING.] (*Mil.*) To attach to the limber.

To limber up, to attach the limber to a gun carriage.

Lim'ber, *a.* [Akin to LIMP, *a.*] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. — **Lim'ber-ness,** *n.*

Lim'ber, *v. t.* To make flexible or pliant.

Lim'bo (lĭm'bō), *n.* [L. *limbus* border, edge, *in limbo* on the border.] **1.** (*Scholastic Theol.*) An extramundane region where certain classes of souls were supposed to await the judgment. **2.** Hence: Any place of restraint or confinement; a prison. **3.** (*Anat.*) A border or margin.

Lime, *n.* [Formerly *line*, for earlier *lind*. See LINDEN.] (*Bot.*) The linden tree.

Lime, *n.* [F. *lime;* of Persian origin. See LEMON.] (*Bot.*) A fruit and tree allied to the lemon, but smaller.

Lime, *n.* [AS. *līm;* akin to G. *leim*, L. *limus* mud, *linere* to smear, and E. *loam*.] **1.** Birdlime. **2.** (*Chem.*) Oxide of calcium; the white or gray, caustic substance, often called *quicklime*.

Lime, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIMED (līmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIMING.] **1.** To smear with a viscous substance, as birdlime. **2.** To entangle; to insnare. **3.** To treat with lime, as hides or land. **4.** To cement.

Lime'kiln' (līm'kĭl'), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burned and reduced to lime.

Lime'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate. Marble is crystalline limestone.

Lime'wa'ter (-wą'tẽr), *n.* Water impregnated with lime; esp., (*Med.*) an artificial solution of lime.

Li-mic'o-line (lĭ-mĭk'ō-līn), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *limus* mud + *colere* to dwell.] (*Zoöl.*) Shore-inhabiting; of or pertaining to the *Limicolæ*, a group of birds embracing the plovers, sandpipers, snipe, ruff, etc.

Lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *n.* [From L. *limes*, *limitis;* or fr. E. LIMIT, *v.*] **1.** That which terminates, circumscribes, restrains, or confines; bound, border, or edge; utmost extent. **2.** The space, time, or thing, defined by limits. **3.** (*Logic & Metaph.*) A determining feature; a differential. **4.** (*Math.*) A determinate quantity which a variable one continually approaches, but never equals.

Syn. — Boundary; termination; restriction; confine.

Lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIMITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIMITING.] [F. *limiter*, L. *limitare*, fr. *limes*, *limitis*, limit.] To terminate, circumscribe, bound, or restrict, by a limit or limits.

Lim'it-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being limited.

Lim'i-ta-ry (lĭm'ĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Placed at the limit, as a guard. **2.** Confined within limits. **3.** Limiting, or tending to limit; restrictive.

Lim'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *a.* Bounded by a distinct line.

Lim'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of limiting; state of being limited. **2.** That which limits; a restriction; a qualification. **3.** A limited space or time within or

during which something may be or must be done. **4.** (*Law*) Specif., a certain period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit.

Lim'it-ed (lĭm'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed; restricted.

Limited company, a stock company in which the liability of each shareholder is limited. [*Eng.*]

Lim'it-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, limits.

Lim'it-less, *a.* Having no limits; boundless.

Lim'mer (lĭm'mẽr), *n.* [F. *limier.* See LEAMER.] **1.** A leamer. **2.** A mongrel. **3.** A low fellow; also, a harlot. [*Scot.*]

Limn (lĭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIMNED (lĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIMNING (lĭm'nĭng *or* lĭm'ĭng).] [OE. *limnen*, fr. *luminen*, F. *enluminer*, LL. *illuminare* to paint. See ILLUMINATE.] **1.** To draw or paint. **2.** To illumine with ornamental figures, letters, or borders.

Lim'ner (lĭm'nẽr), *n.* Painter; artist; esp.: (*a*) A portrait painter. (*b*) An illuminater of books. [*Archaic*]

Li'mon-ite (lī'mŏn-īt), *n.* [Gr. λειμών a moist grassy place, a meadow.] (*Min.*) An important ore of iron occurring in pieces of a dark brown color, or in the form of a yellowish brown powder. It includes bog iron.

Limp (lĭmp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIMPED (lĭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIMPING.] [Etym. uncertain.] To halt; to walk lamely.

Limp, *n.* A halt; act of limping.

Limp, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *limpa* limpness.] **1.** Flaccid; flabby, as flesh. **2.** Lacking stiffness; flimsy.

Limp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who limps.

Lim'pet (lĭm'pĕt), *n.* [Prob. deriv. of L. *lepas, -adis*, Gr. λεπάς, -άδος.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any hat-shaped, or conical, gastropod shell. **2.** Any one of many species of marine shellfish mostly found adhering to rocks, between tides.

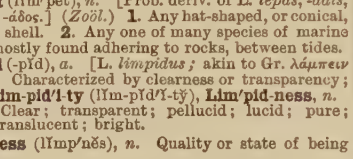
Lim'pid (-pĭd), *a.* [L. *limpidus;* akin to Gr. λάμπειν to shine.] Characterized by clearness or transparency; clear. — **Lim-pid'i-ty** (lĭm-pĭd'ĭ-tў), **Lim'pid-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Clear; transparent; pellucid; lucid; pure; crystal; translucent; bright.

Limp'ness (lĭmp'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being limp.

Limp'sy (-sў), **Lim'sy** (lĭm'sў), } *a.* [See LIMP, *a.*; and cf. W. *llymsi* having a fickle motion, weak.] Limp; flimsy. [*Local, U. S.*]

‖**Lim'u-lus** (lĭm'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LIMULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *limus* sidelong.] (*Zoöl.*) The only existing genus of the class Merostomata, which includes the extinct trilobites.



Limulus, or Horseshoe Crab.

Lim'y (līm'ў), *a.* **1.** Smeared with, or consisting of, lime; viscous. **2.** Containing lime; resembling lime.

Lin (lĭn), *n.* [Ir. *linn*, or Gael. *linne;* in senses 2 and 3 prob. fr. AS. *hlynn* torrent.] **1.** A pool or collection of water. **2.** A waterfall, or cataract. **3.** A steep ravine.

Lin'a-ment (-à-ment), *n.* [L. *linamentum*, fr. *linum* flax.] (*Surg.*) Lint, esp. for dressing wounds or ulcers.

Linch'pin' (lĭnch'pĭn'), *n.* [AS. *lynis* axletree + E. *pin.*] A pin to prevent the wheel of a vehicle from sliding off the axletree.

Lind (lĭnd), *n.* The linden.

Lin'den (lĭn'dĕn), *n.* [Orig. an adj. from *lind* linden tree, AS. *lind;* akin to G. *linde.* Cf. LIME linden.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A handsome tree, common in Europe, having cymes of light yellow flowers, and large cordate leaves. (*b*) In America, the basswood.

Line (līn), *n.* [OE. *lin.* See LINEN.] **1.** Flax; linen. [*Obs.*] **2.** The longer and finer fiber of flax.

Line, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LINED (līnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LINING.] [See LINE flax.] **1.** To cover the inner surface of. **2.** To put something inside of; to fill. **3.** To place persons or things along the side of for security or defense; to fortify.

Line, *n.* [AS. *line* cable, prob. fr. L. *linea* a linen thread, string, fr. *linum* flax, linen, cable.] **1.** A linen thread or string; a slender, strong cord; also, a cord of any thickness; rope; hawser. **2.** A more or less threadlike mark, as of pen or graver; any long mark. **3.** The course followed by anything in motion; hence, a road or route. **4.** Direction. **5.** A row of letters, words, etc., written or printed. **6.** A short letter; a note. **7.** (*Poet.*) A verse. **8.** Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy. **9.** (*Math.*) That which has length, but not breadth or thickness. **10.** The exterior limit; boundary; contour; outline. **11.** A threadlike crease marking the face or the hand. **12.** Lineament; feature; figure. **13.** A straight row; a continued series or rank. **14.** A succession of ancestors or descendants; family; race. **15.** A connected series of public conveyances; hence, an established arrangement for forwarding merchandise, etc. **16.** (*Geog.*) (*a*) A circle of latitude or of longitude, as represented on a map. (*b*) The equator. **17.** A measuring line or cord; specif., a long tape, or a narrow ribbon of steel, etc., for measuring. **18.** (*Script.*) (*a*) That which was measured by a line; hence, allotted place of abode. (*b*) Instruction; doctrine. **19.** (*Mach.*) The proper relative position or adjustment of parts, with reference to smooth working. **20.** The track and roadbed of a railway; railroad. **21.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A row of men who are abreast of one another; — opposed to *column.* (*b*) The regular infantry of an army. **22.** (*Fort.*) (*a*) A trench or rampart. (*b*) *pl.* Dispositions made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in but one direction to an enemy. **23.** (*Trade*) A series of various qualities and values of the same general class of articles. **24.** A wire or system of wires by which telegraphic or telephonic communication is made. **25.** A measure of length; one twelfth of an inch.

Line of beauty (*Fine Arts*), an abstract line supposed to be beautiful in itself and absolutely, — differently represented, often as a kind of elongated *S.*

Line, *v. t.* **1.** To mark with a line or lines. **2.** To read or say line by line. **3.** To form into a line; to align.

Lin'e-age (lĭn'ẽ-âj; 48), *n.* [F. *lignage*, fr. L. *linea* line.] Descent in a line from a common progenitor; progeny; race.

Lin'e-al (lĭn'ẽ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary. **2.** Inheriting by direct descent; having the right by direct descent to succeed (*to*). **3.** Composed of lines. **4.** Of or pertaining to a line; measured on a line; linear. — **Lin'e-al-ly,** *adv.*

Lin'e-a-ment (-à-ment), *n.* One of the outlines, exterior features, or distinctive marks, of a body or figure, particularly of the face; feature; form; mark.

Lin'e-ar (-ẽ-ẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction; lineal.

Lin'e-ate (lĭn'ẽ-ât), **Lin'e-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), } *a.* Marked with lines.

Lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Delineation; a line or lines.

Line'man (līn'măn), *n.* **1.** One who carries the line in surveying, etc. **2.** A man employed to examine the rails of a railroad, or to repair telegraph lines.

Lin'en (lĭn'ĕn), *a.* [OE. See LINEN, *n.*] **1.** Made of linen. **2.** Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.

Lin'en, *n.* [Prop. an adj. from OE. *lin* flax, AS. *līn* flax, whence *līnen* made of flax; akin to G. *lein, leinen*, L. *linum*, Gr. λίνον.] **1.** Thread or cloth made of flax or (rarely) of hemp. **2.** Underclothing, esp. the shirt, as being, in former times, chiefly made of linen.

Lin'er (līn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lines. **2.** One of a regular line of packet vessels; also, a line-of-battle ship.

-ling (-lĭng). [AS. *-ling.*] A noun suffix, commonly having a *diminutive* or a *depreciatory* force; as in duck*ling*, gos*ling*, hire*ling*, foster*ling*, first*ling*, under*ling.*

-ling. [AS. *-linga, -lunga.*] An adverbial suffix mean*in a* (specified) *state* or *direction*; as, dark*ling*, flat*ling.*

Ling (lĭng), *n.* [OE. *lenge;* — named from its being *long.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large, marine, gadoid fish of Europe and Greenland. The name is also given to several other fishes. [*vulgaris*).]

Ling, *n.* [Icel. *lyng.*] (*Bot.*) Heather (*Calluna*)

Lin'ger (lĭn'gẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LINGERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LINGERING.] [AS. *lengan* to prolong, put off, fr. *lang* long.] To delay; to loiter; to be slow in going or deciding; to hesitate.

Syn. — To lag; saunter; delay; tarry; stop; hesitate.

Lin'ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lingers.

Lin'go (lĭn'gō), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue, language. See LINGUAL.] Language; speech; dialect. [*Slang*]

Lin'gua-den'tal (lĭn'gwà-dĕn'*tal*), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue + E. *dental.*] (*Phonetics*) Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth (or the gum just above the front teeth), as the letters *d* and *t.*

Lin'gual (-gwal), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue.] Of or pert. to the tongue; uttered by the aid of the tongue; glossal. — *n.* A consonant formed by the aid of the tongue, as *t, d, th,* and *n.*

Lin'gui-form (lĭn'gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lingua* + *-form.*] Having the form of the tongue; tongue-shaped.

Lin'guist (-gwĭst), *n.* A person skilled in languages.

Lin-guis'tic (lĭn-gwĭs'tĭk), **Lin-guis'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to language or linguistics.

Lin-guis'tics (lĭn-gwĭs'tĭks), *n.* The science of languages.

Lin'i-ment (lĭn'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *linimentum*, fr. *linire*, *linere*, to besmear. Cf. 3d LIME.] A liquid or semiliquid preparation, applied to the skin by friction.

Lin'ing (līn'ĭng), *n.* [See 2d LINE.] **1.** Act of one who lines. **2.** That with which anything is lined.

Link (lĭnk), *n.* [Prob. deriv. of LUNT a torch, match.] A torch of tow and pitch, or the like.

Link, *n.* [AS. *hlence;* akin to Sw. *länk.*] **1.** A single ring or division of a chain. **2.** Hence: Anything which connects separate things; tie; bond. **3.** Anything doubled and closed like a link of a chain. **4.** (*Kinematics*) Any one of the elementary pieces of a mechanism, by which relative motion of other parts is produced and constrained. **5.** (*Mach.*) Any intermediate rod or piece for transmitting force or motion. **6.** (*Surveying*) The length of one joint of Gunter's chain, or 7.92 inches. **7.** (*Chem.*) A bond of affinity, or a unit of valence.

Link (lĭnk), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LINKED (lĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LINKING.] To connect or unite with a link or as with a link; to join; to attach; to unite; to couple.

Link'age (lĭnk'ăj; 48), *n.* Act of linking; state of being linked; also, a system of links.

Link'boy' (-boi'), **Link'man** (-măn), *n.* [See 1st LINK.] A boy or man that carried a link or torch.

Lin-næ'an (lĭn-nē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Linnæus*, the celebrated Swedish botanist.

Linnæan system (*Bot.*), the system in which the classes are founded mainly upon the number of stamens, and the orders upon the pistils; the artificial or sexual system.

Lin'net (lĭn'nĕt), *n.* [So called because it feeds on the seeds of flax and hemp. See LINEN.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of sparrowlike singing birds.

American Redpoll Linnet.

Li-no'le-um (lĭ-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *linum* flax + *oleum* oil.] **1.** Linseed oil hardened by oxidation. **2.** Floor cloth made by laying hardened linseed oil mixed with ground cork on canvas.

Lin'seed' (lĭn'sēd'), *n.* [OE. *lin* flax + *seed.*] (*Bot.*) The seeds of flax, from which linseed oil is obtained.

Lin'sey-wool'sey (-sĭ-wo͝ol'sĭ), *n.* Cloth made of linen and wool, mixed. — *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, of different and unsuitable parts; mean.

Lin'stock (-stŏk), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *luntstock*, D. *lontstok; lont*, E. *lunt* + *stok* stick.] A pointed forked staff, to hold a lighted match for firing (old-fashioned) cannon.

Lint (lĭnt), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *līnet* flax, hemp, fr. *līn* flax.] **1.** Flax. **2.** Linen scraped or otherwise made into a soft, downy substance for dressing wounds and sores; loosely, any fine ravelings, down, fluff, or fibers.

Lin'tel (lĭn'tĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *lintellus*, dim. fr. L. *limes* limit.] (*Arch.*) A horizontal member spanning an opening, and carrying the superincumbent weight.

Li'on (lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. & OF. *lion*, L. *leo*, *-onis*, akin to Gr. λέων.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A very large, carnivorous, feline

Male African Lion (*Felis leo*).

mammal found in Southern Asia and in Africa. **2.** (*Astron.*) Leo. **3.** An object of great interest and curiosity.

Li'on-el (-ĕl), *n.* [OF., dim. of *lion.*] A young lion.

Li'on-ess, *n.* [OF. *lionesse.*] (*Zoöl.*) A female lion.

Li'on-ize (-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To treat or regard as a lion. **2.** To show the lions or objects of interest to.

Lip (lĭp), *n.* [AS. *lippa;* akin to G. *lippe*, *lefze*, L. *labium*, *labrum.*] **1.** One of the two fleshy folds which surround the orifice of the mouth in man and many other animals. Hence, as being used in speech, the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes, speech itself. **2.** An edge of an opening; a thin projecting part.

Lip, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIPPED (lĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIPPING (-pĭng).] To put the lips to; hence, to kiss.

Li-poth'y-my (lī-pŏth'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. λιποθυμία; fr. λείπειν to leave + θυμός life.] A fainting; swoon.

Lipped (lĭpt), *a.* Having a lip or lips; having a raised or rounded edge resembling the lip.

Lip'pi-tude (lĭp'pĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, fr. *lippus* blear-eyed.] Soreness of eyes; bleariedness.

Liq'ua-ble (lĭk'wă-b'l), *a.* [L. *liquabilis*, fr. *liquare* to melt.] Capable of being melted.

Li-qua'tion (lī-kwā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of melting. **2.** (*Metal.*) Same as ELIQUATION.

Liq'ue-fa'cient (lĭk'wē-fā'shent), *n.* **1.** That which serves to liquefy. **2.** (*Med.*) An agent which increases the secretions.

Liq'ue-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of liquefying, or state of being liquefied. [liquefied.]

Liq'ue-fi'a-ble (lĭk'wē-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

Liq'ue-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIQUEFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIQUEFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *liquéfier*, L. *liquere* to be liquid + *-ficare* to make. See LIQUID; -FY.] To melt; to dissolve; specif., to melt by heat.

Li-ques'cen-cy (lī-kwĕs'sen-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being liquescent.

Li-ques'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *liquescens*, p. pr. of *liquescere* to become liquid.] Tending to become liquid; inclined to melt. [matic alcoholic cordial.

‖**Li'queur'** (lē'kĕr'), *n.* [F. See LIQUOR.] An aro-

Liq'uid (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* [L. *liquidus*, fr. *liquere* to be fluid or liquid.] **1.** Flowing freely like water; fluid; not solid. **2.** (*Physics*) Being in such a state that the component parts move freely among themselves, but do not tend to separate from each other; neither solid nor aëriform. **3.** Flowing or sounding smoothly.

Liq'uid, *n.* **1.** A liquid substance. **2.** (*Phon.*) A letter which has a flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; as, *l*, *r*, *m*, and *n*.

Liq'uid-am'bar (lĭk'wĭd-ăm'bĕr), *n.* [*Liquid* + *amber.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A kind of tall tree having star-shaped leaves, and woody, burlike fruit, one variety being the *sweet gum.* **2.** The balsamic juice yielded by this tree.

Liq'uid-am'ber, *n.* Liquidambar.

Liq'ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIQUIDATED (-dā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIQUIDATING.] [LL. *liquidare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. L. *liquidus* liquid, clear.] **1.** (*Law*) To determine by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of (indebtedness). **2.** In an extended sense: To ascertain the amount, or the several amounts, of, and apply assets toward the discharge of (indebtedness). **3.** To pay off, as an indebtedness. **4.** To make clear and intelligible.

Liq'ui-da'tion (lĭk'wĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of liquidating; state of being liquidated.

To go into liquidation (*Law*), to assign to a trustee one's assets and accounts, so as to settle one's accounts.

Liq'ui-da'tor (lĭq'wĭ-dā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, liquidates. **2.** An officer appointed to conduct the winding up of a company. [being liquid.

Li-quid'i-ty (lĭ-kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of

Liq'uid-ly, *adv.* In a liquid manner; flowingly.

Liq'uid-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being liquid.

Liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *licur*, F. *liqueur*, fr. L. *liquor*, fr. *liquere* to be liquid.] **1.** Any liquid substance, as water, milk, blood, sap, etc. **2.** Specif., alcoholic or spirituous liquid, either distilled or fermented. **3.** (*Pharm.*) A solution of a medicinal substance in water.

Liq'uor-ice (lĭk'ẽr-ĭs), *n.* See LICORICE.

‖**Li'ra** (lē'rä), *n.; pl.* LIRE (-rā). [It.] An Italian coin equivalent in value to the French franc.

‖**Lir'i-o-den'dron** (lĭr'ĭ-ō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.; pl.* LIRIODENDRA (-drȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. λείριον lily + δένδρον tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of large and very beautiful trees of North America, having smooth, shining leaves, and handsome, tuliplike flowers; tulip tree; whitewood.

Lir'i-poop (lĭr'ĭ-pōōp), *n.* [OF. *liripipion*, *liripion*, LL. *liripipium;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A pendent part of the old clerical tippet; afterwards, a tippet; a scarf. [*Obs.*] **2.** Acuteness; smartness. [*Obs.*]

Lisle' thread' (līl' thrĕd'). A hard twisted cotton thread, originally produced at Lisle, a city of France.

Lisp (lĭsp), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LISPED (lĭspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LISPING.] [AS. *wlisp* stammering, lisp-

ing; akin to G. *lispeln.*] **1.** To give *s* and *z* the sound of *th*; — a defect common among children. **2.** To speak with imperfect articulation; to pronounce with a lisp. **3.** To speak hesitatingly or timidly.

Lisp (lĭsp), *n.* The habit or act of lisping.

Lisp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lisps.

Lis'som } (lĭs'sŭm), *a.* [For LITHESOME.] **1.** Supple;
Lis'some } lithesome. **2.** Light; nimble. — **Lis'some-ness,** *n.*

List (lĭst), *n.* [F. *lice*, LL. *liciae*, pl., fr. L. *licium* girdle.] A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a place of combat; hence (*pl.*), the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat.

To enter the lists, to accept a challenge; to contend.

List, *v. i.* & *t.* [See LISTEN.] To listen; to listen or hear to. [*Poetic*]

List, *v. i.* [AS. *lystan*, fr. *lust.* See LUST.] **1.** To desire or choose; to please. **2.** (*Naut.*) To lean; to incline.

List, *n.* (*Naut.*) An inclination to one side.

List, *n.* [AS. *list* a list of cloth; akin to D. *lijst*, G. *leiste.* In sense 3 through F. *liste.*] **1.** The woven border or selvedge of cloth; hence, a strip of cloth; a fillet. **2.** A limit or boundary; a border. **3.** A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line. **4.** (*Arch.*) A little square moulding; a fillet. **5.** (*Carp.*) A narrow strip of wood, esp. sapwood, cut from a plank, board, etc.

Syn. — Roll; catalogue; register; inventory; schedule. — A *list* is properly a simple series of names, etc., such as might naturally be made on a strip of paper. A *roll* was originally a list of names of persons belonging to a public body (as Parliament, etc.), which was *rolled* up and put among its archives. A *catalogue* is a list of persons or things arranged in order, and usually containing some description of the same. A *register* is designed for record or preservation. An *inventory* is a list of articles on hand, as in a store of goods, or in the estate of a deceased person. A *schedule* is a formal list or inventory.

List (lĭst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LISTING.] **1.** To sew together, as strips of cloth. **2.** To cover with list, or with strips of cloth; to put list on. **3.** To place in a list; to enroll. **4.** To engage, as a soldier; to enlist. **5.** (*Carp.*) To cut away a narrow strip, as of sapwood, from the edge of (a board, etc.).

List, *v. i.* To enlist in public service.

List'el (lĭs'tĕl), *n.* [F. *listel.*] Same as LIST, *n.*, 4.

Lis'ten (lĭs''n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LISTENED (-'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LISTENING.] [AS. *hlystan*; akin to *hlyst* hearing, and E. *loud.*] **1.** To give close attention so as to hear; to hearken; to attend. **2.** To give heed; to obey.

Lis'ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who listens; a hearkener.

List'er (lĭst'ẽr), *n.* One who makes a list or roll.

Lis'ter-ism (lĭs'tẽr-Ĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) Systematic use of antiseptics in surgical treatment; — from Joseph *Lister*, an English surgeon.

List'less, *a.* [OE. *listles*, *lustles.* See LUST.] Having no desire or inclination; indifferent; spiritless. — **List'less-ly,** *adv.* — **List'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Heedless; careless; uninterested; languid.

Lit (lĭt), a form of the *imp.* & *p. p.* of LIGHT.

Lit'a-ny (lĭt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [OE. & OF. *letanie*, L. *litania*, Gr. λιτανεία, fr. λιτανεύειν to pray.] A form of responsive supplication in public worship, in which the clergy leads and the congregation responds alternately.

Li'tchi' (lē'chē'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The nutlike fruit of a tree native to China (*Nephelium Litchi*), having a rough but tender shell, an aromatic pulp, and a single large seed.

-lite (-līt). See -LITH.

Li'ter } (lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *litre*, Gr. λίτρα a silver coin.]
Li'tre } A measure of capacity in the metric system, being a cubic decimeter, equal to 61.022 cubic inches, or 2.113 American pints, or 1.76 English pints.

Lit'er-al (lĭt'ẽr-*a*l), *a.* [F. *littéral*, L. *literalis*, fr. *littera*, *litera*, a letter.] **1.** According to the letter or verbal expression; real; not figurative or metaphorical. **2.** Following the letter or exact words; not free. **3.** Consisting of, or expressed by, letters. **4.** Unimaginative; matter-of-fact; — applied to persons. [resentation.

Lit'er-al-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* Literal interpretation or rep-

Lit'er-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word; a strict interpreter. [literal.

Lit'er-al'i-ty (-Ăl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being

Lit'er-al-ize (lĭt'ẽr-*a*l-īz), *v. t.* To make literal; to interpret according to the strict meaning of the words.

Lit'er-al-ly, *adv.* In a literal manner.

Lit'er-al-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being literal.

Lit'er-a-ry (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *litterarius*, *literarius.*] Of, pertaining to, or devoted to, literature or learning.

Lit'er-ate (-ȧt), *a.* Instructed in learning, science, or literature; learned; lettered.

Lit'er-ate (lĭt'ẽr-ȧt), *n.* **1.** One educated, but not having a university degree. [*Eng.*] **2.** A literary person.

‖ **Lit'e-ra'ti** (lĭt'ē-rä'tī), *n. pl.* See LITERATUS.

‖ **Lit'e-ra'tim** (-tĭm), *adv.* [LL.] Letter for letter.

Lit'er-a'tion (lĭt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of representing by letters.

Lit'er-a'tor (lĭt'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who teaches the letters or elements of knowledge. **2.** A student of literary trifles. **3.** A learned person; a literatus.

Lit'er-a-ture (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *littérature*, L. *litteratura*, *literatura*, learning, grammar, writing, fr. *littera*, *litera*, letter. See LETTER.] **1.** Learning; acquaintance with letters or books. **2.** Literary productions collectively. **3.** The class of writings distinguished for beauty of style, as poetry, essays, or history; belles-lettres. **4.** The occupation of doing literary work.

Syn. — Science; learning; erudition; belles-lettres. See SCIENCE. — *Literature* often embraces all compositions except those upon the positive sciences (mathematics, etc.); but it is also often restricted to *belles-lettres*, or works of taste and sentiment, as poetry, eloquence, history, etc., as distinct from *learning* or what is taught in the schools, or from *erudition*, or knowledge of the more recondite branches of learned inquiry.

‖ **Lit'e-ra'tus** (lĭt'ē-rā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tī). [L.] A learned man; a man versed in literature; — chiefly in *pl.*

-lith (-lĭth), **-lite** (-līt). Combining forms from Gr. λίθος, *a stone*; — used chiefly in naming minerals.

Lith'arge (lĭth'ärj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lithargyrus*, Gr. λιθάργυρος scum of silver; λίθος stone + ἄργυρος silver. It is found in silver-bearing lead ore.] (*Chem.*) Lead monoxide, a yellowish red substance obtained from lead.

Lithe (līth), *a.* [AS. *liðe*, for *linðe* tender, gentle; akin to G. *lind*, L. *lenis* soft, *lentus* flexible.] **1.** Mild. [*Obs.*] **2.** Pliant; flexible; limber; supple. — **Lithe'ly,** *adv.* — **Lithe'ness,** *n.*

Lithe'some (līth'sŭm), *a.* [See LITHE, *a.*] Pliant; flexible; supple; nimble; lissom. — **Lithe'some-ness,** *n.*

Lith'i-a (lĭth'Ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λίθος stone.] (*Chem.*) The oxide of lithium, an alkaline caustic.

Lith'ic (lĭth'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λιθικός of or belonging to stones, fr. λίθος stone.] **1.** Of or pert. to stone. **2.** (*Med.*) Pertaining to the formation of uric-acid concretions (stone) in the bladder and other organs. — *n.* A medicine which tends to prevent stone in the bladder.

Lith'ic, *a.* [From LITHIUM.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to or denoting lithium or some of its compounds.

Lith'i-um (lĭth'Ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λίθειος of stone, fr. λίθος stone.] (*Chem.*) A soft, silver-white metal, widely disseminated, though in small quantities.

Lith'o- (lĭth'ŏ-). A combining form fr. Gr. λίθος, *stone.*

Lith'o-gen'e-sy (-jĕn'ẽ-sĭ), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. γένεσις genesis.] The science of the origin of minerals.

Lith'o-graph (lĭth'ŏ-grȧf), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LITHOGRAPHED (-grȧft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LITHOGRAPHING.] [*Litho-* + *-graph.*] To trace on stone by lithography.

Lith'o-graph, *n.* A print made by lithography.

Li-thog'ra-pher (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who lithographs.

Lith'o-graph'ic (lĭth'ŏ-grȧf'Ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Lith'o-graph'ic-al (-Ĭ-kal), } to lithography; made by lithography. — **Lith'o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Li-thog'ra-phy (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of putting designs or writing, with a greasy material, on stone, and of producing printed impressions therefrom.

Lith'oid (lĭth'oid), } *a.* [*Litho-* + *-oid.*] Like a
Li-thoid'al (lĭ-thoid'al), } stone; of stony structure.

Lith'o-log'ic (lĭth'ŏ-lŏj'Ĭk), } *a.* **1.** (*Geol.*) Of or pert.
Lith'o-log'ic-al (-Ĭ-*k*al), } to the natural character of a rock. **2.** Of or pert. to lithology.

Li-thol'o-gist (lĭ-thŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in lithology.

Li-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Litho-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The science which treats of rocks, as regards their mineral constitution, classification, and mode of occurrence. **2.** (*Med.*) A treatise on stones found in the body.

Lith'o-man'cy (lĭth'ŏ-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*Litho-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of stones.

Lith'o-phane (lĭth'ŏ-fān), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. φαίνειν to reveal.] Porcelain impressed with figures which become distinct by transmitted light.

Lith'o-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fŏ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Litho-* + *photography.*] Same as PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY.

Lith'o-phyll (lĭth'ŏ-fĭl), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf.

Lith'o-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] (*Zoöl.*) A hard, or stony, plantlike organism.

Lith'o-tint (lĭth'ŏ-tĭnt), *n.* [*Litho-* + *tint.*] A kind of lithography giving the effect of a tinted drawing.

Lith'o-tome (lĭth'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. λιθοτόμος cutting stones; λίθος stone + τέμνειν to cut.] **1.** A natural stone appearing as if cut by art. **2.** (*Surg.*) A kind of instrument used in lithotomy.

Li-thot'o-my (lĭ-thŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* (*Surg.*) Operation, art, or practice of cutting for stone in the bladder.

Lith'o-trip'sy (lĭth'ō-trĭp'sȳ), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub, grind.] (*Surg.*) Operation of crushing a stone in the bladder with an instrument; lithotrity.

Li-thot'ri-ty (lĭ-thŏt'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* [*Litho-* + L. *terere, tritum*, to grind.] (*Surg.*) Same as LITHOTRIPSY.

Lith'o-type (lĭth'ō-tīp), *n.* A kind of stereotype plate made by lithotypy; also, that which is printed from it.

Lith'o-type, *v. t.* To prepare for printing with plates made by the process of lithotypy.

Li-thot'y-py (lĭ-thŏt'ĭ-pȳ), *n.* [*Litho-* + *-typy.*] Art or process of making a kind of stereotype plate, by pressing into a mold, taken from a page of type or other matter, a hot composition of gum shell-lac, fine sand, tar, and linseed oil.

Lit'i-gant (lĭt'ĭ-gant), *a.* [L. *litigans, -antis*, p. pr.] Disposed to litigate; contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit. — *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.

Lit'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LITIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LITIGATING.] [See LITIGATION.] To make the subject of a lawsuit; to contest in law.

Lit'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *litigatio*, fr. *litigare* to litigate; *lis, litis*, lawsuit + *agere* to carry on.] Act or process of litigating; suit at law; judicial contest.

Li-ti'gious (lĭ-tĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *litigiosus*, fr. *litigium* dispute, quarrel, fr. *litigare*. See LITIGATION.] **1.** Inclined to judicial contest; quarrelsome; contentious; fond of litigation. **2.** Subject to contention; disputable; doubtful. **3.** Of or pertaining to legal disputes. — **Li-ti'gious-ly,** *adv.* — **Li-ti'gious-ness,** *n.*

Lit'mus (lĭt'mŭs), *n.* [D. *lakmoes; lak* lacquer + *moes* fruit, pap.] (*Chem.*) A dye-stuff extracted from certain lichens, as a blue amorphous mass. It is turned red by acids and restored to its blue color by alkalies.

Li'tre (lē'tĕr), *n.* [F.] Same as LITER.

Li'ter (lĭt'ĕr), *n.* [F. *litière*, LL. *lectaria*, fr. L. *lectus* couch, bed.] **1.** A bed or stretcher for carrying a person. **2.** Straw, hay, etc., scattered, as bedding for animals; also, a covering of straw for plants. **3.** Things lying scattered about; scattered rubbish; hence, disorder; untidiness. **4.** The young brought forth at one time, by a sow or other multiparous animal. Also Fig.

Lit'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LITTERED (-tĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LITTERING.] **1.** To supply or cover with litter. **2.** To strew with scattered articles or rubbish. **3.** To give birth to; to bear; — said of brutes.

Lit'ter, *v. i.* To produce a litter.

‖ **Lit'té'ra'teur'** (lē'tā'rā'tĕr'), *n.* [F.] One who occupies himself with literature; a literatus.

Lit'tle (-t'l), *a.* [The comparative is supplied by *less*, or, rarely, *lesser*, the superlative usually by *least*.] [AS. *lȳtel, lĭtel, lĭt*; akin to D. *luttel*.] **1.** Small in size or extent; diminutive. **2.** Short in duration; brief. **3.** Small in quantity or amount; not much. **4.** Small in dignity, power, or importance; insignificant; contemptible. **5.** Small in force or efficiency; weak; slight. **6.** Narrow in views or sympathies; mean; illiberal.

Lit'tle, *n.* That which is little; a small quantity, amount, space, size, degree, or the like.

A little, to or in a small degree; to a limited extent; somewhat; for a short time.

Lit'tle, *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly; somewhat.

Lit'tle-ness, *n.* State or quality of being little.

Lit'to-ral (lĭt'tŏ-ral), *a.* [L. *littoralis, litoralis*, from *littus, litus*, the seashore.] **1.** Of or pert. to a shore, as of the sea. **2.** (*Biol.*) Inhabiting the seashore, esp. the zone between the high-water and low-water marks.

Li'u-rate (-ū-rāt), *a.* [L. *lituratus*, p. p. of *liturare* to erase, fr. *litura* a blur.] (*Zoöl.*) Having indistinct spots.

Li-tur'gic (lĭ-tûr'jĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or of the
Li-tur'gic-al (-jĭ'kal), } nature of, a liturgy; of or pertaining to public prayer and worship.

Li-tur'gics (lĭ-tûr'jĭks), *n.* Science of worship; history, doctrine, and interpretation of liturgies.

Lit'ur-gist (lĭt'ûr-jĭst), *n.* One who favors or adheres strictly to a liturgy.

Lit'ur-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [F. *liturgie*, LL. *liturgia*, Gr. λειτουργία public worship; from roots of λαός, λεώς, people, and ἔργον work.] **1.** An established formula for public worship, or the entire ritual for public worship in a church which uses prescribed forms. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) All forms and services for the celebration of Mass.

Live (lĭv), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIVED (lĭvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIVING.] [AS. *libban, lifian*; akin to G. *leben*, Icel. *lifa* to live, to remain, Goth. *liban* to live, E. *leave* to forsake, and *life*, Skr. *lip* to anoint; the first sense prob. being, to stick.] **1.** To be alive; to have life. **2.** To pass life or time in a certain manner, as to habits, conduct, or circumstances. **3.** To abide; to dwell; to reside. **4.** To be or continue in existence; to survive; to remain; to last. **5.** To enjoy or make the most of life. **6.** To feed; to subsist; to be nourished or supported. **7.** To have a spiritual existence; to be quickened and actuated by divine influence or faith. **8.** To be maintained in life; to acquire a livelihood.

Live, *v. t.* **1.** To spend, as one's life; to pass. **2.** To exemplify in one's manner of life; to practice.

Live (līv), *a.* [Abbrev. fr. ALIVE.] **1.** Having life; alive; living; hence, active; vigorous; earnest; having power; exerting energy. **2.** Being ignited.

Live oak (*Bot.*), a species of oak of the Southern U. S., highly esteemed for ship timber.

Lived (līvd), *a.* Having life; — used in composition.

Live'li-hood (līv'lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* [OE. *livelode, liflode*, prop., course of life, life's support, fr. AS. *līf* life + *lād* way, maintenance.] Subsistence or living, as dependent on some means of support; support of life; maintenance.

Live'li-hood, *n.* [*Lively* + *hood.*] Liveliness. [*Obs.*]

Live'li-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being lively or animated. **2.** Appearance of life, animation, or spirit. **3.** Effervescence, as of liquors.

Syn. — Sprightliness; gayety; animation; vivacity; smartness; briskness; activity. — *Liveliness* is an habitual feeling of life and interest; *gayety* refers more to a temporary excitement of the animal spirits; *animation* implies a warmth of emotion and a corresponding vividness of expression; *vivacity* a feeling akin to liveliness, but more animated.

Live'long' (lĭv'lŏng'; 115), *a.* [For *lifelong.*] Whole; entire; long in passing; — used of time.

Live'ly (līv'lȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* LIVELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LIVELIEST.] [For *lifely.* See LIFE, and -LY.] Endowed with or manifesting life; living. Hence, brisk; active; spirited; vigorous; vivid; glowing.

Syn. — Quick; nimble; smart; active; alert; sprightly; animated; prompt; earnest; strong; energetic; vivacious; blithe; gleeful; airy; gay; jocund.

Live'ly, *adv.* In a lively manner.

Liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lives. **2.** A resident.

Liv'er, *n.* [AS. *lifer*; akin to G. *leber.*] (*Anat.*) A very large glandular and vascular organ in the visceral cavity of all vertebrates. [in composition.]

Liv'ered (lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* Having (such) a liver; — used

Liv'er-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) **1.** A species of Anemone, with a three-lobed leaf. **2.** Any one of various species of scale mosses.

Liv'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* [F. *livrée*, formerly, a gift of clothes to one's servant, prop., a thing delivered, fr. *livrer* to deliver, L. *liberare* to set free. See LIBERATE.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) Act of delivering possession of lands or tenements. (*b*) The writ by which possession is obtained. **2.** Release from wardship; deliverance. **3.** That which is delivered out statedly or formally, as clothing, food, etc.; esp.: (*a*) The peculiar dress by which the servants of a nobleman or gentleman are distinguished. (*b*) Hence, also, the peculiar dress or garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use; also, the whole body of persons wearing such a garb. (*c*) Hence, any characteristic dress or outward appearance. (*d*) An allowance of food statedly given out; a ration. (*e*) The feeding, stabling, and care of horses for compensation; boarding. (*f*) The keeping of horses to be hired temporarily; state of being so kept. **4.** A low grade of wool.

Liv'er-y, *v. t.* To clothe in, or as in, livery.

Liv'er-y-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** One who wears a livery. **2.** A freeman of the city, in London, entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or *livery* of the company to which he belongs. **3.** One who keeps a livery stable.

Liv'er-y sta'ble (stā'b'l). A stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

Lives (līvz), *n.; pl.* of LIFE.

Liv'id (lĭv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *lividus*, from *livere* to be livid.] Black and blue; grayish blue; discolored, as flesh by contusion. — **Li-vid'i-ty** (lĭ-vĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Liv'id-ness,** *n.*

Liv'ing (lĭv'ĭng), *a.* **1.** That lives; being alive; having life. **2.** Active; lively; vigorous. **3.** Issuing continually from the earth; flowing. **4.** Quickening; invigorating. **5.** Ignited; burning.

Liv'ing, *n.* **1.** State of one who, or that which, lives; life; existence. **2.** Manner of life. **3.** Means of

subsistence; estate. **4.** Act of living, or living comfortably. **5.** The benefice of a clergyman. [*Eng.*]

Li'vre (lē'vĕr; *F.* lē'vr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *libra* a pound of twelve ounces.] A former French money of account, afterward a silver coin, equal to 20 sous.

Lix-iv'i-al (lĭks-ĭv'ĭ-al), *a.* [L. *lixivius*, fr. *lix* ashes, lye.] **1.** Impregnated with, consisting of, or of the nature of, alkaline salts extracted from wood ashes. **2.** Of the color of lye; resembling lye.

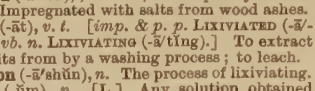
Lix-iv'i-ate (-āt), **Lix-iv'i-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to lye or lixivium; of the quality of alkaline salts. **2.** Impregnated with salts from wood ashes.

Lix-iv'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIXIVIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIXIVIATING (-ā'tĭng).] To extract the alkaline salts from by a washing process; to leach.

Lix-iv'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The process of lixiviating.

Lix-iv'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Any solution obtained by lixiviation.

Liz'ard (lĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *lesarde*, L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of reptiles most of which have an elongated, scaly body, with four legs, and a long tail. [See *Illusts.* of IGUANA, and GILA MONSTER.]



Green Lizard (*Lacerta viridis*).

Lla'ma (lä'mȧ; *Sp.* lyä'mȧ), *n.* [Peruv.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American ruminant, allied to the camels, but much smaller.

Llama (*Auchenia llama*).

Lla'no (lä'nō; *Sp.* lyä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp., plain, level.] An extensive plain. [*Spanish America*]

Lo (lō), *interj.* [OE. *lo*, *low*.] Look; see; behold; observe.

Loach (lōch), *n.* [F. *loche*.] (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water fish of the Carp kind.

Load (lōd), *n.* [OE. *lode* load, way; properly the same word as E. *lode*, but confused with *lade*, *load*, v.] **1.** A burden; that which is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a weight. **2.** Quantity which can be or usually is carried or drawn; cargo; lading. **3.** That which burdens, oppresses, or grieves the mind or spirits. **4.** The charge of a firearm.

Load, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOADING.] **1.** To lay a load or burden on or in; to charge with a load, as a gun; to furnish with a lading or cargo; hence, to add weight to, so as to oppress or embarrass. **2.** To adulterate or drug. [*Cant*]

Loaded dice, dice with one side made heavier than the others, so that the opposite side will come up oftenest.

Load'er (lōd'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, loads.

Load'star', **Lode'star'** (lōd'stär'), *n.* [*Load*, *lode* + *star*.] A star that leads; esp., the polestar.

Load'stone', **Lode'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* [*Load*, *lode* + *stone*.] (*Min.*) A piece of polarized magnetic iron ore.

Loaf (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). [OE. *lof*, *laf*, AS. *hlāf*; akin to G. *laib*.] Any thick lump or cake; esp., a large regularly shaped or molded mass, as of bread.

Loaf, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOAFED (lōft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOAFING.] [G. *laufen* to run. See LEAP.] To spend time in idleness; to idle; to lounge or loiter.

Loaf'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who loafs; a lounger.

Loam (lōm), *n.* [AS. *lām*; akin to G. *lehm* and E. *lime*.] **1.** A kind of soil; an earthy mixture of clay and sand, with organic matter to which its fertility is chiefly due. **2.** (*Founding*) A mixture of sand, clay, and other materials, used in making molds.

Loam, *v. t.* To cover, smear, or fill with loam.

Loam'y (-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of loam, or of the nature of loam.

Loan (lōn), *n.* [AS. *lān*, *lēn*, fr. *león* to lend; akin to D. *leen* loan, fief, G. *lehen* fief, *leihen* to lend, L. *linquere* to leave, Gr. λείπειν.] **1.** Act of lending; permission to use. **2.** That which one lends or borrows; esp., a sum of money lent at interest.

Loan, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOANED (lōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOANING.] To lend; — sometimes with *out*.

Loath (lōth), *a.* [AS. *lāð* hostile, odious; akin to G. *leid*.] **1.** Odious. [*Obs.*] **2.** Filled with disgust or aversion; averse; unwilling; reluctant.

Loathe (lōth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOATHED (lōthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOATHING.] **1.** To feel extreme disgust at, or aversion for; to feel nausea at. **2.** To dislike greatly; to abhor; to detest or hate.

Loath'er (lōth'ẽr), *n.* One who loathes.

Loath'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of loathing; hating; abhorring. **2.** Causing a feeling of loathing; disgusting.

Loath'ing, *n.* Feeling of one who loaths something.

Loath'ly (lōth'lȳ), *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.

Loath'ness (lōth'nĕs), *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance.

Loath'some (lōth'sŭm), *a.* Fitted to cause loathing. — **Loath'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Loath'some-ness**, *n.*

Loaves (lōvz), *n.*; *pl.* of LOAF.

Lob (lŏb), *n.* [W. *llob* a lump, a blockhead.] **1.** A dull, heavy person. **2.** Something thick and heavy.

Lob, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily.

Lo'bate (lō'bāt), **Lo'ba-ted** (-bā-tĕd), *a.* Consisting of lobes; having lobes. — **Lo'bate-ly** (lō'bāt-lȳ), *adv.*

Lobate Leaf.

Lob'by, *n.* [LL. *lobium*, *lobia*, *laubia*, a covered portico fit for walking, fr. OHG. *louba*. See LODGE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A passage or hall of communication, esp. when large enough to serve also as a waiting room. **2.** That part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly; hence, collectively, those who frequent such a place to transact business with the legislators; any persons, not members of a legislative body, who strive to influence its proceedings by personal agency. [*U. S.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) An apartment or passageway in the fore part of an old-fashioned cabin under the quarter-deck. **4.** (*Agric.*) A confined place for cattle, near the farmyard.

Lob'by, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOBBIED (-bĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOBBYING.] To address or solicit members of a legislative body in order to influence its action. [*U. S.*]

Lob'by-ist, *n.* A person who lobbies.

Lobe (lōb), *n.* [F. *lobe*, Gr. λοβός.] Any projection or division, especially one of a somewhat rounded form.

Lobed (lōbd), *a.* Having lobes; lobate.

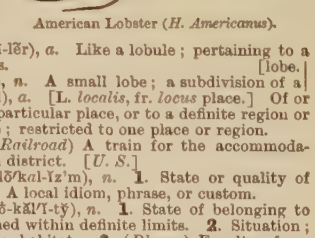
Lo-be'li-a (lō-bē'lĭ-ȧ *or* lō-bēl'yȧ; 106), *n.* [NL. So called from *Lobel*, botanist to King James I.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of which Indian tobacco, used in medicine, and the cardinal flower are species.

Lob'lol'ly (lŏb'lŏl'lȳ), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Gruel; porridge; — so called among seamen.

Loblolly tree (*Bot.*), any one of several West Indian trees, having more or less leathery foliage.

Lob'scouse' (lŏb'skous'), *n.* [*Lob* + *course*.] (*Naut.*) A combination of meat with vegetables, bread, etc., usually stewed.

Lob'ster (lŏb'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *loppestre*, *lopystre*, prob. corrupted fr. L. *locusta* a marine shellfish, a locust.] (*Zoöl.*) Any large long-tailed crustacean used as food, esp. one of the genus *Homarus*.



American Lobster (*H. Americanus*).

Lob'u-lar (-ū-lẽr), *a.* Like a lobule; pertaining to a lobule or lobules.

Lob'ule (-ūl), *n.* A small lobe; a subdivision of a lobe.

Lo'cal (lō'kal), *a.* [L. *localis*, fr. *locus* place.] Of or pertaining to a particular place, or to a definite region or portion of space; restricted to one place or region.

Lo'cal, *n.* (*Railroad*) A train for the accommodation of a certain district. [*U. S.*]

Lo-cal'ism (lō-kal'ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being local. **2.** A local idiom, phrase, or custom.

Lo-cal'i-ty (lō-kal'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of belonging to or being contained within definite limits. **2.** Situation; position; place; habitat. **3.** (*Phren.*) Faculty of remembering the relative positions of places.

Lo'cal-i-za'tion (lō'kal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of localizing, or state of being localized.

Lo'cal-ize (lō'kal-īz), *v. t.* To make local; to fix in, or assign to, a definite place.

Lo'cal-ly, *adv.* With respect to place; in place.

Lo'cate (lō'kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOCATING.] [L. *locare*, p. p. *-atus*,

fr. *locus* place.] **1.** To place; to set in a particular spot or position. **2.** To designate the site or place of; to define the limits of. [settle. [*Colloq.*]

Lo'cate (lō'kāt), *v. i.* To place or set one's self; to

Lo-ca'tion (lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of locating. **2.** Situation; place; locality. **3.** A tract of land designated in place. [*U. S.*] **4.** (*a*) (*Civil Law*) A leasing on rent. (*b*) (*Amer. Law*) The fixing of the site of a piece of land, according to the description given in an entry, plan, map, etc.

Loc'a-tive (lŏk'ă-tĭv), *a.* (*Gram.*) Indicating place.

Lo-cel'late (lō-sĕl'lāt), *a.* [L. *locellus* compartment, dim. of *locus* place.] (*Bot.*) Divided into secondary compartments or cells.

Loch (lŏk), *n.* [Gael. & OIr. *loch.* See Lake a body of water.] A lake; a bay or arm of the sea. [*Scot.*]

Loch (lŏk), *n.* [F. *looch*, Ar. *la'ūq*, fr. *la'ūq* to lick.] (*Med.*) A medicine to be taken by licking with the tongue.

Lock (lŏk), *n.* [AS. *locc;* akin to Dan. *lok*, G. *locke.*] A tuft, tress, or ringlet of hair; a flock of wool, hay, etc.

Lock, *n.* [AS. *loc* inclosure, the fastening of a door, fr. *lūcan* to lock, fasten; akin to OHG. *lūhhan.*] **1.** Anything that fastens; specif., a fastening in which a bolt is moved by a key. **2.** A fastening together; a state of being fixed or immovable. **3.** A place from which egress is prevented. **4.** The works which confine the water of a stream or canal. **5.** An inclosure in a canal with gates at each end,— used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another. **6.** That part or apparatus of a firearm by which the charge is exploded. **7.** A device for keeping a wheel from turning.

Lock, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Locked (lŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Locking.] **1.** To fasten with, or as if with, a lock; to make fast; to provide with a lock. **2.** To prevent ingress to, or exit from, by fastening a lock or locks of. **3.** To fasten in or out; to secure (confine or exclude) by, or as if by, locks. **4.** To link together; to clasp closely.

Lock, *v. i.* To become fast, as by means of a lock or by interlacing.

Lock'age (lŏk'ăj; 48), *n.* (*Canals*) (*a*) Materials for, or the works of, a lock. (*b*) Toll paid for passing a lock. (*c*) Amount of elevation and descent made by a lock.

Locked'-jaw' (lŏkt'jâ'), *n.* See Lockjaw.

Lock'er (lŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that locks. **2.** A drawer, cupboard, or chest, esp. one in a ship, that may be locked.

Lock'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *loquet* latch, dim. of OF. *loc* latch, lock; of German origin. See 2d Lock.] **1.** A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. **2.** A little case for a miniature or a lock of hair, usually attached to a necklace or watch chain.

Lock'jaw' (-jâ'), *n.* (*Med.*) See Tetanus.

Lock'out' (-out'), *n.* The closing of a workshop by an employer, usually in order to bring the workmen to terms.

Lock'smith' (lŏk'smĭth'), *n.* One who makes or mends locks.

Lock' step' (stĕp'). A mode of marching by a body of men going one after another as closely as possible, in which the leg of each moves at the same time with the corresponding leg of the person before him.

Lock' stitch' (stĭch'). A kind of sewing-machine stitch formed by the locking of two threads together.

Lock'up' (-ŭp'), *n.* A place where persons under arrest are temporarily locked up; a watchhouse.

‖ **Lo'co** (lō'kō), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A direction to return to the proper pitch.

Lo'co, *n.* [Sp. *loco* insane.] (*Bot.*) A plant growing in the Southwestern U. S. which is said to poison horses and cattle, first making them insane.

Lo'co-fo'co (lō'kō-fō'kō), *n.* [Of uncertain etym.] **1.** A friction match. [*U. S.*] **2.** A nickname formerly given to a member of the Democratic party. [*U. S.*]

Lo'co-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locus* place + *motio* motion.] Act or power of moving from place to place.

Lo'co-mo'tive (lō'kō-mō'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Moving from place to place; able to change place. **2.** Used in producing motion.

Lo'co-mo'tive, *n.* A locomotive engine; a self-propelling wheel carriage, esp. one bearing a steam boiler and steam engines which drive the wheels.

Lo'co-mo'tive-ness (-mō'tĭv-nĕs), } *n.* The power of
Lo'co-mo-tiv'i-ty (-mō-tĭv'ĭ-tў), } changing place.

Lo'co-mo'tor (lō'kō-mō'tŏr), *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion.

Loc'u-lar (lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *locularis.*] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to the cell or compartment of an ovary, etc.

Loc'u-lose' (-lōs'), } *a.* [*L. loculosus*, fr. *loculus* a
Loc'u-lous (-lŭs), } compartment, dim. of *locus* place.] Divided by internal partitions into cells.

Lo'cus (lō'kŭs), *n.; pl.* Loci (lō'sī) & Locus (lō'kŭs). [L., place.] **1.** A place; a locality. **2.** (*Math.*) The line or surface described by a point or line moving according to some determinate law.

Lo'cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* [L. *locusta* locust, grasshopper.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of long-winged,

Migratory Locust (*Œdipoda migratoria*).

migratory, orthopterous insects, allied to the grasshoppers. **2.** (*Bot.*) See Locust tree.

Locust bean (*Bot.*), the sweet pod of the carob tree.

Lo'cust tree' (trē'). [Etym. of *locust* uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A large North American tree producing large, slender racemes of white, fragrant flowers.

Lo-cu'tion (lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locutio*, fr. *loqui* to speak.] Speech; discourse; phrase; mode of expression.

Lode (lōd), *n.* [AS. *lād* way, fr. *līðan* to go. See Lead to guide; cf. Load burden.] **1.** A water course; reach of water. **2.** (*Mining*) A metallic vein; any regular vein.

Lode'star' (lōd'stär'), *n.* Same as Loadstar.

Lode'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Loadstone.

Lodge (lŏj), *n.* [F. *loge*, LL. *laubia* porch, gallery, fr. OHG. *louba*, G. *laube*, arbor, bower, fr. *laub* foliage. See Leaf.] **1.** A shelter in which one may rest; as: (*a*) A shed; a hut. (*b*) A small dwelling house, as for a gatekeeper. (*c*) A den or cave. (*d*) The meeting room of an association; hence, the body of members. (*e*) The chamber of an abbot, prior, or head of a college. **2.** (*Mining*) A widened space at the mouth of a level next the shaft. **3.** A family of North American Indians, or the persons who usually occupy an Indian lodge.

Lodge, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lodged (lŏjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lodging (lŏj'ĭng).] **1.** To rest or remain in a lodge house, or other shelter; to stay; to abide; esp., to sleep at night. **2.** To fall or lie down, as grass or grain. **3.** To come to a rest; to stop and remain.

Lodge, *v. t.* **1.** To give shelter or rest to; esp., to furnish a sleeping place for; hence, to receive; to hold. **2.** To drive to shelter. **3.** To deposit for keeping or preservation. **4.** To cause to stop or rest (in); to infix. **5.** To prostrate.

To lodge an information, to enter a formal complaint.

Lodge'ment (lŏj'ment), *n.* See Lodgment.

Lodg'er (lŏj'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, lodges; one who occupies a hired room in another's house.

Lodg'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that lodges. **2.** A place of rest, or of temporary habitation; esp., a sleeping apartment. **3.** Abiding place; harbor; cover.

Lodg'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** A lodging, or state of being lodged. **2.** An accumulation of things deposited or resting in a place. **3.** (*Mil.*) The occupation and holding of a position; intrenchment thrown up in a captured position.

Loft (lôft; 115), *n.* [Icel. *lopt* air, heaven, loft, upper room; akin to G. *luft*, Goth. *luftus* air. Cf. Lift, *v. & n.*] That which is lifted up; elevation. Hence: (*a*) The room or space next under a roof. (*b*) A gallery in a church, hall, etc. (*c*) A floor or room above another; story.

Loft'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Loftier (-I-ẽr); *superl.* Loftiest.] [From Loft.] **1.** Lifted high up; having great height; towering; high. **2.** Fig.: Elevated in character, rank, bearing, language, etc.; exalted; noble; characterized by pride; haughty. — **Loft'i-ly** (-I-lў), *adv.* — **Loft'i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Tall; high; exalted; dignified; stately; majestic; sublime; proud; haughty. See Tall.

Log (lŏg), *n.* [Icel. *lāg* a felled tree, log; akin to E. *lie* to be prostrate.] **1.** A bulky piece of wood not shaped by hewing or sawing. **2.** [Perh. of different origin.] (*Naut.*) An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water. **3.** Hence: The record of the rate of a ship's speed or daily progress; log book.

Log, 2.

Log book, *or* Logbook (*Naut.*), a book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea, with notes on the weather, etc. — Log cabin, Log house, a cabin or house made of logs. — Log line (*Naut.*), a line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms long, fastened to the log-chip.

Log, *v. i.* To engage in the business of cutting or transporting logs for timber; to get out logs. [*U. S.*]

Log'a-œd'ic (lŏg'ȧ-ĕd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λογαοιδικός ; λόγος prose + ἀοιδή song.] (*Gr. Pros.*) Composed of dactyls and trochees so arranged as to produce a movement like that of ordinary speech.

Log'a-rithm (lŏg'ȧ-rĭth'm), *n.* [Gr. λόγος word, account, proportion + ἀριθμός number.] (*Math.*) One of a class of auxiliary numbers designed to abridge arithmetical calculations, by the use of addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division. The relation of *logarithms* to common numbers is that of an arithmetical series to a geometrical series.

Log'a-rith'mic (lŏg'ȧ-rĭth'mĭk), } *a.* Of or pertain-
Log'a-rith'mic-al (-rĭth'mĭ-kal), } ing to logarithms ; consisting of logarithms.

Log'-chip' (-chĭp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of board in the form of a quadrant attached to the log line.

Log'ger (lŏg'gẽr), *n.* One engaged in logging. [*U. S.*]

Log'ger-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*Log* + *head.*] **1.** A blockhead ; a numskull. **2.** (*Naut.*) An upright piece of round timber, in a whaleboat, round which a turn of the line is taken when it is running out too fast. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A very large marine turtle of the Atlantic Ocean. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) An American shrike similar to the butcher bird.

To be at loggerheads, To fall to loggerheads, *or* **To go to loggerheads,** to quarrel ; to be at strife.

‖ **Log'gia** (lŏd'jȧ), *n.* [It. See Lodge.] (*Arch.*) An elaborately designed, roofed, open gallery.

Log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. λογική (sc. τέχνη), fr. λογικός belonging to speaking or reason, fr. λόγος speech, reason, λέγειν to say, speak.] **1.** The science or art of exact reasoning, or of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the processes of pure thinking should be conducted ; correct reasoning. **2.** A treatise on logic.

Log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in, logic. **2.** According to the rules of logic. **3.** Skilled in logic. — **Log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Log'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Lo-gi'cian (lō-jĭsh'ȧn), *n.* A person skilled in logic.

Lo-gis'tics (-jĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. λογιστικός skilled in calculating, λογίζεσθαι to calculate, fr. λόγος word, number, reckoning.] **1.** (*Mil.*) That branch of the military art which embraces the details of moving and supplying armies. **2.** (*Math.*) A system of arithmetic, in which numbers are expressed in a scale of 60.

Log'o-gram (lŏg'ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. λόγος word + *-gram.*] A word letter ; a phonogram, that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word ; as, |, that is, *t*, for *it*.

Log'o-graph'ic (lŏg'ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Log'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to logography.

Lo-gog'ra-phy (lō-gŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. λογογραφία a writing of speeches. See Logic ; -graph.] **1.** A method of printing in which whole words or syllables, cast as single types, are used. **2.** A mode of reporting speeches by a number of reporters, each taking down a part only.

Lo-gom'a-chy (-gŏm'ȧ-kỹ), *n.* [Gr. λογομαχία ; λόγος word + μάχη fight, battle, contest.] **1.** Contention in words or about words. **2.** A game of word making.

Log'o-type (lŏg'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. λόγος + *-type.*] (*Print.*) A single type, containing two or more letters.

Log'roll' (-rōl'), *v. i. & t.* To engage in logrolling ; to accomplish by logrolling. — **Log'roll'er,** *n.* [*Cant, U. S.*]

Log'roll'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Logging*) Act or process of rolling logs to the stream which floats them to the sawmill or to market. In this labor neighboring camps of loggers assist each other. [*U. S.*] **2.** Hence : A combining to assist one another ; — sometimes used of a disreputable mode of securing political ends. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Log'-ship' (lŏg'shĭp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The log-chip.

Log'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [So called from being imported in *logs.*] The red heartwood of a South American tree, used in dyeing, and also in medicine.

-lo-gy (-lŏ-jy). [Gr. -λογία, fr. λόγος word, discourse, fr. λέγειν to speak.] A combining form denoting a *discourse, treatise, doctrine, theory, science ;* as, theo*logy*, geo*logy*, bio*logy*, miner*alogy*.

Lo'gy (lō'gy), *a.* [From D. *log.*] Heavy or dull in motion or thought. [*U. S.*]

Loin (loin), *n.* [OE. *loine*, OF. *logne*, fr. L. *lumbus* loin.] That part of a human being or quadruped which extends on either side of the spinal column between the hip bone and the false ribs. [See *Illust.* of Beef.]

Lol'ter (lol'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Loitered (-tẽrd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Loitering.] [D. *leuteren.*] To be slow in moving ; to spend time idly ; to lag behind ; to delay.

Syn. — To linger ; delay ; lag ; saunter ; tarry.

Lol'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who loiters ; an idler.

Loll (lŏl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lolled (lŏld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lolling.] [Cf. Icel. *lolla* to loll, *loll, lolla*, laziness, OD. *lollen* to sit over the fire, and E. *lull.*] **1.** To act lazily or indolently ; to recline at ease ; to lean. **2.** To hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of a dog. **3.** To let the tongue hang from the mouth.

Loll (lŏl), *v. t.* To let (the tongue) hang from the mouth.

Lol'lard (lŏl'lẽrd), *n.* [LL. *Lollardi, Lullardi*, from Walter *Lolhardus*, a German.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) (*a*) One of a sect of early reformers in Germany. (*b*) One of the followers of Wyclif in England.

Loll'er (lŏl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lolls. **2.** A Lollard.

Lol'li-pop (lŏl'lĭ-pŏp), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A kind of sugar confection.

Lom'bard (lŏm'bẽrd), *n.* [F., fr. the *Longobardi* or *Langobardi*, i. e., Longbeards, a German people who settled in Lombardy.] **1.** A native of Lombardy. **2.** A money lender or banker ; — so called because the business of banking was first carried on, in London, by *Lombards.*

Lo'ment (lō'mẽnt), *n.* [L. *lomentum* a mixture of bean meal and rice, used as a cosmetic wash, fr. *lavare, lotum*, to wash.] (*Bot.*) An elongated pod, consisting, like the legume, of two valves, but divided transversely into small single-seeded cells.

Loment.

Lone (lōn), *a.* [Abbrev. fr. Alone.] **1.** Being without a companion ; also, sad from lack of companionship ; lonely. **2.** Unmarried, or widowed. [*Archaic*] **3.** Being apart from other things of the kind. **4.** Unfrequented by human beings ; solitary.

Lone'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* Lonelier (-lĭ-ẽr) ; *superl.* Loneliest.] [Shortened fr. *alonely.* See Alone.] **1.** Sequestered from company or neighbors ; solitary ; retired. **2.** Alone ; forsaken. **3.** Not frequented by human beings. **4.** Depressed or sad from the consciousness of being alone. — **Lone'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. — Solitary ; lone ; lonesome ; retired ; unfrequented ; sequestered ; secluded. See Solitude.

Lone'some (-sŭm), *a.* [*Compar.* Lonesomer (-ẽr) ; *superl.* Lonesomest.] **1.** Secluded from society ; not frequented by human beings ; solitary. **2.** Conscious of, and somewhat depressed by, solitude. — **Lone'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Lone'some-ness,** *n.*

Long (lŏng ; 115), *a.* [*Compar.* Longer (lŏn'gẽr) ; *superl.* Longest (-gĕst).] [AS. *long, lang ;* akin to G. *lang*, Goth. *laggs*, L. *longus.*] **1.** Drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length ; protracted ; extended. **2.** Drawn out or extended in time ; continued to a great length. **3.** Slow in passing ; lingering. **4.** Distant in time ; far away. **5.** Extended to any specified measure ; of a specified length. **6.** Far-reaching ; extensive.

In the long run, in the whole course of things taken together ; eventually. — **Long price,** the full retail price. — **To be,** *or* **go, long of the market, To be on the long side of the market,** etc. (*Stock Exchange*), to hold or deal in stock for a rise in price. [*Cant*]

Long (lŏng ; 115), *n.* **1.** (*Phonetics*) A long sound, syllable, or vowel. **2.** The longest dimension ; the greatest extent ; — in the phrase, *the long and the short of it*, that is, the sum and substance of it.

Long, *adv.* **1.** To a great extent in space. **2.** To a great extent in time ; during a long time. **3.** At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior. **4.** Through the whole extent or duration. **5.** Through an extent of time, more or less ; — only in questions.

Long, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Longed (lŏngd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Longing.] [AS. *langian* to lengthen, to stretch out the mind after, to long, to crave, fr. *lang* long. See Long, *a.*] **1.** To feel a strong or morbid desire or craving ; to wish with eagerness. **2.** To belong. [*Obs.*]

Long'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) Formerly, the largest boat carried by a merchant vessel.

Long'bow' (-bō'), *n.* The ordinary bow, not mounted on a stock. Also, sometimes, such a bow of about the height of a man.

To draw the longbow, to tell large stories ; to exaggerate.

Longe (lŭnj), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. Allonge.] **1.** A thrust. See Lunge. **2.** The training ground for a horse.

Lon-gev'i-ty (lŏn-jĕv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [See Longevous.] Length of life.

Lon-ge'vous (lŏn-jē'vŭs), *a.* [L. *longaevus ; longus* long + *aevum* age.] Living a long time ; of great age.

Long'hand' (lŏng'hănd'), *n.* The written characters used in the common method of writing.

Long'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having unusual foresight or sagacity. — **Long'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

Long'ing (lŏng'ĭng ; 115), *n.* Feeling of one who longs.

Long'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat long ; moderately long.

Lon'gi-tude (lŏn'jĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *longitudo*, fr.

longus long.] **1.** Length. **2.** (*Geog.*) The arc or portion of the equator intersected between the meridian of a given place and the meridian of some other place from which longitude is reckoned. **3.** (*Astron.*) The distance in degrees, reckoned from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic, to a circle at right angles to the ecliptic passing through the heavenly body whose longitude is designated.

Lon'gi-tu'di-nal (lŏn'jĭ-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to longitude or length. **2.** Extending in length; running lengthwise. — **Lon'gi-tu'di-nal-ly**, *adv.*

Long' prim'er (lŏng' prĭm'ẽr). (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between small pica and bourgeois.

☞ This line is printed in *long primer*.

Long'shore' (-shōr'), *a.* [Abbrev. from Alongshore.] Of or pertaining to the seashore or to a seaport.

Long'shore'man (-măn), *n.* A laborer employed about the wharves of a seaport.

Long'-sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Able to see objects at a great distance. Fig.: Having great foresight; sagacious. **2.** Hypermetropic. — **Long'-sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

Long'-suf'fer-ance (-sŭf'fẽr-ans), *n.* Forbearance to punish or resent.

Long'-suf'fer-ing, *a.* Patient; not easily provoked.

Long'-suf'fer-ing, *n.* Long patience of offense.

Long'-wind'ed (-wĭnd'ĕd), *a.* Long-breathed; hence, tediously long in speaking. — **Long'-wind'ed-ness**, *n.*

Loo (lōō), *n.* [For older *lanterloo*, F. *lanturelu*, *lanturlu*, name of the game; orig., the refrain of a vaudeville.] (*a*) An old game played with five, or three, cards dealt to each player from a full pack. (*b*) A modification of the game of "all fours."

Loo, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Looed (lōōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Looing.] To beat in loo by winning every trick.

Loo'by (-bĭ), *n.* [Cf. Lob.] A clumsy fellow; lubber.

Loof (lōōf *or* lŭf), *n.* [See Luff.] (*Naut.*) The part of a ship's side where the planking begins to curve toward bow or stern.

Loof, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) See Luff.

Look (lo͝ok), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Looked (lo͝okt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Looking.] [AS. *lōcian;* akin to G. *lugen.*] **1.** To direct the eyes for the purpose of seeing something; to direct the eyes. **2.** To direct the attention; to consider. **3.** To seem; to appear. **4.** To face; to front. **5.** In the imperative: see; behold; take notice. **6.** To wait as one watching; to expect; to anticipate.

To look out, to be on the watch; to be careful.

Look, *v. t.* **1.** To look at; to turn the eyes toward. **2.** To expect. [*Obs.*] **3.** To influence or subdue by looks or presence. **4.** To express or manifest by a look.

To look up, to search for or find out by looking.

Look (lo͝ok), *n.* **1.** Act of looking; glance; sight; view. **2.** Expression of the eyes and face; manner. **3.** Hence: Appearance; aspect.

Look'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who looks.

Look'ing-glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* A glass mirror.

Look'out' (-out'), *n.* **1.** A careful looking or watching for anything. **2.** The place from which such observation is made. **3.** A person watching.

Loom (lo͞om), *n.* [OE. *lome*, AS. *gelōma* utensil, implement.] **1.** A frame or machine for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric. **2.** A certain part of an oar. See Oar.

Loom, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Loomed (lo͞omd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Looming.] [OE. *lumen* to shine, prob. fr. Icel. *ljoma;* akin to AS. *leóma* light, and E. *light.*] To appear (at a distance) above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear enlarged, or distorted and indistinct, esp. from atmospheric influences. Used also Fig.

Loom, *n.* State of looming; esp., an appearance of elevation or enlargement of a distant object.

Loon (lo͞on), *n.* [Scot. *loun, loon;* akin to OD. *loen* a dolt; prob. akin to E. *lame.*] A sorry fellow; rogue.

Loon, *n.* [For older *loom*, Icel. *lōmr.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several aquatic, web-footed, northern birds noted for their expertness in diving, and swimming under water.

Loon (*Urinator imber*). 1/20

Loop (lo͞op), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *lub* loop, *lub* to bend.] **1.** A fold or doubling of a thread, rope, etc., through which another thread, cord, etc., or a hook can be passed; an eye, as of metal; staple; noose; bight. **2.** A small, narrow opening; a loophole. **3.** Any looplike curve.

Loop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Looped (lo͞opt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Looping.] To make a loop of or in; to fasten with a loop or loops.

Loop'hole' (lo͞op'hōl'), *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) A small opening through which weapons may be discharged. **2.** A hole or aperture that gives passage or escape.

Loop'holed' (-hōld'), *a.* Provided with loopholes.

Loop'light' (-līt'), *n.* A small opening or window.

Loose (lo͞os), *a.* [*Compar.* Looser (-ẽr); *superl.* Loosest.] [Icel. *lauss;* akin to D. *los*, AS. *leás* false, deceitful, G. *los* loose, Goth. *laus*, and E. *lose.*] **1.** Unbound; untied; unsewed; not attached, fastened, or confined. **2.** Free from constraint or obligation. **3.** Not tight or close. **4.** Not dense, compact, or crowded. **5.** Not precise or exact; vague. **6.** Not strict in morals or principles; hence, dissolute; unchaste. **7.** Unconnected; rambling. **8.** Lax; not costive.

Loose (lo͞os), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Loosed (lo͞ost); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Loosing.] **1.** To untie or unbind; to free from fastening; to set free. **2.** To release from a burden or obligation; to disengage; hence, to absolve; to remit. **3.** To relax; to loosen; to make less strict.

Loose'ly, *adv.* In a loose manner.

Loos'en (lo͞os''n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Loosened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Loosening.] [See Loose, *v. t.*] To make or become loose; to loose.

Loos'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, loosens.

Loose'ness, *n.* State or quality of being loose.

Loose'strife' (-strīf'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of a genus (*Lysimachia*) of plants, having small star-shaped flowers. (*b*) Any species of the genus *Lythrum*, having purple or crimson flowers.

Loot (lo͞ot), *n.* [Hind. *lūṭ*, fr. Skr. *lōtra, lōptra*, booty, *lup* to break, spoil.] **1.** Act of plundering. **2.** Plunder; booty; esp., booty taken in a conquered or sacked city.

Loot, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Looted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Looting.] To plunder; to carry off as plunder or a prize lawfully obtained by war.

Loot'er (lo͞ot'ẽr), *n.* One who loots; a plunderer.

Lop (lŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lopped (lŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lopping (-pĭng).] [Prov. G. *luppen* to cut, geld, or OD. *luppen.*] To cut off, as the end of anything, or a superfluous part; to shorten by cutting off the ends.

Lop, *n.* That which is lopped from anything.

Lop, *v. i.* To hang downward; to be pendent.

Lop, *v. t.* To let hang down.

Lop, *a.* Hanging down; pendent.

Lope (lōp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Loped (lōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Loping.] [See Leap.] **1.** To leap; to dance. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** To move with a lope. [*U. S.*]

Lope, *n.* An easy, running gait, consisting of long strides or leaps. [*U. S.*]

Lop'er (lōp'ẽr), *n.* One that lopes. [*U. S.*]

Loph'o-branch (lŏf'ō-brăṅk), *a.* [Gr. λοφιά crest or tuft + βράγχιον gill.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Lophobranchii*, an order of teleostean fishes, including the Hippocampus and pipefishes.

Lop'per (lŏp'ẽr), *n.* One who lops or cuts off.

Lop'per, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Loppered (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Loppering.] [Cf. Prov. G. *lübbern, levern*, G. *luppe, lab*, rennet.] To turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk.

Lop'sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* [*Lop* + *side.*] **1.** Leaning to one side because of some defect. **2.** Unbalanced; ill proportioned; full of idiosyncrasies.

Lo-qua'cious (lō-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *loquax, -acis*, talkative, fr. *loqui* to speak.] **1.** Talkative; garrulous. **2.** Apt to blab and disclose secrets. — **Lo-qua'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Lo-qua'cious-ness**, *n.*

Lo-quac'i-ty (lō-kwăs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Habit or practice of talking continually or excessively; garrulity.

Lord (lôrd), *n.* [AS. *hlāford*, for *hlāfweard*, i. e., bread keeper; *hlāf* bread, loaf + *weardian* to look after, to ward.] **1.** One who has power and authority; a master; a ruler; a prince; a proprietor, as of a manor. **2.** A titled nobleman, whether a peer of the realm or not; a bishop, as a member of the House of Lords; by courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl; in a restricted sense, a baron, as opposed to noblemen of higher rank. [*Eng.*] **3.** A title bestowed on these persons, and also on certain official persons; as, *lord* chamberlain, *lord* chief justice, etc. [*Eng.*] **4.** A husband. **5.** (*Feudal Law*) One of whom a fee or estate is held; the male owner of feudal land. **6.** The Supreme Being; Jehovah. **7.** The Savior; Jesus Christ.

Lords spiritual, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords. — **Lords temporal,** the peers of England; also, sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and twenty-eight representatives of the Irish peerage.

Lord (lôrd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lorded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lording.] To play the lord; to domineer.

Lord'ing, *n.* [*Lord* + *-ing*, 3.] [*Obs.*] **1.** The son of a lord. **2.** A lordling.

Lord'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Lord* + *-ling.*] A little or petty lord.

Lord'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* Lordlier (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Lordliest.] [*Lord* + *-ly.*] **1.** Suitable for a lord; of or pertaining to a lord; resembling a lord; hence, noble; honorable. **2.** Proud; haughty; imperious. — **Lord'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See Imperious.

Lord'ly, *adv.* In a lordly manner; imperiously.

Lord'ship (lôrd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** State of being a lord; hence (with *his* or *your*), a title applied to a lord (except an archbishop or a duke, who is called *Grace*). **2.** The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a manor. **3.** Dominion; power; authority.

Lore (lôr), *n.* [F. *lore*, L. *lorum* thong.] (*Zoöl.*) The space between the eye and bill, in birds, and the corresponding region in reptiles and fishes.

Lore, *n.* [AS. *lār*, fr. *lǣran* to teach. See Learn.] **1.** That which is or may be learned or known; knowledge gained; often, the whole body of knowledge possessed by a people, or pertaining to a particular subject. **2.** Instruction; wisdom; advice; counsel.

‖ **Lo'rette'** (lō'rĕt'), *n.* [F.] In France, a woman supported in idleness by her lovers. Many of them resided near the church of Notre Dame de *Lorette*, in Paris.

Lo'ret-tine' (lō'rĕt-tēn'), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) One of an order of nuns founded in 1812 at *Loretto*, in Kentucky.

Lor'gnette' (lôr'nyĕt' *or* lôrn-yĕt'), *n.* [F.] An opera glass; *pl.*, elaborate double eyeglasses.

Lor'i-cate (lôr'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *loricare*, p. p. *-atus*, to clothe in mail, fr. *lorica* a leather cuirass, fr. *lorum* thong.] To cover with some protecting substance, as with lute, a crust, coating, or plates. [plates.

Lor'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* Covered with a shell or exterior

Lor'i-keet (lôr'ĭ-kēt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small brush-tongued parrots or lories.

Lorn (lôrn), *a.* [P. p. of OE. *leosen.* See Lose.] **1.** Lost; ruined. [*Archaic*] **2.** Forsaken; bereft.

Lor'ries } (lôr'rĭz), *n.*; *pl.* Lorries (-rĭz). [Prob. from
Lor'ry } *lurry* to pull.] A small cart or wagon for a tramway; also, a truck for shifting luggage.

Lo'ry (lō'rĭ), *n.* [Hind. & Malay. *lūrī*, *nūrī.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of small parrots.

Los'a-ble (lōōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be lost.

Lose (lōōz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lost (lôst; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Losing (lōōz'ĭng).] [OE. *losien* to loose, be lost, lose, AS. *losian* to become loose; akin to OE. *leosen* to lose, p. p. *loren*, *lorn*, AS. *leósan*, p. p. *loren* (in comp.), G. *verlieren*, L. *luere* to loose, Gr. λύειν, Skr. *lū* to cut.] **1.** To part with unintentionally or unwillingly; to be deprived of. **2.** To cease to have; to suffer diminution of. **3.** Not to employ or enjoy; to waste; to squander. **4.** To wander from; to miss. **5.** To ruin; to destroy. **6.** To cease to see or to know the whereabouts of; to become unconscious of. **7.** To fail to obtain, enjoy, or win; hence, to fail to apprehend. **8.** To cause to be deprived of; to cause to fail of having.

Lose, *v. i.* To suffer loss, disadvantage, or defeat; to be worse off, esp. as the result of any kind of contest.

Los'el (lōōz'ĕl), *n.* [From root of Lose.] A loser by sloth or neglect; a worthless person. [*Archaic*]

Los'en-ger (lôz'en-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *losengier*, *losengeor*, fr. *losengier* to flatter, deriv. of L. *laus* praise.] A flatterer; a deceiver; a cozener. [*Obs.*]

Los'er (lōōz'ẽr), *n.* One who loses.

Loss (lôs; 115), *n.* [AS. *los* loss, losing, fr. *leósan* to lose. See Lose, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of losing; failure; destruction; privation. **2.** State of losing or having lost; privation, defect, harm, etc., which ensues from losing. **3.** That which is lost or from which one has parted; waste. **4.** State of being lost. **5.** (*Mil.*) Killed, wounded, and captured persons, or captured property.

Lost (lôst; 115), *a.* [Prop. p. p. of OE. *losien.* See Lose, *v. t.*] **1.** Parted with unintentionally or unwillingly; gone from possession, enjoyment, profit, perception, sensibility, or consciousness. **2.** Past recovery; irrevocably gone astray. **3.** Ruined; destroyed.

Lot (lŏt), *n.* [AS. *hlot*; akin to *hleótan* to cast lots, D. *lot*, G. *loos.*] **1.** That which happens without human design or forethought; chance; accident; hazard; fortune; fate. **2.** Anything (as a die or slip of paper) used in determining a question by chance. **3.** The part, or fate, which falls to one, as it were, by chance. **4.** A separate portion; a number of things taken collectively. **5.** A distinct portion or plot of land. **6.** A large quantity or number; a great deal. [*Colloq.*]

Lot (lŏt), *v. t.* To allot; to sort; to portion. [*R.*]

Lote (lōt), *n.* [L. *lotus.* Cf. Lotus.] (*Bot.*) A large tree (*Celtis australis*), of Southern Europe. It has a hard wood, and bears a cherrylike fruit.

Loth (lōth), *a.*, **Loth'ly**, *a. & adv.*, **Loth'some** (lōth'sŭm), *a.*, etc. See Loath, Loathly, etc.

Lo'tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lotio*, fr. *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash, lave.] **1.** A washing, esp. of the skin to render it fair. **2.** A liquid preparation for bathing.

Lo'to (lō'tō), *n.* See Lotto.

Lo'tos (lō'tŏs), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) See Lotus.

Lot'ter-y (lŏt'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*Lot* + *-er* + *-y.*] A scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot or chance; a gambling device. Fig.: An affair of chance.

Lot'to (lŏt'tō), *n.* [F. *loto* or It. *lotto*, prop., a lot; of G. origin. See Lot.] A game of chance, played with cards.

Lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* [L. *lotus*, Gr. λωτός.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A name of several kinds of water lilies. (*b*) The *lotus* of the *lotus-eaters*, probably the *Zizyphus Lotus*, a tree found in Sicily, Portugal, Spain, and Northern Africa, the fruit of which is mildly sweet. It was fabled by the ancients to make strangers who ate of it forget their native country, or lose all desire to return to it. (*c*) The lote, or nettle tree. (*d*) A genus of leguminous plants resembling clover. **2.** (*Arch.*)

Flower of one species of Lotus (*a*) (*Nelumbium luteum*).

An ornament in Egyptian architecture, generally said to have been suggested by the Egyptian water lily.

Loud (loud), *a.* [*Compar.* Louder (-ẽr); *superl.* Loudest.] [AS. *hlūd*; akin to G. *laut*, L. *-clutus*, in *inclutus*, *inclitus*, celebrated, renowned, *cluere* to be called, Gr. κλυτός loud, κλύειν to hear, Skr. *çru.*] **1.** Having, making, or being a strong or great sound; noisy. **2.** Clamorous; boisterous; vociferous. **3.** Emphatic; urgent. [*Colloq.*] **4.** Ostentatious; gaudy. [*Slang*]

Syn. — Obstreperous; turbulent; blustering.

Loud, *adv.* With loudness; loudly.

Loud'ly, *adv.* In a loud manner.

Loud'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being loud.

Lough (lŏk), *n.* [See 1st Loch.] A loch or lake; — so spelt in Ireland.

Lou'is d'or' (lōō'ĭ dôr'). [F., gold louis.] A former gold coin of France nominally worth twenty shillings.

Lounge (lounj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lounged (lounjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lounging (loun'jĭng).] [OE. *lungis* a tall, slow, awkward fellow, OF. *longis*, *longin*; of uncertain origin.] To pass time indolently; to stand, sit, or recline, or saunter, in an indolent manner.

Lounge, *n.* **1.** An idle gait or stroll; state of reclining indolently; a place of lounging. **2.** A piece of furniture upon which one may sit or recline.

Loun'ger (loun'jẽr), *n.* One who lounges; an idler.

Louse (lous), *n.*; *pl.* Lice (līs). [AS. *lūs*, pl. *lȳs*; akin to G. *laus.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of small, wingless, suctorial, parasitic insects. (*b*) By extension, any one of various small parasites.

Lous'y (louz'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Infested with lice. **2.** Mean; contemptible. [*Vulgar*] — **Lous'i-ly** (louz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Lous'i-ness**, *n.*

Lout (lout), *v. i.* [AS. *lūtan*; akin to Icel. *lūta*, OHG. *lūzēn* to lie hid.] To bend; to bow; to stoop. [*Archaic*]

Lout, *n.* A clownish, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.

Lout'ish, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward. — **Lout'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Lout'ish-ness**, *n.*

Lou'ver } (lōō'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *lover*, *lovier*; or *l'ouvert*
Lou'vre } the opening, fr. p. p. of *ovrir*, *ouvrir*, to open.] (*Arch.*) A small lantern. See Lantern, 2 (*a*).

Louver boards *or* boarding, sloping boards set to shed rainwater outward, as in belfry windows.

Louver Boarding.

Lov'a-ble (lŭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of or exciting love.

Lov'age (lŭv'ĕj), *n.* [F. *livèche*, fr. L. *levisticum*, *ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage, fr. *Ligusticus* Ligurian, *Liguria* a country of Cisalpine Gaul.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant, sometimes used in medicine as an aromatic stimulant.

Love (lŭv), *n.* [AS. *lufe*, *lufu*; akin to E. *lief*, *believe*, L. *lubet*, *libet*, it pleases, Skr. *lubh* to be lustful.] **1.** A feeling of strong and admiring attachment; affection; tenderness. **2.** Esp., tender or pas-

sionate affection for one of the opposite sex. **3.** Courtship; — chiefly in the phrase *to make love*, i. e., to woo. **4.** Strong liking or desire; fondness; friendship; affection; good will. **5.** Due gratitude and reverence to God. **6.** The object of affection. **7.** Cupid, the god of love; sometimes, Venus. **8.** Nothing; no points scored on one side; — used in counting score at tennis, etc.

Love apple (*Bot.*), the tomato. — **Love bird** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of small, short-tailed parrots, or parrakeets, celebrated for the affection which they show for their mates. — **Love feast**, a religious festival, held by some religious denominations in imitation of the *agapæ* of the early Christians. — **Love knot**, a knot or bow, as of ribbon, used as a token of love. — **Love potion**, a draught intended to excite love, or sexual desire. — **To play for love**, to play a game without stakes.

Love (lŭv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Loved (lŭvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Loving.] To have love for; to feel love.

Love'less, *a.* **1.** Void of love. **2.** Not lovable.

Love'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being lovely.

Love'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* A long lock of hair hanging prominently by itself; an earlock.

Love'lorn' (-lôrn'), *a.* Forsaken by one's love.

Love'ly (lŭv'lȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Lovelier (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Loveliest.] **1.** Having such an appearance as excites, or is fitted to excite, love; beautiful; charming; very pleasing. **2.** Having qualities of any kind which excite, or are fitted to excite, love or friendship.

Syn. — Beautiful; charming; delightful; delectable; enchanting; lovable; amiable.

Lov'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who loves; specif., a male person who loves another of the opposite sex.

Love'-sick' (lŭv'sĭk'), *a.* **1.** Languishing with love or amorous desire. **2.** Originating in, or expressive of, languishing love. — **Love'-sick'ness**, *n.* [mercy.

Lov'ing-kind'ness (-kīnd'nĕs), *n.* Tender regard;

Low (lō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lowed (lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lowing.] [AS. *hlōwan;* akin to D. *loeijen.*] To making the calling sound of cows and other bovine animals; to moo. [animals.

Low, *n.* The calling sound of cows and other bovine

Low (lō), *a.* [*Compar.* Lower (-ẽr); *superl.* Lowest.] [OE. *low, louh, lah,* Icel. *lāgr;* akin to D. *laag,* and E. *lie* to be prostrate.] **1.** Occupying an inferior position or place; not high or elevated. **2.** Not rising to the usual height. **3.** Near the horizon. **4.** Sunk to the farthest ebb of the tide. **5.** Beneath the usual or remunerative rate or amount, or the ordinary value; cheap. **6.** Not loud. **7.** (*Mus.*) Depressed in the scale of sounds; grave. **8.** (*Phon.*) Made, as a vowel, with a low position of part of the tongue in relation to the palate. See *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 5, 10, 11. **9.** Near, or not very far from, the equator. **10.** Numerically small. **11.** Wanting strength or animation; dejected. **12.** Depressed in condition; humble; submissive. **13.** Not exalted in morals or thought; mean; vulgar; base; dishonorable. **14.** Deficient in vital energy; feeble; weak. **15.** Moderate; not intense. **16.** Smaller than is reasonable or probable. **17.** Not rich or nourishing; plain; simple.

Low Church. See *High Church,* under High. — **Low Countries**, the Netherlands. — **Low steam**, steam having a low pressure. — **Low Sunday**, the Sunday next after Easter. — **Low water**, the lowest point of the ebb tide; a low stage of the water in a river, lake, etc. — **Low wine**, a liquor containing about 20 per cent of alcohol.

Low, *n.* (*Card Playing*) The lowest trump.

Low, *adv.* **1.** In a low position, manner, or state. **2.** In time approaching our own.

Low'er (lō'ẽr), *a. Compar.* of Low, *a.*

Low'er, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lowered (lō'ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lowering.] [From Low, *a.*] To become, or to permit or cause to become, low or lower; to let descend; to reduce or grow less in height, strength, rank, value, or the like; to depress; to humble.

Low'er (lou'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lowered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Lowering.] [OE. *louren, luren;* cf. D. *loeren,* LG. *luren,* G. *lauern* to lurk, to be on the watch.] **1.** To be dark, gloomy, and threatening; — said of the sky, clouds, weather, etc. **2.** To frown; to look sullen.

Low'er-case' (lō'ẽr-kās'), *a.* (*Print.*) Pertaining to, or kept in, the lower case; — used to denote the small letters, in distinction from capitals and small capitals.

Low'er-y (lou'ẽr-ȳ), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy; lowering.

Low'land (lō'lənd), *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low country.

Low'li-ly, *adv.* In a lowly place or manner. [*R.*]

Low'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being lowly.

Low'ly (lō'lȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Lowlier (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Lowliest.] [*Low,* a. + *-ly.*] **1.** Not high; not elevated in place; low. **2.** Low in rank or social importance. **3.** Not lofty or sublime; humble. **4.** Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble; meek.

Low'ly (lō'lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In a low manner; humbly; meekly; modestly. **2.** In a low state; meanly.

Low'-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Disposed to baseness.

Low'-necked' (lō'nĕkt'), *a.* Cut low in the neck; — said of a woman's dress.

Low'ness, *n.* State or quality of being low.

Low'-pres'sure (lō'prĕsh'ụr), *a.* Having, employing, or exerting, a low degree of pressure.

Low'-spir'it-ed (lō'spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Deficient in animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not sprightly.

Low'-stud'ded (lō'stŭd'dĕd), *a.* Furnished or built with short studs.

Lox'o-drom'ic (lŏks'ō-drŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λοξός slanting + δρόμος a course.] Pert. to sailing on rhumb lines.

Loxodromic curve *or* **line** (*Geom.*), a line on a sphere, making an equal angle with every meridian; rhumb line.

Lox'o-drom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The art or method of sailing on the loxodromic or rhumb line.

Loy'al (loi'al), *a.* [*F. loyal,* OF. *loial, leial,* L. *legalis,* fr. *lex, legis,* law.] **1.** Faithful to law; faithful and true to the lawful government or sovereign. **2.** True to any person or persons to whom one owes fidelity, esp. in love and friendship; faithful to a cause or a principle.

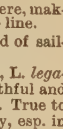
Loy'al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to his sovereign, or to lawful authority, esp. in times of revolt or revolution.

Loy'al-ly, *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

Loy'al-ty (-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being loyal.

Syn. — Allegiance; fealty; fidelity. See Allegiance.

Loz'enge (lŏz'ĕnj), *n.* [*F. lozange, losange;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A figure with four equal sides, and two acute and two obtuse angles; rhomb. **2.** Anything having such a form; specif., a small cake of sugar and starch, flavored, and often medicated, — originally made in this form.



Lozenge.

Lu (lū), *n. & v. t.* See Loo.

Lub'ber (lŭb'bẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *lubber.*] A heavy, clumsy, or awkward fellow; a clown.

Lub'ber-ly, *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy; awkward.

Lub'ber-ly, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

Lu'bric (lū'brĭk), **Lu'bric-al** (-brĭ-kal), } *a.* [*L. lubricus.*] **1.** Smooth; slippery. [*R.*] **2.** Lascivious. [*R.*] [which lubricates.

Lu'bri-cant (lū'brĭ-kant), *a.* Lubricating. — *n.* That

Lu'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *lubricare,* p. p. *-atus,* fr. *lubricus* smooth.] To make smooth or slippery.

Lu'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lubricating.

Lu'bri-ca'tor (lū'brĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that lubricates.

Lu-bric'i-ty (lū'brĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *lubricitas.*] **1.** Smoothness; freedom from friction. **2.** Slipperiness; instability. **3.** Lasciviousness; lechery.

Lu'bri-cous (lū'brĭ-kŭs), *a.* Lubric.

Lu'bri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), **Lu'bri-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), } *n.* [L. *lubricus* smooth + *facere* to make.] Act of lubricating, or making smooth.

Luce (lūs), *n.* [OF. *lus.*] (*Zoöl.*) A full grown pike.

Lu'cen-cy (lū'sen-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being lucent.

Lu'cent (lū'sent), *a.* [L. *lucens,* p. pr. of *lucere* to shine, fr. *lux, lucis,* light.] Shining; resplendent.

Lu'cern (-sẽrn), *or* **Lu'cerne**, *n.* [F. *luzerne.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of leguminous plant cultivated for fodder.

Lu-cer'nal (lū-sẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *lucerna* lamp.] Of or pertaining to a lamp.

Lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *lucidus,* fr. *lux, lucis,* light.] **1.** Shining; bright; resplendent. **2.** Clear; clearly presented; easily understood. **3.** Not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason. — **Lu'cid-ly**, *adv.* — **Lu'cid-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Luminous; transparent; sane; reasonable.

Lu-cid'i-ty (lū-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being lucid.

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L., bringing light, n., the morning star, fr. *lux, lucis,* light + *ferre* to bring.] **1.** The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; — applied in Isaiah by a metaphor to a king of Babylon. **2.** Hence, Satan. **3.** A common friction match.

Lu-cif'er-ous (lū-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Giving light.

Lu-cif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *lucificus; lux, lucis,* light + *facere* to make.] Producing light.

Luck (lŭk), *n.* [Akin to D. *luk,* ge*luk,* G. *glück,* Icel. *lukka.*] That which happens to a person; chance; hap; fate; fortune; often, good fortune. [lucky.

Luck'less, *a.* Being without luck; unfortunate; un-

Luck'y (lŭk'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Luckier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Luckiest.] **1.** Favored by luck; fortunate. **2.** Producing, or resulting in, good by chance, or unexpectedly. — **Luck'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Luck'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Successful; fortunate; prosperous; auspicious.

Lu'cra-tive (lū'krā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *lucrativus*, fr. *lucrari* to gain, fr. *lucrum* gain.] Yielding lucre; profitable. — **Lu'cra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Lu'cre (lū'kẽr), *n.* [F. *lucre*, L. *lucrum*.] Gain in money or goods; profit; riches; — often in an ill sense.

Lu'cu-brate (lū'kŭ-brāt), *v. i.* [L. *lucubrare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *lux* light.] To study by candlelight or a lamp.

Lu'cu-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of lucubrating; nocturnal study; meditation. **2.** That which is composed by night, or by meditation in retirement; hence (loosely), any literary composition.

Lu'cu-lent (lū'kŭ-lent), *a.* [L. *luculentus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Lucid; clear; transparent; luminous.

Lu'di-crous (lū'dĭ-krŭs), *a.* [L. *ludicrus*, or *ludicer*, from *ludus* play, sport, fr. *ludere* to play.] Adapted to excite laughter, without scorn or contempt; sportive. — **Lu'di-crous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lu'di-crous-ness**, *n.*

Syn.—Laughable; burlesque; comic; droll; ridiculous. — We call a thing *ludicrous* when it tends to produce laughter; *laughable* when the impression is somewhat stronger; *ridiculous* when more or less contempt is mingled with the merriment created. See Risible.

Luff (lŭf), *n.* [OE. *lof*; of uncertain origin.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) The side of a ship toward the wind. (*b*) Act of sailing a ship close to the wind. (*c*) The roundest part of a ship's bow. (*d*) The forward or weather leech of a sail.

Luff (lŭf), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Lufped (lŭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Luffing.] (*Naut.*) To turn the head of a vessel toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.

Lug (lŭg), *n.* [Sw. *lugg* the forelock.] **1.** The ear, or its lobe. [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*] **2.** That which projects like an ear, as a handle, a part through which a support is fastened, or against which anything bears.

Lug, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Lugged (lŭgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Lugging (lŭg'gĭng).] To pull with force; to drag along; to carry with difficulty.

Lug, *n.* **1.** A lugging; thing lugged. [*Colloq.*]

Lug, *n.* [Etym. uncert.] A rod or pole. [*Prov. Eng.*] Chimney **lug**, *or* **Lug pole**, a pole on which a kettle is hung over a fire.

Lug'gage (lŭg'gāj; 48), *n.* [From 3d Lug.] That which is lugged; anything cumbrous and heavy; esp., a traveler's trunks, baggage, etc., or their contents.

Syn. — Plunder; baggage.

Lug'ger (-gẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small vessel having two or three masts, and carrying lugsails.

Three-masted Lugger.

Lug'sail' (-sāl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast and is raised or lowered with the sail.

Lu-gu'bri-ous (lŭ-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lugubris*, fr. *lugere* to mourn.] Mournful; indicating sorrow, often ridiculously or feignedly; doleful; woful; pitiable. — **Lu-gu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lu-gu'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Lug'worm' (lŭg'wûrm'), *n.* [1st *lug* + *worm*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large marine annelid having a row of tufted gills along each side of the back.

Luke (lūk), *a.* [Prob. fr. obs. *lew*; origin uncertain.] Moderately warm; tepid. [*Obs.*]

Luke'warm' (-wârm'), *a.* [From *luke* + *warm*.] Moderately warm; tepid; not ardent; cool; indifferent. — **Luke'warm'ly**, *adv.* — **Luke'warm'ness**, *n.*

Lull (lŭl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Lulled (lŭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Lulling.] [Akin to OD. *lullen* to sing to sleep, G. *lullen*; of imitative origin.] To cause to rest by soothing; to compose; to calm; to soothe; to quiet.

Lull, *v. i.* To become gradually calm; to subside.

Lull, *n.* **1.** Power or quality of soothing; that which soothes. [*R.*] **2.** A temporary calm.

Lull'a-by (lŭl'ä-bī), *n.* [From Lull, *v. t.*] A song to quiet babes or lull them to sleep; that which quiets.

Lum-ba'go (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *lumbus* loin.] (*Med.*) Rheumatic pain in and about the loins.

Lum'bar (lŭm'bẽr), } *a.* [L. *lumbus* loin.] (*Anat.*)
Lum'bal (lŭm'bal), }

Lum'ber (lŭm'bẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Lombard* (see Lombard), — a *lumber* room being orig. a room where the Lombard pawnbroker stored his pledges.] **1.** A pawnbroker's shop. **2.** Old or refuse household stuff; things cumbrous, or bulky and useless, or of small value. **3.** Timber sawed or split for use. [*U. S.*]

Lum'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Lumbered (-bẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Lumbering.] **1.** To heap together in disorder. **2.** To fill or encumber with lumber.

Lum'ber (lŭm'bẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To move heavily, as if burdened. **2.** [Cf. dial. Sw. *lomra* to resound.] To rumble. **3.** To cut logs or timber in the forest. [*U. S.*]

Lum'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* A lumberman. [*U. S.*]

Lum'ber-man (-man), *n.* One who is engaged in lumbering as a business or employment. [*U. S.*]

Lu'mi-na-ry (lū'mĭ-nâ-rў), *n.* [F. *luminaire*, L. *luminare* a church light or lamp, fr. *lumen*, *luminis*, light, fr. *lucere* to shine, *lux*, *lucis*, light.] **1.** Any body that gives light; esp., one of the heavenly bodies. **2.** One who illustrates any subject, or enlightens man.

Lu'mi-nif'er-ous (lū'mĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lumen* light + *-ferous*.] Producing or transmitting light.

Lu'mi-nos'i-ty (-nŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being luminous; luminousness.

Lu'mi-nous (lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *luminosus*, fr. *lumen* light.] **1.** Shining; emitting or reflecting light; brilliant; bright. **2.** Illuminated; full of light; bright. **3.** Enlightened; intelligent; also, clear; lucid; intelligible. — **Lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

Lump (lŭmp), *n.* [Cf. OD. *lompe* piece, mass.] **1.** A small mass of matter of irregular shape; an irregular or shapeless mass. **2.** A mass or aggregation of things.

Lump, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Lumped (lŭmt; 215); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Lumping.] **1.** To throw into a mass. **2.** To take in the gross; to speak of collectively.

Lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; inert; gross; heavy; dull. — **Lump'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Lump'ish-ness**, *n.*

Lump'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Lumpier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Lumpiest.] Full of lumps, or small compact masses.

‖ **Lu'na** (lū'nä), *n.* [L.] The moon.

Lu'na-cy (lū'nâ-sў), *n.* [See Lunatic.] Insanity; properly, insanity broken by intervals of reason,—formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon.

Syn. — Derangement; craziness; mania. See Insanity.

Lu'nar (lū'nẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the moon. **2.** Resembling the moon; orbed. **3.** Measured by the revolutions of the moon. **4.** Influenced by the moon.

Lunar caustic (*Med. Chem.*), nitrate of silver (anciently called *luna*) prepared for a cautery. — Lunar cycle. Same as *Metonic cycle*, under Metonic. — Lunar month. See Month. — Lunar year, the period of twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 34.38 seconds.

Lu'nate (lū'nāt), } *a.* [L. *lunatus*, deriv. of *luna*
Lu'na-ted (-nā-tĕd), } the moon.] Crescent-shaped.

Lu'na-tic (lū'nâ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *lunaticus*, fr. *luna* the moon.] **1.** Affected by lunacy; insane; mad. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable for, an insane person.

Lu'na-tic, *n.* A person affected by lunacy.

Lu-na'tion (lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* Time from one new moon to the next, — average length 29 d., 12 h., 44 m., 2.9 s.

Lunch (lŭnch), *n.* [Of uncertain etym.] A luncheon; specif., a light repast between breakfast and dinner.

Lunch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Lunched (lŭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Lunching.] To take luncheon.

Lunch'eon (lŭnch'ŭn), *n.* [From Lunch.] **1.** A lump of food. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A portion of food taken between regular meals; an informal or light repast.

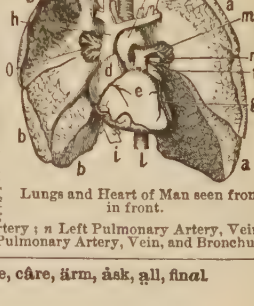
Lunch'eon, *v. i.* To take luncheon.

Lune (lūn), *n.* [L. *luna* moon.] **1.** Anything in the shape of a half moon. [*R.*] **2.** (*Geom.*) A crescent.

Lu-nette' (lū-nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *lune* moon, L. *luna*.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A detached bastion. **2.** (*Far.*) A half horseshoe. **3.** A kind of watch crystal more than ordinarily flattened; also, a species of convexo-concave lens for spectacles. **4.** A felt cover for the eye of a vicious horse. **5.** (*Arch.*) Any semicircular or segmental surface.

Lung (lŭng), *n.* [AS. *lunge*; akin to G. *lunge*.] (*Anat.*) An organ for aërial respiration; — commonly in the *pl.*

The lungs are shown turned away from the middle line, with the pericardium and fat removed to show the heart and great blood vessels. *a a* Upper and Lower Lobes of Left Lung; *b b b* Upper, Middle, and Lower Lobes of Right Lung; *c* Windpipe or Trachea, dividing below into Bronchi going to Right and Left Lung; *d* Right Auricle; *e* Right Ventricle; *f* Left Auricle; *g* Left Ventricle; *h i* Superior and Inferior Vena Cava; *k* Arch of Aorta; *l* Descending Aorta; *m* Pulmonary Artery; *n* Left Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus; *o* Right Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus.



Lungs and Heart of Man seen from in front.

Lunge (lŭnj), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. ALLONGE.] A sudden thrust or pass.

Lunge, *v. i.* To make a lunge.

Lunge, *v. t.* To cause to go round in a ring, as a horse, while holding his halter.

Lung'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A European herb (*Pulmonaria officinalis*); — so called from the spotted appearance of the leaves. (*b*) Any plant of the genus *Mertensia*, a genus nearly related to *Pulmonaria*.

Lu'ni-form (lū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + *-form.*] Resembling the moon in shape.

Lu'ni-so'lar (lū'nĭ-sō'lẽr), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + E. *solar.*] Resulting from the united action, or pertaining to the mutual relations, of the sun and moon.

Lunt (lŭnt), *n.* [D. *lont;* akin to G. *lunte.* Cf. LINK a torch.] The match cord formerly used in firing cannon.

Lu'nu-lar (lū'nû-lẽr), *a.* [From L. *lunula*, prop., a little moon.] Crescent-shaped.

Lu'nu-late (-nû-lāt), **Lu'nu-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), } *a.* Resembling a small crescent.

Lu'nule (lū'nūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lunula.*] Anything crescent-shaped; a crescent-shaped part or mark.

Lu'ny (lū'nў), *a.* [Shortened fr. LUNATIC.] Crazy; mentally unsound. [*Low, U. S.*]

‖ **Lu'per-ca'li-a** (lū'pẽr-kā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *lupercalis*, fr. *Lupercus* the Lycean Pan, so called fr. *lupus* a wolf, because he kept off the wolves.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A feast of the Romans in honor of Lupercus, or Pan.

Lu'pine (lū'pĭn), *n.* [L. *lupinus, lupinum*, apparently deriv. of *lupus* wolf.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant the seeds of which are used for food.

Lurch (lûrch), *v. t.* [L. *lurcare, lurcari.*] To swallow or eat greedily; to devour; hence, to swallow up. [*Obs.*]

Lurch, *n.* [OF. *lourche* name of a game; as adj., deceived, embarrassed.] **1.** An old game played with dice and counters. **2.** A double score, in cribbage, for the winner when his adversary has been left in the *lurch.*

To leave one in the lurch. (*a*) In the game of cribbage, to leave one's adversary so far behind that the game is won before he has scored thirty-one. (*b*) To leave one behind; hence, to abandon a person in a difficulty.

Lurch, *n.* [Cf. W. *llerch, llerc*, a frisk.] A sudden roll of a ship to one side; hence, a swaying or staggering.

Lurch (lûrch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LURCHED (lûrcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LURCHING.] To roll or sway suddenly.

Lurch, *v. i.* [Variant of LURK.] **1.** To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lurk. **2.** To dodge; to play tricks.

Lurch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lurches or lies in wait; a poacher. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of mongrel dogs which hunt silently, and are often used by poachers.

Lurch'er, *n.* [L. *lurco, lurcho*, a glutton. See 1st LURCH.] A glutton; a gormandizer. [*Obs.*]

Lure (lūr), *n.* [OF. *loire, loirre, loerre*, F. *leurre* lure, decoy; of G. origin.] **1.** A birdlike contrivance used by falconers in recalling hawks. **2.** Any enticement; decoy.

Lure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LURED (lūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LURING.] To draw to a lure; to allure, entice, or decoy.

Lu'rid (lū'rĭd), *a.* [L. *luridus.*] Pale yellow; ghastly pale; wan; gloomy; dismal.

Lurk (lûrk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LURKED (lûrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LURKING.] [OE. *lurken, lorken*, prob. a dim. from the source of E. *lower* to frown.] **1.** To lie hid; to lie in wait. **2.** To keep out of sight.

Lurk'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lurks.

Lus'cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* [Prob. for *lustious*, fr. *lusty.*] **1.** Sweet; delicious to the taste; excessively sweet or rich. **2.** Cloying; fulsome. — **Lus'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Lus'cious-ness**, *n.* [culence.]

Lush (lŭsh), *a.* [Cf. LUSCIOUS.] Full of juice or succulence.

Lust (lŭst), *n.* [AS. *lust, lyst*, pleasure, longing; akin to G. *lust.*] **1.** Pleasure; inclination. [*Obs.*] **2.** Longing desire; eagerness to have or enjoy; — in a bad sense. **3.** Licentious craving; sexual appetite. **4.** Virility. [*Obs.*]

Lust (lŭst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUSTING.] To have an eager, passionate, and esp. an inordinate or sinful, desire.

Lust'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lusts.

Lus'ter (lŭs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *lustrum.*] A period of five years; a lustrum.

Lus'ter, **Lus'tre**, *n.* [F. *lustre*, fr. L. *lustrare* to purify, go about (like the priests at the lustral sacrifice), traverse, survey, illuminate, fr. *lustrum* a purificatory sacrifice. But *lustrare* to illuminate is perh. a different word, and akin to L. *lucere* to shine.] **1.** Brilliancy; splendor; brightness; glitter. **2.** Renown; splendor; distinction; glory. **3.** A candlestick, chandelier, girandole, or the like. **4.** (*Min.*) The appearance of the surface of a mineral due to peculiarities of reflection. **5.** A substance which imparts luster.

Lust'ful (lŭst'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of, exciting, or characterized by lust. — **Lust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Lust'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sensual; fleshly; carnal; inordinate; licentious; lewd; unchaste; impure; libidinous; lecherous.

Lus'ti-ly, *adv.* In a lusty or vigorous manner.

Lus'ti-ness, *n.* State of being lusty; vigor; strength.

Lus'tral (lŭs'trȧl), *a.* [L. *lustralis*, fr. *lustrum.* See LUSTRUM.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, or used for, purification. **2.** Of or pertaining to a lustrum.

Lus'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [L. *lustrare*, p. p. *-atus.* See LUSTRUM.] To make clear or pure, as from crime or pestilence, by means of a propitiatory offering; to purify.

Lus-tra'tion (lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lustrating.

Lus'tre (lŭs'tẽr), *n.* Same as LUSTER.

Lus'tring (lŭs'trĭng), *n.* [F. *lustrine;* deriv. of L. *lustrare.* See 3d LUSTER.] A kind of glossy silk fabric.

Lus'trous (lŭs'trŭs), *a.* Bright; shining; luminous. — **Lus'trous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lus'trous-ness**, *n.*

Lus'trum (-trŭm), *n.; pl.* E. LUSTRUMS (-trŭmz), L. LUSTRA (-trȧ). [L. Cf. 2d & 3d LUSTER.] A lustration; esp., the quinquennial purification of the whole Roman people by the censors. Hence: A period of five years.

Lust'y (lŭst'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* LUSTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* LUSTIEST.] Exhibiting lust or vigor; stout; strong; vigorous; robust; healthful; able of body.

Lut'a-nist (lūt'ȧ-nĭst), *n.* [LL. *lutanista*, fr. *lutana* lute.] A person that plays on the lute.

Lu-ta'tion (lū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of luting vessels.

Lute (lūt), *n.* [L. *lutum* mud, clay.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A cement of clay, or the like, for sealing joints or openings in apparatus, or for coating the bodies of retorts, etc. **2.** A packing ring, as of rubber, for fruit jars, etc.

Lute, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUTING.] To close or seal with lute.

Lute, *n.* [OF. *leut*, fr. Ar. *al'ūd; al* the + *'ūd* wood, timber, staff, stick, lute.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument formerly much in use.

Lute.

Lute, *v. i. & t.* To sound, as a lute; to perform on a lute, or as on a lute.

Lu'te-ous (lū'tē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *luteus*, fr. *lutum* dyer's broom, weld, used as a yellow dye.] Yellowish; buff.

Lu-tes'cent (lū-tĕs'sent), *a.* Of a yellowish color.

Lute'string' (lūt'strĭng'), *n.* Corruption of LUSTRING.

Lu'ther-an (lū'thẽr-*a*n), *a.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Of, pertaining to, or adhering to, *Luther*, or the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church. — *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church.

Lu'ther-an-ism, **Lu'ther-ism** } (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of Luther or of the Lutheran Church.

Lu'thern (lū'thẽrn), *n.* [F. *lucarne*, fr. L. *lucerna* lamp, deriv. of *lux* light.] (*Arch.*) A dormer window.

Lut'ing (lūt'ĭng), *n.* (*Chem.*) See LUTE, a cement.

Lux'ate (lŭks'āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUXATED (-ā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUXATING (-ā-tĭng).] [L. *luxare*, p. p. *-atus.*] To displace, or remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate.

Lux-a'tion (lŭks-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of luxating, or state of being luxated; dislocation.

Lux-u'ri-ance (lŭgz-ū'rĭ-*a*ns *or* lŭks-; 132), *n.* State or quality of being luxuriant.

Lux-u'ri-an-cy (-*a*n-sў), *n.* Luxuriance.

Lux-u'ri-ant (-*a*nt), *a.* [L. *luxurians*, p. pr. See LUXURIATE.] Exuberant in growth; rank; excessive; very abundant. — **Lux-u'ri-ant-ly**, *adv.*

Lux-u'ri-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUXURIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUXURIATING.] [L. *luxuriari, -are*, p. p. *-atus.* See LUXURY.] **1.** To grow exuberantly; to grow to superfluous abundance. **2.** To feed or live luxuriously. **3.** To indulge with unrestrained delight and freedom. [riating.]

Lux-u'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of luxu-

Lux-u'ri-ous (lŭgz-ū'rĭ-ŭs *or* lŭks-; 132), *a.* [See LUXURY.] Of or pertaining to luxury. — **Lux-u'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lux-u'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Lux'u-ry (lŭk'shụ-rў), *n.* [L. *luxuria*, fr. *luxus.*] **1.** A free indulgence in anything expensive which gratifies the appetites or tastes. **2.** Anything which pleases the senses, but is rare or costly.

Syn. — Voluptuousness; epicurism; effeminacy; sensuality; dainty; delicacy; gratification.

-ly (-lĭ). [OE. *-lich*, AS. *-lic*, orig. same word as E. *like*, a.] A suffix forming adjectives and adverbs, and denoting *likeness* or *resemblance*.

Ly'can-thrope (lī'kăn-thrōp), *n.* [Gr. λυκάνθρωπος; λύκος wolf + ἄνθρωπος man.] **1.** A human being fabled to have been changed into a wolf; a werewolf. **2.** One affected with lycanthropy.

Ly-can'thro-py (lī-kăn'thrŏ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. λυκανθρωπία.] **1.** The supposed act of turning one's self or another person into a wolf. **2.** (*Med.*) A kind of erratic melancholy, in which the patient imagines himself a wolf.

Ly-ce'um (lī-sē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. LYCEUMS (-ŭmz), L. LYCEA (-ȧ). [L. *lyceum*, Gr. λύκειον, so named after the neighboring temple of Ἀπόλλων Λύκειος, prob. deriv. of λύκος wolf.] **1.** A place of exercise with covered walks, in the suburbs of Athens, where Aristotle taught. **2.** A house or apartment used for instruction by lectures or disquisitions. **3.** A higher school, in Europe. **4.** An association for debate and literary improvement.

‖ **Lych'nis** (lĭk'nĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of red flower, Gr. λυχνίς.] (*Bot.*) A genus of Old World plants of the Pink family, mostly bearing brilliantly colored flowers.

‖ **Ly'co-per'don** (lī'kŏ-pĕr'dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λύκος wolf + πέρδεσθαι to break wind.] (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi the spores of which are thrown out in a smoke-like dust when the plant is burst. [Lycopodium.]

Ly'co-pod (lī'kŏ-pŏd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus

Ly'co-po'di-um (lī'kŏ-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. λύκος wolf + πούς, ποδός, a foot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of mosslike plants; club moss.

Lycopodium powder, a fine powder or dust composed of the spores of Lycopodium, and similar plants.

Lyd'i-an (lĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants; hence, soft; effeminate; — said esp. of one of the ancient Greek modes or keys, the music in which was pathetic or voluptuous.

Lye (lī), *n.* [AS. *leáh.*] A strong, caustic, alkaline solution of potassium salts, made by leaching wood ashes.

Ly-go'di-um (lĭ-gō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυγώδης flexible; λύγος a willow twig + εἶδος form.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns with twining or climbing fronds.

Ly'ing (lī'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of LIE, to speak falsely.

Ly'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of LIE, to be horizontal.

Lying to (*Naut.*), having the sails so disposed as to counteract each other.

Ly'ing-in' (-ĭn'), *n.* **1.** State attending childbirth; confinement. **2.** Act of bearing a child.

Lym (lĭm), *or* **Lym'hound'** (-hound'), *n.* [See LEAM, and HOUND.] A dog held in a leam; a bloodhound. [*Obs.*]

Lymph (lĭmf), *n.* [L. *lympha.*] **1.** A spring of water; hence, water, or a pure, transparent liquid. **2.** (*Anat.*) An alkaline, coagulable, colorless fluid, contained in the lymphatic vessels. **3.** (*Med.*) A fibrinous material exuded from the blood vessels in inflammation.

Lym-phat'ic (lĭm-făt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lymphaticus* distracted, frantic, fr. *lymphare* to water, dilute, make mad. See LYMPH.] Of, pert. to, containing, or conveying, lymph. — *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the absorbent vessels which carry lymph and discharge it into the veins.

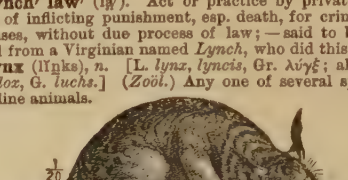
Lyn-ce'an (lĭn-sē'an), *a.* [See LYNX.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the lynx.

Lynch (lĭnch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LYNCHED (lĭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LYNCHING.] To punish by lynch law.

Lynch'er (lĭnch'ẽr), *n.* One who assists in lynching.

Lynch' law' (lą'). Act or practice by private persons of inflicting punishment, esp. death, for crimes or offenses, without due process of law; — said to be derived from a Virginian named *Lynch*, who did this.

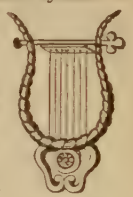
Lynx (lĭnks), *n.* [L. *lynx*, *lyncis*, Gr. λύγξ; akin to AS. *lox*, G. *luchs.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of feline animals.



Canada Lynx (*Felis Canadensis*).

Lynx'-eyed' (lĭnks'īd'), *a.* Having acute sight.

Ly'on'naise' (lē'ŏ'nāz'), *a.* [F., fem. of *lyonnais* of Lyons.] (*Cookery*) Designating potatoes boiled, cut into small pieces, and heated in oil or butter. They are usually flavored with onion and parsley.



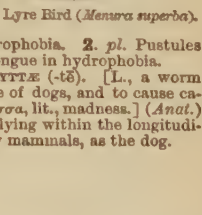
Lyre (*Mus.*).

‖ **Ly'ra** (lī'rȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, containing *Alpha Lyræ* or *Vega*, a white star of the first magnitude.

Ly'rate (lī'rāt), **Ly'ra-ted** (-rā-tĕd), *a.* Lyre-shaped; spatulate.

Lyre (līr), *n.* [OF. *lire*, L. *lyra*, Gr. λύρα.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A kind of harp much used by the ancients, as an accompaniment to poetry. **2.** (*Astron.*) Lyra.

Lyre' bird' (līr' bẽrd'). (*Zoöl.*) An Australian bird, the male of which is remarkable for having very long tail feathers, which, when spread, take the form of a lyre.



Lyre Bird (*Menura superba*).

Lyr'ic (lĭr'ĭk), **Lyr'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a lyre or harp. **2.** Fitted to be sung to the lyre; hence, also, appropriate for song; — said esp. of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet.

Lyr'ic, *n.* A lyric poem or verse; a lyrical composition.

—**Lyr'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.*

Lyr'ist, *n.* A player on the harp or lyre; a composer of lyrical poetry.

‖ **Lys'sa** (lĭs'sȧ), *n.* [NL. See LYTTA.] (*Med.*) **1.** Hydrophobia. **2.** *pl.* Pustules supposed to form under the tongue in hydrophobia.

‖ **Lyt'ta** (lĭt'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* LYTTÆ (-tē). [L., a worm said to grow under the tongue of dogs, and to cause canine madness, fr. Gr. λύττα, λύσσα, lit., madness.] (*Anat.*) A fibrous and muscular band lying within the longitudinal axis of the tongue in many mammals, as the dog.

M.

M (ĕm). **1.** M, the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 178–180, 242. The letter M is derived through Latin and Greek from the Phœnician, and ultimately, probably, from the Egyptian. Etymologically M is related to *n*, as in *lime*, *linden*; *emmet*, *ant*; also to *b*. **2.** As a numeral, M stands for one thousand.

M, *n.* **1.** (*Print.*) A quadrat, the face or top of which is a perfect square; also, the size of such a square in any given size of type, used as a unit of measurement.

Ma (mä), *n.* [Cf. MAMMA.] A child's word for MOTHER.

Ma'am (măm *or* mäm), *n.* Colloq. contr. of MADAM.

‖ **Ma-ca'co** (mȧ-kä'kŏ), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *macaco.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of lemurs, as the ruffed lemur.

‖ **Ma-ca'cus** (mȧ-kā'kŭs), *n.* [Of African origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of short-tailed monkeys of Asia and the East Indies.

Mac-ad'am-ize (măk-ăd'am-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MACADAMIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MACADAMIZING.] [From J. L. *Macadam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, with small, broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard, convex surface.

Mac'a-ro'ni (măk'ȧ-rō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MACARONIS (-nĭz), or MACARONIES. [Prov. It. *macaroni*, It. *maccheroni*, fr. Gr. μακαρία happiness, later, a funeral feast, fr. μάκαρ blessed.] **1.** Long slender tubes made of a paste chiefly of wheat flour, and used as food. **2.** A medley; something droll or extravagant. **3.** A fool; also, a fop.

Mac'a-ro'ni-an (-rō'nĭ-an), **Mac'a-ron'ic** (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or like, macaroni (orig. a dish of mixed food); hence, mixed; confused; jumbled. **2.** Specif., designating, or pertaining to, a kind of burlesque composition.

Mac'a-ron'ic, *n.* **1.** A confused heap of things; a jumble. **2.** A kind of mock Latin composition.

Mac'a-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *macaron*, It. *maccherone.* See MACARONI.] A small cake, composed chiefly of the white of eggs, almonds, and sugar.

Ma-caw' (mȧ-kȧ'), *n.* [From the native name in the Antilles.] (*Zoöl.*) Any of several species of large parrots native of tropical America.

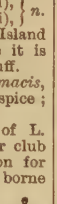
Macaw.

Mac'ca-bees (măk'kȧ-bēz), *n. pl.* Two apocryphal books which give accounts of Jewish affairs in or about the time of the Maccabean princes (168–161 B. C.).

Mac'ca-boy (-kȧ-boi), **Mac'co-boy** (-kŏ-boi), } *n.* [From a district in the Island of Martinique, where it is made.] A kind of snuff.

Mace (mās), *n.* [F. *macis*, L. *macis*, *macir*, Gr. *μάκερ*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of spice; the aril which partly covers nutmegs.

Mace, *n.* [OF. *mace*, fr. root of L. *mateola* mallet.] **1.** A heavy staff or club of metal, anciently used as a weapon for breaking armor. **2.** Hence: A staff borne by, or carried before, a magistrate as an ensign of his authority. **3.** An officer who carries this emblem. **4.** (*Billiards*) A rod used in playing billiards.


Mace, 2.

Ma'cer (mā'sẽr), *n.* A mace bearer.

Mac'er-ate (măs'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MACERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MACERATING.] [L. *maceratus*, p. p. of *macerare* to make soft, weaken, enervate.] To soften, or separate the parts of, by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat.

Mac'er-a'tion (măs'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of macerating.

‖ **Ma-che'te** (mȧ-chā'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A large heavy knife, often two or three feet in length, — used as a hatchet, as to cut a way through thickets.

Mach'i-a-vel'ian (măk'ĭ-ȧ-vēl'yan; 106), *a.* [From *Machiavel*, an Italian writer on statecraft.] Of or pertaining to Machiavel, or to his supposed principles; hence, characterized by duplicity or bad faith; crafty. — *n.* One who adopts Machiavelism.

Mach'i-a-vel'ism (măk'ĭ-ȧ-vēl-ĭz'm), **Mach'i-a-vel'ian-ism** (-vēl'yan-ĭz'm), } *n.* Political artifice, intended to favor arbitrary power.

Mach'i-co-la'tion (măch'ĭ-kŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Of uncertain etym.] **1.** (*Mil. Arch.*) An opening between the corbels which support a projecting parapet, or in the floor of a gallery or the roof of a portal, for shooting or dropping missiles upon assailants attacking the base of the walls. Also, the construction of such defenses; defenses, in general, when of this character. [See *Illust.* under BATTLEMENT, and under CASTLE.] **2.** Act of discharging missiles or burning or melted substances upon assailants through such apertures.

Mach'i-nate (măk'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MACHINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MACHINATING (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *machinari*, p. p. *-atus*. See MACHINE.] To plan; to contrive; esp., to scheme to do harm; to plot.

Mach'i-na'tion (măk'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of machinating. **2.** That which is devised; a hostile or treacherous scheme; an artful design or plot.

Mach'i-na'tor (măk'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who machinates; one who plots; schemer; plotter.

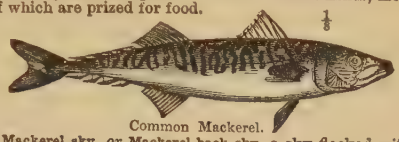
Ma-chine' (mȧ-shēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *machina* machine, engine, device, trick, Gr. *μηχανή*, from *μῆχος* means, expedient. Cf. MECHANIC.] **1.** In general, any combination of bodies so connected that their relative motions are constrained, and force and motion may be transmitted and modified; esp., a construction in which a combination of moving parts or simple mechanical elements work together to transmit or modify force, or to apply it to the production of some desired mechanical effect or work. **2.** Any mechanical contrivance. **3.** Fig., a person controlled by another's will, or a collection of individuals working as an organized force. **4.** Supernatural agency in a poem.

Ma-chin'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Machines, in general, or collectively. **2.** The working parts of a machine, engine, or instrument. **3.** The means and appliances by which anything is kept in action or a desired result is obtained; specif., the supernatural means by which the action of a poetic or fictitious work is carried on.

Ma-chin'ist, *n.* A constructer of machines and engines; one skilled in working with them.

Mac'in-tosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* Same as MACKINTOSH.

Mack'er-el (măk'ẽr-el), *n.* [OF. *maquerel*, prob. deriv. of L. *macula* a spot.] (*Zoöl.*) Any individual of several species and genera of active oceanic fishes, most of which are prized for food.


Common Mackerel.

Mackerel sky, *or* **Mackerel-back sky**, a sky flecked with small white clouds.

Mack'in-tosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* A waterproof outer garment; — so called from the name of the inventor.

Mac'kle (măk'k'l), *n.* Same as MACULE.

Mac'ra-mé lace' (măk'rȧ-mā' lās'). A coarse lace made of twine, used especially in decorating furniture.

Mac'ro- (măk'rŏ-). [Gr. *μακρός* long.] A combining form signifying *long*, *large*, *great*.

Mac'ro-cosm (măk'rŏ-kŏz'm), *n.* [*Macro-* + Gr. *κόσμος* world.] The great world; that part of the universe which is exterior to man. See MICROCOSM.

Ma-crom'e-ter (mȧ-krŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*Macro-* + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the size or distance of inaccessible objects by means of reflectors.

Ma-cru'rous (mȧ-krų'rŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός* long + *οὐρά* tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a long tail; specif., designating a subdivision of decapod Crustacea, having a long abdomen. It includes the lobster, shrimp, etc.

‖ **Mac'u-la** (măk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MACULÆ (-lē). [L., spot, stain, blot.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the sun.

Mac'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *maculatus*, p. p. of *maculare* to spot. See MACULA, *n.*] Marked with spots or maculæ; blotched; hence, defiled; impure.

Mac'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To spot; to stain; to blur.

Mac'u-la'tion (măk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of spotting; spot; blemish.

Mac'ule (-ūl), *n.* [F.] A blur or spot; esp. (*Print.*), an appearance of a double impression.

Mac'ule, *v. t.* To blur; esp. (*Print.*), to blur or double an impression from type.

Mad (măd), *a.* [*Compar.* MADDER (-dẽr); *superl.* MADDEST (-dĕst).] [AS. *gemǣd*, *gemād*, mad; akin to Icel. *meiða* to hurt, Goth. *gamáids* broken.] **1.** Disordered in intellect; crazy; insane. **2.** Excited beyond self-control; inflamed by desire, passion, or appetite; furious. **3.** Proceeding from, or indicating, fury or folly. **4.** Having hydrophobia; rabid. **5.** Angry. [*Colloq.*]

Mad, *v. t.* To make mad or furious; to madden.

Mad, *n.* [AS. *maða*.] (*Zoöl.*) An earthworm.

Mad'am (măd'ȧm), *n.*; *pl.* MADAMS, or MESDAMES (E. mĕz'dȧmz). [See MADAME.] A gentlewoman; — form of address given to a lady, esp. an elderly or married lady.

‖ **Ma'dame'** (mȧ'dȧm'), *n.*; *pl.* MESDAMES (mā'dȧm'). [F., fr. *ma* my (L. *mea*) + *dame* dame.] My lady; — a French title formerly given to ladies of quality; now, in France, given to all married women.

Mad'cap' (măd'kăp'), *n.* A person of wild behavior; an excitable, rash, violent person.

Mad'den (măd'd'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MADDENED (-d'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MADDENING.] To make or become mad; to drive to madness; to enrage.

Mad'der (-dẽr), *n.* [OE. *mader*, AS. *mædere*.] (*Bot.*) A plant the root of which is much used in dyeing red.

Mad'ding (-dĭng), *a.* Affected with madness; raging.

Mad'dish (-dĭsh), *a.* Somewhat mad.

Made (mād), *imp. & p. p.* of MAKE.

‖ **Ma'de-moi'selle'** (mȧ'd'mwȧ'zĕl'), *n.*; *pl.* MESDEMOISELLES (mā'-). [F., fr. *ma* my, f. of *mon* + *demoiselle* a young lady.] A French title of courtesy given to a girl or an unmarried lady; — equivalent to *Miss*.

Mad'house' (măd'hous'), *n.* A house where insane persons are confined; a bedlam.

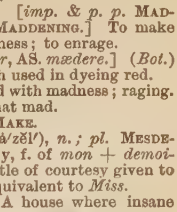
Mad'ly (măd'lȳ), *adv.* In a mad manner.

Mad'man (-măn), *n.* A lunatic; a crazy person.

Mad'ness, *n.* State or quality of being mad.

Ma-don'na (mȧ-dŏn'nȧ), *n.* [It., my lady. See DONNA.] **1.** My lady; — a term of address in Italian formerly equivalent to *Madame*. **2.** [*pl.* -NAS (náz).] A picture of the Virgin Mary.

Mad're-pore (măd'rē-pōr), *n.* [F. *madrépore*; origin uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) Any coral of the *Madrepora*, a genus of reef corals mostly elegantly branched; formerly, any stony coral.


Madrepore of Florida. End of a Branch.

Ma-drier' (mȧ-drēr' *or* măd'rĭ-ēr), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *materia* lumber.] A thick plank, used for some mechanical purpose; esp., a beam supporting earth, as in mines.

Mad'ri-gal (măd'rĭ-gal), *n.* [It. *madrigale*; of uncertain origin.] A little amorous poem containing some tender and delicate, though simple, thought.

Ma-dro'ña (mȧ-drō'nyȧ), *n.* [Sp. *madroño.*] (*Bot.*) A small evergreen tree or shrub of California, having a smooth bark, thick shining leaves, and edible red berries.

Mael'strom (māl'strŭm), *n.* [Norw., a whirlpool.] A whirlpool on the coast of Norway. Also used Fig.

‖ **Ma'es-to'so** (mä'ĕs-tō'zō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Majestic or majestically; — a direction to performers.

‖ **Ma-es'tro** (mä-ās'trō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *magister* master.] A master in any art, esp. in music; a composer.

Mag'a-zine' (măg'ȧ-zēn'), *n.* [F. *magasin*, deriv. of Ar. *makhzan*, *almakhzan*, a storehouse, granary, or cellar.] **1.** A receptacle in which anything is stored, esp. supplies for war. **2.** A building or room for storing powder. **3.** A chamber in a gun for holding a number of cartridges. **4.** A pamphlet published periodically containing miscellaneous papers or compositions.

Mag'da-len (măg'dȧ-lĕn), *n.* [From Mary *Magdalene*, traditionally reported to have been the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ.] A reformed prostitute.

Ma-gen'ta (mȧ-jĕn'tȧ), *n.* (*Chem.*) An aniline dye producing a shade of red; also, the color; — so called from *Magenta*, in Italy, in allusion to the battle fought there about the time the dye was discovered.

Mag'got (măg'gŭt), *n.* [W. *macai*, pl. *maceiod*, *magiod*, a worm or grub.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The footless larva of any fly. **2.** A whim; an odd fancy.

Mag'got-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Infested with maggots. **2.** Full of maggots or whims; capricious.

‖ **Ma'gi** (mā'jī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Magus*, Gr. Μάγος; of Per. origin.] A caste of priests, philosophers, and magicians, among the ancient Persians; hence, any holy men or sages of the East.

Ma'gi-an (-jĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pert. to the Magi. — *n.* One of the Magi; a priest or adherent of Zoroastrianism.

Mag'ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* [OF. *magique*, L. *magice*, Gr. μαγική (sc. τέχνη), fr. μαγικός.] The pretended art of producing effects by the aid of supernatural beings, or departed spirits, or by a mastery of secret forces in nature.

Syn. — Sorcery; witchcraft; necromancy; conjuration; enchantment; incantation.

Mag'ic (măj'ĭk), **Mag'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), ‖ *a.* [L. *magicus*, Gr. μαγικός, fr. μάγος. See MAGI.] **1.** Pertaining to the hidden wisdom supposed to be possessed by the Magi; relating to the occult powers of nature, and the producing of effects by their agency. **2.** Performed by, or proceeding from, occult and superhuman agencies; hence, imposing or startling in performance; having extraordinary properties. — **Mag'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ma-gi'cian (mȧ-jĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a sorcerer or sorceress; a conjurer.

Ma-gilp' (mȧ-gĭlp'), **Ma-gilph'** (mȧ-gĭlf'), *n.* Megilp.

Mag'is-te'ri-al (măj'ĭs-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *magisterius* magisterial. See MASTER.] Of or pertaining to a master or magistrate, or one in authority; commanding; authoritative. Hence: Overbearing; dictatorial; dogmatic. — **Mag'is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mag'is-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Stately; august; pompous; dignified; lofty; official; imperious; lordly; proud; haughty; domineering; despotic; dogmatical; arrogant. — One who is *magisterial* assumes the air of a master toward his pupils; one who is *dogmatical* lays down his positions in a tone of authority or dictation; one who is *arrogant* insults others by an undue assumption of superiority.

Mag'is-tra-cy (măj'ĭs-trȧ-sy), *n.* **1.** Office or dignity of a magistrate. **2.** The collective body of magistrates.

Mag'is-tral (-*tral*), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a master; magisterial. **2.** Commanded or prescribed by a magister, esp. by a doctor; hence, effectual; sovereign.

Mag'is-trate (-trāt), *n.* [L. *magistratus*, fr. *magister* master. See MASTER.] A person clothed with power as a public civil officer.

‖ **Mag'ma** (măg'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μάγμα, fr. μάσσειν to squeeze, knead.] **1.** Any crude, pasty mixture; specif.: (*Med.*) (*a*) A thick residuum obtained from certain substances after the fluid parts are expressed. (*b*) A salve or confection of thick consistency. **2.** (*Geol.*) (*a*) The molten matter within the earth. (*b*) The glassy base of an eruptive rock. **3.** (*Chem.*) The amorphous ground mass, as distinguished from crystals.

‖ **Mag'na Char'ta** (-nȧ kär'tȧ). [L., great charter.] **1.** The Great Charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215. **2.** Hence, a constitution which guarantees fundamental rights and privileges.

Mag'na-nim'i-ty (măg'nȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of being magnanimous; that quality of mind which leads one to encounter danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, to disdain injustice, meanness and revenge, and to act and sacrifice for noble objects.

Mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *magnanimus*; *magnus* great + *animus* mind.] **1.** Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; of lofty and courageous spirit. **2.** Dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; honorable; noble; not selfish. — **Mag-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*

Mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* [F. *magnat*, L. (pl.) *magnates*, *magnati*, fr. *magnus* great.] A person of rank; a person of distinction in any sphere.

Mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ȧ *or* -shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Magnesia*, fem. of *Magnesius* of the country Magnesia, Gr. ἡ Μαγνησία λίθος a magnet.] (*Chem.*) A light, white, earthy substance, consisting of magnesium oxide.

Mag-ne'sian (-zhan *or* -shan), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or containing, magnesia or magnesium.

Mag-ne'sic (-sĭk *or* -zĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, magnesium.

Mag-ne'si-um (măg-nē'zhĭ-ŭm *or* -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See MAGNESIA.] (*Chem.*) A light, silver-white metal, malleable and ductile, which burns with a blinding light.

Mag'net (măg'nĕt), *n.* [OF. *magnete*, L. *magnes*, *-etis*, Gr. Μαγνῆτις λίθος a magnet, metal that looked like silver, prop., Magnesian stone, fr. Gr. Μαγνησία, a country in Thessaly.] **1.** The loadstone; a species of iron ore which attracts iron and some of its ores, and, when freely suspended, points to the poles. **2.** (*Physics*) A piece of steel or iron to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted.

Field magnet, a magnet used to produce and maintain a magnetic field.

Mag-net'ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), **Mag-net'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), ‖ *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the earth's magnetism. **3.** Capable of becoming a magnet; susceptible to magnetism. **4.** Fig.: Capable of exciting sympathetic passion and inducing attachment. **5.** Having, susceptible to, or induced by, animal magnetism, so called. — **Mag-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mag-net'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Mag-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of magnetism.

Mag'net-ism (măg'nĕt-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Property, quality, or state, of being magnetic; the manifestation of the force in nature which is seen in a magnet. **2.** The science treating of magnetic phenomena. **3.** Power of attraction; power to excite the feelings and win affection.

Animal magnetism, a force alleged to be more or less analogous to magnetism, and to be produced in animal tissues and to pass from one body to another with or without actual contact. See MESMERISM, HYPNOTISM.

Mag'net-ist, *n.* One versed in magnetism.

Mag'net-ite (-ĭt), *n.* (*Min.*) An oxide of iron which is readily attracted by a magnet, and sometimes possesses polarity, being then called *loadstone*.

Mag'net-ize (măg'nĕt-ĭz), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAGNETIZED (-ĭzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAGNETIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] **1.** To become, or cause to become, magnetic. **2.** To attract as a magnet attracts, or like a magnet. **3.** To bring under the influence of animal magnetism.

Mag'net-i'zer (-ĭ'zĕr), *n.* One that magnetizes.

Mag'net-o- (măg'nĕt-ŏ-). [See MAGNET.] A prefix meaning *pertaining to, produced by*, or in some way *connected with, magnetism*.

Mag'net-o-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), ‖ *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, electricity developed by the action of magnets. — **Mag'net-o-e'lec-tric'i-ty** (-ē'lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Mag'net-om'e-ter (măg'nĕt-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Magneto-* + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the intensity or effect of magnetic forces. [magnified.

Mag'ni-fi'a-ble (măg'nĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be

Mag-nif'ic (măg-nĭf'ĭk), **Mag-nif'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), ‖ *a.* [L. *magnificus*; *magnus* great + *facere* to make.] Grand; splendid; illustrious. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

‖ **Mag-nif'i-cat** (-ĭ-kăt), *n.* [L., it magnifies.] The song of the Virgin Mary, (*Luke* i. 46); — so called because it commences with this word in the Vulgate.

Mag-nif'i-cence (-sens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *magnificentia*. See MAGNIFIC.] State or quality of being magnificent.

Mag-nif'i-cent (-sent), *a.* **1.** Doing grand things; admirable in action; displaying great power or opulence. **2.** Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. — **Mag-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Glorious; majestic; sublime. See GRAND.

Mag'ni-fi'er (măg'nĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that magnifies.

Mag'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAGNIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAGNIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *magnifier*, L. *magnificare*. See MAGNIFIC.] **1.** To make great, or greater; to increase the dimensions of; to amplify; to enlarge, either in fact or in appearance. **2.** To increase the importance, dignity, or influence of. **3.** To laud; to extol. [*Archaic*] **4.** To exaggerate. [they are.]

Mag'ni-fy, *v. i.* To cause objects to appear larger than

Mag-nil'o-quence (măg-nĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* Quality of being magniloquent; pompous discourse.

Mag-nil'o-quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *loquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking pompously; using swelling discourse; grandiloquent. — **Mag-nil'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

Mag'ni-tude (măg'nĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, from *magnus* great.] **1.** Extent of dimensions; size; — applied to things having length, breadth, and thickness. **2.** (*Geom.*) That which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. **3.** Anything of which greater or less can be predicated, as time, weight, force, etc. **4.** Greatness; grandeur. **5.** Importance.

Mag-no'li-a (măg-nō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Named after Pierre *Magnol*, a French botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American and Asiatic trees, with aromatic bark and large, sweet-scented, whitish or reddish flowers.

Mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* [OE. & Prov. E. *magot pie*, *maggoty pie*, fr. *Mag*, *Maggot*, equiv. to *Margaret* (and fr. F. *Margot*, old dim. of *Marguerite*), and common name of the magpie. *Marguerite* is fr. L. *margarita* pearl, Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, prob. of Eastern origin. See PIE magpie.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of birds allied to the jays, but having a long graduated tail.

European Magpie (*Pica pica*).

Mag'uey (mȧg'-wā; *Sp.* mȧ-gā'ĕ), *n.* [Sp. *maguey*, Mexican *maguei* and *metl*.] (*Bot.*) The century plant. See AGAVE.

‖ **Ma-ha-ra'jah** (mȧ-hä-rä'jä), *n.* [Skr. *mahārāja*; *mahat* great + *rāja* king.] A sovereign prince in India; — a title given also to other persons of high rank.

Mah'dī (mä'dē), *n.* [Ar., guide, leader.] Among Mohammedans, the last *imam*, or leader of the faithful.

Mahl'-stick' (mäl'stĭk'), *n.* See MAUL-STICK.

Ma-hog'a-ny (mȧ-hŏg'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [From the South American name.] A large tree found in tropical America; also, its hard, beautifully veined wood.

Ma-hom'ed-an (mȧ-hŏm'ĕd-ȧn), } *n.* See MOHAMME-
Ma-hom'et-an (mȧ-hŏm'ĕt-ȧn), } DAN.

‖ **Ma-hout'** (mȧ-hōōt'), *n.* [Hind. *mahāwat*, Skr. *mahāmātra*; *mahat* great + *mātrā* measure.] The keeper and driver of an elephant. [*East Indies*]

Maid (mād), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. MAIDEN.] **1.** An unmarried woman; esp., girl; virgin. **2.** A female servant.

Maid of honor, a female attendant of a queen or royal princess, — usually of noble family, and having only nominal or honorary duties.

Maid'en (mād'n), *n.* [AS. *mægden*, dim. of AS. *mægð*, fr. *mago* son, servant; akin to G. *magd*, *mädchen*, maid, Goth. *magus* boy, child, *magaþs* virgin.] **1.** An unmarried woman; a girl or woman who has not experienced sexual intercourse; virgin; maid. **2.** An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals. **3.** A machine for washing linen.

Maiden (2).

Maid'en, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a maiden, or to maidens; suitable to, or characteristic of, a virgin. **2.** Never having had sexual intercourse; virgin; — said usually of a girl or woman. **3.** Fresh; innocent; unpolluted.

Maiden assize (*Eng. Law.*), an assize at which there is no criminal prosecution. — **Maiden name**, the surname of a woman before her marriage. — **Maiden speech**, the first speech made by a person, esp. in a public body.

Maid'en-hair' (-hâr'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of fern having very slender, graceful stalks.

Maid'en-head (-hĕd), *n.* **1.** State of being a maiden; maidenhood; virginity. **2.** The hymen.

Maid'en-hood (-hōōd), *n.* **1.** State of being a maid or a virgin; virginity. **2.** Freshness; unpolluted state.

Maid'en-ly, *a.* Like a maid; suiting a maid; maidenlike; gentle; modest; reserved. — **Maid'en-li-ness,** *n.*

Maid'en-ly (mād'n-lў), *adv.* In a maidenlike manner.

Maid'hood (mād'hōōd), *n.* Maidenhood.

Maid'serv'ant (-sẽrv'ant), *n.* A female servant.

Ma-leu'tic (mȧ-ū'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *μαιευτικός*, fr. *μαῖα*
Ma-leu'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } midwife.] **1.** Serving to assist childbirth. **2.** Fig.: Aiding, or tending to, the definition and interpretation of thoughts or language.

Mai'ger (mā'gẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The meagre.

Mai'gre (mā'gẽr), *a.* [F. See MEAGER.] Belonging to a fast day or fast; as, a *maigre* day.

Mai'hem (mā'hĕm), *n.* See MAIM, and MAYHEM.

Mail (māl), *n.* [F. *maille*, OF. also *maaille*, LL. *medalia*. See MEDAL.] **1.** A small coin. [*Obs.*] **2.** Tribute. [*Obs.*]

Mail, *n.* [OE. *maile*, *maille*, F. *maille* a ring of mail, mesh, network, a coat of mail, fr. L. *macula* spot, mesh.] **1.** A flexible fabric of interlinked metal rings for defensive armor. **2.** Hence, any armor or protective covering.

Mail, *v. t.* To arm or protect with mail.

Mail, *n.* [OE. *male* bag, OF. *male*, OHG. *malaha*, *malha*, wallet.] **1.** A bag. [*Obs.*] **2.** The bag or bags with the letters, papers, etc., therein, conveyed under public authority from one post office to another; the whole system of such conveyance. **3.** That which comes or goes in the mail.

Mail, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAILED (māld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAILING.] To deliver, or deposit for transmission, by mail; to post. [*U. S.*]

Mail'a-ble (māl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That is admissible into the mail. [*U. S.*]

Mailed (māld), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Protected by an external coat or covering of scales or plates.

Mailed, *a.* [See 2d MAIL.] Spotted; speckled.

Maim (mām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAIMED (māmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAIMING.] [OE. *maimen*, OF. *mahaignier*, *mehaignier*, *meshaignier*.] **1.** To deprive of the use of a limb. **2.** To mutilate; to cripple; to disable.

Maim, *n.* [OF. *mehaing*. See MAIM, *v.*] The privation of the use of a limb or member of the body; specif., mayhem. Also used figuratively.

Main (mān), *n.* [F. *main* hand, L. *manus*.] **1.** A hand or match at dice. **2.** The largest throw in a match at dice; a throw at dice within given limits, as in the game of hazard. **3.** A match at cockfighting.

Main, *n.* [AS. *mægen* strength, power, force; akin to OHG. *magan*, Icel. *megin*, and to E. *may*, v.] **1.** Strength; force; might; violent effort. [*Obs.*, except in certain phrases.] **2.** The chief or principal part; the main or most important thing. [*Obs.*, except in special uses.] **3.** Specif.: (*a*) The great sea, as distinct from an arm, bay, etc.; ocean. (*b*) The continent, as distinguished from an island; mainland. (*c*) A principal duct or pipe, as distinguished from lesser ones; esp. (*Engin.*), a principal pipe leading to or from a reservoir.

Main, *a.* [From 2d MAIN.] **1.** Very strong; also, vast; huge. [*Obs.*] **2.** Unqualified; sheer. [*Obs.*] **3.** Principal; chief; first in size, rank, importance, etc.

By main strength, by sheer strength. — **Main deck** (*Naut.*), the deck next below the spar deck; the principal deck.

Main'land' (-lănd'), *n.* The continent; principal land.

Main'ly, *adv.* **1.** Very strongly; mightily. [*Obs.*] **2.** Principally; chiefly.

Main'mast' (-mȧst'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal mast.

Main'prise (mān'prīz), *n.* [F. *main* hand + *prise* a taking.] (*Law*) (*a*) An obsolete writ commanding the sheriff to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, and let him go. (*b*) Deliverance of a prisoner in this way.

Main'sail' (mān'sāl'; *among seamen* mān's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal sail in a ship or other vessel.

Main'sheet' (mān'shēt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the ropes by which the mainsail is hauled aft and trimmed.

Main'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* The principal spring in a piece of mechanism; esp., the moving spring of a watch or clock. Hence: The chief or most powerful motive.

Main'stay' (-stā'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop. **2.** Main support; principal dependence.

Main-tain' (mān-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAINTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAINTAINING.] [F. *maintenir*, prop., to hold by the hand; *main* hand (L. *manus*) + F. *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere*.] **1.** To hold or keep in any particular state; to support; to sustain; to uphold. **2.** To keep possession of; to hold and defend. **3.** To continue. **4.** To bear the expense of; to supply with what is needed. **5.** To affirm; to support or defend by argument. — **Main-tain'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To assert; vindicate; allege.

Main-tain'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be maintained.

Main'te-nance (mān'tê-nans), *n.* **1.** Act of maintaining; sustenance; support; defense; vindication. **2.** That which maintains or supports; means of sustenance. **3.** (*Crim. Law*) An officious or unlawful intermeddling in a cause depending between others, by assisting either party with money or means to carry it on.

Main'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The platform about the head of the mainmast in square-rigged vessels.

Main' yard' (yärd'). (*Naut.*) The yard on which the mainsail is extended, supported by the mainmast.

Maize (māz), *n.* [Sp. *maíz*, fr. Haytian *mahiz* or *mahis*.] (*Bot.*) A large species of American grass, widely cultivated as a forage and food plant; Indian corn. Also, its seed.

Maize (*Zea Mays*).

Ma-jes'tic (mȧ-jĕs'tĭk), *a.* Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity, stateliness, or imposing grandeur.

Syn. — August; sublime; magnificent; regal; royal; pompous; stately; dignified; elevated.

Ma-jes'tic-al (mȧ-jĕs'tĭ-kal), *a.* Majestic. — **Ma-jes'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-jes'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

Maj'es-ty (măj'ĕs-tȳ), *n.* [F. *majesté*, L. *majestas*, fr. an old compar. of *magnus* great.] **1.** Dignity and authority of sovereign power; exalted dignity, whether proceeding from rank, character, or bearing; imposing loftiness; stateliness. **2.** Hence, with the possessive pronoun, the title of an emperor, king, or queen.

Ma-jol'i-ca (mȧ-jŏl'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [It.] A kind of pottery with opaque glazing and showy decoration.

Ma'jor (mā'jĕr), *a.* [L. *major*, compar. of *magnus* great.] **1.** Greater in number, quantity, or extent. **2.** Of greater dignity; more important. **3.** (*Mus.*) Greater by a semitone, either in interval or in difference of pitch.

Ma'jor, *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) An officer next in rank above a captain and next below a lieutenant colonel; the lowest field officer. **2.** (*Law*) A person of full age. **3.** (*Logic*) That premise which contains the major term, *i. e.*, the first proposition of a regular syllogism.

Ma'jor-do'mo (mā'jĕr-dō'mō), *n.* [Through Sp. or It. fr. LL. *majordomus*; L. *major* greater + *domus* house.] A steward; also, a chief minister or officer.

Ma'jor gen'er-al (jĕn'ĕr-al). An officer of the army holding a rank next above that of brigadier general and next below that of lieutenant general.

Ma-jor'i-ty (mȧ-jŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being major or greater; superiority. Specif.: (*a*) Military rank of a major. (*b*) State of being of full age. **2.** The greater number; more than half. **3.** Amount or number by which one aggregate, as of votes, exceeds another aggregate with which it is contrasted.

Ma-jus'cule (mȧ-jŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *majuscula*, fem. fr. *majusculus* somewhat great, dim. of *major* great.] A capital letter; esp., one used in ancient manuscripts.

Make (māk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Made (mād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Making.] [AS. *macian*; akin to D. *maken*, G. *machen*. Cf. Match.] **1.** To cause to exist; to bring into being; to form; to produce; to create. Hence: (*a*) To form of materials; to fabricate. (*b*) To produce, as something artificial, unnatural, or false. (*c*) To bring about; to be the cause or agent of; to effect, do, perform, or execute. (*d*) To execute with the requisite formalities. (*e*) To get, as profit; to acquire. (*f*) To find, as the result of calculation, computation, measurement, weighing, etc. (*g*) To travel over. (*h*) To put in a desired or desirable condition; to establish. **2.** To cause to be or become; to put into a (designated) state. **3.** To cause to appear to be; to esteem, suppose, or represent. **4.** To require; to compel; to force; to cause. **5.** To become; to be, or to be capable of being, changed or formed into. **6.** To compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials; to constitute; to amount to. **7.** To reach; to attain; to arrive at.

To make believe, to pretend; to feign; to simulate. — **To make bold,** to take the liberty; to venture. — **To make no difference,** to be a matter of indifference. — **To make out.** (*a*) To find out; to discover; to decipher. (*b*) To prove; to establish. (*c*) To make complete or exact. — **To make sail.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) To increase the quantity of sail already extended. (*b*) To set sail. — **To make strange,** to act in an unfriendly manner or as if surprised; to treat as strange. — **To make up.** (*a*) To collect into a sum or mass. (*b*) To reconcile; to compose. (*c*) To supply what is wanting in; to complete. (*d*) To compose; to shape, prepare, or fabricate. (*e*) To make good. (*f*) To adjust, or to arrange for settlement. (*g*) To dress and paint for a part, as an actor.

Make (māk), *v. i.* **1.** To manage; to interfere. **2.** To proceed; to tend; to move; to go. **3.** To tend; to contribute; to have effect. **4.** To increase; to accrue.

To make as if, *or* **To make as though,** to pretend that; to make believe. — **To make out,** to succeed; to be able at last; to make shift. — **To make up,** to become reconciled or friendly. — **To make up for,** to compensate for.

Make, *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts; construction; shape; form.

Make'-be-lieve' (-bē-lēv'), *n.* A feigning to believe; a mere pretense; a fiction. — *a.* Feigned; insincere.

Mak'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes; specif., the Creator. **2.** (*Law*) The person who makes a promissory note.

Make'shift' (māk'shĭft'), *n.* A temporary expedient.

Make'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* The way a thing is made up or constituted; specif., manner of dress or disguise.

Make'weight' (-wāt'), *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight; something of little account added to supply a deficiency or fill a gap.

Mal- (măl-). A prefix in composition denoting *ill*, or *evil*, F. *mal*, L. *male*, adv., fr. *malus* bad, ill. In some words it has the form *male-*. See Malice.

Mal'a-chite (măl'ȧ-kīt), *n.* [Fr. Gr. *μαλάχη* a mallow, from its resembling the green color of the leaf of mallows.] (*Min.*) Native hydrous carbonate of copper.

Mal'a-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *-logy.*] Science of the structure and habits of mollusks.

Mal'ad-min'is-tra'tion (-ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Bad administration; bad management of affairs.

Mal'a-droit' (măl'ȧ-droit'), *a.* [F.] Not adroit; clumsy; awkward; unskillful. — **Mal'a-droit'ly,** *adv.* — **Mal'a-droit'ness,** *n.*

Mal'a-dy (măl'ȧ-dȳ), *n.* [F. *maladie*, fr. *malade* ill, sick, OF. also, *malabde*, fr. L. *male habitus*, i. e., ill-kept, not in good condition. See Malice; Habit.] **1.** Any disease of the body; esp., a lingering or deep-seated disorder. **2.** A moral or mental defect or disorder.

Syn. — Disorder; distemper; sickness; ailment; disease; illness. See Disease.

‖ **Ma'laise'** (mȧ'lāz'), *n.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *aise* ease.] (*Med.*) An indefinite feeling of uneasiness, or sickness.

Mal'an-ders (măl'an-dĕrz), *n. pl.* [F. *malandres*, fr. L. *malandria* pustules on the neck.] (*Far.*) A scurfy eruption in the bend of the knee of the fore leg of a horse.

Mal'a-pert (-ȧ-pĕrt), *a.* [OF. *malapert* unskillful, ill-bred; *mal* ill + *apert* open, adroit, intelligent, L. *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire* to open.] Bold; forward; impudent; saucy; pert. — *n.* A malapert person. — **Mal'a-pert'ly,** *adv.* — **Mal'a-pert'ness,** *n.*

Mal-ap'ro-pos' (măl-ăp'rō-pō'), *a. & adv.* [F. *mal à propos*; *mal* evil + *à propos* to the purpose.] Unseasonable or unseasonably; unsuitable or unsuitably.

Ma'lar (mā'lĕr), *a.* [L. *mala* cheek.] (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to, or designating, the cheek bone; jugal.

Ma-la'ri-a (mȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It., contr. fr. *mala aria* bad air.] **1.** Air infected with some noxious substance capable of engendering disease; esp., an unhealthy exhalation from the soil, producing fevers; miasma. **2.** (*Med.*) A morbid condition produced by exhalations from decaying vegetable matter in contact with moisture, giving rise to fever and ague, and other symptoms.

Ma-la'ri-al (-al), **Ma-la'ri-an** (-an), **Ma-la'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or infected by, malaria.

Mal'as-sim'i-la'tion (măl'ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Imperfect assimilation.

Mal-con'for-ma'tion (măl-kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Imperfect, disproportionate, or abnormal formation.

Mal'con-tent' (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *content* content.] Discontented; esp., dissatisfied with the government. — *n.* One who is malcontent.

Mal'con-tent'ed (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Malcontent.

Male- (măl- *or* mā̆l-ē-). See Mal-.

Male (māl), *a.* [F. *mâle*, OF. *masle*, *mascle*, fr. L. *masculus* male, masculine, dim. of *mas* a male.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sex that begets or procreates young; not female. **2.** (*Bot.*) Capable of producing fertilization, but not of bearing fruit. **3.** Consisting of males. **4.** (*Mech.*) Adapted to enter and fit another corresponding piece (the *female* piece) which is hollow.

Male rhyme, a rhyme in which only the last syllables agree, as *laid, afraid, dismayed.*

Male, *n.* A male animal or plant.

Mal'e-dic'tion (măl'ĕ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maledictio*, fr. *maledictus*, p. p. of *maledicere* to speak ill; *male*

ill + *dicere* to say, speak.] A proclaiming of evil against some one; a cursing; a curse or execration.

Syn. — Cursing; curse; execration; imprecation; denunciation; anathema. — *Malediction* is the most general term, denoting bitter reproach, or wishes and predictions of evil. *Curse* implies the desire or threat of evil declared upon oath, or in the most solemn manner. *Imprecation* is literally the praying down of evil upon a person. *Execration* is literally a putting under the ban of excommunication. In ordinary usage, the last three words describe profane swearing, *execration* being the strongest.

Mal'e-fac'tor (măl'ē-făk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *malefacere* to do evil; *male* ill + *facere* to do.] An evil doer.

Syn. — Evil doer; criminal; culprit; felon; convict.

Mal'e-fac'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female malefactor.

Ma-lev'o-lence (mȧ-lĕv'ō-lens), *n.* Quality or state of being malevolent; ill will.

Ma-lev'o-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *malevolens, -entis; male* ill + *volens*, p. pr. of *velle* to be disposed, to wish.] Wishing evil; disposed to injure others; rejoicing in another's misfortune. — **Ma-lev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Ill-disposed; envious; mischievous; malicious; evil-minded; spiteful; malignant; rancorous.

Mal-fea'sance (măl-fē'zans), *n.* [F. *malfaisance*, fr. *malfaisant* injurious, doing ill; *mal* ill, evil + *faisant* doing, p. pr. of *faire* to do.] (*Law*) The doing of an act which a person ought not to do; an illegal deed.

Mal'for-ma'tion (măl'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Ill formation; abnormal or wrong structure.

Ma'lic (mā'lĭk), *a.* [L. *malum* an apple.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, apples; as, *malic* acid.

Mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *malitia*, fr. *malus* bad, ill, evil.] **1.** Enmity of heart; a spirit delighting in harm or misfortune to another; malignant design of evil. **2.** (*Law*) Any wicked or mischievous intention; wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others; willfulness.

Syn. — Spite; ill will; malevolence; grudge; pique; bitterness; animosity; malignity; maliciousness; rancor; virulence. See SPITE. — *Malice* is a stronger word than *malevolence*, which may imply only a desire that evil may befall another, while *malice* desires, and perhaps intends, to bring it about. *Malignity* is intense and deep-seated *malice*.

Ma-li'cious (mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Indulging or exercising malice; harboring ill will or enmity. **2.** Proceeding from hatred or ill will; dictated by malice. **3.** (*Law*) Wrongful and done intentionally without just cause or excuse. — **Ma-li'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Mischievous; envious; malevolent; invidious; bitter; malignant; rancorous; malign.

Ma-lign' (mȧ-lĭn'), *a.* [L. *malignus*, for *maligenus*, i. e., of a bad nature; *malus* bad + root of *genus* kind.] **1.** Having an evil disposition toward others; malevolent; malicious. **2.** Unfavorable; unpropitious; pernicious. **3.** (*Med.*) Tending to produce death; virulent. — **Ma-lign'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Ma-lign'er (mȧ-lĭn'ẽr), *n.* One who maligns.

Ma-lig'ni-ty (-lĭg'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being malignant; malignancy. **2.** Virulence; deadly quality.

Syn. — See MALICE.

Ma-lign'ly (mȧ-lĭn'lȳ), *adv.* In a malign manner.

Ma-lin'ger (mȧ-lĭn'gẽr), *v. i.* To act the part of a malingerer; to feign illness or inability.

Ma-lin'ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *malingre* sickly, prob. fr. *mal* ill + OF. *heingre, haingre*, thin, infirm, fr. L. *aeger*.] One who feigns, induces, or protracts illness in order to avoid doing his duty. [gerer.]

Ma-lin'ger-y (-ȳ), *n.* Spirit or practices of a malin-

Mal'i-son (măl'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [OF. *maleiçon*, L. *maledictio*. See MALEDICTION.] Malediction. [*Poetic*]

Mal'kin (mą'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *Maud*, the proper name.] **1.** Orig., a kitchenmaid; a slattern. **2.** A mop made of clouts. **3.** (*Mil.*) A mop or sponge attached to a jointed staff for swabbing out a cannon.

Mall (mąl), *n.* [F. *mail*, L. *malleus*.] **1.** A large wooden beetle; a maul. **2.** An old game. See PALL-MALL. **3.** (măl) A public walk; a level shaded walk.

Mall (mąl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MALLED (mąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MALLING.] To beat with a mall; to maul.

Mal'lard (măl'lẽrd), *n.* [F. *malart*, fr. *mâle* male + *-art* = *-ard*. See MALE, *a.*, and -ARD.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A drake. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A large wild duck, from which the domestic duck has descended.

Mal'le-a-ble (-lē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *malléable*, fr. LL. *malleare* to hammer.] Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer, or by the pressure of rollers. — **Mal'le-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Mal'le-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Malleable iron, iron that is capable of extension or of being shaped under the hammer; decarbonized cast iron.

Mal'le-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *malleatus* hammered, fr. *malleus* hammer.] To hammer; to beat thin.

Mal'let (măl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*. See MALL a beetle.] A small maul with a short handle.

‖ **Mal'le-us** (măl'lē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MALLEI (-ī). [L., hammer.] (*Anat.*) The outermost of the three small auditory bones, or ossicles. [See *Illust.* of EAR.]

Mal'low (măl'lō), *n.* [AS. *mealwe*, fr. L. *malva*, akin to Gr. μαλάχη.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Malva*) having mucilaginous qualities.

Mal'ma (măl'mȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A spotted trout inhabiting Northern America, west of the Rocky Mountains.

Malm'sey (mäm'zȳ), *n.* [F. *malvoisie*, It. *malvasia, malvagia*, fr. *Malvasia*, or Napoli di *Malvasia*, in the Morea.] A kind of sweet wine.

Mal-o'dor (măl-ō'dẽr), *n.* An offensive odor.

Mal-o'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Offensive to the sense of smell; ill-smelling. — **Mal-o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mal-pi'ghi-a'ceous (-pĭ'gĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pert. to, or resembling, a natural order of tropical trees and shrubs (*Malpighiaceæ*), some of them climbing plants.

Mal-prac'tice (măl-prăk'tĭs), *n.* [*Mal-* + *practice*.] Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; specif., wrong or unprofessional treatment by a physician.

Malt (mąlt), *n.* [AS. *mealt*; akin to G. *malz*, and E. *melt*.] Barley or other grain, steeped and dried in a kiln, thus forcing germination until the saccharine principle has been evolved.

Malt, *v. t. & i.* To make or turn into malt.

Mal-thu'sian (măl-thū'zhən), *a.* Of or pertaining to the political economist, the Rev. T. R. *Malthus*, or conforming to his views. — *n.* A follower of Malthus.

☞ Malthus held that population tends to increase faster than its means of subsistence can be made to do, and hence that the lower classes must necessarily suffer more or less from lack of food, unless an increase of population be checked by prudential restraint or otherwise.

Malt'man (-mən), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make malt. [to treat roughly.]

Mal-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse;

Mal-treat'ment (-ment), *n.* Ill treatment; abuse.

Malt'ster (mąlt'stẽr), *n.* A maltman.

Mal-va'ceous (măl-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *malvaceus*, fr. *malva* mallows.] (*Bot.*) Pert. to, or like, a natural order of plants (*Malvaceæ*), of which the mallow is the type, and including the cotton plant and hollyhock.

Mal'ver-sa'tion (măl'vẽr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *malverser* to be corrupt in office, fr. L. *male* ill + *versari* to occupy one's self, *vertere* to turn.] Evil conduct; fraudulent practices; corruption in office.

Mam (măm), *n.* An abbreviation of MAMMA.

Ma-ma' (mȧ-mȧ' *or* mä'mä), *n.* See MAMMA.

Mam'a-luke (măm'ȧ-lūk), *n.* Same as MAMELUKE.

Mam'e-luke (-ē-lūk), *n.* [F. *mamelouk*, fr. Ar. *mamlūk* a purchased slave or captive; lit., possessed.] One of a body of mounted soldiers in Egypt, recruited from slaves converted to Mohammedanism, — suppressed in 1811.

Mam-ma' (mȧ-mä' *or* mä'mä), *n.* [From the infantine word *ma*.] Mother; — a word of tenderness and familiarity.

Mam'ma (măm'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L.] (*Anat.*) A glandular organ for secreting milk; breast; udder; bag.

Mam'mal (-mal), *n.* [L. *mammalis* belonging to the *mamma* breast.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Mammalia.

‖ **Mam-ma'li-a** (măm-mā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mammalis*.] (*Zoöl.*) The highest class of Vertebrata. The young are nourished for a time by milk, or an analogous fluid, secreted by the mother. [or mammals.]

Mam-ma'li-an (-an), *a.* Of or pert. to the Mammalia

Mam-mal'o-gy (-măl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Mamma* breast + *-logy*.] The science which relates to mammals.

Mam'ma-ry (măm'mȧ-rȳ), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the mammæ or breasts.

Mam'mi-fer (-mĭ-fẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mammal.

Mam-mif'er-ous (măm-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [2d *mamma* + *-ferous*.] Having breasts; of or pert. to the Mammalia.

Mam'mi-form (măm'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Mamma* breast + *-form*.] Having the form of a breast or breasts.

Mam'mil-la-ry (măm'mĭl-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the breast or the nipple.

Mam'mon (măm'mŭn), *n.* [L. *mammona*, Gr. μαμμωνᾶς riches, Syr. *mamōnā*.] Riches; wealth; the god of riches; riches, personified.

Mam'mon-ist (-ĭst), } *n.* One devoted to the acquisi-
Mam'mon-ite (-ĭt), } tion of wealth or the service of Mammon.

Mam-mose' (măm-mōs'), *a.* [L. *mammosus*.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of the breast; mammiform.

Mam'moth (măm'mŏth), *n.* [Russ. *mámont*, *mámant*, fr. Tartar *mamma* the earth. Certain Tartar races believed that the mammoth worked its way in the earth like a mole.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct, hairy elephant, of enormous size, remains of which are found in the northern parts of the Old and the New Worlds.

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Restoration of Mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*).

Mam'moth (măm'mŏth), *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic.

Man (măn), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (mĕn). [AS. *mann*, *man*, *monn*, *mon*; akin to G. *mann*, Skr. *manu*, *manus*.] **1.** A human being; — opposed to *beast*. **2.** Esp.: An adult male person. **3.** The human race; mankind. **4.** The male portion of the human race. **5.** One having in a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood. **6.** An adult male servant; also, vassal; subject. **7.** A term of familiar address. **8.** Married man; husband. **9.** One, or any one, indefinitely. **10.** One of the pieces with which certain games, as chess or draughts, are played.

Man at arms, a former designation for a soldier fully armed. — **Man of straw**, a puppet; one who is controlled by others; also, one who is not responsible pecuniarily.

Man (măn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANNED (măn'd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANNING.] **1.** To supply or equip with men. **2.** To prepare for efficiency; to fortify. **3.** To tame; to domesticate. [*Obs.*]

Man'a-cle (măn'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [OF. *manicle*, deriv. of L. *manus* hand.] A handcuff; a shackle for the hand or wrist; — usually in the *pl.*

Man'a-cle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANACLED (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANACLING (-klĭng).] To put handcuffs upon; to restrain with, or as with, shackles.

Man'age (măn'ȧj), *n.* [F. *manège*, It. *maneggio*, fr. *maneggiare* to manage, fr. L. *manus* hand.] A handling or management, esp. of a horse. [*Obs.*]

Man'age (măn'ȧj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANAGED (-ȧjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANAGING (-ȧ-jĭng).] **1.** To have under control and direction; to conduct; to treat; to handle. **2.** Hence: Esp., to guide by careful or delicate treatment; to make subservient by artful conduct. **3.** To train in the manege, as a horse. **4.** To treat with care; to husband. **5.** To bring about; to contrive.

Syn. — To direct; govern; control; wield; order; contrive; concert; conduct; transact.

Man'age, *v. i.* To direct affairs or business.

Man'age-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be managed; governable; tractable. — **Man'age-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Man'age-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Man'age-a-bly**, *adv.*

Man'age-ment, *n.* **1.** Act or art of managing; manner of treating, directing, or using, for a purpose. **2.** Business dealing; negotiation. **3.** Judicious use of means to accomplish an end; cunning practice; — often in a bad sense. **4.** Managers; directors; board of managers, as of a corporation or association.

Syn. — Conduct; administration; government; direction; guidance; care; charge; contrivance; intrigue.

Man'a-ger (-ȧ-jẽr), *n.* One who manages.

Man'a-kin (-ȧ-kĭn), *n.* [Prob. native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small birds, mostly natives of Central and South America.

Man'a-kin, *n.* A dwarf. See MANIKIN.

Man'a-tee' (măn'ȧ-tē'), *n.* [Sp. *manatí*, from the native name in Haiti.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a genus of large, aquatic, herbivorous animals.

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American Manatee (*Trichechus Americanus*).

Man'chet (măn'chĕt), *n.* Fine white bread. [*Archaic*]

Man'chi-neel' (măn'chĭ-nēl'), *n.* [Sp. *manzanillo*, fr. *manzana* an apple, fr. L. *malum Matianum* a kind of apple.] (*Bot.*) A euphorbiaceous tree of tropical America, having a poisonous, apple-like fruit.

Man'ci-ple (măn'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [From OF. *mancipe* slave, servant (with *l* inserted, as in *participle*), fr. L. *mancipium*. See EMANCIPATE.] A steward; a purveyor, particularly of a college or Inn of Court.

-man'cy (-măn'sȳ). [Gr. μαντεία divination.] A combining form denoting *divination*; as, aleuro*mancy*, chiro*mancy*, necro*mancy*, etc.

‖ **Man-da'mus** (măn-dā'mŭs), *n.* [L., we command, fr. *mandare* to command.] (*Law*) A writ issued by a superior court and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person exercising authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

Man'da-rin' (măn'dȧ-rēn'), *n.* [Pg. *mandarim*, from Malay *mantrī* minister of state, prop. a Hind. word, fr. Skr. *mantrin* a counselor, *mantra* a counsel, *man* to think.] **1.** A Chinese public officer or nobleman; a civil or military official in China and Annam. **2.** (*Bot.*) A small kind of orange, with easily separable rind.

Man'da-ta-ry (măn'dȧ-tȧ-rȳ), *n.* **1.** One to whom a mandate has been given or granted. **2.** (*Law*) A species of gratuitous bailment.

Man'date (măn'dāt), *n.* [L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to commit to one's charge, order, orig., to put into one's hand; *manus* hand + *dare* to give.] **1.** An official or authoritative command; a commission. **2.** (*Canon Law*) A rescript of the pope, requiring the installation of a person therein named in a benefice.

Man'da-to-ry (măn'dȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

Man'da-to-ry, *n.* Same as MANDATARY.

Man'di-ble (-dĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *mandibula*, *mandibulum*, fr. *mandere* to chew.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The bone, or principal bone, of the lower jaw. (*b*) Either the upper or the lower jaw in the beak of birds. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The anterior pair of mouth organs of insects, crustaceans, and related animals. [See *Illust.* of MOSQUITO.]

Man-dib'u-lar (măn-dĭb'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a mandible; like a mandible. — *n.* The mandible.

Man'do-lin } (măn'dō-lĭn), *n.* [F. *mandoline*, through
Man'do-line } It. fr. L. *pandura*. See BANDORE.] (*Mus.*) A small instrument resembling the lute.

Man'drake (măn'drāk), *n.* [AS. *mandragora*, L. *mandragoras*, fr. Gr. μανδραγόρας.] (*Bot.*) **1.** A low plant of the Nightshade family, having a fleshy root, often forked, and fancifully likened to a man. **2.** The May apple. [*U. S.*]

☞ The mandrake of the Bible is unidentified.

Root and Branch of Mandrake.

Man'drel (măn'drĕl), *n.* [F. *mandrin*, prob. deriv. of L. *mamphur* a bow drill.] (*Mach.*) (*a*) A bar of metal inserted in the work to shape it, or to hold it, as in a lathe. (*b*) The live spindle of a turning lathe; the revolving arbor of a circular saw.

Man'drill (-drĭl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large West African baboon (*Cynocephalus*, or *Papio*, *mormon*).

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Mandrill.

Mane (mān), *n.* [AS. *manu*; akin to G. *mähne*, AS. *mene* necklace, Gr. μάνος, μάννος, S k r.

manyā neck muscles.] The long hair growing on the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse.

Ma-nege' (má-nāzh'), *n.* [F. *manège.* See MANAGE, *n.*] **1.** Art of horsemanship, or of training horses. **2.** A school for horsemanship, and for training horses.

‖ **Ma'nes** (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The benevolent spirits of the dead, esp. of dead ancestors, regarded as family deities and protectors.

Ma-neu'ver, **Ma-nœu'vre** (-vĕr), *n.* [F. *manœuvre*, OF. *manuevre*, LL. *manopera*, lit., hand work; L. *manus* hand + *opera*, fr. *opus* work.] **1.** Management; dexterous movement; specif., a military or naval evolution. **2.** Adroit proceeding; stratagem.

Ma-neu'ver, **Ma-nœu'vre**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANEUVERED (-vĕrd), or MANŒUVRE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANEUVERING (-vĕr-ĭng), or MANŒUVRING (-vrĭng).] **1.** To perform a movement or movements in military or naval tactics. **2.** To manage adroitly; to scheme.

Ma-neu'ver, **Ma-nœu'vre**, *v. t.* To change the positions of, as of troops or ships.

Ma-neu'ver-er, **Ma-nœu'vrer** (-vĕr-ẽr), *n.* One who maneuvers.

Man'ful (măn'fo͝ol), *a.* Showing manliness, or manly spirit; hence, brave; courageous; resolute; noble. — **Man'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Man'ful-ness**, *n.*

Man'ga-nese' (măn'gȧ-nēs'), *n.* [F. *manganèse*, It. *manganese*; prob. corrupted fr. L. *magnes*, because of its resemblance to the magnet. See MAGNET.] (*Chem.*) A hard, grayish white metal obtained by reduction of its oxide. It fuses with difficulty, but is easily oxidized.

Man-gan'ic (măn-găn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, manganese, esp. in its highest valence. See -IC.

Mange (mānj), *n.* [See MANGY.] (*Vet.*) The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.

Man'gel–wur'zel (măn'g'l-wûr'z'l), *n.* [G., corrupted fr. *mangoldwurzel*; *mangold* beet + *wurzel* root.] (*Bot.*) A kind of large field beet, used as food for cattle.

Man'ger (mān'jẽr), *n.* [F. *mangeoire*, fr. *manger* to eat, fr. L. *manducare*, fr. *mandere* to chew.] **1.** A trough or open box for fodder. **2.** (*Naut.*) The fore part of the deck, having a bulkhead athwart ships to keep back water which enters the hawse holes.

Man'gi-ly (-jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a mangy manner; scabbily.

Man'gi-ness, *n.* State or quality of being mangy.

Man'gle (măn'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANGLING (-glĭng).] [Freq. fr. OE. *manken* to maim, AS. *mancian*, in *bemancian* to mutilate, fr. L. *mancus* maimed.] **1.** To cut or bruise with repeated blows or strokes; to lacerate; to mutilate. **2.** To mutilate or injure in making, doing, or performing.

Man'gle, *n.* [D. *mangel*, fr. OF. *mangonel* a machine for throwing stones, LL. *manganum*, Gr. *μάγγανον* a military engine, axis of a pulley.] A machine for smoothing sheets, tablecloths, clothing, etc., by roller pressure.

Man'gle, *v. t.* To smooth with a mangle.

Man'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who mangles.

Man'go (măn'gō), *n.; pl.* MANGOES (-gōz). [Pg. *manga*, fr. Tamil *mānkāy.*] **1.** The fruit of an East Indian tree related to the cashew. **2.** A green muskmelon stuffed and pickled.

Man'go-nel (măn'gō-nĕl), *n.* [OF. See MANGLE, *n.*] A disused military engine for throwing stones and javelins.

Man'go-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* [L. *mangonizare*, fr. *mango* slave dealer.] To furbish up; to trick out. [*R.*]

Man'go-steen (-stēn), **Man'go-stan** (-stăn), *n.* [Malay *mangusta*, *mangis.*] (*Bot.*) A tree of the East Indies which bears a delicious fruit also called *mangosteen*, of the size of a small apple.

Man'grove (măn'grōv), *n.* [Malay *manggimanggi.*] (*Bot.*) A tree inhabiting muddy shores of tropical regions, and spreading by sending down aërial roots, which eventually become new stems.

Common Mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*), with aërial roots descending from trunk and branches.

Man'gy (mān'jy), *a.* [*Compar.* MANGIER (-jĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MANGIEST.] [F. *mangé*, p. p. of *manger* to eat. See MANGER.] Infected with the mange; scabby.

Man-ha'den (măn-hā'd'n), *n.* See MENHADEN.

Man'hole' (măn'hōl'), *n.* A hole through which a man may descend or creep, as into a drain, sewer, etc.

Man'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** State of being man as a human being, or a man as distinguished from a child or a woman. **2.** Manly quality; courage; resolution.

Ma'ni-a (mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *mania*, Gr. *μανία*, fr. *μαίνεσθαι* to rage.] **1.** Violent derangement of mind; insanity. **2.** Excessive or unreasonable desire.

Syn. — Insanity; derangement; madness; lunacy; alienation; aberration; delirium; frenzy. See INSANITY.

Ma'ni-ac (mā'nĭ-ăk), *a.* [F. *maniaque.* See MANIA.] Raving with madness; affected with mania; insane.

Ma'ni-ac, *n.* A raving lunatic; a madman.

Ma-ni'a-cal (mȧ-nī'ȧ-kȧl), *a.* Affected with, or characterized by, madness; maniac. — **Ma-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Man'i-chæ'an, **Man'i-che'an**, **Man'i-chee** (măn'ĭ-kē), *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Manes, a Persian (third century A. D.), who taught that Light is the source of Good, and Darkness the source of Evil.

Man'i-chæ'an, **Man'i-che'an** (-kē'ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Manichæans.

Man'i-chæ-ism, **Man'i-che-ism** (măn'ĭ-kē-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Manichæans.

Man'i-cure (măn'ĭ-kūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *manus* hand + *curare* to cure.] A person who makes a business of taking care of people's hands, especially their nails.

Man'i-fest (măn'ĭ-fĕst), *a.* [F. *manifeste*, L. *manifestus*, lit., struck by the hand, hence, palpable; *manus* hand + *fendere* (in comp.) to strike.] Evident to the senses, esp. to the sight; apparent; hence, apparent to the mind; plain; palpable.

Syn. — Open; clear; apparent; evident; visible; conspicuous; plain; obvious. — What is *clear* can be seen in all its bearings; what is *plain* can be seen readily; what is *obvious* lies directly in our way, and necessarily arrests our attention; what is *evident* is seen so clearly as to remove doubt; what is *manifest* is very distinctly evident.

Man'i-fest, *n.* A list or invoice of a ship's cargo to be exhibited at the customhouse.

Man'i-fest, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANIFESTED (-fĕst-ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANIFESTING.] **1.** To show plainly, either to the eye, or commonly to the mind. **2.** To exhibit the manifests of; to declare at the customhouse.

Syn. — To reveal; declare; evince; make known; disclose; discover; display.

Man'i-fes-ta'tion (-fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of manifesting or disclosing, or state of being manifested; also, that which manifests; exhibition; revelation.

Man'i-fest-ly (-fĕst-lĭ), *adv.* In a manifest manner.

Man'i-fest-ness, *n.* Quality of being manifest.

Man'i-fes'to (măn'ĭ-fĕs'tō), *n.; pl.* MANIFESTOES (-tōz). [It. *manifesto.* See MANIFEST, *n. & a.*] A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives.

Man'i-fold (-fōld), *a.* [AS. *manigfeald.* See MANY; FOLD.] **1.** Various in kind or quality; many in number; multiplied. **2.** Exhibited at divers times or in various ways. — **Man'i-fold'ly**, *adv.* — **Man'i-fold'ness**, *n.*

Manifold writing, a process by which several copies are simultaneously made.

Man'i-fold, *v. t.* To take copies of by the process of manifold writing. [Shaped like the hand.]

Man'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *manus* hand + *-form.*]

Man'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *manneken.* See MAN, and -KIN.] **1.** A little man; dwarf; pygmy. **2.** A model of the human body, commonly in detachable pieces.

Ma-nil'a (mȧ-nĭl'ȧ), **Ma-nil'la**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Manila or Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands; made in, or exported from, that city.

Manila hemp, a fibrous material obtained from an East Indian plant allied to the banana. — Manila paper, a durable brown or buff paper made of Manila hemp.

Ma'ni-oc (mā'nĭ-ŏk), *n.* [Pg. *mandioca*, fr. Braz.] (*Bot.*) The tropical plants from which cassava and tapioca are prepared; also, cassava.

Man'i-ple (măn'ĭ-p'l), *n.* [L. *manipulus*, *maniplus*, a handful, a certain number of soldiers; *manus* hand + root of *plere* to fill, *plenus* full.] **1.** A handful. [*R.*] **2.** A division of the Roman army numbering sixty men exclusive of officers; a company. **3.** Orig., a napkin; later, an ornamental band or scarf worn upon the left arm of a priest in the Roman Catholic Church.

Ma-nip'u-lar (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the maniple, or company. **2.** Manipulatory.

Ma-nip'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANIPULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANIPULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [LL. *manipulare*, p. p. *-atus*, to lead by hand, fr. L. *manipulus.* See MANIPLE.] **1.** To treat, work, or operate with the hands, esp. with skill; to handle. **2.** To control or manage; also, to manage artfully or fraudulently.

Ma-nip'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of manipulating, or state of being manipulated.

Ma-nip'u-la'tor (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who manipulates.

Man'i-to (măn'ĭ-tō), **Man'i-tou** (-tōō), **Man'i-tu** (-tōō), *n.* A great spirit, whether good or evil; — a name among some tribes of American Indians.

Man'kind' (măn'kīnd'), *n.* **1.** The human race; man. **2.** Man, as distinguished from woman.

Man'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* MANLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MANLIEST.] Having qualities becoming to a man; not childish or womanish; brave; resolute. — **Man'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Bold; daring; valorous; courageous; undaunted; hardy; dignified.

Man'ly, *adv.* In a manly manner.

Man'na (măn'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μάννα*, Heb. *mān.*] **1.** (*Script.*) The food supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia; hence, divinely supplied food. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any of certain edible lichens of Arabia and Africa. **3.** (*Bot. & Med.*) A sweetish, laxative exudation from several trees and shrubs.

Man'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [F. *manière*, fr. OF. *manier*, adj., manual, skillful, handy, deriv. of L. *manus* hand.] **1.** Mode of action; way of performing or effecting anything. **2.** Characteristic mode of acting, carrying one's self, etc. Specif.: (*a*) Customary method of acting; habit. (*b*) *pl.* Carriage; behavior; also, becoming behavior. (*c*) Style of writing or thought; artistic peculiarity. **3.** Certain degree or measure. **4.** Sort; kind; style.

To make one's manners, to make a courtesy; to salute.

Syn. — Mode; custom; habit; deportment; fashion; air; look; mien; aspect; appearance. See METHOD.

Man'nered (-nẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having a certain way, esp. a polite way, of behaving. **2.** Affected with mannerism.

Man'ner-ism (-nẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic mode or manner carried to excess, esp. in literature or art.

Man'ner-ist, *n.* One addicted to mannerism.

Man'ner-ly, *a.* Showing good manners; civil; respectful; complaisant. — **Man'ner-li-ness**, *n.*

Man'ner-ly, *adv.* With good manners.

Man'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* [*Man* + *-ish.*] **1.** Resembling a human being in form or nature; human. **2.** Manlike; masculine. — **Man'nish-ly**, *adv.* — **Man'nish-ness**, *n.*

Ma-nœu'vre (mȧ-nōō'vẽr), *n.* & *v.* See MANEUVER.

Man'-of-war' (măn'ŏv-wär'), *n.*; *pl.* MEN-OF-WAR. A government vessel employed for the purposes of war, esp. one of large size; a ship of war.

Man-of-war bird (*Zoöl.*), the frigate bird; also applied to the skua gulls, and to the wandering albatross.

Ma-nom'e-ter (mȧ-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *μανός* thin, rare + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the tension or elastic force of gases, steam, etc.; a pressure gauge.

Man'o-met'ric (măn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to
Man'o-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kȧl), } the manometer.

Man'or (măn'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *maner*, OF. *maneir* habitation, village, prop. inf., to stay, dwell, fr. L. *manere.* It was the permanent residence of the lord and his tenants.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) The land belonging to a lord or nobleman. **2.** (*American Law*) A tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the proprietor.

Manor house, *or* **seat**, the house belonging to a manor.

Ma-no'ri-al (mȧ-nō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to a manor.

Man'rope' (măn'rōp'), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the side ropes to the gangway of a ship.

Man'sard roof' (măn'sȧrd rōōf'). [From its inventor, François *Mansard*, or *Mansart*, a French architect.] (*Arch.*) A roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower one steeper than the upper one.

Mansard Roof.

Manse (mȧns), *n.* [LL. *mansa*, *mansus*, *mansum*, farm, fr. L. *manere*, *mansum*, to dwell.] **1.** A dwelling house, esp. one with land attached. **2.** A parsonage. [*Scot.*]

Man'serv'ant (măn'sẽrv'ȧnt), *n.* A male servant.

Man'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [OF. *mansion*, fr. L. *mansio* a staying, a habitation, fr. *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, to dwell; akin to Gr. *μένειν.*] **1.** Dwelling place. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] **2.** The house of the lord of a manor; manor house; hence: Any house of considerable size or pretension. **3.** (*Astrol.*) A twelfth part of the heavens; a house.

Mansion house, specif., in London and some other cities, the Lord Mayor's official residence.

Man'slaugh'ter (măn'slą'tẽr), *n.* **1.** The slaying of a human being; destruction of men. **2.** (*Law*) The unlawful killing of a man, either in negligence or incidentally to the commission of some unlawful act, but without specific malice, or upon a sudden excitement of anger.

‖ **Man'teau'** (măn'tō'; *E.* măn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* F. MANTEAUX (măn'tō'), E. MANTEAUS (măn'tōz). [F. See MANTLE, *n.*] A woman's cloak or mantle.

Man'tel (măn't'l), *n.* [See MANTLE.] (*Arch.*) The finish around a fireplace, covering the chimney-breast; esp., a shelf above the fireplace, and its supports.

Man'tel-et (măn't'l-ĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *manteau*, OF. *mantel.* See MANTLE.] **1.** A short cloak worn by women. **2.** (*Fort.*) A musket-proof shield of rope, wood, or metal to protect sappers, or gunners at embrasures.

Man'tel-piece' (măn't'l-pēs'), *n.* Same as MANTEL.

Man'tel-shelf' (-shĕlf'), *n.* The shelf of a mantel.

Man'tel-tree' (-trē'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The lintel of a fireplace when of wood, as frequently in early houses.

Man-til'la (măn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. See MANTLE.] **1.** A lady's light cloak or cape. **2.** A kind of veil, covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders.

‖ **Man'tis** (măn'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μάντις* a prophet.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of voracious orthopterous insects remarkable for their slender grotesque forms, and for holding their stout anterior legs in a manner suggesting hands folded in prayer.

Mantis (*Mantis religiosa*). Nat. size.

Man'tle (măn't'l), *n.* [OE. *mantel*, OF. *mantel*, fr. L. *mantellum*, *mantelum*, a cloth, napkin, cloak, mantle; prob. from *manus* hand + root of *tela* cloth.] **1.** A loose over-garment; cloak. Hence, fig., a covering or concealing envelope. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The external fold, or folds, of the soft, exterior membrane of the body of a mollusk. [See *Illust.* of OYSTER.] (*b*) Any free, outer membrane. (*c*) The back of a bird with the folded wings. **3.** (*Arch.*) A mantel.

Man'tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANTLING (-tlĭng).] To cover or envelop; to cloak.

Man'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To unfold and spread out the wings, like a mantle; — said of hawks. Also used figuratively. **2.** To spread out; — said of wings. **3.** To spread over the surface as a covering; to overspread. **4.** To gather, assume, or take on, a covering. [passers. [*Eng.*]

Man'trap' (măn'trăp'), *n.* A trap for catching tres-

Man'tu-a (măn'tụ-ȧ *or* măn'tū), *n.* [After the Italian city *Mantua.*] A woman's mantle or gown. [*Obs.*]

Man'tu-a-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes dresses, cloaks, etc., for women; a dressmaker.

Man'u-al (măn'ū-*al*), *a.* [F. *manuel*, L. *manualis*, fr. *manus* hand.] Of or pertaining to the hand; done or made by the hand. — **Man'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Manual exercise (*Mil.*), the exercise by which soldiers are taught how to handle their weapons.

Man'u-al, *n.* **1.** A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; handbook. **2.** (*Mus.*) A keyboard of an organ or harmonium. **3.** (*Mil.*) A prescribed exercise in the handling of a weapon.

Man'u-fac'to-ry (-făk'tō-rў), *n.* A building or place where anything is manufactured; a factory.

Man'u-fac'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *manus* the hand + *factura* a making, fr. *facere* to make.] Operation of making wares or any products by hand, by machinery, or by other agency; also, anything so made.

Man'u-fac'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANUFACTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANUFACTURING.] **1.** To make, as wares, by hand, by machinery, or by other agency. **2.** To work, as raw or partly wrought materials, into suitable forms for use. [turing something.

Man'u-fac'ture, *v. i.* To be employed in manufac-

Man'u-fac'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who manufactures.

Man'u-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of manumitting.

Man'u-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANUMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANUMITTING.] [L. *manumittere*, *manumissum*; *manus* the hand + *mittere* to send, to send off.] To release from slavery; to liberate; to free, as a slave.

Ma-nur'a-ble (mȧ-nūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of receiving a fertilizing substance.

Ma-nure' (mȧ-nūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANURED (-nūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANURING.] [Contr. fr. OF. *manuvrer* to cultivate by manual labor. See MANEUVER.] **1.** To cultivate by manual labor. [*Obs.*] **2.** To apply manure to; to enrich with a fertilizer.

Ma-nure', *n.* Any matter which makes land productive; a fertilizing substance.

Ma-nur'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who manures land.

Man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *manu scriptus.* See MANUAL; SCRIBE.] Written with or by the hand.

Man'u-script, *n.* [LL. *manuscriptum.* See MANUSCRIPT, *a.*] **1.** A literary or musical composition written with the hand. **2.** Writing, as opposed to print. Abbrev. *MS.*, plural *MSS.*

Ma'ny (mĕn'ў), *a.* or *pron.* [*More* and *most*, which are used for the comparative and superlative degrees, are from a different root.] [OE. *mani, moni*, AS. *manig, mænig, monig;* akin to D. *menig*, G. *manch.*] Consisting of a great number; numerous; multiplied; not few.

Many a, a large number taken distributively; each one of many. — **The many,** the majority. See MANY, *n.*

Syn. — Frequent; manifold; various; divers; sundry.

Ma'ny, *n.* **1.** The populace; the common people; the majority of people, or of a community. **2.** A large or considerable number.

Ma'ny-plies (-plīz), *n.* [*Many*, adj. + *plies*, pl. of *ply* a fold.] (*Anat.*) The third division in the stomach of ruminants; — so called from the numerous folds in its mucous membrane. See RUMINANT.

Man'za-ni'ta (măn'zȧ-nē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana* an apple.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several shrubs of California, Oregon, etc., bearing clusters of red berries.

Map (măp), *n.* [From F. *mappe*, in *mappemonde* map of the world, fr. L. *mappa* napkin, signal cloth, — a Punic word.] **1.** A representation of the surface of the earth, or of some portion of it; also, such a representation of the celestial sphere, or of some part of it. **2.** Anything which represents graphically a succession of events, states, or acts; a chart.

Map, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAPPED (măpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAPPING (-pĭng).] To represent by a map; hence, fig., to sketch; to plan.

Ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* [AS. *mapolder, mapulder, mapol;* akin to Icel. *möpurr.*] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Acer*, including about fifty species.

Mar (mär), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARRED (märd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARRING.] [AS. *merran, myrran* (in comp.), to obstruct, impede, dissipate; akin to OHG. *marrjan.*] **1.** To make defective; to do injury to, esp. by cutting off or defacing a part; to damage; to disfigure; to deface. **2.** To spoil; to ruin. [figurement.

Mar, *n.* A mark or blemish by violence; injury; dis-

Mar'a-bou' (măr'ȧ-bōō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A large stork, esp. the African species which furnishes plumes. **2.** One having five eighths negro blood. [*Louisiana*]

Mar'a-nath'a (măr'ȧ-năth'ȧ), *n.* [Aramaic *māran athā.*] "Our Lord cometh," — an expression used by St. Paul (1 Corinthians xvi. 22). This word has been used in anathematizing persons for great crimes.

‖ **Ma'ra-schi'no** (mȧ'rȧ-skē'nō), *n.* [It., fr. *marasca, amarasca*, a sour cherry, L. *amarus* bitter.] A liqueur distilled from fermented cherry juice.

Ma-ras'mus (mȧ-răz'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαρασμός, fr. μαραίνειν to quench, as fire; pass., to die away.] (*Med.*) A kind of consumption; atrophy; phthisis.

Ma-raud' (mȧ-rȧd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARAUDING.] [F. *marauder*, fr. *maraud* vagabond, OF. *marault;* of uncertain origin.] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder. — **Ma-raud'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* [F. *marbre*, L. *marmor*, fr. Gr. μάρμαρος, fr. μαρμαίρειν to sparkle, flash.] **1.** A massive, compact, crystalline limestone; a variety of calcite, capable of being polished and used for architectural and ornamental purposes; also, by extension, any of several other rocks of like use and appearance. **2.** A thing made of, or resembling, marble, as a work of art. **3.** A little ball of marble, or of some other hard substance, used as a plaything; in the *pl.* a game played with marbles.

Mar'ble, *a.* **1.** Made of, or like, marble. **2.** Cold; hard; unfeeling.

Mar'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARBLING (-blĭng).] To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in color. [of marble.

Mar'ble-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To stain or grain in imitation

Mar'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One whose business is to marble.

Marc (märk), *n.* [F.] The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, particularly of grapes.

Marc, *n.* [AS. *marc;* akin to G. *mark.*] **1.** A weight in Europe of various commodities, esp. of gold and silver. In France and Holland it was equal to eight ounces. **2.** A coin formerly current in England and Scotland = (13s. 4d.) **3.** See 1st MARK, 2.

Mar-ces'cent (mär-sĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *marcescens*, p. pr. of *marcescere* to wither, decay, fr. *marcere* to wither.] (*Bot.*) Withering without falling off.

March (märch), *n.* [L. *Martius mensis* Mars' month, fr. *Martius* belonging to *Mars*, the god of war.] The third month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

March, *n.* [F. *marche;* of German origin.] A territorial border or frontier; a region adjacent to a boundary line; a confine.

March (märch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARCHED (märcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARCHING.] [F. *marcher*, in OF. also, to tread, prob. fr. L. *marcus* hammer.] To move with regular steps, as a soldier; to proceed in military order; hence, to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

March, *v. t.* To cause to march.

March, *n.* **1.** A marching; a military progress. **2.** Hence: Measured and regular advance; steady progress. **3.** The distance passed over in marching. **4.** A piece of music fitted to accompany the marching of troops.

March'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who marches.

March'er, *n.* [See 2d MARCH.] The lord or officer who defended the marches, or borders, of a territory.

Mar'chion-ess (mär'shŭn-ĕs), *n.* [Deriv. of LL. *marchio* marquis.] The wife or the widow of a marquis.

March'pane' (märch'pān'), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit. [*Obs.*]

Mar'cid (mär'sĭd), *a.* [L. *marcidus*, fr. *marcere* to wither.] Pining; withered; producing emaciation.

‖ **Mar'di' gras'** (mär'dē' grä'), *n.* [F., lit., fat Tuesday.] The last day of Carnival; Shrove Tuesday.

Mare (mâr), *n.* [AS. *mere, myre*, fem. of AS. *mearh* horse, akin to G. *mähre*, Ir. *marc.*] The female of the horse and other equine quadrupeds.

Mare, *n.* [AS. *mara* incubus.] (*Med.*) Sighing, intercepted utterance, with a sense of pressure across the chest, occurring during sleep; — obsolete, except in *nightmare.*

Mare'schal (mär'shal), *n.* [OF. *mareschal.* See MARSHAL.] (*Mil.*) A marshal. [*Obs.*]

Mare's'-nest' (mârz'nĕst'), *n.* A supposed discovery which turns out to be a hoax; something grossly absurd.

Mare's'-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A cirrus cloud, spreading out like a horse's tail, and believed to indicate rain. **2.** (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Hippuris*, having narrow leaves in whorls.

Common Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*).

Mar'ga-rin (mär'gȧ-rĭn), *n.* [So called, because its acid crystallizes in pearly scales, from L. *margarita* a pearl.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A fatty substance, extracted from animal fats and certain vegetable oils.

Mar'gay (-gā), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American wild cat ranging from Mexico to Brazil.

Marge (märj), *n.* [F. *marge.* See MARGIN.] Border; margin; edge; verge. [*Poetic*]

Mar'gent (mär'jent), *n.* [OE. See MARGIN.] A margin; border; brink; edge. [*Obs.*]

Mar'gin (-jĭn), *n.* [OE. *margine, margent*, L. *margo, -ginis.*] **1.** A border; edge; brink; verge; brim; rim. **2.** Specif.: The blank edge of a printed or written page. **3.** (*Com.*) The difference between the cost and the selling price of an article. **4.** Something allowed, or reserved, for contingencies. **5.** (*Brokerage*) Collateral security deposited with a broker to secure him from loss on contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal.

Mar'gin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARGINED (-jĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARGINING.] **1.** To furnish with a margin. **2.** To enter in the margin of a page.

Mar'gin-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a margin.

Mar'gin-ate (-āt), } *a.* [L. *marginatus*, p. p. of
Mar'gin-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } *marginare* to margin.] Having a margin distinct in appearance or structure.

Mar-go'sa (mär-gō'sȧ), *n.* [Pg. *amargoso* bitter.] (*Bot.*) A large tree (*Melia Azadirachta*) of India. Its bark is used as a tonic. A valuable oil is expressed from its seeds, and a tenacious gum exudes from its trunk.

Mar'gra-vate (mär'grȧ-vāt), } *n.* Territory or jurisdic-
Mar-gra'vi-ate (-grā'vĭ-āt), } tion of a margrave.

Mar'grave (mär'grāv), *n.* [G. *markgraf*, prop., lord chief justice of the march; *mark* march + *graf* earl, count, lord chief justice.] **1.** Orig., a lord of the borders or marches in Germany. **2.** The English equivalent for German *markgraf;* marquis. [wife of a margrave.

Mar'gra-vine (-grȧ-vēn), *n.* [G. *markgräfin.*] The

Mar'gue-rite (mär'ge-rēt), *n.* [F., a pearl, a daisy, L. *margarita*, Gr. μαργαρίτης.] (*Bot.*) The daisy; sometimes, the ox-eye daisy and the China aster.

Mar'i-gold (mär'ĭ-gōld), *n.* [*Mary* + *gold.*] (*Bot.*) Any one of several plants with golden yellow blossoms.

Ma-rine' (mȧ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *marinus*, fr. *mare* the sea. See MERE a pool.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sea, or to navigation or naval affairs; naval; nautical. **2.** (*Geol.*) Formed by the action of the currents or waves of the sea.

Ma-rine', *n.* [F. *marin* a sea soldier. See MARINE, *a.*] **1.** A soldier serving on shipboard. **2.** The sum of naval affairs; naval economy; the collective shipping of a country. **3.** A picture representing some marine subject.

Mar'i-ner (măr'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* A seaman or sailor.

Ma'ri-ol'a-try (mā'rĭ-ŏl'ā-trў), *n.* [Gr. Μαρία Mary + λατρεία worship.] The worship of the Virgin Mary.

Mar'i-o-nette' (măr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *marionnette*, prop. a dim. of *Marie* Mary.] A puppet moved by strings.

Mar'ish (măr'ĭsh), *n.* [Cf. F. *marais*, LL. *mariscus*. See MARSH.] Low, wet ground; a moor. [*Archaic*]

Mar'i-tal (măr'ĭ-tal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *maritalis*, fr. *maritus* belonging to marriage, n., a husband. See MARRY, *v.*] Of or pertaining to a husband.

Mar'i-time (măr'ĭ-tĭm), *a.* [L. *maritimus*, fr. *mare* the sea. See MERE a pool.] **1.** Bordering on, or situated near, the ocean; connected with the sea by site, interest, or power. **2.** Of or pertaining to navigation and naval affairs, or to shipping and commerce by sea; marine.

Mar'jo-ram (măr'jō-ram), *n.* [OE. *majoran*, F. *marjolaine*, LL. *majoraca*, fr. L. *amaracus*, *amaracum*, Gr. ἀμάρακος, ἀμάρακον.] (*Bot.*) A genus of mintlike plants (*Origanum*). The sweet marjoram is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery.

Mark (märk), *n.* [See 2d MARC.] **1.** An old weight and coin. See MARC. **2.** A German coin and money of account equal to 23.8 cents of United States money.

Mark, *n.* [AS. *mearc*; akin to D. *merk*, G. *marke*, Icel. *mark*.] **1.** A visible sign; esp., a line, point, stamp, figure, or the like, drawn or impressed; a token; a trace. **2.** A character (usually a cross) made as a substitute for a signature by one who can not write. **3.** A fixed object serving for guidance. **4.** A discoloration, scratch, scar, stain, etc. **5.** A significative token; symptom; trace; token; attribute. **6.** A thing aimed at; what one seeks to hit or reach. **7.** Preëminence; high position; distinction.

Syn. — Impress; impression; stamp; print; vestige; track; characteristic; evidence; proof; badge; indication.

Mark, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARKED (märkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARKING.] **1.** To put or make a mark upon; to make recognizable by a mark. **2.** To be a mark on; to designate; to indicate. **3.** To keep account of; to enumerate and register. **4.** To notice or observe; to note.

Syn. — To remark; notice; regard; heed; show; betoken; denote; characterize; stamp; imprint; impress; brand.

Mark, *v. i.* To take particular notice; to observe critically; to note; to remark.

Mark'er (märk'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which marks.

Mar'ket (mär'kĕt), *n.* [Akin to D. *markt*, G. *markt*; both fr. L. *mercatus* trade, market place, fr. *mercari*, p. p. *-atus*, to traffic, *merx*, *mercis*, ware, merchandise.] **1.** A meeting of people, at a stated time and place, for traffic by private purchase and sale, and not by auction. **2.** A public place or a large building where a market is held; esp., a place where provisions are sold. **3.** Opportunity for selling; a place where such opportunity exists. **4.** Exchange; traffic. **5.** The market price of anything. Hence: Value; worth. **6.** (*Eng. Law*) The privilege granted to a town of having a public market.

Mar'ket, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARKETING.] To deal in a market.

Mar'ket, *v. t.* To expose for sale in a market; to traffic in; in an extended sense, to sell in any manner.

Mar'ket-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Suitable or lawful to be sold. **2.** That can be sold; salable.

Mar'ket-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who attends a market.

Marks'man (märks'man), *n.* [Earlier *markman*; *mark* + *man*.] **1.** One skillful to hit a mark with a missile. **2.** (*Law*) One who makes his mark for a signature.

Marl (märl), *v. t.* [See MARLIN.] (*Naut.*) To cover, as part of a rope, with marline, or a small line.

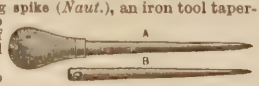
Marl, *n.* [OF. *marle*, LL. *margila*, dim. of L. *marga* marl.] A mixed earthy substance consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and sand.

Marl, *v. t.* To overspread or manure with marl.

Mar-la'ceous (mär-lā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling marl.

Mar'line (mär'lĭn), *n.* [LG. *marlien*, *marling*, or D. *marling*, *marlijn*, fr. D. *marren* to tie.] (*Naut.*) A small line composed of two strands a little twisted, used for winding around ropes and cables, to protect them from wear.

Marline spike, Marling spike (*Naut.*), an iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing and in marling.



A Sailmakers' Marline Spike, with handle; *B* Jack Tar's Marline Spike.

Mar'line, *v. t.* To wind marline around.

Marl'y (märl'ў), *a.* Consisting of, like, or abounding with, marl.

Mar'ma-lade (mär'mâ-lād), *n.* [F. *marmelade*, Pg. *marmelada*, fr. *marmêlo* a quince, fr. L. *melimelum* honey apple, Gr. μελίμηλον a sweet apple; μέλι honey + μῆλον apple.] A preserve or confection made of the pulp of fruit, boiled with sugar.

Mar-mo're-al (mär-mō'rē-*al*), **Mar-mo're-an** (-an), *a.* [L. *marmoreus*, fr. *marmor* marble.] Pertaining to, or resembling, marble; made of marble.

Mar'mose' (mär'mōs'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of small opossum.

Mar'mo-set' (mär'mō-zĕt'), *n.* [F. *marmouset* a grotesque figure, an ugly little boy.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small South American monkeys. They have long fur, and a hairy, nonprehensile tail.

Marmoset (*Midas chrysomelus*).

Mar'mot (mär'mŏt), *n.* [It. *marmotta*, *marmotto*, prob. fr. L. *mus montanus*, or *mus montis*, lit., mountain mouse or rat.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A rodent about the size of a rabbit. The common American species is the woodchuck. **2.** Any of several species of spermophiles; also, the prairie dog.

European Marmot (*Arctomys marmotta*).

Ma-roon' (mâ-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *marron*, abbrev. fr. Sp. *cimarron* wild, fr. *cima* summit of a mountain; hence, *negro cimarron* a runaway negro that lives in the mountains.] In the West Indies and Guiana, a fugitive slave, or a free negro, living in the mountains.

Ma-roon', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAROONED (-rōōnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAROONING.] To put ashore on a desolate island or coast.

Ma-roon' (mâ-rōōn'), *a.* [F. *marron* chestnut-colored, fr. *marron* a French chestnut, It. *marrone*.] Having the color called maroon.

Ma-roon', *n.* **1.** A brownish or dull red, esp. of a scarlet cast. **2.** An explosive shell; a marron.

Mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or frustrates a design or plot.

Marque (märk), *n.* [F. *marque*, in *lettre de marque* letter of marque, *marque* here prob. meaning, border, boundary, and being of German origin. See MARCH border.] (*Law*) A license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction, or boundary of a country, in order to make reprisals.

Letters of marque, Letters of marque and reprisal, a license granted by a government to a private person to cruise at sea and make prize of the enemy's ships and merchandise; sometimes, the ships so commissioned.

Mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* [F. *marquise*; prob. orig., tent of the marchioness.] A large field tent.

Mar'quess (mär'kwĕs), *n.* A marquis.

Mar'quet-ry (mär'kĕt-rў), *n.* [F. *marqueterie*, fr. *marqueter* to inlay, fr. *marque* mark; of G. origin. See MARK a sign.] Inlaid work; work inlaid with pieces of wood, shells, ivory, and the like, of several colors.

Mar'quis (mär'kwĭs), *n.* [F. *marquis*, OF. *markis*, *marchis*, LL. *marchensis*; of German origin. See MARCH border.] A nobleman in England, France, and Germany, of a rank next below that of duke.

Mar'quis-ate (-kwĭz-ât *or* -kwĭs-ât), *n.* Seigniory, dignity, lordship, or territory of a marquis.

‖ **Mar'quise'** (mär'kēz'), *n.* [F.] A marchioness.

Mar'rer (măr'ẽr), *n.* One who mars or injures.

Mar'riage (măr'rĭj), *n.* [F. *mariage*. See MARRY, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of marrying, or state of being married; wedlock; matrimony. **2.** A feast made on the occasion of a marriage. **3.** Any intimate or close union.

Syn. — Matrimony; wedlock; wedding; nuptials. — *Marriage* is properly the act, and *matrimony* the state. *Wedlock* is the Anglo-Saxon term for *matrimony*.

Mar'riage-a-ble (măr'rĭj-â-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or legally capable of, marriage.—**Mar'riage-a-bil'i-ty** (-â-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Mar'riage-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Mar'ried (-rĭd), *a.* **1.** Being in the state of matrimony; wedded. **2.** Of or pertaining to marriage.

Mar-roon' (mâ-rōōn'), *n.* [See MAROON, *a.*] **1.** A chestnut color; maroon. **2.** (*Pyrotechny & Mil.*) A kind of bomb. [MAROON.]

Mar-roon' (măr-rōōn'), *n. & v.* Same as 1st and 2d.

Mar'row (măr'rō), *n.* [OE. *marou*, *maruh*, AS. *mearg*, *mearh*; akin to G. *mark*, Skr. *majjan*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The

tissue which fills the cavities of most bones; the medulla. **2.** The essence; the best part.

Mar'row (măr'rō), *v. t.* To fill with, or as with, marrow or fat; to glut.

Mar'row-bone' (-bōn'), *n.* A bone containing marrow; ludicrously in *pl.*, knee bones or knees.

Mar'row-fat (-făt), *n.* A rich, late variety of pea.

Mar'row-y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

Mar'ry (măr'rȳ), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Married (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Marrying.] [F. *marier*, L. *maritare*, fr. *maritus* husband, fr. *mas, maris*, a male.] **1.** To unite in matrimony. **2.** To join according to law, (a man) to a woman as his wife, or (a woman) to a man as her husband. **3.** To dispose of in wedlock; to give away as wife. **4.** To take for husband or wife. **5.** Fig.: To unite in the closest and most endearing relation.

Mar'ry, *interj.* Indeed! in truth! — said to be a short form of an oath by the Virgin *Mary*. [*Obs.*]

Mars (märz), *n.* [L. *Mars*, gen. *Martis*.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The god of war and husbandry. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, the fourth in order from the sun, or the next beyond the earth. It is conspicuous for the redness of its light.

Mar-seilles' (măr-sālz'), *n.* A fabric formed of two series of interlacing threads, thus forming double cloth, quilted in the loom; — first made in *Marseilles*, France.

Marsh (märsh), *n.* [AS. *mersc*, fr. AS. & E. *mere* lake.] A tract of soft wet land, commonly covered partially or wholly with water; fen; swamp; morass.

Marsh hawk (*Zoöl.*), a species of hawk or harrier, native of both America and Europe. — **Marsh hen** (*Zoöl.*), a rail. — **Marsh mallow** (*Bot.*), a plant (*Althæa officinalis*) common in marshes near the seashore, whose root is a demulcent.

Mar'shal (mär'shal), *n.* [OF. *mareschal*, LL. *mariscalcus*, fr. OHG. *marah-scalc* (G. *marschall*); *marah* horse + *scalc* servant.] **1.** Orig., a groom. [*Obs.*] **2.** An officer of high rank, charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, the conduct of operations, or the like; as, specif.: (*a*) A harbinger; a pursuivant. (*b*) One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly. (*c*) The chief officer of arms, whose duty it was, in ancient times, to regulate combats in the lists. (*d*) (*France*) The highest military officer. In other countries of Europe a marshal is a military officer of high rank, and called *field marshal*. (*e*) (*Amer. Law*) A ministerial officer, appointed to execute the process of the courts of the United States, and perform various duties, similar to those of a sheriff. The name is also sometimes applied to certain police officers of a city.

Mar'shal, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Marshaled (-shald) or Marshalled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Marshaling or Marshalling.] **1.** To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner. **2.** To direct, guide, or lead.

Mar'shal-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who marshals.

Mar'shal-ship, *n.* Office of a marshal.

Marsh'i-ness (märsh'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being marshy.

Marsh mar'i-gold (măr'ĭ-gōld). (*Bot.*) A perennial plant (*Caltha palustris*), growing in wet places and bearing bright yellow flowers.

Marsh Marigold, reduced.

Marsh'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Like a marsh; wet; boggy; fenny. **2.** Pert. to, or produced in, marshes.

Mar'si-po-branch' (mär'sĭ-pō-brăngk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Marsipobranchia.

‖ **Mar'si-po-bran'chi-a** (mär'sĭ-pō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μάρσιπος* a pouch + *βράγχιον* a gill.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of Vertebrata, lower than fishes, characterized by their purselike gill cavities, cartilaginous skeletons, absence of limbs, and a suckerlike mouth destitute of jaws. It includes the lampreys and hags.

Mar-su'pi-al (măr-sū'pĭ-*al*), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a pouch for carrying the immature young; of or pertaining to the Marsupialia.

Mar-su'pi-al, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Marsupialia.

‖ **Mar-su'pi-a'li-a** (-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *marsupium* a pouch, purse, Gr. *μαρσύπιον*, dim. of *μάρσυπος*, *μάρσιπος*.] (*Zoöl.*) A subclass of Mammalia, including nearly all the mammals of Australia and the adjacent islands, together with the opossums of America. The female generally carries the young for some time after birth in an external pouch, or *marsupium*.

Mar-su'pi-ate (-āt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Related to or resembling the marsupials; having a pouch for the young.

Mart (märt), *n.* Contr. of Market. [traffic. [*Obs.*]

Mart, *v. t. & i.* To buy or sell in, or as if in, a mart; to

Mar-tel'lo tow'er (mär-tĕl'lō tou'ẽr). [It. *martello* hammer. Prob. so called because originally mounting an alarm bell struck with a hammer.] (*Fort.*) A building of masonry, generally circular, usually erected on the seacoast, with a revolving gun on the summit.

Mar'ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird. See Martin.

Mar'ten, *n.* [F. *martre*, *marte*, LL. *martures* (pl.), fr. L. *martes;* akin to AS. *mearð*, *meard*, G. *marder*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several fur-bearing carnivores closely allied to the sable. **2.** The fur of the marten.

Mar'-text' (mär'tĕkst'), *n.* A blundering preacher.

Mar'tial (mär'shal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *martialis* of or belonging to *Mars*, the god of war.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suited for, war; military. **2.** Warlike; brave. **3.** Pertaining to, or resembling, Mars.

Martial law, the law administered by the military power of a government, when it has superseded the civil authority in time of war, or when the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws. It differs from *military law*, which is the code of rules for the regulation of the army and navy alone, either in peace or in war.

Syn. — Warlike.

Mar'tin, *n.* [F., fr. proper name *Martin*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of swallows, usually having the tail less deeply forked than the common swallows.

Mar'ti-net' (mär'tĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [So called from a French army officer.] A strict disciplinarian; a rigid adherent to details of discipline, or to forms and fixed methods.

Mar'tin-gale (-tĭn-gāl), } *n.* [F. *martingale;* of un-
Mar'tin-gal (-*gal*), } certain origin.] **1.** A strap fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and fastened to the bit, or now more commonly ending in two rings, through which the reins pass. It is intended to hold down the head of the horse, and prevent him from rearing. **2.** (*Naut.*) A lower stay of rope or chain for the jib boom or flying jib boom, fastened to, or reeved through, the dolphin striker. Also, the dolphin striker itself. **3.** (*Gambling*) The act of doubling, at each stake, that which has been lost on the preceding stake; also, the sum so risked. [*Cant*]

Mar'tin-mas (-*mas*), *n.* [St. *Martin* + *mass* religious service.] (*Eccl.*) The feast of St. Martin, — November 11.

Mart'let (märt'lĕt), *n.* [See Martin the bird.] (*Zoöl.*) The European house martin.

Mar'tyr (mär'tẽr), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *martyr*, Gr. *μάρτυρ*, *μάρτυς*, prop., a witness.] **1.** One who by his death bears witness to the truth of the gospel. **2.** Hence, one who sacrifices his life, his station, etc., for the sake of principle, or to sustain a cause.

Mar'tyr, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Martyred (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Martyring.] **1.** To put to death for adhering to some belief, esp. Christianity. **2.** To persecute; to torment; to torture.

Mar'tyr-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [*Martyr* + *-dom.*] **1.** State or death of a martyr. **2.** Affliction; torment; torture.

Mar'tyr-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to mar-
Mar'tyr-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } tyrology or martyrs.

Mar'tyr-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who writes a martyrology.

Mar'tyr-ol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Martyr* + *-logy.*] A history or account of martyrs; a register of martyrs.

Mar'vel (mär'vĕl), *n.* [F. *merveille*, fr. L. *mirabilia* marvels, fr. *mirabilis* wonderful, fr. *mirari* to wonder at.] That which causes wonder; prodigy; miracle.

Mar'vel, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Marveled (-vĕld) or Marvelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Marveling or Marvelling.] To be struck with surprise or wonder; to wonder.

Mar'vel-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Exciting wonder or surprise; astonishing; wonderful. **2.** Partaking of the character of miracle, or supernatural power; incredible. — **Mar'vel-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Mar'vel-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Wonderful; astonishing; surprising; strange; improbable; incredible. — We speak of a thing as *wonderful* when it awakens our surprise and admiration; as *marvelous* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to seem nearly or quite incredible.

Mas'cle (măs'k'l), *n.* [OF. *mascle*, L. *macula*. See Mail armor.] (*Her.*) A lozenge voided.

Mas'cot } (măs'kŏt), *n.* [Through French fr. Pr.
Mas'cotte } *mascot* a little magician.] A person who, or anything which, is supposed to bring good luck.

Mas'cu-line (măs'kū-lĭn), *a.* [L. *masculinus*, fr. *masculus* male, manly, dim. of *mas* a male.] **1.** Of the male sex; not female. **2.** Having the qualities of a man; suitable to, or characteristic of, a man; not feminine or effeminate; virile. **3.** (*Gram.*) Having the inflections of, or classed with, words pertaining especially to or

designating male beings, as distinguished from *feminine* and *neuter*. See GENDER. — **Mas'cu-line-ly** (măs'kū-lĭn-lў), *adv.* — **Mas'cu-line-ness**, *n.* [being masculine.]

Mas'cu-lin'i-ty (-lĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* State or quality of

Mash (măsh), *n.* [Akin to G. *meisch*, *maisch*.] A mass of mixed ingredients reduced to a soft pulpy state by beating or pressure; a mass of anything in a soft pulpy state. Specif. (*Brewing*), ground or bruised malt, or meal steeped in hot water.

Mash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASHED (măsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASHING.] To convert into a mash; to bruise; to crush. — **Mash'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Mash'y (-ў), *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising; resembling, or consisting of, a mash.

Mask (másk), *n.* [F. *masque*, LL. *masca*, *mascha*, *mascus*, fr. Ar. *maskharat* buffoon, fool, pleasantry, fr. *sakhira* to ridicule, to laugh at.] **1.** A cover, or partial cover, for the face, used for disguise or protection. **2.** That which disguises; a pretext or subterfuge. **3.** A festive entertainment where all wear masks; a masquerade; hence, revel; frolic. **4.** A dramatic performance, once in vogue, in which the actors wore masks and represented mythical or allegorical characters. **5.** (*Arch.*) A grotesque head or face, used to adorn keystones, fountain spouts, etc. **6.** (*Fort.*) (*a*) A redoubt which protects the caponiere. (*b*) A screen for a battery.

Mask, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASKED (másk't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASKING.] To cover or protect with a mask; hence, to disguise; to cover; to hide.

Mask, *v. i.* **1.** To take part in a masquerade. **2.** To wear a mask; to be disguised in any way.

Mask'er (másk'ẽr), *n.* One who wears a mask.

Mas'lin (măz'lĭn *or* măs'-), *n.* [From OE. *missellane*, *miscellane*. See MISCELLANEOUS.] A mixture of different materials; esp.: (*a*) A mixture of metals resembling brass. (*b*) A mixture of different sorts of grain.

Mas'lin, *a.* Composed of different materials or sorts.

Ma'son (mā'sn), *n.* [F. *maçon*, LL. *macio*, *mattio*, *macerio*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** One whose occupation is to build with stone or brick; also, one who prepares stone for building purposes. **2.** A Freemason.

Ma-son'ic (mā-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Freemasons, or to their craft or mysteries.

Ma'son-ry (mā'sn-rў), *n.* **1.** Art or occupation of a mason. **2.** The work or performance of a mason. **3.** That which is built by a mason. **4.** Freemasonry.

Mas'o-ret'ic (măs'ō-rĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or relating to the
Mas'o-ret'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Masora, a Jewish critical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, composed in the eighth and ninth centuries.

Masque (másk), *n.* A mask; a masquerade.

Mas'quer-ade' (măs'kẽr-ād'), *n.* [F. *mascarade*. See MASK.] **1.** An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, etc. **2.** Acting or living under false pretenses; disguise.

Mas'quer-ade', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASQUERADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASQUERADING.] **1.** To take part in a masquerade. **2.** To make a show of being what one is not.

Mas'quer-ad'er (-ād'ẽr), *n.* One who masquerades.

Mass (más), *n.* [AS. *mæsse*, LL. *missa*, from L. *mittere*, *missum*, to send, dismiss; — from the use in the ancient churches, of the words: "Ite, *missa* est" [*sc.* ecclesia], to dismiss those who had participated. See MISSILE.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The sacrifice in the sacrament of the Eucharist, or the consecration and oblation of the host. **2.** (*Mus.*) The portions of the Mass usually set to music, considered as a musical composition.

High mass, mass with incense, music, the assistance of a deacon, etc.

Mass, *n.* [F. *masse*, L. *massa*; akin to Gr. μᾶζα a barley cake, fr. μάσσειν to knead.] **1.** A quantity of matter or aggregation of particles cohering together or constituting one body or quantity, usually of considerable size. **2.** (*Phar.*) A medicinal substance made into a lump, of consistency suitable for making pills. **3.** A large quantity; a sum. **4.** Bulk; magnitude; body; size. **5.** The principal part; the main body. **6.** (*Physics*) The quantity of matter which a body contains, irrespective of its bulk or volume.

The masses, the great body of the people, as contrasted with the higher classes; the populace.

Mass, *v. t.* To form or collect into a mass or masses.

Mas'sa-cre (măs'sà-kẽr), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *mazacrium*; cf. Prov. G. *metzgern*, *metzgen*, to kill cattle.] The killing of a considerable number of human beings under circumstances of atrocity or cruelty.

Syn. — Butchery; carnage. — *Massacre* emphasizes the large number and helplessness or innocence of those killed; *butchery*, the cold-blooded cruelty in the killing; *carnage* points to the heaped-up bodies of the slain.

Mas'sa-cre (măs'sà-kẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASSACRED (-kẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASSACRING (-krĭng).] To kill (human beings) in considerable numbers cruelly or needlessly; to butcher; to slaughter.

Mas'sage (măs'sāj; *F.* mà-sàzh'), *n.* [F.] A rubbing or kneading of the body, esp. for remedial purposes.

Mas'si-cot (măs'sĭ-kŏt), *n.* [F.] (*Chem.*) Lead protoxide, PbO, in the form of a yellow amorphous powder. It is used as a pigment.

Mass'i-ness (más'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being massy; ponderousness.

Mass'ive (más'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; compacted; weighty; heavy; massy. **2.** (*Min.*) In mass; having a regular form. — **Mass'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Mass'ive-ness**, *n.*

Mass'y (más'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* MASSIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MASSIEST.] Compacted into, or consisting of, a mass; ponderous; bulky and heavy.

Mast (mást), *n.* [AS. *mæst*, fem.; akin to E. *meat*.] The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees.

Mast, *n.* [AS. *mæst*, masc.; akin to G. *mast*, Icel. *mastr*.] (*Naut.*) A pole or spar, set upright in a boat or vessel, to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, etc.

Mast, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASTING.] To furnish with a mast or masts.

Mast'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel having (so many) masts; — used only in compounds; as, a two-*master*.

Mas'ter (más'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *maistre*, *mestre*, F. *maître*, fr. L. *magister*, orig. a double comparative fr. root of *magnus* great, akin to Gr. μέγας.] **1.** A male person who has more or less complete authority and control over one or more living beings or inanimate things; a governor, ruler, director, leader, manager, employer, or owner. **2.** One who has attained great skill in the use or application of anything. **3.** A title given by courtesy, now commonly pronounced *mister*, except when given to boys. **4.** A young gentleman; a lad. **5.** (*Naut.*) The commander of a merchant vessel; the captain. In the navy, a commissioned officer of low rank, who formerly had immediate charge of sailing the vessel. **6.** A person holding an office of authority among the Freemasons, or other civic society, esp. the presiding officer.

Master key, a key adapted to open several locks differing somewhat from each other; fig., a rule or principle of general application. — **Master stroke**, a masterly achievement; a consummate action.

Mas'ter (más'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASTERING.] **1.** To become the master of; to subject to one's will, control, or authority; to subdue. **2.** To become an adept in.

Mas'ter-ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Inclined to play the master; domineering. **2.** Having or indicating the skill or power of a master. — **Mas'ter-ful-ly**, *adv.*

Mas'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Suitable to, or characteristic of, a master. **2.** Imperious; domineering; arbitrary.

Mas'ter-ly, *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Mas'ter-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill; a supreme achievement.

Mas'ter-ship, *n.* **1.** State or office of a master. **2.** Mastery; superiority.

Mas'ter-y (-ў), *n.* **1.** Position or authority of a master; dominion; supremacy. **2.** Victory; preëminence; triumph. **3.** Act or process of mastering; state of having mastered.

Mast'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) Top or head of a mast.

Mas'tic (măs'tĭk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mastiche*, *mastichum*, Gr. μαστίχη, fr. μασᾶσθαι to chew, because of its being used in the East for chewing.] **1.** A resin exuding from a shrubby tree (*Pistacia Lentiscus*) of the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean; also, the tree itself. **2.** A cement composed of burnt clay, litharge, and linseed oil.

Mas'ti-ca-ble (-tĭ-kà-b'l), *a.* That may be masticated.

Mas'ti-cate (măs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASTICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASTICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *masticare*, p. p. *-atus*, prob. fr. *mastiche* mastic.] To grind with, or as with, the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew.

Mas'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of masticating.

Mas'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who masticates. **2.** A machine for cutting material into pieces.

Mas'ti-ca-to-ry (măs'tĭ-kà-tŏ-rў), *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.

Mas'ti-ca-to-ry, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance to be chewed to increase the flow of the saliva.

Mas'tich (-tĭk), *n.* See MASTIC.

Mas'tiff (más'tĭf), *n.* [Prob. fr. Prov. E. *masty*, adj.,

large, n., a great dog.] (*Zoöl.*) A breed of large dogs noted for strength and courage.

Mast'lin (măst'lĭn), *n.* See MASLIN.

Mas'to-don (măs'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. μαστός breast + ὀδούς, ὀδοντος, a tooth. So called from the conical projections upon its molar teeth.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of mammals closely allied to and generally larger than the elephant.

Mastiff. 1/26

Mas'toid (măs'-toid), *a.* [Gr. μαστοειδής; μαστός the breast + εἶδος form.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Resembling the nipple or the breast; — applied specifically to a process of the temporal bone behind the ear. (*b*) Pertaining to, or in the region of, the mastoid process.

Mas-tol'o-gy (măs-tŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. μαστός the breast + *-logy.*] The natural history of Mammalia.

Mas'tur-ba'tion (măs'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *masturbari*, p. p. *-atus*, to practice onanism.] Self-pollution.

Mast'y (măst'y), *a.* [See 1st MAST.] Full of mast.

Mat (măt), *n.* [AS. *matt*, *meatt*, fr. L. *matta* a mat made of rushes.] **1.** A fabric of sedge, rushes, husks, straw, or similar material, used for wiping shoes, for covering a floor, etc. **2.** Any similar fabric, for various uses. **3.** Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven. **4.** An ornamental border put under the glass which covers a framed picture.

Mat, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATTED (măt'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATTING.] **1.** To cover or lay with mats. **2.** To twist, twine, or felt together; to entangle.

Mat'a-dore } (măt'ă-dōr; *Sp.* má'tá-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.
Mat'a-dor } *matador*, prop., a killer, fr. *matar* to kill, L. *mactare* to kill.] **1.** The killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights. **2.** (*Card Playing*) In quadrille or omber, the three principal trumps.

Ma-tan'za (má-tăn'zá; *Sp.* má-tán'thá), *n.* [Sp.] A place where animals are slaughtered for their hides and tallow. [*Western U. S.*]

Match (măch), *n.* [OE. *macche*, F. *mèche*, fr. L. *myxa* a lamp nozzle, Gr. μύξα mucus, nostril, a lamp nozzle.] Anything used for catching and retaining or communicating fire; esp., a small splint of wood dipped at one end in a substance easily ignited by friction.

Match, *n.* [OE. *macche*, AS. *gemæcca;* akin to *gemaca*, and to OHG. *gimah* suitable, convenient; fr. root of E. *make*, v.] **1.** A person or thing equal or similar to another; one able to cope with another; an equal; a mate. **2.** A bringing or coming together of two parties suited to one another, as for a union, a contest, or the like. Specif.: (*a*) A contest to try strength or skill, or to determine superiority. (*b*) A marriage. **3.** A candidate for matrimony. **4.** Equality of conditions in contest or competition. **5.** Suitable or harmonious combination.

Match, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATCHED (măcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATCHING.] **1.** To be a mate or match for; to rival or oppose successfully; to equal. **2.** To bring a match, or equal, against. **3.** To make or procure the equal of, or that which corresponds with. **4.** To make equal, proportionate, or suitable; to adapt, fit, or suit (one thing *to* another). **5.** To marry; to give in marriage. **6.** To fit together, or make suitable for fitting together.

Match, *v. i.* **1.** To be united in marriage; to mate. **2.** To be of equal or similar size, figure, color, or quality; to correspond.

Match'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being matched.

Match'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, matches.

Match'less, *a.* Having no equal; unequaled. — **Match'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Match'less-ness,** *n.*

Match'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* A gunlock containing a match for firing the priming; hence, a musket so fired.

Match'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes matches for burning. **2.** One who contrives marriages.

Match'mak'ing, *a.* Busy in contriving marriages.

Mate (māt), *n.* & *v.* (*Chess*) Same as CHECKMATE.

Mate, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** One of two (or rarely more) customarily associated or combined; companion; associate; specif., a husband or wife; one of a sexual pair. **2.** A suitable companion; match; equal. **3.** (*Naut.*) An officer in a merchant vessel ranking below the captain. In the navy, a subordinate officer or assistant.

Mate (māt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATING.] **1.** To match; to marry. **2.** To match one's self against; to oppose as equal.

Mate, *v. i.* To be or become a mate or mates.

Mate'less, *a.* Having no mate.

Ma-te'ri-al (má-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *materialis*, fr. *materia* stuff, matter.] **1.** Consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; physical. **2.** Hence: Pertaining to, or affecting, the physical nature of man; relating to the body. **3.** Of solid or weighty character; of consequence; important; essential. **4.** (*Logic*) Pertaining to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing.

Ma-te'ri-al, *n.* The substance or matter of which anything is made or may be made.

Ma-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine of materialists. **2.** Devotion to the material nature and its wants, or to material interests.

Ma-te'ri-al-ist (má-tē'rĭ-*al*-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who denies the existence of spiritual substances or agents, and maintains that spiritual phenomena, so called, are the result of some peculiar organization of matter. **2.** One who holds to the existence of matter.

Ma-te'ri-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Ma-te'ri-al-is'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), } to materialism.

Ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being material; corporeity. **2.** Importance.

Ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of materializing, or state of being materialized.

Ma-te'ri-al-ize (má-tē'rĭ-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATERIALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATERIALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] **1.** To invest with the properties of matter. **2.** To regard as matter. **3.** To occupy with material interests. **4.** (*Spiritualism*) To make visible in, or as if in, a material form; — said of spirits.

Ma-te'ri-al-ize, *v. i.* To appear as a material form; to take substantial shape. [*Colloq.*]

Ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a material state, manner, or degree.

Ma-te'ri-al-ness, *n.* State of being material.

‖ **Ma-te'ri-a med'i-ca** (má-tē'rĭ-ă mĕd'ĭ-ká). [L. See MATTER; MEDICAL.] **1.** Material or substance used in the composition of remedies; — a general term for all substances used as curative agents. **2.** That branch of medical science which treats of such substances.

‖ **Ma'té'ri'el'** (má'tā'rē'ĕl'), *n.* [F.] That in a complex system which constitutes the *materials*, or instruments employed; — distinguished from *personnel.*

Ma-ter'nal (má-tẽr'nal), *a.* [F. *maternel*, L. *maternus*, fr. *mater* mother.] Of or pertaining to a mother; belonging to a mother; motherly. — **Ma-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

Ma-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tỹ), *n.* [F. *maternité.*] State of being a mother; character or relation of a mother.

Math (măth), *n.* [AS. *mæð;* akin to *māwan* to mow, G. *mahd* math.] A mowing, or that which is gathered by mowing. [*Obs.*, except in composition]

Math'e-mat'ic (măth'ĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *mathématique*, L. *mathematicus*, Gr. μαθηματικός disposed to learn, belonging to learning or the sciences, esp. to mathematics, fr. μάθημα learning, pl. μαθήματα things learned, learning, science, esp. mathematics, fr. μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, to learn.] Mathematical.

Math'e-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of, or pert. or according to, mathematics; hence, theoretically precise; accurate. — **Math'e-mat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [mathematics.

Math'e-ma-ti'cian (-mă-tĭsh'*an*), *n.* One versed in

Math'e-mat'ics (-măt'ĭks), *n.* That science, or class of sciences, which treats of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from quantities known or supposed.

Mat'in (măt'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *matutinum* morning, *matutinus* of morning, *Matuta* goddess of the morning.] **1.** Morning. [*Obs.*] **2.** *pl.* Morning worship or service, esp. prayers or songs. **3.** Time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Roman Catholic Church.

Mat'in, *a.* Of or pert. to the morning, or to matins.

Mat'i-née' (măt'ĭ-nā'; *F.* má'tē'nā'), *n.* [F., fr. *matin.*] A reception, or a musical or dramatic entertainment, held in the daytime.

Ma-trass' (má-trăs' *or* măt'răs), *n.* [F. *matras;* of uncertain origin.] (*Chem.*) A round-bottomed glass flask having a long neck.

Mat'ress (măt'rĕs), *n.* See MATTRESS.

Ma'tri-arch (mā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *mater* mother + *-arch.*] The mother and ruler of a family or of her descendants; a ruler by maternal right.

Ma'trice (mā'trĭs *or* măt'rĭs), *n.* Matrix. [cide.

Mat'ri-ci'dal (măt'rĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Of or pert. to matri-

Mat'ri-cide (măt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* **1.** [L. *matricidium; mater* mother + *caedere* to kill.] The murder of a mother by her child. **2.** [L. *matricida.*] One who murders one's own mother.

Ma-tric'u-late (mȧ-trĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATRICULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATRICULATING.] [L. *matricula* a public roll, dim. of *matrix* mother, also, a public register.] To enter in a register; specif., to admit to membership in a body or society, esp. in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

Ma-tric'u-late, *v. i.* To go through the process of being matriculated.

Ma-tric'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of matriculating; state of being matriculated.

Mat'ri-mo'ni-al (măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to matrimony or marriage; derived from marriage; nuptial; hymeneal. — **Mat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Connubial; conjugal; sponsal; spousal.

Mat'ri-mo-ny (măt'rĭ-mō-nў), *n.* [OE. *matrimoine,* through OF. fr. L. *matrimonium,* fr. *mater* mother.] **1.** The union of man and woman as husband and wife. **2.** A kind of game at cards.

Syn. — Marriage; wedlock. See MARRIAGE.

Ma'trix (mā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* MATRICES (măt'rĭ-sēz). [L., fr. *mater* mother.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The womb. **2.** Hence, that which gives form or origin to anything; as: (*a*) (*Mech.*) A die; a mold. (*b*) (*Min.*) The earthy or stony substance in which metallic ores or crystallized minerals are found. (*c*) *pl.* (*Dyeing*) The five simple colors, black, white, blue, red, and yellow. **3.** (*Biol.*) The lifeless portion of tissue between cells.

Ma'tron (mā'trŭn), *n.* [F. *matrone,* L. *matrona,* fr. *mater* mother.] **1.** A wife or a widow, esp. one who has borne children; a woman of motherly manners. **2.** A housekeeper, esp. one in a public institution; a head nurse in a hospital. [body of matrons.

Mat'ron-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** State of a matron. **2.** A

Mat'ron-al (măt'rŭn-*al or* mā'trŭn-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a matron; grave; motherly.

Mat'ron-ize (-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make a matron of; to make matronly. **2.** To act as a matron toward.

Ma'tron-ly (mā'trŭn-lў), *a.* **1.** Advanced in years; elderly. **2.** Like, or befitting, a matron; grave; sedate.

Matte (măt), *n.* [F.; of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Metallurgy*) A partly reduced copper sulphide. **2.** A dead or dull finish, as in gilding. [burnished.

Mat'ted (măt'tĕd), *a.* Having a dull surface; un-

Mat'ter (-tĕr), *n.* [F. *matière,* fr. L. *materia.*] **1.** That of which anything is composed; constituent substance; material. **2.** That of which the sensible universe and all existent bodies are composed; body; substance. **3.** That with regard to, or about which, anything takes place or is done. **4.** That of which one has to treat, or with which one has to do; concern; affair; business. **5.** Affair worthy of account; thing of consequence; — chiefly in the phrases *what matter?, no matter,* etc. **6.** Inducing cause or occasion; difficulty; trouble. **7.** Amount; portion; space; — often indefinite. **8.** Pus; purulent substance. **9.** (*Metaph.*) That which is permanent, or is supposed to be given, and in or upon which changes are effected by psychological or physical processes and relations; — opposed to *form.* **10.** (*Print.*) Written manuscript, or any copy; also, type set up.

Mat'ter (măt'tĕr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATTERED (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATTERING.] To be of importance; to import; to signify.

Mat'ter-of-fact' (-ŏv-făkt'), *a.* Adhering to facts; not fanciful or imaginative; commonplace; dry.

Mat'ter-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Full of substance or matter; important. **2.** Generating or containing pus.

Mat'ting (-tĭng), *n.* [From MAT, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** Act of making a mat; the process of becoming matted. **2.** Mats in general, or collectively; a matlike fabric; a kind of carpeting made of straw, etc. **3.** Materials for mats. **4.** An ornamental border.

Mat'ting, *n.* [See MATTE.] A dull, lusterless surface in certain of the arts.

Mat'tock (-tŭk), *n.* [AS. *mattuc;* cf. W. *matog.*] An implement for digging and grubbing, having one blade like an adz and the other like a narrow ax or a pick.

Mat'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [OF. *materas,* LL. *matratium,* fr. Ar. *maṭraḥ* place where anything is thrown, what is thrown under something, fr. *ṭaraḥa* to throw.] **1.** A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other material fastened in place. **2.** (*Hydraulic Engin.*) A mass of interwoven brush, poles, etc., to protect a bank.

Mat'u-rant (măt'ū-*rant*), *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine, or application, which promotes suppuration.

Mat'u-rate (măt'ū-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATURATING (-rā'tĭng).] [L. *maturare,* p. p. *-atus,* fr. *maturus* mature.] **1.** To bring or come to ripeness or maturity. **2.** To promote the perfect suppuration of (an abscess); to suppurate.

Mat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Process of maturating.

Mat'u-ra-tive (măt'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* Conducing to, or promoting, maturation.

Ma-ture' (mȧ-tūr'), *a.* [*Compar.* MATURER (-ĕr); *superl.* MATUREST.] [L. *maturus.*] **1.** Brought by natural process to completeness of growth and development; full-grown; ripe. **2.** Completely worked out; fully prepared; perfected. **3.** Of or pertaining to a condition of full development. **4.** Come to, or in a state of, completed suppuration.

Syn. — Ripe; perfect; completed; digested; ready. — *Mature* and *ripe* both describe *fullness* of growth. *Mature* indicates the completed process; *ripe,* the result.

Ma-ture' (mȧ-tūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATURED (-tūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATURING.] To bring or hasten to maturity; to ripen; to complete.

Ma-ture', *v. i.* **1.** To advance toward maturity; to become mature. **2.** To become due, as a note.

Ma-ture'ly, *adv.* In a mature manner.

Ma-ture'ness, *n.* State or quality of being mature.

Mat'u-res'cent (măt'ū-rĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *maturescens,* p. pr., deriv. of *maturus* mature.] Approaching maturity.

Ma-tu'ri-ty (mȧ-tū'rĭ-tў), *n.* State or quality of being mature or having matured.

Mat'u-ti'nal (măt'ū-tī'nal), *a.* [See MATIN.] Of or pertaining to the morning; early.

Maud'lin (mȧd'lĭn), *a.* [From *Maudlin,* a contr. of *Magdalen,* OE. *Maudeleyne,* who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] **1.** Tearful; exciting to tears; excessively sentimental; weak and silly. **2.** Drunk, or somewhat drunk.

Mau'ger } (mą'gĕr), *prep.* [OF. *maugré, malgré.* See
Mau'gre } MAL-; AGREE.] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding. [hammer or beetle.

Maul (mąl), *n.* [See MALL, *n.*] A heavy wooden

Maul, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAULED (mąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAULING.] To beat with, or as with, a maul.

Maul'-stick' (mąl'stĭk'), *n.* [G. *malerstock,* lit., painter stick.] A stick used by painters as a hand rest.

Maund (mȧnd *or* mąnd), } *v. i. & t.* [Cf. F. *mendier*
Maund'er (-ẽr), } to beg, E. *mendicant.*] **1.** To beg. [*Obs.*] **2.** To mutter; to mumble; to grumble.

Maund'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who maunders.

Maun'dril (mąn'drĭl), *n.* [Cf. MANDREL.] (*Coal Mining*) A pick with two prongs, to pry with.

Maun'dy Thurs'day (mąn'dў thûrz'dā; 48). [OE. *maunde* a command, OF. *mandé,* L. *mandatum* (see MANDATE); — so called from the ancient custom of washing the feet of the poor on this day, as a fulfillment of the "new commandment," *John* xiii. 5, 34.] (*Eccl.*) The Thursday in Passion week, or next before Good Friday.

Mau'so-le'um (mą'sō-lē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -LEUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LEA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *μαυσωλεῖον,* fr. Μαύσωλος Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom his widow erected a stately monument.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

Mauve (mōv), *n.* [F., mallow, L. *malva.* So named from the color of the petals of the common mallow.] A color of a delicate purple, violet, or lilac hue.

Mav'er-ick (măv'ẽr-ĭk), *n.* A bullock or heifer that has not been branded, and is unclaimed or wild; — said to be from *Maverick,* the name of a cattle owner in Texas who neglected to brand his cattle. [*Southwestern U. S.*]

Ma'vis (mā'vĭs), *n.* [F. *mauvis,* Arm. *milvid,* Corn. *melhuez.*] (*Zoöl.*) The European song thrush.

Maw (mą), *n.* [OE. *mawe,* AS. *maga* stomach; akin to G. *magen.*] A stomach; in birds, the craw; — now used only of the lower animals.

Mawk (mąk), *n.* [OE. *mauk, maðck,* Icel. *maðkr;* akin to E. *mad* earthworm.] **1.** A maggot. [*Scot.*] **2.** A slattern. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Maw'kin (mą'kĭn), *n.* See MALKIN.

Mawk'ish (mąk'ĭsh), *a.* [Orig., maggoty. See MAWK.] **1.** Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous. **2.** Easily disgusted; squeamish; sentimentally fastidious. — **Mawk'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Mawk'ish-ness,** *n.*

Maw'worm' (mą'wûrm'), *n.* [*Maw* + *worm.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any intestinal worm found in the stomach.

‖ **Max-il'la** (măks-ĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* MAXILLÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *mala* jaw, jawbone.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The bone of either the upper or the under jaw; usually, the bone, or principal bone, of the upper jaw. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the lower or outer jaws of arthropods.

Max'il-lar (măks'ĭl-lẽr), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or desig-
Max'il-la-ry (-lă-rў), } nating, the maxilla.
Max-il'li-ped (măks-ĭl'lĭ-pĕd), *n.* [*Maxilla* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the mouth appendages of Crustacea, situated next behind the maxillæ.

Max'im (măks'ĭm), *n.* [F. *maxime*, L. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*), the greatest (i. e., weightiest) proposition or axiom, fr. *maximus* greatest, superl. of *magnus* great.] **1.** An established principle or proposition; an axiom of practical wisdom; adage; proverb; aphorism. **2.** (*Mus.*) The longest note formerly used, equal to two longs.
Syn. — Axiom; apothegm; saying. See AXIOM.

Max'i-mum (-ĭ-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* MAXIMA (-mă). [L., neut. from *maximus*. See MAXIM.] The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; or the greatest value attained by a varying quantity.

Max'i-mum, *a.* Greatest in quantity, value, or degree.

May (mā), *v.* [*imp.* MIGHT (mĭt).] [AS. pres. *mæg* I am able, pret. *meahte, mihte*; akin to D. *mogen*, G. *mögen*, Icel. *mega*, Goth. *magan*.] An auxiliary verb qualifying the meaning of another verb, by expressing: (*a*) Ability, competency, or possibility; — now oftener expressed by *can*. (*b*) Liberty; permission; allowance. (*c*) Contingency or liability; possibility or probability. (*d*) Modesty, courtesy, or concession, or a desire to soften a question or remark. (*e*) Desire or wish.

May, *n.* [F. *Mai*, L. *Maius*; — so named in honor of the goddess *Maia* (Gr. *Maîa*), daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury by Jupiter.] **1.** The fifth month of the year. **2.** Fig.: The springtime of life. **3.** (*Bot.*) The flowers of the hawthorn; also, the hawthorn.
May apple (*Bot.*), the fruit of the American plant *Podophyllum peltatum*; also, the plant itself. — **May beetle, May bug** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of large beetles that appear in the winged state in May. — **May Day**, the first day of May. — **May queen**, a girl or young woman crowned queen in the sports of May Day.

May'be (mā'bē), *adv.* [For *it may be*.] Perhaps; possibly; peradventure.

May'flow'er (mā'flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) In England, the hawthorn; in New England, the trailing arbutus.

May'hap (mā'hăp), *adv.* Perhaps. [*Prov.* or *Dial.*]

May'hem (mā'hĕm), *n.* [Same word as MAIM.] (*Law*) The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any member necessary for defense or protection.

May'ing (mā'ĭng), *n.* The celebrating of May Day.

Ma'yon'naise' (mā'yŏ'nāz'), *n.* [F.] A sauce compounded of raw yolks of eggs beaten up with olive oil, and seasoned. Also, a dish dressed with this sauce.

May'or (mā'ẽr), *n.* [F. *maire*, fr. L. *major* greater, higher, compar. of *magnus* great.] The chief magistrate of a city or a borough. [a mayor.

May'or-al-ty (-ăl-tў), *n.* Office, or term of office, of

May'or-ess (mā'ẽr-ĕs), *n.* The wife of a mayor.

May'pole' (mā'pōl'), *n.* A tall, wreathed pole about which the rustic May-day sports were had.

May'weed' (mā'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A strong-scented composite plant (*Anthemis Cotula*), native of Europe, but now common in the United States. (*b*) The feverfew.

Ma-za'ma (mă-zä'mă), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A goatlike ante-
Ma-za'me (mă-zä'mă), } lope which inhabits the Rocky Mountains.

Maz'ard, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] The jaw; the head or skull. [*Obs.*]

Maze (māz), *n.* [OE. *mase*; origin uncertain.] **1.** Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty; bewilderment. **2.** A confusing and baffling network, as of paths.
Syn. — Labyrinth; intricacy. See LABYRINTH.

Maze (māz), *v. t.* To perplex greatly; to amaze.

Maz'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OE. *maser*, akin to Icel. *mǫsurr* maple.] A large drinking bowl, — orig. of maple. [*Obs.*]

Ma-zol'o-gy (mă-zŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. μαζός breast + *-logy*.] Same as MASTOLOGY.

Ma-zour'ka (mă-zōōr'kă), } *n.* A Polish dance, or the
Ma-zur'ka (mă-zûr'kă), } music for it.

Maz'y (mā'zў), *a.* [From MAZE.] Perplexed with turns and windings; winding; intricate; confusing; perplexing. — **Maz'zi-ly** (mā'zĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Maz'zi-ness**, *n.*

Me (mē), *pers. pron.* [AS. *mē*, dat. & acc., *mec*, acc. only; akin to D. *mij*, G. *mich*, Icel. & Goth. *mik*, L. *me*, Gr. *μέ, ἐμέ*, Skr. *mā, mām*.] The person speaking, regarded as an object (direct or indirect); myself.

Mead (mēd), *n.* [OE. *mede*, AS. *meodo*; akin to G. *met*, *meth*, W. *medd*, Gr. *μέθυ* wine, Skr. *madhu* honey, a sweet drink.] **1.** A fermented drink made of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc. **2.** A drink composed of a flavoring sirup and water. [*U. S.*]

Mead (mēd), *n.* [AS. *mæd*. See MEADOW.] Meadow.

Mead'ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* [AS. *meadu*; akin to *mæd*, and to G. *matte*.] **1.** A tract of land, usually low or level, producing grass which is mown for hay. **2.** Low land near rivers or the sea covered with coarse grass or rank herbage.

Mead'ow, *a.* Of or pertaining to a meadow; of the nature of a meadow.
Meadow grass (*Bot.*), any one of several grasses of the genus *Poa*, common in meadows, and valued for hay and for pasture. — **Meadow lark** (*Zoöl.*), any species of *Sturnella*, a genus of American birds allied to the starlings.

Meadow Lark.

Mead'ow-sweet' (-swēt'), } *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of sev-
Mead'ow-wort' (-wûrt'), } eral species of *Spiræa*, esp. the shrubby, white- or pink-flowered *S. salicifolia*, and the herbaceous, white-flowered *S. Ulmaria*.

Mead'ow-y (mĕd'ō-ў), *a.* Of or pertaining to meadows; resembling, or consisting of, meadow.

Mea'ger } (mē'gẽr), *a.* [OE. *megre*, F. *maigre*, L.
Mea'gre } *macer*; akin to G. *mager*.] **1.** Destitute of, or having little, flesh; thin; lean. **2.** Destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like. — **Mea'ger-ly, Mea'gre-ly**, *adv.* — **Mea'ger-ness, Mea'gre-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Thin; lean; lank; gaunt; starved; hungry; poor; emaciated; scanty; barren.

Meal (mēl), *n.* [OE. *mele*, AS. *mǣl*; akin to E. *meal* repast.] A part; fragment; portion. [*Ob.*]

Meal, *n.* [OE. *mel*; akin to E. *meal* a part, G. *mal* time, *mahl* meal, Goth. *mēl* time, and E. *measure*.] The portion of food taken at a particular time for the satisfaction of appetite; repast; act or time of eating a meal.

Meal, *n.* [OE. *mele*, AS. *melu, melo*; akin to D. *meel*, G. *mehl*, also to L. *molere* to grind, Gr. *μύλη* mill, and E. *mill*.] Grain (esp. maize, rye, or oats) coarsely ground and unbolted; also, a kind of flour made from beans, pease, etc.

Meal'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being mealy. [meal.

Meal'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The usual time of eating a

Meal'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* MEALIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MEALIEST.] **1.** Having the qualities of meal; soft, dry, and friable. **2.** Overspread with something like meal.

Meal'y-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Using soft words; plausible; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language.

Mean (mēn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEANT (mĕnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEANING.] [OE. *menen*, AS. *mǣnan* to recite, tell, intend, wish; akin to G. *meinen*, and to E. *mind*.] **1.** To have in the mind, as a purpose; to intend; to design. **2.** To signify; to import.

Mean (mēn), *a.* [*Compar.* MEANER (-ẽr); *superl.* MEANEST.] [OE. *mene*, AS. *mǣne* wicked; akin to *mān*, a., wicked, n., wickedness, G. *meineid* perjury.] **1.** Destitute of distinction or eminence; common; humble. **2.** Low-minded; base; spiritless. **3.** Of little value or account. **4.** Of poor quality. **5.** Penurious; stingy.
Syn. — Ignoble; abject; beggarly; wretched; degraded; degenerate; vulgar; vile; servile; menial; groveling; slavish; dishonorable; disgraceful; shameful; despicable; contemptible; paltry; sordid.

Mean, *a.* [OE. *mene*, OF. *meiien*, fr. L. *medianus*, a., middle, fr. *medius*; akin to E. *mid*.] **1.** Occupying a middle position; middle; intermediate. **2.** (*Math.*) Average; having a value intermediate between extremes.

Mean, *n.* **1.** That which is mean, or intermediate; the middle point, place, rate, or degree. **2.** (*Math.*) A quantity having an intermediate value between several others, from which it is derived, and of which it expresses the resultant value. **3.** That through which, or by the help of which, an end is attained; — usually in the plural form *means*, but often construed as singular. **4.** *pl.* Hence: Resources; property, revenue, or the like, considered as the condition of easy livelihood, or an instrumentality at command for effecting a purpose.
By all means, certainly; without fail. — By any means, in any way; possibly; at all. — By no means, *or* By no manner of means, not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.

Me-an'der (mē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [L. *Maeander*, orig., a river in Phrygia, proverbial for its many windings, Gr. *Μαίανδρος*.] **1.** A winding, crooked, or involved course. **2.** A tortuous or intricate movement.

Me-an'der, *v. t.* & *i.* To wind, turn, or twist.

Mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is meant or intended; purpose; aim. **2.** That which is signified; import. — **Mean'ing-less**, *a.* — **Mean'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Mean'ly, *adv.* [From 2d MEAN.] In a mean manner.

Mean'ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being mean; want of excellence; stinginess. **2.** A mean act.

Meant (mĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of MEAN.

Mean'time' (mēn'tim'), **Mean'while'** (-hwīl'), *n.* The intervening time.

Mean'time', **Mean'while'**, *adv.* In the intervening time; during the interval.

Mea'sle (mē'z'l), *n.* [OF. *mesel*, deriv. of L. *miser*. See MISER.] A leper. [*Obs.*]

Mea'sle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tapeworm larva. See 2d MEASLES, 3.

Mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.* Leprosy; also, a leper. [*Obs.*]

Mea'sles, *n.*; *pl.* in form, but used as *singular* in senses 1 & 2. [D. *mazelen*; akin to G. *masern*, pl., and E. *mazer*, and orig. meaning, little spots.] **1.** (*Med.*) A contagious febrile disorder, marked by an eruption of red spots. **2.** (*Veter. Med.*) A disease of cattle and swine in which the flesh is filled with the embryos of different varieties of the tapeworm. **3.** *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The larvæ of any tapeworm (*Tænia*) in the cysticercus stage, when contained in meat.

Mea'sly (mē'zlĭ), *a.* Infected with measles.

Meas'ur-a-ble (mĕzh'ûr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being measured or computed. **2.** Moderate; not excessive. — **Meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Meas'uré (mĕzh'ûr; 135), *n.* [F. *mesure*, L. *mensura*, fr. *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure; akin to E. *meter*.] **1.** A standard of dimension; hence, a rule by which anything is adjusted or judged. **2.** An instrument by means of which size or quantity is measured. **3.** The dimensions or capacity of anything, reckoned according to some standard. **4.** A quantity determined by a standard; a stated or limited quantity or amount. **5.** Moderation; due restraint. **6.** Determined extent; limit; due proportion. **7.** Undefined quantity; extent; degree. **8.** Regulated division of movement, or one of the regular divisions; as in music, poetry, dancing, etc. **9.** (*Arith.*) A number which is contained in a given number a number of times without a remainder. **10.** A step or definite part of a progressive course or policy; a means to an end. **11.** Act of measuring; measurement. **12.** *pl.* (*Geol.*) Beds or strata.

Meas'ure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MEASURED (-ûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEASURING.] **1.** To ascertain by use of a measuring instrument; to take the dimensions of; hence, to estimate; to judge of; to appraise. **2.** To serve as the measure of. **3.** To adjust by a rule or standard. **4.** To allot or distribute by measure.

Meas'ure, *v. i.* **1.** To make a measurement or measurements. **2.** To result, or turn out, on measuring. **3.** To be of a certain extent, size, or quantity, according to a standard measure.

Meas'ured (-ûrd), *a.* Regulated or determined by, or as if by, a standard.

Meas'ure-less (-ûr-lĕs), *a.* Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable. — **Meas'ure-less-ness**, *n.*

Meas'ure-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act or result of measuring; mensuration. **2.** Extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity ascertained by measuring.

Meas'ur-er (-ûr-ẽr), *n.* One who measures.

Meat (mēt), *n.* [AS. *mete*; akin to D. *met* hashed meat, G. *mettwurst* sausage, Goth. *mats*.] Food, in general. Hence, the edible part of anything. Specif.: The flesh of animals used as food; esp., animal muscle.

‖ **Me-a'tus** (mē-ā'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.*; E. *pl.* MEATUSES (-ĕz). [L., a passage, fr. *meare* to go.] (*Anat.*) A natural passage or canal; as, the external auditory *meatus*.

Meat'y (mēt'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in meat.

Me-chan'ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *n.* An artisan; an artificer; one skilled or employed in working with machines or tools.

Me-chan'ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *mécanique*, L. *mechanicus*, Gr. *μηχανικός*, fr. *μηχανή* a machine.] **1.** Having to do with the application of the laws of motion in the art of constructing or making things. **2.** Of or pertaining to a mechanic or artificer, or to the class of artisans.

Me-chan'ic-al (mē-kăn'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion. **2.** Of or pertaining to a machine or to machinery or tools; made or formed by a machine or with tools. **3.** Done as if by a machine; proceeding automatically, or by habit, without special intention or reflection. **4.** Obtained by trial, by measurements, etc.; approximate; empirical. — **Me-chan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Me-chan'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Mechanical powers, certain simple instruments which convert a force acting through a given space into a greater force acting through a smaller space, or *vice versa*.

Mechanical Powers.
1 Lever; 2 Inclined Plane; 3 Wheel and Axle; 4 Screw; 5 Pulley; 6 Wedge.

Mech'a-ni'cian (mĕk'ȧ-nĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in the theory or construction of machines; a machinist.

Me-chan'ics (mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* That science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies.

Mech'an-ism (mĕk'an-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The arrangement or relation of the parts of a machine; the parts of a machine, taken collectively. **2.** Mechanical operation or action.

Mech'an-ist, *n.* A mechanician.

Me-cho'a-can (mē-chō'ȧ-kăn'; *Sp.* mā-chŏ'ä-kän'), *n.* A species of jalap, of feeble properties, obtained from *Michoacan*, in Mexico.

Me-con'ic (mē-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μηκωνικός* belonging to the poppy, fr. *μήκων* the poppy.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, the poppy or opium; specif. (*Chem.*), designating an acid related to aconitic acid, found in opium.

Med'al (mĕd'al), *n.* [F. *médaille*, It. *medaglia*, deriv. of L. *metallum* metal. See METAL.] A piece of metal in the form of a coin, struck with a device, and intended for a memento or reward.

Med'al, *v. t.* To honor or reward with a medal.

Med'al-ist, *n.* **1.** A person skilled in, or studious of, medals; a collector of medals. **2.** A designer of medals. **3.** One who has gained a medal.

Me-dal'lic (mē-dăl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a medal, or to medals.

Me-dal'lion (mē-dăl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *médaillon*, It. *medaglione*.] **1.** A large medal or memorial coin. **2.** A tablet bearing a figure or figures represented in relief.

Med'dle (mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MEDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEDDLING (-dlĭng).] [OE. *medlen* to mix, OF. *medler*, *mesler*, deriv. of L. *miscere* to mix.] **1.** To mix. [*Obs.*] **2.** To interfere or busy one's self improperly with another's affairs; specif., to handle or disturb another's property without permission.

Med'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who meddles; a busybody.

Med'dle-some (mĕd'd'l-sŭm), *a.* Given to meddling; officiously intrusive. — **Med'dle-some-ness**, *n.*

Me'di-æ'val (mē'dĭ-ē'val), *a.* [L. *medius* middle + *aevum* age.] Of or relating to the Middle Ages.

Me'di-æ'val-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The method or spirit of the Middle Ages; devotion to the institutions and practices of the Middle Ages.

Me'di-al (mē'dĭ-al), *a.* [L. *medialis*, fr. *medius* middle.] Of or pertaining to a mean or average; mean.

Me'di-an (mē'dĭ-an), *a.* [L. *medianus*, fr. *medius* middle.] Being in, or running through, the middle.

Me'di-ant (-ant), *n.* [L. *medians*, p. p. of *mediare* to halve.] (*Mus.*) The third note above the keynote. It divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

Me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *mediatus*, p. p. of *mediare*, v. t., to halve, v. i., to be in the middle.] **1.** Being between the two extremes; middle; intermediate. **2.** Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument; not immediate.

Me'di-ate (-āt), *v. i.* **1.** To intervene. [*R.*] **2.** To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each, esp. to reconcile differences.

Me'di-ate, *v. t.* To effect by mediation.

Me'di-ate-ly (-āt-lĭ), *adv.* In a mediate manner.

Me'di-ate-ness, *n.* State of being mediate.

Me'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mediating; interposition; intervention; intercession.

Me'di-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to mediation.

Me'di-a-tize (mē'dĭ-ȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To cause to act through an agent or to hold a subordinate position; to make mediately dependent.

Me'di-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who mediates; esp., one who interposes for reconciliation; intercessor.

Me'di-a-to'ri-al (-ȧ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a mediator, or to mediation.

Me'di-a'tor-ship (mē'dĭ-ā'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office of a mediator.

Me'di-a-to-ry (mē'dĭ-ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Mediatorial.

Med'ic (mĕd'ĭk), *n.* [L. *medica*, Gr. *μηδική* (sc. *πόα*) a kind of clover introduced from *Media*, from Μηδικός

Median.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Medicago*. *M. sativa* is the lucern. [medicated or healed.

Med'i-ca-ble (mĕd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

Med'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [LL. *medicalis*, L. *medicus* belonging to healing, fr. *mederi* to heal.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, the art of healing disease, or the science of medicine. **2.** Containing medicine; medicinal. — **Med'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Med'i-ca-ment (-ĭ-kȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *medicamentum*, fr. *medicare* to heal.] A medicine; a healing application.

Med'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEDICATING (-kā'tĭng).] [L. *medicare*, *medicari*, p. p. *-atus*.] **1.** To tincture or impregnate with anything medicinal; to drug. **2.** To treat with medicine. [cating.

Med'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of medi-

Med'i-ca-tive (mĕd'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Medicinal.

Me-dic'i-nal (mē-dĭs'ĭ-nal), *a.* [See MEDICINE.] **1.** Having curative or palliative properties; used or acting as a medicine. **2.** Of or pertaining to medicine; medical. — **Me-dic'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

Med'i-cine (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *medicina* (sc. *ars*), fr. *medicinus* medical, fr. *medicus* physician. See MEDICAL.] **1.** The science which relates to the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease. **2.** Any substance administered in the treatment of disease. **3.** A philter. [*Obs.*]

Med'i-cine, *v. t.* To give medicine to; to affect as a medicine does; to remedy; to cure.

Me'di-e'val. **Me'di-e'val-ism**, **Me'di-e'val-ist**. Same as MEDIÆVAL, MEDIÆVALISM, etc.

Me'di-oc'ri-ty (-ŏk'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being mediocre.

Med'i-tate (mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEDITATING.] [L. *meditari*, p. p. *-atus*.] To keep the mind in a state of contemplation; to think seriously; to muse; to cogitate; to reflect.

Med'i-tate, *v. t.* **1.** To contemplate; to keep the mind fixed upon; to study. **2.** To purpose; to design; to plan in the mind.

Syn. — To consider; ponder; weigh; revolve; study. — We *meditate* a design when we are looking out or waiting for the means of its accomplishment; we *contemplate* it when the means are at hand, and our decision is nearly or quite made. To *intend* is stronger, implying that we have decided to act when an opportunity may offer.

Med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of meditating; reflection; musing.

Med'i-ta-tive (mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Disposed to meditate, or to meditation. — **Med'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Med'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

Me'di-um (mē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. MEDIA (-ȧ), E. MEDIUMS (-ŭmz). [L. *medium* the middle, fr. *medius* middle.] **1.** That which lies in the middle, or between other things; intervening body or quantity. Hence, specif.: (*a*) Middle place or degree; mean. (*b*) (*Math.*) See MEAN. (*c*) (*Logic*) The mean or middle term of a syllogism. **2.** A substance through which an effect is transmitted from one thing to another. Hence: That through or by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; specif., a person through whom the action of another being is said to be manifested and transmitted. **3.** (*Paint.*) The liquid vehicle with which dry colors are ground and prepared for application.

Me'di-um, *a.* Having a middle position or degree; mean; intermediate; medial.

Medlar. Reduced.

Med'lar (mĕd'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *medler*, OF. *meslier*, L. *mespilum*, Gr. *μέσπιλον*, *μεσπίλη*.] A kind of tree; also, its fruit, which is not eaten till it has begun to decay.

Med'ley (-lȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MEDLEYS (-lĭz). [OF. *meslée*, *medlée*, *mellée*. See MEDDLE.] **1.** A mixture; jumble; hodgepodge. **2.** (*Mus.*) A composition of passages taken from different compositions; a potpourri. — **Med'ley**, *a.*

Med're-gal (mĕd'rē-gȧl), *n.*. (*Zöol.*) An edible fish of the Southern U. S. and the West Indies.

Me-dul'la (mē-dŭl'lȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The marrow of bones; also, the deep or inner portion of a part. **2.** (*Bot.*) Pith of plants.

‖ **Medulla oblongata** [L., oblong medulla] (*Anat.*), the posterior part of the brain connected with the spinal cord.

Me-dul'lar (-lẽr), *a.* See MEDULLARY.

Med'ul-la-ry (mĕd'ŭl-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) Pert. to, consisting of, or like, marrow. (*b*) Pertaining to the medulla oblongata. **2.** (*Bot.*) Filled with pith.

‖ **Me-du'sa** (mē-dū'sȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μέδουσα*.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The Gorgon; or one of the Gorgons, whose hair was changed into serpents. **2.** [*pl.* **-SÆ** (**-sē**).] (*Zoöl.*) Any free-swimming acaleph; a jellyfish.

Covered-eyed Medusa.

Meed (mēd), *n.* [AS. *mēd*, *meord*; akin to G. *miethe* hire, Gr. *μισθός*, Skr. *mīdha*.] **1.** That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit; reward; recompense. **2.** Merit or desert; worth.

Meek (mēk), *a.* [*Compar.* MEEKER (-ẽr); *superl.* MEEKEST.] [OE. *mek*, *meoc*; akin to D. *muik*.] **1.** Mild of temper; not vain, or haughty, or resentful; humble. **2.** Evincing mildness of temper, or patience. — **Meek'ly**, *adv.* — **Meek'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Submissive; yielding; unassuming. See GENTLE.

Meer'schaum (mēr'shȧm), *n.* [G., lit., sea foam; prob. fr. *meer* sea + *schaum* foam.] **1.** (*Min.*) A fine, white, claylike mineral, being a hydrous silicate of magnesia. It is manufactured into tobacco pipes, cigar holders, etc. **2.** A tobacco pipe made of this mineral.

Meet (mēt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MET (mĕt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEETING.] [AS. *mētan*, fr. *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting; akin to Goth. *gamōtjan*.] **1.** To join, or come in contact with; esp., to come upon or against, front to front. **2.** To confront in conflict; to encounter hostilely. **3.** To come close to; to come within the presence, influence, or recognition of. **4.** To perceive; to experience; to suffer. **5.** To equal; to satisfy.

Meet, *v. i.* **1.** To come together by mutual approach, esp. from opposite directions. **2.** To have an encounter or conflict. **3.** To assemble together; to congregate. **4.** To agree; to harmonize; to unite.

Meet, *n.* An assembling, esp. of huntsmen for the hunt; also, the persons assembled; the place of meeting.

Meet, *a.* [OE. *mete* fitting, moderate, scanty, AS. *mǣte* moderate; akin to *gemet* fit, meet, *metan* to mete, and G. *mässig* moderate, *gemass* fitting.] Suitable; fit; proper; appropriate; qualified; convenient.

Meet'ing, *n.* **1.** A coming together. **2.** A junction, crossing, or union. **3.** A congregation; a convention. **4.** An assembly for worship; — in England, applied disparagingly to the worshiping assemblies of Dissenters.

Syn. — Conference; assembly; company; convention; congregation; junction; confluence; union.

Meet'ing-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house of worship; a church; in England, a church of Dissenters.

Meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; properly.

Meet'ness, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; propriety.

Meg- (mĕg-), **Meg'a-** (mĕg'ȧ-), **Meg'a-lo-** (-lŏ-). [Gr. *μέγας*, gen. *μεγάλου*, great.] Combining forms signifying: (*a*) *Great, extended, powerful.* (*b*) (*Metric System, Elec., Mech.*, etc.) *A million times, a million of.*

Meg'a-ce-phal'ic (mĕg'ȧ-sĕ-făl'ĭk), } *a.* [*Mega-* + Gr.
Meg'a-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), } *κεφαλή* head.] (*Biol.*) Having a large head, or a large flower head.

Meg'a-dyne (-dīn), *n.* [*Mega-* + *dyne*.] (*Physics*) A measure of force, amounting to one million dynes.

Meg'a-leth'o-scope (-lĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Mega-* + *alethoscope*.] An optical apparatus in which pictures are viewed through a large lens with stereoptical effects.

Meg'a-lo- (mĕg'ȧ-lŏ-). See MEG-.

‖ **Meg'a-lo-sau'rus** (-są'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μέγας*, *μεγάλη*, great + *σαῦρος* lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct, gigantic, carnivorous dinosaur.

Meg'a-me'ter } (mĕg'ȧ-mē'tẽr *or* mē-găm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.*
Meg'a-me'tre } [*Mega-* + *meter*, *metre*.] In the metric system, one million meters.

Meg'am'père' (mĕg'ăm'pâr'), *n.* [*Mega-* + *ampère*.] (*Elec.*) A million ampères.

Meg'a-phone (mĕg'ȧ-fōn), *n.* [*Mega-* + Gr. *φωνή* voice.] A device to assist hearing at long distances.

Meg'a-scope (mĕg'ȧ-skōp), *n.* [*Mega-* + *-scope*.] A modification of the magic lantern, used esp. for throwing a magnified image of an opaque object on a screen.

Meg'a-seme (mĕg'ȧ-sēm), *a.* [*Mega-* + Gr. *σῆμα* sign, mark.] (*Anat.*) Having the orbital index relatively large; having the orbits narrow transversely.

Meg'a-there (mĕg'ȧ-thẽr), } *n.* [NL. *megathe-*
‖ **Meg'a-the'ri-um** (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), } *rium*, fr. Gr. *μέγας* great + *θηρίον* beast.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct gigantic quaternary mammal, allied to the ant-eaters and sloths.

Me-gilp' (mĕ-gĭlp'), **Me-gilph'** (mĕ-gĭlf'), *n.* (*Paint.*) A gelatinous compound of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors.

Meg'ohm' (mĕg'ōm'), *n.* [*Mega-* + *ohm.*] (*Elec.*) A measure of electrical resistance; one million ohms.

Me'grim (mē'grĭm), *n.* [F. *migraine*, through L. fr. Gr. *ἡμικρανία*; *ἡμι-* half + *κρανίον* skull.] **1.** A kind of sick or nervous headache, usually periodical and confined to one side of the head. **2.** A whim; a humor; *pl.*, low spirits. **3.** *pl.* (*Far.*) A sudden vertigo in a horse.

Me'grim, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The British smooth sole, or scaldfish.

Mein'e } (mān'ē), *n.* [OF. *maisniée, maisnie.* See
Mein'y } MENIAL.] A family, including servants, etc.; household; retinue; hence, a company. [*Obs.*]

Mei'o-cene (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* (*Geol.*) Miocene.

‖ **Mel'an-cho'li-a** (mĕl'ăn-kō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. See MELANCHOLY.] (*Med.*) A kind of mental unsoundness.

Mel'an-chol'ic (mĕl'ăn-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* Given to melancholy; melancholy; dejected; unhappy. [ancholy.

Mel'an-chol'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being mel-

Mel'an-chol-y (-kŏl-ĭ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *μελαγχολία*; *μελας, -ανος*, black + *χολή* gall, bile.] **1.** Depression of spirits; deep dejection; gloominess. **2.** Great and continued depression of spirits, accompanied by morbid brooding, delusions, etc., amounting to mental unsoundness; melancholia.

Mel'an-chol-y, *a.* **1.** Depressed in spirits; dejected; gloomy; dismal; disconsolate. **2.** Producing grief and dejection; calamitous; afflictive.

Syn. — Sad; dispirited; low-spirited; down-hearted; unhappy; hypochondriac; heavy; doleful; afflictive.

‖ **Mé'lange'** (mā'länzh'), *n.* [F.] Mixture; medley.

Mel'a-nism (mĕl'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας, -ανος*, black.] **1.** An undue development of dark-colored pigment (*melanin*) in the skin or its appendages. **2.** (*Med.*) Black jaundice.

Me-lan'o-type (mē-lăn'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας, -ανος*, black + *-type.*] (*Photog.*) A positive picture produced on a surface of black varnish, coating a thin plate of iron.

‖ **Mê'lée'** (mā'lā'), *n.* [F., fr. *mêler* to mix.] A confused fight; a hand to hand conflict; an affray.

Mel'i-lot (mĕl'ĭ-lŏt), *n.* [F. *mélilot*, L. *melilotus*, fr. Gr. *μελίλωτος, μελίλωτον*, a kind of clover; *μέλι* honey + *λωτός* lotus.] (*Bot.*) Any species of *Melilotus*, a genus of leguminous herbs having a vanillalike odor; sweet clover; hart's clover.

Mel'io-rate (mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MELIORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MELIORATING.] [L. *meliorare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *melior* better.] To make or grow better; to improve; to soften; to make more tolerable.

Mel'io-ra'ter (-rā'tẽr), *n.* Same as MELIORATOR.

Mel'io-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of meliorating, or state of being meliorated.

Mel'io-ra'tor (mēl'yō-rā'tẽr), *n.* One who meliorates.

Mel-lif'er-ous (mĕl-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifer; mel, mellis*, honey + *ferre* to bear.] Producing honey.

Mel-lif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *mel, mellis*, honey + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Producing honey.

Mel'li-fi-ca'tion (mĕl'lĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mellificare* to make honey.] The production of honey.

Mel-lif'lu-ence (mĕl-lĭf'lū-ens), *n.* A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.

Mel-lif'lu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *mellifluens.* See MELLIFLUOUS.] Flowing as with honey; smooth; mellifluous. — **Mel-lif'lu-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Mel-lif'lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifluus; mel, mellis*, honey (akin to Gr. *μέλι*, Goth. *milip*) + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing as with honey; smooth; flowing sweetly or smoothly. — **Mel-lif'lu-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Mel'low (mĕl'lō), *a.* [*Compar.* MELLOWER (-ẽr); *superl.* MELLOWEST.] [OE. *melwe*; cf. AS. *mearu* soft.] **1.** Soft or tender by reason of ripeness; having a tender pulp. **2.** Hence: (*a*) Easily worked; not hard or rigid. (*b*) Subdued; soft; delicate; — said of sound, color, flavor, style, etc. **3.** Well matured; genial; jovial. **4.** Slightly intoxicated. — **Mel'low-ly,** *adv.* — **Mel'low-ness,** *n.*

Mel'low, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MELLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MELLOWING.] To make or become mellow.

Mel'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Soft; unctuous.

Mel'o-co-ton' } (mĕl'ō-kō-tŏn'), *n.* [Sp. *melocoton*
Mel'o-co-toon' } a kind of peach tree and its fruit, L. *malum cotonium*, or *cotonea*, or *Cydonia*, a quince, or quince tree, lit., apple of *Cydonia*, Gr. *μῆλον Κυδώνιον.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A quince. (*b*) A kind of peach having one side deep red, and the flesh yellow.

Me-lo'de-on (mē-lō'dē-ŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μελῳδός* musical. See MELODY.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A kind of small reed organ. **2.** A music hall.

Me-lod'ic (mē-lŏd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to melody; melodious.

Me-lo'di-ous (mē-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Containing, or producing, melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds. — **Me-lo'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Me-lo'di-ous-ness,** *n.* [melodies.

Mel'o-dist (mĕl'ō-dĭst), *n.* A composer or singer of

Mel'o-dize (-dīz), *v. t. & i.* To make melodious; to form into, or set to, melody; to make melody or melodies.

Mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drä'mȧ *or* -drā'mȧ), *n.* [F. *mélodrame*, fr. Gr. *μέλος* song + *δρᾶμα* drama.] A kind of drama having a musical accompaniment to intensify the effect of certain scenes; esp. now, a drama abounding in romantic sentiment and agonizing situations, with musical accompaniment. In opera, a passage in which the orchestra plays while the actor speaks.

Mel'o-dra-mat'ic (-drȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to melodrama; unnatural in situation or action. — **Mel'o-dra-mat'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.*

Mel'o-dy (mĕl'ō-dĭ), *n.* [F. *melodie*, L. *melodia*, fr. Gr. *μελῳδία* a singing, choral song, fr. *μελῳδός* musical; *μέλος* tune + *ᾠδή* song. See ODE.] **1.** A sweet or agreeable succession of sounds. **2.** (*Mus.*) A rhythmical succession of single tones so related together as to form a musical whole. **3.** The air or tune of a musical piece.

Syn. — See HARMONY.

Mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *melo*, for *melopepo* an apple-shaped melon, Gr. *μηλοπέπων*; *μῆλον* apple + *πέπων* a species of large melon.] (*Bot.*) The juicy fruit of certain plants of the gourd kind, as the muskmelon, watermelon, and citron melon; also, the plant itself.

Melon thistle, *or* **cactus** (*Bot.*), a species of cactus having a fleshy and usually globose stem, and small pink flowers. [See *Illust.* under CACTUS.]

Melt (mĕlt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MELTED (*obs. p. p.* MOLTEN (mōl't'n)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MELTING.] [AS. *meltan*; akin to Gr. *μελδειν*, E. *malt.*] **1.** To reduce from a solid to a liquid state, as by heat; to liquefy. **2.** Hence: To soften, as by a warming or kindly influence; to relax.

Syn. — To liquefy; fuse; thaw; mollify; soften.

Melt, *v. i.* **1.** To become liquid. **2.** To become tender, mild, or gentle; to be softened or mollified. **3.** To lose distinct form; to be dissipated; to blend.

Melt'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being melted.

Melt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, melts.

Mel'ton (mĕl'tŭn), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of stout woolen cloth without raised nap.

Mem'ber (mĕm'bẽr), *n.* [F. *membre*, fr. L. *membrum.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A part of an animal capable of performing a distinct office; organ; limb. **2.** Hence, a part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body; as: (*a*) A part of a discourse, sentence, or verse; a clause. (*b*) (*Math.*) Either of the two parts of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality. (*c*) (*Engin.*) Any essential part of a framed structure. (*d*) (*Arch.*) Any part of a building, whether constructional or decorative. (*e*) One of the persons composing a society, community, etc.

Mem'ber-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a member. **2.** The collective body of members, as of a society.

Mem'bra-na'ceous (mĕm'brȧ-nā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Same as MEMBRANOUS. **2.** (*Bot.*) Thin and rather soft or pliable.

Mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *membrana* the skin covering the members of the body, fr. L. *membrum.* See MEMBER.] (*Anat.*) A thin layer or fold of tissue, serving to cover or line some part or organ.

Mem-bra'ne-ous (mĕm-brā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Membranous.

Mem'bra-nous (mĕm'brȧ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, membrane. **2.** (*Bot.*) Membranaceous.

Me-men'to (mē-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [L., remember, imperat. of *meminisse* to remember.] That which reminds or recalls to memory; a souvenir.

Mem'oir (mĕm'wŏr *or* mĕm'-), or *pl.* **Mem'oirs** (-wŏrz), *n.* [F. *mémoire*, m., memorandum, fr. *mémoire*, f., memory, L. *memoria.* See MEMORY.] **1.** A memorial account; an account of transactions or events as they are remembered by the writer. **2.** A biography; often, an informal biography. **3.** A record of investigations; the journals and proceedings of a society.

‖ **Mem'o-ra-bil'i-a** (mĕm'ō-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Things worthy of remembrance; also, the record of them.

Mem'o-ra-ble (mĕm'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *memorabilis.*] Worthy to be remembered; very important or remarkable. — **Mem'o-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Mem'o-ra-bly,** *adv.*

Mem'o-ran'dum (-răn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DUMS (-dŭmz), L. -DA (-dȧ). [L., something to be remembered, neut. of *memorandus*, fut. pass. p. of *memorare.*] **1.** A record

or note to help the memory. **2.** (*Law*) A brief or informal note in writing of some transaction, or an outline of an intended instrument or statement.

Me-mo'ri-al (mĕ-mō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [F. *mémorial*, L. *memorialis*, fr. *memoria*. See MEMORY.] **1.** Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative. **2.** Contained in memory. **3.** Mnemonic.

Memorial Day. Same as DECORATION DAY. [*U. S.*]

Me-mo'ri-al, *n.* **1.** Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or event; a monument. **2.** A written representation of facts, addressed to the government, to a society, etc. **3.** (*Diplomacy*) A species of informal state paper, much used in negotiation.

Me-mo'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who submits a memorial.

Me-mo'ri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To address by a memorial.

Mem'o-rize (mĕm'ō-rīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MEMORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEMORIZING (-rī'zĭng).] To commit to memory; to learn by heart.

Mem'o-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [OF. *memoire, memorie*, fr. L. *memoria*, fr. *memor* mindful.] **1.** The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts, impressions, or events. **2.** The retention and recognition of past ideas or facts; remembrance. **3.** The time within which past events can be or are remembered. **4.** Something, or an aggregate of things, remembered; posthumous fame.

Syn. — Remembrance; recollection; reminiscence. — *Memory* is the generic term, denoting the power by which we reproduce past impressions. *Remembrance* is an exercise of that power when things occur *spontaneously* to our thoughts. In *recollection* we make a distinct effort to *collect again*, or call back, what we know has been formerly in the mind. *Reminiscence* is a conscious process of recalling past occurrences, but without that full reference to particular things which marks *recollection*.

Men (mĕn), *n., pl.* of MAN.

Men'ace (mĕn'ās; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *minaciae* threats, menaces, fr. *minax, -acis*, projecting, threatening, *minae* projecting points, threats.] The show of an intention to inflict evil; a threat or threatening; indication of evil.

Men'ace (mĕn'ās; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MENACED (-ăst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MENACING (-ă-sĭng).] **1.** To express or show an intention to inflict evil or injury upon; to threaten. **2.** To make a threat of.

Men'ace, *v. i.* To present threatening indications.

Men'a-cer (-ă-sẽr), *n.* One who menaces.

‖ **Mé'nage'** (mā'nązh'), *n.* See MANEGE.

Men-ag'er-ie (mĕn-ăzh'ẽr-ȳ *or* mĕ-năj'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *ménagerie*, fr. *ménager* to keep house, *ménage* household. See MANSION.] **1.** A place where animals are kept and trained. **2.** A collection of wild or exotic animals, kept for exhibition.

Mend (mĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MENDING.] [Abbrev. fr. AMEND.] **1.** To repair after partial decay, injury, or defacement; to put in shape or order again. **2.** To alter for the better; to reform; to improve; to better.

Syn. — To help; emend; amend; correct; rectify.

Mend, *v. i.* To grow better; to become improved.

Mend'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being mended.

Men-da'cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mendax, -acis*, lying.] **1.** Given to deception or falsehood; lying. **2.** False; counterfeit; containing falsehood. — **Men-da'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Men-da'cious-ness,** *n.*

Men-dac'i-ty (mĕn-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being mendacious; habit of lying. **2.** A falsehood; a lie.

Syn. — Lying; deceit; untruth; falsehood.

Mend'er (mĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who mends.

Men'di-can-cy (mĕn'dĭ-kan-sȳ), *n.* State or quality of being mendicant.

Men'di-cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *mendicans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mendicare* to beg, fr. *mendicus* beggar, indigent.] Practicing beggary; begging; living on alms. — *n.* A beggar; specif., a begging friar.

Men-dic'i-ty (mĕn-dĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *mendicitas.*] The practice of begging; the life of a beggar; mendicancy.

Men-ha'den (mĕn-hā'd'n), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American marine fish of the Herring family chiefly valuable for its oil and as a component of fertilizers.

Men'ial (mēn'*yal or* mē'nĭ-*al*; 106), *a.* [OE. *meneal*, fr. *meine, maine*, household, OF. *maisniée, maisnie*, LL. *mansionaticum*. See MANSION.] **1.** Belonging to a retinue or train of servants; performing servile office; serving. **2.** Pert. to servants; servile; mean.

Men'ial, *n.* A menial person; esp., a domestic servant.

Men'in-gi'tis (mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *μῆνιγξ, -ιγγος*, a membrane + *-itis.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Me-nis'cus (mē-nĭs'kŭs), *n.; pl.* L. MENISCI (-sī), E. MENISCUSES (-kŭs-ĕz). [NL., fr. Gr. *μηνίσκος*, dim. of *μήνη* moon.] **1.** A crescent. **2.** (*Opt.*) See under LENS.

Men'i-ver (mĕn'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* Same as MINIVER.

Men'non-ist (mĕn'nŏn-ĭst), } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of
Men'non-ite (mĕn'nŏn-īt), } a small denomination of Christians (so called from *Menno* Simons, of Friesland) who believe that there is no original sin, that infants should not be baptized, and that Christians ought not to take oath, hold office, or render military service.

Me-nol'o-gy (mē-nŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *μήν* month + *-logy.*] **1.** A register of months. **2.** (*Gr. Church*) A brief calendar of the lives of the saints for each day in the year.

Men'o-pause (mĕn'ŏ-pąz), *n.* [Gr. *μήν* month + *παύειν* to cause to cease.] (*Med.*) The period of natural cessation of menstruation.

‖ **Men'o-po'ma** (-pō'mă), } *n.* [NL. *menopoma*, fr.
Men'o-pome (mĕn'ŏ-pōm), } Gr. *μένειν* to remain + *πῶμα* lid.] (*Zoöl.*) The hellbender.

Men'sal (mĕn'*sal*), *a.* [L. *mensalis*, fr. *mensa* table.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table.

Men'sal (mĕn'*sal*), *a.* [L. *mensis* month.] Occurring once in a month; monthly.

‖ **Men'ses** (mĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *mensis* month, pl. *menses* months, and the monthly courses of women.] (*Med.*) The catamenial or menstrual discharge of women.

Men'stru-al (mĕn'stru-*al*), *a.* [L. *menstrualis.*] **1.** Recurring once a month; monthly; gone through in a month. **2.** Of or pertaining to the menses. **3.** Of or pertaining to a menstruum.

Men'stru-ant (-*ant*), *a.* [L. *menstruans*, p. pr. of *menstruare* to menstruate, fr. *menstruus.*] Subject to monthly flowing or menses.

Men'stru-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To discharge the menses; to have the catamenial flow. [of menstruating.

Men'stru-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act, state, or period

Men'stru-ous (-stru-ŭs), *a.* [L. *menstruus*, fr. *mensis* month.] **1.** Having the monthly flow or discharge. **2.** Of or pertaining to the monthly flow.

Men'stru-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. MENSTRUUMS (-ŭmz), L. MENSTRUA (-ă). [See MENSTRUOUS.] Any substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

Men'su-ra-ble (mĕn'shu-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare* to measure, fr. *mensura* measure.] Capable of being measured; measurable. — **Men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Men'su-ra-ble-ness,** *n.*

Men'su-ral (-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to measure.

Men'su-ra'tion (mĕn'shu-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or art, of measuring. **2.** That branch of applied geometry which gives rules for finding lengths, areas, or volumes, from certain simple data of lines and angles.

-ment (-ment). [F. *-ment*, L. *-mentum.*] A suffix denoting *that which does* a thing; *an act* or *process; the result of an act* or *process; state* or *condition.*

Men'tal (mĕn'*tal*), *a.* [L. *mentum* the chin.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the chin; genian.

Men'tal, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A plate or scale covering the mentum or chin of a fish or reptile.

Men'tal, *a.* [F., fr. L. *mentalis*, fr. *mens, mentis*, the mind; akin to E. *mind.*] Of or pertaining to the mind; intellectual. — **Men'tal-ly,** *adv.* [mind.

Men-tal'i-ty (mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of

Men'thol (mĕn'thōl), *n.* [L. *mentha* mint + *-ol.*] (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, aromatic substance resembling camphor, extracted from oil of peppermint.

Men'tion (mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mentio*, fr. root of *meminisse* to remember. See MIND.] A speaking or notice of anything, — usually in a brief or cursory manner.

Men'tion (mĕn'shŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MENTIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MENTIONING.] To make mention of; to speak briefly of; to name.

Men'tion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Fit to be mentioned.

Men'tor (mĕn'tŏr), *n.* [From *Mentor*, the counselor of Telemachus.] A wise counselor or monitor.

‖ **Me-nu'** (*me*-nu'), *n.* [F., slender, thin, minute. See MINUTE.] The details of a banquet; a bill of fare.

Meph'is-to-phe'li-an (mĕf'ĭs-tŏ-fē'lĭ-*an or* -fēl'*yan*), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the devil Mephistopheles.

Me-phit'ic (mē-fĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *mephiticus*, fr. *mephi-*
Me-phit'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } *tis* mephitis.] **1.** Tending to destroy life; poisonous; noxious. **2.** Ill smelling.

‖ **Me-phi'tis** (mē-fī'tĭs), *n.* [L. *mephitis.*] Noxious, pestilential, or foul exhalations from decomposing substances, filth, or other source.

Meph'i-tism (mĕf'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Same as MEPHITIS.

Mer'can-tile (mĕr'kăn-tĭl), *a.* [F. & It. fr. L. *mercans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mercari* to traffic.] Of or pertaining to merchants, or the business of merchants; commercial.

Syn. — Commercial. — *Commercial* is a wider term than

mercantile. In its stricter use, *commercial* relates to the shipping, forwarding, and other business connected with the *commerce* of a country, that is, the exchange of commodities; while *mercantile* applies to the sale of merchandise and goods when brought to market.

Mer'ce-na-ry (mĕr'sĕ-nā-rȳ), *a.* [F. *mercenaire*, fr. L. *mercenarius*, fr. *merces* wages, reward. See MERCY.] **1.** Acting for reward; serving for pay; paid; hired; hireling; venal. **2.** Hence: Greedy of gain; sordid; selfish. — **Mer'ce-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'ce-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See VENAL.

Mer'ce-na-ry, *n.* One who is hired; esp., a soldier hired into foreign service.

Mer'cer (-sẽr), *n.* [F. *mercier*, fr. L. *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] A dealer in silks or woolens. [*Eng.*]

Mer'cer-y (-ȳ), *n.* The trade or goods of mercers.

Mer'chan-dise (-chan-dīz), *n.* [F. *marchandise*, OF. *marcheandise*.] **1.** The objects of commerce; wares; goods; commodities. **2.** Trade; traffic.

Mer'chan-dise, *v. i.* & *t.* To buy and sell; to trade; to carry on commerce.

Mer'chant (-chant), *n.* [OF. *marcheant*, *marchant*, fr. LL. *mercatans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *mercatare* to negotiate, L. *mercari* to traffic, fr. *merx*, *mercis*, wares.] **1.** One who traffics on a large scale, esp. with foreign countries; trader. **2.** A shopkeeper. [*U. S.* & *Scot.*]

Mer'chant, *a.* Of or pert. to trade or merchandise.

Mer'chant-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market; sometimes, a technical designation for a particular kind or class. [in commerce.]

Mer'chant-man (-man), *n.* A vessel that is employed

Mer'chant-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** Merchants collectively. **2.** The business of a merchant; merchandise.

Mer'ci-ful (mĕr'sĭ-fụl), *a.* [*Mercy* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of mercy; disposed to pity and spare offenders. **2.** Compassionate. — **Mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Compassionate; tender; humane; gracious; kind; mild; clement; benignant.

Mer'ci-less, *a.* Destitute of mercy; pitiless; ruthless. — **Mer'ci-less-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'ci-less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Cruel; unmerciful; barbarous; savage.

Mer-cu'ri-al (mĕr-kū'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *mercurialis*, fr. *Mercurius* Mercury.] **1.** Having the qualities attributed to the god Mercury; swift; sprightly; fickle; volatile; changeable. Also, money-making; crafty. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or containing, the metal mercury. **3.** (*Med.*) Caused by the use of mercury.

Mer-cu'ri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* **1.** (*Med.*) To affect with mercury. **2.** (*Photography*) To treat with mercury.

Mer-cu'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a mercurial manner.

Mer-cu'ric (mĕr-kū'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, or containing, mercury, esp. in its highest valence. See -IC.

Mer-cu'rous (mĕr-kū'rŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, or containing, mercury, esp. in its lowest valence. See -OUS.

Mer'cu-ry (mĕr'kū-rȳ), *n.* [L. *Mercurius*; akin to *merx* wares.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) A Latin god of commerce and gain, — treated by the poets as identical with the Greek Hermes. **2.** (*Chem.*) The heavy, opaque, glistening liquid metal, commonly called *quicksilver*. Sp. gr. 13.6. **3.** (*Astron.*) The one of the planets of the solar system nearest the sun. **4.** A carrier of tidings; a messenger. **5.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant, the leaves of which are sometimes used for spinach, in Europe. (*b*) Any one of certain climbing plants, esp. poison ivy. [*U. S.*]

Mer'cy (mĕr'sȳ), *n.* [F. *merci*, L. *merces*, *-cedis*, hire, reward, in LL., equiv. to *misericordia* pity, mercy.] **1.** Compassionate treatment of an offender or adversary; clemency; willingness to spare or to help; grace; compassion. **2.** An act of clemency, compassion, or favor.

-mere (-mẽr). [Gr. *μέρος* part.] A combining form meaning *part*, *portion*.

Mere (mẽr), *n.* [AS. *mere* mere, sea; akin to G. *meer*, W. *mor*, Ir. & Gael. *muir*, L. *mare*.] A pool or lake.

Mere, *n.* [AS. *gemǣre*.] A boundary.

Mere, *a.* [*Superl.* MEREST. The comparative is rarely or never used.] [L. *merus*.] **1.** Unmixed; pure; absolute; unqualified. **2.** Only this, and nothing else; simple; bare.

Mere'ly, *adv.* **1.** Purely; absolutely; solely. **2.** Not otherwise than; simply; only; barely; scarcely.

Mer'e-tri'cious (mĕr'ĕ-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *meretricius*, from *meretrix*, *-icis*, a prostitute, lit., one who earns money, i. e., by prostitution, fr. *merere* to earn, gain.] **1.** Of or pertaining to prostitutes; having to do with harlots; lustful. **2.** Resembling the arts of a harlot; alluring by false show; tawdry. — **Mer'e-tri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'e-tri'cious-ness**, *n.*

Mer-gan'ser (mẽr-găn'sẽr), *n.* [Sp. *mergansar*, fr. *mergo* diver (L. *mergus*, fr. *mergere* to dive) + *ánsar* goose, L. *anser*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any of several species of fowls, allied to ducks, but having a sharply serrated bill.

Merge (mẽrj), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MERGED (mẽrjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MERGING (mẽr'jĭng).] [L. *mergere*, *mersum*.] To be or cause to be swallowed up; to immerse; to sink or be sunk; to absorb.

Mer'ger (mẽr'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, merges. **2.** (*Law*) An absorption of one estate, or one contract, in another, or of a minor offense in a greater.

Me-rid'i-an (mẽ-rĭd'ĭ-*an*), *a.* [F. *méridien*, L. *meridianus* pertaining to noon, fr. *meridies* noon, midday, for older *medidies*; *medius* mid + *dies* day.] **1.** Being at, or pert. to, midday; belonging to, or passing through, the highest point attained by the sun in his diurnal course. **2.** Of or pertaining to the highest point or culmination.

Me-rid'i-an, *n.* **1.** Midday; noon. **2.** Hence: The highest point; culmination. **3.** (*Astron.*) A great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of a given place. It is crossed by the sun at midday. **4.** (*Geog.*) An imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place.

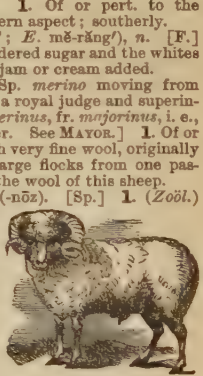
Magnetic meridian, a great circle passing through the zenith and coinciding in direction with the magnetic needle. — **Meridian of a globe**, *or* **Brass meridian**, a graduated circular ring of brass, in which the artificial globe is suspended and revolves.

Me-rid'i-o-nal (-ō-*nal*), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the meridian. **2.** Having a southern aspect; southerly.

‖ **Me'ringue'** (*F.* mẽ'răng'g'; *E.* mẽ-răng'), *n.* [F.] A delicate pastry made of powdered sugar and the whites of eggs whipped up, and with jam or cream added.

Me-ri'no (mĕ-rē'nō), *a.* [Sp. *merino* moving from pasture to pasture, fr. *merino* a royal judge and superintendent of sheep walks, LL. *merinus*, fr. *majorinus*, i. e., major villæ, fr. L. *major* greater. See MAYOR.] **1.** Of or pert. to a variety of sheep with very fine wool, originally bred in Spain and driven in large flocks from one pasture to another. **2.** Made of the wool of this sheep.

Me-ri'no, *n.*; *pl.* MERINOS (-nōz). [Sp.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A breed of sheep. **2.** A fine fabric of merino wool.



Merino.

Mer'it (mĕr'ĭt), *n.* [F. *mérite*, L. *meritum*, fr. *merere*, *mereri*, to merit.] **1.** Quality or state of deserving well or ill, esp. well; desert; worth; excellence. **2.** Reward deserved; any mark or token of excellence or approbation.

Mer'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MERITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MERITING.] To earn by service or performance; to have a right to claim as reward; to deserve; sometimes, to deserve in a bad sense.

Mer'it-ed-ly, *adv.* By merit; deservedly.

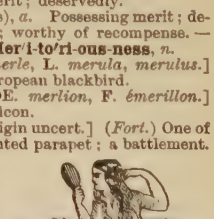
Mer'i-to'ri-ous (-ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Possessing merit; deserving of reward or honor; worthy of recompense. — **Mer'i-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'i-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Merl } (mẽrl), *n.* [F. *merle*, L. *merula*, *merulus*.]
Merle } (*Zoöl.*) The European blackbird.

Mer'lin (mẽr'lĭn), *n.* [OE. *merlion*, F. *émerillon*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European falcon.

Mer'lon (-lŏn), *n.* [F.; origin uncert.] (*Fort.*) One of the solid parts of a battlemented parapet; a battlement.

Mer'maid (mẽr'mād), *n.* [AS. *mere* lake, sea. See MERE lake, and MAID.] A fabled marine creature, typically represented as having the upper part like a woman, and the lower like a fish.



Typical Mermaid.

Mer'man (-man), *n.* The male corresponding to *mermaid*; a sea man, or man fish.

Mer'o-blast (mẽr'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος* part + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) An ovum consisting of both a germinal portion and an albuminous, or nutritive, one.

Mer'o-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) Consisting only in part of germinal matter.

-merous. [*-mere* + *-ous.*] An adjective suffix meaning *of* or *having such* or *so many parts*.

Mer'ri-ment (mẽr'rĭ-ment), *n.* Gayety; mirth; frolic.

Mer'ry (mĕr'rȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* MERRIER (-rĭ-ĕr); *superl.* MERRIEST.] [AS. *merge, myrige*, pleasant; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Laughingly gay; overflowing with good humor and good spirits; jovial; sportive. **2.** Cheerful; happy. **3.** Causing laughter, mirth, or delight. — **Mer'ri-ly** (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Mer'ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Cheerful; blithe; lively; sprightly; vivacious; gleeful; joyous; mirthful; jocund; sportive; hilarious.

Mer'ry-an'drew (-ăn'drŭ), *n.* A buffoon; a zany; esp., one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor; — said to have originated from one Andrew Borde, an English physician who gained patients by facetious speeches.

Mer'ry-go'-round' (-gō'round'), *n.* Any revolving contrivance, as a ring of hobbyhorses, for affording amusement.

Mer'ry-mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *a.* Making or producing mirth; convivial; jolly. — *n.* Act of making merry.

Mer'ry-thought' (-thąt'), *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast; furculum; wishbone.

Mes- (mĕs-). See MESO-. [*western U. S.*]

‖ **Me'sa** (mā'sà), *n.* [Sp.] A high tableland. [*South-*

‖ **Mes-cal'** (mĕs-kăl'), *n.* [Sp.] A distilled liquor prepared in Mexico from a species of agave.

‖ **Mes'dames'** (*F.* mā-dàm'; *E.* mĕz'dămz), *n.*, *pl.* of MADAME and MADAM.

Me-seems' (mē-sēmz'), *v. impers.* [*imp.* MESEEMED (-sēmd').] It seems to me. [*Poetic*]

‖ **Mes'en-ceph'a-lon** (mĕs'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; ENCEPHALON.] (*Anat.*) The middle segment of the brain; midbrain.

Mes'en-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a mesentery.

‖ **Mes-en'te-ron** (mĕs-ĕn'tē-rŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-, and ENTERON.] (*Anat.*) All that part of the alimentary canal which is developed from the primitive enteron.

Mes'en-ter-y (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. *μεσεντέριον*; *μέσος* + *ἔντερον* intestine.] (*Anat.*) The membranes, or one of them, which connect the intestines and their appendages with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity.

Mesh (mĕsh), *n.* [AS. *masc, mæscre;* akin to D. *maas, masche.*] **1.** The opening or space inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot, or the threads inclosing such a space; network; net. **2.** (*Gearing*) The engagement of the teeth of wheels, or of a wheel and rack.

Mesh, *v. t.* To catch in a mesh.

Mesh, *v. i.* (*Gearing*) To engage with each other.

Me'sial (mē'zhal), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος* middle.] (*Anat.*) Middle; median; in, or in the region of, the plane dividing the body into right and left halves.

Mes-mer'ic (mĕz-mĕr'ĭk), **Mes-mer'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or induced by, mesmerism.

Mes'mer-ism (mĕz'mĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [From *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice at Vienna, about 1775.] The art of inducing an extraordinary or abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient. [mesmerism.

Mes'mer-ist, *n.* One who practices, or believes in,

Mes'mer-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mesmerizing; state of being mesmerized.

Mes'mer-ize (mĕz'mĕr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MESMERIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MESMERIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To bring into a mesmeric state.

Mes'mer-i'zer (-ĭ'zĕr), *n.* One who mesmerizes.

Mesne (mēn), *a.* [Cf. MEAN intermediate.] (*Law*) Middle; intervening.

Mes'o- (mĕs'ŏ-), **Mes-** (mĕs-). [Gr. *μέσος* middle.] A combining form denoting *in the middle, intermediate;* specif. (*Chem.*), denoting *a type of hydrocarbons.*

Mes'o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*Meso-* + *-blast.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The mesoderm. (*b*) The cell nucleus; mesoplast.

Mes'o-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*Meso-* + *-carp.*] (*Bot.*) The middle layer of a pericarp with three distinct or dissimilar layers.

Mes'o-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [*Meso-* + *cephalic.*] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to, or in the region of, the middle of the head. (*b*) Having the cranial cavity of medium capacity. (*c*) Having the ratio of the length to the breadth of the cranium a medium one.

Mes'o-derm (-dĕrm), *n.* [*Meso-* + *-derm.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The layer of the blastoderm between the ectoderm and endoderm; mesoblast. (*b*) The middle body layer in some invertebrates. (*c*) The middle layer of tissue in some vegetable structures.

Mes'o-gas'tric (mĕs'ŏ-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*Meso-* + *gastric.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the middle region of the abdomen, or of the stomach.

Mes'o-plast (mĕs'ŏ-plăst), *n.* [*Meso-* + *-plast.*] (*Biol.*) The nucleus of a cell; mesoblast.

Mes'o-tho'rax (mĕs'ŏ-thō'răks), *n.* [*Meso-* + *thorax.*] (*Zoöl.*) In insects, the middle segment of the thorax. [See *Illust.* of INSECT.]

Mes'o-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*Meso-* + Gr. *ζωή* life, fr. *ζῆν* to live.] (*Geol.*) Belonging, or relating, to the secondary or reptilian age, or the era between the Paleozoic and Cenozoic. — *n.* The Mesozoic age or formation.

Mes-qui'te (mĕs-kē'tā), **Mes-quit'** (mĕs-kēt'), *n.* [Sp. *mezquite.*] (*Bot.*) Either of two species of *Prosopis*, trees of southwestern North America. *P. juliflora*, or the honey mesquite, bears sweet pulpy pods, and *P. pubescens*, or the screw-pod mesquite, is a smaller tree having spiral pods used as fodder.

Mess (mĕs), *n.* [OF. *mes*, LL. *missum*, p. p. of *mittere* to put, place (e. g., on the table), L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** A quantity of food set on a table at one time, or provided for one meal. **2.** A number of persons who eat together, and for whom food is prepared in common. **3.** The milk given by a cow at one milking. [*U. S.*] **4.** [Perh. corrupt. fr. OE. *mesh* for *mash.*] A disagreeable mixture or confusion of things. [*Colloq.*]

Mess (mĕs), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MESSED (mĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MESSING.] To take meals with a mess.

Mess, *v. t.* To supply with a mess.

Mes'sage (mĕs'sāj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *missaticum*, fr. L. *mittere, missum*, to send.] **1.** Any notice, word, or communication, sent from one to another. **2.** Specif., an official communication, not made in person.

Mes'sen-ger (-sĕn-jĕr), *n.* [OF. *messagier.* See MESSAGE.] **1.** One who bears a message. **2.** (*Naut.*) A hawser having its two ends lashed together.

Syn. — Carrier; intelligencer; courier; harbinger; forerunner; precursor; herald.

Mes-si'ah (mĕs-sī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *māshīakh* anointed, fr. *māshakh* to anoint.] The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Savior; Christ.

Mes-si'ah-ship, *n.* State, character, or office of the Messiah. [Messiah.

Mes'si-an'ic (mĕs'sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or relating to the

Mes-si'as (mĕs-sī'ăs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Μεσσίας.* See MESSIAH.] The Messiah.

‖ **Mes'si'dor'** (*F.* mā'sē'dôr'; *E.* mĕs'sĭ-dôr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *messis* harvest.] See VENDÉMIAIRE.

Mes'sieurs (mĕsh'yĕrz; *F.* mā'syĕ'), *n. pl.* [F.; pl. of *monsieur.*] Sirs; gentlemen; — abbrev. to *Messrs.*, which is used as the plural of *Mr.*

Mess'mate' (mĕs'māt'), *n.* An associate in a mess.

Mes'suage (mĕs'swāj; 48), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mesuage*, deriv. of L. *mansio.* See MANSION.] (*Law*) A dwelling house, with the adjacent buildings and lands appropriated to the use of the household.

Mes-tee' (mĕs-tē'), *n.* [See MESTIZO.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. [*West Indian*]

Mes-ti'no (mĕs-tē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). See MESTIZO.

Mes-ti'zo (-zō), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOS (-zōz). [Sp., deriv. of L. *mixtus* mixed.] The offspring of an Indian or a negro and a person of European stock. [*Spanish America*]

Met (mĕt), *imp. & p. p.* of MEET.

Met'a- (mĕt'ȧ-), **Met-** (mĕt-). [Gr. *μετά* between, with, after; akin to E. *mid* in *midwife.*] **1.** A prefix meaning *between, with, after, behind, over, about, reversely.* **2.** (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting: (*a*) *Other; duplicate; corresponding to; resembling;* hence, *metameric.* (*b*) (*Organic Chem.*) That two replacing radicals, in the benzene nucleus, occupy the *relative positions* of 1 and 3, 2 and 4, 3 and 5, 4 and 6, 5 and 1, or 6 and 2. See ORTHO-, and PARA-. (*c*) (*Inorganic Chem.*) Having *less than the highest number* of hydroxyl groups; — said of acids.

Me-tab'a-sis (mē-tăb'ȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., deriv. of Gr. *μετά* over + *βαίνειν* to go.] (*Rhet.*) A transition from one subject to another.

Me-tab'o-lism (-ŏ-lĭz'm), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act or process by which living tissues or cells assimilate the nutritive material brought to them by the blood (constructive metabolism), or by which they transform their cell protoplasm into simpler substances, fitted for excretion or for some special purpose (destructive metabolism).

Met'a-car'pal (mĕt'ȧ-kär'pal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the metacarpus. — *n.* A metacarpal bone.

Met'a-car'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. *μετά* after + *καρπός* wrist.] (*Anat.*) That part of the skeleton of the hand or forefoot beween the carpus and phalanges. [See *Illust.* of SKELETON.]

Me-tach'ro-nism (mē-tăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *μετάχρονος* after the time; *μετά* beyond + *χρόνος* time.] The error of placing an event after its real time.

Met'age (mēt'ăj; 48), *n.* [From METE, *v.*] **1.** Measurement, especially of coal. **2.** Charge for measuring.

Met'a-gen'e-sis (mĕt'ȧ-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *genesis.*] **1.** (*Biol.*) The change of form which one animal species undergoes in a series of successively produced individuals, extending from the one developed from the ovum to the final perfected individual. **2.** (*Biol.*) Alternation of sexual and asexual or gemmiparous generations. [agrammatism.]

Met'a-gram'ma-tism (mĕt'ȧ-grăm'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* An-

Met'al (mĕt'ȧl *or* mĕt''l), *n.* [F. *métal*, L. *metallum* metal, mine, Gr. *μέταλλον* mine.] **1.** (*Chem.*) An elementary substance whose oxide or hydroxide has basic rather than acid properties, as contrasted with the nonmetals, or metalloids, from which, however, the metals are not sharply distinguished; popularly, any one of certain hard, fusible metals, as gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, zinc, nickel, etc., or a mixture of them, or an alloy. **2.** The substance of which anything is made; material; hence, constitutional disposition; character; temper. **3.** Courage; spirit; mettle. **4.** Broken stone for macadamizing roads or ballasting railroads. **5.** The effective power or caliber of guns carried by a vessel of war. **6.** Glass in a state of fusion or unwrought.

Met'al, *v. t.* To cover with metal.

‖ **Met'a-lep'sis** (mĕt'ȧ-lĕp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., deriv. of Gr. *μεταλαμβάνειν* to take in exchange.] (*Rhet.*) The union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word.

Me-tal'lic (mē-tăl'lĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a metal; of the nature of metal; resembling metal. **2.** (*Chem.*) Basic; antacid; positive. See METAL, 1.

Met'al-lif'er-ous (mĕt'ȧl-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *metallifer; metallum* + *ferre* to bear.] Yielding metals.

Me-tal'li-form (mē-tăl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *metallum* + *-form.*] Having the form or structure of a metal.

Met'al-line (mĕt'ȧl-lĭn), *a.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a metal; metallic. (*b*) Impregnated with metallic salts; chalybeate. [*R.*] [metals.]

Met'al-list (-lĭst), *n.* A worker, or one skilled, in

Met'al-log'ra-phy (-lŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + *-graphy.*] Science or art of metals and metal working; also, a treatise on metals.

Met'al-loid (mĕt'ȧl-loid), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + *-oid.*] (*a*) Formerly, the metallic base of a fixed alkali, or alkaline earth. (*b*) Now, any one of several elementary substances which in the free state are unlike metals, and whose compounds possess or produce acid, rather than basic, properties; a nonmetal.

Met'al-loid, *a.* **1.** Having the appearance of a metal. **2.** (*Chem.*) Having the properties of a nonmetal.

Met'al-lur'gic (mĕt'ȧl-lûr'jĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Met'al-lur'gic-al (-jĭ-kal), } to metallurgy.

Met'al-lur'gist (mĕt'ȧl-lûr'jĭst), *n.* One who works in metals, or is skilled in metallurgy.

Met'al-lur'gy (-jy), *n.* [F. *métallurgie*, fr. L. *metallum* metal, Gr. *μέταλλον* a mine + the root of *ἔργον* work.] Art of working metals; sometimes, only the process of extracting metals from their ores.

Met'a-mere (-ȧ-mēr), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *-mere.*] (*Biol.*) One of successive parts in animals or plants; one of a series of similar parts that follow one another in a vertebrate or articulate animal, as in an earthworm.

Met'a-mer'ic (mĕt'ȧ-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] **1.** (*Chem.*) Having the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, and with the same molecular weight, but possessing a different molecular structure and different properties. **2.** (*Biol.*) Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, metameres.

Me-tam'er-ism (mē-tăm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being metameric.

Met'a-mor'phic (mĕt'ȧ-môr'fĭk), *a.* **1.** Subject to metamorphosis; changeable; variable. **2.** Causing a change of structure. **3.** (*Geol.*) Pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting, certain changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their original deposition, esp. recrystallization under the influence of heat.

Met'a-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* (*Geol.*) State or quality of being metamorphic; recrystallization of sedimentary rocks by heat, pressure, etc.

Met'a-mor'phose (-fōs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* METAMORPHOSED (-fōst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* METAMORPHOSING.] To change into a different form; to transmute.

Met'a-mor'phose, *n.* Metamorphosis.

Met'a-mor'pho-sis (-fō-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, fr. *μεταμορφοῦσθαι* to be transformed; *μετά* beyond, over + *μορφή* form.] **1.** Change of form or structure; transformation. **2.** (*Biol.*) A change in the form or function of a living organism by a natural process of growth or development; esp., that form of sexual reproduction in which an embryo undergoes a series of marked changes of external form. **3.** (*Physiol.*) The change of material of one kind into another through the agency of the living organism.

Met'a-phor (mĕt'ȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *μεταφορά*, fr. *μεταφέρειν* to transfer; *μετά* over + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Rhet.*) The transference of the relation between one set of objects to another set for the purpose of brief explanation; a compressed simile.

☞ The statement, "that man is a fox," is a metaphor; but "that man is like a fox," is a simile.

Met'a-phor'ic (-fôr'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
Met'a-phor'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } comprising, a metaphor; figurative; tropical. — **Met'a-phor'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Met'a-phor'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Met'a-phrase (mĕt'ȧ-frāz), *n.* [Gr. *μετάφρασις*, from *μεταφράζειν* to paraphrase; *μετά* over + *φράζειν* to speak.] **1.** A verbal translation. **2.** Repartee.

Me-taph'ra-sis (mē-tăf'rȧ-sĭs), *n.* Metaphrase.

Met'a-phrast (mĕt'ȧ-frăst), *n.* A literal translator.

Met'a-phras'tic (-frăs'tĭk), } *a.* Close, or literal.
Met'a-phras'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), }

Met'a-phys'ic (-fĭz'ĭk), *n.* Metaphysics.

Met'a-phys'ic, *a.* Metaphysical.

Met'a-phys'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to metaphysics. **2.** According to rules or principles of metaphysics. — **Met'a-phys'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [in metaphysics.]

Met'a-phy-si'cian (mĕt'ȧ-fĭ-zĭsh'an), *n.* One versed

Met'a-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *μετὰ τὰ φυσικά* after those things which relate to external nature, after physics, fr. *μετά* beyond, after + *φυσικός* relating to external nature, natural, physical, fr. *φύσις* nature; — a term first used for that part of the writings of Aristotle which came *after* the part which treated of *physics.*] **1.** The science of real as distinguished from phenomenal being; ontology; also, the science of being, with reference to its abstract and universal conditions; philosophy in general. **2.** Hence: The scientific knowledge of mental phenomena; mental philosophy; psychology.

Met'a-plasm (mĕt'ȧ-plăz'm), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *μετά* over + *πλάσσειν* to mold.] (*Gram.*) A change in the letters or syllables of a word.

Me-tas'ta-sis (mē-tăs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., transition, deriv. of Gr. *μετά* after, about + *ἱστάναι* to place.] **1.** (*Theol.*) A spiritual change. **2.** (*Med.*) A change in the location of a disease. **3.** (*Physiol.*) Metabolism. [caused by, metastasis.]

Met'a-stat'ic (mĕt'ȧ-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or

Met'a-tar'sal (mĕt'ȧ-tär'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the metatarsus. — *n.* A metatarsal bone.

Met'a-tar'sus (-tär'sŭs), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sī). [NL. See META-; TARSUS.] (*Anat.*) That part of the skeleton of the hind or lower limb between the tarsus and phalanges. [See *Illust.* of SKELETON.]

Me-tath'e-sis (mē-tăth'ē-sĭs), *n.;* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *μετάθεσις*, deriv. of *μετά* over, about + *τιθέναι* to place.] **1.** (*Gram.*) Transposition, as of letters or syllables. **2.** (*Chem.*) Act, process, or result of exchange, substitution, or replacement of atoms and radicals.

Met'a-thet'ic (mĕt'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Met'a-thet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to metathesis.

Met'a-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [NL. See META-; THORAX.] (*Zoöl.*) The posterior segment of the thorax in insects. [See *Illust.* of INSECT.]

‖ **Mé'ta'yer'** (*F.* mā'tā'yĕ'; *E.* mĕ-tā'yẽr), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *medius* middle.] One who cultivates land for a share (usually one half) of its yield, receiving tools, seed, etc., from the landlord. [*France & Italy*]

‖ **Met'a-zo'a** (mĕt'ȧ-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μετά* after + *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Those animals (including nearly all except the Protozoa) in which the protoplasmic mass constituting the egg is converted into cells, which are metamorphosed into the tissues of the body.

Met'a-zo'an (-an), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Metazoa.

Met'a-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Metazoa.

Mete (mēt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* METED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* METING.] [AS. *metan;* akin to G. *messen*, L. *modus*, Gr. *μέδειν* to rule, E. *measure.*] To find the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of by a rule or standard; to measure.

Mete, *n.* Measure; limit; boundary; — chiefly in *pl.*

Me-temp'sy-cho'sis (mē-tĕmp'sĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις*; *μετά* beyond, over + *ἐμψυχοῦν* to animate; *ἐν* in + *ψυχή* soul.] The passage of the soul, as an immortal essence, at the death of the animal body into another living body; transmigration of souls.

Met'en-ceph'a-lon (mĕt'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [*Met-* + *encephalon.*] (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the brain, including the medulla; the afterbrain.

Me'te-or (mē'tē-ẽr), *n.* [F. *météore*, Gr. μετέωρον, pl. μετέωρα things in the air, fr. μετέωρος high in air, μετά beyond + ἐώρα, αἰώρα, suspension in the air, fr. ἀείρειν to lift up.] **1.** Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain, hail, snow, etc. **2.** Specif.: A transient luminous body or appearance seen in the atmosphere, or in a more elevated region.

Me'te-or'ic (-ôr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a meteor, or to meteors; atmospheric. **2.** Influenced by the weather. **3.** Flashing; brilliant; transient; like a meteor.

Me'te-or-ite (mē'tē-ẽr-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mass of stone or iron which has fallen to the earth from space; an aërolite.

Section of a piece of a Meteorite, or Meteoric Iron, showing Widmanstätten Figures.

Me'te-or'o-graph (-ôr'ô-grȧf), *n.* [See -GRAPH.] An instrument to register meteoric changes.

Me'te-or-oid (mē'tē-ẽr-oid), *n.* [*Meteor* + *-oid.*] (*Astron.*) A small body moving through space, which on entering the earth's atmosphere would be deflagrated and appear as a meteor.

Me'te-or'o-lite (mē'tē-ôr'ô-līt), *n.* [*Meteor* + *-lite.*] A meteoric stone; an aërolite; a meteorite.

Me'te-or'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **Me'te-or'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to the atmosphere and its phenomena, or to meteorology. [in meteorology.]

Me'te-or-ol'o-gist (-ẽr-ŏl'ô-jĭst), *n.* A person skilled

Me'te-or-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μετεωρολογία; μετέωρος + λόγος discourse.] The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly of its variations of heat and moisture, of its winds, storms, etc.

-me'ter (-mē'tẽr). [L. *metrum* measure, or the allied Gr. μέτρον. See METER rhythm.] A suffix denoting *that by which anything is measured.*

Me'ter (mē'tẽr), *n.* [From METE, *v.*] **1.** One that metes or measures. **2.** An instrument for measuring, and usually for recording automatically, quantity.

Me'ter, *n.* A line above or below a hanging net, to which the net is attached in order to strengthen it.

Me'ter, Me'tre (mē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, fr. Gr. μέτρον; akin to Skr. *mā* to measure.] **1.** Rhythmical arrangement of syllables or words into verses, stanzas, strophes, etc.; rhythm; measure; verse. **2.** A measure of length, equal to 39.37 English inches, the standard of linear measure in the metric system of weights and measures. See *Metric system*, under METRIC.

Meth'ane (mĕth'ān), *n.* [*Myristic* + *ether* + *-ane.*] (*Chem.*) A light, colorless, gaseous, inflammable hydrocarbon; marsh gas.

Me-theg'lin (mē-thĕg'lĭn), *n.* [W. *meddyglyn; medd* mead + *llyn* liquor, juice.] A fermented beverage made of honey and water; mead.

Me-thinks' (mē-thĭnks'), *v. impers.* [*imp.* METHOUGHT (-thąt').] [AS. *þyncan* to seem, *mē þynceð, mē þūhte*, OE. *me thinketh, me thoughte.* See ME, and THINK.] It seems to me; I think. See ME. [*R.*, except in poetry]

Meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* [F. *méthode*, L. *methodus*, fr. Gr. μέθοδος method, investigation following after; μετά after + ὁδός way.] **1.** An orderly procedure or process; regular manner of doing anything; hence, manner; way; mode. **2.** Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or system.

Syn. — Order; system; rule; regularity; way; manner; mode; course; process; means. — *Method* implies arrangement; *mode*, mere action or existence. *Method* is a way of reaching a given end by a series of acts which tend to secure it; *mode* relates to a single action, or to the form which a series of acts, viewed as a whole, exhibits. *Manner* is literally the handling of a thing; and has a wider sense, embracing both *method* and *mode.*

Me-thod'ic (mē-thŏd'ĭk), **Me-thod'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Arranged with regard to method; disposed in a suitable manner, or in a manner to illustrate a subject, or to facilitate practical observations. **2.** Proceeding with regard to method; systematic. — **Me-thod'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Me-thod'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Meth'o-dism (mĕth'ô-dĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The system of doctrines, polity, and worship, of the Methodists.

Meth'o-dist (-dĭst), *n.* **1.** One of an ancient school of physicians who founded their practice on theory. **2.** (*Theol.*) Any member of a certain sect of Christians; — originally so called from the methodical strictness of its members in religious duties. **3.** A person of strict piety; one who strictly observes religious duties. [odists.]

Meth'o-dist, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sect of Meth-

Meth'o-dis'tic (-dĭs'tĭk), **Meth'o-dis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to Methodists, or Methodism.

Meth'od-ize (mĕth'ŭd-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* METHODIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* METHODIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To reduce to method; to dispose in due order.

Meth'od-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One who methodizes.

Me-thought' (mē-thąt'), *imp.* of METHINKS.

Meth'yl (mĕth'ĭl), *n.* [See METHYLENE.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical, appearing in many derivatives.

Meth'yl-ene (-ēn), *n.* [F. *méthylène*, from Gr. μέθυ wine + ὕλη wood; — coined to correspond to *wood spirit.*] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical, regarded as a component of certain derivatives of methane.

Me-ton'ic (mē-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or discovered or proposed by, *Meton*, the Athenian; specif., designating a period of 19 years after which the new and the full moons return to the same day of the year.

Met'o-nym-ic (mĕt'ô-nĭm'ĭk), **Met'o-nym'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Used by way of metonymy.

Me-ton'y-my (mē-tŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *metonymia*, Gr. μετωνυμία; μετά, indicating change + ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα a name.] (*Rhet.*) A trope in which one word is put for another that suggests it.

Met'o-pe (mĕt'ô-pē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετόπη; μετά between + ὀπή opening.] (*Arch.*) The space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

Me-top'ic (mē-tŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέτωπον the forehead.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the forehead or frontal bones; frontal.

Met'o-pos'co-py (mĕt'ô-pŏs'kô-pĭ), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. μέτωπον forehead + σκοπεῖν to view.] The study of physiognomy.

Me'tre (mē'tẽr), *n.* See METER.

Met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [L. *metricus*, Gr. μετρικός. See METER rhythm.] **1.** Relating to measurement; involving measurement. **2.** Of or pert. to the meter as a standard of measurement, or to the decimal system of measurement of which a meter is the unit.

Metric system, a system of weights and measures originating in France. The principal unit is the *meter* (see 3d METER). From this are formed the *are*, the *liter*, the *stere*, the *gram*, etc. These units, and others derived from them, are divided decimally, and larger units are formed from multiples by 10, 100, 1,000, and 10,000. The successive multiples are designated by the prefixes, *deca-*, *hecto-*, *kilo-*, and *myria-*; the successive parts by *deci-*, *centi-*, and *milli-*. The prefixes *mega-* and *micro-* are sometimes used to denote a multiple by one million, and the millionth part, respectively.

Met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to meter; arranged in meter; consisting of verses. **2.** Of or pertaining to measurement, esp. by the metric system. — **Met'ric-al-ly,** *adv.* [to metrology.]

Met'ro-log'ic-al (-rô-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining

Me-trol'o-gy (mē-trŏl'ô-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + *-logy.*] The science, or a system, of weights and measures.

Met'ro-nome (mĕt'rô-nōm), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + νέμειν to assign.] A pendulum instrument for beating time to music.

Met'ro-nym'ic (mĕt'rô-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μητρωνυμικός; μήτηρ mother + ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα name.] Derived from the name of one's mother, or other female ancestor. — *n.* A metronymic appellation.

Me-trop'o-lis (mē-trŏp'ô-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μητρόπολις; μήτηρ mother + πόλις city.] **1.** The mother city; chief city of a kingdom, state, or country. **2.** (*Eccl.*) The seat, or see, of the metropolitan, or highest church dignitary.

Met'ro-pol'i-tan (mĕt'rô-pŏl'ĭ-tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to a metropolis or metropolitan.

Met'ro-pol'i-tan, *n.* **1.** The presiding bishop of a country or province. **2.** (*Lat. Church*) An archbishop. **3.** (*Gr. Church*) A bishop whose see is a civil metropolis.

-me-try (-mē-trĭ). [See -METER.] A suffix denoting the *art, process*, or *science, of measuring.*

Met'tle (mĕt't'l), *n.* [E. *metal*, — in allusion to the temper of the metal of a sword blade.] Quality of temperament; spirit, as regards honor, courage, ardor, etc.

Met'tled (-t'ld), *a.* Having mettle; high-spirited.

Met'tle-some (mĕt't'l-sŭm), *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardor; fiery. — **Met'tle-some-ly,** *adv.* — **Met'tle-some-ness,** *n.*

Mew (mū), *n.* [AS. *mæw*, akin to G. *möwe.*] (*Zoöl.*) A gull, esp. the common British species.

Mew, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MEWED (mūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEWING.] [OE. *muen*, F. *muer*, fr. L. *mutare* to change, fr. *movere* to move. See MOVE.] To shed or cast; to grow new feathers or a new skin; to molt.

Mew, *n.* **1.** A cage for hawks while mewing; a coop for fattening fowls; hence, (usually *pl.*) a place of con-

finement or shelter. **2.** A stable or range of stables for horses; — from the royal stables in London, built on the site of the king's mews for hawks. Usually in *pl.*

Mew (mū), *v. t.* [From MEW a cage.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.

Mew, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To cry as a cat.

Mew, *n.* The common cry of a cat. [child.

Mewl (mūl), *v. i.* [Cf. MIAUL.] To cry, as a young

Mewl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that mewls.

Mews (mūz), *n. sing. & pl.* [Prop. pl. of 3d MEW.] An alley where there are stables; a confined place. [*Eng.*]

Mez-cal' (mȧs-käl'), *n.* Same as MESCAL.

Mez'za-nine (mĕz'zȧ-nĭn; *F.* mȧd'zȧ'nēn'), *n.* [*F. mezzanine*, deriv. of It. *mezzo* middle, half.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) Same as ENTRESOL. (*b*) A partial story not on the same level with the story of the main part of the edifice.

‖ **Mez'za vo'ce** (mĕd'zȧ vō'chā). [It., lit., middle or half voice.] (*Mus.*) With a medium fullness of sound.

‖ **Mez'zo** (mĕd'zō), *a.* [It., fr. L. *medius* middle.] See MID, *a.*; (*Mus.*) Mean; not extreme.

Mez'zo-re-lie'vo (mĕz'zō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* Mezzo-rilievo.

‖ **Mez'zo-ri-lie'vo** (-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It.] Middle or moderate relief; sculpture in which the relief of the figures is between that of alto-rilievo and that of basrelief.

Mez'zo-so-pra'no (-sō-prä'nō), *a.* (*Mus.*) Having a compass between soprano and contralto, as a woman. — *n.* A mezzo-soprano voice or a person with such a voice.

Mez'zo-tint (mĕz'zō-tĭnt), *n.* A manner of engraving by drawing upon a roughened surface, and then removing the roughness. Also, an engraving so produced.

Mez'zo-tin'to (mĕz'zō-tĭn'tō; *It.* mĕd'zō-tēn'tō), *n.* [It. *mezzo* half + *tinto* tinted.] Mezzotint.

Mi-as'ma (mĭ-ăz'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *μίασμα* defilement, fr. *μιαίνειν* to pollute.] Infectious particles or germs floating in the air; malaria.

Mi-as'mal (-mal), *a.* Containing miasma; miasmatic.

Mi-as-mat'ic (mĭ-ăz-măt'ĭk), **Mi-as-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing, pert. to, or caused by, miasma.

Mi-aul' (mē-oul'), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *miauler*, and E. *mew.*] To cry as a cat; to mew; to caterwaul.

Mi'ca (mī'kȧ), *n.* [L. *mica* crumb, grain, particle.] (*Min.*) The name of a group of minerals characterized by highly perfect cleavage, so that they readily separate into very thin leaves, more or less elastic and transparent.

Mi-ca'ceous (mĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, mica; splitting into laminæ or leaves like mica.

Mice (mīs), *n.*, *pl.* of MOUSE.

Mich, **Miche** (mĭch), *v. i.* [OE. *michen*; origin uncertain.] To lie hid; to skulk. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Mich'ael-mas (mĭk'ĕl-mas), *n.* [*Michael* + *mass* religious service.] The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on September 29th. Hence, colloq., autumn.

Mich'er (mĭch'ẽr), *n.* One who miches. [*Obs.*]

Mic'kle (mĭk'k'l), *a.* [AS. *micel*, *mycel*; akin to L. *magnus*, Gr. *μέγας*.] Much; great. [*Old Eng. & Scot.*]

Mi-cren-ceph'a-lous (mī-krĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*Micr-* + Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] Having a small brain.

Mi'cro- (mī'krō- *or* mĭk'rō-), **Mi'cr-**. [Gr. *μικρός* small.] A combining form signifying: (*a*) *Small, little, trivial, slight.* (*b*) (*Metric System, Elec., Mech.*, etc.) *A millionth part of.*

Mi'crobe (mī'krōb *or* mĭk'rōb), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός* little + *βίος* life.] (*Biol.*) A microscopic organism; — particularly applied to bacteria, and esp. to pathogenic forms.

‖ **Mi'cro-coc'cus** (mī'krō-kŏk'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MICROCOCCI (-sī). [NL. See MICRO-, and COCCUS.] (*Biol.*) A genus of bacteria in the form of minute globular or oval cells.

Mi'cro-cosm (-kŏz'm), *n.* [Through F. & L., fr. Gr. *μικρός* small + *κόσμος* world.] A little world; a miniature universe. Hence, a man.

Mi'cro-cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk), **Mi'cro-cos'mic-al** (-mĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the microcosm.

Mi'cro-far'ad (-făr'ȧd), *n.* [*Micro-* + *farad.*] (*Elec.*) The millionth part of a farad.

Mi-crog'ra-phy (mī-krŏg'rȧ-fĭ *or* mĭ-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-graphy.*] The description of microscopic objects.

Mi-crohm' (mī-krōm' *or* mĭ-), *n.* [*Micr-* + *ohm.*] (*Elec.*) The millionth part of an ohm.

Mi-crol'o-gy (mī-krŏl'ō-jĭ *or* mĭ-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-logy.*] **1.** That part of science which treats of microscopic objects, or depends on microscopic observation. **2.** Attention to petty items or differences.

Mi-crom'e-ter (mī-krŏm'ē-tẽr *or* mĭ-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring minute distances or angles.

Mic'ron (mĭk'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μικρός* small.] (*Physics*) The millionth part of a meter.

Mi'cro-or'gan-ism (mī'krō-ôr'gan-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Micro-* + *organism.*] (*Biol.*) Any microscopic form of life; esp., a bacterial organism supposed to cause infectious diseases.

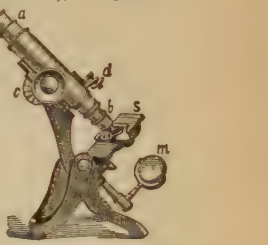
Mi'cro-phone (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound, voice.] (*Physics*) An instrument for intensifying and making audible very feeble sounds.

Mi'cro-pho'to-graph (mī'krō-fō'tō-gráf *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *photograph.*] **1.** A microscopically small photograph, etc. **2.** A photomicrograph.

Mi'cro-phyte (mī'krō-fīt *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-phyte.*] (*Bot.*) A very minute plant, such as the germs of various infectious diseases are believed to be.

Mi'cro-pyle (-pīl), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *πύλη* gate, orifice.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) An opening in the membranes surrounding the ovum, by which nutrition is assisted and the entrance of the spermatozoa permitted. (*b*) An opening in the outer coat of a seed, through which the fecundating pollen enters the ovule.

Mi'cro-scope (mī'krō-skōp *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument for making an enlarged image of an object too minute to be viewed by the naked eye.



Microscope. *a* Eyepiece; *b* Objective; *c* Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment of focus; *d* Screw for fine adjustment; *m* Mirror; *s* Stage.

Mi'cro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), **Mi'cro-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the microscope or to microscopy; made with a microscope. **2.** Able to see extremely minute objects. **3.** Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope. — **Mi'cro-scop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Mi'cro-volt' (-vōlt'), *n.* [*Micro-* + *volt.*] (*Elec.*) The millionth part of one volt.

Mi'cro-we'ber (-vā'bẽr), *n.* [*Micro-* + *weber.*] (*Elec.*) The millionth part of one weber.

Mic'tu-ri'tion (mĭk'tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *micturire* to desire to urinate, desid. fr. *mingere*, *mictum*, to urinate.] Act of urinating; also, a morbidly frequent passing of urine.

Mid (mĭd), *a.* [*Compar. wanting; superl.* MIDMOST.] [AS. *midd*; akin to D. *mid* (in comp.), L. *medius*, Gr. *μέσος*, Skr. *madhya*.] **1.** Denoting the middle part. **2.** Occupying a middle position; middle. **3.** (*Phon.*) Made with a somewhat elevated position of some certain part of the tongue, in relation to the palate.

Mid, *prep.* See AMID.

Mid'day' (mĭd'dā'), *n.* [See MID, *a.*, DAY.] The middle part of the day; noon. Also used adjectively.

Mid'den (-d'n), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *mögdynge*, E. *muck*, and *dung*.] **1.** A dunghill. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** An accumulation of refuse about a dwelling place, esp. on the supposed site of the dwelling places of prehistoric tribes.

Mid'dle (-d'l), *a.* [AS. *middel*; akin to D. *middel*, G. *mittel*. See MID, *a.*] **1.** Equally distant from the extremes either of a number of things or of one thing; mean; medial. **2.** Intermediate; intervening.

Middle Ages, the time between the decline of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters. Hallam regards it as beginning with the 6th and ending with the 15th century.

Mid'dle, *n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities; an intervening point or part; the midst; central portion; specif., the waist.

Syn. — See MIDST.

Mid'dle-aged' (-ājd'), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man; between 30 and 50 years old.

Mid'dle-ground' (-ground'), *n.* (*Paint.*) That part of a picture between the foreground and the background.

Mid'dle-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** An agent between two parties; a broker; a go-between; any dealer between the producer and the consumer. **2.** A commoner. [*Eng.*]

Mid'dle-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Being in, or nearest, the middle.

Mid'dling (-dlĭng), *a.* Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes.

Mid'dlings (-dlĭngz), *n. pl.* A combination of the coarser parts of ground wheat with the finest bran, separated from the fine flour and coarse bran in bolting.

Mid'dy (-dĭ), *n.* A colloquial abbrev. of MIDSHIPMAN.

Midge (mĭj), *n.* [OE. *migge*, AS. *mycge*; akin to G. *mucke*.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any one of many small, delicate, long-legged flies which do not bite. **2.** A very small fly, abundant in parts of North America, noted for the irritating quality of its bite.

Midg'et (mĭj'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of MIDGE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A minute bloodsucking fly. [*Local, U. S.*] **2.** A very diminutive person.

Mid'heav'en (mĭd'hĕv'n), *n.* **1.** The midst or middle part of heaven or the sky. **2.** (*Astron.*) The meridian.

Mid'land (-lănd), *a.* **1.** Being interior; distant from the coast. **2.** Surrounded by the land.

Mid'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Middle; middlemost.

Mid'night' (-nīt'), *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. Also used adjectively.

Mid'rib' (mĭd'rĭb'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.

Mid'riff (-rĭf), *n.* [AS. *midhrif; midd* mid, middle + *hrif* bowels, womb.] (*Anat.*) See DIAPHRAGM, *n.*, 2.

Mid'ship'man (-shĭp'măn), *n.* (*a*) Formerly, a kind of naval cadet, in a ship of war, whose business was to carry orders, messages, reports, etc., for the officers. (*b*) In the English naval service, the second rank attained by a combatant officer after a term of service as naval cadet. (*c*) In the U. S. navy, the lowest grade of officers in line of promotion, being graduates of the Naval Academy.

Passed midshipman, formerly, a naval cadet who had served his time, passed his examinations, and was awaiting promotion; — now called, in the United States, *midshipman;* in England, *sublieutenant.*

Mid'ships', *adv.* (*Naut.*) Amidships.

Midst (mĭdst), *n.* [From *middest, in the middest*, for older *in middes* (see -s, adv. suff.), or still older *a midde.* See MID, and cf. AMIDST.] **1.** The interior or central part or place; the middle. **2.** Fig.: State of being surrounded or beset; the press; the burden.

☞ The expressions *in our midst, in their midst*, etc., are avoided by some good writers, the forms *in the midst of us, in the midst of them*, etc., being preferred.

Syn. — Middle. — *Midst* in present usage commonly denotes a part or place surrounded or enveloped by other parts or objects (see AMIDST); while *middle* is used of the center of length, or surface, or of a solid, etc.

Midst, *prep.* In the midst of; amidst.

Midst, *adv.* In the middle. [*R.*] [summer.

Mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'mĕr), *n.* The middle of

Mid'way' (-wā'), *n.* The middle of the way; a middle way. — *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance. — *adv.* In the middle of the way or distance.

Mid'wife' (-wīf'), *n.* [OE. *midwif*, fr. AS. *mid* with (akin to Gr. μετά) + *wīf* woman, wife. Properly, the woman or wife who is attendant upon a woman in childbirth.] A woman who assists in childbirth.

Mid'wife'ry (-wīf'rỹ *or* -wĭf-rỹ), *n.* Act, art, or practice of assisting in childbirth; obstetrics.

Mid'win'ter (-wĭn'tẽr), *n.* The middle of winter.

Mien (mēn), *n.* [F. *mine;* of uncertain origin.] Aspect; manner; bearing.

Miff (mĭf), *n.* [Cf. Prov. G. *muff* sulkiness.] A petty falling out; a tiff; a quarrel; offense.

Miff, *v. t.* To offend slightly. [*Colloq.*]

Might (mīt), *imp.* of MAY.

Might, *n.* [AS. *meaht, miht*, fr. root of *magan* to be able, E. *may.*] Force, energy, or power of any kind, whether of body or mind; means or resources to effect an object; strength; ability; capacity.

Might'i-ly (-ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In a mighty manner; with might; vigorously. **2.** To a great degree; very much.

Might'i-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being mighty. **2.** Highness; excellency; — with a possessive pronoun, a title of dignity.

Might'y (mīt'ỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* MIGHTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MIGHTIEST.] [AS. *meahtig, mihtig;* akin to G. *mächtig*, Goth. *mahteigs.*] **1.** Possessing might; having great power or authority. **2.** Accomplished by might; hence, extraordinary; wonderful. **3.** Denoting an extraordinary degree or quality in respect of size, character, importance, consequences, etc.

Might'y, *adv.* In a great degree; very. [*Colloq.*]

Mi'gnon-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *mignonnette*, dim. of *mignon* darling.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Reseda odorata*) having fragrant greenish flowers with orange-colored stamens.

Mi-graine' (mĭ-grān'), *n.* [F.] Same as MEGRIM.

Mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MIGRATED (-grā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MIGRATING (-grā-tĭng).] [L. *migrare*, p. p. *-atus.*] **1.** To change one's place of residence, esp. from one country to another. **2.** To pass periodically from one region or climate to another for feeding or breeding; — said of animals.

Mi-gra'tion (mī-grā'shŭn), *n.* Act of migrating.

Mi'gra-to-ry (mī'grā-tō-rỹ), *a.* **1.** Removing regularly or occasionally from one region or climate to another. **2.** Hence, roving; wandering; nomad.

Mi-ka'do (mĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Jap.] The popular designation of the hereditary sovereign of Japan.

Mil'age (mīl'âj; 48), *n.* Same as MILEAGE.

Milch (mĭlch), *a.* [OE. *milche;* akin to G. *melk*, E. *milk.*] Giving milk; — now applied only to beasts.

Mild (mīld), *a.* [*Compar.* MILDER (-ẽr); *superl.* MILDEST.] [AS. *milde;* akin to G. *mild*, Goth. *milds.*] Gentle; pleasant; kind; soft; bland; clement; hence, moderate in degree or quality; — the opposite of *harsh, severe, irritating, violent, disagreeable*, etc.; — applied to persons and things.

Mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* [AS. *meledeáw;* akin to G. *mehlthau;* prob. orig. meaning, honeydew. See MELLIFLUOUS, and DEW.] (*Bot.*) A growth of minute powdery or webby fungi on various diseased or decaying substances.

Mil'dew, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MILDEWED (-dūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MILDEWING.] To taint with mildew.

Mild'ly (mīld'lỹ), *adv.* In a mild manner.

Mild'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being mild.

Mile (mīl), *n.* [AS. *mīl*, fr. L. *millia, milia*, pl. of *mille* a thousand, i. e., *millia passuum* a thousand paces.] A measure of distance equal (in England and the U. S.) to 320 poles or rods, or 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet.

☞ In other countries the length of a mile in yards is, in Norway, 12,182; in Brunswick, 11,816; in Sweden, 11,660; in Hungary, 9,139; in Switzerland, 8,548; in Austria, 8,297; in Prussia, 8,238; in Poland, 8,100; in Italy, 2,025; in Spain, 1,522; in the Netherlands, 1,094.

Geographical, *or* **Nautical, mile**, one sixtieth part of a degree at the equator, or 6,080.27 feet. — **Roman mile**, a thousand paces, equal to 1,614 yards English measure. — **Statute mile**, a mile conforming to statute, that is, in England and the United States, a mile of 5,280 feet.

Mile'age (mīl'âj; 48), *n.* **1.** An allowance per mile for traveling expenses. **2.** Aggregate distance in miles.

Mile'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post, or one of a series of posts, set up to indicate distance in miles. [post.

Mile'stone' (mīl'stōn'), *n.* A stone serving as a mile-

Mil'foil (mĭl'foil), *n.* [F. *mille-feuille*, L. *millefolium; mille* thousand + *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) A common composite herb (*Achillea Millefolium*); yarrow.

Mil'ia-ry (mĭl'yȧ-rỹ), *a.* [L. *miliarius*, fr. *milium* millet.] **1.** Resembling millet seeds. **2.** (*Med.*) Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds.

Mil'i-tant (-ĭ-tant), *a.* [L. *militans, -antis*, p. pr. of *militare* to be a soldier.] Engaged in warfare; fighting; combating; serving as a soldier. — **Mil'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

Mil'i-ta-ri-ly (-tȧ-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a military manner.

Mil'i-ta-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A military condition or system. **2.** The spirit and traditions of military life.

Mil'i-ta-ry (-rỹ), *a.* [L. *militaris, militarius*, fr. *miles, militis*, soldier.] **1.** Of or pert. to soldiers, to arms, or to war; belonging to, engaged in, or appropriate to, the affairs of war. **2.** Performed or made by soldiers.

Military law. See *Martial law*, under MARTIAL.

Mil'i-ta-ry, *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; troops; the army.

Mil'i-tate (mĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MILITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MILITATING (-tā'tĭng).] [L. *militare, militatum*, to be a soldier, fr. *miles* soldier.] To make war; to fight; to contend.

Mi-li'tia (mĭ-lĭsh'ȧ), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery, fr. *miles.*] In the widest sense, the whole military force of a nation, serving or available; specif., the body of citizens enrolled for military instruction and discipline, but not subject to actual service except in emergencies.

Mi-li'tia-man (mĭ-lĭsh'ȧ-măn), *n.* One who belongs to the militia.

Milk (mĭlk), *n.* [AS. *meoluc, meoloc, meolc, milc;* akin to D. *melk*, G. *milch*, G. *melken* to milk, L. *mulgere*, Gr. ἀμέλγειν.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young. **2.** (*Bot.*) A kind of juice or sap, usually white in color, found in certain plants; latex. **3.** An emulsion made by bruising seeds.

Milk tooth (*Anat.*), one of the temporary first set of teeth in young mammals; in man there are twenty.

Milk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MILKED (mĭlkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MILKING.] **1.** To draw or press milk from the breasts or udder of, by the hand or mouth. **2.** To draw from the breasts or udder.

Milk, *v. i.* To draw or to yield milk.

Milk'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, extracts milk. **2.** A cow or other animal that gives milk.

Milk'i-ly (-ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a milky manner.

Milk'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being milky.

Milk'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A woman who milks cows, or who is employed in the dairy. [livers it to customers.

Milk'man (-măn), *n.* A man who sells milk, or de-

Milk'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; fig., an effeminate or weak-minded person.

Milk' vetch' (mĭlk' vĕch'). (*Bot.*) A leguminous herb (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*) of Europe and Asia, supposed to increase the secretion of milk in goats; sometimes, any of the numerous species of *Astragalus*.

Milk'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (of the genus *Asclepias* or the genus *Acerates*) abounding in a milky juice, and having its seeds attached to silky down.

Milk'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Polygala*), of which *P. vulgaris* was supposed to have the power of producing a flow of milk in nurses.

Milk'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or containing, milk. **2.** Like, or somewhat like, milk. **3.** Yielding milk. **4.** Mild; tame; spiritless.

Milky Way. (*Astron.*) See GALAXY, 1.

Mill (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand. Cf. MILE.] A money of account equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a dollar. [*U. S.*]

Mill, *n.* [OE. *mille, milne,* AS. *myln, mylen;* akin to G. *mühle,* Icel. *mylna;* all prob. fr. L. *molina,* fr. *mola* millstone; prop., that which grinds, akin to *molere* to grind.] **1.** A machine for grinding or comminuting any substance, as grain, by rubbing and crushing it between two hard, rough, or indented surfaces. **2.** By extension, any one of various machines, for crushing, pressing, polishing, sawing, stamping, etc. **3.** A building or collection of buildings with the machinery by which manufacturing is done. **4.** A pugilistic encounter. [*Cant*]

Mill race, the canal in which water is conveyed to a mill wheel; also, the current of water itself. — Mill tail, the water which flows from a mill wheel after turning it, or the channel in which the water flows. — Mill wheel, the water wheel that drives the machinery of a mill.

Mill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MILLED (mĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MILLING.] **1.** To reduce to fine particles in a mill; to grind; to comminute. **2.** To shape, finish, or transform by passing through a machine. **3.** To make a raised border around the edges of, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across the edges of, as a coin, or a screw head; also, to stamp in a coining press; to coin. **4.** To full, as cloth. **5.** To beat with the fists. [*Cant*]

Mill, *v. i.* To swim under water; — said of air-breathing animals.

Mill'dam' (-dăm'), *n.* A dam to raise the water of a water course to a height sufficient to turn a mill wheel.

Mil'le-fi-o're glass' (mĭl'lē-fĭ-ō'rē glăs'). [It. *mille* thousand + *fiore* flower.] Slender rods or tubes of colored glass fused together and embedded in clear glass.

Mil'le-na'ri-an (mĭl'lē-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* Consisting of a thousand years; of or pert. to the millennium, or to the Millenarians. — *n.* One who believes that Christ will personally reign on earth a thousand years; a Chiliast.

Mil'le-na-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [L. *millenarius,* fr. *milleni* a thousand each, fr. *mille* a thousand.] Consisting of a thousand; millennial. — *n.* The space of a thousand years.

Mil-len'ni-al (mĭl-lĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years.

Mil-len'ni-al-ist, *n.* **1.** Same as MILLENARIAN. **2.** A believer in the universal prevalence of Christianity for a long period.

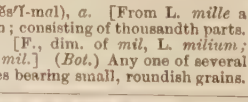
Mil-len'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *mille* thousand + *annus* year.] A thousand years; esp., the thousand years mentioned in Revelation xx, during which holiness is to be triumphant throughout the world.

Mil'le-ped (mĭl'lē-pĕd), *n.* [L. *millepeda: mille* a thousand + *pes, pedis,* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A myriapod with many legs.

Mil'le-pore (mĭl'lē-pōr), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand + *porus* pore.] (*Zoöl.*) A coral having the surface nearly smooth, and perforated with very minute, unequal pores, or cells. The animals are hydroids, not Anthozoa.

Mill'er (mĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps or attends a flour mill or gristmill. **2.** A milling machine. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A moth, or one of the Lepidoptera; — so called because the wings appear dusty, like a miller's clothes.

Miller's thumb (*Zoöl.*), any one of several small freshwater fishes of the genus *Uranidea.*



Miller's Thumb (*Uranidea gobio*). $\frac{1}{3}$

Mill'er-ite (mĭl'lẽr-īt), *n.* A believer in the doctrine of William *Miller* (d. 1849), who taught that the end of the world and the second coming of Christ were at hand.

Mil-les'i-mal (mĭl-lĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [From L. *mille* a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

Mil'let (mĭl'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *mil,* L. *milium;* akin to Gr. μελίνη, AS. *mil.*] (*Bot.*) Any one of several cereal and forage grasses bearing small, roundish grains.

Mil'li- (mĭl'lĭ-). [From L. *mille* a thousand.] (*Metric System, Elec., Mech.,* etc.) A prefix denoting *a thousandth part of.*

Mil'li-a-ry (mĭl'lĭ-ă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *milliarius* containing a thousand.] Of or pertaining to a mile, or to distances by miles; denoting a mile or miles. — *n.* A milestone.

‖ **Mil'lier'** (mē'lyā'), *n.* [F., fr. *mille* thousand.] A weight of the metric system, being one million grams.

Mil'li-gram } (mĭl'lĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *milligramme.*
Mil'li-gramme } See MILLI-; GRAM.] (*Metric System*) A thousandth part of a gram; the weight of a cubic millimeter of water, or .01543 of a grain.

Mil'li-li'ter } (mĭl'lĭ-lē'tẽr *or* mĭl-lĭ'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F.
Mil'li-li'tre } *millilitre.*] A thousandth part of a cubic liter; a centimeter, or .061 of an English cubic inch, or .0338 of an American fluid ounce.

Mil'li-me'ter } (mĭl'lĭ-mē'tẽr *or* mĭl-lĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.*
Mil'li-me'tre } [F. *millimètre.*] A thousandth part of a linear meter; .03937 of an inch.

Mil'li-ner (mĭl'lĭ-nẽr), *n.* [From *Milaner* an inhabitant of *Milan,* in Italy; hence, a man from *Milan* who imported women's finery.] **1.** Formerly, a man who dealt in women's finery. [*Obs.*] **2.** A person, usually a woman, who makes, trims, or deals in women's headgear.

Mil'li-ner-y (-nẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Articles made or sold by milliners. **2.** The business or work of a milliner.

Mil'lion (mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *millio,* fr. L. *mille* a thousand.] **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, — written 1,000,000. **2.** An indefinitely large number.

Mil'lion-aire' (mĭl'yŭn-âr'), *n.* [F. *millionnaire.*] One whose wealth is counted by millions of francs, dollars, or pounds; a very rich person.

Mil'lionth (mĭl'yŭnth), *a.* Being the last one of a million of units or objects counted in regular order from the first of a series or succession; being one of a million. — *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by one million; one of a million equal parts.

Mil'li-ped (-lĭ-pĕd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MILLEPED.

Mil'li-stere (-stẽr *or* -stâr), *n.* [F. *millistère,* from *milli-* milli- + *stère* a stere.] A liter, or cubic decimeter.

Mill'rea' (mĭl'rē'), **Mill'ree'**, **Mill'reis'** (-rēs'), *n.* See MILREIS.

Mill'stone' (mĭl'stōn'), *n.* One of two circular stones used for grinding grain or other substance.

Mill'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A mechanic whose occupation is to build mills, or to set up their machinery.

Mil'reis' (mĭl'rēs'; *Pg.* mêl'rā'ês), *n.* [Pg. *mil reis,* i. e., one thousand reis; *mil* thousand + *reis,* pl. of *real* rei.] A Portuguese money of account rated in the treasury department of the United States at one dollar and eight cents; also, a Brazilian money of account rated at fifty-four cents and six mills.

Milt (mĭlt), *n.* [AS. *milte;* akin to D. *milt,* G. *milz.*] (*Anat.*) The spleen.

Milt, *n.* [Akin to E. *milk.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The spermatic fluid of fishes. (*b*) The testes, or spermaries, of fish when filled with spermatozoa.

Milt, *v. t.* To impregnate (the roe of a fish) with milt.

Mime (mīm), *n.* [L. *mimus,* Gr. μῖμος, akin to μιμεῖσθαι to imitate, to mimic.] **1.** A kind of drama in which real persons and events were represented in a ridiculous manner. **2.** An actor in such representations.

Mi-met'ic (mĭ-mĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. μιμητικός, fr. μι-
Mi-met'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } μεῖσθαι to imitate.] **1.** Apt to imitate; given to mimicry; imitative. **2.** (*Biol.*) Characterized by mimicry.

Mim'ic (mĭm'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *mimicus,* Gr. μιμικός, fr.
Mim'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } μῖμος mime. See MIME.] **1.** Imitative; mimetic. **2.** Consisting of, or formed by, imitation; imitated. [buffoon.

Mim'ic, *n.* One who imitates or mimics; esp., a

Mim'ic, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MIMICKED (-ĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MIMICKING.] **1.** To imitate or ape for sport; to ridicule by imitation. **2.** (*Biol.*) To assume a resemblance to (some other organism of a totally different nature, or some surrounding object) as a means of protection or advantage.

Syn. — To ape; imitate; counterfeit; mock.

Mim'ick-er (-ĭk-ẽr), *n.* One who mimics; a mimic.

Mim'ic-ry (-ĭk-rȳ), *n.* Act, practice, or state of one who or that which mimics.

‖ **Mi-mo'sa** (mĭ-mō'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μῖμος imitator.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants, including the sensitive plants.

Min'a-ret (mĭn'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [Sp. *minarete,* Ar. *manārat* lamp, lantern, lighthouse, turret, fr. *nār* to shine.] (*Arch.*) A slender, lofty tower attached to a mosque and

surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the summons to prayer is cried.

Min'a-to-ry (mĭn'ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *minatorius*, fr. *minari*. See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing.

Mince (mĭns), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINCED (mĭnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINCING (mĭn'sĭng).] [Of uncertain origin, but prob. akin to L. *minor* small, *minuere* to diminish.] **1.** To cut into particles; to chop fine. **2.** To suppress or weaken the force of; to extenuate; to tell by degrees, instead of directly and frankly; to clip.

Mince, *v. i.* **1.** To walk with short steps; to walk in a prim, affected manner. **2.** To affect delicacy in manner.

Mince, *n.* A short, precise step; an affected manner.

Mince'-meat' (-mēt'), *n.* Minced meat; a chopped mixture of boiled meat, suet, apples, etc., for pies.

Mince' pie' (pī'). A pie made of mince-meat.

Mind (mīnd), *n.* [AS. *mynd*, *gemynd*; akin to OHG. *minna* memory, love, G. *minne* love, L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind, Gr. *μένος*, Skr. *manas* mind, *man* to think.] **1.** The intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding; the intellect; also, the entire spiritual nature; the soul. **2.** The state, at any given time, of the faculties of thinking, willing, choosing, and the like; as: (*a*) Opinion; judgment; belief. (*b*) Choice; inclination; liking; intent; will. (*c*) Courage; spirit. **3.** Memory; remembrance; recollection.

Mind, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINDING.] **1.** To fix the mind or thoughts on; to consider; to heed; to mark; to note. **2.** To occupy one's self with; to attend to. **3.** To obey. **4.** To have in mind; to purpose. **5.** To put in mind; to remind. [*Archaic*]

Mind, *v. i.* To give attention or heed; to obey.

Mind'ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined; having a mind.

Mind'er (mīnd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who minds or watches something. **2.** One to be attended; specif., a pauper child intrusted to a private person. [*Eng.*]

Mind'ful (-fụl), *a.* Bearing in mind; regardful; attentive; heedful. — **Mind'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Mind'ful-ness,** *n.*

Mine (mīn), *pron. & a.* [OE. *min*, fr. AS. *mīn*; akin to D. *mijn*, G. *mein*, and E. *me*.] Belonging to me; my. Used as a pronominal adjective in the predicate. Also, in the old style, used attributively, instead of *my*, before a noun beginning with a vowel.

☞ *Mine* is often used absolutely, the thing possessed being understood.

Mine, *v. i.* [F. *miner*, L. *minare* to drive animals, in LL. also, to lead, conduct, dig a mine, akin to L. *minari* to threaten.] To dig a mine, pit, or tunnel in the earth; to get ore, metals, coal, or precious stones, out of the earth; to dig a passage or cavity under anything in order to overthrow it by explosives or otherwise.

Mine, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINED (mīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINING.] **1.** To dig away or remove the substratum or foundation of; to lay a mine under; to sap; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means. **2.** To dig into, for ore or metal. **3.** To get, as metals, out of the earth by digging.

Mine, *n.* **1.** A subterranean cavity or passage; esp.: (*a*) A pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores, precious stones, etc., are taken by digging. (*b*) (*Mil.*) A cavity or tunnel made under a fortification or other work, for the purpose of destroying it with some explosive agent. **2.** Any place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging or washing the soil. **3.** Fig.: A rich source of wealth or other good.

Min'er (mīn'ẽr), *n.* One who constructs or works in a mine or mines.

Min'er-al (mĭn'ẽr-*al*), *n.* [F. *minéral*, LL. *minerale*, fr. *minera* mine. See MINE, *v. i.*] **1.** An inorganic species or substance occurring in nature, having a definite chemical composition. **2.** Anything which is neither animal nor vegetable.

Min'er-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to minerals; consisting of a mineral or minerals. **2.** Impregnated with minerals.

Min'er-al-ist, *n.* A mineralogist. [*R.*]

Min'er-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A mineralizing.

Min'er-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To transform into, or impregnate with, a mineral.

Min'er-al-ize, *v. i.* To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals; to mineralogize.

Min'er-al-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* An element which is combined with a metal, thus forming an ore.

Min'er-al-og'ic-al (mĭn'ẽr-*al*-ŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to mineralogy.

Min'er-al'o-gist (-ăl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in mineralogy; one devoted to the study of minerals.

Min'er-al'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To mineralize.

Min'er-al'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Mineral* + *-logy.*] **1.** The science which treats of, and classifies, minerals. **2.** A treatise or book on this science.

Mi-nette' (mĭ-nĕt'), *n.* The smallest of the regular sizes of portrait photographs.

Min'e-ver (mĭn'ẽ-vẽr), *n.* Same as MINIVER.

Min'gle (mĭn̲g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINGLING (-glĭng).] [From OE. *mengen*, AS. *mengan*; akin to D. & G. *mengen*, Icel. *menga* and E. *among*.] **1.** To combine or join, as an individual or part, with other parts, but commonly so as to be distinguishable in the product; to confuse; to confound; to mix. **2.** To associate or unite in society or by marriage; to intermarry. **3.** To make or prepare by mixing the ingredients of.

Min'gle, *v. i.* To become mixed or blended.

Min'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who mingles.

Min'i-a'ceous (mĭn'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of the color of minium or red lead; miniate.

Min'i-ate (mĭn'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINIATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *miniare*, p. p. *-atus*. See MINIUM.] To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion. Also, to decorate (a manuscript) with letters of this color.

Min'i-ate (-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the color of red lead or vermilion; painted with vermilion.

Min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ă-tūr *or* mĭn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [It. *miniatura*, fr. L. *miniare*. See MINIATE, *v.*] **1.** Orig., a painting in colors such as those of mediæval manuscripts; in modern times, any very small painting; esp., a portrait. **2.** Greatly diminished size or form; reduced scale.

Min'i-a-ture, *a.* Being on a small scale; much reduced from the reality.

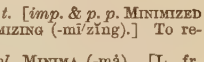
Min'ie ball' (mĭn'ĭ bạl'). [From the inventor, Captain *Minié*, of France.] A conical rifle bullet, with a cavity in its base plugged with a piece of iron, which on firing expands the sides to fit the grooves of the barrel.

Min'ie ri'fle (rī'f'l). A rifle adapted to minie balls.

Min'i-fy (mĭn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *minor* less + *-fy.*] **1.** To make small or smaller; to lessen. **2.** To degrade by speech or action.

Min'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *minneken* a darling, dim. of *minne* love; akin to E. *mind*.] **1.** A little darling; a favorite; a minion. [*Obs.*] **2.** A little pin. [*Obs.*]

Min'im (-ĭm), *n.* [F. *minime*, L. *minimus* the least, smallest, a superl. of *minor*. See MINOR.] **1.** Anything very minute; — applied to animalcules, and the like. **2.** The smallest liquid measure, equal to about one drop; the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. **3.** (*Mus.*) A time note, formerly the shortest in use; a half note.



Minims (3).

Min'i-mize (mĭn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINIMIZED (-mīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINIMIZING (-mī'zĭng).] To reduce to a minimum.

Min'i-mum (-mŭm), *n.; pl.* MINIMA (-mȧ). [L., fr. *minimus*. See MINIM.] The least quantity assignable or possible in a given case; hence, a thing of small consequence; a trifle.

Min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *mignon*, fr. OHG. *minni* love, G. *minne*. See MIND.] **1.** A loved one. [*Obs.*] **2.** An obsequious or servile dependent or agent. **3.** (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between brevier and nonpareil.

☞ This line is printed in *minion* type.

Min'ish (mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OE. *menusen*, F. *menuiser*, deriv. of L. *minutus* small. See MINUTE, *a.*] To diminish; to lessen. [*Obs.*]

Min'is-ter (mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [F. *ministre*, fr. L. *minister*, orig. a double comparative fr. root of *minor* less, and hence, an inferior, a servant.] **1.** A servant; an officer or assistant of inferior rank; hence, an agent, an instrument. **2.** One to whom the sovereign or executive head of a government intrusts the management of affairs of state. **3.** A representative of a government at a foreign court or seat of government. **4.** One who serves at the altar; a pastor of a church.

Syn. — Delegate; official; ambassador; clergyman; parson; priest.

Min'is-ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINISTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINISTERING.] To furnish or apply; to afford; to supply; to administer.

Min'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To act as a servant, attendant, or agent; to serve. **2.** To supply or do things needful.

Min'is-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ministry or service; serving; attendant. **2.** Of or pert. to the office of a minister or to the ministry as a body, whether civil or sacerdotal. — **Min'is-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

Min'is-trant (mĭn'ĭs-trant), *a.* [L. *ministrans*, *-antis*,

p. pr.] Performing service as a minister; attending; serving; subordinate. —*n.* One who ministers.

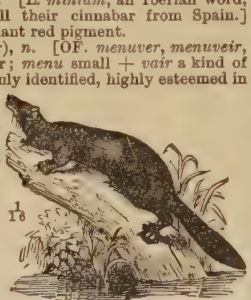
Min'is-tra'tion (mĭn'ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ministering; service; ministry.

Min'is-try (mĭn'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [L. *ministerium.*] **1.** Act of ministering; service. **2.** Hence: Agency; instrumentality. **3.** Office, duties, or functions of a minister. **4.** The body of ministers of state; also, the clergy, as a body. **5.** Administration; rule; term in power.

Min'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *minium*, an Iberian word, the Romans getting all their cinnabar from Spain.] (*Chem.*) A heavy, brilliant red pigment.

Min'i-ver (mĭn'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [OF. *menuver, menuveir, menuvair*, a grayish fur; *menu* small + *vair* a kind of fur.] A fur not certainly identified, highly esteemed in the Middle Ages.

Mink (mĭnk), *n.* [Cf. 2d MINX.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel. It yields a valuable fur.



American Mink (*Putorius vison*). 1/16

Min'ne-sing'er (mĭn'nẽ-sĭng'ẽr), *n.* [G., fr. *minne* love + *singen* to sing.] A love-singer; specif., one of a class of German poets and musicians who flourished about A. D. 1150–1350.

Min'now (mĭn'nō), *n.* [OE. *menow*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A small European fresh-water fish of the carp kind. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small American cyprinodont fishes found in fresh and in salt water.

Min'ny (mĭn'nĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A minnow.

Mi'no bird' (mī'nō bẽrd'). [Hind. *mainā.*] (*Zoöl.*) An Asiatic bird allied to the starlings.

Mi'nor (mī'nẽr), *a.* [L.; akin to AS. *mīn* small, G. *minder* less, L. *minuere* to lessen, Gr. μινύθειν, Skr. *mi* to damage.] **1.** Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller; of little account. **2.** (*Mus.*) Less by a semitone in interval or difference of pitch.

Mi'nor, *n.* **1.** A person under age; an infant; in England and the U. S., one under twenty-one years of age. **2.** (*Logic*) The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the minor premise, that is, the second proposition of a regular syllogism. **3.** A Franciscan friar.

Mi'nor-ite (mī'nẽr-it), *n.* A Franciscan friar.

Mi-nor'i-ty (mĭ-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being a minor, or under age. **2.** The smaller number.

Min'o-taur (mĭn'ō-tar), *n.* [L. *Minotaurus*, Gr. Μινώταυρος; Μίνως, the husband of Pasiphaë + ταῦρος a bull, the Minotaur being the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull.] (*Class. Myth.*) A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

Min'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [AS. *mynster*, fr. L. *monasterium.* See MONASTERY.] (*Arch.*) A church of a monastery, or the church after the monastery has ceased to exist; also, improperly, any large church.

Min'strel (mĭn'strẽl), *n.* [OF. *menestrel*, fr. LL. *ministerialis* servant, workman, fr. L. *ministerium* service. See MINISTRY.] One of an order of men of the Middle Ages who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang verses to the accompaniment of a harp or other instrument; hence, a poet; a bard; a musician.

Min'strel-sy (-sĭ), *n.* **1.** The arts or occupation of a minstrel. **2.** Minstrels collectively, or their songs.

Mint (mĭnt), *n.* [AS. *minte*, fr. L. *mentha*, Gr. μίνθα, μίνθη.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several aromatic plants yielding odoriferous essential oils by distillation.

Mint, *n.* [AS. *mynet* money, coin, fr. L. *moneta* the mint, coined money, fr. *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.] **1.** A place where money is coined by public authority. **2.** Hence: A place of unlimited supply; the supply itself.

Mint, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MINTING.] **1.** To make by stamping, as money; to coin; to make and stamp into money. **2.** To invent; to forge; to fabricate; to fashion.

Mint'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The coin, or other production, made in a mint. **2.** The duty paid for coining.

Mint'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who mints.

Mint'-mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* The master or superintendent of a mint.

Min'u-end (mĭn'ū-ĕnd), *n.* [L. *minuendus* to be diminished, fr. *minuere* to diminish.] (*Arith.*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Min'u-et (mĭn'ū-ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *menu* small, L. *minutus* small. So called on account of the short steps of the dance. See 4th MINUTE.] A kind of slow graceful dance, or a tune or air for it.

Mi'nus (mī'nŭs), *a.* [L. See MINOR, and cf. MIS-, pref. from the French.] (*Math.*) Less; requiring to be subtracted; negative.

Mi-nus'cule (mĭ-nŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *minusculus* rather small, fr. *minus* less.] **1.** Any minute object. **2.** A small Roman letter which is neither capital nor uncial; a manuscript written in such letters.

Min'ute (mĭn'ĭt), *n.* [LL. *minuta* a small portion, small coin, fr. L. *minutus* small. See 4th MINUTE.] **1.** The sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds. **2.** The sixtieth part of a degree; sixty seconds. (Marked thus [′]; as, 10° 20′.) **3.** A nautical or a geographic mile. **4.** A point of time; moment. **5.** Memorandum; record.

Min'ute, *a.* Of or pertaining to a minute or minutes; occurring at or marking successive minutes.

Minute gun, a discharge of a cannon repeated every minute as a sign of distress or mourning.

Min'ute, *v. t.* To set down a short sketch or note of.

Mi-nute' (mĭ-nūt'), *a.* [L. *minutus*, p. p. of *minuere* to lessen.] **1.** Very small; fine; slight; inconsiderable. **2.** Particular; precise; circumstantial.

Syn. — Little; diminutive; fine; critical; exact; detailed. — A *circumstantial* account embraces all the leading events; a *particular* account includes even unimportant events and movements; a *minute* account omits nothing as to person, time, place, adjuncts, etc.

Mi-nute'ly (mĭ-nūt'lĭ), *adv.* In a minute manner; exactly. [often and regularly.]

Min'ute-ly (mĭn'ĭt-lĭ), *adv.* Every minute; very

Min'ute-man (-măn), *n.* A militiaman who was to be ready to march at a moment's notice; — a term used in the American Revolution. [nute.]

Mi-nute'ness (mĭ-nūt'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being mi-

Mi-nu'ti-a (mĭ-nū'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MINUTIÆ (-ē). [L.] A minute particular; a small detail; — chiefly in *pl.*

Minx (mĭnks), *n.* [Prob. of Low German origin, and akin to E. *man.*] A pert or a wanton girl.

Min'y (mīn'ĭ), *a.* Abounding with mines; like a mine.

Mi'o-cene (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. μείων less + καινός new, recent.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the middle division of the Tertiary. — *n.* The Miocene period.

Mi'ra-ble (mī'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mirabilis*, fr. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL.] Wonderful; admirable. [*Obs.*]

Mir'a-cle (mĭr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL.] **1.** A wonder or wonderful thing. **2.** Specif.: An event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things; a supernatural event. **3.** A miracle play.

Miracle play, one of the old dramatic entertainments founded on Christian legends or Biblical events.

Mi-rac'u-lous (mĭ-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a miracle; performed by supernatural power. **2.** Supernatural; wonderful. — **Mi-rac'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Mi-rac'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

Mi-rage' (mẽ-rȧzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *mirer* to look at carefully, to aim, *se mirer* to look at one's self in a glass, to be reflected, L. *mirare* to look at. See MIRROR.] An optical effect, due to total reflection of light at the surface common to two strata of air differently heated, by which a reflected image of a distant object is seen, commonly in an inverted position.

Mire (mīr), *n.* [AS. *mīre, mȳre.*] An ant. [*Obs.*]

Mire, *n.* [OE. *mire, myre*; akin to Icel. *mȳrr* swamp, Sw. *myra* marsh.] Deep mud; wet, spongy earth.

Mire, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MIRED (mīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MIRING.] **1.** To plunge, fix, or stick fast, in mud. **2.** To soil with mud or foul matter.

Mir'i-ness (mīr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being miry.

Mirk (mẽrk), *a.* [See MURKY.] Dark; murky.

Mirk, *n.* Darkness; gloom; murk.

Mirk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Dark; gloomy. See MUREY.

Mir'ror (mĭr'rẽr), *n.* [F. *miroir*, OF. also *mireor*, deriv. of L. *mirari* to wonder. Cf. MARVEL.] **1.** A looking-glass or a speculum; any polished substance that forms images by reflection of light. **2.** That which gives a true representation; hence, pattern; exemplar.

Mir'ror, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MIRRORED (-rẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MIRRORING.] To reflect, as in a mirror.

Mirth (mẽrth), *n.* [AS. *myrð, myrgð, merhð, mirhð.* See MERRY.] Merriment; gayety accompanied with laughter; jollity.

Syn. — Merriment; joyousness; gladness; fun; frolic; glee; hilarity; festivity; jollity.

Mirth'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of, indicating, or inspiring mirth. — **Mirth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Mirth'ful-ness,** *n.*

Mirth'less (mĕrth'lĕs), *a.* Without mirth.

Mir'y (mīr'ȳ), *a.* [From 2d MIRE.] Abounding with deep mud; full of mire; muddy.

Mir'za (mĕr'zȧ; *Per.* mēr'zä), *n.* [Per. *mīrzā*, abbrev. fr. *mīrzādeh* son of the prince; *mīr* prince (Ar. *amīr*, *emīr*) + *zādeh* son.] The common title of honor in Persia, prefixed to the surname of an individual. When appended to the surname, it signifies *Prince*.

Mis- (mĭs-). [AS. *mis-*; akin to D. *mis-*, G. *miss-*; orig., a p. p. fr. root of G. *meiden* to shun, AS. *mīdan*. Also OF. *mes-*, F. *mé-*, *mes-*, fr. L. *minus* less. The prefix from the French has been supplanted by the Anglo-Saxon form, which is now the one in use.] A prefix used adjectively and adverbially in the sense of *amiss*, *wrong*, *ill*, *wrongly*, *unsuitably*.

Mis-ac-cep-ta'tion (mĭs-ăk'sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong acceptation; understanding in a wrong sense.

Mis'ad-ven'ture (mĭs'ăd-vĕn'tûr; 135), *n.* Ill adventure; mischance; misfortune; ill adventure.

Mis'al-lege' (mĭs'ăl-lĕj'), *v. t.* To state erroneously.

Mis'al-li'ance (-lī'ans), *n.* A marriage with a person of inferior rank or social station; an improper alliance.

Mis'an-thrope (mĭs'ăn-thrōp), *n.* [Gr. μισάνθρωπος; μισεῖν to hate + ἄνθρωπος a man.] A hater of mankind.

Mis'an-throp'ic (-thrŏp'ĭk), } *a.* Hating or disliking
Mis'an-throp'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } mankind.

Mis-an'thro-pist (-ăn'thrŏ-pĭst), *n.* A misanthrope.

Mis-an'thro-py (-pȳ), *n.* Hatred of, or dislike to, mankind.

Mis-ap'pli-ca'tion (mĭs-ăp'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong application.

Mis'ap-ply' (mĭs'ăp-plī'), *v. t.* To apply wrongly; to use for a wrong purpose.

Mis-ap'pre-hend' (mĭs-ăp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand.

Mis-ap'pre-hen'sion (mĭs-ăp'prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A mistaking or mistake; misconception; misunderstanding.

Mis'ar-range' (mĭs'ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* To place wrongly or improperly.

Mis'as-cribe' (-ăs-krīb'), *v. t.* To ascribe wrongly.

Mis'as-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To assign wrongly.

Mis'be-come' (mĭs'bē-kŭm'), *v. t.* Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit or be adapted to.

Mis'be-got' (-bē-gŏt'), } *p. a.* Unlawfully or irregu-
Mis'be-got'ten (-t'n), } larly begotten; pernicious.

Mis'be-have' (-hāv'), *v. t. & i.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly.

Mis'be-hav'ior (-hāv'yẽr), *n.* Improper or rude behavior.

Mis'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* Erroneous or false belief.

Mis'be-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. i.* To believe erroneously, or in a false religion. — **Mis'be-liev'er** (-lēv'ẽr), *n.*

Mis'be-stow' (-stō'), *v. t.* To bestow improperly.

Mis-cal'cu-late (mĭs-kăl'kŭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To calculate erroneously; to judge wrongly. — **Mis-cal'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

Mis-call' (mĭs-kal'), *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.

Mis-car'riage (mĭs-kăr'rĭj), *n.* **1.** Unfortunate event or issue of an undertaking; failure. **2.** Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior. **3.** Act of bringing forth before the time; premature birth.

Mis-car'ry (-rȳ), *v. i.* **1.** To carry, or go, wrong; to fail of a destination or intended effect; to be unsuccessful. **2.** To bring forth young before the proper time.

Mis-cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.* To cast or reckon wrongly.

Mis'ce-ge-na'tion (mĭs'sē-jē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *miscere* to mix + the root of *genus* race.] A mixing of races; amalgamation, as by intermarriage of black and white.

‖ **Mis'cel-la'ne-a** (mĭs'sĕl-lā'nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. See MISCELLANY.] A collection of miscellaneous matters.

Mis'cel-la'ne-ous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, fr. *miscellus* mixed, fr. *miscere* to mix.] Mixed; mingled; consisting of several things, or of diverse sorts; promiscuous. — **Mis'cel-la'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mis-cel-la'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mis'cel-la-nist (mĭs'sĕl-lȧ-nĭst), *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

Mis'cel-la-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [L. *miscellanea*, neut. pl.] A mass or mixture of various things; a medley; esp., a collection of compositions on various subjects.

Mis-chance' (-chȧns'), *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; mishap.

Syn. — Calamity; misfortune; misadventure; mishap; infelicity; disaster. See CALAMITY.

Mis-chance', *v. i.* To happen by mischance.

Mis-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* To charge erroneously.

Mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* [OF. *meschief*; pref. *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *chief* end, head, F. *chef* chief.] **1.** Harm; damage; esp., disarrangement of order; often, calamity; mishap; trivial evil caused by thoughtlessness, or in sport. **2.** Cause of trouble or vexation; trouble.

Syn. — Damage; harm; hurt; injury; detriment; evil; ill. — *Damage* is an injury which diminishes the value of a thing; *harm* is an injury which causes trouble or inconvenience; *mischief* is an injury which disturbs the order and consistency of things.

Mis'chief-mak'er (mĭs'chĭf-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who excites quarrels or enmity.

Mis'chief-mak'ing, *a.* Causing mischief; exciting quarrels or enmity.

Mis'chie-vous (mĭs'chē-vŭs), *a.* Causing mischief; harmful; hurtful; injurious. — **Mis'chie-vous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mis'chie-vous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Detrimental; noxious; pernicious; destructive.

Misch'na (mĭsh'nȧ), *n.* See MISHNA.

Mis-choose' (mĭs-chōōz'), *v. t. & i.* To choose wrongly.

Mis'ci-ble (mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *miscible*, fr. L. *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed; mixable.

Mis'ci-ta'tion (mĭs'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous citation.

Mis-cite' (mĭs-sīt'), *v. t.* To cite erroneously.

Mis-claim' (mĭs-klām'), *n.* A mistaken claim.

Mis-col'or (mĭs-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* To give a wrong color to; figuratively, to set forth erroneously or unfairly.

Mis'com-pute' (mĭs'kŏm-pūt'), *v. t.* To compute erroneously. — **Mis-com'pu-ta'tion** (mĭs-kŏm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.*

Mis'con-ceive' (-kŏn-sēv'), *v. t. & i.* To conceive wrongly; to interpret incorrectly; to misjudge.

Mis'con-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong understanding.

Mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Wrong conduct; bad behavior; mismanagement; misdemeanor; offense.

Mis'con-duct' (mĭs'kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t. & i.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage; to misbehave.

Mis'con-jec'ture (mĭs'kŏn-jĕk'tûr; 135), *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.

Mis'con-struct' (mĭs'kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct wrongly; to construe or interpret erroneously.

Mis'con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous construction; wrong interpretation.

Mis-con'strue (mĭs-kŏn'strų), *v. t.* To construe wrongly; to interpret erroneously.

Mis-coun'sel (mĭs-koun'sĕl), *v. t.* To counsel wrongly.

Mis-count' (-kount'), *v. t. & i.* To count erroneously. — *n.* An erroneous counting.

Mis'cre-ance (mĭs'krē-ans), } *n.* Quality or state of
Mis'cre-an-cy (-an-sȳ), } being miscreant.

Mis'cre-ant (mĭs'krē-ant), *n.* [OF. *mescreant*; pref. *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + p. pr. fr. L. *credere* to believe.] **1.** One who holds a false religious faith. [*Obs.*] **2.** One not restrained by Christian principles; a villain.

Mis'cre-ant, *a.* **1.** Holding a false religious faith. **2.** Destitute of conscience; unscrupulous.

Mis'cre-ate' (-āt'), *v. t.* To create badly or amiss.

Mis-cue' (mĭs-kū'), *n.* (*Billiards*) A false stroke with a billiard cue, the cue slipping from the ball.

Mis-date' (mĭs-dāt'), *n.* A wrong date.

Mis-date', *v. t.* To date erroneously.

Mis-deal' (-dēl'), *v. t. & i.* To deal or distribute wrongly. — *n.* Act of misdealing; a wrong distribution.

Mis-deed' (-dēd'), *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.

Syn. — Misconduct; misdemeanor; fault; offense; trespass; transgression; crime.

Mis'de-mean' (mĭs'dē-mēn'), *v. t.* To behave ill; — with a reflexive pronoun.

Mis'de-mean'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault. **2.** (*Law*) A crime less than a felony.

Syn. — Misdeed; misconduct; misbehavior; fault; trespass; transgression.

Mis'di-rect' (mĭs'dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To direct wrongly.

Mis'di-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of directing wrongly, or state of being so directed. **2.** (*Law*) An error of a judge in charging the jury.

Mis-do' (mĭs-dōō'), *v. t.* To do wrongly.

Mis-do', *v. i.* To do wrong; to commit a fault.

Mis-do'er (-ẽr), *n.* A wrongdoer.

Mis-do'ing, *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime.

Mis-doubt' (mĭs-dout'), *v. t. & i.* To be suspicious of; to have suspicion. [*Obs.*]

Mis-ed'u-cate (mĭs-ĕd'ŭ-kāt; 135), *v. t.* To educate wrongly.

Mis'em-ploy' (mĭs'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* To employ amiss.

Mis-en'try (mĭs-ĕn'trȳ), *n.* An erroneous entry or charge.

Mi'ser (mī'zẽr), *n.* [L. *miser* wretched, miserable.] **1.** A wretched or despicable person. [*Obs.*] **2.** A covetous, grasping, mean person; esp., one having wealth, who lives like a pauper.

Mis'er-a-ble (mĭz'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *misérable*, L. *miserabilis*, fr. *miserari* to lament, pity, fr. *miser* wretched.] **1.** Very unhappy; wretched. **2.** Causing unhappiness or misery. **3.** Worthless; despicable. — *n.* A miserable person. — **Mis'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Mis'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Abject; forlorn; pitiable; wretched; mean.

‖ **Mis'e-re're** (mĭz'ē-rē'rē), *n.* [L., have mercy, fr. *misereri* to have mercy, fr. *miser*. See Miser.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The penitential psalm, being the 50th psalm in the Latin version, beginning with the word *miserere*. **2.** A musical composition adapted to the 50th psalm.

Mi'ser-ly (mī'zẽr-lȳ), *a.* Like a miser; very covetous; sordid; niggardly; mean.

Mis'er-y (mĭz'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [OE. *miserie*, L. *miseria*, fr. *miser* wretched.] **1.** Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; wretchedness; woe. **2.** Cause of misery; calamity; misfortune. [roneously.

Mis-es'ti-mate (mĭs-ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To estimate er-

Mis-fea'sance (-fē'zans), *n.* [OF. pref. *mes-* wrong (L. *minus* less) + *faisance* doing, fr. *faire* to do, L. *facere*.] (*Law*) A trespass; a wrong done; the improper doing of an act which a person might lawfully do.

Mis-fit' (-fĭt'), *n.* **1.** Act or state of fitting badly. **2.** Something that fits badly, as a garment.

Mis-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* To make in an ill form.

Mis'for-ma'tion (mĭs'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Malformation.

Mis-for'tune (mĭs-fôr'tûn), *n.* Bad fortune or luck; calamity; evil accident; disaster; mishap; mischance.

Mis-give' (mĭs-gĭv'), *v. t.* To give doubt and apprehension to; to impart fear to; to make irresolute.

Mis-giv'ing, *n.* Evil premonition; doubt; distrust.

Mis-got'ten (-gŏt't'n), *a.* Unjustly gotten.

Mis-gov'ern (-gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* To govern ill.

Mis-gov'ern-ment (-ẽrn-mẽnt), *n.* Bad government.

Mis-guide' (-gīd'), *v. t.* To guide wrongly or astray.

Mis-hap' (-hăp'), *n.* Evil accident; misfortune.

Mis-hear' (mĭs-hēr'), *v. t. & i.* To hear incorrectly.

Mish'mash' (mĭsh'măsh'), *n.* [Cf. G. *misch-masch*, fr. *mischen* to mix.] A hotchpotch.

Mish'na (-nà), *n.* [NHeb. *mishnāh*, i. e., repetition, explanation, fr. Heb. *shānāh* to repeat.] A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture; the text of the Talmud.

Mish'nic (-nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mishna.

Mis'im-prove' (mĭs'ĭm-proōv'), *v. t.* To use for a bad purpose; to abuse; to misuse. — **Mis'im-prove'ment**, *n.*

Mis'in-form' (-ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To inform wrongly. — **Mis-in'for-ma'tion**, *n.* — **Mis'in-form'er**, *n.*

Mis'in-ter'pret (-tẽr'prĕt), *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to misconstrue. — **Mis'in-ter'pre-ta'tion**, *n.* — **Mis'in-ter'pret-er**, *n.*

Mis-judge' (mĭs-jŭj'), *v. t. & i.* To judge wrongly.

Mis-judg'ment (-jŭj'ment), *n.* A wrong judgment.

Mis-lay' (mĭs-lā'), *v. t.* **1.** To lay in a wrong place; to ascribe to a wrong source. **2.** To lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

Mi'sle (mĭz''l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Misled (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Misling (-lĭng).] [Prop. *mistle*, fr. *mist*.] To rain in very fine drops; to mizzle.

Mi'sle, *n.* A fine rain; a thick mist; mizzle.

Mis-lead' (mĭs-lēd'), *v. t.* To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to deceive.

Mis-lead'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who leads into error.

Mis-led' (-lĕd'), *imp. & p. p.* of Mislead.

Mis'le-toe (mĭz''l-tō), *n.* See Mistletoe.

Mis-like' (mĭs-līk'), *v. t. & i.* To dislike; to disapprove of; to have aversion to.

Mis-like', *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.

Mis-lik'er (-līk'ẽr), *n.* One who dislikes.

Mis'ly (mĭz'lȳ), *a.* Raining in very small drops.

Mis-make' (mĭs-māk'), *v. t.* To make or form amiss.

Mis-man'age (mĭs-măn'ăj), *v. t. & i.* To manage ill or improperly. — **Mis-man'age-ment** (-ment), *n.*

Mis-man'a-ger (-ă-jẽr), *n.* One who manages ill.

Mis-mark' (-märk'), *v. t.* To mark wrongly.

Mis-match' (-măch'), *v. t.* To match unsuitably.

Mis-mate' (-māt'), *v. t.* To mate wrongly or ill.

Mis-name' (-nām'), *v. t.* To call or name wrongly.

Mis-no'mer (-nō'mẽr), *n.* [OF. pref. *mes-* amiss, wrong (L. *minus* less) + F. *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* name.] The misnaming of a person in a legal instrument; any wrong or inapplicable name or title.

Mis'ob-serve' (-ŏb-zẽrv'), *v. t.* To observe inaccurately.

Mi-sog'a-mist (mĭ-sŏg'ă-mĭst), *n.* [Gr. μισεῖν to hate + γάμος marriage.] A hater of marriage.

Mi-sog'a-my (-mȳ), *n.* Hatred of marriage.

Mi-sog'y-nist (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. μισογύνης; μισεῖν to hate + γυνή woman.] A woman hater.

Mi-sog'y-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Hating women.

Mi-sog'y-ny (-nȳ), *n.* Hatred of women.

Mis-pell' (mĭs-pĕl'), *v. t.*, **Mis-pend'** (-pĕnd'), *v. t.*, etc. See Misspell, Misspend, etc.

Mis'per-suade' (-pẽr-swād'), *v. t.* To persuade amiss.

Mis'per-sua'sion (mĭs'pẽr-swā'zhŭn), *n.* A false persuasion.

Mis-place' (mĭs-plās'), *v. t.* To place wrongly or improperly. — **Mis-place'ment** (-ment), *n.*

Mis-plead' (-plēd'), *v. i.* To err in pleading.

Mis-point' (-point'), *v. t.* To point improperly.

Mis-praise' (-prāz'), *v. t.* To praise amiss.

Mis-print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print wrong.

Mis-print', *n.* A mistake in printing.

Mis-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.* To misprize. [*Obs.*]

Mis-prise', *v. t.* [OF. *mesprise* mistake, fr. *mespris*, masc., *mesprise*, fem., pp. of *mesprendre* to mistake; pref. *mes-* amiss + *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere*.] To mistake. [*Obs.*]

Mis-pri'sion (-prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of misprising; misapprehension; misconception; mistake. [*Archaic*] **2.** Neglect; undervaluing; contempt. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*Law*) A neglect, negligence, or contempt.

Misprision of treason, omission to notify the authorities of an act of treason, by one knowing of it. — **Misprision of felony**, concealment of a felony by one knowing of it.

Mis-prize' (mĭs-prīz'), *v. t.* [OF. *mesprisier* to despise; pref. *mes-* amiss (L. *minus* less) + LL. *pretiare* to prize, L. *pretium* price.] To slight or undervalue.

Mis'pro-nounce' (mĭs'prō-nouns'), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce incorrectly.

Mis'pro-nun'ci-a'tion (-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong or improper pronunciation.

Mis'pro-por'tion (-prō-pôr'shŭn), *v. t.* To give wrong proportions to; to join without due proportion.

Mis'quo-ta'tion (mĭs'kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous or inaccurate quotation.

Mis-quote' (mĭs-kwōt'), *v. t. & i.* To quote erroneously or incorrectly.

Mis-read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* To read amiss; to misunderstand in reading.

Mis're-cit'al (mĭs'rē-sīt'*al*), *n.* An inaccurate recital.

Mis're-cite' (-sīt'), *v. t. & i.* To recite erroneously.

Mis-reck'on (mĭs-rĕk''n), *v. t. & i.* To reckon wrongly; to miscalculate.

Mis-reck'on-ing, *n.* An erroneous computation.

Mis-rec'ol-lect' (-rĕk'ŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To have an erroneous remembrance of; to suppose erroneously that one recollects. — **Mis-rec'ol-lec'tion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.*

Mis're-late' (mĭs'rē-lāt'), *v. t.* To relate inaccurately.

Mis're-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous relation.

Mis're-mem'ber (-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t. & i.* To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly.

Mis-ren'der (mĭs-rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* To render wrongly; to translate or recite wrongly.

Mis're-port' (mĭs'rē-pōrt'), *v. t. & i.* To report erroneously. — *n.* An erroneous report.

Mis-rep're-sent' (mĭs-rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent incorrectly, unjustly, or falsely.

Mis-rep're-sen-ta'tion (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Untrue representation; false or incorrect statement or account.

Mis-rep're-sent'er (-zĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who misrepresents. [govern.

Mis-rule' (mĭs-rūl'), *v. t. & i.* To rule badly; to mis-

Mis-rule', *n.* **1.** Act or result of misruling. **2.** Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination.

Miss (mĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Misses (-sĕz). [Contr. fr. Mistress.] **1.** A title of courtesy for a girl or a maiden woman. **2.** A young unmarried woman or a girl.

☞ There is diversity of usage in the application of this title to two or more persons of the same name. We may write either *the Miss Browns* or *the Misses Brown*.

Miss, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Missed (mĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Missing.] [AS. *missan*; akin to G. *missen*, Icel. *missa*. See Mis-, pref.] **1.** To fail of hitting, reaching, getting, finding, seeing, hearing, etc. **2.** To omit; to fail to have or to do; to go without; to dispense with. **3.** To discover the absence or omission of; to feel the want of.

Miss, *v. i.* **1.** To fail to hit; to deviate from the true course. **2.** To fail to obtain, learn, or find; — with *of*. **3.** To err; also, to be absent or deficient. [*Obs.*]

Miss, *n.* **1.** Act of missing; failure to hit, reach, find, obtain, etc. **2.** Mistake; error; fault.

Mis'sal (mĭs'sal), *n.* [LL. *missale*, liber *missalis*, fr. *missa* mass. See 1st Mass.] The book containing the service of the Mass for the entire year; a Mass book.

Mis'sel (mĭz'zĕl), *n.* Mistletoe. [*Obs.*]

Missel bird, Missel thrush (*Zoöl.*), a large European thrush which feeds on the berries of the mistletoe.

Mis'sel-toe (-tō), *n.* See Mistletoe.

Mis-send' (-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.

Mis-serve' (-sẽrv'), *v. t. & i.* To serve unfaithfully.

Mis-shape' (-shāp'), *v. t.* To shape ill; to deform.

Mis'sile (mĭs'sĭl), *a.* [L. *missilis*, fr. *mittere*, *mis-*

sum, to cause to go, to send, to throw.] Capable of being thrown; adapted for hurling or projecting.

Mis'sile (mĭs'sĭl), *n.* A weapon thrown, or projected or intended to be projected.

Miss'ing (mĭs'ĭng), *a.* [From Miss, *v. t.*] Absent from the place where it was expected to be found; lost; wanting; not present when called or looked for.

Mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *missio*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] **1.** Act of sending, or state of being sent; commission. **2.** Business or duty on which one is sent. **3.** Persons sent; a delegation; an embassy. **4.** An association, organization, station, or residence of missionaries. **5.** An organization for worship and work, dependent on one or more churches. **6.** A course of extraordinary services to quicken the faith and zeal of the participants and to convert unbelievers.

Syn. — Message; errand; commission; deputation.

Miss'ion-a-ry (mĭsh'ŭn-ā-rȳ), *n.* One sent on a mission, esp. to propagate religion. — *a.* Of or pert. to missions.

Mis'sis (mĭs'sĭs), *n.* A mistress; a wife. [*Illiterate*]

Miss'ish, *a.* Like a miss; prim; affected; sentimental.

Mis'sive (mĭs'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Specially sent; intended or prepared to be sent. **2.** Missile.

Letters missive, letters conveying to another the permission, command, or advice of a superior authority.

Mis'sive, *n.* That which is sent; a writing containing a message. [wrongly.]

Mis-speak' (-spēk'), *v. i.* & *t.* To speak or utter

Mis-spell' (mĭs-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell incorrectly.

Mis-spell'ing, *n.* A wrong spelling.

Mis-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* To spend amiss or for wrong purposes; to squander; to waste.

Mis-spent' (-spĕnt'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Misspend.

Mis-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state wrongly.

Mis-state'ment (-ment), *n.* An incorrect statement.

Mis-step' (-stĕp'), *n.* A wrong step; error of conduct.

Mis-step', *v. i.* To take a wrong step; to go astray.

Mis'sy (mĭs'sȳ), *n.* An affectionate, or contemptuous, form of Miss; young girl; miss. — *a.* Like a miss or girl.

Mist (mĭst), *n.* [AS. *mist*; akin to D. *mist*, G. *mist* dung, Goth. *maihstus*, AS. *mīgan* to make water, L. *mingere*, Gr. ὀμιχεῖν, Skr. *mih.*] **1.** Visible watery vapor suspended near the earth; fog. **2.** Coarse, watery vapor in visible particles, approaching the form of rain. **3.** Hence, anything which causes dimness or obscurity.

Mist flower (*Bot.*), a plant (*Eupatorium cælestinum*) having heart-shaped leaves, and lavender-blue flowers.

Mist, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Misted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Misting.] To cloud; to cover with mist; to dim.

Mist, *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops.

Mis-tak'a-ble (mĭs-tāk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be mistaken.

Mis-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *obs. p. p.* Mistook (-tōōk'); *p. p.* Mistaken (-tāk''n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Mistaking.] [Pref. *mis-* + *take.*] **1.** To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive. **2.** To substitute erroneously in thought or perception. **3.** To misjudge.

Mis-take', *v. i.* To err in knowledge, perception, opinion, or judgment; to commit an unintentional error.

Mis-take', *n.* A misunderstanding; a fault in opinion or judgment; an unintentional error of conduct.

Syn. — See Blunder.

Mis-tak'en (-tāk''n), *p. a.* **1.** Being in error; wrong in opinion. **2.** Erroneous; wrong. — **Mis-tak'en-ly**, *adv.*

Mis-tak'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who mistakes.

Mis-teach' (-tēch'), *v. t.* To teach wrongly.

Mis-tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.* To tell erroneously.

Mis'ter (mĭs'tĕr), *n.* [See Master.] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man or youth. Abbrev. *Mr.*

Mis'ter, *n.* [OF. *mestier*, fr. L. *ministerium.* See Ministry.] **1.** A trade, art, or occupation. **2.** Kind; sort. [*Obs.*] **3.** Necessity. [*Obs.*]

Mis-term' (mĭs-tĕrm'), *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.

Mis'ter-y (mĭs'tĕr-ȳ), *n.* See Mystery, a trade.

Mist'i-ly (-tĭ-lȳ), *adv.* With mist; darkly; obscurely.

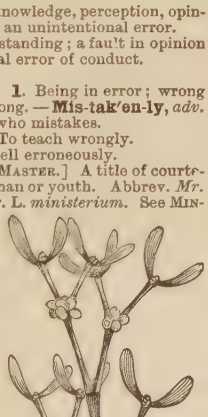
Mis-time' (mĭs-tīm'), *v. t.* To time wrongly; not to adapt to the time.

Mist'i-ness (mĭst'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being misty.

Mis'tle (mĭz''l), *v. i.* See Misle.

Mis'tle-toe (mĭz''l-tō), *n.* [AS. *mistelltān*; *miste* mistletoe + *tān* twig; akin to D. & G. *mistel*; and to D. *teen.*] (*Bot.*) A parasitic evergreen plant of Europe bearing a glutinous fruit.

☞ In different regions various similar plants are called by this name.



European Mistletoe.

Mis'tral (mĭs'trȧl), *n.* [F., fr. Provençal.] A violent, cold, northwest wind of southern France.

Mis'trans-late' (mĭs'trănz-lāt'), *v. t.* To translate erroneously. — **Mis'trans-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

Mis-treat' (-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat amiss; to abuse.

Mis-treat'ment (-ment), *n.* Wrong treatment.

Mis'tress (mĭs'trĕs), *n.* [OF. *maistresse*, deriv. of L. *magistra*, fem. of *magister.* See Master.] **1.** A woman having power, authority, or ownership; the female head of a family, a school, etc. **2.** A woman well skilled in anything. **3.** A woman regarded with love and devotion; a sweetheart. [*Poetic*] **4.** A woman filling the place, but without the rights, of a wife; a concubine. **5.** A title of courtesy, now superseded by the contracted forms, *Mrs.*, for a married, and *Miss*, for an unmarried, woman.

Mis-tri'al (mĭs-trī'ȧl), *n.* (*Law*) A false or errone ous trial; a trial which has no result.

Mis-trust' (-trŭst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion; distrust; foreboding.

Mis-trust', *v. t.* **1.** To regard with jealousy or suspicion; to distrust. **2.** To forebode; to surmise.

Mis-trust'ful (-fụl), *a.* Having or causing mistrust. — **Mis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

Mis-tune' (-tūn'), *v. t.* To tune wrongly.

Mist'y (mĭst'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Mistier (-ĭ-ĕr); *superl.* Mistiest.] **1.** Accompanied with mist; obscured by, or overspread with, mist. **2.** Fig.: Dim; obscure; clouded.

Mis-un'der-stand' (mĭs-ŭn'dĕr-stănd'), *v. t.* To understand wrongly; to misconceive; to misconstrue.

Mis-un'der-stand'ing, *n.* **1.** Mistake of the meaning; error; misconception. **2.** Disagreement; quarrel.

Mis-us'age (mĭs-ūz'ȧj; 48), *n.* Bad treatment; abuse.

Mis-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* **1.** To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to misapply. **2.** To abuse.

Syn. — To maltreat; abuse; misemploy; misapply.

Mis-use' (mĭs-ūs'), *n.* Wrong use; misapplication.

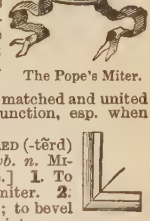
Mis-us'er (-ūz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who misuses. **2.** (*Law*) Unlawful use of a right.

Mis-wed' (-wĕd'), *v. t.* To wed improperly.

Mis-wor'ship (-wûr'shĭp), *n.* False worship.

Mis-yoke' (-yōk'), *v. t.* To yoke improperly.

Mite (mīt), *n.* [AS. *mīte* mite (in sense 1); akin to D. *mijt*, G. *miete.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A minute arachnid of the order Acarina. **2.** [D. *mijt*; prob. same word.] A small coin formerly circulated in England, rated at about a third of a farthing; also, a small coin of ancient Palestine. **3.** A small weight, — one twentieth of a grain. **4.** Any minute object or quantity.



The Pope's Miter.

Mi'ter } (mī'tẽr), *n.* [F. *mitre*, fr
Mi'tre } L. *mitra* headband, turban, Gr. *μίτρα.*] **1.** A covering for the head, worn on solemn occasions by church dignitaries. **2.** The surface forming the beveled end or edge of a piece where a miter joint is made; also, a miter joint. **3.** (*Numis.*) A sort of base money or coin.

Miter joint, a joint formed by pieces matched and united upon a line bisecting the angle of junction, esp. when the pieces form a right angle.

Miter Joint.

Mi'ter, } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Mitered (-tẽrd)
Mi'tre, } or Mitred; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Mitering (-tẽr-ĭng) or Miteing (-trĭng).] **1.** To place a miter upon; to adorn with a miter. **2.** To match together by a miter joint; to bevel the ends or edges of, as for a miter joint.

Mi'ter, } *v. i.* To unite in a miter joint.
Mi'tre, }

Mi'ter-wort' (mī'tẽr-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Mitella*, — a genus of slender, perennial herbs with a pod slightly resembling a bishop's miter.

Mit'i-ga-ble (mĭt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be mitigated.

Mit'i-gant (-gant), *a.* Tending to mitigate.

Mit'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Mitigated (-ga'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Mitigating.] [L. *mitigare*, p. p. *-atus*; *mitis* mild, soft + root of *agere* to do, drive.] To make less severe, intense, harsh, rigorous, painful, etc.; to soften; to meliorate; to diminish; to assuage.

Syn. — See Alleviate.

Mit'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mitigating, or state of being mitigated.

Mit'i-ga-tive (mĭt'ĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to mitigate.

Mit'i-ga'tor (mĭt'ĭ-gā'tĕr), *n.* One that mitigates.

‖ **Mi'tra'illeuse'** (mē'trà'yĕz'), *n.* [F., fr. *mitrailler* to fire grapeshot, fr. *mitraille* old iron, grapeshot, dim. of OF. *mite* a mite.] (*Mil.*) A breech-loading machine gun having many barrels which can be fired simultaneously, or successively, and rapidly. [miter.

Mi'tral (mī'trăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a

Mi'tre (mī'tĕr), *n.* & *v.* See MITER.

Mitt (mĭt), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. MITTEN.] A mitten; also, a covering for the wrist and hand and not for the fingers.

Mit'ten (mĭt'tĕn), *n.* [F. *mitaine*, perh. of Celtic origin.] A covering for the hand without distinct sheaths for the fingers.

To give the mitten to, to dismiss as a lover. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Mit'ti-mus** (-tĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we send, fr. *mittere* to send.] (*Law*) (*a*) A warrant of commitment to prison. (*b*) A writ for removing records from one court to another.

Mix (mĭks), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIXED (mĭkst) (less properly MIXT); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIXING.] [AS. *miscan*; akin to G. *mischen*, Gael. *measg*, L. *miscere*, *mixtum*, Gr. *μίσγειν*, *μιγνύναι*, Skr. *miçra* mixed.] **1.** To cause a promiscuous interpenetration of the parts of; to mingle; to blend. **2.** To cause to be mingled or associated. **3.** To form or compound by mingling ingredients.

Mix, *v. i.* **1.** To become united or blended. **2.** To associate; to mingle.

Mix'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, mixes.

Mix'ti-lin'e-al (-tĭ-lĭn'ē-ăl), **Mix'ti-lin'e-ar** (-tĭ-lĭn'ē-ẽr), } *a.* [L. *mixtus* mixed + E. *lineal*, *linear*.] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds. [*R.*]

Mix'ture (mĭks'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *mixtura*, fr. *miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix.] **1.** Act of mixing, or state of being mixed. **2.** That which is made by a process of mixing or mingling. Also, one of the ingredients of a mixed composition.

Miz'zen (mĭz'z'n), *a.* [It. *mezzana*, deriv. of *mezzo* middle. See MEZZO.] (*Naut.*) Hindmost; nearest the stern. — *n.* The hindmost of the fore and aft sails of a three-masted vessel; also, a spanker.

Miz'zen-mast (-măst), *n.* (*Naut.*) The hindmost mast of a three-masted vessel, or of a yawl-rigged vessel.

Miz'zle (mĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIZZLING (-zlĭng).] [See MISLE.] To rain in very fine drops.

Miz'zle, *n.* Mist; fine rain.

Mne-mon'ic (nē-mŏn'ĭk), **Mne-mon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Gr. *μνημονικός*, fr. *μνήμων* mindful, *μνᾶσθαι* to remember.] Assisting the memory.

Mne-mon'ics (nē-mŏn'ĭks), *n.* Art of memory; a system of precepts and rules intended to assist the memory.

-mo (-mō). A suffix added to the names of certain numerals or to the numerals themselves, to indicate the number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper.

Mo'a (mō'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several very large extinct species of wingless birds of *Dinornis* and related genera.

a Moa (*Dinornis ingens*); *b c* Apteryx, to show relative size.

Moan (mōn), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOANED (mōnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOANING.] [AS. *mænan*.] To make a low prolonged sound of grief or pain. Also used Fig.

Moan, *v. t.* To bewail audibly; to lament.

Moan, *n.* A low prolonged sound, indicative of pain or of grief.

Moat (mōt), *n.* [OF. *mote* hill, dike, bank; of uncertain origin. The name of *moat*, properly meaning, bank or mound, was transferred to the ditch adjoining; cf. E. *dike* and *ditch*.] (*Fort.*) A deep trench around the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, sometimes filled with water; a ditch.

Moat, *v. t.* To surround with a moat.

Mob (mŏb), *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus* the movable common people.] **1.** The lower classes; the populace. **2.** Hence: A rabble; esp., an unlawful or disorderly throng.

Mob, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOBBED (mŏbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOBBING.] To crowd about and attack or annoy.

Mob'bish (-bĭsh), *a.* Like a mob; lawless.

Mob'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* [D. *mop-muts*; OD. *mop* a woman's coif + D. *muts* cap.] A plain headdress for women; esp., one tying under the chin by a broad band.

Mo'bile (mō'bĭl), *a.* [L. *mobilis*, for *movibilis*, fr. *movere* to move.] **1.** Capable of being moved; not fixed; movable. **2.** Characterized by extreme fluidity. **3.** Excitable; changeable; fickle. **4.** Exhibiting variety of expression. [mobile.

Mo-bil'i-ty (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being

Mob'i-li-za'tion (mŏb'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A mobilizing.

Mob'i-lize (mŏb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOBILIZED (-līzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOBILIZING (-lī'zĭng).] To put in a state of readiness for active service in war.

Mob-oc'ra-cy (mŏb-ŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* [*Mob* + *-cracy*, as in *democracy*.] A condition in which the mob rules without respect to law, precedents, or vested rights.

Moc'ca-sin (mŏk'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [An Indian word. Algonquin *makisin*.] **1.** A shoe made of soft leather, the sole and upper part being customarily in one piece, — worn by the American Indians. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A poisonous snake of the Southern United States.

Moccasin flower (*Bot.*), a species of lady's slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*) found in North America. The lower petal forms a rose-colored moccasin-shaped pouch.

Mo'cha (mō'kȧ), *n.* A variety of coffee brought from Mocha in Arabia.

Mock (mŏk; 115), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOCKED (mŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOCKING.] [F. *moquer*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** To imitate; to mimic; to deride by mimicry. **2.** To treat with scorn or contempt; to jeer. **3.** To disappoint the hopes of.

Syn. — To ridicule; taunt; tantalize. See DERIDE.

Mock, *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest.

Mock, *n.* An act of ridicule or derision; a scornful or contemptuous act or speech; a sneer; a jibe; a jeer.

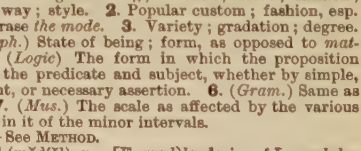
Mock, *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false; counterfeit; assumed; sham.

Mock'er (mŏk'ẽr), *n.* One that mocks.

Mock'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** A mocking, deriding, or exposing to contempt by mimicry or simulated earnestness. **2.** Insulting or contemptuous action or speech. **3.** Subject of laughter, derision, or sport. [ly, *adv.*

Mock'ing, *a.* Imitating; mimicking. — **Mock'ing-**

Mocking bird (*Zoöl.*), a North American singing bird remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.



Mocking Bird (*Mimus polyglottos*). 1/5

Mo'dal (mō'dal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a mode or mood; consisting in mode or form only; relating to form. **2.** (*Logic* & *Metaph.*) Indicating, or pertaining to, some mode of conceiving existence, or of expressing thought. — **Mo'dal-ly**, *adv.*

Mo-dal'i-ty (mō-dăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being modal.

Mode (mōd), *n.* [L. *modus* a measure, due or proper measure, bound, manner, form; akin to E. *mete*.] **1.** Manner of doing or being; method; form; fashion; custom; way; style. **2.** Popular custom; fashion, esp. in the phrase *the mode*. **3.** Variety; gradation; degree. **4.** (*Metaph.*) State of being; form, as opposed to *matter*. **5.** (*Logic*) The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject, whether by simple, contingent, or necessary assertion. **6.** (*Gram.*) Same as MOOD. **7.** (*Mus.*) The scale as affected by the various positions in it of the minor intervals.

Syn. — See METHOD.

Mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *n.* [F. *modèle*, deriv. of L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** A miniature representation of a thing; sometimes, a facsimile of the same size. **2.** A pattern of something to be made. **3.** An example for imitation. **4.** A standard. **5.** Any copy, or resemblance. **6.** A person who poses as a pattern to an artist.

Mod'el, *a.* Suitable for a model or pattern.

Mod'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MODELED (-ĕld) or MODELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MODELING or MODELLING.] To plan or form after a pattern; to form a model or pattern for; to shape; to mold; to fashion.

Mod'el, *v. i.* (*Fine Arts*) To design or imitate forms; to do modeling.

Mod'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who models.

Mod'el-ing, *n.* (*Fine Arts*) Act or art of making a model or a work of art from some plastic material. Also, in painting, drawing, etc., expression of solid form.

Mod'er-ate (mŏd'ĕr-ât), *a.* [L. *moderatus*, p. p. of *moderare*, *moderari*, to moderate, regulate, control, fr. *modus* measure. See MODE.] Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; limited; restrained; reasonable.

Syn. — Sparing; temperate; frugal; calm; mild.

Mod'er-ate (-ât), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODERATING.] **1.** To restrain from excess; to keep or bring within bounds; to qualify; to lessen. **2.** To preside over, direct, or regulate.

Mod'er-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense. **2.** To preside over an assembly.

Mod'er-ate-ly (-ât-lỹ), *adv.* In a moderate manner or degree. [ate.]

Mod'er-ate-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being moder-

Mod'er-a'tion (mŏd'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of imposing due restraint. **2.** State or quality of being moderate. **3.** Calmness of mind; equanimity.

‖ **Mod'e-ra'to** (mŏd'ĕ-rä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With moderate quickness; moderately.

Mod'er-a'tor (mŏd'ĕr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that moderates.

Mod'er-a'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a moderator.

Mod'ern (-ĕrn), *a.* [F. *moderne*, L. *modernus;* akin to *modo* just now, orig. abl. of *modus* measure; hence, by measure. See MODE.] Of or pert. to the present time, or time not long past. — *n.* A person of modern times.

Mod'ern-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Modern practice; a thing of recent date; esp., a modern usage or mode of expression.

Mod'ern-ist, *n.* One who admires the moderns.

Mod'ern-i-za'tion (mŏd'ĕrn-I-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of rendering modern in style, habit, fashion, etc.

Mod'ern-ize (mŏd'ĕrn-īz), *v. t.* To cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste.

Mod'ern-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being modern.

Mod'est (-ĕst), *a.* [F. *modeste*, L. *modestus*, fr. *modus* measure. See MODE.] **1.** Restrained within due limits of propriety; not presumptuous or obtrusive. **2.** Observing the proprieties of the sex; free from undue familiarity, indecency, or lewdness; — said of a woman. **3.** Evincing modesty in the actor, author, or speaker. — **Mod'est-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Reserved; unobtrusive; diffident; bashful; coy; shy; decent; becoming; chaste; virtuous.

Mod'es-ty (-ĕs-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being modest; humility respecting one's own merit. **2.** Natural delicacy or shame regarding personal charms and the sexual relation; purity of thought and manners.

Syn. — See HUMILITY.

Mod'i-cum (mŏd'I-kŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus*. See MODE.] A little; a small quantity; a measured supply. [to, modification.]

Mod'i-fi'a-ble (mŏd'I-fī'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or liable

Mod'i-fi-ca'tion (mŏd'I-fI-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of modifying, or state of being modified; change.

Mod'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that modifies.

Mod'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *modifier*, L. *modificare; modus* limit + *-ficare*. See MODE; -FY.] **1.** To change somewhat the form or qualities of; to alter. **2.** To limit or reduce in extent or degree; to moderate.

Mo-dil'lion (mō-dĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *modillon*, It. *modiglione*. Cf. MODULE, *n.*] (*Arch.*) The enriched bracket generally found under the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite entablature; — so called because of its arrangement at regulated distances.

Mod'ish (mōd'ĭsh), *a.* According to the mode, or customary manner; fashionable; hence, conventional. — **Mod'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Mod'ish-ness**, *n.*

Mod'ist (mōd'ĭst), *n.* One who follows the fashion.

‖ **Mo'diste'** (mō'dēst'), *n.* [F.] A female maker of, or dealer in, articles of fashion, esp. of the fashionable dress of ladies.

‖ **Mo'di-us** (mō'dĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* MODII (-ī). [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A dry measure containing about a peck.

Mod'u-lar (mŏd'ū-lẽr; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to mode, modulation, or module.

Mod'u-late (mŏd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODULATING (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *modulari*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *modulus* a small measure, meter, melody, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** To form, as sound, to a certain key, or to a certain proportion. **2.** To vary or inflect in a natural, customary, or musical manner. [another.]

Mod'u-late, *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To pass from one key to

Mod'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of modulating, or state of being modulated. **2.** (*Mus.*) A change of key.

Mod'u-la'tor (mŏd'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that modulates.

Mod'ule (mŏd'ūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *modulus*. See MODULATE.] **1.** A model or measure. **2.** (*Arch.*) The size of some one part, as the diameter or semi-diameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of other parts are regulated.

‖ **Mod'u-lus** (mŏd'ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* MODULI (-lī). [L., a small measure.] (*Math., Mech., & Physics*) A quantity, coefficient, or constant, which expresses the measure of some specified force, property, or quality.

Mo-gul' (mō-gŭl'), *n.* [Of Mongolian origin.] **1.** A Mongolian. **2.** (*Railroad*) A heavy freight locomotive.

Great, *or* **Grand, Mogul**, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindostan by the Mongols. Hence, a very important personage; a lord.

Mo'hair' (mō'hâr'), *n.* [F. *moire;* of uncertain origin.] The long silky hair or wool of the Angora goat of Asia Minor; also, a fabric made from this material.

Mo-ham'med-an (mō-hăm'mĕd-an), *a.* [From *Mohammed*, fr. Ar. *muhámmad* praiseworthy.] Of or pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by Mohammed. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islamism; one who professes Islamism.

Mo-ham'med-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The religion, or

Mo-ham'med-ism doctrines and precepts, of Mohammed, contained in the Koran; Islamism.

Mo-ham'med-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make conforma-

Mo-ham'med-ize ble to Mohammedanism.

Moi'dore (moi'dōr), *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit., coin of gold.] A gold coin of Portugal = about 27*s.* sterling.

Moi'e-ty (moi'ĕ-tỹ), *n.* [F. *moitié*, L. *medietas*, fr. *medius* middle, half.] **1.** One of two equal parts; a half. **2.** An indefinite part; a small part.

Moil (moil), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOILED (moild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOILING.] [OF. *moillier, muiller*, deriv. of L. *mollis* soft.] To daub; to make dirty; to soil; to defile.

Moil, *v. i.* To soil one's self with severe labor; to work; to toil; to drudge.

Moil, *n.* A spot; a defilement.

‖ **Moire** (mwär), *n.* [F. Cf. MOHAIR.] **1.** Orig., a fine textile fabric made of goat's hair; afterwards, any textile fabric watered in calendering. **2.** A watered, clouded, or frosted appearance produced upon either textile fabrics or metallic surfaces.

Moire antique, a superior kind of thick, silk moire.

Moist (moist), *a.* [OF. *moiste*, fr. L. *muccidus*, for *mucidus*, moldy, musty.] Moderately wet; damp; humid; not dry.

Mois'ten (mois''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOISTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOISTENING.] **1.** To make damp; to wet in a small degree. **2.** To soften; to make tender.

Moist'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being moist.

Mois'ture (mois'tŭr; 135), *n.* **1.** A moderate degree of wetness. **2.** That which moistens or makes damp or wet.

Mo'lar (mō'lẽr), *a.* [L. *moles* mass.] (*Mech.*) Of or pertaining to a mass of matter.

Mo'lar, *a.* [L. *molaris*, fr. *mola* mill, fr. *molere* to grind in a mill.] Having power to grind; grinding; also, of or pertaining to the molar teeth. — *n.* (*Anat.*) Any one of the teeth back of the incisors and canines.

Mo'la-ry (-lä-rỹ), *a.* Same as 2d MOLAR.

Mo-las'ses (mō-lăs'sĕz), *n.* [F. *mélasse*, fr. L. *mellaceus* honeylike, *mel, mellis*, honey.] The viscid, uncrystallizable sirup which drains from sugar, in the process of manufacture; any viscid, sweet sirup made from vegetable juice or sap.

Mold (mōld), *n.* [AS. *molde;* akin to G. *mull*, and

Mould E. *meal* flour.] **1.** Soft, friable earth; esp., earth suited to the growth of plants; soil. **2.** Earthy material; the matter of which anything is formed.

Mold, *n.* [From the p. p. of OE. *moulen* to be-

Mould, come moldy, to rot, prob. fr. Icel. *mygla* to grow musty.] (*Bot.*) A growth of minute fungi of various kinds, forming on damp or decaying organic matter.

Mold, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOLDED or MOULDED; **Mould**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOLDING or MOULDING.] To become or make moldy; to cause mold to grow upon.

Mold, *n.* [OF. *mole*, F. *moule*, fr. L. *modulus*.

Mould See MODEL.] **1.** The matrix, or cavity, in which anything is shaped; also, the body or mass containing the cavity. **2.** That to correspond with which anything is modeled or formed. **3.** Cast; shape; character.

Mold, *v. t.* **1.** To form into a particular shape;

Mould, to shape; to fashion. **2.** To knead. **3.** (*Founding*) To form a mold or matrix of.

Mold'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being molded

Mould'a-ble or formed.

Mold'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* The curved plate back of

Mould'board' the share of a plow.

Mold'er, *or* **Mould'er** (-ẽr), *n.* One that molds.

Mold'er } (mōld'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Moldered or Mouldered; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Moldering or Mouldering.] [From 1st Mold.] To crumble; to turn to dust by natural decay; to waste away.

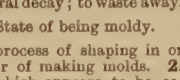
Mould'er }

Mold'i-ness } (-ĭ-nẽs), *n.* State of being moldy.

Mould'i-ness }

Mold'ing, } *n.* **1.** Act or process of shaping in or

Mould'ing, } on a mold, or of making molds. **2.** Anything cast in a mold, or which appears to be so. **3.** (*Arch.*) A narrow surface, either sunk or projecting, used for decoration.



Moldings.

a Astragal; *b* Ogee; *c* Cymatium; *d* Cavetto; *e* Scotia; *f* Apophyge; *g* Ovolo; *h* Torus; *i* Reeding; *j* Band.

Mold'warp } (mōld'wąrp'), **Mould'warp** } *n.* [OE. *moldwerp;* AS. *molde* soil + *weorpan* to throw up.] (*Zoöl.*) See Mole, the animal.

Mold'y } (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Moulder (-ĭ-ẽr) or Moulder; *superl.* Moldiest or Mouldiest.] Overgrown with, or containing, mold, the fungus.

Mole (mōl), *n.* [AS. *māl;* akin to OHG. *meil.*] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body.

Mole, *n.* [L. *mola.*] A fleshy or other more or less solid mass generated in the uterus.

Mole, *n.* [F. *môle,* L. *moles.*] A mound or mass of masonry or large stones, etc., laid in the sea before a port, to defend it from the violence of the waves.

Mole, *n.* [OE. *molle,* either for *moldwerp,* or fr. root of E. *mold* soil.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect-eating animal, having minute eyes and ears, soft fur, and very large and strong fore feet.

Mole (*Scalops aquaticus*). 6

Mole, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Moled (mōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Moling.] To form holes in, as a mole; to burrow.

Mole'cast' (-kăst'), *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole; a molehill.

Mo-lec'u-lar (mō-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Phys. & Chem.*) Pertaining to, connected with, produced by, or consisting of, molecules.

Mol'e-cule (mŏl'ẽ-kūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *moles* a mass.] One of the very small invisible particles of which all matter is supposed to consist.

Mole'hill' (mōl'hĭl'), *n.* A little hillock of earth thrown up by moles; hence, an insignificant obstacle.

Mole'skin' (mōl'skĭn'), *n.* Any fabric having a thick soft shag, like the fur of a mole.

Mo-lest' (mō-lĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Molested; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Molesting.] [F. *molester,* L. *molestare,* fr. *molestus* troublesome, fr. *moles* a heavy mass, burden.] To trouble; to disturb; to interfere with; to vex.

Mol'es-ta'tion (mŏl'ĕs-tā'shŭn *or* mō'lĕs-), *n.* Act of molesting, or state of being molested.

Mo-lest'er (mō-lĕst'ẽr), *n.* One who molests.

Mol'le-moke' (mŏl'lẽ-mōk'), *n.* [Sw. *mallemucke* the stormy petrel.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large, pelagic petrels and fulmars.

Mol'lient (mŏl'yent *or* mŏl'ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *molliens,* p. pr. of *mollire* to soften, fr. *mollis* soft.] Serving to soften; emollient. — **Mol'lient-ly,** *adv.*

Mol'li-fi'a-ble (-lĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be mollified.

Mol'li-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mollifying, or state of being mollified.

Mol'li-fi'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that mollifies.

Mol'li-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mollified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mollifying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *mollifier,* L. *mollificare; mollis* soft + *-ficare* to make. See -fy.] **1.** To soften; to reduce the hardness, harshness, or asperity of. **2.** To assuage; to pacify; to calm.

Mol'lusc (mŏl'lŭsk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Mollusk.

‖ **Mol-lus'ca** (mŏl-lŭs'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See Mollusk.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom, including the Cephalopoda, the Gastropoda, and other classes. The Mollusca are generally more or less covered and protected by a calcareous shell, which may be univalve, bivalve, or multivalve.

Mol-lus'can (-kan), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the mollusks. — *n.* A mollusk; one of the Mollusca.

Mol-lus'coid (-koid), *a.* [*Mollusca* + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling the true mollusks. — *n.* A molluscoid animal.

Mol-lus'cous (mŏl-lŭs'kŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Molluscan.

Mol'lusk (mŏl'lŭsk), *n.* [L. *mollusca* a kind of soft nut with a thin shell, fr. *molluscus* soft, *mollis* soft.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Mollusca.

Molt } (mōlt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Molted or Moulted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Molting or Moulting.] [OE. *mouten;* L. *mutare.* See Mew to molt.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, or the like.

Moult, }

Molt, } *v. t.* To cast, as the hair, skin, feathers, or

Moult, } the like; to shed.

Molt, *or* **Moult,** *n.* Act or process of molting.

Mol'ten (mōl't'n), *a.* [See Melt.] **1.** Melted, esp. by great heat. **2.** Made by a process of melting and casting.

Mo-lyb'de-nite (mō-lĭb'dẽ-nīt), *n.* [L. *molybdaena* galena, Gr. μολύβδαινα, fr. μόλυβδος lead.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in soft, lead-gray, foliated masses or scales.

Mol'yb-de'num (mŏl'ĭb-dē'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the chromium group, occurring in nature in the minerals molybdenite and wulfenite.

Mo'ment (mō'ment), *n.* [F., fr. L. *momentum,* for *movimentum* motion, moment, fr. *movere* to move.] **1.** A minute portion of time; instant. **2.** Impulsive power; momentum. **3.** Importance, as in influence or effect. **4.** An essential element; a deciding point, fact, etc.

Syn. — Instant; twinkling; consequence; weight; force; value; consideration; signification; avail.

Mo'men-ta-ry (mō'mĕn-tā-rў), *a.* Done in, or continuing only, a moment; lasting a very short time. — **Mo'men-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Mo'men-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

Mo'ment-ly (mō'ment-lў), *adv.* **1.** For a moment. **2.** In a moment; every moment; momentarily.

Mo-men'tous (mō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Of moment or consequence; very important; weighty. — **Mo-men'tous-ly,** *adv.* — **Mo-men'tous-ness,** *n.*

Mo-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Momenta (-tȧ), E. Momentums (-tŭmz). [L. See Moment.] **1.** (*Mech.*) The quantity of motion in a moving body, being proportioned to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity; impetus. **2.** Essential or constituent element.

Mon- (mŏn-). Same as Mono-.

Mon'a-chal (mŏn'ȧ-kal), *a.* [L. *monachus* a monk. See Monk.] Of or pert. to monks or a monastic life.

Mon'a-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* The system and influences of a monastic life; monasticism.

Mon'ad (-ăd), *n.* [L. *monas, -adis,* unit, Gr. μονάς, -άδος, fr. μόνος alone.] **1.** An ultimate atom, or simple point. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the smallest of the Infusoria. **3.** (*Biol.*) A primary cell, germ, or plastid. **4.** (*Chem.*) An atom or radical whose valence is one.

Monads (*Zoöl.*). 1 *Monas guttula,* A B × 150, C × 1000; 2 *Urella glaucoma,* A C × 150, B × 400.

Mo-nad'ic (mō-năd'ĭk), **Mo-nad'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a monad.

Mo-nan'dry (-năn'drў), *n.* [Gr. μόνος alone + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] The possession by a woman of only one husband at the same time.

Mon'arch (mŏn'ȧrk), *n.* [F. *monarque,* L. *monarcha,* fr. Gr. μονάρχης, μόναρχος; μόνος alone + ἄρχειν to rule. See Archi-.] **1.** A sole or supreme ruler; a sovereign; an emperor, king, queen, prince, or chief. **2.** One superior to all others of the same kind.

Mo-nar'chal (mō-när'kal), *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

Mo-nar'chal-al (mō-när'kĭ-al), *a.* Monarchic.

Mo-nar'chic (mō-när'kĭk), **Mo-nar'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a monarch, or to a monarchy. — **Mo-nar'chic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Mon'arch-ism (mŏn'ȧrk-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of, or preference for, monarchy.

Mon'arch-ist, *n.* An advocate of, or believer in, monarchy.

Mon'arch-y (mŏn'ȧrk-ў), *n.* **1.** A state or government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a monarch. **2.** A system of government by a monarch. **3.** The territory ruled over by a monarch; kingdom.

Mon'as-te'ri-al (-ăs-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pert. to a monastery, or to monastic life. — **Mon'as-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

Mon'as-ter-y (mŏn'ăs-tẽr-ў), *n.* [L. *monasterium,* Gr. μοναστήριον, fr. μοναστής monk, fr. μονάζειν to be alone, fr. μόνος alone.] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, esp. for monks.

Syn. — Convent; abbey; priory. See Cloister.

Mo-nas'tic (mō-năs'tĭk), *n.* A monk.

Mo-nas'tic (-năs'tĭk), **Mo-nas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to monasteries, or their occupants, rules, etc. **2.** Like a monk. — **Mo-nas'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Mo-nas'ti-cism (mŏ-năs'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Monastic life, system, or state.

Mon'a-tom'ic (mŏn'ă-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*Mon-* + *atomic.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Consisting of, or containing, one atom. (*b*) Having the equivalence or replacing power of an atom of hydrogen.

Mon'day (mŭn'dā; 48), *n.* [AS. *mōnandæg*, i. e., day of the moon; akin to G. *montag.*] The second day of the week; the day following Sunday.

Mon'e-ta-ry (mŭn'ĕ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *monetarius* belonging to a mint. See MONEY.] Of or pertaining to money, or consisting in money; pecuniary.

Mon'e-ti-za'tion (mŭn'ĕ-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of monetizing.

Mon'e-tize (mŭn'ĕ-tīz), *v. t.* To convert into money; to adopt as current money.

Mon'ey (mŭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MONEYS (-Iz). [OF. *moneie*, fr. L. *moneta.* See MINT for coining.] **1.** A piece of metal coined or stamped, and issued by the sovereign authority as a medium of exchange; also, a number of such pieces collectively; coin. **2.** Hence, any currency usually and lawfully employed in buying and selling. **3.** In general, wealth; property.

Mon'eyed (-Id), *a.* **1.** Supplied with money; having money; wealthy. **2.** Converted into money; coined. **3.** Consisting in, or composed of, money.

Mon'ey-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* An authorized coiner of money.

Mon'ey-less, *a.* Destitute of money; impecunious.

Mon'ey-mak'ing, *a.* **1.** Affording profitable returns; lucrative. **2.** Successful in gaining money.

Mon'ey-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A trailing plant with rounded, opposite leaves and solitary yellow flowers.

Mon'ger (mŭn'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *mangere*, fr. *mangian* to trade.] A trader; dealer; — used chiefly in composition.

Mon'ger, *v. t.* To deal in; to traffic in.

Mon'grel (mŭn'grĕl), *n.* [Prob. shortened fr. *mongerel*, and akin to E. *mingle.*] The progeny resulting from a cross between two breeds; anything of mixed breed.

Mon'grel, *a.* Not of a pure breed; mixed.

Mo-nil'i-form (mŏ-nĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *monile* necklace + *-form.*] (*Biol.*) Jointed or constricted, at regular intervals, so as to resemble a string of beads.

Moniliform Root (*Bot.*).

Mon'ish (mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OE. *monesten.* See ADMONISH.] To admonish. [*Archaic*]

Mon'ism (mŏn'ĭz'm *or* mō'nĭz'm), *n.* [From Gr. *μόνος* single.] (*Metaph.*) That doctrine which refers all phenomena to a single ultimate constituent or agent.

Mon'ist, *n.* A believer in monism.

Mo-nis'tic (mŏ-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, monism.

Mo-ni'tion (mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monitio*, from *monere* to warn, bring to mind; akin to E. *mind.*] **1.** Instruction or advice given by way of caution; an admonition. **2.** Information; notice; advice.

Mon'i-tive (mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Conveying admonition.

Mon'i-tor (mŏn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *monere.*] **1.** One who admonishes. **2.** Hence, specif., a pupil selected to look to, or instruct, other scholars. **3.** [So called from the name given by Captain John Ericsson, its designer, to the first ship of the kind.] An ironclad war vessel, very low in the water, and having one or more armored revolving turrets, carrying heavy guns.

The Monitor.

Mon'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a monitor or monitors. **2.** Done or performed by a monitor; conducted or taught by monitors.

Mon'i-tor-ship (mŏn'ĭ-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* Post or office of a monitor.

Mon'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Giving admonition; warning.

Mon'i-to-ry, *n.* Admonition; warning.

Mon'i-tress (-trĕs), **Mon'i-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female monitor.

Monk (mŭnk), *n.* [AS. *munuc*, *munec*, *munc*, L. *monachus*, Gr. *μοναχός*, fr. *μόνος* alone.] **1.** One of a religious community of men inhabiting a monastery, and bound by solemn vows to a life of chastity, obedience, and poverty. **2.** (*Print.*) A blotch or spot of ink on a printed page.

Monk'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The life of monks; monastic life or usage.

Mon'key (mŭn'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MONKEYS (-kĭz). [Cf. Olt. *monicchio*, It. *monnino*, dim. of *monna* an ape, also dame, mistress, contr. fr. *madonna.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) In the most general sense, any one of the Quadrumana, a class of animals including apes, baboons, and lemurs. Specifically, any one of numerous species of the class (esp. such

Heads of Monkeys.

as have a long tail and prehensile feet) exclusive of apes and baboons. [See *Illusts.* of ENTELLUS, CAPUCHIN, and MARMOSET.] **2.** A term of disapproval, ridicule, or contempt. **3.** The weight of a pile driver or drop hammer.

Monkey jacket, a short closely fitting jacket, worn by sailors. — Monkey rail (*Naut.*), a second and lighter rail raised about six inches above the quarter rail of a ship. — Monkey wrench, a wrench or spanner with a movable jaw.

Mon'key, *v. t.* & *i.* To act or treat as a monkey does.

Mon'key-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of two South American trees bearing large, pot-shaped, woody capsules containing delicious nuts.

Monk'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** Character or state of a monk. **2.** Monks collectively.

Monk'ish, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic. — **Monk'ish-ness**, *n.*

Monks'hood' (mŭnks'hŏŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Aconite.

Mon'o-, **Mon-** (mŏn'ŏ-), (mŏn-). [Gr. *μόνος.*] A prefix signifying *one*, *single*, *alone*; as, *mono*basic, *mono*poly.

Mon'o-ba'sic (mŏn'ŏ-bā'sĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Capable of being neutralized by a univalent base or basic radical.

Mon'o-car'pic (-kär'pĭk), **Mon'o-car'pous** (-pŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit but once, and then dying.

Mon'o-chord (mŏn'ŏ-kôrd), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *μονόχορδος* with but one string; *μόνος* single + *χορδή* string.] (*Mus.*) An instrument for experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds.

Mon'o-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only.

Mon'o-chrome (mŏn'ŏ-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *μονόχρωμος* of one color; *μόνος* single + *χρῶμα* color.] A painting or drawing in a single color.

Mon'o-cle (mŏn'ŏ-k'l), *n.* [F. See MONOCULAR.] An eyeglass for one eye.

Mon'o-cli'nal (mŏn'ŏ-klī'nal), *a.* [See MONOCLINIC.] (*Geol.*) Having one oblique inclination.

Mon'o-clin'ic (-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] (*Crystallog.*) Having one oblique intersection.

Mon'o-cot'y-le'don (-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [*Mono-* + *cotyledon.*] (*Bot.*) A plant with only one cotyledon.

Mo-noc'ra-cy (mŏ-nŏk'rá-sĭ), *n.* [*Mono-* + *-cracy*, as in *democracy.*] Government by a single person.

Mo-noc'u-lar (mŏ-nŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *monoculus*; Gr. *μόνος* single + L. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Having only one eye; using one eye only. **2.** Adapted to be used with only one eye at a time.

Mon'o-cule (mŏn'ŏ-kūl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small crustacean with one median eye.

Mon'o-dac'tyl-ous (-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μονοδάκτυλος*; *μόνος* single + *δάκτυλος* finger.] (*Zoöl.*) Having but one finger or claw.

‖ **Mon'o-del'phi-a** (-dĕl'fĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μόνος* single + *δελφύς* womb.] (*Zoöl.*) The Placentalia.

Mon'o-dist (mŏn'ŏ-dĭst), *n.* A writer of a monody.

Mon'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [L. *monodia*, Gr. *μονῳδία*, fr. *μονῳδός* singing alone; *μόνος* single + *ᾠδή* song.] A poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation; a song for one voice.

Mo-nœ'cious (mŏ-nē'shŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *οἰκία* house.] (*Biol.*) Having the sexes united in one individual, as when male and female flowers grow upon the same plant; hermaphrodite.

Mon'o-ga'mi-an (mŏn'ŏ-gā'mĭ-an), **Mon'o-gam'ic** (-găm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, monogamy.

Mo-nog'a-mist (mŏ-nŏg'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* One who practices or upholds monogamy.

Mo-nog'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *monogamus* having but one wife, Gr. *μονόγαμος*; *μόνος* single + *γάμος* marriage.] **1.** Upholding, or practicing, monogamy. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Mating with but one of the opposite sex.

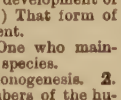
Mo-nog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* Single marriage; marriage with but one person at the same time. Also, one marriage only during life.

Mon'o-gen'e-sis (mŏn'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Mono-* + *genesis.*] **1.** Oneness of origin; esp. (*Biol.*), development of all beings from a single cell. **2.** (*Biol.*) That form of reproduction which requires but one parent.

Mo-nog'e-nist (mŏ-nŏj'ē-nĭst), *n.* One who maintains that the human races are all of one species.

Mo-nog'e-ny (mŏ-nŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* **1.** Monogenesis. **2.** (*Anthropol.*) The doctrine that the members of the human race have all a common origin.

Mon'o-gram (mŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* [L. *monogramma;* Gr. μόνος single + γράμμα letter, fr. γράφειν to write.] A character or cipher composed of two or more letters combined so as to represent a name, or a part of it (usually the initials).



Monogram.

Mon'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*Mono-* + *-graph.*] A written account of a single thing, or class of things.

Mon'o-graph'ic (mŏn'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Mon'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a monograph, or to a monography.

Mo-nog'ra-phy (mŏ-nŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Mono-* + *-graphy.*] Representation by lines without color; outline drawing.

Mon'o-lith (mŏn'ō-lĭth), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. μονόλιθος; μόνος single + λίθος stone.] A single stone, esp. one shaped into a pillar or monument.

Mon'o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a monolith; consisting of a single stone.

Mon'o-logue (mŏn'ō-lŏg), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. μονόλογος speaking alone; μόνος alone, single + λόγος discourse, λέγειν to speak.] **1.** A speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy; also, talk or discourse in company in the strain of a soliloquy. **2.** A dramatic composition for a single performer.

Mon'o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Mono-* + *mania.*] Derangement of mind in regard to a single subject only; also, morbid concentration of interest upon one subject.

Syn. — Insanity; derangement; mania. See INSANITY.

Mon'o-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* A person affected by or having monomania.

Mon'o-ma'ni-ac (mŏn'ō-mā'nĭ-ăk), **Mon'o-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mȧ-nī'ȧ-kal), *a.* Affected with, caused by, or resulting from, monomania.

Mon'o-met'al-lism (-mĕt'al-lĭz'm), *n.* [*Mono-* + *metal.*] The legalized use of one metal only in the standard currency of a country, or as the standard of value.

Mon'o-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* (*Crystallog.*) Same as ISOMETRIC.

Mo-no'mi-al (mŏ-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* [Gr. μόνος alone. See BINOMIAL.] (*Alg.*) A single algebraic expression unconnected with any other by the sign of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality. — *a.* Consisting of but a single term or expression.

Mon'o-pet'al-ous (mŏn'ō-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + *petal.*] (*Bot.*) Having only one petal, or the corolla in one piece, or composed of petals cohering so as to form a tube or bowl.

Mon'oph-thong (mŏn'ŏf-thŏng), *n.* [Gr. μονόφθογγος with one sound; μόνος alone + φθόγγος sound.] **1.** A single uncompounded vowel sound. **2.** A digraph. — **Mon'oph-thon'gal** (mŏn'ŏf-thŏn'gal), *a.*

Mo-noph'y-site (mō-nŏf'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. μονοφυσίτης; μόνος single + φύσις nature.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an ancient sect which maintained that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one composite nature.

Mon'o-pode (mŏn'ō-pōd), *n.* One of a fabulous tribe or race of Ethiopians having but one leg and one foot.

Mo-nop'o-list (mō-nŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* One who monopolizes; one who has a monopoly; one who favors monopoly.

Mo-nop'o-lize (-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MONOPOLIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MONOPOLIZING (-lī'zĭng).] To have or get a monopoly of.

Mo-nop'o-li'zer (-lī'zĕr), *n.* One who monopolizes.

Mo-nop'o-ly (-lȳ), *n.* [L. *monopolium,* Gr. μονοπώλιον; μόνος alone + πωλεῖν to sell.] **1.** The exclusive power, right, or privilege of dealing in some article, or of trading in some market. **2.** Exclusive possession. **3.** The thing to which the monopoly relates. [*Colloq.*]

Mo-nop'ter-al (mō-nŏp'tĕr-al), *a.* [Gr. μονόπτερος; μόνος only + πτερόν wing, also, row of pillars.] (*Arch.*) Consisting of a single ring of columns supporting a roof; — said esp. of a temple.

Mon'op-tote (mŏn'ŏp-tōt *or* mŏ-nŏp'-), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. μόνος single + πτωτός apt to fall, fallen.] (*Gram.*) **1.** A noun having only one case. **2.** A noun having only one ending for the oblique cases.

Mon'or-gan'ic (mŏn'ŏr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*Mon-* + *organic.*] (*Biol. & Med.*) Belonging to, or affecting, a single organ, or set of organs.

Mon'o-sep'al-ous (mŏn'ō-sĕp'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + *sepal.*] (*Bot.*) Having only one sepal; or having the calyx in one piece, or composed of the sepals united in one piece.

Mon'o-stich (mŏn'ō-stĭk), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. μόνος single + στίχος line, verse.] A composition of one verse only. [metrical composition.]

Mo-nos'tro-phe (mō-nŏs'trō-fē), *n.* A monostrophic

Mon'o-stroph'ic (mŏn'ō-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μονοστροφικός; μόνος single + στροφή strophe.] (*Pros.*) Having one strophe only; not varied in measure.

Mon'o-syl-lab'ic (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* Being a monosyllable, or composed of monosyllables. — **Mon'o-syl-lab'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

Mon'o-syl'la-ble (mŏn'ō-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* [Gr. μονοσύλλαβος. See MONO- ; SYLLABLE.] A word of one syllable.

Mon'o-the-ism (mŏn'ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Mono-* + Gr. θεός god.] Doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

Mon'o-the-ist, *n.* One who believes that there is but one God. [monotheism.]

Mon'o-the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to

Mon'o-tone (mŏn'ō-tōn), *n.* [See MONOTONOUS.] A single unvaried tone or sound.

Mo-not'o-nous (mō-nŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονότονος; μόνος alone, single + τόνος tone.] Uttered in one unvarying tone; continued with dull uniformity; wearisome. — **Mo-not'o-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **Mo-not'o-nous-ness,** *n.*

Mo-not'o-ny (-nȳ), *n.* **1.** A frequent recurrence of the same tone or sound, producing a dull uniformity. **2.** Any irksome sameness, or want of variety.

‖ **Mon'o-trem'a-ta** (mŏn'ō-trĕm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόνος single + τρῆμα hole.] (*Zoöl.*) A subclass of Mammalia (including the duck mole) having a cloaca in which the ducts of the urinary, genital, and alimentary systems terminate, as in birds. The female lays eggs.

Mon'o-treme (mŏn'ō-trēm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Monotremata.

‖ **Mon'sei'gneur'** (*F.* môN'sā'nyĕr'; *E.* mŏn-sēn'yĕr), *n.; pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (*F.* mā'sā'nyĕr'; *E.* mĕs-sēn'yĕrz). [F., fr. *mon* my + *seigneur* lord, L. *senior* older. See SENIOR.] My lord; — a title in France of a person of high birth or rank. Abbrev. *Mgr.*

‖ **Mon-sieur'** (*F.* mə-syĕ'; *E.* mə-sēr'), *n.; pl.* MESSIEURS (*F.* mā'syĕ'; *E.* mĕsh'yĕrz). [F., fr. *mon* my + *sieur,* abbrev. of *seigneur* lord.] **1.** The common title of civility in France in speaking to, or of, a man; Mr. or Sir. [Abbrev. *M.* or *Mons.* for the singular, and *MM.* or *Messrs.* for the plural.] **2.** The oldest brother of the king of France. **3.** A Frenchman. [*Contemptuous*]

‖ **Mon'si-gno're** (mŏn'sē-nyō'rā), *n.; pl.* MONSIGNORI (-rē). [It., my lord.] My lord; — a high ecclesiastical dignity bestowed by the pope. Abbrev. *Mgr.*

Mon-soon' (mŏn-sōōn'), *n.* [Malay *müsim,* fr. Ar. *mausim* a time, a season.] A wind blowing part of the year from one direction, alternating with a wind from the opposite direction; — applied particularly to periodical winds of the Indian Ocean.

Mon'ster (mŏn'stĕr), *n.* [F. *monstre,* fr. L. *monstrum,* orig., a divine omen indicating misfortune; akin to *monstrare* to show, and *monere* to warn.] **1.** Something of unnatural size, shape, or quality; a prodigy; an enormity; a marvel. **2.** Specif., an animal or plant departing greatly from the usual type. **3.** Anything of unnatural or excessive ugliness, wickedness, or cruelty.

Mon'ster, *a.* Monstrous in size.

Mon'strance (-strans), *n.* [LL. *monstrantia,* fr. L. *monstrare* to show.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A transparent pyx, in which the consecrated host is shown.

Monstrance.

Mon-stros'i-ty (mŏn-strŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being monstrous; that which is monstrous; a monster.

Mon'strous (mŏn'strŭs), *a.* [F. *monstrueux,* fr. L. *monstruosus,* fr. *monstrum.* See MONSTER.] **1.** Having the qualities of a monster; abnormal. **2.** Extraordinary in a way to excite wonder, dislike, apprehension, repulsion, horror, etc.; — said of size, appearance, color, sound, etc., or on account of ugliness, wickedness, etc. — **Mon'strous-ly,** *adv.* — **Mon'strous-ness,** *n.*

Mon'strous, *adv.* Exceedingly; very; very much.

Mon-tan'ic (mŏn-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *montanus,* fr. *mons, montis,* mountain.] Of or pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

‖ **Mont' de pi'é'té'** (môN' də pē'ā'tā'). [F., fr. It. *monte di pietà* mount of piety.] One of certain public pawnbroking establishments for lending money at a low rate of interest to poor people.

Mon-teth' (mŏn-tēth'), **Mon-teith'** (-tēth'), *n.* [From the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed.

‖ **Mont'gol'fier'** (*F.* môN'gôl'fyā'; *E.* mŏnt-gōl'fĭ-ēr), *n.* [From the name of the Frenchman who first made one.] A balloon which ascends by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire; a fire balloon.

Month (mŭnth), *n.* [AS. *mōnað, mōnaðs*; akin to *mōna* the moon.] One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided. Sometimes loosely, four weeks.

Lunar month, the period of one revolution of the moon, esp. a synodical revolution or 29 d., 12 h., 44 m., 2.87 s.

Month'ly, *a.* **1.** Continued a month, or performed in a month. **2.** Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month. — *n.* A publication which appears regularly once a month. — *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

Mon'ti-form (mŏn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *mons, montis*, mountain + *-form*.] Resembling a mountain in form.

Mon'u-ment (-ū-ment), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monumentum*, fr. *monere* to remind, admonish.] Something which serves for remembrance; a memorial; esp.: (*a*) A building, pillar, stone, tomb, or the like, erected as a memorial. (*b*) Something serving to mark a boundary or limit.

Mon'u-men'tal (mŏn'ū-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable for, a monument. **2.** Serving as a monument; memorial. — **Mon'u-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Moo (mōō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mooed (mōōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mooing.] [Of imitative origin.] To make the noise of a cow; to low; — a child's word.

Moo, *n.* The lowing of a cow.

Mood (mōōd), *n.* [Var. of Mode.] **1.** Manner; style; mode; logical form; musical style; manner of action or being. (In these senses *mode* is preferable.) **2.** (*Gram.*) Manner of conceiving and expressing action or being, as positive, possible, hypothetical, etc. Same as Mode.

Mood, *n.* [AS. *mōd* mind, heart, courage; akin to G. *muth, mut*, courage.] Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humor.

Mood'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Moodier (-ĭ-ēr); *superl.* Moodiest.] **1.** Subject to varying moods, esp. to states of mind which are unamiable or depressed; capricious. **2.** Hence: Out of humor; peevish; angry; fretful; also, abstracted and pensive; sad; gloomy; melancholy. — **Mood'i-ly** (mōōd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Mood'i-ness**, *n.*

Moon (mōōn), *n.* [AS. *mōna*; akin to G. *mond*, Icel. *māni*, L. *mensis* month, Gr. *μήν* moon, *μήν* month, Skr. *mās* moon, month.] **1.** The celestial orb which revolves round the earth; the satellite of the earth. **2.** Any satellite. **3.** The time of one revolution of the moon; a month. **4.** (*Fort.*) A crescentlike outwork.

Moon'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

Moon'calf' (-kăf'), *n.* **1.** A monster; a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus. **2.** A stupid fellow.

Moon'-eye' (-ī'), *n.* An eye affected by the moon; also, a kind of disease in the eye of a horse.

Moon'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes affected by the moon; moonblind; dim-eyed; purblind.

Moon'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a round, full face.

Moon'glade' (-glād'), *n.* The bright reflection of the moon's light on an expanse of water. [*Poetic*]

Moon'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light of the moon. — *a.* Occurring during, or characterized by, moonlight.

Moon'lit' (-lĭt'), *a.* Illumined by the moon.

Moon'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** The light of the moon. **2.** Hence, show without substance or reality.

Moon'shin'er (-shīn'ĕr), *n.* A person engaged in illicit distilling (which is largely done at night). [*Cant, U. S.*]

Moon'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) A nearly pellucid variety of feldspar, showing pearly or opaline reflections from within. It is used as a gem.

Moon'struck' (-strŭk'), *a.* Affected by the supposed evil influence of the moon; specif., lunatic; crazy.

Moon'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Either of two cruciferous plants, bearing large pods with round shining partitions. (*b*) Any one of several species of ferns having fronds with crescent-shaped segments.

Moon'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the moon. **2.** Furnished with a moon. **3.** Silly; sentimental. [*Colloq.*]

Moor (mōōr), *n.* [F. *More, Maure*, L. *Maurus* a Moor, an inhabitant of Mauritania, Gr. *Μαῦρος*.] **1.** One of a mixed race inhabiting Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli. **2.** (*Hist.*) Any individual of the swarthy races of Africa or Asia which have adopted Mohammedanism.

Moor, *n.* [AS. *mōr* moor, morass; akin to G. *moor*.] An extensive waste covered with patches of heath, and having a poor, light soil, but sometimes marshy, and abounding in peat; a heath.

Moor fowl. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European ptarmigan, or red grouse. (*b*) The European heath grouse. — **Moor hen.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The female of the moor fowl. (*b*) A gallinule, esp. the European species.

Moor (mōōr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Moored (mōōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mooring.] [Prob. fr. D. *marren* to tie, fasten, or moor a ship.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To fix or secure, as a vessel, by anchoring, or by cables. **2.** Fig.: To secure, or fix firmly.

Moor, *v. i.* To cast anchor; to become fast.

Moor'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* A place for mooring.

Moor'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of securing a ship by means of anchors or fastenings; also, the anchors or fastenings so used. **2.** *pl.* The place or state of a ship thus secured.

Moor'ish, *a.* [See 1st Moor.] Of or pertaining to Morocco or the Moors; in the style of the Moors.

Moor'ish, *a.* [From 2d Moor.] Having the characteristics of a moor or heath. [moors.

Moor'land (-lănd), *n.* Land consisting of a moor or

Moor'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A species of English granite.

Moor'y (mōōr'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to moors; marshy; fenny; boggy; moorish.

Moose (mōōs), *n.* [A native Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large animal of the Deer kind, native of the Northern United States and Canada. The adult male is about as large as a horse.

American Moose (*Alces machlis*).

Moot (mōōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mooted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mooting.] [AS. *mōtian* to assemble for conversation, to discuss, fr. *mōt, gemōt*, an assembly; akin to Icel. *mōt*.] **1.** To argue for and against; to debate; to propose for discussion. **2.** Specif.: To argue for practice; to propound and discuss in a mock court.

Moot, *v. i.* To argue or plead in a supposed case.

Moot, *n.* [AS. *mōt, gemōt*, a meeting; — usually in comp.] **1.** A meeting for discussion and deliberation; esp., a deliberative meeting of the people of a village or district, in Anglo-Saxon times. **2.** [From Moot, *v.*] A discussion or debate, esp. in a fictitious case for practice.

Moot case, a case or question to be mooted; a disputable case. — **Moot court**, a mock court, such as is held by students of law. — **Moot point**, a point to be debated.

Moot, *a.* Subject, or open, to argument or discussion.

Moot'er, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case. [mace.

Mop (mŏp), *n.* [See Mope.] A made-up face; gri-

Mop, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] An implement for washing floors, or the like, made of a piece of cloth, of thrums, or of coarse yarn, fastened to a handle.

Mop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mopped (mŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mopping.] To rub or wipe with, or as with, a mop.

Mop'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* (*Carp.*) A board nailed to the wall of a room next to the floor; baseboard.

Mope (mōp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Moped (mōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Moping.] [Cf. D. *moppen* to pout, Prov. G. *muffen* to sulk.] To be dull and spiritless.

Mope, *n.* A dull, spiritless person.

Mop'ish (mōp'ĭsh), *a.* Dull; spiritless; dejected. — **Mop'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Mop'ish-ness**, *n.*

Mop'pet (mŏp'pĕt), *n.* [From 2d Mop.] A rag baby; also, in fondness, a little girl, or a woman.

Mop'sey } (mŏp'sĭ), *n.* **1.** A moppet. **2.** A slat-
Mop'sy } ternly, untidy woman.

‖ **Mo-quette'** (mō-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] A kind of carpet having a short velvety pile.

‖ **Mor'a** (mŏr'ä), *n.* [It.] A game of guessing the number of fingers extended in a quick movement.

Mo-raine' (mō-rān'), *n.* [F.; of uncertain origin.] (*Geol.*) An accumulation of earth and stones carried forward and deposited by a glacier. See Glacier.

Mor'al (mŏr'al), *a.* [F., fr. L. *moralis*, fr. *mos, moris*,

manner, custom, habit, conduct.] **1.** Relating to duty or obligation; pertaining to those intentions and actions of which right and wrong, virtue and vice, are predicated, or to the rules by which such intentions and actions ought to be directed. **2.** Conformed to accepted rules of right conduct; virtuous; just. **3.** Capable of right and wrong action; subject to the law of duty. **4.** Acting, or suited to act, upon or through one's moral nature. **5.** Supported by reason or probability; practically sufficient. **6.** Serving to teach or convey a moral.

Mor'al (mŏr'al), *n.* **1.** The doctrine or practice of the duties of life; conduct; behavior; — usually in the plural. **2.** The practical lesson which anything is designed or fitted to teach; a maxim.

‖ **Mo`rale'** (mŏ`răl'), *n.* [F. See MORAL, *a.*] The moral condition, or the condition as affected by considerations of duty; mental state, as of a body of men.

Mor'al-ist (mŏr'al-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who moralizes; one who inculcates morality or virtue. **2.** One who practices moral duties.

Mo-ral'i-ty (mŏ-răl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Relation of conformity or nonconformity to the moral standard or rule. **2.** Quality of an action which renders it good or right. **3.** The doctrines or rules of moral duties; ethics. **4.** Rectitude of life; conformity to the standard of right; virtue. **5.** A kind of play, which consisted of discourses in praise of morality between actors representing allegorical characters. [izing.]

Mor'al-i-za'tion (mŏr'al-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of moral-

Mor'al-ize (mŏr'al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MORALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MORALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from. **2.** To lend a moral to. **3.** To render moral. **4.** To affect the moral quality of.

Mor'al-ize, *v. i.* To make moral reflections.

Mor'al-i'zer (-ī'zĕr), *n.* One who moralizes.

Mor'al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a moral or ethical sense. **2.** According to moral rules; virtuously. **3.** According to reason and probability.

Mo-rass' (mŏ-răs'), *n.* [OE. *marras, mareis*, fr. F. *marais*, prob. fr. L. *mare* sea.] A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh; a fen.

Mo-ra'vi-an (mŏ-rā'vĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious sect called the *United Brethren*, which formed a separate church in Moravia.

Mor'bid (môr'bĭd), *a.* [L. *morbidus*, fr. *morbus* disease; prob. akin to *mori* to die.] **1.** Not sound and healthful; induced by a diseased or abnormal condition. **2.** Of or pertaining to disease. — **Mor'bid-ly,** *adv.* — **Mor'bid-ness,** *n.* [being morbid.]

Mor-bid'i-ty (môr-bĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of

Mor-bif'ic (môr-bĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *morbus* disease + **Mor-bif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] Causing disease; generating a sickly state.

Mor-bose' (-bōs'), *a.* [L. *morbosus*, fr. *morbus* disease.] Proceeding from disease; morbid; unhealthy.

Mor-da'cious (môr-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mordax, -acis*, fr. *mordere, morsum*, to bite.] **1.** Biting; given to biting. **2.** Fig.: Scathing; sarcastic. [dacious.]

Mor-dac'i-ty (-dăs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being mor-

Mor'dant (môr'dant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *mordre* to bite, L. *mordere*.] **1.** Biting; caustic; sarcastic. **2.** (*Dyeing & Calico Printing*) Serving to fix colors.

Mor'dant, *n.* **1.** Any corroding substance used in etching. **2.** (*Dyeing & Calico Printing*) Any substance, as alum, which gives fixity to, or *bites in*, the dyes.

Mor'dant, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MORDANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MORDANTING.] To subject to the action of, or imbue with, a mordant.

More (mōr), *a., compar.* [*Positive wanting; superl.* MOST (mōst).] [OE. *more, mare*, and (orig. neut. and adv.) *mo, ma*, AS. *māra*, and (as neut. and adv.) *mā*; akin to G. *mehr*.] **1.** Greater; superior; increased; as in quantity, amount, degree, quality, numbers, etc. **2.** Additional; other.

More, *n.* **1.** A greater quantity, amount, or number. **2.** Something in addition; something other and further.

More, *adv.* **1.** In a greater quantity; in or to a greater extent or degree. **2.** In addition; further; besides; again.

The more [see THE, *adv.*], to a greater degree; by an added quantity; for a reason already specified. — The more . . . the more, by how much more . . . by so much more.

Mo-reen' (mŏ-rēn'), *n.* [Cf. MOHAIR.] A thick woolen fabric, watered or embossed. [edible fungus.]

Mor'el (mŏr'ĕl), *n.* [See MORIL.] (*Bot.*) A kind of

Mor'el, *n.* [See MORELLE.] (*Bot.*) **1.** Nightshade; — from its blackish purple berries. **2.** Same as MORELLO.

Mo-relle' (mŏ-rĕl'), *n.* [F., originally a feminine form of *moreau* black, OF. *morel*, fr. LL. *morellus*.] (*Bot.*) Nightshade. See 2d MOREL.

Mo-rel'lo (mŏ-rĕl'lō), *n.* [Cf. It. *morello* blackish.] (*Bot.*) A kind of nearly black cherry, — used chiefly for preserving.

More-o'ver (mōr-ō'vĕr), *adv.* [*More* + *over*.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; in addition.

Syn. — Besides. — *Moreover* is stronger than *besides* and is properly used in solemn discourse, or when what is added is important.

Mo-resque' (mŏ-rĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *moresco*, or Sp. *morisco*. See MORRIS.] Of or pertaining to, or in the manner or style of, the Moors; Moorish. — *n.* The Moresque style of architecture or decoration.

Mor'ga-nat'ic (môr'gà-năt'ĭk), *n.* [LL. *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, fr. *morganatica* a morning gift, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after the marriage, fr. OHG. *morgan* morning, in *morgangeba* morning gift. See MORN.] Pertaining to, in the manner of, or designating, a kind of marriage between a man of superior rank and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that neither the latter nor her children shall enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband.

Morgue (mōrg), *n.* [F.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification.

Mor'i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *moribundus*, fr. *mori* to die.] In a dying state; dying.

Mor'il (mŏr'ĭl), *n.* [F. *morille*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of edible fungus.

Mo'ri-on (mō'rĭ-ŏn *or* mŏr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *morrion*.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver.

Morion with a Comb Crest.

Mo'ri-o-plas'ty (mō'rĭ-ō-plăs'tў), *n.* [Gr. μόριον piece (dim. of μόρος a part) + *-plasty*.] (*Surg.*) The restoration of lost parts of the body.

Mo-ris'co (mŏ-rĭs'kō), *a.* [Sp.] Moresque. — *n.* A thing of Moorish origin; as: (*a*) The Moorish language. (*b*) The morris dance, or one who dances it. (*c*) Moresque decoration or architecture.

Mo'risk (mō'rĭsk), *n.* Same as MORISCO.

Mor'ling (môr'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. F. *mort* dead, L. *mortuus*, fr. *moriri* to die.] Mortling. [*Eng.*]

Mor'mon (-mŭn), *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of a sect in the United States, followers of Joseph Smith, who professed to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, called the *Book of Mormon*, published in 1830.

Mor'mon-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The country inhabited by the Mormons; the Mormon people. [of the Mormons.]

Mor'mon-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine and practices

Mor'mon-ite (-īt), *n.* A Mormon.

Morn (môrn), *n.* [OE. *morwen, morgen*, AS. *morgen*; akin to G. *morgen*, Goth. *maurgins*.] The first part of the day; the morning; — used chiefly in poetry.

Morn'ing (môrn'ĭng), *n.* [OE. *morning, morwening*. See MORN.] **1.** The first or early part of the day, variously understood as the earliest hours of light, the time near sunrise, the time from midnight to noon, from rising to noon, etc. **2.** The first or early part.

Morn'ing, *a.* Pertaining to the morning.

Morning star, any one of the planets when it precedes the sun in rising, esp. Venus.

Morn'ing-glo'ry (-glō'rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) A climber (*Ipomœa purpurea*) with handsome, funnel-shaped flowers.

Mo-roc'co (mŏ-rŏk'kō), *n.* [From *Morocco*, the country.] A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goatskin and tanned with sumac and dyed of various colors, — said to have been first made by the Moors.

Mo-rose' (mŏ-rōs'), *a.* [L. *morosus*, prop., excessively addicted to any particular way or habit, fr. *mos, moris*, manner, habit, way of life.] Of a sour temper; illhumored. — **Mo-rose'ly,** *adv.* — **Mo-rose'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See HARSH and SULLEN.

-morph (môrf). [*shape, form.*] Combining form from Gr. μορφή

Mor'pheus (môr'fūs *or* -fē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μορφεύς, prop., the fashioner, because of the shapes he calls up, fr. μορφή shape.] (*Class Myth.*) The god of dreams.

Mor'phi-a (-fĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Morphine.

Mor'phine (-fĭn *or* -fēn), *n.* [From MORPHEUS.] (*Chem.*) A bitter white crystalline alkaloid found in opium, — much used as an anodyne.

Mor-phog'e-ny (môr-fŏj'ĕ-nў), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-geny*.] (*Biol.*) History of the evolution of forms.

Mor-phol'o-gy (môr-fŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-logy*.] (*Biol.*) That branch of biology which deals with the structure of animals and plants.

Mor'rice (mŏr'rĭs), *n.* Same as MORRIS.

Mor'ris (mŏr'rĭs), *n.* [Sp. *morisco* Moorish, fr. *More*

a Moor.] **1.** A Moorish dance, usually performed by a single dancer, who accompanies the dance with castanets. **2.** A dance formerly common in England, often performed in pageants, processions, and May games, the dancers assuming characters of romance. **3.** An old game played with counters, or men, placed at the angles of a figure drawn on a board or on the ground; also, the board or ground on which the game is played.

Mor'row (mŏr'rō), *n.* [OE. *morwe*, *morwen*, AS. *morgen*. See MORN.] **1.** Morning. [*Obs.*] **2.** The day subsequent to any day specified or understood. **3.** The day following the present; to-morrow.

Good morrow, good morning; — a form of salutation.

Morse (môrs), *n.* [F. *morse*, Russ. *morj'*.] (*Zoöl.*) The walrus.

Mor'sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* [OF. *morsel*, deriv. of L. *morsus* a bite, fr. *mordere* to bite.] **1.** A little bite or bit of food. **2.** A small quantity or piece; a fragment.

Mort (môrt), *n.* [F., death, fr. L. *mors*, *mortis*.] **1.** Death; esp., the death of game in the chase. **2.** A note or series of notes sounded on a horn at the death of game.

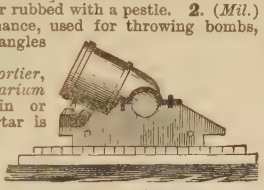
Mor'tal (môr'tal), *a.* [F. *mortel*, L. *mortalis*, fr. *mors*, *mortis*, death, fr. *moriri* to die; akin to E. *murder*.] **1.** Subject to death. **2.** Destructive to life; exposing to death; deadly. **3.** Fatally vulnerable; vital. **4.** Of or pert. to death. **5.** Human; belonging to man, who is mortal.

Mor'tal, *n.* A being subject to death; a human being.

Mor-tal'i-ty (môr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being mortal. **2.** Human life; the life of a mortal being. **3.** Those who are, or that which is, mortal; the human race. **4.** Death; destruction. **5.** All the deaths in a given time or community; also, the death rate.

Mor'tal-ly (môr'tal-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a mortal manner; so as to cause death. **2.** In the manner of mortals. **3.** In an extreme degree; to the point of dying; desperately.

Mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *morter*, AS. *mortĕre*, L. *mortarium*. See 2d MORTAR.] **1.** A vessel in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle. **2.** (*Mil.*) A short piece of ordnance, used for throwing bombs, shells, etc., at high angles of elevation.



Mortar on its Bed.

Mor'tar, *n.* [OE. *mortier*, F. *mortier*, L. *mortarium* mortar, a large basin or trough in which mortar is made, a mortar for pounding in.] (*Arch.*) A building material made by mixing lime, cement, or plaster of Paris, with sand and water, — used in masonry for joining stones, bricks, etc., also for plastering, etc.

Mor'tar, *v. t.* To plaster or make fast with mortar.

Mort'gage (môr'gāj; 48), *n.* [F. *mort-gage*; *mort* dead (L. *mortuus*) + *gage* pledge. See GAGE.] **1.** (*Law*) A conveyance, or instrument for the conveyance, of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance; also, the written instrument by which the conveyance is made.

☞ Formerly the mortgagee took possession, and whatever profit the property might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became lost or *dead* to the mortgageor upon breach of condition, — whence the name.

2. State of being pledged.

Mort'gage, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MORTGAGED (-gājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MORTGAGING (-gā-jĭng).] **1.** (*Law*) To grant or convey by way of mortgage. **2.** Hence: To pledge, lit. or fig.; to subject to a claim or obligation.

Mort'ga-gee' (môr'gā-jē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom a mortgage is made or given.

Mort'gage-or } (môr'gā-jẽr *or* môr'gā-jôr'), *n.* (*Law*)
Mort'ga-gor } One who gives a mortgage.

Mort'ga-ger (môr'gā-jẽr), *n.* (*Law*) A mortgagor.

Mor'ti-fi-ca'tion (môr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See MORTIFY.] **1.** Act of mortifying, or state of being mortified; esp.: (*a*) (*Med.*) The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest lives; gangrene. (*b*) Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. (*c*) Hence: Humiliation; chagrin; vexation. **2.** That which mortifies; cause of humiliation, chagrin, or vexation.

Mor'ti-fi'er (môr'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that mortifies.

Mor'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MORTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MORTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *mortifier*, fr. L. *mortificare*; L. *mors*, *mortis*, death + *-ficare* to make.] **1.** To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of. **2.** To deaden by religious or other discipline; to bring into subjection; to abase. **3.** To affect with vexation, chagrin, or humiliation.

Mor'ti-fy (môr'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* **1.** To lose vitality, as flesh; to gangrene. **2.** To deaden desires by religious or ascetic discipline; to do penance. **3.** To be subdued.

Mor'tise (môr'tĭs), *n.* [F. *mortaise*; of uncertain origin.] A cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, to receive something (a *tenon*) shaped to fit it.

Mor'tise, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MORTISED (-tĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MORTISING.] **1.** To cut or make a mortise in. **2.** To join or fasten by a tenon and mortise.

Mort'ling (môrt'lĭng), *n.* [See MORLING.] **1.** An animal, as a sheep, dead of disease or privation. [*Eng.*] **2.** Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

Mort'main' (-mān'), *n.* [F. *mort*, *morte*, dead + *main* hand.] (*Law*) Possession of lands or tenements in, or conveyance to, dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate.

Mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tū-ā-rĭ; 135), *n.* [See MORTUARY, *a.*] **1.** A customary gift claimed by, and due to, the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. **2.** A burial place. **3.** A deadhouse; a morgue.

Mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tū-ā-rĭ; 135), *a.* [L. *mortuarius*, fr. *mortuus* dead.] Of or pertaining to the dead.

‖ **Mor'u-la** (mŏr'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* MORULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *morum* a mulberry.] (*Biol.*) The sphere or globular mass of cells (*blastomeres*), formed by the cleavage of the ovum in the first stages of development.

Mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *n.* [F. *mosaique*, deriv. of Gr. Μουσεῖος belonging to the Muses.] **1.** (*Fine Arts*) A surface decoration made by inlaying small pieces in patterns. **2.** A picture or design made in mosaic.

Mo-sa'ic, *a.* Of or pert. to the style of work called mosaic; composed of various materials or ingredients.

Mo-sa'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites, or established through his agency.

Mo-sa'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Mosaic (in either sense).

Mos'cha-tel' (mŏs'ka-tĕl'), *n.* [Gr. μόσχος musk. See MUSCADEL.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Adoza moschatellina*), the flowers of which have a faint musky smell.

Mosk (mŏsk), *n.* See MOSQUE.

Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm), *n.; pl.* MOSLEMS (-lĕmz), *or collectively* MOSLEM. [Ar. *muslim*, fr. *salama* to submit to God.] A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan.

Mosque (mŏsk), *n.* [F. *mosquée*, Sp. *mezquita*, Ar. *masjid*, from *sajada* to bend, adore.] A Mohammedan church or place of religious worship.

Mos-qui'to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.; pl.* MOSQUITOES (-tōz). [Sp., fr. *mosca* fly, L. *musca*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various species of gnats. The females have a proboscis containing fine, sharp, needle-like organs with which they puncture the skin of man and animals to suck the blood. [See *Illust.* of WIGGLER.]

Mosquito. Side view of Head, much enlarged: *a* Antenna; *e* Eye; *b* Labrum; *c* Mandibles; *d* Maxillæ; *f* Labium; *g* Labial Palpus.

Moss (mŏs; 115), *n.* [OE. *mos*; akin to AS. *meós*, G. *moos*, L. *muscus*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A cryptogamous plant with distinct stem and simple leaves. (*b*) Popularly, any one of many other small cryptogamic plants, esp. lichens. **2.** A bog; morass; place containing peat.

Moss pink, a plant of the wild Phlox kind, often cultivated for its handsome flowers. — **Moss rose,** a variety of rose having a mosslike growth on the stalk and calyx.

Moss, *v. t.* To cover or overgrow with moss.

Moss'back' (mŏs'băk'), *n.* A veteran partisan; a bigoted conservative. [*Political Slang, U. S.*]

Moss'bank'er (-băn̄k'ẽr), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The men-
Moss'bunk'er (-bŭn̄k'ẽr), } haden.

Moss'-grown' (-grōn'), *a.* Overgrown with moss.

Moss'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being mossy.

Moss'troop'er (-trōōp'ẽr), *n.* [*Moss* + *trooper*.] One of a class of marauders that formerly infested the boggy border country between England and Scotland.

Moss'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* MOSSIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MOSSIEST.] **1.** Overgrown with moss; abounding with or edged with moss. **2.** Resembling moss.

Most (mōst), *a., superl. of* MORE. [AS. *mǣst*; akin to G. *meist*, Goth. *maists*; a superl. corresponding to E. *more*.] **1.** Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; nearly all. **2.** Greatest in degree.

☞ *Most* is used as a noun, the words *part*, *portion*, *quantity*, etc., being omitted.

Most, *adv.* In the greatest or highest degree.

Mos'tic, Mos'tick (mŏs'tĭk), *n.* [See MAUL-STICK.] A painter's maul-stick.

Most'ly (mōst'lȳ), *adv.* For the most part; chiefly.

Mot (mŏt), *v.* [*Sing. pres. ind.* Mot, Mote, Moot (mōt), *pl.* Mot, Mote, Moote, *pres. subj.* Mote; *imp.* Moste.] [See Must, *v.*] [*Obs.*] May; must; might. **So mote it be,** so be it; — a phrase in some rituals.

Mot (mŏt; mō, *def.* 2), *n.* [F.] **1.** A word; a motto. [*Obs.*] **2.** A pithy or witty saying. [*A Gallicism*]

Mote (mōt). See 1st Mot. [*Obs.*]

Mote, *n.* [See Moot, a meeting.] [*Obs.*, except in a few combinations or phrases.] A meeting of persons for discussion; also, the body of persons meeting, or the place of meeting.

Mote, *n.* [AS. *mot.*] A small particle, as of floating [dust; a speck.

Mo-tet' (mō-tĕt'), *n.* [F., a dim. of *mot* word.] (*Mus.*) A composition adapted to sacred words in the elaborate church style; an anthem.

Moth (mŏth; 115), *n.* A mote. [*Obs.*]

Moth, *n.*; *pl.* Moths (mŏthz; 115). [AS. *moððe;* akin to G. *motte.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any nocturnal lepidopterous insect, or any not included among the butterflies. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various lepidopterous or other insects that destroy woolen and fur goods, etc., or their larvæ. **3.** Anything which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any other thing.

Moth'-eat' (mŏth'ēt'; 115), *v. t.* To eat or prey upon.

Moth'er (mŭth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *mōdor;* akin to G. *mutter,* L. *mater,* Gr. μήτηρ, Skr. *mātṛ.*] **1.** Any female parent; esp., a woman who has borne a child. **2.** That which has produced or nurtured anything; source of birth or origin. **3.** An old woman or matron. [*Familiar*] **4.** The female superior or head of a religious house.

Moth'er, *a.* Received by birth or from ancestors; native; natural; also, acting the part, or having the place, of a mother.

Mother wit, natural or native wit or intelligence.

Moth'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mothered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mothering.] To adopt as a son or daughter; to perform the duties of a mother to.

Moth'er, *n.* [Akin to G. *moder* mold, mud, and to E. *mud.*] A film or membrane developed on the surface of fermented alcoholic liquids, as on vinegar.

Moth'er, *v. i.* To become like, or full of, mother.

Moth'er-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a mother; character or office of a mother.

Moth'er-in-law' (-ĭn-lą'), *n.* The mother of one's [husband or wife.

Moth'er-land' (-lănd'), *n.* Country of one's ancestors.

Moth'er-less, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

Moth'er-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a mother; like, or suitable for, a mother. — **Moth'er-li-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Maternal; parental. — *Maternal* is confined to the feelings of a mother toward her *own* children, but *motherly,* the more common term, has a secondary sense, denoting a care *like* that of a mother for her offspring.

Moth'er-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

Moth'er-of-pearl' (-ŏv-pẽrl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hard pearly internal layer of several kinds of shells.

Moth'er-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A la ' te herb, of a bitter taste, used popularly in medicine; lion's tail.

Moth'er-y (mŭth'ẽr-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling, mother (in vinegar).

Moth'y (mŏth'ȳ), *a.* Infested with moths.

Mo'tile (mō'tĭl), *a.* [See Motive.] **1.** (*Biol.*) Having powers of self-motion, though unconscious. **2.** Producing motion. — **Mo-til'i-ty** (mō-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *motio,* fr. *movere, motum,* to move.] **1.** Act, process, or state of changing place or position; movement. **2.** Power of, or capacity for, motion. **3.** Direction of movement; course; tendency. **4.** Change in the relative position of the parts of anything; action of the parts of a machine. **5.** Movement of the mind, will, desires, or passions. **6.** A proposal looking to action or progress; esp., one made in a deliberative assembly or a court.

Syn. — See Movement.

Mo'tion, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Motioned (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Motioning.] To make a significant movement or gesture.

Mo'tion, *v. t.* To direct or invite by a gesture.

Mo'tion-less, *a.* Without motion; being at rest.

Mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* [F. *motif,* LL. *motivum,* from *motivus* moving, fr. L. *movere, motum,* to move.] **1.** That which moves. **2.** That which incites to action, or determines choice; influential or controlling idea; cause; reason; inducement; object; purpose. **3.** (*Mus.*) The theme or subject.

Syn. — Incentive; incitement; inducement; reason; spur; stimulus; cause. — *Motive* is the word ordinarily used in speaking of that which determines the choice. We call it an *inducement* when it is attractive in its nature. We call it a *reason* when it is more immediately addressed to the intellect in the form of argument.

Mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *a.* Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move.

Mo'tive-less, *a.* Destitute of a motive.

Mo-tiv'i-ty (mō-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Power of moving or producing motion.

Mot'ley, (mŏt'lȳ), *a.* [OE. *mottelee, motle;* cf. OF. *mattelé* clotted, curdled, Prov. G. *matte* curd.] **1.** Variegated in color; party-colored. **2.** Wearing party-colored clothing. **3.** Composed of different or various parts; discordantly composite.

Mot'ley, *n.* **1.** A combination of distinct colors; esp., the party-colored clothing worn by the professional fool. **2.** Hence, a jester; a fool. [*Obs.*]

Mot'mot (-mŏt), *n.* [So called from its note.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of long-tailed, passerine birds of the genus *Momotus,* having a strong serrated beak.

‖ **Mo'to** (mō'tō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Movement, esp. with increased rapidity; — used esp. in the phrase *con moto,* with a quicker movement.

Mo'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *movere, motum,* to move.] **1.** One that imparts motion; a source of power. **2.** (*Mach.*) A machine by which a source of power is made available.

Mo'tor (mō'tẽr), **Mo'to-ry** (mō'tō-rȳ), **Mo-to'ri-al** (mō-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Causing or setting up motion; pertaining to organs of motion.

Mot'tle (mŏt't'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mottled (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mottling (-tl̆ĭng).] [From Mottled.] To mark with spots of different color, or shades of color.

Mot'tle, *n.* A mottled appearance.

Mot'tled (-t'ld), *a.* [From Motley.] Marked with spots of different colors; variegated; spotted; dappled.

Mot'to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -toes (-tōz). [It. *motto* a word, L. *muttum* mutter, grunt; prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** (*Her.*) A significant sentence, phrase, or word borne on an escutcheon, or prefixed to an essay, chapter, canto, or the like. **2.** A maxim.

‖ **Mou'choir'** (mōō'shwär'), *n.* [F.] A handkerchief.

Mou-ez'zin (mōō-ĕz'zĭn), *n.* [F.] See Muezzin.

Mought (mout), *obs. imp.* of May. Might.

‖ **Mouil'lé'** (mōō'lyā'), *a.* [F., lit., wet.] (*Phon.*) Applied to certain consonants having a "liquid" or softened sound; *e. g.,* in French, *l* or *ll* and *gn* (like the *lli* in *million* and *ni* in *minion*); in Italian, *gl* and *gn;* in Spanish, *ll* and *ñ;* in Portuguese, *lh* and *nh.*

Mould (mōld), **Mould'er** (-ẽr), **Mould'y** (-ȳ), etc. See Mold, Molder, Moldy, etc.

Mou-line' (mōō-lēn'), **Mu'li-net** (mōō'lĭ-nĕt), *a.* [F. *moulinet,* orig., a little mill, dim. of *moulin* mill.] **1.** The drum upon which the rope is wound in a capstan, crane, or the like. **2.** In sword and saber exercises, a circular swing of the weapon.

Moult (mōlt), *v.* & *n.* See Molt.

Mound (mound), *n.* [AS. *mund* protection, hand.] An artificial hill or elevation of earth; bulwark; rampart; also, a similar natural elevation; knoll.

Mound, *v. t.* To fortify or inclose with a mound.

Mound, *n.* [F. *monde* world, L. *mundus.*] A ball or globe forming part of the regalia of an emperor or other sovereign.

Mount (mount), *n.* [AS. *munt,* fr. L. *mons, montis.*] [A mountain.

Mount, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mounted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mounting.] [F. *monter,* fr. L. *mons, montis,* mountain.] **1.** To rise on high; to tower aloft; to ascend. **2.** To get up on anything; esp., to seat one's self on a horse. **3.** To attain in value; to amount.

Mount, *v. t.* **1.** To get upon; to ascend; to climb. **2.** To place one's self on; to bestride, as a horse. **3.** To cause to be mounted; to furnish with horses or other animals for riding. **4.** Hence: To put upon, or fit with, anything that sustains and fits for use or wear, as a gun on a carriage, a map on cloth, a sword with a hilt, scabbard, etc. **5.** To raise aloft. [mounted.

Mount, *n.* That upon which a person or thing is

Mount'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be mounted.

Moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* [F. *montagne,* LL. *montanea, montania,* fr. L. *mons, montis,* a mountain.] **1.** A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; an eminence higher than a hill; a mount. **2.** *pl.* A range, chain, or group of such elevations. **3.** Something of great bulk.

Moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a mountain or mountains; found on, or peculiar to, mountains. **2.** Mountainous; vast. [a mountain.

Moun'tain-eer' (moun'tĭn-ēr'), *n.* An inhabitant of

Moun'tain-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of, or containing, mountains. **2.** Like a mountain; huge.

Mount'e-bank (mount'ē-bănk), *n.* [It. *montimbanco, montambanco; montare* to mount + *in* on + *banco* bench.] **1.** One who mounts a bench in a public place and vends medicines claimed to be infallible remedies; quack doctor. **2.** Any boastful pretender; charlatan.

Mount'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who mounts.

Mount'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one that mounts. **2.** That by which anything is prepared for use, or set off to advantage; equipment; embellishment; setting.

Mourn (mōrn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mourned (mōrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mourning.] [AS. *murnan.*] **1.** To express or feel grief or sorrow; to grieve; to lament. **2.** To wear the customary garb of a mourner.

Mourn, *v. t.* **1.** To grieve for; esp., to lament the loss or death of; to deplore; to bemoan; to bewail. **2.** To utter in a mournful manner or voice.

Syn. — See Deplore.

Mourn'er (mōrn'ẽr), *n.* One who mourns.

Mourn'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of sorrow; expressing, or intended to express, sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful; doleful. — **Mourn'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mourn'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Lugubrious; sad; heavy; grievous; calamitous.

Mourn'ing, *n.* **1.** A sorrowing; lamentation; sorrow. **2.** Garb, drapery, or emblems indicative of grief.

Mourn'ing, *a.* **1.** Grieving; sorrowing; lamenting. **2.** Signifying sorrow or grief; indicating bereavement.

Mouse (mous), *n.*; *pl.* Mice (mīs). [AS. *mūs*, pl. *mȳs*; akin to D. *muis*, G. *maus*, L. *mus*, Gr. μῦς, Skr. *mūsh* mouse, *mush* to steal.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small rodents inhabiting houses and fields. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A knob made on a rope to prevent a running eye from slipping. (*b*) Same as Mousing, 2.

White-footed Mouse.

Mouse (mouz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Moused (mouzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mousing (mouz'ĭng).] **1.** To watch for and catch mice. **2.** To watch for or pursue anything in a sly manner; to pry about.

Mouse, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To furnish with a mouse; to secure by means of a mousing.

Mouse'hole' (mous'hōl'), *n.* A hole made by a mouse, for passage or abode; hence, a very small hole.

Mous'er (mouz'ẽr), *n.* One that mouses.

Mous'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of hunting mice. **2.** (*Naut.*) A turn or lashing of spun yarn or small stuff, or a metallic fastening, uniting the point and shank of a hook.

Mous'tache' (mōōs'tăsh'), *n.* [F.] Mustache.

Mous'y (mouz'ȳ), *a.* Infested with mice.

Mouth (mouth), *n.*; *pl.* Mouths (mouthz). [AS. *mūð*; akin to G. *mund.*] **1.** The opening through which an animal receives food; also, the cavity between the lips and the pharynx. **2.** Hence: An opening affording entrance or exit; orifice; aperture; as: (*a*) The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied. (*b*) The opening or entrance of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or den. (*c*) The opening through which the waters of a river, stream, or harbor are discharged. **3.** A principal speaker; a mouthpiece. **4.** A wry face; a grimace.

Mouth (mouth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mouthed (mouthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mouthing.] **1.** To take into the mouth; to chew; to devour. **2.** To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling.

Mouth, *v. i.* **1.** To speak with a loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant. **2.** To kiss. **3.** To make grimaces.

Mouthed (mouthd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a mouth. **2.** Having (such) a mouth; using the mouth or voice in a particular way; — used only in composition.

Mouth'er (mouth'ẽr), *n.* An affected speaker.

Mouth'ful (mouth'fụl), *n.*; *pl.* Mouthfuls (-fulz). **1.** The portion put into the mouth at once. **2.** Hence, a small quantity.

Mouth'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** The part of an instrument to which the mouth is applied in using it. **2.** An appendage to an opening of a pipe or vessel. **3.** One who delivers the opinion of others or of another; spokesman.

Mov'a-ble (mōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* [See Move.] **1.** Capable of being moved; susceptible of motion. **2.** Changing from one time to another. — **Mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

Mov'a-ble, *n.* **1.** An article of property not fixed, or not a part of real estate; generally, in *pl.*, goods; wares; furniture.

Move (mōōv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Moved (mōōvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Moving.] [OF. *moveir*, L. *movere.*] **1.** To cause to change place or posture; to set in motion. **2.** To excite to action by the presentation of motives; to rouse; to influence. **3.** To arouse the feelings or passions of; esp., to excite to tenderness or compassion. **4.** To propose; specif., to propose formally, for consideration and determination, in a deliberative assembly.

Syn. — To stir; agitate; trouble; affect; persuade; actuate; impel; prompt; instigate; incite; induce; offer.

Move (mōōv), *v. i.* **1.** To change place or posture; to stir; to go. **2.** To act; to begin to act. **3.** To change residence. **4.** (*Chess, Checkers, etc.*) To change the place of a piece in accordance with the rules of the game.

Move, *n.* Act of moving; movement.

Move'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of moving; change of place or posture; progress; advancement. **2.** Mental action; emotion. **3.** Manner or style of moving. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The rhythmical progression, pace, and tempo of a piece. (*b*) One of the several strains or pieces, each complete in itself, with its own time and rhythm, which make up a larger work. **5.** (*Mech.*) A system of mechanism for transmitting or transforming motion.

Syn. — Motion. — *Motion* expresses the general idea of not being at rest; *movement* is oftener used to express a definite, regulated motion, esp. a progress.

Mov'er (mōōv'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that moves.

Mov'ing, *a.* **1.** Changing place or posture; causing motion or action. **2.** Exciting movement of the mind; touching; pathetic. — **Mov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Mov'ing, *n.* Act of changing place or posture, esp. of changing one's dwelling place or place of business.

Mow (mou), *n.* [F. *moue* pouting.] A wry face.

Mow, *n.* [OE. *mowe*, AS. *mūga.*] A heap or mass of hay or of sheaves of grain stowed in a barn. Also, the place in a barn where it is stowed.

Mow, *v. t.* To pile and stow away in a mow.

Mow (mō), *v. t.* [*imp.* Mowed (mōd); *p. p.* Mowed or Mown (mōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mowing.] [AS. *māwan*; akin to G. *mähen*, L. *metere* to reap, mow, Gr. ἀμᾶν.] **1.** To cut down, as grass, with a scythe or machine. **2.** To cut the grass from. **3.** Fig.: To cause to fall in masses or swaths; — with *down*. [a machine.

Mow, *v. i.* To cut grass, etc., with a scythe, or with

Mow'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that mows; mowing machine.

Mown (mōn), *p. p.* of Mow.

Moz'a (mŏks'ă), *n.* [A corruption of Japan. *mogusa* (pronounced *mongsa*) a caustic made from the plant *yomogi.*] (*Med.*) A soft woolly mass prepared from the young leaves of *Artemisia Chinensis*, and used as a cautery by burning it on the skin; hence, any substance used in a like manner.

Mo-zet'ta (mō-zĕt'tă), **Moz-zet'ta** (*It.* mŏt-sät'tă), *n.* [It. *mozzetta.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) A cape with a small hood, — worn by the pope and other dignitaries.

Mr. (mĭs'tẽr). The customary abbreviation of Mister.

Mrs. (-sĭs). The customary abbreviation of Mistress.

Much (mŭch), *a.* [*Compar. & superl.* wanting, but supplied by More (mōr), and Most (mōst), from another root.] [OE. *moche, muche, miche*, prob. same word as E. *mickle.*] Great in quantity; long in duration; also, formerly, many.

Much, *n.* **1.** A great quantity; a great deal; also, an indefinite quantity. **2.** A thing uncommon or noticeable; something considerable.

Much, *adv.* To a great degree or extent; greatly; abundantly; far; nearly.

Mu'cid (mū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *mucidus*, fr. L. *mucus* mucus.] Musty; moldy; slimy; mucous.

Mu'ci-lage (mū'sĭ-lāj; 48), *n.* [F., from L. *mucilago* a musty juice, fr. *mucus* mucus, slime.] **1.** (*Bot. Chem.*) A gummy or gelatinous substance produced in certain plants by the action of water on the cell wall. **2.** An aqueous solution of gum.

Mu'ci-lag'i-nous (mū'sĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or like, mucilage; soft and viscid. **2.** Of or pertaining to mucilage; secreting or yielding mucilage. **3.** Soluble in water, but not in alcohol. — **Mu'ci-lag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

Mu-cip'a-rous (mū-sĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*Mucus* + L. *parere* to produce.] Secreting or producing mucus.

Muck (mŭk), *n.* [Icel. *myki.*] **1.** Dung in a moist state; manure. **2.** Vegetable mold mixed with earth. **3.** Anything filthy or vile.

Muck, *v. t.* To manure with muck.

Muck'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being mucky; miriness.

Muck'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A larva or grub that lives in muck or manure. **2.** Fig.: A miser.

Muck'y (-ȳ), *a.* Filthy with muck; miry.

Mu'cous (mū'kŭs), *a.* [L. *mucosus*, fr. *mucus* mucus.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, mucus; slimy. **2.** Secreting a slimy substance.

Mu'cro-nate (mū'krō-nāt), } *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, fr.
Mu'cro-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), } *mucro* a sharp point.] Ending abruptly in a sharp point.

Mucronate Leaflets.

Mu'cus (-kŭs), *n.* [L. *mucus*, *muccus*.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A viscid fluid secreted by membranes, which it moistens and protects. **2.** (*Bot.*) A gelatinous or slimy substance found in certain plants.

Mud (mŭd), *n.* [Akin to D. *modder*, G. *moder* mold.] Earth and water mixed so as to be soft and adhesive.

Mud, *v. t.* To make muddy or turbid; to muddy.

Mud'di-ly (mŭd'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a muddy manner.

Mud'di-ness, *n.* State or quality of being muddy.

Mud'dle (mŭd'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Muddled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Muddling (-dlĭng).] [From Mud.] **1.** To cloud or stupefy; to intoxicate partially. **2.** To mix confusedly; also, to perplex; to mystify.

Mud'dle, *n.* A state of being muddled.

Mud'dy (-dĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Muddier (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Muddiest.] **1.** Abounding in mud; besmeared with mud; hence, earthy; gross; foul. **2.** Turbid with, or as if with, mud; not clear or bright. **3.** Fig.: Confused; cloudy in mind; dull; also, incoherent; vague.

Mud'dy, *v. t.* To make muddy.

Mud'sill' (mŭd'sĭl'), *n.* The lowest sill of a structure, usually embedded in the soil.

Mud'wall' (-wal'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European bee-eater.

Mu-ez'zin (mū-ĕz'zĭn), *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

Muff (mŭf), *n.* [Cf. D. *mof*, G. *muff*, F. *moufle* mitten.] **1.** A soft cover of cylindrical form worn by women to shield the hands from cold. **2.** [Perhaps a different word; cf. Prov. E. *maffle* to stammer.] A dull, stupid person. [*Colloq.*] **3.** [See 2.] (*Baseball*) A failure to hold a ball when once in the hands.

Muff, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Muffed (mŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Muffing.] To fumble; to fail to hold, as a ball.

Muf'fin (mŭf'fĭn), *n.* [From Muff.] A light, spongy, cylindrical cake, used for breakfast and tea.

Muf'fle (mŭf'f'l), *n.* The bare end of the nose between the nostrils; — used esp. of ruminants.

Muf'fle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Muffled (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Muffling (-flĭng).] [See Muff.] **1.** To wrap up in something that conceals or protects; hence, to conceal or cover the face of; to envelop. **2.** To wrap with something to dull or deaden sound.

Muf'fle, *v. i.* To speak indistinctly.

Muf'fle, *n.* [F. *moufle*, prop., a mitten, from the resemblance in shape.] **1.** Anything with which another thing is muffled; also, a boxing glove; a muff. **2.** An oven or a compartment of a furnace for protecting the contents from the direct action of fire.

Muf'fler (-flẽr), *n.* **1.** Anything used in muffling; esp., a scarf for protecting the head and neck from cold. **2.** A kind of boxing glove. **3.** One who muffles.

Muf'ti (mŭf'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Muftis (-tĭz). [Ar. *mufti*.] An official expounder of Mohammedan law.

Mug (mŭg), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *mugan* a mug, *mucog* a cup.] A drinking cup, with a handle, — usually cylindrical.

Mug'gy (mŭg'gĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Muggier (-gĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Muggiest.] [Cf. Icel. *mugga* mist, mugginess.] **1.** Moist; damp; moldy. **2.** Warm, damp, and close. — **Mug'gi-ness**, *n.*

Mug'wump' (-wŭmp'), *n.* [Cf. Algonquin *mugquomp* a chief.] A bolter from the Republicans in the national election of 1884; an Independent. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

Mug'wump'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), } *n.* The acts and views of
Mug'wump-ism (-Iz'm), } the mugwumps. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

Black Mulberry (*M. nigra*). Reduced.

Mu-ham'mad-an (mu-hăm'măd-*an*), **Mu-ham'med-an** (mu-hăm'mĕd-*an*), *a. & n.* Mohammedan.

Mu-lat'to (mū-lăt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* Mulattoes (-tōz). [Sp. & Pg. *mulato*, masc., *mulata*, fem., of a mixed breed, fr. *mulo* mule, L. *mulus*.] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

Mul'ber-ry (mŭl'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* [OE. *moolbery*, *murberie*, AS. *murberie*, where the first part is fr. L. *morum* mulberry.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The edible berry or fruit of any tree of the genus *Morus*; also, the tree itself. **2.** A dark purple color, like the hue of a black mulberry.

Mulch (mŭlch), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Half-rotten straw, or any like substance strewn on the ground to protect roots of plants.

Mulch, *v. t.* To cover or dress with mulch.

Mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* [L. *mulct*, *multa*.] A fine or penalty, esp. a pecuniary one; forfeit.

Syn. — Amercement; forfeiture.

Mulct, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mulcted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mulcting.] [L. *mulctare*, *multare*.] To punish by imposing a fine or forfeiture, esp. a pecuniary fine.

Mule (mūl), *n.* [F., a she-mule, L. *mula*, fem. of *mulus*. Cf. AS. *mūl*, fr. L. *mulus*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A hybrid animal; specif., one generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. **2.** (*Bot.*) A hybrid. **3.** A very stubborn person. **4.** A machine, used in factories, for spinning cotton, wool, etc., into yarn or thread and winding it into cops.

Mu'le-teer' (mū'lē-tēr'), *n.* [F. *muletier*, fr. *mulet* a mule, dim. fr. L. *mulus*.] One who drives mules.

Mu'li-eb'ri-ty (mū'lĭ-ĕb'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *muliebritas*, fr. *muliebris* belonging to a woman, fr. *mulier* a woman.] **1.** State of possessing full womanly powers; womanhood. **2.** Hence: Effeminacy; softness.

Mul'ish (mūl'ĭsh), *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn. — **Mul'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Mul'ish-ness**, *n.* [muslin.]

Mull (mŭl), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] A thin, soft kind of

Mull, *v. t.* [See 2d Muller.] To work (over) mentally; to ruminate; — usually with *over*. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Mull, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mulled (mŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mulling.] [From *mulled*, for *mold*, taken as a p. p.] **1.** To heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices. **2.** To dispirit; to dull.

Mull, *n.* An inferior kind of madder.

Mul'la-ga-taw'ny (mŭl'lă-gă-tạ'nĭ), *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tannīr* pepper water.] An East Indian curry soup.

Mul'lein (mŭl'lĭn), *n.* [AS. *molegn*.] (*Bot.*) Any species of *Verbascum*, a genus of tall herbs having coarse leaves, and large flowers in spikes.

Mul'len (-lĕn), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Mullein.

Mull'er (mŭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, mulls. **2.** A vessel in which wine, etc., is mulled.

Mull'er, *n.* [OE. *mullen* to pulverize, bruise; prob. akin to E. *mold* soil.] A kind of pestle, flat at the bottom, used for grinding pigments or drugs on a slab.

Mul'let (mŭl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *mulet*, fr. L. *mullus*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one

Gray Mullet.

of numerous highly prized food fishes (genus *Mugil*). (*b*) Any species of the genus *Mullus*, including the mullet of the Romans, noted for the brilliancy of its colors.

Mul'ley (mŭl'lĭ), **Mool'ley**, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *maolag* a hornless cow, *maol* hornless.] **1.** A mulley or polled animal. [*U. S.*] **2.** A cow. [*Prov. Eng.*; *U. S.*, a child's word.]

Mul'ley (mŭl'lĭ), **Mool'ley**, *a.* Destitute of horns, although belonging to a species of animals most of which have horns; hornless; polled. [*U. S.*] [Gatawny.]

Mul'li-ga-taw'ny (mŭl'lĭ-gă-tạ'nĭ), *n.* See Mulla-

Mul'li-grubs (mŭl'lĭ-grŭbz), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A griping of the intestines; hence, the sulks. [*Slang*]

Mul'lion (mŭl'yŭn), *n.* [Corruption of F. *moignon* stump of a limb, stump, OF. *moing* mutilated.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A slender bar or pier dividing the lights of windows, screens, etc. (*b*) An upright member of a framing.

a a a a Mullions; *b b b* Transom.

Mulse (mŭls), *n.* [L. *mulsum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mulsus* mixed with honey, p. p. of *mulcere* to sweeten, soften.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

Mult-. See Multi-.

Mul-tan'gu-lar (mŭl-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *multangulus*.] Having many angles.

Mul'ti- (mŭl'tĭ-), **Mult-** (mŭlt-). [L. *multus* much.] A prefix signifying *much; many; several; more than one.*

Mul'ti-ax'i-al (mŭl'tĭ-ăks'ĭ-*al*), *a.* [*Multi-* + *axial*.] (*Biol.*) Having more than one axis.

Mul'ti-ca'vous (-kā'vŭs), *a.* [L. *multicavus*; *multus* + *cavus* cavity, *carus* hollow.] Having many cavities.

Mul'ti-cos'tate (mŭl'tĭ-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *costate.*] Having numerous ribs, or costæ, as a leaf.

Mul'ti-den'tate (-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *dentate.*] Having many teeth, or toothlike processes.

Mul'ti-dig'i-tate (-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [*Multi-* + *digitate.*] Having many fingers, or fingerlike processes.

Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multifarius; multus* much, many. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] Having multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; manifold. — **Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mul'ti-fid (mŭl'tĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *multifidus; multus* much, many + *findere* to split.] (*Bot.*) Having many segments; cleft into several parts by linear sinuses.

Mul'ti-flo'rous (mŭl'tĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *multiflorus.*] (*Bot.*) Having many flowers.

Mul'ti-fold (-fōld), *a.* [*Multi-* + *fold.*] Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

Mul'ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *multiformis; multus* many + *forma* shape.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. — **Mul'ti-form'i-ty** (-fôrm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Mul'ti-lat'er-al (mŭl'tĭ-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [*Multi-* + *lateral.*] Having many sides; many-sided.

Mul'ti-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-al), *a.* [*Multi-* + *lineal.*] Having many lines.

Mul'ti-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Multi-* + *locular.*] Having many or several cells or compartments.

Mul-til'o-quent (mŭl-tĭl'ō-kwent), **Mul-til'o-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *multiloquus; multus* much, many + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

Mul-tip'a-rous (-tĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*Multi-* + L. *parere* to produce.] Producing more than one at a birth.

Mul-tip'ar-tite (mŭl-tĭp'ȧr-tīt *or* mŭl'tĭ-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *multipartitus; multus* much, many + *partitus*, p. p., divided.] Divided into, or having, many parts.

Mul'ti-ped (mŭl'tĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *multipes; multus* many + *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect having many feet. — *a.* Having many feet.

Mul'ti-ple (mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *a.* [Cf. QUADRUPLE, and MULTIPLY.] Containing more than once, or more than one; consisting of more than one; manifold; repeated many times; having several, or many, parts.

Mul'ti-ple, *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity containing another quantity a number of times without a remainder.

☞ **A common multiple** of two or more numbers contains each of them a number of times exactly. The **least common multiple** is the least number that will do this.

Mul'ti-pli'a-ble (-plī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

Mul'ti-pli-ca-ble (-plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Multipliable.

Mul'ti-pli-cand' (-plĭ-kănd'), *n.* [L. *multiplicandus* to be multiplied.] (*Math.*) The number which is to be multiplied by another number, called the *multiplier*.

Mul'ti-pli-cate (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kāt or mŭl-tĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *multiplicatus*, p. p. See MULTIPLY.] Consisting of many, or of more than one; multiple; multifold.

Mul'ti-pli-ca'tion (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of multiplying, or state of being multiplied; also (*Math.*), the rule by which the process is performed.

Mul'ti-pli-ca-tive (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply.

Mul'ti-pli-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* Same as MULTIPLIER, 2.

Mul'ti-plic'i-ty (-plĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being multiple; state of being many; a multitude.

Mul'ti-pli'er (mŭl'tĭ-plī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, multiplies or increases number. **2.** (*Math.*) The number by which another number is multiplied.

Mul'ti-ply (mŭl'tĭ-plī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MULTIPLIED (-plīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MULTIPLYING (-plī'ĭng).] [F. *multiplier*, L. *multiplicare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *multiplex* manifold. See MULTITUDE, COMPLEX.] **1.** To increase in number; to make more numerous; to add quantity to. **2.** (*Math.*) To add (any given number or quantity) to itself a certain number of times; to find the product of by multiplication.

Mul'ti-ply, *v. i.* **1.** To become greater in number; to become numerous. **2.** To increase in extent and influence; to spread.

Mul-tip'o-tent (mŭl-tĭp'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *multipotens; multus* much + *potens* powerful.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things.

Mul'ti-tude (mŭl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *multitudo, multitudinis*, fr. *multus* many; origin unknown.] **1.** A great number of persons collected together; crowd; assembly. **2.** A great number of persons or things, taken collectively. **3.** State of being many; numerousness.

Syn. — Throng; crowd; assembly; assemblage; commonalty; swarm; populace. See THRONG.

Mul'ti-tu'di-na-ry (mŭl'tĭ-tū'dĭ-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Multitudinous.

Mul'ti-tu'di-nous (-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting of a multitude; manifold in number or condition. **2.** Of or pertaining to a multitude. — **Mul'ti-tu'di-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mul'ti-tu'di-nous-ness**, *n.*

Mul-tiv'a-lent (mŭl-tĭv'ȧ-lent), *a.* [*Multi-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Having a valence greater than one. (*b*) Having more than one degree of valence.

Mul'ti-valve (mŭl'tĭ-vălv), **Mul'ti-val'vu-lar** (-văl'vŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Multi-* + *valve*, *valvular.*] **1.** Having many valves. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having more than two valves.

Mul-toc'u-lar (mŭl-tŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Multi-* + L. *oculus* eye.] Having many eyes, or more than two.

Mum (mŭm), *a.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. MUMBLE.] Silent; not speaking. — *interj.* Be silent! Hush!

Mum, *n.* [G. *mumme*, fr. Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it in 1492.] A sort of strong beer.

Mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUMBLING (-blĭng).] [OE. *momelen*; cf. G. *mummeln.*] To speak with the lips partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to mutter, as in sulkiness; to chew something gently with closed lips.

Mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a low, inarticulate voice. **2.** To chew or bite gently, as one without teeth. **3.** To suppress, or utter imperfectly.

Mum'bler (mŭm'blẽr), *n.* One who mumbles.

Mumm (mŭm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUMMED (mŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUMMING.] [D. *mommen* to mask, *mom* mask; akin to G. *mumme* disguise; prob. imitative, and akin to E. *mum, mumble*, alluding to the indistinctness of speech of one talking from behind a mask.] To sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise; to mask.

Mumm'er (mŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who mumms; mime; masker; buffoon.

Mum'mer-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Masking; frolic in disguise; buffoonery. **2.** Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade or ceremonies.

Mum'mi-fi-ca'tion (mŭm'mĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mummifying.

Mum'mi-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUMMIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUMMIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Mummy* + *-fy.*] To embalm and dry as a mummy; to make into, or like, a mummy.

Mum'my (mŭm'mȳ), *n.* [F. *momie*, fr. Per. *mūmiyā*, fr. *mūm* wax.] A dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; also, a body preserved, by any means, in a dry state.

Mum'my, *v. t.* To embalm; to mummify.

Mump (mŭmp), *v. i.* [Akin to MUMBLE.] **1.** To move the lips with the mouth closed; to mumble. **2.** To chatter unintelligibly. **3.** To cheat; to play the beggar.

Mump, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUMPED (mŭmt; 217); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUMPING.] **1.** To utter imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly. **2.** To work over with the mouth; to mumble. **3.** To cheat out of; to impose upon.

Mump'er (-ẽr), *n.* A beggar; a begging impostor.

Mump'ish, *a.* Sullen; sulky.

Mumps (mŭmps), *n.* [Cf. MUMP, and MUMBLE.] **1.** *pl.* Sullenness; the sulks. **2.** [Prob. so called from the patient's appearance.] (*Med.*) An infectious febrile disorder attended by inflammation of the parotid glands.

Munch (mŭnch), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUNCHED (mŭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUNCHING.] [Prob. akin to MUMBLE.] To chew with a grinding, crunching sound; to chew deliberately or in large mouthfuls.

Munch'er (mŭnch'ẽr), *n.* One who munches.

Mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *mundanus*, fr. *mundus* the world, an implement, toilet adornments, or dress.] Of or pert. to the world; worldly; earthly; terrestrial.

Mun-dĭf'i-cant (mŭn-dĭf'ĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *mundificans*, p. pr., deriv. of *mundus* clean + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] Serving to cleanse and heal.

Mun'di-fi-ca'tion (mŭn'dĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of cleansing.

Mun-dĭf'i-ca-tive (mŭn-dĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Cleansing.

Mun'go (mŭn'gō), *n.* A fibrous material obtained by deviling rags or the remnants of woolen goods.

Mu-nic'i-pal (mū-nĭs'ĭ-pal), *a.* [L. *municipalis*, fr. *municipium* a free town, fr. *municeps* a free citizen; *munia* official duties, functions + *capere* to take.] **1.** Of or pert. to a city or corporation having the right of administering local government. **2.** Of or pert. to a state, kingdom, or nation. — **Mu-nic'i-pal-ly**, *adv.*

Mu-nic'i-pal'i-ty (-păl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A municipal district; a borough, city, or incorporated town or village.

Mu-nif'i-cence (mū-nĭf'ĭ-sens), *n.* Quality or state of being munificent; generous bounty; lavish generosity.
Syn. — Benevolence; beneficence; liberality; generosity; bounty; bounteousness. See BENEVOLENCE.
Mu-nif'i-cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *munificus; munus* service, gift + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing; lavish. — **Mu-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Bounteous; bountiful; liberal; generous.
Mu'ni-ment (mū'nĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *munimentum*, fr. *munire* to fortify.] **1.** That which supports or defends; stronghold; place or means of defense; assistance. **2.** (*Law*) A record; title deeds and papers.
Mu-ni'tion (mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., munition of war, L. *munitio* a fortifying, fortification, fr. *munire* to fortify, defend with a wall.] **1.** Fortification; stronghold. [*Obs.*] **2.** Whatever materials are used in war for defense or for annoying an enemy; military stores of all kinds.
Mun-jeet' (mŭn-jēt'), *n.* [Hind. *majīṭh* a drug used for dyeing red.] A species of East Indian madder.
Munt'jac (mŭnt'jăk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small Asiatic deer.
‖ **Mu-ræ'na** (mū-rē'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μύραινα*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large eels lacking pectoral fins and having the dorsal and anal fins continuous.
Mu'ral (mū'rȧl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *muralis*, fr. *murus* wall.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a wall. **2.** Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.
Mural circle (*Astron.*), a graduated circle, in the plane of the meridian, attached permanently to a perpendicular wall, — used for measuring arcs of the meridian.
Mur'der (mûr'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *morðor*, fr. *morð* murder; akin to G. *mord*, L. *mors*, death, Gr. *βροτός* mortal, Skr. *mṛ* to die, *mṛta* death.] The offense of killing a human being with malice prepense or aforethought.
Mur'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MURDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MURDERING.] **1.** To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice. **2.** To destroy; to put an end to; to ruin by mutilation.
Syn. — To kill; assassinate; slay. See KILL.
Mur'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One guilty of murder.
Mur'der-ess, *n.* A woman who commits murder.
Mur'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to murder; having the purpose or quality of murder; involving murder; bloody; sanguinary. — **Mur'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Bloodthirsty; fell; savage; cruel.
Mure (mūr), *n.* [L. *murus*.] A wall. [*Obs.*]
Mure, *v. t.* To inclose in walls; to immure. [acid.]
Mu'ri-ate (mū'rĭ-ăt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of muriatic acid.
Mu'ri-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Put in brine. **2.** (*Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with muriatic or hydrochloric acid. **3.** (*Photog.*) Prepared with chloride of silver through the agency of common salt.
Mu'ri-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *muriaticus* pickled, from *muria* brine.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sea salt, or from chlorine, one of the constituents of sea salt; hydrochloric.
Muriatic acid, hydrochloric acid.
Mu'rine (-rĭn), *a.* [L. *murinus*, fr. *mus, muris*, mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to a family of rodents (*Muridæ*) of which the mouse is the type.
Murk (mûrk), *n.* Darkness; mirk. [*Archaic*]
Murk, *n.* The refuse of fruit, after the juice has been expressed.
Murk'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* MURKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MURKIEST.] [OE. *mirke, merke*, AS. *myrce, mirce;* akin to Icel. *myrkr.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy. — **Murk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Murk'i-ness**, *n.*
Mur'mur (mûr'mŭr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MURMURED (-mŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MURMURING.] [F. *murmurer*, L. *murmurare, murmurari*, fr. *murmur* murmur; prob. imitative.] **1.** To make a low, continued, confused noise, like bees, a stream of water, or the wind in a forest. **2.** To utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to feel or express dissatisfaction; to grumble.
Mur'mur, *v. t.* To utter or give forth in low or indistinct words or sounds.
Mur'mur, *n.* The sound or act of one that murmurs.
Mur'mur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who murmurs.
Mur'mur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Attended with, or exciting, murmurs; murmuring. [*Archaic* or *Poetic*]
Mur'rain (mŭr'rĭn), *n.* [OF. *morine*, fr. OF. *morir, murir*, to die, L. *mori, moriri.*] (*Far.*) An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.
Murre (mûr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of northern sea birds allied to the auks.
Mur'rhine (mŭr'rĭn *or* -rīn), *a.* [L. *murrhinus*, fr. *murrha.*] Made of the stone or material called by the Romans *murrha;* — applied to certain costly vases of great beauty and delicacy used in Rome as wine cups.
Mur'za (mûr'zȧ), *a.* One of the hereditary nobility among the Tartars, esp. one of the second class.
‖ **Mu'sa** (mū'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *mauz, mauza*, banana.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous, endogenous plants of great size, including the banana and the plantain.
Mus'ca-del' (mŭs'kȧ-dĕl'), *n.* [It. *moscadello*, deriv. of LL. *muscatellus*, nutmeglike, dim. of *muscatus* smelling like musk, *muscatum* nutmeg.] See MUSCATEL, *n.*
Mus'ca-dine (-dĭn *or* -dīn), *n.* [See MUSCADEL.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A name given to several very different kinds of grapes, but in America used chiefly for the scuppernong. **2.** (*Bot.*) A fragrant and delicious pear. [KELLUNGE.]
Mus'cal-longe (mŭs'kăl-lŏnj), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MUSCALONGE.
Mus'car-din (mŭs'kär-dĭn; *F.* mų'skȧr'dăN'), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *muscus* musk.] (*Zoöl.*) The common European dormouse; — so named from its odor.
Mus'car-dine' (mŭs'kär-dēn'; *F.* mų'skȧr'dēn'), *n.* [F.] A disease which is very destructive to silkworms.
Mus'cat (mŭs'kăt), *n.* [F. See MUSCADEL.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several varieties of Old World grapes, all having a somewhat musky flavor.
Mus'ca-tel' (mŭs'kȧ-tĕl'), *a.* Of, pertaining to, designating, or derived from, muscat grapes or similar grapes.
Mus'ca-tel', *n.* **1.** A common name for several varieties of rich sweet wine, made in Italy, Spain, and France. **2.** *pl.* A name for the finest raisins, dried on the vine.
Mus'cle (mŭs'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *musculus* muscle, little mouse, dim. of *mus* mouse. See MOUSE. Cf. sense 3.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) An organ which, by its contraction, produces motion. (*b*) The contractile tissue of muscles. **2.** Muscular strength or development. [*Colloq.*] **3.** [AS. *muscle*, L. *musculus.* See above.] (*Zoöl.*) See MUSSEL.
Mus'cled (mŭs'l'd), *a.* Furnished with muscles.
Mus'coid (mŭs'koid), *a.* [*Muscus* + *-oid.*] (*Bot.*) Mosslike; resembling moss.
Mus'co-va'do (mŭs'kŏ-vā'dō), *a.* [Corrupted fr. Sp. *mascabado.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, unrefined or raw sugar. — *n.* Unrefined or raw sugar.
Mus'co-vite (mŭs'kŏ-vīt), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Muscovy or ancient Russia; hence, a Russian.
Mus'co-vy duck' (-vĭ dŭk'). [Corrupt. fr. *musk duck.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large duck, native of tropical America.
Mus'cu-lar (-kŭ-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a muscle, or to a system of muscles; consisting of, or constituting, a muscle or muscles. **2.** Performed by, or dependent on, a muscle or the muscles. **3.** Well furnished with muscles; brawny; hence, strong; powerful; vigorous.
Mus'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being muscular.
Mus'cu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a muscular manner.
Muse (mūz), *n.* [From F. *musse.*] See MUSET.
Muse, *n.* [L. *Musa*, Gr. *Μοῦσα.*] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) Any one of the nine goddesses who presided over song and the different kinds of poetry, and also the arts and sciences. **2.** A particular power and practice of poetry.
Muse, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUSED (mūzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUSING.] [F. *muser* to loiter or trifle, orig., to stand with open mouth, fr. LL. *musus, morsus*, muzzle, snout, deriv. of L. *mordere* to bite.] **1.** To think closely; to meditate. **2.** To be absent in mind.
Syn. — To consider; meditate; ruminate. See PONDER.
Muse, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on.
Muse, *n.* Contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; hence, absence of mind.
Mus'er (mūz'ẽr), *n.* One who muses.
Mu'set (mū'zĕt), *n.* [OF. *mussette*, dim. of *musse, muce*, hiding place, fr. *mucier* to hide.] A small hole or gap through which a wild animal passes; a muse.
Mu-sette' (mū-zĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *muse.*] **1.** A small bagpipe formerly in use, having a soft and sweet tone; also, an air adapted to it. **2.** A kind of rustic dance.
Mu-se'um (mū-zē'ŭm), *n.* [L., a temple of the Muses, hence, a place of study, fr. Gr. *μουσεῖον*, fr. *Μοῦσα* a Muse.] A repository or a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art.
Mush (mŭsh), *n.* [Cf. G. *mus* porridge.] Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water. [*U. S.*]
Mush'room (mŭsh'rōōm), *n.* [OF. *mouscheron;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) An edible fungus, proverbial for quick growth and decay. (*b*) Any large fungus; a toadstool. Many species are very poisonous. **2.** An upstart.

Mushrooms.

Mush'room, *a.* Of, per-

taining to, or resembling, mushrooms; hence, shortlived; ephemeral. [sentimental.]

Mush'y (mŭsh'ȳ), *a.* Soft like mush; fig., weakly|

Mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* [F. *musique*, fr. L. *musica*, Gr. μουσική (sc. τέχνη), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. music.] **1.** The science and the art of tones, or musical sounds; the art of combining tones in a manner to please the ear. **2.** Melody or harmony. **3.** Musical notation; the score. **4.** Love of music; capacity of enjoying music.

Mu'sic-al (mū'zĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to music; having the qualities of music, or the power of producing music; devoted to music; melodious; harmonious. — *n.* A musicale. [*Colloq.*] — **Mu'sic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mu'sic-al-ness**, *n.* [party. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Mu'si'cale'** (mụ'zē'kȧl'), *n.* [F.] A social musical

Mu-si'cian (mū-zĭsh'ȧn), *n.* One skilled in the art or science of music; esp., a skilled singer or player.

Musk (mŭsk), *n.* [F. *musc*, L. *muscus*, Per. *musk*, fr. Skr. *mushka* testicle, orig., a little mouse.] **1.** A substance obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk deer. It is remarkable for its powerful and enduring odor. Also, a similar secretion of various other animals. **2.** (*Bot.*) A name applied to several plants.

Musk deer (*Zoöl.*), a small hornless deer of Central Asia. — **Musk mallow**, either of two plants having a musky smell, — *Malva moschata*, a species of mallow, and the Asiatic shrub abelmosk. — **Musk ox** (*Zoöl.*), an Arctic hollow-horned ruminant now existing only in America.

Mus'kat (mŭs'kăt), *n.* See Muscat.

Mus'kel-lunge (mŭs'kĕl-lŭnj), *n.* [From the Amer. Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A large American pike.

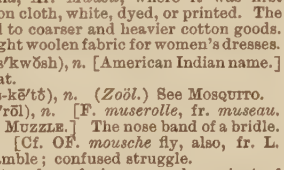
Mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt), *n.* [F. *mousquet*, It. *moschetto*, formerly, a kind of hawk; prob. akin to *mosquito*, the hawk prob. being named from its small size.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The male of the sparrow hawk. **2.** A species of firearm formerly carried by the infantry of an army.

Mus'ket-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

Mus'ket-ry (-kĕt-rȳ), *n.* **1.** Muskets, collectively. **2.** The fire of muskets. [being musky.

Musk'i-ness (mŭsk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of

Musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [*Musk* + *melon*.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a gourdlike plant having a peculiar aromatic flavor.



Muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*).

Musk'rat' (mŭsk'răt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A North American, aquatic, fur-bearing rodent about the size of a cat. It has glands which secrete a musky substance.

Musk'y (mŭsk'ȳ), *a.* Having an odor of, or somewhat like, musk.

Mus'lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* [F. *mousseline*, fr. *Mossoul* a city of Mesopotamia, Ar. *Mausil*, where it was first made.] A thin cotton cloth, white, dyed, or printed. The name is also applied to coarser and heavier cotton goods.

Muslin delaine, a light woolen fabric for women's dresses.

Mus'quash (mŭs'kwŏsh), *n.* [American Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) The muskrat.

Mus-qui'to (mŭs-kē'tō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Mosquito.

Mus'role } (mŭz'rōl), *n.* [F. *muserolle*, fr. *museau*.
Mus'rol } See Muzzle.] The nose band of a bridle.

Muss (mŭs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mousche* fly, also, fr. L. *musca* fly.] A scramble; confused struggle.

Muss, *n.* A state of confusion; — prob. variant of *mess*, but influenced by *muss*, a scramble. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Muss, *v. t.* To disarrange; to rumple. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Mus'sel (mŭs'ș'l), *n.* [See Muscle, 3.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of marine and fresh-water shellfish.

Mus'sul-man (mŭs'sŭl-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* Mussulmans (-mȧnz). [Ar. *muslimīn*, pl. of *muslim*. See Moslem.] A Mohammedan; a Moslem.

Mus'sul-man-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Mohammedanism.

Muss'y (mŭs'ȳ), *a.* [From 2d Muss.] Disarranged; rumpled. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Must (mŭst), *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* [OE. *moste*, a pret. generally meaning, could, was free to, pres. *mot*, *moot*, AS. *mōste*, pret., *mōt*, pres.; akin to G. *müssen* to be obliged; of unknown origin.] **1.** To be obliged; to be necessitated. **2.** To be necessary or essential to a certain quality, character, end, or result.

Must, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mustus* young, new.] **1.** Expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation. **2.** [Cf. Musty.] Mustiness.

Must (mŭst), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, musty.

Mus-tache' (mŭs-tăsh'), *n.*; *pl.* Mustaches (-ĕz). [F. *moustache*, deriv. of Gr. μύστα͡ξ upper lip and the beard upon it.] That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip; hair left growing above the mouth. [tache.

Mus-ta'chio (-tä'shō), *n.*; *pl.* -chios (-shōz). A mus-

Mus'tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* [Sp. *mustaño* belonging to the graziers, strayed, wild.] (*Zoöl.*) The small, hardy, half-wild horse of the plains in Mexico, California, etc.

Mus'tard (mŭs'tĕrd), *n.* [OF. *moustarde*, fr. L. *mustum* must, — mustard was prepared for use by being mixed with *must*. See Must, *n.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several cruciferous plants. **2.** A pungent condiment made from the seeds of certain species.

Mus-tee' (mŭs-tē'), *n.* See Mestee.

Mus'ter (mŭs'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mustered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mustering.] [OE. *mustren*, prop., to show, OF. *mostrer*, *monstrer*, fr. L. *monstrare* to show. See Monster.] **1.** To collect and display; to assemble, as troops for parade, inspection, exercise, etc. **2.** Hence: To summon together; to enroll in service.

Mus'ter, *n.* **1.** An assembling of troops, as for parade, inspection, exercise, enrollment, etc. Hence, the whole number so assembled, or capable of service. **2.** Any assemblage or display; a gathering.

Muster roll (*Mil.*), ar egister of all the men present or accounted for on the day of muster. — **To pass muster**, to pass inspection without censure.

Mus'ty (mŭs'tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Mustier (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Mustiest.] [Prob. fr. L. *mustum* must.] **1.** Foul, or sour, and fetid; moldy. **2.** Spoiled by age; stale. **3.** Dull; heavy; spiritless. — **Mus'ti-ness**, *n.*

Mu'ta-ble (mū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, fr. *mutare* to change. See Move.] **1.** Capable of alteration; subject to change; changeable in form, qualities, nature, or purpose. **2.** Inconstant; unstable; fickle. — **Mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Mu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Changeable; alterable; unstable; unsteady; unsettled; wavering; inconstant; variable; fickle.

Mu-ta'tion (mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See Mutable.] Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

Mute (mūt), *v. i.* [L. *mutare* to change. See Molt.] To cast off; to molt.

Mute, *v. t. & i.* [F. *mutir*, *émeutir*, OF. *esmeltir*, fr. OD. *smelten*, prop., to melt. See Smelt.] To eject the contents of the bowels; — said of birds.

Mute, *a.* [L. *mutus*.] **1.** Not speaking; uttering no sound; silent. **2.** Incapable of speaking; dumb. **3.** Not uttered; silent; also, produced by complete closure of the mouth organs which interrupt the passage of breath; — said of certain letters.

Syn. — Silent; dumb; speechless. — One is *silent* who does not speak; one is *dumb* who can not, for want of the proper organs, or (fig.) who is held back from speaking by some special cause, as fear, astonishment, etc.

Mute, *n.* **1.** One who does not speak, from any cause. **2.** (*Phon.*) A letter which represents no sound; a silent letter; also, an element of speech formed by a position of the mouth organs which stops the breath; as, *p*, *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *t*.

Mute'ly, *adv.* In a mute manner; silently.

Mute'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being mute.

Mu'ti-late (mū'tĭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *mutilatus*, p. p. of *mutilare* to mutilate, fr. *mutilus* maimed.] **1.** Deprived of an important part; mutilated. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having finlike appendages or flukes instead of legs.

Mu'ti-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mutilated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mutilating (-lā'tĭng).] To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of; to maim; to hack; to render imperfect. [being mutilated.

Mu'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A mutilating; state of|

Mu'ti-la'tor (mū'tĭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who mutilates.

Mu'ti-neer' (mū'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* One guilty of mutiny.

Mu'ti-nous (mū'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Disposed to mutiny; in a state of mutiny; seditious; insubordinate. — **Mu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

Mu'ti-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [From *mutine* to mutiny, fr. F. *se mutiner*, fr. *mutin* mutinous, fr. OF. *meute* riot, deriv. of L. *movere* to move.] **1.** Tumult; strife. [*Obs.*] **2.** Insurrection against constituted authority, esp. military or naval authority; hence, generally, insubordination.

Syn. — See Insurrection.

Mu'ti-ny, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mutinied (-nȳd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mutinying (-nĭ-ĭng).] To rise against, or refuse to obey, lawful authority in military or naval service; to revolt against any rightful authority.

Mut'ism (mūt'ĭz'm), *n.* State or habit of being mute.

Mut'ter (mŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Muttered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Muttering.] [Prob. imitative.]

1. To utter words indistinctly in a low voice, esp. complaints or angry expressions. **2.** To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

Mut'ter (mŭt'tẽr), *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low voice.

Mut'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who mutters.

Mut'ter-ing (-ẽr-Ĭng), *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance.

Mut'ton (mŭt'tn), *n.* [OF. *moton, molton*, a sheep, wether, LL. *multo*, by transposition of *l* fr. L. *mutilus* mutilated.] The flesh of a sheep.

Mutton chop, a rib of mutton for broiling, with the end of the bone at the smaller part chopped off.

Mu'tu-al (mū'tū-*a*l ; 135), *a.* [F. *mutuel*, L. *mutuus*, orig., exchanged, borrowed, lent ; akin to *mutare* to change.] **1.** Reciprocally acting or related ; reciprocally receiving and giving or received and given ; reciprocal. **2.** Common ; joint. — **Mu'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See Reciprocal. Usage now tends toward a careful discrimination between *mutual* and *common*.

Mu'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'Ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of correlation ; reciprocation ; interchange ; interdependence.

Muz'zle (mŭz'z'l), *n.* [OF. *musel*, LL. *musellus*, fr. *musus, morsus*. See Muse, *v. i.*] **1.** The projecting mouth and nose of a quadruped ; snout. **2.** The mouth of a thing. **3.** A fastening or covering for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or vicious biting.

Muz'zle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Muzzled (-z'ld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Muzzling (-zlĭng).] To bind the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating. Also used figuratively.

My (mī), *a. & poss. pron.* [OE. *mi*, fr. *min*. See Mine.] Of or belonging to me ; — always attributive.

‖ **My-ce'li-um** (mī-sē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μύκης* a mushroom.] (*Bot.*) The white threads or filamentous growth from which a mushroom or fungus is developed.

My-col'o-gy (mī-kŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης* fungus + *-logy*.] The branch of botany relating to fungi.

My'e-loid (mī'ẽ-loid), *a.* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow + *-oid*.] Resembling marrow in appearance or consistency.

My'na (mī'nȧ), *n.* [See Mino bird.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Asiatic starlings.

Myn-heer' (mĭn-hēr'), *n.* [D. *mijnheer*.] The Dutch equiv. of *Mr.* or *Sir* ; hence, a Dutchman.

My'o- (mī'ŏ-). A combining form of Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a muscle. [*muscle*.]

My'o-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*Myo-* + *-graph*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for determining and recording the different phases of a muscular contraction.

My'oid (mī'oid), *a.* [*Myo-* + *-oid*.] Composed of, or resembling, muscular fiber.

My-ol'o-gy (mī-ŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* [*Myo-* + *-logy*.] That part of anatomy which treats of muscles.

‖ **My'o-pa-thi'a** (mī'ŏ-pȧ-thī'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a muscle + *πάσχειν, παθεῖν*, to suffer.] (*Med.*) Any affection of the muscles or muscular system.

My'ope (mī'ōp), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μύωψ, μύωπος* ; *μύειν* to close + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, the eye.] A person having myopia.

My-o'pi-a (mī-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See Myope.] (*Med.*) Nearsightedness ; shortsightedness ; a condition of the eye in which the rays from distant objects are brought to a focus before reaching the retina. — **My-op'ic** (-ŏp'Ĭk), *a.*

My'o-py (mī'ŏ-pỹ), *n.* (*Med.*) Myopia.

Myr'i-a- (mĭr'Ĭ-ȧ-). [Gr. *μυριάς* a myriad.] A prefix, esp. in the metric system, indicating *ten thousand, ten thousand times*.

Myr'i-ad (-*a*d), *n.* [Gr. *μυριάς, μυριάδος*, fr. *μυρίος* numberless, pl. *μύριοι* ten thousand.] **1.** The number of ten thousand ; ten thousand persons or things. **2.** An indefinitely large number. — *a.* Being of a great, but indefinite, number.

Myr'i-a-gram } (-ȧ-grăm), *n.* [See Myria-, and 3d
Myr'i-a-gramme } Gram.] A metric weight, consisting of 10,000 grams ; 22.0462 lbs. avoirdupois.

Myr'i-a-li'ter } (mĭr'Ĭ-ȧ-lē'tẽr *or* mĭr'Ĭ-ăl'Ĭ-tẽr), *n.*
Myr'i-a-li'tre } [See Myria- ; Liter.] A metric measure of 10,000 liters ; 2641.7 wine gallons.

Myr'i-a-me'ter } (mĭr'Ĭ-ȧ-mē'tẽr *or* mĭr'Ĭ-ăm'ẽ-tẽr),
Myr'i-a-me'tre } *n.* [See Myria-, and Meter.] A metric measure of 10,000 meters ; 6.2137 miles.

Myr'i-a-pod (mĭr'Ĭ-ȧ-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Myri-

‖ **Myr'i-ap'o-da** (-ăp'ŏ-dȧ), *n.* *pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *-poda*.] (*Zoöl.*) A class, or subclass, of arthropods, related to the hexapod insects, having the body made up of numerous similar segments, nearly all of which bear true jointed legs.

Myriapod.
a Young Larva of *Iulus* ; much enlarged. *b* Adult *Iulus* ; nat. size.

Myr'i-are (mĭr'Ĭ-ȧr), *n.* [F. See Myria-, and 2d Are.] A metric measure of surface containing ten thousand ares ; 247.1 acres (nearly).

‖ **Myr'i-op'o-da** (-ŏp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* See Myriapoda.

Myr'i-o-ra'ma (mĭr'Ĭ-ŏ-rā'mȧ *or* -rȧ'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *ὅραμα* a sight, fr. *ὁρᾶν* to see.] A picture made up of separate smaller pictures admitting of combination in many different ways.

Myr'mi-don (mẽr'mĭ-dŏn), *n.* [L. *Myrmidones*, Gr. *Μυρμιδόνες*, pl.] One of a fierce troop who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war. Hence, one who executes cruel orders of a superior without protest or pity.

My-rob'a-lan (mĭ-rŏb'ȧ-lăn *or* mĭ-), } *n.* [L. *myroba-*
My-rob'o-lan (mĭ-rŏb'ŏ-lăn *or* mĭ-), } *lanum* a fruit from which a balsam was made, Gr. *μυροβάλανος* ; *μύρον* a sweet juice from plants, any unguent or sweet oil + *βάλανος* acorn or similar fruit.] A dried astringent fruit much resembling a prune, — used in tanning and dyeing.

Myrrh (mẽr), *n.* [OF. *mirre*, L. *myrrha, murra*, Gr. *μύρρα*.] A gum resin, of an aromatic odor, and a bitter, slightly pungent taste.

Myr'rhine (mĭr'rĭn *or* mẽr'-), *a.* Murrhine.

Myr'tle (mẽr't'l), *n.* [F. *myrtil* bilberry, prop., a little myrtle, deriv. of L. *myrtus*, *μύρτος*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any species of the genus *Myrtus*, esp. *M. communis*, which has a shrubby, upright stem, eight or ten feet high. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus. (*b*) Improperly, either the blue-flowered periwinkle or the yellow-flowered moneywort. [*U. S.*]

Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).

My-self' (mĭ-sĕlf' *or* mĭ-), *pron.* ; *pl.* Ourselves (our-sĕlvz'). I or me in person ; — used for emphasis, and also, without emphasis, instead of *me*, as the object of the first person of a reflexive verb.

Mys'ta-gogue (mĭs'tȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. *μυσταγωγός* ; *μύστης* one initiated in mysteries + *ἀγωγός* a leader, *ἄγειν* to lead.] **1.** One who interprets mysteries, esp. of a religion. **2.** One who keeps and shows church relics.

Mys-te'ri-ous (mĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, a mystery ; difficult or impossible to understand. — **Mys-te'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mys-te'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Obscure ; secret ; occult ; dark ; mystic ; cabalistic ; enigmatical ; unintelligible ; incomprehensible.

Mys'ter-y (mĭs'tẽr-ỹ), *n.* [L. *mysterium*, Gr. *μυστήριον*, fr. *μύστης* one initiated in mysteries.] **1.** A profound secret ; something which has not been, or can not be, explained ; hence, specif., that which is beyond human comprehension. **2.** A kind of secret religious celebration, to which none were admitted except the initiated. **3.** *pl.* The consecrated elements in the eucharist. **4.** Anything artfully made difficult ; an enigma.

Mys'ter-y, *n.* [OE. *mistere*, OF. *mestier*, L. *ministerium*. See Ministry.] **1.** A trade ; handicraft ; hence, any regular business. **2.** A dramatic representation of a Scriptural subject ; a dramatic composition of this nature.

Mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk), } *a.* [L. *mysticus*, Gr. *μυστικός*.
Mys'tic-al (-tĭ-kȧl), } See 1st Mystery.] **1.** Remote from or beyond human comprehension ; unknowable ; obscure ; mysterious. **2.** Importing or implying mysticism ; involving some secret meaning ; allegorical ; emblematical. — **Mys'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mys'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

Mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk), *n.* One given to mysticism ; one who holds mystical views, interpretations, etc.

Mys'ti-cism (mĭs'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Obscurity of doctrine. **2.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of the Mystics, who maintained that they had direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquired a knowledge of God and of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect. **3.** (*Philos.*) The doctrine that the ultimate elements or principles of knowledge or belief are gained by an act or process akin to feeling or faith.

Mys'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mystifying, or state of being mystified.

Mys'ti-fy (mĭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Mystified (-fīd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Mystifying (-fī'Ĭng).] [F. *mystifier*, fr. Gr. *μύστης* + L. *-ficare* to make. See 1st Mystery ; -fy.] **1.** To involve in mystery ; to make obscure or difficult to understand. **2.** To perplex the mind of.

Myth (mĭth), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος* myth, fable, tale, talk.] **1.** A story of great but unknown age which originally embodied a belief regarding some fact or phenomenon of experience ; a popular fable which is or has been received as historical. **2.** A person or thing existing only in imagination, or whose existence is not verifiable.

Myth'ic (mĭth'ĭk), } *a.* Of, relating to, or of the
Myth'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } nature of, a myth; fabulous; imaginary; fanciful. — **Myth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

My-thog'ra-pher (mĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. *μυθογράφος*; *μῦθος* + *γράφειν* to write.] A composer of fables.

Myth'o-log'ic (mĭth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to
Myth'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } mythology or to myths; mythical; fabulous. — **Myth'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

My-thol'o-gist (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or who writes on, mythology or myths.

My-thol'o-gize (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jīz), *v. i.* **1.** To explain, or write upon, myths. **2.** To make and propagate myths.

My-thol'o-gy (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *μυθολογία*; *μῦθος* myth + *λόγος* discourse.] **1.** The science which treats of myths. **2.** A body of myths.

Myth'o-poe'ic (mĭth'ō-pē'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μυθοποιός* making myths; *μῦθος* myth + *ποιεῖν* to make.] Making or producing myths; giving rise to mythical narratives.

Myx'ine (mĭks'ĭn; *L.* mĭks-ī'nē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marsipobranchs, including the hag. See HAG, 4.

N.

N (ĕn), the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant. It has two sounds, as in *run* and *ink*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 243–246. The letter N came into English through the Latin and Greek from the Phœnician, which probably derived it from the Egyptian as the ultimate origin. It is etymologically most closely related to M. See M.

Nab (năb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NABBED (năbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NABBING.] [Dan. *nappe*, or Sw. *nappa*.] To catch or seize suddenly or unexpectedly. [*Colloq.*]

Na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* [Hind. *nawāb*, fr. Ar. *nawāb*, pl. of *nāib* a governor.] **1.** A deputy or viceroy in India. **2.** One who returns to Europe from the East with immense riches; hence, any man of great wealth.

Nac'a-rat (năk'ȧ-răt), *n.* [F., deriv. of Sp. *nácar* nacre. See NACRE.] **1.** A pale red color, with a cast of orange. **2.** Fine linen or crape of this color.

Na'cre (nā'kẽr), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *nácar;* of Oriental origin.] A pearly substance lining the interior of many shells, esp. mother-of-pearl. [bling, nacre; pearly.

Na'cre-ous (nā'krē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or resem-

Na'dir (nā'dẽr), *n.* [F., Sp., & It. *nadir;* all fr. Ar. *nazīru's samt* nadir, prop., the point opposite the zenith (*as samt*), *nazīr* meaning, corresponding to. Cf. ZENITH.] That point of the heavens, directly opposite the zenith, and under the place where we stand.

Næ'vose' (nē'vōs'), *a.* Spotted; freckled.

‖ **Næ'vus** (nē'vŭs), *n.; pl.* NÆVI (-vī). [L.] (*Med.*) A birthmark; esp., a vascular tumor, as a dilated artery.

Nag (năg), *n.* [D. *negge;* akin to E. *neigh.*] **1.** A pony; hence, any horse. **2.** A paramour. [*Obs.*]

Nag, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NAGGED (năgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NAGGING (-gĭng).] [Prob. akin to E. *gnaw.*] To tease in a petty way; to fret pertinaciously. [*Colloq.*]

Na'iad (nā'yăd), *n.* [L. *naias, -adis, naïs, -idis*, Gr. *ναιάς, ναΐς*, fr. *νάειν* to flow.] (*Myth.*) A water nymph, — fabled to preside over some body of fresh water.

Nail (nāl), *n.* [AS. *nægel;* akin to G. *nagel*, L. *unguis*, Gr. *ὄνυξ*, Skr. *nakha.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The horny scale or plate of epidermis at the end of the fingers and toes of man and many apes. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The terminal horny plate on the beak of ducks, and other allied birds. **3.** A slender, pointed piece of metal, used for fastening pieces of wood or other material together. **4.** A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter.

Nail, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NAILED (nāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NAILING.] **1.** To fasten with a nail or nails. **2.** To fasten as with a nail; hence, to catch; to trap.

Nail'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A nail maker. **2.** A nail driver.

Nain'sook' (nān'sōōk'), *n.* [From *Naínsukh*, a valley in Kaghan.] A thick sort of jaconet muslin.

Na'ïve' (nä'ēv'), *a.* [F. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*, fr. L. *nativus* innate, native.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous; artless; frank. — **Na'ïve'ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Na'ïve'té'** (nä'ēv'tā'), *n.* [F.] Native simplicity; ingenuousness; artlessness.

Na'ked (nā'kĕd), *a.* [AS. *nacod;* akin to G. *nackt*, L. *nudus*, Skr. *nagna.*] **1.** Having no clothes on; nude; bare. **2.** Unprotected; defenseless. **3.** Destitute. **4.** Open to view; manifest; undisguised. **5.** Mere; simple; plain. **6.** (*Bot.*) Without pubescence, or the usual covering. **7.** (*Mus.*) Not having the full complement of tones. — **Na'ked-ly**, *adv.* — **Na'ked-ness**, *n.*

Nam'a-ble (nām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being named.

Nam'ay-cush (nām'ā-kŭsh), *n.* [Amer. Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large North American lake trout.

Nam'by-pam'by (năm'bĭ-păm'bĭ), *n.* [From *Ambrose Phillips*, in ridicule of his verses.] Talk or writing which is weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty. — *a.* Affectedly pretty; insipid.

Name (nām), *n.* [AS. *nama;* akin to G. *name*, L. *nomen*, Gr. *ὄνομα*, Skr. *nāman.*] **1.** The title by which any person or thing is known or designated. **2.** Reputed character; reputation; fame. **3.** A race; family.

Syn. — Appellation; title; designation; cognomen; denomination; epithet. — *Name* is generic; *appellation*, although sometimes put for *name* simply, more properly denotes a *descriptive term*, used by way of marking some individual characteristic; *title* is employed to point out one's rank, office, etc.; *denomination* is to particular bodies what *appellation* is to individuals; thus, the church of Christ is divided into different *denominations.*

Name (nām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NAMED (nāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NAMING.] **1.** To give a name to; to denominate; to term. **2.** To mention or designate by name.

Syn. — To denominate; style; call; specify; nominate.

Name'less, *a.* Having no name; that cannot be named or expressed. — **Name'less-ly**, *adv.*

Name'ly, *adv.* **1.** By name. [*Obs.*] **2.** That is to say; to wit; videlicet.

Name'sake' (nām'sāk'), *n.* [For *name's sake.*] One that has the same name as another; esp., one named out of regard to another.

Nan-keen' (năn-kēn'), *n.* [Originally manufactured at *Nankin*, in China.] A species of cloth, of a firm texture, made of a kind of brownish yellow cotton.

Nap (năp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NAPPED (năpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NAPPING (-pĭng).] [AS. *hnæppian* to take a nap, to slumber.] To have a short sleep; to be drowsy; to doze. Hence, to be unguarded or unprepared.

Nap, *n.* A short sleep; a doze; a siesta.

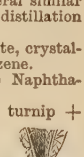
Nape, *n.* [AS. *hnoppa;* akin to D. *nop.*] Woolly or villous surface of cloth, plants, etc.; pile. [the neck.

Naph'tha (năf'thȧ *or* năp'thȧ), *n.* [L. *naphtha*, Gr. *νάφθα*, fr. Ar. *nafth, nifth.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Crude petroleum; more commonly, a distillate obtained from petroleum, lighter than benzine. (*b*) One of several similar volatile inflammable liquids obtained by the distillation of certain carbonaceous materials.

Naph'tha-lene (-lēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, aromatic hydrocarbon, analogous to benzene.

Naph'tha-lin (-lĭn), } *n.* (*Chem.*) Naphtha-
Naph'tha-line (-lĭn *or* -lēn), } lene.

Na'pi-form (nā'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *napus* turnip + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Turnip-shaped.



Napiform Root.

Nap'kin (năp'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *nape* a tablecloth, cloth, L. *mappa.* See MAP.] A little towel, or small cloth, esp. one for wiping the fingers and mouth at table.

Nap'less, *a.* Without nap; threadbare.

Na-po'le-on (nȧ-pō'lē-ŏn), *n.* [From the Emperor *Napoleon* I.] A French gold coin of twenty francs. [having a nap.

Nap'pi-ness (năp'pĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of

Nap'py (-pĭ), *a.* Inclined to nap; sleepy.

Nap'py, *a.* Having a nap or pile.

Nap'py, *n.* [AS. *hnæp* cup, bowl. See HANAPER.] A round earthen dish, with a flat bottom.

Nar-cis'sus (när-sĭs'sŭs), *n.; pl.* NARCISSUSES (-ĕz). [L., fr. Gr. *νάρκισσος*, Νάρκισσος, fr. *νάρκη* torpor, in allusion to the narcotic properties of the flower.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants comprising the daffodils and jonquils. **2.** (*Classical Myth.*) A beautiful youth fabled to have been changed into the flower called Narcissus.

Flower of Narcissus (*N. Tazetta*).

Nar-cot'ic (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ναρκωτικός*, fr. *ναρκοῦν* to benumb, *νάρκη* torpor.] (*Med.*) Having the properties of, or operating as, a narcotic. — *n.* (*Med.*) A drug used to allay morbid susceptibility, relieve pain, and produce sleep, but which, in poisonous doses, causes stupor, coma, or convulsions, and even death.

Nar-cot'ic-al (när-kŏt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Narcotic.

Nar'co-tine (när'kō-tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in opium, less poisonous than morphine.

Nar'co-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To imbue with, or subject to the influence of, a narcotic.

Nard (närd), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *nardus*, Gr. *νάρδος*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An aromatic East Indian plant of the Valerian family. **2.** An ointment prepared partly from this plant.

Nar'gile (när'gĭl), } *n.* [Per. *nārghīl*, prop., a cocoa-
Nar'gi-leh (-gĭ-lā), } nut.] An apparatus for smoking tobacco, in which the smoke is drawn through water.

Nar-rate' (năr-rāt' *or* năr'rāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NARRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NARRATING.] [L. *narrare*, p. p. *-atus*.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to give an account of; to relate; to describe. [narrated.]

Nar-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A narrating; that which is

Syn. — Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; description; narrative; story; tale; history. See ACCOUNT.

Nar'ra-tive (năr'rā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to narration, or to the particulars of an event. **2.** Apt or inclined to relate stories; garrulous. — **Nar'ra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Nar'ra-tive, *n.* That which is narrated; a narration.

Nar-ra'tor (năr-rā'tĕr), *n.* One who narrates.

Nar'row (năr'rō), *a.* [*Compar.* NARROWER (-ĕr); *superl.* NARROWEST.] [OE. *narwe*, *naru*, AS. *nearu*; akin to OS. *naru*, *naro*.] **1.** Of little breadth; not wide or broad. **2.** Of little extent; very limited. **3.** Having but a little margin; having barely sufficient space, time, or number; — used with special reference to some peril or misfortune. **4.** Limited as to means; straitened. **5.** Contracted; illiberal; bigoted. **6.** Parsimonious; niggardly; selfish. **7.** Scrutinizing; close; exact. **8.** (*Phon.*) Formed (as a vowel) by a close position of some part of the tongue in relation to the palate; or (according to Bell) by a tense condition of the pharynx. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 13. [usually in the *pl.*]

Nar'row, *n.* A narrow passage; a strait; —

Nar'row, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NARROWED (-rōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NARROWING.] To make or become narrow; to lessen the breadth of; to contract.

Nar'row-ly, *adv.* In a narrow manner.

Nar'row-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Of narrow mental scope; illiberal; mean. — **Nar'row-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

Nar'row-ness, *n.* State or quality of being narrow.

Nar'wal (när'wăl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See NARWHAL.

Nar'whal (-hwăl), *n.* [Sw. or Dan. *narhval*; akin to Icel. *nāhvalr*, and E. *whale*. The syllable *nar-* is of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) An arctic whale about twenty feet long. The male usually has one long, twisted tusk.

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Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*).

Na'sal (nā'zal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *nasus* the nose.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to the nose. **2.** (*Phon.*) Having a quality imparted by means of the nose or the voice uttered through the nose. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 207, 208. — *n.* An elementary sound uttered through the nose, or simultaneously through the nose and the mouth.

Na-sal'i-ty (nā-zăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being nasal.

Na'sal-ize (nā'zal-īz), *v. t.* To render nasal, as sound.

Na'sal-ly, *adv.* In a nasal manner; by the nose.

Nas'cent (năs'sent), *a.* [L. *nascens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *nasci* to be born.] Coming into being; being developed.

Na'so- (nā'zō-). [L. *nasus* nose.] (*Anat.*) A combining form denoting *of* or *pertaining to*, *the nose*.

Nas'ti-ly (năs'tĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a nasty manner.

Nas'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being nasty.

Nas-tur'tion (năs-tûr'shŭn), *n.* See NASTURTIUM.

Nas-tur'tium (-shŭm; *L.* -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *nasturtium*, fr. *nasitortium*, fr. *nasus* nose + *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, torture, in allusion to its taste causing one to make a wry face.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous plants including several species of cress; also, any plant of the genus. The fleshy fruits are used instead of capers.

Nas'ty (năs'tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* NASTIER (-tĭ-ĕr); *superl.* NASTIEST.] [For older *nasky*; cf. dial. Sw. *naskug*, *nasket*.] **1.** Offensively filthy; foul; disgusting. **2.** Hence, loosely: Disagreeable; wet. **3.** Indecent; obscene.

Syn. — Filthy; foul; dirty. — *Nasty* usually implies wetness or dampness as well as *filth* or *foulness*; *dirty* does not necessarily imply filth or offensive matter.

Na'tal (nā'tal), *a.* [L. *natalis*, fr. *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] Of or pertaining to one's birth; accompanying or dating from one's birth; native.

Syn. — Native; natural. See NATIVE.

Na'tant (nā'tant), *a.* [L. *natans*, *-antis*, fr. *natare* to swim, intens. fr. *nare* to swim.] (*Bot.*) Floating or submersed in water, as the leaves of many aquatic plants.

Na-ta'tion (nā-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of floating on the water; swimming. [to swim; swimming.

Na'ta-to'ri-al (nā'tā-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Inclined or adapted

‖ **Na'ta-to'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] A swimming bath.

Na'ta-to-ry (nā'tā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Adapted for swimming.

Natch (năch), *n.* [OF. *nache* fesse, LL. *natica*, fr. L. *natis* rump.] The rump of beef; esp., the lower and back part.

Nath'less' (năth'lĕs'), *adv.* [OE. *natheles*, *na the les*, not the less. See No; THE, *conj.*] Nevertheless. [*Archaic*]

Na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *natio* nation, race, orig., a being born, fr. *natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, to be born, fr. same root as E. *kin*.] **1.** (*Ethnol.*) A part, or division, of the people of the earth, distinguished by common descent, language, or institutions; race; stock. **2.** The body of inhabitants of a country, united under an independent government of their own. **3.** A great number; a great deal; — by way of emphasis.

Syn. — People; race. See PEOPLE.

Na'tion-al (năsh'ŭn-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a nation; public; general. **2.** Attached to one's own country or nation.

Na'tion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** State of being national; national attachment; nationality. **2.** A national trait or idiom. **3.** National independence.

Na'tion-al'i-ty (năsh'ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being national; patriotism. **2.** National character. **3.** A race or people; a nation. **4.** Existence as a distinct or individual nation. **5.** State or quality of belonging to, or being connected with, a nation or government.

Na'tion-al-ize (năsh'ŭn-al-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NATIONALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NATIONALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To make national; to make a nation of.

Na'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a national manner or way.

Na'tion-al-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being national.

Na'tive (nā'tĭv), *a.* [F. *natif*, L. *nativus*, fr. *nasci* to be born, p. p. *natus*.] **1.** Arising by birth; born. [*Obs.*] **2.** Of or pertaining to one's birth; natal. **3.** Born in the region in which one lives; grown or originating in the region where used or sold. **4.** Original; primary. **5.** Conferred by birth; due to origin; inherent; not acquired. **6.** (*Min.*) (*a*) Found in nature; not artificial.

Syn. — Natural; natal; original; congenital. — *Natural* refers to the *nature* of a thing, or that which springs therefrom; *native*, to one's birth or origin; *natal*, to the circumstances of one's birth; as, a *natal* day, or star. *Native* talent is that which is inborn; *natural* talent is that which springs from the structure of the mind. *Native* eloquence is the result of strong innate emotion; *natural* eloquence is opposed to that which is studied or artificial.

Na'tive (nā'tĭv), *n.* A person or animal born in a place or country referred to; an animal, a fruit, or vegetable, produced in a certain region.

Na'tive-ly, *adv.* By natural condition; naturally.

Na'tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being native.

Na-tiv'i-ty (nā-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A coming into life or the world; birth; the circumstances attending birth. **2.** (*Fine Arts*) A picture representing or symbolizing the early infancy of Christ. **3.** (*Astrol.*) A horoscope.

Na'trī-um (nā'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NATRON.] (*Chem.*) The technical name for sodium.

Na'tron (nā'trŏn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *natron*, Ar. *natrūn*, *nitrūn*.] (*Min.*) Native sodium carbonate.

Nat'ty (năt'tȳ), *a.* [Cf. NEAT clean.] Neat; tidy; spruce. [*Colloq.*] — **Nat'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Nat'ti-ness**, *n.*

Nat'u-ral (năt'ū-ral; 135), *a.* [F. *naturel*, fr. L. *naturalis*, fr. *natura*. See NATURE.] **1.** Fixed or determined by nature; according to nature; essential; not artificial, assumed, or acquired. **2.** Conformed to the order, laws, or actual facts, of nature; normal; regular. **3.** Having to do with the existing system of things; within the scope of human reason or experience. **4.** Conformed to truth or reality. **5.** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. **6.** Of or pertaining to the lower or animal nature. **7.** (*Math.*) Belonging to, to be taken in, or referred to, some system, in which the base is 1. **8.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) Produced by natural organs, as those of the tones of the human voice. (*b*) Of or pertaining to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature.

Natural history, in its broadest sense, a history or description of nature as a whole; often, in a restricted sense, the sciences of botany and zoölogy collectively, and sometimes zoölogy alone. — **Natural philosophy**, originally, the study of nature in general; in modern usage, that branch of physical science commonly called *physics*. — **Natural scale** (*Mus.*), a scale written without flats or sharps. — **Natural science**, natural history, in its broadest sense. — **Natural selection** (*Biol.*), a supposed operation of

natural laws analogous, in its operation and results, to designed selection in breeding plants and animals, with reference to their environment, and resulting in the *survival of the fittest.* — **Natural theology,** *or* **Natural religion,** that part of theological science which treats of those evidences of the existence and attributes of the Supreme Being which are exhibited in nature.

Syn. — See NATIVE.

Nat'u-ral (năt'ū-*rạl*; 135), *n.* **1.** One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot. **2.** (*Mus.*) A character [♮] used to contradict, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat which has preceded it.

Nat'u-ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A state of nature; conformity to nature. **2.** (*Metaph.*) The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in spiritual influences; also, any system of philosophy which refers the phenomena of nature to a blind force or forces acting necessarily or according to fixed laws.

Nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in natural history, esp. of animals. **2.** One who believes in naturalism.

Nat'u-ral-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Belonging to the doctrines of naturalism. **2.** Closely resembling nature.

Nat'u-ral-i-za'tion (-*rạl*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of naturalizing; also, state of being naturalized.

Nat'u-ral-ize (năt'ū-*rạl*-īz; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NATURALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NATURALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To make natural. **2.** To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on. **3.** To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular. **4.** To habituate; to acclimate.

Nat'u-ral-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To become as if native. **2.** To explain phenomena by natural agencies or laws.

Nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In a natural way; spontaneously.

Nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* State or quality of being natural.

Na'ture (nā'tūr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *natura*, fr. *natus* born, produced, p. p. See NATION.] **1.** The existing system of things; the creation; universe. **2.** The personified sum and order of causes and effects; the agencies which carry on the processes of creation or of being. **3.** The established or regular course of things. **4.** Conformity to that which is natural. **5.** Native character; inherent or essential qualities or attributes. **6.** Hence: Kind; sort; character; quality. **7.** Physical constitution or existence; the natural life.

In a state of nature. (*a*) Naked; nude. (*b*) In a condition of sin; unregenerate. (*c*) Untamed; uncivilized.

Na'tured (nā'tūrd; 135), *a.* Having (such) a nature.

Naught (nạt), *n.* [AS. *nāwiht, nāuht, nāht; ne* not + *ā* ever + *wiht* thing, whit. See NO; WHIT.] **1.** Nothing. **2.** The arithmetical character 0; a cipher.

Naught, *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

Naught, *a.* Of no value or account; worthless; bad.

Naugh'ty (nạ'tĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* NAUGHTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* NAUGHTIEST.] **1.** Having nothing. [*Obs.*] **2.** Good for nothing. [*Obs.*] **3.** Hence, corrupt; wicked. [*Archaic.*] **4.** Mischievous; perverse; froward. — **Naugh'ti-ly,** *adv.* — **Naugh'ti-ness,** *n.*

Nau'ma-chy (-mȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ναυμαχία*; *ναῦς* ship + *μάχη* battle.] A naval battle; esp., a mock sea fight.

‖ **Nau'pli-us** (nạ'plĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* NAUPLII (-ī). [L., a kind of shellfish, fr. Gr. *ναῦς* ship + *πλεῖν* to sail.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean larva having three pairs of locomotive organs, a median eye, and little or no segmentation of the body.

Nau'se-a (nạ'shē-ȧ *or* -shȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ναυσία*, fr. *ναῦς* ship. See NAVE of a church.] Seasickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach accompanied with a propensity to vomit; loathing.

Nau'se-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NAUSEATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NAUSEATING.] To feel or cause to feel nausea; to sicken; to loathe.

Nau'se-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of nauseating, or state of being nauseated.

Nau'seous (nạ'shŭs), *a.* Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea; sickening; loathsome; disgusting. — **Nau'seous-ly,** *adv.* — **Nau'seous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Nautch** (nạch), *n.* [Hind. *nāch*, fr. Skr. *nṛtya* dance.] An entertainment consisting chiefly of dancing by professional dancing (or Nautch) girls. [*India*]

Nau'tic-al (nạ'tĭ-*kạl*), *a.* [L. *nauticus*, Gr. *ναυτικός*, fr. *ναύτης* sailor, fr. *ναῦς* ship.] Of or pert. to seamen, the art of navigation, or ships. — **Nau'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Naval; marine; maritime. See NAVAL.

Nau'ti-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. NAUTILUSES (-ŏz), L. NAUTILI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *ναυτίλος* a sailor, also, a kind of shellfish which was supposed to have a membrane which served as a sail, fr. *ναῦς* ship.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The only existing genus of cephalopods having four gills. It creeps over the bottom of the sea, not coming to the surface to swim or sail, as was formerly imagined. **2.** The argonaut; — also called *paper nautilus.*

Pearly Nautilus (1). Section of Animal and Shell.

Na'val (nā'vạl), *a.* [L. *navalis*, fr. *navis* ship.] Having to do with shipping; of or pertaining to ships or a navy; consisting of ships.

Syn. — Nautical; marine; maritime. — *Naval* is applied to vessels, or a navy, or things pertaining to them; *nautical*, to seamen and the art of navigation.

Nave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *nafu*; akin to G. *nabe*, Skr. *nābhi* nave and navel.] The block in the center of a wheel through which the axle passes.

Nave, *n.* [F. *nef*, fr. L. *navis* ship, to which the church was often likened.] (*Arch.*) The middle or body of a church, extending from the transepts to the principal entrances, or, if there are no transepts, from the choir to the principal entrance, but not including the aisles.

Na'vel (nā'v'l), *n.* [AS. *nafela*, fr. *nafu* nave; akin to L. *umbilicus*, Gr. ὀμφαλός, Skr. *nābhīla.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) Umbilicus. **2.** The central part or point of anything.

Na'vew (nā'vū), *n.* [OF. *navel, naveau*, a dim. fr. L. *napus* navew.] (*Bot.*) A kind of small turnip.

Na-vic'u-lar (nȧ-vĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *navicularius*, fr. *navicula*, dim. of *navis* ship.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a boat or ship.

Nav'i-ga-ble (năv'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *navigabilis.*] Capable of being navigated. — **Nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Nav'i-ga-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Nav'i-ga-bly,** *adv.*

Nav'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NAVIGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NAVIGATING.] [L. *navigare*, p. p. *-atus*; *navis* ship + *agere* to move.] **1.** To journey by water; to go in a vessel or ship; to perform the duties of a navigator; to sail.

Nav'i-gate, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over in ships. **2.** To steer, direct, or manage in sailing.

Nav'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act, science, or art of navigating; also, state of being navigable.

Nav'i-ga'tor (năv'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who navigates or sails; esp., one skilled in the art of navigation.

Nav'vy (-vў), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. NAVIGATOR.] A laborer on canals; hence, a laborer on other public works. [*Eng.*]

Na'vy (nā'vў), *n.* [OF. *navie*, fr. L. *navis* ship.] **1.** A fleet of ships. **2.** The whole of the war vessels belonging to a nation, collectively; also, the body of officers and men attached thereto.

‖ **Na-wab'** (nȧ-wȧb'), *n.* [See NABOB.] A deputy ruler or viceroy in India; also, a title of courtesy.

Nay (nā), *adv.* [Icel. *nei*; akin to E. *no.*] **1.** No. **2.** Not this merely, but also.

Nay, *n.* **1.** Denial. **2.** A negative vote or voter.

Naz'a-rene' (năz'ȧ-rēn'), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Nazareth. **2.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an early sect of Judaizing Christians.

Naz'a-rite (năz'ȧ-rīt), *n.* A Jew bound by a vow to practice extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

Neap (nēp), *n.* [Cf. NEB, NAPE.] The tongue or pole of a cart or other vehicle drawn by two animals. [*U. S.*]

Neap, *a.* [AS. *nēpflōd* neap flood.] Low; as, *neap tides*, the lowest tides of the lunar month, which occur in the 2d and 4th quarters of the moon. See TIDE.

Ne'a-pol'i-tan (nē'ȧ-pŏl'ĭ-tạn), *a.* [L. *Neapolitanus, Neapolis* Naples, Gr. Νεάπολις, lit., New town.] Of or pertaining to Naples in Italy.

Near (nēr), *adv.* [AS. *neár*, compar. of *neáh* nigh. See NIGH.] **1.** At a little distance, in place, time, manner, or degree; not remote; nigh. **2.** Nearly; almost; well-nigh. **3.** Closely; intimately.

Near (nēr), *a.* [*Compar.* NEARER (-ẽr); *superl.* NEAREST.] **1.** Not far distant in time, place, or degree; not remote; close at hand. **2.** Closely connected or related. **3.** Close to one's interests, affection, etc. **4.** Close to anything followed or imitated. **5.** So as barely to escape injury or loss; close; narrow. **6.** Next to the driver, when he is on foot. **7.** Immediate; direct; close.

Syn. — Nigh; close; short; adjacent; proximate; contiguous; present; ready; intimate; familiar; dear.

Near, *prep.* Adjacent to; close by; nigh.

Near, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEARED (nērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEARING.] To approach; to come nearer to.

Ne-arc'tic (nē-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [*Neo-* + *arctic.*] Of or pertaining to a region of the earth's surface including all of temperate and arctic North America and Greenland.

Near'ly, *adv.* In a near manner.

Near'ness, *n.* State or quality of being near.

Near'sight'ed (nēr'sīt'ĕd), *a.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; myopic; shortsighted. — **Near'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

Neat (nēt), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *neát;* akin to AS. *neótan* to make use of.] (*Zoöl.*) Cattle of the bovine or ox kind as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats; an animal of the ox kind. [of that genus.

Neat, *a.* Of or pert. to the bovine genus, or to cattle

Neat, *a.* [*Compar.* NEATER (-ĕr); *superl.* NEATEST.] [F. *net,* fr. L. *nitidus,* fr. *nitere* to shine.] **1.** Free from that which soils, defiles, or disorders; clean; cleanly; tidy. **2.** Simple and becoming; tasteful; trim. **3.** Good of its kind; pure; unadulterated. **4.** Excellent in character, skill, performance, etc. **5.** Net. See NET, *a.*, 2. — **Neat'ly,** *adv.* — **Neat'ness,** *n.*

'Neath (nēth *or* nēth), *prep. & adv.* Abbrev. of BENEATH. [*Poetic*]

Neat'herd' (nēt'hĕrd'), *n.* A cowherd.

Neb (nĕb), *n.* [AS. *nebb* head, face; akin to D. *neb.*] Nose; mouth; beak of a bird; bill; nib, as of a pen.

Neb'u-la (nĕb'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* NEBULÆ (-lē). [L., cloud; akin to G. *nebel,* Gr. *νέφος,* Skr. *nabhas.*] (*Astron.*) A faint, cloudlike, self-luminous mass of matter situated beyond the solar system. True nebulæ are gaseous; but distant star clusters often appear like them.

Neb'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to nebulæ; of the nature of, or resembling, a nebula.

Nebular hypothesis, an hypothesis according to which the stars or the bodies of the solar system have been evolved from a widely diffused nebulous form of matter.

Neb'u-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* Nebulous; cloudy.

Neb'u-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* State or quality of being nebulous.

Neb'u-lous (nĕb'ū-lŭs), *a.* Cloudy; hazy; misty; nebular. — **Neb'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Neb'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

Nec'es-sa'ri-an (nĕs'ĕs-sā'rĭ-*an*), *a.*, **Nec'es-sa'ri-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* See NECESSITARIAN, NECESSITARIANISM.

Nec'es-sa-ry (nĕs'ĕs-sȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *necessarius,* fr. *necesse* unavoidable, necessary; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Such as must be; impossible to be otherwise; not to be avoided; inevitable. **2.** Hence, indispensable; requisite; essential. **3.** Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary. — **Nec'es-sa-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Nec'es-sa-ri-ness,** *n.* [privy; a water-closet.

Nec'es-sa-ry, *n.* **1.** A thing that is necessary. **2.** A

Ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an (nē-sĕs'sĭ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of necessitarianism. — *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of necessitarianism.

Ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity, esp. that the will is not free.

Ne-ces'si-tate (nē-sĕs'sĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECESSITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECESSITATING (-tā'tĭng).] **1.** To make necessary or indispensable. **2.** To force; to compel.

Ne-ces'si-tous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty. **2.** Narrow; pinching; pinched. — **Ne-ces'si-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ne-ces'si-tous-ness,** *n.*

Ne-ces'si-tude (-tūd), *n.* **1.** A necessitous condition. **2.** Necessary connection or relation.

Ne-ces'si-ty (-tў), *n.* [F. *nécessité,* L. *necessitas,* fr. *necesse.* See NECESSARY.] **1.** Quality or state of being necessary, unavoidable, or indispensable. **2.** State of being necessitous; indigence; want. **3.** That which is necessary; requisite; indispensable thing. **4.** That which makes an act or an event unavoidable; irresistible force; compulsion; fate. **5.** (*Metaph.*) The subjection of all phenomena to inevitable causation; necessitarianism.

Syn. — See NEED.

Neck (nĕk), *n.* [AS. *hnecca;* akin to G. *nacken,* Icel. *hnakki.*] **1.** The part of an animal which connects the head and the trunk. **2.** Any part of an inanimate object corresponding to, or resembling, the neck of an animal; as the long slender part of a decanter, bottle, etc., a long narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts, etc.

Neck'cloth' (nĕk'klŏth'; 115), *n.* A piece of any fabric worn around the neck; a cravat; a scarf.

Neck'er-chief (nĕk'ẽr-chĭf), *n.* [For *neck kerchief.*] A kerchief for the neck.

Neck'lace (nĕk'lās; 48), *n.* A string of beads, or any band or chain, worn around the neck as an ornament.

Neck'tie' (-tī'), *n.* An article of dress for the neck, tied in front.

Nec'ro-log'ic (nĕk'rō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Nec'ro-log'ic-al (-I-kal), } necrology; of the nature of necrology. [account of deaths.

Ne-crol'o-gist (nē-krŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who gives an

Ne-crol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός* a dead person + *-logy.*] An account or register of deaths or the dead.

Nec'ro-man'cer (nĕk'rō-măn'sẽr), *n.* One who practices necromancy; a sorcerer; a wizard.

Nec'ro-man'cy (-sў), *n.* [OF. *nigromance,* fr. L. *necromantia,* Gr. *νεκρομαντεία; νεκρός* a dead body + *μαντεία* divination. See -MANCY.] The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; the black art; hence, magic in general; conjuration; enchantment.

Nec'ro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Nec'ro-man'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } necromancy.

Ne-croph'a-gan (nē-krŏf'ȧ-gan), *a.* [See NECROPHAGOUS.] (*Zoöl.*) Eating carrion. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of a tribe (*Necrophaga*) of beetles which, in the larval state, feed on carrion; a burying beetle.

Necrophagan (*Necrophagus sepultor*).

Ne-croph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *νεκροφάγος* eating corpses; *νεκρός* + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Eating carrion.

Ne-crop'o-lis (nē-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.; pl.* -LISES (-ēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *νεκρόπολις; νεκρός* dead body + *πόλις* city.] A city of the dead; cemetery.

‖ **Ne-cro'sis** (-krō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. *νεκρός* dead body.] (*Med.*) Mortification or gangrene, esp. of bone.

Nec'tar (nĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέκταρ.*] **1.** (*Myth. & Poetic*) The drink of the gods; hence, any delicious or inspiring beverage. **2.** (*Bot.*) A sweetish secretion of blossoms from which bees make honey.

Nec-ta're-al (nĕk-tā'rē-*al*), *a.* **1.** Nectareous. **2.** (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a nectary.

Nec-ta're-an (-*an*), *a.* Resembling nectar.

Nec-ta're-ous (nĕk-tā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like, nectar; delicious. [of a plant.

Nec-ta'ri-al (-rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pert. to the nectary

Nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tẽr-In), *n.* [See NECTAR.] (*Bot.*) A smooth-skinned variety of peach.

Nec'tar-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Nectareous.

Nec'ta-ry (-tȧ-rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) That part of a blossom which secretes nectar.

‖ **Née** (nā), *p. p., fem.* [F., fr. L. *nata,* fem. p. p. See NATION.] Born; — used to introduce the name of the family to which a married woman belongs by birth.

Need (nēd), *n.* [AS. *neád, nȳd;* akin to G. *not, noth,* Icel. *nauðr,* Goth. *nauþs.*] **1.** A state that requires supply or relief; necessity; urgent want. **2.** Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; destitution.

Syn. — Exigency; emergency; strait; extremity; distress; indigence; penury. — *Necessity* is stronger than *need;* it places us under positive compulsion.

Need (nēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEEDING.] To be in want of; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

☞ With another verb, *need* is used like an auxiliary, generally in a negative sentence, and in this use it undergoes no change of termination in the third person singular of the present tense.

Need, *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

Need'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who needs anything.

Need'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of need. [*Archaic*] **2.** Necessary for supply or relief; requisite. — **Need'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Need'ful-ness,** *n.* [manner; necessarily.

Need'i-ly (nēd'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a needy condition or

Need'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being needy.

Nee'dle (nē'd'l), *n.* [AS. *nǽdl;* akin to G. *nadel,* and to *nähen* to sew, L. *nere* to spin, Gr. *νέειν.*] **1.** A small, sharp-pointed instrument of steel, with an eye to receive a thread, — used in sewing. **2.** The magnetic needle. **3.** A slender rod or wire used in knitting; also, a hooked instrument used in netting, knitting, or crocheting. **4.** (*Bot.*) One of the needle-shaped secondary leaves of pine trees. **5.** Any slender, pointed object, like a needle.

Magnetic needle, a slender bar of steel, magnetized and suspended so as to freely take the line of the magnetic meridian. — Needle gun, a firearm which explodes the cartridge by driving a slender needle, or pin, into it.

Nee'dle, *v. i.* To assume the form of needles.

Nee'dle-ful (-fụl), *n.; pl.* NEEDLEFULS (-fụlz). As much thread as is used in a needle at one time.

Need'less (nēd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Not wanted; unnecessary. **2.** Being without cause, or sufficient cause; groundless. — **Need'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Need'less-ness,** *n.*

Nee'dle-wom'an (-wo͝om'*an*), *n.* A seamstress.

Nee'dle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work executed with a needle; sewing; also, the business of a seamstress.

Needs (nēdz), *adv.* [Orig. gen. of NEED, used as an adverb. See -s, *adv. suff.*] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably; often with *must,* and equivalent to *of need.*

Need'y (nēd'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* NEEDIER (-I-ẽr); *superl.*

NEEDIEST.] Distressed by want of the means of living; very poor; indigent. See NECESSITOUS.

Ne'er (nâr *or* nĕr), *adv.* A contraction of NEVER.

Ne-fa'ri-ous (nĕ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nefarius*, fr. *nefas* crime, wrong; *ne* not + *fas* divine law; akin to *fari* to speak.] Wicked in the extreme; abominable; iniquitous; execrable; atrocious; impious. — **Ne-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ne-fa'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ne-ga'tion (nĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *negatio*, fr. *negare* to say no, to deny; *ne* not + the root of *aio* I say.] **1.** Act of denying; assertion of the nonreality or untruthfulness of anything; denial. **2.** (*Logic*) Description or definition by denial, exclusion, or exception.

Neg'a-tive (nĕg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Denying; implying, containing, or asserting, denial. **2.** Not positive; without affirmative statement or demonstration; indirect. **3.** (*Photog.*) Of or pert. to, or designating, a picture called a negative. **4.** (*Chem.*) Metalloidal; nonmetallic.

Negative electricity (*Elec.*), the kind of electricity developed upon resin or ebonite when rubbed, or appearing at that pole of a voltaic battery connected with the plate most attacked by the exciting liquid. — **Negative quantity** (*Alg.*), a quantity preceded by the negative sign, or standing in the relation indicated by this sign to some other quantity. — **Negative sign**, the sign —, or *minus*.

Neg'a-tive, *n.* **1.** A proposition or word used to express negation or denial. **2.** The refusal or withholding of assent; veto. **3.** The relation or position of denial or opposition. **4.** (*Photog.*) A picture upon glass or other material, in which the lights and shades of the original, and the relation of right and left, are reversed. **5.** (*Elect.*) The negative plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.

Neg'a-tive, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEGATIVED (-tĭvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEGATIVING.] **1.** To prove unreal or untrue; to disprove. **2.** To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction. **3.** To neutralize; to counteract.

Neg'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a negative manner or form.

Neg-lect' (nĕg-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEGLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEGLECTING.] [L. *neglegere*, p. p. *-lectus*, prob. lit., not to pick up; *nec* not + L. *legere* to gather.] **1.** Not to attend to with due care or attention; to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, etc.; to omit. **2.** To forbear to treat with attention or respect; to slight.

Syn. — To overlook; disregard; contemn. See SLIGHT.

Neg-lect', *n.* **1.** Act of neglecting; omission of proper attention; culpable disregard; slight. **2.** State of being neglected.

Syn. — Disregard; indifference. See NEGLIGENCE.

Neg-lect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who neglects.

Neg-lect'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of neglect; heedless; careless; negligent; inattentive; indifferent. — **Neg-lect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Neg-lect'ful-ness**, *n.*

Neg'li-gee' (nĕg'lĭ-zhā'; *F.* nā'glē'zhā'), *n.* [F. *négligé*, p. p.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress.

Neg'li-gence (nĕg'lĭ-jens), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being negligent. **2.** An act or instance of neglect.

Syn. — Neglect; inattention; heedlessness; remissness; disregard; slight. — As now generally used (except in law), *negligence* is the habit, and *neglect* the act, of leaving things undone or unattended to.

Neg'li-gent (-jent), *a.* Apt to neglect; customarily neglectful; culpably careless. — **Neg'li-gent-ly**, *adv.*

Ne-go'ti-a-ble (nĕ-gō'shĭ-ȧ-b'l *or* -shȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment or indorsement. — **Ne-go'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Ne-go'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *negotiatus*, p. p. of *negotiari*, fr. *negotium* business; *nec* not + *otium* leisure.] **1.** To treat with another respecting purchase and sale or some business affair; to bargain or trade. **2.** To hold intercourse respecting a treaty, league, or convention; to conduct communications or conferences.

Ne-go'ti-ate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEGOTIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEGOTIATING (-ā'tĭng).] **1.** To carry on intercourse, communications, or dealings, concerning; to procure, or arrange for, by communications or dealings. **2.** To transfer for a valuable consideration; to sell; to pass. [negotiating.

Ne-go'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of

Ne-go'ti-a'tor (-gō'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who negotiates.

Ne'gress (nē'grĕs), *n.; pl.* NEGRESSES (-ĕz). A black woman; a female negro.

Ne-gri'to (nĕ-grī'tō), *n.; pl.* NEGRITOS (-tōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] (*Ethnol.*) A degraded Papuan race, resembling negroes, but smaller.

Ne'gro (nē'grō), *n.; pl.* NEGROES (-grōz). [Sp. or Pg., fr. *negro* black, L. *niger*.] A black man; esp., one of a race of very dark persons who inhabit the greater part of tropical Africa. — *a.* Of or pert. to negroes; black.

Ne'groid (nē'groid), *a.* [*Negro* + *-oid*.] **1.** Characteristic of the negro. **2.** Resembling the negro or negroes; of or pertaining to those who resemble the negro.

Ne'gus (nē'gŭs), *n.* A beverage of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice; — so called, it is said, from its first maker, Colonel *Negus*.

Neigh (nā), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEIGHED (nād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEIGHING.] [OE. *neien*, AS. *hnægan*, prob. of imitative origin.] To utter the cry of the horse; to whinny.

Neigh, *n.* The cry of a horse; a whinny.

Neigh'bor (nā'bẽr), *n.* [AS. *neáhgebūr; neáh* nigh + *gebūr* a dweller, farmer; akin to G. *nachbar*.] **1.** A person who lives near another. **2.** One who is near in sympathy or confidence. **3.** One entitled to, or exhibiting, neighborly kindness.

Neigh'bor, *a.* Near; adjoining; adjacent neighboring.

Neigh'bor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEIGHBORED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEIGHBORING.] To adjoin; to border on; to be near to.

Neigh'bor-hood (-hōōd), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being a neighbor; proximity. **2.** A place near; vicinity; a region the inhabitants of which may be counted as neighbors. Also, the people of such a region.

Syn. — Vicinity; vicinage. — *Vicinity* does not commonly denote so close a connection as *neighborhood*.

Neigh'bor-ing, *a.* Living or being near; adjacent.

Neigh'bor-ly, *a.* Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; kind; civil; social; friendly. — *adv.* In a neighborly manner. — **Neigh'bor-li-ness**, *n.*

Nei'ther (nē'thẽr *or* nī'-), *a.* [AS. *nāwðer, nāhwæðer; nā* never, not + *hwæðer* whether. The word has followed the form of *either*.] Not either; not the one or the other.

Nei'ther, *conj.* Not either; — generally used to introduce the first of two or more coördinate clauses of which those that follow begin with *nor*.

‖ **Ne-lum'bo** (nē-lŭm'bō), *n.* [Ceylonese word.] (*Bot.*) A genus of great water lilies, including the sacred lotus.

Nem'a-to- (nĕm'ȧ-tō-). A combining form from Gr. *νῆμα, νήματος*, *thread*.

Nem'a-toid (nĕm'ȧ-toid), *a.* [*Nemato-* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Nematoidea*, or roundworms, an order of worms having long, round, and generally smooth bodies. — *n.* One of the *Nematoidea*.

Nem'e-sis (nĕm'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Νέμεσις*, orig., distribution, fr. *νέμειν* to distribute.] (*Class. Myth.*) The goddess of retribution or vengeance; hence, retributive justice personified; divine vengeance.

Nem'o-ral (nĕm'ŏ-ral), *a.* [L. *nemoralis*, fr. *nemus, nemoris*, a wood.] Of or pert. to a wood or grove. [*R.*]

Ne'o- (nē'ŏ-). [Gr. *νέος* youthful, new. See NEW.] A prefix meaning *new, recent, late;* in chemistry, designating certain (metameric) hydrocarbons.

Ne'o-Chris-tian'i-ty (-krĭs-chăn'ĭ-tў *or* -krĭs/chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [*Neo-* + *Christianity*.] Rationalism.

Ne'o-cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk), *a.* [*Neo-* + *cosmic*.] Of or pertaining to the universe in its present state.

Ne'o-gen (nē'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*Neo-* + *-gen*.] (*Chem.*) An alloy resembling silver.

Ne'o-Lat'in (nē'ŏ-lăt'ĭn), *a.* Pert. to or designating the Romance languages, as being mostly of Latin origin.

Ne'o-lith'ic (nē'ŏ-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*Neo-* + *-lith* + *-ic*.] (*Archæol. & Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an era characterized by late remains in stone.

Ne'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **Ne'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to neology; employing new words.

Ne-ol'o-gism (nē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The introduction of new words, or the use of old words in a new sense. **2.** A new word, phrase, or expression. **3.** A new doctrine; specif., rationalism.

Ne-ol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who introduces a neologism; one who upholds, or adheres to, neologism.

Ne-ol'o-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), **Ne-ol'o-gis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Neological.

Ne-ol'o-gize (nē-ŏl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i.* To introduce or uphold a neologism.

Ne-ol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Neo-* + *-logy*.] The introduction of what is new in language or doctrines; neologism.

Ne'o-phyte (nē'ŏ-fīt), *n.* [L. *neophytus*, Gr. *νεόφυτος*; *νέος* new + *φυτός* grown, fr. *φύειν* to grow.] **1.** A new convert or proselyte. **2.** A novice; a tyro.

Ne'o-plas'ty (nē'ŏ-plăs'tў), *n.* [*Neo-* + *-plasty*.] (*Physiol. & Med.*) Restoration of a part by granulation, adhesive inflammation, or autoplasty.

Ne'o-pla'to-nism (-plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* [*Neo-* + *Platonism*.] A pantheistic, eclectic school of philosophy.

Ne'o-ter'ic (nē'ŏ-tĕr'ĭk), **Ne'o-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *neotericus*, Gr. *νεωτερικός*, fr. *νεώτερος*, compar. of *νέος* young.] Recent in origin; modern; new.

Ne-ot'er-ism (nē-ŏt'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* An innovation or novelty; a neoteric word, phrase, or theory.

Ne'o-trop'ic-al (nē'ō-trŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* [*Neo-* + *tropical.*] (*Geog. & Zoöl.*) Belonging to, or denoting, a region which comprises most of South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America.

Ne-pen'the (nē-pĕn'thē), *n.* [From Gr. *νηπενθής* removing all sorrow; *νη-* not + *πένθος* sorrow, grief.] A drug used by the ancients to give relief from pain and sorrow; hence, anything soothing and comforting.

Ne-pen'thes (-thēz), *n.* [NL.] Same as NEPENTHE.

Neph'a-lism (nĕf'ā-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *νηφαλισμός* soberness, deriv. of *νήφειν* to drink no wine.] Abstinence from spirituous liquor.

Neph'e-lom'e-ter (nĕf'ē-lŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη* a cloud + *-meter.*] (*Meteorol.*) An instrument for measuring or registering the amount of cloudiness.

Neph'ew (nĕf'ū; *in England* nĕv'ū), *n.* [From F. *neveu*, OF. also, *nevou*, L. *nepos;* akin to AS. *nefa*, G. *neffe*, Gr. *ἀνεψιός*, pl., brood, young, Skr. *nepāt* grandson, descendant.] **1.** A grandchild, or descendant. [*Archaic*] **2.** The son of a brother or a sister, or of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Neph'rite (nĕf'rīt), *n.* [See NEPHRITIS.] (*Min.*) A kind of jade formerly worn as a cure for kidney diseases.

Ne-phrit'ic (nē-frĭt'ĭk), **Ne-phrit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the kidneys or urinary organs; renal. — *n.* A medicine for kidney diseases.

Ne-phri'tis (nē-frī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νεφρῖτις*, fr. *νεφρός* a kidney.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the kidneys.

Nep'o-tism (nĕp'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* [From L. *nepos, nepotis.* See NEPHEW.] Undue attachment to relations; favoritism shown to members of one's family.

Nep'o-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who practices nepotism.

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The god of the waters, esp. of the sea. **2.** (*Astron.*) The remotest known planet of our system.

Nep-tu'ni-an (nĕp-tū'nĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ocean or sea. **2.** (*Geol.*) Formed by water or aqueous solution.

Nep-tu'ni-an (nĕp-tū'nĭ-an), **Nep'tu-nist** (nĕp'tū-nĭst), } *n.* One who adopts the Neptunian theory, so called; that is, the theory that the rocks and strata of the earth were produced by the agency of water.

Ne're-id (nē'rē-ĭd), *n.; pl.* E. NEREIDS (-ĭdz), L. NEREIDES (nē-rē'ĭ-dēz). (*Class. Myth.*) A sea nymph; any one of the daughters of Nereus, an ancient sea god.

Ner'o-li (nĕr'ō-lĭ), *n.* [F. *néroli.*] (*Chem.*) An essential oil of a strong odor, obtained from orange flowers.

Nerv'ate (nĕrv'āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as NERVED, 2.

Ner-va'tion (nĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves and veins, esp. those of leaves; neuration.

Nerve (nĕrv), *n.* [F. *nerf*, L. *nervus;* akin to Gr. *νεῦρον* sinew, nerve.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the bundles of fibers which transmit nervous impulses between nerve centers and various parts of the animal body. **2.** A sinew or a tendon. **3.** Physical force or steadiness. **4.** Steadiness and firmness of mind; self-command; resolution; fortitude. **5.** (*Bot.*) One of the principal ribs of a leaf, esp. when extending straight from the base or the midrib. **6.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the veins in the wings of insects.

Nerve (nĕrv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NERVED (nĕrvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NERVING.] To give strength or vigor to; to supply with force.

Nerved (nĕrvd), *a.* **1.** Having nerves of a designated character; as, weak-*nerved.* **2.** (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having nerves, or simple and parallel ribs or veins.

Nerve'less (nĕrv'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of nerve or nerves.

Nerv'ine (nĕrv'ĭn), *a.* (*Med.*) Having the quality of acting upon or affecting the nerves; quieting nervous excitement. — *n.* A nervine agent.

Nerv'ous (nĕrv'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Possessing nerve; sinewy; strong; vigorous. **2.** Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind. **3.** Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves. **4.** Having the nerves weak, diseased, or easily excited; easily agitated or annoyed; excitable. — **Nerv'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Nerv'ous-ness**, *n.* Nervous temperament, a condition of body characterized by a general predominance of mental manifestations.

Nerv'ure (-ūr), *n.* [F.] A nerve of a leaf, or of a wing of an insect.

Nerv'y (-ĭ), *a.* Possessing nerve; strong; sinewy.

Nes'cience (nĕsh'ens), *n.* [L. *nescientia*, fr. *nesciens*, p. pr. of *nescire* not to know; *ne* not + *scire* to know.] Want of knowledge; ignorance; agnosticism.

-ness (-nĕs). [AS. *-ness, -nyss, -nys;* akin to G. *-nis, -niss*, Goth. *-inassus.*] A suffix used to form abstract nouns expressive of *quality* or *state.*

Nest (nĕst), *n.* [AS. *nest;* akin to G. *nest*, L. *nidus*, for *nisdus*, Skr. *nīḍa* resting place, nest.] **1.** The receptacle prepared by a bird for holding her eggs and rearing her young. **2.** Hence: The place in which the eggs of other animals, as insects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched. **3.** A snug, comfortable, or cozy residence; retreat, or place of habitual resort. **4.** Those who occupy a nest or frequent a haunt; brood; society. **5.** (*Geol.*) An isolated mass of any ore or mineral. **6.** A collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size. Nest egg, an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, and to induce her to lay more there.

Nest (nĕst), *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest.

Nes'tle (nĕs''l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NESTLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NESTLING (-lĭng). [AS. *nestlian.*] **1.** To lie close and snug, as a bird or a brood in a nest. **2.** To move about in one's place, like a bird shaping her nest.

Nes'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To house, as in a nest. **2.** To cherish, as a bird her young.

Nes'tling (nĕs'lĭng), *n.* A young bird in the nest.

Nes-to'ri-an (nĕs-tō'rĭ-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An adherent of *Nestorius*, who maintained that the divine and the human natures were not merged into one in Christ.

Net (nĕt), *n.* [AS. *net;* akin to G. *netz;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A fabric of twine, thread, or the like, wrought or woven in meshes, esp. one that is used for catching fish, birds, etc. **2.** Fig.: Any device for catching and holding; a snare.

Net, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NETTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NETTING.] **1.** To make into a net or network. **2.** To take in a net; to snare. **3.** To inclose or cover with a net.

Net, *v. i.* To form network or netting; to knit.

Net, *a.* [F. See 3d NEAT.] **1.** Pure; unadulterated; neat. [*R.*] **2.** Not including superfluous, incidental, or foreign matter; free from charges, deductions, etc.

Net, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NETTING.] To produce or gain as clear profit.

Neth'er (nĕth'ĕr), *a.* [AS. *niðera*, fr. the adv. *niðer* downward; akin to *neoðan* below, beneath, G. *nieder*, Skr. *ni* down.] Situated beneath, or in the lower part; belonging to the region below; lower; under.

Neth'er-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Lowest.

Net'ting (nĕt'tĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making nets or network. **2.** A fabric, or a piece of network.

Net'tle (nĕt't'l), *n.* [AS. *netele;* akin to G. *nessel.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of plant covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a stinging sensation.

Nettle.

Nettle rash (*Med.*), an eruptive disease causing a stinging sensation.

Net'tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NETTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TLING.] To fret or sting; to irritate or vex.

Net'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A fabric of threads, cords, or wires crossing each other at intervals, and secured at the crossings. Also used figuratively.

Neu'ral (nū'ral), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Relating to the nerves or nervous system; of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the neural, or cerebro-spinal, axis.

Neu-ral'gi-a (nū-răl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *ἄλγος* pain.] (*Med.*) A disease, the chief symptom of which is acute pain, which follows the course of a nervous branch, and seems therefore to be seated in the nerve. — **Neu-ral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

Neu-ra'tion (nū-rā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) Nervation.

‖ **Neu'ri-lem'ma** (nū'rĭ-lĕm'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *λέμμα* skin.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The delicate outer sheath of a nerve fiber. (*b*) The perineurium.

Neu'ro- (nū'rō-). [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] (*Anat.*) A combining form denoting *a nerve, of* or *pertaining to a nerve* or *the nervous system.*

‖ **Neu-rog'li-a** (nū-rŏg'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *γλία* glue.] (*Anat.*) The delicate connective tissue of the brain and spinal cord.

Neu-rol'o-gist (nū-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in neurology.

Neu-rol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the nervous system or its diseases.

Neu-rop'a-thy (nū-rŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *-pathy.*] (*Med.*) An affection of the nervous system or of a nerve.

Neu-rop'ter (nū-rŏp'tĕr), *n.* [*Neuro-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Neuroptera*, an order of hexapod insects having two pairs of large, membranous, net-veined wings. — **Neu-rop'ter-al** (-al), *a.*

Neu-ro'sis (nū-rō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* NEUROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] (*Med.*) A functional nervous affection or disease; that is, a disease of the nerves without any appreciable change of nerve structure.

Neu-rot'ic (nū-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves; nervous.

Neu-rot'ic, *n.* **1.** A disease seated in the nerves. **2.** (*Med.*) Any toxic agent whose action is mainly directed to the great nerve centers.

Neu-rot'o-my (-ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *-tomy.*] **1.** The dissection, or anatomy, of the nervous system. **2.** (*Med.*) The division of a nerve for relieving pain.

Neu'ter (nū'tẽr), *a.* [L., fr. *ne* not + *uter* whether; akin to E. *no* and *whether.*] **1.** Neither the one thing nor the other; on neither side; impartial; neutral. [*Archaic*] **2.** (*Gram.*) (*a*) Having a form belonging more especially to words which are not appellations of males or females; expressing or designating that which is, or is regarded as, of neither sex. (*b*) Intransitive. **3.** (*Biol.*) Having no generative organs, or imperfectly developed ones; sexless; — applied esp. to certain imperfectly developed females of social insects, as of bees and ants. [animal, or part of speech.]

Neu'ter, *n.* That which is neuter; a neuter person,

Neu'tral (nū'trăl), *a.* [L. *neutralis.*] **1.** Not engaged on either side; neuter; indifferent. **2.** Neither good nor bad; not decided or pronounced; being of a medium quality. **3.** (*Biol.*) Neuter. **4.** (*Chem.*) Having neither acid nor basic properties.

Neu'tral (nū'trăl), *n.* A neutral person or nation.

Neu-tral'i-ty (nū-trăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being neutral; indifference; specif. (*International Law*), the condition of a nation or government which takes no part in a war between other powers. **2.** Those who are neutral; a combination of neutral powers or states.

Neu'tral-i-za'tion (nū'trăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of neutralizing, or state of being neutralized.

Neu'tral-ize (nū'trăl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEUTRALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEUTRALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To render neutral; to reduce to a state of neutrality. **2.** To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to make inactive or inefficient; counteract.

Neu'tral-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One that neutralizes.

Neu'tral-ly, *adv.* In a neutral manner.

Nev'er (nĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *nǣfre; ne* not, no + *ǣfre* ever.] **1.** Not ever; at no time, whether past, present, or future. **2.** In no degree; not in the least; not.

Never so, as never before; ever so.

Nev'er-more' (-mōr'), *adv.* Never again or hereafter.

Nev'er-the-less' (*-thē-lĕs'*), *adv.* or *conj.* [See THE, *adv.*] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that.

Syn. — However; at least; yet; still. See HOWEVER.

New (nū), *a.* [*Compar.* NEWER (-ẽr); *superl.* NEWEST.] [AS. *niwe, neowe;* akin to G. *neu,* Goth. *niujis,* Ir. *nua,* Gael. *nuadh,* L. *novus,* Gr. *νέος,* Skr. *nava.*] **1.** Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; having originated or occurred lately; recent; fresh; modern. **2.** Lately manifested or discovered, although existing before. **3.** Having the state or quality of freshness; also, changed for the better; renovated; unworn; untried; unspent. **4.** Being of a race or ancestral line not long distinguished. **5.** Not habituated; unaccustomed.

New Church, *or* New Jerusalem Church, the church holding the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg.

Syn. — Novel; recent; fresh; modern. See NOVEL.

New (nū), *adv.* Newly; recently.

New'com'er (-kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who has lately come.

New'el (nū'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *nual* stone of fruit, fr. L. *nucalis* like a nut, fr. *nux, nucis,* nut.] (*Arch.*) The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, in stairs having straight flights, the principal post at the foot or angles of a staircase.

New'fan'gled (făn'g'ld), *a.* [*New* + *fangled,* fr. obs. *fangle* to make, fr. obs. *fang* to catch.] **1.** Newmade; formed with the affectation of novelty. **2.** Disposed to change; inclined to novelties.

New'fash'ioned (nū'făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

New'ish, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.

New'ly, *adv.* **1.** Lately; recently. **2.** Anew; afresh.

New'-mod'el (nū'mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* To remodel.

New'ness (nū'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being new.

News (nūz), *n.* [From NEW; — a pl. in form, but construed as a singular.] **1.** A report of recent occurrences; fresh tidings; recent intelligence. **2.** Something before unknown.

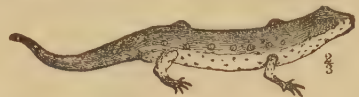
News'boy' (-boi'), **News'man** (-măn), *n.* A boy or a man who distributes or sells newspapers.

News'mon'ger (nūz'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who deals in news; one who is active in hearing and telling news.

News'pa'per (-pā'pẽr), *n.* A public print that circulates news, advertisements, etc.

News'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room for the collecting or disseminating of news or newspapers.

Newt (nūt), *n.* [OE. *ewt, evete,* AS. *efete,* with *n* prefixed, *an ewt* being understood as *a newt.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small, aquatic salamanders.



American Newt (*Diemictylus viridescens*).

Next (nĕkst), *a., superl.* of NIGH. [AS. *nēhst, niéhst, nȳhst,* superl. of *neáh,* E. *nigh.*] **1.** Nearest in place. **2.** Nearest in time. **3.** Adjoining in a series. **4.** Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation.

Next, *adv.* In the time, place, or order nearest or immediately succeeding.

Nib (nĭb), *n.* [A variant of NEB.] A small pointed thing or part; as the beak of a bird, the points of a pen, etc.; prong; neb; a short pen.

Nib, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NIBBED (nĭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NIBBING.] To put a nib on; to point, or repoint.

Nib'ble (nĭb'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NIBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NIBBLING (-blĭng).] [Cf. NIP.] To bite or eat slowly or in bits; to bite gently or cautiously.

Nib'ble, *n.* A small or cautious bite.

Nib'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, nibbles.

Nice (nīs), *a.* [*Compar.* NICER (nī'sẽr); *superl.* NICEST.] [OE., foolish, fr. OF. *nice* ignorant, fool, fr. L. *nescius* ignorant; *ne* ot + *scius* knowing, *scire* to know.] **1.** Overscrupulous or exacting; fastidious in small matters. **2.** Delicate; refined; dainty; pure. **3.** Carefully discriminating. **4.** Done or made with careful labor; evidencing great skill; exact; fine; exactly discriminated; requiring close discrimination. **5.** Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; excellent. [*Loosely & Colloquially*] — **Nice'ly,** *adv.* — **Nice'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Exquisite; accurate; correct; precise; particular; punctilious; squeamish; finical; effeminate; silly.

Nī'cene (nī'sēn *or* nĭ-sēn'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor, or to the ecumenical council which there (A. D. 325) composed and adopted the Nicene Creed as a summary of Christian faith.

Nī'ce-ty (nī'sĕ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being nice. **2.** A delicate expression, act, mode of treatment, distinction, or the like; a minute distinction.

Niche (nĭch), *n.* [F., fr. It. *nicchia,* prop., a shell-like recess in a wall, fr. *nicchio* a shellfish, mussel, fr. L. *mytilus.*] A cavity, hollow, or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament.

Niche, with Architectural Vase.

Nick (nĭk), *n.* [AS. *nicor* a marine monster; akin to G. *nix.*] (*Northern Myth.*) An evil spirit of the waters.

Old Nick, the Evil One; Devil. [*Colloq.*]

Nick, *n.* [Akin to obs. *nock* a notch.] **1.** A notch cut into something. Hence, a broken or indented place in any edge or surface. **2.** A particular point or place considered as marked by a nick.

Nick, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NICKED (nĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NICKING.] **1.** To make a nick or nicks in; to notch. **2.** To mar; to deface. **3.** To suit or fit into, as by a correspondence of nicks.

Nick'el (nĭk'el), *n.* [G., fr. Sw. *nickel,* abbrev. fr. Sw. *kopparnickel* copper-nickel, it being thought to be a base ore of copper; — *nickel* being of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A bright, silver-white metal. It is hard, malleable, and ductile. **2.** A small coin made of or containing nickel; esp., a five-cent piece. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Nick'el-if'er-ous (nĭk'ĕl-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Nickel* + *-ferous.*] Containing nickel.

Nick'er nut' (nŭt'). A hard, rounded seed, rather smaller than a nutmeg, the fruit of woody climbers of the genus *Cæsalpinia.* [nicker nuts.]

Nick'er tree' (trē'). (*Bot.*) The plant producing

Nick'nack' (nĭk'năk'), *n.* See KNICKKNACK.

Nick'name' (nĭk'nām'), *n.* [OE. *ekename* surname, nickname, *an ekename* being for *a nekename.*] A name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity.

Nick'name' (nĭk'nām'), *v. t.* To give a nickname to.

Ni-co'tian (nĭ-kō'shăn), *n.* [F. *nicotiane;* — from *Nicot*, who introduced it into France, A. D. 1560.] Tobacco. [*R.*]

Nic'o-tine (nĭk'ō-tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [See NICOTIAN.] (*Chem.*) The active principle of tobacco, an intensely poisonous alkaloid.

Nic'tate (nĭk'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *nictare, nictatum*, from *nicere* to beckon.] To wink; to nictitate.

Nic'ti-tate (nĭk'tĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To wink; to nictate.

Nic'ti-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of winking.

Nid'a-men'tal (nĭd'ă-mĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *nidamentum* materials for a nest, fr. *nidus* nest. See NEST.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or bearing, eggs or egg capsules.

Nid'i-fi-cate (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *nidificare, nidificatum; nidus* nest + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] To make a nest. [a nest.

Nid'i-fi-ca'tion (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of building

Nid'u-lant (nĭd'ū-lant), *a.* [L. *nidulans*, p. pr.] 1. Nestling, as a bird in its nest. 2. (*Bot.*) Lying loose in pulp or cotton within a berry or pericarp.

Nid'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *nidulari*, deriv. of *nidus* nest.] To make a nest. [nest. [*R.*]

Nid'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Time of remaining in the

‖ **Ni'dus** (nī'dŭs), *n.; pl.* NIDI (-dī). [L.] A nest; a breeding place, esp. of parasites or germs of a disease.

Niece (nēs), *n.* [OE. *nece*, F. *nièce*, LL. *neptia*, for L. *neptis* granddaughter, niece, akin to *nepos*. See NEPHEW.] 1. A relative. 2. A daughter of one's brother or sister, or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Ni-el'lo (nĭ-ĕl'lō), *n.* [It., deriv. of L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger* black.] 1. A metallic alloy of a black color. 2. Art, process, or method of decorating metal with inlaid designs of this alloy. 3. Any object so decorated.

Nig'gard (nĭg'gĕrd), *n.* [Icel. *hnöggr* niggardly, stingy + *-ard*.] A person meanly close and covetous; a miser. — *a.* Parsimonious; stingy.

Nig'gard-ly, *a.* Meanly covetous, avaricious, or parsimonious, in dealing with others; stingy; niggard. — *adv.* In a niggard manner.

Syn. — Avaricious; covetous; parsimonious; sparing; miserly; penurious; sordid; stingy.

Nig'ger (-gĕr), *n.* A negro; — vulgarly derisive or depreciative.

Nigh (nī), *a.* [*Compar.* NIGHER (-ĕr); *superl.* NIGHEST, or NEXT (nĕkst).] [AS. *nēah, nēh;* akin to G. *nah*, a., *nach* to, after.] Not distant or remote in place, time, degree, kinship, circumstances, etc.; near; neighboring.

Syn. — Close; adjacent; contiguous; present.

Nigh, *adv.* 1. In a situation near in place or time, or in the course of events; near. 2. Almost; nearly.

Nigh, *prep.* Near to; not remote or distant from.

Night (nīt), *n.* [AS. *neaht, niht;* akin to G. *nacht*, Ir. *nochd*, L. *nox, noctis*, Gr. *νύξ, νυκτός*, Skr. *nakta, nakti.*] 1. The time from sunset to sunrise, esp. when there is no light of the sun. 2. Hence: (*a*) Darkness; obscurity; concealment. (*b*) Intellectual and moral darkness; ignorance. (*c*) A state of affliction; adversity. (*d*) Death. (*e*) A lifeless or unenlivened period.

Night fire. (*a*) Fire burning in the night. (*b*) Ignis fatuus; Will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern. — **Night hawk** (*Zoöl.*), an American bird allied to the goatsucker. It hunts the insects on which it feeds toward evening, on the wing. — **Night soil**, human excrement, — collected in cities by night. — **Night walker**, one who roves about at night; as: (*a*) A somnambulist. (*b*) A prostitute.

Night'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* 1. A cap worn in bed, or in undress. 2. A potion of spirit drunk at bedtime. [*Cant*]

Night'fall' (-fạl'), *n.* The close of the day.

Night'gown' (-goun'), *n.* A loose gown used for undress; also, a gown used for a sleeping garment.

Night'in-gale (nīt'ĭn-gāl), *n.* [AS. *nihtegale; niht* night + *galan* to sing, akin to E. *yell.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small, brown and gray European bird that sings at night, and is celebrated for the sweetness of its song. (*b*) A larger species of Eastern Europe; the thrush nightingale.

Nightingale (*a*) (*Luscinia luscinia*).

Night'long' (-lŏng'; 115), *a.* Lasting all night.

Night'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to the night, or to every night; happening or done by night, or every night.

Night'ly, *adv.* At night; every night.

Night'mare' (nīt'mâr'), *n.* [*Night* + *mare* incubus.] 1. A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to cause trouble in sleep. 2. A condition in sleep characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort or by frightful or oppressive dreams. 3. Hence, any overwhelming, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

Night'shade' (nīt'shād'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of many species of the genus *Solanum;* esp., *S. nigrum*, or black nightshade, a low, branching weed with small white flowers, and black globular berries reputed to be poisonous. **Deadly nightshade.** Same as BELLADONNA (*a*).

Ni-gres'cent (nī-grĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *nigrescens*, p. pr., deriv. of *niger* black.] Growing black; approaching to blackness.

Nig'ri-fi-ca'tion (nĭg'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nigrificare* to blacken; *niger* black + *-ficare*. See -FY.] Act of making black. [*R.*]

Ni'hil-ism (nī'hĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nihil* nothing.] 1. Nothingness; nihility. 2. Skepticism as to all knowledge and all reality. 3. (*Politics*) The theories and practices of those devoted to the destruction of present political, religious, and social institutions. [teaches, nihilism.

Ni'hil-ist, *n.* One who advocates, believes in, or

Ni'hil-is'tic (nī'hĭl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, nihilism. [being nothing.

Ni-hil'i-ty (nī-hĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Nothingness; state of

Nil (nĭl), *n.* & *a.* [L., a contr. of *nihil.*] Nothing; of no account; worthless.

Nil'gau (nĭl'gą), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See NYLGHAU.

Nill (nĭl), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NILLED (nĭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NILLING.] [AS. *nillan, nyllan; ne* not + *willan* to will.] Not to will; to refuse. [*Obs.*]

Will he, nill he, whether he wills or not; willy nilly.

Ni-lom'e-ter (nī-lŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Nile* the river + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the periodical rise of water in the river Nile. [Nile.

Ni-lot'ic (nī-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the river

Nim'ble (nĭm'b'l), *a.* [*Compar.* NIMBLER (-blĕr); *superl.* NIMBLEST (-blĕst).] [OE. *nimel;* prob. orig., quick at seizing, fr. *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*, akin to G. *nehmen.*] Light and quick in motion; swift. — **Nim'ble-ness**, *n.* — **Nim'bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Agile; quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt.

Nim'bus (nĭm'bŭs), *n.; pl.* L. NIMBI (-bī), E. NIMBUSES (-ĕz). [L., rain storm, rain cloud, the splendor which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth.] 1. (*Fine Arts*) A circle, or disk, or any indication of radiant light around the heads of divinities, saints, etc.; a halo. 2. (*Meteor.*) A form of rain cloud. See CLOUD.

Nin'com-poop (nĭn'kŏm-pōōp), *n.* [A corruption of *non compos.*] A fool; a silly or stupid person. [*Low*]

Nine (nīn), *a.* [AS. *nigon, nigan;* akin to G. *neun*, Icel. *nīu*, L. *novem*, Gr. *ἐννέα*, Skr. *navan;* of unknown origin.] Eight and one more; one less than ten.

Nine, *n.* 1. The number greater than eight by a unit; nine units or objects. 2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix.

The Nine, the nine Muses.

Nine'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Nine times repeated.

Nine'holes' (-hōlz'), *n. pl.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is bowled.

Nine'pence (-pens), *n.; pl.* NINEPENCES (-pen-sĕz). 1. An old English silver coin, worth nine pence. 2. A New England name for the Spanish real, formerly current there, and valued at twelve and a half cents.

Nine'pins (-pĭnz), *n. pl.* A game played by bowling at nine pins, or pieces of wood, set on end, to knock them down.

Nine'teen' (-tēn'), *a.* [See NINE, and TEN.] Nine and ten; eighteen and one more. — *n.* The number greater than eighteen by a unit; nineteen units or objects; also, a symbol for nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

Nine'teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* 1. Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth. 2. Constituting or being one of nineteen equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of nineteen equal parts of anything; also, the one next in order after the eighteenth.

Nine'ti-eth (nīn'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* 1. Next in order after the eighty-ninth. 2. Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts. — *n.* One of ninety equal parts of anything; also, the next in order after the eighty-ninth.

Nine'ty (nīn'tў), *a.* Nine times ten; eighty-nine and one more. — *n.* The sum of nine times ten; the number greater by a unit than eighty-nine; ninety units or objects; also, a symbol for ninety units, as 90 or xc.

Nin'ny (nĭn'nў), *n.* [Cf. It. *ninno, ninna*, a baby.] A fool; a simpleton; a dunce.

Ninth (nīnth), *a.* [From NINE.] 1. Following the

eighth and preceding the tenth; coming after eight others. 2. Being one of nine equal parts into which anything is divided. — **Ninth'ly** (nīnth'lĭ), *adv.*

Ninth (nīnth), *n.* **1.** The quotient of one divided by nine; one of nine equal parts of a thing; the next after the eighth. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) An interval containing an octave and a second. (*b*) A chord of the dominant seventh with the ninth added.

Ni-o'bic (nī-ō'bĭc), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to [niobium.]

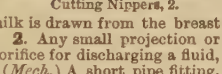
Ni-o'bi-um (nī-ō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. & E. *Niobe*, daughter of Tantalus.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the vanadium group.

Nip (nĭp), *n.* [LG. & D. *nippen* to sip.] A sip or small draught; a dram.

Nip, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NIPPED (nĭpt), less properly NIPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NIPPING (-pĭng).] [OE. *nipen;* cf. D. *nijpen* to pinch, also *knippen* to nip, pinch, G. *kneipen, kneifen,* to pinch, nip.] **1.** To catch and inclose or compress tightly between two surfaces, edges, or points; to pinch; to close in upon. **2.** To remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges; to clip. **3.** Hence: To blast, as by frost; to destroy. **4.** To vex or pain, as by nipping; hence, to taunt.

Nip, *n.* Act of nipping; a pinch; a clipping; blasting; fig., biting sarcasm; taunt.

Nip'per (nĭp'pĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, nips. **2.** *pl.* Small pinchers for holding, breaking, or cutting. **3.** *pl.* (*Mach.*) A device with fingers or jaws for seizing an object.



Cutting Nippers, 2.

Nip'ple (nĭp'p'l), *n.* [Formerly *neble,* a dim. of NEB.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the breast or mamma; a teat; a pap. **2.** Any small projection or article in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes. **3.** (*Mech.*) A short pipe fitting, for connecting two other fittings.

‖ **Nir-va'na** (nĕr-vä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nirvāṇa.*] In the Buddhist system of religion, the final emancipation of the soul from transmigration, as by annihilation or by absorption into the divine.

‖ **Ni'san** (nī'sȧn), *n.* [Heb. *nīsān.*] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, formerly answering nearly to the month of April, now to March.

‖ **Ni'si** (nī'sī), *conj.* [L.] Unless; if not.

☞ In legal proceedings, this word is used to indicate that any order, etc., shall take effect at a given time, *unless* previously modified, or in some way abrogated.

Nisi prius (*Law*), unless before; — a phrase applied to terms of court, held generally by a single judge, with a jury, for the trial of civil causes.

Nit (nĭt), *n.* [AS. *hnitu;* akin to G. *niss.*] (*Zoöl.*) The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Ni'ten-cy (nī'ten-sў), *n.* **1.** [From L. *nitens,* p. pr. of *nitere* to shine.] Brightness. [*R.*] **2.** [From L. *nitens,* p. pr. of *niti* to strive.] Endeavor; tendency. [*R.*]

Ni'ter } (nī'tĕr), *n.* [F. *nitre,* L. *nitrum* native soda,
Ni'tre } natron, Gr. *νίτρον.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, semitransparent salt; potassium nitrate; saltpeter. **2.** Natron. [*Obs.*]

Nit'id (nĭt'ĭd), *a.* [L. *nitidus,* fr. *nitere.* See NEAT clean.] **1.** Lustrous. [*R.*] **2.** Gay; spruce. [*R.*]

Ni'trate (nī'trāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of nitric acid.

Ni'tre (nī'tĕr), *n.* (*Chem.*) See NITER.

Ni'tric (nī'trĭc), *a.* [See NITER.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen. See -IC.

Nitric acid, a strong, liquid acid, esp. in its highest valence, obtained by distilling a nitrate with sulphuric acid. It is powerfully corrosive. — **Nitric oxide,** a colorless poisonous gas obtained by treating nitric acid with copper.

Ni'tri-fy (-trĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Niter* + *-fy.*] (*Chem.*) To combine or impregnate with nitrogen; to convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid.

Ni'tro- (nī'trō-). **1.** A combining form or an adjective denoting the presence of *niter.* **2.** (*Chem.*) A combining form (used also adjectively) designating *certain compounds of nitrogen* or *of its acids.*

Ni'tro-gen (nī'trō-jĕn), *n.* [L. *nitrum* natron + *-gen.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless, gaseous, nonmetallic element, tasteless and odorless. It comprises four fifths of the atmosphere by volume and is a constituent of all organized living tissues.

Ni'tro-gen-ize (-īz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To combine or impregnate with nitrogen or its compounds.

Ni-trog'e-nous (nī-trŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, nitrogen.

Ni'tro-glyc'er-in (nī'trō-glĭs'ēr-ĭn), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *glycerin.*] (*Chem.*) An extremely unstable and terribly explosive liquid, appearing like a heavy oil, and consisting of a mixture of several glycerin salts of nitric acid.

Ni'trous (nī'trŭs), *a.* [See NITER.] Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling, niter, esp. in its lowest valence. See -OUS.

Nit'ty (nĭt'tў), *a.* Full of nits.

Niv'e-ous (nĭv'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *niveus,* fr. *nix, nivis,* snow.] Snowy; resembling snow.

Nix (nĭks), *n.; fem.* NIXE (nĭks'ē). [G. Cf. 1st NICK.] (*Teut. Myth.*) One of a class of water spirits, commonly described as of a mischievous disposition.

Nix'ie (nĭks'ĭ), *n.* See NIX.

No (nō), *a.* [OE. *no, non,* AS. *nā; ne* not + *ā* ever. AS. *ne* is akin to L. *ne,* Gr. *νη-,* Skr. *na,* and also to E. prefix *un-.*] Nay; not; not at all; not in any respect or degree; — expressing negation, denial, or refusal.

No (nō), *n.; pl.* NOES (nōz). **1.** A refusal by use of the word *no;* a denial. **2.** A negative vote or voter.

No-a'chi-an (nō-ā'kĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the patriarch Noah, or to his time.

Nob (nŏb), *n.* [For NOBLE.] A nobleman. [*Slang*]

Nob'by (-bў), *a.* Stylish; modish; elegant; showy; aristocratic; fashionable. [*Slang*]

No-bil'i-ty (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being noble; as in mind, character, birth, rank, title, etc. **2.** Those who are noble; the collective body of nobles or titled persons in a state; the peerage.

No'ble (nō'b'l), *a.* [*Compar.* NOBLER (-blẽr); *superl.* NOBLEST (-blĕst).] [F. *noble,* fr. L. *nobilis* that can be or is known, famous, highborn, noble, fr. *noscere* to know.] **1.** Possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, etc.; exalted; being above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable; magnanimous. **2.** Grand; magnificent; splendid. **3.** Of exalted rank; of or pert. to the nobility; highborn.

Syn. — Honorable; worthy; dignified; elevated; superior; sublime; great; eminent; stately; generous; liberal; free.

No'ble, *n.* **1.** A person of rank above a commoner; nobleman; peer. **2.** An English money of account, and, formerly, a gold coin, worth 6s. 8d. sterling, about $1.61.

No'ble-man (-mȧn), *n.* A noble; a peer.

No'ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being noble.

No-bless' } (nō-blĕs'), *n.* [F. *noblesse.*] **1.** Nobility.
No-blesse' } [*Obs.*] **2.** The nobility; the peerage.

No'ble-wom'an (nō'b'l-wo͝om'ȧn), *n.* A peeress.

No'bly (nō'blў), *adv.* **1.** Of noble extraction. **2.** In a noble manner. **3.** Splendidly; magnificently.

No'bod-y (nō'bŏd-ў), *n.* [*No,* a. + *body.*] **1.** No person; no one; not anybody. **2.** Hence: A person of no influence or importance. [*Colloq.*]

No'cent (nō'sent), *a.* [L. *nocens,* p. pr. of *nocere* to hurt.] Doing hurt, or having a tendency to hurt; noxious.

Nock (nŏk), *n.* [See NOTCH.] **1.** A notch. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Naut.*) The upper fore corner of a boom sail or of a trysail.

Noc-tam'bu-la'tion (nŏk-tăm'bū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nox, noctis,* night + *ambulare* to walk.] Somnambulism.

Noc-tiv'a-gant (-tĭv'ȧ-gant), *a.* [L. *nox* night + *vagans,* p. pr., roaming.] (*Zoöl.*) Going about by night.

Noc'to-graph (nŏk'tō-grăf), *n.* [L. *nox* night + *-graph.*] A kind of writing frame for the blind.

Noc'turn (-tûrn), *n.* [F. *nocturne,* fr. L. *nocturnus,* fr. *nox, noctis,* night.] **1.** An act of religious service by night. **2.** One of the portions into which the Psalter was divided, designed to be used at a night service.

Noc-tur'nal (nŏk-tûr'nal), *a.* [L. *nocturnalis.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, done or occurring in, the night. **2.** Flying or feeding at night. — **Noc-tur'nal-ly,** *adv.*

Noc-turne' (nŏk-tûrn'), *n.* [F.] (*Mus.*) A night piece, or serenade. Also, a certain graceful and expressive form of instrumental composition.

Nod (nŏd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NODDED (-dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NODDING.] [OE. *nodden;* cf. E. *nudge.*] **1.** To bend or incline the upper part with a quick motion. **2.** To make a slight bow; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness, with the head. **3.** To be drowsy or dull; to be careless.

Nod, *v. t.* **1.** To incline or bend, as the head or top; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with. **2.** To signify by a nod.

Nod, *n.* Act or motion of nodding. [node.]

Nod'al (nōd'ȧl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a

Nod'der (nŏd'dẽr), *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.

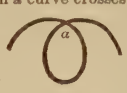
Nod'dle (-d'l), *n.* [OE. *nodil, nodle;* perh. fr. *nod.*] The head; — used jocosely or contemptuously.

Nod'dy (-dў), *n.* [Prob. fr. *nod* to incline the head.]

1. A simpleton; a fool. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several sea birds, as several species of tern, and the arctic fulmar.

Noddy (*Anous stolidus*; a species of tern). 1/12

Node (nōd), *n.* [L. *nodus*; perh. akin to E. *knot.*] **1.** A knot; knob; protuberance; swelling. **2.** Specif.: (*a*) (*Astron.*) One of the two points where the orbit of a planet or comet intersects the ecliptic, or the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. (*b*) (*Bot.*) The joint of a stem, or the part where a leaf or several leaves are inserted. (*c*) (*Dialing*) A hole in the gnomon of a dial, through which the ray of light passes. (*d*) (*Geom.*) The point at which a curve crosses itself. (*e*) (*Med.*) A hard concretion or incrustation which forms upon bones; sometimes, a swelling near a joint. (*f*) (*Physics*) A motionless point in a body vibrating by aliquot parts, as in a sonorous string.



a Node (*Geom.*).

No-dose' (nō-dōs'), *a.* [L. *nodosus.*] Knotty; having numerous or conspicuous knots or nodes.

No-dos'i-ty (nō-dŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being nodose. **2.** A knot; node. [nodule or knot.]

Nod'u-lar (nŏd'ū-lẽr; 135), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a

Nod'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus* knot.] A rounded, irregular mass; a little knot or lump.

Nod'u-lose' (-ū-lōs'), **Nod'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having small nodes or knots.

No-et'ic (nō-ĕt'ĭk), **No-et'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *νοητικός*, fr. *νοεῖν* to perceive, *νοῦς* mind, intellect.] Intellectual.

Nodulous Root.

Nog (nŏg), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. Noggin.] **1.** A noggin. **2.** A kind of strong ale.

Nog, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] **1.** A wooden block, built into a wall, as a hold for nails. **2.** A treenail.

Nog, *v. t.* **1.** To fill in with nogging. **2.** To fasten with treenails.

Nog'gin (-gĭn), *n.* [Ir. *noigin*, or Gael. *noigean.*] A small mug or cup.

Nog'ging (-gĭng), *n.* [From Nog, *v. t.*] Rough brick masonry used to fill in the interstices of a wooden frame.

Noise (noiz), *n.* [F., noisy strife, quarrel, fr. L. *nausea* seasickness, disgust. See Nausea.] **1.** Sound of any kind; esp., loud, confused, or senseless sound; clamor; din. **2.** Loud or continuous talk; rumor; report. **3.** Music, in general; a concert; also, a band. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Cry; outcry; clamor; din; clatter; uproar.

Noise, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Noised (noizd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Noising.] To spread by rumor or report.

Noise, *v. i.* To sound; to make a noise.

Noise'less, *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent. — **Noise'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Noise'less-ness,** *n.*

Nois'i-ly (noiz'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a noisy manner.

Nois'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being noisy.

Noi'some (noi'sŭm), *a.* [For *noysome*, fr. *noy* for *annoy.*] **1.** Noxious to health; hurtful; destructive. **2.** Offensive to some sense, esp. to smell. — **Noi'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Noi'some-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Noxious; unwholesome; insalubrious; mischievous; destructive. — There is a tendency to make a distinction between *noisome* and *noxious*, applying *noxious* to things that inflict evil directly, and *noisome* to things that operate with a remoter influence. *Noisome* has the additional sense of *disgusting.*

Nois'y (noiz'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Noisier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Noisiest.] **1.** Making a noise, esp. a loud sound; clamorous; boisterous. **2.** Full of noise.

No-li'tion (nō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *nolle* not to will; *ne* + *velle* to will.] Adverse action of will; unwillingness.

‖ **Nol'le pros'e-qui** (nŏl'lē prŏs'ē-kwī). [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] (*Law*) Will not prosecute; — an entry on the record, denoting that a plaintiff wholly or partly discontinues his suit, or the attorney for the public a prosecution.

Nom'ad (nŏm'ad), *n.* [L. *nomas*, *-adis*, Gr. *νομάς*, *-άδος*, pasturing, roaming without fixed home, fr. *νομός* a pasture, fr. *νέμειν* to distribute, allot, drive to pasture.] One of a race or tribe that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of pasture or game. — *a.* Roving; nomadic.

No-mad'ic (nō-măd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to nomads, or their way of life; wandering. — **No-mad'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* [nomad.]

Nom'ad-ism (nŏm'ad-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being a

No'-man's' land' (nō'mănz' lănd'). (*Naut.*) A space amidships used to keep blocks, ropes, etc.; a space on a ship belonging to no one in particular to care for.

Nom'arch (nŏm'ārk), *n.* [Gr. *νομός* a district + *-arch.*] The chief magistrate of a nome or nomarchy.

Nom'arch-y (nŏm'ārk-ȳ), *n.* A nome.

Nom'bles (nŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* [F. *nombles*, fr. L. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus* loin.] Entrails of a deer; umbles.

Nom'bril (nŏm'brĭl), *n.* [F., for OF. *lombril*, i. e., *ombril*, with the article, a dim. fr. L. *umbilicus* the navel.] (*Her.*) A point halfway between the fess point and the middle base point of an escutcheon.

Nome (nōm), *n.* [Gr. *νομός*, fr. *νέμειν* to distribute.] A province or political division; a nomarchy.

No'men-cla'tor (nō'mĕn-klā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *nomen* name + *calare* to call.] One who gives names to things, or who establishes a technical nomenclature.

No'men-cla'ture (nō'mĕn-klā'tūr), *n.* The technical names used in any particular branch of science or art, or by any school or individual.

Nom'ic (nŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νομικός*, fr. *νόμος* a law, custom.] Customary; ordinary.

Nom'i-nal (nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *nominalis*, fr. *nomen*, *nominis*, name. See Name.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a name or names; having to do with the literal meaning of a word; verbal. **2.** Existing in name only; not real.

Nom'i-nal, *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) A verb formed from a noun. **2.** A name; an appellation. [inalists.]

Nom'i-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the Nom-

Nom'i-nal-ist, *n.* (*Metaph.*) One of a sect of philosophers in the Middle Ages, who held that general conceptions, or universals, exist in name only.

Nom'i-nal-ly, *adv.* By name, or in name only.

Nom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nominated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nominating (-nā'tĭng).] [L. *nominare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *nomen* name.] **1.** To name. [*Obs.*] **2.** To name, or designate by name, for an office or place; to appoint; esp., to name as a candidate.

Nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of nominating; state of being nominated.

Nom'i-na-tive (nŏm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *nominativus.*] (*Gram.*) Naming; designating; — said of that case or form of a noun which stands as the subject of a finite verb. — *n.* The nominative case. — **Nom'i-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Nom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who nominates.

Nom'i-nee' (nŏm'ĭ-nē'), *n.* [See Nominate, and -ee.] A person nominated by another, to an office, duty, etc.

No-moc'ra-cy (nō-mŏk'rā-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος* law + *-cracy*, as in *democracy.*] Government according to a system of law.

No-mog'ra-phy (nō-mŏg'rā-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. *νομογραφία*; *νόμος* law + *γράφειν* to write.] A treatise on laws.

No-mol'o-gy (nō-mŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος* law + *-logy.*] **1.** The science of law; legislation. **2.** The science of the laws of the mind.

Non (nŏn), *a.* No; not. See No, *a.*

Non- (nŏn-). [L. *non*, OL. *noenu*, *noenum*, fr. *neoenum*, lit., not one. See None.] A prefix used in the sense of *not*; *un-*; *in-*.

☞ The prefix *non-* may be joined to the leading word by means of a hyphen, or, in most cases, the hyphen may be dispensed with.

Non'ac-cept'ance (-ăk-sĕpt'ans), *n.* A neglect or refusal to accept.

Non'age (nŏn'ăj), *n.* [Pref. *non-* + *age.*] Time of life before a person becomes of age; minority.

Non'a-ge-na'ri-an (nŏn'ā-jē-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* [L. *nonagenarius* containing ninety, fr. *nonageni* ninety each; akin to *novem* nine.] A person ninety years old.

Non'a-ges'i-mal (-jĕs'ĭ-mal), *n.* [From L. *nonagesimus* ninetieth.] (*Astron.*) The highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon at any given moment, being ninety degrees from the points intersected by the horizon.

Non'a-gon (nŏn'ā-gŏn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] (*Math.*) A figure or polygon having nine sides and nine angles. [appear.]

Non'ap-pear'ance (nŏn'ăp-pēr'ans), *n.* Failure to

Non'ap-point'ment (-point'ment), *n.* Neglect of making appointment; failure to receive an appointment.

Non'ar-riv'al (-ăr-rīv'al), *n.* Failure to arrive.

Non'at-tend'ance (-ăt-tĕnd'ans), *n.* Failure to attend.

Nonce (nŏns), *n.* [*For the nonce*, OE. *for the nones*, a corruption of *for then ones*, where *n* in *then* is a relic of AS. *m* in *ðam*, dat. of the article and demonstrative

pronoun, **E.** *the.*] The one or single occasion; the present purpose; — chiefly in the phrase *for the nonce.*

‖ **Non'cha-lance'** (nŏn'shȧ-lȧns'), *n.* [F.] Indifference; coolness.

‖ **Non'cha-lant'** (nŏn'shȧ-lȧnt'), *a.* [F., fr. *non* not + *chaloir* to concern one's self for, fr. L. *calere* to be warm or zealous, to be troubled.] Indifferent; careless; cool. — **Non'cha-lant'ly** (nŏn'shȧ-lȧnt'lĭ), *adv.*

Non-com'bat-ant (nŏn-kŏm'bȧt-ant), *n.* (*Mil.*) Any person not a combatant; any person connected with an army who is not required to fight, as a surgeon or chaplain; also, any one holding a similar position in the navy.

Non'com-mis'sioned (nŏn'kŏm-mĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission.

Noncommissioned officer (*Mil.*), a subordinate officer not appointed by a commission from the chief executive or supreme authority of the State.

Non'com-mit'tal (-mĭt'tal), *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged. Also used adjectively.

Non'com-pli'ance (-plī'ans), *n.* Failure to comply.

‖ **Non com'pos** (nŏn kŏm'pŏs). } [L.] Not of
‖ **Non com'pos men'tis** (mĕn'tĭs). } sound mind.

Non'con-cur' (nŏn'kŏn-kûr'), *v. i.* To refuse to concur.

Non'con-cur'rence (-kŭr'rens), *n.* Refusal to concur.

Non'con-duct'ing (-dŭk'tĭng), *a.* Not conducting; being a nonconductor.

Non'con-duct'or (-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* (*Physics*) A substance which is not a conductor, or is an imperfect conductor, as of heat, electricity, sound, or vibration.

Non'con-form'ing (-fôrm'ĭng), *a.* Not conforming.

Non'con-form'ist, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; a dissenter.

Non'con-form'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity, as to the established church in England.

Non'con-tent' (-tĕnt'), *n.* (*British House of Lords*) One who gives a negative vote. Abbr. *noncon.* or *non con.*

Non'de-script (nŏn'dē-skrĭpt), *a.* [*Non-* + L. *descriptus* described.] Not hitherto described; novel; hence, odd; abnormal. — *n.* A nondescript person or thing.

None (nŭn), *a.* & *pron.* [AS. *nān*, fr. *ne* not + *ān* one. See No, and One.] **1.** No one; not one; not anything; — frequently used also partitively, or as a plural, not any. **2.** No; not any. [*Archaic as an adj.*]

‖ **Non-e'go** (nŏn-ē'gō), *n.* [L., not I.] (*Metaph.*) The union of being and relation as distinguished from, and contrasted with, the *ego.* See Ego.

Non'e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), } *a.* Not electric; con-
Non'e-lec'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } ducting electricity.

Non-en'ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Nonexistence; the negation of being. **2.** A thing not existing. **3.** A person or thing of little or no account. [*Colloq.*]

Nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* [L. *nonae*, so called because it was the ninth day (reckoned inclusively) before the ides, fr. *nonus* ninth, fr. *novem* nine.] **1.** (*Roman Cal.*) The fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. **2.** [F. *none*, fr. L. See Noon.] (*R. C. Ch.*) The canonical office, being a part of the Breviary, recited at noon (formerly at the ninth hour, 3 P. M.).

Non'es-sen'tial (nŏn'ĕs-sĕn'shal), *a.* Not essential. — *n.* A thing not essential.

None'such' (nŭn'sŭch'), *n.* A person or thing of a sort that there is no other such; a thing that has no equal.

Non'ex-ist'ence (nŏn'ĕgz-ĭst'ens), *n.* **1.** Absence of existence; nonentity. **2.** A thing that has no existence.

Non'ex-ist'ent (-ent), *a.* Not having existence.

Non-fea'sance (nŏn-fē'zans), *n.* [Pref. *non-* + OF. *faisance* a doing, fr. *faire* to do.] (*Law*) An omission or neglect to do something, esp. a duty.

Non'ful-fill'ment (nŏn'fụl-fil'ment), *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill.

No-nil'lion (nō-nĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + *-illion*, as in E. *million.*] In French and American notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed.

Non-ju'rant (nŏn-jū'rant), *a.* Nonjuring.

Non-ju'ring (-rĭng), *a.* [*Non-* + F. *jurer* to swear, or L. *jurare.* See Jury.] Not swearing allegiance; — applied to persons or the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary.

Non-ju'ror (nŏn-jū'rẽr), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One of those adherents of James II. who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary; a Jacobite.

Non'met'al (nŏn'mĕt'al), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of the set of elements which possess, produce, or receive, acid rather than basic properties; a metalloid.

Non'me-tal'lic (nŏn'mē-tăl'lĭk), *a.* **1.** Not metallic. **2.** (*Chem.*) Resembling, or possessing the properties of, a nonmetal or metalloid.

Non'ob-serv'ance (-ŏb-zẽrv'ans), *n.* Failure to observe.

Non'pa-reil' (nŭn'pȧ-rĕl'), *n.* [See Nonpareil, *a.*] **1.** Something of unequaled excellence; something peerless; a nonesuch. **2.** (*Print.*) A size of type.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *nonpareil.*

Non'pa-reil', *a.* [F., fr. *non* not + *pareil* equal, deriv. of L. *par* equal.] Having no equal; peerless.

Non-pay'ment (nŏn-pā'ment), *n.* Failure to pay.

Non'per-form'ance (nŏn'pẽr-fôrm'ans), *n.* Failure to perform.

Non'plus (nŏn'plŭs), *n.* [L. *non* not + *plus* more, further.] Insuperable difficulty; puzzle; quandary.

Non'plus' (-plŭs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nonplused (-plŭst') or Nonplussed; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nonplusing or Nonplussing.] To puzzle; to confound; to embarrass.

Non'pro-fes'sion-al (nŏn'prō-fĕsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Not professional; contrary to professional usage.

Non'-pros' (nŏn'prŏs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nonprossed (-prŏst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nonprossing.] [Abbr. fr. L. *non prosequitur* he does not prosecute.] To decline or fail to prosecute; to enter judgment against (a plaintiff who fails to prosecute).

Non-res'i-dence (nŏn-rĕz'ĭ-dens), *n.* State of being nonresident.

Non-res'i-dent (-dent), *a.* Not residing in a particular place referred to. — *n.* A nonresident person.

Non're-sist'ance (nŏn'rē-zĭst'ans), *n.* The principles or practice of a nonresistant; passive obedience.

Non're-sist'ant (-ant), *a.* Making no resistance. — *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjustly or oppressively exercised; also, one who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

Non'sense (nŏn'sĕns), *n.* [Pref. *non-* + *sense.*] **1.** That which is not sense, or has no sense; absurdity. **2.** Trifles; things of no importance.

Syn. — Folly; silliness; absurdity; trash; balderdash.

Non-sen'si-cal (nŏn-sĕn'sĭ-kal), *a.* Without sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish; irrational; preposterous. — **Non-sen'si-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **Non-sen'si-cal-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Non seq'ui-tur** (nŏn sĕk'wĭ-tûr). [L., it does not follow.] (*Logic*) An inference which does not follow from the premises.

Non-sex'u-al (-sĕks'ū-al), *a.* Sexless; neuter.

Non'such (nŏn'sŭch), *n.* See Nonesuch.

Non'suit' (-sūt'), *n.* (*Law*) A neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit.

Non'suit', *v. t.* (*Law*) To determine, adjudge, or record (a plaintiff) as having dropped his suit, upon his withdrawal or failure to follow it up.

Non-un'ion-ist (nŏn-ūn'yŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who does not belong, or refuses to belong, to a trades union.

Non-us'er (-ūz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Failure to use. **2.** (*Law*) Omission to use an easement or franchise or a right.

Noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* [Cf. Noddle, Noddy.] A simpleton; a blockhead; a stupid person; a ninny. [*Low*]

Noo'dle, *n.* [G. *nudel* vermicelli.] Dough, made with eggs, cut into small pieces, and used in soup.

Nook (nŏŏk), *n.* [OE. *nok;* cf. Gael. & Ir. *niuc.*] A corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

No-ŏl'o-gy (nō-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. *νόος, νοῦς,* the mind + *-logy.*] The science of intellectual phenomena.

Noon (nōon), *n.* [AS. *nōn,* orig., the ninth hour, fr. L. *nona* (sc. hora) the ninth hour, then applied to the church services (called *nones*) at that hour, the time of which was afterwards changed to midday.] **1.** Midday, when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock in the daytime. **2.** The highest point; culmination.

Noon (nōon), *a.* Of or pertaining to midday.

Noon'day' (-dā'), *n.* & *a.* Same as Noon, *n.* & *a.*

Noon'ing, *n.* A rest at noon; a repast at noon.

Noon'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [*Noon* + *tide* time.] Noon.

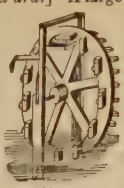
Noose (nōōs *or* nōōz), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *nous,* nom. sing. or acc. pl. of *nou* knot, L. *nodus.*] A running knot, or loop, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

Noose (nōōz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Noosed (nōōzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Noosing.] To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to insnare.

No'pal (nō'pal), *n.* [Mexican *nopalli.*] (*Bot.*) A cactaceous plant, on which the cochineal insect feeds.

Nor (nôr), *conj.* [OE. *nor,* contr. from *nother.* See Neither.] A negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition, following *neither,* or *not,* in the first member or clause. Sometimes *neither* is omitted, being implied by the use of *nor,* and sometimes *nor* is used in both clauses.

No'ri-a (nō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *nā'ūra.*] A large water wheel for raising water by the action of a stream against its floats, — used in the Orient.



Noria.

Norm (nôrm), *n.* [L. *norma* a rule.] A rule or an authoritative standard; model; type.

Nor'mal (nôr'mal), *a.* [L. *normalis*, fr. *norma* rule, pattern, carpenter's square.] **1.** According to an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type, standard, model, or regular form. **2.** (*Geom.*) Perpendicular; forming a right angle. Specifically: Of or pertaining to, or designating, a normal.

Normal school, a teachers' training school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation.

Syn. — Regular; ordinary. — *Regular* and *ordinary* refer rather to frequency or commonness; *normal* to conformity to the characteristics which mark the species, to the standard of a healthy and natural condition.

Nor'mal (nôr'mal), *n.* **1.** (*Geom.*) Any perpendicular. **2.** (*Geom.*) A straight line or plane drawn from any point of a curve or surface so as to be perpendicular to the curve or surface at that point.

Nor'mal-ly, *adv.* In a normal manner.

Nor'man (-man), *a.* [F. *normand*, of Scand. origin.] Of or pertaining to Normandy or to the Normans. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Normandy.

Norn (nôrn), } *n.* [Icel. *norn*, pl. *nornir.*] **1.**
Nor'na (nôr'nȧ), } (*Scandinavian Myth.*) One of the three Fates, Past, Present, and Future. **2.** A tutelary deity; a genius.

Nor'roy (nŏr'roi), *n.* [Lit., north king, fr. F. *nord* north + *roi* king.] (*Her.*) The most northern of the English Kings-at-arms. See *King-at-arms*, under KING.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* [Dan. *Norsk*, fr. *Nord* north.] Of or pert. to ancient Scandinavia, or the language spoken by its inhabitants. — *n.* The Norse language. [vians.

Norse'man (-man), *n.* One of the ancient Scandina-

North (nôrth), *n.* [AS. *norð*; akin to G. *nord*, Icel. *norðr.*] That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is to the left hand of a person facing the east; the direction opposite to the south.

North, *a.* Lying toward the north; situated at the north; proceeding toward, or coming from, the north.

North pole, that point in the heavens, or on the earth, ninety degrees from the equator toward the north. — **North star**, the star toward which the north pole of the earth very nearly points, and which accordingly seems fixed and immovable in the sky.

North, *adv.* Northward.

North, *v. i.* To turn or move toward the north.

North'east' (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the northeast; proceeding toward, or coming from, that point. — *adv.* Toward the northeast.

North'east'er (-ēr), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale, coming from the northeast.

North'east'er-ly, *a.* Pertaining to the northeast. — *adv.* Toward the northeast. [east; northeasterly.

North'east'ern (-ērn), *a.* Of or pert. to the north-

North'east'ward (-wĕrd), } *adv.* Toward the
North'east'ward-ly (-wĕrd-lў), } northeast.

North'er-ly (nôrth'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the north; toward or from the north; northern. — *adv.* Toward the north. — **North'er-li-ness**, *n.* [erly.

North'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* Of or pert. to the north; north-

North'ern-er (-ẽr), *n.* One born or living in the north.

North'ern-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest north.

North'ing, *n.* **1.** (*Surv. & Navigation*) Distance northward from any point of departure or of reckoning, measured on a meridian. **2.** (*Astron.*) Distance of any heavenly body from the equator northward; north declination.

North'man (nôrth'man), *n.* A Norseman.

North'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Northernmost.

North'ward (nôrth'wĕrd), *a.* Toward the north; nearer to the north than to the east or west point.

North'ward (-wĕrd), } *adv.* Toward the north, or
North'wards (-wĕrdz), } in a northward direction.

North'ward-ly, *a.* Having a northern direction.

North'ward-ly, *adv.* In a northern direction.

North'west' (nôrth'wĕst'), *n.* The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each; the northwest region. — *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding toward, or coming from, the northwest. — *adv.* Toward the northwest.

North'west'er (nôrth'wĕst'ẽr), *n.* A storm or gale from the northwest; a strong northwest wind.

North'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward, or from, the northwest.

North'west'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest; in a direction toward the northwest; coming from the northwest; northwesterly.

North'west'ward (-wĕrd), } *adv.* Toward the
North'west'ward-ly (-wĕrd-lў), } northwest.

Nor-we'gi-an (nôr-wē'jĭ-an), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *Noregr*, *Norvegr*, Norway. See NORTH; WAY.] Of or pertaining to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language. — *n.* A native of Norway; also, the language spoken in Norway.

Nose (nōz), *n.* [AS. *nosu*; akin to G. *nase*, L. *nasus*, *nares*, Skr. *nāsā*, *nās.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The anterior extremity of the head, containing the nostrils and olfactory cavities; the olfactory organ. **2.** Power of smelling; hence, scent. **3.** A projecting end or beak; snout; nozzle.

Nose, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOSED (nōzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOSING.] **1.** To smell; to scent; hence, to track. **2.** To push the nose against; hence, to treat insolently.

Nose (nōz), *v. i.* **1.** To smell; to sniff; to scent. **2.** To pry officiously into what does not concern one.

Nose'bleed' (nōz'blēd'), *n.* A bleeding at the nose.

Nose'gay' (-gā'), *n.* [*Nose* + obs. *gay* a gay thing.] A bunch of odorous and showy flowers; a posy.

No-sol'o-gy (nŏ-sŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *-logy.*] **1.** A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases. **2.** That branch of medical science which treats of diseases, or of the classification of diseases.

Nos-tal'gi-a (nŏs-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νόστος* a return home + *ἄλγος* pain.] (*Med.*) Homesickness, esp. when melancholic. — **Nos-tal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

Nos'toc (nŏs'tŏk), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) A genus of algæ, of which *Nostoc commune* is found on the ground, and is ordinarily not seen; but after a rain it swells up into a conspicuous jellylike mass.

Nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* [AS. *nosþyrl*; *nos* for *nosu* nose + *þyrel* hole. See THRILL.] (*Anat.*) One of the external openings of the nose.

Nos'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* NOSTRUMS (-trŭmz). [Neut. sing. of L. *noster* ours, fr. *nos* we.] A medicine of secret composition; a quack medicine.

Not (nŏt), *adv.* [Same word as E. *naught.*] A word used to express negation, prohibition, denial, or refusal.

Not'a-bil'i-ty (nōt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality of being notable. **2.** A notable, or remarkable, person or thing.

Not'a-ble (nōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *notabilis*, fr. *notare* to mark, *nota* mark, note.] **1.** Capable of being noted; noticeable; plain; evident. **2.** Worthy of note or notice; noted or distinguished.

Not'a-ble (nōt'ȧ-b'l), *n.* A person or thing of note.

Not'a-bly, *adv.* In a notable manner.

No-ta'ri-al (nō-tā'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a notary; done or taken by a notary.

No'ta-ry (nō'tȧ-rў), *n.* [L. *notarius* notary (in sense 1), fr. *nota* mark.] **1.** One who records in shorthand what is said or done. **2.** (*Eng. & Am. Law*) A public officer who attests or certifies deeds and other writings, or copies of them, to make them authentic.

No-ta'tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *notatio* a marking, observing, fr. *notare* to mark, *nota* a mark.] **1.** Act or practice of recording anything by marks, figures, or characters. **2.** Any particular system of characters, symbols, or abbreviated expressions used in an art or science, esp. those used in arithmetic and algebra.

Notch (nŏch), *n.* [Cf. 2d NICK.] **1.** A hollow cut; nick; indentation. **2.** A narrow, deep pass; defile.

Notch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOTCHED (nŏcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOTCHING.] To cut notches in; to indent; also, to score by notches.

Note (nōt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nota*; akin to *noscere*. See KNOW.] **1.** A mark or token; a visible sign; a characteristic quality. **2.** A mark, or sign, calling attention to, or giving evidence of, something. **3.** A brief remark; annotation; comment. **4.** A memorandum; minute. **5.** Hence, *pl.*, a writing intended to be used in speaking; also, a reporter's memoranda. **6.** A short, informal letter; a billet. **7.** A diplomatic communication. **8.** A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment. **9.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A character, variously formed, to indicate the length of a tone. Hence: (*b*) A musical sound; tone; tune. (*c*) A key of the piano or organ. **10.** Observation; notice; heed. **11.** Reputation; distinction.

Note of hand, a promissory note.

Note (nōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOTING.] **1.** To notice with care; to observe; to remark; to heed. **2.** To record in writing. **3.** To denote.

Note'book' (nōt'bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A memorandum book. **2.** A book in which notes of hand are registered.

Not'ed (-ĕd), *a.* Well known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated.—**Not'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**Not'ed-ness**, *n.*

Note' pa'per (nōt' pā'pẽr). Writing paper not exceeding in size, when folded once, five by eight inches.

Not'er (nōt'ẽr), *n.* One who takes notice.

Note'wor'thy (-wûr'thȳ), *a.* Worthy of notice.

Noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* [From *no*, a. + *thing*.] **1.** Not anything; no thing. **2.** Nonexistence; nonentity. **3.** A thing of no account or value, or of comparative unimportance; a trifle. **4.** (*Arith.*) A cipher; naught.

Noth'ing, *adv.* In no degree; not at all; in no wise.

Noth'ing-ness, *n.* **1.** Nihility; nonexistence. **2.** State of being of no value; a thing of no value.

No'tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *notitia* a being known, knowledge, fr. *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] **1.** Act of noting, remarking, or observing; cognizance. **2.** Intelligence; knowledge given or received; announcement; warning. **3.** An announcement, often accompanied by comments or remarks. **4.** A writing giving information or warning. **5.** Attention; respectful treatment.

Syn.—Attention; regard; remark; note; heed; consideration; respect; civility; intelligence; advice; news.

No'tice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOTICED (nō'tĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOTICING (nō'tĭ-sĭng).] **1.** To take note of; to heed; to pay attention to. **2.** To take public note of; to remark upon; to make comments on. **3.** To treat with attention and civility.

Syn.—To remark; observe; perceive; see; mark; note; mind; regard; heed; mention. See REMARK.

No'tice-a-ble (nō'tĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being noticed.—**No'tice-a-bly**, *adv.*

No'ti-fi-ca'tion (nō'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of notifying. **2.** Notice given in words or writing, or by signs. **3.** The writing which communicates information.

No'ti-fy (nō'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *notifier*, L. *notificare*; *notus* known + *-ficare* to make. See KNOW, and -FY.] **1.** To make known; to declare; to publish. **2.** To give notice to; to apprise.

No'tion (nō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *notio*, fr. *noscere*.] **1.** Mental apprehension; idea; conception. **2.** Sentiment; opinion. **3.** Ingenious device; knickknack. [*Colloq.*] **4.** Inclination; disposition. [*Colloq.*]

No'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas. **2.** Existing in idea only; visionary. **3.** Given to foolish or visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful.—**No'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

No'to-chord (nō'tō-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. νῶτον back + E. *chord*.] (*Anat.*) A cartilagelike rod in the vertebrate embryo, around which the vertebræ and part of the base of the skull are developed.

No-to'ri'e-ty (nō'tō-rī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being notorious.

No-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *notorius* pointing out, making known, fr. *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] Generally known and talked of by the public; evident;—usually in an unfavorable sense.—**No-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**No-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn.—Distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous; celebrated; noted; famous; renowned.

Not'with-stand'ing (nŏt/wĭth-stănd'ĭng), *prep.* [*Not* + *withstanding*, p. pr.] Without prevention or obstruction from or by; in spite of.—*adv.* or *conj.* Nevertheless; however; although.

‖ **Nou'gat'** (no͞o'gȧ'), *n.* [F.] A cake, sweetmeat, or confection made with almonds or other nuts.

Nought (nȧt), *n. & adv.* See NAUGHT.

Noun (noun), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *nomen* name. See NAME.] (*Gram.*) A word used as the designation or appellation of a creature or thing, existing in fact or in thought; a substantive.

Nour'ish (nŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NOURISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NOURISHING.] [OF. *nurir*, *nurrir*, *norir*, *norrir*, fr. L. *nutrire*.] **1.** To feed and cause to grow; to furnish with nutriment. **2.** To support; to maintain. **3.** To encourage; to foster. **4.** To cherish; to comfort. **5.** To educate; to instruct.

Syn.—See NURTURE.

Nour'ish, *v. i.* To promote growth.

Nour'ish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being nourished.

Nour'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that nourishes.

Nour'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of nourishing, or state of being nourished; nutrition. **2.** That which serves to nourish; nutriment; food.

No-va'tion (nō-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *novatio*, fr. *novus* new.] **1.** Innovation. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) A substitution of a new debt or obligation for an old one.

Nov'el (nŏv'ĕl; 92), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus* new.] Of recent origin or introduction; new; hence, out of the ordinary course; unusual; strange.

Syn.—New; recent; modern; fresh; strange; uncommon; rare; unusual.—Everything at its first occurrence is *new*; that is *novel* which is so much out of the ordinary course as to strike us with surprise.

Nov'el, *n.* **1.** That which is new or unusual; a novelty. **2.** A fictitious tale or narrative, professing to be conformed to real life, esp. one exhibiting the working of love. **3.** *pl.* (*Civil Law*) The constitutions supplemental to the Roman-law codes.

Nov'el-ette' (nŏv'ĕl-ĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of NOVEL, *n.*] A short novel.

Nov'el-ist, *n.* A writer of a novel or novels.

Nov'el-ty (-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being novel. **2.** Something novel.

No-vem'ber (nō-vĕm'bẽr), *n.* [L., the ninth month of the old Roman year, from *novem* nine.] The eleventh month of the year.

Nov'e-na-ry (nŏv'ĕ-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the number nine.

No-ven'ni-al (nō-vĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *novennis*; *novem* + *annus* year.] Done or recurring every ninth year.

No-ver'cal (nō-vẽr'*kal*), *a.* [L. *novercalis*, fr. *noverca* stepmother.] Of or pertaining to a stepmother.

Nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, from *novus* new.] **1.** One who is new in any business, profession, or calling; beginner; tyro. **2.** One newly received into the church; a new convert. **3.** (*Eccl.*) One who enters a religious house as a probationist.

No-vi'ti-ate (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-ȧt), *n.* **1.** State or time of being a novice. **2.** A novice.

Now (nou), *adv.* [OE. *nou*, *nu*, AS. *nū*, *nu*; akin to G. *nu*, *nun*, Icel. *nū*, L. *nunc*, Gr. *νύ*, *νῦν*, Skr. *nu*, *nū*.] **1.** At the present time; at this moment. **2.** Very lately; not long ago. **3.** At a particular time referred to. **4.** In present circumstances; things being as they are or as stated to be;—hence, used as a connective particle, to introduce an inference or an explanation.

Now, *n.* The present time or moment; the present.

Now'a-days' (nou'ȧ-dāz'), *adv.* [For *now on* (OE. *an*) *days*. See A-, 1.] In these days; at the present time.

No'way' (nō'wā'), **No'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* [See -s, adv. suff.] In no manner or degree; not at all.

Now'el (nō'ĕl), *n.* [F. *noyau*, prop., a kernel. See NEWEL a post.] (*Founding*) (*a*) The core of a mold for casting a hollow object. (*b*) The bottom part of a mold or of a flask.

No'where' (nō'hwâr'), *adv.* Not anywhere.

No'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Not in any manner or degree.

Nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *noxius*, fr. *noxa* harm; akin to *nocere* to harm, hurt.] Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; injurious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious.—**Nox'ious-ly**, *adv.*—**Nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

Syn.—See NOISOME.

‖ **Noy'au'** (nwä'yō'), *n.* [F., prop., kernel. See NEWEL post.] A cordial of brandy, etc., flavored with the kernel of the bitter almond, or of the peach stone, etc.

Noz'zle (nŏz'z'l), *n.* [A dim. of NOSE.] Nose; snout; hence, a projecting vent of anything.

Nub (nŭb), *n.* A jag; knob; also, point or gist, as of a story. [*Colloq.*]

Nub'bin (-bĭn), *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize or corn. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Nu'bile (nū'bĭl), *a.* [L. *nubilis*, fr. *nubere* to marry.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable.

Nu'ca-ment (nū'kȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *nucamenta* fir cones, fr. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] (*Bot.*) A catkin or ament.

Nu'ca-men-ta'ceous (-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Nutlike in structure or in being indehiscent; bearing one-seeded nutlike fruits.

Nu'cle-al (nū'klē-*al*), **Nu'cle-ar** (nū'klē-ẽr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a nucleus.

Nu'cle-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To gather, as about a nucleus.

Nu'cle-ole (-ōl), *n.* A nucleolus.

Nu-cle'o-lus (-klē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *nucleus*.] **1.** A little nucleus. **2.** (*Biol.*) A small, rounded body in the nucleus of a cell or a protozoan.

Nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. NUCLEUSES (-ĕz), L. NUCLEI (-ī). [L., a kernel, dim. fr. *nux*, *nucis*, nut.] **1.** A kernel; hence, a central mass or point about which matter is gathered; the central or material portion;—both lit. and fig. **2.** (*Biol.*) A body (sometimes termed the *endoplast*), usually spheroidal, in a cell or a protozoan, distinguished from the surrounding protoplasm by a difference in refrangibility and in behavior towards chemical reagents.

Nu-da'tion (nū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nudatio*, deriv. of *nudus* nude.] Act of stripping, or making bare or naked.

Nude (nūd), *a.* [L. *nudus*. See NAKED.] **1.** Bare;

naked; unclothed; undraped. **2.** (*Law*) Not based on a consideration. — **Nude'ly** (nūd'lȳ), *adv.* — **Nude'ness**, *n.*

Nudge (nŭj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NUDGED (nŭjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUDGING.] [Etym. uncertain.] To touch gently, to call attention or convey an intimation.

Nudge, *n.* A gentle push, or jog, as with the elbow.

Nu'di-ty (nū'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being nude; nakedness. **2.** That which is nude; naked part; esp., in art, a representation of a naked person.

Nu'ga-to-ry (nū'gȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, fr. *nugari* to trifle, *nugae* jests, trifles.] **1.** Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant. **2.** Of no force; ineffectual.

Nug'get (nŭg'gĕt), *n.* [Earlier *niggot*, prob. for *nigot*, *an ingot*.] Lump; esp., a native lump of precious metal.

Nui'sance (nū'sans), *n.* [OF. *noisance*, *nuisance*, fr. L. *nocentia* guilt, fr. *nocere* to hurt, harm; akin to *necare* to kill.] That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious.

Null (nŭl), *a.* [L. *nullus* not any, none; *ne* not + *ullus* any, a dim. of *unus* one.] Of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid; void; useless.

Nul'li-fi-ca'tion (nŭl'lĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A nullifying.

Nul'li-fi'er (nŭl'lĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who nullifies, or maintains the right of a party to a contract to nullify it.

Nul'li-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NULLIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NULLIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *nullificare*; *nullus* none + *-ficare* to make. See NULL, *a.*; -FY.] To make void or invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

Syn. — To revoke; annul; cancel. See ABOLISH.

Nul'li-ty (nŭl'lĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being null; nothingness. **2.** That which is null.

Numb (nŭm), *a.* [OE. *nume*, *nome*, prop., seized, taken, p. p. of *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*, p. p. *numen*.] Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; rendered torpid; benumbed; insensible.

Numb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NUMBED (nŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUMBING (nŭm'ĭng).] To make numb; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to benumb; to stupefy.

Num'ber (nŭm'bẽr), *n.* [F. *nombre*, L. *numerus*; akin to E. *nomad*.] **1.** That which admits of being counted or reckoned; a unit, or an aggregate of units. **2.** A collection of many individuals; a multitude; many. **3.** A numeral; a word or character denoting a number. **4.** Numerousness. **5.** State or quality of being numerable or countable. **6.** Quantity, regarded as an aggregate. **7.** That which is regulated by count; poetic measure; hence, poetry, verse; — chiefly used in the plural. **8.** (*Gram.*) The distinction of objects, as one, or more than one, expressed (usually) by a difference in the form of a word. **9.** (*Math.*) Numerical value.

Num'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NUMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUMBERING.] **1.** To count; to reckon; to enumerate. **2.** To reckon as one of a collection or multitude. **3.** To give or apply a number or numbers to. **4.** To amount to; to consist of in units.

Syn. — To count; enumerate; calculate; tell.

Num'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who numbers.

Num'ber-less, *a.* Innumerable; countless.

Num'bers (-bẽrz), *n., pl.* of NUMBER. The fourth book of the Pentateuch, containing the census of the Hebrews.

Num'bles (nŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* See NOMBLES.

Numb'ness (nŭm'nĕs), *n.* State of being numb.

Nu'mer-a-ble (nū'mẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enumerated or counted.

Nu'mer-al (-*al*), *a.* [L. *numeralis*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, number or numerals. **2.** Expressing number. — *n.* A character or word used to express a number. — **Nu'mer-al-ly**, *adv.*

Nu'mer-a-ry (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Belonging to a certain number; counting as one of a collection or body.

Nu'mer-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NUMERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUMERATING (-ā'tĭng).] [L. *numerare*, p. p. *-atus*.] (*Arith.*) To divide off and read according to the rules of numeration. [or numerating.]

Nu'mer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of numbering or numerating.

☞ According to the "English" system of numeration, the billion is a million of millions, and each higher denomination is a million times the one preceding, etc.; according to the system of the U. S. and of Continental Europe, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

Nu'mer-a'tor (nū'mẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who numbers. **2.** (*Math.*) The term in a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken; — in a vulgar fraction, the term above a line; in a decimal fraction, the number which follows the decimal point.

Nu-mer'ic (nū-mĕr'ĭk), } *a.* Belonging to number;
Nu-mer'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } denoting number; expressed by numbers. — **Nu-mer'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Nu'mer-ous (nū'mẽr-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of a great number of units or individual objects; being many. — **Nu'mer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Nu'mer-ous-ness**, *n.*

Nu'mis-mat'ic (nū'mĭz-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *numisma*,
Nu'mis-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-*kal*), } *nomisma*, a coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* thing sanctioned by usage, current coin, fr. *νομίζειν* to introduce a usage, fr. *νόμος* usage. See NOMAD.] Of or pert. to coins; relating to numismatics.

Nu'mis-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The historical science of coins and medals. [numismatics.]

Nu-mis'ma-tist (nū-mĭz'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in

Nu-mis'ma-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* A numismatist.

Nu-mis'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [L. *numisma*, *-atis* + *-logy*.] Numismatics.

Num'ma-ry (nŭm'mȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *nummarius*, fr. *nummus* coin.] Of or relating to coins or money.

Num'mu-lar (-mū-lẽr), } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to
Num'mu-la-ry (-lȧ-rȳ), } coin or money; pecuniary. **2.** Resembling a coin; coin-shaped.

Num'mu-la'tion (nŭm'mū-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) The arrangement of the red blood corpuscles in rouleaux.

‖ **Num'mu-lite** (-līt), *n.* (*Paleon.*) Any one of a genus of extinct Tertiary Foraminifera, having flat, round shells.

Nummulite. *a* Side view, with part of shell removed. *b* Section.

Num'skull (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* [*Numb* + *skull*.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Nun (nŭn), *n.* [AS. *nunne*, fr. L. *nonna* nun, *nonnus* monk; of unknown origin.] **1.** A woman devoted to a religious life, who lives in a convent under the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. **2.** A white variety of domestic pigeons.

Nun'chion (nŭn'chŭn), *n.* [OE. *nonechenche*, for *noneschenche*, prop., a noon drink; *none*, E. *noon* + *schenchen*, *schenken*, *skinken*, to pour, AS. *scencan*.] A portion of food taken at or after noon, usually between full meals; a luncheon.

Nun'ci-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* NUNCIOS (-shĭ-ōz). [It. *nunzio*, *nuncio*, fr. L. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, messenger.] **1.** A messenger. [*Obs.*] **2.** The permanent official representative of the pope at a foreign court or seat of government.

Nun'cu-pate (nŭn'kū-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *nuncupare*, p. p. *-atus*.] To proclaim formally. [*Obs.*]

Nun-cu'pa-tive (nŭn-kū'pȧ-tĭv *or* nŭn'kū-pā'tĭv), *a.* Oral; not written.

Nuncupative will *or* **testament**, a will or testament made by word of mouth only, before witnesses.

Nun-cu'pa-to-ry (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Nuncupative; oral.

Nun'di-nal (nŭn'dĭ-nal), } *a.* [L. *nundinalis*, *nundi-*
Nun'di-na-ry (-nȧ-rȳ), } *narius*, deriv. of *novem* nine + *dies* day.] Of or pertaining to a fair, or to a market day, which among the Romans returned every nine days (every eight days by our reckoning).

Nun'ner-y (nŭn'nẽr-ȳ), *n.* A house in which nuns reside; a convent. [low water lily.]

‖ **Nu'phar** (nū'fär), *n.* [Per. *nūfar*.] (*Bot.*) The yel-

Nup'tial (nŭp'shal), *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, fr. *nuptiae* marriage, fr. *nubere*, *nuptum*, prop., to cover, to veil, hence, to marry, as the head of the bride was covered with a veil.] Of or pertaining to marriage; done or used at a wedding. — *n.* Marriage; wedding; — now only in *pl.*

Nur, *n.*, **Nurl**, *v. t.* See KNUR, KNURL.

Nurse (nûrs), *n.* [OF. *nurrice*, fr. L. *nutricia*, prop. fem. of *nutricius* that nourishes; akin to *nutrix*, *-icis*, nurse, fr. *nutrire* to nourish.] **1.** One who nourishes, tends, or brings up; one who has the care of young children, or of the sick or infirm; esp., a woman who suckles an infant not her own. **2.** One that brings up, rears, causes to grow, trains, fosters, or the like.

Nurse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NURSED (nûrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NURSING.] **1.** To nourish; to cherish; to foster. **2.** To nourish at the breast; to take care of; to attend upon, esp. in sickness. **3.** To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase. [children.]

Nurse'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A girl employed to attend

Nurs'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Act of nursing. [*Obs.*] **2.** The place, or apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care of children. **3.** A place where young trees, shrubs, vines, etc., are propagated for transplanting. Also used fig.

Nurs'er-y-man (-măn), *n.* One who cultivates or keeps a nursery for trees, etc.

Nurs'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One who, or that which, is nursed; an infant; a fondling.

Nur'ture (nûr'tûr; 135), *n.* [OF. *norriture*, *norreture*, fr. L. *nutritura* a nursing. See NOURISH.] **1.** Act of nourishing or nursing; tender care; education; training. **2.** That which nourishes; food; diet.

Nur'ture (nûr'tûr ; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nurtured (-tûrd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nurturing.] **1.** To feed ; to nourish. **2.** To educate ; to bring or train up.

Syn. — To nourish ; nurse ; cherish ; tend. — *Nourish* denotes to supply with food, or cause to grow. To *nurture* is to train up with a fostering care, like that of a mother. To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear ; to love.

Nut (nŭt), *n.* [AS. *hnutu ;* akin to G. *nuss.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fruit consisting of a hard and indehiscent shell inclosing a kernel. **2.** A block or small piece of metal, provided with an internal or female screw thread, used on a bolt, or screw.

Nut tree, a tree that bears nuts.

Nut for a Bolt.

Nut, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nutted (-tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nutting.] To gather nuts.

Nu'tant (nū'tant), *a.* [L. *nutans,* p. pr., deriv. of *nuere* to nod.] Nodding ; having the top bent downward.

Nu-ta'tion (nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of nodding. **2.** (*Astron.*) A slight libratory motion of the earth's axis, which varies its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic. **3.** The motion of a flower in keeping turned toward the sun.

Nut'-brown' (nŭt'broun'), *a.* Brown as an old nut.

Nut'crack'er (-krăk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for cracking nuts. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A European bird that feeds on nuts.

European Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).

Nut'gall' (-gąl'), *n.* A more or less round gall resembling a nut, esp. one of those produced on the oak.

Nut'hatch' (-hăch'), *n.* [OE. *nuthake.* See 2d Hack.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of birds of the family *Sittidæ,* and mostly of the genus *Sitta.* The nuthatches have sharp beaks, long wings, and short, rather square-tipped tails.

Nut'hook' (-hōōk'), *n.* **1.** A hook at the end of a pole used in gathering nuts. **2.** A thief who steals by means of a hook ; also, a bailiff who hooks or seizes malefactors.

Nut'meg (-mĕg), *n.* [OE. *notemuge ; note* nut + OF. *muge* musk, of the same origin as E. *musk.*] (*Bot.*) The kernel of the fruit of the nutmeg tree, a native of the Molucca Islands.

Nu'tri-a (nū'trĭ-ą), *n.* [Sp. *nutria* an otter, fr. L. *lutra, lytra.*] The fur of the coypu.

Nu'tri-ent (nū'trĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *nutriens,* p. pr. of *nutrire.* See Nourish.] Nutritious ; promoting growth. — *n.* Any substance which has nutritious qualities.

Nu'tri-ment (nū'trĭ-ment), *n.* **1.** That which nourishes ; food ; aliment. **2.** That which promotes growth.

Nu'tri-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Nutritious.

Nu-tri'tion (nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Physiol.*) In the broadest sense, a process or series of processes by which the normal condition of life and growth of the living organism as a whole (or of its component parts or organs) is maintained. **2.** (*Physiol.*) In a more limited sense, the process by which the living tissues take up, from the blood, matters necessary either for their repair or for the performance of their healthy functions. **3.** That which nourishes ; nutriment.

Nu-tri'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *nutricius, nutritius.* See Nurse.] Nourishing ; promoting growth ; alimental. — **Nu-tri'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Nu-tri'tious-ness,** *n.*

Nu'tri-tive (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the process of nutrition. **2.** Having the quality of nourishing ; nutritious. — **Nu'tri-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Nu'tri-tive-ness,** *n.*

Nut'shell' (nŭt'shĕl'), *n.* **1.** The shell of a nut. **2.** Hence, a thing of little compass, or of little value.

To be, *or* lie, in a nutshell, to be within a small compass.

Nut'ty (nŭt'tȳ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in nuts. **2.** Having a flavor like that of nuts.

Nux' vom'i-ca (nŭks' vŏm'ĭ-kà). [NL., fr. L. *nux* a nut + *vomere* to vomit.] The seed of an East Indian tree, from which strychnine and brucine are obtained.

Nuz'zle (nŭz'z'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Nuzzled (-z'ld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Nuzzling (-zlĭng).] [See Nurse.] **1.** To nurse. [*Obs.*] **2.** [Perh. for Nestle.] To nestle.

Nuz'zle (nŭz'z'l), *v. i.* [Dim. fr. Nose.] **1.** To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud. **2.** To go with head poised like a swine, with nose down. **3.** [Cf. Nuzzle, *v. t.*] To hide the head ; to nestle.

‖ **Nyc'ta-lo'pi-a** (nĭk'tą-lō'pĭ-ą), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. *νυκτάλωψ* a person affected either with day blindness or with night blindness, and in the former case derived fr. *νύξ, νυκτός,* night + *ὤψ, ὠπός,* eye ; in the latter, fr. *νύξ* + *ἀλαός* blind + *ὤψ.*] (*Med.*) (*a*) A disease of the eye, in consequence of which the patient can see well in a faint light, but not in a strong light ; day blindness. (*b*) Hemeralopia, or night blindness. (*c*) Moonblink.

Nyl'ghau } (nĭl'gą), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *nīlgāw ;* Per.
Nyl'gau } *nīl* blue + *gāw* cow.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, grayish brown antelope of Northern India.

Nymph (nĭmf), *n.* [L. *nympha* nymph, bride, young woman, Gr. *νύμφη.*] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters. **2.** Hence : A lovely young girl ; a maiden. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A chrysalis.

Nymph'al (nĭmf'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs ; nymphean.

Nym-phe'an (nĭm-fē'an), *a.* Of, pert. to, or appropriate to, nymphs.

O.

O (ō). O, the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet, derives its form, value, and name, through the Latin from the Greek O, this letter coming from the Phœnician, and possibly ultimately from the Egyptian. Etymologically, the letter *o* is most closely related to *a, e,* and *u ;* as in E. bone, AS. bān ; E. broke, AS. brecan to break ; E. bore, AS. beran to bear ; E. dove, AS. dūfe ; tone, tune ; number, F. nombre. The letter *o* has several vowel sounds, and is used in several digraphs and diphthongs. See *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 107–129.

O, *n. ; pl.* O's *or* Oes (ōz). **1.** The letter O, or its sound, or something shaped like the letter. **2.** Zero. [*R.*]

O (ō), *interj.* An exclamation of address ; also used to express pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc.

☞ A distinction between the use of *O* and *oh* is insisted upon by some, namely, that *O* should be used only in direct address to a person or personified object ; and that *Oh* (or *oh*) should be used in exclamations where no direct appeal or address is made. The form *O,* however, is, it seems, the one most commonly employed for both uses by modern writers and correctors for the press.

O dear, *and* O dear me ! [corrupted fr. F. *O Dieu !* or It. *O Dio !* O God ! *O Dio mio !* O my God ! *Wyman*], exclamations expressive of various emotions.

Oaf (ōf), *n.* [OE. *auph, aulf,* fr. Icel. *álfr* elf. See Elf.] Orig., an elf's child ; a changeling ; hence, a deformed or foolish child ; a simpleton.

Oaf'ish, *a.* Like an oaf ; simple. — **Oaf'ish-ness,** *n.*

Oak (ōk), *n.* [OE. *oke, ok, ak,* AS. *āc ;* akin to G. *eiche.*] (*Bot.*) Any tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus,* the fruit of which is the acorn ; also, the wood of the tree.

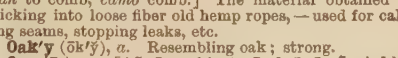
Oak apple, a large, smooth, round oak gall. — To sport one's oak, to be "not at home to visitors," — signified by closing the outer (oaken) door of one's rooms. [*Cant, Eng. Univ.*]

Oak'en (ōk''n), *a.* Made or consisting of oaks or of the wood of oaks.

Oak'um (ōk'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *ācumba ;* pref. *ā-* + *cemban* to comb, *camb* comb.] The material obtained by picking into loose fiber old hemp ropes, — used for calking seams, stopping leaks, etc.

Oak'y (ōk'ȳ), *a.* Resembling oak ; strong.

Oar (ōr), *n.* [AS. *ār ;* akin to Icel. *ár.*] **1.** A kind of long paddle for impelling a boat, worked on a fulcrum called a *rowlock.* **2.** An oarsman ; a rower.



Spoon Oar. *a* Handle ; *b* Loom ; *c* Blade.

Oar, *v. t. & i.* To row.

Oar'lock' (ōr'lŏk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as Rowlock.

Oars'man (ōrz'man), *n.* One who uses, or is skilled in the use of, an oar ; a rower.

Oar'y (ōr'ȳ), *a.* Formed like, or used as, an oar.

O'a-sis (ō'ą-sĭs *or* ō-ā'sĭs), *n. ; pl.* Oases (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ὄασις.*] A fertile or green spot in a waste or desert, esp. in a sandy desert.

Oast (ōst), *n.* [AS. *āst.*] A kiln to dry hops or malt.

Oat (ōt), *n.* [AS. *āta ;* of uncertain origin.] (*Bot.*) A well-known cereal grass and its edible grain ; — commonly used in the *pl.,* and collectively.

Oat'cake' (ōt'kāk'), *n.* A cake made of oatmeal.

Oat'en (ōt'n), *a.* **1.** Consisting of an oat straw or stem. **2.** Made of oatmeal.

Oath (ōth), *n.*; *pl.* **Oaths** (ōthz). [AS. *āð*; akin to G. *eid.*] **1.** A solemn affirmation with an appeal to God for its truth; a solemn affirmation by some sacred object. **2.** A careless and blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred.

Oat'meal' (ōt'mēl'), *n.* Meal made of oats.

Ob- (ŏb-). [L. *ob*, prep. Cf. Epi-.] A prefix signifying *to*, *toward*, *before*, *against*, *reversely*, etc.; also, as a simple intensive; as in *oblige*, to bind to; *obstacle*, something standing before; *object*, lit., to throw against; *obovate*, reversely, or oppositely, ovate. *Ob-* is commonly assimilated before *c*, *f*, *g*, and *p*, to *oc-*, *of-*, *og-*, and *op-*.

‖ **Ob'bli-ga'to** (ŏb'blĭ-gä'tō), *a.* [It., lit., bound.] (*Mus.*) Necessary; — applied to voices or instruments necessary to the just performance of a composition.

Ob-cor'date (ŏb-kôr'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the pointed end.

Obcordate Leaflets of Oxalis.

Ob'du-ra-cy (ŏb'dū-rā-sy), *n.* Quality or state of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart.

Ob'du-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *obduratus*, p. p. of *obdurare* to harden; *ob* (see Ob-) + *durare* to harden, *durus* hard.] **1.** Hardened in feelings, esp. against moral or mollifying influences; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked. **2.** Hard; harsh; rough; intractable. — **Ob'du-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob'du-rate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Firm; unbending; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; impenitent; callous. — *Callous* denotes a deadening of the sensibilities; *hardened* implies a general and settled disregard for the claims of interest, duty, and sympathy; *obdurate* implies an active resistance against the pleadings of compassion and humanity.

O-be'ah (ō-bē'ä), *n.* Same as Obi.

O-be'di-ence (ō-bē'dĭ-ens), *n.* **1.** Act of obeying, or state of being obedient. **2.** Words or acts signifying submission or compliance. **3.** (*Eccl.*) The body of those who submit to a certain authority.

O-be'di-ent (-ent), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *obediens*, *oboediens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *obedire* to obey. See Obey.] Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; submissive to restraint or command. — **O-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Dutiful; respectful; compliant; submissive.

O-bei'sance (ō-bē'sans *or* ō-bā'-), *n.* [F. *obéissance* obedience.] A manifestation of obedience or deference; homage; a bow; a courtesy.

O-bei'sant (-sant), *a.* [F. *obéissant*, p. pr. of *obéir* to obey.] Ready to obey; deferential; submissive.

Ob'e-lisk (ŏb'ē-lĭsk), *n.* [L. *obeliscus*, Gr. ὀβελίσκος, dim. of ὀβελός a spit, a pointed pillar.] **1.** An upright, four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramid. **2.** (*Print.*) See Dagger, *n.*, 2.

O-bese' (ō-bēs'), *a.* [L. *obesus*, that has eaten itself fat, p. p.; *ob* (see Ob-) + *edere* to eat.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy. — **O-bese'ness**, *n.* [obese.

O-bes'i-ty (ō-bĕs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State or quality of being

O-bey' (ō-bā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Obeyed (-bād'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Obeying.] [F. *obéir*, fr. L. *obedire*, *oboedire*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *audire* to hear.] **1.** To execute the commands of; to comply with the orders of. **2.** To submit to the authority of. **3.** To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of.

O-bey', *v. i.* To give obedience.

O-bey'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who yields obedience.

Ob-fus'cate (ŏb-fŭs'kāt), *v. t.* To darken; to obscure; to becloud; hence, to confuse; to bewilder.

Ob'fus-ca'tion (ŏb'fŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of darkening or bewildering; state of being darkened.

O'bi (ō'bĭ), *n.* **1.** A kind of sorcery, practiced by West Indian negroes. **2.** A charm or fetich. [*West Indies*]

O'bit (ō'bĭt *or* ŏb'ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *obitus*, fr. *obire* to go against, (sc. *mortem*) to die; *ob* (see Ob-) + *ire* to go.] **1.** Death; decease; the date of one's death. **2.** A funeral office; obsequies. **3.** A service for the soul of a deceased person on the anniversary of his death.

O-bit'u-al (ō-bĭt'ū-al; 135), *a.* Of or pertaining to obits, or days when obits are celebrated.

O-bit'u-a-ry (-ā-rỹ), *a.* Of or pert. to the death of a person.

O-bit'u-a-ry, *n.* **1.** A biographical sketch or memoir. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A list of the dead, or of days for obits.

Ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Objected; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Objecting.] [L. *objicere*, p. p. *objectus*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To set before; to oppose. [*Obs.*] **2.** To offer in opposition as a criminal charge or by way of accusation or reproach; to adduce as an objection or adverse reason. [objection.

Ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v. i.* To make opposition; to offer

Ob'ject (ŏb'jĕkt), *n.* **1.** That which is put, or which may be regarded as put, in the way of some of the senses; something visible or tangible. **2.** That which is set, or may be regarded as set, before the mind so as to be apprehended or known. **3.** That by or toward which the mind, or any of its activities, is directed; end; aim; motive; final cause. **4.** (*Gram.*) A word, phrase, or clause toward which an action is, or is considered to be, directed.

Object glass, the lens or system of lenses at the end of an optical instrument toward the object. — **Object lesson**, a lesson given by means of illustrative objects.

Ob-jec'tion (ŏb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of objecting. **2.** That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; adverse reason; obstacle; impediment.

Syn. — Exception; difficulty; doubt; scruple.

Ob-jec'tion-a-ble (ŏb-jĕk'shŭn-ä-b'l), *a.* Liable to objection; offensive. — **Ob-jec'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Ob-jec'tive (ŏb-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an object; specif. (*Metaph.*), outward; external; extrinsic. **2.** (*Gram.*) Pertaining to, or designating, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.

Objective point, the point or result to which the operations of an army are directed. Hence, any aim or purpose.

Syn. — Subjective. — *Objective* is applied to things exterior to the mind, and *objects* of its attention: *subjective*, to the operations of the mind itself. Hence, an *objective* motive is some outward thing awakening desire: a *subjective* motive is some internal feeling or propensity. *Objective* views are those governed by outward things; *subjective* views are produced or modified by internal feeling.

Ob-jec'tive, *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) The objective case. **2.** An object glass. **3.** An objective point.

Ob-jec'tive-ly, *adv.* In an objective manner or state.

Ob-jec'tive-ness, *n.* Objectivity.

Ob'jec-tiv'i-ty (ŏb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being objective; character of the object or of the objective.

Ob'ject-less, *a.* Having no object; purposeless.

Ob-ject'or (ŏb-jĕkt'ẽr), *n.* One who objects.

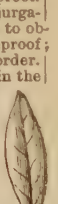
Ob-jur'gate (ŏb-jûr'gāt), *v. t.* [L. *objurgare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *jurgare* to quarrel, scold, fr. *jus* court.] To chide; to reprove. [ting; reproof.

Ob'jur-ga'tion (ŏb'jŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of objurga-

Ob-jur'ga-to-ry (ŏb-jûr'gä-tō-rỹ), *a.* Designed to objurgate or chide; containing or expressing reproof; culpatory. [reversed order.

Ob-lan'ce-o-late (-lăn'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Lanceolate in the

Ob-late' (ŏb-lāt' *or* ŏb'lāt), *a.* [L. *oblatus*, used as p. p. of *offerre* to bring forward, offer, dedicate; *ob* (see Ob-) + *latus* borne. See Tolerate.] **1.** (*Geom.*) Flattened or depressed at the poles. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Offered up; devoted; consecrated.



Oblanceolate Leaf.

Ob-la'tion (ŏb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See Oblate.] **1.** Act of offering, or of making an offering. **2.** An offering; a sacrifice; hence, a contribution.

Ob'li-gate (ŏb'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Obligated (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Obligating.] [L. *obligare*, p. p. *-atus*. See Oblige.] **1.** To bring or place under obligation. **2.** To bind to any act of duty or courtesy by a formal pledge.

Ob'li-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of obligating. **2.** That which obligates or constrains; the binding power of a promise, contract, oath, or vow, or of law, or of moral duty. **3.** Any act or condition by which a person becomes bound to do or forbear something. **4.** State of being obligated or bound; state of being indebted for a favor or kindness. **5.** (*Law*) A bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for nonfulfillment.

‖ **Ob'li-ga'to** (ŏb'lĭ-gä'tō), *a.* [It.] See Obbligato.

Ob'li-ga-to-ry (ŏb'lĭ-gä-tō-rỹ), *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing obligation; requiring performance or forbearance.

O-blige' (ō-blīj'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Obliged (ō-blījd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Obliging (ō-blī'jĭng).] [OF. *obligier*, L. *obligare*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to put under obligation to do or forbear something. **2.** To bind by some favor rendered; hence, to do a favor to; to please; to gratify; to accommodate.

Ob'li-gee' (ŏb'lĭ-jē'), *n.* The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given.

O-bli'ger (ō-blī'jẽr), *n.* One who obliges.

O-bli'ging (-jĭng), *a.* Putting under obligation; disposed to oblige or do favors; hence, helpful; civil; kind. — **O-bli'ging-ly**, *adv.* — **O-bli'ging-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Civil; complaisant; courteous; kind. — One is

kind who desires to see others happy; one is *complaisant* who endeavors to make them so in social intercourse by attentions calculated to please; one who is *obliging* performs some actual service, or has the disposition to do so.

Ob'li-gor' (ŏb'lĭ-gôr'), *n.* The person who binds himself, or gives his bond to another.

Ob-lique' (ŏb-lēk' *or* -līk'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *obliquus*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *liquis* oblique.] **1.** Not erect or perpendicular; slanting; inclined. **2.** Not straightforward; indirect; hence, perverse; disingenuous; sinister. **3.** Not direct in descent; collateral. — **Ob-lique'ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-lique'ness**, *n.*

Oblique Lines.

Oblique case (*Gram.*), any case except the nominative.

Ob-lique', *v. i.* **1.** To deviate from a perpendicular line. **2.** (*Mil.*) To march in a direction oblique to the line of the column or platoon. [tion of being oblique.

Ob-liq'ui-ty (-lĭk'wĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality, state, or rela-

Ob-lit'er-ate (ŏb-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Obliterated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Obliterating.] [L. *obliterare*, p. p. *-atus*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *litera*, *littera*, letter.] To erase or blot out, as a writing; hence, to efface or destroy.

Ob-lit'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of obliterating, or state of being obliterated; effacement; extinction.

Ob-liv'i-on (ŏb-lĭv'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *oblivio*, akin to *oblivisci* to forget.] **1.** Act of forgetting, or state of being forgotten; forgetfulness. **2.** Amnesty.

Syn. — See Forgetfulness.

Ob-liv'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness. **2.** Evincing oblivion; forgetful. — **Ob-liv'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-liv'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ob'long (ŏb'lŏng; 115), *a.* [L. *oblongus*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *longus* long.] Having greater length than breadth, esp. when rectangular. — *n.* An oblong figure. — **Ob'long-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob'long-ness**, *n.*

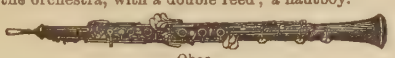
Ob'long-ish (ŏb'lŏng-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat oblong.

Ob'lo-quy (ŏb'lȯ-kwȳ), *n.* [L. *obloquium*, fr. *obloqui* to speak against; *ob* (see Ob-) + *loqui* to speak.] Censorious speech; language that casts contempt on men or their actions.

Syn. — Reproach; odium; censure; contumely; gainsaying; reviling; calumny; slander; detraction.

Ob-nox'ious (ŏb-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* (L. *obnoxius*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *noxius* hurtful. See Noxious.] **1.** Subject; liable; amenable; — with *to*. **2.** Liable to censure; exposed to punishment; blameworthy. **3.** Offensive; odious. — **Ob-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

O'boe (ō'boi *or* ō'bō-ā), *n.* [It., fr. F. *hautbois*. See Hautboy.] (*Mus.*) One of the higher wind instruments in the orchestra, with a double reed; a hautboy.



Oboe.

O'bo-ist (ō'bō-ĭst), *n.* A performer on the oboe.

Ob'o-lus (ŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Oboli (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ὀβολός.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) (*a*) A small silver coin of Athens, worth about three cents. (*b*) An ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm.

Obovate Leaf.

Ob-o'vate (ŏb-ō'vât), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *ovate*.] (*Bot.*) Ovate with the narrow end downward.

Ob-scene' (ŏb-sēn'), *a.* [L. *obscenus*, *obscaenus*, *obscoenus*, ill looking, filthy.] **1.** Offensive to chastity or modesty; indecent; impure; lewd. **2.** Foul; filthy; disgusting. — **Ob-scene'ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-scene'ness**, *n.*

Ob-scen'i-ty (ŏb-sĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being obscene; that which is obscene; lewdness.

Ob-scur'ant (ŏb-skūr'ant), *n.* [L. *obscurans*, p. pr.] One who obscures; one who prevents enlightenment, or hinders the progress of knowledge.

Ob-scur'ant-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or the principles of the obscurants.

Ob-scur'ant-ist, *n.* Same as Obscurant.

Ob'scu-ra'tion (ŏb'skū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of obscuring; state of being obscured.

Ob-scure' (ŏb-skūr'), *a.* [*Compar.* Obscurer (-ẽr); *superl.* Obscurest.] [L. *obscurus*, orig., covered; *ob* (see Ob-) + a root probably meaning, to cover.] **1.** Covered over; destitute of light or imperfectly illuminated; dusky; dim. **2.** Of or pertaining to darkness or night; inconspicuous to the sight; hence, remote; retired; unnoticed. **3.** Not noticeable; humble; mean. **4.** Not easily understood; not plain; not simple or legible; abstruse. **5.** Not distinct; clouded; imperfect.

Syn. — Dark; darksome; shadowy; misty; intricate; difficult; mysterious; unknown; indistinct.

Ob-scure' (ŏb-skūr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Obscured (-skūrd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Obscuring.] To render obscure; to darken; to hide; to make less visible, intelligible, legible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

Ob-scure'ly, *adv.* In an obscure manner.

Ob-scure'ment (-ment), *n.* Obscuration.

Ob-scure'ness, *n.* Obscurity.

Ob-scur'er (ŏb-skūr'ẽr), *n.* One who obscures.

Ob-scu'ri-ty (ŏb-skū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being obscure.

Syn. — See Darkness.

Ob'se-crate (ŏb'sẽ-krāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Obsecrated (-krā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Obsecrating.] [L. *obsecrare*, p. p. *-atus*, prop., to ask on religious grounds; *ob* (see Ob-) + *sacrare* to declare as sacred, from *sacer* sacred.] To beseech; to supplicate. [*R.*]

Ob'se-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* Act of obsecrating.

Ob-se'qui-ous (ŏb-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obsequiosus*, fr. *obsequium* compliance, fr. *obsequi* to be complaint; *ob* (see Ob-) + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Compliant. [*Obs.*] **2.** Compliant to excess; servile; cringing; fawning. **3.** [See Obsequy.] Funereal. [*R.*] — **Ob-se'qui-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-se'qui-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ob'se-quy (ŏb'sẽ-kwȳ), *n.* [L. *obsequiae*, pl., funeral rites, fr. *obsequi*. See Obsequious.] The last duty or service to a person, rendered after death; hence, a rite or ceremony pertaining to burial; — now only in *pl.*

Ob-serv'a-ble (ŏb-zẽrv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy or capable of being observed; discernible; noticeable. — **Ob-serv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ob-serv'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ob-serv'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of observing or noticing with attention; a heeding. **2.** An act or ceremony, as of worship; form; practice; custom.

Syn. — Observation. — *Observance* denotes especially a strict or formal keeping or heeding, as of some rite or ceremony; *observation* denotes especially careful or attentive consideration or notice, as of some fact or passing event; and, also, the result thereof, as a remark.

Ob-serv'ant (-ant), *a.* **1.** Observing; taking notice; watchful; attentive. **2.** Submissively attentive; regardful; mindful. — **Ob-serv'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Ob'ser-va'tion (ŏb'zẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or faculty of observing or taking notice; technically, act of noting for scientific purposes some fact or occurrence; also, the expression of the result. **2.** The result of observing; view; conclusion; judgment. **3.** Hence: An expression of such judgment; remark; comment.

To take an observation (*Naut.*), to ascertain the altitude of a heavenly body, with a view to finding a vessel's place.

Syn. — Notice; attention; note. See Observance.

Ob-serv'a-to-ry (ŏb-zẽrv'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* **1.** A place or building for making scientific observations, esp. on the heavenly bodies. **2.** A place commanding a wide view.

Ob-serve' (ŏb-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Observed (-zẽrvd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Observing.] [L. *observare*, *observatum*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *servare* to save, keep, heed. See Serve.] **1.** To take notice of by appropriate conduct; to keep; to heed; to comply with. **2.** To notice with care; to see; to watch; to discover. **3.** To express as what has been noticed; to utter as a remark.

Ob-serve', *v. i.* **1.** To take notice; to attend. **2.** To make a comment or remark; to comment.

Syn. — See Remark.

Ob-serv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who observes.

Ob-serv'ing, *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually attentive to what passes. — **Ob-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ob-sess' (ŏb-sĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *obsidere*, p. p. *obsessus*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *sedere* to sit.] To besiege; to beset; to harass from without; — said esp. of evil spirits.

Ob-ses'sion (ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* State of being obsessed.

Ob-sid'i-an (ŏb-sĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* [L. *Obsidianus lapis*, so named, according to Pliny, after one *Obsidius*.] (*Min.*) A kind of glass produced by volcanoes.

Ob-sid'i-o-nal (-ō-nal), *a.* [L. *obsidionalis*. See Obsess.] Of or pertaining to a siege.

Ob'so-les'cence (ŏb'sō-lĕs'sens), *n.* State or quality of being obsolescent.

Ob'so-les'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *obsolescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *obsolescere* to fall into disuse; *ob* (see Ob-) + *solere* to use.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete.

Ob'so-lete (ŏb'sō-lēt), *a.* [L. *obsoletus*, p. p.] **1.** No longer in use; neglected. **2.** (*Biol.*) Not very distinct; rudimental. — **Ob'so-lete-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob'so-lete-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Ancient; disused; neglected. See Ancient.

Ob'sta-cle (ŏb'stȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *obstaculum*, fr. *obstare* to withstand, oppose; *ob* (see Ob-) + *stare* to stand.] That which stands in the way, or opposes; a hindrance; an obstruction, physical or moral.

Syn. — Impediment; difficulty. See Obstruction.

Ob-stet'ric (ŏb-stĕt'rĭk), } *a.* [*L. obstetricius*, fr. *ob-*
Ob-stet'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } *stetrix, -icis*, a midwife, fr. *obstare* to stand before.] Of or pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed.

Ob'ste-tri'cian (ŏb'stĕ-trĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur.

Ob-stet'rics (ŏb-stĕt'rĭks), *n.* The science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in childbirth.

Ob'sti-na-cy (ŏb'stĭ-nā-sy), *n.* State or quality of being obstinate; unyielding disposition; stubbornness.

Syn.—Pertinacity; firmness; resoluteness; inflexibility; persistency; perverseness; contumacy.—*Pertinacity* emphasizes adherence to a thing, aim, etc.; *obstinacy* emphasizes resistance to persuasion, attack, etc.

Ob'sti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *obstinatus*, p. p. of *obstinare* to persist in; *ob* (see Ob-) + a word from the root of *stare* to stand.] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; stubborn; pertinacious; headstrong. **2.** Not easily subdued, removed, or cured.—**Ob'sti-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**Ob'sti-nate-ness**, *n.*

Syn.—Inflexible; immovable; persistent; opinionated; unyielding; refractory; contumacious. See Stubborn.

Ob-strep'er-ous (ŏb-strĕp'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, from *obstrepere* to make a noise at; *ob* (see Ob-) + *strepere* to make a noise.] Attended by, or making, a loud and tumultuous noise; clamorous; vociferous.—**Ob-strep'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**Ob-strep'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ob-struct' (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Obstructed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Obstructing.] [L. *obstruere*, p. p. *-structus*; *ob* against (see Ob-) + *struere* to pile up.] **1.** To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to put an obstacle or impediments in. **2.** To hinder from passing; to stop; to impede; to retard.

Syn.—To bar; barricade; stop; arrest; check; interrupt; clog; choke; impede; retard; embarrass; oppose.

Ob-struct'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who obstructs or hinders.

Ob-struc'tion (ŏb-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed. **2.** That which obstructs or impedes.

Syn.—Obstacle; bar; barrier; impediment; clog; check; hindrance.—An *obstacle* is something standing in the way; an *obstruction* is something put in the way. *Obstacle* implies more fixedness and is the stronger word.

Ob-struc'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Act or policy of obstructing progress.—**Ob-struc'tion-ist**, *n.* [*Recent*]

Ob-struct'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to obstruct.—*n.* An obstructive person or thing.—**Ob-struct'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Ob'stru-ent (ŏb'stru-ent), *a.* [L. *obstruens*, p. pr. See Obstruct.] Causing obstruction; blocking up.

Ob-tain' (ŏb-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Obtained (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Obtaining.] [F. *obtenir*, L. *obtinere*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *tenere* to hold.] To get hold of by effort; to procure; to acquire, in any way.

Syn.—To attain; gain; procure; acquire; win; earn.—The idea of *getting* is common to all these terms. To *gain* is to get by striving; and also to get an additional good or advantage in any way, as by chance. To *obtain* implies desire for possession, and some effort to achieve it. To *acquire* is more limited. We *acquire* what comes to us gradually in the regular exercise of our abilities, while we *obtain* what comes in any way, if we desire it.

Ob-tain', *v. i.* To become held; to be in the state of something gained or established; to subsist; to prevail.

Ob-tain'a-ble (-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being obtained.

Ob-tain'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who obtains.

Ob-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of obtaining.

Ob-test' (ŏb-tĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *obtestari*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *testari* to witness, fr. *testis* a witness.] **1.** To call to witness. [*R.*] **2.** To supplicate. [*R.*]

Ob-trude' (ŏb-trụd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Obtruded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Obtruding.] [L. *obtrudere, obtrusum*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *trudere* to thrust. See Threat.] **1.** To thrust impertinently or unwarrantably. **2.** To urge unduly or against the will.

Ob-trude', *v. i.* To thrust one's self upon a company or upon attention; to intrude.

Syn.—To intrude.—*Intrude* implies less of boldness and assurance than *obtrude*; one may be unconscious that he is *intruding*, but not that he is *obtruding*, as the latter implies a determination to thrust one's self, remarks, opinions, etc., upon others.

Ob-trud'er (-trụd'ĕr), *n.* One who obtrudes.

Ob-tru'sion (ŏb-trụ'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of obtruding. **2.** That which is obtruded.

Ob tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Disposed to obtrude; forward; intrusive.—**Ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**Ob-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ob-tund' (ŏb-tŭnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Obtunded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Obtunding.] [L. *obtundere, obtusum*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *tundere* to strike or beat.] To dull; to blunt; to deaden; to quell. [*Archaic*]

Ob-tuse' (ŏb-tūs'), *a.* [*Compar.* Obtuser (-ĕr); *superl.* Obtusest.] [L. *obtusus*, p. p. See Obtund.] **1.** Not pointed or acute; blunt;—said esp. of angles greater than a right angle. **2.** Dull; stupid. **3.** Dull; deadened; as, *obtuse* sound.—**Ob-tuse'ly**, *adv.*—**Ob-tuse'ness**, *n.*

Ob-tuse'-an'gled (-ăn'g'ld), } *a.* Having an ob-
Ob-tuse'-an'gu-lar (-ăn'gŭ-lĕr), } tuse angle.

Ob-verse' (ŏb-vĕrs'), *a.* [L. *obversus*, p. p. of *obvertere*. See Obvert.] Having the base, or end next the attachment, narrower than the top, as a leaf.

Ob'verse (ŏb'vĕrs), *n.* **1.** The face of a coin or medal having the chief image or inscription upon it. **2.** Anything necessarily involved in, or answering to, another.

Ob-verse'ly (ŏb-vĕrs'lў), *adv.* In an obverse manner.

Ob-ver'sion (ŏb-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of turning toward or downward. **2.** (*Logic*) Act of immediate inference, by which we deny the opposite of anything.

Ob-vert' (ŏb-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [L. *obvertere; ob* (see Ob-) + *vertere* to turn.] To turn toward.

Ob'vi-ate (ŏb'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Obviated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Obviating.] [L. *obviare; ob* (see Ob-) + *viare* to go, fr. *via* way.] To intercept; to remove from the way or path.

Ob'vi-a'tion (ŏb'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of obviating, or state of being obviated.

Ob'vi-ous (ŏb'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obvius; ob* (see Ob-) + *via* way.] **1.** Opposing; hence, exposed. [*Obs.*] **2.** Easily discovered, seen, or understood; readily perceived; apparent.—**Ob'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**Ob'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn.—Plain; clear; evident. See Manifest.

Ob'vo-lute (ŏb'vŏ-lūt), } *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, p. p. of *ob-*
Ob'vo-lu'ted (-lū'tĕd), } *volvere* to wrap round; *ob* + *volvere* to roll.] Overlapping; contorted; convolute.

Oc-ca'sion (ŏk-kā'zhŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *occasio*, fr. *occidere, occasum*, to fall down; *ob* (see Ob-) + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** A happening or coming to pass; hence, occurrence; incident. **2.** A favorable opportunity. **3.** Accidental or incidental cause. **4.** Need; exigency; requirement; necessity. **5.** A reason or excuse; persuasion.

On occasion, in case of need; as convenience requires.

Syn.—Need; incident; use. See Opportunity.

Oc-ca'sion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Occasioned (-zhŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Occasioning.] To give occasion to; to cause; to produce; to induce.

Oc-ca'sion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pert. to an occasion or to occasions; not regular; casual; incidental.

Oc-ca'sion-al-ly (ŏk-kā'zhŭn-al-lў), *adv.* In an occasional manner; on occasion; not regularly.

Oc-ca'sion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One that occasions.

Oc-ca'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [L. *occasivus*, deriv. of *occidere*. See Occasion.] Of or pert. to the setting sun; western.

Oc'ci-dent (ŏk'sĭ-dent), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *occidere*. See Occasion.] The place or direction where the sun last appears in the evening; the west; specif., Europe as opposed to Asia; also, the Western hemisphere.

Oc'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the occident, or west; western.

Oc-cip'i-tal (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* Of or pert. to the occiput.

Oc'ci-put (ŏk'sĭ-pŭt), *n.*; *pl.* L. Occipita (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tà), E. Occiputs. [L., fr. *ob* (see Ob-) + *caput* head.] (*Anat.*) The back, or posterior, part of the head or skull.

Oc-clude' (ŏk-klūd'), *v. t.* [L. *occludere, occlusum*; *ob* (see Ob-) + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To close. [*R.*] **2.** (*Chem.*) To take in and retain; to absorb.

Oc-clu'sion (ŏk-klū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of occluding, or state of being occluded.

Oc-cult' (ŏk-kŭlt'), *a.* [L. *occultus*, p. p. of *occulere* to cover up, hide; *ob* (see Ob-) + a root prob. akin to E. *hell.*] Hidden from the eye or the understanding; invisible; secret; concealed; unknown.

Oc-cult', *v. t.* To eclipse; to hide from sight.

Oc'cul-ta'tion (ŏk'kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Astron.*) The hiding of a heavenly body by the intervention of some other heavenly body. **2.** Fig.: State of being occult.

Oc-cult'ly, *adv.* In an occult manner.

Oc'cult-ness, *n.* State or quality of being occult.

Oc'cu-pan-cy (ŏk'kŭ-pan-sў), *n.* Act of occupying; possession.

Oc'cu-pant (-pant), *n.* [L. *occupans*, p. pr. See Occupy.] One who occupies; one in actual possession.

Oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of occupying; actual possession and control; state of being occupied; tenure; use. **2.** That which occupies or engages the time and attention; one's principal business.

Syn.—Occupancy; employment; avocation; engagement; vocation; calling; office; trade; profession.

Oc'cu-pi'er (ŏk'kŭ-pī'ĕr), *n.* One who occupies.

Oc'cu-py (ŏk'kŭ-pi), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Occupied

(-pīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Occupying (-pī'ĭng).] [F. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare; ob* (see Ob-) + a word akin to *capere* to take.] **1.** To take or hold possession of; to hold or keep for use; to possess. **2.** To hold or fill the dimensions of; to take up the room or space of. **3.** To possess or use the time or capacity of; to employ.

Oc'cu-py (ŏk'kŭ-pī), *v. i.* **1.** To hold possession; to be an occupant. **2.** To follow business; to traffic.

Oc-cur' (ŏk-kûr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Occurred (-kûrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Occurring (-kûr'rĭng).] [L. *occurrere, occursum; ob* (see Ob-) + *currere.* See Course.] **1.** To meet one's eye; to be found or met with; to present itself; to offer; to appear; to happen. **2.** To meet or come to the mind; to suggest itself.

Oc-cur'rence (ŏk-kŭr'rens), *n.* **1.** A coming or happening. **2.** Any incident or event.

Syn. — See Event.

Oc-cur'rent (-rent), *a.* Occurring or happening.

O'cean (ō'shan), *n.* [L. *oceanus*, Gr. ὠκεανός ocean.] **1.** The whole body of salt water on the surface of the globe. **2.** One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided. **3.** An immense expanse; any vast or illimitable space or quantity.

O'cean (ō'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ocean.

O'ce-an'ic (ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ocean; found in or about the ocean.

O-cel'la-ted (ō-sĕl'lā-tĕd *or* ŏ'sĕl-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *ocellatus*, fr. *ocellus* a little eye, dim. of *oculus* an eye.] **1.** Resembling an eye. **2.** Marked with eyelike spots of color.

o Three Ocelli of a Common Fly. e Compound Eye. Enlarged.

‖ **O-cel'lus** (ō-sĕl'lŭs), *n.; pl.* Ocelli (-lī). [L., dim. of *oculus* eye.] (*Zoöl.*) A little eye.

O'ce-lot (ŏ'sē-lŏt), *n.* [Mexican *ocelotl.*] (*Zoöl.*) An American feline carnivore marked with blackish ocellated spots.

Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*).

O'cher, O'chre (ō'kĕr), *n.* [F. *ocre*, L. *ochra*, fr. Gr. ὤχρα, fr. ὠχρός pale, pale yellow.] (*Min.*) (*a*) An impure earthy ore of iron or a ferruginous clay, used as a pigment in making paints, etc. (*b*) A metallic oxide occurring in earthy form.

O'cher-ous } (-kĕr-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to ocher;
O'chre-ous } containing or resembling ocher.

O'cher-y (ō'kĕr-ў), *a.* Ocherous.

Och-loc'ra-cy (ŏk-lŏk'rā-sў), *n.* [Gr. ὀχλοκρατία; ὄχλος populace + κρατεῖν to rule, κράτος strength.] A mobocracy. — **Och'lo-crat'ic** (ŏk'lō-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

O'chre (ō'kĕr), *n.* (*Min.*) See Ocher.

O'chre-ate (ō'krē-āt), } *a.* [L. *ochrea* a leg-
O'chre-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } ging.] **1.** Wearing a legging; wearing boots; booted. **2.** (*Bot.*) Provided with *ochreæ*, or sheath-formed stipules, as rhubarb and knotgrass.

Ochreate Stem.

O'chrey, O'chry (ō'krў), *a.* See Ochery.

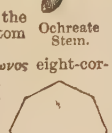
-ock (-ŭk). [AS. *-uc.*] A suffix used to form *diminutives;* as, bull*ock*, hill*ock*.

O'cra (ō'krá), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Okra.

Oc'ta- (ŏk'tā-). See Octo-.

Oc'tad (ŏk'tăd), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάς, -άδος, the number eight.] (*Chem.*) An octavalent atom or radical.

Oc'ta-gon (ŏk'tā-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάγωνος eight-cornered; ὀκτω (for ὀκτώ eight) + γωνία an angle.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles. **2.** Any structure or place with eight sides or angles.


Octagon.

Oc-tag'o-nal (ŏk-tăg'ō-nal), *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

Oc'ta-he'dral (ŏk'tā-hē'drăl), *a.* Having eight faces or sides; of, pertaining to, or formed in, octahedrons.

Oc'ta-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάεδρον, fr. ὀκτάεδρος eight-sided; ὀκτα- + ἕδρα seat, base.] (*Geom.*) A solid bounded by eight faces.

Octahedron.

Oc-tam'e-ter (ŏk-tăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Octa-* + *meter.*] (*Pros.*) A verse of eight feet.

Oc-tan'drian (-tăn'drĭ-an), } *a.* [*Octo-*
Oc-tan'drous (-drŭs), } + *-androus.*] (*Bot.*) Having eight distinct stamens.

Oc-tan'gu-lar (ŏk-tăn'gū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *octangulus* eight-cornered.] Having eight angles; eight-angled.

Oc'tant (ŏk'tant), *n.* [L. *octans, -antis*, fr. *octo* eight.] **1.** (*Geom.*) The eighth part of a circle. **2.** (*Astron. & Astrol.*) The position or aspect of a heavenly body when half way between conjunction, or opposition, and quadrature, or distant from another body 45 degrees. **3.** A kind of instrument for measuring angles.

Oc-tav'a-lent (ŏk-tăv'ā-lent), *a.* [See Octa-, and Valence.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of eight.

Oc'tave (ŏk'tăv), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *octo* eight.] **1.** The eighth day after a church festival, the festival day being included; also, the week following a church festival. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The eighth tone in the scale; the interval between one and eight of the scale, or any equal interval. (*b*) The whole diatonic scale itself. **3.** (*Poet.*) The first two stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of four verses each. **4.** A small cask of wine, the eighth of a pipe.

Oc-ta'vo (ŏk-tā'vō), *n.; pl.* -vos (-vōz). [L. *in octavo; in* in + *octavo*, abl. of *octavus.* See Octave.] A book composed of sheets each folded into eight leaves; hence, the size of a book so made; — usually written 8vo or 8°.

Oc-ta'vo, *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet.

Oc-ten'ni-al (ŏk-tĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *octennium* eight years; *octo* eight + *annus* year.] Happening every eighth year; also, lasting a period of eight years.

Oc-tet' (ŏk-tĕt'), *n.* [From L. *octo* eight; cf. E. *duet.*] (*Mus.*) A composition for eight parts.

Oc-til'lion (ŏk-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *octo* eight + *-illion*, as in E. *million.*] According to method of numeration of France and the U. S., the number expressed by a unit with twenty-seven ciphers annexed. According to the English method, the number expressed by a unit with forty-eight ciphers annexed. See Numeration.

Oc'to- (ŏk'tō-), **Oc'ta-** (ŏk'tá-). [L. *octo* eight, Gr. ὀκτώ, with combining form ὀκτα-.] Combining forms meaning *eight.*

Oc-to'ber (ŏk-tō'bĕr), *n.* [L., the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, deriv. of *octo* eight.] The tenth month of the year.

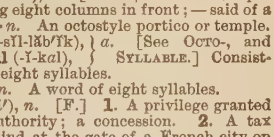
Oc'to-dec'i-mo (ŏk'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* [L. *octodecim* eighteen. See Octavo, Decimal, and -mo.] Having eighteen leaves to a sheet.

Oc'to-ge-na'ri-an (ŏk'tō-jē-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* A person eighty years, or more, of age.

Oc-tog'e-na-ry (ŏk-tŏj'ē-nā-rў *or* ŏk'tō-jē-), *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni* eighty each, *octoginta* eighty, fr. *octo* eight.] Being eighty years of age.

Oc'to-pod (ŏk'tō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώπους eight-footed; ὀκτώ eight + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a suborder of Cephalopoda, having eight arms about the head.

Oc'to-pus (ŏk'tō-pŭs; *L.* ŏk-tō'pŭs), *n.* [NL. See Octopod.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of eight-armed cephalopods, some species of which are of large size. See Devilfish.



Octopus.

Oc'to-roon' (ŏk'tō-rōōn'), *n.* [L. *octo* eight + *quadroon.*] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

Oc'to-style (ŏk'tō-stīl), *a.* [*Octo-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] (*Arch.*) Having eight columns in front; — said of a temple or portico. — *n.* An octostyle portico or temple.

Oc'to-syl-lab'ic (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), } *a.* [See Octo-, and
Oc'to-syl-lab'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Syllable.] Consisting of or containing eight syllables.

Oc'to-syl'la-ble, *n.* A word of eight syllables.

‖ **Oc'troi'** (ŏk'trwä'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A privilege granted by the sovereign authority; a concession. **2.** A tax levied in money or kind at the gate of a French city on articles brought within the walls.

Oc'tu-ple (ŏk'tū-p'l), *a.* [L. *octuplus.*] Eightfold.

Oc'u-lar (ŏk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *ocularis, -arius*, fr. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Depending on, or perceived by, the eye. **2.** (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to the eye; optic. — **Oc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

Oc'u-lar, *n.* (*Opt.*) Eyepiece of an optical instrument.

Oc'u-late (ŏk'ū-lāt), } *a.* [L. *oculatus*, fr. *oculus* eye.]
Oc'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } **1.** Furnished with eyes. **2.** Having spots or holes resembling eyes; ocellated.

Oc'u-li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *oculus* eye + *-form.*] In the form of an eye; resembling an eye.

Oc'u-list (ŏk'ū-lĭst), *n.* [L. *oculus* eye.] One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

Oc'u-lo- (ŏk'ū-lō-). A combining form fr. L. *oculus* eye.

Od (ŏd *or* ōd), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. ὁδός passage.] (*Phys.*

ics) An alleged force or natural power, said to produce the phenomena of mesmerism. [*Archaic*]

‖ **O'da-lisque'** (*F.* ō'dȧ'lēsk' ; *E.* ō'dȧ-lĭsk'), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *odaliq* chambermaid, fr. *oda* chamber.] A female slave or concubine in the harem of the Turkish sultan.

Odd (ŏd), *a.* [*Compar.* ODDER (-ẽr) ; *superl.* ODDEST.] [OE. *odde*, fr. Icel. *oddi* a tongue of land, a triangle, an odd number (from the third or odd angle, or point, of a triangle), orig., a point, tip.] **1.** Not paired with another, or remaining over after a pairing ; without a mate. **2.** Not divisible by 2 without a remainder ; not even. **3.** Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned ; extra. **4.** Remaining over ; detached ; hence, occasional ; inconsiderable. **5.** Different from what is usual or common ; singular ; peculiar ; strange.

Syn. — Quaint ; unmatched ; unusual ; queer ; eccentric ; fantastical ; droll ; comical. See QUAINT.

Odd' Fel'low (ŏd' fĕl'ō). A member of a secret order, or fraternity, styled the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.

Odd'i-ty (ŏd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being odd. **2.** That which is odd.

Odd'ly, *adv.* **1.** With a remainder. [*R.*] **2.** Peculiarly ; queerly ; strangely.

Odd'ness, *n.* State or quality of being odd.

Odds (ŏdz), *n. sing. & pl.* [See ODD, *a.*] **1.** Difference in favor of one and against another ; excess of one of two things or numbers over the other ; hence, excess of chances ; probability. **2.** Quarrel ; dispute ; strife.

At odds, in dispute ; at variance.

Ode (ōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ode*, *oda*, Gr. ᾠδή a song, contr. fr. ἀοιδή, fr. ἀείδειν to sing.] A lyric poem ; esp., now, a poem of noble sentiment and dignity of style.

Od'ic (ōd'ĭk *or* ŏd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to od.

O'di-ous (ō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Causing, deserving, or subject to, odium ; hateful ; offensive ; repulsive ; repugnant. — **O'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **O'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Hateful ; detestable ; abominable ; disgusting ; loathsome ; invidious ; repulsive ; forbidding ; unpopular.

O'di-um (ō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *odi* I hate.] **1.** Hatred ; dislike. **2.** Quality that provokes hatred ; offensiveness.

Syn. — Hatred ; abhorrence ; detestation ; antipathy. — We exercise *hatred ;* we endure *odium*. The former has an active sense, the latter a passive one.

O-dom'e-ter (ō-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. ὁδός way + μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring or registering distance traversed by a revolving wheel.

‖ **O'don-tal'gi-a** (ō'dŏn-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδοντ-αλγία ; ὀδούς tooth + ἄλγος pain.] (*Med.*) Toothache.

O-don'to- (ō-dŏn'tō-). A combining form from Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.

O-don'toid (-toid), *a.* [Gr. ὀδοντοειδής ; ὀδούς tooth + εἶδος form.] (*Anat.*) Like a tooth in form.

O'don-tol'o-gy (ō'dŏn-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Odonto-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the teeth.

O-don'to-phore (ō-dŏn'tō-fōr), *n.* [*Odonto-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A special structure, found in the mouth of most mollusks, except bivalves, supporting a chitinous, toothed radula ; also, the radula alone.

O'dor (ō'dẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *odor ;* akin to *olere* to smell, Gr. ὀζειν.] Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive ; scent ; perfume.

O'dor-ant (-ant), *a.* Yielding odors ; fragrant.

O-dor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odorifer ; odor* odor + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or yielding an odor ; usually, sweet of scent ; fragrant.

O'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having or emitting an odor or scent, esp. a sweet odor ; fragrant. — **O'dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **O'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ods (ŏdz), *interj.* A corruption of *God's ;* — formerly used in oaths and ejaculatory phrases.

Od'yl } (ŏd'ĭl), *n.* [Gr. ὁδός passage + ὕλη matter.]
Od'yle } (*Physics*) The supposed force od. [*Archaic*]

Œc'u-men'ic-al (ēk'ū-mĕn'ĭ-kal), *a.* See ECUMENICAL.

‖ **Œ-de'ma** (ē-dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. οἴδημα a swelling, fr. οἰδεῖν to swell.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

‖ **Œn'o-ma'ni-a** (ēn'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ *or* ē'nō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οἶνος wine + μανία mania.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Delirium tremens. (*b*) Dipsomanie

O'er (ōr), *prep. & adv.* A contr. of OVER. [*Poetic*]

Œ-soph'a-gus, *n.*, **Œ'so-phag'e-al**, *a.*, etc. Same as ESOPHAGUS, ESOPHAGEAL, etc.

Œs'tru-al (ēs'trụ-al), *a.* [See ŒSTRUS.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to sexual desire.

Œs'tru-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) State of being under œstrual influence.

‖ **Œs'trus** (ēs'trŭs), *n.* [L., a gadfly ; also, frenzy, fr. Gr. οἶστρος gadfly ; hence, sting, fury, insane desire.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of gadflies. **2.** A vehement desire ; esp. (*Physiol.*), the periodical sexual impulse of animals.

Of (ŏv), *prep.* [AS. *of* of, from, off ; akin to G. *ab* off, L. *ab*, Gr. ἀπό, Skr. *apa.*] In a general sense, from, or out from ; proceeding from ; belonging to ; relating to ; concerning ; — used in a variety of applications.

Off (ŏf ; 115), *adv.* [OE. *of*, orig. the same word as E. *of*, prep., AS. *of*, adv. & prep.] In a general sense, from or away from ; — denoting : (*a*) Distance or separation. (*b*) A removing or separating. (*c*) A leaving, abandonment, departure, abatement, interruption, or remission. (*d*) A different direction ; not on or towards ; away.

Off (ŏf ; 115), *interj.* Away ; begone ; — a command.

Off, *prep.* Not on ; away from.

Off, *a.* **1.** On the farther side ; most distant ; on the side of an animal or a team farthest from the driver when he is on foot, — in the United States, the right side. **2.** Designating a time when duty, business, or certain affairs are neglected or inactive.

Of'fal (ŏf'fal), *n.* [*Off* + *fall.*] **1.** The rejected or waste parts of a butchered animal. **2.** A dead body ; carrion. **3.** Refuse ; rubbish.

Of-fence' (ŏf-fĕns'), *n.* See OFFENSE.

Of-fend' (ŏf-fĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OFFENDED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OFFENDING.] [OF. *offendre*, L. *offendere*, *offensum ; ob* (see OB-) + *fendere* (in comp.) to thrust, dash.] **1.** To displease ; to make angry ; to affront. **2.** To be disagreeable to ; to harm ; to pain ; to annoy. **3.** (*Script.*) To oppose or obstruct in duty. [*Obs.*]

Of-fend', *v. i.* **1.** To transgress the moral or divine law ; to sin. **2.** To cause dislike, anger, or vexation ; to displease.

Of-fend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who offends ; a wrongdoer.

Of-fense' } (ŏf-fĕns'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *offensa.* See OF-
Of-fence' } FEND.] **1.** Act of offending in any sense ; esp., a crime, sin, affront, or injury. **2.** State of being offended or displeased ; anger ; displeasure.

Syn. — Umbrage ; misdeed ; transgression ; delinquency ; fault ; affront ; indiguity ; outrage ; insult.

Of-fen'sive (-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving offense ; causing displeasure or resentment. **2.** Giving pain or unpleasant sensations. **3.** Attacking first ; hence, used in attacking. — **Of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Disagreeable ; distasteful ; obnoxious ; disgusting ; impertinent ; rude ; saucy ; opprobrious ; insulting ; insolent ; abusive ; assailant ; attacking ; invading.

Of-fer'sive (ŏf-fẽr'sĭv), *n.* State, posture, or act, of one who offends or makes attack.

Of'fer (ŏf'fẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OFFERED (-fẽrd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OFFERING.] [AS. *offrian* to sacrifice, fr. L. *offerre ; ob* (see OB-) + *ferre* to bring.] **1.** To present or sacrifice as an act of worship ; to present in prayer or devotion. **2.** To bring to or before ; to present for acceptance or rejection. **3.** To make a proposal of ; to suggest ; — with the infinitive as an objective. **4.** To attempt ; to undertake. **5.** To bid, as a price, reward, or wages. **6.** To manifest offensively ; to threaten.

Syn. — To propose ; propound ; move ; proffer ; tender ; sacrifice ; immolate.

Of'fer, *v. i.* **1.** To present itself ; to be at hand. **2.** To make an attempt ; — used with *at.*

Of'fer, *n.* Act of offering ; that which is offered.

Of'fer-er (ŏf'fẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who offers.

Of'fer-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of an offerer. **2.** That which is offered, esp. in divine service ; sacrifice ; oblation.

Of'fer-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *offertorium.*] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) An anthem chanted, or a voluntary played on the organ, during the offering and first part of the Mass. (*b*) That part of the Mass which the priest reads just before offering up the elements for consecration. (*c*) The oblation of the elements. **2.** (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*) (*a*) The Scripture sentences said or sung during the collection of the offerings. (*b*) The offerings themselves.

Off'hand' (ŏf'hănd'), *a.* Instant ; ready ; extemporaneous. — *adv.* In an offhand manner.

Of'fice (ŏf'fĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *officium*, for *opificium ; ops* ability, wealth, help + *facere* to do or make.] **1.** That which a person does for, or with reference to, others ; customary duty, or a duty that arises from the relations of man to man. **2.** A special duty, charge, or position, conferred by authority and for a public purpose. **3.** That which a thing performs or is intended or fitted to perform ; a function. **4.** Place, house, or apartment in which public officers and others transact business. **5.** The persons collectively whose place of business is in an office. **6.** *pl.* The apartments or out-buildings devoted to the work and use of domestic servants. [*Eng.*]

7. (*Eccl.*) Any service other than that of ordination and the Mass; any prescribed religious service.

Little office (*R. C. Ch.*), an office recited in honor of the Virgin Mary.

Of'fice-hold'er (ŏf'fĭs-hōld'ẽr), *n.* An officer.

Of'fi-cer (ŏf'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* One who holds an office, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. Specif.: (*U. S. Mil.*) A commissioned officer.

Of'fi-cer, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OFFICERED (-sẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OFFICERING.] **1.** To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over. **2.** To command as an officer.

Of-fi'cial (ŏf-fĭsh'al), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to an office or public trust. **2.** Derived from the proper office or officer, or from proper authority. **3.** (*Pharm.*) Approved by authority; sanctioned by the pharmacopœia. Cf. OFFICINAL.

Of-fi'cial, *n.* One who holds an office; esp., a subordinate executive officer or attendant.

Of-fi'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being official; a system of official government or of office routine.

Of-fi'cial-ly (-lў), *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of, or in pursuance of, the proper authority.

Of-fi'ci-ate (ŏf-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OFFICIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OFFICIATING.] To act as an officer in performing a duty or a public service.

Of-fic'i-nal (ŏf-fĭs'ĭ-nal *or* ŏf'fĭ-sī'nal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *officina* workshop, deriv. of *opus* work + *facere* to do.] (*Pharm.*) Kept in stock by apothecaries; not specially compounded. Also, sometimes, official.

Of-fi'cious (ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Disposed to serve; obliging. [*Archaic*] **2.** Impertinently volunteering services; meddlesome; interfering. — **Of-fi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Of-fi'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See IMPERTINENT.

Off'ing (ŏf'ĭng; 115), *n.* [From OFF.] That part of the sea at a distance from the shore, or where there is deep water; also, distance from the shore.

Off'ish, *a.* Shy or distant in manner. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Off'scour-ing (ŏf'skour'ĭng), *n.* Matter scoured off; hence, refuse; vile matter. [dross.

Off'scum' (ŏf'skŭm'), *n.* Removed scum; refuse;

Off'set' (ŏf'sĕt'), *n.* [*Off* + *set.*] In general, that which is set off, from, before, or against, something; as: **1.** (*Bot.*) A short prostrate shoot, which takes root. **2.** A sum, account, or value set off against another sum or account, as an equivalent; hence, anything which is given in exchange or retaliation; a set-off. **3.** A spur from a range of hills or mountains. **4.** (*Arch.*) A horizontal ledge on the face of a wall. **5.** (*Surv.*) A short distance measured at right angles from a line actually run to some point. **6.** An abrupt bend, by which part of a rod or the like is made nearly parallel to the rest of it.

Off-set' (ŏf-sĕt' *or* ŏf'sĕt'), *v. t.* To set off; to balance.

Off'shoot' (ŏf'shōōt'), *n.* That which shoots off, or separates from, a main stem or body.

Off'shore' (ŏf'shōr'), *a.* Being from the shore.

Off'spring' (ŏf'sprĭng'), *n. sing. & pl.* [*Off* + *spring.*] A child or children; progeny, however remote.

Of-fus'cate (ŏf-fŭs'kāt), **Of'fus-ca'tion** (ŏf'fŭs-kā'shŭn). See OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION. [*Obs.*]

Oft (ŏft; 115), *adv.* [AS. *oft;* akin to G. *oft;* of uncertain origin.] Often. [*Poetic*]

Oft'en (ŏf''n; 115), *adv.* [*Compar.* OFTENER (-ẽr); *superl.* OFTENEST.] [Formerly also *ofte,* fr. *oft.*] Frequently; many times; not seldom.

Oft'en, *a.* Frequent; common; repeated. [*R.*]

Oft'en-ness, *n.* Frequency. [Often; many times.]

Oft'en-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [See -s, adv. suff.]

Oft'times' (ŏft'tīmz'), *adv.* Often.

O-gee' (ō-jē'), *n.* [F. *ogive, augive,* LL. *augiva,* of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A molding, the section of which is the form of the letter S, with the convex part above. [See *Illust.* of MOLDING.] **2.** Hence, any similar figure used for any purpose.

O'give (ō'jĭv), *n.* [F. *ogive,* OF. *augive* a pointed arch.] (*Arch.*) The arch or rib which crosses a Gothic vault diagonally.

O'gle (ō'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OGLED (ō'g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OGLING (ō'glĭng).] [From a Dutch word corresponding to G. *äugeln* to ogle, fr. *auge* eye.] To view or look at with side glances, as in fondness.

O'gle, *n.* An amorous side glance or look.

O'gler (ō'glẽr), *n.* One who ogles.

O'gli-o (ō'lĭ-ō *or* ōl'yō), *n.* See OLIO.

O'gre (ō'gẽr), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *ogro,* fr. L. *Orcus* the god of the infernal regions; also, the lower world.] An imaginary monster, who lived on human beings.

O'gre-ish, *a.* Resembling an ogre.

O'gress (ō'grĕs), *n.* A female ogre.

Oh (ō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing various emotions, esp. surprise, pain, sorrow, etc. See O.

Ohm (ōm), *n.* [From the German electrician, G. S. *Ohm.*] (*Elec.*) The standard unit in the measure of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampère.

O-ho' (ō-hō'), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, etc.

-oid (-oid). [Gr. *-oειδης,* fr. *ειδος* form, akin to *ἰδεῖν* to see, and E. *wit.*] A suffix or combining form meaning *like, resembling, in the form of.*

Oil (oil), *n.* [OF. *oile,* fr. L. *oleum;* akin to Gr. *ἔλαιον.*] Any one of a great variety of unctuous combustible substances, not miscible with water.

To burn the midnight oil, to study or work late at night.

Oil (oil), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OILED (oild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OILING.] To smear, rub, or lubricate with oil.

Oil'cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for making garments, covering floors, etc.

Oil'er (oil'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in oils. **2.** One who, or that which, oils.

Oil'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being oily.

Oil'let (-lĕt), *n.* [See EYELET.] (*Arch.*) A small opening or loophole, sometimes circular.

Oil'man (-măn), *n.* One who deals in oils; formerly, one who dealt in oils and pickles.

Oil'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A variety of whetstone.

Oil'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* OILER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* OILIEST.] **1.** Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the nature or qualities of oil. **2.** Covered with oil; greasy; hence, resembling oil. **3.** Smoothly subservient; compliant; plausible.

Oint'ment (oĭnt'ment), *n.* [OF. *oignement,* fr. F. *oindre* to anoint, L. *ungere, unguere.* The first *t* is due to the influence of *anoint.*] That which serves to anoint; any soft unctuous substance used for smearing or anointing; an unguent.

O'ker (ō'kẽr), *n.* (*Min.*) See OCHER.

O'kra (ō'krȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant whose green pods are much used for soups, stews, or pickles; gumbo.

-ol (-ōl *or* -ŏl). [From alcoh*ol.*] (*Chem.*) A suffix denoting that the substance in the name of which it appears belongs to the series of *alcohols* or *hydrozyl derivatives.*

Old (ōld), *a.* [*Compar.* OLDER (-ẽr); *superl.* OLDEST.] [AS. *ald, eald;* akin to G. *alt,* Goth. *alþeis,* L. *alere* to nourish.] **1.** Not young; advanced far in years or life. **2.** Not new or fresh; having existed for a long time. **3.** Formerly existing; preceding; original. **4.** Having (a certain) length of existence; — designating the age of a person or thing. **5.** Long practiced; hence, experienced. **6.** Long cultivated. **7.** Worn out; weakened or exhausted by use. **8.** Having the qualities of old age; old appearing. **9.** Old-fashioned; customary; hence, colloquially, gay; jolly; also a term of familiarity in address.

Old Nick, Old Scratch, the devil. — **Old maid,** a woman, somewhat advanced in years, who has never been married; a spinster. — **Old sledge,** a game of cards, called also *all fours,* and *high, low, Jack, and the game.* — **Old squaw** (*Zoöl.*), a species of duck inhabiting the northern parts of both hemispheres. — **Old World,** the Eastern Hemisphere.

Syn. — Aged; ancient; pristine; primitive; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete. See ANCIENT.

Old'en (ōld''n), *a.* Old; ancient.

Old'-fash'ioned (-făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Formed according to old or obsolete fashion or pattern.

Old'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

Old'ness, *n.* State or quality of being old; old age.

O'le-ag'i-nous (ō'lê-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *oleaginus* the olive, fr. *olea* olive.] Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily; unctuous. — **O'le-ag'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

O'le-an'der (-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [F. *oléandre,* prob. a corrupt. fr. L. *rhododendron.* See RHODODENDRON.] (*Bot.*) A beautiful evergreen shrub having clusters of fragrant red or white flowers. Every part of the plant is dangerously poisonous.

O'le-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *olea* olive, olive tree.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The wild olive tree. (*b*) Any species of the genus *Elæagnus.* See ELÆAGNUS.

O-le'fi-ant (ō-lē'fĭ-ant), *a.* [F. *oléfiant;* L. *oleum* oil + *-ficare.* Cf. -FY.] (*Chem.*) Forming an oil.

O'le-fine (ō'lê-fĭn *or* -fēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Olefiant gas, or ethylene.

O'le-ic (ō'lê-ĭk), *a.* [L. *oleum* oil.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or contained in, oil.

O'le-o-mar'ga-rine (-ō-mär'gȧ-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + E. *margarine, margarin.*] **1.** A liquid oil made from animal fats. **2.** An artificial butter made by churning this oil with milk.

☞ Oleomargarine contains no *margarin* proper.

O'le-om'e-ter (ō'lē-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil + *-meter.*] (*Chem.*) An instrument for ascertaining the weight and purity of oil.

Ol'er-a'ceous (ŏl'ēr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *oleraceus*, fr. *olus*, *oleris*, vegetables.] Pertaining to pot herbs; having the qualities of herbs for cookery; esculent.

Ol-fac'tion (ŏl-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See OLFACTORY.] (*Physiol.*) The sense of smell.

Ol-fac'tive (ŏl-făk'tĭv), *a.* See OLFACTORY, *a.*

Ol-fac'to-ry (ŏl-făk'tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *olfactus*, p. p. of *olfacere* to smell; *olere* to have a smell + *facere* to make.] (*Physiol.*) Of, pert. to, or connected with, the sense of smell. — *n.* An olfactory organ; also, the sense of smell.

O-lib'a-num (ō-lĭb'ā-nŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. Ar. *al-luban.*] A fragrant gum resin; Oriental frankincense.

Ol'i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *n.* A member of an oligarchy.

Ol'i-gar'chal (ŏl'ĭ-gär'kal), *a.* Oligarchic.

Ol'i-gar'chic (-kĭk), **Ol'i-gar'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to oligarchy. [garchy.

Ol'i-gar'chist (ŏl'ĭ-gär'kĭst), *n.* An advocate of oli-

Ol'i-gar'chy (-kȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὀλιγαρχία; ὀλίγος few, little + ἄρχειν to rule, govern.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons; also, those who form the ruling few.

Ol'i-go- (ŏl'ĭ-gō-). A combining form from Gr. ὀλίγος, *few, little, small.*

O'lla (ō'lĭ-ŏ *or* ōl'yŏ), *n.* [Sp. *olla* pot, a dish of boiled meat, fr. L. *olla* a pot, dish.] **1.** A mixture; a medley. **2.** (*Mu.*) A collection of miscellaneous pieces.

Ol'i-to-ry (ŏl'ĭ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *olitorius*, deriv. of *olus*, *oleris*, vegetables.] Of or pertaining to, or produced in, a kitchen garden; used for kitchen purposes.

Ol'i-va'ceous (ŏl'ĭ-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *oliva* olive.] Resembling the olive; olive-green.

Ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oliva*, akin to Gr. ἐλαία.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tree producing oval, one-seeded drupes. Its branches are the emblems of peace. (*b*) The fruit of the olive, valued for pickles, and for its oil. **2.** The color of the olive, a peculiar dark brownish or tawny green.

Twig of Olive Tree with Fruit, much reduced.

Ol'ive, *a.* Of the color called *olive.* See OLIVE, *n.*, 2.

Ol'la (ŏl'lä), *n.* [See OLIO.] **1.** A pot or jar having a wide mouth; a cinerary urn. **2.** A olio; an olla-podrida.

‖ **Ol'la-po-dri'da** (-pō-drē'dä), *n.* [Sp., lit., rotten pot. See OLIO.] **1.** A mixture of several kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables. **2.** Any miscellaneous collection; an olio.

O-lym'pi-ad (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăd), *n.* (*Greek Antiq.*) A period of four years, being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, used by the ancient Greeks in reckoning time, beginning with the year 776 B. C.

O-lym'pi-an (-an), **O-lym'pic** (-pĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Olympus, a mountain of Thessaly, fabled as the seat of the gods, or to Olympia, a small plain in Elis, or to the Olympic games.

-o'ma (-ō'mä). [Gr. -ωμα, -ώματος.] A suffix used in medical terms to denote a *morbid condition* of some part.

‖ **O-ma'sum** (ō-mā'sŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The third division of the stomach of ruminants.

Om'ber } (ŏm'bĕr), *n.* [Through F. & Sp. fr. L. *homo*
Om'bre } man.] A game at cards, usually played by three persons.

Om-brom'e-ter (ŏm-brŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. ὄμβρος rain + *-meter.*] (*Meteorol.*) A rain gauge.

O-me'ga (ō-mē'gä *or* ō'mĕ-gä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὦ *μέγα*, i. e., the great or long o.] **1.** The last letter of the Greek alphabet. **2.** The end; hence, death.

Om'e-let (ŏm'ĕ-lĕt *or* ŏm'lĕt), *n.* [F. *omelette*, OF. *amelette, alumete, alumelle.*] Eggs beaten up with a little flour, etc., and cooked in a frying pan.

O'men (ō'mĕn), *n.* [L. *omen.*] An occurrence supposed to portend, or show the character of, some future event; prognostic; presage; augury.

O'men, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OMENED (ō'mĕnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OMENING.] To divine or to foreshow by signs or portents; to have omens regarding; to predict; to augur.

O-men'tum (ō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OMENTA (-tȧ). [L.] (*Anat.*) A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc.

O'mer (ō'mĕr), *n.* [Cf. HOMER.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

Om'i-nous (ŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to an omen or omens; significant; portentous; — chiefly in an unfavorable sense. — **Om'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **Om'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

O-mis'si-ble (ō-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be omitted.

O-mis'sion (ō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of omitting; neglect or failure in propriety or duty. **2.** That which is omitted or is left undone.

O-mit' (ō-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OMITTING.] [L. *omittere, omissum; ob* (see OB-) + *mittere* to cause to go, let go, send.] **1.** To let go; to leave out; to leave unmentioned. **2.** To pass by; to forbear or fail to perform or to make use of; to neglect.

O-mit'ter (ō-mĭt'tĕr), *n.* One who omits.

Omni-. [L. *omnis* all.] A combining form denoting *all, every, everywhere.*

Om'ni-bus (ŏm'nĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L., for all, dat. pl. from *omnis* all.] A long four-wheeled passenger carriage; esp., one with seats running lengthwise.

Omnibus bill, a legislative bill providing for various enactments or appropriations. [*Parliamentary Cant, U. S.*]

Om'ni-fa'ri-ous (ŏm'nĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *omnifarius; omnis* all + *-farius.* Cf. BIFARIOUS.] Of all kinds.

Om-nif'er-ous (ŏm-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *omnifer; omnis* all + *ferre* to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

Om-nif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*Omni-* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] All-creating.

Om'ni-form (ŏm'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *omniformis; omnis* all + *forma* form.] Having every form or shape.

Om'ni-par'i-ty (-păr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [*Omni-* + *parity.*] Equality in every part; general equality.

Om-nip'a-rous (ŏm-nĭp'ā-rŭs), *a.* [From L. *omnis* all + *parere* to bring forth.] Producing all things.

Om-nip'o-tence (ŏm-nĭp'ō-tens), **Om-nip'o-ten-cy** (-ten-sȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being omnipotent; almighty power; hence, one who is omnipotent; the Deity. **2.** Unlimited power of a particular kind.

Om-nip'o-tent (ŏm-nĭp'ō-tent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *omnipotens, -entis; omnis* all + *potens* powerful, potent.] **1.** Able in every respect and for every work; unlimited in ability; all-powerful; almighty. **2.** Having unlimited power of a particular kind. — **Om-nip'o-tent-ly,** *adv.*

The Omnipotent, the Almighty; God.

Om'ni-pres'ent (ŏm'nĭ-prĕz'ent), *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

Om-nis'cience (ŏm-nĭsh'ens), *n.* Quality or state of being omniscient, — an attribute peculiar to God.

Om-nis'cient (ŏm-nĭsh'ent), *a.* [*Omni-* + L. *sciens.* See SCIENCE.] Having universal knowledge; knowing all things; infinitely wise. — **Om-nis'cient-ly,** *adv.*

Om'ni-um (ŏm'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., of all.] (*Eng. Stock Exchange*) The aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan to government is now usually funded.

Om'ni-um-gath'er-um (-găth'ĕr-ŭm), *n.* [A compound of L. *omnium* of all and E. *gather.*] A miscellaneous collection; a medley. [*Colloq. & Humorous*]

Om-niv'o-rous (ŏm-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *omnivorus; omnis* all + *vorare* to eat greedily.] All-devouring; eating indiscriminately; esp. (*Zoöl.*), eating both animal and vegetable food. — **Om-niv'o-rous-ness,** *n.*

O'mo-phag'ic (ō'mō-făj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὠμοφάγος; ὠμός raw + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating raw flesh.

Om-phal'ic (ŏm-făl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλικός having a boss, bossy, fr. ὀμφαλός the navel.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the umbilicus, or navel.

On (ŏn), *prep.* [AS. *on, an*; akin to G. *an*, Icel. *á*, Goth. *ana*, L. *an-*, in *anhelare* to pant, Gr. ἀνά.] A prefix denoting generally situation, motion, or condition with respect to contact or support beneath; as: — **1.** At, or in contact with, the surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it. **2.** To or against the surface of. **3.** By contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of anything; hence, by means of; with. **4.** At or near; adjacent to. **5.** In addition to; beside. **6.** In dependence on; with confidence in; hence, indicating the ground or support of anything. **7.** At or in the time of; during. **8.** At the time of, conveying some notion of cause or motive; hence, in consequence of, or following. **9.** Toward; for. **10.** At the peril of. **11.** By virtue of; with the pledge of. **12.** To the account of. **13.** In reference or relation to. **14.** Occupied with; in the performance of. **15.** In the service of; connected with.

On, *adv.* **1.** Forward; onward. **2.** Forward, in succession. **3.** In continuance; without interruption or ceasing. **4.** Adhering; not off. **5.** Attached to the body, as clothing or ornament, or for use. **6.** In progress; as, a game is *on.*

O'nan-ism (ō'năn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Onan* (Gen. xxxviii. 9).] Self-pollution.

Once (wŭns), *adv.* [OE. *ones, anes*, an adverbial form fr. *one, on, an*, one. See -s, adv. suff.] **1.** By limitation to the number *one;* for one time; only. **2.** At some one period of time. **3.** At any one time.

At once. (*a*) At the same point of time; immediately. (*b*) At the same time; simultaneously.

One (wŭn), *a.* [AS. *ān;* akin to G. *ein*, W. *un*, L. *unus*, Gr. οἰνη the ace on dice. The same word as the indefinite article *a, an.*] **1.** Being a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; not multifold; single; individual. **2.** Denoting a person or thing conceived or spoken of indefinitely; a certain. **3.** Pointing out a contrast. **4.** Undivided; united; constituting a whole. **5.** Single in kind; the same; a common.

All one, of the same or equal nature, or consequence. — **One day,** on a certain day, not definitely specified.

One, *n.* **1.** A single unit. **2.** A symbol representing a unit, as 1, or i. **3.** A single person or thing.

At one, in agreement or concord.

One (wŭn), *indef. pron.* Any person, indefinitely; a person or body.

O-nei'ro-crit'ic (ō-nī'rō-krĭt'ĭk), **O-nei'ro-crit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ὀνειροκριτικός; ὄνειρος a dream + κριτικός critical.] Of or pertaining to the interpretation of dreams.

O-nei'ro-man'cy (ō-nī'rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνειρος a dream + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of dreams.

O'nei-ros'co-py (ō'nī-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνειρος a dream + *-scopy.*] The interpretation of dreams.

One'ness (wŭn'nĕs), *n.* State of being one; unity.

On'er-a-ry (ŏn'ĕr-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *onerarius*, fr. *onus, oneris*, load, burden.] Fitted for, or carrying, a burden.

On'er-ous (ŏn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *onerosus*, fr. *onus, oneris*, a load, burden.] Burdensome; oppressive.

On'er-ous-ly, *adv.* In an onerous manner.

One'self' (wŭn'sĕlf'), *pron.* A reflexive form of the indefinite pronoun *one.* Commonly written *one's self.*

One'-sid'ed (wŭn'sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having one side only, or one side prominent; hence, partial; unjust; unfair.

On'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *ognon*, fr. L. *unio* unity, a single large pearl, an onion.] (*Bot.*) A liliaceous plant, the bulbous root of which is a common article of food.

On'ly (ōn'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *ānlic*, i. e., onelike. See One, and Like.] **1.** One alone; single. **2.** Alone in its class; by itself. **3.** Hence, fig.: Preëminent; chief.

On'ly (ōn'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In one manner or degree; simply; merely; barely. **2.** Exclusively; solely; wholly. **3.** Singly; without more.

On'ly, *conj.* Save or except (that).

On'o-mat'o-pœ'ia (ŏn'ō-măt'ō-pē'yà; *L.* -pē'ĭ-á), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀνοματοποιία; ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, a name + ποιεῖν to make.] The formation or use of words in imitation of sounds.

On'o-mat'o-pœ'ic (-pē'ĭk), *a.* Onomatopoetic.

On'o-mat'o-po-et'ic (-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to onomatopœia; characterized by onomatopœia.

On'set' (ŏn'sĕt'), *n.* A rushing or setting upon; an attack; an assault; a storming.

On'slaught' (ŏn'slạt'), *n.* [OE. *on* on + *slaught, slaht*, slaughter.] An attack; a furious assault.

On'to (ŏn'tōō), *prep.* On the top of; upon; on.

On'to-gen'e-sis (ŏn'tō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), **On-tog'e-ny** (ŏn-tŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n.* [See Ontology; -geny.] (*Biol.*) History of the individual development of an organism.

On'to-ge-net'ic (ŏn'tō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to ontogenesis. [ontology.

On'to-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to

On-tol'o-gy (ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄντα, neut. pl., existing (being) things + *-logy.*] That department of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essential properties and relations of all beings, as such, or the principles and causes of being.

‖ **O'nus** (ō'nŭs), *n.* [L.] A burden; an obligation.

On'ward (ŏn'wĕrd), *a.* Moving or advanced in a forward direction; forward.

On'ward, *adv.* Toward a point before; forward.

On'wards (ŏn'wĕrdz), *adv.* [See -wards.] Onward.

O'nyx (ō'nĭks *or* ŏn'ĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὄνυξ finger nail, a veined gem.] (*Min.*) Chalcedony in parallel layers of different colors. It is used for making cameos.

O'ō-gen'e-sis (ō'ō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν an egg + E. *genesis.*] (*Physiol.*) The development of the ovum.

O'ō-lite (ō'ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν an egg + *-lite.*] (*Geol.*) A variety of limestone, consisting of small, round grains, resembling the roe of a fish. — **O'ō-lit'ic** (ō'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

O-öl'o-gy (ō-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν an egg + *-logy.*] The science of eggs, their coloring, size, shape, and number. — **O'ō-log'ic-al** (ō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Oo'long (ōō'lŏng), *n.* [Chinese, green dragon.] A variety of black tea resembling green tea in flavor.

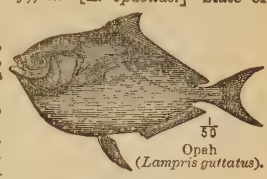
Ooze (ōōz), *n.* [OE. *wose*, AS. *wase* dirt, mire, mud, akin to *wōs* juice, ooze, G. *wasen.*] **1.** Soft mud or slime. **2.** Soft flow; spring. **3.** The liquor of a tan vat.

Ooze, *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Oozed (ōōzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Oozing.] To flow or leak, or cause to flow or leak, gently or gradually; to percolate; to seep. Also Fig.

Ooz'y (ōōz'ĭ), *a.* Miry; resembling ooze.

O-pac'i-ty (ō-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *opacitas.*] State of being opaque.

O'pah (ō'pà), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large fish, of the Atlantic Ocean, remarkable for its brilliant colors.



Opah (*Lampris guttatus*).

O-pake' (ō-pāk'), *a.* See Opaque.

O'pal (ō'pal), *n.* [L. *opalus:* cf. Gr. ὀπάλλιος.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, but inferior to quartz in hardness and specific gravity.

☞ The *precious opal* presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, and is highly esteemed as a gem.

O'pal-esce' (-ĕs'), *v. i.* To give forth a play of colors.

O'pal-es'cence (ō'pal-ĕs'sens), *n.* (*Mil.*) State or quality of being opalescent.

O'pal-es'cent (-sent), *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior; having an opaline play of colors.

O'pal-ine (ō'pal-ĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, opal in appearance. [stance like opal.

O'pal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To convert into opal, or a sub-

O-paque' (ō-pāk'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *opacus.*] **1.** Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent. **2.** Obscure; not clear; unintelligible. [*Colloq.*] — **O-paque'ness,** *n.*

Ope (ōp), *a.* & *v.* See Open, *a.* & *v.* [*Poetic*]

O-pei'do-scope (ō-pī'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ὀψις, ὀπός, voice + εἶδος form + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument used for exhibiting the vibratory motions caused by sounds.

O'pen (ō'p'n), *a.* [AS. *open;* akin to G. *offen.*] **1.** Free of access; not shut up; not closed. **2.** Free to be used, enjoyed, visited, or the like; not private; public. **3.** Not closed or contracted; extended; expanded. **4.** Hence: (*a*) Frank; unreserved; sincere; unfeigned; also, generous; liberal; bounteous. (*b*) Not concealed or secret; exposed; revealed; apparent. **5.** Not preventing communication; hence, not severely cold or inclement; mild. **6.** Not settled or adjusted; not withdrawn from consideration. **7.** Free; disengaged; unappropriated. **8.** (*Phon.*) (*a*) Uttered with a relatively wide opening of the articulating organs; — said of vowels. (*b*) Uttered as a consonant, with the oral passage simply narrowed without closure, as in uttering *s.* **9.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) Not closed or stopped with the finger; — said of the string of an instrument. (*b*) Produced by an open string.

Syn. — Unclosed; uncovered; unprotected; exposed; plain; obvious; evident; public; artless; candid.

O'pen (ō'p'n), *n.* Open or unobstructed space on land or water; land cleared of trees.

O'pen, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Opened (ō'p'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Opening.] [AS. *openian.* See Open, *a.*] **1.** To make or set open; to render free of access; to unclose. **2.** To unfold; to spread; to expand. **3.** To disclose; to reveal; to explain. **4.** To make known; to discover; also, to render available. **5.** To enter upon; to begin.

O'pen, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become open, unclosed, unfastened, breached, parted, expanded, disclosed, etc. **2.** To make a beginning; to commence. **3.** (*Sporting*) To bark on scent or view of the game. [door.

O'pen-air' (-ãr'), *a.* Taking place out of doors; out-

O'pen-er (ō'p'n-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, opens.

O'pen-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes widely open; watchful; vigilant.

O'pen-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent. — **O'pen-hand'ed-ness,** *n.* [erous.

O'pen-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Candid; frank; gen-

O'pen-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of opening; a beginning. **2.** A place which is open or vacant; breach; hole.

O'pen-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an open manner; publicly; without secrecy. **2.** Without reserve; plainly; evidently.

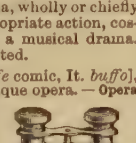
O'pen-mouthed' (-mouthd'), *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping; hence, greedy; clamorous.

O'pen-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being open.

O'pen-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work constructed with openings through its substance.

Op'er-a (ŏp'ĕr-ȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *opera* pains, work, fr. *opus, operis*, work, labor.] **1.** A drama, wholly or chiefly developed in musical forms, with appropriate action, costumes, scenery, etc. **2.** The score of a musical drama. **3.** The house where operas are exhibited.

‖ **Opéra bouffe** [F. *opéra* opera + *bouffe* comic, It. *buffo*], ‖ **Opera buffa** [It.], light, farcical, burlesque opera. — **Opera glass**, a short telescope with concave eye lenses of low power, usually made double.


Opera Glass.

Op'er-am'e-ter (ŏp'ĕr-ăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *opus, operis*, pl. *opera* work + *-meter*.] An instrument or contrivance for measuring work done, esp. machine work.

Op'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPERATING.] [L. *operatus*, p. p. of *operari* to work, fr. *opus, operis*, work, labor.] **1.** To exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to act. **2.** To produce an appropriate physical effect, esp. (*Med.*) on the human system. **3.** To exert moral power or influence. **4.** (*Surg.*) To perform some manual act upon a human body, usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health. **5.** To speculate. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Op'er-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To produce; to cause. **2.** To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; to work.

Op'er-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the
Op'er-at'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } opera or to operas.

Op'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or method of operating. **2.** An effect brought about in accordance with a definite plan. **3.** (*Math.*) Some indicated transformation to be made upon quantities.

Op'er-a-tive (ŏp'ĕr-ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the power of acting; hence, exerting force or producing effects, physical or moral. **2.** Producing the designed effect; efficacious. — *n.* A skilled worker; an artisan.

Op'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One that operates. [cover.

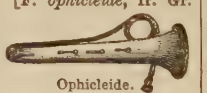
O-per'cu-lar (ō-pĕr'kū-lĕr), *a.* Pert. to or like a lid or
O-per'cu-late (-lāt), } *a.* [L. *operculatus*, p. p.,
O-per'cu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } deriv. of *operculum* lid.] Closed by, or having, an operculum.

O-per'cu-lum (-kū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -LA (-lȧ), E. -LUMS (-lŭmz). [L., a lid, fr. *operire* to cover.] (*Biol.*) A lid-like growth or process, as that of a pitcherform leaf, or the protecting fold of the gills of most fishes, etc.

Op'er-et'ta (ŏp'ĕr-ĕt'tȧ), *n.* [It., dim. of *opera*.] (*Mus.*) A short, light, musical drama.

Op'er-ose' (ŏp'ĕr-ōs'), *a.* [L. *operosus*, fr. *opera*. See OPERA.] Wrought with labor; laborious; hence, tedious; wearisome. — **Op'er-ose'ly,** *adv.* — **Op'er-ose'ness,** *n.*

Oph'i-cleide (ŏf'ĭ-klīd), *n.* [F. *ophicléide*, fr. Gr. ὄφις a serpent + κλείς, gen. κλειδός, key.] (*Mus.*) A kind of large brass wind instrument.


Ophicleide.

‖ **O-phid'i-a** (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀφίδιον, dim. of ὄφις a snake.] (*Zoöl.*) The order of reptiles which includes the serpents.

O-phid'i-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Ophidia; belonging to serpents. — *n.* One of the Ophidia.

O'phi-ol'o-gy (ō'fĭ-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ὄφις serpent + *-logy*.] Natural history which treats of the ophidians.

O'phite (ō'fit), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. ὄφις serpent.] (*Min.*) A greenish spotted porphyry, first found in the Pyrenees; — so called because mottled like a snake.

O'phi-u-rol'de-a (-fĭ-ū-roi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄφις snake + οὐρά tail + εἶδος form.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of star-shaped, slender-armed echinoderms.

Oph-thal'mi-a (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. ὀφθαλμός the eye.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the eye.

Oph-thal'mo-scope (ŏf-thăl'mŏ-skōp), *n.* [From Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + *-scope*.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye.

O'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-ât), *n.* [See OPIUM.] Any medicine containing opium, and inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic.

O-pine' (ō-pīn'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPINED (-pīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPINING.] [L. *opinari*, p. p. *-atus*.] To have an opinion; to judge; to think.

O-pin'ia-tive (ō-pĭn'yȧ-tĭv), *a.* Opinionative.

O-pin'ion (ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *opinio*.] **1.** That which is opined; a notion or belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge. **2.** The judgment or sentiment which the mind forms of persons or things; estimation; sometimes, favorable estimation. **3.** (*Law*) The formal decision, or conclusion, of a judge, an umpire, a counselor, etc.

Syn. — Persuasion; idea; view. See SENTIMENT.

O-pin'ion-a'ted (ō-pĭn'yŭn-ā'tĕd), *a.* Stiff or obstinate in opinion.

O-pin'ion-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Opinionated. — **O-pin'ion-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **O-pin'ion-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

O-pin'ioned (ō-pĭn'yŭnd), *a.* Opinionated; conceited.

O-pin'ion-ist (-yŭn-ĭst), *n.* An opinionated person.

O'pi-um (ō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὄπιον poppy juice, dim. of ὀπός vegetable juice.] (*Chem.*) The narcotic inspissated juice of the white poppy.

Opium joint, a low resort of opium smokers. [*Cant*]

Op'o-del'doc (ŏp'ō-dĕl'dŏk), *n.* [So called by Paracelsus.] A liniment made of soap, alcohol, and camphor.

O-pos'sum (ō-pŏs'sŭm), *n.* [Of N. American Indian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) An American marsupial of several species.

Common Opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*).

Op'pi-late (ŏp'pĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *oppilare*, p. p. *-atus; ob* + *pilare* to ram.] To crowd together; to obstruct. [*R.*]

Op-po'nen-cy (ŏp-pō'nen-sy), *n.* The proposition of objections to a tenet, as an exercise for a degree. [*Eng.*]

Op-po'nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *opponens, -entis*, p. pr. of *opponere* to set or place against, to oppose; *ob* (see OB-) + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] Situated in front; opposite; hence, opposing; adverse; antagonistic.

Op-po'nent, *n.* One who opposes; an adversary.

Syn. — See ADVERSARY.

Op'por-tune' (ŏp'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* [F. *opportun*, L. *opportunus*, lit., at the port; *ob* (see OB-) + a derivative of *portus* harbor.] Convenient; ready; hence, seasonable; timely. — **Op'por-tune'ly,** *adv.* — **Op'por-tune'ness,** *n.*

Op'por-tun'ism (-tūn'ĭz'm), *n.* Art or practice of taking advantage of opportunities, esp. with little regard for ultimate consequences. [*Recent*]

Op'por-tun'ist, *n.* One who advocates or practices opportunism. [*Recent*]

Op'por-tu'ni-ty (-tū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Fit or convenient time; suitable occasion; chance.

Syn. — Occasion; convenience; occurrence. — An *occasion* is that which falls in our way, or presents itself in the course of events; an *opportunity* is a convenience or fitness of time, place, etc., for the doing of a thing. Hence, *occasions* often make *opportunities*. The *occasion* of sickness may give *opportunity* for reflection.

Op-pos'a-ble (ŏp-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be opposed. **2.** That may be placed opposite something else.

Op-pose' (ŏp-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPPOSING.] [F. *opposer*. See OB-; POSE.] **1.** To place in front of; to set opposite. **2.** To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail; to set against. **3.** To resist or antagonize; to confront; to withstand. **4.** To compete with.

Syn. — To combat; withstand; contradict; deny; gainsay; oppugn; contravene; check; obstruct.

Op-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To be set opposite. **2.** To make objection or opposition in controversy.

Op-pos'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who opposes; an opponent.

Op'po-site (ŏp'pō-zĭt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *oppositus*, p. p. of *opponere*. See OPPONENT.] **1.** Placed over against; standing or situated in front; facing. **2.** Designating the other of two things which are entirely different; other. **3.** Extremely different; contrary; repugnant; antagonistic. — *n.* That which is opposed or contrary. — **Op'po-site-ly,** *adv.* — **Op'po-site-ness,** *n.*

Op'po-si'tion (ŏp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of opposing; an attempt to check, restrain, or defeat; resistance. **2.** State of being placed over against; situation so as to front something else. **3.** Contrariety of sentiment, interest, or purpose; antipathy. **4.** That which opposes; hence, the political party opposed to the party in power. **5.** (*Astron.*) The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another when directly opposite to (or 180° from) it.

Op-pos'i-tive (ŏp-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Capable of being put in opposition.

Op-press' (ŏp-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPPRESSED (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPPRESSING.] [LL. *oppressare*, fr. L. *oppressus*, p. p. of *opprimere; ob* (see OB-) + *premere* to press.] **1.** To impose excessive burdens upon; hence, to treat with unjust rigor or with cruelty. **2.** To produce a sensation of weight in (some part of the body).

Op-pres'sion (ŏp-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of oppressing, or state or sense of being oppressed. **2.** That which oppresses; a hardship or injustice; cruelty; tyranny.

Op-press'ive (ŏp-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Oppressing; exercising or causing oppression; burdensome; rigorous; tyrannical. **2.** Heavy; hard to be borne. — **Op-press'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Op-press'ive-ness**, *n.*

Op-press'or (ŏp-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who oppresses.

Op-pro'bri-ous (ŏp-prō'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Expressive of opprobrium; scurrilous. **2.** Infamous; despised. — **Op-pro'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Op-pro'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Op-pro'bri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] Disgrace; infamy; reproach mingled with contempt; abusive language.

Op-pugn' (ŏp-pūn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPPUGNED (-pūnd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPPUGNING.] [L. *oppugnare*; *ob* (see OB-) + *pugnare* to fight.] To fight against; to attack; to be in conflict with. [ing; opposition.]

Op-pug'nan-cy (ŏp-pŭg'nan-sy), *n.* Act of oppugn-

Op-pug'nant (-nant), *a.* Hostile; opposing; warring.

Op-pugn'er (ŏp-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who oppugns.

Op'ta-tive (ŏp'tă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *optativus*, fr. *optatus*, p. p. of *optare* to choose, wish.] Expressing desire or wish; as, the *optative* mood of a verb. — *n.* (*Gram.*) The optative mood or form of a verb.

Op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *n.* The organ of sight; an eye.

Op'tic, **Op'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [F. *optique*, Gr. ὀπτικός; akin to ὄσσε the two eyes, ὤψ face, L. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Of or pert. to vision or sight. **2.** Of or pert. to the eye; ocular. **3.** Relating to the science of optics. — **Op'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Op-ti'cian (ŏp-tĭsh'an), *n.* One who deals in optical glasses and instruments.

Op'tics (ŏp'tĭks), *n.* The science treating of the nature and properties of light, and the phenomena of vision.

Op'ti-ma-cy (-tĭ-mă-sy), *n.* **1.** Government by the nobility. [*R.*] **2.** Collectively, the nobility. [*R.*]

Op'ti-mate (-mât), *a.* [L. *optimas*, deriv. of *optimus* best.] Of or pert. to the nobility or aristocracy. [*R.*]

Op'ti-me (ŏp'tĭ-mē), *n.* [L., adv. fr. *optimus* the best.] One of those who stand in the second rank of honors in the University of Cambridge, England.

Op'ti-mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *optimus* the best. See OPTION.] **1.** (*Metaph.*) The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is so ordered as to produce the highest good. **2.** A disposition to take the most hopeful view.

Op'ti-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who holds to optimism.

Op'ti-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Metaph.*) Of or pert. to, or conforming to, optimism. **2.** Hopeful; sanguine.

Op'tion (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *optio*; akin to *optare* to choose, and to *optimus* best.] **1.** Power or right of choosing; alternative. **2.** The exercise of this power; choice. **3.** (*Stock Exchange*) A stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract (as of buying or selling) of demanding its fulfillment on any day within a specified limit.

Syn. — Choice; preference; selection. — *Choice* is an act of choosing; *option* often means liberty to choose without constraint.

Op'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Involving an option; depending on the exercise of an option; discretional. — *n.* See ELECTIVE, *n.* — **Op'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Op'u-lence (ŏp'ū-lens), *n.* Quality or state of being opulent; wealth; riches; affluence.

Op'u-len-cy (-len-sy), *n.* See OPULENCE.

Op'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *opulens*, *opulentus*, fr. *ops*, *opis*, power, wealth, riches.] Having a large estate or property; wealthy; rich; affluent. — **Op'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **O'pus** (ō'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* OPERA (ŏp'ẽ-rā). [L. See OPERA.] A work; specif. (*Mus.*), a musical composition.

-or. [L. *-or*: sometimes through F. *-or*, *-our*.] **1.** A noun suffix denoting an *act*; a *state* or *quality*; as in error, fervor, pallor, candor, etc. **2.** A noun suffix denoting an *agent* or *doer*; as in auditor, one who hears; donor, one who gives. It is correlative to *-ee*. In general, *-or* is appended to words of Latin origin. See *-ER*.

Or (ôr), *conj.* [OE. *or*, *outher*, *other*, *auther*, either, or, AS. *āwðer*, contr. from *āhwæðer*; *ā* aye + *hwæðer* whether.] A particle that marks an alternative. It corresponds to *either*. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either of them.

Or, *prep.* & *adv.* [AS. *ǣr*. See ERE, *prep.* & *adv.*] Ere; before; sooner than. [*Obs.*]

Or ever, Or ere. See under EVER.

Or, *n.* [F., fr. L. *aurum* gold.] (*Her.*) Yellow or gold color,—represented in drawing or engraving by small dots.

Or'ach, **Or'ache** (ôr'ach), *n.* [F. *arroche*, fr. L. *atriplex*, Gr. ἀτράφαξος.] (*Bot.*) Any one of a genus (*Atriplex*) of low shrubs or herbs of the Goosefoot family, most of them with a mealy surface.

Or'a-cle (ôr'ă-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oraculum*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray, fr. *os*, *oris*, mouth.] **1.** The answer of a god, or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry respecting some affair or future event. **2.** Hence: The deity by whom, or the place where, the answer was given. **3.** The revelations, or messages delivered by God to the prophets; also, the entire sacred Scriptures; — usually in the plural. **4.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) The sanctuary in the temple; also, the temple itself. **5.** One who communicates a divine command; an angel; a prophet. **6.** Any person reputed uncommonly wise. **7.** A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

O-rac'u-lar (ō-răk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an oracle; uttering oracles. **2.** Resembling an oracle in some way, as in solemnity, wisdom, authority, ambiguity, dogmatism. — **O-rac'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **O-rac'u-lar-ness**, *n.*

O'ral (ō'ral), *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth, akin to Skr. *ās*.] **1.** Uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written. **2.** Of or pert. to the mouth. — **O'ral-ly**, *adv.*

O-rang' (ō-răng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ORANG-OUTANG.

Or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *nāranj*, Per. *nāranj*, *nārang*.] **1.** The fruit of the tree *Citrus Aurantium*. It is usually round, and has a leathery rind. **2.** (*Bot.*) The tree that bears oranges. **3.** The color of an orange; reddish yellow.

Orange.

Or'ange, *a.* Of or pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange; reddish yellow.

Or'ange-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [F.] A drink made of orange juice and water.

Or'an-geat' (*E.* ŏr'an-zhăt'; *F.* ô'rän'zhà'), *n.* [F.] Candied orange peel; also, orangeade.

Or'ange-ism (ŏr'ĕnj-ĭz'm), *n.* Tenets or practices of the Orangemen, or attachment to them.

Or'ange-man (-man), *n.* One of a Protestant secret society, organized in the north of Ireland in 1795; — named after William, Prince of Orange.

Or'an-ger-y (ŏr'ĕnj-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* An orange plantation.

O-rang'-ou-tang' (ō-răng'ōō-tăng'), *n.* [Malayan *ōrang ūtan*, i. e., man of the woods; *ōrang* man + *ūtan* a forest.] (*Zoöl.*) A large arboreal anthropoid ape, of Borneo and Sumatra.

Orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*). Adult Male.

O-ra'tion (ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oratio*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray.] An elaborate and dignified public discourse; esp., a discourse having reference to some special occasion, as a funeral, an anniversary, a celebration, etc.

Syn. — **Address**; speech; harangue. — *Speech* is the generic term for uttered language; an *address* is a speech of more or less formality; an *oration* is an elaborate and rhetorical address; an *harangue* is a vehement appeal to the passions, or a noisy, disputatious speech.

Or'a-tor (ŏr'ă-tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who delivers an oration; esp., one distinguished for eloquence. **2.** (*Law*) In equity practice, one who prays for relief; a petitioner or complainant.

Or'a-tor'ic-al (-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to an orator or oratory; rhetorical. — **Or'a-tor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Or'a-to'ri-o (ŏr'ă-tō'rĭ-ō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *oratorius* belonging to praying.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A more or less dramatic text or poem, usually of a sacred theme, elaborately set to music, in recitative, arias, grand choruses, etc., to be sung with an orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume. **2.** Performance or rendering of such a composition.

Or'a-to-ry (ŏr'ă-tŏ-rỹ), *n.* **1.** [L. *oratorium*.] A place of orisons, or prayer; esp., a chapel or small room for private devotions. **2.** [L. *oratoria*.] The art of public speaking in an eloquent or effective manner; eloquence.

Orb (ôrb), *n.* [F. *orbe*, fr. L. *orbis* circle, orb.] **1.** A spherical body; a globe; esp., a sun, planet, or star. **2.** One of the celestial spheres. **3.** A circle; an orbit. **4.** [*Poetic*] (*a*) The eye, as luminous and spherical. (*b*) A revolving circular body; a wheel.

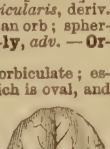
Syn. — Globe; ball; sphere. See GLOBE.

Orb (ôrb), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Orbed (ôrbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Orbing.] **1.** To form into an orb or circle. [*Poetic*] **2.** To encircle; to inclose. [*Poetic*]

Or-bic'u-lar (ôr-bĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *orbicularis*, deriv. of *orbis* orb.] Resembling or shaped like an orb; spherical; circular; orbiculate. — **Or-bic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Or-bic'u-lar-ness**, *n.*

Or-bic'u-late (-lāt), *n.* That which is orbiculate; especially, a solid the vertical section of which is oval, and the horizontal section circular.

Or-bic'u-late (ôr-bĭk'ū-lāt), } *a.* Being
Or-bic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } in the form of an orb; orbicular.


Orbiculate Leaf.

Or'bit (ôr'bĭt), *n.* [L. *orbita* track of a wheel, circuit, fr. *orbis* circle. See Orb.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The path of a heavenly body in its periodical revolution. **2.** (*Anat.*) The cavity in which the eye is situated. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird. — **Or'bit-al** (-al), *a.*

Orc (ôrk), *n.* [L. *orca*.] (*Zoöl.*) The grampus.

Or'chard (ôr'chẽrd), *n.* [AS. *ortgeard*, *wyrtgeard*, lit., wortyard, i. e., a yard for herbs; *wyrt* herb + *geard* yard.] An inclosure containing fruit trees; also, the fruit trees, collectively.

Or'chard-ist, *n.* One who cultivates an orchard.

Or'ches-tra (ôr'kĕs-trȧ), *n.* [L. *orchestra*, Gr. ὀρχήστρα, orig., the place for the chorus of dancers, fr. ὀρχεῖσθαι to dance.] **1.** The space in a theater between the stage and the audience, — now appropriated to a band of instrumental musicians. **2.** The place in any public hall appropriated to a band of musicians. **3.** (*Mus.*) A band of instrumental musicians performing in a place of public amusement. **4.** (*Mus.*) The instruments employed by a full band, collectively.

Or'ches-tral (ôr'kĕs-tral *or* ôr-kĕs'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for an orchestra.

Or'ches-tra'tion (ôr'kĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* (*Mus.*) Orchestral treatment or arrangement of music.

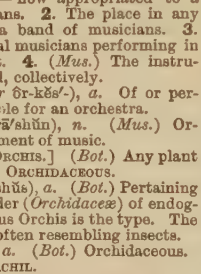
Or'chid (ôr'kĭd), *n.* [See Orchis.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the order *Orchidaceæ*. See Orchidaceous.

Or'chi-da'ceous (ôr'kĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order (*Orchidaceæ*) of endogenous plants of which the genus Orchis is the type. The flowers are curiously shaped, often resembling insects.

Or-chid'e-an (ôr-kĭd'ē-an), *a.* (*Bot.*) Orchidaceous.

Or'chil (ôr'kĭl), *n.* See Archil.

Or'chis (ôr'kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Orchises (-ŏz). [L., fr. Gr. ὄρχις a testicle, the orchis; — so called from its tubers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of endogenous plants growing in the North Temperate zone, and valued for their showy flowers. [See *Illust.* of Epiphyte.]


Orchis (*O. maculata*), much reduced.

Or-dain' (ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ordained (-dānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ordaining.] [OF. *ordener*, fr. L. *ordinare*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] **1.** To set in order; to regulate; to establish. **2.** To regulate, or establish, by appointment, decree, or law; to constitute; to institute. **3.** To set apart for an office; to appoint. **4.** (*Eccl.*) To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.

Or-dain'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ordained; worthy to be ordained or appointed.

Or-dain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who ordains.

Or'de-al (ôr'dē-al), *n.* [AS. *ordāl*, *ordǣl*, a judgment; orig., what is dealt out, *or-* being akin to E. *a-*. See A-(3); Deal.] **1.** An ancient form of test to determine guilt or innocence, by appealing to a supernatural decision. **2.** Any severe trial or test; a painful experience.

Or'der (ôr'dẽr), *n.* [F. *ordre*, fr. L. *ordo* order.] **1.** Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession or harmonious relation. **2.** Right arrangement; a normal, correct, or fit condition. **3.** The customary mode of procedure; established system. **4.** Conformity with law or decorum; public quiet. **5.** That which prescribes a method of procedure; a rule or regulation. **6.** A command; a mandate; a direction. **7.** Hence: A commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to pay money or do some act. **8.** A number of things or persons arranged in a fixed or suitable place, or considered with respect to relative position; a rank; a row; a grade; a class; also, a distinct character, kind, or sort. **9.** A body of persons having some common honorary distinction or rule of obligation. **10.** An ecclesiastical grade or rank, as of deacon, priest, or bishop; the office of the Christian ministry; — often used in the *pl.* **11.** (*Arch.*) The disposition of a column and its component parts, and of the entablature resting upon it, in classical architecture; hence, a style or manner of architectural designing. The five classic orders are named, *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Tuscan*, *Corinthian* and *Composite*. [See *Illust.* of Capital.] **12.** (*Nat. Hist.*) An assemblage of genera having certain important characters in common. **13.** (*Math.*) Rank; degree.

Syn. — Arrangement; management. See Direction.

Or'der (ôr'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ordered (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ordering.] **1.** To put in order. Hence, to regulate; to dispose; to rule. **2.** To give an order to; to command. **3.** To give an order for; to secure by an order. **4.** (*Eccl.*) To admit to holy orders.

Order arms (*Mil.*), the command at which a gun is brought from "shoulder" to a position with the but resting on the ground; also, the position taken at such command.

Order Arms.

Or'der, *v. i.* To give orders; to issue commands.

Or'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who orders.

Or'der-less, *a.* Being without order; disorderly.

Or'der-ly, *a.* **1.** Conformed to order; in order; regular. **2.** Observant of order, authority, or rule; hence, obedient; quiet; peaceable. **3.** Performed in good or established order. **4.** Being on duty; conveying orders. — **Or'der-li-ness**, *n.*

Orderly sergeant, the first sergeant of a company.

Or'der-ly, *adv.* According to due order.

Or'der-ly, *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior.

Or'di-nal (-dĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *ordinalis*, fr. *ordo* order.] **1.** Indicating order or succession. **2.** Of or pertaining to an order.

Or'di-nal, *n.* **1.** A word or number denoting order or succession. **2.** (*Ch. of Eng.*) The book of forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A book containing the rubrics of the Mass.

Or'di-nance (ôr'dĭ-nans), *n.* [OF. *ordenance*. See Ordain.] **1.** Orderly arrangement. [*Obs.*] **2.** A rule established by authority; a statute, law, rescript, edict, or decree; esp., a local law enacted by a municipal government. **3.** (*Eccl.*) An established rite or ceremony.

Or'di-na-ri-ly (-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* According to established rules or settled method; as a rule; commonly.

Or'di-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ordinarius*, fr. *ordo*. See Order.] **1.** According to established order; regular. **2.** Common; customary; usual. **3.** Of common rank, quality, or ability; hence, commonplace; inferior.

Syn. — Normal; common; usual; customary. See Normal. — *Common* implies a sharing or participation by many; *ordinary* implies conformity to, or existence in, the natural or regular order or succession of events; so that a thing, as a disease, may be *common* and yet not be *ordinary*. A thing is *ordinary* when it is apt to come round in the regular common order or succession of events.

Or'di-na-ry, *n.* **1.** (*Law*) (*a*) (*Roman Law*) An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right. (*b*) (*Eng. Law*) One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; also, a clergyman appointed to perform divine service for condemned criminals. (*c*) (*Am. Law*) A judicial officer, having generally the powers of a judge of probate. **2.** Anything in ordinary or common use. **3.** A place where meals are served to all at a fixed price per meal; also, a meal so served. **4.** (*Her.*) Any one of several simple charges or bearings in constant use.

In ordinary. (*a*) In constant service. (*b*) (*Naut.*) Out of commission and laid up; — said of a naval vessel.

Or'di-nate (ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *ordinatus*, p. p. See Ordain.] Orderly; regular. — *n.* (*Geom.*) One of the elements by which a point is referred to a system of rectilineal axes. See Abscissa.

Or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ordaining, appointing, or setting apart, esp. to an ecclesiastical office; state of being ordained, appointed, etc.

Ord'nance (ôrd'nans), *n.* [From OE. *ordenance*, referring orig. to the bore or size of the cannon. See Ordain.] Cannon, mortars, and howitzers; artillery; sometimes, all weapons and appliances used in war.

Or'don-nance (ôr'dŏn-nans), *n.* [F.] (*Fine Arts*) The relative disposition of the parts of a composition.

Or'dure (ôr'dûr ; 135), *n.* [F. *ordure*, OF. *ord* filthy, fr. L. *horridus* horrid.] Dung ; excrement.

Ore (ōr), *n.* [AS. *ōra ;* of uncertain origin.] The native form of a metal, whether free or combined.

O're-ad (ō'rē-ăd), *n.* [L. *Oreas, -adis*, deriv. of Gr. ὄρος mountain.] (*Class. Myth.*) One of the nymphs of mountains and grottoes.

O're-ide (ō'rē-īd), *n.* See Oroide.

Or'gan (ôr'gan), *n.* [L. *organum*, Gr. ὄργανον ; akin to E. *work*.] **1.** An instrument or medium by which some important action is performed, or an important end accomplished. **2.** (*Biol.*) A natural part in an animal or a plant, capable of performing some special action which is essential to the life or well-being of the whole. **3.** A component part performing an essential office in the working of any complex machine. **4.** A medium of communication between one person or body and another. **5.** (*Mus.*) A wind instrument containing numerous pipes, filled from a bellows, and played upon with keys.

Or'gan-die } (-dĭ), *n.* [F. *organdi*.] A kind of trans-
Or'gan-dy } parent, light muslin.

Or-gan'ic (ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an organ or its functions, or to objects consisting of organs, or containing them ; exhibiting characters peculiar to living organisms. **2.** Instrumental. [*R.*] **3.** Forming a whole composed of organs. Hence : Of or pertaining to a system of organs ; inherent in, or essential to, a certain organization. **4.** Pertaining to, or denoting, any one of the large series of substances which, in nature or origin, are connected with vital processes.

Or-gan'ic-al (ôr-găn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Organic. — **Or-gan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Or-gan'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Or'gan-ism (ôr'gan-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Organic structure ; organization. **2.** A living body, vegetable or animal.

Or'gan-ist, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who plays on the organ.

Or'gan-i'za-ble (ôr'gan-ī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being organized ; capable of forming living tissue.

Or'gan-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An organizing ; state of being organized. **2.** An organism.

Or'gan-ize (ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Organized (-izd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Organizing.] To make organic ; to give an organic structure, form, order, or life to ; to arrange or constitute in a system or working plan.

Or'gan-i'zer (-ī'zĕr), *n.* One who organizes.

Or'ga-no-. [See Organ.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, *an organ* or *organs*.

Or'ga-no-gen'e-sis (ôr'gȧ-nō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*Organo-* + *genesis*.] (*Biol.*) The origin and development of organs.

Or'ga-nog'e-ny (-nŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n.* (*Biol.*) Organogenesis.

Or'ga-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-graphy*.] A description of the organs of animals or plants.

Or'ga-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-logy*.] The science of organs or of organic structure.

Or'gan-zine (ôr'gan-zĭn), *n.* [F. *organsin*.] A kind of silk twisted like a rope with different strands.

Or'gasm (ôr'găz'm), *n.* [F. *orgasme*.] (*Physiol.*) Eager or immoderate excitement or action ; esp., the height of venereal excitement.

Or'geat (ôr'zhĭt), *n.* [F., fr. *orge* barley, L. *hordeum*.] A flavoring sirup, prepared formerly with a decoction of barley, now with an emulsion of almonds.

Or'gy (ôr'jĭ), *n. ; pl.* Orgies (-jĭz) ; — usually in *pl.* [F. *orgie*, L. *orgia*, Gr. ὄργια ; akin to E. *work*.] **1.** A sacrifice accompanied by certain ceremonies in honor of some pagan deity, esp. of Dionysus, or Bacchus. **2.** Drunken revelry ; a carouse.

Or'i-chalch (ôr'ĭ-kălk), *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, Gr. ὀρείχαλκος ; ὄρος mountain + χαλκός brass.] A kind of brasslike alloy.

O'ri-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *oriol* gallery, corridor, LL. *oriolum* portico, hall, prob. fr. L. *aureolus* gilded. See Oriole.] (*Arch.*) A bay window.

O'ri-ent (-ent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *oriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *oriri* to rise.] **1.** Rising, as the sun. **2.** Eastern ; oriental. **3.** Bright ; pure ; perfect ; pellucid.

O'ri-ent, *n.* **1.** The part of the horizon where the sun rises ; the east. **2.** The countries of Asia or the East.

O'ri-ent (-ent), *v. t.* To define the position of, in relation to the orient or east ; hence, to find the bearings of.

O'ri-en'tal (ō'rĭ-ĕn'tal), *a.* Of or pert. to the Orient or East ; eastern. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Orient or East ; an Asiatic.

O'ri-en'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Any system, doctrine, custom, etc., peculiar to Oriental people. **2.** Knowledge or use of Oriental languages, history, literature, etc.

O'ri-en'tal-ist, *n.* **1.** An Oriental. **2.** One versed in Eastern languages, literature, etc.

O'ri-en'tal-ize (-ĕn'tal-īz), *v. t.* To render Oriental.

O'ri-en-tate (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tāt), *v. i. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Orientated (-tā'tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Orientating.] **1.** To place, move, or turn toward the rising sun or the east. **2.** To arrange in order, or so as to exhibit relations.

O'ri-en-ta'tion (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of orientating or orienting. **2.** The tendency of a revolving body, when suspended in a certain way, to bring the axis of rotation into parallelism with the earth's axis. **3.** An aspect or fronting to the east.

O'ri-fice (ŏr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *orificium ; os, oris*, mouth + *facere* to make.] A mouth or aperture ; opening.

Or'i-flamb } (-flăm), *n.* [F. *oriflamme*, OF. *oriflambe ;*
Or'i-flamme } L. *aurum* gold + *flamma* flame.] **1.** The ancient royal standard of France, — a red flag borne on a gilded lance. **2.** A standard in battle.

Or'i-gin (ŏr'ĭ-jĭn), *n.* [F. *origine*, L. *origo, -iginis*, fr. *oriri* to rise, become visible.] **1.** The first existence or beginning of anything ; the birth. **2.** That from which anything primarily proceeds.

Syn. — Commencement ; rise ; source ; spring ; fountain ; derivation ; cause ; root ; foundation. — *Origin* denotes the rise or commencement of a thing ; *source* presents itself under the image of a fountain flowing forth in a continuous stream of influences.

O-rig'i-nal (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the origin or beginning ; preceding all others ; primitive ; primary ; pristine. **2.** Not copied, imitated, or translated ; new ; genuine. **3.** Suggestive of new thoughts or combinations ; inventive. **4.** Before unused or unknown.

O-rig'i-nal, *n.* **1.** Origin ; commencement ; source. **2.** That which precedes all others of its class ; archetype ; first copy. **3.** An original thinker or writer. **4.** A person of marked eccentricity. [*Colloq.*] [ing original.

O-rig'i-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of be-

O-rig'i-nal-ly (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nal-lĭ), *adv.* At the time, or by virtue, of origin ; in an original manner ; primarily.

O-rig'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Originated (-nā'tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Originating.] To give origin to ; to begin, or cause to begin, to exist.

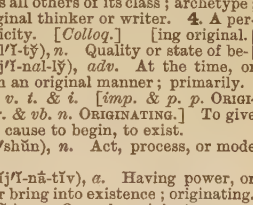
O-rig'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or mode of originating.

O-rig'i-na-tive (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to originate, or bring into existence ; originating.

O-rig'i-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who originates.

O-ril'lon (ō-rĭl'lŏn), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *auris* an ear.] (*Fort.*) A protecting semicircular projection made at the shoulder of a bastion.

O'ri-ole (ō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [OF. *oriol*, F. *loriot* (for *l'oriol*), fr. L. *aureolus* golden, dim. of *aureus* golden, fr. *aurum* gold.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of various species of Old World singing birds usually conspicuously colored with yellow and black. (*b*) In America, any one of several species of the genus *Icterus*, which includes the Baltimore oriole.



European, or Golden, Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*). 1/6

O-ri'on (ō-rĭ'ŏn), *n.* [L., from Gr. Ὠρίων, orig., a celebrated hunter in the oldest Greek mythology.] (*Astron.*) A large and bright constellation on the equator.

Or'i-son (ŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *oratio*. See Oration.] A prayer ; supplication. [*Poetic*]

Ork (ôrk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Orc.

Or'lop (ôr'lŏp), *n.* [D. *overloop* the upper deck, fr. *overloopen* to run over. See Over, and Leap.] (*Naut.*) The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war.

Or'mo-lu' (ôr'mō-lu'), *n.* [F. *or moulu ; or* gold (L. *aurum*) + *moulu*, p. p. of *moudre* to grind, L. *molere*.] Brass made to resemble gold by the use of more than the ordinary proportion of copper.

Or'na-ment (ôr'nȧ-ment), *n.* [F. *ornement*, fr. L. *ornamentum*, fr. *ornare* to adorn.] That which embellishes or adorns ; embellishment ; decoration.

Or'na-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ornamented ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ornamenting.] To adorn ; to embellish.

Syn. — See Adorn.

Or'na-men'tal (ôr'nȧ-mĕn'tal), *a.* Serving to ornament ; characterized by ornament ; beautifying. — **Or'na-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Or'na-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An ornamenting ; state of being ornamented. **2.** An ornament.

Or-nate' (ôr-nāt'), *a.* [L. *ornatus*, p. p. of *ornare* to adorn.] **1.** Adorned ; decorated ; beautiful. **2.** Finely finished, as a style of composition. — **Or-nate'ly**, *adv.* — **Or-nate'ness**, *n.*

Or·nith'ic (ôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds; as, *ornithic* fossils.

Or'ni-tho-. [Cf. Ern.] A combining form fr. Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.

Or'ni-tho-log'ic (ôr'nĭ-thō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertain-
Or'ni-tho-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), } ing to ornithology. [nithology.]

Or'ni-thol'o-gist (-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in or-

Or'ni-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Ornitho-* + *-logy.*] That branch of zoölogy which treats of the natural history of birds and their classification.

‖ **Or'ni-tho-rhyn'chus** (ôr'nĭ-thō-rĭn'kŭs; *L.* ôr-nī'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird + ῥύγχος snout, beak.] (*Zoöl.*) The duck mole. See under Duck.

Or'o-graph'ic (ŏr'ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Or'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } orography.

O-rog'ra-phy (ō-rŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄρος mountain + *-graphy.*] The science which treats of mountains.

O'roide (ō'roid), *n.* [F. *or* gold (L. *aurum*) + Gr. εἶδος form.] An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold in color and brilliancy. [orology.

Or'o-log'ic-al (ŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to

O-rol'o-gist (ō-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in orology.

O-rol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄρος mountain + *-logy.*] The science or description of mountains.

O'ro-tund' (ō'rō-tŭnd'), *a.* [L. *os, oris*, the mouth + *rotundus* round, smooth.] Characterized by fullness, clearness, and smoothness; ringing and musical; — said of the voice or manner of utterance.

Or'phan (ôr'fan), *n.* [L. *orphanus*, Gr. ὀρφανός, akin to L. *orbus* destitute.] A child bereaved of both father and mother; sometimes, also, a child who has but one parent living. — *a.* Orphaned.

Or'phan, *v. t.* To cause to become an orphan.

Or'phan-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** State of being an orphan; orphanhood; orphans, collectively. **2.** An institution for orphans.

Or-phe'an (ôr-fē'an *or* ôr'fē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Orpheus, the mythic Thracian poet and musician.

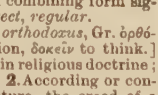
Or'phic (ôr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. Ὀρφικός.] Pertaining to Orpheus; Orphean.

Or'pi-ment (ôr'pĭ-ment), *n.* [F., fr. L. *auripigmentum; aurum* gold + *pigmentum* pigment.] (*Chem.*) Arsenic sesquisulphide, produced artificially and also occurring naturally as a yellow crystalline mineral.

Or'pin (ôr'pĭn), *n.* [F., orpiment, also, the plant orpine. See Orpiment.] **1.** A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red. **2.** (*Bot.*) The orpine.

Or'pine (ôr'pĭn), *n.* [F. *orpin* the genus of plants which includes orpine; — from the yellow blossoms of a common species (*Sedum acre*). See Orpiment.] (*Bot.*) A purple-flowered variety (*Sedum telephium*) of stonecrop.

Or're-ry (ŏr'rē-rĭ), *n.* [So named in honor of the Earl of *Orrery.*] An apparatus to illustrate the relative size, periodic motions, positions, orbits, etc., of bodies in the solar system.



Orrery.

Or'ris (ŏr'rĭs), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. It. *ireos* iris.] (*Bot.*) A species of Iris (*Iris Florentina*).

Or'ris (ŏr'rĭs), *n.* **1.** [Contr. from *orfrays*, or from *arras.*] A sort of gold or silver lace. **2.** A peculiar pattern in which gold or silver lace is worked.

Ort (ôrt), *n.* [Akin to LG. *ort, ortels*, OFries. *ort*, OD. *oorete, ooraete;* prob. from the same prefix as in E. *ordeal* + a word akin to *eat.*] A morsel left at a meal; a fragment; refuse; — commonly used in the *pl.*

Ortho-. [Gr. ὀρθός straight.] A combining form signifying *straight, right, upright, correct, regular.*

Or'tho-dox (ôr'thō-dŏks), *a.* [L. *orthodoxus*, Gr. ὀρθόδοξος; ὀρθός right, true + δόξα opinion, δοκεῖν to think.] **1.** Sound in opinion or doctrine, esp. in religious doctrine; hence, holding the Christian faith. **2.** According or conformable with the doctrines of Scripture, the creed of a church, etc. **3.** Approved; conventional. — **Or'tho-dox'ly,** *adv.* — **Or'tho-dox'ness,** *n.*

Or'tho-dox'y (-ĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being orthodox in faith, belief, doctrine, etc.

Or'tho-drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. δρομεῖν to run.] Of, pert. to, or denoting, the art of orthodromy.

Or'tho-drom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle.

Or'tho-drom'y (ôr'thō-drŏm'ĭ), *n.* Act or art of sailing on a great circle.

Or'tho-ĕp'ic (-ĕp'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to or-
Or'tho-ĕp'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } thoëpy. [thoëpy.]

Or'tho-ĕ'pist (ôr'thō-ĕ'pĭst), *n.* One skilled in or-

Or'tho-ĕ'py (ôr'thō-ĕ'pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοέπεια; ὀρθός right + ἔπος word.] Art of uttering words correctly; correct pronunciation; also, any (given) mode of pronunciation.

Or·thog'a-my (ôr-thŏg'à-mĭ), *n.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Direct fertilization in plants.

Or·thog'na-thous (-nà-thŭs), *a.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] (*Anat.*) Having the front of the head, or the skull, nearly perpendicular.

Or'tho-gon (ôr'thō-gŏn), *n.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] (*Geom.*) A rectangular figure. — **Or·thog'o-nal** (ôr-thŏg'ō-nal), *a.* [orthography.

Or·thog'ra-pher (ôr-thŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* One versed in

Or'tho-graph'ic (ôr'thō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pert.
Or'tho-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to orthography; also, correct in spelling. **2.** (*Geom.*) Of or pertaining to right lines or angles. — **Or'tho-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Or·thog'ra-phy (ôr-thŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [Through OF. & L. fr. Gr. ὀρθογραφία, deriv. of ὀρθός right + γράφειν to write.] **1.** Art or practice of writing words, according to standard usage; conventionally correct spelling; also, mode of spelling. **2.** The part of grammar which treats of this art. **3.** A drawing in correct projection.

Or'tho-ped'ic (ôr'thō-pĕd'ĭk), } *a.* (*Med.*) Pert. to, or
Or'tho-ped'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } used in, orthopedy.

Or·thop'e-dy (ôr-thŏp'ĕ-dĭ), *n.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. παῖς, παιδός, a child.] (*Med.*) Art or practice of curing deformities of children, or, by extension, of adults.

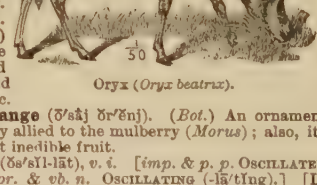
‖ **Or·thop'te-ra** (ôr-thŏp'tĕ-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθός straight + πτερόν feather, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of mandibulate insects including grasshoppers, locusts, etc., in which the anterior wings are usually thickened and protect the posterior wings, which are larger and fold longitudinally like a fan. — **Or·thop'ter-ous** (tẽr-ŭs), *a.*

Or'tive (ôr'tĭv), *a.* [L. *ortivus*, fr. *oriri, ortus*, to rise.] Of or relating to the time or act of rising; eastern.

Or'to-lan (ôr'tō-lan), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ortolano* ortolan, gardener, fr. L. *hortulanus* gardener, fr. *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus* garden. So called because it frequents the hedges of gardens.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European singing bird about the size of the lark. (*b*) In England, the wheatear. (*c*) In America, the sora, or Carolina rail.

-o-ry (-ō-rĭ). **1.** [L. *-orius.*] An adjective suffix meaning *of* or *pertaining to, serving for;* as in auditory, prohibitory. **2.** [L. *-orium.*] A noun suffix denoting *that which pertains to,* or *serves for;* as in ambulatory, factory.

O'ryx (ō'rĭks), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ὄρυξ a kind of gazelle or antelope.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of African antelopes which includes the gemsbok.



Oryx (*Oryx beatrix*).

Os (ŏs), *n.; pl.* Osar (ŏ'sär). [Sw. *ås* ridge, pl. *åsar.*] (*Geol.*) One of the ridges of sand or gravel found in Sweden, etc.

O'sage or'ange (ō'sāj ôr'ĕnj). (*Bot.*) An ornamental tree closely allied to the mulberry (*Morus*); also, its orangelike but inedible fruit.

Os'cil-late (ŏs'sĭl-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Oscillated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Oscillating (-lā'tĭng).] [L. *oscillare* to swing, fr. *oscillum* a swing, a swinging puppet.] **1.** To move backward and forward; to vibrate; to swing; to sway. **2.** To act or move in a fickle or fluctuating manner.

Os'cil-la'tion (ŏs'sĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of oscillating; fluctuation; variation.

Os'cil-la-to-ry (ŏs'sĭl-là-tō-rĭ), *a.* Moving, or characterized by motion, backward and forward; swinging; oscillating; vibratory.

‖ **Os'ci-nes** (-sĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *oscen, -inis.*] (*Zoöl.*) Singing birds; a group of the Passeres.

Os'ci-tan-cy (-tan-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Act of gaping or yawning. **2.** Drowsiness; dullness; sluggishness.

Os'ci-tant (-tant), *a.* **1.** Yawning; gaping. **2.** Sleepy; dull; sluggish. — **Os'ci-tant-ly,** *adv.*

Os'ci-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *oscitare; os* the mouth + *citare*, v. intens. fr. *ciere* to move.] To gape; to yawn.

Os'ci-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of yawning or gaping.

Os'cu-lant (ŏs'kŭ-lant), *a.* **1.** Osculating; kissing;

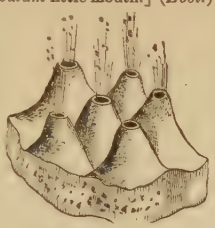
hence, meeting; clinging; adhering closely. **2.** (*Biol.*) Intermediate in character, or being on the border, between two genera, groups, families, etc., thus forming a connecting link.

Os'cu-late (ŏs'kŭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OSCULATED (lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OSCULATING.] [L. *osculari*, p. p. *-atus*, to kiss, fr. *osculum* kiss, dim. of *os* mouth.] **1.** To kiss. **2.** (*Geom.*) To touch closely, so as to have a common curvature at the point of contact.

Os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of kissing; quality or state of being osculant.

Os'cu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *n.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, osculation.

Os'cule (ŏs'kūl), *n.* [L. *osculum* little mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the excurrent apertures of sponges.



Oscules of a Sponge. Enlarged.

-ose (-ōs). [L. *-osus*. Cf. -OUS.] **1.** A suffix denoting *full of, containing, having the qualities of, like;* as in verbose, full of words; pilose, hairy; globose, like a globe. **2.** (*Chem.*) A suffix indicating that the substance to the name of which it is affixed is *a member of the carbohydrate group;* as in cellulose, sucrose, dextrose, etc.

O'sier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* [F. *osier.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of willow or one of its twigs, — much used in basket work; sometimes, any kind of willow.

Os'man-li (ŏz'mȧn-lĭ), *n.; pl.* OSMANLIS (-lĭz). [So called from *Osman.* See OTTOMAN.] A Turkish official; one of the dominant tribe of Turks; loosely, any Turk.

Os'mic (ŏz'mĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, osmium, esp. in its higher valence. See -IC.

Os'mi-ous (ŏz'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Denoting certain compounds of osmium in its lower valence. See -OUS.

Os'mi-um (ŏz'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. ὀσμή a smell, odor, akin to ὀζειν to smell. So named from the strong odor of one of its compounds.] (*Chem.*) A rare, hard metal of the platinum group. It is the heaviest substance known.

Os'mose (ŏz'mōs *or* ŏs'-), *n.* [Gr. ὠσμός, equiv. to ὦσις impulse, fr. ὠθεῖν to push.] (*Chemical Physics*) (*a*) The tendency in fluids to mix, or become equably diffused, when in contact. (*b*) The action produced by this tendency, as where the fluids pass through an intervening membrane. — **Os-mot'ic** (ŏz-mŏt'ĭk *or* ŏs-), *a.*

Os-mo'sis (ŏz-mō'sĭs *or* ŏs-), *n.* Osmose.

Os'prey } (ŏs'prā), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *ossifraga.*
Os'pray } See OSSIFRAGE.] (*Zoöl.*) The fishhawk.

Os'se-in (-sē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *os* bone.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The organic basis of bone tissue. [tlebone.

Os'se-let (-lĕt), *n.* [F.] A little bone; specif., a cut-

Os'se-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *osseus*, from *os*, *ossis*, bone.] Composed of bone; resembling bone; forming bone.

Os'si-cle (ŏs'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] A little bone.

Os-sif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding bone.

Os-sif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *facere* to make.] Capable of producing, or of changing into, bone.

Os'si-fi-ca'tion (ŏs'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See OSSIFY.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) Formation of bone; process of forming bony tissue. **2.** State of being changed into a bony substance; also, a mass or point of ossified tissue.

Os'si-frage (-frāj), *n.* [L. *ossifraga* osprey, fr. *ossifragus* bone breaking; *os*, *ossis*, a bone + *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The lammergeir. (*b*) The young of the sea eagle or bald eagle. [*Obs.*]

Os'si-fy (ŏs'sĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OSSIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OSSIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-fy.*] **1.** (*Physiol.*) To form into bone; to change from soft tissue into bone. **2.** Fig.: To harden.

Os-siv'o-rous (ŏs-sĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *vorare* to devour.] Feeding on bones; eating bones.

Os'su-a-ry (ŏs'shū-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *ossuarium*, deriv. of *os*, *ossis*, bone.] A charnel house. [*Obs.*]

Os'te-al (ŏs'tē-*al*), *a.* [Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] Osseous.

Os'te-in (-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον bone.] Ossein.

Os-ten'si-ble (ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [From L. *ostensus*, p. p. of *ostendere* to show, prop., to stretch out before; fr. prefix *obs-* (old form of *ob-*) + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** That may be shown. **2.** Shown; exhibited; avowed; professed; apparent; —often opposed to *real* or *actual.* — **Os-ten'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Os-ten'si-bly**, *adv.*

Os-ten'sion (ŏs-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The showing of the sacrament on the altar for adoration.

Os-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Showing; exhibiting. — **Os-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Os'tent (ŏs'tĕnt *or* ŏs-tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *ostentus.*] **1.** Appearance; air; mien. **2.** Manifestation; token; portent.

Os'ten-tate (ŏs'tĕn-tāt *or* ŏs-tĕn'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *ostentare*, p. p. *-atus*, v. intens. fr. *ostendere.*] To exhibit boastingly; to display pretentiously.

Os'ten-ta'tion (ŏs'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An ambitious display; unnecessary show; pretentious parade.

Syn. — Pomp; pompousness; vaunting. See PARADE.

Os'ten-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Fond of, or evincing, ostentation; unduly conspicuous; pretentious; boastful. — **Os'ten-ta'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Os'ten-ta'tious-ness**, *n.*

Os'te-o-. A combining form of Gr. ὀστέον, *a bone.*

Os'te-o-clast (ŏs'tē-ō-klȧst), *n.* [*Osteo-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) One of a kind of very large cells with many nuclei found in the marrow of bones. They are supposed to be concerned in the absorption of the bone matrix. **2.** A surgical instrument for breaking a bone.

Os'te-o-gen (ŏs'tē-ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-gen.*] (*Physiol.*) The soft tissue which ultimately ossifies.

Os'te-o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), } *n.* [See OSTEO-, and
Os'te-og'e-ny (ŏs'tē-ŏj'ē-nȳ), } GENESIS.] (*Physiol.*) The formation or growth of bone. [bone; bonelike.

Os'te-oid (ŏs'tē-oid), *a.* [*Osteo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling

Os'te-ol'o-ger (-ŏl'ŏ-jẽr), *n.* Same as OSTEOLOGIST.

Os'te-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in osteology.

Os'te-ol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the bones of the vertebrate skeleton.

Os'te-o-plas'ty (-ŏ-plȧs'tȳ), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-plasty.*] (*Med.*) A process by which loss of a bone is remedied.

Os'te-ot'o-my (ŏs'tē-ŏt'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-tomy.*] The anatomical or surgical cutting or dissection of bones.

Ost'ler (ŏs'lẽr), *n.* See HOSTLER.

Os-to'sis (ŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] (*Physiol.*) Bone formation; ossification.

Os-tra'cean (-trā'shən), *n.* [L. *ostrea* an oyster. See OYSTER.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a family of bivalves of which the oyster is the type.

Os'tra-cism (ŏs'trȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [See OSTRACIZE.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) Banishment by popular vote, — a means adopted at Athens to rid the city of a person whose talent and influence gave umbrage. **2.** Banishment; exclusion.

Os'tra-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OSTRACIZED (-sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OSTRACIZING (-sī'zĭng).] [Gr. ὀστρακίζειν, fr. ὄστρακον a tile, a tablet used in voting, a shell.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) To exile by ostracism. **2.** To banish from society; to cast out from favor.

Os'trich (ŏs'trĭch), *n.* [OF. *ostruche*, *ostruce*, L. *avis struthio; avis* bird + *struthio* ostrich, fr. Gr. στρουθίων, fr. στρουθός bird, sparrow.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, two-toed bird which can not fly, but runs very swiftly. The adult male is about eight feet high.

African Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*). 1/50

Os'tro-goth (ŏs'trŏ-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Ostrogothi*, pl. See EAST, and GOTH.] One of the Eastern Goths.

Ot'a-cous'tic (ŏt'ȧ-kous'tĭk *or* ō'tȧ-), *a.* [*Oto-* + *acoustic.*] Assisting the sense of hearing.

‖ **O-tal'gi-a** (ō-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠταλγία; οὖς, ὠτός, ear + ἄλγος pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the ear.

Oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *pron. & a.* [AS. ōðer; akin to G. *ander*, Skr. *antara;* orig. a comparative. [Formerly *other* was used both as sing. and pl.] **1.** Different from that which, or the one who, has been specified; not identical; second of two. **2.** Not this but the contrary; opposite. **3.** Alternate; second.

The other day, not long ago; recently.

Oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *adv.* Otherwise.

Oth'er-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* Elsewhere.

Oth'er-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* **1.** In a different manner; differently; contrarily. **2.** In other respects. **3.** In different circumstances; under other conditions.

O'tic (ō'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὠτικός, fr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the ear.

O'ti-ose' (ō'shĭ-ōs'), *a.* [L. *otiosus*, fr. *otium* ease.] Being at leisure or ease; unemployed; indolent; idle.

O'to- (ō'tō-). [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *situation near* or *in*, *the ear*.

O-toc'o-nite (ō-tŏk'ō-nīt), *n.* [*Oto-* + Gr. κόνις dust.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) A mass of otoliths. (*b*) An otolith.

O'to-cyst (ō'tō-sĭst), *n.* [*Oto-* + *cyst.*] (*Zoöl. & Anat.*) An auditory cyst or vesicle; one of the simple auditory organs of many invertebrates.

O'to-lith (ō'tō-lĭth), } *n.* [*Oto-* + *-lith*, *-lite.*] (*Anat.*)
O'to-lite (ō'tō-līt), } One of the small bones or particles of hard substance in the internal ear.

O-tol'o-gy (ō-tŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Oto-* + *-logy.*] The branch of science which treats of the ear and its diseases.

O'to-scope (ō'tō-skōp *or* ŏt'ō-), *n.* [*Oto-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for examining the condition of the ear.

Ot'tar (ŏt'tẽr), *n.* See Attar.

Ot'ter (ŏt'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *otor;* akin to G. *otter*, Gr. ὕδρα water serpent, hydra, Skr. *udra* otter, and to E. *water.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic, carnivorous animal of several species. They have webbed toes, and feed on fish. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The larva of the ghost moth. [Attar.

Otter (*Lutra Canadensis*).

Ot'to (ŏt'tō), *n.* See **Ot'to-man** (-mạn), *a.* [F., fr. *Othoman*, *Othman*, or *Osman*, a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about A. D. 1300.] Of or pert. to the Turks; Turkish.

Ot'to-man, *n.*; *pl.* Ottomans (-mạnz). **1.** A Turk. **2.** A stuffed seat without a back, — orig. used in Turkey.

‖ **Ou'bli'ette'** (o͞o'blē'ĕt'), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *oblivisci*, p. p. *oblitus*, to forget.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top.

Ouch (ouch), *n.* [OE. *ouch*, *nouch* (*a nouch* being taken for *an ouch*), fr. OF. *nusche*, *nousche*, clasp, LL. *nusca*, fr. OHG. *nuscha.*] A socket or bezel holding a gem; hence, a jewel or ornament worn on the person.

Ought (ạt), *n.* & *adv.* See Aught.

Ought, *imp.*, *p. p.*, or *auxiliary.* [Orig. the preterit of the verb *owe.* OE. *oughte*, *aughte*, *ahte*, AS. *āhte.*] **1.** Owed; also, owned. [*Obs.*] **2.** To be bound in duty or by moral obligation. **3.** To be necessary, fit, becoming, or expedient; to behoove.

Syn. — Should. — *Ought* and *should* both imply obligation; but *should* may imply merely an obligation of propriety, expediency, etc., and *ought* denotes an obligation of duty.

Ounce (ouns), *n.* [F. *once*, fr. L. *uncia* a twelfth, the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot.] **1.** The sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois, or 437½ grains. **2.** (*Troy Weight*) The twelfth part of a troy pound.

Fluid ounce. See under Fluid, *n.*

Ounce, *n.* [F. *once;* of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) An Asiatic feline quadruped resembling the leopard in size, and somewhat in color, but having longer fur.

Ounce (*Felis uncia*).

Our (our), *possessive pron.* [AS. *ūre;* akin to E. *us.*] Of or pert. to us; belonging to us. See I.

☞ When the noun is not expressed, *ours* is used in the same way as *hers* for *her*, *yours* for *your*, etc.

-our (-ẽr). [OF. *-our.*] See -or.

Ou-rang'-ou-tang' (o͞o-răng'o͞o-tăng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Orang-outang. [raphy.

Ou'ra-nog'ra-phy (ou'rȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* See Uranog-

Ou-rol'o-gy (ou-rŏl'ō-jy), *n.* See Urology.

Ou-ros'co-py (ou-rŏs'kō-py), *n.* [Gr. οὖρον urine + *-scopy.*] Urology.

Ours (ourz), *possessive pron.* See Note under Our.

Our-selves' (our-sĕlvz'), *pron.*; *sing.* Ourself (-sĕlf'). An emphasized form of the pronoun of the first person pl.

☞ The form *ourself* is used only in the regal or formal style after *we* or *us*, denoting a single person.

-ous (-ŭs). [OF. fr. L. *-osus* or *-us.* Cf. -ose.] **1.** An adjective suffix meaning *full of*, *abounding in*, *having*, *possessing the qualities of*, *like;* as in gracious, arduous, bulbous, riotous, poisonous, piteous, joyous, etc. **2.** (*Chem.*) A suffix denoting that the element indicated by the name bearing it has its *lowest* valence or a valence relatively *lower* than that denoted by the termination *-ic.*

Ou'sel (o͞o'z'l), *n.* [AS. *ōsle;* akin to G. *amsel.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of European thrushes, esp. the blackbird, and the mountain, or ring, ousel.

Ring Ousel (*Turdus torquatus*).

Water ousel, the European dipper, or the American dipper.

Oust (oust), *n.* See Oast.

Oust, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ousted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ousting.] [OF. *oster;* origin uncertain.] **1.** To take away; to remove. **2.** To eject; to turn out.

Oust'er (-ẽr), *n.* A putting out of possession; dispossession; ejection; disseizin.

Out (out), *adv.* [AS. *ūt*, and *ūte*, *ūtan*, fr. *ūt;* akin to G. *aus*, Icel. *ūt*, Skr. *ud.*] In its original and strict sense, *out* means from the interior of something; beyond the limits or boundary of something; in a position or relation which is exterior to something; — opposed to *in* or *into.* It is used in a variety of applications, as: — **1.** Away; off; from a certain or a usual place. **2.** Beyond the limits of concealment, confinement, privacy, constraint, etc. **3.** Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply; to the end; completely. **4.** Beyond possession, control, or occupation; — used of office, business, property, knowledge, etc. **5.** Beyond the bounds of what is true, reasonable, correct, proper, common, etc.; in error; in a wrong position or opinion; in a state of disagreement. **6.** Not in the state or turn of the play for counting or gaining scores.

Out and out. (*a*) *adv.* Completely; wholly; openly. (*b*) *adj.* Without any reservation or disguise; absolute. [As an *adj.* written also *out-and-out.*] — **Out of,** a phrase which may be considered either as composed of an adverb and a preposition, each having its appropriate office in the sentence, or as a compound preposition. — **Out of one's head,** in a wandering state mentally; delirious. [*Colloq.*] — **Out of one's time,** beyond one's period of minority or apprenticeship. — **Out of print,** not in market, the edition printed being exhausted. — **Out of season,** untimely; inopportune. — **Out of sorts,** wanting certain things; unsatisfied; unwell; unhappy; cross. — **Out of temper,** irritated; angry. — **Out of the way.** (*a*) On one side; hard to reach or find; secluded. (*b*) Improper; unusual; wrong. — **Out of time,** not in proper time.

Out, *n.* **1.** One that is out; esp., one out of office; — generally in the plural. **2.** A place or space outside of something; a corner; a projecting angle; an open space. **3.** (*Print.*) An omission in setting up copy.

Out, *interj.* Expressing a desire to be rid of; — with the force of command; go out; begone; away; off.

Out-act' (out-ăkt'), *v. t.* To surpass or exceed in acting.

Out-ar'gue (-är'gū), *v. t.* To surpass in argument.

Out-bal'ance (-băl'ans), *v. t.* To more than balance.

Out'bound' (out'bound'), *a.* Outward bound.

Out'bowed' (-bōd'), *a.* Convex; curved outward.

Out'break' (-brāk'), *n.* A breaking out or forth; eruption. [bursts forth.

Out'break'ing, *n.* Act of breaking out, or that which

Out'build'ing (-bĭld'ĭng), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house; an outhouse.

Out'burst' (-bŭrst'), *n.* A bursting forth.

Out'cast' (-kȧst'), *a.* Cast out; degraded. — *n.* One cast out or expelled, as from home, country, or society; hence, often, a degraded person; a vagabond.

Out'come' (-kŭm'), *n.* That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence.

Out'crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* (*Geol.*) The outcropping of strata; also, the inclined strata itself which appears at the surface.

Out-crop' (out-krŏp'), *v. i.* (*Geol.*) To come out to the surface of the ground; — said of strata.

Out'cry' (out'krī'), *n.* **1.** A vehement or loud cry, as distress or alarm; clamor. **2.** Sale at public auction.

Out-dare' (out-dâr'), *v. t.* To surpass in daring.

Out-do' (-do͞o'), *v. t.* To surpass in doing; to excel.

Out'door' (out'dōr'), *a.* [For *out of door.*] Being, or done, in the open air or outside. [out of doors.

Out'doors' (out'dōrz' *or* out'dōrz'), *adv.* Abroad;

Out'er (out'ẽr), *a.* [*Compar.* of Out.] [AS. *ūtor*, compar. of *ūt*, adv., out.] Being on the outside; external; farthest or farther from a certain place or center.

Out'er-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Being on the extreme external part; farthest outward. [tenance; to brave.

Out-face' (out-fās'), *v. t.* To face or look out of coun-

Out'fall' (-fạl'), *n.* The mouth of a stream; the discharging end of a drain, culvert, etc.

Out'field' (out'fēld'), *n.* A field beyond or outside of a designated space, as that outside of the curtilage of a homestead, that outside of the diamond in baseball, etc.

Out'fit (-fĭt), *n.* A fitting out, or equipment, as of a ship for a voyage, or of a person for an expedition; the allowance, expenses, or articles for equipment.

Out'fit'ter (-fĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who furnishes outfits.

Out-flank' (out-flăngk'), *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To go beyond, or be superior to, on the flank; to turn the flank of.

Out-frown' (-froun'), *v. t.* To frown down.

Out-gaze' (-gāz'), *v. t.* To gaze beyond; to overbear by gazing; to outface.

Out-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ẽr-*a*l), *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to outmaneuver.

Out-give' (-gĭv'), *v. t.* To surpass in giving.

Out-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* To go beyond; to outdo.

Out'go' (out'gō'), *n.*; *pl.* Outgoes (-gōz'). That which goes out, or is paid out; outlay; expenditure.

Out'go'er (-gō'ẽr), *n.* One who goes out or departs.

Out-grow' (out-grō'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in growing. **2.** To grow too large, wise, or old, for.

Out'growth' (out'grōth'), *n.* That which grows out of anything; excrescence; offshoot; hence, result.

Out'guard' (-gärd'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A guard of troops at a distance from the main body of an army.

Out-Her'od (out-hĕr'ŭd), *v. t.* To surpass (Herod) in wickedness; to exceed in anything offensive.

Out'house' (out'hous'), *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; outbuilding.

Out'ing, *n.* Act of going out; an airing; an excursion.

Out-land'ish (out-lănd'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Foreign; not native. **2.** Hence: Strange; barbarous; uncouth; clownish. — **Out-land'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Out-land'ish-ness**, *n.*

Out-last' (out-lăst'), *v. t.* To exceed in duration.

Out-laugh' (out-lăf'), *v. t.* **1.** To outdo in laughing. **2.** To discourage or discomfit by laughing.

Out'law' (out'lą'), *n.* A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.

Out'law', *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe. **2.** To deprive of legal force.

Out'law'ry (-rў), *n.* Act of outlawing, or state of being an outlaw.

Out'lay' (-lā'), *n.* Expenditure.

Out-learn' (out-lĕrn'), *v. t.* **1.** To excel or surpass in learning. **2.** To exhaust knowledge of.

Out'let' (out'lĕt'), *n.* A passage out; exit; vent.

Out'li'er (-lī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who does not live where his office, or business, or estate, is. **2.** That which lies, or is, away from the main body.

Out'line' (-lĭn'), *n.* **1.** (*a*) The line which marks the outer limits of a figure; contour. (*b*) In art: A line drawn for indicating the boundary of a figure, without shading. (*c*) A sketch composed of such lines. **2.** Fig.: A general sketch of any scheme, plan, or argument, etc.

Syn. — Sketch; draught; delineation. See Sketch.

Out'line', *v. t.* To make an outline of.

Out-live' (out-lĭv'), *v. t.* To live beyond; to survive.

Out'look' (out'lo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A looking out; watch. **2.** One who looks out; also, the place from which one looks out. **3.** The view obtained by one looking out; prospect.

Out'ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the central part, or the main body; being on, or beyond, the frontier; exterior; remote; detached.

Out-march' (out-märch'), *v. t.* To surpass in marching.

Out-meas'ure (-mĕzh'ûr), *v. t.* To exceed in measure.

Out'most' (out'mōst'), *a.* [AS. *ūtemest*, a superl. fr. *ūte* out.] Farthest from the middle or interior; farthest outward; outermost.

Out'ness (-nĕs), *n.* **1.** State of being out or beyond; separateness. **2.** (*Metaph.*) Quality of being external; objectivity.

Out-num'ber (out-nŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.

Out'-of-door' (out'ŏv-dōr'), *a.* Being out of the house; outdoor.

Out'-of-the-way', *a.* See under Out, *adv.*

Out-play' (out-plā'), *v. t.* To excel or defeat in playing.

Out'port' (out'pōrt'), *n.* A harbor or port at some distance from the chief town or seat of trade.

Out'post' (-pōst'), *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a*) A post without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army. (*b*) The troops placed at such a station.

Out'pour' (-pōr'), *n.* A flowing out; a free discharge.

Out'put' (out'pu̇t'), *n.* That which is put out, discharged, or produced.

Out'rage (out'rāj), *n.* [F. *outrage*; OF. *outre*, *oltre*, beyond (L. *ultra*) + *-age*, as in *courage*, *voyage*.] Injurious violence or wanton wrong done to persons or things; a gross violation of right or decency.

Out'rage (out'rāj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Outraged (-rājd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Outraging.] To commit outrage upon; to subject to violence or excessive abuse; specif., to commit an indecent assault upon (a girl or woman).

Out-ra'geous (out-rā'jŭs), *a.* Of the nature of an outrage; involving or doing an outrage. — **Out-ra'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **Out-ra'geous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Violent; furious; exorbitant; excessive; atrocious; monstrous; wanton; nefarious; heinous.

Out-rank' (out-răngk'), *v. t.* To exceed in rank.

‖ **Ou'tré'** (o͞o'trā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *outrer* to exaggerate, fr. L. *ultra* beyond. See Outrage.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant; bizarre.

Out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t.* To reach beyond.

Out-ride' (-rīd'), *v. t.* To surpass in riding.

Out'rid'er (out'rīd'ẽr), *n.* A servant on horseback attending a carriage.

Out'rig'ger (-rĭg'gẽr), *n.* Any spar, projecting timber, or other contrivance extended from the side of a building, a boat, a mast, etc., for temporary use.

Out'right' (-rīt'), *adv.* **1.** Immediately; without delay; at once. **2.** Completely; utterly.

Out-root' (out-ro͝ot'), *v. t.* To eradicate; to extirpate.

Out-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.* To leave behind in running; to run faster than. Also used figuratively.

Out-sail' (-sā'), *v. t.* To excel or outstrip in sailing.

Out-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in amount of sales. **2.** To exceed in the price of selling.

Out'set' (out'sĕt'), *n.* A setting out; starting; beginning.

Out-shine' (out-shīn'), *v. i.* To shine forth.

Out-shine', *v. t.* To excel in splendor.

Out'side' (out'sīd'), *n.* **1.** The external part of a thing; that which is superficial; exterior; surface. **2.** The part or space which lies without an inclosure. **3.** The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, etc.; utmost.

Out'side', *a.* Of, pertaining to, or denoting, the outside; external; exterior; superficial.

Out'side', *adv.* or *prep.* On or to the outside (of); without; on the exterior.

Out'sid'er (out'sīd'ẽr), *n.* One not belonging to the concern, institution, party, etc., spoken of. [*Recent*]

Out'skirt' (out'skĕrt'), *n.* A part remote from the center; outer edge; border; — usually in the *pl.*

Out-soar' (out-sōr'), *v. t.* To soar beyond or above.

Out-span' (-spăn'), *v. t.* & *i.* [D. *uitspannen*.] To unyoke or disengage, as oxen from a wagon. [*S. Africa*]

Out-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in speaking. **2.** To speak openly or boldly. **3.** To express more than.

Out-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking, or spoken, freely, openly, or boldly. — **Out-spo'ken-ness**, *n.*

Out-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread out.

Out-stand' (-stănd'), *v. i.* To stand out, or project.

Out-stand', *v. t.* **1.** To withstand. **2.** To stay beyond.

Out-stand'ing, *a.* That stands out; undischarged; uncollected; not paid.

Out-stare' (-stâr'), *v. t.* To overcome in staring; to face down.

Out-stretch' (-strĕch'), *v. t.* To stretch out.

Out-strip' (-strĭp'), *v. t.* To go faster than; to outrun; to advance beyond; to leave behind.

Out-talk' (-tąk'), *v. t.* To overpower by talking: to exceed in talking; to talk down.

Out-vie' (-vī'), *v. t.* To exceed in vying.

Out-vote' (-vōt'), *v. t.* To defeat by votes.

Out-walk' (-wąk'), *v. t.* To excel in walking.

Out'wall' (out'wą̇l'), *n.* The exterior wall.

Out'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* [See *-s*, *adv. suff.*] From the interior part; out; to the outside or exterior; beyond; off; away.

Out'ward, *a.* **1.** External; exterior; hence, manifest; public. **2.** Tending outward. — **Out'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Out'ward-ness**, *n.*

Out'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See Outward, *adv.*

Out-wear' (out-wâr'), *v. t.* To wear out; to outlast.

Out-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.

Out-wit' (-wĭt'), *v. t.* To surpass in wit or cunning.

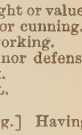
Out-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* To exceed in working.

Out'work' (out'wûrk'), *n.* (*Fort.*) A minor defense constructed beyond the main body of a work.

Ou'zel (o͞o'z'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Ousel.

‖ **O'va** (ō'vą), *n. pl.* See Ovum.

O'val (ō'v*a*l), *a.* [F. *ovale*, fr. L. *ovum* egg.] Having the figure of an egg; oblong and curvilinear, with one end broader than the other; in popular usage, elliptical.


Oval.

O'val, *n.* An oval body or figure.

O'val-ly (ō'v*a*l-lў), *adv.* In an oval form.

O-va'ri-an (ō-vā'rĭ-*a*n), **O-va'ri-al** (ō-vā'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ovary.

O'va-ry (ō'vȧ-rȳ), *n.* [NL. *ovarium*, fr. L. *ovum* egg.] **1.** (*Bot.*) That part of the pistil which contains the seed, and in most flowering plants develops into the fruit. **2.** (*Zoöl. & Anat.*) The essential female reproductive organ in which the ova are produced.

Ovary of *Tilia Americana* (Linden, or Basswood). *a* Pistil (enlarged), with Receptacle or Torus; *b* Section of Ovary, showing two Cells with Ovules.

O'vate (ō'vȧt), *a.* Shaped like an egg or the longitudinal section of an egg, with the lower extremity broadest.

O'va-ted (ō'vȧ-tĕd), *a.* Ovate.

O-va'tion (ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ovatio*, fr. *ovare* to exult, rejoice, triumph in an ovation.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A lesser kind of triumph allowed to a commander for a victory. **2.** Hence: Popular homage.

Ov'en (ŭv'n), *n.* [AS. *ofen*; akin to D. *oven*, G. *ofen*, Gr. *ἰνός*, Skr. *ukhā* pot.] A place arched over and used for baking, heating, or drying; hence, any structure which may be heated for baking, drying, etc.

Ov'en-bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of birds which construct curious oven-shaped nests.

Ovenbird and Nest (*Furnarius fuliginosus*).

O'ver (ō'vẽr), *prep.* [AS. *ofer*; akin to G. *über*, L. *super*, Gr. *ὑπέρ*, Skr. *upari*.] **1.** Above, or higher than, in place or position, with the idea of covering. **2.** Across; from side to side of. **3.** Upon the surface of; hither and thither upon. **4.** Above; — as in dignity, condition, value, or station. **5.** During the whole time of. **6.** Above the perpendicular height or length of, with an idea of measurement. **7.** Beyond; in addition to; more than. **8.** Above, implying superiority or success after a contest.

O'ver (ō'vẽr), *adv.* **1.** From one side to another; across; crosswise. **2.** From one person or place to another regarded as on the opposite side of a space or barrier; also, at, or on, the opposite side. **3.** From beginning to end; throughout the course, extent, or expanse of anything. **4.** Above or across the brim. **5.** Beyond a limit; hence, superfluously; with repetition. **6.** In a manner to bring the under side to or towards the top. **7.** At an end; in a completed or finished state.

Over against, opposite; in front. — **Over and above**, in a manner, or degree, beyond what is supposed, defined, or usual; besides; in addition. — **Over and over**, repeatedly; again and again. — **To throw over**, to abandon; to betray.

O'ver, *a.* Upper; covering; superior; also, excessive; too much or too great; — chiefly in composition.

O'ver-a-bound' (ō'vẽr-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* To abound more than enough.

O'ver-act' (-ȧkt'), *v. t. & i.* To act or perform to excess; to exaggerate in acting; to go to excess in acting.

O'ver-alls (ō'vẽr-ȧlz), *n. pl.* **1.** Loose trousers worn over others to protect them. **2.** Waterproof leggings.

O'ver-arch' (ō'vẽr-ärch'), *v. t. & i.* To make an arch over; to span with an arch.

O'ver-awe' (-ȧ'), *v. t.* To subjugate or restrain by awe.

O'ver-bal'ance (-bȧl'ȧns), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed equality with; to outweigh. **2.** To cause to lose equilibrium.

O'ver-bal'ance (ō'vẽr-bȧl'ȧns), *n.* More than an equivalent. [come; to subdue.

O'ver-bear' (ō'vẽr-bâr'), *v. t.* To bear down; to over-

O'ver-bear', *v. i.* To bear fruit or offspring to excess.

O'ver-bear'ing, *a.* **1.** Overpowering; subduing. **2.** Aggressively haughty; arrogant; domineering. — **O'ver-bear'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **O'ver-bear'ing-ness**, *n.*

O'ver-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid beyond, or in excess of.

O'ver-blow' (-blō'), *v. t.* To blow away; to dissipate.

O'ver-board' (ō'vẽr-bōrd'), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; hence, from on board of a ship, into the water.

O'ver-build' (ō'vẽr-bĭld'), *v. t.* **1.** To build over. **2.** To build too much; to build beyond the demand.

O'ver-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To burden to excess.

O'ver-car'ry (-kăr'rȳ), *v. t. & i.* To carry too far.

O'ver-cast' (-kȧst'), *v. t.* **1.** To cast or cover over; hence, to cloud; to darken. **2.** To rate too high. **3.** (*Sewing*) To take loose stitches over, as a raveling edge.

O'ver-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To charge or load too heavily; to burden. **2.** To make too great a charge for or against; to charge too much.

O'ver-charge' (ō'vẽr-chärj'), *n.* **1.** An excessive load or burden. **2.** An excessive charge in an account.

O'ver-cloud' (ō'vẽr-kloud'), *v. t.* To cover or overspread with, or as with, clouds; to becloud; to overcast.

O'ver-coat' (ō'vẽr-kōt'), *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing; a greatcoat; a topcoat.

O'ver-come' (ō'vẽr-kŭm'), *v. t.* **1.** To get the better of; to obtain advantage over. **2.** To pass over. [*Obs.*]

O'ver-come', *v. i.* To be superior or victorious.

O'ver-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.* **1.** To do too much. **2.** To overtask, or overtax; to fatigue. **3.** To cook too much.

O'ver-do', *v. i.* To labor too hard; to do too much.

O'ver-dose' (-dōs'), *v. t.* To dose to excess.

O'ver-dose' (ō'vẽr-dōs'), *n.* An excessive dose.

O'ver-draw' (ō'vẽr-drą'), *v. t.* **1.** To exaggerate; to overdo. **2.** (*Banking*) To make drafts upon or against, in excess of the proper amount.

O'ver-dress' (-drĕs'), *v. t.* To dress to excess.

O'ver-drive' (-drīv'), *v. t. & i.* To drive to excess.

O'ver-due' (-dū'), *a.* Due and more than due; delayed beyond the proper time of arrival, payment, etc.

O'ver-eat' (-ēt'), *v. t. & i.* To eat to excess.

O'ver-fall' (ō'vẽr-fąl'), *n.* **1.** A waterfall. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Naut.*) A turbulent surface of water, caused by strong currents setting over submerged ridges; also, a dangerous submerged ridge or shoal. [to surfeit.

O'ver-feed' (ō'vẽr-fēd'), *v. t. & i.* To feed to excess;

O'ver-flow' (-flō'), *v. t.* **1.** To cover with, or as with, water or other fluid; to spread over; to overwhelm. **2.** To flow, or cause anything to flow, over the brim of.

O'ver-flow', *v. i.* **1.** To run over the bounds. **2.** To be superabundant; to abound.

O'ver-flow' (ō'vẽr-flō'), *n.* **1.** Act of overflowing; inundation; also, that which overflows; hence, abundance. **2.** An outlet for the escape of surplus liquid. [ment.

O'ver-freight' (ō'vẽr-frāt'), *v. t.* To put too much freight in or upon.

O'ver-gar'ment (ō'vẽr-gär'ment), *n.* An outer gar-

O'ver-ground' (-ground'), *a.* Situated above ground.

O'ver-grow' (ō'vẽr-grō'), *v. t.* To grow over; esp., to cover with a rank growth.

O'ver-grow', *v. i.* To grow beyond the proper size.

O'ver-hand' (ō'vẽr-hănd'), *n.* Upper hand; mastery.

O'ver-hand', *a.* **1.** (*Sewing*) Over and over; — applied to a style of sewing, or to the seam so made. **2.** (*Baseball, Cricket*, etc.) Done (as pitching or bowling) with the hand higher than the elbow, or the arm above, or higher than, the shoulder.

O'ver-hand', *adv.* In an overhand manner or style.

O'ver-hang' (ō'vẽr-hăng'), *v. t. & i.* To hang over; to cause to jut or project over; to jut over.

O'ver-hang' (ō'vẽr-hăng'), *n.* That which juts out or projects; a projection.

O'ver-haul' (ō'vẽr-hą'l'), *v. t.* **1.** To haul or drag over; hence, to turn over for examination; to inspect. **2.** To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

O'ver-haul' (ō'vẽr-hą'l'), } *n.* A strict examination
O'ver-haul'ing, } for correction or repair.

O'ver-head' (ō'vẽr-hĕd'), *adv.* Aloft; above; in or on the roof or ceiling; in a higher story; in the zenith.

O'ver-hear' (-hēr'), *v. t.* **1.** To hear more of (anything) than was intended to be heard; to hear by accident or artifice. **2.** To hear again.

O'ver-hung' (ō'vẽr-hŭng'), *a.* **1.** Covered over; ornamented with hangings. **2.** Suspended from above or from the top.

O'ver-is'sue (-ĭsh'û), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue as of notes or bonds, exceeding the proper limit.

O'ver-is'sue (ō'vẽr-ĭsh'û), *v. t.* To issue in excess.

O'ver-joy' (ō'vẽr-joi'), *v. t.* To make excessively joyful.

O'ver-la'bor (-lā'bẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to labor excessively. **2.** To labor upon excessively; to refine unduly.

O'ver-lade' (-lād'), *v. t.* To load with too great a cargo; to overburden.

O'ver-land' (ō'vẽr-lănd'), *a.* Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of the sea. — *adv.* By, upon, or across, land.

O'ver-lap' (ō'vẽr-lăp'), *v. t. & i.* To lap over; to lap.

O'ver-lap' (ō'vẽr-lăp'), *n.* The lapping, or the measure of the lapping, of one thing over another.

O'ver-lay' (ō'vẽr-lā'), *v. t.* To lay, or spread, something over or across; hence, to cover; to burden.

O'ver-lay' (ō'vẽr-lā'), *n.* **1.** A covering. **2.** (*Printing*) A piece of paper pasted upon the tympan sheet to strengthen the impression.

O'ver-lay'ing, *n.* A superficial covering; a coating.

O/ver-leap' (ō/vĕr-lēp'), *v. t.* To leap over or across; hence, to omit; to ignore.

O/ver-learn'ed (ō/vĕr-lĕrn'ĕd), *a.* Too learned.

O/ver-lie' (ō/vĕr-lī'), *v. t.* To lie over or upon; specif., to suffocate by lying upon.

O/ver-load' (-lōd'), *v. t.* To load or fill to excess.

O/ver-load' (ō/vĕr-lōd'), *n.* An excessive load; the excess beyond a proper load.

O/ver-look' (ō/vĕr-lo͝ok'), *v. t.* **1.** To look down upon, or view from a higher position; to rise above so as to command a view of. **2.** Hence: To supervise; to watch over; sometimes, to observe secretly. **3.** To inspect; to examine carefully or repeatedly. **4.** To look past or by without seeing; hence, to refrain from bestowing notice or attention upon; to neglect; to excuse. [another.

O/ver-lord' (ō/vĕr-lôrd'), *n.* One who is lord over

O/ver-ly, *a.* Careless; superficial. [*Archaic*]

O/ver-ly, *adv.* In an overly manner. [*Archaic*]

O/ver-march' (ō/vĕr-märch'), *v. t. & i.* To march too far, or too much; to exhaust by marching. [subdue.

O/ver-mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *v. t.* To overpower; to

O/ver-match' (-măch'), *v. t.* To be more than equal to or a match for; hence, to vanquish.

O/ver-match' (ō/vĕr-măch'), *n.* One superior in power; also, an unequal match. [or estimate too largely.

O/ver-meas'ure (ō/vĕr-mĕzh'ûr), *v. t.* To measure

O/ver-meas'ure (ō/vĕr-mĕzh'ûr), *n.* Excessive measure; excess beyond true or proper measure; surplus.

O/ver-mod'est (-mŏd'ĕst), *a.* Modest to excess.

O/ver-much' (-mŭch'), *a.* Too much. — *adv.* In too great a degree; too much. — *n.* An excess; a surplus.

O/ver-nice' (-nīs'), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious.

O/ver-night' (-nīt'), *n.* The previous evening. [*R.*]

O/ver-night', *adv.* In the fore part of the night last past; also, during the whole night.

O/ver-pass' (ō/vĕr-pȧs'), *v. t.* **1.** To go over or beyond; to cross. **2.** To omit; to overlook; to disregard.

O/ver-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* To pay or reward excessively.

O/ver-per-suade' (-pẽr-swād'), *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or judgment.

O'ver-plus (ō'vẽr-plŭs), *n.* [*Over* + L. *plus* more.] That which remains beyond a given quantity; surplus.

O/ver-ply' (ō/vĕr-plī'), *v. t.* To ply to excess; to overwork. [to cause to yield.

O/ver-pow'er (-pou'ẽr), *v. t.* To exceed in power; **Syn.** — To overbear; overcome; vanquish; defeat; crush; overwhelm; overthrow; rout; conquer; subdue.

O/ver-press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* To bear upon excessively or irresistibly.

O/ver-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.* To overvalue.

O/ver-pro-duc'tion (ō/vĕr-prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Excessive production.

O/ver-proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Containing more alcohol than proof spirit; stronger than proof spirit.

O/ver-rake' (ō/vĕr-rāk'), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To rake over, or sweep across, from end to end.

O/ver-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate or value too highly.

O/ver-reach' (-rēch'), *v. t.* **1.** To reach above or beyond in any direction; to reach too far. **2.** To outwit; to cheat by cunning deceit. — **O/ver-reach'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

O/ver-ride' (-rīd'), *v. t.* **1.** To ride over or across; to trample down. **2.** To destroy; to annul. **3.** To ride, as a horse, beyond its strength. [righteous.

O/ver-right'eous (ō/vĕr-rī'chŭs), *a.* Excessively

O/ver-rule' (ō/vĕr-ro͞ol'), *v. t.* **1.** To rule over. **2.** To rule or determine in a contrary way; to decide against. **3.** (*Law*) To supersede, annul, or rule against.

O/ver-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.* **1.** To run over; to grow or spread over in excess; to invade and occupy. **2.** To surpass in running; to outrun. **3.** To extend in part beyond. **4.** To abuse or oppress as if by treading upon. **5.** (*Print.*) To carry or extend over or back, as type, from one line or page into the next after, or next before.

O/ver-run', *v. i.* To run, pass, extend, or flow over or by something; to be beyond, or in excess. [excess.

O/ver-scru'pu-lous (-skro͞o'pū-lŭs), *a.* Scrupulous to

O/ver-sea' (ō/vĕr-sē'), *a.* Beyond the sea; foreign.

O/ver-sea' (-sē'), **O/ver-seas'** (-sēz'), } *adv.* Over the sea; abroad.

O/ver-see' (ō/vĕr-sē'), *v. t.* **1.** To superintend; to watch over; to direct. **2.** To omit or neglect seeing.

O/ver-seer' (-sēr' *or* -sē'ẽr), *n.* One who oversees; a superintendent; a supervisor.

O/ver-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.* **1.** To sell for more than. **2.** To sell beyond means of delivery. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Oversold market (*Brokers' Cant*), a market in which stocks or commodities have been sold "short" to such an extent that it is difficult to obtain them for delivery.

O/ver-set' (ō/vĕr-sĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To turn or tip over from an upright, or a proper, position; to upset. **2.** To cause to fall or to fail; to subvert; to overthrow.

O/ver-set' (ō/vĕr-sĕt'), *n.* An upsetting; overturn.

O/ver-shade' (ō/vĕr-shād'), *v. t.* To overshadow.

O/ver-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* **1.** To throw a shadow, or shade, over; to darken; to obscure. **2.** Fig.: To dim or eclipse by superiority. [outshine.

O/ver-shine' (-shīn'), *v. t.* **1.** To shine over. **2.** To

O/ver-shoe' (ō/vĕr-shōō'), *n.* A shoe that is worn over another for protection; esp., an India-rubber shoe.

O/ver-shoot' (ō/vĕr-shōōt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To shoot or fly over or beyond. **2.** To pass swiftly over.

Overshot wheel, a vertical water wheel which is turned by water which shoots over the top of it.

Overshot Wheel.

O/ver-sight' (ō/vĕr-sīt'), *n.* **1.** Watchful care; superintendence; general supervision. **2.** An overlooking; omission; error.

Syn. — Inspection; inadvertence; neglect; mistake.

O/ver-skirt' (-skẽrt'), *n.* An upper skirt, shorter than the dress, and usually draped.

O/ver-slaugh' (-slȧ'), *n.* [D. *overslag.*] A bar in a river. [*Local, U. S.*]

O/ver-sleep' (-slēp'), *v. t. & i.* To sleep beyond (a fixed or usual time), or too long; — often used reflexively. [cover.

O/ver-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread over; to

O/ver-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state too strongly.

O/ver-state'ment (-mẽnt), *n.* Exaggerated statement.

O/ver-stay' (-stā'), *v. t.* To stay beyond the time or the limits of. [to transgress.

O/ver-step' (-stĕp'), *v. t.* To step over or beyond;

O/ver-stock' (-stŏk'), *v. t.* To fill or stock in excess.

O/ver-sto'ry (ō'vẽr-stō'rȳ), *n.* (*Arch.*) The clearstory, or upper story, of a building. [strain too much.

O/ver-strain' (ō/vĕr-strān'), *v. t. & i.* To stretch or

O'vert (ō'vẽrt), *a.* [OF. *overt*, p. p. of *ovrir* to open; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Open to view; public; apparent. **2.** (*Law*) Not covert; public; manifest.

☞ In criminal law, an *overt* act is an open act done in pursuance and manifestation of a criminal design, — the mere intent not being punishable without such act.

O/ver-take' (ō/vĕr-tāk'), *v. t.* **1.** To come up with; to catch up with. **2.** To come upon from behind; to discover; to capture.

O/ver-tax' (-tăks'), *v. t.* To tax or to task too heavily.

O/ver-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw over; to overturn; to upset. **2.** To cause to fall or to fail; to make a ruin of.

Syn. — To demolish; prostrate; destroy; ruin; subvert; overcome; conquer; defeat; beat; rout.

O/ver-throw' (ō/vĕr-thrō'), *n.* Act of overthrowing; state of being overthrown; ruin.

O/ver-thwart' (ō/vĕr-thwȧrt'), *a.* **1.** Transverse in position; hence, opposite. **2.** Perverse; adverse.

O/ver-thwart', *prep.* Across; from side to side of.

O/ver-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time beyond, or in excess of, a limit; esp., extra working time.

O'vert-ly (ō'vẽrt-lȳ), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

O/ver-tone' (ō/vĕr-tōn'), *n.* [A translation of G. *oberton.* See OVER; TONE.] (*Mus.*) One of the harmonics faintly heard with and above a tone as it dies away; one of the natural harmonic scale of tones.

O/ver-top' (ō/vĕr-tŏp'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in height. **2.** To transcend; to transgress. **3.** To dwarf or obscure by superior excellence.

O/ver-trade' (-trād'), *v. i.* To trade or buy beyond the means of paying or beyond the demands of the market.

O/ver-ture (ō'vẽr-tûr; 135), *n.* [OF. *overture*, fr. *ovrir.* See OVERT.] **1.** An opening; hence, disclosure. [*Obs.*] **2.** A proposal; a formal offer or proposition. **3.** (*Mus.*) A composition, for a full orchestra.

O/ver-turn' (ō/vẽr-tûrn'), *v. t.* **1.** To turn or throw from a basis, foundation, or position; to overset. **2.** To subvert; to destroy; to overthrow. **3.** To overpower.

O/ver-turn' (ō/vẽr-tûrn'), *n.* Act of overturning, or state of being overturned; overthrow.

O/ver-val'ue (ō/vẽr-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value excessively.

O/ver-ween' (-wēn'), *v. i.* To think too arrogantly; hence, to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion.

O/ver-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight.

O/ver-weight' (ō/vẽr-wāt'), *n.* **1.** Weight over and above what is required. **2.** Superabundance of weight; preponderance.

O'ver-whelm' (ō'vĕr-hwĕlm'), *v. t.* **1.** To cover over completely, as by a great wave; to submerge; to ingulf; hence, fig., to immerse and bear down; to overpower; to bury. **2.** To impend over threateningly.

O'ver-whelm'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

O'ver-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To work too much or too long. **2.** To fill too full of work. **3.** To decorate all over.

O'ver-work' (ō'vĕr-wûrk'), *n.* Work in excess of the usual, stipulated, or proper time or quantity; extra work; excessive labor. [Of or pert. to an egg.]

O-vio'u-lar (ō-vĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *ovum* egg.] (*Biol.*)

O'vi-duct (ō'vĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [*Ovum* + *duct.*] (*Anat.*) A tube, or duct, for the passage of ova from the ovary to the part where further development takes place.

O'vi-form (ō'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Ovum* + *-form.*] (*Biol.*) Having the form or figure of an egg; egg-shaped.

O'vine (ō'vīn), *a.* [L. *ovinus*, fr. *ovis* sheep.] Of or pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

O'vi-par'i-ty (ō'vĭ-păr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being oviparous; generation by means of ova.

O-vip'a-rous (ō-vĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *oviparus; ovum* egg + *parere* to bring forth.] (*Physiol.*) Producing young from eggs; as, an *oviparous* animal, in which the egg is generally hatched after exclusion from the animal.

O'vi-pos'it (ō'vĭ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. i. & t.* To lay or deposit (eggs); — said esp. of insects.

O'vi-pos'i-tor (-pŏz'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *ovum* egg + *positor* a placer.] (*Zoöl.*) The organ with which many insects and some other animals deposit their eggs.

O'vi-sac (ō'vĭ-săk), *n.* [*Ovum* + *sac.*] (*Anat.*) A sac containing an ovum or ova.

O'void (ō'void), **O-void'al** (ō-void'al), *a.* [*Ovum* + *-oid.*] Like an egg in shape; egg-shaped; ovate. — *n.* An ovoid solid.

Ovoid.

O'vo-lo (ō'vō-lō), *n.* [It. *ovolo*, *uovolo*, fr. L. *ovum* an egg.] (*Arch.*) A round, convex molding. [See *Illust.* of Molding.]

O-vol'o-gy (ō-vŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Ovum* + *-logy.*] That branch of natural history which treats of eggs.

O'vo-vi-vip'a-rous (ō'vō-vĭ-vĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*Ovum* + *viviparous.*] (*Biol.*) Oviparous, but hatching the egg while in the body.

O'vu-la'tion (-vū-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Formation of ova, or eggs, in the ovary, and the discharge of the same.

O'vule (ō'vūl), *n.* [Dim. of L. *ovum* an egg.] (*Biol.*) (*a*) The rudiment of a seed. (*b*) An ovum.

‖ **O'vum** (ō'vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. Ova (-vȧ), E. Ovums (-vŭmz). [L., an egg.] (*Biol.*) A more or less spherical and transparent mass of granular protoplasm, which develops into a new individual like the parent; an egg, spore, germ, or germ cell.

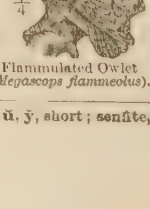
Owe (ō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Owed (ōd), (Ought (ąt) *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Owing (ō'ĭng).] [AS. *āgan* to have; akin to G. *eigen*, a., own, Icel. *eiga* to have, Goth. *áigan*, Skr. √ē.] **1.** To possess; to have; to own. [*Obs.*] **2.** To have or possess, as something derived or bestowed; to be indebted or obliged for. **3.** Hence: To have or be under an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return or compensation for something received. **4.** To have an obligation to on account of something done or received; to be indebted to. [Equal. [*Obs.*]]

Ow'el (ō'ĕl), *a.* [OF., F. *égal*, fr. L. *aequalis.*] (*Law*)

Ow'el-ty (-tȳ), *n.* (*Law*) Equality; — sometimes written *ovelty* and *ovealty.*

Ow'ing (ō'ĭng), *p. p. & a.* [Used in a passive sense for *owed* (AS. *āgen.* See Own).] **1.** Had or held under obligation of paying; due. **2.** Had or experienced as a consequence, result, issue, etc.; ascribable; — with *to.*

Owl (oul), *n.* [AS. *ūle;* akin to G. *eule.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of raptorial birds, mostly nocturnal in their habits. They have large eyes and ears, and a conspicuous circle of feathers around each eye.


Flammulated Owlet (*Megascops flammeolus*). ¼

Owl, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Owled (ould); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Owling.] To carry on a contraband trade. [*Eng.*]

Owl'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of Owl.] (*Zoöl.*) A small owl; specifically, a certain species of Europe, and the flammulated owlet of California; a young owl.

Owl'ish, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, an owl.

Own (ōn) *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Owned (ōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Owning.] [OE. *unnen* to grant, permit, be pleased with, AS. *unnan* to grant; akin to G. *gönnen;* of uncertain origin.] To grant; to acknowledge; to admit to be true; to confess.

Own (ōn), *a.* [AS. *āgen*, p. p. of *āgan* to possess; akin to G. *eigen.*] Belonging to; belonging exclusively or especially to; peculiar. [rightful title to.]

Own, *v. t.* To hold as property; to have a legal or

Own'er (ōn'ẽr), *n.* One who owns.

Own'er-ship, *n.* State of being an owner; right to own; legal or just claim or title.

Ox (ŏks), *n.; pl.* Oxen (ŏks'n). [AS. *oxa;* akin to G. *ochs*, *ochse*, Skr. *ukshan* ox, bull.] (*Zoöl.*) The male of bovine quadrupeds, esp. the domestic animal when castrated and full grown.

Ox-al'ic (ŏks-ăl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or contained in, oxalis; specif., designating an acid found in oxalis.

Ox'a-lis (ŏks'ȧ-lĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of sorrel, Gr. ὀξαλίς, fr. ὀξύς sharp, pungent, acid.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, mostly herbs, with acid-tasting leaves.

Ox'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A separable part of a yoke, curved to fit around an ox's neck.

Ox'eye' (-ī'), *n.* [*Ox* + *eye.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The oxeye daisy. (*b*) A species of camomile; corn camomile. (*c*) Any one of a genus (*Buphthalmum*) of composite, yellow-flowered plants. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*] (*b*) The dunlin. (*c*) A kind of bright-colored fish.

Ox'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having large, full eyes.

Ox'fly' (-flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The gadfly of cattle.

Ox'id (ŏks'ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) See Oxide.

Ox'i-date (-ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To oxidize.

Ox'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Act or process of oxidizing, or state or result of being oxidized.

Ox'ide (ŏks'ĭd *or* -īd), *n.* [F. *oxygène* oxygen + *acide* acid.] (*Chem.*) A binary compound of oxygen with an atom or radical, or a compound regarded as binary.

Ox'i-di'za-ble (-ĭ-dī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be oxidized.

Ox'i-dize (-dīz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Oxidized (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Oxidizing.] (*Chem.*) To combine with oxygen, or subject to the action of oxygen, or of an oxidizing agent. [promotes oxidation.]

Ox'i-di'zer (-dī'zẽr), *n.* An agent that oxidizes, or

Ox'lip' (ŏks'lĭp'), *n.* [AS. *oxanslyppe.* See Ox, and Cowslip.] (*Bot.*) The great cowslip.

Ox'y- (ŏks'ĭ-). (*Chem.*) A prefix, also used adjectively, designating a compound containing *oxygen.*

Ox'y-ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *n.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *acid.*] (*Chem.*) An acid containing oxygen.

Ox'y-gen (ŏks'ĭ-jĕn), *n.* [F. *oxygène*, fr. Gr. ὀξύς sharp, acid + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born. So called because originally supposed to be an essential part of every *acid.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A gaseous element occurring in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms about 21 per cent by volume. It is chemically very active; is indispensable in respiration, and forms about eight ninths by weight of water. **2.** Chlorine used in bleaching. [*Manufacturing name*]

Ox'y-gen-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Oxygenated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Oxygenating (-ā'tĭng).] (*Chem.*) To unite, or cause to combine, with oxygen; to oxidize.

Ox'y-gen-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Act or process of oxygenating.

Ox'y-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, oxygen; producing oxygen.

Ox'y-gen-ize (-īz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To oxidize.

Ox-yg'e-nous (ŏks-ĭj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* Oxygenic.

Ox'y-gon (ŏks'ĭ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀξύς sharp + γωνία an angle.] (*Geom.*) A triangle having three acute angles.

Ox'y-hy'dro-gen (-hī'drŏ-jĕn), *a.* [See Oxy- (*a*).] (*Chem.*) Of or pert. to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

Ox'y-mel (ŏks'ĭ-mĕl), *n.* [L. *oxymeli*, Gr. ὀξύμελι; ὀξύς acid + μέλι honey.] (*Med.*) A mixture of honey, water, vinegar, and spice, boiled to a sirup.

Ox'y-salt' (ŏks'ĭ-sąlt'), *n.* [*Oxy-* (*a*) + *salt.*] (*Chem.*) A salt of an oxyacid.

Ox'y-tone (ŏks'ĭ-tōn), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύτονος; ὀξύς sharp + τόνος tone.] Having an acute sound; (*Gr. Gram.*) having an acute accent on the last syllable.

Ox'y-tone, *n.* An oxytone sound or word.

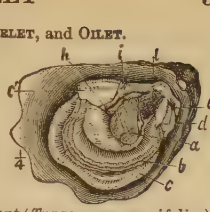
O'yer (ō'yẽr), *n.* [Anglo-F., a hearing, fr. OF. *oïr*, to hear, L. *audire.* See Audible.] (*Law*) A hearing or an inspection, as of a deed, bond, etc.

Oyer and terminer (*Law.*), a term used in England in commissions to judges of assize directing them to "hear and determine" cases brought before them. In the U. S. the phrase designates certain criminal courts.

O'yez' (ō'yĕs'), *interj.* [Anglo-F. *oyez* hear ye. See Oyer.] Hear; attend; — a term used by criers of courts to secure silence before making a proclamation.

Oy'let (oi'lĕt), *n.* See EYELET, and OILET.

Oys'ter (ois'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *oistre*, L. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr. ὄστρεον.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a genus (*Ostrea*) of marine bivalve mollusks which are a common article of food.



Oyster with the Upper Lobe of Mantle removed. *a* Muscle; *b* Gills; *cc* Mantle; *d* Palpi; *e* Mouth; *h* Anus; *i* Intestine; *l* Liver.

Oyster plant. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant (*Tragopogon porrifolius*) the root of which, when cooked, somewhat resembles the oyster in taste; salsify;—called also *vegetable oyster*. (*b*) A seashore plant (*Mertensia maritima*), of Northern Europe, America, and Asia, the fresh leaves of which have a strong flavor of oysters.

O'zone (ō'zōn *or* ō-zōn'), *n.* [Gr. ὄζων smelling, p. pr. of ὄζειν to smell.] (*Chem.*) A colorless gas (O_3) obtained as an allotropic form of oxygen, containing three atoms in the molecule. It is a strong oxidizer, and has a chlorine-like odor.

O'zo-nize (ō'zō-nīz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) To convert into ozone, as oxygen. (*b*) To treat with ozone.

O'zo-nous (ō'zō-nŭs *or* ō-zō'nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, ozone.

P.

P (pē), the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a nonvocal consonant whose form and value come from the Latin. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 247, 248, and 184–195. Etymologically P is most closely related to *b*, *f*, and *v*; as hobble, hopple; father, paternal; recipient, receive. See B, F, and M.

Pa (pä), *n.* A shortened form of PAPA.

Pab'u-lar (păb'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *pabularis*.] Of, pertaining to, or fit for, pabulum or food; affording food.

Pab'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L.; akin to *pascere* to pasture.] Nutriment; food; nourishment; hence, sustenance.

Pa'ca (*Pg.* pä'kä; *E.* pā'kä), *n.* [Pg., fr. native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small South American rodent allied to the Guinea pig. [cable. [*R.*]

Pa'ca-ble (pā'kä-b'l), *a.* [L. *pacare* to pacify.] Pla-

Pa'cate (pā'kāt), *a.* [L. *pacatus*, p. p. of *pacare* to pacify, fr. *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] Appeased; pacified. [*R.*]

Pa'ca-ted (pā'kā-tĕd), *a.* Pacified; pacate.

Pace (pās), *n.* [F. *pas*, fr. L. *passus* step, pace.] **1.** A step; also, the length of a step.

☞ Ordinarily the *pace* is estimated at 2½ linear feet; but in measuring distances at 3 feet or $3\frac{1}{10}$ feet.

2. Manner of stepping; gait; walk. **3.** Specif., a kind of fast amble; rack. **4.** (*Arch.*) A broad step or platform.

Pace, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACED (pāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PACING (pā'sĭng).] **1.** To go; to walk; specif., to move with measured steps. **2.** To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse.

Pace, *v. t.* **1.** To walk over with measured steps. **2.** To measure by steps or paces. **3.** To develop the pace or paces of.

Pa'cer (pā'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, paces.

Pa-cha' (pä-shä'), *n.* [F.] See PASHA.

Pa-cha'lic (pä-shä'lĭk), *a. & n.* See PASHALIC.

‖ **Pa-chi'si** (pä-chē'zĭ), **Par-che'si** (pär-chē'zĭ), *n.* [Hind., fr. *pachis* twenty-five, the highest throw.] A game, somewhat like backgammon, originating in India.

Pa-chom'e-ter (pä-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πάχος thickness + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring thickness.

Pach'y- (păk'ĭ-). [Gr. παχύς thick.] A combining form meaning *thick*; as, *pachy*derm.

Pach'y-derm (păk'ĭ-dẽrm), *n.* [Gr. παχύδερμος thick-skinned; παχύς thick + δέρμα skin.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of hoofed mammals (*Pachydermata*) distinguished for the thickness of their skins, including the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, and hog. — **Pach'y-der'ma-tous** (-dẽr'mä-tŭs), *a.*

Pa-chym'e-ter (pä-kĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Pachy-* + *-meter*.] Same as PACHOMETER.

Pa-cif'ic (pä-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pacificus*. See PACIFY.] Of or pertaining to peace; suited to make or restore peace; of a peaceful character; conciliatory.

Syn. — Appeasing; tranquil; reconciling; mild.

Pa-cif'i-ca'tion (pä-sĭf'ĭ-kā'shŭn *or* pās'ĭ-fĭ-), *n.* Act or process of pacifying; reconciliation.

Pa-cif'i-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that pacifies.

Pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry (pä-sĭf'ĭ-kä-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

Pac'i-fi'er (pās'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who pacifies.

Pac'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PACIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *pacifier*, L. *pacificare*; *pax*, *pacis*, peace + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See *-FY*.] To make to be at peace; to appease; to calm; to still; to quiet; to tranquilize.

Pa-cin'i-an (pä-sĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, the small oval bodies terminating some of the sensory nerves, discovered by Filippo *Pacini*, an Italian physician of the 19th century.

Pack (păk), *n.* [Akin to G. *pack*, Icel. *pakki*.] **1.** A bundle to be carried, esp. on the back; a load for an animal. **2.** [Cf. PECK, *n.*] A number or quantity equal to the contents of a pack; hence, a multitude; a burden. **3.** A number or quantity of connected or similar things; specif., a mass of floating ice made up of pieces driven together; a full set of playing cards, or the assortment used in a particular game; a number of dogs kept for hunting together, etc. **4.** An envelope or wrapping of sheets used in hydropathic practice.

Pack animal, an animal, as a horse, mule, etc., employed to carry packs. — **Pack horse**, a horse used as a pack animal. — **Pack saddle**, a saddle made for supporting the load on a pack animal. — **Pack staff**, a staff for supporting a pack. — **Pack thread**, strong thread or small twine used for tying packs or parcels.

Pack (păk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACKED (păkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PACKING.] **1.** To make a pack of; to arrange closely and securely in, or as in, a pack. **2.** To fill in the manner of a pack; hence, to fill closely; to crowd. **3.** To sort and arrange (the cards) in a pack so as to cheat; hence, to bring together or make up unfairly and fraudulently. **4.** To load with a pack; hence, to load; to encumber. **5.** To send away with baggage or belongings; esp., to send away peremptorily or suddenly. **6.** To transport on the backs of animals. [*Western U. S.*] **7.** (*Hydropathy*) To envelop in a wet or dry sheet, within numerous coverings. **8.** (*Mech.*) To render impervious, as by filling or surrounding with suitable material.

Pack, *v. i.* **1.** To make up, or admit of being made up, in packs, bales, or bundles; to stow securely. **2.** To gather in flocks or schools. [*Eng.*] **3.** To depart in haste; — generally with *off* or *away*.

Pack'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Act or process of packing. **2.** A bundle made up for transportation. **3.** A charge made for packing goods.

Pack'er (-ẽr), *n.* A person whose business is to pack things; esp., one who packs food for preservation.

Pack'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *paquet*, dim. fr. LL. *paccus*, fr. same source as E. *pack*.] **1.** A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel. **2.** Originally, a government vessel for carrying dispatches and mails; hence, a vessel employed in conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed days of sailing; a mail boat.

Pack'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PACKETING.] **1.** To make up into a packet or bundle. **2.** To send in a packet or dispatch vessel.

Pack'et, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch boat.

Pack'fong' (-fŏng'), *n.* [Chin. *peh tung*.] (*Metal.*) A Chinese alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper.

Pack horse. See under 1st PACK.

Pack'house' (-hous'), *n.* Warehouse for storing goods.

Pack'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who packs. **2.** Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close.

Pack'man (păk'măn), *n.* A peddler.

Pack saddle, Pack thread. See under 2d PACK.

Pack'wax' (-wăks'), *n.* (*Anat.*) Same as PAXWAX.

Pack'way' (-wā'), *n.* A path for pack animals.

Pact (păkt), *n.* [L. *pactum*, fr. *paciscere* to make a bargain or contract, fr. *pacere* to settle, or agree upon.] An agreement; a league; a compact; a covenant.

Pac'tion (păk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pactio*. See PACT.] An agreement; a compact. [*R.*] — **Pac'tion-al** (*-al*), *a.*

Pac-ti'tious (păk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Settled by a pact.

Pad (păd), *n.* [D. *pad*. See PATH.] **1.** A footpath; a road. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] **2.** An easy-paced horse. **3.** A highwayman on foot; a footpad.

Pad, *v. i.* To travel heavily or slowly.

Pad, *n.* [Perh. akin to POD.] **1.** A soft, or small, cushion; a cushionlike mass. **2.** A kind of cushion for writing upon, or for blotting; a block of paper. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A cushionlike thickening of the skin on the

under side of the toes of animals. **4.** A floating leaf of a water lily or similar plant.

Pad (păd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Padded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Padding.] **1.** To stuff; to furnish with a pad or padding. **2.** (*Calico Printing*) To mordant uniformly.

Pad'ding (-dĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who pads. **2.** The material with which anything is padded. **3.** Inferior matter used to extend a book, essay, etc.

Pad'dle (păd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Paddled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Paddling (-dlĭng).] [Prob. a dim. fr. *pat*, v.; cf. also *pad* to tread.] To dabble in water with hands or feet; to use a paddle, or something as a paddle, in swimming, in propelling a boat, etc.

Pad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To pat or stroke amorously, or gently. **2.** To propel with, or as with, a paddle or paddles. **3.** To tread upon; to trample. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pad'dle, *n.* **1.** An implement with a broad blade, used without a fixed fulcrum in propelling and steering boats. Also, the blade of such an implement, or something like it. **2.** One of the broad boards at the rim of a water wheel. **4.** A small gate in sluices or lock gates.

Paddle box, the structure inclosing the upper part of a paddle wheel. — Paddle wheel, a propelling wheel of a steam vessel, having paddles (or floats) on its circumference.

Pad'dle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, slender ganoid fish found in the rivers of the Mississippi Valley, having a snout shaped like the blade of a paddle.

Pad'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, paddles.

Pad'dock (păd'ŭk), *n.* [OE. *padde* toad, frog + *-ock.*] (*Zoöl.*) A toad or frog.

Pad'dock, *n.* [Corrupted fr. Parrock.] A small inclosure for pasture; esp., one adjoining a stable.

Pad'dy (păd'dy), *n.* **1.** [Corrupted fr. St. *Patrick*, the tutelar saint of Ireland.] A jocose or contemptuous name for an Irishman. **2.** [Of Canarese or Malay origin.] (*Bot.*) Unhusked rice; — so called in the East Indies.

Paddy bird. (*Zoöl.*) See Java sparrow.

Pad'e-li'on (păd'ē-lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. *pas de lion* lion's foot.] (*Bot.*) Lady's mantle, a plant with lobed leaves.

Pad'lock' (păd'lŏk'), *n.* [Origin of *pad-* uncertain.] **1.** A portable lock with a bow which is usually jointed at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt. **2.** Fig.: A curb; a restraint.

Pad'lock', *v. t.* To fasten with, or as with, a padlock.

Pad'nag' (păd'năg'), *n.* [1st *pad* + *nag.*] An ambling nag.

‖ **Pa-dro'ne** (pȧ-drō'nā), *n.; pl.* It. Padroni (-nē), E. Padrones (-nāz). [It. See Patron.] **1.** A patron; a protector. **2.** A man who imports, and controls the earnings of, Italian laborers, street musicians, etc.

Pad'u-a-soy' (păd'ū-ȧ-soi' *or* păd'ū-soi'), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A rich and heavy silk stuff.

Pæ'an (pē'ăn), *n.* [L. *paean*, Gr. παιάν, fr. Παιάν the physician of the gods, later, Apollo.] **1.** Orig., a hymn in honor of Apollo; later, a song addressed to other deities. **2.** Any loud and joyous song; a song of triumph.

Pæ'do-gen'e-sis (pē'dō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. παῖς, παιδός, child + E. *genesis.*] (*Zoöl.*) Reproduction by young or larval animals.

Pæ'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [L. *paeon*, Gr. παιών pæan, pæon, equiv. to παιάν. See Pæan.] (*Anc. Poet.*) Any foot of four syllables, one long and three short.

Pæ'o-ny (pē'ō-nȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Peony.

Pa'gan (pā'găn), *n.* [L. *paganus* countryman, peasant, villager, a pagan, fr. *pagus* a district, canton, country.] One who worships false gods; idolater; a heathen; one neither a Christian, a Mohammedan, nor a Jew.

Syn. — Gentile; heathen; idolater. — *Gentile* was applied to the other nations of the earth as distinguished from the Jews. *Pagan* was the name given to idolaters in the early Christian church, because the *villagers*, being most remote from the centers of instruction, remained a long time unconverted. *Heathen* has the same origin. *Pagan* is now more properly applied to rude and uncivilized idolaters, while *heathen* embraces all idolaters.

Pa'gan, *a.* Of or pertaining to pagans; idolatrous.

Pa'gan-ish (pā'găn-ĭsh), *a.* Pagan; heathenish.

Pa'gan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being pagan; pagan characteristics, belief, or worship.

Pa'gan-ize (pā'găn-īz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Paganized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Paganizing (-ī'zĭng).] To render or become pagan or heathenish.

Page (pāj), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paggio*, LL. *pagius*, fr. Gr. παιδίον, dim. of παις, παιδός, a boy, servant.] A serving boy; formerly, a youth attending a person of high degree, as a position of honor and education.

Page, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pagina.*] One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript.

Page, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Paged (pājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Paging (pā'jĭng).] To mark or number the pages of, as a book or manuscript; to furnish with folios.

Pag'eant (pāj'ent *or* pā'jent), *n.* [OE. *pagent, pagen*, orig., a movable scaffold or stage, hence, what was exhibited on it, fr. LL. *pagina*, akin to *pangere* to fasten.] **1.** A theatrical exhibition; a spectacle. **2.** Any elaborate spectacular exhibition or display.

Pag'eant-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Scenic shows or spectacles, taken collectively; spectacular quality; splendor.

Syn. — Pomp; parade; show; display; spectacle.

Pag'i-nal (pāj'ĭ-năl), *a.* [See 2d Page.] Consisting of pages, as books.

Pag'i-na'tion (pāj'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of paging a book; also, the characters so used.

Pa-go'da (pȧ-gō'dȧ), *n.* [Pg. *pagoda, pagode*, fr. Hind. & Per. *but-kadah* a house of idols, or abode of God; Per. *but* an idol + *kadah* a house, a temple.] **1.** A term by which Europeans designate religious temples and towerlike buildings of the Hindoos and Buddhists of India, Farther India, China, and Japan. **2.** [Prob. so named from the image of a pagoda or a deity stamped on it.] A gold or silver coin, of various kinds and values, formerly current in India.

Chinese Pagoda.

Pa-gu'ri-an (pȧ-gū'rĭ-an), *n.* [L. *pagurus* a kind of crab, Gr. πάγουρος.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of decapod crustaceans, which mostly live in the abandoned shells of univalve mollusks; a hermit crab. [See *Illust.* under Commensal.]

Pah (pä), *interj.* Same as Bah.

Paid (pād), *imp., p. p. & a.* of Pay.

‖ **Pal-ja'ma** (pĭ-jä'mȧ), *n.* Pyjama.

Pail (pāl), *n.* [AS. *pægel;* akin to G. *pegel* measure of wine.] A vessel of wood or metal, usually cylindrical and having a bail, — used esp. for carrying liquids.

Pail'ful (-fŭl), *n.; pl.* Pailfuls (-fŭlz). The quantity that a pail will hold.

Pain (pān), *n.* [F. *peine*, fr. L. *poena* penalty, torment, pain; akin to Gr. ποινή penalty.] **1.** Punishment suffered or denounced; penalty. **2.** Any uneasy sensation in animal bodies; bodily distress; ache; smart. **3.** *pl.* Specif., throes of childbirth. **4.** Mental distress.

Pain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pained (pānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Paining.] To inflict pain upon; to afflict with uneasy sensations or distress of any degree of intensity.

Syn. — To disquiet; trouble; afflict; grieve; aggrieve; distress; agonize; torment; torture.

Pain'ful (-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Full of or causing pain. **2.** Requiring toil. — **Pain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Pain'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Disquieting; troublesome; afflictive; distressing; grievous; laborious; toilsome; difficult; arduous.

Pai'nim (pā'nĭm), *n.* [Through OF. & LL. fr. L. *paganus.* See Pagan.] A pagan; infidel.

Pain'less (pān'lĕs), *a.* Free from pain; without pain.

Pains (pānz), *n.* Labor; toilsome effort; care or trouble taken; — commonly used with a singular verb.

Pains'tak'er (-tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who takes pains.

Pains'tak'ing, *a.* Careful in doing; diligent; faithful; attentive. —*n.* Act of taking pains; carefulness.

Paint (pānt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Painted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Painting.] [OE. *peinten*, fr. F. *peint*, p. p. of *peindre* to paint, fr. L. *pingere, pictum.*] **1.** To cover with coloring matter; to apply paint to. **2.** Fig.: To adorn or beautify with colors. **3.** To represent by means of colors or hues applied to a surface. **4.** Fig.: To represent to the mind; to describe vividly.

Syn. — To color; picture; depict; portray; delineate; sketch; draw. See Stain.

Paint, *v. i.* **1.** To practice the art of painting. **2.** To color one's face, esp. by way of beautifying it.

Paint, *n.* **1.** (*a*) A pigment or coloring substance. (*b*) The same prepared with a vehicle, as oil, for application to a surface. **2.** A cosmetic; rouge.

Paint'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint.

Paint'er (pānt'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *pantere* a noose, snare, F. *pantière*, LL. *panthera*, L. *panther* a hunting net, fr. Gr. πανθήρα; πᾶς all + θήρ beast.] (*Naut.*) A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to anything.

Paint'er, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Corruption of Panther.

Paint'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or employment of one who paints. **2.** (*Fine Art*) A work of art in which objects are represented in color on a flat surface; a picture.

Syn. — See Picture.

Paint'y (pānt'ȳ), *a.* Unskillfully painted; also, having too much pigment applied to the surface. [*Cant*]

Pair (pâr), *n.* [F. *paire*, LL. *paria*, L. *paria*, pl. of *par* pair, fr. *par*, adj., equal.] **1.** A number of things resembling one another, or belonging together; a set; as, a *pair* of stairs. **2.** Two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and intended to be used together. **3.** Two of a sort; a span; a yoke; a couple; a brace. **4.** A married couple. **5.** A single thing composed of two pieces fitted to each other and used together. **6.** Two members of opposite parties or opinion, as in a parliamentary body, who mutually agree not to vote on a given issue. [*Parliamentary Cant*] **7.** (*Kinematics*) In a mechanism, two elements or bodies which are so applied to each other as to mutually constrain relative motion.

Pair royal (*pl.* PAIRS ROYAL), three things of a sort; — used esp. of playing cards in some games, as cribbage. Four of a kind are called a *double pair royal*.

Pair, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAIRED (pârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAIRING.] **1.** To be joined in pairs; to couple; to mate, as for breeding. **2.** To suit; to fit, as a counterpart. **3.** Same as *To pair off*. See phrase below.

To pair off, to separate in a pair or in pairs.

Pair, *v. t.* To unite or join in a pair or pairs.

‖ **Pa'is'** (pā'ēs'), *n.* [OF. *païs* country.] (*O. E. Law*) The country; the people of the neighborhood.

☞ A trial *per pais* is a trial by the country, that is, by a jury; and matter *in pais* is matter so triable.

Pal (păl), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A mate; a partner; esp., an accomplice or confederate. [*Slang*]

Pal'ace (păl'ăs; 48), *n.* [F. *palais*, fr. L. *palatium*, fr. *Palatium*, the hill at Rome on which Augustus had his residence.] **1.** Residence of a sovereign. **2.** Official residence of a bishop or other distinguished personage. **3.** Any unusually magnificent or stately house.

Pal'a-din (păl'ȧ-dĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paladino*, fr. L. *palatinus* an officer of the palace.] A knight-errant; a distinguished champion.

Pa'læ-o- (pā'lē-ō-). See PALEO-.

Pa'læ-o-type (pā'lē-ō-tīp), *n.* [*Palæo-* + *-type*.] (*Phon.*) A system of representing all spoken sounds by means of the printing types in common use.

‖ **Pa-læs'tra** (pȧ-lĕs'trȧ), *n.* See PALESTRA.

Pa-læ'ti-ol'o-gy (-lē'shĭ-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Palæo-* + *ætiology*.] The science which explains, by the law of causation, the past condition and changes of the earth.

Pal'an-quin' (păl'ȧn-kēn'), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *palanquim*, Javan. *palangki*, deriv. of Skr. *paryaṅka*, *palyaṅka*, bed, couch.] An inclosed carriage or litter, borne on the shoulders of men by means of two projecting poles.

Palanquin.

Pal'a-ta-ble (-ȧ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory; pleasing. — **Pal'a-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pal'a-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Pal'a-tal (-tȧl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by, the palate. — *n.* (*Phon.*) A sound uttered, or a letter pronounced, by the aid of the palate, as the letters *k* and *y*.

Pal'ate (păl'ăt; 48), *n.* [L. *palatum*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The roof of the mouth.

☞ The fixed portion is called the *hard palate;* the soft curtain at the back the *soft palate*. **2.** Relish; taste; liking, literally or figuratively.

Pa-la'tial (pȧ-lā'shȧl), *a.* [See PALACE.] Of or pertaining to a palace; suitable for a palace; magnificent.

Pa-lat'i-nate (pȧ-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *n.* The province, seignory, or dignity of a palatine.

Pal'a-tine (păl'ȧ-tīn), *a.* [F. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, fr. *palatium*. See PALACE.] Of or pert. to a palace, or a high officer of a palace; hence, having royal privileges. **Count palatine, County palatine.** See under COUNT, and COUNTY.

Pal'a-tine (păl'ȧ-tīn), *n.* **1.** A count palatine. **2.** The *Palatium*, or Palatine hill, in Rome.

Pal'a-tine, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the palate. — *n.* (*Anat.*) A palatine bone.

Pa-la'ver (pȧ-lä'vẽr), *n.* [Through Sp. or Pg. fr. L. *parabola* parable, LL., word. See PARABLE.] **1.** Talk; esp., idle or beguiling talk; flattery. **2.** In Africa, a parley with the natives; hence, public deliberation; debate.

Pa-la'ver, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALAVERED (-vẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALAVERING.] To make palaver with, or to; to talk idly or deceitfully; to cajole; to flatter.

Pa-la'ver-er (pȧ-lä'vẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who palavers.

Pale (pāl), *a.* [*Compar.* PALER (pāl'ẽr); *superl.* PALEST.] [F. *pâle*, fr. *pâlir* to turn pale, L. *pallere* to be or look pale.] **1.** Wanting in color; dusky white; pallid; wan. **2.** Not bright or brilliant; dim.

Pale, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALED (pāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALING.] To turn pale; to lose, or lessen in, color or luster.

Pale, *n.* [F. *pal*, fr. L. *palus*. See POLE a stake.] **1.** A pointed stake or a perpendicular slat used in fencing; a picket. **2.** A boundary; a limit; a fence; a palisade. **3.** A limited region or place; an inclosure. **4.** A stripe or band, as on a garment. **5.** (*Her.*) A broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from its two edges, and occupying one third of it.

Pale, *v. t.* To inclose with pales, or as with pales.

‖ **Pa'le-a** (pā'lē-ȧ), *n.; pl.* PALEÆ (-ē). [L., chaff.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The interior chaff or husk of grasses. (*b*) One of the chaffy scales or bractlets growing on the receptacle of many compound flowers, as the sunflower. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A pendulous process of the skin on the throat of a bird, as in the turkey; a dewlap. [with chaff.]

Pa'le-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Chaffy; furnished

Pa'le-arc'tic (-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [*Paleo-* + *arctic*.] Belonging to a region of the earth's surface which includes all Europe to the Azores, Iceland, and all temperate Asia.

Pale'ly (pāl'lȳ), *adv.* In a pale manner.

Pale'ness (pāl'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being pale.

Pa'le-o- *or* **Pa'læ-o-** (pā'lē-ō-). [Gr. παλαιός, adj.] A combining form meaning *old, ancient*.

Pa'le-o-graph (-grăf), *n.* An ancient manuscript.

Pa'le-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in paleography.

Pa'le-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining
Pa'le-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), to paleography.

Pa'le-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *-graphy*.] **1.** An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings, collectively. **2.** The art or science which is concerned with the investigation and interpretation of ancient writing.

Pa'le-o-lith'ic (-ō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [See PALEO-, and LITHIC.] (*Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an era marked by early stone implements.

Pa'le-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *-logy*.] The study of antiquities, esp. prehistoric; archæology.

Pa'le-on-tol'o-gy (-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [See PALEO-, and ONTOLOGY.] The science which treats of the ancient life of the earth or of fossils remaining from it.

Pa'le-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*Paleo-* + Gr. ζωή life.] (*Geol.*) Of, pert. to, or designating, the older division of geological time in which life is known to have existed (including the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages).

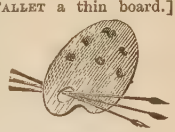
Pa-les'tra (pȧ-lĕs'trȧ), *n.; pl.* L. PALESTRÆ (-trē), E. PALESTRAS (-trȧz). [Gr. παλαίστρα, fr. παλαίειν to wrestle.] (*Antig.*) (*a*) A wrestling school; hence, a gymnasium. (*b*) The exercise of wrestling.

Pa-les'tri-an (-trĭ-ȧn),
Pa-les'tric (-trĭk),
Pa-les'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the palestra, or wrestling.

‖ **Pal'e-tot** (păl'ē-tō; *F.* pȧl'tō'), *n.* [F. *paletot*, OF. *palletoc;* of uncertain origin.] (*a*) An overcoat. (*b*) A lady's outer garment, — of varying fashion.

Pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [See PALLET a thin board.] (*Paint.*) A thin tablet with a thumb hole for holding it, on which a painter mixes pigments.

Palette knife, a knife with a very flexible steel blade and no cutting edge, rounded at the end, used by painters to mix colors.



Palette with Brushes.

Pal'frey (pȧl'frȳ), *n.* [OF. *palefrei*, deriv. of L. *paravveredus* an extra horse; Gr. παρά beside + L. *veredus* a post horse.] **1.** A saddle horse for the road, or for state occasions. **2.** A small saddle horse for ladies.

Pal'grave (-grāv), *n.* See PALSGRAVE.

Pal'imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* [L. *palimpsestus*, Gr. παλίμψηστος scratched or scraped again; πάλιν again + ψήν to rub.] A parchment which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased.

Pal'in-drome (-ĭn-drōm), *n.* [Gr. παλίνδρομος running back again.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward.

Pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* Pales, in general; a fence formed with pales or pickets; a limit; an inclosure.

Pal'in-gen'e-sis (păl'ĭn-jĕn'ē-sĭs), } *n.* [Gr. παλιγγε-
Pal'in-gen'e-sy (-jĕn'ē-sȳ), } νεσία; πάλιν again + γένεσις birth.] **1.** A new birth; a regeneration. **2.** (*Biol.*) That form of evolution in which truly ances-

tral characters are reproduced in development; original simple descent; sometimes, abrupt metamorphosis.

Pal'i-node (păl'ĭ-nōd), *n.* [Gr. παλινῳδία; πάλιν again + ᾠδή a song.] **1.** An ode retracting a former one; also, a repetition of an ode. **2.** A retraction.

Pal'i-sade' (-sād'), *n.* [F. *palissade*, fr. L. *palus* pale.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A long stake, one end of which is set firmly in the ground and the other sharpened; also, a fence of such stakes. **2.** Any fence made of pales.

Pal'i-sade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALISADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALISADING.] To surround, inclose, or fortify, with palisades.

Pal'ish (păl'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

Pall (pąl), *n.* [AS. *pæl*, fr. L. *pallium* cover, pall.] **1.** An outer garment; a cloak or mantle. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Same as PALLIUM. **3.** A large cloth, esp. a heavy black cloth, thrown over a coffin, sometimes, also, over a tomb. **4.** (*Eccl.*) A piece of cardboard, covered with linen and embroidered on one side, — used to put over the chalice.

Pall, *v. t.* To cloak. [*R.*]

Pall, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALLED (pąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALLING.] [Either for *appall*, or fr. F. *pâlir* to grow pale (see PALE, *a.*).] To become vapid, tasteless, dull, or insipid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste.

Pall, *v. t.* To make insipid; also, to satiate; to cloy.

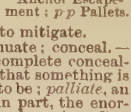
Pal-la'di-um (păl-lā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάδιον, fr. Παλλάς, -άδος, Pallas.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) Any statue of the goddess Pallas; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which depended the safety of ancient Troy. **2.** Hence: That which affords effectual protection or security; a safeguard.

Pal-la'di-um, *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal of the light platinum group; — so named in 1804 by Wollaston from the asteroid *Pallas*, discovered in 1802.

Pall'bear-er (pąl'bâr-ẽr), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral, and formerly carried the pall.

Pal'let (păl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *paillet* a heap of straw, fr. *paille* straw, fr. L. *palea* chaff.] A small and mean bed; a bed of straw.

Pal'let, *n.* [F. *palette*, orig., a fire shovel, dim. of L. *pala* a shovel, spade.] **1.** (*Paint.*) Same as PALETTE. **2.** (*Pottery*) (*a*) A wooden implement used by potters, etc., for forming their works. (*b*) A potter's wheel. **3.** (*Gilding*) An instrument used to take up gold leaf from the pillow, and to apply it. **4.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) A click or pawl for driving a ratchet wheel. (*b*) One of the series of disks or pistons in the chain pump. **5.** (*Horology*) One of the pieces or levers connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receive the immediate impulse of the scape-wheel, or balance wheel.



Pallet (5). Anchor Escapement; *p p* Pallets.

Pal'li-al (-lĭ-*a*l), *a.* [L. *pallium* a mantle. See PALL.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to, or produced by, a mantle, esp. the mantle of mollusks.

Pal'li-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALLIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALLIATING.] [L. *palliatus*, fr. *pallium* cloak.] **1.** To cover with excuses; to extenuate. **2.** To reduce in violence; to mitigate.

Syn. — To cover; cloak; hide; extenuate; conceal. — As used of wrong action *cloak* implies complete concealment; *extenuate*, an endeavor to show that something is less culpable than it has been supposed to be; *palliate*, an endeavor to conceal or cover, at least in part, the enormity of a wicked act. This naturally leads us to soften some of its features, and thus *palliate* approaches *extenuate* till they have become nearly or quite identical.

Pal'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of palliating, or state of being palliated.

Pal'li-a-tive (păl'lĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to palliate.

Pal'li-a-tive, *n.* That which palliates.

Pal'li-a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Palliative; extenuating.

Pal'lid (-lĭd), *a.* [L. *pallidus*, fr. *pallere* to be or look pale.] Deficient in color; pale; wan. — **Pal'lid-ly**, *adv.* — **Pal'lid-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Pal'li-um** (păl'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. PALLIA (-ȧ), E. PALLIUMS (-ŭmz). [L. See PALL the garment.] **1.** (*Anc. Costume*) A kind of large, square, woolen cloak. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A band of white wool, worn on the shoulders, with four purple crosses worked on it; a pall. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The mantle of a bivalve. (*b*) The mantle of a bird.

Pall'-mall' (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* [OF. *palemaille*, It. *pallamaglio*; *palla* a ball (of German origin, akin to E. *ball*) + *maglio* hammer, fr. L. *malleus*.] A game formerly common in England, in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through a hoop or ring. Hence, the mallet used, or the place where the game was played.

Pal'lor (păl'lẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *pallere* to be or look pale.] Paleness; want of color.

Palm (păm), *n.* [F. *paume*, L. *palma*, Gr. παλάμη; akin to Skr. *pāṇi* hand, and E. *fumble*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The inner part of the hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist. **2.** A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers; a hand, — used in measuring a horse's height.

☞ This measure varies arbitrarily, being different in each country, and occasionally varying in the same.

3. (*Zoöl.*) The broad flattened part of an antler. **4.** (*Naut.*) The flat inner face of an anchor fluke.

Palm (păm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALMED (pămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALMING.] **1.** To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm of the hand; to juggle. **2.** To impose by fraud, as by sleight of hand.

Palm, *n.* [AS. *palm*, L. *palma*; — so named fr. the leaf resembling a hand.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any one of the order (*Palmæ* or *Palmaceæ*) of endogenous trees. They are perennial woody plants, often of majestic size, and usually with the trunk erect and not branched. [See *Illusts.* under COCOA, DATE, etc.] **2.** A branch or leaf of the palm, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing. **3.** Hence: Any symbol or token of superiority, success, or triumph; also, victory; triumph; supremacy.

Palm (*Geonoma gracilis*).

‖ **Pal'ma Chris'ti** (păl'mȧ krĭs'tī). [L., palm of Christ.] (*Bot.*) A tropical perennial plant (*Ricinus communis*) with ornamental foliage; — called also *castor-oil plant*.

Pal'mar (păl'mẽr), *a.* **1.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or corresponding with, the palm of the hand. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the under side of the wings of birds.

Pal'ma-ry (păl'mȧ-rў), *a.* (*Anat.*) Palmar.

Pal'ma-ry, *a.* Worthy of the palm; preëminent.

Pal'mate (păl'māt), **Pal'ma-ted** (-mā-tĕd), } *a.* Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with outspread fingers; specif. (*Zoöl.*), having the anterior toes united by a web; webbed. — **Pal'mate-ly** (-māt-lў), *adv.*

Palmate Leaf.

Palm'crist (păm'krĭst), *n.* The palma Christi.

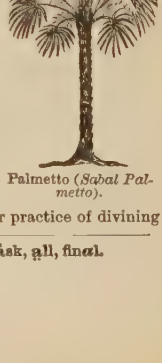
Palmed (pămd), *a.* Having or bearing a palm or palms.

Palm'er (păm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who palms or cheats, as at dice. **2.** A wandering religious votary; esp., one who bore a branch of palm as a token that he had visited the Holy Land.

Palm'er-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any hairy caterpillar which appears in great numbers, devouring herbage, and wandering about like a palmer. (*b*) In America, the larva of any one of several moths, which destroys the foliage of fruit and forest trees.

Pal-mette' (păl-mĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *palme* a palm.] (*Arch.*) A kind of conventional floral ornament.

Pal-met'to (păl-mĕt'tō), *n.* [Dim. of PALM the tree.] (*Bot.*) Any palm of several genera and species growing in the West Indies and the Southern United States; esp., in the U. S., the cabbage tree of Florida and the Carolinas (*Chamærops Palmetto*).


Palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*).

Pal-mif'er-ous (păl-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *palmifer*; *palma* a palm + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing palms.

Pal'mi-ped (păl'mĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *palmipes*, *-edis*, broad-footed; *palma* 1st palm + *pes* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Web-footed. — *n.* A web-footed bird.

Pal'mis-ter (-mĭs-tẽr), *n.* [From 1st PALM.] One who practices palmistry.

Pal'mis-try (-trў), *n.* **1.** Art or practice of divining

fortunes or character by the lines in the palm of the hand; chiromancy. **2.** A dexterous trick of the hand.

Palm′ Sun′day (päm′ sŭn′dā). (*Eccl.*) The Sunday next before Easter; — so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palm′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Bearing palms; derived from palms. **2.** Worthy of the palm; successful.

Pal-my′ra (păl-mī′rȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of palm native along the northern shores of the Indian Ocean.

Palp (pălp), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as PALPUS.

Pal′pa-ble (păl′pȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *palpabilis*, fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke.] **1.** Perceptible by the touch. **2.** Easily or readily perceived and detected; plain; obvious; gross. — **Pal′pa-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **Pal′pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pal′pa-bly**, *adv.* [feeling.]

Pal-pa′tion (păl-pā′shŭn), *n.* Act of touching or

‖ **Pal′pe-bra** (păl′pē-brȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PALPEBRÆ (-brē). [L.] (*Zoöl.*) The eyelid. — **Pal′pe-bral** (-brȧl), *a.*

Palped (pălpt), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a palpus.

‖ **Pal′pi** (păl′pī), *n.*, *pl.* of PALPUS.

Pal′pi-tant (păl′pĭ-tant), *a.* Palpitating; trembling.

Pal′pi-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALPITATED (-tā′tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALPITATING (-tā′tĭng).] [L. *palpitare*, *palpitatum*, v. intens. fr. *palpare*. See PALPABLE.] To beat rapidly and more strongly than usual; to pulsate violently, as the heart; to throb; to flutter.

Pal′pi-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of palpitating.

‖ **Pal′pus** (-pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL. See PALP.] (*Zoöl.*) A feeler; esp., one of the jointed sense organs attached to the mouth organs of insects, crustaceans, etc.

Pals′grave′ (pȧlz′grāv′), *n.* [D. *paltsgraaf*; *palts* palace (L. *palatium*) + *graaf* count.] (*Ger. Hist.*) A count or earl who had the superintendence of a royal household in Germany. [of a palsgrave.]

Pals′gra-vine′ (-grȧ-vēn′), *n.* The consort or widow

Pal′sied (pȧl′zĭd), *a.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed.

Pal′sy (pȧl′zĭ), *n.* [OF. *paralesie*, L. *paralysis*. See PARALYSIS.] (*Med.*) Paralysis, complete or partial.

Pal′sy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALSIED (-zĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALSYING.] To affect with palsy, or as with palsy; to deprive of action or energy; to paralyze.

Pal′ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PALTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALTERING.] [See PALTRY.] To act insincerely or deceitfully; to play false; to shift; to trifle.

Pal′ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who palters.

Pal′try (-trĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* PALTRIER (-trĭ-ẽr); *superl.* PALTRIEST.] [Cf. Prov. E. *paltry* rubbish, LG. *palterig* ragged, *palte*, *palter*, a rag.] Mean; vile; worthless; contemptible; pitiful; trifling. — **Pal′tri-ly** (pȧl′trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Pal′tri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.

Pa-lu′dal (pȧ-lū′dȧl), *a.* [From L. *palus*, *-udis*, a marsh.] Of or pertaining to marshy places; as, *paludal*, or malarial, fever. [swamps.

Pal′u-di′nal (păl′ū-dī′nal), *a.* Inhabiting ponds or

Pal′u-dine (păl′ū-dĭn), *a.* [L. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh.

Pa-lus′tral (pȧ-lŭs′trȧl), *a.* [L. *paluster*, *-ustris*.] Of or pertaining to a bog or marsh; boggy.

Pa-lus′trine (-trĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or living in, a marsh or swamp; marshy.

Pal′y (pȧl′ĭ), *a.* Pale; wanting color; dim. [*Poetic*]

Pal′y, *a.* [See PALE a stake.] (*Her.*) Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines of two different tinctures. [POMPANO.

‖ **Pam′pa-no** (pȧm′pȧ-nō), *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as

Pam′pas (pȧm′pȧz; *Sp.* pȧm′pȧs), *n. pl.* [Sp., fr. Peruv. *pampa* plain.] Vast plains in the center and south of the Argentine Republic in South America.

Pampas grass (*Bot.*), a tall ornamental grass with a silvery-white, silky head. It is a native of the pampas.

Pam′per (pȧm′pẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAMPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAMPERING.] [Cf. LG. *pampen*, *slampampen*, to live luxuriously, *pampe* thick pap.] **1.** To feed luxuriously; to glut. **2.** To indulge to excess.

Pam′per-er (-pẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who pampers.

Pam′phlet (pȧm′flĕt), *n.* [OE. *pamflet*, *pamfilet*, *paunflet*, prob. fr. OF. *Pamflette*, the Old French name given to *Pamphilus*, a poem in Latin verse of the 12th century, pamphlets being named from the popularity of this poem.] **1.** A writing; book. **2.** A small book of a few sheets of printed paper, stitched together, often with a paper cover, but not bound; hence, a brief essay.

Pam′phlet-eer′ (-ẽr′), *n.* A writer of pamphlets.

Pam′phlet-eer′, *v. i.* To write or publish pamphlets.

Pan- (păn-), **Pan′ta-** (-tȧ-), **Pan′to-** (-tō-). [Gr. πᾶς, m., πᾶν, neut., gen. παντός, all.] Combining forms signifying *all*, *every*; as, *pano*rama, *pan*theism, *panta*graph, *panto*graph. *Pan-* becomes *pam-* before *b* or *p*.

Pan (păn), *n.* [OE. *panne*, AS. *panne*; origin uncertain.] **1.** A shallow, open dish or vessel, usually of metal, employed for many uses. **2.** The part of a flintlock which holds the priming. **3.** The skull; the brainpan; the cranium. **4.** The hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil. See *Hard pan*, under HARD. **5.** A natural basin containing salt or fresh water or mud.

Pan, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PANNED (păndˊ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PANNING.] (*Mining*) To separate, as gold, from dirt or sand, by washing in a kind of pan. [*U. S.*]

Pan, *v. i.* **1.** (*Mining*) To yield gold in, or as in, the process of panning. **2.** To turn (out) in results; to give in return. [*Slang*, *U. S.*]

Pan′a-ce′a (păn′ȧ-sē′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πανάκεια, fr. πανακής all-healing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἀκεῖσθαι to heal.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine.

Pa-nache′ (pȧ-nȧshˊ), *n.* [F., fr. L. *penna* a feather.] A plume or bunch of feathers.

Pa-na′da (pȧ-nā′dȧ), } *n.* [Sp. *panada*, fr. L. *panis*
Pa-nade′ (pȧ-nādˊ), } bread.] Bread boiled in water to a pulp, and sweetened or flavored.

Pan′-A-mer′i-can (păn′ȧ-mĕrˊĭ-kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to both North and South America.

Pan′-An′gli-can (-ăn′glĭ-kan), *a.* (*Eccl.*) Belonging to, or representing, the whole Church of England, and sometimes the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. S.

Pan′cake′ (-kākˊ), *n.* A thin cake of batter fried in a pan or on a griddle; a griddlecake; a flapjack.

Pan′cre-as (păn′krē-as), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάγκρεας; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κρέας flesh, meat.] (*Anat.*) A gland connected with the intestines of nearly all vertebrates, secreting a juice into the intestines which is a powerful aid in digestion. — **Pan′cre-at′ic** (-ătˊĭk), *a.*

Pan′dar (păn′dẽr), *n.* Same as PANDER.

Pan-de′an (păn-dē′an), *a.* Of or relating to the god Pan; as, *Pandean* pipes, a kind of primitive wind instrument, said to have been invented by Pan.

Pandean Pipes.

Pan′dect (păn′dĕkt), *n.* [Gr. πανδέκτης all-receiving, all-containing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δέχεσθαι to receive.] **1.** A comprehensive treatise. **2.** *pl.* The digest of the Roman law made by order of the emperor Justinian.

Pan-dem′ic (păn-dĕmˊĭk), *a.* [Gr. πάνδημος; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῆμος people.] Affecting a whole people; everywhere epidemic.

Pan′de-mo′ni-um (păn′dē-mōˊnĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πᾶς all + δαίμων demon.] **1.** The council chamber of demons. **2.** A lawless, riotous place or assemblage.

Pan′der (păn′dẽr), *n.* [From *Pandarus*, a leader in the Trojan army, said to have procured for Troilus the possession of Cressida.] **1.** A male bawd; a pimp; a procurer. **2.** Hence, one who ministers to the evil designs and passions of another.

Pan′der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PANDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PANDERING.] To play the pander for.

Pan′der, *v. i.* To act the part of a pander.

Pan′dore (păn′dōr *or* păn-dōrˊ), *n.* [F. See BANDORE.] A bandore.

Pan′du-rate (păn′dū-rāt), } *a.* [L.
Pan-du′ri-form (-dū′rĭ-fôrm), } *pandura* a pandore + *-form*.] Fiddle-shaped.

Panduriform Leaf.

Pane (pān), *n.* [OE. *pan* part, portion, F. *pan* a skirt, lappet, part of a wall, side, fr. L. *pannus* cloth, rag; akin to E. *vane*.] **1.** A division; a distinct piece or compartment of any surface; a patch. **2.** One of the openings in a slashed garment, showing the bright stuff within; the piece of stuff so shown. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) One side or face of a structure. (*b*) The glass in one compartment of a window sash. **4.** One of the flat surfaces, or facets, of any object having several sides.

Paned (pānd), *a.* Having panes.

Pan′e-gyr′ic (păn′ē-jĭrˊĭk), *n.* [See PANEGYRIC, *a.*] A formal or elaborate encomium; laudation.

Syn. — See EULOGY.

Pan′e-gyr′ic (păn′ē-jĭrˊĭk), } *a.* [L. *panegyricus*,
Pan′e-gyr′ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Gr. πανηγυρικός, fr. πανήγυρις an assembly of the people, a high festival; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἄγυρις, ἀγορά, an assembly.] Containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic; laudatory. — **Pan′e-gyr′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [panegyric; a eulogist.

Pan′e-gyr′ist (păn′ē-jĭrˊĭst), *n.* One who delivers a

Pan′e-gy-rize (-jĭ-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To write or deliver a panegyric upon; to eulogize; to indulge in panegyrics.

Pan′el (păn′ĕl), *n.* [Orig., a little piece; OF. *panel*,

pannel, dim. of *pan*. See PANE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A sunken compartment with raised margins, molded or otherwise, as in ceilings, wainscotings, etc. **2.** (*Law*) A piece of parchment, or a schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; hence, the whole jury. **3.** A soft pad beneath a saddletree to prevent chafing. **4.** (*Joinery*) A board having its edges inserted in the groove of a surrounding frame. **5.** (*Masonry*) One of the faces of a hewn stone. **6.** (*Painting*) A slab or plank of wood upon which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted. **7.** A portion of a framed structure between adjacent posts or struts, as in a bridge truss.

Pan'el (păn'ĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PANELED (-ĕld) or PANELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PANELING or PANELLING.] To form in or with panels.

Pan'el-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Arch.*) Wainscoting.

Pang (păng), *n.* [Prob. for older *prange*. Cf. PRONG.] A paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish; a throe.

Syn. — Agony; anguish; distress. See AGONY.

Pan'go-lin (păn'gō-lĭn), *n.* [Malay *pangūlang*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species and genera of animals of Africa and Asia, which are covered with imbricated scales, and feed upon ants.

Pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *n.* [L. *panicum*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum;* also, the edible grain of some species.

Pan'ic, *a.* [Gr. *πανικός* of or pertaining to Πάν Pan, the god to whom the causing of sudden fright was ascribed.] Extreme or sudden and causeless; unreasonable; — said of fear or fright.

Pan'ic, *n.* A sudden, overpowering fright; esp., a groundless fright; extravagant apprehension of evil.

Pan'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *panicula* a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* the thread wound on a bobbin.] (*Bot.*) A pyramidal form of inflorescence.

Panicle.

Pan-nade' (păn-nād'), *n.* The cur-
Pan'nier (păn'yĕr *or* -nĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F. *panier*, fr. L. *panarium* bread basket, fr. *panis* bread.] **1.** A bread basket; a basket (commonly one of a pair) for carrying fruit or other things on a horse or an ass. **2.** A kind of bustle.

Pan'o-plied (păn'ō-plĭd), *a.* Dressed in panoply.

Pan'o-ply (-plĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πανοπλία*; *πᾶς, πᾶν,* all + *ὅπλον* tool, implement, in pl., armor, arms.] Defensive armor in general; a full suit of defensive armor.

Pan'o-ra'ma (păn'ō-rä'mȧ *or* -rā'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πᾶς, πᾶν,* all + *ὅραμα* sight.] **1.** A complete view in every direction. **2.** A picture presenting a view of objects in every direction, as from a central point. **3.** A picture representing various scenes by being unrolled.

Pan'o-ram'ic (-răm'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
Pan'o-ram'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } like, a panorama.

Pan'sy (păn'zĭ), *n.* [F. *pensée* thought, pansy, fr. *penser* to think, L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder. See PENSIVE.] (*Bot.*) A species of violet (*Viola tricolor*) and its blossom, originally purple and yellow.

Pant (pănt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PANTING.] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To breathe quickly or in a labored manner; to gasp. **2.** Hence: To long; to desire earnestly. **3.** To palpitate, or throb; — said of the heart. **4.** To sigh; to languish. [*Poetic*]

Pant, *v. t.* To breathe forth in panting; to gasp out.

Pant, *n.* Act of panting.

Pan'ta- (păn'tȧ-). See PAN-.

Pan'ta-graph (-grȧf), *n.* See PANTOGRAPH.

Pan'ta-let' (păn'tȧ-lĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of PANTALOON.] One of the legs of the loose drawers worn by children and women; particularly, the lower part of such a garment.

Pan'ta-loon' (-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *pantalon*, fr. It. *pantalone*, a masked character in Italian comedy, who wore breeches and stockings combined in one garment, from *Pantaleone*, patron saint of Venice, also used as a nickname, fr. Gr. *Πανταλέων*, lit., all lion, a Greek personal name.] **1.** A ridiculous character, or an old dotard, in Italian comedy; also, a buffoon in pantomimes. **2.** *pl.* A man's garment consisting of breeches and stockings in one. **3.** *pl.* In recent times, same as TROUSERS.

Pan'the-ism (păn'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Pan-* + *theism.*] The doctrine that God consists in the combined forces and laws manifested in the existing universe.

Pan'the-ist, *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

Pan'the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
Pan'the-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } founded in, pantheism.

Pan-the'on (păn-thē'ŏn *or* păn'thē-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πάνθειον* (sc. *ἱερόν*), fr. *πάνθειος* of all gods; *πᾶς, πᾶν,* all + *θέος* a god.] **1.** A temple dedicated to all the gods; esp., the building so called at Rome. **2.** The collective gods of a people, or a work treating of them.

Pan'ther (păn'thẽr), *n.* [F. *panthère*, L. *panthera*, Gr. *πάνθηρ.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large dark-colored variety of the leopard. (*b*) In America, the cougar; sometimes, the jaguar.

Panther (*a*)
(*Felis leopardus*, or *pardus*).

Pan'ther-ess, *n.* A female panther.

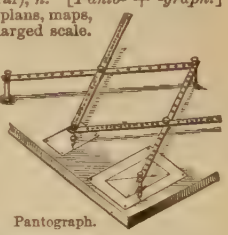
Pan'tile' (-tīl'), *n.* [*Pan* + *tile.*] (*Arch.*) A form of roofing tile.

Pan'tler (păn'tlẽr), *n.* [See PANTRY.] The subordinate, in a great family, who has charge of the pantry. [*Obs.*]

Pan'to- (păn'tō-). See PAN-.

Pan-to'fle (păn-tōō'f'l), *n.* [F. *pantoufle.*] A slipper [for the foot.]

Pan'to-graph (păn'tō-grȧf), *n.* [*Panto-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for copying plans, maps, etc., on a reduced or an enlarged scale.


Pantograph.

Pan'to-graph'ic (-grăf'-ĭk), **Pan'to-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pantograph or pantography.

Pan-tog'ra-phy (păn-tŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* General description; entire view.

Pan-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Panto-* + *-logy.*] A systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

Pan'to-mime (păn'tō-mīm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *παντόμιμος*, lit., all-imitating. See PAN-, and MIME.] **1.** One who acts his part by gesticulation or dumb show only. **2.** A dramatic representation given wholly or partly in dumb show; hence, dumb show, generally.

Pan'to-mim'ic (-mĭm'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
Pan'to-mim'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } like, pantomime.

Pan'to-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*Panto-* + *-scope* + *-ic.*] Designating eyeglasses or spectacles divided into two segments, the upper one for distant vision, and the lower one for near vision.

Pan'try (păn'trỹ), *n.* [F. *paneterie*, fr. LL. *panetarius* baker, deriv. of L. *panis* bread.] An apartment or closet in which bread and other provisions are kept.

Pan'ur-gy (păn'ûr-jy), *a.* [Gr. *πανουργία*, deriv. of *πᾶς, πᾶν,* all + *ἔργον* work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. [*R.*]

Pap (păp), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A nipple; a teat. **2.** Anything nipplelike. **3.** [Prob. of different origin.] A soft food for infants, made of bread boiled or softened in milk or water; hence, contemptuously, nourishment or support from official patronage.

Pa-pa' (pȧ-pä' *or* pä'pȧ), *n.* [F. & L.; cf. Gr. *πάπας, πάππας.*] **1.** A child's word for father. **2.** A parish priest in the Greek Church.

Pa'pa-cy (pā'pȧ-sy), *n.* [LL. *papatia*, fr. L. *papa* a father, bishop.] **1.** Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope. **2.** The popes, collectively. **3.** The Roman Catholic religion; — commonly used opprobriously.

Pa'pal (pā'pal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *papa* bishop.] Of or pertaining to the pope of Rome or to the Roman Catholic Church; proceeding from, or pronounced by, the pope.

Pa-pav'er-ous (pȧ-păv'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *papaver* poppy.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the poppy.

Pa-paw' (pȧ-pȧ'), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tree (*Carica Papaga*) of tropical America; also, its dull orange-colored, melon-shaped, edible fruit. **2.** (*Bot.*) A tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the western and southern U. S.; also, its sweet edible fruit.

Pa'per (pā'pẽr), *n.* [F., *papier*, fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus, Gr. *πάπυρος.*] **1.** A substance made of fibrous material in thin sheets or leaves, for various uses. **2.** A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance. **3.** A printed or written instrument; document, essay, etc. **4.** A newspaper; journal. **5.** Negotiable evidences of indebtedness; notes; bills of exchange, etc. **6.** Decorated hangings or coverings of paper for walls. **7.** A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity of something.

Business paper, checks, notes, drafts, etc., given in payment of actual indebtedness; — opposed to *accommodation paper.* — **Paper credit,** credit founded upon evidences of debt, such as promissory notes, duebills, etc. — **Paper**

hanger, one who covers walls with paper hangings. — **Paper hanging**, figured or ornamented paper for covering the walls of apartments, etc.; wall paper. — **Paper money**, notes or bills, usually issued by government or by a banking corporation, promising payment of money, and circulated as the representative of coin. — **Paper nautilus**. (*Zoöl.*) See ARGONAUTA.

Pa'per (pā'pẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAPERED (pā'pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAPERING.] **1.** To cover with paper; to furnish with paper hangings. **2.** To inclose in paper.

Pa'per-y (-y), *a.* Like paper, as in texture.

‖ **Pa'pier'-ma'ché'** (pā'pyā'mă'shē'), *n.* [F. *papier mâché*, lit., mashed paper.] A hard, strong substance made of paper pulp, mixed with size or glue, etc.

Pa-pil'io-na'ceous (pā-pĭl'yō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *papilio* butterfly.] **1.** Resembling the butterfly. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having a winged corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly.

Papilionaceous Flower.

Pa-pil'la (-pĭl'lă), *n.*; *pl.* PAPILLÆ (-lē). [L., nipple.] Any minute, nipplelike projection.

Pap'il-la-ry (păp'ĭl-lă-rў), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a papilla or papillæ; papillose.

Pap'il-lose' (păp'ĭl-lōs'), *a.* Covered with, or bearing, papillæ; resembling a papilla or papillæ; papillary.

Pap'il-lote (-lōt), *n.* [F., fr. *papillon* butterfly.] A curl paper for the hair.

Pap'il-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Papillary; papillose.

Pa'pism (pā'pĭz'm), *n.* [See PAPE, POPE.] Popery; — an offensive term.

Pa'pist (pā'pĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic; — offensively applied to Roman Catholics by their opponents.

Pa-pis'tic (pā-pĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the
Pa-pis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } Church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies; — used disparagingly.

Pa-poose' (pā-pōōs'), } *n.* A young child of North
Pap-poose' (păp-pōōs'), } American Indian parentage, esp. one of parents still living after Indian customs.

Pap-pose' (păp-pōs' *or* păp'pōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with a pappus; downy.

Pap'pous (păp'pŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pappose.

Pap'pus (păp'pŭs), *n.* [L., an old man or grandfather; hence, a substance resembling gray hairs, Gr. πάππος.] (*Bot.*) The hairy or feathery appendage of the seeds of thistles, dandelions, and similar plants; also, the scales, awns, or bristles which represent the calyx in other plants of the same order.

Achenes with Pappus.

Pap'py (-pў), *a.* [From PAP soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender.

Pap'ule (păp'ūl), *n.* [L. *papula*.] A pimple.

Pa-pyr'o-graph (pā-pĭr'ō-grăf), *n.* [*Papyrus* + *-graph*.] An apparatus for multiplying writings, etc.

Pa-pyr'us (pā-pī'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PAPYRI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. πάπυρος.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tall rushlike plant of the Sedge family, formerly growing in Egypt, and now found in Abyssinia, Syria, Sicily, etc. **2.** The material upon which the ancient Egyptians wrote. It was formed by cutting the stem of the plant into thin longitudinal slices which were gummed together and pressed. **3.** A manuscript written on papyrus; esp., *pl.*, written scrolls made of papyrus.

Papyrus.

Par (păr), *n.* [L. *par*, adj., equal.] **1.** Equal value; equality of nominal and actual value; the value expressed on the face or in the words of a certificate of value, as a bond or other commercial paper. **2.** Equality of condition or circumstances.

At par, at the original price; neither at a discount nor at a premium. — **On a par**, on a level; in the same condition, circumstances, rank, etc. — **Par value**, face value.

Par'a- (păr'ă-). [Gr. παρά beside.] **1.** A prefix signifying *alongside of, beside, beyond, against, amiss*. **2.** (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting: (*a*) *Likeness, similarity*, or *connection*, or that the substance *resembles*, but is *distinct from*, that to the name of which it is prefixed; also, an *isomeric modification*. (*b*) Specifically: (*Organ. Chem.*) That two groups or radicals substituted in the benzene nucleus are *opposite*, or in the respective positions 1 and 4; 2 and 5; or 3 and 6. Cf. META-. Also used adjectively.

Par'a-ble (păr'ă-b'l), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. παραβολή a placing beside, comparison, parable, deriv. of παρά + βάλλειν to throw.] A comparison; similitude; specif., a short fictitious narrative of something which might occur, by means of which a moral is drawn.

Syn. — See APOLOGUE.

Pa-rab'o-la (pă-răb'ō-lă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παραβολή; — so called because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone. See PARABLE.] (*Geom.*) (*a*) A kind of curve; the conic section formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides. (*b*) One of a group of curves defined by the equation $y = ax^n$, where n is a positive whole number or a positive fraction.

Parabola.

Par'a-bol'ic (păr'ă-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a
Par'a-bol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } parable; expressed by a parable or figure; allegorical. **2.** (*Geom.*) Having the form or nature of a parabola; pertaining to, or resembling, or generated by, a parabola.

Pa-rab'o-loid (pă-răb'ō-loid), *n.* [*Parabola* + *-oid*.] (*Geom.*) The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis.

Par'a-cel'si-an (păr'ă-sĕl'sĭ-an *or* -shan), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in conformity with, the practice of *Paracelsus*, a Swiss physician of the 15th century.

Par'a-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), } *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *centric*, *-ical*.] Deviating
Par'a-cen'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } from circularity; changing the distance from a center.

Par'a-chute (-shut), *n.* [F., fr. *parer* to ward off, guard + *chute* a fall.] **1.** A contrivance somewhat in the form of an umbrella, by means of which a descent may be made through the air from a balloon, or any eminence. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A web or fold of skin which extends between the legs of certain mammals.

Parachute.

Par'a-clete (-klēt), *n.* [Gr. παράκλητος, deriv. of παρά beside + καλεῖν to call.] An advocate; one called to aid; hence, the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor; — a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

Pa-rade' (pā-rād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *parada* a halt, an assembling for exercise, place where troops assemble to exercise, fr. *parar* to stop, to prepare. See PARE, *v. t.*] **1.** The ground where a military display is held, or troops are drilled. **2.** (*Mil.*) An assembly and display of troops, in full equipments, for inspection or evolution before some superior officer; review. **3.** Pompous show; formal display or exhibition. **4.** That which is displayed; show; spectacle; the movement of any body marshaled in military order. **5.** Posture of defense; guard. [*A Gallicism*] **6.** A public walk; promenade.

Parade rest, a position of rest for soldiers, in which, however, they are required to be silent and motionless.

Parade Rest.

Syn. — Ostentation; display; show. — *Parade* is a pompous exhibition of things for the purpose of display; *ostentation* now generally indicates a *parade* of virtues or other qualities for which one expects to be honored.

Pa-rade' (pā-rād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARADING.] **1.** To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to show off. **2.** To assemble and form; to cause to maneuver or march ceremoniously.

Pa-rade', *v. i.* **1.** To make an exhibition or spectacle of one's self, as by walking in a public place. **2.** To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection.

Par'a-digm (păr'ă-dĭm), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, deriv. of παρά beside + δεικνύναι to show.] **1.** (*Gram.*) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its forms. **2.** (*Rhet.*) An illustration, as by a parable.

Par'a-di-sa'ic (păr'ă-dĭ-sā'ĭk), } *a.* Same as PARA-
Par'a-di-sa'ic-al (-sā'ĭ-kal), } DISIAC.

Par'a-dise (păr'ă-dīs), *n.* [L. *paradisus*, fr. Gr. παράδεισος park, paradise, fr. Zend. *pairidaēza* an inclosure; *pairi* around (akin to Gr. περί) + *diz* to throw up, pile up.] **1.** The garden of Eden. **2.** Heaven. **3.** A place of bliss; hence, a state of happiness. **4.** (*Arch.*) An open space within a monastery or adjoining a church.

Par'a-dis'i-ac (păr'ă-dĭs'ĭ-ăk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Par'a-di-si'a-cal (-dĭ-sī'ă-kal), } to paradise; suitable to, or like, paradise.

Par'a-dox (păr'ȧ-dŏks), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. παράδοξον; παρά beyond, contrary to + δοκεῖν to think, imagine.] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense.

Par'a-dox'ic-al (păr'ȧ-dŏks'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a paradox. **2.** Inclined to paradoxes, or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions. — **Par'a-dox'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Par'a-dox'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Par'af-fin (păr'ȧf-fĭn) or **Par'af-fine** (-fĭn or -fēn), *n.* [F. *paraffine*, fr. L. *parum* too little + *affinis* akin. So named in allusion to its chemical inactivity.] (*Chem.*) A white waxy substance, resembling spermaceti, obtained from coal tar, wood tar, petroleum, etc.

Par'a-gen'e-sis (păr'ȧ-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Pref. *para-* + *genesis*.] (*Min.*) The science which treats of minerals with special reference to their origin.

Par'a-gen'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + the root of γένος birth.] (*Biol.*) Originating in the character of the germ; — said of peculiarities of structure, character, etc.

‖ **Par'a-go'ge** (păr'ȧ-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παραγωγή, deriv. of παρά beside + ἄγειν to lead.] (*Gram.*) The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word. — **Par'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), **Par'a-gog'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

Par'a-gon (păr'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [OF., prob. fr. Gr. παρακονᾶν to rub against; παρά beside + ἀκόνη whetstone.] **1.** A match; an equal. **2.** A pattern of excellence or perfection. **3.** (*Print.*) A size of type between great primer and double pica.

Par'a-gon, *v. t.* **1.** To compare; to parallel. [*Obs.*] **2.** To serve as a model for; to surpass. [*Obs.*]

Par'a-graph (păr'ȧ-grăf), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. Gr. παράγραφος (sc. γραμμή) a line or stroke drawn in the margin, deriv. of παρά beside + γράφειν to write.] **1.** Orig., a marginal mark or note; now, the character ¶, commonly used as a reference to a footnote, or to indicate a division. **2.** A distinct part or section of a discourse or writing; — sometimes noted by the mark ¶, but usually by starting it on a new line with an indentation. **3.** A brief composition, remark, or item of news, complete in one typographical section or paragraph.

Par'a-graph, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARAGRAPHED (-grăft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARAGRAPHING.] **1.** To divide into paragraphs. **2.** To express in a paragraph.

Par'a-graph'er (-grăf'ẽr), *n.* A writer of paragraphs.

Par'a-graph'ic (păr'ȧ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or
Par'a-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-kal), } consisting of, a paragraph or paragraphs. — **Par'a-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par'a-keet' (păr'ȧ-kēt'), *n.* Same as PARRAKEET.

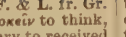
‖ **Par'a-leip'sis** (păr'ȧ-lĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παράλειψις, deriv. of παρά beside + λείπειν to leave.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a speaker artfully pretends to pass by what he really mentions.

Par'a-lip'sis (-lĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] See PARALEIPSIS.

Par'al-lac'tic (păr'ȧl-lăk'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Par'al-lac'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } to a parallax.

Par'al-lax (păr'ȧl-lăks), *n.* [Gr. παράλλαξις mutual inclination of crossing lines, deriv. of παρά beside, beyond + ἀλλάσσειν to change.] **1.** The apparent difference in the position of an object as viewed from two points. **2.** (*Astron.*) The apparent difference in position of a body (as a star) as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and from some other conventional point.

Par'al-lel (-lĕl), *a.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. παράλληλος; παρά beside + ἀλλήλων of one another, fr. ἄλλος other.] **1.** (*Geom.*) Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant.


Parallel Lines.

☞ Curved lines or curved planes are said to be parallel when they are in all parts equally distant.

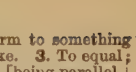
2. Having the same direction or tendency; being in accordance (with); tending to the same result. **3.** Continuing a resemblance through many particulars.

Par'al-lel (păr'ȧl-lĕl). *n.* **1.** A line or surface which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another. **2.** Direction conformable to that of another line. **3.** Conformity continued through many particulars or essentials. **4.** A comparison made as to similarity. **5.** A counterpart. **6.** (*Geog.*) One of the imaginary circles on the surface of the earth, parallel to the equator, marking latitude; also, the corresponding line on a globe or map. **7.** (*Mil.*) One of a series of long trenches by which a besieging force approaches a fortress. **8.** (*Print.*) A character consisting of two parallel vertical lines (thus, ‖) used in a text as a reference to a note similarly marked.

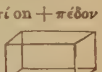
Par'al-lel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARALLELED (-lĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARALLELING (-lĕl'ĭng).] **1.** To place or set so as to be parallel; to place so as to be parallel to something else. **2.** Fig.: To make to conform to something else in character, motive, aim, or the like. **3.** To equal; to match; to correspond to.

Par'al-lel-ism (păr'ȧl-lĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being parallel.

Par'al-lel'o-gram (-lĕl'ŏ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον; παράλληλος parallel + γράφειν to write.] (*Geom.*) A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal.


Parallelogram.

Par'al-lel'o-pi'ped (-pī'pĕd), *n.* [Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον, fr. παράλληλος parallel + ἐπίπεδον a plane surface, deriv. of ἐπί on + πέδον ground.] (*Geom.*) A solid the faces of which are six parallelograms, the opposite pairs being parallel and equal to each other.


Parallelopiped.

Par'al-lel'o-pip'e-don (-pĭp'ê-dŏn), *n.* [NL.] A parallelopiped.

Pa-ral'o-gism (pȧ-răl'ŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμός, deriv. of παρά + λογίζεσθαι to reason.] (*Logic*) A reasoning contrary to logical rules.

Pa-ral'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [Gr. παραλογία.] Paralogism.

Pa-ral'y-sis (pȧ-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παράλυσις, fr. παραλύειν to loosen, dissolve, or disable at the side; παρά beside + λύειν to loosen.] (*Med.*) Abolition of function, whether complete or partial; esp., the loss of the power of voluntary motion, with or without that of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy. Also used fig.

Par'a-lyt'ic (păr'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or affected with, paralysis, or palsy. **2.** Inclined to paralysis.

Par'a-lyt'ic, *n.* A person affected with paralysis.

Par'a-lyt'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Paralytic.

Par'a-ly-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of paralyzing, or state of being paralyzed.

Par'a-lyze (păr'ȧ-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARALYZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARALYZING (-lī'zĭng).] **1.** To affect or strike with paralysis or palsy. **2.** Fig.: To unnerve; to destroy or impair the energy of.

Par'a-mag-net'ic (păr'ȧ-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *para-* + *magnetic*.] Magnetic, as opposed to *diamagnetic*.

Par'a-mount (păr'ȧ-mount), *a.* [OF. *par amont* above; *par* through, by (L. *per*) + *amont* above.] Having the highest rank or jurisdiction; superior to all others; chief; supreme; preëminent. — **Par'a-mount-ly**, *adv.*

Par'a-mount, *n.* The highest or chief.

Par'a-mour (-mōor), *n.* [F. *par amour*, lit., by or with love. See PAR, and AMOUR.] A lover, of either sex (now only in a bad sense); one who takes the place, without possessing the rights, of a husband or a wife.

Pa-ra' nut' (pȧ-rä' nŭt'). (*Bot.*) The Brazil nut.

Par'a-nymph (păr'ȧ-nĭmf), *n.* [L. *paranymphus*, Gr. παράνυμφος; παρά beside, near + νύμφη a bride.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) An attendant of a bridegroom or a bride. **2.** Hence: An ally; a supporter or abettor.

Par'a-pet (-pĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *parapetto*, fr. *parare* to guard (L. *parare* to prepare) + *petto* breast, L. *pectus*.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A low wall, esp. one protecting the edge of a platform, bridge, etc. **2.** (*Fort.*) A breastwork.

Par'aph (păr'ȧf), *n.* [F. *paraphe*, *parafe*, contr. fr. *paragraphe*.] A flourish at the end of a signature, — formerly a safeguard against forgery. [paraphernalia.

Par'a-pher'nal (păr'ȧ-fẽr'nal), *a.* Of or pert. to

Par'a-pher-na'li-a (-fẽr-nā'lĭ-ȧ *or* -nāl'yȧ; 106), *n. pl.* [LL. *paraphernalia bona*, fr. L. *parapherna*, pl., Gr. παράφερνα; παρά beside + φερνή a bride's dowry, fr. φέρειν to bring.] **1.** (*Law*) Something reserved to a wife over and above her dower, — chiefly apparel and ornaments. **2.** Ornaments; finery; equipments.

Par'a-phrase (păr'ȧ-frāz), *n.* [L. *paraphrasis*, Gr. παράφρασις, from παραφράζειν to say the same thing in other words; παρά beside + φράζειν to speak.] A restatement of a text, passage, or work, expressing the meaning of the original in another form; a free translation or rendering.

Par'a-phrase, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARAPHRASED (-frāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARAPHRASING.] To translate or express with latitude; to express in paraphrase.

Par'a-phra'ser (-frā'zẽr), *n.* One who paraphrases.

Par'a-phrast (-frăst), *n.* A paraphraser.

Par'a-phras'tic (-frăs'tĭk), } *a.* Paraphrasing; of
Par'a-phras'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } the nature of paraphrase; not literal; free. — **Par'a-phras'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Par'a-ple'gi-a** (păr'ȧ-plē'jĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [NL. *paraplegia*,
Par'a-ple'gy (păr'ȧ-plē'jy), } deriv. of Gr. παρά + πλήσσειν to strike.] (*Med.*) Palsy of the lower half of the body. — **Par'a-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk *or* -plē'jĭk), *a.*

Par'a-quet' (păr'ȧ-kĕt'), } *n.* [See PAROQUET.] (*Zoöl.*)
Par'a-qui'to (-kē'tō), } See PARRAKEET.

Par'a-sang (păr'ȧ-săng), *n.* [Gr. παρασάγγης; fr. an

Old Persian source.] A Persian measure of length, equal to somewhat more than three and a half miles.

‖ **Par/a-se-le/ne** (păr/ă-sē-lē/nē), *n.; pl.* PARASELENÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. *παρά* beside + *σελήνη* moon.] (*Meteor.*) A mock moon; an image of the moon which sometimes appears at the intersection of two lunar halos.

Par/a-si/tal (păr/ă-sī/tal), *a.* (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to parasites; parasitic.

Par/a-site (-sīt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parasitus*, Gr. *παράσιτος*, lit., eating beside, or at the table of, another; *παρά* beside + *σιτεῖν* to feed, fr. *σῖτος* wheat, food.] **1.** One who secures a living by flattery; hanger-on; toady; sycophant. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant attached to, and obtaining its nourishment from, another plant or an animal. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal which lives on or in the body of some other animal, or which habitually steals the food or appropriates the nest of another.

Par/a-sit/ic (-sĭt/ĭk), **Par/a-sit/ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a parasite. — **Par/a-sit/ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Par/a-sit/ic-al-ness**, *n.* [of a parasite.]

Par/a-si/tism (-sī/tĭz'm), *n.* State, behavior, or act,

Par/a-sol/ (păr/ă-sŏl/), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. or Pg. *parasol*, or It. *parasole*; deriv. of L. *parare* to prepare + L. *sol* sun.] A kind of small umbrella used by women as a protection from the sun.

Par/a-syn-thet/ic (-sĭn-thĕt/ĭk), *a.* [See PARA-, and SYNTHETIC.] Formed from a compound word.

Par/boil/ (păr/boil/), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARBOILED (-boild/); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARBOILING.] [OF. *parbouillir* to cook well; *par* through (L. *per*) + *bouillir* to boil, L. *bullire*. The sense has been influenced by E. *part.*] **1.** To boil or cook thoroughly. [*Obs.*] **2.** To boil in part; to cook partially by boiling.

Par/buc/kle (păr/bŭk/k'l), *n.* A kind of looped purchase or sling for hoisting or lowering a cylindrical burden, as a cask. [parbuckle.]

Par/buc/kle, *v. t.* To hoist or lower by means of a

Par/cel (păr/sĕl *or* -sel; 92), *n.* [F. *parcelle* a small part, dim. fr. L. *pars*. See PART, *n.*] **1.** A fragment; part; portion; piece. **2.** An indiscriminate or indefinite number, measure, or quantity. **3.** A number or quantity of things put up together; bundle; package; packet.

Par/cel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARCELED (-sĕld *or* -seld) or PARCELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARCELING or PARCELLING.] **1.** To divide and distribute by parts or portions. **2.** To make up into a parcel.

Par/cel, *a. & adv.* Part or half; in part; partially.

Par/cel-ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) Strips of tarred canvas wound about a rope.

Par/ce-na-ry (păr/sē-nā-rў), *n.* [See PARCENER, PARTNER.] (*Law*) The holding or occupation of an estate which is inherited by two or more persons.

Par/ce-ner (-nĕr), *n.* [OF. *parçonnier*, *parsonnier*, fr. *parzon*, *parçun*, *parcion*, part, portion, fr. L. *partitio* a division.] (*Law*) A coheir, or one of two or more persons to whom an estate of inheritance descends jointly.

Parch (pärch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARCHED (pärcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARCHING.] [OE. *perchen* to pierce, hence used of piercing heat, OF. *perchier*, var. of *percier*, F. *percer*. See PIERCE.] **1.** To burn the surface of; to scorch. **2.** To shrivel with heat or drought.

Parch, *v. i.* To become scorched; to be very dry.

Parch/ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *parchemin*, LL. *pergamenum*, L. *pergamena*, fr. L. *Pergamenus* of *Pergamus* an ancient city of Asia Minor, where parchment was early used.] The skin of a sheep, calf, or other animal, prepared for writing on. [leopard; panther.

Pard (pärd), *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. *πάρδος*.] (*Zoöl.*) A

Par/don (pär/d'n), *n.* [F., fr. *pardonner* to pardon, deriv. of L. *per* through, perfectly + *donare* to give, present.] **1.** Act of pardoning, or state of being pardoned. **2.** An official warrant of remission of penalty. **3.** (*Law*) A release, by a sovereign, or officer having jurisdiction, from the penalties of an offense.

Syn. — Forgiveness; remission. See FORGIVENESS.

Par/don, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARDONED (-d'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARDONING.] **1.** To absolve from the consequences of a fault or the punishment of crime; to excuse. **2.** To remit the penalty of (a fault or crime). **3.** To refrain from exacting as a penalty.

Syn. — To forgive; overlook; acquit. See EXCUSE.

Par/don-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Admitting of pardon or forgiveness; hence, venial; excusable. — **Par/don-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Par/don-a-bly**, *adv.*

Par/don-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who pardons.

Pare (pâr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARED (pârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARING.] [F. *parer* to pare, to curry, to clear, to parry, ward off, fr. L. *parare* to prepare.] **1.** To cut or shave off the superficial substance or extremities of. **2.** To remove or to separate by cutting or shaving (off). **3.** Fig.: To diminish the bulk of; to reduce; to lessen.

Par/e-gor/ic (păr/ĕ-gŏr/ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *παρηγορικος*, fr. *παρήγορος* soothing; *παρά* beside + *ἀγορά* assembly.] Mitigating; soothing pain. — *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that mitigates pain; specif., camphorated tincture of opium.

Pa-ren/chy-ma (pà-rĕn/kĭ-mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παρέγχυμα*, deriv. of *παρά* + *ἐν* in + *χεῖν* to pour.] (*Biol.*) The soft, cellular substance of plants and animals.

Par/ent (pâr/ent *or* păr/ent), *n.* [L. *parens*, *-entis*; akin to *parere* to bring forth.] **1.** One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother. **2.** That which produces; cause; source; author.

Par/ent-age (-ăj), *n.* Descent from parents or ancestors; parents or ancestors considered with respect to their rank or character; extraction; birth.

Pa-ren/tal (pà-rĕn/tal), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a parent or parents. **2.** Becoming to, or characteristic of, parents; tender; affectionate; devoted. — **Pa-ren/tal-ly**, *adv.*

Pa-ren/the-sis (pà-rĕn/thē-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *παρένθεσις*; deriv. of *παρά* beside + *ἐν* in + *τιθέναι* to place.] **1.** A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence grammatically complete without it. It is often inclosed within curved lines or dashes. **2.** (*Print.*) One of the curved lines [( )] so used.

Par/en-thet/ic (păr/ĕn-thĕt/ĭk), **Par/en-thet/ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a parenthesis. **2.** Using or containing parentheses. — **Par/en-thet/ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par/er (pâr/ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pares.

‖ **Par/e-sis** (păr/ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *πάρεσις*, deriv. of *παρά* from + *ἰέναι* to send.] (*Med.*) Incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation. [paresis.

Pa-ret/ic (pà-rĕt/ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or affected with,

Par/get (păr/jĕt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARGETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARGETING.] [OE. *pargeten*, also *spargeten*, *sparchen*; of uncertain origin.] To coat with parget; to lay on plaster.

Par/get, *n.* **1.** Gypsum or plaster stone. **2.** Plaster, as for lining the interior of flues, or for stuccowork.

Par/get-ing, *n.* Plasterwork; esp.: (*a*) A kind of decorative plasterwork. (*b*) The plastering inside of flues.

Par-he/lic (păr-hē/lĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to parhelia.

Par-hel/ion (păr-hēl/yŭn *or* -hē/lĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -HELIA (-yà *or* -lĭ-à). [Gr. *παρήλιον*; *παρά* beside + *ἥλιος* sun.] A mock sun appearing in the form of a bright light, sometimes near, and sometimes opposite to, the sun.

Par/i- (păr/ĭ-). [L. *par*, *paris*, equal.] A combining form signifying *equal*; as, *paridigitate*, *paripinnate*.

Pa/ri-ah (pā/rĭ-à), *n.* [From Tamil *paraiyan*, pl. *paraiyar*, one of the low caste, fr. *parai* a large drum, because they beat the drums at certain festivals.] **1.** One of an aboriginal people of Southern India, regarded by the four castes of the Hindoos as of very low grade. **2.** An outcast; one despised by society.

Pa-ri/al (pà-rĭ/al), *n.* See *Pair royal*, under PAIR, *n.*

Pa/ri-an (pā/rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Parius*.] Of or pert. to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea noted for its marble.

Pa/ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Paros. **2.** A ceramic ware, resembling unglazed porcelain biscuit.

Pa-ri/e-tal (pà-rĭ/ĕ-tal), *a.* [L. *parietalis*, fr. *paries*, *-ietis*, a wall.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a wall; hence, pertaining to buildings or the care of them. **2.** Resident within the walls or buildings of a college. **3.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of or pertaining to the parietes. (*b*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, certain bones (see *Illust.* of SKELETON) which form the upper and middle part of the cranium, between the frontals and occipitals.

Pa-ri/e-tal, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the parietal bones.

‖ **Pa-ri/e-tes** (-tēz), *n. pl.* [L. *paries* a wall.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The walls of a cavity or an organ. **2.** (*Bot.*) The sides of an ovary or of a capsule.

Par/ing (pâr/ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of cutting off the surface or end. **2.** That which is pared off.

Par/is (păr/ĭs), *n.* [From *Paris*, the son of Priam.] (*Bot.*) A plant common in Europe (*Paris quadrifolia*), much resembling three-leaved nightshade.

Par/ish (păr/ĭsh), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *parochia*, corrupted fr. *paroecia*, Gr. *παροικία*, fr. *πάροικος* dwelling beside or near; *παρά* beside + *οἶκος* a house, dwelling.] **1.** (*Eccl. & Eng. Law*) (*a*) That circuit of ground committed to the charge of one parson or vicar, or other minister having cure of souls therein. (*b*) The same district, constituting a civil jurisdiction, as respects the poor, taxes, etc. **2.** An ecclesiastical society; also, loosely, the territory in which the members of a congre-

gation live. [*U. S.*] **3.** In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a *county* in other States.

Par'ish (păr'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to a parish; parochial.

Pa-rish'ion-er (pȧ-rĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.

Par'i-syl-lab'ic (păr'ĭ-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), } *a.* [*Pari-* + *syl-*
Par'i-syl-lab'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *labic, -ical.*] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

Par'i-ty (păr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *paritas*, fr. *par* equal.] Quality or state of being equal or equivalent; close correspondence; analogy.

Park (pärk), *n.* [AS. *pearroc*, or perh. rather fr. F. *parc;* both of the same (uncertain) origin.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) A piece of ground inclosed, and stored with beasts of the chase, which a man may have by prescription, or the king's grant. **2.** A tract of ground kept in its natural state, about or adjacent to a residence. **3.** A piece of ground, in or near a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation. **4.** (*Mil.*) A space occupied by the animals, wagons, pontoons, etc., when brought together; also, the objects themselves, as grouped.

Park, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Parked (pärkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Parking.] **1.** To inclose in a park, or as in a park. **2.** (*Mil.*) To bring together in a compact body.

Par'lance (păr'lans), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *parler* to speak. See Parley.] Conversation; talk; diction; phrase.

Parle (pärl), *v. i.* [F. *parler.*] To talk; to parley. [*Obs.*]

Par'ley (pär'lĭ), *n.; pl.* Parleys (-lĭz). [F. *parler* speech, talk, fr. *parler* to speak, LL. *parabolare*, fr. L. *parabola* parable, in LL., word. See Parable.] Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; hence, an oral conference with an enemy, as in regard to a truce.

Par'ley, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Parleyed (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Parleying.] To speak with another; to confer orally; hence, specif., to confer orally with an enemy.

Par'lia-ment (pär'lĭ-ment), *n.* [F. *parlement*, fr. *parler* to speak. See Parley.] **1.** A formal conference on public affairs; a general council; esp., an assembly of representatives of a nation or people having authority to make laws. **2.** Specif.: (*a*) The House of Lords and the House of Commons, constituting the legislature of Great Britain and Ireland. (*b*) In France, before the Revolution of 1789, one of the several chief courts.

Par'lia-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Parliament. — *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Hist.*) One who adhered to the Parliament, in opposition to King Charles I. **2.** One versed in the rules and usages of Parliament or similar deliberative assemblies.

Par'lia-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or done by, Parliament. **3.** According to the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies.

Par'lor (pär'lẽr), *n.* [F. *parloir*, LL. *parlatorium.* See Parley.] A room for business or social conversation, for the reception of guests, etc.; in England, sometimes, the family sitting room as distinguished from the drawing-room, and sometimes the dining room; in the United States, commonly, a drawing-room.

Par'lous (pär'lŭs), *a.* [A contr. fr. Perilous.] **1.** Attended with peril. [*Obs.*] **2.** Bold; keen. [*Obs.*]

Par'me-san' (pär'mē-zăn'), *a.* [F. *parmesan*, It. *parmigiano.*] Of or pertaining to Parma in Italy.

Par-nas'sian (-năsh'*an*), *a.* [L. *Parnassius*, fr. *Parnessus*, Gr. Παρνασός, a mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.] Of or pertaining to Parnassus.

Pa-ro'chi-al (pȧ-rō'kĭ-*al*), *a.* [LL. *parochialis*, fr. L. *parochia.* See Parish.] Of or pertaining to a parish; restricted to a parish. Hence, limited; narrow.

Pa-rod'ic (pȧ-rŏd'ĭk), } *a.* Having the character of
Pa-rod'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } parody. [one who parodies.
Par'o-dist (păr'ō-dĭst), *n.* One who writes a parody;

Par'o-dy (-dȳ), *n.* [L. *parodia*, Gr. παρῳδία; παρά beside + ᾠδή a song.] A writing in which the language or sentiment of an author is mimicked by way of burlesque.

Par'o-dy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Parodied (-dĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Parodying.] To write a parody on; to burlesque.

Par'o-ket' (-kĕt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Paroquet.

Pa-rol' (pȧ-rōl'), *n.* [Var. of Parole.] (*Law*) Oral declaration; also, a writing not under seal.

Pa-rol', *a.* Given or done by word of mouth; oral; also, given by a writing not under seal.

Pa-role' (pȧ-rōl'), *n.* [F. *parole.* See Parley.] **1.** Word of promise; word of honor; plighted faith; esp. (*Mil.*), promise, upon one's honor, to fulfill stated conditions. **2.** (*Mil.*) A watchword given only to officers of guards. **3.** (*Law*) Oral declaration. See Parol.

Pa-role', *a.* See Parol, *a.*

Pa-role', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Paroled (-rōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Paroling.] (*Mil.*) To liberate on parole.

‖ **Par'o-no-ma'si-a** (păr'ō-nō-mā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *παρονομασία*; deriv. of *παρά* beside + *ὀνομάζειν* to name.] (*Rhet.*) A play upon words; punning.

Par'o-no-mas'tic (-nō-măs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to
Par'o-no-mas'tic-al (-măs'tĭ-*kal*), } paronomasia.

Par'o-nym (păr'ō-nĭm), *n.* A paronymous word.

Pa-ron'y-mous (pȧ-rŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *παρώνυμος*; *παρά* beside, near + *ὄνομα* a name.] Having the same derivation; also, having a similar sound, but different orthography and meaning; — said of certain words.

Pa-ron'y-my (-nĭ), *n.* Quality of being paronymous; also, the use of paronymous words.

Par'o-quet' (păr'ō-kĕt'), *n.* [F. *perroquet*, or Sp. *periquito;* both prob. orig. meaning, little Peter. See Parrot.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Parrakeet.

Pa-rot'id (pȧ-rŏt'ĭd), *a.* [L. *parotis, -idis*, Gr. *παρωτίς, -ίδος*; *παρά* beside + *οὖς, ὠτός*, ear.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Situated near the ear; — applied esp. to one of the salivary glands. (*b*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the parotid gland. — *n.* The parotid gland.

Par'ox-ysm (păr'ŏks-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *paroxysme*, Gr. *παροξυσμός*, fr. *παροξύνειν* to sharpen, irritate; *παρά* beyond + *ὀξύνειν* to sharpen, fr. *ὀξύς* sharp.] **1.** (*Med.*) The fit, attack, or exacerbation, of a disease that occurs at intervals, or has decided remissions or intermissions. **2.** Any sudden and violent emotion; convulsion; fit.

Par'ox-ys'mal (-ĭz'mal), *a.* Of the nature of a paroxysm; characterized or accompanied by paroxysms.

Par-ox'y-tone (păr-ŏks'ĭ-tōn), *n.* [See Para-, and Oxytone.] (*Gr. Gram.*) A word having an acute accent on the penult.

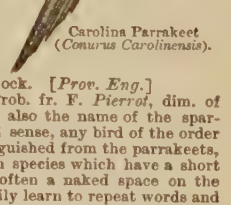
Par-quet' (pär-kā' *or* -kĕt'), *n.* [F. See Parquetry.] **1.** A body of seats on the floor of a music hall or theater nearest the orchestra; the pit. **2.** Same as Parquetry.

Par'quet-ry (pär'kĕt-rȳ), *n.* [F. *parqueterie*, fr. *parquet* inlaid flooring, fr. *parquet*, dim. of *parc* inclosure. See Park.] An inlay of different colored woods in geometric or other patterns, — used especially for floors.

Par-quette' (pär-kĕt'), *n.* See Parquet.

Parr (pär), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *bradan* a salmon.] (*Zoöl.*) A young salmon when it has dark transverse bands.

Par'ra-keet' (păr'rȧ-kēt'), **Par'a-keet',** *n.* [See Paroquet.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small parrots having a graduated tail.



Carolina Parrakeet (*Conurus Carolinensis*).

Par'ri-ci'dal (păr'rĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Of or pert. to parricide; guilty of parricide.

Par'ri-cide (păr'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parricida; pater* father + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Prop., one who murders one's own father; in a wider sense, one who murders any ancestor. **2.** [L. *parricidium.*] Act or crime of murdering one's father or an ancestor.

Par'rock (păr'rŭk), *n.* [AS. *pearruc, pearroc.*] A croft, or small field; a paddock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Par'rot (păr'rŭt), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre* Peter. F. *pierrot* is also the name of the sparrow.] (*Zoöl.*) In a general sense, any bird of the order *Psittaci.* Specif. (as distinguished from the parrakeets, macaws, and lories) certain species which have a short rounded or even tail, and often a naked space on the cheeks. Many species readily learn to repeat words and phrases. See *Illusts.* of Cockatoo and Macaw.

Par'rot, *v. t. & i.* To repeat by rote, or chatter like a parrot.

Par'ry (păr'rȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Parried (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Parrying.] [F. *paré*, p. p. of *parer.* See Pare, *v. t.*] **1.** To ward off; to stop, or to turn aside. **2.** To avoid; to evade.

Par'ry, *v. i.* To ward off or evade something.

Par'ry, *n.* A warding off, as of a blow; hence, fig., a defensive move in debate or other intellectual encounter.

Parse (pärs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Parsed (pärst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Parsing.] [L. *pars* a part; *pars orationis* a part of speech.] (*Gram.*) To resolve into its elements, as a sentence; to analyze and describe grammatically.

Par'see (pär'sē *or* pär-sē'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pārsī* a Persian, a fire worshiper.] **1.** One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian religion; fire worshiper. **2.** The Iranian dialect of much of the religious literature of the Parsees. [Parsees.

Par'see-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Religion and customs of the
Par-si-mo'ni-ous (pär'sĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Exhibiting

parsimony; frugal to excess. — **Par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly** (pär'sĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs-lȳ), *adv.* — **Par'si-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See AVARICIOUS.

Pars'ley (pärs'lȳ), *n.* [F. *persil*, L. *petroselinum*, Gr. *πετροσέλινον*; *πέτρος* stone + *σέλινον* parsley.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic umbelliferous herb, having finely divided leaves, — used in cookery and as a garnish.

Pars'nip (pärs'nĭp), *n.* [OE. *parsnepe*, through French fr. L. *pastinaca*.] (*Bot.*) The edible root of the cultivated form of a biennial, umbelliferous plant which is very poisonous in its wild state; also, the plant itself.

Par'son (pär's'n), *n.* [OF. *persone*, LL. *persona* (sc. *ecclesiae*), fr. L. *persona* a person. See PERSON.] **1.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) A person who represents a parish in its ecclesiastical and corporate capacities; hence, the rector or incumbent of a parochial church. **2.** Any one who is in orders, or is licensed to preach; a preacher.

Par'son-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) A portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, for the maintenance of a parson. **2.** The glebe and house, or the house only, owned by a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the use of the incumbent or settled pastor.

Part (pärt), *n.* [L. *pars*, gen. *partis*.] **1.** One of the portions into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; something less than a whole. **2.** Hence, specif.: (*a*) An equal constituent portion. (*b*) A member; an organ; an essential element. (*c*) A constituent of character or capacity; quality; faculty; talent; — usually in the *pl.* (*d*) Quarter; region; district; — usually in the *pl.* **3.** That which is assumed by, or falls to, one in a division or apportionment; share; lot; duty; office. **4.** Hence, specif.: (*a*) One of the opposing sides in a conflict or controversy. (*b*) A particular character in a play, or, fig., in real life. (*c*) (*Mus.*) One of the different melodies of a concerted composition, which together compose its harmony; also, the music for each voice or instrument.

In good part, favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner. — **In ill part**, unfavorably; with displeasure. — **In part**, in some degree; partly. — **Part and parcel**, an essential or constituent portion; — a reduplicative phrase. — **Part of speech** (*Gram.*) a sort or class of words of a particular character or office in the construction of sentences.

Syn. — Portion; section; division; fraction; fragment; piece; share; constituent. See PORTION, and SECTION.

Part, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTING.] [F. *partir*, L. *partire*, p. p. *partitus*, fr. *pars* a part.] **1.** To divide; to separate into distinct parts; to sever. **2.** To divide into shares; to allot; to apportion. **3.** To remove from contact or contiguity; to sunder. **4.** Hence: To hold apart; to intervene betwixt. **5.** To separate by extraction, elimination, or secretion.

To part company, to separate, as companions.

Part, *v. i.* **1.** To be broken or divided; to become separated; to go asunder. **2.** To go away; to take leave; hence, to die. **3.** To perform an act of parting; to relinquish a connection. **4.** To partake. [*Obs.*]

Part'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See PARTIBLE.

Par-take' (pär-tāk'), *v. i.* [*imp.* PARTOOK (-to͝ok'); *p. p.* PARTAKEN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTAKING.] [*Part* + *take*.] **1.** To take a part or share in common with others; to participate; to share. **2.** To have something of the properties, character, or office (of).

Par-take', *v. t.* To have a part or share in; to share.

Par-tak'er (pärt'ẽr), *n.* One who partakes; participator.

Part'er (pärt'ẽr), *n.* One that parts.

Par-terre' (pär-târ' *or* -târ'), *n.* [F., fr. *par* on, by (L. *per*) + *terre* earth, ground, L. *terra*.] **1.** (*Hort.*) An ornamental arrangement of flower beds, with intervening turf or walks. **2.** The parquet. [*France*]

Par'the-no-gen'e-sis (pär'thĕ-nō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *παρθένος* a virgin + E. *genesis*.] **1.** (*Biol.*) The production of new individuals from virgin females without the intervention of the male element. **2.** (*Bot.*) The production of seed without fertilization. — **Par'the-no-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [PARTHENOGENESIS.]

Par'the-nog'e-ny (-nŏj'ĕ-nȳ), *n.* (*Biol.*) Same as PARTHENOGENESIS.

Par'tial (pär'shȧl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *partialis*, fr. L. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or affecting, a part only; not general or total. **2.** Inclined to favor one party or one side more than the other; biased. **3.** Having a predilection; inclined to favor unreasonably. **4.** (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a subordinate portion.

Par'ti-al'i-ty (pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* -shăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being partial. **2.** Special taste or liking.

Par'tial-ly (pär'shȧl-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In part; not totally. **2.** With undue bias of mind; with unjust favor.

Part'i-ble (pärt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being parted; divisible; separable. — **Part'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Par-tic'i-pant (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pant), *a.* [L. *participans*, p. pr.] Sharing; participating. — *n.* Participator.

Par-tic'i-pate (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARTICIPATED (-pā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTICIPATING.] [L. *participare*, p. p. *-atus*; *pars*, *partis*, part + *capere* to take.] To have a share in common with others; to take a part; to partake.

Par-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of participating. [participating.]

Par-tic'i-pa-tive (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Capable of

Par-tic'i-pa'tor (-pā'tẽr), *n.* One who participates.

Par'ti-cip'i-al (pär'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-al), *a.* [See PARTICIPLE.] Having, or partaking of, the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle. — *n.* A participial word. — **Par'ti-cip'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par'ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *participe*, L. *participium*, fr. *particeps* participant; *pars*, gen. *partis*, part + *căpere* to take.] (*Gram.*) A part of speech partaking of the nature of both verb and adjective; a form of a verb, or verbal adjective, modifying a noun, but taking the adjuncts of the verb from which it is derived.

Par'ti-cle (pär'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part.] **1.** A minute part or portion of matter; little bit; atom; jot. **2.** Any very small portion or part; the smallest portion. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A little piece of consecrated host. **4.** (*Gram.*) A subordinate word that is never inflected (a preposition, conjunction, interjection); also, a word used only in composition.

Par'ti-col'ored, *a.* Same as PARTY-COLORED.

Par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [F. *particulier*, L. *particularis*. See PARTICLE.] **1.** Relating to a particle, part, or portion. **2.** Of, pert. to, or belonging to, a single person, class, or thing; not general; not common. **3.** Separate or distinct by reason of superiority. **4.** Concerned with, or attentive to, details; hence, nice; fastidious. **5.** (*Law*) Containing a part only; limited; also, holding a limited estate. **6.** (*Logic*) Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension.

Syn. — Sole; single; individual; respective; appropriate; personal; singular; important; peculiar; especial; specific; precise; critical; circumstantial. See MINUTE.

Par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *n.* **1.** A separate or distinct member of a class, or part of a whole; an individual fact, point, circumstance, detail, or item. **2.** Peculiar trait or character. [*Obs.*]

In particular, specially; peculiarly; particularly.

Par-tic'u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A minute description. [*R.*] **2.** (*Theol.*) The doctrine of particular election. **3.** (*German Politics*) Devotion to the interests of a part of the empire rather than to the whole.

Par-tic'u-lar-ist, *n.* One who holds to particularism.

Par-tic'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being particular; distinctiveness; minuteness in detail. **2.** That which is particular. [particularizing.]

Par-tic'u-lar-i-za'tion (-lẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of

Par-tic'u-lar-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARTICULARIZED (-ĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTICULARIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To enumerate in detail; to make especial mention of; to detail minutely.

Par-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a particular manner.

Part'ing (pärt'ĭng), *a.* [From PART, *v.*] **1.** Serving to part; dividing; separating. **2.** Given when departing. **3.** Departing. **4.** Partible.

Part'ing, *n.* **1.** A parting, or state of being parted. **2.** A separation; leave-taking. **3.** A surface or line of separation.

Par'ti-san (pär'tĭ-zan), *n.* [F., fr. It. *partigiano*. See PARTY.] **1.** An adherent, esp. an ardent adherent, to a party or faction. **2.** (*Mil.*) Any member of a body of detached light troops making forays.

Par'ti-san, *a.* **1.** Adherent to a party or faction. **2.** (*Mil.*) Serving as a partisan.

Par'ti-san, *n.* [F. *pertuisane*; origin doubtful.] A kind of halberd or pike; also, a truncheon; a staff.

Par'ti-san-ship, *n.* State of being adherent to a party; feelings or conduct appropriate to a partisan.

Par'tite (pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *partitus*, p. p. of *partire* to part, divide.] (*Bot.*) Divided nearly to the base, as a leaf.

Par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *partitio*.] **1.** Act of parting or dividing; state of being parted. **2.** That which divides or separates; specif., an interior wall dividing one part of a house, an inclosure, or the like, from another. **3.** (*Law*) The severance of common or undivided interests, esp. in real estate.

Par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARTITIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTITIONING.] **1.** To divide into parts or shares; to divide and distribute. **2.** To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.

Par-ti'tion-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of partitioning.

Par'ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* (*Gram.*) Denoting a part. — *n.* (*Gram.*) A word expressing partition, or denoting a part. — **Par'ti-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Part'ly, *adv.* In part; not wholly.

Part'ner (pärt'nẽr), *n.* [For *parcener*, influenced by *part.*] **1.** One who has a part in anything with another; partaker; sharer. Hence: (*a*) A husband or a wife. (*b*) Either one of a couple who dance together. (*c*) A member of a business firm. **2.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) A strengthening framework surrounding an opening in a deck.

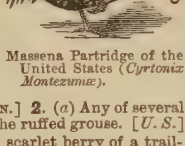
Syn. — Associate; colleague; coadjutor; confederate; partaker; participator; companion; comrade; mate.

Part'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a partner. **2.** Joint possession or interest. **3.** An alliance or association, or contract of alliance, of persons for the prosecution of an undertaking or a business on joint account; company; firm. **4.** (*Arith.*) See FELLOWSHIP, *n.*, 6.

Par-took' (pär-tōōk'), *imp.* of PARTAKE.

Par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* [OF. *pertris, perdriz*, L. *perdix, -icis*, fr. Gr. *πέρδιξ*.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any one of numerous species of small, gallinaceous birds of the Old

European Gray Partridge (*Perdix cinerea*). 1/8



Massena Partridge of the United States (*Cyrtonix Montezumæ*). 1/9

World. [See *Illust.* of FRANCOLIN.] **2.** (*a*) Any of several species of quail-like birds. (*b*) The ruffed grouse. [*U. S.*]

Partridge berry. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The scarlet berry of a trailing American plant (*Mitchella repens*) having roundish evergreen leaves, and white fragrant flowers; also, the plant itself. (*b*) The fruit of the creeping wintergreen; also, the plant itself. — **Partridge wood.** (*a*) A variegated wood obtained from tropical America. (*b*) The wood of a kind of palm, used for walking sticks, etc.

Par-tu'ri-en-cy (pär-tū'rĭ-*e*n-sў), *n.* Parturition.

Par-tu'ri-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *parturiens*, p. pr. deriv. of *parere, partum*, to bring forth.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; fruitful.

Par-tu-ri'tion (pär-tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of bringing forth, or being delivered of, young; childbirth.

Par'ty (pär'tў), *n.* [F. *parti* and *partie*, fr. F. *partir* to part, divide, L. *partire, partiri*. See PART, *v.*] **1.** A part or portion. [*Obs.*] **2.** A number of persons united in opinion or action, considered as a separate body; esp., one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of public policy. **3.** A part of a larger body or company; a detachment; esp. (*Mil.*), a small body of troops dispatched on special service. **4.** A number of persons invited to a social entertainment; also, the entertainment itself. **5.** One concerned or interested in an affair; participator. **6.** The plaintiff or the defendant in a lawsuit. **7.** Hence, any person regarded as being opposed or antagonistic to another. **8.** Cause; side; interest. **9.** A person. [Now accounted a vulgarism.]

Party wall. (*a*) (*Arch.*) A wall built upon the dividing line between two adjoining properties. (*b*) (*Law*) A wall that separates adjoining houses.

Par'ty, *a.* [F. *parti* divided.] **1.** Partial. **2.** Of or pertaining to a party or faction.

Par'ty-col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Colored with different tints; variegated.

Par've-nu' (pär'vĕ-nū'; *F.* pär'vᵊ-nu'), *n.* [F., prop. p. p. of *parvenir* to attain to, to succeed, L. *pervenire* to come to; *per* through + *venire* to come.] An upstart; a man newly risen into notice.

Par'vis (pär'vĭs), *n.* [F. *parvis*, fr. LL. *paravisus*, **Par'viso** fr. L. *paradisus*. See PARADISE.] A court of entrance to, or an inclosed space before, a church; hence, a church porch.

Pasch (păsk), *n.* [AS. *pascha*, L. *pascha*, Gr. **Pas'cha** *πάσχα*, fr. Heb. *pesach*, fr. *pāsach* to pass over.] The passover; the feast of Easter.

Pasch flower. See *Pasque flower*, under PASQUE.

Pas'chal (păs'kal), *a.* [L. *paschalis*.] Of or pertaining to the passover, or Easter.

Pash (păsh), *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] To strike; to smash. [*Obs.*] [ing blow. [*Obs.*]

Pash, *n.* **1.** The head. [*R.*] **2.** A heavy or crush-

Pa-sha' (pȧ-shä'), *n.* [Turk. *pāshā, bāshā*.] An honorary title given to civil and military officers of high rank in Turkey. [pasha.]

Pa-sha'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [Turk.] The jurisdiction of a

Pa-shaw (pȧ-shȧ'), *n.* See PASHA.

Pasque (păsk), *n.* [OF. *pasque*.] See PASCH.

Pasque flower (*Bot.*), any one of several species of anemones with purplish blossoms. They appear about Easter.

1/4

Pasque Flower (*Anemone Nuttalliana*).

Pas'quin (păs'kwĭn), *n.* [It. *pasquino* a mutilated statue at Rome; — so called from a witty cobbler or tailor, near whose shop the statue was dug up. On this statue it was customary to paste satiric papers.] A lampooner; also, a lampoon. See PASQUINADE.

Pas'quin-ade' (păs'kwĭn-ād'), *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing.

Pass (pȧs), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PASSED (pȧst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASSING.] [F. *passer*, LL. *passare*, fr. L. *passus* step, or from *pandere, passum*, to spread out, lay open.] **1.** To go; to move; to proceed; to be transferred from one point to another. **2.** To move or be transferred from one state to another; to change possession; to undergo transition. **3.** To disappear; to vanish; to depart; specif., to die. **4.** To come and go in consciousness; hence, to take place; to occur progressively or in succession. **5.** To go by or glide by, as time; to be spent. **6.** To go from one person to another; hence, to obtain general acceptance; to be current. **7.** To advance through all the steps or stages necessary to validity or effectiveness; to receive legislative sanction; to be enacted. **8.** To go through any inspection or test successfully; to be acceptable or tolerable. **9.** To go unheeded, neglected, or unopposed. **10.** To go beyond bounds; to be excessive; to surpass. [*Obs.*] **11.** (*Fencing*) To make a lunge or pass; to thrust. **12.** (*Card Playing*) To decline to play in one's turn; in euchre, to decline to make the trump.

To pass on *or* **upon.** (*a*) To happen to; to affect. (*b*) To determine about; to give judgment or sentence upon.

Pass (pȧs), *v. t.* **1.** In simple, transitive senses; as: (*a*) To go by, beyond, over, through, across, or the like. (*b*) Hence: To spend; to live through; to have experience of. (*c*) To go by without noticing; to disregard. (*d*) To transcend; to exceed. (*e*) To go successfully through, as a trial, test, etc.; to obtain the formal sanction of, as a legislative body. **2.** In causative senses; as: (*a*) To cause to move or go; to send; to transmit; to deliver; to make over. (*b*) To cause to pass the lips; to utter; hence, to promise; to pledge. (*c*) To cause to go by; to make an end of; to finish. (*d*) To cause to advance by stages of progress; to carry on to a successful result; specif., to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify; to enact. (*e*) To put in circulation; to give currency to. (*f*) To cause to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance. **3.** To emit from the bowels. **4.** (*Fencing*) To make, as a thrust, punto, etc.

Pass, *n.* **1.** An opening, road, or track, esp. through or over some dangerous or otherwise impracticable barrier. **2.** (*Fencing*) A thrust or push. **3.** A movement of the hand over or along anything. **4.** State of things; condition; predicament. **5.** Permission or license to go and come; passport; a ticket permitting free transit or admission. **6.** Fig.: A thrust; sally of wit.

Pass book. (*a*) A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and which he then passes or sends to the purchaser. (*b*) See BANK BOOK.

Pass'a-ble (pȧs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as may be passed, or allowed to pass. — **Pass'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Pass'a-bly,** *adv.*

Pas-sade' (pă-sād'), **Pas-sa'do** (-sä'dō *or* -sä'dō), *n.* [F. *passade*.] **1.** (*Fencing*) A pass or thrust. **2.** (*Man.*) A turn of a horse on the same spot.

Syn. — Navigable; acceptable; current; tolerable; admissible; moderate; mediocre.

Pas'sage (păs'sāj; 48), *n.* [F. See PASS.] **1.** Act of passing; movement from point to point; a going by, over, across, or through. **2.** Transit by means of conveyance; journey; right, liberty, or means, of passing; conveyance. **3.** Price paid for the liberty to pass; fare. **4.** Removal from life; decease. **5.** Way; road; path. Hence, a hall; a corridor. **6.** A continuous course, process, or progress; a connected or continuous

stories. **7.** A particular portion constituting a part of something continuous. **8.** A pass or an encounter.

Pas. — Vestibule; hall; corridor. See VESTIBULE.

Pas'sant (*E.* pȧs'sant; *F.* pȧ'sän'), *a.* [F., p. pr.] (*Her.*) Walking; — said of any animal represented on an escutcheon as walking with the dexter paw raised.

‖ **Pas'sé'**, *masc.* } (pȧ'sā'), *a.* [F.] Past; gone by;
‖ **Pas'sée'**, *fem.* } past one's prime; worn; faded.

Passe-men'terie (*E.* pȧs-mĕn'trĭ; *F.* pȧ's'män't'rē'), *n.* [F.] Beaded embroidery for women's dresses.

Pas'sen-ger (pȧs'sĕn-jẽr), *n.* [OE. & F. *passager.* See PASSAGE.] **1.** A passer or passer by; a wayfarer. **2.** A traveler by some established conveyance.

‖ **Passe' par'tout'** (pȧs' pär'tōō'), *n.* [F., from *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] **1.** That by which one can pass anywhere. [*Obs.*] **2.** A master key; a latch-key. **3.** A light picture frame or mat, as of cardboard, — sometimes holding several pictures.

Pass'er (pȧs'ẽr), *n.* One who passes; a passenger.

‖ **Pas'se-res** (pȧs'sē-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *passer* a sparrow.] (*Zoöl.*) An order, or suborder, of birds, including all singing birds, and more than half of all the known species. — **Pas'ser-ine** (pȧs'sẽr-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.*

Pas'si-ble (pȧs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [See PASSION.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents. — **Pas'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Pas'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Pas'sim** (pȧs'sĭm), *adv.* [L.] Here and there; everywhere.

Pass'ing, *adv.* Exceedingly; surpassingly.

Pas'sion (pȧsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *passio*, fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] **1.** A suffering or enduring; specif., the suffering of Christ between the time of the last supper and his death. **2.** State of being acted upon; — opposed to *action*. **3.** Susceptibility of impressions from external agents. [*R.*] **4.** State of the mind or of any faculty when powerfully acted upon by something external; any emotion or sentiment (specif., love or anger) in abnormal or controlling activity; extreme or inordinate desire; also, the capacity or susceptibility of being so affected. **5.** Passion week. See *Passion week*, below.

Passion flower (*Bot.*), any flower or plant of a genus (*Passiflora*) so named from a fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of our Savior's crucifixion. — **Passion play**, a mystery play, in which the scenes connected with the passion of our Savior are represented dramatically. — **Passion Sunday** (*Eccl.*), the fifth Sunday in Lent, or the second before Easter. — **Passion week**, the last week but one in Lent, or the second preceding Easter.

Passion Flower (*Passiflora cærulea*), reduced.

Syn. — Feeling; emotion. — When any *feeling* or *emotion*, esp. anger or love, completely masters the mind, we call it a *passion*. The mind, in such cases, is considered as having become the passive instrument of the feeling.

Pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Capable or susceptible of passion; easily moved or agitated; specif., easily moved to anger; quick-tempered. **2.** Characterized by passion; expressing passion; ardent in feeling or desire. — **Pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

Pas'sion-less (pȧsh'ŭn-lĕs), *a.* Void of passion; calm.

Pas'sion-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [*Passion* + *tide* time.] The last fortnight of Lent.

Pas'sive (pȧs'sĭv), *a.* [L. *passivus*. See PASSION.] **1.** Not active, but acted upon; suffering or receiving impressions or influences. **2.** Being without emotion or excitement; patient; unresisting. **3.** (*Chem.*) Inactive; inert. **4.** (*Med.*) Designating certain morbid conditions, characterized by relaxation and deficient vitality. — **Pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pas'sive-ness**, *n.*

Passive verb, *or* **Passive voice** (*Gram.*), a verb, or form of a verb, expressing the effect of the action of some agent.

Syn. — Quiescent; unopposing; enduring; submissive.

Pas-siv'i-ty (pȧs-sĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Passiveness. **2.** (*Physics*) Inertia.

Pass'-key' (pȧs'kē'), *n.* A master key.

Pass'o'ver (pȧs'ō'vẽr), *n.* [*Pass* + *over.*] (*Jewish Antiq.*) (*a*) A feast instituted to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt. (See Exodus xii.) (*b*) The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.

Pass'port (pȧs'pōrt), *n.* [F. *passeport*, orig., a permission to leave or enter a port; *passer* to pass + *port* port.] **1.** Permission to pass; a document, given by the competent officer, permitting the person therein named to travel unmolested from place to place. **2.** A document carried by neutral merchant vessels to certify their nationality and protect them from belligerents; a sea letter. **3.** A license for the removal of persons and effects from a hostile country; a safe-conduct. **4.** Fig.: Anything securing advancement and general acceptance.

Pas'sus (pā'sŭs), *n.; pl.* L. PASSUS, E. PASSUSES (-ĕz). [L., a step.] A division or part; canto; fit.

Pass'word' (pȧs'wûrd'), *n.* A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; watchword; countersign.

Past (pȧst), *a.* [From PASS, *v.*] Of or pertaining to a former time or state; gone by; elapsed; ended; spent.

Past, *n.* A former time or state.

Past, *prep.* **1.** Beyond, in position, or degree; further than; beyond the reach or influence of. **2.** Beyond, in time; after. **3.** Above; more than. [*R.*]

Past, *adv.* By; beyond.

Paste (pāst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pasta*, fr. Gr. πάστη barley broth.] **1.** A soft composition, as of moistened flour or earth. **2.** Specif., in cookery, pastry dough. **3.** A kind of cement made of flour and water, starch and water, etc. **4.** A vitreous composition, used in making imitations of gems. **5.** A soft confection. **6.** (*Min.*) The mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.

Paste, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PASTING.] To unite by means of paste.

Paste'board' (-bōrd), *n.* A thick, stiff kind of paper board.

Pas'tel (pȧs'tĕl), *n.* [F. Cf. PASTIL.] **1.** A crayon made of a paste of color ground with gum water. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant affording a blue dye; also, the dye itself.

Past'er (pāst'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pastes. **2.** A slip of paper, usually bearing a name, to be pasted by the voter over another name on a ballot. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Pas'tern (pȧs'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *pasturon*, fr. *pasture* a tether for beasts while pasturing; prop., a pasturing. See PASTURE.] **1.** That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin joint. [See *Illust.* of HORSE.] **2.** A shackle for horses while pasturing.

Pas'til (pȧs'tĭl), } *n.* [F. *pastille*, L. *pastillus* a
Pas-tille' (pȧs-tēl'), } little loaf, a lozenge, dim. of *pastus* food. See PASTURE.] **1.** (*Pharmacy*) A small aromatic cone or mass made of a paste of gum, cinnamon, etc. **2.** An aromatic or medicated lozenge.

Pas'time' (pȧs'tīm'), *n.* [*Pass* + *time.*] That which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably; amusement; diversion.

Syn. — Entertainment; recreation; sport; play.

Pas'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture.] **1.** A shepherd. **2.** A guardian; a keeper; (*Eccl.*) a minister having the charge of a church and parish; one having the care of souls. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of starling.

Pas'tor-age (-āj; 48), *n.* Pastorate.

Pas'tor-al (-*al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to shepherds; hence, relating to rural life and scenes. **2.** Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church.

Pastoral staff (*Eccl.*), a staff, usually of the form of a shepherd's crook, borne as an official emblem by a bishop, abbot, abbess, or other prelate. See CROSIER.

Pas'tor-al (pȧs'tẽr-*al*), *n.* **1.** A poem representing the life and manners of shepherds; idyl; bucolic. **2.** (*Mus.*) A composition for instruments of a simple, soft style. **3.** (*Eccl.*) A letter of a pastor to his charge.

‖ **Pas'to-ra'le** (pȧs'tō-rä'lā), *n.* [It.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A composition in a soft, rural style. **2.** A kind of dance or figure in a dance.

Pas'tor-al-ly (pȧs'tẽr-*al*-lȳ), *adv.* In a pastoral manner.

Pas'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* Office or state of a pastor.

Pas'tor-ship, *n.* Pastorate.

Pas'try (pās'trȳ), *n.* Articles of food made of paste, or having a crust made of paste, as pies, tarts, etc.

Pas'tur-age (pȧs'tūr-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** Grazing ground; pasture. **2.** Grass growing for feed; grazing. **3.** The business of feeding or grazing cattle.

Pas'ture (pȧs'tūr; 135), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pastura*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed.] **1.** Food. [*Obs.*] **2.** Grass growing for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing. **3.** Grass land for cattle, horses, etc.; pasturage.

Pas'ture, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PASTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PASTURING.] To feed, esp. to feed on growing grass; to supply grass as food for; to graze.

Pas'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pastures.

Pas'ty (pās'tȳ), *a.* Like paste.

Pas'ty, *n.* [OF. *pasté.* See PASTE.] A meat pie, often baked without a dish.

Pat (pȧt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATTED (-tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATTING.] [Etym. uncertain.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to stroke lightly; to tap.

Pat, *n.* **1.** A light, quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand; a tap. **2.** A small mass shaped by pats.

Pat (păt), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Exactly suitable; fit; convenient; timely. — *adv.* In a pat manner.

Patch (păch), *n.* [OE. *pacche;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A piece of cloth, or other material, fixed on a garment to repair or strengthen it. **2.** Hence: A small piece of anything used to repair a breach. **3.** A small piece of black silk stuck on the face, or neck, to hide a defect, or to heighten beauty. **4.** Fig.: Anything likened to a patch; a small piece of ground; tract; plot. **5.** A paltry fellow; rogue; ninny. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Patch, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATCHED (păcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATCHING.] **1.** To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces of cloth, leather, or the like. **2.** To fasten a patch or patches on. **3.** To make of pieces; to put together or repair hastily or clumsily. — **Patch'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Patch'er-y (-ỹ), *n.* Botchery; covering of defects.

Pa-tchou'li } (pȧ-chōō'lĭ), *n.* [Prob. of East Indian
Pa-tchou'ly } origin.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A mintlike plant of the East Indies. **2.** The perfume made from this plant.

Patch'work' (păch'wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of pieces sewed together, esp. of various colors and figures.

Patch'y (-ỹ), *a.* Full of, or covered with, patches.

Pate (pāt), *n.* [Cf. LG. & Prov. G. *patikopf, patzkopf,* scabby head; *patt, patz,* scab + *kopf* head.] The head of a person. [Now generally used in contempt.]

Pat'ed (pāt'ĕd), *a.* Having a pate; — in composition.

‖ **Pa-tel'la** (pȧ-tĕl'lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *patina.* See PATEN.] **1.** A small dish, pan, or vase. **2.** (*Anat.*) The kneepan. [See *Illust.* of SKELETON.] — **Pa-tel'lar** (-lẽr), *a.*

Pat'en (păt'ĕn), *n.* [LL. *patina, patena,* fr. L. *patina, patena,* a pan.] **1.** A plate. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Eccl.*) The plate on which is placed the consecrated bread in the Eucharist, or the host during the Mass. [ent.

Pa'ten-cy (pā'tĕn-sỹ *or* păt'-), *n.* State of being pat-

Pat'ent (păt'ent *or* pā'tent), *a.* [L. *patens, -entis,* p. pr. of *patere* to be open.] **1.** (*Oftener* pā'tent *in this sense*) Open; expanded; evident; apparent; manifest; public. **2.** Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right or privilege; as, letters *patent.* **3.** Appropriated or protected by letters patent; patented. **4.** (*Bot.*) Spreading.

Patent right (*Law*), the right, granted by the sovereign, of exclusive control of an invention or of some business of manufacture, or of the sale of certain articles, or of certain offices or prerogatives.

Pat'ent, *n.* **1.** A letter patent, or letters patent; an official document, issued by a sovereign power, conferring a right or privilege on some person or party. Specifically: (*a*) A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to his invention. (*b*) A document making a grant and conveyance of public lands. **2.** The right or privilege conferred by such a document.

Pat'ent, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATENTING.] To grant by patent; to make the subject of a patent; to secure or protect by patent.

Pat'ent-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be patented.

Pat'ent-ee' (păt'en-tē' *or* pā'tĕn-tē'), *n.* One to whom a patent is granted. [ly; evidently.

Pa'tent-ly (pā'tent-lỹ; see PATENT, *a.*, 1), *adv.* Open-

‖ **Pa'ter-fa-mil'i-as** (pā'tẽr-fȧ-mĭl'ĭ-ăs), *n.; pl.* PATRESFAMILIAS (pā'trēz-). [L., fr. *pater* father + *familias,* gen. of *familia* family.] The head of a family.

Pa-ter'nal (pȧ-tẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *paternus,* fr. *pater* a father.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a father; like, or becoming to, a father. **2.** Derived from a father; hereditary.

Paternal government (*Polit. Science*), government which assumes a quasi-fatherly relation to the people, in regulating their business and social affairs.

Pa-ter'nal-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* (*Polit. Science*) The theory or practice of paternal government.

Pa-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* In a paternal manner.

Pa-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Relation of a father to his children; fatherhood. **2.** Derivation or descent from a father; male parentage. **3.** Origin; authorship.

Pa'ter-nos'ter (pā'tẽr-nŏs'tẽr), *n.* [L., Our Father.] The Lord's prayer; — so called from the first two words of the Latin version.

Path (pȧth), *n.; pl.* PATHS (pȧthz). [AS. *pæð, pað;* akin to G. *pfad;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A trodden way; footway. **2.** A course or track; route.

Pa-thet'ic (pȧ-thĕt'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *παθητικός,* fr. *παθεῖν, πάσχειν,* to suffer. See PATHOS.] Affecting or moving the tender emotions, esp. pity or grief; full of pathos.

Pa-thet'ic-al (-I-kal), *a.* Pathetic. [*R.*] — **Pa-thet'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Pa-thet'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Path'less (pȧth'lĕs), *a.* Having no beaten path or way; untrodden; impenetrable.

Pa-thog'e-ny (pȧ-thŏj'ĕ-nỹ), *n.* [Gr. *πάθος* suffering + root of Gr. *-γενης* born.] (*Med.*) The generation, and method of development, of disease; also, that branch of pathology which treats thereof.

Pa-thog'no-mon'ic (pȧ-thŏg'nō-mŏn'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *παθογνωμονικός* skilled in judging of diseases; *πάθος* a disease + *γνωμονικός* skilled.] (*Med.*) Specially or decisively characteristic of a disease.

Pa-thog'no-my (-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. *πάθος* passion + *γνώμη* judgment.] Expression of the passions; science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

Path'o-log'ic (pȧth'ō-lŏj'Ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Path'o-log'ic-al (-lŏj'Ĭ-kal), } pathology. — **Path'-o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [pathology.

Pa-thol'o-gist (pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in

Pa-thol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *πάθος* a suffering, disease + *-logy.*] (*Med.*) The science which treats of diseases, their nature, causes, progress, symptoms, etc.

Pa'thos (pā'thŏs), *n.* [L., from Gr. *πάθος* a suffering, passion, fr. *παθεῖν, πάσχειν,* to suffer.] That quality or property of anything which excites emotions and passions, esp. tender emotions; pathetic quality.

Path'way' (pȧth'wā'), *n.* A footpath; a beaten track; any path or course. Also used figuratively.

-path'y. [Gr. *πάθος* suffering.] A suffix or combining form signifying: (*a*) *feeling,* as in *antipathy, sympathy;* (*b*) *disease, malady,* as in *neuropathy;* (*c*) on analogy of *homeopathy, theory* of cure of diseases, as in *hydropathy.*

Pa'tience (pā'shens), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being patient; power of suffering or enduring with fortitude. **2.** Act or power of calmly or contentedly waiting for something due or hoped for; forbearance. **3.** Perseverance. **4.** (*Card Playing*) Solitaire.

Syn. — Resignation. — *Patience* implies the quietness or self-possession of one's own spirit under sufferings, provocations, etc.; *resignation* implies submission to the will of another.

Pa'tient (pā'shent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *patiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *pati* to suffer.] **1.** Having the quality of enduring; physically able to suffer or bear. **2.** Undergoing pains, trials, or the like, without murmuring or fretfulness. **3.** Constant in pursuit or exertion; persevering. **4.** Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; not hasty. **5.** Forbearing; long-suffering.

Pa'tient, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is passively affected; a passive recipient. **2.** A person under medical or surgical treatment. — **Pa'tient-ly,** *adv.*

Pat'in (păt'Ĭn), **Pat'ine,** *n.* A plate. See PATEN.

Pat'i-na (păt'Ĭ-nȧ; *It.* pä'tē-nä), *n.* [It., fr. L. *patina.* See PATEN.] **1.** A dish or plate of metal or earthenware. **2.** (*Fine Arts*) The color or incrustation which age gives to works of art; esp., the green rust on metals.

Pat'ness (păt'nĕs), *n.* Fitness or appropriateness.

Pa'tois' (pȧ'twȧ'), *n.* [F.] An illiterate or provincial form of speech.

Pa'tri-arch (pā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *πατριάρχης,* fr. *πατριά* lineage, esp. on the father's side, race (*πατήρ* father) + *ἀρχός* chief, fr. *ἄρχειν* to rule.] **1.** The father and ruler of a family; — usually applied to heads of families in ancient history, esp. in Biblical and Jewish history. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.* & *Gr. Ch.*) A dignitary superior to the order of archbishops. **3.** A venerable old man; an elder. — **Pa'tri-ar'chal** (-är'kal), *a.*

Pa'tri-ar'chate (pā'trĭ-är'kāt), *n.* **1.** Office, dignity, jurisdiction, or government of a patriarch. **2.** The residence of an ecclesiastical patriarch.

Pa'tri-arch'y (-ärk'ỹ), *n.* **1.** Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchship. **2.** Government by a patriarch.

Pa-tri'cian (pȧ-trĭsh'an), *a.* [L. *patricius,* fr. *patres* fathers or senators, pl. of *pater.*] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) Of or pert. to the Roman *patres* or patricians. **2.** Of or pert. to a person of high birth; noble: not plebeian.

Pa-tri'cian, *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) Orig., a member of any of the families constituting the *populus Romanus,* or body of Roman citizens, before the development of the plebeian order; later, one who, by right of birth or by special privilege conferred, belonged to the nobility. **2.** A person of high birth; a nobleman.

Pat'ri-cide (păt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *pater* father + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** One who murders his own father. **2.** The crime of one who murders his own father.

Pat'ri-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors. — **Pat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pat'ri-mo-ny (păt'rĭ-mō-nỹ), *n.* [L. *patrimonium,* fr. *pater* father.] **1.** A right or estate inherited from one's father, or, in a larger sense, from any ancestor. **2.** Formerly, a church estate or endowment.

Pa'tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *patriote*, fr. Gr. *πατριώτης* a fellow-countryman, fr. *πάτριος* established by forefathers, fr. *πατήρ* father.] One who loves his country, and zealously supports its authority and interests.

Pa'tri-ot, *a.* Patriotic.

Pa'tri-ot'ic (-ŏt'Ĭk), *a.* Inspired by patriotism; actuated by love of one's country. [**al-ly**, *adv.*

Pa'tri-ot'ic-al (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Patriotic. — **Pa'tri-ot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pa'tri-ot-ism (pā'trĭ-ŏt-Ĭz'm), *n.* Love of one's country; the virtues and actions of a patriot.

Pa'trist (pā'trĭst), *n.* One versed in patristics.

Pa-tris'tic (pa-trĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to the Fathers
Pa-tris'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } of the Christian church.

Pa-tris'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Historical theology treating of the lives and doctrines of the Fathers of the church.

Pa-trol' (pa-trōl'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Patrolled (-trōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Patrolling.] [F. *patrouiller*, O. & Prov. F. *patouiller* to paddle, paw about, patrol, fr. *patte* a paw.] To go the rounds along a chain of sentinels; to traverse a police district or beat. [ambulating.

Pa-trol', *v. t.* To go the rounds of; to guard by per-

Pa-trol', *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A going of the rounds along the chain of sentinels and between the posts, by a guard. (*b*) The guard who goes the rounds for observation. **2.** Any perambulation of a particular line or district to guard it; also, the men thus guarding.

Pa-trol'man (pa-trōl'man), *n.* One who patrols.

Pa'tron (pā'trŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *patronus*, fr. *pater* a father.] **1.** One who protects, supports, or countenances; a defender. **2.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) (*a*) A master who had freed his slave, but still retained some paternal rights over him. (*b*) A man of distinction under whose protection another person placed himself. (*c*) An advocate or pleader. **3.** One who encourages or helps a person or a cause. **4.** (*Eccl. Law*) One who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. [*Eng.*] **5.** A guardian saint.

Pa'tron, *a.* Doing the duty of a patron; giving aid or protection; tutelary.

Pat'ron-age (păt'rŭn-âj), *n.* **1.** Special countenance or support; favor, encouragement, or aid. **2.** Business custom. [*Commercial Cant*] **3.** Guardianship; tutelary care. **4.** The right of nomination to political office; also, the offices, contracts, honors, etc., which a public officer may bestow by favor. **5.** (*Eccl. Law*) Right of presentation to a benefice; advowson. [helper.

Pa'tron-ess (pā'trŭn-ĕs), *n.* A female patron or

Pat'ron-ize (păt'rŭn-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Patronized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Patronizing (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To act as patron toward; to support; to favor; to aid. **2.** To trade with. [*Commercial Cant*] **3.** To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward; — used in an unfavorable sense. — **Pat'ron-i'zer** (-ī'zĕr), *n.*

Pat'ro-nym'ic (-nĭm'Ĭk), *a.* [L. *patronymicus*, Gr. *πατρωνυμικός*; *πατήρ* father + *ὄνομα* name.] Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors. — *n.* A modification of the father's name borne by the son; an ancestral name; also, a family name.

Pat'ro-nym'ic-al (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Same as Patronymic.

Pa-troon' (pa-trōōn'), *n.* [D. *patroon* a patron. See Patron.] One of the proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

Pat'ten (păt'tĕn), *n.* [F. *patin* a high-heeled shoe, fr. *patte* foot.] A clog or sole of wood, usually supported by an iron ring, worn to raise the feet from the wet.

Pat'tened (-tĕnd), *a.* Wearing pattens.

Pat'ter (păt'tĕr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pattered (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pattering.] [Freq. of Pat to strike gently.] **1.** To strike with a quick succession of slight, sharp sounds. **2.** [Perh. for *paternoster*.] To mutter; to mumble; also (*Colloq.*), to talk glibly; to chatter.

Pat'ter, *n.* **1.** A quick succession of slight sounds. **2.** Glib and rapid spech. **3.** Cant of a class; patois.

Pat'tern (-tĕrn), *n.* [F. *patron* patron, also, pattern. See Patron.] **1.** Anything proposed for imitation; archetype; exemplar. **2.** A part showing the figure or quality of the whole; specimen; sample. **3.** Stuff sufficient for a garment. **4.** Figure or style of decoration; design. **5.** Anything made to serve as a guide to cutting or forming objects. **6.** (*Founding*) A model around which a mold of sand is made, to receive the melted metal.

Pat'tern, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Patterned (-tĕrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Patterning.] **1.** To make or design according to a pattern; to copy; to model; to imitate. **2.** To serve as an example for; also, to parallel.

To pattern after, to imitate; to follow.

Pat'ty (păt'tĭ), *n.* [F. *pâté*. See Pasty.] A little pie.

Pat'ty-pan' (-păn'), *n.* A pan for baking patties.

Pat'u-lous (păt'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *patulus*, fr. *patere* to be open, extend.] Open; expanded; slightly spreading.

Pau'ci-ty (pa'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paucitas*, fr. *paucus* few, little.] **1.** Fewness; smallness of number; scarcity. **2.** Smallness of quantity; insufficiency.

Pau'gie } (pa'gĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of Amer. Indian *mish-*
Pau'gy } *cuppauog*. See Scup.] (*Zoöl.*) The scup.

Paul (pal), *n.* See Pawl.

Paul, *n.* An Italian silver coin. See Paolo.

Pau'line (pa'lĭn), *a.* [L. *Paulinus*, fr. *Paulus* Paul.] Of or pertaining to the apostle Paul, or his writings.

Paul'ist (pal'ĭst), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of The Institute of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded in 1858.

Paunch (pănch *or* pänch), *n.* [OF. *panche*, L. *pantex*, *panticis*.] (*Anat.*) The belly and its contents; the abdomen; also, the first stomach of ruminants.

Pau'per (pa'pĕr), *n.* [L. See Poor.] A poor person; esp., one dependent on private or public charity.

Pau'per-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* State of being a pauper; state of paupers as a class.

Syn. — Poverty; penury; destitution. See Poverty.

Pau'per-i-za'tion (-Ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of pauperizing.

Pau'per-ize (pa'pĕr-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.

Pause (pąz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pausa*. See Pose.] **1.** A temporary stop or rest; interruption; suspension; cessation. **2.** Temporary inaction or waiting; hesitation; suspense; doubt. **3.** A brief arrest or suspension of voice in reading or speaking; also, a mark in printing to indicate the place and nature of such a pause; punctuation mark. **4.** (*Mus.*) A hold. See 4th Hold, 7.

Pause, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Paused (pązd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pausing.] **1.** To stop or cease for a time; to intermit speaking or acting; to stop; to wait; to rest. **2.** To hesitate; to delay. [*R.*]

Syn. — To intermit; stay; tarry; hesitate; demur.

Pave (pāv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Paved (pāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Paving.] [F. *paver* to pave, LL. *pavare*, fr. L. *pavire* to beat or tread down.] To lay or cover, as a street, path, or floor, with brick, stone, cement, or other solid material in order to make a firm surface for persons, horses, or vehicles to go upon. Also used fig.

Pave'ment (pāv'ment), *n.* That with which anything is paved; a floor or covering of solid material for traveling upon; a paved road or sidewalk; a tiled floor.

Pav'er (pāv'ĕr), *n.* One who lays pavement.

Pav'ier (pāv'yĕr), *n.* A paver.

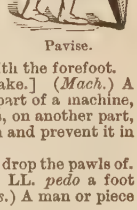
Pa-vil'ion (pa-vĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *pavillon*, fr. L. *papilio* a butterfly, also, a tent.] **1.** A temporary movable habitation; large tent; marquee; esp., a tent raised on posts. **2.** (*Arch.*) A single body or mass of building, contained within simple walls and a single roof. **3.** A covering; a canopy; fig., the sky. [in, a tent or tents.

Pa-vil'ion, *v. t.* To furnish or cover with, or shelter

Pav'ing (pāv'Ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of laying a pavement. **2.** A pavement.

Pav'ior (-yĕr), *n.* **1.** One who paves. **2.** A rammer for driving paving stones. **3.** A brick or slab for paving.

Pa-vise' (pa-vēz'), *n.* [OF. *pavaiz.*] (*Mil. Antiq.*) A large shield covering the whole body.



Pavise.

Pav'o-nine (păv'ō-nīn), *a.* [L. *pavoninus*, fr. *pavo* a peacock.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Like, or pertaining to, the peacocks, or a peacock. **2.** Resembling in colors a peacock's tail; iridescent.

Paw (pą), *n.* [OE. *pawe*, *poue*, OF. *poe*.] **1.** Foot of a quadruped having claws. **2.** The hand. [*Joecse*]

Paw, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pawed (pąd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pawing.] **1.** To pass the paw over; to stroke with the paws; hence, to handle fondly or rudely. **2.** To scrape or beat with the forefoot.

Paw, *v. i.* To draw the forefoot along the ground; to beat or scrape with the forefoot.

Pawl (pal), *n.* [W. *pawl* pole, stake.] (*Mach.*) A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches, or spaces, on another part, so as to permit motion in one direction and prevent it in the reverse; catch, click, or detent.

Pawl, *v. t.* To stop with a pawl; to drop the pawls of.

Pawn (pan), *n.* [OF. *peon*, *poon*, LL. *pedo* a foot soldier, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Chess.*) A man or piece of the lowest rank.

Pawn, *n.* [OF. *pan* pledge, assurance, skirt, piece,

fr. L. *pannus*. See PANE.] **1.** Anything delivered or deposited as security, as for the payment of money borrowed, or of a debt; a pledge. **2.** State of being pledged.

Pawn (pąn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAWNED (pąnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAWNING.] To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to put in pawn; to pledge; hence, to stake; to hazard.

Pawn'bro'ker (-brō'kĕr), *n.* One who makes a business of lending money on the security of personal property pledged or deposited in his keeping.

Pawn'bro'king, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.

Pawn-ee' (pąn-ē'), *n.* One to whom a pledge is delivered as security.

Pawn'er (pąn'ẽr), **Pawn-or'** (pąn-ôr'), } *n.* (*Law*) One who pawns or pledges anything as security.

Paw'paw' (pą'pą'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See PAPAW.

Pax (păks), *n.* [L. *pax* peace. See PEACE.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) The kiss of peace; also, the embrace in the sanctuary now substituted for it at High Mass in Roman Catholic churches. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A tablet or board, on which is a representation of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint, and which, in the Mass, was kissed by the priest and then by the people, in mediæval times; an osculatory.

Pax'wax' (păks'wăks'), *n.* [For *faxwax*, fr. AS. *feax* hair + *weaxan* to grow.] (*Anat.*) The strong ligament of the back of the neck in quadrupeds.

Pax'y-wax'y (-ȳ-wăks'ȳ), *n.* (*Anat.*) See PAXWAX.

Pay (pā), *v. t.* [OF. *peier*, fr. L. *picare* to pitch, *pix* pitch.] (*Naut.*) To cover with tar, pitch, or a waterproof composition; to smear.

Pay, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAID (pād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAYING.] [F. *payer*, fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, appease, fr. *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] **1.** To satisfy, or content; specif., to satisfy for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; to compensate; to remunerate; to recompense. **2.** Hence, fig.: To requite; to reward or punish. **3.** To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving or doing what is due or required. **4.** To discharge or fulfill, as a duty. **5.** To give or offer without an implied obligation.

To pay off. (*a*) To make compensation to and discharge. (*b*) To retort or revenge upon; to punish. (*c*) To allow to run off; to unwind. — **To pay out** (*Naut.*), to pass out; hence, to slacken; to allow to run out.

Pay, *v. i.* **1.** To discharge a debt; to recompense; to requite. **2.** Hence, to be remunerative or profitable.

Pay, *n.* **1.** Satisfaction; content. **2.** An equivalent or return for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary or wages; recompense; payment.

Pay'a-ble (pā'ą-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may, can, or should be paid. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) That may be discharged or settled by delivery of value. (*b*) Matured; now due.

Pay-ee' (pā-ē'), *n.* The person to whom money, or a bill or note, is to be, or has been, paid.

Pay'er (pā'ẽr), *n.* One who pays; specifically, the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

Pay'mas'ter (pā'más'tẽr), *n.* One who pays; specif., an officer or agent whose duty it is to pay salaries, wages, etc., and keep account of the same.

Pay'ment (pā'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of paying. **2.** That which is paid; reward; recompense; requital; return.

Pay'nim (pā'nĭm), *n. & a.* See PAINIM.

Pea (pē), *n.* [OF. *peis*. See POISE.] The sliding weight on a steelyard.

Pea, *n.; pl.* PEAS (pēz) or PEASE (pēz). [OE. *pese*, fr. AS. *pisa*, or OF. *peis*, F. *pois*; both fr. L. *pisum*. The final *s* was misunderstood in English as a plural ending.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit (of the genus *Pisum*) of many varieties, much cultivated for food.

☞ When a definite number, more than one, is spoken of, the plural form *peas* is used; as, nine *peas;* but, in a collective sense, the form *pease* is preferred.

2. Also (*Southern U. S.*), the seed of several other leguminous plants.

Sweet pea (*Bot.*), the annual plant *Lathyrus odoratus;* also, its many-colored, sweet-scented blossoms.

Peace (pēs), *n.* [OF. *pais*, *paiz*, *pes*, L. *pax*, *pacis*, akin to *pacere*, *pacisci*, to make an agreement.] State of quiet or tranquillity; calm; repose; specif.: (*a*) Exemption from, or absence of, war. (*b*) Public quiet, order, and content in obedience to law. (*c*) Tranquillity of mind or conscience. (*d*) Reconciliation; harmony; concord.

Peace offering. (*a*) (*Jewish Antiq.*) A voluntary offering to God in token of devout homage and of a sense of friendly communion with Him. (*b*) A gift or service offered as satisfaction to an offended person. — **Peace officer**, a civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace.

Peace'a-ble (-ą-b'l), *a.* Being in or at peace; free from, or not disposed to, war, disorder, or excitement; not quarrelsome. — **Peace'a-ble-ness** (pēs'ą-b'l-nĕs), *n.* — **Peace'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Peaceful; pacific; tranquil; quiet; mild; undisturbed; serene; still. — *Peaceable* refers to the spirit or disposition of an individual, nation, etc., towards others; *peaceful*, to its own internal condition irrespective of others.

Peace'ful (-ful), *a.* **1.** Possessing or enjoying peace; not disturbed by war, tumult, or anxiety. **2.** Not disposed or tending to war, tumult, or agitation; pacific; mild. — **Peace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Peace'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See PEACEABLE.

Peace'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who reconciles parties that are at variance. — **Peace'mak'ing**, *n.*

Peach (pēch), *v. t.* [See APPEACH, IMPEACH.] To accuse of crime; to inform against. [*Obs.*]

Peach, *v. i.* To turn informer; to betray one's accomplice. [*Obs.* or *Cant*]

Peach, *n.* [OF. *pesche*, fr. LL. *persica*, L. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*), lit., Persian apple.] (*Bot.*) A well-known high-flavored juicy fruit; also, the tree which bears it.

Peach'-col'ored (pēch'kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Of the color of a peach blossom. [peafowl.

Pea'chick' (pē'chĭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chicken of the

Peach'y (pēch'ȳ), *a.* Resembling a peach or peaches.

Pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.* [OE. *pecok*. *Pea-* in this word is from AS. *peá*, *pāwa*, peacock, fr. L. *pavo*, prob. of Oriental origin. See COCK the bird.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The male of any pheasant of the genus *Pavo*.

Peacock.

☞ The upper tail coverts are capable of erection, and are beautifully marked. **2.** In common usage, the species in general, or collectively; a peafowl.

Pea'fowl' (pē'foul'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any pheasant of the genus *Pavo;* a peacock or peahen.

Pea'hen' (pē'hĕn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The female peafowl.

Pea'-jack'et (pē'-jăk'ĕt), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *pij*, *pije*, a coat of a coarse woolen stuff.] A thick, loose woolen jacket, or coat, much worn by sailors in cold weather.

Peak (pēk), *n.* [AS. *peac*, perh. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A point; the sharp end or top of anything that terminates in a point. **2.** The top, or one of the tops, of a hill, mountain, or range, ending in a point; often, the whole hill or mountain, esp. when isolated. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail. (*b*) The narrow part of a vessel's bow, or the part of the hold within it. (*c*) The extremity of an anchor fluke.

Peak, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEAKED (pēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEAKING.] **1.** To rise or extend into a peak or point; to appear as a peak. **2.** To acquire sharpness of figure or features; hence, to look thin or sickly. **3.** [Cf. PEEK.] To pry; to peep slyly; to peek.

Peak, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To raise to a position perpendicular, or more nearly so.

Peaked (pēkt or pēk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Pointed; ending in a point. **2.** (*Oftener* pēk'ĕd) Sickly; thin. [*Colloq.*]

Peal (pēl), *n.* [Abbrev. of F. *appel* a call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, fr. *appeller* to call, L. *appellare*. See APPEAL.] **1.** A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, etc. **2.** A set of bells tuned to each other; also, the changes rung on such a set.

Peal, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEALED (pēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEALING.] **1.** To utter or give out loud sounds. **2.** To resound; to echo.

Peal, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or give forth loudly; to cause to give out loud sounds. **2.** To assail with sound.

Pe'an (pē'ąn), *n.* A song of triumph. See PÆAN.

Pea'nut (pē'nŭt), *n.* (*Bot.*) The well-known fruit of a trailing leguminous plant; also, the plant itself.

Pear (pâr), *n.* [AS. *peru*, L. *pirum*.] (*Bot.*) The fleshy pome, or fruit, of a rosaceous tree (*Pyrus communis*); also, the tree which bears this fruit. [PUREL.

Pearl (pẽrl), *n. & v.* Fringe or border. [*Obs.*] See

Pearl stitch. See *Purl stitch*, under PURL.

Pearl, *n.* [F. *perle*, LL. *perla*, prob. deriv. of L. *pirum* pear.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A shelly concretion, usually rounded, and of a brilliant luster, found in certain bivalve molluska, esp. the pearl oysters and river mussels. Some

Some pearls are prized as jewels. **2.** Fig.: Something resembling a pearl; something very precious. **3.** Nacre, or mother-of-pearl. **4.** (*Print.*) A size of type, between agate and diamond.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *pearl*.

Pearl white. (*a*) Basic bismuth nitrate, or bismuth subchloride. (*b*) A variety of blued white lead.

Pearl (pĕrl), *v. t.* **1.** To set or adorn with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl. Used also fig. **2.** To cause to resemble pearls; to make into small rounded grains.

Pearl, *v. i.* **1.** To resemble pearl or pearls. **2.** To dive or hunt for pearls.

Pearl-a'ceous (pĕrl-ā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling pearl or mother-of-pearl; pearly in quality or appearance.

Pearl'ash' (pĕrl'ăsh'), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from wood ashes, and consisting principally of potassium carbonate, and having a strong alkaline reaction.

Pearl'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish whose scales yield a pearl-like pigment used in making false pearls.

Pearl'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Containing pearls; abounding with, or yielding, pearls. **2.** Resembling pearl or pearls.

Pear'main (pâr'mān), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several kinds of apples.

Peart (pērt), *a.* [A variant of Pert, *a.*] Active; lively; brisk; smart. [*O. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Peas'ant (pĕz'ant), *n.* [OF. *païsant, païsan*, fr. *pays* country, fr. L. *pagus* the country. See Pagan.] A rustic; esp., one of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries.

Syn. — Countryman; rustic; swain; hind.

Peas'ant-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Peasants, collectively.

Peas'cod' (pēz'kŏd'), *n.* The pod of the pea.

Pease (pēz), *n.*; *obs. pl.* Peases (-ĕz), Peasen (-*en*). [See Pea.] **1.** A pea. **2.** A plural form of Pea. See Pea.

Peat (pēt), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A substance of vegetable origin, partially decayed, forming a kind of turf or bog. It is often used for fuel. [in, peat.]

Peat'y (pēt'ȳ), *a.* Like, composed of, or abounding

Pe'ba (pē'bá), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *peba.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of armadillo which is found from Texas to Paraguay.

Peb'ble (pĕb'b'l), *n.* [AS. *papolstān.*] **1.** A small roundish stone; esp., a stone rounded by the action of water. **2.** Transparent and colorless rock crystal.

Peb'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pebbled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pebbling.] To grain (leather) so as to cover with small rounded prominences. [collectively.

Peb'ble-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A pebble; also, pebbles

Peb'bly (-blȳ), *a.* Full of pebbles; pebbled.

Pe-can' (pē-kăn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *pacane* the nut.] (*Bot.*) A species of hickory, growing in North America; also, its fruit, a smooth, oblong nut.

Pec'a-ry (pĕk'ă-rȳ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Peccary.

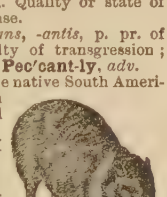
Pec'ca-ble (pĕk'ká-b'l), *a.* [See Peccant.] Liable to sin. — **Pec'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pec'ca-dil'lo (-dĭl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* Peccadillos (-lōz). [Sp., dim. of *pecado* a sin, fr. L. *peccatum.* See Peccant.] A slight trespass; a petty fault.

Pec'can-cy (pĕk'kan-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being peccant. **2.** A sin; an offense.

Pec'cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *peccans, -antis*, p. pr. of *peccare* to sin.] **1.** Sinning; guilty of transgression; criminal. **2.** Morbid; corrupt. — **Pec'cant-ly,** *adv.*

Pec'ca-ry (-ká-rȳ), *n.* [From the native South American name.] (*Zoöl.*) An American pachyderm about the size of a small hog.



Collared Peccary.

‖ **Pec-ca'vi** (pĕk-kā'vī). [L.] I have sinned; — used colloquially.

Pec'co (pĕk'kŏ), *n.* See Pekoe.

Peck (pĕk), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. **2.** An indefinitely large quantity or number.

Peck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pecked (pĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pecking.] [See Pick, *v.*] **1.** To strike or jab with the beak. **2.** Hence: To strike, or dig into, with a pointed instrument, esp. with repeated quick blows. **3.** To seize with, or as with, the beak; to bite; to eat. **4.** To make by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument.

Peck, *v. i.* **1.** To make strokes with the beak, or with a pointed instrument. **2.** To pick up food with the beak; hence, to eat. [stroke.

Peck (pĕk), *n.* Act of pecking; a quick, sharp

Peck'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that pecks. **2.** A pick.

Pec'ti-nal (-tĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *pecten* comb.] Of or pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

Pec'ti-nate (pĕk'tĭ-nāt), **Pec'ti-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *pectinatus*, p. p., deriv. of *pecten, -inis*, a comb.] Resembling the teeth of a comb; combline.

Pec'to-ral (-tō-ral), *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, fr. *pectus, -oris*, the breast.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the breast, or chest. **2.** Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Having the breast conspicuously colored.

Pec'to-ral, *n.* **1.** A covering or protection for the breast. **2.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A breastplate, esp. that worn by the Jewish high priest. (*b*) A clasp or a cross worn on the breast. **3.** A medicine for diseases of the chest organs.

Pec'ul (pĕk'ŭl), *n.* See Picul.

Pec'u-late (pĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Peculated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Peculating.] [L. *peculari*, p. p. *-atus*; akin to E. *peculiar.*] To appropriate to one's own use public property; to embezzle. [lating.

Pec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of pecu-

Pec'u-la'tor (pĕk'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who peculates.

Pe-cul'iar (pē-kūl'yĕr), *a.* [L. *peculiaris*, fr. *peculium* private property; akin to E. *pecuniary.*] **1.** One's own; belonging solely or especially to an individual. **2.** Particular; individual; special; appropriate. **3.** Unusual; singular; rare; strange.

Syn. — Special; especial. — *Peculiar* implies that a thing is distinctively one's own, and hence implies a degree of personal interest. *Special* and *especial* mark simply the relation of *species* to *genus*, and denote that there is something in this case more than ordinary.

Pe-cul'iar, *n.* That which is peculiar; a sole or exclusive property.

Pe-cul'iar'i-ty (pē-kūl'yăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being peculiar; individuality; singularity. **2.** That which is peculiar. [to set apart. [*R.*]

Pe-cul'iar-ize (pē-kūl'yĕr-īz), *v. t.* To make peculiar;

Pe-cul'iar-ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner.

Pe-cul'iar-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being peculiar.

Pe-cun'ia-ry (pē-kūn'yă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *pecuniarius*, fr. *pecunia* money, orig., property in cattle, fr. *pecus* cattle.] **1.** Relating to money; monetary. **2.** Consisting of money. — **Pe-cun'ia-ri-ly,** *adv.*

Ped'a-gog'ic (pĕd'ă-gŏj'ĭk), **Ped'a-gog'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedagogue; suited to, or characteristic of, a pedagogue.

Ped'a-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science or art of teaching.

Ped'a-gog-ism (pĕd'ă-gŏg-ĭz'm), *n.* System, occupation, character, or manner of pedagogues.

Ped'a-gogue (pĕd'ă-gŏg), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. παιδαγωγός; παῖς, παιδός, boy + ἄγειν to guide.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A slave who led his master's children to school, and had charge of them generally. **2.** A teacher of children; a schoolmaster. **3.** One who by teaching has become formal, positive, or pedantic in his ways.

Ped'a-go'gy (pĕd'ă-gō'jȳ), *n.* Pedagogism.

Pe'dal, *a.* [L. *pedalis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot.] **1.** (pē'dal) Of or pertaining to the foot, or to feet. **2.** (pĕd'al) Of or pertaining to a pedal; having pedals.

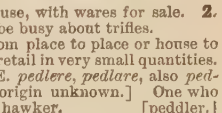
Ped'al (pĕd'al), *n.* (*Mech.*) A lever or key acted on by the foot, as in the organ; a treadle, as in a bicycle.

Ped'ant (pĕd'ant), *n.* [F. *pédant*, It. *pedante*, fr. Gr. παιδεύειν to instruct, fr. παῖς boy.] **1.** A schoolmaster. [*Obs.*] **2.** One who makes a vain display of learning.

Pe-dan'tic (pē-dăn'tĭk), **Pe-dan'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a pedant; ostentatious of learning. — **Pe-dan'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ped'ant-ry (pĕd'ant-rȳ), *n.* The acts or ways of a pedant; vain ostentation of learning.

Ped'ate (pĕd'āt), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) Palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments; — said of a leaf. — **Ped'ate-ly,** *adv.*



Pedate Leaf.

Ped'dle (pĕd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Peddled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Peddling (-dlĭng).] [From Peddler.] **1.** To travel about, esp. from house to house, with wares for sale. **2.** To do a small business; to be busy about trifles.

Ped'dle, *v. t.* To sell from place to place or house to house; to hawk; hence, to retail in very small quantities.

Ped'dler (-dlĕr), *n.* [OE. *pedlere, pedlare*, also *peddare*, fr. OE. *ped* basket; origin unknown.] One who peddles; traveling trader; hawker. [peddler.

Ped'dler-y (-ȳ), *n.* Trade, goods, or business, of a

Ped'es-tal (pĕd'ĕs-tal), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *pes, pedis*, foot + OHG. *stal* standing place, station; akin to E.

stall.] (*Arch.*) The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like; the structure on which a column, statue, etc., stands. [See *Illust.* of COLUMN.]

Pe-des'tri-an (pĕ-dĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Going on foot; done on foot.

Pe-des'tri-an, *n.* A walker; one who goes on foot.

Pe-des'tri-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Art or practice of a pedestrian. [travel on foot.

Pe-des'tri-an-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To practice walking; to

Ped'i-, (pĕd'ĭ-), **Ped'o-** (pĕd'ō-). [See FOOT.] Combining forms from L. *pes, pedis,* foot; as, *pedipalp.*

Ped'i-cel (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [F. *pedicelle,* fr. L. *pediculus* little foot, dim. of *pes* foot.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A stalk supporting one flower or fruit. See FLOWER. (*b*) A slender support of any special organ. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A slender stem by which certain of the lower animals or their eggs are attached. **3.** (*Anat.*) The part of a vertebra joining the neural arch to the centrum. See VERTEBRA.

Ped'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* Same as PEDICEL. [like a foot.

Ped'i-form (pĕd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Pedi-* + *-form.*] Shaped

Ped'i-gree (-grē), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A line or record of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy.

Ped'i-ment (pĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis,* foot. See FOOT.] (*Arch.*) Orig., in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a simple roof; hence, a similar form used as a decoration, as over porticoes, windows, etc. — **Ped'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.*

Ped'i-palp (pĕd'ĭ-pălp), *n.* [See PEDI-, and PALPUS.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a division (*Pedipalpi*) of Arachnida having the second pair of mouth organs modified so as to be leglike or terminated by a claw, including whip scorpions and allied forms.

Ped'lar, Ped'ler (pĕd'lĕr), *n.* See PEDDLER.

Pe'do-bap'tism (pē'dō-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παῖς, παιδός, child + E. *baptism.*] Baptism of infants or small children. [tism.

Pe'do-bap'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who holds to pedobap-

Pe-dom'e-ter (pē-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Pedi-, pedo-* + *-meter.*] (*Mech.*) An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking.

Pe-dun'cle (pē-dŭn'k'l), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *pes, pedis,* a foot.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The stem or stalk that supports the flower or fruit of a plant, or a cluster of flowers or fruits. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A sort of stem by which certain shells and barnacles are attached to other objects. **3.** (*Anat.*) A band of nervous or fibrous matter connecting different parts of the brain. [ported on, a peduncle.

Peduncle (1).

Pe-dun'cled (-k'ld), *a.* Having, or sup-

Pe-dun'cu-lar (-kŭ-lĕr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle.

Pe-dun'cu-late (-kŭ-lāt), **Pe-dun'cu-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle.

Peek (pēk), *v. i.* [OE. *piken.*] To look slyly; to peep. [*Colloq.*] [peep.

Peek'a-boo (-ă-bōō), *n.* A child's game; bo-

Peel (pēl), *n.* [F. *pelle,* L. *pala.*] A spadelike or paddle-shaped implement, variously used; also, a T-shaped implement used by printers and bookbinders.

Peel, *v. t.* [F. *piller* to pillage. See PILL to rob.] To pillage. [*Obs.*]

Peel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEELED (pēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEELING.] [F. *peler* to pull out the hair, to peel, fr. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair, fr. *pilus* a hair.] **1.** To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to flay; to decorticate. **2.** To strip or tear off; to remove by stripping.

Peel, *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin, bark, or rind does.

Peel, *n.* The skin, bark, or rind.

Peel'er (pēl'ĕr), *n.* One who peels.

Peel'er, *n.* A nickname for a policeman; — so called from Sir Robert *Peel.* [*British Slang*]

Peen (pēn), *n.* [Cf. G. *pinne* pane of a hammer.] (*a*) A round-edged, or hemispherical, end to the head of a hammer or sledge. (*b*) The sharp-edged end of the head of a mason's hammer.

Peep (pēp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEEPED (pēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEEPING.] [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp; to cheep. **2.** To begin to appear; to look forth from concealment. **3.** To look cautiously or slyly; to peer.

Peep, *n.* **1.** Act of peeping. Specif.: (*a*) The cry of a young chicken; a chirp. (*b*) First outlook or appearance. **2.** A sly look; a peek. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any small sandpiper. (*b*) The European meadow pipit.

Peep'er (pēp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A chicken; a young bird. **2.** A prying person; a spy. **3.** The eye. [*Slang*]

Pee'pul tree' (pē'pŭl trē'). [Hind. *pīpal,* Skr. *pippala.*] (*Bot.*) A sacred tree of the Buddhists (*Ficus religiosa*), which attains great size.

Peer (pēr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEERED (pērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEERING.] [OF. *parir, pareir,* equiv. to L. *parere.*] **1.** To appear. [*Poetic*] **2.** [Etym. uncertain.] To look narrowly or curiously or intently; to peep.

Peer, *n.* [OE. *per,* OF. *per,* fr. L. *par* equal.] **1.** One of the same rank, endowments, etc.; equal; match; mate. **2.** A comrade; associate. **3.** A nobleman.

House of Peers, The Peers, the British House of Lords. — **Spiritual Peers,** the bishops and archbishops, or lords spiritual, who sit in the House of Peers, or Lords.

Peer'age (-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** Rank or dignity of a peer. **2.** The nobility, collectively.

Peer'ess, *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right, or by right of marriage.

Peer'less (pēr'lĕs), *a.* Having no peer or equal. — **Peer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Peer'less-ness,** *n.*

Peert (pērt), *a.* Same as PEART.

Pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* [OE. *pevische;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Habitually fretful; apt to complain; petulant. **2.** Expressing fretfulness and discontent. — **Pee'vish-ly,** *adv.* — **Pee'vish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Querulous; cross; ill-tempered; testy; captious; discontented. See PETULANT.

Pee'wit (pē'wĭt), **Pe'wit** (-wĭt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PEWIT.

Peg (pĕg), *n.* [OE. *pegge.*] A wooden pin or nail.

Peg, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEGGED (pĕgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEGGING.] **1.** To put pegs into; to fasten with, or as with, pegs. **2.** (*Cribbage*) To score with a peg.

Peg, *v. i.* To work diligently, as one who pegs shoes.

Peg'ger (pĕg'gĕr), *n.* One who fastens with pegs.

Peg'ma-tite (-mă-tīt), *n.* [From Gr. πῆγμα something fastened together, in allusion to the quartz and feldspar in graphic granite.] (*Min.*) (*a*) Graphic granite. (*b*) More generally, a coarse granite occurring in veins.

Pe-jor'a-tive (pē-jŏr'ă-tĭv), *a.* [F. *péjoratif,* fr. L. *pejor,* used as compar. of *malus* evil.] Implying or imputing evil; depreciatory; disparaging; unfavorable.

Pek'oe (pĕk'ō *or* pē'kō), *n.* [Chin. *pih-haou.*] A kind of black tea.

Pel'age (pĕl'ăj; 48), *n.* [F. *pelage,* fr. L. *pilus* hair.] (*Zoöl.*) The covering, or coat, of a mammal.

Pe-la'gi-an (pē-lā'jĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pelagius,* Gr. πελάγιος, fr. πέλαγος the sea.] Marine; pelagic.

Pe-la'gi-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of *Pelagius,* a British monk, who denied the doctrines of hereditary sin, of the connection between sin and death, and of conversion through grace.

Pe-la'gi-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius.

Pe-lag'ic (-lăj'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ocean; esp., the ocean distant from coasts.

Pel'ar-go'ni-um (pĕl'ăr-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *a.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελαργός a stork.] (*Bot.*) A large genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ,* differing from the Geranium in having a spurred calyx and irregular corolla.

Pe-las'gi-an (pē-lăs'jĭ-ăn), **Pe-las'gic** (pē-lăs'jĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Pelasgians, an ancient roving people of Greece. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Wandering.

Pel'e-can (pĕl'ē-kan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PELICAN.

Pel'er-ine (pĕl'ĕr-In *or* -ēn), *n.* [F. *pèlerine* a tippet, fr. *pèlerin* pilgrim, fr. L. *peregrinus* alien.] A woman's cape; esp., a fur cape longer in front than behind.

Pelf (pĕlf), *n.* [OE. *pelfir* booty, OF. *pelfre,* akin to *pelfrer* to plunder.] Money; riches; lucre; gain; — generally conveying the idea of something ill-gotten or worthless. It has no plural.

Pelf'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to pelf.

Pel'i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kan), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. πελεκάν, woodpecker, also a kind of pelican, fr. πελεκᾶν to hew with an ax, fr. πέλεκυς ax.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large, web-footed birds which have attached to the bill a pouch for storing fishes.

Spectacled Pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*).

Pe-lisse' (pe-lēs'), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *pellis* a skin.] An outer garment of fur, or lined with fur; a lady's outer garment, made of silk or other fabric.

Pell (pĕl), *n.* [OF. *pel,* L. *pellis* a skin.] **1.** A skin or hide. **2.** A roll of parchment; a parchment record.

Pel'let (pĕl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *pelote*, deriv. of L. *pila* a ball.] A little ball.

Pel'li-cle (pĕl'lĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis* skin.] A thin skin or film.

Pel'li-to-ry (pĕl'lĭ-tō-rў), *n.* [OF. *paritoire*, L. *parietaria*, deriv. of *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] (*Bot.*) Any one of the several species of the genus *Parietaria*,— low, harmless weeds of the Nettle family.

Pel'li-to-ry, *n.* [Sp. *pelitre*, fr. L. *pyrethrum*, fr. Gr. πύρεθρον a hot spicy plant, fr. πῦρ fire.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A composite plant (*Anaecyclus Pyrethrum*) of the Mediterranean region, having finely divided leaves and whitish flowers. (*b*) The similar plant feverfew.

Pell'-mell' (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* See Pall-mall.

Pell'mell', *adv.* [F. *pêle-mêle.*] In utter confusion; with confused violence.

Pel-lu'cid (pĕl-lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *pellucidus; per* (see Per-) + *lucidus* clear, bright.] Transparent; clear; limpid; translucent; not opaque. — **Pel-lu'cid-ly**, *adv.*

Pel'lu-cid'i-ty (pĕl'lû-sĭd'ĭ-tў), } *n.* Quality or state
Pel-lu'cid-ness (pĕl-lū'sĭd-nĕs), } of being pellucid.

Pelt (pĕlt), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] The skin of a beast with the hair on, either raw or cured.

Pelt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pelted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pelting.] [OE. *pelten*, *pulten*, *pilten*, to thrust, throw, strike; origin uncertain.] **1.** To assail with pellets or missiles. **2.** To use as a missile.

Pelt, *n.* A blow or stroke from something thrown.

Pel'tate (pĕl'tāt), } *a.* [From L. *pelta* a shield, Gr.
Pel'ta-ted (-tā-tĕd), } πέλτη.] Shield-shaped; (*Bot.*) having the stem or support attached to the lower surface, instead of at the base or margin. — **Pel'tate-ly** (-tāt-lў), *adv.*

Peltate Leaf.

Pelt'ry (pĕlt'rў), *n.* [F. *pelleterie.*] Pelts or skins, collectively; furs. [pelvis.]

Pel'vic (pĕl'vĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the

Pel'vis (pĕl'vĭs), *n.* [L., a basin, laver.] (*Anat.*) The cartilaginous or bony arch (the *pelvic arch*) by which the hind limbs of vertebrates are articulated to the rest of the skeleton, together with the vertebræ to which it is attached.

Pem'mi-can (pĕm'mĭ-kan), *n.* Among the North American Indians, meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun. Also, such meat pounded, mixed with fat, and compressed in cakes or bags.

Pen (pĕn), *n.* [OF. *penne*, *pene*, fr. L. *penna.*] **1.** A feather; also, a wing. [*Obs.*] **2.** An instrument used for writing with ink, formerly made of a reed, or of the quill of a bird. Also, a stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving. **3.** Fig.: A writer, or his style.

Pen, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Penned (pĕnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Penning.] To write; to compose and write down.

Pen, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Penned (pĕnd) or Pent (pĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Penning.] [AS. *pennan* in *onpennan* to unfasten; prob. akin to *pin.*] To shut up, as in a pen or cage; to coop up, or shut in; to inclose.

Pen, *n.* A small inclosure.

Pe'nal (pē'nal), *a.* [L. *poenalis*, fr. *poena* punishment.] Of or pertaining to punishment, to penalties, or to crimes and offenses: as: (*a*) Enacting or threatening punishment. (*b*) Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty. (*c*) Inflicted as punishment; used as a means of punishment. — **Pe'nal-ly**, *adv.*

Pe'nal-ize (pē'nal-īz), *v. t.* To make penal.

Pen'al-ty (pĕn'al-tў), *n.* **1.** Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offense. **2.** Forfeiture; fine. **3.** A handicap. [*Sporting Cant*]

Pen'ance (pĕn'ans), *n.* [OF. *penance*, *peneance*, L. *paenitentia* repentance. See Penitence.] **1.** Repentance. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Eccl.*) A means of obtaining the remission of sins by the performance of expiatory rites, voluntary submission to punishment, etc.

Pen'ance, *v. t.* To impose penance on.

‖ **Pe-na'tes** (pē-nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The household gods of the ancient Romans.

Pence (pĕns), *n.*, *pl.* of Penny. See Penny.

‖ **Pen'chant'** (păN'shăN'), *n.* [F., fr. *pencher* to bend.] Inclination; decided taste; bias.

Pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* [OF. *pincel*, deriv. of L. *penis* a tail.] **1.** A small, fine brush used by painters. **2.** A slender piece of black lead, slate, etc., used for drawing or writing. **3.** Fig.: An artist's ability or peculiar manner. **4.** A collection of lines or rays having a common point.

Pen'cil, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Penciled (-sĭld) or Pencilled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Penciling or Pencilling.] To write or mark with a pencil; to paint or draw.

Pen'ciled (pĕn'sĭld), *a.* **1.** Painted, drawn, or marked with, or as with, a pencil. **2.** Radiated.

Pen'craft' (pĕn'krăft'), *n.* **1.** Penmanship; skill in writing. **2.** Art of literary composition.

Pend'ant (pĕnd'ant), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *pendre* to hang, L. *pendere.*] **1.** Something which hangs or depends; something suspended; a hanging ornament or decoration; also, an appendix or addition. **2.** (*Fine Arts*) One of a pair; a counterpart. [pendent or pending.

Pend'en-cy (-en-sў), *n.* Quality or state of being

Pend'ent (pĕnd'ent), *a.* [L. *pendens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pendere* to hang.] **1.** Supported from above; depending; pendulous. **2.** Jutting over; overhanging.

Pen-den'tive (pĕn-dĕn'tĭv), *a.* [F. *pendentif.*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The vaulted portion supporting a cupola in a building. (*b*) That part of a groined vault supported by, and springing from, one pier or corbel.

Pend'ing (pĕnd'ĭng), *a.* Not yet decided; continuing.

Pend'ing, *prep.* During.

Pen'du-lous (pĕn'dû-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pendulus*, fr. *pendere* to hang.] **1.** Depending; hanging; swinging. **2.** Wavering. [*R.*] **3.** (*Bot.*) Inclined downwards. — **Pen'du-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pen'du-lous-ness**, *n.*

Pen'du-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pendulus.* See Pendulous.) A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro.

Pen'e-tra-ble (pĕn'ĕ-trā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being penetrated. — **Pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Pen'e-tra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.*

‖ **Pen'e-tra'li-a** (-trā'lĭ-a), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** The innermost parts, esp. of a temple or palace. **2.** Hidden things or secrets; privacy; sanctuary.

Pen'e-trance (pĕn'ĕ-trans), } *n.* Penetrating power
Pen'e-tran-cy (-tran-sў), } or quality.

Pen'e-trant (pĕn'ĕ-trant), *a.* Having power to enter or pierce; penetrating; sharp; subtile.

Pen'e-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Penetrated (-trā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Penetrating.] [L. *penetrare*, p. p. *-atus*; akin to *penitus* inward, inwardly.] **1.** To enter into; to pierce. **2.** To affect profoundly; to move deeply. **3.** To pierce into by the mind; to discern the secret or mystery of; to understand.

Pen'e-trate, *v. i.* To pass; to make way; to pierce.

Pen'e-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of penetrating; also, the mental faculty of penetrating.

Syn. — Discernment; sagacity; acuteness; sharpness; discrimination. See Sagacity.

Pen'e-tra-tive (-trā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to penetrate; having a penetrating quality. — **Pen'e-tra-tive-ness**, *n.*

Pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of an order of marine birds which are covered with short, thick feathers, almost scalelike on the wings, which are without true quills. They are unable to fly, but use their wings to aid in diving. **2.** (*Bot.*) The egg-shaped fleshy fruit of a West Indian plant of the Pineapple family; also, the plant itself.

Pen'hold'er (pĕn'hōld'ĕr), *n.* A handle for a pen.

Pen'i-cil (pĕn'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, prop., a painter's brush.] (*Med.*) A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

Pen'i-cil'late (-sĭl'lât), *a.* (*Biol.*) Having the form of a pencil; furnished with a pencil of fine hairs.

Pen-in'su-la (pĕn-ĭn'sû-lȧ; 135), *n.* [L., fr. *paene* almost + *insula* island.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with a larger body by a neck, or isthmus. — **Pen-in'su-lar** (-lĕr), *a.*

Pe'nis (pē'nĭs), *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) Male generative organ.

Pen'i-tence (pĕn'ĭ-tens), *n.* Quality or state of being penitent; sorrow for sins or faults.

Pen'i-tent (-tent), *a.* [Through F. fr. p. pr. of L. *paenitere*, *poenitere*, to cause to repent, to repent.] Sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life; repentant; contrite.

Pen'i-tent, *n.* **1.** One who repents of sin. **2.** One under church censure, but admitted to penance. **3.** One under the direction of a confessor.

Pen'i-ten'tial (-tĕn'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to penitence, or to penance; expressing penitence.

Pen'i-ten'tia-ry (-shȧ-rў), *a.* **1.** Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. **2.** Expressive of penitence. **3.** Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation.

Pen'i-ten'tia-ry, *n.* **1.** A small building in a monastery where penitents confessed. **2.** That part of a church to which penitents were admitted. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) An office of the papal court which examines cases of conscience, confession, absolution from vows, etc., and delivers decisions, dispensations, etc. **4.** A house of correction, in which offenders are confined for punishment, discipline, and reformation.

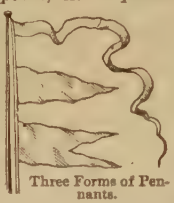
Pen'i-tent-ly (pĕn'ĭ-tent-lĭ), *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'knife' (pĕn'nīf'), *n.* A small pocketknife; formerly, a knife used for making and mending quill pens.

Pen'man (-măn), *n.* One who uses the pen; a writer or writing master; also, an author.

Pen'man-ship, *n.* The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing; style or manner of writing; chirography.

Pen'nant (-nănt), *n.* [OF. *penon*, fr. L. *penna* feather.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small flag; pennon. (*b*) A rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked.



Three Forms of Pennants.

Pen'nate (pĕn'nāt), } *a.*
Pen'na-ted (pĕn'nā-tĕd), }
[L. *pennatus* feathered, winged, fr. *penna* feather, wing.] Winged; plume-shaped; pinnate.

Pen'ni-less (pĕn'nĭ-lĕs), *a.* [From PENNY.] Destitute of money; poor. — **Pen'ni-less-ness**, *n.* [a pinion.

Pen'non (pĕn'nŭn), *n.* A wing;

Pen'non, *n.* [See PENNANT.] A flag or streamer.

Pen'ny (pĕn'nĭ), *a.* [Perh. a corruption of *pun*, for *pound*.] Denoting pound weight for one thousand (nails); — used in combination.

Pen'ny, *n.*; *pl.* PENNIES (-nĭz) or PENCE (pĕns). *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [AS. *penig*, *pening*, *pending*; akin to G. *pfennig*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** An English coin, formerly of copper, now of bronze, the twelfth part of an English shilling in account value, and equal to about two cents. **2.** Any small sum or coin. **3.** Money, in general. **4.** (*Script.*) See DENARIUS.

Penny post, a post carrying a letter for a penny; also, a mail carrier. — Penny wise, wise or prudent only in small matters; saving small sums while losing larger.

Pen'ny (pĕn'nĭ), *a.* Worth or costing one penny.

Pen'ny-a-lin'er (-ă-lĭn'ẽr), *n.* One who furnishes matter to public journals at so much a line; a hack writer.

Pen'ny-roy'al (-roĭ'ăl), *n.* [A corruption of OE. *puliall royal*. OE. *puliall* is fr. L. *puleium*, or *pulegium* regium (so called as being good against fleas), fr. *pulex* a flea; and *royal* is a translation of L. *regium*, in *puleium regium*.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic herb (*Mentha Pulegium*) of Europe; also, a North American plant (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) resembling it in flavor.

Pen'ny-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight containing twenty-four grains, or the twentieth part of an ounce. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny.

Pen'ny-worth' (-wûrth'; *colloq.* pĕn'nŭrth), *n.* **1.** As much as can be bought for a penny. **2.** Hence: Due return for money laid out; bargain. **3.** A trifle. [ogy.

Pe-nol'o-gist (pē-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in penol-

Pe-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ποινή, or L. *poena*, punishment + *-logy*.] The science or art of punishment.

Pen'sile (pĕn'sĭl), *a.* [L. *pensilis*, fr. *pendere* to hang.] Hanging; pendent. — **Pen'sile-ness**, *n.*

Pen'sion (pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pensio* payment, fr. *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay; akin to *pendēre* to hang.] **1.** A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services, esp. one from the government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, etc. **2.** A sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes. [*Eng.*] **3.** (păN'syŌN') A boarding house or boarding school in France, Belgium, Switzerland, etc.

Pen'sion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENSIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENSIONING.] To grant a pension to.

Pen'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension. **2.** Consisting of a pension.

Pen'sion-a-ry, *n.* **1.** One who receives a pension; a pensioner. **2.** A municipal magistrate in Holland.

Pen'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One in receipt of a pension; hence, fig., a dependent. **2.** One of a band of gentlemen who attend the British sovereign on state occasions, and receive a pension. **3.** [Cf. F. *pensionnaire* one who pays for his board.] In the university of Cambridge, England, one who pays for his living in commons.

Pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [F. *pensif*, fr. *penser* to think, fr. L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder, consider, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh.] **1.** Thoughtful, sober, or sad; favorable to musing. **2.** Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness. — **Pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Pen'stock' (pĕn'stŏk'), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A close conduit for conducting water. **2.** The barrel of a wooden pump. [or shut up; confined.

Pent (pĕnt), *p. p.* or *a.* [From PEN, *v. t.*] Penned

Pen'ta- (pĕn'tă-). [Gr. πεντα-, a later combining form of πέντε five.] A combining form denoting *five*.

Pen'ta-cap'su-lar (pĕn'tă-kăp'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*Penta-* + *capsular*.] (*Bot.*) Having five capsules.

Pen'ta-chord (pĕn'tă-kôrd), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. πεντα- five + χορδή string.] **1.** An ancient instrument of music with five strings. **2.** An order or system of five sounds.

Pen'ta-cle (pĕn'tă-k'l), *n.* [Gr. πέντε five.] A figure composed of two equilateral triangles intersecting so as to form a six-pointed star.

Pen'ta-cros'tic (pĕn'tă-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* [*Penta-* + *acrostic*.] A set of verses so disposed that the name forming the subject of the acrostic occurs five times.

Pen'tad (pĕn'tăd), *n.* [Gr. πεντάς, -άδος, five, fr. πεντε, a., five.] (*Chem.*) Any element, atom, or radical, having a valence of five. — *a.* Having a valence of five.

Pen'ta-gon (-tă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + γωνία angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having five angles, and, consequently, five sides; any figure having five angles. [ners or angles.

Pen-tag'o-nal (pĕn-tăg'ŏ-nal), *a.* Having five cor-

Pen'ta-gram (pĕn'tă-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγραμμον. See PENTA-, and -GRAM.] A pentacle or a pentalpha.

Pen'ta-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Corrupted fr. PAN-
Pen'ta-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } TOGRAPHIC, PANTOGRAPHICAL.

Pen'ta-he'dral (pĕn'tă-hē'dral), *a.* Having five sides.

Pen'ta-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*Penta-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] A solid figure having five sides.

‖ **Pen-tal'pha** (pĕn-tăl'fă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πένταλφα. See PENTA-; ALPHA.] A five-pointed star resembling five alphas joined at the bases.

Pentalpha.

Pen-tam'er-ous (pĕn-tăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Penta-* + Gr. μέρος part.] (*Biol.*) Divided into, or consisting of, five parts; also, having parts arranged in sets of five.

Pen-tam'e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πεντάμετρος; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + μέτρον measure.] (*Gr. & L. Pros.*) A verse of five feet.

Pen'ta-stich (pĕn'tă-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. πεντάστιχος of five verses; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + στίχος verse.] A composition of five verses.

Pen'ta-style (-stīl), *a.* [*Penta-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] (*Arch.*) Having five columns in front. — *n.* A portico having five columns.

Pen'ta-teuch (-tūk), *n.* [L. *pentateuchus*, Gr. πεντάτευχος; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + τεῦχος implement, a book, akin to τεύχειν to prepare.] The first five books of the Old Testament, collectively. — **Pen'ta-teu'chal** (-tū'kal), *a.*

Pen'te-cost (-tē-kŏst; 115), *n.* [L. *pentecoste*, Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα) fiftieth day, Pentecost, fr. πεντηκοστός fiftieth, fr. πεντήκοντα fifty, fr. πέντε five.] **1.** A solemn festival of the Jews; — so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover. By the later Jews it was generally regarded as commemorative of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt. **2.** A festival of the Roman Catholic and other churches in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles, which occurred on the day of Pentecost.

Pen'te-cos'tal (-kŏs'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pentecost or to Whitsuntide.

Pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. obs. *pentice*, fr. F. *appentis*. See APPEND.] A shed or roof sloping from the main wall or building, as over a door; a lean-to. — *a.* Leaning; overhanging.

Pen'tile' (pĕn'tīl'), *n.* See PANTILE.

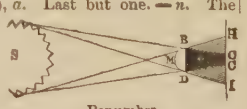
Pent'roof' (pĕnt'rōōf'), *n.* [F. *pente* slope + E. *roof*, or from *penthouse roof*.] See LEAN-TO.

Pe'nult (pē'nŭlt *or* pē-nŭlt'), *n.* [For PENULTIMA.] (*Gram. & Pros.*) The last syllable but one of a word.

Pe-nul'ti-ma (pē-nŭl'tĭ-mă), *n.* [L., fr. *penultimus*, *paen-*, last but one; *paene* almost + *ultimus* last.] Same as PENULT. [penult.

Pe-nul'ti-mate (-măt), *a.* Last but one. — *n.* The

Pe-num'bra (pē-nŭm'bră), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *paene* almost + *umbra* shade.] **1.** An incomplete or partial shadow. **2.** (*Astron.*) The shadow cast, in an eclipse, where the light is partly, but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body. — **Pe-num'bral** (-bral), *a.*



Penumbra.
S Sun; *M* Moon; *CBDC* Umbra; *CBH CDI* Penumbra.

Pe-nu'ri-ous (pē-nū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Characterized by penury; excessively sparing in the use of money; sordid; niggardly. **2.** Not bountiful or liberal; scanty. — **Pe-nu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pe-nu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* [CIOUS.

Syn. — Covetous; parsimonious; stingy. See AVARI-

Pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rȳ), *n.* [L. *penuria;* of uncertain origin.] Absence of resources; want; privation; indigence; extreme poverty; destitution.

Pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [Sp. *peon*, or Pg. *pedo*, one who travels on foot, a foot soldier, a pawn in chess. See PAWN.] **1.** A foot soldier; a policeman; also, an office attendant. [*India*] **2.** A day laborer; a servant; esp., in some of the Spanish American countries, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of qualified servitude, to work out a debt. **3.** (*Chess*) See 1st PAWN.

Pe'o-ny (pē'ō-nȳ), *n.* [OF. *pione*, L. *paeonia*, Gr. *παιωνία*, fr. Παίων, Παιάν, the god of healing.] (*Bot.*) A plant bearing large showy flowers; also, its flower.

Peo'ple (pē'p'l), *n.* [OF. *pueple*, fr. L. *populus.*] **1.** The collective body of persons who compose a community, tribe, nation, or race.

☞ *People* is occasionally used in the plural form (*peoples*), in the sense of nations or races.

2. Persons, generally; folks. **3.** The mass of a community, as distinguished from a special class; the commonalty; the vulgar. **4.** With a possessive pronoun: (*a*) One's ancestors or family; kindred; relations. (*b*) One's subjects; fellow citizens; associates; followers.

Syn. — Nation. — We use *people* for the mass of the community of a state, as distinct from their rulers, and *nation* for the entire political body, including the rulers.

Peo'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEOPLED (pē'p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEOPLING (pē'plĭng).] To stock with people or inhabitants; to fill as with people; to populate.

Pep'per (pĕp'pẽr), *n.* [AS. *pipor*, L. *piper*, fr. Gr. *πέπερι, πίπερι*; akin to Skr. *pippala.*] **1.** A well-known, pungently aromatic condiment, the dried berry of an East Indian climbing plant (*Piper nigrum*). Also, the plant; by extension, any plant of numerous related species. **2.** Any plant of the genus Capsicum, or its fruit; red pepper.

Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

Pep'per, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEPPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEPPERING.] **1.** To sprinkle or season with pepper. **2.** Fig.: To shower missiles or blows upon.

Pep'per-corn' (pĕp'pẽr-kôrn'), *n.* **1.** A dried berry of the black pepper. **2.** Anything insignificant; a particle.

Pep'per-grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A pungent variety of cress, often cultivated for table use. (*b*) Pillwort.

Pep'per-idge (-ĭj), *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American tree bearing very acid berries; the common tupelo.

Pep'per-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [*Pepper + mint.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An aromatic and pungent plant (*Mentha piperita*), much used in medicine and confectionery; also, an oil or an essence obtained from it. **2.** A lozenge flavored with peppermint.

Pep'per-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Peppergrass (*a*).

Pep'per-y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pepper; hot; pungent. **2.** Fig.: Hot-tempered; choleric.

Pep'sin (pĕp'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *πέψις* a cooking, digesting, fr. *πέπτειν, πέσσειν*, to cook, digest.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance contained in the secretory glands of the stomach. It is the active agent in the gastric juice.

Pep'tic (pĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πεπτικός.* See PEPSIN.] **1.** Relating to digestion; promoting digestion. **2.** (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to pepsin; resembling pepsin; containing or yielding pepsin.

Pep'tic, *n.* **1.** An agent that aids digestion. **2.** *pl.* The digestive organs.

Pep'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The science of digestion.

Pep'tone (-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *πεπτός* cooked.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) The substance or substances into which albuminous portions of the food are transformed by the gastric and pancreatic juices.

Pep'to-nize (pĕp'tō-nīz), *v. t.* (*Physiol.*) To convert into peptone.

Pep'to-noid (-noid), *n.* [*Peptone + -oid.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A substance related to peptone.

Per- (pẽr- *or* pẽr-). [See PER.] **1.** A prefix used to signify *through, throughout, by, for,* or as an *intensive;* as, *per*haps; *per*ennial; *per*force; *per*foliate; *per*forate; *per*spicuous; *per*plex. **2.** (*Chem.*) Orig., denoting that the element to the name of which it is prefixed exercises its *highest valence;* now, only that the element has a *higher valence* than in other similar compounds.

Per (pẽr), *prep.* [L.] Through; by; for; for each.

Per annum, by the year; annually. — **Per cent, Per centum,** by the hundred; in the hundred. — **Per diem,** by the day.

Per'ad-ven'ture (pẽr'ăd-vĕn'tūr), *adv. & conj.* [F. *par aventure.*] By chance; perhaps; it may be; if; supposing. — *n.* Chance; hap; hence, doubt.

Per-am'bu-late (pẽr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERAMBULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERAMBULATING.] [L. *perambulare*, p. p. *-atus; per* + *ambulare* to walk.] To walk through or over; specif., to inspect officially the boundaries of, by walking over them.

Per-am'bu-late, *v. i.* To walk about; to ramble.

Per-am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A perambulating.

Per-am'bu-la'tor (pẽr-ăm'bū-lā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who perambulates. **2.** A surveyor's instrument for measuring distances by means of a rolling wheel. **3.** A kind of low carriage for a child.

‖**Per'cale'** (*F.* pȧr'kȧl'; *E.* pẽr-kāl'), *n.* [F.] A fine cotton fabric, having a linen finish.

Per-ceiv'a-ble (pẽr-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived; perceptible. — **Per-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

Per-ceive' (pẽr-sēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERCEIVED (-sēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERCEIVING.] [OF. *percevoir*, L. *percipere, perceptum; per* (see PER-) + *capere* to take, receive.] **1.** To obtain knowledge of through the senses; to see, hear, or feel. **2.** To take intellectual cognizance of; to note; to remark; to see; to understand.

Syn. — To discern; distinguish; observe; know. — To *perceive* a thing is to apprehend it as presented to the senses or the intellect; to *discern* is to mark differences, or to see a thing as distinguished from others around it. *Perceive* implies less of effort than *discern.*

Per-ceiv'er (pẽr-sēv'ẽr), *n.* One who perceives.

Per-cent'age (pẽr-sĕnt'āj), *n.* [*Per cent* + *-age*, as in *average.*] (*Com.*) A certain rate per cent; the allowance, duty, rate of interest, etc., on a hundred.

Per'cept (pẽr'sĕpt), *n.* [From L. *percipere, perceptum.* See PERCEIVE.] That which is perceived.

Per-cep'ti-ble (pẽr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived; cognizable; perceivable. — **Per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Per-cep'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*

Per-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of perceiving. **2.** (*Metaph.*) The faculty, or peculiar part, of man's constitution by which he has knowledge through the medium of the bodily organs; act of apprehending material objects through the senses; — distinguished from *conception.*

Per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the faculty or power of, perception.

Perch (pẽrch), *n.* [F. *perche*, L. *perca*, fr. Gr. *πέρκη.*] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any freshwater fish of several genera of the family *Percidæ.* **2.** Any one of numerous species of spiny-finned fishes resembling, more or less, the true perches.

Common American Perch (1).

Perch, *n.* [F. *perche*, L. *pertica.*] **1.** A pole; rod; esp., a roost for fowls. **2.** (*a*) A rod, either in length or in area. (*b*) A mass 16½ feet long, 1 foot in height, and 1½ feet in breadth, or 24¾ cubic feet; — used in measuring stonework. **3.** A carriage reach.

Perch, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERCHED (pẽrcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERCHING.] To alight or settle, as a bird; to sit or roost.

Perch, *v. t.* To place or set on, or as on, or to occupy as, a perch.

Per-chance' (pẽr-chȧns'), *adv.* [F. *par* by (L. *per*) + *chance.*] By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

Perch'er (pẽrch'ẽr), *n.* One that perches.

Per'che-ron (pẽr'she-rŏn), *n.* [F.] One of a breed of horses originating in *Perche*, an old district of France.

Per-cip'i-ence (pẽr-sĭp'ĭ-ens), **Per-cip'i-en-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.* The faculty or act of perceiving; perception.

Per-cip'i-ent (-ent), *a.* Having the faculty of perception; perceiving. — *n.* One that is percipient.

Per'co-late (pẽr'kō-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERCOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERCOLATING.] [L. *percolare*, p. p. *-atus; per* through + *colare* to strain.] To pass through fine interstices, as a liquor; to filter; to strain.

Per'co-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of percolating; filtration; straining.

Per'co-la'tor (pẽr'kō-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that percolates.

Per-cur'rent (pẽr-kŭr'rent), *a.* [L. *percurrens*, p. pr. See PER; CURRENT.] Running through the entire length.

Per-cuss' (pẽr-kŭs'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *percutere*, p. p. *-cussus; per* + *quatere* to strike.] To strike smartly.

Per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of percussing, or striking smartly, esp. for the purpose of medical diagnosis. **2.** The effect of violent collision; vibratory shock.

Percussion cap, a priming cap used with a percussion

lock. — **Percussion lock**, the lock of a gun that is fired by percussion upon fulminating powder.

Per-cuss'ive (pĕr-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Percutient.

Per-cu'tient (-kū'shent), *a.* Striking; having the power of striking. — *n.* That which strikes, or can strike.

Per-di'tion (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *perditio*, fr. *perdere*, *perditum*, to ruin, to lose; *per* + *-dere* (in comp.) to put, akin to E. *do*.] Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; esp., utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness.

Per-du' } (pĕr-dū' *or* pĕr'dŭ), *a.* [F. *perdu*, *perdue*,
Per-due' } p. p., deriv. of L. *perdere*. See PERDITION.] **1.** Lost to view; being in concealment or ambush; close. **2.** Accustomed to, or employed in, desperate enterprises; hence, reckless; hopeless.

Per-dur'a-ble (pĕr-dūr'ă-b'l), *a.* Very durable; lasting; continuing long. [*Archaic*]

Per-dure' (-dūr'), *v. i.* [L. *perdurare*; *per* + *durare* to last.] To last or endure a long time. [*Archaic*]

Per'e-gri-nate (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *peregrinari*, p. p. *-atus*. See PILGRIM.] To travel from place to place, or from one country to another; hence, to sojourn abroad.

Per'e-gri-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A peregrinating; a wandering; sojourn in foreign countries. [egrinates.

Per'e-gri-na'tor (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who per-

Per'e-grine (-grĭn), *a.* Foreign; not native; exotic.

Per'emp-to-ry (pĕr'ĕmp-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *peremptorius* destructive, deadly, decisive, final; fr. *perimere* to take away entirely, to destroy; *per* (see PER-) + OL. *emere* to take.] **1.** Precluding debate or expostulation; not admitting of question or appeal; positive; conclusive. **2.** Positive in opinion or judgment; decided; dictatorial. — **Per'emp-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'emp-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Decisive; positive; absolute; final; authoritative; express; arbitrary; dogmatical.

Per-en'ni-al (pĕr-ĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *perennis* that lasts the whole year; *per* through + *annus* year.] **1.** Lasting or continuing through the year. **2.** Continuing without cessation or intermission; never failing. **3.** (*Bot.*) Continuing more than two years. — **Per-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Perpetual; unceasing; never failing; enduring; continual; constant; permanent; uninterrupted.

Per-en'ni-al, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant.

Per'fect (pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* [OF. *parfit*, *parfet*, *parfait*, L. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere* to finish, perfect; *per* (see PER-) + *facere* to make, do.] **1.** Brought to consummation or completeness; completed; not defective or redundant; without flaw, fault, or blemish; without error; mature; whole; pure; sound; right; correct. **2.** Certain; sure. **3.** (*Bot.*) Hermaphrodite; having both stamens and pistils.

Perfect number (*Arith.*), a number equal to the sum of all its divisors. — **Perfect tense** (*Gram.*), a tense which expresses an act or state completed.

Syn. — Finished; consummate; complete; entire; faultless; blameless; unblemished.

Per'fect, *n.* (*Gram.*) The perfect tense, or a form in that tense.

Per'fect (pĕr'fĕkt *or* pĕr-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERFECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERFECTING.] To make perfect; to finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting.

Syn. — To finish; accomplish; complete; consummate.

Per'fect-er (-ĕr), *n.* One that perfects.

Per-fect'i-ble (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may become, or be made, perfect. — **Per-fect'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Per-fec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being perfect. **2.** A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent; an ideal faultlessness.

Per-fec'tion-ist, *n.* One pretending to perfection; esp., one who believes that persons may and do attain to moral perfection and sinlessness in this life.

Per-fect'ive (pĕr-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Tending or conducing to make perfect. — **Per-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Per'fect-ly (pĕr'fĕkt-lĭ), *adv.* In a perfect manner or degree; completely; thoroughly; faultlessly.

Per'fect-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being perfect.

Per-fi'cient (pĕr-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [L. *perficiens*, p. pr. See PERFECT.] Making or doing thoroughly; effectual. [*R.*]

Per-fid'i-ous (pĕr-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Guilty of perfidy; treacherous; faithless. **2.** Involving, or marked by, perfidy. — **Per-fid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-fid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Per'fi-dy (pĕr'fĭ-dĭ), *n.* [L. *perfidia*, fr. L. *perfidus* faithless; *per* + *fides* faith.] Act of violating faith or allegiance; violation of a promise or vow, or of trust reposed; faithlessness; treachery.

Perfoliate Leaves.

Per-fo'li-ate (pĕr-fō'lĭ-ăt), *a.* [Pref. *per-* + L. *folium* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having the basal part produced around the stem; — said of leaves which the stem apparently passes directly through.

Per'fo-rate (pĕr'fō-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERFORATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERFORATING.] [L. *perforare*, p. p. *-atus*; *per* through + *forare* to bore.] To bore or pierce through; to make a hole or holes through, or through the surface of.

Per'fo-rate (-fō-rāt), } *a.* Pierced with a hole or
Per'fo-ra'ted (-rā'tĕd), } holes, or with pores.

Per'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of perforating. **2.** A hole made by boring or piercing; aperture.

Per'fo-ra-tive (pĕr'fō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Having power to perforate or pierce.

Per'fo-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* One that perforates.

Per-force' (pĕr-fōrs'), *adv.* [F. *par* (L. *per*) + *force*.] By force; of necessity; at any rate.

Per-form' (pĕr-fôrm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERFORMED (-fôrmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERFORMING.] [OF. *parfornir*, *parfournir*, to complete; OF. & F. *par* (see PAR) + *fournir*, *furnir*, to furnish, complete. See FURNISH.] **1.** To carry through; to bring to completion; to accomplish; to execute; to do. **2.** To discharge; to fulfill. **3.** To represent; to act; to play.

Syn. — See ACCOMPLISH.

Per-form', *v. t.* To do, execute, or accomplish something; to acquit one's self in any business; esp., to act a part; to play on a musical instrument.

Per-form'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be performed.

Per-form'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of performing. **2.** That which is performed or accomplished.

Syn. — Completion; consummation; execution; accomplishment; achievement; production; work; act; action; deed; exploit; feat.

Per-form'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who performs.

Per-fume' (pĕr-fūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERFUMED (-fūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERFUMING.] [F. *parfumer*; *par*, L. *per* (see PER-) + *fumer* to smoke, L. *fumare*, fr. *fumus* smoke.] To fill or impregnate with a perfume; to scent.

Per'fume (pĕr'fūm *or* pĕr-fūm'), *n.* **1.** A pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma. **2.** A substance that emits an agreeable odor.

Per-fum'er (pĕr-fūm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that perfumes. **2.** One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

Per-fum'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Perfumes, in general. **2.** Art of preparing perfumes.

Per-func'to-ry (-fŭnk'tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius*, fr. *perfunctus* dispatched, p. p. of *perfungi* to discharge, dispatch; *per* (see PER-) + *fungi* to perform.] **1.** Done merely to get rid of a duty; done in a careless and superficial manner; characterized by indifference. **2.** Hence: Mechanical; indifferent; listless; careless. — **Per-func'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-func'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Per-fuse' (pĕr-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERFUSED (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERFUSING.] [L. *perfundere*, p. p. *-fusus*; *per* + *fundere* to pour.] To suffuse; to spread over; to fill full or to excess.

Per-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of perfusing.

Per-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Adapted to perfuse.

Per-haps' (pĕr-hăps'), *adv.* [*Per* + *hap* chance.] By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.

Per'i- (pĕr'ĭ-). [Gr. περί, prep.] A prefix used to signify *around*, *by*, *near*, *over*, *beyond*, or to give an *intensive* sense; as, *perimeter*, the measure around.

Pe'ri (pē'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PERIS (-rĭz). [Per. *perī* a female genius, a fairy.] (*Persian Myth.*) An imaginary being, male or female, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished.

Per'i-anth (pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) The leaves of a flower generally, esp. when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished.

Per'i-apt (-ăpt), *n.* [Gr. περίαπτον, deriv. of περί about + ἅπτειν to tie.] A charm; an amulet.

Per'i-blast (-blăst), *a.* [See PERI-, and -BLAST.] (*Biol.*) The protoplasmic matter which surrounds the entoblast, or cell nucleus, and undergoes segmentation.

Per'i-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk), } *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or per-
Per'i-car'di-al (-kär'dĭ-al), } taining to the pericardium; situated around the heart.

Per'i-car'di-an (-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pericardiac.

Per'i-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περικάρδιον, deriv. of περί about + καρδία heart.] (*Anat.*) The double baglike fold of serous membrane which incloses the heart.

Per'i-carp (pĕr'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. περικάρπιον; περί + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) The ripened ovary; the walls of the fruit. See *Illusts.* of CAPSULE, and DRUPE.

Per'i-cra'ni-um (pĕr'Ĭ-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) The external periosteum of the cranium; the region around the cranium.

Per'i-derm (pĕr'Ĭ-dĕrm), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The outer layer of bark. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The hard outer covering of hydroids and other marine animals. [olite.]

Per'i-dot (pĕr'Ĭ-dŏt), *n.* [F. *péridot.*] (*Min.*) Chrys-

Per'i-do-tite (-dō-tīt), *n.* (*Min.*) An eruptive rock characterized by the presence of chrysolite (peridot).

Per'i-gee (pĕr'Ĭ-jē), } *n.* [NL. *perigeum*, fr. Gr.
Per'i-ge'um (-jē'ŭm), } *περί* about, near + *γῆ* the earth.] (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.

Per'i-gord pie' (pĕr'Ĭ-gôrd pī'). [From *Périgord*, a former province of France.] A pie made of truffles.

Pe-rig'y-nous (pē-rĭj'Ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman.] (*Bot.*) Having the ovary free, but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx; — said of a flower such as that of the cherry or peach.

Per'i-hel'ion (pĕr'Ĭ-hēl'yŭn *or* -hē'lĭ-ŏn), } *n.; pl.*
Per'i-he'li-um (pĕr'Ĭ-hē'lĭ-ŭm), } PERIHELIA (-hēl'yà *or* -hē'lĭ-à). [NL., fr. Gr. *περί* about, near + *ἥλιος* the sun.] (*Astron.*) That point of the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun.

Per'il (pĕr'Ĭl), *n.* [F. *péril*, fr. L. *periculum*, *periclum*, akin to E. *fare*.] Danger; risk; hazard; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

Syn. — Hazard; risk; jeopardy. See DANGER.

Per'il, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERILED (-ĭld) or PERILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERILING or PERILLING.] To expose to danger; to hazard; to risk.

Per'il-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Full of, attended with, or involving, peril. — **Per'il-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'il-ous-ness**, *n.*

Per-im'e-ter (pĕr-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *περίμετρος*; *περί* around + *μέτρον* measure.] **1.** (*Geom.*) The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides. **2.** An instrument for determining the extent and shape of the field of vision.

Per'i-met'ric (pĕr'Ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Per'i-met'ric-al (-rĭ-*kal*), } to the perimeter, or to perimetry. [imeter.

Per-im'e-try (pĕr-ĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Art of using the per-

‖ **Per'i-ne'um** (pĕr'Ĭ-nē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *περίναιον*, *περίνεος*.] (*Anat.*) The region traversed by the urinogenital canal and the rectum.

‖ **Per'i-neu'ri-um** (-nū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *περί* about + *νεῦρον* a nerve.] (*Anat.*) The connective-tissue sheath which surrounds a bundle of nerve fibers.

Pe'ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŭd), *n.* [L. *periodus*, Gr. *περίοδος* a going round, circumference, period of time; *περί* round, about + *ὁδός* a way.] **1.** A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, or some repeated action or course. **2.** Hence: A stated and recurring interval of time; a certain series of years, months, days, etc.; cycle; age; epoch. **3.** (*Geol.*) One of the great divisions of geological time. **4.** The termination or completion of a revolution, cycle, series of events, or single event; hence, limit; end; conclusion. **5.** (*Rhet.*) A complete sentence, from one full stop to another. **6.** (*Print.*) The punctuation point [.] that marks the end of a complete sentence, or of an abbreviated word.

Pe'ri-od'ic (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
Pe'ri-od'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } performed in, a period or periods; proceeding or happening in a series of successive circuits; acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; recurring. — **Pe'ri-od'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pe'ri-od'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Pe'ri-od'ic-al, *n.* A magazine or other publication appearing at stated or regular intervals. [ing periodical.

Pe'ri-o-dic'i-ty (-ō-dĭs'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of be-

Per'i-œ'cians (pĕr'Ĭ-ē'shănz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *περίοικοι*; *περί* around + *οἶκος* house, dwelling.] Those who live on the same parallel of latitude but on opposite meridians.

‖ **Per'i-os'te-um** (-ŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. *περί* around + *ὀστέον* a bone.] (*Anat.*) The membrane of fibrous, connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces.

Per'i-pa-tet'ic (-pà-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *peripateticus*, Gr. *περιπατητικός*, deriv. of *περί* about + *πατεῖν* to walk.] **1.** Walking about; itinerant. **2.** Of or pert. to the philosophy taught by Aristotle (who gave instruction while walking in the Lyceum at Athens), or to his followers.

Per'i-pa-tet'ic, *n.* **1.** One who walks about; pedestrian; itinerant. **2.** A disciple of Aristotle.

Per'i-pa-tet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or philosophical system of the peripatetics.

Pe-riph'er-al (pē-rĭf'ẽr-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery; peripheric.

Per'i-pher'ic (pĕr'Ĭ-fĕr'ĭk), } *a.* See PERIPHERAL.
Per'i-pher'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), }

Pe-riph'er-y (pē-rĭf'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *περιφέρεια*; *περί* around + *φέρειν* to bear, carry.] **1.** The outside or superficial portions of a body; surface. **2.** (*Geom.*) The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other figure.

Per'i-phrase (pĕr'Ĭ-frāz), *n.* [Gr. *περίφρασις*, deriv. of *περί* about + *φράζειν* to speak.] (*Rhet.*) A roundabout, or indirect, way of speaking; circumlocution.

Per'i-phrase, *v. t.* & *i.* To express or speak by periphrase or circumlocution.

‖ **Pe-riph'ra-sis** (pē-rĭf'rà-sĭs), *n.; pl.* PERIPHRASES (-sēz). [L.] See PERIPHRASE.

Per'i-phras'tic (pĕr'Ĭ-frăs'tĭk), } *a.* Expressing, or
Per'i-phras'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), } expressed, in more words than are necessary; characterized by periphrase; circumlocutory. — **Per'i-phras'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Periphrastic conjugation (*Gram.*), a conjugation formed by the use of the simple verb with one or more auxiliaries.

Pe-rip'ter-al (pē-rĭp'tẽr-*al*), *a.* [Gr. *περί* about + *πτερόν* feather, wing, row of columns.] (*Arch.*) Having columns on all sides; — said of an edifice.

Pe-rip'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Peripteral. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Feathered all around.

Per'i-scop'ic (pĕr'Ĭ-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *peri-* + *-scope.*] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Per'ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERISHING.] [F. *périr*, L. *perire* to go or run through, come to nothing, perish; *per* through + *ire* to go. See -ISH.] To be destroyed; to pass away; to become nothing; to be lost; to die; hence, to wither; to waste away.

Per'ish-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay, destruction, or death. — **Per'ish-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tĭ), **Per'ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Per'ish-a-bly**, *adv.*

Per'i-sperm (-ĭ-spẽrm), *n.* [See PERI-; SPERM.] (*Bot.*) The albumen of a seed, esp. that outside the embryo sac.

Per'i-spher'ic (-sfĕr'ĭk), } *a.* Exactly spherical;
Per'i-spher'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } globular.

‖ **Per'i-spom'e-non** (-spŏm'ē-nŏn), *n.; pl.* PERISPOMENA (-nà). [NL., from Gr. *περισπώμενος*, pr. pass. p. of *περισπᾶν* to draw around, to circumflex.] (*Gr. Gram.*) A word which has the circumflex accent on the last syllable. [ing of a spore.

Per'i-spore (pĕr'Ĭ-spōr), *n.* (*Bot.*) The outer cover-

Per'is-so-dac'tyl (pĕr'Ĭs-sō-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. *περισσός* odd (fr. *περί* over) + *δάκτυλος* finger.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Perissodactyla*, a division of ungulate mammals, including those that have an odd number of toes, as the horse, tapir, and rhinoceros.

Per'i-stal'tic (-ĭ-stăl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *περισταλτικός* clasping and compressing, fr. *περιστέλλειν* to surround, wrap up; *περί* round + *στέλλειν* to place.] (*Physiol.*) Designating, or pert. to, the peculiar wormlike wave motion of the intestines and other similar structures.

Per'i-style (-stīl), *n.* [L. *peristylum*, Gr. *περίστυλον*, *περίστυλος*; *περί* about + *στῦλος* a column.] (*Arch.*) A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; specif., a complete system of columns, whether on all sides of a court, or surrounding a building; hence, the larger and inner court of a Roman dwelling. [the peritoneum.

Per'i-to-ne'al (-tō-nē'*al*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to

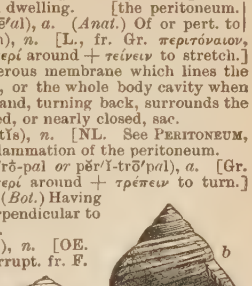
Per'i-to-ne'um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *περιτόναιον*, *περιτόναιος*, deriv. of *περί* around + *τείνειν* to stretch.] (*Anat.*) The smooth, serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen, or the whole body cavity when there is no diaphragm, and, turning back, surrounds the viscera, forming a closed, or nearly closed, sac.

‖ **Per'i-to-ni'tis** (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERITONEUM, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Per-it'ro-pal (pĕr-ĭt'rō-*pal or* pĕr'Ĭ-trō'*pal*), *a.* [Gr. *περίτροπος*, deriv. of *περί* around + *τρέπειν* to turn.] **1.** Rotatory. [*R.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) Having the axis of the seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp.

Per'i-wig (pĕr'Ĭ-wĭg), *n.* [OE. *perrwige*, *perwicke*, corrupt. fr. F. *perruque*. See PERUKE.] A headdress of false hair, usually covering the whole head; a wig.

Per'i-wig, *v. t.* To dress with a periwig.



Periwinkles (1). *a* American Periwinkle. *b* Common European Periwinkle. Nat. size.

Per'i-win'kle (-wĭn'k'l), *n.* [From AS. *pinewincla* a shellfish, in which *pine-* is fr. L. *pīna*, *pinna*, a kind of mussel. Cf. WINKLE.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any species of a genus (*Littorina*)

of small marine gastropod shellfishes. **2.** Also (in America), any one of several large univalves.

Per'i-win'kle (pĕr'ĭ-wĭn'k'l), *n.* [AS. *pervince*, fr. L. *pervinca.*] (*Bot.*) A trailing herb (*Vinca minor*) having evergreen leaves, and solitary blue or white flowers; also, any one of other species of *Vinca.*

Per'jure (pĕr'jŭr; 135), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERJURED (-jŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERJURING.] [F. *parjurer*, L. *perjurare, pejerare; per* through, over + *jurare* to swear.] To cause to violate an oath or a vow; to cause to take a false oath; to perjure; — often used reflexively.

Syn. — To forswear. — There is a tendency to restrict *perjure* to that species of forswearing which constitutes the crime of perjury at law.

Per'jured (-jŭrd), *a.* Guilty of perjury; forsworn.

Per'jur-er (-jŭr-ẽr), *n.* One guilty of perjury.

Per'ju-ry (pĕr'jŭ-rỹ), *n.* **1.** False swearing. **2.** (*Law*) At common law, a willfully false statement in a fact material to the issue, made by a witness under oath in a competent judicial proceeding.

Perk (pĕrk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERKED (pĕrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERKING.] [Cf. W. *percu.*] To make trim or smart; to straighten up; to make a jaunty display of.

Perk, *v. i.* To exalt one's self.

Perk, *a.* Smart; trim; spruce; jaunty; vain.

Perk, *v. i.* To peer; to look inquisitively.

Perk'y (pĕrk'ỹ), *a.* Perk; pert; jaunty; trim.

Per-la'ceous (pẽr-lā'shŭs), *a.* [See PEARL.] Pearly.

Per'lid (pĕr'lĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See *Stone fly*, under STONE.

Per-lit'ic (pẽr-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Pert. to or like pearlstone; as, the *perlitic* structure of certain rocks.

Per'ma-nence (pĕr'mȧ-nens), } *n.* Quality or state
Per'ma-nen-cy (-nen-sỹ), } of being permanent.

Per'ma-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *permanens, -entis*, p. pr. of *permanere* to stay through, to last; *per* + *manere* to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without change of form or character; remaining unaltered or unremoved; abiding; fixed; stable. — **Per'ma-nent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Lasting; durable; constant; unending.

Per'me-a-ble (pĕr'mẽ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being permeated, or passed through; yielding passage; penetrable. — **Per'me-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* — **Per'me-a-bly,** *adv.*

Per'me-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERMEATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERMEATING.] [L. *permeare*, p. p. *-atus; per* + *meare* to go, pass.] **1.** To pass through the pores or interstices of; — applied esp. to fluids. **2.** To pervade.

Per'me-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of permeating.

Per'mi-an (pĕr'mĭ-an), *a.* [From the ancient kingdom of *Permia*, where the Permian formation exists.] (*Geol.*) Belonging or relating to the period, and also to the formation, next following the Carboniferous, and regarded as closing the Carboniferous age and Paleozoic era.

Per-mis'ci-ble (pĕr-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *permiscere* to mingle; *per* + *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed.

Per-mis'si-ble (-sĭ'b'l), *a.* That may be permitted. — **Per-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **Per-mis'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Per-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

Per-mis'sion (pẽr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of permitting.

Syn. — Leave; liberty; license; authorization.

Per-mis'sive (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Permitting; granting leave or liberty. **2.** Permitted; tolerated; suffered. — **Per-mis'sive-ly,** *adv.*

Per-mit' (pẽr-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERMITTING.] [L. *permittere, -missum*, to let through, to allow, permit; *per* + *mittere* to let go, send.] **1.** To consent to; to tolerate; to put up with. **2.** To grant license or liberty to; to expressly authorize; to give leave. **3.** To resign; to commit.

Syn. — To allow; let; grant; admit; suffer; endure; consent to. — Originally *allow* denoted a more decided assent than *permit*; but the distinction is often disregarded by good writers. To *suffer* has a stronger passive or negative sense than to *permit*, sometimes implying against the will, sometimes mere indifference. To *tolerate* is to endure what is contrary to will or desire. To *suffer* and to *tolerate* are sometimes used without discrimination.

Per-mit', *v. i.* To grant permission; to allow.

Per'mit (pẽr'mĭt *or* pẽr-mĭt'), *n.* Warrant; license; leave; permission; specif., a written permission given by a person or persons having authority. [permit.

Per-mit'tance (pẽr-mĭt'tans), *n.* Act of permitting;

Per-mit'ter (pẽr-mĭt'tẽr), *n.* One who permits.

Per'mu-ta'tion (pẽr'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of permuting; exchange of one thing for another; interchange. **2.** (*Math.*) (*a*) The arrangement of any determinate number of things, as units, objects, letters, etc., in all possible orders, one after the other. (*b*) Any one of such possible arrangements. **3.** (*Law*) Barter; exchange.

Per-mute' (pẽr-mūt'), *v. t.* [L. *permutare, permutatum; per* + *mutare* to change.] **1.** To interchange; to transfer reciprocally. **2.** To barter. [*Obs.*]

Per-mut'er (-mūt'ẽr), *n.* One who permutes.

Per'nan-cy (pẽr'nan-sỹ), *n.* [OF. *prenance*, deriv. of L. *prehendere* to seize.] (*Law*) A taking or reception, as of rents or tithes in kind.

Per-ni'cious (pẽr-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies* destruction, from *pernecare* to slay outright; *per* + *necare* to kill.] Having the quality of injuring or killing; very mischievous; baleful; malicious; wicked. — **Per-ni'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Per-ni'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Destructive; ruinous; deadly; noxious; injurious; baleful; deleterious; hurtful; mischievous.

Per'noc-ta'tion (pẽr'nŏk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pernoctatio*, fr. *pernoctare* to stay all night; *per* + *nox* night.] Act or state of staying the whole night. [oration. [*Colloq.*]

Per'o-rate (pĕr'ŏ-rāt), *v. i.* To make or deliver a per-

Per'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peroratio*, fr. *perorare, -atum*, to speak from beginning to end; *per* + *orare* to speak.] (*Rhet.*) The concluding part of an oration; esp., a final summing up.

Per-ox'ide (pẽr-ŏks'ĭd *or* -ĭd), *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide with more oxygen than another oxide of the same element.

Per-pend'er (-pĕnd'ẽr), *n.* [F. *parpaing*, pierre *parpaigne;* of uncertain origin.] (*Masonry*) A large stone reaching through a wall and acting as a binder.

Per'pen-dic'u-lar (pĕr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *perpendicularis, perpendicularius*, fr. *perpendiculum; per* + *pendere* to hang.] **1.** Exactly upright or vertical; being at right angles to the plane of the horizon. **2.** (*Geom.*) Being at right angles to a given line or surface. — **Per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* [line, direction, or plane.

ad Perpendicular Line; *bc* Horizontal Line.

Per'pen-dic'u-lar, *n.* A perpendicular

Per'pen-dic'u-lar-i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality or state of being perpendicular.

Per'pend stone' (pẽr'pĕnd stōn'). } See PERPENDER.
Per'pent stone' (pẽr'pĕnt stōn'). } [petrated.

Per'pe-tra-ble (pẽr'pē-trȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be per-

Per'pe-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERPETRATED (-trā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERPETRATING.] [L. *perpetrare*, p. p. *-atus; per* + *patrare* to perform.] To do or perform; to carry through; to commit; to be guilty of.

Per'pe-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of perpetrating. **2.** The thing perpetrated; an evil action.

Per'pe-tra'tor (-trā'tẽr), *n.* One who perpetrates.

Per-pet'u-a-ble (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* That may be perpetuated.

Per-pet'u-al (-al), *a.* [F. *perpétuel*, fr. L. *perpetualis*, fr. *perpetuus*, fr. *perpes, -etis*, lasting throughout.] Never-ceasing; continuing forever or for an unlimited time; everlasting; continuous. — **Per-pet'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Continual; unceasing; endless; unfailing; incessant; constant; eternal. See CONSTANT.

Per-pet'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERPETUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERPETUATING.] [L. *perpetuare*, p. p. *-atus.* See PERPETUAL.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure, or to continue, indefinitely; to eternize.

Per-pet'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of perpetuating.

Per'pe-tu'i-ty (pẽr'pē-tū'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being perpetual. **2.** Something that is perpetual. **3.** Endless time. **4.** (*Annuities*) (*a*) The number of years in which the simple interest of any sum becomes equal to the principal. (*b*) The number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity to continue forever. (*c*) A perpetual annuity. **5.** (*Law*) The quality or condition of an estate by which it becomes inalienable, either perpetually or for a very long period; also, the estate itself so perpetuated.

Per-plex' (pẽr-plĕks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERPLEXED (-plĕkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERPLEXING.] [L. *perplexari*, fr. *perplexus* entangled, intricate; *per*, intens. + *plectere, plexum*, to braid.] **1.** To involve; to entangle; to make difficult to be unraveled or understood. **2.** To subject to embarrassment or confusion; to trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety. **3.** To plague; to vex; to torment.

Syn. — To entangle; involve; complicate; embarrass; puzzle; bewilder; confuse; distract. See EMBARRASS.

Per-plex'ed-ly (-ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* In a perplexed manner.

Per-plex'i-ty (-ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality or state of being perplexed; complication; confusion; bewilderment; doubt.

Per'qui-site (pẽr'kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, fr. *perquisitus*, p. p. of *perquirere* to ask for diligently; *per* + *quaerere* to seek. See PER; QUEST.] Something gained over and above the ordinary salary or fixed wages.

Per'ro-quet' (pĕr'rŏ-kĕt'; *F.* pā'rŏ'kā'), *n.* [F.] (*Zoöl.*) See PAROQUET, PARRAKEET.

Per'ry (pĕr'rȳ), *n.* [OF. *peré*, F. *poiré*, fr. *poire* a pear, L. *pirum*.] Cider made from pears.

Per'se-cute (pĕr'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSECUTED (-kū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSECUTING.] [F. *persécuter*, L. *persequi*, *persecutus*, to pursue, prosecute; *per* + *sequi* to follow, pursue.] To pursue in a manner to injure, grieve, or afflict; esp., to afflict, harass, punish, or put to death, for adherence to a particular religious creed or mode of worship.

Per'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of persecuting. **2.** State or condition of being persecuted.

Per'se-cu'tor (pĕr'sē-kū'tẽr), *n.* One who persecutes.

Per'se-ver'ance (pĕr'sē-vēr'ans), *n.* A persevering.

Syn. — Persistence; steadfastness; constancy; steadiness; pertinacity.

Per'se-vere' (-vēr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSEVERED (-vērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSEVERING.] [F. *persévérer*, L. *perseverare*, fr. *perseverus* very strict; *per* + *severus* strict, severe.] To persist in any course, business, or enterprise undertaken; to maintain a purpose in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement.

Syn. — To continue; persist. — *Continue* is generic, denoting simply to do as one has done hitherto. To *persevere* is to *continue* in a given course in spite of discouragements, etc., from a desire to obtain our end. To *persist* is to *continue* from a determination of will not to give up, and often implies obstinacy in an unworthy cause.

Per'se-ver'ing (-vēr'ĭng), *a.* Characterized by perseverance; persistent. — **Per'se-ver'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Per'si-cot (pĕr'sĭ-kŏt; *F.* pĕr'sē'kō'), *n.* [F. See PEACH.] A cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, etc., with refined spirit.

‖**Per'si-flage'** (*F.* pâr'sē'flâzh'; *E.* pĕr'sĭ-flăzh), *n.* [F., fr. *persifler* to quiz, fr. L. *per* + F. *siffler* to whistle, hiss, L. *sibilare*, *sifilare*.] Frivolous or bantering talk; a frivolous manner of treating any subject.

Per-sim'mon (pĕr-sĭm'mŭn), *n.* [Virginia Indian.] (*Bot.*) An American tree (*Diospyros Virginiana*) and its fruit. The fruit is like a plum in appearance, but is harsh and astringent until it has been exposed to frost.

Per-sist' (pĕr-sĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSISTING.] [L. *persistere*; *per* + *sistere* to stand fixed, fr. *stare* to stand.] To stand firm; to be fixed and unmoved; to continue steadfastly; to persevere.

Syn. — See PERSEVERE, and INSIST.

Per-sist'ence (-ens), } *n.* **1.** Quality or state of
Per-sist'en-cy (-en-sȳ), } being persistent; staying quality; hence, doggedness; obstinacy. **2.** Continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed.

Per-sist'ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *persistens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Inclined to persist; tenacious of position or purpose. **2.** (*Biol.*) Remaining beyond the period when parts of the same kind sometimes fall off or are absorbed; permanent. — **Per-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Per'son (pĕr's'n), *n.* [OF. *persone*, L. *persona*, a mask (used by actors), a personage, part, a person, fr. *personare* to sound through; *per* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** A character or part, as in a play; an assumed character. [*Archaic*] **2.** The bodily form of a human being; body. **3.** A living, thinking being, as distinct from an animal or a thing; a man, woman, or child. **4.** A human being indefinitely; one; a man. **5.** (*Theol.*) Among Trinitarians, one of the three subdivisions of the Godhead. **6.** (*Gram.*) One of three relations (that of speaking, that of being spoken to, and that of being spoken of) pertaining to a noun or a pronoun, and also to the verb of which it may be the subject.

Artificial, *or* **Fictitious, person** (*Law*), a corporation or body politic.

Per'son-a-ble (pĕr'sŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having a well-formed body, or person; graceful; comely; presentable. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) Enabled to maintain pleas in court. (*b*) Having capacity to take anything granted.

Per'son-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Form, appearance, or belongings of a person. **2.** Character assumed or represented. **3.** A notable or distinguished person; a conspicuous or peculiar character.

Per'son-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Pert. to human beings as distinct from things. **2.** Of or pert. to a particular person, or each of many individuals; peculiar or proper to private concerns; not public or general. **3.** Pertaining to the bodily appearance; corporeal. **4.** Done in person, without the intervention of another. **5.** Offensively referring to an individual, his character, conduct, or private affairs. **6.** (*Gram.*) Denoting person.

Personal estate *or* **property** (*Law*), movables; chattels; — opposed to *real estate* or *property*. It usually consists of things temporary and movable, including all property not of a freehold nature. — **Personal pronoun** (*Gram.*), one of the pronouns *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, or their plurals.

Per'son-al (pĕr'sŭn-*al*), *n.* (*Law*) A chattel.

Per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** That which constitutes distinction of person; individuality. **2.** Something said or written which refers to the person, conduct, etc., of someone, esp. if disparaging or offensive.

Per'son-al-ize (pĕr'sŭn-*al*-īz), *v. t.* To make personal.

Per'son-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a personal manner; in or by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute. **2.** With respect to an individual or individuality; as regards the person; individually; particularly.

Per'son-al-ty (-tȳ), *n.* (*Law*) Personal property.

Per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *personare* to cry out, LL., to extol. See PERSON.] To extol; to praise. [*Obs.*]

Per'son-ate, *v. t.* [From L. *personatus* masked.] **1.** To assume the character of; to act the part of; hence, to counterfeit; to feign. **2.** To personify; to typify.

Per'son-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *personatus* masked.] (*Bot.*) Designating a bilabiate corolla having the throat nearly closed by a projection of the base of the lower lip.

Per'son-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of personating.

Per'son-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who personates.

Per-son'i-fi-ca'tion (pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A personifying; impersonation; embodiment. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract idea is represented as animated, or endowed with personality.

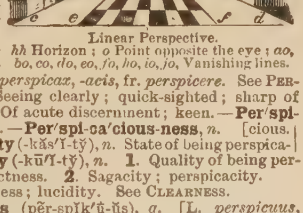
Per-son'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who personifies.

Per-son'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSONIFIED (-fid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSONIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Person* + *-fy*.] **1.** To regard or represent as a person. **2.** To be the embodiment of; to impersonate.

‖**Per'son'nel'** (*F.* pâr'sô'nâl'; *E.* pĕr'sŭn-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] The body of persons employed in some public service.

Per-spec'tive (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv), *n.* [F. *perspective*, fr. *perspectif*, fr. L. *perspicere*, *-spectum*, to look through; *per* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] **1.** A glass through which objects are viewed. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which is seen through an opening; view; vista. **3.** The effect of distance upon the appearance of objects, causing diminution in apparent size with increase of distance, indistinctness of outline, etc. **4.** The art and the science of representing this effect of diminution in size in delineating objects. **5.** A drawing in linear perspective.

Per-spec'tive-ly (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv-lȳ), *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.



Linear Perspective.

hh Horizon; *o* Point opposite the eye; *ao*, *bo*, *co*, *do*, *eo*, *fo*, *ho*, *io*, *jo*, Vanishing lines.

Per-spec'to-graph (-tō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *perspectus* (p. p. of *perspicere* to look through) + *-graph*.] An instrument used in making perspective pictures.

Per-spi-ca'cious (pĕr'spĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicax*, *-acis*, fr. *perspicere*. See PERSPECTIVE.] **1.** Seeing clearly; quick-sighted; sharp of sight. **2.** Fig.: Of acute discernment; keen. — **Per'spi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'spi-ca'cious-ness**, *n.* [cious.]

Per'spi-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being perspica-

Per'spi-cu'i-ty (-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being perspicuous; distinctness. **2.** Sagacity; perspicacity.

Syn. — Plainness; lucidity. See CLEARNESS.

Per-spic'u-ous (pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicuus*, from *perspicere* to look through.] **1.** Transparent. [*Obs.*] **2.** Clear to the understanding; clear in thought or in expression; not obscure or ambiguous. — **Per-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Per-spir'a-ble (-spīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perspired. — **Per-spir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Per'spi-ra'tion (pĕr'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of perspiring. **2.** Sweat.

Per-spir'a-tive (pĕr-spīr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Perspiratory.

Per-spir'a-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, producing, or performing the function of, perspiration.

Per-spire' (pĕr-spīr'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSPIRED (-spīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSPIRING.] [L. *perspirare* to breathe through; *per* + *spirare*.] (*Physiol.*) To excrete, emit, or evacuate, as fluids, through the pores of the skin; to sweat; also, to be so excreted.

Per-suad'a-ble (-swād'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Same as PERSUASIBLE. — **Per-suad'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Per-suad'a-bly**, *adv.*

Per-suade' (pĕr-swād'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Persuaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Persuading.] [L. *persuadere, persuasum; per* + *suadere* to advise.] To influence or convince by, or make use of, argument, advice, entreaty, expostulation, etc.; to prevail on; to win over.

Syn. — To convince; induce; allure; entice.

Per-suad'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that persuades.

Per-sua'si-ble (-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being persuaded; persuadable. — **Per-sua'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Per-sua'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Per-sua'si-bly**, *adv.*

Per-sua'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A persuading. **2.** State of being persuaded; settled opinion or conviction; hence, creed; belief. **3.** Power or quality of persuading; persuasiveness. **4.** A persuasive. [*R.*]

Syn. — See Conviction.

Per-sua'sive (-swā'sĭv), *a.* Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading. — **Per-sua'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-sua'sive-ness**, *n.*

Per-sua'sive, *n.* That which persuades; an inducement; an incitement; an exhortation.

Per-sua'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Persuasive.

Pert (pẽrt), *a.* [Aphetic form of OE. and OF. *apert* open, known, true, free, or impudent. See Apert.] Indecorously free, or presuming; saucy; bold; impertinent.

Per-tain' (pẽr-tān'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pertained (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pertaining.] [OF. *partenir*, fr. L. *pertinere* to reach, pertain; *per* + *tenere* to hold. See Per-; Tenacious.] **1.** To belong; to have connection or dependence, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; to appertain. **2.** To have relation or reference.

Per'ti-na'cious (pẽr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pertinax, -acis; per* + *tenax* tenacious.] **1.** Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy; perversely persistent. **2.** Resolute; persevering. — **Per'ti-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'ti-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible: unyielding; resolute; determined; firm; constant; steady.

Per'ti-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being pertinacious.

Syn. — See Obstinacy.

Per'ti-nence (-tĭ-nens), **Per'ti-nen-cy** (-nen-sȳ), } *n.* Quality or state of being pertinent.

Per'ti-nent (pẽr'tĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *pertinens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pertinere*. See Pertain.] Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; fit or appropriate in any way. — **Per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'ti-nent-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Apposite; relevant; suitable; appropriate; fit.

Pert'ly (pẽrt'lȳ), *adv.* In a pert manner.

Pert'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being pert.

Per-turb' (pẽr-tûrb'), *v. t.* [L. *perturbare, perturbatum; per* + *turbare* to disturb, fr. *turba* a disorder.] To disturb; to agitate; to vex; to trouble; to disquiet.

Per-turb'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to be perturbed.

Per'tur-ba'tion (pẽr'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of perturbing, or state of being perturbed.

Per-turb'er (-tûrb'ẽr), *n.* One that perturbs.

Per-tuse' (-tūs'), **Per-tused'** (-tūst'), } *a.* [L. *pertusus*, p. p. of *pertundere* to thrust or bore through; *per* + *tundere* to beat.] Punched; pierced with holes.

Per-tu'sion (-tū'zhŭn), *n.* A piercing or perforation.

Per'uke (pẽr'ŭk), *n.* [F. *perrugue*, It. *perrucca, parrucca*, fr. L. *pilus* hair.] A wig; a periwig.

Pe-rus'al (pē-rŭz'al), *n.* Act of perusing or reading.

Pe-ruse' (pē-rŭz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perused (-rŭzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perusing.] [Pref. *per-* + *use*.] To observe; hence, to read through; to read carefully.

Pe-rus'er (-rŭz'ẽr), *n.* One who peruses.

Per-vade' (pẽr-vād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pervaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pervading.] [L. *pervadere, pervasum; per* + *vadere* to go, to walk.] **1.** To pass or flow through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate. **2.** To extend or be diffused throughout.

Per-va'sion (-vā'zhŭn), *n.* Act of pervading.

Per-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to pervade, or having power to spread throughout; of a pervading quality.

Per-verse' (pẽr-vẽrs'), *a.* [L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, not right, p. p. of *pervertere*. See Pervert.] **1.** Turned aside; hence, specif., turned away from the right; willfully erring; wicked; perverted. **2.** Obstinate in the wrong; intractable; hence, wayward; contrary. — **Per-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **Per-verse'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Froward; untoward; wayward; stubborn; ungovernable; cross; petulant; vexatious. — One who is *froward* is capricious, and reluctant to obey. One who is *perverse* has a settled obstinacy of will, and likes or dislikes by the rule of contradiction to the will of others.

Per-ver'sion (pẽr-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* Act of perverting, or state of being perverted.

Per-ver'si-ty (pẽr-vẽr'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being perverse.

Per-ver'sive (pẽr-vẽr'sĭv), *a.* Tending to pervert.

Per-vert' (-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Perverted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Perverting.] [F. *pervertir*, L. *perverlere, perversum; per* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To divert. [*Obs.*] **2.** To turn from truth, rectitude, or propriety; to divert from a right use, end, or way; to lead astray; to corrupt; also, to misapply; to misinterpret designedly.

Per'vert (pẽr'vẽrt), *n.* One who has been perverted.

Per-vert'er (pẽr-vẽrt'ẽr), *n.* One who perverts.

Per-vert'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perverted.

Per'vi-ous (pẽr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pervius; per* + *via* a way.] Admitting passage; capable of being penetrated; permeable. — **Per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pes'age (pĕs'ăj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. *peser* to weigh.] A fee, or toll, paid for the weighing of merchandise.

‖ **Pe-se'ta** (pā-sā'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish silver coin, and money of account, equal to about nineteen cents.

Pes'ky (pĕs'kȳ), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Pestering; vexatious; troublesome. [*Colloq. & Low, U. S.*]

‖ **Pe'so** (pā'sō), *n.* [Sp.] A silver coin of Spain and Spanish America equal to from 75 cents to a dollar; also, a pound weight.

Pes'sa-ry (pĕs'sä-rȳ), *n.* [L. *pessarium*, Gr. πεσσός.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A device worn in the vagina, to keep the parts in place. (*b*) A vaginal suppository.

Pes'si-mism (pĕs'sĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst, superl. of *pejor* worse.] **1.** (*Metaph.*) The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature tends to the worst. **2.** A disposition to take the least hopeful view of things.

Pes'si-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One given to pessimism.

Pes'si-mist (pĕs'sĭ-mĭst), **Pes'si-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, pessimism.

Pest (pĕst), *n.* [L. *pestis.*] **1.** A fatal epidemic; pestilence; specif., the plague. **2.** One that is troublesome, noxious, mischievous, or destructive; nuisance.

Pes'ta-loz'zi-an (pĕs'tä-lŏz'zĭ-*an* *or* -lŏz'sĭ-*an*), *a.* Pert. to or designating a system of elementary education combining manual training with other instruction, — practiced by Jean Henri *Pestalozzi*, a Swiss teacher.

Pes'ter (pĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pestered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pestering.] [Abbrev. fr. *impester*, fr. OF. *empaistrier, empestrer*, to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass; pref. *em-*, *en-* (L. *in* in) + LL. *pastorium, pastoria*, a fetter for horses, fr. L. *pastorius* belonging to a herdsman, *pastor* herdsman.] To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with petty vexations.

Pes'ter-er, *n.* One who pesters.

Pes'ter-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of pestering, or state of being pestered.

Pest'house' (pĕst'hous'), *n.* A house or hospital for persons who are infected with any pestilential disease.

Pes-tif'er-ous (pĕs-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pestiferus, pestifer; pestis* pest + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; contagious. **2.** Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; vicious; hurtful; destructive. — **Pes-tif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Pes'ti-lence (pĕs'tĭ-lens), *n.* That which is pestilent; specif., the plague; hence, any virulent contagious or infectious epidemic disease. Also used fig.

Pes'ti-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *pestilens, -entis*, fr. *pestis* pest.] Pestilential; noxious; pernicious; mischievous. — **Pes'ti-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pes'ti-lent-ness**, *n.*

Pes'ti-len'tial (-lĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Having the nature or qualities of a pestilence; producing, or tending to produce, pestilence. **2.** Hence: Morally noxious or destroying; pernicious. — **Pes'ti-len'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Pes'tle (pĕs'l), *n.* [OF. *pestel*, LL. *pestellum*, L. *pistillum*, fr. *pisere, pinsere*, to crush.] **1.** An implement for pounding and breaking, or braying, substances in a mortar. **2.** The leg and leg bone of an animal, esp. of a pig.

Pes'tle (pĕs'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pestled (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pestling (-lĭng).] To pound, pulverize, bray, or mix with, or as with, a pestle.

Pet (pĕt), *n.* [Formerly *peat*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A cade lamb. **2.** Any person or animal especially cherished and indulged; a fondling; a darling; often, a favorite child. **3.** [Prob. alluding to the behavior of a spoiled child.] A slight fit of peevishness or fretfulness.

Pet, *a.* Petted; indulged; admired; cherished.

Pet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Petted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Petting.] To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

Pet'al (pĕt'al), *n.* [Gr. πέταλον leaf, plate of metal, fr. πέταλος broad, flat.] (*Bot.*) One of the leaves of the corolla, or the colored leaves of a flower.

Pet'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πεταλισμός, fr. πέταλον leaf.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A form of sentence (with olive leaves for ballots) among the ancient Syracusans, similar to *ostracism* in Athens.

Pet'al-oid (pĕt'al-oid), *a.* [*Petal* + *-oid.*] Like a petal.

Pet'al-ous (pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having petals; petaled.

Pe-tar' (pē-tär'), *n.* See PETARD. [*Obs.*]

Pe-tard' (pē-tärd'), *n.* [F. *pétard*, fr. *péter* to break wind, to explode, L. *pedere, peditum.*] (*Mil.*) A case containing powder to be exploded, esp. one formerly used for breaking down gates, barricades, etc.

Pe-tau'rist (-tą'rĭst), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. πεταυρίζειν to dance on a rope, fr. πέταυρον pole, stage for ropedancers.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of flying marsupials, including the flying mouse, and the phalangister.

Pe-tech'i-al (pē-tĕk'ĭ-*al or* pē-tē'kĭ-*al*), *a.* [From LL. *peteccia*; of uncertain origin.] (*Med.*) Characterized by, or pertaining to, certain small reddish or livid spots (*petechiæ*) appearing on the skin in malignant fevers.

Pe'ter (pē'tẽr), *v. i.* [Etym. uncertain.] To become exhausted; to run out; to fail. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Pe'ter-sham (-shăm), *n.* [Named after Lord *Petersham.*] A kind of rough, knotted woolen cloth.

Pet'i-o-lar (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lẽr), **Pet'i-o-la-ry** (-lā-rȳ), **Pet'i-o-late** (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lāt), **Pi-ti-o-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pert. to, or proceeding from, a petiole. Having a stalk or petiole.

Pet'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [F. *pétiole*, fr. L. *petiolus* little foot, fruit stalk.] (*Bot.*) The footstalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stem. [See *Illust.* of LEAF.] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A stalk or peduncle.

Pet'it (pĕt'ĭ; *F.* pe-tē'), *a.* [F. See PETTY.] Same as PETTY. [*Obs.*, except in legal language.]

Petit jury, a jury of twelve men, impaneled to try causes at the bar of a court. — Petit larceny, the stealing of goods of, or under, a certain specified small value.

Pe-ti'tion (pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *pétition*, L. *petitio*, fr. *petere, petitum*, to beg, seek.] **1.** A prayer; supplication; entreaty. **2.** A formal written request addressed to an official person, or to an organized body.

Pe-ti'tion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PETITIONED (-ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PETITIONING.] To make a prayer or request to; to ask from; to solicit; to entreat; esp., to make a formal written supplication or application to.

Pe-ti'tion, *v. i.* To make a petition or solicitation.

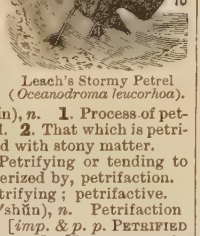
Pe-ti'tion-a-ry (-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Supplicatory; making a petition. **2.** Containing a petition.

Pe-ti'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who presents a petition.

Pe-tre'an (pē-trē'an), *a.* [L. *petraeus*, Gr. πετραῖος, fr. πέτρα a rock.] Of or pertaining to rock.

Pe'tre (pē'tẽr), *n.* Saltpeter.

Pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* [F. *pétrel*; a dim. of the name *Peter*, L. *Petrus*, Gr. πέτρος a stone (John i. 42); — probably so called in allusion to St. *Peter's* walking on the sea.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of long-winged sea birds.



Leach's Stormy Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*). 1/10

Pe-tres'cence (pē-trĕs'sens), *n.* Petrifaction.

Pe-tres'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *petra* rock, stone, Gr. πέτρα.] Petrifying; converting into stone.

Pet'ri-fac'tion (pĕt'rĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Process of petrifying, or state of being petrified. **2.** That which is petrified; popularly, a body incrusted with stony matter.

Pet'ri-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Petrifying or tending to petrify. **2.** Pert. to, or characterized by, petrifaction.

Pe-trif'ic (pē-trĭf'ĭk), *a.* Petrifying; petrifactive.

Pet'ri-fi-ca'tion (pĕt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Petrifaction

Pet'ri-fy (pĕt'rĭ-fi), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PETRIFIED (-fid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PETRIFYING.] [L. *petra* rock, Gr. πέτρα (akin to πέτρος a stone) + *-fy.*] **1.** To convert or turn into stone or stony substance. **2.** To make or become callous or obdurate; to stupefy; to paralyze.

Pet'ro- (pĕt'rō-). A combining form from Gr. πέτρα, a *rock*, πέτρος, a *stone*; as, *petrology*, *petroglyphic.*

Pe-trog'ly-phy (pē-trŏg'lĭ-fȳ), *n.* [*Petro-* + Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] Art or operation of engraving on stone.

Pe-trog'ra-phy (pē-trŏg'rą-fȳ), *n.* [*Petro-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** Art of writing on stone. **2.** The scientific study and description of rocks.

Pet'ro-la'tum (pĕt'rō-lā'tŭm), *n.* (*Chem. & Pharm.*) A semisolid, unctuous substance (similar to vaseline), without taste or odor, derived from petroleum.

Pe-tro'le-um (pē-trō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *petra* a rock + *oleum* oil.] Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil. It is refined by distillation, and the products include kerosene, benzine, gasoline, paraffin, etc.

‖ **Pé'tro'leur'** (pā'trō'lẽr'), *n. m.* [F.] An incendiary who uses petroleum.

Pet'ro-log'ic (pĕt'rō-lŏj'ĭk), **Pet'ro-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to petrology. [trology.]

Pe-trol'o-gist (pē-trŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in petrology.

Pe-trol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [*Petro-* + *-logy.*] Same as LITHOLOGY.

Pet'ro-nel (pĕt'rō-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *petrinal*, fr. *petrine* breast; — so called because placed against the breast to fire.] A sort of portable firearm of the 15th century.

Pe-tro'sal (pē-trō'sal), *a.* [See PETROUS.] (*Anat.*) Hard; stony; petrous; as, the *petrosal* part of the temporal bone of man.

Pe'trous (pē'trŭs), *a.* [L. *petrosus*, fr. *petra* a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony; rocky.

Pet'ti-coat (pĕt'tĭ-kōt), *n.* [*Petty* + *coat.*] A loose undergarment hanging from the waist, worn by women.

Pet'ti-fog (-fŏg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PETTIFOGGED (-fŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PETTIFOGGING.] [*Petty* + *fog* to pettifog.] To do a petty or tricky law business.

Pet'ti-fog, *v. t.* To argue trickily. [*Colloq.*]

Pet'ti-fog'ger (-fŏg'gẽr), *n.* A lawyer whose practice is petty, or mean and tricky. [fogger.

Pet'ti-fog'ger-y (-ȳ), *n.* Practice or arts of a pettifog-

Pet'ti-ly, *adv.* In a petty manner; frivolously.

Pet'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being petty.

Pet'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* [From PET.] Fretful; peevish; moody. — **Pet'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Pet'tish-ness**, *n.*

Pet'ti-toes (-tĭ-tōz), *n. pl.* [*Petty* + *toes.*] The toes or feet of a pig, — often used as food.

‖ **Pet'to** (pĕt'tō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pectus.*] The breast. In petto, in the breast; hence, in secrecy; in reserve.

Pet'ty (-tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* PETTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* PETTIEST.] [OE. *petit*, F. *petit*; prob. of Celtic origin, and akin to E. *piece.*] Little; trifling; inconsiderable; also, inferior; subordinate.

Petty officer, a subofficer in the navy, corresponding to a noncommissioned officer in the army.

Syn. — Diminutive; trivial; unimportant; frivolous.

Pet'ty-chaps (pĕt'tȳ-chŏps), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small European singing birds, including the willow warbler and the golden warbler.

Pet'ty-whin (-hwĭn), *n.* [*Petty* + *whin.*] (*Bot.*) A prickly, leguminous plant of Europe (*Genista Anglica*).

Pet'u-lance (pĕt'ū-lans; 135), **Pet'u-lan-cy** (pĕt'ū-lan-sȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being petulant.

Pet'u-lant (-lant), *a.* [L. *petulans, -antis*, prop., making slight attacks upon, from a lost dim. of *petere* to fall upon, to attack.] **1.** Pert; insolent. [*Obs.*] **2.** Capriciously fretful; characterized by ill-natured freakishness; irritable. — **Pet'u-lant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Ill-humored; peevish; cross; querulous. — *Peevish* implies the permanence of a sour, fretful temper; *petulant* implies temporary or capricious irritation.

Pe-tu'ni-a (pē-tū'nĭ-ą), *n.* [NL., fr. Braz. *petun* tobacco.] (*Bot.*) A genus of solanaceous herbs with funnel-form or salver-shaped corollas.

Pew (pū), *n.* [OE. *pewe*, OF. *puie* parapet, balcony, fr. L. *podium* a height, a balcony in the circus, Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot; — hence the Latin sense of a raised place (orig. as a rest or support for the foot).] **1.** One of the compartments in a church which are separated by low partitions, and have long seats. **2.** Any similar structure, as a money lender's stall. [*Obs.*]

Pe'wee (pē'wē), *n.* [So called from its note.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A common American tyrant flycatcher. **2.** The woodcock. [*Local, U. S.*]

Pe'wet (pē'wĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as PEWIT.

Pe'wit (pē'wĭt), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The lapwing. (*b*) The European blackheaded, or laughing, gull. (*c*) The tyrant flycatcher; pewee.

Pew'ter (pū'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *peutre, peautre, piautre*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A tough, but easily fusible, alloy, originally consisting of tin with a little lead, but afterwards modified by the addition of copper, antimony, or bismuth. **2.** Utensils or vessels made of pewter.

Pew'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* A worker in pewter.

‖ **Pfen'nig** (pfĕn'nĭg), *n.*; *pl.* PFENNIGS (-nĭgz), G. PFENNIGE (-nĭg-ĕ). [G. See PENNY.] A small copper coin of Germany of which 100 are worth a mark.

Pha'coid (fā'koid), *a.* [Gr. φακός a lentil + *-oid.*] Resembling a lentil; lenticular.

‖ **Phæ'no-ga'mi-a** (fē'nō-gā'mĭ-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. φαίνειν to show + γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) The class of flowering plants including all which have true flowers with distinct floral organs, and bear true seeds.

Phæ'no-ga'mi-an (-gā'mĭ-ăn), **Phæ'no-gam'ic** (-găm'ĭk), *a.* Same as PHÆNOGAMOUS.

Phæ-nog'a-mous (fē-nŏg'ą-mŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having true flowers with distinct floral organs; flowering.

Pha'ë-ton (fā'ē-tŏn), *n.* [F. *phaéton* a kind of carriage, fr. *Phaéthon* Phaëthon, son of Helios (Phœbus), whose chariot he obtained permission to drive.] A four-wheeled carriage (with or without a top), open, or having no side pieces, in front of the seat.

Phag'e-de'na (făj'ē-dē'nă), *n.* [Gr. *φαγέδαινα*, fr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (*Med.*) Spreading, obstinate ulceration. — **Phag'e-den'ic** (-dĕn'ĭk), **Phag'e-den'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **-pha-gous** (-fā-gŭs). [Gr. *φαγειν* to eat.] Eating; consuming.

Pha-lan'ger (fā-lăn'jĕr), *n.* [See PHALANX.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species and genera of arboreal marsupials.

Squirrel Phalanger. 1/5

‖ **Pha-lan'ges** (-jēz), *n., pl.* of PHALANX.

Phal'an-ste'ri-an (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to phalansterism. — *n.* One who favors phalansterism.

Pha-lan'ster-ism (fā-lăn'stĕr-Iz'm), **Phal'an-ste'ri-an-ism** (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-an-Iz'm), *n.* A system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier.

Phal'an-ster-y (făl'ăn-stĕr-ў), *n.* [F. *phalanstère*, fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ* a phalanx + *στερεός* firm, solid.] **1.** An association or community organized on the plan of Fourier. See FOURIERISM. **2.** The dwelling house of a Fourierite community.

Pha'lanx (fā'lăŋks *or* făl'ăŋks), *n.; pl.* E. PHALANXES (-ĕz), L. PHALANGES (fā-lăn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ*.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A body of heavy-armed infantry formed in ranks and files close and deep. **2.** Any body of men formed in close array, or any firm combination of people. **3.** A phalanstery. **4.** (*Anat.*) One of the digital bones of the hand or foot, beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. [See *Illust.* of SKELETON.] **5.** [*pl.* PHALANGES.] (*Bot.*) A group or bundle of stamens.

Phal'a-rope (făl'ă-rōp), *n.* [Gr. *φαλαρός* having a patch of white + *πούς, ποδός*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Any species of several genera of small wading birds (the *Grallæ*), having lobate toes. [phallism.

Phal'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the phallus or

Phal'lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* The worship of the generative principle in nature, symbolized by the phallus.

Phal'lus (făl'lŭs), *n.; pl.* PHALLI (-lī). [L. (in sense 1), fr. Gr. *φαλλός*.] **1.** The emblem of the generative power in nature. **2.** (*Anat.*) The penis or clitoris.

Phan'er-ite (făn'ĕr-it), *a.* [Gr. *φανερός* visible, from *φαίνειν* to bring to light.] Evident; visible.

Phan'e-ro-ga'mi-a (făn'ē-rō-gā'mĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φανερός* visible + *γάμος* marriage.] Same as PHÆNOGAMIA.

Phan'er-o-gam'ic (-ĕr-ō-găm'ĭk), **Phan'er-og'a-mous** (-ŏg'ă-mŭs), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as PHÆNOGAMOUS.

Phan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* [L. *phantasma*. See PHANTOM.] **1.** An image formed by the mind, and supposed to be real or material; sometimes, an optical illusion; a phantom. **2.** A mental image or representation of a real object; a fancy; a notion.

Phan-tas'ma-go'ri-a (făn-tăz'mă-gō'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φάντασμα* phantasm + *ἀγορά* assembly.] **1.** An optical effect of moving or merging figures produced by a magic lantern. **2.** Apparatus by which such an effect is produced. **3.** Fig.: Medley of figures; illusive images.

Phan-tas'ma-go'ri-al (-al), **Phan-tas'ma-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, phantasmagoria.

Phan-tas'ma-go-ry (-gō-rў), *n.* See PHANTASMAGORIA.

Phan-tas'mal (-mal), *a.* Phantasmagorial.

Phan-tas'tic (făn-tăs'tĭk), **Phan-tas'tic-al** (-tăs'tĭ-kal), *a.* Fantastic.

Phan'ta-sy (făn'tă-sў), *n.* See FANTASY, and FANCY.

Phan'tom (făn'tŭm), *n.* [OF. *fantosme*, fr. L. *phantasma*, Gr. *φάντασμα*, fr. *φαίνειν* to show.] That which has only an apparent existence; apparition; specter; phantasm; sprite; any airy spirit; ideal image.

Phar'i-sa'ic (făr'ĭ-sā'ĭk), **Phar'i-sa'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, the Pharisees. **2.** Hence: Addicted to forms and ceremonies; ceremonial; formal; hence, hypocritical; self-righteous. — **Phar'i-sa'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Phar'i-sa'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Phar'i-sa-ism (făr'ĭ-sā-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect. **2.** Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety; hypocritical self-righteousness.

Phar'i-see (făr'ĭ-sē), *n.* [Deriv. of Heb. *pārash* to separate.] One of a party among the Jews, noted for a strict observance of rites, ceremonies, and traditions.

Phar'ma-ceu'tic (făr'mă-sū'tĭk), **Phar'ma-ceu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* [L. *pharmaceuticus*, Gr. *φαρμακευτικός*, fr. *φαρμακεύειν*.] Of or pert. to the knowledge or art of pharmacy. — **Phar'ma-ceu'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Phar'ma-ceu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Pharmacy.

Phar'ma-ceu'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy.

Phar'ma-cist (făr'mă-sĭst), *n.* A pharmaceutist.

Phar'ma-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* drug + *-logy*.] Knowledge of, or art of preparing, medicines.

Phar'ma-co-pœ'ia (-kō-pē'yă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φαρμακοποΐα* the preparation of medicines: *φάρμακον* medicine + *ποιεῖν* to make.] A book or treatise describing the drugs, preparations, etc., used in medicine.

Phar'ma-cy (-sў), *n.* [OF. *farmacie, pharmacie*, Gr. *φαρμακεία*, fr. *φαρμακεύειν* to administer medicines, fr. *φάρμακον* medicine.] **1.** Art or practice of preparing drugs; art or science of compounding and dispensing medicines. **2.** Drug store; apothecary's shop.

Pha'ros (fā'rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φάρος*, fr. Φάρος an island in the Bay of Alexandria, where king Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] A lighthouse or beacon for the guidance of seamen.

Phar'yn-ge'al (făr'ĭn-jē'al *or* fă-rĭn'jē-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pharynx. — *n.* (*Anat.*) A pharyngeal bone or cartilage.

‖ **Phar'yn-gi'tis** (făr'ĭn-ji'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PHARYNX, and -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pharynx.

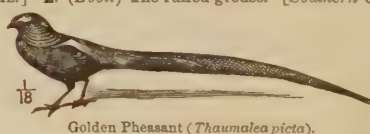
Phar'yn-got'o-my (-ĭn-gŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [*Pharynx* + *-tomy*.] (*Surg.*) (*a*) Operation of making an incision into the pharynx. (*b*) Scarification or incision of the tonsils.

Phar'ynx (făr'ĭnks), *n.; pl.* PHARYNGES (fă-rĭn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *φάρυγξ, -υγγος*.] (*Anat.*) The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus.

Phase (fāz), *n.; pl.* PHASES (-ĕz). [Gr. *φάσις*, fr. *φαίνειν* to make to appear.] **1.** That which is exhibited to the eye; visible appearance. **2.** Any appearance or aspect of an object of mental apprehension. **3.** (*Astron.*) A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes in quantity of illumination or form of enlightened disk. **4.** (*Physics*) Any one point or portion in a recurring series of changes.

Pha'sel (fā'zĕl), *n.* [L. *phaselus, phaseolus*, Gr. *φάσηλος, φασίολος*.] The French bean, or kidney bean.

Pheas'ant (fĕz'ant), *n.* [OF. *faisant, faisan*, L. *phasianus*, Gr. *φασιανός* (sc. *ὄρνις*) the Phasian bird, pheasant, fr. Φᾶσις a river in Colchis or Pontus.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large gallinaceous birds originally Asiatic. [See *Illust.* under RASORIAL.] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The ruffed grouse. [*Southern U. S.*]



Golden Pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*). 1/18

Phe'be (fē'bē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PHŒBE.

Phen'a-kis'to-scope (fĕn'ă-kĭs'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φενακιστής* a deceiver + *-scope*.] A revolving disk on which figures drawn in different attitudes are seen successively, so as to appear like a moving object.

Phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.; pl.* PHENIXES (-ĕz). [L. *phœnix*, Gr. *φοῖνιξ*.] (*Gr. Myth.*) A bird fabled to exist single, to be consumed by fire by its own act, and to rise again from its ashes. Hence, an emblem of immortality.

‖ **Phen'o-ga'mi-a** (fĕn'ŏ-gā'mĭ-ă *or* fē'nŏ-), *n. pl.*, **Phe-nog'a-mous** (fē-nŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.*, etc. Same as PHÆNOGAMIA, PHÆNOGAMOUS, etc.

Phe'nol (fē'nŏl), *n.* [Gr. *φαίνειν* to show + alcohol.] (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance, produced by the destructive distillation of many organic bodies; carbolic acid. It is of the type of alcohols, but has acid properties.

Phe-nom'e-nal (fē-nŏm'ē-nal), *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, a phenomenon; hence, extraordinary. — **Phe-nom'e-nal-ly**, *adv.*

Phe-nom'e-non (-nŏn), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nă). [L. *phænomenon*, Gr. *φαινόμενον*, fr. *φαίνεσθαι* to appear, *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** An appearance; anything visible; whatever, in matter or spirit, is apprehended by observation. **2.** That which is extraordinary or remarkable.

Phe'nyl (fē'nĭl), *n.* [Gr. *φαίνειν* to bring to light + *-yl*. So called because it is a by-product of illuminating gas.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon radical which is the basis of an immense number of aromatic derivatives.

Phi'al (fī'al), *n.* [F. *fiole*, L. *phiala* a shallow cup

or bowl, Gr. *φιάλη*. Cf. VIAL.] A glass vessel or bottle, esp. a small bottle for medicines; vial. [phial.]

Phi'al (fī'ăl), *v. t.* To put or keep in, or as if in, a

Phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dẽr), *v. i.* [Gr. *φίλανδρος* fond of men; *φίλος* loving + *ἀνήρ* man.] To make love to women.

Phil'an-throp'ic (fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pert. to,

Phil'an-throp'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or characterized by, philanthropy. — **Phil'an-throp'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Phi-lan'thro-pist (fĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* [Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος*; *φίλος* loving + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] One who practices philanthropy.

Phi-lan'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* Love to mankind; universal good will; desire and readiness to do good to all men.

Phi-lat'e-ly (-lăt'ē-lĭ), *n.* [*Philo-* + Gr. *ἀτέλεια* exemption from tax.] The collection of postage stamps of various issues.

Phil'har-mon'ic (fĭl'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Philo-* + Gr. *ἁρμονία* harmony.] Loving harmony or music.

Phil-hel'len-ism (-hĕl'lĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* Love of Greece.

Phil-hel'len-ist, *n.* [*Philo-* + Gr. Ἕλλην Greek.] A friend of Greece; supporter of the cause of the Greeks.

Phi-lip'pic (fĭ-lĭp'pĭk), *n.* Any one of the orations of Demosthenes, denouncing Philip, king of Macedon; any discourse or declamation acrimoniously invective.

Phi-lis'tine (fĭ-lĭs'tĭn), *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of ancient Philistia, of southern Palestine. **2.** A person deficient in liberal culture and refinement; one whose scope is limited to selfish and material interests.

Phi-lis'tin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Condition, character, aims, or habits of the Philistines. See PHILISTINE, 2.

Philo-. A combining form from Gr. *φίλος*, *loving*, *fond of*, *attached to*; as, *philosophy*, *philotechnic*.

Phi-lol'o-ger (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A philologist.

Phil'o-log'ic-al (fĭl'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), } *a.* Of or pertain-

Phil'o-log'ic (fĭl'ō-lŏj'ĭk), } ing to philology. — **Phil'o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [ogy.]

Phi-lol'o-gist (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in philol-

Phi-lol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To study, or make critical comments on, language.

Phi-lol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [L. *philologia* love of learning, interpretation, philology, Gr. *φιλολογία*, fr. *φιλόλογος*, orig., fond of talking; *φίλος* loving + *λόγος* speech, discourse.] **1.** Criticism; grammatical learning. [*R.*] **2.** The study of language, esp. as a science.

Phil'o-math (fĭl'ō-măth), *n.* [Gr. *φιλομαθής*; *φίλος* loving + *μάθη* learning.] A lover of learning; a scholar.

Phi-lom'a-thy (fĭ-lŏm'ă-thў), *n.* Love of learning.

Phil'o-mel (fĭl'ō-mĕl), *n.* Nightingale. Same as PHILOMELA, 1. [*Poetic*]

Phil'o-me'la (-mē'lá), *n.* [L. *philomela*, Gr. *φιλομήλα*, according to legend fr. Φιλομήλα Philomela, a girl who was changed into a nightingale.] **1.** The nightingale. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds including the nightingales.

Phil'o-pe'na (-pē'nà), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. G. *vierliebchen*, LG. *vierliebken*, or D. *veerliebken*, a philopena, lit., much loved.] A present or gift made as a forfeit in a social game variously played; also, the game itself.

Phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness (-prō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv-nĕs), *n.* [*Philo-* + L. *progenies* offspring.] (*Phren.*) The love of offspring.

Phi-los'o-pher (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fẽr), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *φιλόσοφος*; *φίλος* loving + *σοφός* wise.] One versed in or devoted to, or acting according to the rules of, philosophy.

Philosopher's stone, an imaginary stone which the alchemists formerly sought as the instrument of converting the baser metals into gold.

Phil'o-soph'ic (fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to

Phil'o-soph'ic-al (-sŏf'ĭ-kal), } philosophy; versed in, or imbued with, the principles of philosophy; hence, rational; wise; temperate; calm; cool. — **Phil'o-soph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [ophy; sophistry.]

Phi-los'o-phism (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* Spurious philos-

Phi-los'o-phist (-fĭst), *n.* A pretender in philosophy.

Phi-los'o-phize (-fīz), *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to investigate and account for phenomena.

Phi-los'o-phy (-fў), *n.* **1.** Lit., the love of, inducing the search after, wisdom; in actual usage, the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. **2.** A particular philosophical system or theory. **3.** Practical wisdom; calmness of temper and judgment; equanimity; fortitude; stoicism. **4.** Reasoning; argumentation.

Phil'o-tech'nic (fĭl'ō-tĕk'nĭk), } *a.* [*Philo-* + Gr.

Phil'o-tech'nic-al (-nĭ-kal), } *τέχνη* an art.] Fond of the arts. [*R.*]

Phil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *φίλτρον*, fr. *φιλεῖν* to love, *φίλος* loving.] A love potion or charm.

Phil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHILTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHILTERING.] **1.** To impregnate or mix with a love potion. **2.** To charm to love or sexual desire.

Phiz (fĭz), *n.* A contr. of PHYSIOGNOMY. [*Colloq.*]

Phle-bot'o-mist (flē-bŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* (*Med.*) One who practices phlebotomy. [vein. [*R.*]

Phle-bot'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* To bleed by opening a

Phle-bot'o-my (-mў), *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, vein + *-tomy*.] (*Med.*) Bloodletting by opening a vein.

Phlegm (flĕm), *n.* [F. *phlegme*, L. *phlegma*, fr. Gr. *φλέγμα* a flame, inflammation, phlegm, fr. *φλέγειν* to burn.] **1.** One of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Viscid mucus secreted in abnormal quantity in the respiratory and digestive passages. **3.** Sluggishness of temperament; dullness; want of interest; indifference; coldness.

Phleg-mat'ic (flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Abounding in phlegm. **2.** Generating or causing phlegm. **3.** Not easily excited; cold; dull; sluggish; heavy.

Phleg-mat'ic-al (flĕg-măt'ĭ-kal), *n.* Phlegmatic.

Phleg-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner.

Phleg'mon (flĕg'mŏn), *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμονή*, fr. *φλέγειν* to burn.] (*Med.*) Purulent inflammation of the areolar tissue. — **Phleg'mon-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Phleme (flēm), *n.* (*Surg. & Far.*) See FLEAM.

Phlo-gis'tic (flō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Old Chem.*) Of or pertaining to phlogiston. **2.** (*Med.*) Inflammatory.

Phlo-gis'ton (flō-jĭs'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φλογιστός* burnt, deriv. of *φλόξ*, *φλογός*, flame.] (*Old Chem.*) The hypothetical principle of fire, or inflammability.

Phlox (flŏks), *n.* [L., a kind of flower, fr. Gr. *φλόξ* flame, fr. *φλέγειν* to burn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American herbs, having showy red, white, or purple flowers.

Phœ'be (fē'bē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The tyrant flycatcher.

Phœ'bus (-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοῖβος, fr. *φοῖβος* pure, bright.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) Apollo. **2.** The sun.

‖ **Phœ'nix** (fē'nĭks), *n.* [L.] Same as PHENIX.

Pho-na'tion (fō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Gr. *φωνή* the voice.] Act or process by which sounds are articulated.

Pho-nau'to-graph (fō-ną'tō-grăf), *n.* [*Phono-* + Gr. *αὐτός* self + *-graph*.] (*Physics*) An instrument which is caused by sounds to produce a visible trace or record.

Pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φωνητικός*, fr. *φωνή* a sound, tone; akin to Gr. *φάναι* to speak.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice, or its use. **2.** Representing sounds. — **Pho-net'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Phonetic spelling, spelling in phonetic characters, each representing one sound only.

Pho-net'ics (fō-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* **1.** Doctrine or science of sounds, esp. those of the human voice; phonology. **2.** The art of representing vocal sounds by characters.

Pho'ne-tist (fō'nē-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in phonetics. **2.** One who advocates a phonetic spelling.

Phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sound; of the nature of sound; acoustic.

Phon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Phonetics.

Pho'no- (fō'nō-). A combining form from Gr. *φωνή*, *sound*, *tone*; as, *phonograph*, *phonology*.

Pho'no-gram (fō'nō-grăm), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-gram*.] **1.** A letter or character used to represent a particular sound. **2.** A record of sounds made by a phonograph.

Pho'no-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-graph*.] **1.** A character used to represent a sound, esp. in phonography. **2.** (*Physics*) An instrument for the mechanical registration and reproduction of audible sounds.

Pho-nog'ra-pher (fō-nŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* One versed in phonography; one skilled in the use of the phonograph.

Pho'no-graph'ic (fō'nō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertain-

Pho'no-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-kal), } ing to phonography, or the phonograph. — **Pho'no-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pho-nog'ra-phist (fō-nŏg'rà-fĭst), *n.* Phonographer.

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-fў), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-graphy*.] **1.** A description of the laws of the human voice, or of the sounds of speech. **2.** A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing. **3.** Art of constructing, or using, the phonograph.

Pho-nol'o-ger (fō-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A phonologist.

Pho'no-log'ic (fō'nō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to

Pho'no-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), } phonology. [nology.

Pho-nol'o-gist (fō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in pho-

Pho-nol'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-logy*.] Phonetics.

Pho'no-scope (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-scope*.] (*Physics*) (*a*) An instrument for observing or exhibiting the motions or properties of sounding bodies. (*b*) An instrument for producing luminous figures by the vibrations of sounding bodies.

Pho'no-type (-tīp), *n.* [*Phono-* + *type*.] A type or character used in phonotypy.

Pho'no-typ'ic (fō'nō-tĭp'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to a pho-
Pho'no-typ'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } notype or phonotypy.
Pho-not'y-pist (fō-nŏt'ĭ-pĭst *or* fō'nō-tī'pĭst), *n.* One versed in phonotypy.

Pho-not'y-py (fō-nŏt'ĭ-pȳ *or* fō'nō-tī'pȳ), *n.* A method of phonetic printing using a separate character for each elementary sound.

-phore. A combining form, or suffix (from Gr. *φέρειν* to bear) signifying *bearing, producing.*

Phos'phate (fŏs'fāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of phosphoric acid. [ous acid.

Phos'phite (fŏs'fīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of phosphor-

Phos'phor (fŏs'fŏr), *n.* [See PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** Phosphorus. [*Obs.*] **2.** The planet Venus, as the morning star; Lucifer. [*Poetic*]

Phos'phor-ate (-āt), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To impregnate, or combine, with phosphorus or its compounds.

Phos'phor-bronze' (-brŏnz' *or* -brōnz'), *n.* [*Phosphor* + *bronze.*] (*Metal.*) A hard, strong variety of bronze obtained by melting copper with tin phosphide.

Phos'phor-esce' (fŏs'fŏr-ĕs'), *v. i.* To be phosphorescent.

Phos'phor-es'cence (-ĕs'sens), *n.* **1.** Quality, state, or act of being phosphorescent. **2.** A phosphoric light.

Phos'phor-es'cent (-sent), *a.* Shining with a phosphoric light; luminous without sensible heat.

Phos-phor'ic (fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to phosphorus; resembling, or containing, phosphorus, esp. in a valence higher than in other compounds. See -IC. **2.** Phosphorescent.

Phos-phor'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Old Chem.*) Phosphoric.

Phos'phor-ous (fŏs'fŏr-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to phosphorus; resembling or containing phosphorus, esp. in a lower valence. See -OUS.

Phos'phor-us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* PHOSPHORI (-ī). [L., the morning star, Gr. *φωσφόρος*, lit., light bringer; *φῶς* light + *φέρειν* to bring.] **1.** The morning star; Phosphor. **2.** (*Chem.*) A poisonous, nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group, obtained as a white, or yellowish, translucent waxy substance. It is very active chemically, and unites with oxygen even at ordinary temperatures, giving a faint glow, — whence its name. **3.** (*Chem.*) Hence, any substance which like phosphorus shines in the dark.

Pho'to (fō'tō), *n.; pl.* PHOTOS (-tōz). A contraction of PHOTOGRAPH. [*Colloq.*]

Pho'to- (fō'tō-). A combining form from Gr. *φῶς, φωτός, light;* as *photography, phototype, photometer.*

Pho'to-e-lec'tric (phō'tō-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*Photo-* + *electric.*] Acting by the operation of electric light.

Pho'to-e-lec'tro-type (-ē-lĕk'trō-tīp), *n.* (*Print.*) An electrotype plate formed in a mold made by photographing on prepared gelatin, etc.

Pho'to-en-grav'ing (-ĕn-grāv'ĭng), *n.* [*Photo-* + *engraving.*] The process of obtaining from the photographic image an etched or engraved plate for printing; also, a picture printed from the plate.

Pho'to-graph (fō'tō-gráf), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-graph.*] A picture or likeness obtained by photography.

Pho'to-graph, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHOTOGRAPHED (-gráft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHOTOGRAPHING (-gráf'ĭng).] To take a picture or likeness of by means of photography.

Pho'to-graph, *v. i.* To make photographs. [graphs.

Pho-tog'ra-pher (fō-tŏg'rá-fẽr), *n.* One who photo-

Pho'to-graph'ic (fō'tō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Pho'to-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to photography; obtained by photography.

Pho-tog'ra-phy (fō-tŏg'rá-fȳ), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** The science which relates to the action of light on sensitive bodies in the production of pictures, the fixation of images, and the like. **2.** The art or process of producing pictures by this action of light. [graving.

Pho'to-grav'ure (fō'tō-grāv'ûr), *n.* [F.] Photo-en-

Pho'to-he'li-o-graph (-hē'lĭ-ō-gráf), *n.* [*Photo-* + *heliograph.*] (*Physics*) A modified kind of telescope adapted to taking photographs of the sun.

Pho'to-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ō-gráf), *n.* [*Photo-* + *lithograph.*] A lithographic picture or copy from a stone prepared by the aid of photography. [ography.

Pho'to-lith'o-graph, *v. t.* To produce by photolith-

Pho'to-li-thog'ra-phy (-lĭ-thŏg'rá-fȳ), *n.* The art or process of producing photolithographs.

Pho-tol'o-gy (fō-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-logy.*] The doctrine or science of light; optics.

Pho-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

Pho-tom'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light.

Pho'to-mi'cro-graph (fō'tō-mī'krō-gráf), *n.* [*Photo-* + *micro-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An enlarged photograph of a microscopic object. **2.** A microscopically small photograph of an object.

Pho'to-phone (fō'tō-fōn), *n.* [*Photo-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] (*Physics*) An apparatus for the production of sound by the action of rays of light.

Pho'to-scope (fō'tō-skōp), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) Anything employed for the observation of light.

Pho'to-sculp'ture (fō'tō-skŭlp'tûr; 135), *n.* [*Photo-* + *sculpture.*] A process in which, by means of a number of photographs simultaneously taken from different points of view, rough models of a figure may be made.

Pho'to-sphere (fō'tō-sfēr), *n.* [*Photo-* + *sphere.*] A sphere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun. — **Pho'to-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.*

Pho'to-type (fō'tō-tīp), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-type.*] A plate or block with a printing surface obtained from a photograph; also, the process by which it is obtained.

Pho'to-typ'ic (fō'tō-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a phototype or phototypy. [of producing phototypes.

Pho-tot'y-py (fō-tŏt'ĭ-pȳ *or* fō'tō-tī'pȳ), *n.* Process

Phrase (frāz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *phrasis* diction, phraseology, Gr. *φράσις*, fr. *φράζειν* to speak.] **1.** A brief expression, usually two or more words forming an expression by themselves, or being a portion of a sentence. **2.** A short, pithy expression, esp. one often employed; an idiom. **3.** A mode of speech; diction; expression. **4.** (*Mus.*) A short clause or portion of a period.

Phrase, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHRASED (frāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHRASING.] To put in the form of a phrase; to express in words, or in peculiar words; to call; to style.

Phra'se-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Phra'se-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } phraseology.

Phra'se-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *φράσις, φράσεως*, phrase + *-logy.*] **1.** Manner of expression; peculiarity of diction; style. **2.** A phrase book. [*R.*]

Syn. — Diction; style. See DICTION.

Phra'try (frā'trȳ), *n.* [Gr. *φράτρα, φρατρία.*] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A subdivision of a phyle, or tribe, in Athens.

Phre-at'ic (frē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Fr. Gr. *φρέαρ, -ατος*, well.] (*Geol.*) Subterranean; — applied to sources of wells.

Phre-net'ic (-nĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *phreneticus*, fr. Gr.
Phre-net'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *φρενητικός*, fr. *φρήν.* See FRENZY.] Relating to phrenitis; suffering from frenzy; delirious; mad; frantic. — *n.* One who is phrenetic.

Phren'ic (frĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φρήν* midriff, heart, mind. See FRENZY.] (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to the diaphragm.

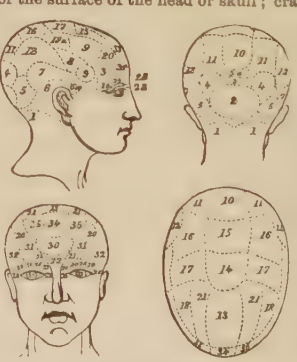
‖ **Phre-ni'tis** (frē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φρενῖτις*, fr. *φρήν, φρενός.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium. [logical.

Phren'o-log'ic (frĕn'ō-lŏj'ĭk *or* frē'nō-), *a.* Phreno-

Phren'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to phrenology. — **Phren'o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [phrenology.

Phre-nol'o-gist (frē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in

Phre-nol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *φρήν, φρενός*, the mind + *-logy.*] **1.** The science of the special functions of the several parts of the brain, or of the supposed connection between the various faculties of the mind and particular organs in the brain. **2.** In popular usage, the study based upon the hypothesis that the mental faculties, and traits of character, are shown by the conformation of the surface of the head or skull; craniology.



A Chart of Phrenology.

1 Amativeness; 2 Philoprogenitiveness; 3 Concentrativeness; 3a Inhabitiveness; 4 Adhesiveness; 5 Combativeness; 6 Destructiveness; 6a Alimentiveness; 7 Secretiveness; 8 Acquisitiveness; 9 Constructiveness; 10 Self-esteem; 11 Love of Approbation; 12 Cautiousness; 13 Benevolence; 14 Veneration; 15 Firmness; 16 Conscientiousness; 17 Hope; 18 Wonder; 19 Ideality; 19a (Not determined); 20 Wit; 21 Imitation; 22 Individuality; 23 Form; 24 Size; 25 Weight; 26 Coloring; 27 Locality; 28 Number; 29 Order; 30 Eventuality; 31 Time; 32 Tune; 33 Language; 34 Comparison; 35 Causality. [Some raise the number of organs to forty-three.]

Phren'sy (frĕn'zĭ), *n.* Same as FRENZY.

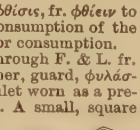
Phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk), *n.* Same as PHTHISIS.

Phthis'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to phthisis; affected with phthisis; wasting; consumptive.

Phthis'ick-y (-ĭk-ĭ), *a.* Having phthisis, or a symptom of it, as difficulty in breathing.

Phthi'sis (thī'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φθίσις*, fr. *φθίειν* to waste away.] (*Med.*) A wasting or consumption of the tissues; usually, pulmonary phthisis, or consumption.

Phy-lac'ter-y (fĭ-lăk'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, fr. *φυλακτήρ* a watcher, guard, *φυλάσσειν* to guard.] **1.** Any charm or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease. **2.** A small, square box, made either of parchment or of black calfskin, containing slips of parchment or vellum on which are written the scriptural passages Exodus xiii. 2-10, 11-17, Deut. vi. 4-9, 13-22. They are worn by Jews on the head and left arm, on week-day mornings, during the time of prayer. **3.** Among the primitive Christians, a case for the relics of the dead.



Phylacteries.

Phy'le (fī'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *φυλή*.] A local division of the people in ancient Athens; clan; tribe.

Phyl'lo- (fĭl'lō-). A combining form from Gr. *φύλλον*, *a leaf*; as, *phyllo*pod, *phyllo*taxy. [a leaf.

Phyl'loid (-loid), *a.* [*Phyllo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling

Phyl-loph'a-gous (fĭl-lŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* [*Phyllo-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Subsisting on leaves; leaf-eating.

Phyl-loph'o-rous (-ō-rŭs), *a.* [*Phyllo-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Bot.*) Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

Phyl'lo-pod (fĭl'lō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of an order (*Phyllopoda*) of Entomostracans having flattened or leaflike legs.

Phyl'lo-tax'y (-tăks'ĭ), } *n.* [*Phyllo-* + Gr. *τάξις*
Phyl'lo-tax'is (-tăks'ĭs), } order.] (*Bot.*) The order, or science of the order, of leaves on the stem.

Phyl'lox-e'ra (fĭl'lŏks-ē'rà), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + *ξηρός* dry.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A small hemipterous insect allied to the aphids, very destructive of grapevines. **2.** The disease of the vine caused by this insect.

Phy'lo-gen'e-sis (fī'lō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), } *n.* [Gr. *φῦλον*
Phy-log'e-ny (fī-lŏj'ē-nĭ), } tribe + root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] The history of genealogical development; the race history of an animal or vegetable type. — **Phy'lo-ge-net'ic** (fī'lō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Phy-se'ter (fī-sē'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φυσητήρ*, fr. *φυσᾶν* to blow.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The genus that includes the sperm whale. **2.** A filtering machine operated by air pressure.

Phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *φυσική*, fr. *φυσικός* natural, fr. *φύσις* nature, fr. *φύειν* to produce, grow; akin to E. *be.*] **1.** Art of healing diseases; science or practice of medicine. **2.** A remedy for disease; medicine. **3.** Specif., a medicine that purges; cathartic.

Phys'ic, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHYSICKED (-ĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHYSICKING.] **1.** To treat with physic; esp., to purge. **2.** To work on as a remedy; to heal; to cure.

Phys'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to nature (as including all created existences); also, of or relating to natural or material things, or the bodily structure, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; material; natural. **2.** Of or pertaining to physics. **3.** Perceptible through a bodily or material organization; cognizable by the senses; external.

Phys'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a physical manner; according to the laws of nature or physics.

Phy-si'cian (fĭ-zĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in physic; a doctor of medicine.

Phys'i-cist (fĭz'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in physics. **2.** (*Biol.*) A believer in the theory that the fundamental phenomena of life are to be explained upon purely chemical and physical principles.

Phys'i-co- (-kŏ-). [From Gr. *φυσικός* natural, physical.] A combining form, denoting *relation to*, or *dependence upon*, *natural causes*, or *the science of physics.*

Phys'ics (fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [See PHYSIC.] The science of nature, or of natural objects; esp., the science which treats of the causes (as gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, electricity, etc.) that modify the general properties of bodies; natural philosophy.

☞ *Chemistry*, though a branch of *general physics*, is commonly treated as a science by itself.

Phys'i-og-nom'ic (fĭz'ĭ-ŏg-nŏm'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to
Phys'i-og-nom'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } physiognomy.

Phys'i-og-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Same as PHYSIOGNOMY, 1.

Phys'i-og'no-mist (-ŏg'nō-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in physiognomy; one who tells fortunes by physiognomy.

Phys'i-og'no-my (fĭz'ĭ-ŏg'nō-mĭ), *n.* [Through F. fr. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*; *φύσις* nature + *γνώμων* one who knows or examines, a judge, fr. *γνῶναι*, *γιγνώσκειν*, to know.] **1.** The art or science of discovering the characteristic qualities of the mind by the outward appearance, esp. by the features of the face. **2.** The countenance, with respect to mental or moral character.

Phys'i-og'ra-phy (-rà-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις* nature + *-graphy.*] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features; physical geography.

Phys'i-ol'o-ger (-ŏl'ō-jĕr), *n.* A physiologist.

Phys'i-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Physiological.

Phys'i-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to physiology. — **Phys'i-o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [ology.

Phys'i-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in physi-

Phys'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *physiologia*, Gr. *φυσιολογία*; *φύσις* nature + *λόγος* discourse.] The science which treats of the phenomena of living organisms; the study of the processes of life, animal or vegetable.

Phy-sique' (fĭ-zēk'), *n.* [F. See PHYSIC.] The natural constitution, or physical structure, of a person.

-phyte. A combining form or suffix (from Gr. *φυτόν*, *a plant*) signifying *plant*, *vegetable growth.*

Phy-tiv'o-rous (fĭ-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*Phyto-* + L. *vorare* to eat greedily.] Feeding on plants or herbage.

Phy'to- (fī'tō-). [See PHYSIC.] A combining form or prefix from Gr. *φυτόν*, *a plant*; as, *phyto*chemistry, or chemistry in relation to plants.

Phy-tog'ra-phy (fĭ-tŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *-graphy.*] The science of describing plants. [a plant; plantlike.

Phy'toid (fī'toid), *a.* [*Phyto-* + *-oid.*] Resembling

Phy-tol'o-gy (fĭ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *-logy.*] The science of plants; botany. [gous.

Phy'to-phag'ic (fī'tō-făj'ĭk), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Phytopha-

Phy-toph'a-gous (fĭ-tŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* [*Phyto-* + *-phagous.*] (*Zoöl.*) Feeding on plants; herbivorous.

Phy-toph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* The eating of plants.

Pi (pī), *n.* [See PICA, PIE magpie, service book.] (*Print.*) A mass of type confusedly mixed or unsorted.

Pi, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIED (pīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIEING (pī'ĭng).] (*Print.*) To mix confusedly; to disarrrange the type of.

Pi-ac'u-lar (pī-ăk'ū-lĕr), } *a.* [L. *piacularis*, fr. *piare*
Pi-ac'u-lous (-lŭs), } to expiate, *pius* pious.] **1.** Expiatory; atoning. **2.** Requiring expiation; criminal.

‖ **Pi'a ma'ter** (pī'ā mā'tĕr). [NL., fr. L. *pia* (fem. of *pius* tender) + *mater* mother.] (*Anat.*) The delicate, vascular membrane investing the brain and spinal cord.

‖ **Pi'a-nis'si-mo** (pē'ä-nĭs'sĭ-mō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Very soft; — a direction to a performer. (Abbrev. *pp.*)

Pi-an'ist (pĭ-ăn'ĭst), *n.* A performer on the piano.

‖ **Pi-a'no** (pē-ä'nō), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Soft; — a direction to a performer. (Abbrev. *p.*)

Pi-an'o (pĭ-ăn'ō), } *n.* [It. *piano* soft (fr. L.
Pi-an'o-for'te (-fōr'tā), } *planus* even, smooth) + *forte* strong, fr L. *fortis.*] (*Mus.*) A well-known musical instrument consisting of a series of wires, struck by hammers moved by keys.

Pi-as'ter (pĭ-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [F., through It. fr. L. *emplastrum.* See PLASTER.] A silver coin of Spain and various other countries. The Spanish piaster, or peso, is worth about 100 cents; the Italian piaster, or scudo, was worth from 80 to 100 cents. The Turkish and Egyptian piaster are now worth about 45 cents.

Pi-az'za (pĭ-ăz'zà), *n.* [It., fr. L. *platea* street, courtyard.] An open square in a European town; hence (*Arch.*), an arcaded and roofed gallery; a portico. **2.** A veranda. [*U. S.*]

Pib'corn' (pĭb'kŏrn), *n.* [W. *pib* pipe + *corn* horn.] (*Mus.*) A kind of Welsh wind instrument, with a horn at each end.

Pi'broch (pē'brŏk), *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd* pipe music, deriv. of *pioba* bagpipe, fr. English. See PIPE, *n.*] A Highland air suited to some particular passion, esp. a martial air played on the bagpipe.

Pi'ca (pī'kà), *n.* [L. *pica* a pie, magpie.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The genus that includes the magpies. **2.** (*Med.*) A vitiated appetite for what is unfit for food. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A service book; — prob. so named in allusion to the mottled colors of the magpie. [*Obs.*] **4.** (*Print.*) A size of type next larger than small pica (which is next larger than long primer), and smaller than English.

☞This line is printed in *pica.*

☞This line is printed in *small pica.*

‖ **Pic'a-dor'** (pĭk'a-dôr'), *n.* [Sp.] A horseman who excites the bull in a bullfight by pricking him.

Pic'a-roon' (pĭk'ȧ-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *picaron*, aug. of *picaro* roguish.] A plunderer, esp. of wrecks.

Pic'a-yune' (pĭk'ȧ-ūn'), *n.* [Of Caribbean origin.] A small coin worth 6¼ cents. [*Local, U. S.*]

Pic'ca-lil'li (pĭk'kȧ-lĭl'ĭ), *n.* A pickle of vegetables with spices, — originally made in the East Indies.

‖ **Pic'co-lo** (pĭk'kō-lō; *It.* pĕk'-), *n.* [It., small.] (*Mus.*) A small, shrill flute, the pitch of which is an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

Pic'e-ous (pĭs'ē-ŭs *or* pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *piceus*, fr. *pix*, *picis*, pitch.] Of or pertaining to pitch; pitchy.

Pick (pĭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Picked (pĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Picking.] [OE. *picken*, *pikken*, to prick, peck; akin to G. *picken*, F. *piquer*, W. *pigo*.] **1.** To pitch. [*Obs.*] **2.** To peck at, as a bird with its beak; to strike at with anything pointed; to prick. **3.** To separate or open by means of a sharp point or points. **4.** To open (a lock), as by a wire. **5.** To pull apart or away, esp. with the fingers; to pluck; to gather. **6.** To remove something from with a pointed instrument, the fingers, or the teeth. **7.** To choose; to select; to cull. **8.** To take up; esp., to gather from here and there; to collect.

Pick, *v. i.* **1.** To eat slowly, sparingly, or by morsels; to nibble. **2.** To do anything nicely or carefully; to choose carefully. **3.** To pilfer.

Pick, *n.* [F. *pic*. See Pick, *v.*] **1.** A sharp-pointed tool for picking; — often used in composition. **2.** A heavy iron tool, curved and sometimes pointed at both ends, wielded by a wooden handle inserted in the middle; also, a pointed hammer used for dressing millstones. **3.** Choice; right of selection. **4.** That which would be picked or chosen first; the best. [ders.

Pick'a-back' (pĭk'ȧ-bȧk'), *adv.* On the back or shoul-

Pick'a-nin'ny (-nĭn'nĭ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pequeño* little, young.] A small child; esp., a negro or mulatto infant. [*U. S. & West Indies*]

Pick'a-pack' (-pȧk'), *adv.* Pickaback.

Pick'ax' } (-ȧks'), *n.* [A corruption of OE. *pikois*,
Pick'axe' } *pikeis*, F. *picois*, fr. *pic*. See Pick, *n.*] A kind of pick with a point at one end and a transverse edge or blade at the other.

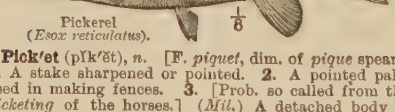
Pick'back' (-bȧk'), *adv.* On the back; pickaback.

Picked (pĭkt; *often* pĭk'ĕd, esp. in senses 1 & 4), *a.* **1.** Pointed. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having a spine on the back; — said of certain fishes. **3.** Carefully selected; chosen. **4.** Spruce. [*Obs.*] — **Pick'ed-ness** (pĭk'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

Pick-eer' (pĭk-ēr'), *v. i.* [F. *picorer* to go marauding, deriv. of L. *pecus* cattle.] To raid; to maraud. [*Obs.*]

Pick'er (pĭk'ẽr), *n.* One that picks.

Pick'er-el (-ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of Pike.] **1.** A young or small pike. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of fresh-water fishes of the genus *Esox*, esp. the smaller species. (*b*) The glasseye, or wall-eyed pike. See Wall-eye.



Pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*). $\frac{1}{6}$

Pick'et (pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [F. *piquet*, dim. of *pique* spear.] **1.** A stake sharpened or pointed. **2.** A pointed pale, used in making fences. **3.** [Prob. so called from the *picketing* of the horses.] (*Mil.*) A detached body of troops guarding an army from surprise. **4.** Piquet.

Picket guard (*Mil.*), a guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

Pick'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Picketed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Picketing.] **1.** To inclose, fortify, or guard with a picket or pickets. **2.** To tether to, or as to, a picket.

Pic'kle (-k'l), *n.* [Prob. dim. fr. Pick, *v. t.*, alluding to the cleaning of the fish.] **1.** (*a*) A brine for preserving fish, meat, etc. (*b*) Vinegar, plain or spiced, used for preserving vegetables, fish, etc. **2.** Any article of food preserved in brine or vinegar. **3.** (*Founding*) A bath of dilute acid for cleaning or brightening metal.

To be in a pickle, to be in a condition of embarrassment, difficulty, or disorder. — To put a rod in pickle, to prepare a punishment or penalty for future application.

Pic'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pickled (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pickling (-klĭng).] **1.** To preserve or season in pickle; to treat with a pickle. **2.** To give a false appearance of antiquity to.

Pic'kler (pĭk'klẽr), *n.* One who makes pickles.

Pick'lock' (pĭk'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** An instrument for picking locks. **2.** One who picks locks; a thief.

Pick'pack' (pĭk'pȧk'), *adv.* Pickaback.

Pick'pock'et (-pŏk'ĕt), *n.* One who steals purses or other articles from pockets. [money from purses.

Pick'purse' (-pûrs'), *n.* One who steals purses, or

Pick'thank' (-thăngk'), *n.* One who is officious to put another under obligation; hence, a flatterer.

Pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *piquenique*. See Pick, *v.*] Formerly, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish to a common table; now, an excursion or pleasure party in which the members partake of a repast (usually from food carried by themselves).

Pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Picnicked (-nĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Picnicking (-nĭk-ĭng).] To go on a picnic, or pleasure excursion; to eat in picnic fashion.

Pic'nick-er (-nĭk-ẽr), *n.* One who takes part in a picnic.

Pi'cra (pī'krȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πικρός bitter.] (*Med.*) The powder of aloes with canella, — a cathartic.

Pi'cric (pī'krĭk *or* pĭk'rĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or designating, an intensely bitter organic acid.

Pic-to'ri-al (pĭk-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *pictorius*, fr. *pictor* a painter, fr. *pingere* to paint.] Of or pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures. — **Pic-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pic'ture (pĭk'tûr; 135), *n.* [L. *pictura*, fr. *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint.] **1.** Art of painting. [*Obs.*] **2.** A representation of anything produced by means of painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc. By extension, a figure; a model. **3.** A representation, either to the eye or to the mind.

Syn. — Painting. — A *painting* is a *picture* made with colored paints, usually applied moist with a brush.

Pic'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pictured (-tûrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Picturing.] To draw, paint, or make a likeness of; to delineate; to represent.

Pic'tur-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* [It. *pittoresco*. See Pictorial.] Forming, or fitted to form, a picture; representing with the clearness or ideal beauty appropriate to a picture; graphic; vivid. — **Pic'tur-esque'ly**, *adv.* — **Pic'tur-esque'ness**, *n.*

Pic'ul (pĭk'ŭl), *n.* [Jav. & Malay *pikul*, fr. *pikul* to carry a burden; n., a man's burden.] A varying Oriental commercial weight; in China and Sumatra, 133⅓ lbs.

Pid'dle (pĭd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Piddled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Piddling (-dlĭng).] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To deal in trifles. [*Obs.*] **2.** To be squeamishly nice about one's food.

Pid'dler (pĭd'dlẽr), *n.* One who piddles.

Pie (pī), *n.* [OE. *pie*, *pye*; origin uncertain.] An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it.

Pie, *n.* [F. *pie*, L. *pica*; origin uncertain.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A magpie. (*b*) Any other species of the genus Pica, and of several allied genera. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The service book; — prob. alluding to the mottled colors of the bird. **3.** (*Print.*) Type confusedly mixed. See Pi.

Pie, *v. t.* See Pi.

Pie'bald' (pī'bȧld'), *a.* [*Pie* the party-colored bird + *bald*.] **1.** Having spots and patches, as of black and white; mottled; pied. **2.** Fig.: Mixed.

Piece (pēs), *n.* [F. *pièce*, LL. *pecia*, *petia*, *petium*, probably of Celtic origin.] **1.** A fragment or part of anything separated from the whole; part; portion. **2.** A definite portion or quantity, as of goods or work. **3.** Any one thing conceived of as apart from other things of the same kind; an individual article; a definite performance; esp.: (*a*) A literary or artistic composition. (*b*) A musket, gun, or cannon. (*c*) A coin; formerly, specif., an English gold coin worth 22 shillings. (*d*) A fact; item. **4.** An individual; — often contemptuous. **5.** (*Chess*) One of the superior men, as distinguished from a pawn.

Of a piece, of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole; like; — sometimes followed by *with*.

Piece, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pieced (pēst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Piecing (pē'sĭng).] **1.** To make, enlarge, or repair, by the addition of a piece or pieces; to patch. **2.** To unite; to join; to combine.

Piece'meal' (-mēl'), *adv.* [OE. *pecemele*; *pece* piece + AS. *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl* part.] **1.** In pieces; in parts or fragments. **2.** Piece by piece; little by little.

Piece'meal', *a.* Made up of parts or pieces; single.

Piece'meal', *n.* A fragment; a scrap.

Pie'cer (pē'sẽr), *n.* One who pieces. [or job.

Piece'work' (pēs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done by the piece

Pied (pīd), *imp. & p. p.* of Pi, or Pie, *v.*

Pied (pīd), *a.* [From Pie the bird.] Variegated with spots of different colors; party-colored; spotted; piebald. — **Pied'ness**, *n.*

Pie'plant' (pī'plănt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The garden rhubarb.

Pier (pēr), *n.* [OF. *piere* a stone, fr. L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) Any detached mass of masonry. (*b*) Any additional or auxiliary mass of masonry used to stiffen a wall. [See *Illust.* of BUTTRESS.] **2.** A projecting wharf or landing place.

Pier glass, a narrow mirror to be put up between windows. — **Pier table**, a table to stand between windows.

Pierce (pērs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIERCED (pērst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIERCING (pēr′sĭng).] [P. *percer*, OF. *percier*, *perchier*, *parchier*; origin uncertain.] **1.** To thrust into, penetrate, or transfix, with a pointed instrument. **2.** To penetrate; to pass into or through, esp. by force. **3.** Fig.: To affect deeply.

Pierce, *v. i.* To enter; to penetrate; to make a way into or through something.

Pierce′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be pierced.

Pier′cer (pēr′sẽr), *n.* One that pierces.

Pi-e′ri-an (pī-ē′rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Pierius*, from Mount *Pierus*, in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Of or pertaining to the Pierides, or Muses.

Pi′e-tism (pī′ē-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principles of the Pietists. **2.** Strict devotion; also, affectation of devotion.

Pi′e-tist (-tĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a class of religious reformers in Germany in the 17th century who sought to revive declining piety in the Protestant churches; hence, one who affects great piety.

Pi′e-tis′tic (-tĭs′tĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to the Pie-
Pi′e-tis′tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } tists; affectedly religious.

Pi′e-ty (pī′ē-tȳ), *n.* [F. *piété*, fr. L. *pietas* piety, fr. *pius* pious.] **1.** Reverential and loving obedience to the will of God, and earnest devotion to his service. **2.** Duty; dutifulness; affectionate reverence and service toward parents, relatives, benefactors, country, etc.

Syn. — Sanctity; godliness; holiness. See RELIGION.

Pig (pĭg), *n.* [Cf. D. *big*, *bigge*, LG. *bigge*, also Dan. *pige* girl, Icel. *pīka*.] **1.** The young of swine, male or female; also, any swine; a hog. **2.** An oblong mass of cast iron, lead, or other metal.

Pig iron, cast iron in pigs. — **A pig in a poke** (that is, *bag*), a blind bargain; something bought or bargained for, without the quality or the value being known. [*Colloq.*]

Pig, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To farrow. **2.** To huddle or lie together like pigs, in one bed.

Pi′geon (pĭj′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pipio* a young chirping bird, fr. *pipire* to chirp.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the order *Columbæ*, of which numerous species occur in nearly all parts of the world. **2.** An unsuspecting victim of sharpers; gull. [*Slang*]

Pigeon berry (*Bot.*), the purplish black fruit of the pokeweed; also, the plant itself. — **Pigeon English** [perhaps a corruption of *business English*], a dialect employed in China as the medium of communication between foreign merchants and the Chinese. Its base is English, with some Portuguese and Hindoostanee.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

Pi′geon-breast′ed (-brĕst′ĕd), *a.* Having a sternum so prominent as to constitute a deformity.

Pi′geon-hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* A small compartment in a desk or case for the keeping of letters, documents, etc.

Pi′geon-hole′, *v. t.* To place in the pigeonhole of a case or cabinet; hence, to lay aside indefinitely.

Pi′geon-liv′ered (-lĭv′ẽrd), *a.* Timid; fearful.

Pi′geon-ry (-rȳ), *n.* A place for pigeons. [kept.

Pig′ger-y (pĭg′gẽr-ȳ), *n.* A place where swine are

Pig′gin (-gĭn), *n.* [Scot.; cf. Gael. *pigean*, dim. of *pigeadh*, *pige*, an earthen jar.] A wooden pail or tub with an upright stave for a handle, used as a ladle.

Pig′gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Relating to, or like, a pig; greedy.

Pig′-head′ed (-hĕd′ĕd), *a.* Stupidly obstinate.

Pight (pīt), *imp. & p. p.* of PITCH, to throw; — used also adjectively. Pitched; fixed; determined. [*Obs.*]

Pig′ment (pĭg′mẽnt), *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, fr. root of *pingere* to paint.] **1.** Any coloring matter from which dye, paint, etc., may be prepared. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Any of the colored substances found in animal or vegetable tissues.

Pig′my (pĭg′mȳ), *n.* Same as PYGMY.

Pig′no-ra′tion (-nō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *pignus*, gen. *-oris*, *-eris*, pledge.] Act of pledging or pawning.

Pig′nut (-nŭt), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) See GROUNDNUT (*d*). (*b*) The bitter-flavored nut of a species of hickory; also, the tree itself.

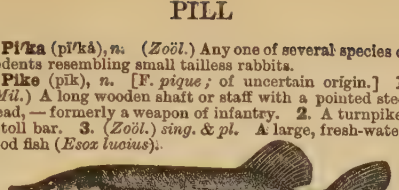
Pig′sty′ (-stī′), *n.* A sty for pigs. [or queue.

Pig′tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* **1.** The tail of a pig. **2.** A cue,

Pig′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several annual weeds.

Pi′ka (pī′kȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of rodents resembling small tailless rabbits.

Pike (pīk), *n.* [F. *pique*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A long wooden shaft or staff with a pointed steel head, — formerly a weapon of infantry. **2.** A turnpike; a toll bar. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) *sing. & pl.* A large, fresh-water, food fish (*Esox lucius*).



Pike (*Esox lucius*).

Piked (pīkt *or* pĭk′ĕd), *a.* Furnished with a pike; ending in a point; peaked; pointed.

Pike′man (pīk′man), *n.* **1.** A soldier armed with a pike. **2.** A miner who works with a pick. **3.** A keeper of a turnpike gate.

Pike′staff′ (-stȧf′), *n.* **1.** The staff of a pike. **2.** A staff with a spike in the end, to guard against slipping.

Pi-las′ter (pĭ-lȧs′tẽr), *n.* [F. *pilastre*, deriv. of L. *pila* pillar.] (*Arch.*) A square column projecting from the surface of a wall.

Pilaster.

Pil′chard (pĭl′chẽrd), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *pilseir*, W. *pilcod* minnows.] (*Zoöl.*) A European food fish resembling the herring.

Pile (pīl), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair.] **1.** A hair; hence, the fiber of wool, cotton, and the like; also, the nap, as of velvet. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A covering of hair or fur.

Pile, *n.* [AS. *pīl* arrow, stake, L. *pilum* javelin; but cf. also L. *pila* pillar.] **1.** A pointed timber, driven into the earth, for the support of a building, a pier, or other superstructure.

Pile, *v. t.* To drive piles into; to strengthen with piles.

Pile, *n.* [F. *pile*, L. *pila* a pillar, a pier or mole of stone.] **1.** A mass of things heaped together; a heap. **2.** A mass formed in layers. **3.** A funeral pile; a pyre. **4.** A large building, or mass of buildings. **5.** (*Iron Manuf.*) A fagot. **6.** (*Elec.*) A series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, laid together with disks, as of papers moistened with acid water between them, for producing a current of electricity.

Pile, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PILED (pīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PILING.] **1.** To lay or throw into a pile; to heap up; to accumulate; to amass. **2.** To cover with a heap or heaps.

Pi′le-ate (pĭ′lē-ȧt *or* pĭl′ē-), } *a.* [L. *pileatus*, fr. *pi-*
Pi′le-a′ted (-ā′tĕd), } *leus* a felt cap.] **1.** Having the form of a cap for the head. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having a crest covering the whole top of the head.

Piled (pīld), *a.* [From 1st PILE.] Having a pile or nap.

Piled, *a.* [From 4th PILE.] (*Iron Manuf.*) Formed from a pile or fagot.

Pi′le-ous (pĭ′lē-ŭs), *a.* [See PILOSE.] Consisting of, or covered with, hair; hairy; pilose.

Pil′er (pīl′ẽr), *n.* One who places things in a pile.

Piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* [L. *pila* ball.] (*Med.*) Hemorrhoids. **Blind piles**, hemorrhoids which do not bleed.

Pi′le-us (pĭ′lē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PILEI (-ī). [L., a felt cap.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A kind of skull cap of felt. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The top of the head of a bird, from the bill to the nape.

Pil′fer (pĭl′fẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PILFERED (-fẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PILFERING.] [OF. *pelfrer*. See PELF.] To steal in small quantities or values; to filch.

Pil′fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pilfers; a petty thief.

Pil-gar′lic (pĭl-gär′lĭk), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] One who has lost his hair by disease; a sneak or craven.

Pil′grim (pĭl′grĭm), *n.* [OE. *pilgrim*, *pelgrim*, *pilegrim*, *pelegrim*, fr. L. *peregrinus* a foreigner, fr. *pereger* abroad; *per* through + *ager* land, field.] **1.** A wayfarer; traveler; stranger. **2.** One who travels far, or in strange lands, to visit some holy place or shrine as a devotee.

Pil′grim-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* The journey of a pilgrim.

Syn. — Journey; tour; excursion; trip.

Pil′i-form (pĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Resembling hairs or down.

Pil′ing (pīl′ĭng), *n.* [See PILE a stake.] A series of piles; piles, considered collectively.

Pill (pĭl), *n.* [Cf. PEEL skin.] Peel; skin. [*Obs.*]

Pill, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair, and E. *pill*, n. (above).] **1.** To make bald. [*Obs.*] **2.** To peel; to skin.

Pill (pĭl), *v. t. & i.* [F. *piller*, L. *pilare*.] To rob; to plunder; to peel. [*Obs.*]

Pill (pĭl), *n.* [F. *pilule*, L. *pilula* a pill, little ball, dim. of L. *pila* a ball.] **1.** A medicine in the form of a little ball, or small round mass, to be swallowed whole. **2.** Fig., something offensive or nauseous which must be accepted or endured.

Pil'lage (pĭl'ĭj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. *piller* to plunder, L. *pilare*.] Act of pillaging; robbery; that which is taken by a pillager; esp., spoils of war; plunder; booty.
Syn. — Plunder; rapine; spoil; depredation.

Pil'lage, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pillaged (-lĭjd; 48); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pillaging (-lĭ-jĭng).] To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil.

Pil'la-ger (-lĭ-jẽr), *n.* One who pillages.

Pil'lar (-lẽr), *n.* [F. *pilier*, LL. *pilare*, *pilarium*, *pilarius*, fr. L. *pila* a pillar.] **1.** A firm, upright, insulated column or shaft, esp. one supporting a superstructure; a pier, column, or post. **2.** Fig., that which resembles such a pillar in appearance, character, or office; a supporter or mainstay. **3.** (*Man.*) The center of the ring or manege ground, around which a horse turns.

Pil'lared (-lẽrd), *a.* Supported or ornamented by pillars; resembling a pillar, or pillars.

Pil'lion (pĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Ir. *pillin*, *pilliun*, fr. Ir. & Gael. *pill*, *peall*, hide, prob. fr. L. *pellis*.] A panel or cushion saddle; the under pad of a saddle; esp., a pad behind a man's saddle, for a woman to ride on.

Pil'lo-ry (-lō-rў), *n.* [F. *pilori*; of uncertain origin.] A kind of frame for the public confinement and punishment of offenders.

Pillory.

Pil'lo-ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pilloried (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pillorying.] **1.** To set or punish in the pillory. **2.** Fig., to expose to public scorn.

Pil'low (pĭl'lō), *n.* [OE. *pilwe*, AS. *pyle*, fr. L. *pulvinus*.] **1.** A support for the head of a reclining person; esp., a soft cushion. **2.** (*Naut.*) A block under the inner end of a bowsprit. **3.** A kind of plain, coarse fustian.

Pillow block (*Mach.*), a block, or standard, for supporting a journal. — **Pillow sham,** an ornamental covering for a pillow. — **Pillow slip,** a pillow case.

Pil'low (pĭl'lō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pillowed (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pillowing.] To rest or lay, as on a pillow.

Pil'low-case' (-kās'), *n.* A covering for a pillow.

Pi-lose' (pī-lōs' *or* pī'lōs'), *a.* [L. *pilosus*, fr. *pilus* hair.] **1.** Hairy; full of, or made of, hair. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Clothed thickly with pile or soft down. **3.** (*Bot.*) Covered with long, slender hairs; resembling long hairs.

Pi-los'i-ty (pī-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being pilose.

Pi'lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* [F. *pilote*, prob. fr. D. *peillood* sounding lead; *peilen* to sound + *lood* lead, akin to E. *lead*. The pilot, then, is the *lead* man, i. e., he who throws the lead.] **1.** (*Naut.*) One employed to steer a vessel; helmsman; steersman. **2.** Specif., a person duly qualified and licensed to conduct vessels into and out of a port or in certain waters. **3.** Fig.: A guide; a director. **4.** The cowcatcher of a locomotive. [*U. S.*]

Pilot bread, ship biscuit. — **Pilot cloth,** a coarse, stout kind of cloth for overcoats. — **Pilot jack,** a flag or signal hoisted by a vessel for a pilot. — **Pilot jacket,** a pea jacket.

Pi'lot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Piloted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Piloting.] To direct the course of; to guide.

Pi'lot-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Compensation made or allowed to a pilot. **2.** Guidance, as by a pilot.

Pi'lous (pī'lŭs), *a.* See Pilose. [pills.

Pil'u-lar (pĭl'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a pill or

Pi-men'ta (pĭ-mĕn'tà), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Pimento.

Pi-men'to (-tō), *n.* [Sp. *pimiento*, *pimienta*, fr. L. *pigmentum* pigment, juice of plants; hence, something spicy and aromatic. See Pigment.] (*Bot.*) Allspice.

Pimp (pĭmp), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] One who provides gratification for the lust of others; procurer; pander.

Pimp, *v. i.* To act the pimp; to pander.

Pim'per-nel (pĭm'pẽr-nĕl), *n.* [F. *pimprenelle*; of uncertain origin.] (*Bot.*) Any species of the genus *Anagallis*, of which the species *A. arvensis* has small flowers which speedily close at the approach of bad weather.

Pim'pi-nel (-pĭ-nĕl), *n.* [See Pimpernel.] (*Bot.*) The burnet saxifrage.

Pim'ple (pĭm'p'l), *n.* [AS. *pipelian* to blister.] (*Med.*) Any small acuminated elevation of the skin.

Pim'pled (-p'ld), *a.* Having pimples.

Pim'ply (-plў), *a.* Pimpled.

Pin (pĭn), *v. t.* [Cf. Pen to confine, or Pinfold.] To inclose; to confine; to pen; to pound.

Pin, *n.* [AS. *pinn* a pin, peg, fr. L. *pinna* a pinnacle, pin, feather, perh. not akin to *penna* feather.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., used as a fastening or support; a peg; a bolt. **2.** Esp., a small, pointed and headed piece of wire, largely used for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc. **3.** Hence, a trifle. **4.** That which resembles a pin in its form or use. **5.** An ornament, as a brooch, fastened to the clothing by a pin. **6.** *pl.* The legs. [*Slang*]

Pin money, an allowance of money, as that made by a husband to his wife, for private and personal expenditure. — **Pin wheel.** (*a*) A wheel in which the cogs are cylindrical pins set parallel to the axis. (*b*) (*Fireworks*) A small coil which revolves on a pin and makes a wheel of colored fire.

Pin (pĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pinned (pĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pinning.] To fasten with, or as with, a pin; to join.

Pin'a-fore' (pĭn'à-fōr'), *n.* [*Pin* + *afore*.] An apron for a child, to protect the front part of the dress; a tier.

Pin'cers (-sẽrz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *pince*.] See Pincers.

Pinch (pĭnch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pinched (pĭncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pinching.] [F. *pincer*, probably fr. OD. *pitsen* to pinch.] **1.** To press hard or squeeze between the fingers, the teeth, or any two hard bodies. **2.** Fig.: To cramp; to oppress; to starve; to distress.

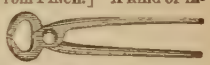
Pinch, *v. i.* **1.** To act with pressing force; to compress; to squeeze. **2.** To spare; to be niggardly.

Pinch, *n.* **1.** Act of pinching; nip. **2.** As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; a bit. **3.** Pain. **4.** A lever having a projection acting as a fulcrum.
At a pinch, On a pinch, in an emergency.

Pinch'beck (-bĕk), *n.* [Said to be from the inventor.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold.

Pinch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that pinches.

Pinch'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* [From Pinch.] A kind of instrument for griping.


Pinchers.

Pinch'pen'ny (-pĕn'nў), *n.* A miserly person.

Pin'cush'ion (pĭn'kŏŏsh'ŭn), *n.* A cushion for pins.

Pin-dar'ic (pĭn-dăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pindar, the Greek lyric poet; after the irregular style and manner of Pindar. — *n.* A Pindaric ode.

Pin-dar'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pindaric.

Pine (pīn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pined (pīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pining.] [AS. *pīnan* to torment, fr. *pīn* torment, L. *poena* penalty.] **1.** To afflict. [*Obs.*] **2.** To grieve or mourn for. [*R.*]

Pine, *v. i.* **1.** To suffer. [*Obs.*] **2.** To languish; to lose flesh or vigor, esp. on account of suffering or longing.
Syn. — To languish; droop; flag; wither; decay.

Pine, *n.* [AS. *pīn*, L. *pinus*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any tree of the coniferous genus *Pinus*, distinguished by having the primary leaves of the branchlets reduced to mere scales and the secondary ones needle-shaped.

☞ The spruces, firs, larches, and true cedars are now commonly assigned to other genera.

2. The wood of the pine tree. **3.** A pineapple.
Pine marten. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European weasel. (*b*) The American sable.

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*).

Pi'ne-al (pī'nē-*al or* pĭn'ē-*al*), *a.* [L. *pinea* the cone of a pine.] Of, pert. to, or resembling, a pine cone.
Pineal gland (*Anat.*), a glandlike body in the roof of the third ventricle of the vertebrate brain.

Pine'ap'ple (pīn'ăp'p'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) The tropical plant *Ananassa sativa*; also, its fruit; — so called from the resemblance of the latter to the cone of the pine tree.

Pineapple.

Pin'er-y (pīn'ẽr-ў), *n.* **1.** A forest or grove of pines. **2.** A hothouse for growing pineapples.

Pin'ey (pīn'ў), *a.* See Piny.

Pin'feath'er (pĭn'fĕth'ẽr), *n.* A feather not fully developed.

Pin'fold' (-fōld'), *n.* [For *pindfold*. See 3d Pound; 4th Fold.] A pound for stray domestic animals.

Ping (pĭng), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] The sound made when a bullet strikes a solid or passes through the air.

Ping, *v. i.* To make the sound called *ping*.

Pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *pignon* a pen, gable, pinion (in sense 5), fr. L. *pinna* pinnacle, feather, wing.] **1.** A feather; a quill. **2.** A wing. **3.** The joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body. **4.** A fetter for the arm. **5.** (*Mech.*) A small cogwheel adapted to engage with a larger wheel, or rack.

Pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PINIONED (-yŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PINIONING.] **1.** To bind or confine the wings of. **2.** To disable by cutting off the pinion joint. **3.** To disable or restrain, as a person, by binding the arms; hence, to confine; to bind.

Pin'ioned (-yŭnd), *a.* Having wings or pinions.

Pink (pĭnk), *n.* [D. *pink*.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with a very narrow stern.

Pink, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PINKED (pĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PINKING.] [OE. *pinken* to prick, prob. nasalized form of *pick*.] **1.** To pierce with small holes; to cut the edge of in small scallops or angles. **2.** To stab; to pierce.

Pink, *n.* A stab.

Pink, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several caryophyllaceous plants, or their flowers. **2.** A red color like that of the common color of the flower. **3.** Anything supremely excellent; embodiment; perfection.

Pink, *a.* Being of the color called *pink*.

Pink eye (*Med.*), an epidemic variety of ophthalmia, marked by redness of the eyeball.

Pink'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Med.*) The root of a perennial North American herb (*Spigelia Marilandica*); also, the plant. The root is a powerful vermifuge.

Pink'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [D. *pinkster, pinksteren*, fr. Gr. πεντηκοστή. See PENTECOST.] Whitsuntide.

Pinkster flower (*Bot.*), the rosy flower of the *Azalea nudiflora*; also, the shrub itself.

Pink'y (-ĭ), *n.* (*Naut.*) See 1st PINK.

Pin'na (pĭn'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PINNÆ. [L., a feather.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A leaflet of a pinnate leaf. (*b*) One of the primary divisions of a decompound leaf. **2.** (*Anat.*) The auricle of the ear.

Pin'nace (pĭn'nȧs; 48), *n.* [F. *pinasse*; fr. L. *pinus*, prop., a pine tree.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small vessel propelled by sails or oars. (*b*) A man-of-war's boat.

Pin'na-cle (-nȧ-k'l), *n.* [F. *pinacle*, L. *pinnaculum*, fr. *pinna* pinnacle, feather.] **1.** (*Arch.*) An upright architectural member generally ending in a small spire. **2.** Anything resembling, or likened to, a pinnacle.

Pinnacle.

Pin'nate (pĭn'nȧt), **Pin'na-ted** (-nȧ-tĕd), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Consisting of several leaflets, or separate portions, arranged on each side of a common petiole. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having a winglike tuft of long feathers on each side of the neck. — **Pin'nate-ly** (-nȧt-lĭ), *adv.*

Pinnate Leaf.

Pin-nat'i-fid (pĭn-nȧt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered + root of *findere* to split.] (*Bot.*) Divided pinnately, with the divisions not reaching the midrib.

Pin-nat'i-ped (-pĕd), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered + *pes* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the toes bordered by membranes; fin-footed. — *n.* A pinnatiped bird.

Pin'ner (pĭn'nẽr), *n.* One that pins.

Pin'nule (pĭn'nūl), *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna* feather.] (*Biol.*) A small pinnate subdivision or part.

Pi-nole' (pĭ-nō'lĭ), *n.* **1.** An aromatic powder used in Italy in the manufacture of chocolate. **2.** Parched maize, ground, and mixed with sugar, etc.

Piñ'on (pēn'yōn; *Sp.* pē-nyōn'), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) The edible seed of several species of pine; also, the tree producing such seeds.

Pint (pīnt), *n.* [F. *pinte*, fr. Sp. *pinta* spot, mark, pint, fr. *pintar* to paint; a mark for a pint prob. having been made on or in a larger measure.] A measure of capacity, equal to half a quart, or four gills.

Pin-ta'do (pĭn-tä'dō; *Sp.* pēn-tä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Sp., painted, fr. *pintar* to paint.] (*Zoöl.*) Any bird of the genus *Numida*, including the Guinea fowl.

Pin'tail' (pĭn'tāl'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A northern duck, native of both continents. The male has a long, tapering tail. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The sharp-tailed grouse of the U. S.

Pin'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a tapered tail, with the middle feathers longest; — said of birds.

Pin'tle (pĭn't'l), *n.* [Dim. of PIN.] **1.** A little pin. **2.** (*Mech.*) An upright pivot pin, as of a hinge.

Pin'weed' (pĭn'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any species of a genus (*Lechea*) of low North American herbs with branching stems, and very small leaves and flowers.

Pin'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small nematoid worm which is parasitic chiefly in the rectum of man.

Pin'y (pīn'ĭ), *a.* Abounding with pines.

Pi'o-neer' (pī'ō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *pionnier*, OF. *peonier*, fr. OF. *peon*. See PAWN, in chess.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A soldier detailed or employed to form roads, dig trenches, etc., as an army advances. **2.** One who goes before, as into the wilderness, preparing the way for others to follow.

Pi'o-neer', *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIONEERED (-nērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIONEERING.] To go before, and prepare, or open a way for; to act as pioneer.

Pi'o-ny (pī'ō-nĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) See PEONY.

Pi'ous (pī'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pius*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to piety; exhibiting piety; reverential; dutiful; religious; devout; godly. **2.** Practiced under the pretext of religion; prompted by mistaken piety. — **Pi'ous-ly**, *adv.*

Pip (pĭp), *n.* [Deriv. of LL. *pipita*, fr. L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, the pip.] A contagious disease of fowls, characterized by an accumulation of mucus in the mouth.

Pip, *n.* [Formerly *pippin, pepin*, F. *pepin*. Cf. PIPPIN.] (*Bot.*) A seed, as of an apple or orange.

Pip, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] One of the conventional figures or "spots" on playing cards, dominoes, etc.

Pip, *v. i.* To chirp, as a chicken. See PEEP.

Pip'age (pīp'ăj), *n.* Transportation, as of petroleum, by a pipe conduit; also, charge for such transportation.

Pipe (pīp), *n.* [AS. *pipe*, prob. fr. L. *pipare, pipire*, to chirp; of imitative origin.] **1.** A wind instrument of music, consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal. **2.** Any long tube or hollow body, esp. one used as a conductor of water, steam, gas, etc. **3.** A small bowl with a hollow stem, — used in smoking tobacco, etc. **4.** The windpipe, or one of its divisions. **5.** The peeping whistle, call, or note of a bird. **6.** *pl.* The bagpipe. **7.** A roll of accounts formerly used in the English exchequer; — so called because put together like a pipe. **8.** (*Naut.*) A boatswain's whistle; also, the sound of it. **9.** A cask usually containing two hogsheads, or 126 wine gallons; also, the quantity which it contains.

Pipe, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIPED (pīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIPING.] **1.** To play on a pipe or tubular wind instrument. **2.** (*Naut.*) To call, give orders, etc., with a boatswain's whistle. **3.** To sound like a pipe; to whistle.

Pipe, *v. t.* **1.** To perform or sound on or with a pipe. **2.** To call or direct by the boatswain's whistle. **3.** To furnish with conducting pipes.

Pipe' clay' (klā'). A plastic, unctuous clay of a gray- [ish white color.

Pipe'clay', *v. t.* To whiten or clean with pipe clay.

Pipe'lay'er (-lā'ẽr), *n.*, *or* **Pipe' lay'er.** **1.** One who lays conducting pipes. **2.** (*Polit. Cant*) A politician who works in secret; — in this sense, usually one word. [*U. S.*]

Pipe'lay'ing, *n.*, *or* **Pipe' lay'ing.** The act or business of a pipelayer.

Pip'er (pīp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) One who plays on a pipe, esp. on a bagpipe. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common European gurnard. (*b*) A species of spiny sea urchin.

To pay the piper, to bear the cost, expense, or trouble.

Pipe'stem' (pīp'stĕm'), *n.* The tube of a pipe.

Pipe'stone' (pīp'stōn'), *n.* A kind of clay slate, carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes.

Pi-pette' (pĭ-pĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *pipe*.] A kind of small glass tube, for delivering measured quantities.

Pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Playing on a musical pipe. **2.** Peaceful; favorable to, or characterized by, the music of the pipe rather than of the drum and fife. **3.** Emitting a high, shrill sound. **4.** Simmering; boiling; sizzling; hissing; — from the sound of boiling fluids.

Pip'ing, *n.* **1.** A small cord covered with cloth, — used as trimming for women's dresses. **2.** Pipes, collectively. **3.** The act of playing on a pipe; the shrill notes of birds, etc. **4.** A piece cut off to be set or planted; a cutting; also, propagation by cuttings.

Pip'it (pĭp'ĭt), *n.* [So named from its call note.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small singing birds closely resembling the true larks.

Pip'kin, *n.* [Dim. of PIPE.] A small earthen boiler.

Pip'pin (pĭp'pĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. OE. *pippin* a seed, as being raised from the seed.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) An apple from a tree raised from the seed. (*b*) Any one of several different kinds of apples.

Pip'y (pīp'ĭ), *a.* Like a pipe; hollow-stemmed.

Pi'quan-cy (pē'kan-sĭ *or* pĭk'an-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being piquant.

Pi'quant (pē'kant *or* pĭk'ant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *piquer* to prick or sting.] Stimulating to the taste; giving zest; tart; sharp; pungent. — **Pi'quant-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Pi'qué'** (pē'kā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *piquer* to prick.] A cotton fabric, figured in the loom.

Pique (pēk), *n.* [F., fr. *piquer*. See PIKE.] **1.** A feeling of hurt, vexation, or resentment, awakened by a social slight or injury; stinging vexation. **2.** Keenly felt desire; a longing.

Syn. — Irritation; grudge; spite. — *Pique* denotes a quick and often transient, but not malevolent, sense of resentment. *Spite* is a stronger term, denoting settled ill will or malice. *Grudge* goes still further, denoting cherished and secret enmity, with an unforgiving spirit.

Pique, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIQUED (pēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIQUING (pē'kĭng).] **1.** To wound the pride of; to sting; to nettle; to offend. **2.** To excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy; to stimulate; to prick. **3.** To pride or value; — used reflexively.

Syn. — To displease; irritate; provoke; fret; goad.

Pique, *v. i.* To cause annoyance or irritation.

Pi-quet' (pē-kĕt' *or* pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [F.] A game at cards played between two persons, with thirty-two cards.

Pi'ra-cy (pī'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Act or crime of a pirate. **2.** (*Common Law*) Robbery on the high seas. **3.** Fig.: Willful infringement of copyright, or of the publishing of the literary property of another without his consent.

Pi'rate (pī'rȧt; 48), *n.* [L. *pirata*, Gr. πειρατής, fr. πειρᾶν to attempt, undertake, from making attacks on ships, πεῖρα an attempt, trial.] **1.** One who commits piracy. **2.** An armed vessel used for piracy.

Pi'rate, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIRATED (-rā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIRATING.] To play the pirate; to practice piracy on.

Pi-rat'ic-al (pī-răt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to a pirate, or practicing piracy. — **Pi-rat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pi-rogue' (pĭ-rōg'), *n.* [Orig. an American Indian word.] A dugout canoe; by extension, any small boat.

Pir'ou-ette' (pĭr'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A whirling on the toes in dancing. **2.** (*Man.*) The whirling of a horse.

Pir'ou-ette' *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIROUETTED (-ĕt'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIROUETTING.] To perform a pirouette.

Pis'ca-ry (pĭs'kȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *piscarius* relating to fishing, fr. *piscis* a fish.] (*Law*) The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

Pis'ca-to'ri-al (pĭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-al), **Pis'ca-to-ry** (pĭs'kȧ-tō-rȳ), } *a.* [L. *piscatorius*, deriv. of *piscis* a fish.] Of or pertaining to fishes or fishing.

‖ **Pis'ces** (-sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *piscis* a fish.] (*Astron.*) (*a*) The twelfth sign of the zodiac, marked ♓ in almanacs. (*b*) A zodiacal constellation; the Fish. [pisciculture.

Pis'ci-cul'tur-al (pĭs'sĭ-kŭl'tŭr-al), *a.* Relating to

Pis'ci-cul'ture (pĭs'sĭ-kŭl'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *piscis* fish + E. *culture*.] The artificial breeding of fish.

Pis'ci-cul'tur-ist, *n.* One who breeds fish.

Pish (pĭsh), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt.

Pish (pĭsh), *v. i.* To express contempt.

Pis'mire (pĭs'mīr), *n.* [*Piss* + *mire*; named in allusion to the moisture discharged by it.] (*Zoöl.*) An ant.

Pi'so-lite (pī'sō-līte), *n.* [Gr. πίσον a pea + *-lite*.] (*Min.*) A variety of calcite consisting of aggregated globular concretions about the size of a pea.

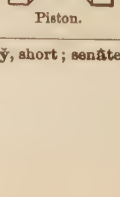
Pis'sas-phalt (pĭs'sȧs-fălt), *n.* [L. *pissasphaltus*, Gr. πισσάσφαλτος; πίσσα pitch + ἄσφαλτος asphalt.] (*Min.*) A soft, black bitumen of the consistence of tar.

Pis-ta'chio (pĭs-tā'shō), *n.* [It. *pistacchio*, fr. L. *pistacium*, Gr. πιστάκη, πιστάκιον, fr. Per. *pistah*.] (*Bot.*) The nut of an oriental tree, containing a kernel of an almond-like taste.

Pis'til (pĭs'tĭl), *n.* [L. *pistillum*, *pistillus*, pestle.] (*Bot.*) The seed-bearing organ of a flower. See FLOWER.

Pis'til-late (-lăt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a pistil or pistils; — usually implying the absence of stamens.

Pis'tol (-tŭl), *n.* [F. *pistole*, It. *pistola*; prob. deriv. of *Pistoja*, a town in Italy where pistols were first made.] The smallest firearm used, intended to be fired from one hand.



Piston.

Pis'tol, *v. t.* To shoot with a pistol.

Pis-tole' (pĭs-tōl'), *n.* [F.] Any one of certain gold coins of various values formerly used in Europe.

Pis'to-let' (pĭs'tō-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] A small pistol.

Pis'ton (pĭs'tŭn), *n.* [F. *piston*, fr. L. *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound, to stamp.] (*Mach.*) A sliding piece which either is moved by, or moves against, fluid pressure.

Pit (pĭt), *n.* [AS. *pytt* a pit, hole, L. *puteus* a well, pit.] **1.** A large cavity or hole in the ground; a cavity or depression in any body; an indentation. **2.** An abyss; esp., the grave, or hades. **3.** A covered deep hole for entrapping wild beasts; a pitfall. Also used figuratively. **4.** Formerly, that part of a theater, on the floor of the house, below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; now, in England, commonly, the part behind the stalls; in the United States, the parquet; also, the occupants of such part of a theater. **5.** An inclosed area for fighting gamecocks, dogs, etc. **6.** [Cf. D. *pit*, akin to E. *pith*.] (*Bot.*) The endocarp of a drupe, and its contained seed or seeds; a stone.

Pit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PITTING.] **1.** To place or put into a pit or hole. **2.** To mark with pits or depressions. **3.** To introduce as an antagonist; to match.

Pit'a-pat' (pĭt'ȧ-păt'), *adv.* [Onomatopoetic.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats. — *n.* A light, repeated sound; a pattering.

Pitch (pĭch), *n.* [OE. *pich*, AS. *pic*, L. *pix*; akin to Gr. πίσσα.] A black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar.

Pitch pine (*Bot.*), any one of several species of pine, yielding pitch.

Pitch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PITCHED (pĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PITCHING.] **1.** To cover over or smear with pitch. **2.** Fig.: To darken; to blacken; to obscure.

Pitch, *v. t.* [OE. *picchen*; akin to E. *pick*, *pike*.] **1.** To throw, generally with a definite aim or purpose; to cast; to hurl; to toss. **2.** To thrust or plant in the ground, as stakes or poles; hence, to fix firmly with, or as with, poles; to establish. **3.** To set, face, or pave with rubble or undressed stones. **4.** To fix or set the tone of.

Pitched battle, a general battle in which the hostile forces have fixed positions.

Pitch, *v. i.* **1.** To fix or place a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp. **2.** To light; to come to rest. **3.** To fix one's choice. **4.** To plunge or fall, esp. forward.

Pitch, *n.* **1.** A throw; toss; cast, as of something from the hand. **2.** The extreme point or degree of elevation or depression; hence, a limit or bound. **3.** A descent; fall; thrusting down. **4.** The point where a declivity begins; hence, the declivity itself; slant. **5.** (*Mus.*) Relative acuteness, gravity, or place of a tone. **6.** (*Mech.*) The distance from center to center of certain parts, as of any two adjacent teeth of gearing, of two adjacent turns of the thread of a screw along the line of the axis, etc.

Pitch pipe, a wind instrument used by choristers in regulating the pitch of a tune.

Pitch'-black' (-blăk'), *a.* Black as pitch or tar.

Pitch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pitches; specif. (*Baseball*), the player who delivers the ball to the batsman.

Pitch'er, *n.* [OF. *pichier*, OHG. *pehhar*, *pehhāri*; prob. of same origin as E. *beaker*.] A deep, wide-mouthed vessel for liquids, with a spout or lip and a handle.

Pitcher plant, any plant with the whole or a part of the leaves transformed into pitchers or cuplike organs.

Pitch'fork' (-fôrk'), *n.* A forklike tool used in spreading, lifting, or throwing hay, straw, etc.

Pitch'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Partaking of the qualities of pitch; resembling pitch. **2.** Smeared with pitch. **3.** Black; pitch-dark; dismal. — **Pitch'i-ness**, *n.*

Pit'e-ous (pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *pitos*. See PITY.] **1.** Pious. [*Obs.*] **2.** Evincing pity. **3.** Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; wretched; miserable. **4.** Paltry; mean; pitiful. — **Pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pit'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sorrowful; mournful; affecting; doleful; lamentable; woful; rueful; sad; pitiable; pitiful.

Pit'fall' (-fal'), *n.* A pit deceitfully covered to entrap wild beasts or men; a trap of any kind.

Pith (pĭth), *n.* [AS. *piða*; akin to D. *pit* pith, kernel.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The soft spongy substance in the center of the stems of many plants. **2.** (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) The spongy interior substance of a feather. (*b*) (*Anat.*) Spinal cord; marrow. **3.** Hence: That which contains the strength or life; the vital or essential part; vigor.

Pith'less, *a.* Destitute of pith, or of strength; feeble.

Pith'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* PITHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* PITHIEST.] **1.** Consisting wholly, or in part, of pith; abounding in pith. **2.** Having nervous energy; forceful; cogent. — **Pith'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Pith'i-ness**, *n.*

Pit'i-a-ble (pĭt'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving pity; worthy of, or exciting, compassion; miserable; lamentable. — **Pit'i-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pit'i-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Sorrowful; woful; sad. See PITEOUS.

Pit'i-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pities.

Pit'i-ful (-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Full of pity; tender-hearted; compassionate; kind; merciful; sympathetic. **2.** Pite-

ous; eliciting compassion. **3.** To be pitied for littleness or meanness. — **Pit'i-ful-ly** (pĭt'ĭ-fụl-ly), *adv.* — **Pit'i-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Despicable; mean; paltry. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

Pit'i-less (pĭt'ĭ-lĕs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of pity; merciless. **2.** Exciting no pity. — **Pit'i-less-ly**, *adv.* — **Pit'i-less-ness**, *n.*

Pit'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** One who works in a pit. **2.** (*Mach.*) The connecting rod in a sawmill; also, sometimes, in other machinery.

Pit'pat' (pĭt'păt'), *n.* & *adv.* See PITAPAT.

Pit'ta (pĭt'tȧ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a large group of bright-colored, clamatorial, insectivorous birds.

Pit'tance (pĭt'tans), *n.* [F. *pitance;* origin uncertain.] **1.** An allowance of food bestowed in charity; hence, a small charity gift; a dole. **2.** A meager portion, allowance, or compensation.

Pi-tu'i-ta-ry (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *pituita* phlegm.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Secreting mucus or phlegm. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the *pituitary body*, a glandlike body of unknown function, situated in the sphenoid bone.

Pi-tu'i-tous (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, mucus; full of mucus; discharging mucus.

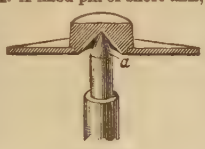
Pit'y (pĭt'ў), *n.* [OF. *pité, pitié,* L. *pietas* piety, kindness, pity. See PIOUS.] **1.** Piety. [*Obs.*] **2.** A feeling for the distresses of others. **3.** A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret; a thing to be regretted.

Syn. — Compassion; mercy; commiseration; condolence; sympathy; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling. — *Sympathy* implies a degree of equality in situation, circumstances, etc.; *compassion* is deep tenderness for another under severe misfortune; *pity* regards its object not only as suffering, but weak, and hence as inferior.

Pit'y, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PITIED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PITYING.] To feel pity for; to sympathize with.

Pit'y, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to show pity.

Piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A fixed pin or short axis, on the end of which a wheel or other body turns. **2.** The end of a shaft or arbor which rests and turns in a support. **3.** Hence, fig.: A turning point or condition; that on which important results depend. **4.** (*Mil.*) The officer or soldier around whom the line moves in wheeling.



a Pivot, 1.

Piv'ot, *v. t.* To place on a pivot.

Piv'ot-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pivot or turning point; belonging to, or constituting, a pivot.

Pix (pĭks), *n.* & *v.* See PYX.

Pix'y } (-ĭ), *n.* [For *Pucksy*, from *Puck.*] **1.** An old
Pix'ie } name for a fairy; elf. **2.** (*Bot.*) A low creeping evergreen plant (*Pyxidanthera barbulata*).

Pla'ca-ble (plā'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *placabilis*, fr. *placare* to pacify.] That may be appeased or pacified; willing to forgive. — **Pla'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Pla'ca-ble-ness**, *n.*

Pla-card' (plȧ-kärd' *or* plăk'ärd), *n.* [F., fr. *plaquer* to lay or clap on, *plaque* tablet; prob. fr. Dutch.] **1.** A public proclamation. **2.** A written or printed paper, posted, or to be posted, in a public place; a poster.

Pla-card', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLACARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLACARDING.] **1.** To post placards upon or within. **2.** To announce by placards.

Pla'cate (plā'kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLACATED (-kā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLACATING.] [L. *placare*, p. p. *-atus;* akin to *placere* to please.] To appease; to pacify; to conciliate.

Place (plās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *platea* a street, a courtyard, fr. Gr. πλατεῖα street, prop. fem. of πλατύς flat, broad; akin to Skr. *pṛthu.*] **1.** Any portion of space regarded as measured off or distinct from all other space, or as appropriated to some definite object or use; position; ground; site; spot; rarely, unbounded space. **2.** A broad way in a city; an open space; area. **3.** A position occupied and held; dwelling; mansion; village, town, or city; fortified town or post; stronghold; region or country. **4.** Rank; degree; grade; order of priority, advancement, dignity, or importance; esp., social rank or position; also, official station; occupation; calling. **5.** Vacated or relinquished space; room; stead. **6.** A definite portion or passage of a document. **7.** Ordinal relation; position in the order of proceeding.

To take place, to come to pass; to occur.

Syn. — Situation; seat; abode; position; locality; location; office; employment; charge; function; ground.

Place, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLACED (plāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLACING (plā'sĭng).] **1.** To assign to or put in a place; to set in a given place, rank, etc.; to fix; to settle; to locate. **2.** To invest; to loan. **3.** To set; to fix; to repose. **4.** To attribute; to set down. [ernment.]

Place'man (plās'măn), *n.* An office-holder of the gov-

Pla-cen'ta (plȧ-sĕn'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. PLACENTÆ (-tē), E. PLACENTAS (-tȧz). [L., a cake, deriv. of Gr. πλαξ, πλακός, anything flat.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The vascular appendage which connects the fetus with the parent. **2.** (*Bot.*) The part of a pistil or fruit to which the ovules or seeds are attached. — **Pla-cen'tal** (-tal), *a.*

Pla'cer (plā'sẽr), *n.* One who places or sets.

Plac'er (plăs'ẽr; *Sp.* plȧ-thĕr'), *n.* [Sp.] A deposit of earth, containing valuable mineral in particles. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Pla'cet** (plā'sĕt), *n.* [L. *placet* it pleases.] A vote of assent, as of an ecclesiastical council.

Plac'id (plăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *placidus*, orig., pleasing, fr. *placere* to please.] Pleased; contented; unruffled; undisturbed; serene; peaceful; tranquil; quiet; gentle; calm. — **Plac'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Plac'id-ness**, *n.* [ing placid.

Pla-cid'i-ty (plȧ-sĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of be-

Plack'et (plăk'ĕt), *n.* [F. *plaquer* to lay on. See PLACARD.] **1.** A petticoat. [*Obs.*] **2.** The slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on. **3.** A woman's pocket.

Plac'oid (-oid), *a.* [Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, a tablet + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Platelike; having irregular, platelike, bony scales, often bearing spines; pertaining to the placoids. — *n.* Any fish having placoid scales.

Pla'gal (plā'gal), *a.* [F., fr. Gr. πλάγιος sidewise.] (*Mus.*) Having a scale running from the dominant to its octave; — distinguished from *authentic.*

Pla'gia-rism (plā'jȧ-rĭz'm *or* plā'jĭ-ȧ-), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of plagiarizing. **2.** That which is plagiarized.

Pla'gia-rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who plagiarizes.

Pla'gia-rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLAGIARIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAGIARIZING.] To steal or purloin from the writings of another.

Pla'gia-ry (-rў), *n.* [L. *plagiarius* a kidnaper, a literary thief, fr. *plagium* kidnaping.] **1.** A kidnaper. (*Obs.*) **2.** A plagiarist. **3.** Plagiarism; literary theft.

Pla'gia-ry, *a.* Practicing plagiarism.

Plague (plāg), *n.* [L. *plaga* stroke, plague; akin to Gr. πληγή.] **1.** That which smites, wounds, or troubles; blow; calamity. **2.** (*Med.*) An acute, malignant, contagious fever of the Levant; hence, any pestilence.

Plague, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLAGUED (plāgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAGUING.] **1.** To infest or afflict with disease, calamity, or any natural evil. **2.** Fig.: To vex; to harass.

Syn. — To torment; distress; afflict; annoy; tease; tantalize; trouble; molest; embarrass; perplex.

Pla'guer (plā'gẽr), *n.* One who plagues or annoys.

Pla'guy (-gў), *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [*Colloq.*] — **Pla'gui-ly** (-gĭ-lў), *adv.* [*Colloq.*]

Plaice (plās), *n.* [F. *plaise, plais*, prob. fr. L. *platessa.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European food fish allied to the flounder. (*b*) A large American flounder.

Plaid (plăd; *in Scot.* plād), *n.* [Gael. *plaide*, contr. fr. *peallaid* sheepskin, fr. *peall* a skin or hide.] **1.** A rectangular garment or piece of cloth, usually of checkered material, — worn by both sexes in Scotland. **2.** Goods of the pattern of a plaid or tartan; a checkered pattern.

Plaid, *a.* Having a pattern or colors which resemble a Scotch plaid; checkered.

Plaid'ed, *a.* **1.** Of the material of which plaids are made; tartan. **2.** Wearing a plaid.

Plain (plān), *v. i. & t.* [OE. *playne, pleyne*, fr. F. *plaindre.* See PLAINT.] To lament; to bewail. [*Archaic*]

Plain, *a.* [*Compar.* PLAINER (-ẽr); *superl.* PLAINEST.] [F., level, flat, fr. L. *planus.*] **1.** Without elevations or depressions; flat; level; smooth; even. See PLANE. **2.** Open; unencumbered; equal; fair. **3.** Not intricate or difficult; evident; manifest; obvious; clear; unmistakable. **4.** (*a*) Void of ornament or embellishment. (*b*) Not conspicuous or pretentious. (*c*) Free from affectation or disguise. (*d*) Not luxurious; not highly seasoned. (*e*) Without beauty; not handsome; homely. (*f*) Not variegated, dyed, or figured. (*g*) Not much varied by modulations.

Plain song, Plain chant. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The Gregorian chant, or *canto fermo:* the prescribed melody of the Roman Catholic service, sung in unison, in tones of equal length. (*b*) A simple melody.

Syn. — Artless; undisguised; frank; sincere; honest; candid; ingenuous; unembellished; downright; blunt; simple; distinct; apparent. See MANIFEST.

Plain, *adv.* In a plain manner; plainly.

Plain, *n.* Level or comparatively level land; usually, an open field or a broad stretch of land.

Plain, *v. t.* **1.** To plane or level. [*R.*] **2.** To make plain or manifest; to explain.

Plain'-deal'ing (plān'dēl'ĭng), *a.* Fair and honest in business or conduct.

Plain'laid' (-lād'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Laid in the ordinary way, as a rope. See CORDAGE.

Plain'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner; clearly.

Plain'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being plain.

Plains'man (plānz'mən), *n.* A dweller in the plains.

Plain'-spo'ken (plān'spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity; also, spoken sincerely.

Plaint (plānt), *n.* [F. *plainte*, fr. L. *plangere, planctum*, to beat, beat the breast, lament.] **1.** Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint; hence, mournful song; lament. **2.** An accusation or protest on account of an injury.

Plain'tiff (plān'tĭf), *n.* [OF. *plaintif*, prop., making complaint.] (*Law*) One who begins a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights.

Plain'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. & OF. *plaintif*, deriv. of L. *plangere*. See PLAINT.] **1.** Repining; complaining; lamenting. **2.** Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful. — **Plain'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Plain'tive-ness**, *n.*

Plait (plāt; *collog.* plēt), *n.* [OF. *pleit*, L. *plicatum, plicitum*, p. p. of *plicare* to fold, akin to *plectere* to plait.] **1.** A flat fold; a doubling; pleat. **2.** A braid; plat.

Plait, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLAITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAITING.] **1.** To fold; to double in narrow folds; to pleat. **2.** To interweave; to braid.

Plan (plăn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *planus* flat, level. Cf. PLAIN, *a.*] **1.** A draught or form; prop., a representation drawn on a plane; esp., a top view, or the representation of a horizontal section of anything; diagram. **2.** A method of action or procedure devised, or described in language; project. **3.** A way of procedure; custom.

Syn. — Scheme; draught; delineation; plot; sketch; project; design; contrivance; device. See SCHEME.

Plan, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANNED (plănd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANNING.] **1.** To form a plan of; to draught; to represent, as by a diagram. **2.** To scheme; to devise; to contrive.

Planch (plănch), *v. t.* [F. *planche* a plank. See PLANK.] To make or cover with planks. [*Obs.*]

Planch'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F.] **1.** A plank; wooden floor. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) The under side of a cornice; a soffit.

Planch'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *planchette* a small board.] A flat piece of metal; esp., a disk to be stamped as a coin.

Plan'chette' (*E.* plăn-shĕt'; *F.* plăn'shĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A circumferentor. **2.** A tablet of wood on casters and with a pencil attached, — used in a kind of divination.

Plane (plān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *platanus*, Gr. πλάτανος, fr. πλατύς broad; — so called on account of its broad leaves and spreading form.] (*Bot.*) Any tree of the genus *Platanus*, including the American sycamores.

Plane, *a.* [L. *planus*. See PLAIN, *a.*] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat.

☞ In science, this word (instead of *plain*) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface.

Plane, *n.* [F. *plane*, L. *plana*.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A surface, real or imaginary, in which, if any two points are taken, a straight line joining them lies wholly in that surface; a surface without curvature. **2.** (*Joinery*) A cutting tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, for forming moldings, etc.

Jack Plane.

Plane, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANED (plānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANING.] To make smooth; to pare off the surface inequalities.

Plan'er (plān'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that planes. **2.** (*Print.*) A wooden block for forcing type to an even surface.

Plan'et (plăn'ĕt), *n.* [F. *planète*, L. *planeta*, fr. Gr. πλανήτης, and πλάνης, a planet; prop., wandering, fr. πλανᾶσθαι to wander, fr. πλάνη a wandering.] (*Astron.*) A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity. [orrery.

Plan'e-ta'ri-um (plăn'ĕ-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] An

Plan'et-a-ry (plăn'ĕt-ă-rў), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the planets. **2.** Consisting of planets. **3.** (*Astrol.*) Under the dominion or influence of a planet. **4.** Caused by planets. **5.** Having the nature of a planet; erratic; revolving; wandering. [asteroid.

Plan'et-oid (plăn'ĕt-oid), *n.* [*Planet* + *-oid.*] An

Plane' tree' (plān' trē'). (*Bot.*) Same as 1st PLANE.

Plan'et-strick'en (plăn'ĕt-strĭk'n), **Plan'et-struck'** (plăn'ĕt-strŭk'), *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted.

Plan'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *plangens, -entis*, fr. *plangere* to beat. See PLAINT.] Beating; dashing. [*R.*]

Plani-, Plano-. [L. *planus*.] Combining forms signifying *flat, level, plane.*

Pla-nim'e-ter (plă-nĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*Plani-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane.

Pla-nim'e-try (-trў), *n.* Mensuration of planes.

Plan'ish (plăn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *planir*. See PLANE, *v.*, and -ISH.] To make smooth or plane, as a metallic surface by light blows with a hammer.

Plan'i-sphere (plăn'ĭ-sfẽr), *n.* [*Plani-* + *sphere.*] The representation of the circles of the sphere upon a plane; esp., a representation of the celestial sphere upon a plane with adjustable appendages, for showing the position of the stars, planets, etc., for any given time.

Plank (plăngk), *n.* [OF. *planque, planche*, fr. L. *planca.*] **1.** A broad piece of sawed timber, thicker than a *board*. **2.** Fig.: That which supports, as a plank does a swimmer. **3.** A separate article in a declaration of principles, as of a political party. [*Cant*]

To walk the plank, to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark of a ship, until one overbalances it and falls into the sea, — a pirate's method of disposing of captives.

Plank, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANKED (plăngkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANKING.] **1.** To cover or lay with planks. **2.** To lay or pay, as on a plank or counter. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **3.** To harden by felting. **4.** To splice together, as slivers of wool.

Plan'ner (plăn'nẽr), *n.* One who plans; projector.

Pla'no-. See PLANI-.

Pla'no-con'cave (-kŏn'kāv), *a.* [*Plano-* + *concave.*] Plane, or flat, on one side, and concave on the other.

Pla'no-con'vex (-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [*Plano-* + *convex.*] Plane, or flat, on one side, and convex on the other.

Pla-nom'e-ter (plă-nŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*Plano-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for gauging or testing a plane surface.

Plant (plănt), *n.* [AS. *plante*, L. *planta.*] **1.** A vegetable; an organized living being, generally without feeling and voluntary motion, and having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves. **2.** A bush, or young tree; a sapling; hence, a staff. **3.** (*Com.*) The whole machinery and apparatus employed in carrying on a trade or mechanical business, sometimes including real estate.

Plant, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANTING.] **1.** To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth. **2.** To set in the ground for growth. **3.** To furnish, or fit out, with plants. **4.** To generate; to propagate. **5.** To settle; to establish with a permanent population. **6.** To set firmly; to fix; to set and direct.

Plant, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting.

Plan'tain (plăn'tăn; 48), *n.* [Cf. F. *plantain-arbre, plantanier*, Sp. *plántano, plátano*; prob. same word as *plane* the tree.] (*Bot.*) A tropical, treelike, perennial herb (*Musa paradisiaca*) belonging to the same genus as the banana, and bearing similar fruit; also, the fruit itself.

Plantain Tree (*Musa paradisiaca*).

Plan'tain, *n.* [F., fr. L. *plantago*. Cf. PLANT.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Plantago*; esp., a low weed with broad spreading radical leaves, and slender spikes of florets.

Plan-ta'tion (plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of planting. [*R.*] **2.** A place planted; esp. (*U. S. & West Indies*), a large estate cultivated for staple crops by laborers who live on the estate. **3.** A colony.

Plant'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that plants. **2.** One who owns or cultivates a plantation. **3.** A colonist.

Plan'ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *planta* sole of the foot + *gradi* to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Walking on the sole of the foot. (*b*) Having the foot so formed that the heel touches the ground when the leg is upright. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A plantigrade animal, as man.

Plant'let (plănt'lĕt), *n.* A little plant. [embryo.

Plant'ule (-ūl), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) The germinating

‖ **Plan'u-la** (plăn'ū-lă), *n.* [L., little plane.] (*Biol.*) An embryonic form intermediate between the morula and gastrula, and consisting of a vesicle filled with fluid.

Plaque (plăk), *n.* [F. See PLACARD.] A tablet used for ornament, or for painting pictures upon. [splash.

Plash (plăsh), *n.* [OD. *plasch.*] **1.** A puddle. **2.** A

Plash (plăsh), *v. i. & t.* To splash.

Plash, *v. t.* [OF. *plaissier, plessier*, to bend.] To cut partly, or to bend and intertwine the branches of.

Plash, *n.* A plashed branch of a tree.

Plash'et (-ĕt), *n.* [*Plash* + *-et.*] A pool; a puddle.

Plash'y (-ȳ), *a.* [From 1st PLASH.] **1.** Watery; full of puddles; splashy. **2.** Specked; spotted.

Plasm (plăz'm), *n.* [L. *plasma* anything formed or molded, Gr. πλάσμα, -ατος, fr. πλάσσειν to form, mold.] **1.** A mold or matrix. [*R.*] **2.** (*Biol.*) Same as PLASMA.

Plas'ma (plăz'mȧ), *n.* [See PLASM.] **1.** (*Min.*) A green variety of quartz. **2.** (*Biol.*) Protoplasm. **3.** Unorganized material; elementary matter.

Plas-mat'ic (plăz-măt'ĭk), } *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pert. to
Plas-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } plasma; having the character of plasma; containing or conveying plasma.

Plas'mo-gen (-mō-jĕn), *n.* [*Plasma* + *-gen.*] (*Biol.*) The living portion of protoplasm. [*formed, growth.*]

-plast (-plăst). [See -PLASTY.] Suffix denoting *thing*,

Plas'ter (plăs'tẽr), *n.* [AS., a plaster (in sense 1), fr. L. *emplastrum*, Gr. ἔμπλαστρον, ἔμπλαστον, fr. ἐμπλάσσειν to daub on, stuff in; ἐν in + πλάσσειν to mold.] **1.** (*Med.*) An external, adhesive application of a consistency harder than ointment. **2.** A composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls, ceilings, and partitions. **3.** Calcined gypsum, or plaster of Paris (originally brought from a suburb of Paris), esp. when ground.

Plas'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLASTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLASTERING.] **1.** To cover or overlay with plaster or a plaster. **2.** Fig.: To smooth over; to glaze.

Plas'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who plasters. **2.** One who makes plaster casts.

Plas'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of overlaying with plaster. **2.** The plaster itself. **3.** A covering of plaster.

-plas-tic (-plăs-tĭk). [See PLASTIC.] A combining form signifying *developing, forming, growing.*

Plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *a.* [See -PLASTIC.] **1.** Able to give form or fashion to a mass of matter. **2.** Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled; — used also fig. **3.** Of or pert. to molding or modeling; produced by, or appearing as if produced by, molding or modeling.

Plastic surgery, surgery which is concerned with the repair or restoration of parts of the body.

Plas-tic'i-ty (plăs-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being plastic.

Plas'tid (plăs'tĭd), } *n.* [Gr. πλάστις, -ιδος, a
Plas'tide (-tīd *or* -tĭd), } creator.] **1.** (*Biol.*) A formative particle of albuminous matter. **2.** (*Bot.*) One of the minute granules found in the protoplasm of cells.

Plas-tog'ra-phy (plăs-tŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. πλαστογραφία; πλαστός molded + γράφειν to write.] **1.** Art of forming figures in a plastic material. **2.** Forgery.

Plas'tron (plăs'trŏn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *plastra* thin plate of metal. See PIASTER.] **1.** A leather pad worn by fencers over the breast. **2.** (*Anc. Armor*) An iron breastplate. **3.** (*Anat.*) The ventral shell of tortoises and turtles. **4.** A trimming for a woman's dress-waist.

-plas'ty (-plăs'tȳ). [Gr. πλάσσειν to mold, form.] A combining form denoting *the act* or *process of forming, development, growth*; as, autoplasty.

Plat (plăt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLATTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLATTING.] [See PLAIT.] To braid; to plait.

Plat, *n.* Work done by platting or braiding; a plait.

Plat, *n.* [Cf. PLAT flat (which perh. caused this spelling), and PLOT a piece of ground.] A small plot of ground laid out with some design, or for a special use.

Plat, *v. t.* To lay out in plats or plots, as ground.

Plat, *a.* [F. *plat.* See PLATE, *n.*] Plain; flat. [*Obs.*]

Plat'an (-ăn), *n.* [L. *platanus.*] The plane tree.

Plat'band' (-bănd'), *n.* [F. *plate-bande*; *plat, plate*, flat, level + *bande* a band.] **1.** A border of flowers in a garden; hence, a border. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A flat molding, or group of moldings. (*b*) A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

Plate (plāt), *n.* [OF. *plate* a plate of metal, a cuirass, fr. *plat* flat, Gr. πλατύς.] **1.** A flat, or nearly flat, piece of metal. **2.** Metallic armor composed of broad pieces. **3.** Domestic vessels and utensils, wrought in gold or silver. **4.** Metallic ware plated with precious metal. **5.** A small, shallow vessel from which food is eaten at table. **6.** A piece of metal on which anything is engraved to be printed; hence, an impression from the engraved metal. **7.** A page of stereotype, electrotype, etc., for printing from. **8.** That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth. **9.** (*Arch.*) A principal horizontal timber supporting the ends of other timbers. **10.** (*Photog.*) A sheet of glass, porcelain, metal, etc., with a coating that is sensitive to light.

Plate (plāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLATING.] **1.** To cover or overlay with gold, silver, etc. **2.** To cover with plates of metal, for defense. **3.** To adorn with plated metal. **4.** To beat into thin, flat pieces, or laminæ. **5.** To calender, as paper.

Pla-teau' (plȧ-tō'), *n.; pl.* F. PLATEAUX (*F.* -tō'; *E.* -tōz'), E. PLATEAUS (-tōz'). [F., fr. OF. *platel*, prop., a little plate.] **1.** A flat surface; esp., a broad, level, elevated area of land. **2.** A tray or salver. [fill a plate.]

Plate'ful (plāt'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to

Plat'en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *platine*, fr. *plat* flat.] (*Mach.*) (*a*) The part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type. (*b*) The analogous part of a typewriter, on which the paper rests to receive an impression. (*c*) The movable table of a machine tool on which the work is fastened.

Plat'er (plāt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who plates articles with gold or silver. **2.** A machine for calendering paper.

Plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *n.* [*Plat*, a. + *-form.*] **1.** A plat; plan. [*Obs.*] **2.** Any flat or horizontal surface, esp. one raised above some particular level; raised floor or portion of a floor; dais; stage. **3.** A declaration of the principles upon which a person, a sect, or a party proposes to stand; a declared policy or system.

Plat'i-na (plăt'ĭ-nȧ *or* plȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. or NL. See PLATINUM.] (*Chem.*) Platinum.

Plat'i-num (plăt'ĭ-nŭm *or* plȧ-tē'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *platina*, from *plata* silver, LL. *plata* a thin plate of metal.] (*Chem.*) A heavy, tin-white metal, ductile and malleable, but very infusible, and characterized by its resistance to strong chemical reagents.

Plat'i-tude (plăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. *plat* flat.] **1.** Quality or state of being flat, thin, or insipid; staleness of ideas or language. **2.** A truism; commonplace. [tudes.]

Plat'i-tu'di-nize (-tū'dĭ-nīz), *v. i.* To utter plati-

Pla-ton'ic (plȧ-tŏn'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to
Pla-ton'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Plato, or his philosophy, school, or opinions. **2.** Pure; passionless; nonsexual; philosophical. — **Pla-ton'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pla'to-nism (plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrines or philosophy of Plato or of his followers. **2.** An elevated, rational, and ethical conception of the laws and forces of the universe; sometimes, imaginative philosophical notions.

Pla'to-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A follower of Plato.

Pla'to-nize (-nīz), *v. i. & t.* To adopt, or accommodate to, Platonism.

Pla-toon' (plȧ-to͞on'), *n.* [F. *peloton* a ball of thread, group of men, platoon, fr. *pelote.* See PELLET.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) Formerly, a body of men who fired together; also, a small square of soldiers to strengthen the angles of a hollow square. (*b*) Now, in U. S. service, half a company.

Plat'ter (plăt'tẽr), *n.* One who plats or braids.

Plat'ter, *n.* [Probably fr. OF. *platel*, F. *plateau.* See PLATEAU.] A large, shallow table dish for food.

Plat'y- (plăt'ȳ-). A combining form fr. Gr. πλατύς, *broad, wide, flat*; as, *platy*pus.

Plat'y-pus (plăt'ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλατύς + πούς foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The duck mole. See under DUCK.

Plat'y-rhine (plăt'ĭ-rīn), *a.* [*Platy-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] (*Anat.*) Having the nose broad.

Plau'dit (plą'dĭt), *n.* [From L. *plaudite* do ye praise (said by players at the end of a performance). A mark or expression of applause; praise bestowed; acclamation.

Syn. — Commendation; approbation; approval.

Plau'di-to-ry (-dĭ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Applauding; commending.

Plau'si-ble (plą'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *plausibilis* praiseworthy, from *plaudere, plausum*, to applaud, clap the hands, strike, beat.] **1.** Worthy of being applauded. [*Obs.*] **2.** Obtaining approbation; apparently right or true. **3.** Using arguments or discourse. — **Plau'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Plau'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Plau'si-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Specious. — *Specious* refers rather to the falsity (always implied by it) of that which is apparently fair or true; *plausible* refers rather to the effect upon a person of that which appears reasonable or true, and yet is open to doubt; and it does not necessarily imply falsity.

Play (plā), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLAYED (plād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAYING.] [AS. *plegian, plegan*, to play, akin to *plega* play, game, quick motion; origin unknown.] **1.** To engage in sport or lively recreation; to frolic; to sport. **2.** To act with levity or thoughtlessness; to trifle. **3.** To contend, or take part, in a game; hence, to gamble. **4.** To perform on an instrument of music. **5.** To act; to behave; to practice deception. **6.** To move in any way, esp. back and forth; to operate; to act. **7.** To move gayly; to wanton; to disport. **8.** To act on the stage; to personate a character.

Play (plā), *v. t.* **1.** To put in action or motion. **2.** To perform music upon. **3.** To perform, as a piece of music, on an instrument. **4.** To bring into sportive or wanton action. **5.** To act or perform (a play); to act the character of; to simulate. **6.** To engage in, as a game. **7.** To control the play or movement of.

Play, *n.* **1.** Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols. **2.** A contending or taking part in a game, or the game itself; gaming. **3.** Action; use; employment; exercise; practice. **4.** A dramatic composition. **5.** The representation or exhibition of a drama. **6.** Performance on an instrument of music. **7.** Motion; movement; hence, also, room for motion; free and easy action. **8.** Hence, liberty of acting; license; scope.

‖ **Pla'ya** (plä'yȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A beach; strand; in the Southwestern U. S., a broad, level spot, on which rainwater accumulates and subsequently evaporates.

Play'bill' (plā'bĭl'), *n.* A printed programme of a play.

Play'day' (-dā'), *n.* A day given to play or diversion.

Play'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plays. [playmate.

Play'fel'low (-fĕl'lō), *n.* A companion in play; a

Play'ful (-fụl), *a.* Sportive; gamboling; frolicsome; indulging a sportive fancy; humorous; merry. — **Play'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Play'ful-ness**, *n.*

Play'go'er (-gō'ẽr), *n.* One who frequents theaters.

Play'go'ing, *a.* Frequenting playhouses. [reation.

Play'ground' (-ground'), *n.* A piece of ground for rec-

Play'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A building for dramatic exhibitions; theater. **2.** A house for children to play in.

Play'mate' (plā'māt'), *n.* A playfellow.

Play'thing' (plā'thĭng'), *n.* A thing to play with; a toy; anything that serves to amuse.

Play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A maker or adapter of plays.

‖ **Pla'za** (*E.* plä'zȧ; *Sp.* plä'thä), *n.* [Sp. See Place.] A public square in a city or town.

Plea (plē), *n.* [OF. *plait, plaid, plet*, LL. *placitum* judgment, decision, assembly, court, fr. L. *placitum* that which is pleasing, an opinion, fr. *placere* to please.] **1.** (*Law*) That which is alleged by a party in support of his cause; in a stricter sense, an allegation of fact, as distinguished from a *demurrer;* in a still more limited sense, and in modern practice, the defendant's answer. **2.** (*Law*) A cause; an action or case at law. **3.** An excuse; apology. **4.** An urgent prayer or entreaty.

Pleach (plēch), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *plaissier* to bend, and also F. *plisser* to plait, L. *plicare, plicitum*, to fold or wind together.] To interweave; to plash. [*Obs.*]

Plead (plēd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pleaded (*colloq.* Plead (plĕd) or Pled); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pleading.] [OF. *plaidier*, fr. LL. *placitare*, fr. *placitum*. See Plea.] **1.** To argue or supplicate in support of, or in defense against, a claim. **2.** (*Law*) To put in or make a plea in a case.

Plead, *v. t.* **1.** To discuss and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons; to argue at the bar. **2.** To allege or cite in a legal plea. **3.** To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse.

Plead'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pleaded.

Plead'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pleads or draws up pleas.

Plead'ing-ly, *adv.* In a pleading manner.

Plead'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* (*Law*) The mutual allegations of the plaintiff and defendant until issue is joined.

Pleas'ance (plĕz'ȧns), *n.* [F. *plaisance.*] [*Archaic*] **1.** Pleasure; gayety. **2.** A secluded part of a garden.

Pleas'ant (plĕz'ȧnt), *a.* [F. *plaisant.*] **1.** Pleasing; grateful to the mind or to the senses. **2.** Cheerful; humorous. — **Pleas'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Pleas'ant-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Gratifying; good-humored; enlivening; gay; lively; merry; jocose; amusing; sportive; witty. — *Agreeable* is applied to that which agrees with, or is in harmony with, one's tastes, character, etc. *Pleasant* and *pleasing* denote a stronger degree of the agreeable. *Pleasant* refers rather to the state or condition; *pleasing*, to the act or effect. Where they are applied to the same object, *pleasing* is more energetic than *pleasant*.

Pleas'ant-ry (-rỹ), *n.* That which denotes or promotes pleasure or good humor; merriment; esp., playfulness in conversation; a jocose remark.

Please (plēz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pleased (plēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pleasing.] [OF. *plaisir*, fr. L. *placere*, akin to E. *placate.*] **1.** To give pleasure to; to gratify; to content; to satisfy. **2.** To have or take pleasure in; hence, to choose; to wish; to will. **3.** To be the will or pleasure of; to seem good to; — used impersonally.

Please, *v. i.* **1.** To afford pleasure; to be pleasant. **2.** To have pleasure; to be willing.

Pleas'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

Pleas'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure; agreeable; delightful. — **Pleas'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Pleas'ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See Pleasant.

Pleas'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ûr-ȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* Affording pleasure; gratifying; agreeable. — **Pleas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pleas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Pleas'ure (plĕzh'ûr; 135), *n.* [F. *plaisir*, orig. an infinitive. See Please.] **1.** The gratification of the senses; agreeable sensations or emotions. **2.** Amusement; diversion; self-indulgence; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; hence, sensual gratification. **3.** What the will dictates or prefers. **4.** That which pleases; favor; gratification. **At pleasure**, by arbitrary will or choice.

Syn. — Satisfaction; comfort; solace; joy; gladness; delight; will; choice; purpose; command; kindness.

Pleas'ure, *v. t.* To please or gratify.

Pleas'ure, *v. i.* To take or pursue pleasure.

Pleat (plēt), *n. & v. t.* See Plait.

Ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yȧn), *a.* [L. *plebeius*, fr. *plebs, plebis*, the common people.] **1.** Of or pert. to the Roman *plebs*, or common people. **2.** Of or pert. to the common people; vulgar; common. — *n.* A plebeian person.

Ple-be'ian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being plebeian. **2.** Conduct or ways of plebeians; vulgarity.

Pleb'i-scite (plĕb'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [F. *plébiscite*, fr. L. *plebiscitum.*] A vote by universal male suffrage.

‖ **Plec'trum** (plĕk'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πλῆκτρον, fr. πλήσσειν to strike.] A small instrument used in playing upon the lyre and other stringed instruments.

Pled (plĕd), *colloq. imp. & p. p.* of Plead.

Pledge (plĕj), *n.* [OF. *plege, pleige*, LL. *plegium, plivium;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Law*) The depositing of personal property by a debtor with a creditor as security for a debt or engagement; also, the contract so created, or the property deposited. **2.** A hypothecation without transfer of possession. **3.** Anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee. **4.** A promise or agreement to do or forbear something; specif., a written promise not to drink intoxicating liquors. **5.** A sentiment; toast; health.

Syn. — See Earnest.

Pledge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pledged (plĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pledging.] **1.** To deposit, as a chattel, in pledge or pawn. **2.** To guarantee; to engage; to plight. **3.** To bind or engage by promise or declaration. **4.** To invite another to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to him, as a pledge of good will; hence, to drink the health of; to toast. [given.

Pledg-ee' (plĕj-ē'), *n.* The one to whom a pledge is

Pledge-or' } (plĕj-ôr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who pledges, or

Pledg-or' } delivers anything in pledge; a pledger.

Pledg'er (plĕj'ẽr), *n.* One who pledges.

Pledg'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Prov. E., a small plug.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A string of oakum used in calking. **2.** (*Med.*) A compress, or flat tent of lint, laid over a wound, ulcer, etc.

Ple'iad (plē'yȧd), *n.* One of the Pleiades.

Ple'ia-des (plē'yȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλειάδες.] **1.** (*Myth.*) The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, fabled to have been made a constellation. **2.** (*Astron.*) A group of small stars in the neck of Taurus.

Pleis'to-cene (plīs'tō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. πλεῖστος most + καινός new.] (*Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, the epoch, or the deposits, following the Tertiary, and immediately preceding the age of man.

Ple'na-ry (plē'nȧ-rỹ), *a.* [LL. *plenarius*, fr. L. *plenus* full.] Full; entire; complete; absolute. — **Ple'na-ri-ly** (-nȧ-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Ple'na-ri-ness**, *n.*

Plenary indulgence (*R. C. Ch.*), entire remission of temporal punishment due to, or canonical penance for, all sins.

Ple-nip'o-tent (plē-nĭp'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *plenus* full + *potens, -entis*, potent.] Possessing full power. [*R.*]

Plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry (plĕn'ĭ-pō-tĕn'shĭ-ȧ-rỹ), *n.* [LL. *plenipotentiarius;* L. *plenus* full + *potens, potentis*, potent.] A person, esp. an ambassador, invested with full power to transact any business.

Plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry, *a.* Containing or conferring full power; invested with full power.

Ple'nist (plē'nĭst), *n.* [L. *plenus* full.] One who holds that all space is full of matter.

Plen'i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, fr. *plenus* full.] Quality or state of being full or complete; fullness; completeness; abundance.

Plen'te-ous (-tē-ŭs), *a.* [Fr. Plenty.] **1.** Containing plenty; abundant; sufficient for every purpose. **2.** Yielding abundance; fruitful. **3.** Having plenty; abounding; rich. — **Plen'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Plen'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Plentiful; copious; full. See Ample.

Plen'ti-ful (-tĭ-fụl), *a.* **1.** Containing plenty; copious; abundant; ample. **2.** Yielding abundance; prolific; fruitful. — **Plen'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Plen'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

Plen'ty (plĕn'tỹ), *n.* [OF. *plenté*, fr. L. *plenitas*, fr.

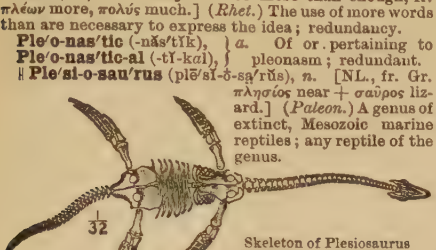
plenus **full.** See FULL, *a.*] Full or adequate supply; enough and to spare; specifically, abundant productiveness of the earth.

Syn. — Abundance; exuberance. See ABUNDANCE.

Ple'o-nasm (plē'ō-năz'm), *n.* [L. *pleonasmus*, Gr. πλεονασμός, fr. πλεονάζειν to be more than enough, fr. πλέων more, πολύς much.] (*Rhet.*) The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; redundancy.

Ple'o-nas'tic (-năs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Ple'o-nas'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } pleonasm; redundant.

‖ **Ple'sI-o-sau'rus** (plē'sĭ-ō-są'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλησίος near + σαῦρος lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct, Mesozoic marine reptiles; any reptile of the genus.



Skeleton of Plesiosaurus (*Plesiosaurus dolichodeirus*).

Pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ō-rá), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πληθώρη, fr. πλήθειν to be or become full. Cf. PLEONASM.] **1.** Overfullness; repletion; esp., excessive fullness of the blood vessels. **2.** Superabundance; excess.

Ple-thor'ic (plē-thŏr'ĭk *or* plĕth'ō-rĭk), *a.* Characterized by plethora; having a full habit of body.

Pleu'ra (plū'rá), *n.; pl.* L. -RÆ (-rē), E. -RAS (-ráz). [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρά rib, side.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The smooth serous membrane covering the lungs and the adjacent surfaces. (*b*) The closed sac formed by this membrane about each lung, or the fold connecting each lung with the body wall. — **Pleu'ral** (plū'ral), *a.*

Pleu'rI-sy (plū'rĭ-sĭ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. πλευρῖτις (sc. νόσος), fr. πλευρά rib, side.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the pleura.

Pleu-rit'ic (plū-rĭt'ĭk), } *a.* (*Med.*) (*a*) Of or per-
Pleu-rit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } taining to pleurisy. (*b*) Suffering from pleurisy.

Pleu'ro- (plū'rō-). [See PLEURA.] A combining form denoting *relation to a side;* specif., *connection with*, or *situation in* or *near, the pleura;* as, *pleuro*pneumonia.

Pleu'ro-pneu-mo'nI-a (-nū-mō'nĭ-á), *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pleura and lungs; esp., a variety constituting a contagious plague of cattle.

Plex'I-form (plĕks'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Plexus* a twining + *-form.*] Like network; complicated.

Plex'ure (plĕks'ŭr; 135), *n.* Act or process of interweaving; that which is woven together.

Plex'us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* L. PLEXUS, E. PLEXUSES (-ĕz). [L., a twining, braid, fr. *plectere, plexum*, to twine, braid.] (*Anat.*) A network of vessels, nerves, or fibers.

PlI'a-ble (plī'á-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *plier* to bend, to fold. See PLY, *v.*] Capable of being plied, turned, or bent; easy to be bent; flexible; pliant; supple; limber; yielding; — literally or figuratively. — **PlI'a-bil'I-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **PlI'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **PlI'a-bly**, *adv.*

PlI'an-cy (-an-sў), *n.* Quality or state of being pliant.

PlI'ant (-ant), *a.* [F. *pliant*, p. pr.] Readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; easy to bend; flexible; pliable; lithe; limber; plastic; — literally or figuratively. — **PlI'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **PlI'ant-ness**, *n.*

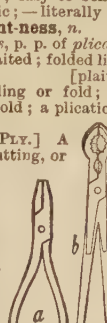
PlI'cate (plī'kāt), } *a.* [L. *plicatus*, p. p. of *plicare*
PlI'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), } to fold.] Plaited; folded like a fan. — **PlI'cate-ly** (-kāt-lў), *adv.* [plait.

PlI-ca'tion (plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A folding or fold; a

Plic'a-ture (plĭk'á-tūr; 135), *n.* A fold; a plication.

Plied (plīd), *imp. & p. p.* of PLY.

PlI'ers (plī'ẽrz), *n. pl.* [From 1st PLY.] A kind of pinchers, — used for bending, cutting, or holding objects.



Pliers.

Plight (plīt), *v. t.* [OE. *plihten;* prob. deriv. of L. *plectere.*] To weave; to braid; to fold; to plait. [*Obs.*]

Plight, *n.* [OE. *pliht* danger, engagement, AS. *pliht* danger, fr. *pleón* to risk; akin to G. *pflicht.*] **1.** That which is exposed to risk; that which is plighted or pledged. **2.** [Perh. fr. OF. *plite, pliste, ploit, ploi*, a condition.] Condition; state; — risk, or exposure to danger, often being implied.

Plight, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLIGHTING.] **1.** To pledge; to give as a pledge for the performance of some act; — never applied to property or goods. **2.** To promise; to engage; to betroth.

Plight'er (plīt'ẽr), *n.* One that plights.

Plinth (plĭnth), *n.* [L. *plinthus*, Gr. πλίνθος a brick, plinth.] (*Arch.*) In classical architecture, a vertically faced member immediately below the circular base of a column; also, the lowest member of a pedestal; hence, the lowest member of any base. See *Illust.* of COLUMN.

Pli'o-cene (plī'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. πλείων more + καινός recent.] (*Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, the most recent division of the Tertiary age.

Plod (plŏd), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLODDED (-dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLODDING.] [Cf. Gael. *plod* a clod, a pool; also, to pelt with clods.] **1.** To travel slowly but steadily; to trudge. **2.** To toil; to drudge.

Plod'der (-dẽr), *n.* One who plods; a drudge.

Plot (plŏt), *n.* [AS. *plot.*] **1.** A small extent of ground; plat. **2.** (*Surv.*) A plan or draught, as of a field.

Plot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLOTTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLOTTING.] To make a plot, map, or plan, of.

Plot, *n.* [Abbrev. from COMPLOT.] **1.** Any scheme or complicated plan or stratagem, usually for a treacherous and mischievous purpose. **2.** A plan; a purpose. **3.** In fiction, a complication of related incidents which are gradually unfolded; the story.

Syn. — Intrigue; conspiracy; cabal; contrivance.

Plot (plŏt), *v. i. & t.* To devise a plot; to plan; to scheme; to devise; to contrive secretly; to conspire.

Plot'ter (plŏt'tẽr), *n.* One who plots or schemes.

Plough (plou), *n. & v.* See PLOW.

Plov'er (plŭv'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *plovier*, prop., the rain bird, deriv. of L. *pluvia* rain, from *pluere* to rain.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of shore birds. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any grallatorial bird allied to, or resembling, the true plovers.

Plover (1) (*Charadrius squatarola*).

Plow, Plough (plou), *n.* [OE. *plouh, plou*, AS. *plōh;* akin to G. *pflug.*] **1.** A well-known implement for turning up the soil. **2.** Fig.: Agriculture; husbandry. **3.** A joiner's grooving plane. **4.** (*Bookbinding*) An implement for trimming or shaving off the edges of books. **5.** (*Astron.*) Same as CHARLES'S WAIN.

Plow, } *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLOWED (ploud) or
Plough, } PLOUGHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLOWING or PLOUGHING.] **1.** To turn up, break up, or trench with, or as if with, a plow; to till with, or as if with, a plow; to labor with, or as if with, a plow. **2.** To furrow; to groove; to run through, as in sailing.

Plow'a-ble } (-á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being plowed;
Plough'a-ble } arable.

Plow'boy' } (-boi'), *n.* A boy that drives or guides
Plough'boy } a team in plowing; a young rustic.

Plow'er, Plough'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plows.

Plow'man } (-man), *n.* One who plows; hence,
Plough'man } husbandman; farm laborer; rustic.

Plow'share' } (-shâr'), *n.* The share, or cutting
Plough'share' } part, of a plow.

Plow'tail' }
Plough'tail' } (-tāl'), *n.* The handle of a plow.

Ploy (ploi), *v. i.* [Prob. abbrev. fr. DEPLOY.] (*Mil.*) To form a column from a line of troops.

Pluck (plŭk), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLUCKED (plŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLUCKING.] [AS. *pluccian;* akin to G. *pflücken.*] **1.** To pull; to draw. **2.** Esp., to pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off or out with a twitch; also, to gather; to pick. **3.** To strip of, or as if of, feathers. **4.** (*Eng. Universities*) To reject at an examination for degrees.

Pluck, *n.* **1.** Act of plucking; pull; twitch. **2.** The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. **3.** Spirit; courage; indomitable resolution; fortitude.

Pluck'er, *n.* One who, or that which, plucks.

Pluck'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* PLUCKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* PLUCKIEST.] Having pluck or courage; courageous; spirited. — **Pluck'I-ly** (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Pluck'I-ness**, *n.*

Plug (plŭg), *n.* [Akin to G. *pflock.*] **1.** Any piece, as of wood, metal, etc., used to stop or fill a hole; stopple. **2.** A flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco. [*U. S.*]

Plug, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLUGGED (plŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLUGGING (-gĭng).] To stop with a plug.

Plum (plŭm), *n.* [AS. *plūme*, fr. L. *prunum;* akin to Gr. προύμνον.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The edible drupaceous fruit of several species of trees of the genus *Prunus;* also, the tree itself. **2.** A raisin. **3.** A handsome fortune or property; formerly (*Cant*), £100,000 sterling.

Plum'age (plūm'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. *plume* feather, L. *pluma.*] (*Zoöl.*) The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.

Plumb (plŭm), *n.* [F. *plomb*, L. *plumbum* lead, a leaden ball or bullet.] A little mass of lead, or the like, attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction.

Plumb line. (*a*) The cord by which a plumb bob is suspended; a plummet. (*b*) A line directed to the center of gravity of the earth. — **Plumb rule**, a narrow board with a plumb line, used by builders and carpenters.

Plumb Rule.

Plumb, *a.* Perpendicular; vertical. — *adv.* In a plumb direction; perpendicularly.

Plumb, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Plumbed (plŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Plumbing (plŭm'ĭng).] **1.** To adjust by or to a plumb line. **2.** To sound with a plumb or plummet, as the depth of water; hence, to sound; to fathom; to test. **3.** To seal with lead. **4.** To supply with a system of plumbing.

Plum-bag'i-nous (plŭm-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Like plumbago; consisting of, or containing, plumbago.

Plum-ba'go (-bā'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *plumbum* lead.] **1.** (*Min.*) Same as Graphite. **2.** (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants; leadwort.

Plum'be-an (plŭm'bē-*an*), } *a.* Of, or like, lead.
Plum'be-ous (plŭm'bē-ŭs), }

Plumb'er (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who works in lead; esp., one who furnishes or fits lead pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of water, gas, or drainage in buildings.

Plumb'er-y (-ẽ-ĭ), *n.* A place where plumbing is carried on; lead works.

Plum'bic (-bĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing, lead, esp. in its higher valence. See -ic.

Plumb'ing (plŭm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The art or business of a plumber. **2.** The lead or iron pipes, and other apparatus, used by a plumber.

Plum'bism (plŭm'bĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A diseased condition produced by the absorption of lead into the system.

Plume (plūm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pluma.*] **1.** A feather; esp., a soft and downy, or a long and handsome, feather. **2.** A feather, or group of feathers, worn as an ornament. **3.** A token of honor or prowess; a prize or reward. **4.** (*Bot.*) A featherlike panicle.

Plume, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Plumed (plūmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pluming.] **1.** To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of; to dress or prink. **2.** To adorn with feathers or plumes. **3.** To pride; to vaunt; to boast; — used reflexively.

Plu'mi-ped (plū'mĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *plumipes, -edis; pluma* feather + *pes* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet covered with feathers. — *n.* A plumiped bird.

Plum'met (plŭm'mĕt), *n.* [OF. *plommet*, fr. *plom, plum*, lead. See Plumb.] **1.** A piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water. **2.** A plumb bob or a plumb line. **3.** Hence, any weight.

Plu-mose' (plū-mōs'), } *a.* [L. *plumosus*, fr. *pluma*
Plu'mous (plū'mŭs), } feather.] **1.** Having feathers or plumes. **2.** Feathery; plumelike.

Plump (plŭmp), *a.* [*Compar.* Plumper (-ẽr); *superl.* Plumpest.] [OE. *plomp* rude, clumsy; prob. imitative.] Well rounded or filled out; full; fleshy; fat.

Plump, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Plumped (plŭmpt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Plumping.] **1.** To grow plump; to swell out. **2.** To drop or fall suddenly or heavily, all at once. **3.** To vote a plumper.

Plump, *v. t.* **1.** To make plump. **2.** To cast or let drop all at once. **3.** To give (a vote), as a plumper.

Plump, *adv.* Directly; suddenly; perpendicularly.

Plump'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that plumps; esp., something carried in the mouth to distend the cheeks. **2.** (*English Elections*) A vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected, thus giving him the advantage over the others. **3.** One who gives such a vote. [*Eng.*]

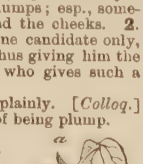
Plump'ly, *adv.* Fully; roundly; plainly. [*Colloq.*]

Plump'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being plump.

Plump'y (-ĭ), *a.* Plump; fat; sleek.

Plu'mule (plū'mūl), *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma* a feather.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The first bud, or gemmule, of a young plant. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A down feather. (*b*) Aftershaft of a feather.

Plum'y (plūm'ĭ), *a.* Covered or adorned with plumes, or as if with plumes; feathery.



a Plumule.

Plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Plundered (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Plundering.] [G. *plündern* to plunder, *plunder* frippery, baggage.] **1.** To take the goods of by force, or without right; to spoil. **2.** To take by pillage or fraud.

Syn. — To pillage; despoil; sack; rifle; strip; rob.

Plun'der, *n.* **1.** A plundering. **2.** That which is taken by one who plunders.

Plun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plunders or pillages.

Plunge (plŭnj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Plunged (plŭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Plunging (plŭn'jĭng).] [OF. *plongier*, deriv. of L. *plumbum* lead.] **1.** To thrust into water, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse; to thrust. Also used fig. **2.** To baptize by immersion.

Plunge, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or cast one's self into water or other fluid; to dive. Also used fig. **2.** To pitch or throw one's self headlong or violently forward, as a horse does. **3.** To bet or speculate heavily. [*Cant*]

Plunge, *n.* Act of one that plunges.

Plun'ger (plŭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that plunges; diver. **2.** A solid cylinder used instead of a piston or bucket.

Plu'per'fect (plū'pẽr'fĕkt), *a.* [L. *plus* more + *perfectus* perfect.] Past perfect; — said of the tense which denotes that an action or event was completed at or before the time of another past action or event. — *n.* The pluperfect tense; also, a verb in the pluperfect tense.

Plu'ral (plū'ral), *a.* [L. *pluralis*, from *plus, pluris*, more.] Relating to, or containing, more than one; designating two or more.

Plu'ral, *n.* (*Gram.*) The form of a word which denotes more than one; a word in the plural form.

Plu'ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being plural. **2.** (*Eccl.*) The state of a pluralist. [*Eng.*]

Plu'ral-ist, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A clerk or clergyman who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice. [*Eng.*]

Plu-ral'i-ty (plū-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being plural; a plural number. **2.** The greater number; a majority; also, the greatest of several numbers; in elections, the excess of the votes for one candidate over those for any one other candidate, — not necessarily, when there are more than two candidates, a majority.

Plu'ral-ize (plū'ral-īz), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make plural; to express in or assume the plural form. **2.** To multiply; to make manifold. [*R.*]

Plu'ral-ly, *adv.* In a plural manner or sense.

Pluri-. [See Plus.] A combining form from L. *plus, pluris*, more, many; as, *pluri*parous.

Plu-rip'a-rous (plū-rĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*Pluri-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] Producing several young at a birth.

Plus (plŭs), *a.* [L., more; akin to E. *full.*] **1.** (*Math.*) More, required to be added; positive, as distinguished from negative; — opposed to *minus.* **2.** Hence, in a literary sense, additional; real; actual.

Plus sign (*Math.*), the sign [+] denoting addition, or a positive quantity.

Plush (plŭsh), *n.* [F. *pluche, peluche*, fr. L. *pilus* hair.] A textile fabric with a nap or shag on one side, longer and softer than the nap of velvet.

Plu-toc'ra-cy (plū-tŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλουτοκρατία; πλοῦτος wealth + *κρατεῖν* to rule, fr. *κράτος* strength.] A form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the wealthy classes; also, a controlling class of rich men.

Plu'to-crat (plū'tō-krăt), *n.* One of the plutocracy.

Plu'to-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to plutocracy.

Plu-tol'o-gy (plū-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-logy.*] The science which treats of wealth.

Plu-to'ni-an (plū-tō'nĭ-*an*), *a.* Plutonic.

Plu-to'ni-an (plū-tō'nĭ-*an*), *n.* (*Geol.*) A Plutonist.

Plu-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Pluto, the dark and gloomy god of the lower world; Plutonian; hence, pertaining to the interior of the earth; subterranean. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or designating, Plutonism.

Plu'to-nism (plū'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* The theory that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by igneous fusion.

Plu'to-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One who believes in Plutonism.

Plu'vi-al (-vĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia* rain.] **1.** Of or pertaining to rain; rainy. **2.** (*Geol.*) Produced by the action of rain.

Plu'vi-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *pluvia* + *-meter.*] A rain gauge. — **Plu'vi-o-met'ric-al** (-ō-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.*

‖ **Plu'vi'ose'** (*F.* plu'vē'ōz'; *E.* plū'vĭ-ōz), *n.* [F. See Pluvious.] See Vendémiaire.

Plu'vi-ous (plū'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Abounding in rain; pluvial.

Ply (plī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Plied (plīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Plying (plī'ĭng).] [F. *plier* to fold, to bend, fr. L. *plicare;* akin to Gr. πλέκειν, G. *flechten.*] **1.** To

bend. [*Obs.*] **2.** To lay on closely, or in folds; to work upon steadily, or with repeated acts; to urge importunately. **3.** To employ diligently. **4.** To practice diligently; to work at.

Ply (plī), *v. i.* **1.** To bend. [*Obs.*] **2.** To act, go, or work diligently and steadily; esp., to do something by repeated actions; to go back and forth. **3.** (*Naut.*) To work to windward; to beat.

Ply, *n.* **1.** A fold; a plait; a turn or twist, as of a cord. **2.** Bent; turn; direction; bias.

Ply'er (-ēr), *n.* One that plies; specif.: (*a*) *pl.* A kind of balance to a drawbridge. (*b*) *pl.* Pliers.

Pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *πνευματικός*, fr.
Pneu-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *πνεῦμα, πνεύματος*, wind, air, *πνεῖν* to blow.] **1.** Consisting of, or like, air; gaseous. **2.** Of or pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties; pertaining to pneumatics. **3.** Moved or worked by the pressure or flow of air. **4.** (*Biol.*) Fitted to contain air; having cavities filled with air.

Pneu-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science treating of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.

Pneu'ma-to- (nū'má-tō- *or* nū-măt'ō-). A combining form from Gr. *πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, wind, air, breath, respiration.*

Pneu'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Pneumato-* + *-logy.*] **1.** Pneumatics. **2.** (*Philos. & Theol.*) Science of spiritual being, or spiritual phenomena of any description.

Pneu'ma-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Pneumato-* + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the amount of force exerted by the lungs in respiration.

Pneu'mo- (nū'mō-). A combining form from Gr. *πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, a lung.*

Pneu'mo-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*Pneumo-* + *gastric.*] (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to the lungs and the stomach.

Pneu-mom'e-try (nū-mŏm'ē-trў), *n.* Measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air.

Pneu-mo'ni-a (nū-mō'nĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πνευμονία*, fr. *πνεύμων*, pl. *πνεύμονες* lungs, also, *πλεύμων*, perh. the orig. form.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu-mon'ic (nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*a*) Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic. (*b*) Of or pertaining to pneumonia.

Poach (pōch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POACHED (pōcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POACHING.] [F. *pocher*, lit., to place in a pocket, fr. *poche* pocket, pouch. See POUCH.] **1.** To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into boiling water. **2.** To rob of game; to pocket and convey away by stealth, as game; hence, to plunder.

Poach, *v. i.* To steal or pocket game, or to carry it away privately, as in a bag; to kill game contrary to law.

Poach, *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To stab; to spear. [*Obs.*] **2.** To force or plunge into anything. [*Obs.*] **3.** To make soft by trampling.

Poach'ard (-ērd), *n.* [From POACH to stab.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common European duck. (*b*) The American redhead.

Poach'er (pōch'ēr), *n.* One who poaches.

Poach'y (-ў), *a.* [From POACH to stab.] Wet and soft; easily penetrated by the feet of cattle;—said of land.

Po'chard (pō'chērd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See POACHARD.

Pock (pŏk), *n.* [OE. *pokke*, AS. *pocc, poc.*] (*Med.*) A pustule in variolous and vaccine diseases.

Pock'et (pŏk'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *poquette*, dim. fr. *poque, pouque;* prob. of Teutonic origin. See 2d POKE.] **1.** A bag or pouch, esp. a small one inserted in a garment. **2.** (*Com.*) A large bag or sack used in packing various articles. **3.** Anything like a pocket in form or use.

Pock'et (pŏk'ĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POCKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POCKETING.] **1.** To put, or conceal, in the pocket. **2.** To take clandestinely or fraudulently.

Pock'et-book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A small book or case for carrying papers, accounts, money, etc., in the pocket.

Pock'et-knife' (-nif'), *n.* A knife with one or more blades, which fold into the handle so as to admit of being carried in the pocket.

Pock'mark (-märk), *n.* A pit made by smallpox.

Pock'marked' (-märkt'), *a.* Marked by smallpox.

Pock'y (-ў), *a.* Full of pocks; affected with smallpox or other eruptive disease.

Po'co-cu-ran'te (pō'kō-kō͞o-răn'tā), *n.* [It. *poco curante* caring little.] A careless person; a trifler. [*R.*]

-pod (-pŏd). [See FOOT.] A combining form or suffix from Gr. *πούς, ποδός, foot;* as, decapod.

Pod (pŏd), *n.* [Prob. akin to PUDDING.] **1.** A bag. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) A capsule of a plant; esp., a legume; a dry dehiscent fruit.

Pod.

Pod auger, *or* **Pod** bit, an auger or bit the channel of which is straight instead of twisted.

Pod, *v. i.* To swell; also, to produce pods.

-po-da (-pō-dà). A New Latin plural combining form or suffix from Gr. *πούς, ποδός, foot.*

Po-dag'ric (pō-dăg'rĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ποδαγρικός*, fr. *πο-*
Po-dag'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } *δάγρα* gout in the feet; *πούς, ποδός*, foot + *ἄγρα* a catching.] **1.** Pertaining to the gout; gouty; caused by gout. **2.** Afflicted with gout.

Pod'a-grous (pŏd'à-grŭs), *a.* Gouty; podagric.

Po-des'ta (*E.* pō-dĕs'tà; *It.* pō-dās-tà'), *n.* [It. *podestà*, fr. L. *potestas* power, magistracy.] A mayor, alderman, or other magistrate, in some towns of Italy.

Podge (pŏj), *n.* [Cf. G. *patsche* puddle, mire.] **1.** A puddle; a plash. **2.** Porridge. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Podg'y (-ў), *a.* Fat and short; pudgy.

Pod'o- (pŏd'ŏ-). [See FOOT.] A combining form or prefix fr. Gr. *πούς, ποδός, foot;* as, *podo*carp.

Pod'o-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*Podo-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A stem, or footstalk, supporting the fruit.

Po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* [L. *poëma*, Gr. *ποίημα*, fr. *ποιεῖν* to make, to compose, esp. in verse.] A metrical composition; a composition in verse, esp. one characterized by nobleness or beauty of imagination.

Po'e-sy (pō'ē-sў), *n.* [F. *poésie*, deriv. of Gr. *ποιεῖν* to make. Cf. POSY.] **1.** Art of composing poems. **2.** Poetry; metrical composition; poems.

Po'et (pō'ĕt), *n.* [Gr. *ποιητής.*] One skilled in, or having a particular genius for, metrical composition; the author of a poem; an imaginative thinker or writer.

Po'et-as'ter (-ăs'tēr), *n.* A dabbler in poetic art.

Po'et-ess, *n.* A female poet.

Po-et'ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to poetry; suit-
Po-et'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } able for, or expressed in, poetry or poetic form; suitable for writing poetry. — **Po-et'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Po-et'ics (pō-ĕt'ĭks), *n.* The art of poetry.

Po'et-ize (pō'ĕt-īz), *v. i.* To write poetry; to idealize.

Po'et-ry (-rў), *n.* **1.** Art of apprehending and interpreting ideas by the faculty of imagination. **2.** Imaginative language or composition, whether expressed rhythmically or in prose. Specif.: Metrical composition; verse; rhyme; poems collectively.

Poh (pō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disgust; bah! [being poignant.

Poign'an-cy (poin'an-sў), *n.* Quality or state of

Poign'ant (-ant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *poindre* to sting, fr. L. *pungere* to prick, sting.] **1.** Pricking; piercing; sharp; pungent. **2.** Fig.: Pointed; keen; satirical. — **Poign'ant-ly,** *adv.*

Point, *n.* [F., fr. L. *punctum, puncta*, fr. *pungere, punctum*, to prick.] **1.** That which pricks or pierces; esp., the sharp end of a piercing instrument. **2.** A sort of needle used by engravers, etchers, lace workers, and others; also, a pointed cutting tool. **3.** Anything which tapers to a sharp, well-defined termination. Specif.: A small promontory or cape. **4.** The mark made by a sharp end; a prick. **5.** An indefinitely small space. Specif.: (*Geom.*) That which has position, but has neither length, breadth, nor thickness. **6.** An indivisible portion of time; an instant; hence, the verge. **7.** A mark of punctuation; esp., a period; hence, fig., an end, or conclusion. **8.** Degree; step; stage; hence, position or condition attained. **9.** A salient feature; characteristic; peculiarity; hence, a particular; an item; a detail. **10.** Hence, specif.: The essential matter; esp., the proposition to be established. **11.** A small matter; a trifle; a punctilio. **12.** (*Mus.*) A dot or mark used to designate certain tones or time; in modern music, a dot placed at the right hand of a note, to raise its value, or prolong its time, by one half. **13.** A fixed conventional place, as for reference, or for a zero of reckoning; as, the solstitial *point* in the heavens; the east *point* of the compass, etc.; hence (*Naut.*) the difference between two points of the compass. **14.** (*Anc. Costume*) A string or lacer. **15.** Lace wrought with the needle; point lace. **16.** *pl.* (*Railways*) A switch. [*Eng.*] **17.** A hint; a tip; a pointer. [*Cant, U. S.*] **18.** The attitude assumed by a pointer dog when he finds game. **19.** (*Type Making*) A standard unit of measure for the size of type bodies, being one twelfth of the thickness of pica type. **20.** A tyne or snag of an antler. **21.** One of the spaces on a backgammon board. **22.** (*Fencing*) A movement executed with the saber or foil.

Point (point), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POINTING.] **1.** To shape to a point; to sharpen; — used also fig. **2.** To direct toward an object; to aim. **3.** Hence, to direct the attention or notice of. **4.** To punctuate. **5.** To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel points. **6.** To give particular prominence to; to indicate. **7.** To

indicate or discover by a fixed look, as game. **8.** (*Masonry*) To fill up and finish smoothly the joints of (a wall). **9.** (*Stone Cutting*) To cut with a pointed tool.

Point (point), *v. i.* **1.** To direct the point of something for the purpose of designating an object. **2.** To indicate the presence of game by a fixed and steady look, as certain hunting dogs do. **3.** (*Med.*) To approximate to the surface; to head; — said of an abscess.

Point'-blank' (-blăŋk'), *n.* [F. *point* point + *blanc* white.] **1.** The white spot on a target. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) With all small arms, the second point in which the natural line of sight, when horizontal, cuts the trajectory. (*b*) With artillery, the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun stands, the axis of the piece being horizontal.

Point'-blank', *a.* **1.** Aimed directly at the mark. **2.** Hence, direct; unqualified. — *adv.* In a point-blank way.

Point'-de-vice' } (*E.* point'dē-vīs'; *F.* pwăn'de-vēz'),
Point'-de-vise' } *a.* [OE. *at point devis; at* at + *point* point, condition + *devis* exact, OF. *devis* fixed. See DEVICE.] Uncommonly nice and exact; precise.

Point'ed (point'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Sharp; having a sharp point. **2.** Characterized by directness, or pithiness of expression. — **Point'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Point'ed-ness**, *n.*

Point'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that points. Specif.: (*a*) The hand of a timepiece. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of dogs trained to stop at scent of game, and with the nose point it out. (*c*) *pl.* (*Astron.*) The two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly in the direction of the north star.

Pointer.

Point'less, *a.* Having no point or significance.

Poise (poiz), *n.* [OF. *pois, peis*, fr. L. *pensum* a portion weighed out, *pendere* to weigh out.] **1.** Weight; gravity; heaviness. **2.** The counterbalance or mass of metal used in weighing. **3.** State of being balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise; balance; equilibrium; rest. **4.** That which causes a balance; a counterweight.

Poise (poiz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POISED (poizd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POISING.] [OF. & F. *peser* to balance, OF. il *peise*, il *poise*, he weighs, fr. L. *pensare*, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh.] **1.** To balance; to make of equal weight. **2.** To hold or place in equilibrium. **3.** To counterpoise; to counterbalance. **4.** To ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh. [be balanced.

Poise, *v. i.* To hang in equilibrium or suspense; to

Poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *potio* a drink, draught, potion, a poisonous draught, fr. *potare* to drink.] Any agent which, when introduced into the animal organism, is capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect upon it. Used also figuratively.

Poison ivy (*Bot.*), a common, poisonous, climbing plant (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) of North America.

Syn. — Venom; virus; bane; pest; malignity. — *Poison* usually denotes something received into the system by the mouth, breath, etc. *Venom* is something discharged from animals and received by means of a wound, as by the bite or sting of serpents. Hence, *venom* specifically implies some malignity of nature or purpose.

Poi'son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POISONED (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POISONING.] **1.** To put poison upon or into; to infect with poison. **2.** To injure or kill by poison. **3.** To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate.

Poi'son, *v. i.* To act as, or convey, a poison.

Poi'son-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who poisons.

Poi'son-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous; baneful; corrupting; noxious.

Poke (pōk), *n.* (*Bot.*) A large North American herb bearing dark purple juicy berries, — used in medicine.

Poke, *n.* [AS. *poca, poha, pohha*; akin to Icel. *poki.*] **1.** A bag; a sack; a pocket. **2.** A long, wide sleeve.

Poke, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POKED (pōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POKING.] [Cf. LG. *poken* to pierce, *pok* a dagger, D. *pook*, G. *pocken* to beat, also Ir. *poc* a blow, Gael. *puc* to push.] **1.** To thrust or push against or into with anything pointed; hence, to stir up; to excite. **2.** To gore.

To poke fun, to excite fun; to joke; to jest. [*Colloq.*]

Poke, *v. i.* To search; to feel one's way; to grope.

Poke, *n.* **1.** A poking; thrust; jog. **2.** A yoke with a pole projecting forward, for breachy cattle. [*U. S.*]

Pok'er (pōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pokes. **2.** That which pokes or is used in poking; esp., a metal rod for stirring a fire. [rived from brag.

Pok'er, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A game at cards de-

Pok'er (pŏk'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *pokker* the deuce, devil, also W. *pwca, pwci*, a hobgoblin, and E. *puck.*] Any imagined frightful object; a bugbear. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Poke'weed' (pōk'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as 1st POKE.

Pok'ey (pō'kĭ), *a.* See POKY.

Pok'y (pō'kĭ), *a.* **1.** Confined; cramped. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** Dull; tedious; uninteresting. [*Colloq.*]

Po-lac'ca (pŏ-lăk'kà), *n.* [It.] (*Naut.*) A kind of vessel with two or three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

Po-la'cre (pŏ-lä'kẽr), *n.* Same as POLACCA.

Po'lar (pō'lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to one of the poles of the earth, or of a sphere; situated near, or proceeding from, the region of one of the poles. **2.** Of or pertaining to the magnetic pole. **3.** (*Geom.*) Pertaining to, reckoned from, or having, a common radiating point.

Polar forces (*Physics*), forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies or properties in the two elements, as magnetism, electricity, etc. — **Polar lights**, the aurora borealis or australis.

Po-lar'i-scope (pŏ-lăr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*Polar* + *-scope.*] (*Opt.*) An instrument used for polarizing light.

Po'lar-is'co-py (pō'lẽr-ĭs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* (*Opt.*) The art or process of making observations with the polariscope.

Po'lar-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, poles; having a polar arrangement or disposition.

Po-lar'i-ty (pŏ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* (*Physics*) That quality or condition of a body by virtue of which it exhibits opposite or contrasted properties or powers, in opposite or contrasted parts or directions; or a condition giving rise to a contrast of properties corresponding to a contrast of positions.

Po'lar-i-za'tion (pō'lẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of polarizing; the state of having polarity.

Po'lar-ize (pō'lẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POLARIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POLARIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To communicate polarity to. — **Po'lar-i'zer** (-ī'zẽr), *n.*

Pole (pōl), *n.* [AS. *pāl*, L. *palus*, akin to *pangere* to fasten.] **1.** A long, slender piece of wood, or of timber; a long stem of a tree with the branches removed. **2.** A measuring stick; also, as a measure, a rod or perch.

Pole, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POLED (pōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POLING.] **1.** To furnish with poles for support. **2.** To convey on poles. **3.** To impel by a pole or poles. **4.** To stir with a pole.

Pole, *n.* [L. *polus*, Gr. πόλος a pivot or hinge on which anything turns, an axis, a pole; akin to πέλειν to move.] **1.** Either extremity of an axis of a sphere; esp., one of the extremities of the earth's axis. **2.** (*Spherics*) A point upon the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle. **3.** (*Physics*) One of the opposite or contrasted parts or directions in which a polar force is manifested.

Poleax.

Pole'ax' } (pōl'ăks'), *n.* [OE. *pollax.* See
Pole'axe' } POLL head, and AX.] Anciently, a kind of battle-ax with a long handle; later, an ax or hatchet with a short handle.

Pole'cat' (pōl'kăt'), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *poule* hen, because it feeds on poultry.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small European carnivore of the Weasel family. Its scent glands secrete a substance of an exceedingly disagreeable odor. (*b*) Any one of several other carnivores having a similar odor, as the skunk and the zorilla.

European Polecat (*Putorius fœtidus*).

Pol'e-march (pŏl'ê-märk), *n.* [Gr. πολέμαρχος; πόλεμος war + ἀρχός leader.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) In Athens, orig., the military commander-in-chief; afterward, a civil magistrate who had jurisdiction over strangers and sojourners.

Po-lem'ic (pŏ-lĕm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολεμικός warlike, fr. πόλεμος war.] **1.** Of or pertaining to controversy; maintaining, or involving, controversy. **2.** Engaged in, or addicted to, controversy; disputatious.

Po-lem'ic, *n.* **1.** One engaged or skilled in polemics. **2.** A polemic argument or controversy. [*adv.*

Po-lem'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Polemic. — **Po-lem'ic-al-ly**,

Po-lem'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art or practice of disputation or controversy, esp. on religious subjects. [guide.

Pole'star' (pōl'stär'), *n.* **1.** The north star. **2.** A

Po-lice' (pŏ-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *politia* the condition of a state, government, administration, Gr. πολιτεία, fr. πολιτεύειν to be a citizen, to administer a state, fr. πολίτης citizen, fr. πόλις city.] **1.** The internal regulation, or the

administration of the laws and regulations, of a state, city, incorporated town, or borough. 2. The body of civil officers in a city, town, or district, organized for its protection and the enforcement of its laws.

Po-lice′ (pə-lēs′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POLICED (-lēst′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POLICING.] To keep in order by police.

Po-lice′man (-*man*), *n.* A member of a body of police.

Pol′i-cy (pŏl′ĭ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία. See POLICE, *n.*] **1.** A system or method for the administration of the affairs of a government, or of any institution. **2.** Management or administration based on temporal or material interest, rather than on principles of equity or honor; hence, worldly wisdom; cunning; stratagem. **3.** Prudence or wisdom; sagacity; wit.

Syn. — See POLITY.

Pol′i-cy, *n.* [F. *police;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds. **2.** The writing or instrument in which a contract of insurance is embodied. **3.** A method of gambling by betting as to what numbers will be drawn in a lottery.

Pol′ish (pŏl′ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* POLISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POLISHING.] [F. *polir*, L. *polire*. Cf. POLITE; -ISH.] **1.** To make or become smooth and glossy, usually by friction. **2.** Hence, to refine; to make elegant and polite.

Pol′ish, *n.* **1.** A polished surface; a gloss or luster. **2.** Anything used to produce a gloss. **3.** Fig.: Refinement; elegance of manners.

Pol′ish-er (-ĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One that polishes.

Po-lite′ (pə-līt′), *a.* [*Compar.* POLITER (-ẽr); *superl.* POLITEST.] [L. *politus*, p. p. of *polire* to polish.] **1.** Polished. [*Obs.*] **2.** Smooth and refined in behavior or manners; well bred; courteous; complaisant; obliging; civil. **3.** Characterized by refinement, or a high degree of finish. — **Po-lite′ly,** *adv.* — **Po-lite′ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Courteous; affable; urbane; courtly; elegant; genteel; refined. — *Polite* implies that ease and gracefulness of manners which first sprung up in cities, connected with a desire to please others by anticipating their wants and wishes, and studiously avoiding whatever might give them pain. *Courteous* manners (originally designating the politeness of *courts*) are shown more especially in receiving and entertaining others, and implies a union of dignified complaisance and kindness.

Pol′i-tic (pŏl′ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *politicus* political, Gr. πολιτικός the citizens or the state, fr. πολίτης citizen. See POLICE.] **1.** Political. **2.** Pert. to, or promoting, a policy, esp. a national policy; well-devised; adapted to its end. **3.** Sagacious in promoting a policy; devoted to a scheme or system rather than to a principle; hence, in a good sense, wise; prudent; sagacious; in a bad sense, artful; unscrupulous; cunning.

Syn. — Discreet; provident; wary; cunning.

Po-lit′i-cal (pə-lĭt′ĭ-*kal*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to public policy, or politics; relating to affairs of state or administration. **2.** Of or pertaining to a party, or parties, in the state. — **Po-lit′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Political economy, the science which treats of production and preservation of the material wealth of nations.

Po-lit′i-cas′ter (-kăs′tẽr), *n.* A petty politician.

Pol′i-ti′cian (pŏl′ĭ-tĭsh′*an*), *n.* One versed or experienced in the science of government; a statesman; specif., one devoted to politics primarily for his own advancement or for the success of a political party; schemer; an intriguer.

Pol′i-tic-ly (pŏl′ĭ-tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* In a politic manner.

Pol′i-tics (-tĭks), *n.* **1.** The science of government. **2.** Management of a political party; political trickery.

Pol′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *politia.* See 1st POLICY.] The form or constitution under which the government of a nation or state, and hence of any institution, is organized.

Syn. — Policy. — *Policy* and *polity* were originally the same words; but *polity* is now confined to the form or structure of organization; while *policy* is applied to the scheme of management.

Pol′ka (pō′kȧ), *n.* [Pol. *Polka* a Polish woman.] **1.** A dance of Polish origin. **2.** (*Mus.*) A lively Polish dance tune in 2-4 measure, with the third quaver accented.

Polka jacket, a kind of knit jacket worn by women.

Poll (pōl), *n.* [Gr. οἱ πολλοί many, the rabble.] One who does not try for honors. [*Cambridge Univ. Eng.*]

Poll (pōl), *n.* [Akin to LG. *polle* head, crest of a bird, top of a tree.] **1.** The head; the back part of the head. **2.** A list, register, or aggregate of heads or individuals, esp. of qualified electors. **3.** The casting or recording of the votes of registered electors. **4.** *pl.* The place where the votes are cast or recorded. **5.** The broad end of a hammer; the but of an ax.

Poll tax, a tax levied by the head; a capitation tax.

Poll, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POLLED (pōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POLLING.] **1.** To remove the poll of; hence, to clip; to lop; to shear. **2.** To cut off; to mow or crop. **3.** To pay as one's personal tax. **4.** To enroll; to enumerate one by one. **5.** To register or deposit, as a vote; to elicit or call forth, as votes or voters. **6.** To cut evenly without indentations, as a *polled* deed.

To poll a jury, to call upon each member for his concurrence in a verdict rendered.

Pol′lack (pŏl′*lak*), *n.* [Cf. G. & D. *pollack*, and Gael. *pollag.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A marine gadoid food fish of Europe (*Pollachius virens*). (*b*) The pollock.

Pol′lard (pŏl′lẽrd), *n.* [From POLL the head.] **1.** A tree having its top cut off. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European chub. (*b*) A stag that has cast its antlers. (*c*) A hornless animal (cow or sheep).

Pol′len (pŏl′lĕn), *n.* [L. *pollen* fine flour.] (*Bot.*) The fecundating dustlike cells of the anthers of flowers.

Poll′er (pōl′ẽr), *n.* One who polls.

Pol′li-wig (pŏl′lĭ-wĭg), **Pol′li-wog** (-lĭ-wŏg), *n.* [OE. *polwigle.* Cf. POLL) head; WIGGLE.] A tadpole.

Pol′lock (-lŭk), *n.* [See POLLACK.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine gadoid fish (*Pollachius carbonarius*) allied to the cod.

Pol-lute′ (pŏl-lūt′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POLLUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POLLUTING.] [L. *polluere*, p. p. *pollutus*, *pol-* (only in comp.) + *luere* to wash.] **1.** To make foul, impure, or unclean; to desecrate. **2.** To violate sexually. **3.** (*Jewish Law*) To render ceremonially unclean.

Syn. — To defile; soil; contaminate; corrupt; taint; vitiate; debauch; dishonor; ravish.

Pol-lut′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pollutes.

Pol-lu′tion (pŏl-lū′shŭn), *n.* Act of polluting, or state of being polluted.

Pol′ly-wog (pŏl′lĭ-wŏg), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A polliwig.

Po′lo (pō′lō), *n.* [Of Eastern origin; prop., the ball used in the game.] **1.** A game of ball of Eastern origin, resembling hockey, with the players on horseback. **2.** A similar game played on skates.

Po′lo-naise′ (pō′lō-nāz′), *n.* [F. *polonaise*, a., Polish.] **1.** The Polish language. **2.** An article of dress for women, consisting of a body and an outer skirt in one piece. **3.** (*Mus.*) A stately Polish dance tune.

Polt (pōlt), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A blow or thump.

Pol-troon′ (pŏl-trōōn′), *n.* [F. *poltron*, It. *poltrone*, fr. *poltro* idle, lazy, also, bed, fr. OHG. *polstar* cushion, akin to E. *bolster.*] An arrant coward; a dastard; a craven; a mean-spirited wretch.

Pol-troon′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Cowardice.

Pol′y- (pŏl′ĭ-). [See FULL, *a.*] A combining form or prefix from Gr. πολύς, *many;* as, *polygon.*

Po′ly (pō′lĭ), *n.* [L. *polium* a kind of plant.] (*Bot.*) A whitish, woolly plant (*Teucrium Polium*) of Europe.

Pol′y-a-cous′tic (-ȧ-kous′tĭk *or* -kōōs′tĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *acoustic.*] Multiplying or magnifying sound.

Pol′y-an′dry (-ăn′drĭ), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] The possession by a woman of more than one husband at the same time.

Pol′y-an′thus (-ăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύανθος rich in flowers; πολύς many + ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The oxlip. (*b*) A species of Narcissus. See NARCISSUS.

Pol′y-ar′chy (-är′kĭ), *n.* [*Poly-* + *-archy.*] A government by many persons, of whatever order or class.

Pol′y-a-tom′ic (pŏl′ĭ-ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + *atomic.*] (*Chem.*) Having more than one atom in the molecule.

Pol′y-car′pic (-kär′pĭk), **Pol′y-car′pous** (-pŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Bearing fruit repeatedly, or year after year. (*b*) Having several pistils in one flower.

Po-lyg′a-mist (pō-lĭg′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* One who practices polygamy, or justifies it.

Po-lyg′a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύγαμος living in polygamy; πολύς many + γάμος marriage.] **1.** Of or pertaining to polygamy; characterized by, or practicing, polygamy. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Pairing with more than one female. **3.** (*Bot.*) Bearing both perfect (hermaphrodite) and unisexual flowers; — said of a single plant.

Po-lyg′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* State or quality of being polygamous; specif., having a plurality of husbands or (more usually) wives at the same time.

Pol′y-gen′e-sis (pŏl′ĭ-jĕn′ẽ-sĭs), **Po-lyg′e-ny** (pō-lĭj′ẽ-nĭ), *n.* [See POLY-, and GENESIS.] (*Biol.*) The theory that living organisms originate in different kinds of cells or embryos.

Pol′y-ge-net′ic (pŏl′ĭ-jẽ-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* Originating at various places or times; of or pert. to polygenesis.

Po-lyg′e-nous (pō-lĭj′ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + *-genous.*] Consisting of, or containing, many kinds.

Pol′y-glot (pŏl′ĭ-glŏt), *a.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος many-tongued; πολύς many + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, language.]

1. Containing, or made up of, several languages. **2.** Versed in, or speaking, many languages. — *n.* A polyglot person or book.

Pol'y-gon (pŏl'ĭ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνος polygonal; πολύς many + γωνία angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having many angles, and consequently many sides; any figure having many angles.

Po-lyg'o-nal (pō-lĭg'ō-nal), *a.* Having many angles.

Pol'y-graph (pŏl'ĭ-gráf), *n.* [Gr. πολυγράφος writing much; πολύς much + γράφειν to write.] **1.** An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing. **2.** In bibliography, a collection of different works.

Pol'y-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or
Pol'y-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } employed in, polygraphy. **2.** Done with a polygraph.

Po-lyg'ra-phy (pō-lĭg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυγραφία; πολύς much + γράφειν to write.] Art or practice of using a polygraph.

Po-lyg'y-ny (-lĭj'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. γυνή woman, wife.] State or practice of having several wives at once.

Pol'y-he'dral (pŏl'ĭ-hē'dral), } *a.* (*Geom.*) Being a
Pol'y-hed'ric-al (-hĕd'rĭ-kal), } polyhedron.

Pol'y-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drà). [NL., fr. Gr. πολύεδρος with many sides; πολύς many + ἕδρα seat, side.] (*Geom.*) A body or solid contained by many sides or planes.

Pol'y-he'drous (-drŭs), *a.* Polyhedral.

Po-lym'a-thy (pō-lĭm'à-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυμαθία; πολύς much + μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, to learn.] Knowledge of many subjects.

Pol'y-mer'ic (pŏl'ĭ-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. μέρος part.] (*Chem.*) Having the same percentage composition (that is, having the same elements united in the same proportion by weight), but different molecular weights.

Po-lym'er-ism (pō-lĭm'ẽr-Iz'm), *n.* (*Chem.*) State, quality, or relation of two or more polymeric substances.

Pol'y-morph (pŏl'ĭ-môrf), *n.* [Gr. πολύμορφος multiform; πολύς many + μορφή form.] (*Crystallog.*) A polymorphous substance, or a crystal formed by it.

Pol'y-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* Polymorphous.

Pol'y-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being polymorphous.

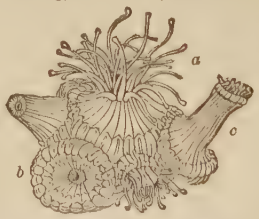
Pol'y-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* Having, or assuming, several distinct forms, characters, or styles; specif. (*Crystallog.*), capable of crystallizing in various forms.

Pol'y-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* [*Poly-* + *-nomial*, as in *binomial*.] (*Alg.*) An expression composed of two or more terms, connected by the signs *plus* or *minus*.

Pol'y-no'mi-al, *a.* **1.** Containing many names or terms. **2.** Consisting of two or more words; having names consisting of two or more words.

Pol'y-o-ra'ma (-ō-rà'mà *or* -rā'mà), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. ὅραμα view.] A view of many objects; also, a sort of panorama.

Pol'yp (pŏl'ĭp), *n.* [L. *polypus*, Gr. πολύπους, πολύποδος, lit., many-footed; πολύς many + πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the feeding, or nutritive, zooids of a hydroid or coral. (*b*) An anthozoan. (*c*) *pl.* Same as ANTHOZOA.



Polyp (*a*). Part of living Coral showing three Polyps (*a*, *b*, *c*), expanded, partly expanded, and contracted.

Pol'y-phone (pŏl'ĭ-fōn), *n.* A character or sign standing for more than one sound.

Pol'y-phon'ic (pŏl'ĭ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος; πολύς many + φωνή sound.] **1.** Having a multiplicity of sounds. **2.** Characterized by polyphony. **3.** (*Mus.*) Consisting of several melodic parts, progressing simultaneously according to the laws of counterpoint.

Po-lyph'o-nism (pō-lĭf'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* Polyphony.

Po-lyph'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Same as POLYPHONIC.

Po-lyph'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* **1.** Multiplicity of sounds, as in an echo. **2.** Plurality of sounds and articulations expressed by the same vocal sign. **3.** (*Mus.*) Polyphonic, or contrapuntal, composition.

Pol'y-pite (pŏl'ĭ-pit), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A polyp.

Pol'y-poid (pŏl'ĭ-poid), *a.* [*Polyp* + *-oid.*] Like a polyp or polypus.

Pol'y-pous (pŏl'ĭ-pŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a polypus; affected with polypus.

Pol'y-pus (pŏl'ĭ-pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. POLYPUSES (-ĕz), L. -PI (-pī). [L.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as POLYP. **2.** (*Med.*) A hypertrophic tumor, usually somewhat pear-shaped.

Pol'y-scope (pŏl'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πολύσκοπος far-seeing; πολύς much, many + σκοπεῖν to view.] (*Opt.*) A glass which makes a single object appear as many.

Pol'y-sper'mous (-spĕr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύσπερμος; πολύς + σπέρμα seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing many seeds.

Pol'y-stome (pŏl'ĭ-stōm), *a.* [Gr. πολύστομος; πολύς many + στόμα mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having many mouths.

Pol'y-style (-stīl), *a.* [Gr. πολύστυλος with many columns; πολύς many + στῦλος column.] (*Arch.*) Having many columns. — *n.* A polystyle hall or edifice.

Pol'y-syl-lab'ic (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. πολυσύλλαβος;
Pol'y-syl-lab'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } πολύς many + συλλαβή syllable.] Pertaining to, or being, a polysyllable; containing polysyllables.

Pol'y-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'là-b'l), *n.* [*Poly-* + *syllable.*] A word of many syllables, or of more than three syllables.

Pol'y-tech'nic (pŏl'ĭ-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολύτεχνος; πολύς many + τέχνη an art.] Comprehending, or relating to, many arts and sciences.

Pol'y-tech'nics (-nĭks), *n.* The science of the mechanic arts.

Pol'y-thal'a-mous (-thăl'à-mŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + Gr. θάλαμος chamber.] (*Zoöl.*) Many-chambered; — applied to shells.

Pol'y-the-ism (pŏl'ĭ-thē-Iz'm), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. θεός god.] The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods.

Pol'y-the-ist, *n.* A believer in polytheism.

Pol'y-the-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
Pol'y-the-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } characterized by, polytheism; professing or advocating polytheism.

Pom'ace (pŭm'ăs), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit, LL., apple.] Substance of apples, or of similar fruit, ground up.

Po-ma'ceous (pō-mā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Like an apple or pear; producing pomes. (*b*) Of or pertaining to a suborder (*Pomeæ*) of rosaceous plants, which includes the true thorn trees and the quinces, as well as the apples, pears, crabs, etc. **2.** Like pomace.

Po-made' (pō-mād'), *n.* [F. *pommade* pomatum, OF. *pomade* cider, fr. L. *pomum* fruit, LL., an apple.] Perfumed ointment; esp., a fragrant unguent for the hair; pomatum, — originally made from apples.

Po-ma'tum (pō-mā'tŭm), *n.* [See POMADE.] A perfumed unguent or composition for the hair.

Pome (pōm), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fruit composed of several cartilaginous or bony carpels inclosed in a fleshy mass, which is partly receptacle and partly calyx, as an apple or pear. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A metal ball filled with hot water, for warming the hands.

Pome'gran'ate (pŭm'grăn'ăt), *n.* [OF. *pome de grenate*, L. *pomum* a fruit + *granatus* grained, having many seeds.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Punica Granatus*, a tree native to the Orient; also, the tree itself. The fruit is as large as an orange, and has a hard rind containing many seeds, each one separately covered with crimson, acid pulp.

Pomegranate. Flowering Branch, and Fruit, whole and in section.

Pome'wa'ter (pŭm'wą'tẽr), *n.* A kind of juicy apple.

Po-mif'er-ous (pō-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pomifer*; *pomum* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Bearing pomes. (*b*) Bearing fruits, or excrescences, resembling an apple.

Pom'mel (pŭm'mĕl), *n.* [OF. *pomel*, deriv. of L. *pomum* fruit.] A knob or ball; an object resembling a ball in form; as on the hilt of a sword, or on a saddlebow.

Pom'mel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POMMELED (-mĕld) or POMMELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POMMELING or POMMELLING.] To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword.

Po'mo-log'ic-al (pō'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to pomology.

Po-mol'o-gist (pō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed or engaged in pomology.

Po-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *-logy.*] The science of fruits; a treatise on fruits; the cultivation of fruits and fruit trees.

Pomp (pŏmp), *n.* [F. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, fr. Gr. πομπή a sending, a solemn procession, pomp, fr. πέμπειν to send.] **1.** An ostentatious and splendid procession; pageant. **2.** Show of magnificence; exhibition of power.

Syn. — Display; parade; pageant; pageantry; splendor; state; magnificence; ostentation; grandeur; pride.

Pom'pa-dour (pŏm'pȧ-dōōr; *F.* pôN'pȧ'dōōr'), *n.* A crimson or pink color; also, a style of dress cut low and square in the neck; also, a mode of dressing the hair by drawing it straight back from the forehead over a roll; — so called after the Marchioness de *Pompadour* of France.

Pom'pa-no (pŏm'pȧ-nō), *n.* [Sp. *pámpano.*] (*Zoöl.*) 1. Any one of several species of brilliant-colored, marine food fishes. 2. A California food fish.

Pom'pon (-pŏn), *n.* [F.] 1. Any trifling ornament for a woman's dress or bonnet. 2. (*Mil.*) A tuft or ball, — sometimes worn by soldiers on the hat. [pompous.]

Pom-pos'i-ty (pŏm-pŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being

Pomp'ous (pŏmp'ŭs), *a.* [F. *pompeux*, L. *pomposus.* See Pomp.] 1. Displaying pomp; stately; showy with grandeur; magnificent. 2. Ostentatious; pretentious; vainglorious. — **Pomp'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pomp'ous-ness**, *n.*

Pon'cho (pŏn'chō), *n.*; *pl.* Ponchos (-chōz). [Sp.] 1. A blanket-like cloak worn by the Spanish Americans. 2. A trade name for camlets, or stout worsteds.

Pond (pŏnd), *n.* [Probably same word as *pound.*] A body of water, naturally or artificially confined, and usually of less extent than a lake.

Pon'der (pŏn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pondered (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pondering.] [L. *ponderare*, fr. *pondus, ponderis*, a weight, fr. *pendere* to weigh.] 1. To weigh. [*Obs.*] 2. To weigh in the mind; to deliberate upon; to examine carefully; to consider attentively.

Syn. — To consider; muse. — To *consider* is to contemplate with fixed thought. To *ponder* is to dwell upon with long and anxious attention, with a view to some practical result. To *muse* is simply to think upon continuously with no definite object, or for the pleasure it gives.

Pon'der, *v. i.* To think; to deliberate; to muse.

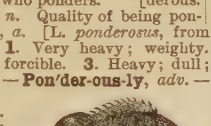
Pon'der-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being weighed; having appreciable weight. — **Pon'der-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Pon'der-ance (-ans), *n.* Weight; gravity. [*R.*]

Pon'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who ponders. [derous.]

Pon'der-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being pon-

Pon'der-ous (pŏn'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ponderosus*, from *pondus, -eris*, a weight.] 1. Very heavy; weighty. 2. Important; momentous; forcible. 3. Heavy; dull; wanting lightness or spirit. — **Pon'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pon'der-ous-ness**, *n.*



Common Pondfish of New England (*Lepomis gibbosus*). $\frac{1}{8}$

Pond'fish' (pŏnd'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of American freshwater fishes.

Pone (pōn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A kind of johnnycake. [*Southern U.S.*]

Pon-gee' (pŏn-jē'), *n.* [Of East Indian origin.] A fabric of undyed silk from India and China.

Pon'iard (pŏn'yẽrd), *n.* [F. *poignard*, fr. L. *pugio, -onis.*] A kind of dagger. [stab.]

Pon'iard, *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard; to

Poniard.

Pons (pŏnz), *n.* [L., a bridge.] (*Anat.*) A bridge; — applied to several parts which connect others, but esp. to a connecting bond (*Pons Varolii*) in the brain. See Brain.

Pon'tiff (-tĭf), *n.* [F. *pontife*, L. *pontifex, -ficis; pons, pontis*, a bridge + *facere* to make.] A high priest, esp.: (*a*) (*Jewish Antiq.*) The chief priest. (*b*) (*R. C. Ch.*) The pope.

Pon-tif'ic (pŏn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* Pontifical.

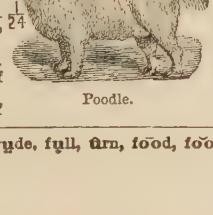
Pon-tif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pontiff; hence, belonging to the pope; papal.

Pon-tif'ic-al, *n.* 1. A book containing the offices, or formulas, used by a pontiff. 2. *pl.* The dress and ornaments of a pontiff.

Pon-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* State or office of a pontiff.

Pon-ton' (pŏn-tōōn'), *n.* [F.] A pontoon.

Pon-toon' (pŏn-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *ponton*, fr. L. *ponto, -onis*, fr. *pons, pontis*, a bridge.] 1. (*Mil.*) A portable float, used in building bridges quickly for the passage of troops. 2. (*Naut.*) A bargelike vessel for careening ships, drawing piles, etc.



Poodle. $\frac{1}{24}$

Po'ny (pō'nȳ), *n.* [Gael. *ponaidh.*] 1. A small horse. 2. Twenty-five pounds sterling. [*Slang, Eng.*] 3. A translation or a key used to avoid study. [*College Cant*]

Poo'dle (pōō'd'l), *n.* [G. *pudel.*] (*Zoöl.*) A breed of dogs having curly hair.

Pooh (pōō), *interj.* [Of imitative origin.] Pshaw! pish! nonsense! — an expression of scorn, dislike, etc.

Pooh'-pooh' (pōō'-pōō'), *v. t.* To make light of; to treat with contempt. [*Colloq.*]

Pool (pōōl), *n.* [AS. *pōl*; akin to D. *poel*, G. *pfuhl.*] 1. A small and rather deep body of (usually) fresh water, as one supplied by a spring. 2. A small body of standing or stagnant water.

Pool, *n.* [F. *poule*, prop., a hen. See Pullet.] 1. An aggregated stake to which each player has contributed a share; also, the receptacle for the stakes. 2. Either of several games at billiards; specif., a game of skill in pocketing the balls on a pool table. 3. Any gambling or commercial venture or combination in which several persons join upon terms fixed by agreement.

Pool, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pooled (pōōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pooling.] To put together or combine; to make a common interest of.

Pool'er (-ẽr), *n.* A stick for stirring a tan vat.

Poop (pōōp), *n.* [F. *poupe*, fr. L. *puppis.*] (*Naut.*) A deck raised above the after part of a vessel; the hindmost part of a vessel; also, a cabin covered by such a deck.

Poop, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To break over or strike in the poop or stern.

Pooped (pōōpt), *p. p. & a.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) Having a poop; furnished with a poop. (*b*) Struck on the poop.

Poor (pōōr), *a.* [*Compar.* Poorer (-ẽr; 254); *superl.* Poorest.] [OF. *povre*, L. *pauper.*] 1. Destitute of property; wanting riches; needy; indigent. 2. (*Law*) So completely destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public. 3. Hence, in various applications: Destitute of qualities desirable, or naturally to be expected; as: (*a*) Wanting in plumpness; lean; emaciated. (*b*) Wanting in vigor; feeble; dejected. (*c*) Of little worth; shabby; mean. (*d*) Destitute of fertility; sterile; — said of land. (*e*) Destitute of beauty, fitness, or merit. (*f*) Without prosperous conditions or good results; unfavorable; uncomfortable. (*g*) Inadequate; insufficient; insignificant. 4. Worthy of pity or sympathy; — a term of endearment, and sometimes of contempt. 5. Free from self-assertion; meek. — **Poor'ly**, *adv.* — **Poor'ness**, *n.* [lic paupers.]

Poor'house' (-hous'), *n.* A dwelling house for pub-

Poor'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health.

Poor'-spir'it-ed (-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. — **Poor'-spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

Pop (pŏp), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] 1. A small explosive sound or report. 2. An unintoxicating beverage which expels the cork with a pop from the bottle.

Pop corn. (*a*) Corn, or maize, of peculiar excellence for popping. (*b*) Corn which has been popped.

Pop, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Popped (pŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Popping.] 1. To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound. 2. To enter, issue, or move, with a sudden movement. 3. To burst open with a pop, when heated over a fire.

Pop, *v. t.* 1. To thrust or push suddenly; to offer suddenly; to bring suddenly and unexpectedly to notice. 2. To cause to pop; to cause to burst open by heat.

Pop (pŏp), *adv.* Like a pop; suddenly; unexpectedly.

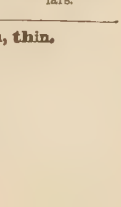
Pope (pōp), *n.* [AS. *pāpa*, L. *papa* father, bishop. Cf. Papa, Papal.] 1. The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. 2. A parish priest, or a chaplain, of the Greek Church. 3. (*Zoöl.*) The ruff, — a fish.

Pope Joan, a game at cards played on a board with compartments. — **Pope's nose**, rump of a bird. [*Colloq.*]

Pope'dom (-dŭm), *n.* Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope.

Pop'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church; — generally opprobrious.

Pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A child's gun for shooting pellets with a popping noise by compression of air.



Lombardy Poplars.

Pop'in-jay (pŏp'ĭn-jā), *n.* [OE. *popingay, papejay*, OF. *papegai, papegaut*; of uncertain origin.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The green woodpecker. (*b*) A parrot. 2. A trifling, chattering fop or coxcomb.

Pop'ish (pōp'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or ordained by, the pope, and hence, the Roman Catholic Church; — often opprobrious. — **Pop'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Pop'ish-ness**, *n.*

Pop'lar (pŏp'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *poplier*, fr. L. *populus* poplar.] (*Bot.*) 1. Any tree of the genus *Populus*; also, its timber. 2. The timber of the tulip tree. [*U. S.*]

Pop'lin (pŏp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *popeline.*] A fabric usually of silk and worsted.

Pop-lit'e-al (pŏp-lĭt'ê-al), *a.* [L. *poples, -itis*, the ham.] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the ham.

Pop'per (pŏp'pẽr), *n.* A utensil for popping corn.

Pop'pet (pŏp'pĕt), *n.* **1.** See PUPPET. **2.** (*Mach.*) An upright support or guide fastened at the bottom only.

Pop'pied (pŏp'pĭd), *a.* [See 1st POPPY.] **1.** Interspersed with poppies. **2.** Affected with poppy juice; hence, fig., drowsy; listless.

Pop'py (-pĭ), *n.* [AS. *popig*, L. *papaver.*] (*Bot.*) Any plant belonging to a genus (*Papaver*) of herbs with showy flowers and a milky juice; also, a flower of the plant. It yields opium.

Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), reduced. *a* Flower; *b* Capsule.

Pop'py, Pop'py-head (-hĕd'), *n.* [F. *poupée* doll. See PUPPET.] (*Arch.*) A raised ornament frequently in the form of a finial.

Pop'u-lace (pŏp'ū-lās), *n.* [F., through It. fr. L. *populus.*] The common people; the undistinguished multitude.

Syn. — Mob; commonalty.

Pop'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus* people.] **1.** Of or pertaining to people in general. **2.** Suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended. **3.** Adapted to the means of the common people; hence, cheap; common; ordinary; inferior. **4.** Acceptable or pleasing to people in general. — **Pop'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Pop'u-lar-ness**, *n.*

Pop'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being popular.

Pop'u-lar-ize (pŏp'ū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POPULARIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POPULARIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To make popular.

Pop'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POPULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POPULATING.] To furnish with inhabitants; to cause to be inhabited; to people.

Pop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of populating. **2.** The people inhabiting a place or country.

Pop'u-lous (pŏp'ū-lŭs), *a.* Abounding in people; thickly peopled or inhabited. — **Pop'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pop'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Por'ce-lain (pôr'sẽ-lĭn), *n.* [F. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, orig., the porcelain shell or cowrie, deriv. of L. *porcus* pig, prob. alluding to resemblance of the shell in shape to a pig's back. Porcelain was called after this shell, either on account of its smoothness and whiteness, or because it was believed to be made from it.] A fine, translucent or semitranslucent kind of earthenware, supposed to have been first made in China.

Porch (pôrch), *n.* [F. *porche*, L. *porticus*, fr. *porta* a gate, entrance, or passage.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A covered and inclosed entrance to a building, whether within or without the main wall. **2.** A portico. [*Obs.*]

Por'cine (pôr'sĭn), *a.* [L. *porcinus*, fr. *porcus* a swine.] Of or pertaining to swine; characteristic of the hog.

Por'cu-pine (pôr'kū-pĭn), *n.* [OE. *porkepyn, porpentine*, OF. *porcespi*, fr. L. *porcus* swine + *spina* spine.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any species of an Old World genus (*Hystrix*) of rodents having the back covered with long, sharp, erectile spines or quills, sometimes a foot long. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any species of related American genera, which have shorter spines, and are arboreal in their habits.

Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

Pore (pôr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *porus*, Gr. πόρος.] **1.** One of the minute orifices in an animal or vegetable membrane. **2.** A minute opening or passageway; interstice.

Pore, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PORED (pôrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PORING.] [OE. *poren*, of uncertain origin.] To look or gaze steadily in reading or studying; to fix the attention; to be absorbed. — **Por'er** (pôr'ẽr), *n.*

Por'gy (pôr'gў), *n.* [See PAUGIE.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The scup. (*b*) The sailor's choice, or pinfish. (*c*) A sparoid food fish of the Gulf of Mexico. (*d*) The spadefish. (*e*) Any one of several species of surf fishes, of the Pacific coast of North America.

Po'rism (pō'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πόρισμα a thing procured, a deduction, fr. πορίζειν to provide.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain determinate problem indeterminate. **2.** (*Gr. Geom.*) A corollary.

Pork (pôrk), *n.* [F. *porc*, L. *porcus* hog, pig.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

Pork'er (pôrk'ẽr), *n.* A hog.

Por-nog'ra-phy (pôr-nŏg'rá-fў), *n.* [Gr. πόρνη harlot + *-graphy.*] **1.** Licentious painting or literature. **2.** (*Med.*) A treatise on prostitution. [porous.

Po-ros'i-ty (pō-rŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being

Por'ous (pôr'ŭs), *a.* Full of pores; having interstices penetrable by fluids; permeable by fluids. — **Por'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Por'ous-ness**, *n.*

Por'phy-rit'ic (pôr'fĭ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* (*Min.*) Relating to, or like, porphyry; consisting of a fine-grained base interspersed with prominent crystals.

Por'phy-ry (pôr'fĭ-rў), *n.* [F. *porphyre*, L. *porphyrites*, fr. Gr. πορφυρίτης like purple, fr. πορφύρα purple.] (*Geol.*) A rock consisting of a fine-grained base (usually feldspathic) through which crystals, as of feldspar or quartz, are disseminated; — used loosely as the name of various rocks. There are red, purple, and green varieties, which are highly esteemed as marbles.

Por'poise (pôr'pŭs), *n.* [OF. *porpeis*, lit., hog fish, fr. L. *porcus* swine + *piscis* fish.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A small cetacean closely allied to the dolphins, but having a shorter snout. **2.** A true dolphin.

Por'ridge (pŏr'rĭj), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. *pottage.*] A broth or thin pudding made by boiling some leguminous or farinaceous substance, or the meal of it, in water or in milk.

Por'rin-ger (-rĭn-jẽr), *n.* [OE. *pottanger*, for *pottager.* See POTTAGE.] A porridge dish; esp., a child's bowl or cup.

Port (pôrt), *n.* [From *Oporto*, in Portugal, i. e., *o porto* the port.] A dark red or purple astringent wine of Portugal.

Port, *n.* [AS. *port*, L. *portus.*] **1.** A place where ships may ride secure from storms; a harbor; a haven. **2.** A harbor where vessels discharge and receive cargoes; a place of departure or destination.

Port, *n.* [F. *porte*, L. *porta*, akin to *portus.* See PORT a harbor.] **1.** A passageway; gate; portal. [*Archaic*] **2.** (*Naut.*) An opening in the side of a vessel through which cannon may be discharged; porthole.

Port, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PORTING.] [F. *porter*, L. *portare* to carry.] (*Mil.*) To place, or carry, as a musket in the position shown in the Illustration.

Port Arms.

Port, *n.* Manner in which a person bears himself; deportment; carriage; bearing; hence, style of living.

Port, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) The larboard or left side of a ship (looking from the stern to the bow).

Port, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To turn or put (the helm) to the left or larboard side.

Port'a-ble (pôrt'á-b'l), *a.* [L. *portabilis*, fr. *portare* to carry.] Capable of being borne or carried; easily transported; conveyed without difficulty. — **Port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Port'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

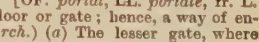
Port'age (pôrt'ăj; 48), *n.* [From 2d PORT.] (*Naut.*) A sailor's wages when in port or for a voyage.

Por'tage (pôr'tăj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act of carrying or transporting. **2.** Price charged or paid for carriage or transportation. **3.** A carry between navigable waters.

Por'tage (pôr'tăj), *v. t. & i.* To carry (goods, boats, etc.) overland between navigable waters.

Por'tal (pôr'tal), *n.* [OF. *portal*, LL. *portale*, fr. L. *porta* a gate.] **1.** A door or gate; hence, a way of entrance or exit. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) The lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions. (*b*) The architectural composition which surrounds and includes a doorway or porch of a church.

Port'cray'on (-krā'ŭn), *n.* [F. *porte-crayon.*] A metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon.


Portcrayon.

Port-cul'lis (pôrt-kŭl'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *porte coulisse, coleïce*, a sliding door, fr. L. *colare, colatum*, to filter, to strain. See PORT a gate, and cf. COLANDER.] (*Fort.*) A grating hung over the gate-

way of a fortress, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

Porte (pōrt; *F.* pôrt), *n.* [F. See PORT a gate.] The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace at which justice was administered.

‖ **Porte'-co'chère'** (pôrt'kō'shâr'), *n.* [F.] (*Arch.*) A doorway for vehicles into or through a building. Also, a porch over a driveway before an entrance door.

Porte'mon-naie' (pōrt'mŭn-nā'), *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry + *monnaie* money.] A pocket case for money.

Por-tend' (pŏr-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORTENDING.] [L. *portendere, portentum*, to foretell, to impend, fr. an old preposition + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To give previous indication of; — now used esp. of unpropitious signs.

Syn. — To foreshow; foretoken; betoken; forebode; augur; presage; foreshadow; threaten.

D Portcullis. *A* Chain by which the Portcullis is raised; *BB* Chains to Counterpoises *CC*.

Por-tent' (pōr-tĕnt'), *n.* That which portends, or foretokens; esp., that which portends evil.

Por-tent'ous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a portent; ominous. **2.** Hence: Monstrous; wonderful; dreadful. — **Por-tent'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Por-tent'ous-ness**, *n.*

Por'ter (pōr'tẽr), *n.* [F. *portier*, L. *portarius*, from *porta* a gate, door.] A man who has charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper.

Por'ter, *n.* [F. *porteur*, fr. *porter* to carry.] **1.** A carrier; one who carries burdens, luggage, etc., for hire. **2.** A dark and rather bitter malt liquor, — said to have been first used chiefly by the London *porters*.

Por'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* The work or occupation of a porter; also, money charged or paid for such work.

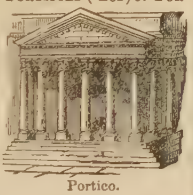
Porter-house, *n.* A house where porter is sold.

Porterhouse steak, a steak cut from a sirloin of beef, including the upper and under part.

Port-fol'io (pōrt-fōl'yō *or* -fō'lĭ-ō), *n.* [F. *portefeuille; porter* to carry + *feuille* a leaf.] **1.** A portable case for holding loose papers, etc. **2.** Hence: The office and functions of a minister of state or cabinet member.

Port'hole' (pōrt'hōl'), *n.* (*Naut.*) An embrasure in a ship's side. See 3d PORT.

Por'ti-co (pōr'tĭ-kō), *n.*; *pl.* PORTICOES (-kōz) *or* PORTICOS. [It., L. *porticus*. See PORCH.] (*Arch.*) A colonnade or covered ambulatory, esp. in classical architecture.



Portico.

Por'ti-coed (-kōd), *a.* Furnished with a portico.

‖ **Por'tière'** (pôr'tyâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *porte* door.] A curtain hanging across a doorway.

Por'tion (pōr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *portio*, akin to *pars, partis*, a part.] **1.** That which is divided off or separated, as a part from a whole. **2.** A part considered by itself, though not actually separated. **3.** A part assigned; allotment; share; fate. **4.** The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him; an inheritance. **5.** A wife's fortune; a dowry.

Syn. — Division; parcel; quantity; dividend. — *Part* is generic, having a simple reference to some *whole*. *Portion* has the additional idea of such a division as bears reference to an individual, or is allotted to some object.

Por'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORTIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORTIONING.] **1.** To separate or divide into portions; to parcel; to distribute. **2.** To endow with a portion.

Por'tion-er (pōr'shŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who portions.

Por'tion-less, *a.* Having no portion.

Port'ly (pōrt'lĭ), *a.* [From PORT demeanor.] **1.** Having a dignified port or mien; imposing. **2.** Bulky; corpulent. — **Port'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. — See STOUT.

Port-man'teau (pōrt-măn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* PORTMANTEAUS (-tōz). [F. *porte-manteau; porter* to carry + *manteau* mantle.] A bag or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, etc., on journeys.

Por'trait (pōr'trāt), *n.* [F., orig. p. p. of *portraire* to portray.] **1.** The likeness of a person, — or, more esp., of a face, — painted, drawn, or engraved. **2.** Hence, any graphic or vivid delineation or description of a person.

Por'trai-ture (pōr'trā-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** A portrait; a likeness; hence, that which is copied from some example or model. **2.** Art or practice of making portraits.

Por-tray' (pōr-trā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORTRAYED (-trād'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORTRAYING.] [OF. *portraire, pourtraire*, fr. L. *protrahere, protractum*, to draw forth; *pro* forth + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To paint or draw the likeness of. **2.** Hence, fig., to describe in words.

Por-tray'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of portraying; delineation.

Por-tray'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who portrays.

‖ **Por'tu-la'ca** (*L.* pôr'tū-lā'kà; *E.* pōr'tū-lăk'à), *n.* [L., purslane.] (*Bot.*) A genus of polypetalous plants; also, any plant of the genus including common purslane (*P. oleracea*), and a cultivated species (*P. grandiflora*).

Pose (pōz), *n.* [F. *pose*, fr. *poser*. See POSE, *v. t.*] The attitude or position of a person, or of any member of the body; esp., a position assumed for effect.

Pose, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSED (pōzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSING.] [F. *poser* to put, L. *pausare* to pause, in LL. also, to put, fr. L. *pausa* pause, Gr. παῦσις, fr. παύειν to make to cease.] To place in or assume a posture, attitude, or fixed position, esp. for the sake of effect.

Pose, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *appose*, for *oppose*.] **1.** To question. [*Obs.*] **2.** To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning or scrutiny.

Pos'er (pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, poses.

Pos'it (pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSITING.] [L. *ponere, positum*, to place.] **1.** To set firmly. **2.** (*Logic*) To assume as real or conceded.

Po-si'tion (pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *position*, L. *positio*, fr. *ponere, positum*, to put, place.] **1.** State or manner of being posited, or placed; attitude; condition. **2.** The spot where a person or thing is placed or takes a place. **3.** Hence: ground of argument or controversy; also, a principle laid down as the basis of reasoning; proposition; thesis. **4.** Relative place or standing; social or official rank; hence, office; post. **5.** (*Arith.*) A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions.

Syn. — Situation; station; place; posture; assertion.

Pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *positif*, L. *positivus*. See POSITION.] **1.** Having a real position, existence, or energy; existing in fact; real; actual. **2.** Not dependent on changing circumstances or relations; absolute. **3.** Definitely laid down; explicitly stated. **4.** Hence: Not admitting of any doubt, condition, qualification, or discretion; compelling assent or obedience. **5.** Prescribed by express enactment or institution; — said of laws. **6.** Confident; certain; hence, dogmatic; — said of persons. **7.** Having the power of direct action or influence. **8.** (*Photog.*) Corresponding with the original in position of lights and shades. **9.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) Electro-positive. (*b*) Basic; metallic; not acid.

Positive degree (*Gram.*), that state of an adjective or adverb which denotes simple quality, without comparison.

Pos'i-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is capable of being affirmed; reality. **2.** That which settles by absolute appointment. **3.** (*Gram.*) The positive degree or form. **4.** A positive photographic picture, electric plate, etc.

Pos'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In a positive manner.

Pos'i-tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being positive.

Pos'i-tiv-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of philosophy which excludes the consideration of everything but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, and rejects all inquiries into causes.

Pos'i-tiv-ist, *n.* A believer in positivism.

Po-sol'o-gy (pō-sŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. πόσος how much + *-logy*.] (*Med.*) The science or doctrine of doses.

‖ **Pos'se com'i-ta'tus** (pŏs'sẽ kŏm'ĭ-tā'tŭs). [L. *posse* to be able + LL. *comitatus* county, fr. *comes, comitis*, count.] **1.** (*Law*) The power of county, or the citizens who may be summoned by the sheriff to assist in suppressing a riot, etc. **2.** A throng; rabble. [*Colloq.*]

☞ The word *posse* is often used alone.

Pos-sess' (pŏz-zĕs' *or* pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSSESSED (-zĕst' *or* -sĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSSESSING.] [L. *possidere*, p. p. *possessus;* from an inseparable prep. + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To occupy in person; to hold or actually have in one's own keeping. **2.** To have the legal title to; to be master of; to own; to have. **3.** To obtain possession of; to accomplish; to gain. **4.** To enter into and influence; to control the will of. **5.** To put in possession; to cause to have; to acquaint; to inform; — now commonly used reflexively.

Syn. — To have; hold; own. — *Have* is the more general word; *possess* usually implies more permanence or

definiteness of control or ownership. A man does not *possess* his wife and children: they are (so to speak) part of himself. For the same reason, we *have* the faculties of reason, understanding, will, sound judgment, etc.: they are exercises of the mind, not *possessions*.

Pos-ses'sion (pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn *or* pŏs-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of possessing. **2.** The thing possessed; *pl.* property; wealth; dominion. **3.** State of being possessed or controlled, as by an evil spirit; madness; frenzy.

Pos-sess'ive (pŏz-zĕs'ĭv *or* pŏs-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to possession; having or indicating possession; specif. (*Gram.*), denoting, or pertaining to, the case also called the *genitive case*. — *n.* (*Gram.*) The possessive case; also, a possessive pronoun, or a word in the possessive case.

Pos-sess'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who possesses; a proprietor.

Pos-sess'o-ry (-ŏ-rỹ), *a.* Of or pert. to possession, either as a fact or a right; of the nature of possession.

Pos'set (pŏs'sĕt), *n.* [W. *posel.*] A beverage of hot milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine.

Pos'set, *v. t.* **1.** To curdle; to turn, as milk. [*Obs.*] **2.** To treat with possets; to pamper. [*R.*]

Pos'si-bil'i-ty (pŏs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being possible. **2.** That which is possible; contingency.

Pos'si-ble (pŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *possibilis*, fr. *posse* to be able; *potis* able + *esse* to be.] Capable of existing or occurring, or of being conceived or thought of; able to happen; capable of being done; — sometimes used to express *mere* possibility.

Syn. — Practicable; likely. See PRACTICABLE.

Pos'si-bly, *adv.* In a possible manner; by any possible means; by a chance; perhaps. [OPOSSUM. [*U. S.*]

Pos'sum (pŏs'sŭm), *n.* A colloquial contraction for

Post- (pōst-). [L. *post* behind, after.] A prefix signifying *behind, back, after*.

Post (pōst), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *postis*, akin to *ponere, positum*, to place.] A piece of solid substance, fixed, or to be fixed, in an upright position, esp. as a support; pillar.

Post, *n.* [F. *poste*, LL. *posta* station, post (where horses were kept), prop., a fixed or set place, fem. fr. L. *positus* placed, p. p. of *ponere*. See POSITION.] **1.** The place at which anything is stopped, placed, or fixed; a station. Specif.: (*a*) A station for travelers. (*b*) A military station. (*c*) The piece of ground to which a sentinel's walk is limited. **2.** A messenger who goes from station to station; an express; esp., one employed by government to carry letters and parcels; postman. **3.** An established conveyance for letters; post office; mail; hence, the carriage by which the mail is transported. **4.** A station, office, or position of service, trust, or emolument. **5.** A size of printing and writing paper.

Post chaise, *or* Post coach, a carriage for the conveyance of travelers who travel post. — Post horse, a horse for the post. — Post office. (*a*) An office under governmental superintendence, where mail matter is received and distributed. (*b*) The governmental system for forwarding mail matter. — Post town. (*a*) A town in which post horses are kept. (*b*) A town in which a post office is established. — To travel post, to travel by relays of horses.

Post, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POSTING.] **1.** To attach to a post or other usual place of affixing public notices; to placard. **2.** To hold up to public blame or reproach; to denounce publicly. **3.** To enter on a list, as for service or promotion. **4.** To assign to a station; to place. **5.** (*Bookkeeping*) To carry, as an account, from the journal to the ledger. **6.** To mail. **7.** To inform; to give the news or details.

Post, *v. i.* **1.** To travel with post horses; fig., to travel in haste. **2.** (*Man.*) To rise and sink in the saddle, with the motion of the horse. [*Eng.*]

Post, *adv.* With post horses; hence, in haste.

Post'age (-ăj), *n.* The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of matter by a public post.

Postage stamp, a governmental stamp required to be put upon articles sent by mail in payment of the postage.

Post'al (-*al*), *a.* Belonging to the post office or mail service.

Postal card, *or* Post card, a card sold by the government for transmission through the mails, at a lower rate of postage than a sealed letter. — Postal note, a kind of money order payable to bearer, issued by the post office.

Post'boy' (pōst'boĭ'), *n.* **1.** One who rides post horses; a courier. **2.** A boy who carries letters.

Post'cap'tain (-kăp'tĭn), *n.* A captain of a war vessel whose name appeared, or was "posted," in the seniority list of the British navy.

Post'com-mun'ion (pōst'kŏm-mūn'yŭn), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *communion.*] **1.** (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*) The concluding portion of the communion service. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A prayer or prayers which the priest says at Mass, after the ablutions.

Post'date' (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *post-* + *date.*] To date after or later than the true date.

Post'di-lu'vi-al (-dĭ-lū'vĭ-*al*), **Post'di-lu'vi-an** (-*an*), } *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *di-luvial, diluvian.*] Being or happening after the flood in Noah's days.

Post'di-lu'vi-an, *n.* One who lived after the flood.

Post'en'try (pōst'ĕn'trỹ), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *entry.*] An additional or subsequent entry, as of goods omitted by mistake, at the customhouse.

Post'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A placard to be posted in public places. **2.** One who posts bills.

Post'er, *n.* **1.** One who posts, or travels expeditiously; a courier. **2.** A post horse.

Pos-te'ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus* coming after, fr. *post* after.] **1.** Later in time; coming after; — opposed to *prior*. **2.** Situated behind; hinder; — opposed to *anterior*. — **Pos-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

Pos-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ôr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being posterior.

Pos-te'ri-ors (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* The hinder parts.

Pos-ter'i-ty (pŏs-tĕr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *posteritas*. See POSTERIOR.] Offspring to the furthest generation; lineal descendants collectively.

Pos'tern (pŏs'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *posterne*, fr. L. *posterula*, fr. *posterus* coming after. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** Orig., a back door or gate; private entrance; hence, any small door or gate. **2.** (*Fort.*) A subterraneous passage between the ditches and the outworks.

Pos'te-ro- (pŏs'tē-rō-). [*posterior, back.*] A combining form meaning

Post'ex-ist'ence (pōst'ĕgz-ĭst'ens), *n.* Subsequent existence.

Post'fix (pōst'fĭks), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *-fix*, as in *prefix.*] (*Gram.*) A suffix.

Post-fix' (pōst-fĭks'), *v. t.* To annex; specif. (*Gram.*), to annex, as a letter, to the end of a word; to suffix.

Post'haste' (-hāst'), *n.* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a courier. — *adv.* With speed or expedition.

Post'house' (pōst'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house for the convenience of the post, where relays of horses can be obtained. **2.** A post office.

Post'hu-mous (pŏst'hū-mŭs), *a.* [L. *posthumus, postumus*, prop., last; hence, late born, superl. of *posterus, posterior*. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother. **2.** Published after the author's death. **3.** Being or continuing after one's death. — **Post'hu-mous-ly,** *adv.*

Pos-til'ion (pŏs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *postillon*, It. *postiglione*, fr. *posta* post. See 2d POST.] One who rides one of the horses of a coach or post chaise to guide them.

Post'li-min'i-a-ry (pōst'lĭ-mĭn'ĭ-ā-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, the right of postliminium.

‖ **Post'li-min'i-um** (pōst'lĭ-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), **Post-lim'i-ny** (pōst-lĭm'ĭ-nỹ), } *n.* [L. *post-liminium; post* after + *limen, liminis*, a threshold.] (*Internat. Law*) The right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.

Post'lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *-lude*, as in *prelude.*] (*Mus.*) A voluntary at the end of a service.

Post'man (-*man*), *n.* **1.** A post or courier; a letter carrier. **2.** (*Eng. Law*) One of the two barristers in the Court of Exchequer, who have precedence in motions; — from the place where he sits.

Post'mark' (-märk'), *n.* The mark, or stamp, of a [post office on a letter.

Post'mark', *v. t.* To mark with a postmark.

Post'mas'ter (-mās'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who has charge of a post house; one who supplies post horses. **2.** One who has charge of a post office.

Post'mas'ter-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ẽr-*al*), *n.* The chief officer of the post-office department of a government.

Post'me-rid'i-an (-mĕ-rĭd'ĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *postmeridianus; post* after + *meridianus*. See MERIDIAN.] Being in, or belonging to, the afternoon. (Abbrev. P. M.)

‖ **Post-mor'tem** (-môr'tĕm), *a.* [L.] After death.

Post-na'tal (-nā'*tal*), *a.* [*Post-* + *natal.*] After birth.

Post' note' (pōst' nōt'). (*Com.*) A note issued by a bank, payable at some future specified time, as distinguished from a note payable on demand.

Post-nup'tial (pōst-nŭp'shal), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *nuptial.*] Being or happening after marriage.

Post-o'bit (-ō'bĭt *or* -ōb'ĭt), *n.*, *or* **Post-o'bit bond'.** [Pref. *post-* + *obit.*] (*Law*) A bond in which the obligor, in return for a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on unusual interest, on the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations.

Post' of'fice (pōst' ôf'fĭs), *n.* See under 2d POST, *n.*

Post'paid' (-pād'), *a.* Having the postage prepaid.

Post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POSTPONED

(-pōnd′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Postponing.] [L. *postponere, postpositum ; post* after + *ponere* to place, put.] **1.** To defer to a future or later time ; to put off ; to delay. **2.** To place after or below something, in respect to precedence, value, or importance.

Syn. — To adjourn ; defer ; delay ; procrastinate.

Post-pone′ment (pōst-pōn′ment), *n.* A postponing.

Post-pon′er (-ēr), *n.* One who postpones.

Post-pran′di-al (-prăn′dĭ-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *prandial*.] Happening, or done, after dinner ; after-dinner.

Post′script (pōst′skrĭpt), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *postscribere* to write after ; *post* after + *scribere* to write.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed ; an addition to a book or composition after the body of it has been finished. [Abbrev. *P. S.*]

Pos′tu-lant (pŏs′tū-lənt ; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *postulans*, p. pr. of *postulare*. See Postulate.] One who makes a request or demand ; hence, a candidate.

Pos′tu-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *postulatum* a demand, prop. p. p. of *postulare* to demand.] **1.** Something demanded or asserted ; esp., a position or supposition assumed without proof ; also, a self-evident truth ; a truth to which assent may be demanded or challenged without argument or evidence. **2.** (*Geom.*) The enunciation of a self-evident problem, in distinction from an *axiom*.

Pos′tu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Postulated ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Postulating.] **1.** To assume without proof. **2.** To take without express consent ; to assume.

Pos′tu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* A postulating, or that which is postulated ; assumption ; suit. [tulate.]

Pos′tu-la-to-ry (-là-tō-rў), *a.* Of the nature of a pos-

Pos′ture (pŏs′tŭr ; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *positura*, fr. *ponere, positum*, to place.] **1.** The position of the body ; the situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or for a particular purpose. **2.** State ; arrangement ; disposition ; mood.

Syn. — Attitude.

Pos′ture, *v. t. & i.* To place in or assume a posture.

Pos′tur-er (-ēr), *n.* One who postures.

Po′sy (pō′zў), *n.* [Contr. fr. Poesy.] **1.** A brief poetical sentiment ; hence, a motto or legend ; esp., one inscribed on a ring. **2.** [Prob. so called from the use of flowers as having an enigmatical significance. *Wedgwood.*] A flower ; a bouquet ; a nosegay.

Pot (pŏt), *n.* [Akin to LG. *pott*, D. *pot*, Icel. *pottr*, F. *pot ;* of unknown origin.] **1.** A metallic or earthen vessel of various forms and uses. **2.** The quantity contained in a pot. **3.** A metal or earthenware extension of a flue above the top of a chimney. **4.** A crucible. **5.** A wicker vessel for catching fish, eels, etc.

Pot companion, a companion in drinking. — **Pot herb,** any plant which is boiled for food.

Pot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Potted (-tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Potting.] To place or inclose in pots ; as : (*a*) To preserve seasoned in pots. (*b*) To set out or cover in pots. (*c*) To drain, as sugar. (*d*) (*Billiards*) To pocket.

Po′ta-ble (pō′tà-b′l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *potabilis*, fr. *potare* to drink ; akin to Gr. πότος a drinking, Skr. *pā* to drink.] Fit to be drunk ; drinkable. — *n.* A potable liquid ; beverage. — **Po′ta-ble-ness,** *n.*

Pot′ash′ (pŏt′ăsh′), *n.* [*Pot* + *ash.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Potassium hydroxide, a hard, white, brittle substance, strongly caustic and alkaline. (*b*) Impure potassium carbonate obtained by leaching wood ashes.

Po-tas′sa (pō-tăs′sà), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *potash.*] (*Chem.*) Potassium hydroxide, commonly called *caustic potash.* [potassium.]

Po-tas′sic (pō-tăs′sĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pert. to

Po-tas′si-um (pō-tăs′sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See Potassa, Potash.] (*Chem.*) An alkali element, occurring abundantly but always combined. It is a soft white metal lighter than water.

Po-ta′tion (pō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *potatio*, fr. *potare.* See Potable.] **1.** Act of drinking. **2.** A draught. **3.** A drink ; beverage.

Po-ta′to (-tō), *n. ; pl.* -toes (-tōz). [Sp. *patata* potato, *batata* sweet potato, fr. native name in Haiti.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant (*Solanum tuberosum*) of the Nightshade family, or its esculent, farinaceous tuber. It is a native of South America. (*b*) The sweet potato (see below).

Potato Beetle

Potato beetle, Potato bug. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*) which feeds upon the leaves of the potato ; — also called *decemlineata*). *Colorado beetle.* (*b*) The *Lema trilineata*, a smaller beetle less injurious than the preceding. — **Sweet potato** (*Bot.*), a climbing plant (*Ipomœa Batatas*) allied to the morning-glory, or its sweetish, farinaceous tuber.

Pot′-bel′lied (pŏt′bĕl′lĭd), *a.* Having a protuberant belly, like the bottom of a pot. [*Obs.*]

Potch (pŏch), *v. i.* [Cf. Poach to stab.] To thrust.

Po-teen′ (pō-tēn′), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *potaïm* I drink.] Whisky ; esp., Irish whisky illicitly distilled.

Po′ten-cy (pō′tən-sў), *n.* Quality or state of being potent ; power ; energy ; influence.

Po′tent (pō′tent), *a.* [L. *potens, -entis*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able, to have power, fr. *potis* able, capable (akin to Skr. *pati* master) + *esse* to be.] **1.** Producing great physical effects ; forcible. **2.** Having great authority, control, or dominion. **3.** Powerful, in an intellectual or moral sense ; having great influence.

Syn. — Powerful ; mighty ; puissant ; strong ; able ; efficient ; forcible ; efficacious ; cogent ; influential.

Po′ten-tate (-tən-tāt), *n.* [LL. *potentatus*, fr. *potentare* to exercise power. See Potent, *a.*] One who is potent ; a prince, sovereign, or monarch.

Po-ten′tial (pō-tĕn′shal), *a.* **1.** Being potent. [*Obs.*] **2.** Existing in possibility, not in actuality. — **Po-ten′tial-ly,** *adv.*

Potential mood, *or* **mode** (*Gram.*), that form of the verb used to express possibility, liberty, power, etc., by the use of *may, can, must, might, could, would*, or *should*.

Po-ten′tial, *n.* **1.** Anything possible ; a possibility. **2.** (*Elec.*) The energy of an electrical charge measured by its power to do work, or with reference to some standard.

Po-ten′ti-al′i-ty (-tĕn′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being potential. [ergy.]

Po′tent-ly (pō′tənt-lў), *adv.* With great force or en-

Po′tent-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being potent.

Poth′er (pŏth′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *peuteren* to rummage.] Bustle ; confusion ; tumult ; flutter ; bother. [to fuss.]

Poth′er, *v. t. & i.* To harass and perplex ; to worry ;

Pot′hook′ (pŏt′ho͝ok′), *n.* **1.** An S-shaped hook on which pots and kettles are hung over an open fire. **2.** A written character curved like a pothook.

Pot′house′ (-hous′), *n.* An alehouse.

Po′tion (pō′shŭn), *n.* [L. *potio*, fr. *potare.* See Potable.] A draught ; a dose, usually of a liquid medicine.

Pot′luck′ (pŏt′lŭk′), *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot, or may be provided for a meal.

Pot′pie′ (-pī′), *n.* A meat pie boiled instead of baked.

Pot′pour′ri′ (pō′po͞o-rē′), *n.* [F., fr. *pot* pot + *pourri*, p. p. of *pourrir* to rot, L. *putrere.*] A medley or mixture.

Pot′sherd′ (-shẽrd′), *n.* [*Pot* + *sherd.*] A piece or fragment of a broken pot.

Pot′tage (-tăj ; 48), *n.* [F. *potage*, fr. *pot* pot.] Food made of vegetables or meat, or both, boiled until soft.

Pot′ter (pŏt′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to make earthen pots or vessels. **2.** One who pots meats or other eatables.

Potter's field, a public burial place, esp. in a city, for paupers, criminals, etc. — **Potter's wheel,** a horizontal revolving disk on which the clay is molded into form.

Pot′ter, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pottered (-tẽrd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pottering.] [Etym. uncertain.] To busy one's self with trifles ; to labor with little energy or effect.

Pot′ter-y (-tẽr-ў), *n.* The vessels or ware made by potters, or the place where they are made ; earthenware.

Pot′tle (pŏt′t′l), *n.* [OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot* pot.] **1.** A liquid measure of four pints. **2.** A pot or tankard. **3.** A vessel or small basket for fruit.

‖ **Pot′to** (pŏt′tō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A nocturnal, West African animal of the Lemur family ; the bush dog.

Pott's dis-ease′ (pŏtz′ dĭz-ēz′). (*Med.*) Spinal caries ; — so named from an English surgeon.

Pot′-val′iant (pŏt′văl′yant), *a.* Having the courage given by drink.

Pouch (pouch), *n.* [F. *poche* pocket, pouch ; prob. of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A small bag ; usually, a leathern bag. **2.** That which is shaped or used like such a bag.

Pouch, *v. t.* **1.** To put or take into a pouch. **2.** To swallow ; — said of fowls.

Pouched (pouch't), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a pouch or pouches. [chong tea.]

Pou-chong′ (pōō-shŏng′), *n.* A superior kind of sou-

Pou-drette′ (pōō-drĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *poudre* dust.] A kind of manure made from dried night soil.

Poult (pōlt), *n.* [F. *poulet*, dim. of *poule* fowl.] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, or the like.

Poul′ter-er (pōl′tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who deals in poultry.

Poul′tice (-tĭs), *n.* [L. *puls*, pl. *pultes*, a thick pap.] A soft composition, as of bread, to be applied to sores, boils, etc.

Poul′tice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Poulticed (-tĭst) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Poulticing.] To apply a poultice to.

Poul′try (-trў), *n.* [From Poult.] Domestic fowls reared for the table, or for their eggs or feathers.

Pounce (pouns), *n.* [F. *ponce* pumice, pounce, fr. L. *pumex*. See PUMICE.] **1.** A fine powder formerly used to absorb ink on manuscript. **2.** A colored powder for making patterns through perforated designs.

Pounce, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POUNCED (pounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POUNCING.] To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

Pounce, *n.* [Prob. through F. fr. L. *pungere, punctum*. Cf. PUNGENT.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

Pounce, *v. t.* To strike or seize with the talons.

Pounce, *v. i.* To fall suddenly and seize with the claws. Also used figuratively.

Pounced (pounst), *a.* Furnished with claws or talons.

Poun'cet box' (poun'sĕt bŏks'). A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pounce, or for holding perfumes.

Pound (pound), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POUNDING.] [OE. *pounen*, AS. *punian* to bruise.] **1.** To strike repeatedly with some heavy instrument; to beat. **2.** To pulverize by beating. [beat.]

Pound, *v. i.* To strike with repeated heavy blows; to

Pound, *n.* [AS. *pund* an inclosure.] **1.** An inclosure for the confinement of domestic animals taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law. **2.** A level stretch in a canal between locks.

Pound, *v. t.* To confine in, or as in, a pound.

Pound, *n.*; *pl.* POUNDS (poundz), collectively POUND or POUNDS. [AS. *pund*, fr. L. *pondo*, akin to *pondus* a weight, *pendere* to weigh.] **1.** A certain weight; esp., the *pound avoirdupois*, containing 16 ounces, or 7,000 grains; or the *pound troy*, containing 12 ounces, or 5,760 grains. **2.** Twenty shillings sterling, equal in value to about $4.86.

Pound'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound; a commission. **2.** A subsidy, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported. [*Eng.*] **3.** (*Law*) The sum allowed to a sheriff or other officer upon the amount realized by an execution.

Pound'age, *n.* [See 2d POUND.] Confinement of animals in a public pound; also, a charge for their release.

Pound'al (-*al*), *n.* [From 4th POUND.] (*Physics & Mech.*) A unit of force, being the force which, acting on a pound avoirdupois for one second, causes it to acquire by the end of that time a velocity of one foot per second. It is equal to about half an ounce.

Pound'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that pounds. **2.** A person or thing, of a (designated) number of pounds in weight, value, capacity, etc.

Pour (pōr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POURED (pōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POURING.] [OE. *pouren*, origin uncertain.] **1.** To cause to flow in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it. **2.** To send forth as in a stream or a flood; to emit.

Pour, *v. i.* To flow, pass, or issue in a stream, or as a stream; to fall continuously and abundantly.

Pour, *n.* A stream; a flood. [*Colloq.*]

Pour'er (pōr'ẽr), *n.* One who pours.

Pous-sette' (pōō-sĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *pousser* to push.] A movement, or part of a figure, in the contradance.

Pout (pōōt), *n.* [F. *poulet*. See POULT.] The young of some birds, as grouse; a young fowl.

Pout (pout), *n.* [Cf. EELPOUT.] (*Zoöl.*) An arctic fish allied to the cod, and also called *whiting pout* and *bib*.

Horn pout, *or* **Horned pout.** (*Zoöl.*) See BULLHEAD (1).

Pout, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* POUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POUTING.] [OE. *pouten*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen. **2.** To protrude.

Pout, *n.* A protrusion of the lips; a fit of sullen-

Pout'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, pouts. **2.** [Cf. *pout*, v., and G. *puter* turkey.] (*Zoöl.*) A variety of pigeon able to dilate its throat and breast.

Pov'er-ty (pŏv'ẽr-tў), *n.* [OF. *poverté*, fr. L. *paupertas*, fr. *pauper* poor.] **1.** Quality or state of being poor or indigent; scarcity of means; indigence; need. **2.** Any deficiency of needed elements or resources.

Syn. — Indigence; penury; beggary; need; lack; want; scantiness; meagerness; jejuneness. — *Poverty* is a relative term: what is *poverty* to a monarch, would be competence for a day laborer. *Indigence* implies extreme distress, and almost absolute destitution. *Pauperism* denotes entire dependence upon public charity, and therefore often implies a hopeless and degraded state.

Pow'der (pou'dẽr), *n.* [F. *poudre*, OF. also *poldre, puldre*, L. *pulvis, pulveris*.] **1.** A substance in fine, dry particles; dust. **2.** Gunpowder.

Pow'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POWDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POWDERING.] **1.** To reduce to powder. **2.** To sprinkle with or as with powder.

Pow'der, *v. i.* **1.** To become a powder. **2.** To use powder on the hair or skin.

Pow'der-flask' (-dẽr-flăsk'), *n.* A flask in which [gunpowder is carried.

Pow'der-horn' (pou'dẽr-hôrn'), *n.* A horn in which gunpowder is carried.

Pow'der-mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* A mill in which gunpowder [is made.

Pow'der-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Easily crumbling to pieces; friable; loose. **2.** Sprinkled or covered with powder; dusty. **3.** Resembling powder; consisting of powder.

Pow'er (pou'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *poeir, pooir*, fr. LL. *potere*, for L. *posse, potesse*, to be able, to have power.] **1.** Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; faculty of doing or performing something; potency; might. **2.** Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted; strength, force, or energy in action. **3.** Capacity of undergoing or suffering; susceptibility. **4.** The employment of strength; the exercise of any kind of control; influence; dominion; sway; command; government. **5.** The individual, institution, or government, which exercises control. **6.** A military or naval force; an army or navy. **7.** A large quantity; a great number. [*Colloq.*] **8.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) The rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or work performed. (*b*) A mechanical agent. [See *Illust.* of *Mechanical Powers* under MECHANICAL.] (*c*) Applied force. (*Obsoles.*) **9.** (*Math.*) The product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself. **10.** (*Optics*) The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies. **11.** (*Law*) An authority enabling a person to dispose of an interest vested either in himself or in another person. **12.** Hence, vested authority to act in a given case.

Pow'er-ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of power; capable of producing great effects of any kind; mighty; forcible. — **Pow'er-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Pow'er-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Strong; potent; efficacious; energetic; intense.

Pow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy.

Pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *n.* **1.** A priest, or conjurer, among the North American Indians. **2.** Conjuration attended with noisy rites. **3.** Hence: Any assembly characterized by noise and confusion. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Pox (pŏks), *n.* [For *pocks*, OE. *pokkes*. See POCK. Plural in form but used as a singular.] (*Med.*) Strictly, a disease characterized by pustules or eruptions; specif., smallpox, chicken pox, or a vaccine or venereal disease.

☞ *Pox*, when used without an epithet, formerly signified *smallpox*; but it now signifies *syphilis*.

Pox, *v. t.* To infect with the pox, or syphilis.

Poz'zu-o-la'na (pŏt'sōō-ō-lä'nä), **Poz'zo-la'na** (pŏt'sŏ-), *n.* [It.] Volcanic ashes from Pozzuoli, in Italy, used in the manufacture of an hydraulic cement.

Prac'ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *practicare* to act, transact, fr. L. *practicus* active. See PRACTICAL.] **1.** Capable of being done or accomplished with available means or resources; feasible. **2.** Capable of being used; passable. — **Prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Prac'ti-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Possible. — A thing may be *possible*, i. e., not forbidden by any law of nature, and yet may not now be *practicable* for want of requisite means of performance.

Prac'ti-cal (-kal), *a.* [L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός fit for doing, practical, active, fr. πράσσειν to do.] **1.** Of or pert. to practice or action. **2.** Capable of being turned to use or account; useful. **3.** Evincing practice or skill; capable of applying knowledge to some useful end. — **Prac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Prac'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

Practical joke, a joke which consists in an action; esp., a trick played upon a person.

Prac'ti-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being practical.

Prac'tice (-tĭs), *n.* [F. *pratique*, formerly also, *practique*, LL. *practica*, fr. Gr. πρακτική, fr. πρακτικός practical.] **1.** Frequently repeated or customary action; habitual performance; usage; habit; custom. **2.** Customary or constant use; state of being used. **3.** Actual performance; application of knowledge. **4.** Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline. **5.** The exercise of any profession; professional business. **6.** Artful management; contrivance; artifice. [*Obs.*]

Prac'tice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRACTICED (-tĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRACTICING (-tĭ-sĭng).] **1.** To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to make a practice of. **2.** To exercise, or follow, as a profession, trade, art, etc. **3.** To exercise one's self in, for instruction or discipline. **4.** To put into practice; to carry out; to execute. **5.** To teach or accustom by practice; to train.

Prac'tice, *v. i.* **1.** To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, as for instruction. **2.** To learn by practice; to form a habit. **3.** To try artifices or stratagems. **4.** To apply theoretical science or knowledge; to exercise an employment or profession.

Prac'ti-cer (-tĭ-sẽr), *n.* One who practices.

Prac'tise (-tĭs), *v. t. & i.* See PRACTICE.

Prac-ti'tion-er (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* One who practices; specif.: (*a*) One actually using or exercising the profession of law or medicine. (*b*) A sly or artful person.

Præ-. A prefix. See PRE-.

‖ **Præm'u-ni're** (prĕm'ū-nī'rē) *or* prē'mū-), *n.* [Corrupted fr. L. *praemonere* to forewarn, cite. See ADMONISH.] (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) The offense of introducing foreign authority (as of the Pope) into England. (*b*) The writ grounded on that offense, or penalty prescribed for it.

Præ-no'men (prē-nō'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. PRÆNOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nà), E. PRÆNOMENS (-nō'mĕnz). [L., fr. *prae* before + *nomen* name.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The name of a person answering to our *Christian name*.

Præ'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* See PRETOR.

Prag-mat'ic (prăg-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *pragmaticus* busy,
Prag-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } active, pragmatic, Gr. πραγματικός, fr. πράγμα business, fr. πράσσειν to do.] **1.** Of or pert. to business or to affairs; businesslike; practical; material. **2.** Busy; hence, officious; fussy and positive; meddlesome. **3.** Philosophical; dealing with causes, reasons, and effects, rather than with details. — **Prag-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Prag-mat'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Prag-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** One skilled in affairs. **2.** A solemn public ordinance or decree.

Prag'ma-tism (prăg'má-tĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being pragmatic.

Prai'rie (prā'rĭ), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *pratum* a meadow.] **1.** An extensive tract of level or rolling land, destitute of trees, and covered with coarse grass. **2.** A meadow; esp., a so-called natural meadow.

One species of Prairie Chicken.

Prairie chicken (*Zoöl.*), either of several species of American grouse, inhabiting the prairies of the central and western United States. — **Prairie dog** (*Zoöl.*), a small American burrowing rodent allied to the marmots. It inhabits the plains west of the Mississippi.

Prairie Dog (*Cynomis Ludovicianus*).

Praise (prāz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRAISED (prāzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRAISING.] [OF. *preisier*, *prisier*, L. *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price. See PRICE, *n.*] **1.** To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of; to laud. **2.** To extol in words or song; to magnify; — applied esp. to the Divine Being.

Syn. — To laud; eulogize; celebrate; glorify. — We may *praise* in the exercise of calm judgment; we usually *applaud* from impulse, and on account of some specific act; we *extol* under the influence of high admiration, and usually in strong, if not extravagant, language.

Praise, *n.* **1.** Act of praising; commendation for worth; approval expressed. **2.** Homage to the Divine Being; worship, esp. worship by song. **3.** The object, ground, or reason of praise.

Syn. — Encomium; honor; eulogy; panegyric; plaudit; applause; acclaim; eclat; commendation; laudation.

Prais'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who praises.

Praise'wor'thy (-wûr'thў), *a.* Worthy of praise or applause; commendable. — **Praise'wor'thi-ly** (-wûr'-thĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Praise'wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

Prance (prăns), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRANCED (prănst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRANCING (prăn'sĭng).] [OE. *prauncen*; prob. akin to *prank*, v. t.] **1.** To spring or bound, as a horse. **2.** To ride on a prancing horse; to ride ostentatiously. **3.** To walk or strut about pompously.

Pran'cer (prăn'sĕr), *n.* A horse which prances.

Prank (prăŋk), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRANKED (prăŋkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRANKING.] [Cf. E. *prink*, also G. *prangen* to shine, to make a show.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress, equip, or show off, ostentatiously.

Prank, *n.* A gay or sportive action; a ludicrous, merry, or mischievous trick; a caper; a frolic.

Prank'ish, *a.* Full of pranks; frolicsome.

Prase (prāz), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. πράσον a leek.] (*Min.*) A variety of quartz of a leek-green color.

Pra'se-o- (prā'sē-ō-). [Gr. πράσιος leek-green, green, fr. πράσον a leek.] A combining form signifying *green*.

Prate (prāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRATING.] [Akin to LG. & D. *praten*.] To talk much and to little purpose; to babble.

Prate, *v. t.* To utter foolishly and loquaciously.

Prate (prāt), *n.* Trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity.

Prat'er (prāt'ĕr), *n.* One who prates.

Prat'ique (prăt'ēk; *F.* prà'tēk'), *n.* [F. See PRACTICE.] **1.** Practice. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Com.*) Primarily, liberty of converse; hence, a certificate, given after compliance with quarantine regulations, permitting a ship to land passengers and crew.

Prat'tle (prăt't'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRATTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRATTLING (-tlĭng).] [Freq. of PRATE.] To talk much and idly; to prate; hence, to talk lightly and artlessly, like a child; to utter foolishly or childlishly.

Prat'tle, *n.* Trifling or childish tattle; empty talk.

Prat'tler (-tlĕr), *n.* One who prattles.

Prav'i-ty (prăv'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *pravitas*, fr. *pravus* perverse.] Deterioration; corruption; esp., moral perversion; depravity.

Southern Prawn (*Peneus setiferus*).

Prawn (prạn), *n.* [OE. *prane*, of unknown origin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large, shrimp-like Crustacea, used as food.

Prax'is (prăks'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρᾶξις, fr. πράσσειν to do.] **1.** Use; practice; training or discipline. **2.** An example, or a collection of examples, for practice.

Pray (prā), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRAYED (prād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRAYING.] [OF. *preier*, L. *precari*, fr. *prex*, *precis*, prayer, request; akin to Skr. *prach* to ask.] To request with earnestness or zeal, as for something desired; esp., to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

Syn. — To entreat; supplicate; beg; implore; invoke; beseech; petition.

Pray, *v. t.* **1.** To address earnest request to; to supplicate; to entreat; to implore; to beseech. **2.** To ask earnestly for; to entreat for.

Pray'er (prā'ĕr), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

Prayer (prâr), *n.* [OF. *preiere*, fr. L. *precarius* obtained by prayer, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRAY, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of praying. **2.** A petition or memorial addressed to a court or a legislative body. **3.** The form of words used in praying; a formula of supplication.

Prayer book, a book containing devotional prayers. — Prayer meeting, a meeting or gathering for prayer to God.

Syn. — Petition; orison; supplication; entreaty; suit.

Prayer'ful (-fụl), *a.* Given to prayer; devotional.

Prayer'less (prâr'lĕs), *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting prayer to God; without prayer.

Pre-, *or* **Prae-**. [L. *prae*, adv. and prep., before, akin to *pro*, and to E. *for*, prep.] A prefix denoting *priority* (of time, place, or rank). *Pre-* is sometimes used intensively.

Preach (prēch), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREACHED (prēcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREACHING.] [OF. *preechier*, *prechier*, fr. L. *praedicare* to proclaim; *prae* before + *dicare* to make known, *dicere* to say.] **1.** To proclaim or publish tidings; esp., to proclaim the gospel; to deliver a sermon. **2.** To give serious advice on morals or religion.

Preach, *v. t.* **1.** To proclaim by public discourse; to utter in a sermon or a formal religious discourse. **2.** To inculcate in public discourse. **3.** To deliver or pronounce. **4.** To advise or recommend earnestly.

Preach'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who preaches.

Preach'ment (-ment), *n.* A religious harangue.

Pre-a-dam'ic (prē-ā-dăm'ĭk), *a.* Prior to Adam.

Pre-ad'am-ite (prē-ăd'am-ĭt), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the earth before Adam. **2.** One who holds that men existed before Adam.

Pre-ad'am-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Existing or occurring [before Adam.]

Pre-ad'mon'ish (prē-ăd-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To admonish previously.

Pre-ad'mo-ni'tion (prē-ăd'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Previous warning or admonition; forewarning.

Pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l), *n.* [LL. *praeambulum*, deriv. of L. *praeambulare* to walk before; *prae* before + *ambulare* to walk.] An introductory portion; preface; specif., the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

Pre-ap-point' (-ăp-point'), *v. t.* To appoint previously.

Pre-ar-range' (-ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange beforehand.

Preb'end (prĕb'ĕnd), *n.* [F. *prébende*, fr. L. *praebenda*, fr. L. *praebere* to hold forth, afford, allow, contr. fr. *praehibere*; *prae* before + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT.] A payment or stipend; esp., the maintenance granted to a clergyman out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church, with which he is connected, in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church.

Pre-ben'dal (prē-bĕn'dal), *a.* Of or pert. to a prebend. [enjoys a prebend.]

Preb'en-da-ry (prĕb'ĕn-dā-rȳ), *n.* A clergyman who

Pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *precarius*, fr. *precari* to pray, beg.] **1.** Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy. **2.** Held by a doubtful tenure; not to be depended on for certainty or stability. — **Pre-ca'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-ca'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Uncertain; unsettled; unsteady; doubtful; dubious; equivocal. — *Precarious*, which first signified "granted to entreaty," and, hence, "wholly dependent on the will of another," is a much stronger term than *uncertain*, and came to be applied to such things as depend wholly on future casualties.

Prec'a-tive (prĕk'ā-tĭv), **Prec'a-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *precativus*, *precatorius*, fr. *precari* to pray.] Suppliant; beseeching.

Pre-cau'tion (prē-kạ'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecautio*, fr. *praecavere*, *-cautum*, to guard against; *prae* before + *cavere* to be on one's guard.] Previous caution or care; caution employed to prevent mischief or secure good. Also, an act done or measure taken to prevent future evil.

Pre-cau'tion, *v. t.* To warn or caution beforehand.

Pre-cau'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Precautionary. [tion.]

Pre-cau'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Of or pert. to precau-

Pre-cau'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Taking or using precaution. — **Pre-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

Pre-cede' (prē-sēd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *vb. n.* PRECEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECEDING.] [L. *praecedere*, *praecessum*; *prae* before + *cedere* to go.] **1.** To go or occur before in time. **2.** To go before in place, rank, or importance. **3.** To cause to be preceded; to preface. [*R.*]

Pre-ced'ence (*-ens*), **Pre-ced'en-cy** (*-en-sȳ*), *n.* Act or state of preceding; antecedence; priority.

Syn. — Preëminence; preference; superiority.

Pre-ced'ent (*-ent*), *a.* [L. *praecedens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Going before; anterior; preceding; antecedent.

Prec'e-dent (prĕs'ē-dent), *n.* Something done or said that may serve as an example; an authoritative example.

Syn. — Example; antecedent. — An *example* is a similar case which may serve as a rule or guide, but has no authority of itself. A *precedent* comes to us from the past with the sanction of usage and of common consent. We quote *examples* in literature and *precedents* in law.

Prec'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having, or authorized by, a precedent. [antecedently.]

Pre-ced'ent-ly (prē-sēd'ent-lȳ), *adv.* Beforehand;

Pre-cen'tor (-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [L. *praecentor*, fr. *praecinere* to sing before; *prae* before + *canere* to sing.] A leader of a choir; a directing singer; specif., the leader of the choir in a cathedral.

Pre'cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *praeceptum*, from *praecipere* to take beforehand, to instruct, teach; *prae* before + *capere* to take.] **1.** Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; esp., a command respecting moral conduct; injunction; rule. **2.** (*Law*) A species of writ or process.

Syn. — Commandment; injunction; mandate; law; rule; direction; principle; maxim. See DOCTRINE.

Pre-cep'tive (prē-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Containing or giving precepts; of the nature of precepts; didactic.

Pre-cep'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gives commands, or makes rules; specif., the master of a school; a teacher. **2.** The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars. — **Pre'cep-to'ri-al** (prē'sĕp-tō'rĭ-al), *a.*

Pre-cep'to-ry (prē-sĕp'tō-rȳ), *a.* Preceptive.

Pre-cep'to-ry, *n.* [LL. *praeceptoria* an estate assigned to a preceptor.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to their temple in London.

Pre-cep'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female teacher.

Pre-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecedere*, *-cessum*, to go before. See PRECEDE.] A going before, or forward.

Precession of the equinoxes (*Astron.*), the slow backward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic.

Pre-ces'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pert. to precession.

Pre'cinct (prē'sĭnkt), *n.* [LL. *praecinctum*, fr. L. *praecingere*, *-cinctum*, to gird about, encompass; *prae* before + *cingere* to gird.] **1.** The limit or exterior line encompassing a place; boundary; confine; limit of jurisdiction or authority. **2.** A district limited by boundaries.

Pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *precious*, *precius*, L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium* price, worth, value. See PRICE.] **1.** Of great price; costly. **2.** Of great value or worth; highly esteemed; dear; beloved. Also used ironically. — **Pre'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre'cious-ness**, *n.*

Prec'i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* [F. *précipice*, L. *praecipitium*, fr. *praeceps*, *-cipitis*, headlong; *prae* before + *caput*, *capitis*, the head.] A headlong steep; an abrupt declivity; a cliff. [precipitated.]

Pre-cip'i-ta-ble (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

Pre-cip'i-tance (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tans), **Pre-cip'i-tan-cy** (*-tan-sȳ*), *n.* Quality or state of being precipitant or precipitate; headlong hurry; precipitation.

Pre-cip'i-tant (*-tant*), *a.* [See PRECIPITATE.] **1.** Falling or rushing headlong; rushing recklessly. **2.** Unexpectedly or foolishly brought on or hastened; hasty; reckless. — **Pre-cip'i-tant-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cip'i-tant-ness**, *n.*

Pre-cip'i-tant, *n.* (*Chem.*) Any force or reagent which causes the formation of a precipitate.

Pre-cip'i-tate (*-tāt*), *a.* [L. *praecipitatus*, p. p. of *praecipitare* to precipitate, fr. *praeceps* headlong. See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Overhasty; rash. **2.** Lacking due deliberation or care; said or done too soon. **3.** Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent; headlong.

Pre-cip'i-tate, *n.* (*Chem.*) An insoluble substance separated from a solution (originally by settling to the bottom) in a concrete state by the action of some reagent added to the solution, or of some force, such as cold.

Pre-cip'i-tate (*-tāt*), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECIPITATED (*-tā'tĕd*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECIPITATING.] **1.** To throw or dash headlong; to cast down from a precipice or height. **2.** To urge on with eager haste or violence; to cause to happen, suddenly or too soon. **3.** (*Chem.*) To separate in the form of a precipitate. [ner.]

Pre-cip'i-tate-ly (*-tāt-lȳ*), *adv.* In a precipitate man-

Pre-cip'i-ta'tion (*-tā'shŭn*), *n.* Act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated; great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; impetuosity.

Pre-cip'i-ta'tor (-sĭp'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence or rashness.

Pre-cip'i-tous (-ĭ-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Steep, like a precipice. **2.** Headlong. **3.** Hasty; rash; sudden; precipitate. — **Pre-cip'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cip'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *a.* [L. *praecisus* cut off, brief, concise, p. p. of *praecidere* to cut off in front, to cut off; *prae* before + *caedere* to cut.] **1.** Having determinate limitations; exactly or sharply defined or stated; not vague or equivocal. **2.** Strictly adhering or conforming to rule; very nice or exact; punctilious in conduct or ceremony. — **Pre-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cise'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Accurate; exact; definite; correct; scrupulous; punctilious; particular; nice; formal. See ACCURATE.

Pre-ci'sian (prē-sĭzh'an), *n.* An overprecise person; one rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules; a formalist.

Pre-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being precise; exact limitation; definiteness.

Syn. — Preciseness; exactness; accuracy; nicety. — *Precision* is always used in a good sense; as, *precision* of thought or language; *precision* in military evolutions. *Preciseness* and *precise* sometimes imply unnecessary or overscrupulous precision in trifling matters.

Pre-clude' (prē-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECLUDING.] [L. *praecludere*, *praeclusum*; *prae* before + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To put a barrier before; hence, to shut out; to stop. **2.** To shut out by anticipative action; to prevent or hinder by necessary consequence or implication.

Pre-clu'sion (prē-klū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of precluding, or state of being precluded.

Pre-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Precluding; shutting out; hindering. — **Pre-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-co'cious (prē-kō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praecox*, *-ocis*, and *praecoquus*, fr. *praecoquere* to cook or ripen beforehand; *prae* before + *coquere* to cook.] **1.** Ripe or mature prematurely. [*R.*] **2.** Developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; too forward; — used especially of mental forwardness. — **Pre-co'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-co'cious-ness**, **Pre-coc'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pre'cog-ni'tion (prē'kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecognitio*, fr. *praecognoscere* to foreknow.] Previous cognition.

Pre'con-ceit' (-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* An opinion or notion formed beforehand; a preconception.

Pre'con-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand.

Pre'con-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

Pre'con-cert' (-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To concert or arrange beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

Pre-con'cert (prē-kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* A previous agreement.

Pre-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a state before consciousness.

Pre'con-sent' (prē'kŏn-sĕnt'), *n.* A previous consent.

Pre'con-sign' (-sĭn'), *v. t.* To consign beforehand.

Pre-con'sti-tute (prē-kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To constitute or establish beforehand. [forehand.]

Pre'con-tract' (prē'kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.* To contract be-

Pre-cur'sive (-kûr'sĭv), *a.* Preceding; introductory.

Pre-cur'sor (prē-kûr'sẽr), *n.* [L. *praecursor*, fr. *praecurrere* to run before; *prae* + *currere* to run.] One that precedes an event, and indicates its approach; forerunner; harbinger.

Syn. — Predecessor; messenger; omen; sign.

Pre-cur'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Preceding as a precursor or harbinger; indicating something to follow. [atory.

Pre-da'ceous (-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Predа-

Pred'a-to-ry (prĕd'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *praedatorius*, fr. *praedari* to plunder, fr. *praeda* prey.] **1.** Characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; plundering; pillaging. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Living upon other animals; carnivorous.

Pred'e-ces'sor (prĕd'ē-sĕs'sẽr), *n.* [L. *praedecessor*; *prae* before + *decessor* one who withdraws from the province he has governed, a retiring officer, fr. *decedere*. See Decease.] One who precedes; one who has preceded or given place to another in any state, office, etc.

Pre-des'ti-na'ri-an (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to predestination. — *n.* A believer in, or supporter of, predestination.

Pre-des'ti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *praedestinatus*, p. p. of *praedestinare* to predestine; *prae* before + *destinare* to determine.] Predestinated; foreordained; fated.

Pre-des'ti-nate (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Predestinated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Predestinating.] To predetermine or foreordain; to ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose or decree.

Syn. — To preordain; decree; predestine; foredoom.

Pre-des'ti-na'tion (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of predestinating. **2.** (*Theol.*) The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events; esp., the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery.

Pre-des'ti-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who predestinates. **2.** A predestinarian. [predestinate.

Pre-des'tine (-tĭn), *v. t.* To decree beforehand; to

Pre'de-ter'mi-nate (prē'dē-tẽr'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Determined beforehand. [termining.

Pre'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prede-

Pre'de-ter'mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* **1.** To determine beforehand. **2.** To foredoom.

Pre'di-al (prē'dĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *praedium* a farm, estate.] **1.** Consisting of land or farms; landed. **2.** Attached to land or farms. **3.** Issuing or derived from land.

Pred'i-ca-ble (prĕd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being predicated; affirmable; attributable. — **Pred'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pred'i-ca-ble, *n.* **1.** Anything affirmable of another; esp., a general attribute or notion as affirmable of, or applicable to, many individuals. **2.** (*Logic*) One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dĭk'ȧ-ment), *n.* [See Predicate.] **1.** A class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; peculiar situation or state, esp. an unfortunate or trying one; plight. **2.** (*Logic*) A category.

Pred'i-cate (prĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Predicated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Predicating.] [L. *praedicare*, p. p. *-atus*. See Preach.] **1.** To assert to belong to something; to affirm (one thing of another). **2.** To found, as an argument; to base. [*U. S.*]

Pred'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [L. *praedicatum*, neut. p. p.] **1.** (*Logic*) That which is affirmed or denied of the subject. **2.** (*Gram.*) The word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed of the subject.

Syn. — Affirmation; declaration.

Pred'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another; affirmation; assertion.

Pred'i-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing predication; affirming; predicating. — **Pred'i-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Pred'i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Affirmative; positive.

Pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Predicted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Predicting.] [L. *praedicere*, p. p. *praedictus*; *prae* before + *dicere* to say, tell.] To tell or declare beforehand; to prophesy; to presage.

Syn. — To prognosticate; forebode; foreshow.

Pre-dict'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be predicted.

Pre-dic'tion (prē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of foretelling; also, that which is foretold.

Syn. — Prophecy; prognostication; foreboding; augury; divination; soothsaying; vaticination.

Pre-dict'ive (prē-dĭkt'ĭv), *a.* Foretelling; prophetic; foreboding. — **Pre-dict'ive-ly,** *adv.*

Pre-dict'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who predicts; a foreteller.

Pre'di-lec'tion (prē'dĭ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *dilectus*, p. p. of *diligere* to prefer. See Diligent.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something; partiality.

Pre'dis-po'nent (prē'dĭs-pō'nent), *a.* Disposing beforehand; predisposing.

Pre'dis-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a predisposition or bias to.

Pre-dis'po-si'tion (prē-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of predisposing, or state of being predisposed; previous inclination, tendency, bias, or propensity; predilection.

Pre-dom'i-nance (prē-dŏm'ĭ-nȧns), *n.* Quality or state of being predominant; superiority; ascendency.

Pre-dom'i-nan-cy (-nȧn-sȳ), *n.* Predominance.

Pre-dom'i-nant (-nȧnt), *a.* [See Predominate.] Having the ascendency over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority. — **Pre-dom'i-nant-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendant; ruling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

Pre-dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Predominated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Predominating.] [Pref. *pre-* + *dominate*.] To be superior in number, strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence; to prevail; to rule.

Pre-dom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of predominating; ascendency; predominance.

Pre-doom' (prē-dōōm'), *v. t.* To foredoom.

Pre-dor'sal (-dôr'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in front of the back; immediately in front, or on the ventral side, of the dorsal part of the vertebral column.

Pre'ë-lect' (prē'ē-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To elect beforehand.

Pre'ë-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Election beforehand.

Pre-ĕm'i-nence (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nens), *n.* Quality or state of being preëminent.

Pre-ĕm'i-nent (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *praeeminens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praeeminere* to be prominent, to surpass. See Pre-, and Eminent.] Eminent above others; prominent among those who are eminent; superior in excellence; surpassing, or taking precedence of, others. — **Pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly,** *adv.*

Pre-ĕmpt' (prē-ĕmt'; 215), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Preëmpted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Preëmpting.] [See Preëmption.] To settle upon (public land) with a right of preemption; to take by preëmption.

Pre-ĕmp'tion (-ĕmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + *emption*. See Redeem.] Act or right of purchasing before others; specif., the right of an actual settler upon public lands (particularly those of the United States) to purchase a certain portion at a fixed price in preference to all other applicants.

Pre-ĕmpt'or (-ĕmt'ẽr; 215), *n.* One who preëmpts.

Preen (prēn), *n.* [AS. *preón* a clasp, bodkin; akin to G. *pfriem*.] A forked tool used in dressing cloth.

Preen, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Preened (prēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Preening.] [See Preen, *n.*, or cf. Prune.] To dress with, or as with, a preen; to dress with the beak, as the feathers.

Pre'ën-gage' (prē'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* To engage by previous contract; to bind or attach previously; to preoccupy.

Pre'ën-gage'ment (-ment), *n.* Prior engagement.

Pre'ës-tab'lish (-ĕs-tȧb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish beforehand. [hand.

Pre'ës-tab'lish-ment (-ment), *n.* Settlement before-

Pre'ĕx-am'ine (-ĕgz-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* To examine beforehand.

Pre'ĕx-ist' (-ĭst'), *v. i.* To exist previously.

Pre'ĕx-ist'ence (-ens), *n.* Previous existence.

Pre'ĕx-ist'ent (-ent), *a.* Existing previously.

Pref'ace (prĕf'ȧs; 48), *n.* [F. *préface*, fr. L. *praefatio*, fr. *praefari* to speak or say beforehand; *prae* before + *fari, fatus*, to speak.] **1.** Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay; preliminary remarks. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The prelude or introduction to the canon of the Mass.

Proper preface (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*), a portion of the communion service, preceding the prayer of consecration, appointed for certain seasons.

Syn. — Introduction; preamble; proem; prologue.

Pref'ace, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Prefaced (-ȧst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Prefacing.] To introduce by a preface; to give a preface to.

Pref'a-cer (-ȧ-sẽr), *n.* The writer of a preface.

Pref'a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory. — **Pref'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

Pre'fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* [L. *praefectus*, fr. *praefectus*, p. p. of *praeficere* to set over; *prae* before + *facere* to make.] **1.** A Roman officer who controlled or superintended a particular command, charge, department, etc. **2.** A superintendent of a department having control of its police establishment, and extensive powers of municipal regulation. [*France*] **3.** (*Gr. Ch. & R. C. Ch.*) A title of certain dignitaries below the rank of bishop.

Pre'fect-ship (prē'fĕkt-shĭp), *n.* Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a prefect.

Pre'fec-ture (-fĕk-tūr), *n.* Office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect; also, his official residence.

Pre-fer' (prē-fẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREFERRED (-fẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREFERRING.] [F. *préférer*, L. *praeferre*; *prae* before + *ferre* to bear or carry. See 1st BEAR.] **1.** To carry or bring forward, as for consideration, acceptance, judgment, etc.; to offer; to present; — said especially of a request, claim, charge, etc. **2.** To cause to go before; hence, to advance before others; to exalt; to promote. **3.** To set above or before something else in estimation, favor, or liking; to hold in greater favor; to choose rather.

Preferred stock, stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock.

Syn. — To choose; elect; select. See CHOOSE.

Pref'er-a-ble (prĕf'ẽr-à-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more desirable. — **Pref'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Pref'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pref'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Pref'er-ence (-ens), *n.* **1.** A preferring; state of being preferred; precedence; higher estimation; choice; also, power or opportunity of choosing. **2.** Thing preferred.

Pref'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Giving, indicating, or having, a preference or precedence.

Pre-fer'ment (prē-fẽr'ment), *n.* **1.** A preferring; state of being preferred. **2.** A position of honor or profit.

Pre-fer'rer (-rẽr), *n.* One who prefers.

Pre-fig'u-ra'tion (-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prefiguring, or state of being prefigured. [figuration.]

Pre-fig'ur-a-tive (-fĭg'ûr-à-tĭv), *a.* Showing by pre-

Pre-fig'ure (-ûr; 135), *v. t.* To show, suggest, or announce, by antecedent types and similitudes; to foreshadow.

Pre-fig'ure-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of prefiguring; prefiguration; also, that which is prefigured.

Pre-fix' (prē-fĭks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREFIXED (-fĭkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREFIXING.] [L. *praefigere*, p. p. *-fixus*; *prae* before + *figere* to fix.] **1.** To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing. **2.** To set beforehand. [*Obs.*]

Pre'fix (prē'fĭks), *n.* That which is prefixed; esp., one or more letters or syllables combined or united with the beginning of a word.

Preg'na-ble (prĕg'nà-b'l), *a.* [See IMPREGNABLE.] Capable of being entered, or captured. [*R.*] [pregnant.]

Preg'nan-cy (-nan-sў), *n.* State or quality of being

Preg'nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *praegnans, -antis*; *prae* before + *genere, gignere*, to beget.] **1.** Being with young, as a female; having conceived; great with young. **2.** Fig.: Heavy with important contents, significance, or issue; full of results; weighty. — **Preg'nant-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-hen'si-ble (prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be seized.

Pre-hen'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [L. *prehensus*, p. p. of *prehendere* to lay hold of, seize; *pre-* (equiv. to *prae* before) + *hendere* (in comp.), akin to E. *get*.] Adapted to seize or grasp; seizing; grasping.

Pre-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping, as with the hand or other member.

Pre-hen'so-ry (-sō-rў), *a.* Prehensile.

Pre'his-tor'ic (prē'hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a period before written history begins.

Pre-judge' (prē-jŭj'), *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-* + *judge*.] To judge before hearing, or before full and sufficient examination; to condemn beforehand.

Pre-judg'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of prejudging.

Pre-ju'di-cal (-jū'dĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided.

Pre-ju'di-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *praejudicatus*, p. p. of *praejudicare* to prejudge; *prae* before + *judicare* to judge.] **1.** Formed before due examination. **2.** Biased by opinions formed prematurely; prejudiced.

Pre-ju'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To determine beforehand, esp. to disadvantage; to prejudge.

Pre-ju'di-cate-ly (-kāt-lў), *adv.* With prejudice.

Pre-ju'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prejudicating.

Prej'u-dice (prĕj'ū-dĭs), *n.* [F. *préjudice*, L. *praejudicium*; *prae* before + *judicium* judgment.] **1.** Prejudgment; an unreasonable predilection for, or objection to, anything; esp., an opinion or leaning adverse to anything, without just grounds, or before sufficient knowledge. **2.** Mischief; hurt; damage; injury; detriment.

Syn. — Prejudgment; prepossession; bias; harm; hurt; damage; detriment; mischief; disadvantage.

Prej'u-dice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREJUDICED (-dĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREJUDICING (-dĭ-sĭng).] **1.** To cause to have prejudice; to prepossess with opinions formed without due knowledge or examination. **2.** To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or by previous bias of the mind; hence, generally, to hurt; to damage.

Prej'u-di'cial (prĕj'ū-dĭsh'al), *a.* Tending to obstruct or impair; hurtful; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; damaging. — **Prej'u-di'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **Prej'u-di'cial-ness**, *n.*

Prel'a-cy (prĕl'à-sў), *n.* [LL. *praelatia*. See PRELATE.] **1.** Office or dignity of a prelate; church government by prelates. **2.** The order of prelates, collectively.

Prel'ate (prĕl'ât; 48), *n.* [F. *prélat*, LL. *praelatus*, fr. L. *praelatus*, used as p. p. of *praeferre* to prefer. See ELATE.] A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop or a bishop; a dignitary of the church.

Prel'ate-ship, *n.* Office of a prelate.

Pre-lat'ic (prē-lăt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to prel-
Pre-lat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ates or prelacy.

Prel'a-tism (prĕl'à-tĭz'm), *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy.

Prel'a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who supports or advocates prelacy; hence, a high-churchman.

Prel'a-tize (-tiz), *v. t.* To bring under the influence of prelacy. [functions.]

Prel'a-tize, *v. i.* To uphold or exercise prelatical

Pre-lect' (prē-lĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *praelectus*, p. p. of *praelegere* to read before. See PRE-, and LECTION.] To read or discourse publicly.

Pre-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.

Pre-lec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* A lecturer.

Pre'li-ba'tion (prē'lĭ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelibatio*, fr. *pruelibare* to taste beforehand.] **1.** A tasting beforehand, or by anticipation; a foretaste. **2.** A pouring out, or libation, before tasting.

Pre-lim'i-na-ry (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nâ-rў), *a.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *liminaris* belonging to a threshold, fr. *limen, liminis*, threshold, entrance.] Introductory; previous; preceding the main discourse, design, work, or business; prefatory. — **Pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Introductory; preparatory; prefatory; proemial; previous; prior; precedent; antecedent.

Pre-lim'i-na-ry, *n.* That which is preliminary; introduction; preface; prelude.

Pre'lude (prē'lūd *or* prĕl'ūd), *n.* [F. *prélude*, fr. L. *prae* before + *ludus* play.] An introductory performance, preceding and preparing for the principal matter; esp. (*Mus.*), a strain introducing the theme or chief subject; — recently often synonymous with *overture*.

Syn. — Preface; introduction; preliminary; preamble; forerunner; harbinger; precursor.

Pre-lude' (prē-lūd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRELUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRELUDING.] [L. *praeludere, praelusum*; *prae* before + *ludere* to play.] To give a prefatory performance; to serve as prelude.

Pre-lude', *v. t.* **1.** To introduce with a previous performance. **2.** To serve as prelude to.

Pre-lu'sive (-lū'sĭv), *a.* Of the nature of a prelude; introductory. — **Pre-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-lu'so-ry (-sō-rў), *a.* Introductory; prelusive.

Pre'ma-ture' (prē'má-tūr' *or* prē'má-tûr), *a.* [L. *praematurus*; *prae* before + *maturus* ripe.] **1.** Mature or ripe before the proper time. **2.** Happening, arriving, existing, or performed, before the proper or usual time; too early. **3.** Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence. — **Pre'ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* — **Pre'ma-ture'ness**, *n.* [ing premature.]

Pre'ma-tu'ri-ty (-tū'rĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of be-

Pre-med'i-tate (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To think on, and revolve in the mind, beforehand; to contrive and design previously; to meditate beforehand.

Pre-med'i-tate-ly, *adv.* With premeditation.

Pre-med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of meditating.

Pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ẽr), *a.* [F., fr. L. *primarius* of the first rank, principal, fr. *primus* the first. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** First; chief; principal. **2.** Most ancient; — said of the peer bearing the oldest title of his degree.

Pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ẽr *or* prĕm'yẽr), *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister.

Pre'mi-er-ship, *n.* Office or rank of the premier.

Prem'ise (prĕm'ĭs), *n.* [F. *prémisse*, fr. L. *praemissus*, p. p. of *praemittere* to send before; *prae* before + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A proposition antecedently supposed or proved; condition; supposition. **2.** (*Logic*) Either of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the conclusion is drawn. **3.** *pl.* (*Law*) Matters previously stated or set forth; esp., in a deed of land, all that precedes the habendum, expressing the grantor and grantee, the land conveyed, etc. **4.** *pl.* A piece of real estate; a building and its adjuncts.

Pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREMISED (-mīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREMISING.] **1.** To send beforehand or prematurely. [*Obs.*] **2.** To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; esp., to lay down premises on which rest subsequent conclusions.

Pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. t.* To make a premise.

Pre'mi-um (prē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praemium*, orig., what one has got before or better than others; *prae* before + *emere* to take, buy.] **1.** A reward or recompense; a prize; a bounty. **2.** Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus. **3.** A sum of money paid to underwriters for insurance. **4.** A sum in advance of, or in addition to, the nominal or par value of anything.

Pre-mon'ish (prē-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-* + *monish.*] To admonish beforehand. [*R.*]

Pre'mo-ni'tion (prē'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information; forewarning.

Pre-mon'i-to-ry (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Giving previous warning or notice. — **Pre-mon'i-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-morse' (prē-môrs'), *a.* [L. *praemorsus*, p. p. of *praemordere* to bite off; *prae* before + *mordere* to bite.] Terminated abruptly, or as if bitten off.

Prem'u-ni're (prĕm'ū-nī're *or* prē'mū-), *n.* (*Law*) See PRÆMUNIRE.

Pre-na'tal (prē-nā'tal), *a.* Being or happening before birth.

Pre-no'men (prē-nō'mĕn), *n.* Same as PRÆNOMEN.

Pre-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Serving as a prefix in a compound name.

Pre-nom'i-nate (-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *praenominatus*, p. p. of *praenominare* to give the prenomen to, fr. *praenomen* prenomen.] Forenamed; named beforehand. [*R.*]

Pre-nom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To name beforehand.

Pre-nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prenominating; privilege of being named first.

Pre-note' (-nōt'), *v. t.* [L. *praenotare; prae* before + *notare* to note.] To note or designate beforehand.

Pre-no'tion (-nō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praenotio*, fr. *praenoscere* to foreknow; *prae* before + *noscere, notum*, to know.] Previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

Pren'tice (prĕn'tĭs), *n.* Aphetic form of APPRENTICE. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Pre-oc'cu-pan-cy (prē-ŏk'kū-pan-sy), *n.* Act or right of preoccupying.

Pre-oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of preoccupying, or state of being preoccupied; prepossession.

Pre-oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.* **1.** To occupy, or take possession of, before another. **2.** To engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand; hence, to prejudice.

Pre'or-dain' (prē'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to foreordain.

Pre-or'di-nance (prē-ôr'dĭ-nans), *n.* Antecedent decree.

Pre-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of foreordaining; previous determination.

Prep'a-ra'tion (prĕp'ā-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of preparing or fitting beforehand for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition; a making ready. **2.** State of being prepared or made ready. **3.** That which makes ready; a preparatory act or measure. **4.** That which is prepared, made, or compounded by a certain process or for a particular purpose. **5.** (*Mus.*) The holding over of a note from one chord into the next chord, where it forms a temporary discord; the anticipation of a discordant note in the preceding concord.

Pre-par'a-tive (prē-păr'ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready; preparatory. — **Pre-par'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-par'a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which has the power of preparing; that which prepares. **2.** That which is done in the way of preparation.

Pre-par'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Preparing the way by previous measures of adaptation; introductory; preparative.

Pre-pare' (prē-pâr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREPARED (-pârd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREPARING.] [F. *préparer*, L. *praeparare; prae* before + *parare* to make ready.] **1.** To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose or condition; to make ready. **2.** To procure as suitable or necessary; to get ready; to provide.

Syn. — To fit; adjust; adapt; qualify; equip; provide; form; make; make ready.

Pre-pare', *v. i.* **1.** To make all things ready; to put things in order. **2.** To make one's self ready; to get ready.

Pre-pared' (-pârd'), *a.* Made fit; adapted; ready. — **Pre-par'ed-ly** (-pâr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **Pre-par'ed-ness**, *n.*

Pre-par'er (-pâr'ĕr), *n.* One that prepares.

Pre-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* To pay in advance.

Pre-pay'ment (-ment), *n.* Payment in advance.

Pre-pense' (prē-pĕns'), *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-* + F. *penser* to think. See PANSY.] To premeditate. [*Obs.*]

Pre-pense', *a.* Devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; preconceived; premeditated; aforethought.

Pre-pol'lent (prē-pŏl'lent), *a.* [L. *praepollens*, p. pr. of *praepollere* to surpass in power; *prae* before + *pollere* to be powerful.] Having superior influence or power.

Pre-pon'der-ance (-pŏn'dĕr-ans), } *n.* Quality or state
Pre-pon'der-an-cy (-an-sy), } of being preponderant.

Pre-pon'der-ant (-ant), *a.* Preponderating; outweighing; overbalancing. — **Pre-pon'der-ant-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREPONDERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREPONDERATING.] [L. *praeponderare*, p. p. *-atus*. See PRE-, and PONDER.] **1.** To outweigh; to overpower by weight; to exceed in weight; to overbalance. **2.** To overpower by stronger influence or power, moral or intellectual.

Pre-pon'der-ate, *v. i.* To have greater weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance; fig., to exceed in influence, power, etc.

Pre-pon'der-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of preponderating; preponderance.

Prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praepositio*, fr. *praeponere* to place before; *prae* + *ponere* to put.] (*Gram.*) A particle used with a noun or pronoun (in English always in the objective case) to make a phrase limiting some other word; — so called because usually placed before the word with which it is joined.

Prep'o-si'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a preposition; of the nature of a preposition.

Pre-pos'i-tive (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* (*Gram.*) Put before; prefixed. — *n.* A prepositive word or syllable; a prefix.

Pre'pos-sess' (prē'pŏz-zĕs' *or* -pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-* + *possess.*] **1.** To preoccupy, as land; to take previous possession of. **2.** To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias; esp., to induce a favorable opinion beforehand, or at the outset.

Pre'pos-sess'ing, *a.* Tending to invite favor; attractive. — **Pre'pos-sess'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Pre'pos-ses'sion (-pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -pŏs-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Preoccupation; prior possession. **2.** Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; previous impression; bias.

Syn. — Bent; inclination; prejudgment.

Pre'pos-sess'or (-pŏz-zĕs'ĕr *or* -pŏs-sĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who possesses, or occupies, previously.

Pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praeposterus; prae* before + *posterus* coming after, latter.] **1.** Contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end; unreasonably absurd; perverted. — **Pre-pos'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-pos'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Irrational; foolish; monstrous. See ABSURD.

Pre'puce (prē'pūs), *n.* [F. *prépuce*, L. *praeputium.*] (*Anat.*) The foreskin.

Pre-raph'a-el-ism (prē-răf'ā-ĕl-ĭz'm), } *n.* (*Fine Arts*)
Pre-raph'a-el-i'tism (-ā-ĕl-ī'tĭz'm), } The doctrine or practice of a school of modern painters who profess to be followers of the painters before Raphael, and advocate delicacy and minuteness of workmanship.

Pre-raph'a-el-ite (-ĭt), *n.* One who favors or practices preraphaelitism.

Pre-req'ui-site (-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required; necessary as a preliminary. — *n.* Something previously required, or necessary to an end or effect proposed.

Pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ā-tĭv), *n.* [F. *prérogative*, fr. L. *praerogativa* precedence in voting, preference, privilege, fr. *praerogativus* that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before or first, fr. *praerogare* to ask before another; *prae* before + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** An exclusive or peculiar privilege; prior and indefeasible right, — generally an official and hereditary right. **2.** Precedence; first rank. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Privilege; right. See PRIVILEGE.

Pre-sage' (prē-sāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRESAGED (-sājd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESAGING.] [F. *présager*, L. *praesagire; prae* before + *sagire* to perceive acutely or sharply. See SAGACIOUS.] **1.** To have a presentiment of; to foreknow. **2.** To foretell; to foreshow.

Pre'sage (prē'sāj *or* prē-sāj'), *n.* **1.** Something which foreshows or portends a future event. **2.** Power to look into the future, or the exercise of it; foreknowledge.

Syn. — Prognostic; omen; token; sign; presentiment.

Pre-sa'ger (-sā'jĕr), *n.* One that presages.

‖ **Pres'by-o'pi-a** (prĕs'bĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. πρέσβυς old + ὤψ, ωπός, eye.] (*Med.*) Hypermetropia consequent upon advancing age.

Pres'by-ter (prĕz'bĭ-tĕr *or* prĕs'-), *n.* [L., an elder, fr. Gr. πρεσβύτερος. See PRIEST.] **1.** An elder in the early Christian church. **2.** (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*) A priest. **3.** (*Presbyterian Ch.*) A member of a presbytery.

Pres'by-te'ri-al (prĕz'bĭ-tē'rĭ-*al or* prĕs'-), *a.* Presbyterian.

Pres'by-te'ri-an (*-an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a presbyter, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters, or to presbyterianism. — *n.* One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters; a member of the Presbyterian church.

Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; also, the faith and polity of the Presbyterian church.

Pres'by-ter-y (prĕz'bĭ-tĕr-ȳ *or* prĕs'-), *n.* **1.** A body of elders in the early Christian church. **2.** (*Presbyterian Ch.*) A judicatory consisting of all the ministers within a certain district, and one layman who is a ruling elder, from each parish or church. **3.** (*a*) (*Arch.*) That part of the church reserved for the officiating priests. (*b*) The residence of a priest or clergyman.

Pre'sci-ence (prē'shĭ-*ens or* prē'shens), *n.* State or quality of being prescient; foreknowledge; foresight.

Pre'sci-ent (prē'shĭ-*ent or* prē'shent), *a.* [L. *praesciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praescire* to foreknow; *prae* before + *scire* to know.] Having knowledge of coming events; foreknowing; foreseeing; conscious beforehand. — **Pre'sci-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-scribe' (prē-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Prescribed (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Prescribing.] [L. *praescribere, praescriptum; prae* before + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; to dictate; to appoint; to direct. **2.** (*Med.*) To direct to be done or used as a remedy.

Syn. — To order; command; ordain; institute.

Pre-scribe', *v. i.* **1.** To give directions; to dictate. **2.** (*Med.*) To write or give medical directions; to indicate remedies. **3.** (*Law*) To claim on the ground of immemorial use and enjoyment.

Pre-scrib'er (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One who prescribes.

Pre'script (prē'skrĭpt), *a.* Directed; prescribed.

Pre'script, *n.* Direction; precept; model prescribed.

Pre-scrip'ti-ble (prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Depending on, or derived from, prescription; proper to be prescribed.

Pre-scrip'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prescribing; specif. (*Med.*), a direction of remedies for a disease with the manner of using them; also, that which is prescribed. **2.** (*Law*) A claim or right of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment.

Pre-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* (*Law*) Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial or long-continued use and enjoyment. — **Pre-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Pres'ence (prĕz'ens), *n.* **1.** State of being present. **2.** The place in which one is present, esp. one of superior or exalted rank; also, the room in which he receives persons. **3.** All one's personal qualities; person; personality. **4.** An assembly, esp. of persons of rank; noble company. **5.** Port; mien; personal appearance.

Presence of mind, that state of the mind in which all its faculties are alert, prompt, and acting harmoniously.

Pres'ent (prĕz'ent), *a.* [F. *présent*, L. *praesens, -entis*, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p. p. of *praesse* to be before; *prae* before + *esse* to be.] **1.** Being at hand, within reach or call, within certain contemplated limits. **2.** Now existing, or in process; now in view, or under consideration. **3.** Not delayed; immediate; instant; coincident. **4.** Ready; quick in emergency.

Present tense (*Gram.*), the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time.

Pres'ent, *n.* **1.** Present time. **2.** *pl.* (*Law*) Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, etc. **3.** (*Gram.*) A present tense, or the form of the verb denoting the present tense.

Present Arms.

Pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Presented; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Presenting.] [F. *présenter*, L. *praesentare*. See Present, *a.*] **1.** To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, esp. of a superior; to introduce formally. **2.** To exhibit or offer to view or notice; to set forth. **3.** To pass or deliver over, esp. with ceremony. **4.** To make a gift of; to bestow; to grant; to confer. **5.** Hence: To bestow a gift upon; to favor. **6.** In specific uses: (*a*) To nominate for an ecclesiastical benefice, support at a public school, etc. (*b*) To lay before a public body, or an official, for consideration. (*c*) To lay before a court as an object of inquiry; to find or represent judicially. (*d*) To bring an indictment against. [*U. S.*] (*e*) To aim or direct, as a weapon.

Present arms (*Mil.*), the command in response to which the gun is carried as shown in the Illustration, — a token of respect in saluting a superior officer.

Pres'ent (prĕz'ent), *n.* Anything presented or given.

Syn. — See Gift.

Pre-sent'a-ble (prē-zĕnt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or admitting of being presented; suitable to be exhibited, represented, or offered; hence, fitted to be introduced to another, or to go into society.

Pres'en-ta'tion (prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of presenting, or state of being presented. **2.** Hence, exhibition; representation; appearance; show. **3.** That which is presented or given. [*R.*]

Pre-sent'a-tive (prē-zĕnt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) Having the right of presenting a clergyman to the bishop for institution. **2.** Admitting the presentation of a clergyman. **3.** (*Metaph.*) Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive.

Pres'en-tee' (prĕz'ĕn-tē'), *n.* One to whom something is presented; also, one who is presented.

Pre-sent'er (prē-zĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who presents.

Pre-sen'tient (-sĕn'shent), *a.* [See Pre-, and Sentient.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand.

Pre-sen'ti-ment (prē-zĕn'tĭ-ment), *n.* [*Pre-* + *sentiment.*] Previous sentiment, conception, or opinion; esp., an antecedent conviction of future evil; foreboding.

Pres'ent-ly (prĕz'ent-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** At present; now. [*Obs.*] **2.** At once; without delay; forthwith; also, less definitely, soon; after a little while; by and by.

Pre-sent'ment (prē-zĕnt'ment), *n.* **1.** A presenting, or state of being presented. **2.** A setting forth to view; delineation; exhibition. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) The notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them; also, an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment, or the act of offering an indictment; also, the indictment itself. (*b*) The official notice of the surrender of a copyhold estate.

Pre-serv'a-ble (-zĕrv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be preserved.

Pres'er-va'tion (prĕz'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of preserving, or keeping safe; state of being preserved; security; safety.

Pre-serv'a-tive (prē-zĕrv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or quality of preserving; tending to preserve.

Pre-serv'a-tive, *n.* A preservative agent.

Pre-serv'a-to-ry, *n.* A room or apparatus in which perishable things, as fruit, etc., can be preserved.

Pre-serve' (prē-zĕrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Preserved (-zĕrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Preserving.] [F. *préserver*, from L. *prae* before + *servare* to save, preserve.] **1.** To keep or save from injury or destruction; to protect. **2.** To save from decay by the use of some preservative agent, as sugar, salt, spices, etc., or by cold. **3.** To maintain throughout; to keep intact.

Syn. — To keep; save; secure; uphold; sustain; defend; spare; protect; guard; shield. See Keep.

Pre-serve', *v. i.* **1.** To make preserves. **2.** To protect game for purposes of sport.

Pre-serve', *n.* **1.** That which is preserved; esp., fruit cooked with sugar. **2.** A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for purposes of sport, or for food.

Pre-serv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, preserves.

Pre-side' (-zīd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Presided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Presiding.] [L. *praesidere; prae* before + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To occupy the place of authority, as president, chairman, moderator, director, etc. **2.** To exercise superintendence; to watch over.

Pres'i-den-cy (prĕz'ĭ-den-sȳ), *n.* **1.** The function or state of one who presides; superintendence; control and care. **2.** The office or term of office of president.

Pres'i-dent, *a.* Presiding. [*R.*]

Pres'i-dent, *n.* [F. *président*, L. *praesidens, -entis*, p. pr.] One who is elected or appointed to preside; a presiding officer, as of a legislative body. Specif.: (*a*) The chief officer of a corporation, company, society, etc. (*b*) The chief executive officer of certain republics.

Pres'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Presiding or watching over. **2.** Of or pertaining to a president.

Pres'i-dent-ship (prĕz'ĭ-dent-shĭp), *n.* Office or dignity of president; presidency.

Pre-sid'er (prē-zid'ẽr), *n.* One who presides.

Pre-sid'i-al (-sĭd'ĭ-*al*), **Pre-sid'i-a-ry** (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *praesidialis* and *praesidiarius*, fr. *praesidium* a presiding over, defense.] Of or pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.

Pre-sig'ni-fy (-sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To signify beforehand; [to presage.]

Press (prĕs), *v. t.* [Corrupt. fr. *prest* a loan; hence, earnest money given soldiers on entering service.] To force into service, esp. into naval service; to impress.

Press (prĕs), *n.* A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy.

Press gang, *or* Pressgang, a detachment of seamen empowered to force men into the naval service.— Press money, money paid to a man enlisted into public service.

Press, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pressed (prĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pressing.] [F. *presser*, fr. L. *pressare* to press, fr. *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] **1.** To urge, or act upon, with force, as weight; to act upon by pushing or thrusting, in distinction from pulling; to bear upon; to squeeze; to compress. **2.** To squeeze, in order to extract the juice or contents of; to squeeze out, or express. **3.** To squeeze with instruments or a machine, in order to shape, compact, make dense, or smooth. **4.** To embrace closely; to hug. **5.** To oppress; to straiten; to distress. **6.** To constrain; to force; to compel. **7.** To urge or inculcate with earnestness or importunity. **8.** To drive with violence; to urge on.

Press, *v. i.* **1.** To exert pressure; to bear heavily; to push. **2.** To make one's way with violence or effort; to crowd. **3.** To urge with vehemence or importunity.

Press, *n.* **1.** An apparatus or machine for use in pressing; sometimes, the place or building containing a press or presses. **2.** Specif., a printing press. **3.** Art or business of printing and publishing; hence, printed publications collectively, esp. newspapers. **4.** An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles. **5.** Act of pressing or thronging forward. **6.** Urgency of business or affairs. **7.** A multitude; crowd; throng.

Press'er, *n.* One who, or that which, presses.

Press'gang' (-găng'), *n.* See under 2d Press.

Press'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** One who attends to a press, esp. a printing press. **2.** One who presses clothes.

Press'man, *n.* One of a press gang; also, one pressed into the service. See *Press gang*, under 2d Press.

Pres'sure (prĕsh'ûr; 138), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pressura*, fr. *premere*. See 3d Press.] **1.** Act of pressing, or the state of being pressed; compression; a squeezing; a crushing. **2.** A constraining force or impulse of any kind. **3.** Affliction; distress; grievance. **4.** Urgency. **5.** Impression; stamp; character impressed.

Press'work' (prĕs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done in printing by means of a press; the art of so printing.

Prest (prĕst), *imp. & p. p.* of Press.

Prest, *a.* [OF., fr. L. *praestus.*] Prepared. [*Obs.*]

Prest money, money formerly paid to men when they enlisted in the British service, to bind them to be ready.

Prest, *n.* [OF., fr. *prester* to lend, fr. L. *praestare* to stand before, to become surety for; *prae* before + *stare* to stand.] Ready money; a loan of money. [*Obs.*]

Pres`ti-dig`i-ta'tion (prĕs`tĭ-dĭj`ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Legerdemain; sleight of hand; juggling.

**Pres'ti-dig'i-ta`tor** (prĕs'tĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tā`tẽr), *n.* [L. *praesto* ready + *digitus* finger.] One skilled in legerdemain or sleight of hand; a juggler.

Pres'tige (prĕs'tĭj; *F.* prĕs'tēzh'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestigium* delusion, *praestigiae* jugglers' tricks.] **1.** Delusion; illusion. [*Obs.*] **2.** Weight or influence derived from past success, character, or reputation.

Pres'to (prĕs'tō), *adv.* [It. or Sp. See Prest, *a.*] **1.** Quickly; immediately. **2.** (*Mus.*) Quicker than allegro.

Pre-sum'a-ble (prē-zūm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be presumed. — **Pre-sum'a-bly,** *adv.*

Pre-sume' (-zūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Presumed (-zūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Presuming.] [F. *présumer*, L. *praesumere*, *praesumptum*; *prae* before + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To assume beforehand; esp., to do or undertake without leave or authority. **2.** To assume to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or proof.

Pre-sume', *v. i.* **1.** To suppose or assume something on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof; to infer. **2.** To venture, go, or act, by an assumption of leave or authority not granted; to take liberties.

Pre-sum'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who presumes.

Pre-sump'tion (-zŭmp'shŭn; 215), *n.* **1.** Act of presuming. **2.** Ground for presuming; strong probability; reasonable supposition. **3.** That which is presumed but not demonstrated or certain.

Syn. — Assumption; arrogance; effrontery.

Pre-sump'tive (prē-zŭmp'tĭv), *a.* Based on presumption or probability; probable. — **Pre-sump'tive-ly,** *adv.*

Pre-sump'tu-ous (-zŭmp'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *praesumptuosus.*] **1.** Full of presumption; presuming; audacious; taking libertics unduly. **2.** Founded on presumption. **3.** Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; willful. — **Pre-sump'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Pre-sump'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Overconfident; foolhardy; rash; presuming; forward; arrogant; insolent.

Pre'sup-pose' (prē'sŭp-pōz'), *v. t.* To suppose beforehand; to imply as antecedent; to assume.

Pre-sup'po-si'tion (prē-sŭp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of presupposing; also, that which is presupposed.

Pre-tence' (-tĕns'), *n.*, **Pre-tence'ful,** *a.*, **Pre-tence'less,** *a.* See Pretense, Pretenseful, Pretenseless.

Pre-tend' (prē-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pretended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pretending.] [F. *prétendre*, L. *praetendere*, *-tentum*, to stretch forward, pretend, simulate, assert; *prae* before + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To lay a claim to; to claim. **2.** To hold before one, as for a shield. [*Obs.*] **3.** To hold out, or represent, falsely; to put forward, or offer, as true or real; to simulate; to feign.

Pre-tend', *v. i.* **1.** To put in, or make, a claim, truly or falsely; to allege a title. **2.** To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or doing; to profess; to feign.

Pre-tend'ed, *a.* Making a false appearance; unreal; false. — **Pre-tend'ed-ly,** *adv.* [false claimant.

Pre-tend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pretends; specif., a

Pre-tense' } (prē-tĕns'), *n.* [LL. *praetensus*, for L.
Pre-tence' } *praetentus*, p. p. of *praetendere*. See Pretend.] **1.** Act of laying claim; the claim laid; assumption; pretension. **2.** Act of holding out, or offering, to others something false or feigned; simulation. **3.** That which is pretended; pretext; feint.

Syn. — Mask; appearance; color; show; pretext; excuse. — A *pretense* is something held out as real when it is not so. A *pretext* is something woven up to cover or conceal one's true motives, feelings, or reasons. *Pretext* is often, but not always, used in a bad sense.

Pre-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pretending, or laying claim. **2.** A claim made, whether true or false.

Pre-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Full of pretension; presuming; assuming. — **Pre-ten'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Pre-ten'tious-ness,** *n.*

Pre'ter- (prē'tẽr-). [L. *praeter* past, beyond, orig. a compar. of *prae* before. See For, *prep.*] A prefix signifying *past, by, beyond, more than*; as, *preter*natural.

Pre'ter-hu'man (-hū'măn), *a.* More than human.

Pre'ter-im-per'fect (prē'tẽr-ĭm-pẽr'fĕkt), *a. & n.* (*Gram.*) Old name of the tense also called *imperfect.*

Pret'er-ist (prĕt'ẽr-Ĭst *or* prē'tẽr-), *n.* [Pref. *preter-* + *-ist.*] **1.** One whose chief interest is in the past. **2.** (*Theol.*) One who believes the prophecies of the Apocalypse to have been already fulfilled.

Pret'er-it (prĕt'ẽr-Ĭt *or* prē'tẽr-Ĭt), *a.* [L. *praeteritus*, p. p. of *praeterire* to go by; *praeter* beyond, by + *ire* to go.] **1.** (*Gram.*) Past; — applied to a tense expressing an action or state as past. **2.** Wholly past. [*R.*]

Pret'er-it, *n.* (*Gram.*) The preterit tense; also, a word in the preterit tense.

Pret'er-ite (-Ĭt), *a. & n.* Same as Preterit.

Pre'ter-i'tion (prē'tẽr-Ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A passing; state of being past. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, a brief mention of it is made.

Pre'ter-mis'sion (prē'tẽr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of passing by or omitting; omission.

Pre'ter-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pretermitted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pretermitting.] [L. *praetermittere*, *praetermissum*; *praeter* beyond + *mittere* to send.] To pass by; to omit; to disregard.

Pre'ter-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-rȧl; 135), *a.* Beyond or different from what is natural, or according to the regular course of things; extraordinary; irregular; abnormal. — **Pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv.* — **Pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See Supernatural.

Pre'text (prē'tĕkst *or* prē-tĕkst'), *n.* [F. *prétexte*, L. *praetextum*, fr. *praetextus*, p. p. of *praetexere* to weave before, allege as an excuse; *prae* before + *texere* to weave.] Ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive.

Syn. — Excuse; semblance; disguise. See Pretense.

Pre'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praetor*, fr. *praeire* to go before; *prae* before + *ire* to go.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A kind of high civil magistrate. [judicial.

Pre-to'ri-an (prē-tō'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pert. to a pretor; judicial.

Pret'ty (prĭt'tĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Prettier (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Prettiest.] [AS. *prættig*, *prætig*, crafty, sly, akin to *præt*, *prætt*, deceit, trickery.] **1.** Pleasing by delicacy or grace; neat or elegant without elevation or grandeur; attractive but not strictly beautiful. **2.** Moderately large; considerable. **3.** Affectedly nice; foppish. **4.** Mean; despicable; contemptible; — an ironical use. — **Pret'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Pret'ti-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Elegant; neat; fine. See Handsome.

Pret'ty, *adv.* In some degree; moderately; considerably; rather; almost; — less emphatic than *very.*

Pret'zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G. *pretzel*, *bretzel.*] A kind of German biscuit in the form of a twisted ring.

Pre-vail' (prē-vāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREVAILED (-vāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREVAILING.] [Through F. fr. L. *praevalere; prae* before + *valere* to be strong, able, or worth.] **1.** To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to succeed. **2.** To be in force; to have currency or prevalence; to obtain. **3.** To persuade or induce.

Pre-vail'ing, *a.* **1.** That prevails; efficacious; persuasive. **2.** Predominant; prevalent.—**Pre-vail'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn.—See PREVALENT.

Prev'a-lence (prĕv'ȧ-lens), *n.* Quality or state of being prevalent.

Prev'a-len-cy (-len-sy), *n.* Prevalence.

Prev'a-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *praevalens, -entis*, p. pr. See PREVAIL.] **1.** Gaining advantage or superiority; having superior force, influence, or efficacy. **2.** Most generally received or current; also, generally or extensively existing; widespread; prevailing.

Syn.—Prevailing; predominant; successful; efficacious; powerful.—What customarily prevails is *prevalent*; as, a *prevalent* fashion. What actually prevails is *prevailing*; as, the *prevailing* winds are west. Hence, *prevailing* is the livelier and more pointed word, since it represents a thing in action.

Prev'a-lent-ly, *adv.* In a prevalent manner.

Pre-var'i-cate (prē-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREVARICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREVARICATING.] [L. *praevaricari*, p. p. *-atus*, to walk crookedly, to collude; *prae* before + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicus* straddling, *varus* bent.] To shift or turn from one side to the other, or from truth; to speak or act equivocally.

Syn.—To equivocate; quibble; shuffle.—He who *equivocates* uses words which have a double meaning, so that in one sense he can claim to have said the truth, though he does in fact deceive, and intends to do it. He who *prevaricates* talks all round the question, hoping to "dodge" it, and disclose nothing.

Pre-var'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A prevaricating; deviation from the truth and fair dealing. **2.** A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office. [varicates.]

Pre-var'i-ca'tor (prē-văr'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who pre-

Pre-ven'i-ent (-vēn'ĭ-ent *or* -yent), *a.* [L. *praeveniens*, p. pr.] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive.

Pre-vent' (prē-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREVENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREVENTING.] [L. *praevenire, praeventum; prae* before + *venire* to come.] **1.** To go before; to precede; to direct. [*Obs.*] **2.** To intercept; to hinder; to frustrate; to stop; to thwart.

Pre-vent'a-ble (prē-vĕnt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered.—**Pre-vent'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў).

Pre-vent'a-tive (-tĭv), *n.* A preventive.

Pre-vent'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who prevents. **2.** (*Naut.*) An auxiliary rope to strengthen a mast.

Pre-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* A preventing; a hindering; obstruction, as of action or approach; a thwarting.

Pre-vent'ive (prē-vĕnt'ĭv), *a.* That prevents; tending to defeat or hinder; obviating; preventing the access of.—**Pre-vent'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-vent'ive, *n.* That which prevents, hinders, or obstructs; that which intercepts access; in medicine, something to prevent disease.

Pre'vi-ous (prē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praevius* going before, leading the way; *prae* before + *via* the way.] Going or happening before in time; antecedent; prior.—**Pre'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**Pre'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn.—Preceding; anterior; foregoing; former.

Pre-vise' (prē-vīz'), *v. t.* [L. *praevisus*, p. p. of *praevidere* to foresee; *prae* before + *videre* to see. See VISION.] **1.** To foresee. [*R.*] **2.** To warn.

Pre-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Foresight; prescience.

Prey (prā), *n.* [OF. *preie*, L. *praeda*, probably for *praeheda*. See PREHENSILE.] **1.** Anything, as goods, etc., taken or got by violence or in war; spoil; booty; plunder. **2.** That which is or may be seized by animals or birds to be devoured; hence, a person given up as a victim. **3.** Act of devouring other creatures; ravage.

Prey, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PREYED (prād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PREYING.] To take booty; to gather spoil; to ravage; to take food by violence.

To prey on *or* **upon.** (*a*) To despoil; to pillage; to rob. (*b*) To seize and devour. (*c*) To cause to pine away.

Prey'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, preys.

Price (prīs), *n.* [OF. *pris*, L. *pretium*.] **1.** The sum of money at which a thing is valued; that for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale. **2.** Value; worth. **3.** Reward; recompense.

Price, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRICED (prīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRICING.] **1.** To set a price on; to value. **2.** To ask the price of. [*Colloq.*]

Price'less, *a.* **1.** Too valuable to admit of being appraised; invaluable. **2.** Of no value. [*R.*]

Prick (prĭk), *n.* [AS. *prica, pricca, pricu.*] **1.** That which pricks, penetrates, or punctures; pointed instrument; goad; spur, etc.; point. **2.** A pricking, or sensation of being pricked; a sharp, stinging pain. **3.** A mark made by a pointed instrument; puncture; point.

Prick (prĭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRICKED (prĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRICKING.] **1.** To pierce with a sharp, pointed instrument or substance; to make a puncture in, or to make by puncturing. **2.** To fix by the point; to attach or hang by puncturing. **3.** To designate by pricking. **4.** To trace or form by pricking; to mark by punctured dots. **5.** To ride or guide with spurs; to spur; to goad. **6.** To affect with sharp pain; to sting. **7.** To make sharp; to raise, as something pointed;—said esp. of the ears of an animal.

Prick, *v. i.* **1.** To be punctured; to suffer or feel a sharp pain, as if pricked. **2.** To spur on. **3.** To become sharp or acid; to sour. **4.** To aim at a point or mark.

Prick'-eared' (prĭk'ērd'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having erect, pointed ears;—said of certain dogs.

Prick'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pricks; a pointed instrument; a sharp point.

Prick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Perhaps so called from the state of his horns.] (*Zoöl.*) A buck in his second year.

Prick'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of piercing or puncturing with a sharp point. **2.** A sensation of being pricked.

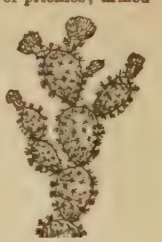
Prick'le (prĭk'k'l), *n.* [AS. *pricele, pricle.* See PRICK, *n.*] A little prick; a small, sharp point.

Prick'le, *v. t.* To prick slightly, as with prickles.

Prick'li-ness (prĭk'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being prickly.

Prick'ly, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed or covered with prickles.

Prickly pear (*Bot.*), any one of several plants of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, consisting of fleshy, leafless, usually flattened, and often prickly joints inserted upon each other. The edible fruit is a large pear-shaped berry containing many flattish seeds.



Prickly Pear (*Opuntia Tuna*).

Pride (prīd), *n.* [AS. *prȳte;* akin to Icel. *prȳða* to adorn.] **1.** Quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem. **2.** A sense of one's own worth, and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one; elevation of character;—in a good sense. **3.** Haughty bearing and conduct; insolent exultation; disdain. **4.** That of which one is proud. **5.** Show; ostentation; glory. **6.** Highest pitch; loftiness; glory.

Syn.—Self-exaltation; conceit; hauteur; haughtiness; lordliness; loftiness.—*Pride* is high or excessive esteem of one's self for some real or imagined superiority, as rank, wealth, talents, character, etc. *Vanity* is the love of being admired, praised, exalted, etc., by others, usually resulting in an ostentatious display in superficialities, as beauty, dress, wealth, etc.; one may have great pride, however, without displaying it.

Pride, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRIDING.] To indulge in pride;—used reflexively.

Pri'er (prī'ẽr), *n.* [From PRY.] One who pries; one who inquires narrowly and searches, or is inquisitive.

Priest (prēst), *n.* [AS. *prēost*, fr. L. *presbyter*, Gr. πρεσβύτερος elder, older, n., an elder, compar. of πρέσβυς an old man.] **1.** (*Christian Church*) A presbyter or elder; a minister; specif.: (*a*) (*R. C. Ch. & Gr. Ch.*) One authorized to consecrate the host and to say Mass, esp. one of the lowest order possessing this power. (*b*) (*Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.*) One who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon. **2.** One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice; one who acts as a mediator between men and the divinity or the gods in any form of religion.

Priest'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Priestly policy; esp., fraud or imposition in religious concerns for selfish ends.

Priest'ess, *n.* A woman who officiated in sacred rites among pagans.

Priest'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** Office or character of a priest; the priestly function. **2.** Priests, collectively.

Priest'ly (-lў), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a priest or the priesthood; sacerdotal.—**Priest'li-ness**, *n.*

Priest'-rid'den (-rĭd'd'n), *a.* Controlled or oppressed by priests.

Prig (prĭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRIGGED (prĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRIGGING.] [Var. of PRICK.] To haggle in bargains. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] [steal. [*Cant*]

Prig, *v. t.* **1.** To cheapen. [*Scot.*] **2.** To filch or

Prig, *n.* **1.** A pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow. **2.** A thief; a filcher. [*Cant*]

Prig'gish (prĭg'gĭsh), *a.* Like a prig; conceited; pragmatical. — **Prig'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **Prig'gish-ness**, *n.*

Prim (prĭm), *a.* [OF. *prim, prin*, prime, principal, sharp, piercing, fr. L. *primus* first.] Formal; precise; affectedly neat or nice.

Prim, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Primmed (prĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Primming.] To deck with great nicety.

Pri'ma-cy (prī'mȧ-sy), *n.* [LL. *primatia*, fr. L. *primas, -atis*, one of the first, chief, fr. *primus* first.] **1.** State of being prime or first, as in time, place, rank, etc. [*R.*] **2.** Office, rank, or character of a primate.

‖ **Pri'ma don'na** (prē'mȧ dŏn'nȧ); *pl.* E. Prima donnas (-nȧz), It. Prime (-mā) donne (-nā). [It., fr. *primo, prima*, the first + *donna* lady, mistress.] The first or chief female singer in an opera.

‖ **Pri'ma fa'ci-e** (prī'mȧ fā'shĭ-ē). [L., fr. abl. of *primus* first + abl. of *facies* appearance.] At first view; on the first appearance.

Prima facie evidence (of a fact) (*Law*), evidence which is sufficient to establish the fact unless rebutted.

Pri'mage (-māj; 48), *n.* [F.] (*Com.*) A charge in addition to the freight; orig., a gratuity to the captain.

Pri'mal (-mal), *a.* [LL. *primalis*, fr. L. *primus* the first.] First; primary; original; chief.

Pri'ma-ry (prī'mȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *primarius*, fr. *primus* first.] **1.** First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; fundamental; original. **2.** First in order, as being preparatory to something higher. **3.** First in dignity or importance; chief; principal. — **Pri'ma-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Pri'ma-ri-ness**, *n.*

Primary meeting, a meeting of citizens at which the first steps are taken towards the nomination of candidates, etc.

Pri'ma-ry, *n.* **1.** That which stands first in order, rank, or importance; a chief matter. **2.** A primary meeting; a caucus. **3.** *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Certain feathers on a bird. See *Illust.* of Bird.

Pri'mate (-māt), *n.* [F. *primat*, L. *primas, -atis*, one of the first, chief, fr. *primus* the first.] The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; one who presides over other bishops in a province; an archbishop. [a primate.]

Pri'mate-ship (prī'māt-shĭp), *n.* Office or dignity of

Prime (prīm), *a.* [F., fr. L. *primus* first, a superl. corresponding to the compar. *prior* former.] **1.** First in order of time; original; primeval; primitive; primary. **2.** First in rank, degree, dignity, authority, or importance. **3.** First in excellence; of highest quality. **4.** Early; blooming. [*Poetic*] **5.** Lustful; lewd. [*Obs.*] **6.** Marked or distinguished by a mark [′] called a *prime mark*.

Prime meridian (*Astron.*), the meridian from which longitude is reckoned, as the meridian of Greenwich or Washington. — Prime minister, the responsible head of a ministry or executive government; — applied particularly to that of England. — Prime mover. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A natural agency applied by man to the production of power. (*b*) An engine, or machine, designed to receive and transmit force supplied by some natural source. (*c*) Fig.: The original or the most effective force in any undertaking or work. — Prime number (*Arith.*), a number exactly divisible by no number except itself or unity, as 5, 7, 11. — Prime vertical (*Astron.*), the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon.

Prime (prīm), *n.* **1.** The first part; the earliest stage; the beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, etc. **2.** The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty; perfection. **3.** That which is first in quality; best part. **4.** The morning; specif. (*R. C. Ch.*), the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds. **5.** (*Fencing*) The first of the chief guards. **6.** (*Arith.*) A prime number. **7.** An inch, as composed of twelve seconds in the duodecimal system, — denoted by a prime mark [′].

Prime, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Primed (prīmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Priming.] **1.** To apply priming to, as a cannon; to apply a primer to. **2.** To lay the first color, coating, or preparation upon, as in painting. **3.** To prepare; to instruct beforehand; to coach. [*Colloq.*] **4.** (*Math.*) To mark with a prime mark.

Prime, *v. i.* **1.** To serve as priming for the charge of a gun. **2.** To work so that foaming occurs from too violent ebullition; — said of a steam boiler.

Prime'ly, *adv.* In a prime manner; excellently.

Prime'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prime.

Prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, primes; esp., a cap, tube, or wafer containing percussion powder or other compound for igniting a charge of gunpowder.

Prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* [Orig., the book read at *prime*, the first canonical hour.] **1.** Orig., a small prayer book for church service; also, a work of elementary religious instruction. **2.** A small elementary book for teaching children to read. **3.** (*Print.*) A kind of type, of which there are two species; one, *long primer* [see Long primer]; the other, *great primer*, three sizes larger than pica.

Great primer type.

Pri-me'val (prī-mē'val), *a.* [L. *primaevus; primus* first + *aevum* age.] Belonging to the first ages; pristine; original; primitive; primary. — **Pri-me'val-ly**, *adv.*

Prim'ing (prĭm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The powder or other combustible used to ignite a charge of gunpowder. **2.** (*Paint.*) The first coating, as of color or size.

Prim'i-tive (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *primitivus*, fr. *primus* first.] **1.** Of or pert. to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; primeval; first. **2.** Of or pert. to a former time; old-fashioned; characterized by simplicity. **3.** Original; radical; not derived.

Syn. — First; original; primary; radical; pristine; ancient; primordial; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Prim'i-tive, *n.* A word not derived from another.

Prim'i-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** Originally; at first. **2.** Primarily; not derivatively. **3.** According to the original rule or ancient practice. [tive.]

Prim'i-tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being primi-

Prim'ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.

Prim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prim.

Pri'mo-ge'ni-al (prī'mō-jē'nĭ-al), *a.* First born, made, or generated; elemental.

Pri'mo-gen'i-tor (-jĕn'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *primus* first + *genitor* begetter.] The first ancestor; forefather.

Pri'mo-gen'i-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *primus* first + *genitura* a begetting, birth, generation, fr. *genere, gignere*, to beget.] **1.** State of being the firstborn of the same parents. **2.** (*Eng. Law*) The exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son.

Pri'mo-gen'i-ture-ship (prī'mō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr-shĭp), *n.* State or privileges of the firstborn.

Pri-mor'di-al (prī-môr'dĭ-al), *a.* [L. *primordialis*, from *primordium* the first beginning; *primus* first + *ordiri* to begin a web, to begin.] **1.** First in order; of earliest origin. **2.** (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the lowest beds of the Silurian age. **3.** (*Biol.*) Originally or earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ.

Pri-mor'di-al, *n.* A first principle or element.

Prim'rose' (prĭm'rōz'), *n.* [F. *primerole*, deriv. fr. LL. *primula*, fr. L. *primus* first.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) An early flowering plant (*Primula vulgaris*) closely allied to the cowslip. (*b*) Any plant of the genus *Primula*.

Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*).

Evening primrose, an erect biennial herb (*Enothera biennis*), with yellow, vespertine flowers.

Prince (prĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *princeps, -cipis*, first, chief; *primus* first + *capere* to take.] **1.** The one of highest rank, place, or authority; sovereign; monarch. **2.** The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family. **3.** A title belonging to persons of high rank, differing in different countries. **4.** One at the head of a class or profession.

Prince'dom (prĭns'dŭm), *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

Prince'ly, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a prince; regal; royal. **2.** Suitable for, or becoming to, a prince. — *adv.* In a princely manner. — **Prince'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Prin'cess (prĭn'sĕs), *n.* **1.** A female prince. **2.** The consort of a prince.

Princess royal, the eldest daughter of a sovereign.

Prin-cesse' (prĭn-sĕs'), *a.* [F., a princess.] A lady's long, close-fitting dress made with waist and skirt in one.

Prin'ci-pal (prĭn'sĭ-pal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *principalis.*] Highest in rank, authority, character, importance, or degree; most considerable or important; chief; main.

Prin'ci-pal, *n.* **1.** A leader, chief, or head; one who takes the lead or who has controlling authority or influence. **2.** Hence: (*Law*) (*a*) The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor who is present at it, — as distinguished from an *accessory*. (*b*) A chief obligor, promisor, or debtor, — as distinguished from a *surety*. (*c*) One who employs another to act for him, — as distinguished from an *agent*. **3.** A thing of chief or prime importance. **4.** (*Com.*) A capital sum of money, placed out at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund.

Prin'ci-pal'i-ty (prĭn'sĭ-păl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Sovereignty; supreme power; hence, superiority; predominance; high, or the highest, station. **2.** A prince; one invested with sovereignty. **3.** The territory or jurisdiction of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince.

Prin'ci-pal-ly (prĭn'sĭ-pal-lȳ), *adv.* In a principal manner; primarily; above all; chiefly; mainly.

‖ **Prin-cip'i-a** (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *principium.*] First principles; elements.

Prin'ci-ple (prĭn'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *principe*, L. *principium* beginning, foundation, fr. *princeps, -cipis.* See PRINCE.] **1.** A source, or origin; that from which anything proceeds; ultimate element, or cause. **2.** An original faculty or endowment. **3.** A fundamental truth; maxim; axiom; postulate. **4.** A settled rule of action; a governing law of conduct; esp., a right rule. **5.** (*Chem.*) Any original inherent constituent which characterizes a substance, or gives it its essential properties, and which can usually be separated by analysis.

Prin'ci-ple (prĭn'sĭ-p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRINCIPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRINCIPLING (-plĭng).] To equip with principles; to establish in certain principles.

Prink (prĭnk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRINKED (prĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRINKING.] [Prob. nasalized fr. PRICK.] To dress or adjust one's self for show; to prank.

Prink, *v. t.* To dress up; to deck fantastically.

Print (prĭnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRINTING.] [Abbrev. fr. IMPRINT.] **1.** To fix or impress, as a stamp, mark, character, idea, etc., into or upon something. **2.** To make an impression, mark, characters, or the like, upon by pressure, or as if by pressure. **3.** Specif.: To strike off an impression or impressions of, as from type, engraved plates, etc.; hence, to do the typesetting, presswork, etc., of, as a book. **4.** (*Photog.*) To take a copy from a negative.

Print, *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice the art of typography; to do printing. **2.** To publish a book or an article.

Print, *n.* **1.** A mark made by impression. **2.** A stamp or die for making impressions. **3.** That which receives an impression. **4.** Printed letters; the impression taken from type, as to excellence, form, size, etc. **5.** That which is produced by printing. Specif.: (*a*) An impression taken from an engraved plate. (*b*) A printed publication. (*c*) A printed cloth. (*d*) A photographic copy, or positive picture.

In print. (*a*) In a printed form; published. (*b*) To the letter; accurately. — **Out of print.** See under OUT.

Print'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who prints; esp., one who prints books, newspapers, engravings, etc.

Print'ing, *n.* Act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography; also, the art of producing photographic prints.

Printing press, a press for printing books, newspapers, handbills, etc.

Print'shop', *n.* A shop where prints are sold.

Pri'or (prī'ẽr), *a.* [L. *prior* former, previous, better, superior; compar. corresponding to *primus* first, and *pro* for.] Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior; previous.

Pri'or, *n.* [OF. *priour, prior, priur*, fr. L. *prior* former, superior.] (*Eccl.*) The superior of a priory, next below an abbot in dignity.

Pri'or-ate (-ȧt), *n.* Dignity or office of a prior.

Pri'or-ess, *n.* A lady superior of a priory of nuns.

Pri-or'i-ty (prī-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being prior. **2.** Precedence; superior rank.

Syn. — Antecedence; precedence; preëminence.

Pri'or-ship (prī'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* State or office of prior; priorate.

Pri'o-ry (-ŏ-rȳ), *n.* A religious house presided over by a prior or prioress.

Pris'age (prĭz'ĕj; 48), *n.* [OF., a valuing, fr. same source as E. *prize.*] The share of merchandise taken as prize at sea which belongs to the king or admiral.

Prism (prĭz'm), *n.* [L. *prisma*, Gr. πρίσμα, fr. πρίζειν, πρίειν, to saw.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. **2.** (*Opt.*) A transparent body, with usually three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases. [See *Illust.* of REFRACTION.] **3.** (*Crystallog.*) A form the planes of which are parallel to the vertical axis.

Pris-mat'ic (prĭz-măt'ĭk), **Pris-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or pertaining to, a prism. **2.** Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism. — **Pris-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pris'moid (prĭz'moid), *n.* [the form of a prism.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

Pris'on (prĭz''n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prehensio, prensio*, a seizing, arresting, fr. *prehendere, prendere*, to lay hold of, to seize. See PREHENSILE.] **1.** A place where persons are confined, or restrained of personal liberty; a state of confinement. **2.** Specif., a building for the safe custody or confinement of criminals.

Pris'on (prĭz'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRISONED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRISONING.] To shut up in, or as in, a prison; to imprison; to restrain of freedom.

Pris'on-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is confined in a prison. **2.** A person under arrest, or in custody; a captive.

Pris'tine (prĭs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *pristinus*, akin to *prior.* See PRIOR.] Belonging to the earliest period or state; primitive.

Prith'ee (prĭth'ē), *interj.* A corruption of *pray thee.*

Pri'va-cy (prī'vȧ-sȳ), *n.* [See PRIVATE.] **1.** State of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; seclusion. **2.** A place of seclusion from company or observation. **3.** Concealment of what is said or done. **4.** A private matter; a secret.

Pri'vate (prī'vȧt; 48), *a.* [L. *privatus* peculiar to an individual, private, properly p. p. of *privare* to bereave, deprive, orig., to separate, fr. *privus* single, private.] **1.** Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest; peculiar to one's self; personal; not public; separate. **2.** Sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded; solitary. **3** Not invested with, or engaged in, public office or employment. **4.** Not publicly known; not open; secret.

Pri'vate (prī'vȧt), *n.* **1.** Privacy; seclusion; secrecy. [*Archaic*] **2.** (*Mil.*) A soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer. **3.** *pl.* The genitals.

Pri'va-teer' (prī'vȧ-tēr'), *n.* **1.** An armed private vessel licensed to cruise against the enemy. **2.** The commander of a privateer.

Pri'va-teer', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRIVATEERED (-tērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRIVATEERING.] To cruise in a privateer.

Pri'vate-ly (prī'vȧt-lȳ), *adv.* In a private manner.

Pri'vate-ness, *n.* State or quality of being private.

Pri-va'tion (prī-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *privatio.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** Act of depriving, or taking away; hence, the depriving of rank or office. **2.** State of being deprived or destitute of something; destitution; need. **3.** Condition of being absent; absence; negation.

Priv'a-tive (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Causing privation; depriving. **2.** Consisting in the absence of something; not positive; negative. **3.** (*Gram.*) Implying privation or negation; — applied to certain prefixes and suffixes.

Priv'a-tive, *n.* **1.** That of which the essence is the absence of something. **2.** (*Logic*) A term indicating the absence of any quality which might be naturally or rationally expected. **3.** (*Gram.*) A privative prefix or suffix.

Priv'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Prob. for *primet.* See PRIM, *a.*] (*Bot.*) An ornamental European shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*) much used in hedges.

Priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *privilège*, L. *privilegium* an ordinance or law against, or in favor of, an individual; *privus* private + *lex, legis*, law.] A peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor; a right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all.

Syn. — Prerogative; immunity; franchise; right; claim; liberty. — *Privilege*, among the Romans, was something conferred upon an individual by a private law; and hence, it denotes some peculiar benefit or advantage, some right or immunity, not enjoyed by the world at large. *Prerogative*, among the Romans, was the right of voting first; and, hence, it denotes a right of precedence, or of doing certain acts, or enjoying certain privileges, to the exclusion of others.

Priv'i-lege, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRIVILEGED (-lĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRIVILEGING.] **1.** To grant some particular right or exemption to. **2.** To exempt; to deliver.

Priv'i-leged (-lĕjd), *a.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right, advantage, or immunity.

Priv'i-ly, *adv.* In a privy manner; privately.

Priv'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [From PRIVY, *a.*] **1.** Privacy; secrecy; confidence. **2.** Joint knowledge with another of a private concern; cognizance implying consent or concurrence. **3.** A private matter or business; a secret. **4.** *pl.* The genitals. **5.** (*Law*) A connection, or bond of union, between parties, as to some particular transaction.

Priv'y (-ȳ), *a.* [F. *privé*, fr. L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** Of or pert. to some person exclusively; not public; private. **2.** Secret; clandestine. **3.** Admitted to knowledge of a secret transaction; secretly cognizant.

Privy council (*Eng. Law*), the principal council of the sovereign, composed of the cabinet ministers, etc.

Priv'y, *n.* (*Law*) A partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing, — properly distinguished from a *party.*

Prize (prīz), *n.* [F. *prise* a seizing, hold, grasp, fr. *pris*, p. p. of *prendre* to take, L. *prendere, prehendere;* in some senses, either from, or influenced by, F. *prix* price.] **1.** That which is taken from another; something captured. **2.** Hence, specif.: (*a*) (*Law*) Anything

captured by a belligerent using the rights of war; esp., property captured at sea. (*b*) An honor or reward striven for in a competitive contest. (*c*) That which may be won by chance, as in a lottery. **3.** Anything worth striving for. **4.** A lever; a pry.

Prize fighter, one who fights publicly for a reward; — applied esp. to a professional boxer or pugilist. — **Prize ring**, the ring or inclosure for a prize fight; the system and practice of prize fighting.

Prize (prīz), *v. t.* To move with a lever; to pry.

Prize, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRIZED (prīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRIZING.] [F. *priser*, OF. *prisier, preisier*, fr. L. *pretiare*, fr. *pretium* value. See PRICE.] **1.** To set or estimate the value of; to appraise. **2.** To value highly.

Prize, *n.* Estimation; valuation. [*Obs.*]

Priz'er, *n.* One who estimates value; an appraiser.

Pro- (prō-). [L. *pro*, or Gr. *πρό*. See PRO.] A prefix signifying *before, in front, forth, for, in behalf of, in place of, according to;* as, *pro*pose, to place before; *pro*ceed, to go before or forward; *pro*ject, to throw forward; *pro*logue, part spoken before (the main piece); *pro*pel, *prog*nathous; *pro*vide, to look out for; *pro*noun, a word instead of a noun; *pro*consul, a person acting in place of a consul; *pro*portion, arrangement according to parts.

Pro, *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con.*

Pro and con, for and against; affirmative and negative. — **Pros and cons,** the arguments or reasons on both sides.

Pro'a (prō'ä), *n.* [Malay *prāū, prāhū.*] (*Naut.*) A sailing canoe of the Malay Archipelago. It is long and narrow with one flat side to which a cigar-shaped log is attached by a frame. This side is always the leeward side in sailing. [the probabilists.

Prob'a-bil-ism (prŏb'ȧ-bĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of

Prob'a-bil'ist, *n.* **1.** One who maintains that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions. **2.** (*Casuistry*) One who maintains that a man may do that which has a probability of being right, or which is inculcated by teachers of authority, although other opinions may seem to him still more probable.

Prob'a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being probable. **2.** That which is or appears probable. **3.** (*Math.*) Likelihood of the occurrence of any event in the doctrine of chances, or the ratio of the number of favorable chances to the total number of chances.

Syn. — Likeliness; credibleness; likelihood; chance.

Prob'a-ble (prŏb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *probabilis*, fr. *probare* to try, approve, prove.] **1.** Having probability; having more evidence for than against; supported by evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves some room for doubt; likely. **2.** Rendering probable; supporting belief, but not demonstrating. — **Prob'a-bly,** *adv.*

Pro'bate (prō'bāt), *n.* [From L. *probatus*, p. p. of *probare* to try, examine, prove. See PROVE.] (*Law*) (*a*) Official proof; esp., the proof before a competent officer or tribunal of the authenticity of an alleged last will and testament; also, a certified official copy of a will so proved. (*b*) The right or jurisdiction of proving wills.

Pro'bate, *a.* Of or belonging to a probate, or court of probate. [of, as a will.

Pro'bate (-bāt), *v. t.* To obtain the official approval

Pro-ba'tion (prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, etc.; examination; trial. Also, period of trial.

Pro-ba'tion-al (-*al*), } *a.* Of or pertaining to pro-
Pro-ba'tion-a-ry (-ā-rў), } bation; serving for trial.

Pro-ba'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One undergoing probation; a novice. [probationary.

Pro'ba-tive (prō'bā-tĭv), *a.* Serving for trial or proof;

Pro-ba'tor (prō-bā'tẽr), *n.* An examiner.

Pro'ba-to-ry (prō'bā-tō-rў), *a.* **1.** Serving for trial; probationary. **2.** Pertaining to, or serving for, proof.

Probe (prōb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROBED (prōbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROBING.] [L. *probare*. See PROVE.] **1.** To examine with a probe. **2.** Fig.: To search to the bottom; to scrutinize.

Probe, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for examining or exploring a wound, ulcer, or cavity.

Prob'i-ty (prŏb'ĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *probité*, fr. L. *probitas*, fr. *probus* good, proper, honest.] Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence; honesty; rectitude.

Syn. — Integrity; uprightness. — *Probity* denotes unimpeachable honesty and virtue, shown especially by the performance of those obligations which the laws of the state do not enforce. *Integrity* denotes a *whole*-hearted honesty, and especially that which excludes all injustice that might favor one's self. It has a peculiar reference to uprightness in positions of trust toward others.

Prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm), *n.* [F. *problème*, L. *problema*, fr. Gr. *πρόβλημα* anything thrown forward, a problem, fr. *προβάλλειν* to throw or lay before; *πρό* before + *βάλλειν* to throw.] **1.** A question proposed for solution; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement; a doubtful case. **2.** (*Math.*) Anything which is required to be done.

☞ A *problem* is something to be done; a *theorem* is a statement of something to be proved.

Prob'lem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), } *a.* Having the nature of
Prob'lem-at'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } a problem; not shown in fact; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; doubtful. — **Prob'lem-at'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pro-bos'cis (prō-bŏs'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PROBOSCIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. *προβοσκίς*; *πρό* before + *βόσκειν* to feed, graze.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A hollow organ or tube attached to the head, or connected with the mouth, of various animals; snout; trunk. **2.** By extension, any one of various tubelike mouth organs of the lower animals, that can be everted or protruded. [See *Illust.* of GASTROPODA.]

Pro-ca'cious (prō-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *procax, -acis*, fr. *procare* to demand.] Pert; petulant; saucy. [*R.*]

Pro-ce'dure (prō-sē'dūr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act or manner of proceeding; progress; process; operation; conduct. **2.** A step taken; an act performed; a proceeding.

Pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROCEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROCEEDING.] [F. *procéder*, fr. L. *procedere, processum; pro* forward + *cedere* to move. See CEDE.] **1.** To move, pass, or go forward or onward; to advance. **2.** To pass from one point, topic, or stage, to another. **3.** To issue or come forth as from a source or origin. **4.** To begin and carry on a series of acts or measures; to act by method. **5.** To have application or effect; to operate. **6.** (*Law*) To begin and carry on a legal process.

Syn. — To continue; progress; issue; arise; emanate.

Pro-ceed'er (prō-sēd'ẽr), *n.* One who proceeds.

Pro-ceed'ing, *n.* Act of one who proceeds; one of the successive steps taken in a course of action.

Syn. — Procedure; measure; step. See TRANSACTION.

Pro'ceeds (prō'sēdz), *n. pl.* That which comes forth or results; effect; yield; issue; product.

Pro'cel-la'ri-an (prō'sĕl-lā'rĭ-an), *n.* [L. *procella* a storm.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of oceanic birds (*Procellaridæ*) including the petrels, fulmars, and shearwaters, often seen in large numbers in stormy weather.

Proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs), *n.* [F. *procès*, L. *processus*. See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding; continued forward movement; procedure; progress; advance. **2.** A series of actions, motions, or occurrences; continuous operation; regular proceeding. **3** (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Any marked prominence or projecting part, especially of a bone. **4.** (*Law*) The whole course of proceedings in a cause; strictly, the means used for bringing the defendant into court to answer to the action.

Pro-ces'sion (prō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of proceeding; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress. **2** That which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner; a ceremonious train.

Pro-ces'sion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession.

Pro-ces'sion-al, *n.* **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A service book relating to ecclesiastical processions. **2.** A hymn, or other selection, sung during a church procession.

Pro-ces'sion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in processions.

Pro-ces'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who takes part in a procession. **2.** A manual of processions.

Pro'chro-nism (prō'krō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *πρόχρονος* preceding in time; *πρό* before + *χρόνος* time.] The dating of an event before the time it happened.

Pro-claim' (-klām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROCLAIMED (-klāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROCLAIMING.] [L. *proclamare; pro* before, forward + *clamare* to call or cry out.] **1.** To make known by public announcement; to promulgate; to declare. **2.** To outlaw by public proclamation.

Syn. — To publish; announce. See ANNOUNCE.

Pro-claim'er (prō-klām'ẽr), *n.* One who proclaims.

Proc'la-ma'tion (prŏk'lȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of proclaiming; official or general notice; publication. **2.** That which is proclaimed.

Pro-clit'ic (prō-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προκλίνειν* to lean forward; *πρό* forward + *κλίνειν* to incline.] (*Gr. Gram.*) Designating certain monosyllabic words so closely attached to the following word as not to have a separate accent.

Pro-clive' (-klīv'), *a.* [L. *proclivis* inclined; *pro* forward + *clivus* hill.] Having a proclivity; prone. [*R.*]

Pro-cliv'i-ty (prō-klĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Inclination; propensity; proneness; natural tendency. **2.** Readiness; facility; aptitude.

Pro-con'sul (prō-kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L., fr. *pro* for + *consul* consul.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province.

Pro-con'su-lar (-sū-lẽr), | *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
Pro-con'su-la-ry (-lā-rȳ), | governed by, a proconsul.

Pro-con'su-late (-lāt), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a proconsul.

Pro-con'sul-ship (-sŭl-shĭp), *n.* Proconsulate.

Pro-cras'ti-nate (-krăs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Procrastinated (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Procrastinating.] [L. *procrastinare*, p. p. *-atus*; *pro* forward + *crastinus* of to-morrow, fr. *cras* to-morrow.] To put off or delay till to-morrow, or from day to day; to be dilatory about.

Syn. — To postpone; adjourn; defer; retard; prolong.

Pro-cras'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or habit of procrastinating; delay; dilatoriness. [crastinates.

Pro-cras'ti-na'tor (-krăs'tĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who pro-

Pro'cre-ant (prŏ'krẽ-*ant*), *a.* [L. *procreans*, p. pr. See Procreate.] Generating; producing; fruitful.

Pro'cre-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Procreated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Procreating.] [L. *procreare*, p. p. *-atus*; *pro* forth + *creare* to create.] To generate and produce; to beget.

Pro'cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of procreating.

Pro'cre-a'tive (prŏ'krẽ-ā'tĭv), *a.* Having the power to beget; generative. — **Pro'cre-a'tive-ness**, *n.*

Pro'cre-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who begets; a father or sire; a generator.

Pro-crus'te-an (prō-krŭs'tē-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Procrustes*, or the mode of torture practiced by him; hence, producing conformity by violent means.

Pro-crus'tes (prō-krŭs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προκρούστης, fr. προκρούειν to stretch; πρό forward + κρούειν to strike.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A legendary highwayman, who tied his victims upon an iron bed, and either stretched, or cut off, their legs to adapt them to its length.

Proc'tor (prŏk'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *proketour*, contr. fr. Procurator.] One employed to manage the affairs of another. Specif.: (*a*) (*Eng. Law*) A counsel employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes. (*b*) (*Ch. of Eng.*) A representative of the clergy in convocation. (*c*) An officer in a university or college whose duty it is to enforce obedience to the rules.

Proc'tor-age (-ăj), *n.* Management by a proctor.

Proc-to'ri-al (prŏk-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pert. to a proctor, esp. an academic proctor; magisterial. [a proctor.

Proc'tor-ship (prŏk'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office or dignity of

Pro-cum'bent (prō-kŭm'bent), *a.* [L. *procumbens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *procumbere* to fall or lean forward; *pro* forward + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down.] **1.** Lying down, or on the face; prone. **2.** (*Bot.*) Lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; trailing; prostrate.

Pro-cur'a-ble (-kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be procured.

Proc'u-ra-cy (prŏk'ū-rā-sȳ), *n.* Office or act of a proctor or procurator; management for another.

Proc'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of procuring; procurement. **2.** Management of another's affairs. **3.** An instrument making one the agent or proxy of another. **4.** (*Ch. of Eng.*) Money paid to the ecclesiastical commissioners, formerly to the bishop or archdeacon, by an incumbent, as a commutation for entertainment at the time of visitation.

Proc'u-ra'tor (prŏk'ū-rā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Law*) One who is the agent or proxy of another to manage his affairs. **2.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A governor of a province under the emperors; also, one who had charge of the imperial revenues in a province.

Pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Procured (-kūrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Procuring.] [F. *procurer*, L. *procurare*, *procuratum*, to take care of; *pro* for + *curare* to take care, fr. *cura* care.] **1.** To bring into possession; to acquire; to gain; to get; to obtain. **2.** To contrive; to bring about; to effect; to cause.

Syn. — See Attain.

Pro-cure', *v. i.* To pimp.

Pro-cure'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of procuring.

Pro-cur'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who procures anything. **2.** A pimp; a pander.

Pro-cur'ess, *n.* A female procurer, or pander.

Prod (prŏd), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A pointed instrument for pricking or puncturing; as a goad or an awl. **2.** A prick or stab with a pointed instrument.

Prod (prŏd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Prodded (-dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Prodding.] To thrust some pointed instrument into; to prick; hence, to goad; to incite; to worry.

Prod'i-gal (prŏd'ĭ-*gal*), *a.* [L. *prodigus*, from *prodigere* to drive forth, to squander away; *pro* forward, forth + *agere* to drive.] Given to extravagant expenditure; recklessly or viciously profuse; lavish; wasteful.

Syn. — Extravagant; squandering. See Profuse.

Prod'i-gal, *n.* A prodigal person; a spendthrift.

Prod'i-gal'i-ty (-ĭ-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money; excessive liberality.

Prod'i-gal-ly (-*gal*-lȳ), *adv.* In a prodigal manner.

Pro-di'gious (prō-dĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *prodigiosus*. See Prodigy.] **1.** Of the nature of a prodigy. **2.** Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; very great; vast. — **Pro-di'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-di'gious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Huge; enormous; immense; monstrous; marvelous; amazing; astonishing; extraordinary.

Prod'i-gy (prŏd'ĭ-jȳ), *n.* [L. *prodigium*; *pro* before + (perh.) a word appearing in *adagium* adage.] **1.** Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent. **2.** Anything so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; a marvel. **3.** An abnormal development; a monster.

Syn. — Wonder; miracle; portent; marvel; monster.

Pro'drome (prō'drōm), *n.* [Gr. πρόδρομος running before; πρό before + δραμεῖν to run.] A forerunner; a precursor.

Pro-duce' (prō-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Produced (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Producing (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *producere*, *productum*, to bring forward, beget, produce; *pro* forward, forth + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead forth; to offer to view or notice; to show. **2.** To bring forth, as young, or as a natural product; to bear; to yield. **3.** To cause to be or to happen. **4.** To manufacture; to make. **5.** To yield or furnish; to afford. **6.** To lengthen; to prolong; to extend.

Prod'uce (prŏd'ūs), *n.* That which is produced; product; yield; specif., agricultural products.

Pro-du'cer (prō-dū'sẽr), *n.* One who produces.

Pro-du'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be produced. — **Pro-du'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Pro-du'ci-ble-ness**, *n.*

Prod'uct (prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* [L. *productus*, p. p. of *producere*. See Produce.] **1.** Anything that is produced. **2.** (*Math.*) The number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers.

Syn. — Produce; production; fruit; result; effect; consequence; outcome; work; performance.

Pro-duc'tile (prō-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* Extensible; ductile.

Pro-duc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of producing. **2.** That which is produced or made; product.

Syn. — Produce; fruit; work; composition.

Pro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results; increasing the number or amount of products. **2.** Bringing into being; causing to exist; producing; originative. **3.** Producing, or able to produce, in large measure; fertile; profitable. — **Pro-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-duc'tive-ness**, *n.* [state of being productive.

Pro'duc-tiv'i-ty (prō'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or

Pro'em (prō'ĕm), *n.* [L. *prooemium*, Gr. προοίμιον; πρό before + οἶμος way, strain of a song.] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations; prelude.

Pro'face (prō'fās), *interj.* [OF. *prou face*, *prou fasse*; *prou* profit + *faire* to make.] Much good may it do you! — a familiar salutation or welcome. [*Obs.*]

Prof'a-na'tion (prŏf'ă-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of profaning sacred things; desecration. **2.** The act of treating with abuse, or with lack of delicacy.

Pro-fane' (prō-fān'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *profanus*, prop., before the temple, i. e., without the temple, unholy; *pro* before + *fanum* temple. See Fane.] **1.** Not sacred or holy; not possessing peculiar sanctity; unconsecrated; hence, secular. **2.** Unclean; impure; unholy. **3.** Treating sacred things irreverently; irreverent. Hence: Taking the name of God in vain; blasphemous.

Syn. — Temporal; worldly; unsanctified; unhallowed; irreligious; ungodly; wicked; godless. See Impious.

Pro-fane', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Profaned (-fānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Profaning.] **1.** To violate, as anything sacred; to treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; to desecrate; to pollute. **2.** To put to a wrong or unworthy use; to debase; to defile.

Pro-fane'ly, *adv.* In a profane manner.

Pro-fane'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being profane.

Pro-fan'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who profanes, or is profane.

Pro-fan'i-ty (prō-făn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being profane; esp., act of one who is blasphemous. **2.** That which is profane; profane language or acts.

Pro'fert (prō'fẽrt), *n.* [L., he brings forward. See PROFFER.] (*Law*) The production of a record or paper in open court, or an allegation that it is in court.

Pro-fess' (prō-fĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFESSED (-fĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFESSING.] [F. *profès*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed (monk or nun), L. *professus*, p. p. of *profiteri* to profess; *pro* before, forward + *fateri* to confess, own. See CONFESS.] **1.** To make open declaration of; to own or admit freely. **2.** To make claim or pretense to; hence, to put on or present an appearance of. **3.** To pretend to knowledge of; to hold one's self out as versed in; to declare (one's self to be such or such).

Pro-fess', *v. i.* To take a profession upon one's self by a public declaration; to confess.

Pro-fess'ed-ly (-fĕs'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* By profession.

Pro-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of professing; open declaration; public avowal. **2.** That which one professes; declaration; avowal; claim. **3.** That of which one professes knowledge; the occupation, if not mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes one's self; vocation; employment; also, the body of persons following such an occupation.

☞ *The three professions*, or *learned professions*, are, especially, theology, law, and medicine.

Pro-fes'sion-al (*-al*), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or following, a profession, or calling; conforming to the rules or standards of a profession. **2.** Engaged in by professionals.

Pro-fes'sion-al, *n.* A person who prosecutes anything professionally, or for a livelihood; a professional worker.

Pro-fes'sion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The following of a profession, sport, etc., as an occupation.

Pro-fes'sion-al-ly, *adv.* In a professional manner or capacity; by profession or calling.

Pro-fess'or (prō-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., a teacher.] **1.** One who openly avows his sentiments or opinions; esp., one who joins himself to the Christian church by public confession of faith. **2.** A public teacher of any science or branch of learning, esp. in a university, college, or other seminary. [to a professor.]

Pro'fes-so'ri-al (prō'fĕs-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining

Pro'fes-so'ri-ate (-ât), *n.* **1.** The body of professors in a university or college. **2.** A professorship.

Pro-fess'or-ship (prō-fĕs'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office or position of a professor.

Prof'fer (prŏf'fẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFFERED (-fẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFFERING.] [F. *proférer*, fr. L. *proferre* to bring forward, to offer; *pro* forward + *ferre* to bring.] **1.** To offer for acceptance; to propose to give. **2.** To undertake, or propose to undertake.

Prof'fer, *n.* **1.** An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another. **2.** Essay; attempt.

Prof'fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who proffers something.

Pro-fi'cience (prō-fĭsh'ens), } *n.* Quality or state of
Pro-fi'cien-cy (*-en-sỹ*), } being proficient.

Pro-fi'cient (prō-fĭsh'ent), *n.* [L. *proficiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *proficere* to go forward, make progress; *pro* forward + *facere* to make.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept.

Pro-fi'cient, *a.* Well advanced in any branch of knowledge or skill; versed; adept.

Pro-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* In a proficient manner.

Pro'file (prō'fĭl *or* -fēl), *n.* [It. *profilo*, fr. L. *pro* before + *filum* a thread, outline, shape.] **1.** An outline, or contour; also, a drawing showing the outline or contour of anything, esp. as shown by a section at right angles of an architectural member, or vertically of the ground. **2.** (*Paint. & Sculp.*) A human head represented sidewise; the side face or half face.

Pro'file, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFILED (-fĭld *or* -fēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFILING.] **1.** To draw the outline of; to draw in profile. **2.** (*Mech.*) To shape the outline of.

Prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *profectus* advance, progress, profit, fr. *proficere*, *profectum*. See PROFICIENT.] **1.** Acquisition beyond expenditure; hence, pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation; emolument. **2.** Accession of good; benefit; avail; gain.

Syn. — Service; improvement; advancement; gain.

Prof'it, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFITING.] To be of service to; to benefit; to advantage; to avail; to aid.

Prof'it, *v. i.* **1.** To gain advantage; to make improvement; to improve. **2.** To be of use or advantage.

Prof'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; useful; beneficial. — **Prof'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Prof'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

Prof'it-less, *a.* Without profit; unprofitable.

Prof'li-ga-cy (prŏf'lĭ-gȧ-sỹ), *n.* Quality or state of being profligate.

Prof'li-gate (-gât), *a.* [L. *profligatus*, p. p. of *profligare* to dash to the ground, to destroy; *pro* before + a word akin to *fligere* to strike.] **1.** Overthrown. [*Obs.*] **2.** Broken down in rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; openly and shamelessly immoral or vicious. — **Prof'li-gate-ly** (-gât-lỹ), *adv.* — **Prof'li-gate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Abandoned; corrupt; dissolute; vitiated; depraved; vicious; wicked. See ABANDONED.

Prof'li-gate, *n.* One who is profligate.

Pro-found' (prō-found'), *a.* [F. *profond*, L. *profundus*; *pro* before, forward + *fundus* bottom.] **1.** Descending far below the surface; deep. **2.** Intellectually deep; reaching to the bottom of a matter; thorough. **3.** Characterized by intensity; deeply felt. **4.** Bending low; exhibiting or expressing deep humility. — **Pro-found'-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-found'ness**, *n.* [being profound.]

Pro-fun'di-ty (-fŭn'dĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality or state of

Pro-found' (prō-found'), *n.* **1.** The deep; the sea; the ocean. **2.** An abyss.

Pro-fuse' (prō-fūs'), *a.* [L. *profusus*, p. p. of *profundere* to pour forth; *pro* forth + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** Pouring forth with fullness or exuberance; bountiful; exceedingly liberal. **2.** Superabundant; lavish. — **Pro-fuse'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-fuse'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Lavish; exuberant; bountiful; prodigal; extravagant. — *Lavish* is stronger than *profuse*, and implies an unnecessary or wasteful degree of liberality or profuseness. *Prodigal* is stronger still, denoting unmeasured or reckless profusion.

Pro-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of one who is profuse. **2.** Abundance; exuberant plenty; lavish supply.

Prog (prŏg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROGGED (prŏgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROGGING.] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To wander about and beg; to seek advantage by mean shifts or tricks. [*Slang*] **2.** To steal; to filch. [*Slang*] **3.** To prick; to goad. [*Scot.*]

Prog, *n.* **1.** Victuals got by begging; food; supplies. [*Slang*] **2.** A vagrant beggar. [*Slang*]

Pro-gen'i-tor (prō-jĕn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. fr. *progignere*, *progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget; *pro* forth + *gignere* to beget.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

Pro-gen'i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female progenitor.

Prog'e-ny (prŏj'ĕ-nỹ), *n.* [F. *progénie*, fr. L. *progenies*. See PROGENITOR.] Descendants; children; offspring; race; lineage.

Prog-nath'ic (prŏg-năth'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr.
Prog'na-thous (prŏg'nȧ-thŭs *or* prŏg-nā'-), } πρό before + γνάθος the jaw.] (*Anat.*) Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face.

Prog-no'sis (prŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόγνωσις, deriv. of πρό before + γιγνώσκειν to know.] (*Med.*) Act or art of foretelling the course and termination of a disease; also, the outlook so afforded.

Prog-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing.

Prog-nos'tic, *n.* That which prognosticates; indication; omen; hence, foretelling; prediction.

Syn. — Sign; omen; presage; token; indication.

Prog-nos'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROGNOSTICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROGNOSTICATING.] To indicate as future; to foretell from signs or symptoms; to prophesy.

Syn. — To foreshow; forebode; presage; predict.

Prog-nos'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A prognosticating. **2.** That which foreshows; foretoken. [ticates.]

Prog-nos'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who prognos-

Pro'gram (prō'grăm), *n.* Same as PROGRAMME.

Pro'gramme (prō'grăm), *n.* [L. *programma* a public proclamation, Gr. πρόγραμμα, fr. προγράφειν to write in public; πρό before, forth + γράφειν to write.] That which is written or printed as a public notice or advertisement; a prospectus; esp., a published outline of the order or nature of any public exercise or performance.

Prog'ress (prŏg'rĕs), *n.* [L. *progressus*, from *progredi*, p. p. *-gressus*, to go forward; *pro* forward + *gradi* to step, go.] **1.** A moving or going forward; advance; as: (*a*) In actual space. (*b*) In the growth of an animal or plant; increase. (*c*) In business of any kind. (*d*) In knowledge; in proficiency. (*e*) Toward ideal completeness or perfection. **2.** A journey of state.

Pro-gress' (prō-grĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROGRESSED (-grĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROGRESSING.] To make progress; to continue onward in course; to proceed; to advance; to go on.

Pro-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A progressing; a proceeding in a course; motion onward. **2.** Course;

passage; lapse or process of time. **3.** (*Math.*) Regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers. **4.** (*Mus.*) A regular succession of tones or chords.

Arithmetical progression, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal differences; as 2, 4, 6, 8, etc. — **Geometrical progression,** a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios; as 2, 4, 8, 16, etc. — **Harmonic progression,** a progression in which the terms are the reciprocals of quantities in arithmetical progression, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, etc.

Pro-gres'sion-al (prō-grĕsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to progression; tending to, or capable of, progress.

Pro-gress'ive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Progressing, or tending to progress; proceeding onward; evincing progress; advancing. — **Pro-gress'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **Pro-gress'ive-ness,** *n.*

Pro-hib'it (prō-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Prohibited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Prohibiting.] [L. *prohibere,* p. p. *-hibitus; pro* before, forth + *habere* to have, hold.] **1.** To forbid by authority; to interdict. **2.** To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Syn. — To forbid; interdict; debar; prevent; hinder. To *forbid* is Anglo-Saxon, and is more familiar; to *prohibit* is Latin, and is more formal or official.

Pro-hib'it-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who prohibits or forbids.

Pro'hi-bi'tion (prō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A prohibiting; interdict; specif., the forbidding by law of the sale (or manufacture and sale) of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

Pro'hi-bi'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who favors prohibitory duties on foreign goods; a protectionist. **2.** One who favors prohibition in liquor selling. [prohibitory.

Pro-hib'it-ive (prō-hĭb'ĭt-ĭv), *a.* That prohibits; **Pro-hib'it-o-ry** (-ō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; implying prohibition; forbidding.

Proj'ect (prŏj'ĕkt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *projectus,* p. p. of *projicere* to project; *pro* forward + *jacere* to throw.] That which is projected or designed; something intended or devised.

Syn. — Design; scheme; plan; purpose. — A *project* is something of a practical nature thrown out for consideration. A *design* is a project when matured and settled as a thing to be accomplished. An ingenious man has many *projects,* but, if governed by sound sense, will be slow in forming them into *designs.* See also Scheme.

Pro-ject' (prō-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Projected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Projecting.] **1.** To throw or cast forward; to shoot forth. **2.** To contrive; to devise; to scheme. **3.** (*Persp.*) To draw or exhibit, as the form of anything; to delineate.

Pro-ject', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to be prominent; to jut.

Pro-ject'ile (-ĭl), *a.* **1.** Projecting or impelling forward. **2.** Caused or imparted by impulse or projection; impelled forward.

Pro-ject'ile, *n.* **1.** A body projected, or impelled forward, by force; esp., a missile for a firearm. **2.** *pl.* (*Mech.*) A part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, time of flight, etc., of projectile bodies.

Pro-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A throwing or shooting forward. **2.** A jutting out; also, a part jutting out. **3.** A scheming or planning; also, that which is planned; contrivance; design; plan. **4.** (*Persp.*) The representation of something; delineation; plan; esp., the representation of any object on a perspective plane.

Pro-ject'or (-jĕkt'ẽr), *n.* One who projects a scheme or design; hence, a fanciful schemer. [a surface.

Pro-jec'ture (-jĕk'tūr; 135), *n.* A jutting out beyond

Pro-lapse' (prō-lăps'), *n.* [L. *prolapsus,* deriv. of *prolabi* to fall forward.] (*Med.*) The falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected.

Pro'late (prō'lāt), *a.* [L. *prolatus,* used as p. p. of *proferre* to bring forth. See Pro-, and Tolerate.] Stretched out; extended; esp., elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.

Pro'leg' (prō'lĕg'), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* for, in place of + *leg.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the fleshy legs found on the abdominal segments of the larvæ of Lepidoptera, sawflies, etc.

Pro'leg'ate (prō'lĕg'āt; 48), *n.* [L. *prolegatus; pro* for + *legatus* legate.] (*Rom. Hist.*) The deputy or substitute for a legate.

‖ **Pro'le-gom'e-non** (prō'lē-gŏm'ē-nŏn), *n.; pl.* **-na** (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. προλεγόμενον, deriv. of πρό before + λέγειν to say.] A preliminary remark or observation.

‖ **Pro-lep'sis** (prō-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόληψις, deriv. of πρό before + λαμβάνειν to take.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) (*a*) A figure by which objections are anticipated. (*b*) A first or assumed principle. **2.** (*Chron.*) Prochronism.

Pro-lep'tic (-tĭk), **Pro-lep'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to prolepsis; anticipative.

‖ **Pro'lé'taire'** (prō'lā'târ'), *n.* [F. See Proletary.] One of the common people; a low person; also, the common people as a class or estate in a country.

Prol'e-ta'ri-an (prōl'ē-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *proletarius.*] Of or pertaining to the proletaries; hence, mean; vile; vulgar. — *n.* A proletary.

Prol'e-ta'ri-at (-ăt), *n.* [F.] The indigent class in the State; the body of proletaries.

Prol'e-ta'ri-ate (-ăt; 48), *n.* The lower classes.

Prol'e-ta-ry (prōl'ē-tā-rȳ) *or* prō'lē-), *n.* [L. *proletarius,* fr. *proles* offspring.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A citizen of the lowest class, who served the state, not with property, but only by having children; hence, a common person.

Prol'i-cide (prōl'ĭ-sīd *or* prō'lĭ-), *n.* [L. *proles* offspring + *caedere* to kill.] The destroying of one's own offspring.

Pro-lif'er-ous (prō-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-ferous.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Reproducing by the growth of a plant, or part of a plant, directly from an older one, or by gemmæ, as a flower, branch, or frond. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Producing young by budding. (*b*) Producing sexual zoöids by budding. (*c*) Producing a cluster of branchlets from a larger branch; — said of corals.

Pro-lif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [F. *prolifique,* fr. L. *proles* offspring (*pro* forward + root of *alere* to nourish) + *facere* to make.] **1.** Having the quality of generating; producing young or fruit; — usually with the implied idea of frequent or numerous production. **2.** Serving to produce; fruitful of results; active. **3.** (*Bot.*) Proliferous.

Pro-lif'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Producing young or fruit abundantly; fruitful; prolific. — **Pro-lif'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pro-lif'ic-ate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make prolific.

Pro-lif'i-ca'tion (-ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The generation of young. **2.** (*Bot.*) Proliferous reproduction.

Pro-lif'ic-ness (prō-lĭf'ĭk-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being prolific.

Pro-lix' (prō-lĭks' *or* prō'lĭks), *a.* [L. *prolixus* long, prolix, prob. fr. *pro* forward + *liqui* to flow.] **1.** Extending to a great length; excessively particular in narration or argument. **2.** Tedious; wearisome; — applied to a speaker or writer. — **Pro-lix'ly,** *adv.* — **Pro-lix'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Long; diffuse; prolonged; protracted; tiresome. — A *prolix* writer delights in circumlocution, extended detail, and trifling particulars. A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplifying, and abounds in epithets, figures, and illustrations. *Diffuseness* often arises from an exuberance of imagination; *prolixity* is generally connected with a want of it.

Pro-lix'i-ty (-lĭks'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being prolix.

Prol'o-cu'tor (prōl'ō-kū'tẽr *or* prō-lŏk'ū-tẽr), *n.* [L., from *prologui,* p. p. *prolocutus,* to speak out; *pro* for + *loqui* to speak.] **1.** One who speaks for another. **2.** The presiding officer of a convocation.

Pro'logue (prō'lŏg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prologus,* fr. Gr. πρόλογος, fr. προλέγειν to say beforehand; πρό before + λέγειν to say.] The preface or introduction to a discourse, poem, or performance; esp., a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance.

Pro-long' (prō-lŏng'; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Prolonged (-lŏngd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Prolonging.] [F. *prolonger,* L. *prolongare,* p. p. *-atus; pro* before, forth + *longus* long. See Long, *a.*] **1.** To extend in space, length, or time; to continue. **2.** To postpone.

Pro'lon'gate (-lŏn'gāt), *v. t.* To prolong.

Pro'lon-ga'tion (prō'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prolonging. **2.** That which forms an additional length.

Pro-long'er (prō-lŏng'ẽr; 115), *n.* One that prolongs.

Pro-lu'sion (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *prolusio,* fr. *proludere* to prelude; *pro* before + *ludere* to play.] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; hence, an introductory essay or exercise.

Prom'e-nade' (prŏm'ē-nād' *or* -nād'), *n.* [F., fr. *promener* to lead, take for a walk, fr. L. *prominare* to drive forward; *pro* forward + *minare* to drive animals.] **1.** A walk for pleasure, display, or exercise. **2.** A place for walking.

Prom'e-nade', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Promenaded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Promenading.] To walk for pleasure, display, or exercise.

Prom'e-nad'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who promenades.

Pro-me'the-an (prō-mē'thē-*an*), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the mythical Prometheus, who was reputed to have made men from clay and endowed them with life by means of fire stolen from heaven, — for which he was punished by being bound to a rock, where a vulture preyed upon his liver. **2.** Having a life-giving quality; inspiring.

Prom'i-nence (prŏm'ĭ-nens), **Prom'i-nen-cy** (-nen-

sȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being prominent. **2.** That which is prominent.

Prom'i-nent (prŏm'ĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *prominens, -entis*, p. pr. of *prominere* to jut out, to project; *pro* before, forward + *minere* (in comp.) to jut, project.] **1.** Standing out, or projecting, beyond the line or surface of something; protuberant; being in high relief. **2.** Hence: Distinctly manifest; conspicuous. **3.** Eminent; distinguished above others. — **Prom'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* [ness.

Pro'mis-cu'i-ty (prō'mĭs-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Promiscuous-

Pro-mis'cu-ous (prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *promiscuus; pro* before, for + *miscere* to mix.] **1.** Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; mingled; confused; undistinguished. **2.** Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; common; indiscriminate. — **Pro-mis'cu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-mis'cu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* [F. *promesse*, L. *promissum*, fr. *promittere, promissum*, to put forth, foretell, promise; *pro* forward, for + *mittere* to send.] **1.** In general, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do, or to forbear to do, a specified act. **2.** (*Law*) An engagement, properly not one under seal, for the performance or nonperformance of some particular thing. **3.** That which causes hope, expectation, or assurance; esp., that which affords expectation of future distinction. **4.** Bestowal, fulfillment, or grant of what is promised.

Prom'ise, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Promised (-ĭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Promising.] **1.** To engage to do, give, or make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like; to covenant; to engage. **2.** To afford reason to expect; to cause hope or assurance of. **3.** To make declaration of or give assurance of; to pledge or engage to bestow.

Prom'ise, *v. i.* **1.** To give assurance by a promise, or binding declaration. **2.** To afford hopes or expectations, — usually of good. [is made.

Prom'is-ee' (-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a promise

Prom'is-er (prŏm'ĭs-ẽr), *n.* One who promises.

Prom'is-or (-ôr), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes a promise.

Prom'is-so-ry (-sŏ-rȳ), *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

Promissory note (*Law*), a written promise to pay to a person named, at a time specified, or on demand, or at sight, a certain sum of money, absolutely and at all events.

Prom'on-to-ry (prŏm'ŭn-tō-rȳ), *n.* [L. *promonturium; pro* before + *mons, montis*, mountain.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; headland; high cape.

Pro-mote' (prō-mōt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Promoted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Promoting.] [L. *promovere*, p. p. *-motus; pro* forward + *movere* to move.] **1.** To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or prosperity of. **2.** To exalt in station, rank, or honor.

Syn. — To forward; advance; further; patronize; help; exalt; prefer; elevate; dignify.

Pro-mot'er (-mōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that promotes. **2.** Specif., one who sets on foot and organizes commercial or business enterprises. [of being promoted.

Pro-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* Act of promoting; state

Pro-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to promote.

Prompt (prŏmt; 215), *a.* [*Compar.* Prompter (-ẽr); *superl.* Promptest.] [F., fr. L. *promptus*, prop., brought forth, hence, evident, ready, p. p. of *promere* to bring forth; *pro* forth + *emere* to take.] **1.** Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; responding on the instant; immediate; — said of persons. **2.** Done or rendered quickly, readily, or immediately; — said of conduct.

Syn. — Ready; expeditious; quick; agile; alert; brisk; nimble. — One who is *ready* is prepared to act at the moment. One who is *prompt* acts at the moment. One who is *expeditious* carries through an undertaking with constant promptness.

Prompt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Prompted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Prompting.] **1.** To assist or induce the action of; to move to action; to instigate; to incite. **2.** To suggest; to dictate. **3.** To remind.

Prompt'er (prŏmt'ẽr), *n.* One who prompts.

Prompt'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of being prompt; quickness of decision and action; alacrity.

Prompt'ly, *adv.* In a prompt manner. [itude.

Prompt'ness, *n.* Quality of being prompt; prompt-

Pro-mul'gate (prō-mŭl'gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Promulgated (-gā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Promulgating.] [L. *promulgare*, p. p. *-atus*; of unknown origin.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, etc.

Syn. — To publish; declare; proclaim. See Announce.

Pro'mul-ga'tion (prō'mŭl-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of promulgating.

Pro'mul-ga'tor (prō'mŭl-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who promulgates. [publish or teach.

Pro-mulge' (prō-mŭlj'), *v. t.* To promulgate; to

Pro-mul'ger (-mŭl'jẽr), *n.* One who promulges.

Pro-na'tion (prō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See Prone.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Act of turning the palmar surface of the forefoot downward. (*b*) That motion of the forearm whereby the palmar surface is turned downward. (*c*) The resulting position of the limb.

Prone (prōn), *a.* [L. *pronus*; akin to Gr. *πρηνής*, Skr. *pravaṇa*, and to L. *pro* forward.] **1.** Bending forward; inclined; not erect. **2.** Prostrate; flat; esp., lying with the face down. **3.** Headlong; running downward or headlong. **4.** Sloping; inclined; not level. **5.** Inclined; propense; disposed; — applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense. — **Prone'ly**, *adv.* — **Prone'ness**, *n.*

Prong (prŏng; 115), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument. **2.** The tine of a fork, or of a similar instrument. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A sharp projection, as of an antler. (*b*) The fang of a tooth.

Prong'buck' (-bŭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The springbuck. (*b*) The pronghorn.

Prong'horn' (prŏng'hôrn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American antelope, native of the plains near the Rocky Mountains.

Pro-nom'i-nal (prō-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *pronominalis*. See Pronoun.] Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a pronoun. — **Pro-nom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

Pro'noun (prō'noun), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *noun*: cf. L. *pronomen*. See Noun.] (*Gram.*) A word used instead of a noun or name, to avoid the repetition of it.

Pro-nounce' (prō-nouns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pronounced (-nounst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pronouncing (-noun'sĭng).] [F. *prononcer*, L. *pronunciare; pro* before, forth + *nunciare, nuntiare*, to announce.] **1.** To utter articulately; to speak distinctly. **2.** To utter officially or solemnly; to deliver. **3.** To utter rhetorically; to deliver. **4.** To declare or affirm.

Syn. — To deliver; utter; speak.

Pro-nounce', *v. i.* **1.** To give a pronunciation; to articulate. **2.** To make declaration. [nounced.

Pro-nounce'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pro-

Pro-nounced' (-nounst'), *a.* [F. *prononcé.*] Strongly marked; unequivocal; decided. [*A Gallicism*]

Pro-noun'cer (-noun'sẽr), *n.* One who pronounces.

Pro-nun'ci-a-men'to (prō-nŭn'sĭ-ā-mĕn'tō), *n.* A proclamation or manifesto; a formal announcement or declaration.

Pro-nun'ci-a'tion (prō-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'-), *n.* A pronouncing; utterance; delivery. [nunciation.

Pro-nun'ci-a-tive (-shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to pro-

Pro-nun'ci-a'tor (-shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* A pronouncer.

Proof (prōōf), *n.* [OF. *prove, proeve*, fr. L. *proba*, fr. *probare* to prove. See Prove.] **1.** Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; act of testing; test; trial. **2.** That degree of evidence which produces belief. **3.** Quality or state of having been proved or tried; impenetrability of physical bodies. **4.** Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken. **5.** (*Print.*) A trial impression, as from type, taken for correction or examination. **6.** (*Math.*) A process for testing the accuracy of an operation performed.

Proof reader, one who reads, and marks corrections in, printer's proofs.

Syn. — Testimony; evidence; reason; argument; trial; demonstration. See Testimony.

Proof, *a.* **1.** Used in proving or testing. **2.** Firm or successful in resisting. **3.** Being of a certain standard as to strength; — said of alcoholic liquors.

Proof'less, *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved.

Prop (prŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Propped (prŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Propping.] [Akin to LG. & D. *proppen* to cram, stuff, G. *pfropfen*; of uncertain origin.] To support, or prevent from falling, by placing something under or against; (*Fig.*) to sustain; to maintain.

Prop, *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests or leans for support; a support; a stay. [propagated.

Prop'a-ga-ble (prŏp'ā-gā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

Prop'a-gan'da (-găn'dā), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. L. *de propaganda fide.* See Propagate.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A congregation of cardinals charged with the management of missions. (*b*) The college of the Propaganda to educate priests for missions. **2.** Hence, any organization or plan for spreading particular doctrines or principles.

Prop'a-gan'dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* Art or practice of propagating tenets or principles; zeal in propagating one's own opinions.

Prop'a-gan'dist (prŏp'ȧ-găn'dĭst), *n.* One who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Prop'a-gate (prŏp'ȧ-gāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPAGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPAGATING.] [L. *propagare*, p. p. *-atus;* akin to *propages*, *propago*, a slip, shoot.] **1.** To continue or multiply by generation, or successive production. **2.** To spread or extend in space. **3.** To spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of. **4.** To generate; to produce.

Syn. — To increase; diffuse; disseminate; promote.

Prop'a-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of propagating.

Prop'a-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who propagates.

Pro-pel' (prō-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPELLED (-pĕld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPELLING.] [L. *propellere*, *propulsum; pro* forward + *pellere* to drive.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force; to move.

Pro-pel'ler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that propels. **2.** A contrivance for propelling a steam vessel, usually a bladed screw at the stern, made to revolve by an engine. **3.** A steamboat thus propelled; a screw steamer.

Pro-pend' (prō-pĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *propendere*, *propensum; pro* forward, forth + *pendere* to hang.] To be favorably inclined or disposed; to tend. [*R.*]

Pro-pense' (prō-pĕns'), *a.* [L. *propensus*, p. p. See PROPEND.] Leaning toward, in a moral sense; prone. — **Pro-pense'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-pense'ness**, *n.*

Pro-pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* Propensity.

Pro-pen'si-ty (-sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being propense; natural inclination; disposition to good or evil.

Syn. — Bias; proclivity; proneness; bent; tendency.

Prop'er (prŏp'ẽr), *a.* [F. *propre*, fr. L. *proprius*. Cf. APPROPRIATE.] **1.** Belonging to one; one's own; individual. **2.** Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; peculiar; not common; particular. **3.** Befitting one's nature, qualities, etc.; suitable in all respects; right; fit; decent. **4.** Becoming in appearance; handsome. [*Archaic*] **5.** Pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole. **6.** Rightly so called; strictly considered. — **Prop'er-ly**, *adv.* — **Prop'er-ness**, *n.*

Prop'er-tied (-tĭd), *a.* Possessing property; rich.

Prop'er-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *propreté* property, fr. L. *proprietas*. See PROPER.] **1.** That which is proper to anything; a peculiar quality of a thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; an attribute. **2.** An acquired or artificial quality. **3.** The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership; title. **4.** That to which a person has a legal title, whether in his possession or not; an estate. **5.** *pl.* All the adjuncts of a play except the scenery and the dresses of the actors; stage requisites.

Proph'e-cy (prŏf'ẽ-sȳ), *n.* [OF. *profecie*, L. *prophetia*, fr. Gr. *προφητεία*, deriv. of *προφήτης* prophet. See PROPHET.] **1.** A declaration of something to come; a foretelling; a prediction; esp., an inspired foretelling. **2.** (*Script.*) A book of prophecies; a history. **3.** Public interpretation of Scripture; preaching.

Proph'e-si'er (-sī'ẽr), *n.* A prophet.

Proph'e-sy (-sī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPHESIED (-sīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPHESYING (-sī'ĭng).] **1.** To foretell; to predict. **2.** To foreshow; to herald.

Proph'e-sy, *v. i.* **1.** To utter predictions. **2.** To give instruction in religious matters; to preach; to exhort; to expound.

Proph'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *prophète*, L. *propheta*, fr. Gr. *προφήτης*, lit., one who speaks for another, esp., one who interprets the will of a god to man, fr. *προφάναι* to say beforehand; *πρό* for, before + *φάναι* to say or speak.] **1.** One who prophesies; a predicter; a foreteller. **2.** One inspired or instructed by God to speak in his name, or announce future events. **3.** An interpreter. [*R.*]

Proph'et-ess, *n.* A female prophet.

Pro-phet'ic (prō-fĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Containing, or pert. to,
Pro-phet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } prophecy; foretelling. —
Pro-phet'ic-al-ly, *adv.* — **Pro-phet'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Proph'y-lac'tic (prŏf'ĭ-lăk'tĭk *or* prō'fĭ-), *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.

Proph'y-lac'tic-al (-lăk'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *προφυλακτικός*,
(-tĭ-kal), } deriv. of *πρό* before + *φυλάσσειν* to guard.] (*Med.*) Defending or preserving from disease; preventive.

Pro-pine' (prō-pin'), *v. t.* [L. *propinare*, Gr. *προπίνειν*; *πρό* before + *πίνειν* to drink.] **1.** To pledge; to toast. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, to give as a token. [*Obs.*]

Pro-pin'qui-ty (prō-pĭn'kwĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, fr. *propinquus* near, neighboring, fr. *prope* near.] Nearness, as in time, place, or relationship.

Pro-pi'ti-ate (-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPITIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPITIATING.] [L. *propitiare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *propitius* favorable.] To appease and render favorable; to conciliate.

Pro-pi'ti-a'tion (prō-pĭsh'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A propitiating. **2.** (*Theol.*) That which propitiates; atonement or atoning sacrifice; specif., that made by Christ.

Pro-pi'ti-a'tor (-pĭsh'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who propitiates.

Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* That propitiates; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation; expiatory. — *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) The mercy seat.

Pro-pi'tious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *propitius;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Convenient; auspicious; favorable; kind. **2.** Hence, gracious; merciful; helpful. — **Pro-pi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-pi'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Auspicious. — *Auspicious* (from the ancient idea of *auspices*, or omens) denotes that a thing is "indicative of success," or "favored by incidental occurrences." *Propitious* denotes that a thing efficaciously protects us in some undertaking, speeds our exertions, and decides our success.

Pro-pone' (prō-pōn'), *v. t.* See PROPOUND.

Pro-po'nent (prō-pō'nent), *a.* [L. *proponens*, p. pr.] Making proposals; proposing. — *n.* One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

Pro-por'tion (prō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *proportio; pro* before + *portio* part or share.] **1.** The relation or adaptation of one portion to another, or to the whole, as respects magnitude, quantity, or degree; comparative relation; ratio. **2.** Harmonic relation between parts, or between different things of the same kind; symmetry. **3.** Equal or proper share; lot. **4.** A part considered comparatively; a share. **5.** (*Math.*) Equality or similarity of ratios, esp. of geometrical ratios.

Pro-por'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPORTIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPORTIONING.] **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion, as one thing or part to another. **2.** To form with symmetry or suitableness. **3.** To divide into equal or just shares; to apportion.

Pro-por'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being proportioned; also, proportional; proportionate. — **Pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pro-por'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Pro-por'tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Having a due or suitable proportion. **2.** Relating to, or securing, proportion. **3.** (*Math.*) Constituting a proportion; having the same, or a constant, ratio.

Pro-por'tion-al, *n.* (*Math.*) Any number or quantity in a proportion.

Pro-por'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being in proportion.

Pro-por'tion-al-ly (prō-pōr'shŭn-al-lȳ), *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; adapted relatively.

Pro-por'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Adjusted to something else so as to be in proportion; proportional. — **Pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-por'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*

Pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To make proportional; to proportion.

Pro-pos'al (prō-pōz'al), *n.* That which is proposed.

Syn. — Proffer; tender; overture. See PROPOSITION.

Pro-pose' (prō-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPOSING.] [F. *proposer;* pref. *pro-* (L. *pro* for, forward) + *poser* to place.] **1.** To set forth. [*Obs.*] **2.** To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption. **3.** To set before one's self or others as a purpose formed; hence, to purpose; to intend.

Pro-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To form or declare a purpose or intention; to design. **2.** To offer one's self in marriage.

Pro-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who proposes.

Prop'o-si'tion (prŏp'ȯ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of setting or placing before; the act of offering. **2.** That which is proposed; a proposal. **3.** A statement of religious doctrine; an article of faith; creed. **4.** (*Gram.* & *Logic*) A complete sentence, or part of a sentence consisting of a subject and predicate united by a copula. **5.** (*Math.*) A statement of a theorem or of a problem.

Syn. — Proposal; offer; statement; declaration. — *Proposition* and *proposal* are both from the Latin verb *proponere*, but they often denote different forms or stages of a negotiation; a *proposition* noting something presented for discussion or consideration; a *proposal* some definite thing offered by one party to be definitely accepted or rejected by the other.

Prop'o-si'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition; considered as a proposition.

Pro-pound' (prō-pound'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPOUNDING.] [From earlier *propone*, L. *proponere*, *propositum*, to set forth, propose, propound; *pro* for, before + *ponere* to put.] **1.** To offer for consideration; to propose. **2.** (*Eccl.*) To nominate as a candidate for admission to a church.

Pro-pound'er (prō-pound'ẽr), *n.* One who propounds.

Pro-pri'e-ta-ry (-prī'ẽ-tā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *proprietarius.* See PROPRIETY.] **1.** A proprietor or owner. **2.** A body of proprietors, collectively.

Pro-pri'e-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *proprietarius.*] Belonging, or pertaining, to a proprietor; owned.

Proprietary articles, manufactured articles which some person or persons have exclusive right to make and sell.

Pro-pri'e-tor (prō-prī'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [For older *proprietary.*] One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything; an owner.

Pro-pri'e-tor-ship (-shĭp), *n.* State of being proprietor.

Pro-pri'e-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female proprietor.

Pro-pri'e-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [F. *propriété,* L. *proprietas,* fr. *proprius* one's own, proper. See PROPER.] **1.** Ownership; property; also, peculiarity. [*Obs.*] **2.** Quality or state of being proper; suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; fitness; appropriateness.

Pro-pugn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* [L. *propugnare; pro* + *pugnare* to fight.] To contend for; to vindicate. [*Obs.*]

Pro-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [See PROPEL.] **1.** Act or process of propelling. **2.** An impelling act or movement.

Pro-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to propel; driving on; urging.

Pro-pul'so-ry (-sŏ-rȳ), *a.* Propulsive.

‖ **Pro' ra'ta** (prō' rā'tȧ). [L.] In proportion; proportionately; according to each one's share or interest.

Pro-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRORATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRORATING.] [From PRO RATA.] To divide or assess *pro rata.* [*U. S.*] [*Eng.*]

Pro'ro-ga'tion (prō'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prorogu-

☞ After an *adjournment* all things continue as they were at the time of the adjournment; whereas, after a *prorogation,* bills not passed are as if never begun.

Pro-rogue' (prō-rōg'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROROGUED (-rōgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROROGUING (-rōg'ĭng).] [F. *proroger,* L. *prorogare, -atum; pro* forward + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.] **1.** To defer; to delay; to postpone. **2.** To end the session of a parliament by an order of the sovereign. [*Eng.*] See PROROGATION.

Pro-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *proruptio,* fr. *prorumpere* to break forth.] Act of bursting forth. [*R.*]

Pro-sa'ic (prō-zā'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *prosaicus,* from *prosa*
Pro-sa'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } prose.] **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; unpoetical; writing or using prose. **2.** Dull; unimaginative; prosy. — **Pro-sa'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Pro-sa'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Pro-sce'ni-um (prō-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PROSCENIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *προσκήνιον; πρό* before + *σκηνή* stage. See SCENE.] **1.** (*Anc. Theater*) The stage. **2.** (*Modern Theater*) The part of the stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework.

Pro-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSCRIBING.] [L. *proscribere, -scriptum,* to publish, proscribe; *pro* before + *scribere* to write. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of posting in public a list of persons doomed to death.] **1.** To doom to destruction; to outlaw; to exile. **2.** To denounce and condemn; to interdict; to prohibit.

Pro-scrib'er (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One that proscribes.

Pro-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A proscribing; specif., in ancient Rome, an offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy. **2.** State of being proscribed.

Syn. — Outlawry; denunciation; interdiction.

Pro-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, proscription.

Prose (prōz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prosa,* fr. *prorsus, prosus,* straight forward, straight on, for *proversus; pro* forward + *versus,* p. p., turned. See VERSE.] **1.** The ordinary language of men; language not in poetical measure or rhythm. **2.** Hence, dull and commonplace discourse.

Prose, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or composed of, prose; not in verse. **2.** Uninspiring; plain; dull; prosaic.

Prose, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To write in prose. **2.** To write or talk in a dull, tedious, or prosy way. [prosecuted.

Pros'e-cu'ta-ble (prŏs'ẽ-kū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be

Pros'e-cute (prŏs'ẽ-kūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSECUTED (-kū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSECUTING.] [L. *prosequi,* p. p. *-secutus.* See PURSUE.] **1.** To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to carry on; to continue. **2.** To seek to obtain by legal process. **3.** (*Law*) To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal. [legal prosecution.

Pros'e-cute, *v. i.* (*Law*) To institute and carry on a

Pros'e-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of prosecuting; pursuit by efforts of body or mind. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) The institution and carrying on of a suit or cause in a court of justice. (*b*) The exhibiting on behalf of the government of formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment. (*c*) The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted.

Pros'e-cu'tor (prŏs'ẽ-kū'tẽr), *n.* One who prosecutes.

Pros'e-lyte (prŏs'ẽ-līt), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *προσήλυτος,* adj., that has come, n., a new comer, esp., a Jewish convert from heathenism; *πρός* toward, to + (prob.) the root of *ἐλθεῖν* to come.] A new convert; esp., a convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party.

Syn. — See CONVERT.

Pros'e-lyte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSELYTED (-lī'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSELYTING.] To convert to some religion, opinion, or system; to bring over.

Pros'e-ly-tism (-lĭ-tĭz'm *or* -lĭt-tĭz'm), *n.* Act or practice of proselyting.

Pros'e-ly-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To proselyte. [ously.

Pros'er (prōz'ẽr), *n.* One who talks or writes tedi-

Pros'i-ly (prōz'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a prosy manner.

Pros'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being prosy.

Pro-slav'er-y (prō-slāv'ẽr-ȳ), *a.* [Pref. *pro-* + *slavery.*] Favoring slavery. — *n.* Advocacy of slavery.

Pro-so'di-al (prō-sō'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Prosodical.

Pro-so'di-an (-sō'dĭ-*an*), *n.* A prosodist.

Pro-sod'ic-al (-sŏd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pert. to, or according to the rules of, prosody. — **Pro-sod'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pros'o-dist (prŏs'ō-dĭst), *n.* One skilled in prosody.

Pros'o-dy (-dȳ), *n.* [L. *prosodia* the tone or accent of a syllable, Gr. *προσῳδία* a song sung to, or with, an accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation; *πρός* to + *ᾠδή* song, ode. See ODE.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of metrical composition.

‖ **Pros'o-po-poe'ia** (prŏs'ō-pō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *προσωποποιία; πρόσωπον* face, person + *ποιεῖν* to make.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which things are represented as persons, or deceased or absent persons are represented as present, speaking or acting.

Pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *prospectus,* fr. *prospicere, prospectum,* to look forward; *pro* before, forward + *specere, spicere,* to look, to see.] **1.** That which is embraced by the eye in vision; view; scene; outlook. **2.** Esp., a picturesque or widely extended view; landscape; hence, a sketch of a landscape. **3.** Relative position of the front of a structure; face; relative aspect. **4.** Act of looking forward; foresight; anticipation. **5.** That which is hoped for; ground for hope or expectation.

Pros'pect, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSPECTING.] To look over; to explore or examine for something.

Pro-spec'tion (prō-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of prospecting.

Pro-spec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Looking forward in time; acting with foresight. **2.** Being within view or consideration, as a future event or contingency; expected.

Pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *n.* The scene before or around, in time or in space; view; prospect.

Pro-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* In a prospective manner.

Pros'pect-or (prŏs'pĕkt-ẽr), *n.* One who prospects, esp. for minerals and precious metals.

Pro-spec'tus (prō-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A summary view of something proposed; esp., an authorized description of an unpublished literary work.

Pros'per (prŏs'pẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSPERING.] [Deriv. of L. *prosper, prosperus,* prosperous. See PROSPEROUS.] To favor; to render or be successful; to thrive.

Pros-per'i-ty (prŏs-pĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being prosperous; advance or gain in anything good or desirable.

Syn. — Thrift; weal; welfare; well being; happiness.

Pros'per-ous (prŏs'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *prosperus* or *properus,* orig., answering to hope; *pro* according to + root of *sperare* to hope.] **1.** Tending to prosperity; favoring; auspicious; favorable; helpful. **2.** Being prospered; advancing in the pursuit of anything desirable; thriving. — **Pros'per-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Pros'per-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Successful; flourishing; lucky. See FORTUNATE.

Pros'tate (prŏs'tāt), *a.* [Gr. *προστάτης* standing before, deriv. of *πρό* + *ἱστάναι* to set.] (*Anat.*) Designating a gland found in the males of most mammals, at the neck of the bladder where this joins the urethra.

‖ **Pros'the-sis** (prŏs'thē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόσθεσις* an addition, deriv. of *πρός* to + *τιθέναι* to place.] **1.** (*Surg.*) The substitution in the human body of some artificial part. **2.** (*Gram.*) The prefixing of one or more letters to the beginning of a word.

Pros'ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Prostituted (-tū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Prostituting.] [L. *prostituere*, p. p. *-tutus*; *pro* before + *statuere* to place.] **1.** To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use; to give up to lewdness for hire. **2.** To devote to base or unworthy uses.

Pros'ti-tute, *a.* Openly given up to lewdness; devoted to base or infamous purposes.

Pros'ti-tute, *n.* **1.** A strumpet; a harlot. **2.** One who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.

Pros'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of prostituting the body for hire; common lewdness of a woman. **2.** Act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power.

Pros'ti-tu'tor (prŏs'tĭ-tū'tẽr), *n.* One who submits himself, or offers another, to vile purposes.

Pros'trate (prŏs'trāt), *a.* [L. *prostratus*, p. p. of *prosternere* to prostrate; *pro* before, forward + *sternere* to spread out, throw down.] **1.** Lying with the body extended on the ground or other surface. **2.** Lying in a humble, lowly, or suppliant posture.

Pros'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Prostrated (-trā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Prostrating.] **1.** To lay flat; to throw down; to level; to fell. **2.** To overthrow; to destroy; to ruin. **3.** To cause to fall or bow down in humility or adoration; — used reflexively. **4.** To deprive of strength; to reduce to great weakness.

Pros-tra'tion (prŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prostrating, or state of being prostrated or prostrate.

Pro'style (prō'stīl), *a.* [L. *prostylus*, Gr. *πρόστυλος*; *πρό* before + *στῦλος* pillar, column.] (*Arch.*) Having columns in front. — *n.* A prostyle portico or building.

Pros'y (prōz'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Prosier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Prosiest.] **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; like prose. **2.** Dull and tedious in discourse or writing; prosaic.

Pro-tag'o-nist (prō-tăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*; *πρῶτος* first + *ἀγωνιστής* actor, combatant, fr. *ἀγών* contest.] One who takes the leading part in a drama; hence, the leader in a great scene, conflict, etc.

‖ **Prot'a-sis** (prŏt'ā-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρότασις*, deriv. of *πρό* before + *τείνειν* to stretch.] **1.** A proposition; a maxim. **2.** (*Gram.*) The introductory or subordinate member of a sentence, generally conditional. **3.** The first part of a drama, poem, etc.; introduction.

Pro'te-an (prō'tē-an), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Proteus, a sea god of classical mythology who assumed different shapes at will. **2.** Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms.

Pro-tect' (prō-tĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Protected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Protecting.] [L. *protegere*, p. p. *-tectus*, lit., to cover in front; *pro* before + *tegere* to cover.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety.

Syn. — To guard; shield; preserve. See Defend.

Pro-tect'ing-ly, *adv.* In a protective manner.

Pro-tec'tion (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of protecting, or state of being protected. **2.** That which protects or preserves from injury. Hence: A pass; a safe-conduct; a passport. **3.** (*Polit. Econ.*) A theory, or a policy, of protecting the producers in a country from foreign competition in the home market by the imposition of such discriminating duties on goods of foreign production as will restrict or prevent their importation.

Syn. — Preservation; defense; guard; shelter; refuge; security; safety.

Pro-tec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) The doctrine or policy of protection. [protection.

Pro-tec'tion-ist, *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) One who favors

Pro-tect'ive (prō-tĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.

Protective tariff (*Polit. Econ.*), a tariff designed to secure protection. See Protection, *n.*, 3.

Pro-tect'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who protects; specif. (*Eng. Hist.*), a regent during the sovereign's minority.

Pro-tect'or-ate (-ât), *n.* **1.** Government by a protector. **2.** The authority assumed by a superior power to protect, and share in the management of the affairs of, an inferior or a dependent power.

Pro-tect'or-ship, *n.* Office of a protector.

Pro-tect'ress (-rĕs), **Pro-tect'rix** (-rĭks), } *n.* A woman who protects.

‖ **Pro'té'gé'** (prō'tă'zhā'), *n. m.* } [F., p. p. of *pro-*
‖ **Pro'té'gée'** (prō'tă'zhā'), *n. f.* } *téger*. See Protect.] One under the care and protection of another.

Pro'te-id (prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος* first.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) One of a class of amorphous, nitrogenous principles, usually containing a small amount of sulphur. Proteids make up the greater part of animal tissues and organs, and are important constituents of vegetables.

Pro'te-in (prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος* first.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Alkali albumin, originally considered to be the basis of all albuminous substances; — whence its name.

Pro-tend' (prō-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *protendere*, *protensum*; *pro* forth + *tendere* to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth. [*Obs.*]

Pro-test' (-tĕst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Protested; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Protesting.] [F. *protester*, L. *protestari*; *pro* before + *testari* to witness. See Testify.] **1.** To affirm in a public or formal manner; to declare solemnly. **2.** To make a solemn declaration expressive of opposition.

Syn. — To assert; aver; attest; testify. See Affirm.

Pro-test', *v. t.* **1.** To make a solemn declaration of; to proclaim. **2.** To appeal to as a witness.

To protest a bill, note, *or* check (*Law*), to make a written declaration, in due form, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable for any loss or damage by reason of the nonacceptance or nonpayment of the bill, note, or check.

Pro'test (prō'tĕst), *n.* **1.** A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly a formal objection against some act; esp., a written dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) The instrument by which a bill, note, or check is protested. (*b*) A duly authenticated declaration made by the master of a vessel, upon his arrival in port after a disaster, protesting that any damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel, her officers, or her crew.

Prot'es-tant (prŏt'ĕs-tant), *n.* [F., fr. L. *protestans*, *-antis*, p. pr. See Protest, *v.*] One who protests; — orig., one of those who adhered to Luther, and made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree against the reformers made by the Emperor Charles V. and the Diet of Spires, in 1529, and appealed to a general council; now popularly, any Christian not belonging to the Roman Catholic Church or the Greek Church.

Prot'es-tant, *a.* **1.** Protesting. **2.** Of or pertaining to the faith and practice of those Christians who reject the authority of the Roman Catholic Church.

Prot'es-tant-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being protestant; principles or religion of the Protestants.

Prot'es-ta'tion (prŏt'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making a protest; a solemn declaration, esp. of dissent.

Pro-test'er (prō-tĕst'ẽr), *n.* One who protests.

Pro-thon'o-ta-ry (prō-thŏn'ō-tā-rĭ), *or* **Pro-ton'o-ta-ry** (prō-tŏn'-), *n.* [LL. *protonotarius*, fr. Gr. *πρῶτος* first + L. *notarius* a shorthand writer, a scribe.] **1.** A chief notary or clerk. **2.** A register or chief clerk of a court in certain States of the U. S. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Formerly, one who had the charge of writing the acts of the martyrs; now, one of a college of twelve persons who register pontifical acts and keep a record of beatifications. **4.** (*Gr. Ch.*) The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople.

Pro-tho'rax (prō-thō'răks), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *thorax*.] (*Zoöl.*) The first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects. [See *Illust.* of Insect.]

Pro'to- (prō'tō-). [Gr. *πρῶτος* first, a superl. fr. *πρό* before. See Pro-.] **1.** A combining form or prefix signifying *first*, *primary*, *primordial*; as, *proto*plast, *proto*type, *proto*zoan. **2.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) Denoting the *first* or *lowest of a series*, or the one having the *smallest amount* of the element to the name of which it is prefixed. (*b*) Sometimes used like *mono-* to imply the presence in combination of only *one* atom, radical, or group.

Pro'to-col (prō'tō-kŏl), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. Gr. *πρωτόκολλον* the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, on which the date was written; *πρῶτος* first + *κόλλα* glue.] **1.** The original copy of any writing. **2.** The minutes, or rough draught, of an instrument or transaction, as of an agreement.

Pro'to-mar'tyr (prō'tō-mär'tẽr), *n.* [LL. See Proto-; Martyr.] The first martyr, in any cause.

Pro'to-plasm (prō'tō-plăz'm), *n.* *Proto-* + *-plasm*.] (*Biol.*) The viscid and more or less granular material of vegetable and animal cells, possessed of vital properties by which the processes of life go forward.

Pro'to-plas'mic (prō'tō-plăz'mĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the first formation of living bodies. **2.** (*Biol.*) Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, protoplasm.

Pro'to-plast (prō'tō-plăst), *n.* [Gr. *πρωτόπλαστος* formed first; *πρῶτος* first + *πλαστός* formed.] **1.** The thing first formed; the original. **2.** (*Biol.*) A first-formed organized body; the first individual, or pair of individuals, of a species.

Pro'to-type (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* [F., deriv. of Gr. *πρωτότυπος*; *πρῶτος* first + *τύπος* type, model.] An original or model after which anything is copied; a primary form; exemplar; archetype.

‖ **Pro'to-zo'a** (prō'tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρῶτος first + ζῷον animal.] (*Zoöl.*) The lowest of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom. Each entire animal consists of a single cell which is variously modified; but in many species a number of these simple zooids unite to form a compound organism.

Protozoa. *a Monosiga longicollis* (× 900); *b Hemiophrya gemmipara* (× 90); *c* One of the Contractile Vacuoles of the same; *c* Prehensile Tentacles; *d* Ciliated Embryo (× 160).

Pro'to-zo'an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Protozoa. — *n.* One of the Protozoa.

Pro'to-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the Protozoa. **2.** (*Geol.*) Containing remains of the earliest discovered life of the globe.

‖ **Pro'to-zo'ŏn** (-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) One of the Protozoa. (*b*) A single zooid of a compound protozoan.

Pro-tract' (prō-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Protracted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Protracting.] [L. *protrahere*, p. p. *-atus; pro* forward + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw out or lengthen in time or (rarely) in space; to continue; to prolong. **2.** To delay; to defer. **3.** (*Surv.*) To draw to a scale; to plot. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) To extend; to protrude.

Pro-tract'er (-ẽr), *n.* A protractor.

Pro-tract'ile (-Il), *a.* Capable of being protracted.

Pro-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of protracting. **2.** A plot on paper. [ing; delaying.

Pro-tract'ive (-trăkt'Iv), *a.* Prolonging; continu-

Pro-tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that protracts. **2.** A mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles. **3.** (*Anat.*) A muscle which extends a part.

Protractor (2).

Pro-trud'a-ble (prō-trụd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Same as Protrusile.

Pro-trude' (-trụd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Protruded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Protruding.] [L. *protrudere, -trusum; pro* forward + *trudere* to thrust.] **1.** To thrust, drive, or shoot out or forward. **2.** To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement.

Pro-tru'sile (-trụ'sĭl), *a.* Capable of being protruded or thrust out; protractile; protrusive. [being protruded.

Pro-tru'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* A protruding; state of

Pro-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Thrusting or impelling forward. **2.** Protrusile. — **Pro-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-tu'ber-ance (prō-tū'bẽr-ans), *n.* That which is protuberant; a swelling or prominence; hump; elevation.

Syn. — Projection. — *Protuberance*, unlike *projection*, implies that a rise from the surface of a thing is gradual.

Pro-tu'ber-an-cy (*-an-*sy), *n.* Quality or state of being protuberant.

Pro-tu'ber-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *protuberans, -antis*, p. pr. See Protuberate.] Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling. — **Pro-tu'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-tu'ber-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *protuberare; pro* forward + *tuber* hump.] To swell, or be prominent, beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

Pro-tu'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of protuberating.

Proud (proud), *a.* [*Compar.* Prouder (-ẽr); *superl.* Proudest.] [AS. *prūt;* akin to Icel. *prūðr* stately, handsome, Dan. *prud* handsome. Cf. Pride.] **1.** Feeling or manifesting pride; as: (*a*) Having excessive self-esteem; hence, arrogant; haughty; lordly; presumptuous. (*b*) Having a feeling of high self-respect or self-esteem. **2.** Giving reason or occasion for self-gratulation; worthy of admiration; grand; splendid; magnificent; admirable; ostentatious. **3.** Excited by sexual desire; — applied esp. to female animals. — **Proud'ly**, *adv.* — **Proud'ness**, *n.*

Proud flesh (*Med.*) a fungous growth or excrescence of granulations resembling flesh, in a wound or ulcer.

Prov'a-ble (prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being proved; demonstrable. — **Prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Prov'a-bly**, *adv.*

Prove (prōōv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Proved (prōōvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Proving.] [OF. *prover*, fr. L. *probare* to try, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good, proper.] **1.** To try or to ascertain by an experiment, or by a test or standard. **2.** To evince, establish, or ascertain, as truth, reality, or fact, by argument, testimony, or other evidence. **3.** To ascertain or establish the genuineness or validity of; to verify. **4.** To know by trial; to experience; to suffer. **5.** (*Arith.*) To test, evince, ascertain, or verify, as the correctness of any operation or result. **6.** (*Printing*) To take a trial impression, or proof, of.

Syn. — To confirm; manifest; show; demonstrate.

Prove (prōōv), *v. i.* **1.** To make trial; to essay. **2.** To be found by experience, trial, or result.

Prov'en (prōōv'n), *p. p.* or *a.* Proved.

Not proven (*Scots Law*), a verdict that the guilt of the accused is not made out, though not disproved. This protects the prisoner from a second trial for the same offence.

‖ **Pro'ven'çal'** (prō'văn'sȧl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Provence in France. **2.** The Provençal language.

Prov'en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [F. *provende*, corrupt. of LL. *praebenda* a prebend. See Prebend.] Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, straw, corn, oats, or a mixture of ground grain; feed.

Prov'er (prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, proves.

Prov'erb (prŏv'ẽrb), *n.* [F. *proverbe*, fr. L. *proverbium; pro* for + *verbum* word. See Verb.] **1.** An old and common saying. **2.** A striking or paradoxical assertion. **3.** A subject of familiar or contemptuous reference.

Syn. — Maxim; aphorism; apothegm; adage; saw.

Pro-ver'bi-al (prō-vẽr'bĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; used as a proverb; hence, commonly known or considered. **2.** Of or pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb.

Pro-ver'bi-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* A proverbial phrase.

Pro-ver'bi-al-ist, *n.* One addicted to the use of proverbs; one who composes, collects, or studies proverbs.

Pro-ver'bi-al-ly, *adv.* In a proverbial manner; by way of proverb; hence, commonly; generally.

Pro-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Provided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Providing.] [L. *providere, provisum; pro* before + *videre* to see.] **1.** To look out for in advance; to get or prepare beforehand. **2.** To supply; to afford; to contribute. **3.** To furnish; to supply. **4.** To stipulate.

Pro-vide', *v. i.* **1.** To procure supplies or means in advance; to take measures of precaution. **2.** To stipulate previously.

Pro-vid'ed (-vīd'ĕd), *conj.* On condition; by stipulation; with the understanding; if.

Prov'i-dence (prŏv'I-dens), *n.* **1.** Act of providing; a making ready; preparation. **2.** Foresight; care; esp., the foresight and care which God manifests for his creatures; hence, God himself. **3.** (*Theol.*) An event ordained by divine direction. **4.** Prudence in the management of one's concerns; economy; frugality.

Prov'i-dent (prŏv'I-dent), *a.* [L. *providens, -entis*, p. pr. of *providere*. See Provide.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; prudent. — **Prov'i-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **Prov'i-dent-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Forecasting; cautious; careful; frugal.

Prov'i-den'tial (prŏv'I-dĕn'shal), *a.* Effected by, or referable to, divine direction or superintendence. — **Prov'i-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-vid'er (prō-vīd'ẽr), *n.* One who provides.

Prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provincia;* prob. fr. *pro* before, for + the root of *vincere* to conquer.] **1.** (*Rom. Hist.*) A conquered country beyond the limits of Italy, or originally of Rome. **2.** A country dependent on a distant authority; a portion of a state, esp. one remote from the capital. **3.** A region of country; tract; district. **4.** A region, esp. an ecclesiastical division, under the supervision or direction of any special person. **5.** The proper or appropriate business or duty of a person or body; office; charge; jurisdiction; sphere.

Pro-vin'cial (prō-vĭn'shal), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or being, a province. **2.** Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; countrified; rude; hence, narrow; illiberal.

Pro-vin'cial, *n.* **1.** A provincial person. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A monastic superior over the religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district.

Pro-vin'cial-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* A word, or a manner of speaking, or characteristic, peculiar to a province, or a district remote from the metropolis.

Pro-vin'ci-al'i-ty (-vĭn'shĭ-ăl'I-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being provincial.

Pro-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of providing. **2.** That which is provided or prepared; measures taken beforehand; preparation. **3.** Esp., a stock of food; — often in the *pl.* **4.** That which is stipulated in advance; condition; proviso. **5.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Regular induction into a benefice. **6.** (*Eng. Hist.*) A nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant.

Pro-vi'sion (prō-vĭzh'ŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Provisioned (-vĭzh'ŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Provisioning.] To supply with food; to victual.

Pro-vi'sion-al (prō-vĭzh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* Of the nature of a provision; serving as a provision for the time being; temporary. — **Pro-vi'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-vi'so (prō-vī'zō), *n.*; *pl.* Provisos (-zōz). [L., (it) being provided, abl. of *provisus*, p. p. of *providere*. See Provide.] An article or clause, as in a statute, agreement, or contract, by which a condition is introduced.

Pro-vi'sor (-zĕr), *n.* One who provides; as: (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) Purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. (*b*) One regularly inducted into a benefice. (*Eng. Hist.*) One who gets or receives a papal provision.

Pro-vi'so-ry (-zō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a proviso; containing a proviso or condition. **2.** Making temporary provision; provisional. — **Pro-vi'so-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Prov'o-ca'tion (prŏv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of provoking to anger; vexation. **2.** That which provokes, or excites anger. **3.** Incitement; stimulus.

Pro-vo'ca-tive (prō-vŏ'kȧ-tĭv), *a.* That provokes.

Pro-vo'ca-tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being provocative.

Pro-voke' (-vōk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Provoked (-vōkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Provoking.] [F. *provoquer*, L. *provocare* to call forth; *pro* forth + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, voice, cry, call.] To call forth; to call into being or action; to stir up; to excite; esp., to incite, or incense to action, a faculty or passion.

Syn. — To arouse; awake; anger. See Irritate.

Pro-vok'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that provokes.

Prov'ost (prŏv'ŭst), *n.* [OF. *provost*, *prevost*, corrup. fr. L. *praepositus* placed before, chief, fr. *praeponere* to place before. See Preposition.] A person appointed to superintend, or preside over, something; the chief magistrate in some cities and towns.

Provost marshal (often pronounced prō-vō') (*Mil.*), a military officer among whose duties is that of securing the prisoners confined on charges of a general nature.

Prov'ost-ship, *n.* The office of a provost.

Prow (prou), *n.* [F. *proue*, L. *prora*, Gr. πρῷρα, akin to πρό before.] The fore part of a vessel; the bow; the stem; hence, the vessel itself.

Prow, *a.* [*Compar.* Prower (-ẽr); *superl.* Prowest.] [OF. *prou*, *preu*, fr. L. *pro*, *prod*, in *prodesse* to be useful.] Valiant; brave; gallant; courageous. [*Archaic*]

Prow'ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* [OF. *proece*, *proesce*. See Prow, *a.*] Distinguished bravery; valor; military bravery and skill; gallantry.

Prowl (proul), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Prowled (prould); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Prowling.] [OE. *prollen* to search about; of uncertain origin.] To rove over, through, or about in a stealthy manner; esp., to search in, as for prey or booty.

Prowl, *v. i.* To rove or wander stealthily, esp. for prey; hence, to prey; to plunder.

Prowl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that prowls.

Prox'i-mate (prŏks'ĭ-mȃt), *a.* [L. *proximatus*, p. p. of *proximare* to come near, to approach, fr. *proximus* the nearest, next, superl. of *propior* nearer, and *prope*, adv., near.] Nearest; next immediately preceding or following. — **Prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.

Prox-im'i-ty (prŏks-ĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being next in time, place, causation, influence, etc.

Prox'i-mo (prŏks'ĭ-mō). [L., on the next, abl. of *proximus* next.] In the next month after the present.

Prox'y (-ȳ), *n.* [Contr. from Procuracy.] **1.** The agency or authority of one who acts for another, esp. in a legislative or corporate capacity; also, the writing granting such agency. **2.** The person having such agency.

Prox'y-ship, *n.* Office or agency of a proxy.

Prude (prȫd), *n.* [F., prudish, orig., discreet, modest; shortened fr. OF. *prudefeme*, *preudefeme*, a discreet or excellent woman; OF. *preu*, *prou*, excellent, brave + *de* of + *feme* woman.] A woman of affected modesty, reserve, or coyness; one overscrupulous or sensitive.

Pru'dence (prȫ'dens), *n.* Quality or state of being prudent; carefulness; hence, also, economy; frugality.

Syn. — Discretion; judgment. See Wisdom.

Pru'dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *prudens*, *-entis*, contr. from *providens*. See Provident.] **1.** Sagacious in adapting means to ends; circumspect in action; practically wise; discreet. **2.** Frugal; economical; not extravagant.

Syn. — Cautious; considerate; judicious; provident.

Pru-den'tial (prȫ-dĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, prudence; prudent; discreet. **2.** Exercising prudence; advisory; superintending or executive. — **Pru-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Pru'dent-ly (prȫ'dent-lȳ), *adv.* In a prudent manner.

Prud'er-y (prȫd'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *prudérie*. See Prude.] Quality or state of being prudish; excessive or affected scrupulousness in speech or conduct.

Prud'ish (prȫd'ĭsh), *a.* Like a prude; very formal or precise; affectedly severe in virtue. — **Prud'ish-ly**, *adv.*

Pru'i-nose' (prȫ'ĭ-nōs'), *a.* [L. *pruinosus*, fr. *pruina* hoarfrost.] Frosty; covered with fine scales, hairs, dust, bloom, etc., so as to give the appearance of frost.

Prune (prȫn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Pruned (prȫnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Pruning.] [OE. *proine*, prob. fr. F. *provigner* to lay down vine stocks for propagation, deriv. of L. *propago*. See Propagate.] **1.** To lop or cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; to shape or smooth by trimming; to trim. **2.** To cut off or cut out, as useless parts. **3.** To preen; to dress.

Prune, *v. i.* To dress; to prink; — used humorously.

Prune, *n.* [F. *prune*, from L. *prunum* a plum.] A plum; esp., a dried plum, used in cookery.

Pru-nel'la (prȫ-nĕl'lȧ), } *n.* [F. *prunelle.*] A smooth
Pru-nel'lo (prȫ-nĕl'lō), } woolen stuff, generally black; a kind of lasting.

Pru-nelle' (-nĕl'), *n.* [F., dim. of *prune*. See Prune, *n.*] A kind of small and very acid French plum.

Prun'er (prȫn'ẽr), *n.* One that prunes.

Pru'ri-ence (prȫ'rĭ-ens), } *n.* Quality or state of being
Pru'ri-en-cy (-en-sȳ), } prurient.

Pru'ri-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *pruriens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *prurire* to itch.] Uneasy with desire; itching, esp. with lust.

Prus'sic (prŭs'sĭk *or* prȫs'sĭk), *a.* (*Old Chem.*) Designating hydrocyanic acid; — because Prussian blue is derived from it or its compounds.

Pry (prī), *n.* [Corrupted fr. Prize a lever.] [*Local*, *U. S.* & *Eng.*]

Pry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Pried (prīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Prying.] To raise or move, or attempt to raise or move, with a pry or lever; to prize. [*Local*, *U. S.* & *Eng.*]

Pry, *v. i.* [OE. *prien*. Cf. Peer to peep.] To peep narrowly; to gaze or peer with scrutinizing curiosity.

Pryth'ee (prĭth'ē), *interj.* See Prithee.

Psalm (säm), *n.* [AS. *sealm*, L. *psalmus*, *psalma*, fr. Gr. ψαλμός, ψάλμα, fr. ψάλλειν to pull, twitch, to play a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp.] **1.** A sacred song. **2.** Esp., one of the hymns by David and others, collected into one book of the Old Testament; also, a modern metrical version of such a hymn.

Psalm'ist (säm'ĭst), *n.* **1.** A writer or composer of sacred songs; specif., King David. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A clerk, precentor, singer, or leader of music, in the church.

Psal'mo-dist (sȃl'mō-dĭst *or* säm'ō-), *n.* One who sings sacred songs; a psalmist.

Psal'mo-dy (sȃl'mō-dȳ *or* säm'ō-), *n.* [Gr. ψαλμῳδία; ψαλμός psalm + ᾠδή song, ode.] Act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs; also, psalms collectively.

Psal'ter (sȃl'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *saulier*, *psaltier*, fr. L. *psalterium*. See Psaltery.] **1.** The Book of Psalms; specif., the Book of Psalms separately printed, or as printed in the Book of Common Prayer. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A rosary, consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, corresponding to the number of the psalms.

Psal'ter-y (sȃl'tẽr-ȳ), *n.* [OF. *psalterie*, L. *psalterium* psaltery, psalter, from Gr. ψαλτήριον, fr. ψάλλειν. See Psalm.] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not known.

Pseu'do- (sū'dō-). [Gr. ψευδής false, akin to ψεύδειν to belie.] A combining form or prefix signifying *false*, *counterfeit*, *pretended*, *spurious*. Also used adjectively.

Pseu'do-dox (sū'dō-dŏks), *a.* [Gr. ψευδόδοξος; ψευδής false + δόξα an opinion.] Not true in opinion or doctrine; false. — *n.* A false opinion or doctrine.

Pseu'do-mor'phous (sū'dō-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδόμορφος; ψευδής false + μορφή form.] Not having the true form.

Pseu'do-nym (sū'dō-nĭm), *n.* [See Pseudonymous.] A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author.

Pseu-don'y-mous (sū-dŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδώνυμος; ψευδής false + ὄνυμα name.] Bearing a false or fictitious name.

Pshaw (shą), *interj.* [Of imitative origin.] Pish! pooh! — an exclamation of contempt, disdain, dislike, etc.

Pso'as (sō'as), *n.* [Gr. ψόα a muscle of the loin.] (*Anat.*) An internal muscle arising from the lumbar vertebræ and inserted into the femur.

‖ **Pso'ra** (sō'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ψώρα.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease; especially, the itch.

Psy'che (sī'kē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ψυχή Psyche, fr. ψυχή the soul.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) A lovely maiden, mistress of Eros, or Cupid, — regarded as personifying the soul. **2.** The soul; mind. **3.** [F. *psyché*.] A cheval glass.

Psy-chi'a-try (sī-kī'ȧ-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή mind + ἰατρεία healing.] (*Med.*) Art of curing mental diseases.

Psy'chic (sī'kĭk), } *a.* [L. *psychicus*, Gr. *ψυχικός*,
Psy'chic-al (-kĭ-kal), } fr. *ψυχή* the soul, mind.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the human soul, or to the living principle in man. **2.** Of or pertaining to the mind, or its functions and diseases; mental.

Psy'chics (sī'kĭks), *n.* Psychology.

Psy'chism (sī'kĭz'm), *n.* (*Philos.*) The doctrine that all living beings are animated by a single universal fluid.

Psy'cho- (sī'kō-). A combining form from Gr. *ψυχή*, *soul*, *mind*, *understanding*.

Psy'cho-log'ic (sī'kō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Psy'cho-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } psychology. — **Psy'cho-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [devoted to, psychology.

Psy-chol'o-gist (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or

Psy-chol'o-gy (sī-kŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Psycho-* + *-logy*.] The science of the human soul; specif., the systematic or scientific knowledge of its powers and functions.

Psy'cho-man'cy (sī'kō-măn'sy), *n.* [*Psycho-* + *-mancy*.] Necromancy.

Psy-chom'e-try (sī-kŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* [*Psycho-* + *-metry*.] (*Physiol.*) The art of measuring the duration, or time relation, of mental processes.

Psy'cho-phys'ics (sī'kō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*Psycho-* + *physics*.] The science of the connection between nerve action and consciousness, or of the relations of the psychical and physical in their conjoint operation in man. — **Psy'cho-phys'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

Ptarmigan (*Lagopus albus*) (in Winter).

Ptar'mi-gan (tär'mĭ-gan), *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any grouse of the genus *Lagopus*. The feet are completely feathered. Most of the species are brown in summer, but white, or nearly so, in winter.

Pter'i-dol'o-gy (tĕr'ĭ-dŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. *πτερίς*, *-ίδος*, fern + *-logy*.] That branch of botany which treats of ferns.

Pter'o-dac'tyl (-ō-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *δάκτυλος* finger, toe.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct flying reptile.

Pter'o-pod (tĕr'ō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *πτεροπους* wing-footed; *πτερόν* a wing + *πους* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a class (*Pteropoda*), of Mollusca having broad, thin, winglike organs with which they swim.

Pter'o-saur (tĕr'ō-sar) *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *σαῦρος* a lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A pterodactyl.

Ptis'an (tĭz'an), *n.* [L. *ptisana*, lit., peeled barley, Gr. *πτισάνη*, fr. *πτίσσειν* to peel.] **1.** A decoction of barley. **2.** (*Med.*) An aqueous medicine, containing little, if any, medicinal agent.

Ptol'e-ma'ic (tŏl'ē-mā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to *Ptolemy*, the astronomer; specif., designating the system maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed, with sun and stars revolving around it.

Pty'a-lism (tī'ā-lĭz'm), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *πτύειν* to spit.] Salivation, or an excessive flow of saliva.

Pu'ber-ty (pū'bĕr-tỹ), *n.* [L. *pubertas*, fr. *puber*, *pubes*, adult.] The earliest age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children.

Pu'bes (pū'bēz), *n.* [L., the hair appearing on the body at puberty, fr. *pubes* adult.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The hair which appears on the lower part of the belly at the age of puberty. (*b*) Hence (as commonly used), the lower part of the belly. **2.** (*Bot.*) The down of plants.

Pu-bes'cence (pū-bĕs'ens), *n.* **1.** Quality of being pubescent. **2.** A covering of soft short hairs or down.

Pu-bes'cent (-ent), *a.* [L. *pubescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pubescere* to become pubescent, fr. *pubes*.] **1.** Arrived at puberty. **2.** Covered with short soft hairs, or down.

Pu'bic (pū'bĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the pubes; in the region of the pubes.

Pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *a.* [L. *publicus*, *poblicus*, *populicus*, fr. *populus* people.] **1.** Of, or pert. or belonging to, the people; relating to, or affecting, a nation, state, or community. **2.** Open to the knowledge or view of all; common; notorious. **3.** Open to common or general use.

Public house, an inn, or house of entertainment for the public.

Pub'lic, *n.* **1.** The general body of mankind, or of a state or community; people, indefinitely; also, a particular body of people. **2.** A public house; inn. [*Scot.*]

In public, openly; before an audience or the people.

Pub'li-can (pŭb'lĭ-kan), *n.* [L. *publicanus*. See Public.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A farmer of taxes and public revenues; hence, a collector of toll or tribute. **2.** The keeper of a public house; licensed retailer of liquors.

Pub'li-ca'tion (pŭb'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A publishing. **2.** That which is published or made known; esp., any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice.

Pub'li-cist (pŭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* A writer on, or one who is versed in, the science of public right, the principles of government, the laws of nations, etc. [ing public.

Pub-lic'i-ty (pŭb-lĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality or state of be-

Pub'lic-ly (pŭb'lĭk-lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In a public manner; openly. **2.** In the name of the community.

Pub'lic-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being public or of belonging to the public; publicity; notoriety.

Pub'lish (pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Published (-lĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Publishing.] [F. *publier*, L. *publicare*, *-atum*. See Public; -ish.] **1.** To make known to mankind, or to people in general; to divulge; to promulgate or proclaim. **2.** To make known by posting, or by reading in a church. **3.** To send forth, as a book, newspaper, musical piece, etc., either for sale or for general distribution; to print, and issue from the press. **4.** To utter, or put into circulation. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — To advertise; disclose; reveal. See Announce.

Pub'lish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who publishes. [tion.

Pub'lish-ment (-ment), *n.* Act or process of publica-

Puc-coon' (pŭk-kōōn'), *n.* [From the American Indian name.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several plants, as the bloodroot, yielding a red pigment.

Puce (pūs), *a.* [F., fr. *puce* a flea, L. *pulex*, *pulicis*.] Of a dark brown or brownish purple color.

Puck (pŭk), *n.* [OE. *pouke*; origin uncertain.] (*Mediæval Myth.*) A celebrated fairy; — called also *Robin Goodfellow*, *Pug*, etc.

Puck'er (-ẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Puckered (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Puckering.] [From Poke a pocket.] To gather or contract into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate.

Puck'er, *n.* **1.** A fold; wrinkle; collection of folds. **2.** Perplexity; confusion. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Colloq. U. S.*]

Puck'er-y (-ỹ), *a.* Puckering, or tending to pucker.

Pud'den-ing (pud'den-ĭng), *n.* [Prob. fr. *pudden*, for *pudding*, in allusion to its softness.] (*Naut.*) A quantity of rope-yarn, or the like, used as a fender.

Pud'der (pŭd'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Puddered (-dẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Puddering.] [Cf. Pother.] To make a tumult or bustle; to splash; to potter.

Pud'der, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse.

Pud'der, *n.* A pother; tumult; turmoil; bustle.

Pud'ding (pud'dĭng), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made. **2.** Anything resembling such a dish. **3.** An intestine; esp., a sausage.

Pudding stone. (*Min.*) See Conglomerate, *n.*, 2.

Pud'dle (pŭd'd'l), *n.* [OE. *podel*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small quantity of dirty standing water; a small pool. **2.** Clay, or a mixture of clay and sand, kneaded or worked, when wet, to render it impervious to water.

Pud'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Puddled (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Puddling (-dlĭng).] **1.** To make foul or muddy. **2.** (*a*) To render dense and impervious, as clay or loam, by working when wet. (*b*) To make impervious by means of puddle; to apply puddle to. **3.** To subject (cast iron) to intense heat and frequent stirring in a reverberatory furnace in the presence of oxidizing substances, to convert it into steel (puddle steel) by freeing it from a portion of its carbon and other impurities.

Pud'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who puddles iron.

Pud'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* Act, art, or process of one who puddles iron or clay, loam, etc. [muddy; foul.

Pud'dly (-dlỹ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, puddles;

Pu'den-cy (pū'den-sỹ), *n.* [L. *pudens*, p. pr. of *pudere* to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

Pudg'y (pŭj'ỹ), *a.* Short and fat or sturdy; podgy.

Pu-dic'i-ty (pū-dĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *pudicitia*. See Pudency.] Modesty; chastity.

Pueb'lo (pwĕb'lō ; *Sp.* pōō-ā'blō), *n.* [Sp., a village, L. *populus* people.] A communistic building (usually of stone or adobe) erected by certain Indian tribes of Arizona and New Mexico.

Pu'er-ile (pū'ẽr-ĭl), *a.* [L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer* a child, a boy.] Boyish; childish; trifling; silly. — **Pu'er-ile-ly**, *adv.* — **Pu'er-ile-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See Youthful.

Pu'er-il'i-ty (-ĭl-ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being puerile. **2.** That which is puerile or childish; puerile act.

Pu-er'per-al (pū-ẽr'pẽr-al), *a.* [L. *puerpera* a lying-in woman; *puer* child + *parere* to bear.] Of or pertaining to childbirth.

Puff (pŭf), *n.* [Akin to G. & Sw. *puff* a blow, D. *pof*; of imitative origin.] **1.** A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; hence, any sudden

or short blast of wind; a whiff. **2.** Anything light and filled with air. Specif.: (*a*) A puffball. (*b*) A kind of light pastry. (*c*) A utensil of the toilet for dusting the skin or hair with powder. **3.** An exaggerated or empty expression of praise, esp. one in a public journal.

Puff (pŭf), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Puffed (pŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Puffing.] **1.** To blow in puffs, or with short and sudden whiffs. **2.** To blow, as an expression of scorn. **3.** To breathe quick and hard, or with puffs. **4.** To swell with air. **5.** To breathe in a swelling or pompous manner; hence, to assume importance.

Puff, *v. t.* **1.** To drive with a puff, or with puffs. **2.** To repel with words; to blow at contemptuously. **3.** To cause to swell or dilate; to inflate; to ruffle. **4.** To inflate with pride, flattery, self-esteem, or the like. **5.** To praise with exaggeration; to flatter publicly.

Puff'ball' (pŭf'bâl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of ball-shaped fungus, full of dustlike spores when ripe.

Puff'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who puffs. **2.** One fraudulently employed by the owner or seller to bid on goods sold at auction. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A kind of fish which inflates its body. (*b*) The common, or harbor, porpoise.

Puf'fin (-fĭn), *n.* [Akin to Puff.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of arctic sea bird allied to the auk.

Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). 1/8

Puff'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Swelled with air, or anything soft; bloated; fleshy. **2.** Hence, inflated; bombastic. — **Puff'i-ness,** *n.*

Pug (pŭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pugged (pŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pugging.] [Cf. G. *pucken* to thump, beat.] **1.** To mix and stir when wet, as clay. **2.** To fill or stop with clay or mortar.

Pug, *n.* **1.** Tempered clay. **2.** A mill for mixing and tempering clay.

Pug, *n.* [Corrupted fr. Puck.] **1.** An elf. [*Obs.*] **2.** A monkey. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A crony; a dear one. [*Obs.*] **4.** A prostitute. **5.** (*Zoöl.*) One of a certain small breed of pet dogs. [pish!]

Pug. 1/21

Pugh (pōō), *interj.* Pshaw!

Pu'gil-ism (pū'jĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pugil* pugilist, akin to *pugnus* fist.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.

Pu'gil-ist, *n.* One who fights with his fists; esp., a prize fighter; a boxer.

Pu'gil-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pugilism.

Pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pugnax, -acis,* fr. *pugnare* to fight.] Disposed to fight; quarrelsome. — **Pug-na'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Pug-na'cious-ness,** *n.*

Pug-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Inclination or readiness to fight; quarrelsomeness.

Pug' nose' (pŭg' nōz'). A short, thick nose; a snub nose. — **Pug'-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.*

Puh (pū), *interj.* The same as Pugh.

Puis'ne (pū'nĭ), *a.* [See Puny.] **1.** Later; also, petty; puny. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) Younger or inferior in rank; junior; associate.

Pu'is-sance (pū'ĭs-*sans or* pū-ĭs'-), *n.* [F. See Puissant.] Power; strength; might; force; potency.

Pu'is-sant (-sant), *a.* [F., orig., p. pr. formed fr. L. *posse* to be able.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible. — **Pu'is-sant-ly,** *adv.* — **Pu'is-sant-ness,** *n.*

Puke (pūk), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Puked (pūkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Puking.] [Etym. uncertain.] To eject the contents of the stomach; to vomit; to spew.

Puke, *n.* A medicine that causes vomiting.

Puke, *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Being of a (supposedly) blackish color; — a word found in Shakespeare.

Pul'chri-tude (pŭl'krĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo,* fr. *pulcher* beautiful.] Quality of appearance which pleases; beauty; comeliness; grace; loveliness.

Pule (pūl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Puled (pūld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Puling.] [F. *piauler;* origin uncertain.] **1.** To cry like a chicken. **2.** To whimper; to whine.

Pul'er (pūl'ẽr), *n.* One who pules; a weak person.

Pull (pul), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pulled (pŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pulling.] [AS. *pullian;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To draw; to draw, or attempt to draw, toward one. **2.** To draw apart; to tear; to rend. **3.** To gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one; to pluck. **4.** To move or operate by the motion of drawing towards one. **5.** (*Horse Racing*) To hold back, and so prevent from winning. [to tug; to haul.]

Pull (pul), *v. i.* To give a pull; to move when pulled; to tug; to haul.

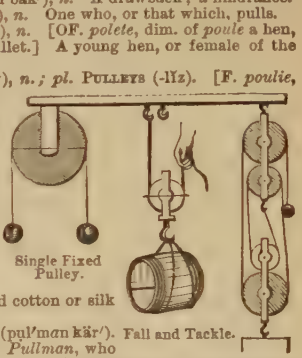
Pull, *n.* **1.** Act or effort of pulling or drawing with force. **2.** A contest; a struggle. **3.** A pluck; loss or violence suffered. [*Poetic*] **4.** A knob, handle, lever, etc., by which anything is pulled. **5.** Act of rowing. [*Colloq.*] **6.** Something in one's favor in a comparison, contest, or effort; hence, means of influencing. [*Slang*]

Pull'back' (pul'băk'), *n.* A drawback; a hindrance.

Pull'er (pul'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pulls.

Pul'let (pul'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *polete,* dim. of *poule* a hen, fr. L. *pullus* a pullet.] A young hen, or female of the domestic fowl.

Pul'ley (pul'ȳ), *n.; pl.* Pulleys (-ĭz). [F. *poulie,* perhaps of Teutonic origin.] (*Mach.*) A wheel for transmitting or imparting power or for changing the direction of motion, by means of a belt, cord, rope, or chain.



Single Fixed Pulley.

Pul'li-cate (pŭl'ĭ-kât), *n.* A kind of checked cotton or silk handkerchief.

Pull'man car' (pul'man kär'). [Named after Mr. *Pullman,* who introduced them.] A kind of sleeping car; also, a palace car; — often shortened to *Pullman.* Fall and Tackle.

Pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mŏ-nā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius,* from *pulmo, -onis,* a lung; of uncertain origin.] Of or pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; pulmonic.

Pul-mon'ic (pŭl-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or affecting, the lungs; pulmonary.

Pulp (pŭlp), *n.* [L. *pulpa* flesh, pith, pulp of fruit.] A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter; as the central soft, sensitive tissue of teeth, the succulent part of fruit, etc.

Pul'pit (pul'pĭt), *n.* [L. *pulpitum.*] **1.** The elevated place in a church in which the clergyman stands while preaching. **2.** The clergy, collectively; also, preaching. **3.** A desk or platform for a public speaker. [uous.]

Pul-pit-eer' (pul-pĭt-ēr'), *n.* A preacher; — contempt-

Pulp'ous (pŭlp'ŭs), *a.* [See Pulp.] Containing pulp; pulpy. — **Pulp'ous-ness,** *n.*

Pulp'y (-ȳ), *a.* Like pulp; consisting of pulp; fleshy.

Pul'que (pul'kâ), *n.* [Sp.] An intoxicating Mexican drink made from the juice of the agave.

Pul'sate (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pulsated (-sā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pulsating.] [L. *pulsare,* p. p. *-atus,* intens. fr. *pellere* to beat, drive.] To throb, as a pulse; to beat, as the heart; to move in vibrations or pulses, as the air.

Pul'sa-tile (-sȧ-tĭl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being struck or beaten; played by beating or by percussion. **2.** Pulsating; throbbing.

Pul-sa'tion (pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* A pulsating; beat; throb.

Pul'sa-tive (pŭl'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pulsating. [bing.]

Pul'sa-to-ry (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Capable of pulsating; throb-

Pulse (pŭls), *n.* [OE. *puls,* L. *puls, pultis,* porridge of meal or pulse.] Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, pease, etc.

Pulse, *n.* [OF. *pous,* fr. L. *pulsus* (sc. *venarum*), fr. *pellere, pulsum,* to beat, strike.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood vessels, esp. of the arteries. **2.** Any measured or regular beat; oscillation; vibration; pulsation; impulse; beat; movement.

Pulse, *v. i.* To beat; to move in pulses; to pulsate.

Pul'sion (pŭl'shŭn), *n.* Propulsion. [*R.*] [ized.]

Pul'ver-a-ble (pŭl'vẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be pulver-

Pul'ver-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of pulverizing.

Pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Pulverized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Pulverizing (-ī'zĭng).] [F. *pulvériser,* L. *pulverizare,* fr. *pulvis* dust.] To reduce, or be reduced, to fine powder or dust, as by beating.

Pul'ver-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One that pulverizes.

Pul'ver-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of dust or powder.

Pul-ver'u-lent (pŭl-vẽr'ŭ-lent), *a.* [L. *pulverulentus,* fr. *pulvis, pulveris,* dust, powder.] Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; powdery; dusty.

Pul'vi-nate (pŭl'vĭ-nāt), **Pul'vi-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *pulvinatus,* fr. *pulvinus* cushion.] Curved convexly, or swelled; cushion-like.

Pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* [Peruv.] (*Zoöl.*) A large tawny or brownish yellow American carnivore of the Cat kind.

Puma (*Felis concolor*).

Pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* [L. *pumex, pumicis.*] (*Min.*) A very light porous volcanic scoria. [like pumice.

Pu-mi'ceous (pū-mĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to pumice;

Pum'ice stone' (pŭm'ĭs stōn'). Same as PUMICE.

Pum'mace (pŭm'mȧs), *n.* Same as POMACE.

Pum'mel (-mĕl), *n.* & *v. t.* Same as POMMEL.

Pump (pŭmp), *n.* [Prob. so called as being worn for *pomp* or ornament.] A low shoe with a thin sole.

Pump, *n.* [Of unknown origin.] An hydraulic machine, variously constructed, for raising or transferring fluids.

Pump, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUMPED (pŭmt; 215); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUMPING.] **1.** To raise with a pump. **2.** To draw water, or the like, from, with, or as if with, a pump. **3.** Fig., to draw out or obtain, as secrets or money, by persistent or artful questioning or plying.

Pump, *v. i.* To work, or raise water with, a pump.

Pump'er (pŭmp'ẽr), *n.* One that pumps.

Pump'er-nick'el (-nĭk'l), *n.* [G.] A sort of acid bread, made of unbolted rye.

Pump'kin (-kĭn), *n.* [For older *pompion, pompon,* OF. *pompon,* L. *pepo, peponis,* Gr. πέπων, prop., cooked by the sun, ripe; — so called because not eaten till ripe.] (*Bot.*) A well-known trailing plant and its fruit.

Pun (pŭn), *n.* [Cf. POUND to beat.] A play on words which have the same sound but different meanings; a kind of quibble or equivocation.

Pun, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNNED (pŭnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNNING.] To make a pun or puns; to play upon words.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* [Hind. *pānch* five, Skr. *pañcan.* So called because composed of five ingredients.] A beverage composed of wine or distilled liquor, water (or milk), sugar, and the juice of lemon, with spice or mint.

Punch, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. PUNCHINELLO.] The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show. [or thing.

Punch, *n.* [Prov. E. Cf. PUNCHY.] A pudgy person

Punch, *v. t.* [OE. *punchen;* origin uncertain.] To thrust against; to poke.

Punch, *n.* A thrust or blow. [*Colloq.*]

Punch, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. PUNCHEON.] A kind of tool, usually of steel, for stamping, cutting, perforating, etc.

Punch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNCHED (pŭnchṭ); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNCHING.] To perforate or stamp with an instrument by pressure, or a blow. — **Punch'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Punch'eon (pŭnch'ŭn), *n.* [F. *poinçon* awl, bodkin, crown, king-post, fr. L. *punctio* a pricking, fr. *pungere* to prick.] **1.** A figured die or punch used by cutlers, goldsmiths, etc. **2.** (*Carp.*) A short post; an intermediate stud. **3.** A split log or heavy slab with a smoothed face. [*U. S.*] **4.** [F. *poinçon,* perh. same as *poinçon* awl.] A cask containing 84, or sometimes 120, gallons.

Pun'chi-nel'lo (pŭn'chĭ-nĕl'lō), *n.* [It. *pulcinella;* origin uncertain.] A punch; buffoon; orig., a pudgy, hunchbacked, puppet-show character. [thick, or fat.

Punch'y (pŭnch'ȳ), *a.* [Cf. 3d PUNCH.] Short and

Punc'tate (pŭnk'tȧt), } *a.* [From L. *punctum* point.]

Punc'ta-ted (-tā-tĕd), } **1.** Pointed; ending in a point or points. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Dotted with small spots of color, or with minute depressions or pits.

Punc-til'io (pŭnk-tĭl'yō), *n.; pl.* -IOS (-yōz). [Through It. or Sp. fr. L. *punctum* point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct or proceeding; exactness in forms.

Punc-til'ious (-yŭs), *a.* Attentive to punctilio; exact in behavior, etiquette, or mutual intercourse; precise. — **Punc-til'ious-ly,** *adv.* — **Punc-til'ious-ness,** *n.*

Punc'to (pŭnk'tō), *n.* [See PUNTO.] **1.** A nice point of form or ceremony. **2.** The point in fencing.

Punc'tu-al (-tū-ȧl; 135), *a.* [F. *ponctuel,* fr. L. *punctum* point.] **1.** Consisting in a point. [*R.*] **2.** Punctilious; precise. **3.** Appearing or done at, or adhering exactly to, a regular or appointed time; precise; prompt. — **Punc'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Punc'tu-al-ness,** *n.*

Punc'tu-al'i-ty (pŭnk'tū-ăl'ĭ-tȳ; 135), *n.* Quality of being punctual.

Punc'tu-ate (-āt; 135), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNCTUATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNCTUATING.] To separate into sentences, clauses, etc., by points or stops which mark the grammatical, or other, relations of the parts.

Punc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of punctuating.

Punc'tu-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who punctuates.

Punc'tu-late (-tū-lāt), } *a.* [L. *punctulum* little

Punc'tu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } point.] Dotted; spotted.

Punc'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *punctura,* fr. *pungere, punctum,* to prick.] **1.** A puncturing. **2.** A small hole made by a point; slight wound, bite, or sting.

Punc'ture, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNCTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNCTURING.] To pierce with a small, pointed instrument, or the like; to prick.

Pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* [Hind. *paṇḍit,* Skr. *paṇḍita* a learned man.] A learned man; a teacher; esp., a Brahman versed in the Sanskrit language, and in Hindooism.

Pung (pŭng), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A kind of plain sleigh; orig., a rude oblong box on runners. [*U. S.*]

Pun'gence (pŭn'jens), *n.* [See PUNGENT.] Pungency.

Pun'gen-cy (-jen-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being pungent.

Pun'gent (pŭn'jent), *a.* [L. *pungens, -entis,* p. pr. of *pungere, punctum,* to prick.] **1.** Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feelings; pricking; biting; acrid. **2.** Sharply painful; severe; caustic; stinging. — **Pun'gent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Piercing; sharp; penetrating; acute; keen.

Pu'nic (pū'nĭk), *a.* [L. *Punicus* pertaining to Carthage, or its inhabitants, fr. *Poeni* the Carthaginians.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Carthaginians; hence, faithless; treacherous. [puny.

Pu'ni-ness (pū'nĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being

Pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNISHING.] [F. *punir,* fr. L. *punire, punitum,* akin to *poena* punishment. See PAIN, and -ISH.] **1.** To impose a penalty upon; to afflict for a crime or fault; to chasten. **2.** To inflict punishment for.

Syn. — To chastise; scourge; discipline. See CHASTEN.

Pun'ish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving of, or liable to, punishment. — **Pun'ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Pun'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who inflicts punishment.

Pun'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** A punishing. **2.** Pain, suffering, or loss inflicted because of a crime or offense.

Pu'ni-tive (pū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to punishment; involving or inflicting punishment. [nitive.

Pu'ni-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to punishment; pu-

Punk (pŭnk), *n.* [Cf. SPUNK.] **1.** Decayed wood or agaric used for tinder. **2.** An artificial tinder.

Pun'ster (pŭn'stẽr), *n.* One who puns; a quibbler.

Punt (pŭnt), *v. i.* [Deriv. of L. *punctum* point.] To play at basset, baccara, faro, or omber; to gamble.

Punt, *n.* Act of playing at basset, baccara, faro, etc.

Punt, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *ponto.* See PONTOON.] (*Naut.*) A small, flat-bottomed boat with square ends.

Punt, *v. t.* **1.** To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom. **2.** (*Football*) To drop and kick (the ball) before it touches the ground.

Punt, *n.* (*Football*) The act of punting the ball.

Punt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who punts.

Pun'to (pŭn'tō; *It.* pōōn'tō), *n.* [It. *punto,* L. *punctum* point.] (*Fencing*) A point or hit.

Pu'ny (pū'nȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* PUNIER (-nĭ-ẽr); *superl.* PUNIEST.] [F. *puîné* younger, OF. *puisné; puis* (L. *post;* see POST-) + *né* born, L. *natus.*] Imperfectly developed in size or vigor; small and feeble; inferior; petty.

Pup (pŭp), *n.* [See PUPPY.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A puppy. (*b*) A young seal.

Pup, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUPPED (pŭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUPPING.] To bring forth pups.

Pu'pa (pū'pȧ), *n.; pl.* L. PUPÆ (-pē), E. PUPAS (-pȧz). [L. *pupa* girl, doll, puppet, fem. of *pupus.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any insect in the stage of metamorphosis which usually next precedes the adult, or imago, stage.

Pu'pate (pū'pāt), *v. i.* (*Zoöl.*) To become a pupa.

Pu'pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* [F. *pupille,* n. masc. & fem., L. *pupillus, pupilla,* dim. of *pupus* boy, *pupa* girl.] **1.** A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor. **2.** A person under a guardian; a ward. **3.** [F. *pupille,* n. fem.] (*Anat.*) The aperture in the iris.

Syn. — Learner; disciple; tyro. — See SCHOLAR.

Pupæ. *a* Lepidopterous (Salt-marsh Moth), nat. size; *b* Coleopterous (Ground Beetle), enlarged.

Pu'pil-age (pū'pĭl-ĕj; 48), *n.* State of being a pupil.

Pu'pil-la-ry (-lā-rȳ), *a.* Of or pert. to a pupil or ward.

Pu-piv'o-rous (pū-pĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*Pupa* + L. *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) Feeding on pupæ.

Pup'pet (pŭp'pĕt), *n.* [OF. *poupette*; origin uncert.] **1.** A small image in the human form; doll. **2.** A similar figure moved by hand or by a wire in a mock drama; a marionette. **3.** One controlled by the will of another.

Puppet show, a mock drama performed by puppets.

Pup'pet-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Action or appearance like that of a puppet; hence, mere form or show; affectation.

Pup'py (pŭp'pȳ), *n.* [F. *poupée* doll, puppet.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The young of a canine animal, esp. of the common dog; a whelp. **2.** A name of contemptuous reproach for a conceited and impertinent person.

Pup'py-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Extreme meanness, affectation, conceit, or impudence.

Pur (pûr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Purred (pûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Purring.] [Imitative.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat does when pleased.

Pur, *v. t.* To signify or express by purring.

Pur, *n.* The low, murmuring sound made in purring.

Pur'blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* [For *pure-blind*, i. e., wholly blind.] **1.** Wholly blind. **2.** Nearsighted, or dimsighted. — **Pur'blind'ly**, *adv.* — **Pur'blind'ness**, *n.*

Pur'chas-a-ble (pûr'chās-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bought or purchased; hence, venal; corrupt.

Pur'chase (pûr'chās; 48), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Purchased (-chăst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Purchasing.] [OF. *porchacier*, *purchacier*, to pursue, to seek eagerly; *pour*, *por*, *pur*, for (L. *pro*) + *chacier* to chase. See Chase.] **1.** To pursue and obtain; to acquire by seeking; to gain, obtain, or acquire. **2.** To obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy. **3.** To obtain by any outlay, as of labor, danger, or sacrifice, etc. **4.** (*Law*) (*a*) To acquire by any means except descent or inheritance. **5.** To get a mechanical purchase upon, or apply a purchase to.

Pur'chase (pûr'chās; 48), *n.* **1.** Act of purchasing; acquisition of anything for a price. **2.** That which is obtained, got, or acquired, by purchasing, esp. by buying. **3.** Any mechanical hold, or advantage, applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies; also, the apparatus, tackle, or device by which the advantage is gained.

Pur'chas-er (-chās-ẽr), *n.* One who purchases.

Pure (pūr), *a.* [*Compar.* Purer (-ẽr); *superl.* Purest.] [F. *pur*, fr. L. *purus*; akin to *putus* pure, *putare* to clean, prune.] **1.** Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clean; clear; mere; simple; unmixed. **2.** Free from moral defilement or guilt; hence, innocent; guileless; chaste. **3.** Free from that which harms, vitiates, weakens, or pollutes; genuine; real; perfect. **4.** (*Script.*) Ritually clean; fitted for holy services. **5.** (*Phonetics*) Of a single, simple sound or tone. — **Pure'ly**, *adv.* — **Pure'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — True; unadulterated; uncorrupted; unsullied; unstained; stainless; fair; unspotted; spotless; incorrupt; unpolluted; undefiled; immaculate; holy.

‖ **Pu'rée'** (pu'rā'), *n.* [F.] A dish made by boiling food to a pulp and rubbing it through a sieve.

Pur'fle (pûr'f'l), *v. t.* [OF. *pourfiler*; *pour* for + *fil* a thread, L. *filum*.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider.

Pur-ga'tion (pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of purging.

Pur'ga-tive (pûr'gȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or quality of purging; cathartic. — *n.* (*Med.*) A purging medicine; a cathartic. — **Pur'ga-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Pur'ga-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-al), **Pur'ga-to'ri-an** (-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to purgatory; expiatory.

Pur'ga-to-ry (pûr'gȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory. — *n.* A state or place of purification after death; in the Roman Catholic creed, a place, or a state, in which souls are purified after death by expiating such offenses as do not merit eternal damnation, or in which they satisfy the justice of God for sins forgiven.

Purge (pûrj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Purged (pûrjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Purging (pûr'jĭng).] [F. *purger*, L. *purgare*; *purus* pure + *agere* to make, to do.] **1.** To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. **2.** (*Med.*) To operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine. **3.** To clarify; to defecate, as liquors. **4.** To clear from guilt, or defilement. **5.** (*Law*) To clear from accusation, or the charge of a crime or misdemeanor, as by oath or in ordeal. **6.** To remove in cleansing.

Purge, *v. i.* **1.** To become purged. **2.** To have or produce frequent evacuations from the intestines.

Purge, *n.* **1.** Act of purging. **2.** That which purges; esp., a cathartic medicine.

Pur'ger (pûr'jẽr), *n.* One that purges.

Pu'ri-fi-ca'tion (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of purifying.

Pu-rif'i-ca-to-ry (pū-rĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving or tending to purify; purificative.

Pu'ri-fi'er (pū'rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that purifies; cleanser.

Pu'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Purified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Purifying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *purifier*, L. *purificare*; *purus* pure + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make or become pure or clear from material defilement, admixture, or imperfection. **2.** Hence, fig.: (*a*) To free from guilt or defilement. (*b*) To free from improprieties or barbarisms.

Pur'ism (pūr'ĭz'm), *n.* Rigid purity; affected purity or nicety, esp. in language.

Pur'ist, *n.* One who cultivates, or affects, purism.

Pu'ri-tan (pū'rĭ-tan), *n.* **1.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages of worship established by law; — orig., a term of reproach. **2.** One scrupulous and strict in his religious life.

Pu'ri-tan'ic (-tăn'ĭk), **Pu'ri-tan'ic-al** (-I-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the Puritans, or their doctrines and practice; hence, strict; overscrupulous. — **Pu'ri-tan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [tice of Puritans.

Pu'ri-tan-ism (pū'rĭ-tan-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines or prac-

Pu'ri-ty (pū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *purté*, fr. L. *puritas*, fr. *purus* pure.] State of being pure. Specif.: (*a*) Freedom from foreign admixture or deleterious matter. (*b*) Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. (*c*) Freedom from guilt or defilement of sin; innocence; chastity. (*d*) Freedom from sinister or improper views. (*e*) Freedom from foreign idioms, or improper uses of words or phrases.

Purl (pûrl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Purled (pûrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Purling.] [Contr. fr. Purfle.] To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

Purl, *n.* **1.** An embroidered and puckered border; a hem or fringe; also, a pleat or fold. **2.** An inversion of stitches in knitting, giving a ribbed or waved appearance.

Purl, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *porla*, and E. *pur* to murmur as a cat.] **1.** To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones; to eddy; also, to make a murmuring sound, as water does in running over obstructions. **2.** To rise in circles, ripples, or undulations; to curl; to mantle.

Purl, *n.* **1.** A circle made by the motion of a fluid; eddy; ripple. **2.** A gentle murmur, as of a brook. **3.** Malt liquor medicated or spiced.

Pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* [Corrupted fr. OF. *puralée*, *poralée*; *por* (L. *pro*) + *alée* a going. See Pro-, and Alley.] **1.** Orig., the ground near a royal forest, which, having been unlawfully added to the forest, was afterwards severed from it. **2.** Hence, the outer portion of any place; an adjacent district; environs; neighborhood.

Pur'lin (-lĭn), **Pur'line** *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Arch.*) In roofs, a horizontal member supported on the principals and supporting the common rafters. [See *Illust.* of Roof.]

Pur-loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Purloined (-loind'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Purloining.] [OF. *purloignier* to retard, delay; *pur*, *por*, for (L. *pro*) + *loin* far off (L. *longe*).] To take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to filch. — **Pur-loin'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.* [OF. *purpre*, L. *purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. πορφύρα, orig., a shell from which purple dye was obtained.] **1.** A color formed by mixing red and blue. **2.** Cloth dyed purple, or a garment of that color; esp., a purple robe emblematic of rank or authority. **3.** Hence: Imperial sovereignty; royal rank; loosely, exalted station; great wealth. **4.** A cardinalate.

Pur'ple, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or possessing the color called purple. **2.** Imperial; regal. **3.** Blood-red; bloody.

Pur'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Purpled (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Purpling.] To make purple; to dye purple.

Pur'port (pûr'pōrt), *n.* [OF. *purport*; *pur*, *pour*, for (L. *pro*) + *porter* to bear, carry.] Design or tendency; meaning; import; tenor.

Pur'port, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Purported; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Purporting.] To intend to show; to mean; to import.

Pur'pose (pûr'pŭs), *n.* [OF. *purpos*, *pourpos*, *propos*, L. *propositum*. See Profound.] Object to be reached or accomplished; view; aim; design; intention; plan.

In purpose, Of purpose, On purpose, with previous design; intentionally; purposely.

Syn. — Design; end; intention; aim. See Design.

Pur'pose, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Purposed (-pŭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Purposing.] To propose, as an aim, to one's self; to intend; to design; to resolve.

Pur'pose-less, *a.* Having no purpose or result.

Pur'pose-ly, *adv.* With purpose or design; on purpose.

Pur'pure (pûr'pûr), *s.* [L. *purpura* purple.] (*Her.*) Purple, — represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the right top to the left base.

Purr (pûr), *v.* & *n.* See Pur.

Purse (pûrs), *n.* [OF. *burse, borse, bourse*, LL. *bursa*, fr. Gr. *βύρσα* hide, skin, leather.] **1.** A small bag or pouch for carrying money; hence, any receptacle for money carried on the person. **2.** A treasury; finances. **3.** Money offered as a prize, or collected as a present.

Purse net, a fishing net, the mouth of which may be drawn together like a purse.

Purse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Pursed (pûrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Pursing.] **1.** To put into a purse. **2.** To contract like the mouth of a purse; to pucker; to knit.

Purse'-proud' (-proud'), *a.* Proud of riches.

Purs'er (-ẽr), *n.* [See Purse; cf. Bursar.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A former commissioned officer in the navy, now called *paymaster*. **2.** A clerk on a vessel who keeps the accounts.

Pur'si-ness (pûr'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being pursy.

Purs'lain } (pûrs'lān), *n.* [OF. *porcelaine, pource-*
Purs'lane } *laine*, corrupted fr. L. *porcilaca* for *portulaca*.] (*Bot.*) A succulent, annual plant, sometimes used as a pot herb and for salads.

Pur-su'a-ble (pûr-sū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued, followed, or prosecuted.

Pur-su'ance (-ȧns), *n.* **1.** Act of pursuing or prosecuting. **2.** State of being pursuant; consequence.

Pur-su'ant (pûr-sū'ȧnt), *a.* [From Pursue.] Acting in consequence or in prosecution (of anything); hence, agreeable; following; according. — **Pur-su'ant-ly,** *adv.*

Pur-sue' (pûr-sū'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Pursued (-sūd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Pursuing.] [OF. *porsivre, poursuir*, fr. L. *prosequi; pro* forward + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** To follow with a view to overtake; to chase. **2.** To seek. **3.** To proceed along; to advance in. **4.** To prosecute; to be engaged in. **5.** To follow as an example; to imitate. **6.** To follow with enmity; to persecute.

Syn. — To follow; chase; seek; persist. See Follow.

Pur-sue', *v. i.* **1.** To go in pursuit; to follow. **2.** To go on; to proceed, esp. in discourse. [*A Gallicism*]

Pur-su'er (-sū'ẽr), *n.* One who pursues.

Pur-suit' (-sūt'), *n.* **1.** Act of pursuing; chase; prosecution. **2.** Course of business; occupation.

Pur'sui-vant (pûr'swĕ-vant), *n.* [F. *poursuivant.*] **1.** (*Heralds' College*) A functionary of lower rank than a herald, but discharging similar duties. **2.** The king's messenger; a state messenger.

Pur'sy (pûr'sy), *a.* [OF. *pourcif, poulsif*, fr. *pousser, poulser*, to push, thrust. See Push.] Fat and short-breathed; fat, short, and thick; swelled with pampering.

Pur'te-nance (pûr'tê-nans), *n.* Abbrev. fr. Appurtenance. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Pu'ru-lence (pū'rụ-lens), } *n.* (*Med.*) Quality or state
Pu'ru-len-cy (-len-sy), } of being purulent; also, purulent matter.

Pu'ru-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *purulentus*, fr. *pus, puris*, pus, matter.] (*Med.*) Consisting of or like pus, or matter; attended with suppuration. — **Pu'ru-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Pur-vey' (pûr-vā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Purveyed (-vād'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Purveying.] [OF. *porveeir, porveoir*, fr. L. *providere*. See Provide.] **1.** To furnish or provide, as with a convenience, provisions, or the like. **2.** To procure; to get. [vision.

Pur-vey', *v. i.* To purchase provisions; to make pro-

Pur-vey'ance (pûr-vā'ȧns), *n.* **1.** A providing or procuring. **2.** That which is provided; provisions; food.

Pur-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who provides victuals; a caterer. **2.** A procurer; pimp; bawd.

Pur'view (pûr'vū), *n.* [OF. *purveu, pourveu*, provided, p. p. of *porveoir*. See Purvey.] **1.** (*a*) (*Law*) The body of a statute, as distinguished from the *preamble*. (*b*) Hence: The limit or scope of a statute. **2.** Limit or sphere of authority; scope; extent.

Pus (pŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. *πύος, πύον*, and to E. *foul.*] (*Med.*) The yellowish white, opaque, creamy matter produced by the process of suppuration.

Push (pụsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Pushed (pụsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Pushing.] [F. *pousser*, fr. L. *pulsare*, intens. fr. *pellere, pulsum*, to beat, push.] **1.** To press with force; to drive or impel by pressure. **2.** To gore. **3.** To press or urge forward. **4.** To bear hard upon; to embarrass. **5.** To press with solicitation; to tease.

Push, *v. i.* **1.** To make a thrust; to shove. **2.** To make effort; to be energetic. **3.** To burst out, as a bud.

Push, *n.* **1.** A thrust with the end of a thing. **2.** Any thrust, impulse, or force applied; shove. **3.** An assault; effort; attempt. **4.** Aggressive energy. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — See Thrust.

Push'er (pụsh'ẽr), *n.* One that pushes.

Pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty (pū'sĭl-lȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of being pusillanimous.

Pu'sil-lan'i-mous (-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *pusillanimis; pusillus* very little (dim. of *pusus* a little boy) + *animus* the mind.] **1.** Destitute of a manly or courageous strength and firmness of mind; spiritless; cowardly; fainthearted; timid. **2.** Evincing, or characterized by, weakness of mind, and want of courage. — **Pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **Pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Dastardly; mean-spirited; weak; feeble.

Puss (pus), *n.* [Cf. D. *poes*, Ir. & Gael. *pus.*] **1.** A cat; — a fondling appellation. **2.** A hare.

Puss'y (-ỹ), *n.* [Dim. of Puss.] **1.** A pet name for a cat; also, an endearing name for a girl. **2.** A catkin of certain willows.

Pus'sy (pŭs'sỹ), *a.* Pursy. [*Colloq.* or *Low*]

Pus'tu-lant (pŭs'tû-lant; 135), *a.* [L. *pustulans*, p. pr. See Pustulate, *v. t.*] (*Med.*) Producing pustules.

Pus'tu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pustules. **2.** Covered with pustulelike prominences; pustulate.

Pus'tu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *pustulare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *pustula* pustule.] To form into pustules, or blisters.

Pus'tu-late (-lāt), } *a.* Covered with pustule-like
Pus'tu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } prominences; pustular.

Pus-tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of producing pustules; state of being pustulated.

Pus'tule (pŭs'tūl; 135), *n.* [L. *pustula*, and *pusula.*] (*Med.*) A vesicle or an elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base, containing pus.

Pus'tu-lous (-tŭ-lŭs), *a.* Resembling, or covered with, pustules; pustulate; pustular.

Put, *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of Put, contr. fr. *putteth.*

Put (pŭt), *n.* [Cf. W. *pwt* any short thing.] A rustic; a clown; an awkward or uncouth person.

Put (pụt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Put; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Putting.] [AS. *potian* to thrust.] **1.** To move; to impel; to thrust; — nearly obsolete, except with adverbs. **2.** To bring to a position or place; to place; to lay; to set; fig., to cause to be or exist in a specified relation, condition, or the like. **3.** To attach or attribute; to assign. **4.** To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; fig., to assume; to suppose. **5.** To incite; to entice; to constrain. **6.** To throw or cast with a kind of "overhand" pushing motion.

To put to it, to distress; to press hard; to perplex.

Syn. — To place; set; lay; cause; produce; propose; state. — *Put* is a general term, denoting merely to move to a place; *place* has more particular reference to the precise location; *set* or *lay* often have special reference to the relative position of the parts of the object.

Put (pụt; *often* pŭt *in def.* 2), *v. i.* **1.** To steer; to direct one's course; to go. **2.** To play a card or a hand in the game called *put*.

To put about (*Naut.*), to change direction; to tack. — To put forth. (*a*) To shoot, bud, or germinate. (*b*) To leave a port or haven, as a ship. — To put in (*Naut.*), to enter a harbor; to sail into port. — To put off, to go away; esp., to leave land, as a ship. — To put up. (*a*) To take lodgings; to lodge. (*b*) To offer one's self as a candidate. — To put up with, to overlook; to endure, without punishment, resentment, or expressed dissatisfaction.

Put (pụt; *often, esp. in def.* 2), *n.* **1.** A putting; action; thrust; push. **2.** A certain game at cards. **3.** An option to "put" (deliver) a certain amount of stock, grain, etc., at a fixed price and date. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Pu'ta-tive (pū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *putativus*, fr. *putare, putatum*, to reckon, suppose, adjust, prune, cleanse.] Commonly thought or deemed; supposed; reputed.

Put'id (pū'tĭd), *a.* [L. *putidus.* Cf. Putrid.] Rotten; fetid; stinking; base; worthless.

Put'log' (pụt'lŏg'), *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the short pieces of timber on which the planks forming the floor of a scaffold are laid. [lay; excuse.

Put'-off' (pụt'ŏf'; 115), *n.* A shift for evasion or de-

Pu-tred'i-nous (pū-trĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *putredo* rottenness, fr. *putrere* to be rotten.] Proceeding from, or partaking of, the putrefactive process; stinking; rotten.

Pu'tre-fac'tion (pū'trê-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of putrefying; state of being putrefied; also, that which is putrefied.

Pu'tre-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to putrefaction. **2.** Causing, or promoting, putrefaction.

Pu'tre-fy (pū'trê-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Putrefied (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Putrefying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *putréfier*; L. *putrere* to be rotten + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To render or become putrid; to cause to decay offensively; to rot. **2.** To corrupt; to make foul. **3.** To make, or become, morbid, carious, or gangrenous.

Pu-tres'cence (pū-trĕs'sens), *n.* State of being putrescent; also, putrescent matter.

Pu-tres'cent (pū-trĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *putrescens*, p. pr., deriv. of *putrere*.] Becoming putrid or rotten; putrid.

Pu-tres'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of putrefaction.

Pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* [L. *putridus*, fr. *putrere* to be rotten, fr. *puter*, or *putris*, rotten, fr. *putere* to stink, to be rotten.] **1.** Tending to decay; decomposed; rotten. **2.** Indicating, or proceeding from, a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter. — **Pu'trid-ness**, *n.*

Putrid fever (*Med.*), typhus fever.

Pu-trid'i-ty (pū-trĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being putrid.

Pu'tri-fy (pū'trĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To putrefy.

Put'ter (pŭt'ẽr), *v. i.* See POTTER.

Put'tock (pŭt'tŭk), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European kite. (*b*) The buzzard.

Put'ty (pŭt'tĭ), *n.* [F. *potée*, fr. *pot* pot; what was formerly called *putty* being a substance resembling putty powder, and in part made of the metal of old pots.] A kind of thick paste or cement compounded of whiting and linseed oil, kneaded to the consistency of dough.

Putty powder, an oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in various proportions, used in polishing glass, metal, etc.

Put'ty, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUTTIED (-tĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUTTYING.] To cement or stop with putty.

Put'–up' (pŭt'ŭp'), *a.* Arranged; plotted. [*Colloq.*]

Puz'zel (pŭz'zĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pucelle* a virgin.] A harlot; a drab; a hussy. [*Obs.*]

Puz'zle (pŭz'z'l), *n.* [For OPPOSAL, in the sense of problem.] **1.** Something which perplexes or embarrasses; esp., a toy or a problem contrived for testing ingenuity. **2.** State of being puzzled; perplexity.

Puz'zle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUZZLING (-zlĭng).] **1.** To perplex; to confuse; to nonplus. **2.** To make intricate; to entangle. **3.** To solve by ingenuity, as a puzzle.

Syn. — To bewilder; confound. See EMBARRASS.

Puz'zle, *v. i.* **1.** To be bewildered, or perplexed. **2.** To work at, or as if at, a puzzle.

Puz'zler (pŭz'zlẽr), *n.* One that puzzles.

‖ **Py-æ'mi-a** (pī-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πύον* pus + *αἷμα* blood.] (*Med.*) Blood poisoning produced by the absorption of morbid matters. — **Py-æ'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

‖ **Pyc'no-gon'i-da** (pĭk'nō-gŏn'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πυκνός* thick + *γόνυ* knee.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of marine arthropods in which the body is small and thin, and the eight legs usually very long.

Pye (pī), *n.* See 2d PIE (*b*).

Pye'bald' (pī'bȧld'), *a.* Piebald.

Py'garg (pĭ'gärg), *n.* [L. *pygargus*, Gr. *πύγαργος*, lit., white rump; *πυγή* rump + *ἀργός* white.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A kind of quadruped, probably the addax. **2.** The female hen harrier. **3.** The sea eagle.

Pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ), } *a.* Of or pert. to a pygmy;
Pyg-me'an (pĭg-mē'ȧn), } dwarfish; very small.

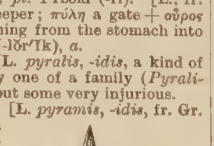
Pyg'my, *n.* [L. *pygmaeus*, Gr. *πυγμαῖος*, fr. *πυγμή* the fist, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) One of a fabulous race of dwarfs. **2.** Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf.

‖ **Py-ja'ma** (pĭ-jä'mȧ), *n.* [Hind. *pāe-jāma.*] In India and Persia, thin loose trowsers or drawers; in Europe and America, a kind of nightdress with legs.

‖ **Py-lo'rus** (pĭ-lō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PYLORI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. *πυλωρός* pylorus, gate keeper; *πύλη* a gate + *οὖρος* guardian.] (*Anat.*) The opening from the stomach into the intestine. — **Py-lor'ic** (pĭ-lŏr'ĭk), *a.*

Pyr'a-lid (pĭr'ȧ-lĭd), *n.* [L. *pyralis*, *-idis*, a kind of winged insect.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a family (*Pyralidæ*) of moths, mostly small, but some very injurious.

Pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n.* [L. *pyramis*, *-idis*, fr. Gr. *πυραμίς*, *-ίδος*; of Egyptian origin.] A solid with a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and triangular sides having a common vertex; esp., a structure of this shape.



Pyramids.

Py-ram'i-dal (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dal), *a.* Of or pert. to a pyramid; in the form of a pyramid. — **Py-ram'i-dal-ly**, *adv.*

Pyr'a-mid'ic (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd'ĭk), **Pyr'a-mid'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to a pyramid; pyramidal.

Pyre (pīr), *n.* [L. *pyra*, Gr. *πυρά*, fr. *πῦρ* fire.] A funeral pile; a combustible heap on which the dead are burned; hence, any pile to be burnt.

Pyr'rene (pĭ'rēn), *n.* [NL. *pyrena*, fr. Gr. *πυρήν*, *πυρῆνος*, the stone of fruit.] (*Bot.*) A nutlet resembling a seed, or the kernel of a drupe.

Py'rene (pī'rēn), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire.] (*Chem.*) One of the less volatile hydrocarbons of coal tar.

Py-ret'ic (pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πυρετός* heat, fever, from *πῦρ* fire.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to fever; febrile.

Pyr'e-tol'o-gy (pĭr'ē-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πυρετός* fever + *-logy.*] (*Med.*) A discourse or treatise on fevers.

Pyr'i-form (pĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pyrum*, *pirum*, a pear + *-form.*] Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.

Pyr'ite (pĭr'ĭt), *n.*; *pl.* PYRITES (-its). [See PYRITES.] (*Min.*) A common mineral of a brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster; iron pyrites.

Py-ri'tes (pĭ-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πυρίτης*, fr. *πῦρ* fire.] (*Min.*) Any one of a number of metallic minerals, sulphides of iron, copper, cobalt, nickel, and tin, of a white or yellowish color.

Py-rit'ic (pĭ-rĭt'ĭk), } *a.* (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to
Py-rit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } pyrites; consisting of pyrites.

Pyro-, Pyr-. [Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire.] Combining forms designating *fire* or *heat*; specif. (*Chem.*), used to imply an actual or theoretical *derivative by the action of heat.*

Pyr'o-e'lec-tric'i-ty (-ē'lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* (*Physics*) Electricity developed by means of heat.

Pyr'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + *-gen* + *-ic.*] (*Physiol.*) Producing heat; — said of substances which elevate the temperature of the body.

Py-rog'e-nous (pī-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *-genous.*] Produced by fire; igneous.

Pyr'og-nos'tic (pĭr'ŏg-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *γιγνώσκειν* to know.] (*Min.*) Of, or pertaining to, characters developed by the use of heat.

Py-rog'ra-phy (pī-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *-graphy.*] A process of printing, ornamenting, or carving, by burning with heated instruments.

Pyr-rol'o-gy (-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *-logy.*] That branch of physical science which treats of the properties, phenomena, or effects of heat.

Pyr'o-lu'site (pĭr'ō-lū'sīt), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *λύειν* to loose, or *λύσις* a loosing.] (*Min.*) An oxide of manganese which parts with its oxygen at a red heat.

Pyr'o-man'cy (pĭr'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πυρομαντεία*; *πῦρ* fire + *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by fire.

Pyr'o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *mania.*] An insane disposition to incendiarism.

Py-rom'e-ter (pī-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) **1.** An instrument used for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat. **2.** An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

Pyr'o-nom'ics (pĭr'ō-nŏm'ĭks), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *νομός* law.] The science of heat.

Pyr'o-phone (pĭr'ō-fōn), *n.* [*Pyro-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by flames of hydrogen, or illuminating gas.

Pyr'o-scope (pĭr'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiant heat, or the cooling influence of bodies.

Pyr'o-tech'nic (pĭr'ō-tĕk'nĭk), } *a.* [*Pyro-* + *technic*,
Pyr'o-tech'nic-al (-nĭ-kal), } *technical.*] Of or pertaining to fireworks, or the art of forming them.

Pyr'o-tech'nics (-tĕk'nĭks), *n.* Art of making fireworks; the manufacture and use of fireworks.

Pyr'o-tech'nist, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

Pyr'o-tech'ny (pĭr'ō-tĕk'nĭ), *n.* Same as PYROTECHNICS.

Py-rot'ic (pī-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πυρωτικός*, deriv. of *πῦρ* fire.] Caustic. — *n.* (*Med.*) A caustic medicine.

Pyr'ox-ene (pĭr'ŏks-ēn), *n.* [F. *pyroxène*, fr. Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *ξένος* a stranger; — because supposed to be rare in igneous rocks.] (*Min.*) A common mineral of many varieties, — all silicates of calcium and magnesium.

Pyr'rhic (pĭr'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πυρρίχιος* belonging to the *πυρρίχη* (sc. *ὄρχησις*) a kind of war dance.] **1.** Of or pert. to an ancient Greek martial dance. **2.** (*Pros.*) Of or pert. to a pyrrhic, or pyrrhics; containing pyrrhics.

Pyr'rhic, *n.* **1.** An ancient Greek martial dance, to the accompaniment of the flute, its time being very quick. **2.** (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pyr'rho-nism (pĭr'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of a school of skeptics in Greece (about 300 B. C.).] Skepticism; universal doubt.

Pyr'rho-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A skeptic.

Pyth'a-go're-an (pĭth'ȧ-gō'rē-*an or* pĭ-thăg'ō-rē'*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher, born about 582 B.C.), or his philosophy, the central thought of which was the idea of number.

Pyth'a-go're-an, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras.

Py-thag'o-rism (pĭ-thăg'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines taught by Pythagoras.

Pyth'i-an (pĭth'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pythius*, Gr. Πύθιος belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs.] Of or pertaining to Delphi, the temple of Apollo, or the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles at Delphi.

Pyth'o-gen'ic (pĭth'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πύθειν to rot + γένος origin.] Producing decomposition.

Py'thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* [L. *Python* the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo, Gr. Πύθων.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any of several species of very large snakes, allied to the boas.

Pyth'o-ness (pĭth'ō-nĕs), *n.* [L. *pythonissa*. See PYTHIAN.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi in Greece. **2.** Any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a sort of witch.

Py-thon'ic (pī-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* Prophetic; oracular; pretending to foretell. [ing.

Pyth'o-nism (pĭth'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* Equivocal prophesy-

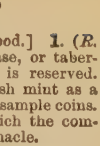
Pyth'o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A conjurer; a diviner.

Pyx (pĭks), *n.* [L. *pyxis* a box, Gr. πυξίς a box, esp. of boxwood, fr. πύξος the box tree or boxwood.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The box, case, vase, or tabernacle, in which the host is reserved. **2.** A box used in the British mint as a place of deposit for certain sample coins. **3.** (*Naut.*) The box in which the compass is suspended; the binnacle.

Pyx (1).

Pyx (pĭks), *v. t.* To test (coins) as to weight and fineness. [*Eng.*]

‖ **Pyx-id'i-um** (pĭks-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PYXIDIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. πυξίδιον, dim. of πυξίς a box. See PYX.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A pod which divides circularly into an upper and a lower half. (*b*) The theca of mosses.


Pyxidium (*a*).

Pyx'ie (pĭks'ĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PIXY.

Q.

Q (kū), the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, has but one sound (that of *k*), and is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being sounded like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 249. The name (kū) is through the French from the Latin; the form is through Latin and Greek from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being Egyptian. Etymologically, *q* or *qu* is most nearly related to *c* (*ch*, *tch*), *p*, *g*, and *wh*; as in *cud*, *quid*, L. *equus*, ecus, horse, Gr. ἵππος, whence E. *equine*, *hippic*; L. *quod* which, E. *what*; L. *aquila*, E. *eagle*; E. *kitchen*, OE. *kichene*, AS. *cycene*, L. *coquina*. [night heron.

Qua'-bird' (kwä'bĕrd' *or* kwä'-), *n.* The American

Quack (kwăk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUACKED (kwăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUACKING.] [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To utter a sound like the cry of a duck. **2.** To make vain and loud pretensions; to boast. **3.** To act the part of a quack or pretender.

Quack, *n.* **1.** The cry of the duck, or one resembling it. **2.** A boastful pretender to medical skill; an ignorant practitioner. **3.** Hence, a charlatan.

Quack, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, quackery or quacks. [of a quack.

Quack'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* The acts, arts, or pretensions

Quad (kwŏd), *n.* (*Print.*) A quadrat.

Quad, *n.* A quadrangle; hence, a prison. [*Cant*]

Quad'ra-ble (-rä-b'l), *a.* [See QUADRATE.] (*Math.*) That may be squared, or reduced to an equivalent square.

‖ **Quad'ra-ges'i-ma** (kwŏd'rä-jĕs'ĭ-mä), *n.* [L., deriv. of *quadraginta* forty.] (*Eccl.*) The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent. — **Quad'ra-ges'i-mal** (-mal), *a.* **Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.

Quad'ran'gle (kwŏd'răn'g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quadrangulum*; *quattuor* four + *angulus* an angle.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A figure having four angles, and consequently four sides. **2.** A square or quadrangular space or inclosure; such a space or court surrounded by buildings.

Rectangular Quadrangle.

Quad-ran'gu-lar (kwŏd-răn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having four angles, and consequently four sides.

Quad'rant (kwŏd'rant), *n.* [L. *quadrans*, *-antis*, a fourth part, fr. *quattuor* four.] **1.** (*Geom.*) The quarter of a circle, or of the circumference of a circle, an arc of 90°. **2.** An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, etc.

a a Quadrants.

Quad-ran'tal (kwŏd-răn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a quadrant.

Quad'rat (kwŏd'rat), *n.* [F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*. See QUADRATE.] (*Print.*) A block of type metal lower than the letters, — used in spacing, etc. [Abbrev. *quad.*]

Quad'rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *quadratus* squared, p. p., deriv. of *quadrus* square, *quattuor* four. See FOUR.] **1.** Having four equal sides, the opposite sides parallel, and four right angles; square. **2.** Produced by multiplying a number by itself; square. **3.** Square; even; balanced; exact. [*Archaic*] **4.** Squared; suited; correspondent. [*Archaic*]

Quad'rate, *n.* **1.** A quadrate figure; a square. **2.** (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other 90°.

Quad'rate (-rāt), *v. i.* To square; to agree; to suit; to correspond. [*Archaic*]

Quad'rate (kwŏd'rāt), *v. t.* To adjust (a gun) on its carriage; also, to train (a gun) for horizontal firing.

Quad-rat'ic (kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a square, or to squares; resembling a square; square. **2.** (*Crystallog.*) Tetragonal. **3.** (*Alg.*) Pertaining to terms of the second degree.

Quad-rat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (*Alg.*) That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.

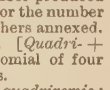
Quad'ra-ture (kwŏd'rä-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** (*Math.*) Act of squaring; the finding of a square having the same area as some given curvilinear figure. **2.** A quadrate; a square. **3.** (*Astron.*) The position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°.

Quad-ren'ni-al (kwŏd-rĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *quadriennium* four years; *quattuor* four + *annus* year.] **1.** Comprising four years. **2.** Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years. — **Quad-ren'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Quad'ri- (kwŏd'rĭ-). [L., fr. *quattuor* four.] A combining form meaning *four*, *four times*, *fourfold*.

Quad'ri-gem'i-nal (kwŏd'rĭ-jĕm'ĭ-nal), } *a.* [*Quadri-*
Quad'ri-gem'i-nous (-jĕm'ĭ-nŭs), } + L. *gemini* twins.] Fourfold; having four similar parts.

Quad'ri-lat'er-al (kwŏd'rĭ-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *quadrilaterus*. See QUADRI-, and LATERAL.] Having four sides, and consequently four angles; quadrangular. — *n.* (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral figure.


Quadrilateral.

Quad'ri-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ẽr-al), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *literal*.] Consisting of four letters.

Qua-drille' (kwä-drĭl' *or* kä-drĭl'), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *quadra* a square, fr. *quattuor* four.] **1.** A dance having five figures, in common time, four couples being in each set. **2.** The appropriate music for a quadrille. **3.** A game played by four persons with forty cards, the tens, nines, and eights being discarded.

Quad-ril'lion (kwŏd-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quater* four times, akin to *quattuor* four; — formed like *million*.] In the French notation, followed also upon the Continent and in the U. S., a unit with fifteen ciphers annexed; in the English notation, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or the number represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed.

Quad'ri-no'mi-al (kwŏd'rĭ-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* [*Quadri-* + *-nomial*, as in *binomial*.] (*Alg.*) A polynomial of four terms connected by the signs plus or minus.

Quad'ri-reme (kwŏd'rĭ-rēm), *n.* [L. *quadriremis*; *quattuor* four + *remus* an oar.] (*Antiq.*) A galley with four banks of oars or rowers.

Quad'ri-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'lä-b'l), *n.* [*Quadri-* + *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

Quad-riv'a-lent (kwŏd-rĭv'ä-lent), *a.* [*Quadri-* + L. *valens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of four.

Quad'ri-val'vu-lar (kwŏd'rĭ-văl'vŭ-lẽr), *a.* Having four valves, parts, or folds.

Quad-roon' (kwŏd-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *quarteron*, or Sp. *cuarteron*. See QUARTER a fourth part.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person.

‖ **Quad-ru'ma-na** (-rụ'mä-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *quattuor* four + *manus* a hand.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of animals comprising the apes and monkeys; — so called because the hind foot is usually prehensile, and the great toe opposable somewhat like a thumb.

Quad-ru'ma-nous (kwŏd-rụ'mä-nŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having four hands; of or pertaining to the Quadrumana.

Quad'ru-ped (kwŏd'rụ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *quadrupes, -pedis; quattuor* four + *pes* a foot.] Having four feet. — *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having four feet; esp., a mammal.

Quad-ru'pe-dal (kwŏd-rụ'pē-dal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having four feet; of or pertaining to a quadruped.

Quad'ru-ple (kwŏd'rụ-p'l), *a.* [L. *quadruplus*, from *quattuor* four.] Fourfold.

Quad'ru-ple, *n.* Four times the sum or number.

Quad'ru-ple, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUADRUPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUADRUPLING (-plĭng).] To multiply, or be multiplied, by four; to increase fourfold.

Quad'ru-plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L., from *quattuor* four + *plicare* to fold.] Fourfold; folded or doubled twice.

Quad-ru-pli-cate (kwŏd-rụ'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *quadruplicare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *quadruplex* fourfold.] To make fourfold; to double twice; to quadruple.

Quad-ru'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* Fourfold; doubled twice; four times repeated. [cating.]

Quad'ru-pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of quadrupli-

Quad'ru-ply (kwŏd'rụ-plĭ), *adv.* To a fourfold quantity; so as to be, or cause to be, quadruple.

‖ **Quæ're** (kwē'rē), *v. imperative.* [L., imper. of *quaerere* to seek.] Inquire; question; see; — used to signify doubt or to suggest investigation.

Quaff (kwăf), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUAFFED (kwăft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUAFFING.] [For *quach*, fr. Gael. & Ir. *cuach* a drinking cup.] To drink with relish; to drink copiously of; to swallow in large draughts.

Quaff'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who quaffs, or drinks largely.

Quag (kwăg), *n.* A quagmire.

Quag'ga (kwăg'gȧ), *n.* [Hottentot.] (*Zoöl.*) A South African wild ass.

Quag'gy (-gĭ), *a.* [See QUAG, QUAGMIRE.] Of the nature of a quagmire; spongy; boggy.

Quag'mire' (-mīr'), *n.* [*Quake* + *mire.*] Soft, wet, miry land, which shakes or yields under the feet.

Syn. — Morass; marsh; bog; swamp; fen; slough.

Qua'hog } (kwȧ'hŏg), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. Narragansett
Qua'haug } Indian *poquaûhock.*] (*Zoöl.*) An American market clam; the round clam.

Quail (kwāl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUAILED (kwāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUAILING.] [AS. *cwelan* to die, perish; akin to *cwalu* violent death, G. *qual* torment.] **1.** To die; to perish. [*Obs.*] **2.** To become quelled; to sink under trial or apprehension of danger; to lose heart; to shrink; to cower; to flinch.

Syn. — To quake; tremble; blench; succumb; yield.

Quail, *n.* [OF. *quaille*, LL. *quaquila, qualia, qualea*; of Dutch or German origin.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any gallinaceous bird belonging to several allied genera of the Old World. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several American species of partridges; esp., the bobwhite and the California quail. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Turnix and allied genera, native of the Old World. **4.** A prostitute.

European Quail (*Coturnix communis*). *a* Adult; *b* Young.

Quaint (kwānt), *a.* [OE. *queint, queynte, coint*, prudent, wise, cunning, pretty, odd, OF. *cointe* cultivated, amiable, agreeable, neat, fr. L. *cognitus* known, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know; *con* + *noscere* (for *gnoscere*) to know.] **1.** Characterized by ingenuity or art; elegant; graceful; nice; neat. [*Archaic*] **2.** Curious and fanciful; affected; odd; whimsical; antique; archaic; singular; unusual. — **Quaint'ly,** *adv.* — **Quaint'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Odd; antique. — *Antique* is applied to that which has come down from the ancients, or which is made to imitate some ancient work of art. *Odd* implies exception to general rules of calculation and procedure, or expectation and common experience. In the current use of *quaint*, the two ideas of *odd* and *antique* are combined, and the word is commonly applied to that which is pleasing by reason of both these qualities.

Quake (kwāk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUAKED (kwākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUAKING.] [AS. *cwacian.*] **1.** To be agitated with quick, short motions; to shake with fear, cold, etc. **2.** To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion.

Quake, *n.* A tremulous agitation; a quick vibratory movement; a shudder; a quivering.

Quak'er (kwāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who quakes. **2.** A member of the Society of Friends; — called Quakers, originally, in derision, on account of the agitation produced by the powerful preaching of George Fox, the founder.

Quaker gun, a dummy cannon made of wood or other material; — so called because the sect of **Friends,** or Quakers, hold to the doctrine of nonresistance.

Quak'er-ess (kwāk'ẽr-ĕs), *n.* A female Quaker.

Quak'er-ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a Quaker.

Quak'er-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The peculiar character, manners, tenets, etc., of the Quakers.

Quak'er-ly, *a.* Resembling Quakers.

Qual'i-fi'a-ble (kwŏl'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable.

Qual'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of qualifying, or state of being qualified. **2.** That which qualifies; specif., any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, etc.

Syn. — Modification; restriction; abatement.

Qual'i-fied (-fīd), *a.* **1.** Fitted by accomplishments or endowments. **2.** Modified; limited. — **Qual'i-fied'-ly,** *adv.* — **Qual'i-fied'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Competent; fit; adapted. — *Competent* usually refers to native endowments and general ability; *qualified* to specific acquirements and training.

Qual'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that qualifies.

Qual'i-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUALIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUALIFYING (-fī'Ing).] [F. *qualifier*, LL. *qualificare*, fr. L. *qualis* how constituted, as + *-ficare* to make. See *-FY.*] **1.** To make or become such as is required; to give added or requisite qualities to; to fit, as for a place, office, occupation, or character; to supply with or obtain legal power or capacity, as by taking oath of office, giving a bond, etc. **2.** To modulate; to vary; to regulate. **3.** To reduce from a general, undefined, or comprehensive form, to a particular or restricted form; to modify; to limit. **4.** Hence, to soften; to abate; to diminish.

Syn. — To fit; equip; prepare; adapt; capacitate; enable; modify; soften; restrict; restrain; temper.

Qual'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to quality; having the character of quality. — **Qual'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Qual'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *qualité*, L. *qualitas*, fr. *qualis* how constituted, as; akin to E. *which.*] **1.** State of being of such and such a sort as distinguished from others; nature or character relatively considered. **2.** Special or temporary character; assumed or asserted rank, part, or position. **3.** That which makes, or helps to make, anything such as it is; distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute. **4.** An acquired trait; acquisition. **5.** Superior birth or station; high rank.

Syn. — Property; peculiarity; sort; disposition; temper.

Qualm (kwäm), *n.* [AS. *cwealm* death, slaughter, pestilence.] **1.** A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain; an agony. **2.** Esp., a sudden sensation of nausea. **3.** A prick or scruple of conscience; compunction.

Qualm'ish, *a.* Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea. — **Qualm'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Qualm'ish-ness,** *n.*

Quan'da-ry (kwŏn'dȧ-rĭ *or* kwŏn-dā'rĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. OE. *wandreth*, fr. Icel. *vandræði* difficulty, fr. *vandr* difficult.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; doubt; uncertainty. [dle at one side.]

Quan'net (kwŏn'nĕt), *n.* A flat file having the han-

Quant (kwănt *or* kwŏnt), *n.* A punting pole with a broad flange to prevent it from sinking into the mud.

Quan'tic (kwŏn'tĭk), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much. See QUANTITY.] (*Math.*) A homogeneous algebraic function of two or more variables, in general containing only positive, integral powers of the variables.

Quan'ti-ta-tive (-tĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to quantity.

Quan'ti-ty (kwŏn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *quantité*, L. *quantitas*, fr. *quantus* how great, how much, akin to E. *how, who.*] **1.** Attribute of being so much, and not more or less; the property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease, multiplication and division; greatness; that which answers the question "How much?"; measure; amount; bulk; extent; size. Hence, specif.: (*a*) (*Logic*) The extent or extension of a general conception; also, its content or comprehension. (*b*) (*Gram.*) The measure of a syllable. (*c*) (*Mus.*) The relative duration of a tone. **2.** That which can be increased, diminished, or measured; esp. (*Math.*), anything to which mathematical processes are applicable. **3.** A determinate or estimated amount; a sum or bulk; sometimes, a large portion, bulk, or sum.

Quan'tum (kwŏn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* QUANTA (-tȧ). [L., neuter of *quantus* how much.] Quantity; amount.

Quar'an-tine (kwŏr'an-tēn), *n.* [F. *quarantaine*, OF. *quarantteine*, fr. F. *quarante* forty, L. *quadraginta*, akin to *quattuor* four.] **1.** A space of forty days; — used of Lent. **2.** Specif., the term, originally of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged

to forbear intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint or inhibition of intercourse; also, the place where quarantined vessels are stationed. Hence, a restraint for like purposes on land, or the time of its duration, or place where the quarantined persons are stationed.

Quarantine flag, a yellow flag hoisted to give warning of an infectious disease.

Quar'an-tine' (kwŏr'ən-tēn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUARANTINED (-tēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUARANTINING.] To subject to quarantine; to put under, or in, quarantine.

Quar'rel (kwŏr'rĕl), *n.* [OF. *quarrel*, LL. *quadrellus*, fr. L. *quadrus* square.] **1.** An arrow for a crossbow, — usually with a square head. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) Any small quadrangular member; as a square of glass, esp. when set diagonally. **3.** A glazier's diamond. **4.** A four-sided cutting tool having a diamond-shaped end.

Quar'rel, *n.* [OF. *querele*, fr. L. *querela*, *querella*, a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain.] **1.** A breach of concord, amity, or obligation; a disagreement; esp., an angry dispute; brawl; altercation; wrangle. **2.** Ground or cause of objection, dislike, difference, or hostility.

Syn. — Broil; squabble; affray; feud; contest; contention.

Quar'rel, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUARRELED (-rĕld) or QUARRELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUARRELING or QUARRELLING.] **1.** To violate concord or agreement; to be or become antagonistic. **2.** To dispute angrily, or violently; to wrangle; to fight. **3.** To find fault; to cavil.

Quar'rel-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who quarrels.

Quar'rel-some (-sŭm), *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; irascible; choleric. — **Quar'rel-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Quar'rel-some-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Pugnacious; irritable; fiery; petulant.

Quar'ri-er (-rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A worker in a stone quarry.

Quar'ry (kwŏr'rỹ), *n.* [OF. *quarré* square, fr. L. *quadratus*. See QUADRATE.] Same as 1st QUARREL. [*Obs.*]

Quar'ry, *n.* [OF. *cuirée*, fr. *cuir* hide, fr. L. *corium*; the *quarry* given to the dogs being wrapped in the skin of the beast.] **1.** (*a*) A part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds. (*b*) A heap of game killed. **2.** The object of the chase; game hunted with hawks.

Quar'ry, *n.* [OF. *quariere*, LL. *quadraria* a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are dug, fr. *quadratus* square.] A place from which stone is taken for building or other purposes.

Quar'ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUARRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUARRYING.] To dig or take from a quarry.

Quart (kwąrt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, n. fem., fr. *quart* fourth, fr. L. *quartus* the fourth.] **1.** A measure of capacity; the fourth part of a gallon. **2.** A vessel or measure containing a quart. [the same suit.]

Quart (kärt), *n.* In cards, four successive cards of

Quar'tan (kwąr'tan), *a.* [F. *quartain*, in *fièvre quartaine*, L. *quartanus*, fr. *quartus* fourth.] Pert. to the fourth; occurring every fourth day, reckoning inclusively.

Quar'tan, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A quartan fever. **2.** A measure, the fourth part of some other measure.

Quar'ter (kwąr'tẽr), *n.* [F. *quartier*, L. *quartarius* a fourth part, fr. *quartus* the fourth.] **1.** One of four equal parts into which anything is divided, or is regarded as divided. Hence, specif.: (*a*) The fourth of a hundredweight. (*b*) The fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. (*c*) (*Astron.*) The fourth part of the moon's period. (*d*) One limb of a quadruped, with the adjacent parts. (*e*) That part of a boot or shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp. (*f*) (*Far.*) That part on either side of a horse's hoof between the toe and heel. (*g*) A term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; prop., a fourth part of the year. (*h*) (*Naut.*) The after-part of a vessel's side, generally corresponding in extent with the quarter-deck; also, the part of the yardarm outside of the slings. (*i*) (*Her.*) One of the divisions of an escutcheon when it is divided into four portions. (*j*) One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; a cardinal point; a direction; a region; a territory. (*k*) A division of a town, city, or county; a particular district; a locality. (*l*) (*Arch.*) A small upright timber post used in partitions; — in the United States more commonly called *stud*. (*m*) (*Naut.*) The fourth part of the distance from one point of the compass to another, being the fourth part of 11° 15′. **2.** Proper station; specific place; assigned position; special location. Hence, specif.: (*a*) (*Naut.*) A station at which officers and men are posted in battle; — usually in *pl.* (*b*) Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; entertainment; — usually in *pl.* (*c*) *pl.* (*Mil.*) A station or encampment occupied by troops; a lodging for soldiers or officers. (*d*) Treatment shown an enemy; **mercy**; esp., sparing the life of a conquered enemy.

Quarter day, a day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; hence, one on which any payment, esp. rent, becomes due. — **Quarter note** (*Mus.*), a note equal in duration to half a minim or a fourth of a semibreve; a crotchet.

Quar'ter (kwąr'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUARTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUARTERING.] **1.** To divide into four equal parts. **2.** To divide; to separate into parts or regions. **3.** To furnish with shelter, entertainment, or sustenance. **4.** (*Her.*) To arrange (different coats of arms) upon one escutcheon.

Quar'ter, *v. i.* To lodge; to have a temporary abode.

Quar'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* Quarterly allowance.

Quar'ter-deck' (-dĕk'), *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of the upper deck abaft the mainmast, including the poop deck.

Quar'ter-foil' (kwąr'tẽr-foil'), *n.* [*Quarter* + *foil.*] (*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation having four lobes, or foils. [See *Illust.* of FOIL.]

Quar'ter-ing, *a.* **1.** (*Naut.*) Coming from a point well abaft the beam, but not directly astern; — said of waves or any moving object. **2.** (*Mach.*) At right angles.

Quar'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part. **2.** Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter. [quarter.

Quar'ter-ly, *n.* A periodical work published once a

Quar'ter-ly, *adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter.

Quar'ter-mas'ter (-măs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) An officer whose duty is to provide quarters, transportation, provisions, etc., for troops. **2.** (*Naut.*) A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, etc.

Quartermaster general (*Mil.*), in the U. S., a staff officer, with the rank of brigadier general, over the quartermaster's department; in Great Britain, an officer of high rank stationed at the War Office having similar duties; also, a staff officer, usually a general officer, accompanying each complete army in the field.

Quar'tern (kwąr'tẽrn), *n.* [F. *quarteron*, the fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred.] **1.** A quarter. Specif.: (*a*) The fourth part of a pint; a gill. (*b*) The fourth part of a peck, or of a stone (14 lbs.). **2.** A loaf of bread weighing about four pounds.

Quar'ter-staff' (-tẽr-stăf'), *n.* A long and stout staff formerly used as a weapon, — held with one hand in the middle, and the other between the middle and the end.

Quar-tet' } (kwąr-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quartetto*, dim. of
Quar-tette' } *quarto* the fourth, fr. L. *quartus* the fourth.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A composition for four voices or instruments; also, the set of four persons who perform it. **2.** (*Poet.*) A stanza of four lines.

Quar'to (kwąr'tō), *a.* [L. *in quarto* in fourth.] Having four leaves to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto.

Quar'to, *n.*; *pl.* QUARTOS (-tōz). Orig., a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; now, a square or nearly square book, usually of large size.

Quartz (kwąrts), *n.* [G. *quarz*.] (*Min.*) A form of silica, or silicon dioxide (SiO_2), occurring in hexagonal crystals, commonly colorless and transparent; also in massive forms varying in color and degree of transparency.

Quartz'ite (-īt), *n.* (*Min.*) Massive quartz occurring as a rock; a metamorphosed sandstone. [quartz.

Quartz'ose' (-ōs'), *a.* (*Min.*) Containing, or like,

Quartz'ous (kwąrts'ŭs), *a.* (*Min.*) Quartzose.

Quartz'y (-ỹ), *a.* (*Min.*) Quartzose.

Quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUASHED (kwŏsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUASHING.] [OF. *quasser*, fr. L. *cassare* to annul, fr. *cassus* empty, vain; of uncertain origin.] (*Law*) To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void.

Quash, *v. t.* [OF. *quasser*, fr. L. *quassare* to shatter, intens. fr. *quatere*, *quassum*, to shake, shatter.] **1.** To beat down, or beat in pieces; to crush. **2.** To subdue; to suppress or extinguish summarily and completely.

Qua'si (kwā'sī). [L.] As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; — used as an adjective, or a prefix.

Quass (kwăs), *n.* [Russ. *kvas'*.] A thin, sour beer.

Quas-sa'tion (kwăs-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quassatio*. See QUASH to crush.] A shaking, or state of being shaken.

Quas'si-a (kwŏsh'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. From the name of a negro, *Quassy*, or *Quash*, who prescribed it.] The intensely bitter wood of several tropical American trees.

Quas'sin (kwŏs'sĭn *or* kwăs'-), *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of quassia.

Qua-ter'na-ry (kwā-tẽr'nā-rỹ), *a.* [L. *quaternarius*, deriv. of fr. *quattuor* four.] **1.** Consisting of four; by fours, or in sets of four. **2.** (*Geol.*) Later than, or subsequent to, the Tertiary.

Qua-ter'na-ry, *n.* **1.** The number four. **2.** (*Geol.*) The Quaternary age, era, or formation.

Qua-ter'nate (kwȧ-tĕr'nȧt), *a.* Composed of, or arranged in, sets of four; quaternary.

Qua-ter'ni-on (-nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *quaternio*, fr. *quaterni* four each.] **1.** The number four. [*Poetic*] **2.** A set of four things or persons. **3.** A word of four syllables. **4.** (*Math.*) The quotient of two vectors considered as depending on four geometrical elements, and as expressible by a quadrinomial symbol. [four persons.

Qua-ter'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.* The union of four in one, as of

Quat'rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* [F., fr. *quatre* four.] (*Pros.*) A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

Qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUAVERED (-vẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUAVERING.] [OE. *quaven* to shake; origin uncertain.] **1.** To tremble; to vibrate; to shake. **2.** Esp., to shake the voice, as in singing; also, to trill on a musical instrument.

Qua'ver, *v. t.* To utter with quavers.

Qua'ver, *n.* **1.** A shake, or tremulous vibration, of the voice or a musical instrument. **2.** (*Mus.*) An eighth note.

Quay (kē), *n.* [F. *quai*. See KEY quay.] A mole, bank, or wharf at which to load and unload vessels.

Queach'y (kwĕch'ĭ), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Yielding or trembling under the feet, as boggy ground; shaking.

Quean (kwēn), *n.* [Orig., a woman, AS. *cwene*; akin to E. *cwēn*. See QUEEN.] **1.** A woman; a girl. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] **2.** A low woman; a wench; a slut.

Quea'sy (kwē'zĭ), *a.* [Icel. *kveisa* pain.] **1.** Sick at the stomach; qualmish. **2.** Fastidious; squeamish; easily disturbed; unsettled; ticklish. — **Quea'si-ly** (-zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Quea'si-ness**, *n.*

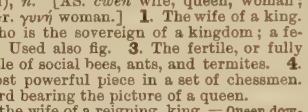
Queen (kwēn), *n.* [AS. *cwēn* wife, queen, woman; akin to *cwene*, Gr. γυνή woman.] **1.** The wife of a king. **2.** A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female monarch. Used also fig. **3.** The fertile, or fully developed, female of social bees, ants, and termites. **4.** (*Chess*) The most powerful piece in a set of chessmen. **5.** A playing card bearing the picture of a queen.

Queen consort, the wife of a reigning king. — Queen dowager, the widow of a king. — Queen mother, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning king or queen. — Queen regent, *or* Queen regnant, a queen reigning in her own right. — Queen's Bench, the name during the reign of a queen for the court called King's Bench during the reign of a king. See under KING. — Queen's metal, an alloy somewhat like pewter.

Queen, *v. i.* To act the part of a queen.

Queen'ly, *a.* [AS. *cwēnlic* feminine.] Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen. — **Queen'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Queen'-post' (-pōst'), *n.* (*Arch.*) One of two suspending posts in a roof truss, or other framed truss of similar form.



Queen-post Roof. *AB* Tiebeam; *DG EF* Queen-Posts; *DE* Straining Piece; *AD BE* Principal Rafters; *AC BC* Rafters.

Queer (kwēr), *a.* [*Compar.* QUEERER (-ẽr); *superl.* QUEEREST.] [G. *quer* cross, oblique, athwart, OHG. *twer, twerh, dwerah*; akin to AS. *þweorh* thwart, bent.] **1.** At variance with what is usual or normal; differing in some odd way from what is ordinary; odd; singular; strange; whimsical. **2.** Mysterious; suspicious; questionable. [*Colloq.*] — **Queer'ly**, *adv.* — **Queer'ness**, *n.*

Queer, *n.* Counterfeit money. [*Slang*]

Quell (kwĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUELLED (kwĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUELLING.] [See QUAIL to cower.] **1.** To die. **2.** To be subdued or abated; to yield. [*R.*]

Quell, *v. t.* [OE. *quellen* to kill, AS. *cwellan*, causative of *cwelan* to die. See QUAIL to cower.] **1.** To kill. [*Obs.*] **2.** To overpower; to subdue; to put down; to suppress. **3.** To allay; to cause to yield or cease; to quiet.

Syn. — To crush; reduce; repress; calm; pacify.

Quell'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who quells.

Quench (kwĕnch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUENCHED (kwĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUENCHING.] [AS. *cwencan* in *ācwencan*, to extinguish utterly, causative of *cwincan*, *ācwincan*, to decrease, disappear.] To extinguish; to overwhelm; to make an end of; — said of flame and fire, of things burning, and fig. of sensations and emotions.

Syn. — To extinguish; still; stifle; allay; cool; check.

Quench, *v. i.* To become extinguished or calm.

Quench'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being quenched.

Quench'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that quenches.

Quench'less, *a.* Incapable of being quenched.

Que-nelle' (ke-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) A kind of delicate forcemeat, commonly poached.

Que-nouille train'ing (ke-nōō'y' trān'ĭng). [F. *quenouille* distaff.] (*Hort.*) A method of training trees or shrubs by tying down the branches and pruning.

Quenouille Training.

Quer'cit-ron (kwẽr'sĭt-rŭn), *n.* [F., the black oak; L. *quercus* oak + *citrus* the citron tree.] The yellow inner bark of the American black oak or yellow oak.

Quer'i-mo'ni-ous (kwẽr'ĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *querimonia*. See QUERULOUS.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

Que'rist (kwē'rĭst), *n.* [See QUERY.] One who inquires, or asks questions.

Quern (kwẽrn), *n.* [AS. *cweorn*, *cwyrn*.] A mill for grinding grain, the upper stone of which was turned by hand.

Quer'u-lous (kwẽr'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *querulus* and *querulosus*, fr. *queri* to complain.] **1.** Apt to find fault; habitually complaining. **2.** Expressing complaint; fretful; whining. — **Quer'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Quer'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Complaining; bewailing; lamenting; whining; mourning; murmuring; discontented; dissatisfied.

Que'ry (kwē'rĭ), *n.* [L. *quaere*, imperative sing. of *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek or search for, to ask, inquire.] **1.** A question; an inquiry to be answered or solved; hence, a doubt. **2.** An interrogation point [?].

Que'ry, *v. i.* To ask questions; to inquire; to doubt.

Que'ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUERIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUERYING.] **1.** To put questions about; to inquire into. **2.** To address questions to. **3.** To doubt of. **4.** To write "query" (qu., qy., or ?) against.

Quest (kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *queste*, fr. L. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, to ask.] **1.** Act of seeking, or looking after anything; attempt to find or obtain; search; pursuit. **2.** Request; desire; solicitation. **3.** Those who make search or inquiry, taken collectively. **4.** Inquest; jury of inquest.

Ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quaestio*, fr. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*. See QUEST, *n.*] **1.** Act of asking; interrogation; inquiry. **2.** Discussion; debate; hence, objection; dispute; doubt. **3.** Investigation; specif., a judicial or official investigation; also, examination under torture. **4.** That which is asked; inquiry; interrogatory; query. **5.** Hence, a subject of investigation, examination, or debate.

Out of question, unquestionably. — Out of the question, beyond the limits of consideration; not to be considered. — Previous question, a question put to a parliamentary assembly upon the motion of a member, in order to ascertain whether it is the will of the body to vote at once, without further debate, on the subject under consideration.

Syn. — Point; topic; subject.

Ques'tion, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUESTIONED (-chŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUESTIONING.] To ask questions.

Ques'tion, *v. t.* **1.** To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories. **2.** To doubt of; to query. **3.** To raise a question about; to call in question. **4.** To talk to; to converse with.

Syn. — To ask; interrogate; catechise; doubt; controvert; dispute. — *Inquire* implies no authority in the one who asks; *interrogate* implies repeated questions put in a formal or systematic fashion; *question* has a wider sense than *interrogate*, and often implies an attitude of distrust or opposition on the part of the questioner.

Ques'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be questioned; inviting inquiry. [*R.*] **2.** Liable to question; uncertain; doubtful; suspicious. — **Ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Disputable; debatable; problematical.

Ques'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who asks questions.

Ques'tor (kwĕs'tŏr), *n.* [L. *quaestor*, contr. fr. *quaesitor*, fr. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*. See QUEST.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who had the management of the public treasure; a receiver of taxes, tribute, etc.

Queue (kū), *n.* [F. See CUE.] (*a*) A tail-like appendage of hair; a pigtail. (*b*) A line of waiting persons.

Quib (kwĭb), *n.* [Cf. QUIP.] A quip; a gibe.

Quib'ble (kwĭb'b'l), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A shift or turn from the point in question; an evasion; a cavil. **2.** A pun; a low conceit.

Quib'ble, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIBBLING (-blĭng).] **1.** To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, or caviling; to trifle in argument or discourse. **2.** To practice punning.

Syn. — To cavil; shuffle; equivocate; trifle.

Quib'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who quibbles.

Quick (kwĭk), *a.* [*Compar.* QUICKER (-ẽr); *superl.*

QUICKEST.] [AS. *cwic, cwicu, cwucu, cucu,* living; akin to L. *vivus* living, Gr. *βίος* life, Skr. *jīva* living.] **1.** Alive; living; animate. **2.** Characterized by life or liveliness; animated; sprightly; agile; brisk; ready. **3.** Speedy; hasty; swift; not slow. **4.** Impatient; passionate; hasty; eager. **5.** Fresh; bracing; sharp; keen. **6.** Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; ready. **7.** Pregnant; with child.

Syn. — Speedy; expeditious; rapid; prompt; active; nimble; fleet; alert; lively; sprightly.

Quick (kwĭk), *adv.* In a quick manner; quickly.

Quick, *n.* **1.** That which is quick, or alive; a living animal or plant; esp., the hawthorn, as a hedge plant. **2.** The life; the mortal point; a vital part; the sensitive living flesh; — used also figuratively.

Quick'en (kwĭk'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUICKENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUICKENING.] **1.** To make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate; hence, to excite; to stimulate; to incite. **2.** To impart additional energy to; to hasten; to accelerate.

Syn. — To revive; resuscitate; animate; reinvigorate; refresh; sharpen; expedite; dispatch; speed.

Quick'en, *v. i.* **1.** To come to life; to show signs of life. **2.** To move with increased activity; to accelerate.

Quick'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, quickens.

Quick'lime' (kwĭk'līm'), *n.* [See QUICK, *a.*] (*Chem.*) Calcium oxide; unslacked lime; — so called because upon being wet it develops great heat.

Quick'ly, *adv.* Speedily; with haste or celerity; soon; without delay; quick.

Quick'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being quick.

Syn. — Celerity; rapidity; speed; haste; promptness; dispatch; swiftness; agility; briskness; liveliness; readiness; sagacity; shrewdness; sharpness; keenness.

Quick'sand' (-sănd'), *n.* Sand readily yielding to pressure; esp., a deep mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water.

Quick'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* A living plant set to grow, esp. for a hedge; specif., the hawthorn. — *a.* Made of quickset.

Quick'set', *v. t.* To plant with quicksets.

Quick'-sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment. — **Quick'-sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

Quick'sil'ver (-sĭl'vẽr), *n.* [*Quick* living + *silver*; — so called from its fluidity and its resemblance to silver.] (*Chem.*) The metal mercury.

Quick'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A lively, spirited march; also, a lively style of dancing.

Quick'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Having ready wit.

Quid (kwĭd), *n.* [See CUD.] A portion suitable to be chewed; a cud.

Quid'dit (-dĭt), *n.* [Cf. QUIDDITY.] A subtilty; an equivocation. [*Obs.*]

Quid'di-ty (-dĭ-tў), *n.* [LL. *quidditas,* fr. L. *quid* what, neut. of *quis* who.] **1.** Essence, nature, or distinctive peculiarity, of a thing. **2.** A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quibble.

Quid'dle (kwĭd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIDDLING.] [L. *quid* what.] To waste time about trifles; to putter; to dawdle.

Quid'dle (kwĭd'd'l), **Quid'dler** (-dlẽr), *n.* One who wastes his energy about trifles.

Quid'nunc (-nŭnk), *n.* [L., what now?] One who knows, or pretends to know, all that is going on.

Qui-esce' (kwĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIESCED (-ĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIESCING (-ĕs'sĭng).] [L. *quiescere,* akin to *quies* rest, quiet.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound.

Qui-es'cence (-ĕs'sens), **Qui-es'cen-cy** (-sen-sў), *n.* State or quality of being quiescent.

Qui-es'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *quiescens, -entis,* p. pr.] **1.** Being in repose; at rest; still; not moving. **2.** Not ruffled with passion; not excited; quiet; dormant; resting. **3.** (*Gram.*) Silent. — **Qui-es'cent-ly,** *adv.*

Qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *a.* [*Compar.* QUIETER (-ẽr); *superl.* QUIETEST.] [L. *quietus,* p. p. of *quiescere* to rest, keep quiet; akin to *quies* rest.] **1.** In a state of rest or calm; still. **2.** Free from noise or disturbance; hushed; still. **3.** Not excited or anxious; calm; placid. **4.** Not giving offense; not turbulent; gentle; mild; meek; contented. **5.** Not showy; not such as to attract attention; undemonstrative.

Syn. — Tranquil; unruffled; smooth; unmolested; undisturbed; peaceful; peaceable.

Qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *n.* Quality or state of being quiet.

Qui'et, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIETING.] To be, or cause to be, quiet.

Qui'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that quiets.

Qui'et-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Peace or tranquillity of mind; calmness; indifference; apathy. **2.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) The system of the Quietists.

Qui'et-ist (kwī'ĕt-Ist), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of mystics who maintained that religion consists in apathy to worldly interests and anxieties and the passive contemplation of God and his attributes.

Qui'et-is'tic (kwī'ĕt-Is'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Quietists, or to Quietism.

Qui'et-ly, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner.

Qui'et-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being quiet.

Qui'e-tude (kwī'ê-tūd), *n.* Repose; quiet; tranquillity.

Qui-e'tus (kwī-ē'tŭs), *n.* [LL. *quietus* quit, discharged, L., at rest, quiet, dead. See QUIET, *a.*] Final discharge or acquittance, as from debt or obligation; that which silences claims; (*Fig.*), rest; death.

Quill (kwĭl), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** One of the large feathers of a bird's wing, or of the tail; also, the stock of such a feather. **2.** A writing pen made of such a stock. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine. (*b*) The pen of a squid. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A plectrum. (*b*) The tube of a musical instrument. **5.** Something having the form of a quill.

Quill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUILLED (kwĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUILLING.] **1.** To plait in small cylindrical ridges, called quillings. **2.** To wind on a quill.

Quil'let (kwĭl'lĕt), *n.* [L. *quidlibet* what you please.] Subtilty; nicety; quibble.

Quill'ing (kwĭl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A band, as of linen, fluted, folded, or plaited so as to resemble a row of quills. **2.** One of these rounded plaits or flutings.

Quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* [OF. *cuilte,* L. *culcita* a bed, cushion, mattress.] Anything that is quilted; esp., a quilted bed cover or garment; also, any outer bed cover.

Quilt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUILTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUILTING.] **1.** To stitch or sew together at frequent intervals, so as to hold in place the layers of cloth and wadding of which a garment, comforter, etc., may be made. **2.** To wad with warm, soft material. **3.** To stitch or sew in lines or patterns.

Quilt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, quilts.

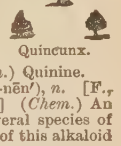
Quilt'ing, *n.* Material for quilts.

Quince (kwĭns), *n.* [Prob. a pl. from OE. *quyne, coin,* OF. *coin, cooin,* deriv. of Gr. *μῆλον Κυδώνιον* a quince, fr. Κυδωνία Cydonia, a city in Crete.] **1.** The fruit of a shrub (*Cydonia vulgaris*) belonging to the same tribe as the apple. **2.** (*Bot.*) A quince tree or shrub.

Quince.

Quin-cun'cial (kwĭn-kŭn'-shal), *a.* [L. *quincuncialis,* fr. *quincunx.*] Having the form or arrangement of a quincunx.

Quin'cunx (kwĭn'kŭnks), *n.* [L., fr. *quinque* five + *uncia* an ounce. The quincunx was marked by five small spots or balls.] **1.** An arrangement of things by fives in a square or a rectangle, one being placed at each corner and one in the middle; esp., such an arrangement of trees. **2.** (*Bot.*) An arrangement of the petals or sepals of a pentamerous flower so that two leaves are interior, two exterior, and one with one edge interior and the other exterior.


Quincunx.

Quin'ĭ-a (kwĭn'Ĭ-â), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Quinine.

Qui'nine (kwī'nīn *or* kwĭ-nīn' *or* kwĭ-nēn'), *n.* [F., through Sp. fr. Peruv. *kina, quina,* bark.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid extracted from the bark of several species of cinchona; hence (*Med.*), any of the salts of this alkaloid employed as a febrifuge or antiperiodic.

Quin'nat (kwĭn'năt), *n.* [From native name.] (*Zoöl.*) The California salmon.

Quin'qua-ges'ĭ-ma (kwĭn'kwâ-jĕs'Ĭ-mâ), *a.* [From L. *quinquagesimus* fiftieth; akin to *quinque* five.] Fiftieth; designating the Sunday which is the fiftieth day before Easter, both days being included in the reckoning.

Quin'que- (kwĭn'kwĕ-). [L. *quinque* five. See FIVE.] A combining form meaning *five, five times, fivefold.*

Quin-quen'ni-al (kwĭn-kwĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *quinquennalis, quinquennis; quinque* + *annus* year.] Occurring once in five years, or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial event.

Quin'sy (kwĭn'zў), *n.* [Contr. fr. *squinancy,* F. *esquinancie,* L. *cynanche* sore throat, Gr. *κυνάγχη* sore throat, dog quinsy, fr. *κύων* dog + *ἄγχειν* to choke.] (*Med.*) Inflammation and swelling of the throat, or parts adjacent, esp. of the fauces or tonsils, with inflammatory fever.

Quint (kwĭnt), *n.* [F. *quinte*, fr. L. *quintus*, *quinta*, the fifth, *quinque* five.] **1.** A set or sequence of five, as in piquet. **2.** (*Mus.*) The interval of a fifth.

Quin'tan (kwĭn'tăn; 48), *n.* [F. *quintaine*, LL. *quintana*; of uncertain origin.] An object to be tilted at.

Quin'tal (*-tal*), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *quintal*, fr. Ar. *qinṭar* a weight of 100 lbs., prob. fr. L. *centenarius* consisting of a hundred.] **1.** A hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds. **2.** A metric measure of weight, being 100 kilograms, equal to 220.46 pounds avoirdupois.

Quin'tan (kwĭn'tan), *a.* [L. *quintanus*, fr. *quintus* fifth, *quinque* five.] Occurring as the fifth, after four others; also, occurring every fifth day, reckoning inclusively. — *n.* (*Med.*) A quintan fever.

Quin-tes'sence (kwĭn-tĕs'sens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quinta essentia* fifth essence.] **1.** The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence: Pure or concentrated essence.

Quin-tet' } (kwĭn-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quintetto*, dim. of
Quin-tette' } *quinto* fifth, fr. L. *quintus* fifth.] (*Mus.*) A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the set of five persons who perform it.

Quin'tile (kwĭn'tĭl), *n.* [F. *quintil aspect*, fr. L. *quintus* the fifth.] (*Astron.*) The aspect of planets when separated the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quin-til'lion (kwĭn-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [From L. *quintus* fifth, after analogy of *million*.] According to the French notation, which is used on the Continent and in America, the cube of a million, or a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, the fifth power of a million, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed.

Quin'tu-ple (kwĭn'tŭ-p'l), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] Multiplied by five; increased five times; fivefold.

Quin'tu-ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUINTUPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUINTUPLING (-plĭng).] To make fivefold.

Quip (kwĭp), *n.* [Cf. E. *whip*.] A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a taunt; a severe retort; a gibe.

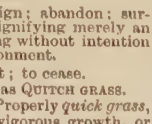
Quip, *v. t. & i.* To taunt; to treat with quips; to scoff.

Quire (kwīr), *n.* See CHOIR. [*Obs.*]

Quire (kwīr), *n.* [OF. *quayer*, *cayer*, *caïer*, a book of loose sheets, a quarter of a quire, LL. *quaternus* sheets of paper packed together, prop., four together, fr. L. *quaterni* four each, *quattuor* four.] A collection of twenty-four sheets of paper of the same size and quality, unfolded or having a single fold; one twentieth of a ream.

‖ **Qui-ri'tes** (kwĭ-rī'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *Cures*, a Sabine town.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Roman citizens.

Quirk (kwĕrk), *n.* [Cf. W. *chwiori* to turn briskly, or E. *queer*.] **1.** A sudden turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble. **2.** A smart retort; a quibble; a shallow conceit. **3.** (*Building*) A piece taken out of any regular ground plot or floor, for a court or yard. **4.** (*Arch.*) A small, deeply recessed channel used to give relief to a convex rounded molding.


Quirk Molding.

Quirk'ish (kwĕrk'ĭsh), *a.* Consisting of quirks; resembling a quirk.

Quirk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of quirks; tricky.

Quit (kwĭt), *a.* [OE. *quite*, OF. *quite*. See QUIT, *v.*, QUIET.] Released from obligation, charge, penalty, etc.; free; clear; absolved; acquitted.

☞ Sometimes colloquially used in the form *quits*.

Quit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIT or QUITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUITTING.] [OF. *quiter*, *quitier*, *cuitier*, LL. *quietare*, fr. L. *quietare* to calm, to quiet, fr. *quietus* quiet.] **1.** To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to absolve; to acquit. **2.** To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to requite; to repay. **3.** To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; — used reflexively. **4.** To have done with; to cease from; to stop; hence, to depart from; to forsake.

Syn. — To leave; relinquish; resign; abandon; surrender. — *Leave* is a general term, signifying merely an act of departure; *quit* implies a going without intention of return, a final and absolute abandonment.

Quit, *v. i.* To go away; to depart; to cease.

Quitch (kwĭch), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as QUITCH GRASS.

Quitch' grass' (kwĭch' grȧs'). [Properly *quick grass*, being probably so called from its vigorous growth, or from its tenacity of life.] (*Bot.*) A coarse perennial grass, which spreads rapidly and is a troublesome weed.

Quit'claim' (kwĭt'klām'), *n.* (*Law*) A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release, the grantor generally covenanting only against persons who claim under himself.

Quit'claim', *v. t.* (*Law*) To release by a quitclaim.

Quite (kwīt), *adv.* [F. *quitte* clear. See QUIT, *a.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly. **2.** To a great extent or degree; very; very much; considerably.

Quit'rent' (kwĭt'rĕnt'), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) A rent reserved in granting land, payment of which quits the tenant from other service. (*b*) A fee-farm rent. [*U. S.*]

Quits (kwĭts), *interj.* See the Note under QUIT, *a.*

Quit'tance (*-tans*), *n.* Discharge from an obligation.

Quiv'er (kwĭv'ẽr), *a.* [Cf. QUAVER.] Nimble. [*Obs.*]

Quiv'er, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIVERING.] [Cf. QUAVER.] To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; to tremble; to shiver.

Quiv'er, *n.* Act or state of quivering; tremor.

Quiv'er, *n.* [OF. *cuivre*, *cuevre*, *coivre*, LL. *cucurum*, fr. OHG. *chohhāri*; akin to AS. *cocor*, *cocur*, *cocer*.] A case or sheath for carrying arrows in.

Quiver.

Quiv'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or carrying, a quiver. **2.** Sheathed, as in a quiver.

‖ **Qui' vive'** (kē' vēv'). [F., fr. *qui* who + *vive*, pres. subj. of *vivre* to live.] The challenge of a French sentinel, or patrol.

To be on the qui vive, to be on guard; to be watchful.

Quix-ot'ic (kwĭks-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalric; apt to be deluded. — **Quix-ot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Quiz (kwĭz), *n.* [Said to have been coined by Daly, the manager of a Dublin playhouse, on a wager that a new word of no meaning should be the common talk and puzzle of the city in twenty-four hours.] **1.** A riddle or obscure question; an enigma; a ridiculous hoax. **2.** One who quizzes others. **3.** An odd or absurd fellow. **4.** An exercise, or a course of exercises, conducted as a coaching or as an examination. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Quiz, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIZZED (kwĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIZZING (-zĭng).] **1.** To puzzle; to banter; to make sport of, as by obscure questions. **2.** To peer at. **3.** To instruct or examine in or by a quiz. [*U. S.*]

Quizzing glass, a small eyeglass.

Quiz, *v. i.* To conduct a quiz. [*U. S.*]

Quiz'zer (-zẽr), *n.* One who quizzes; a quiz.

Quiz'zic-al (-zĭ-kal), *a.* Relating or given to quizzing; of the nature of a quiz; farcical. — **Quiz'zic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Quod (kwŏd), *n.* [For *quad*, abbrev. of QUADRANGLE.] A quadrangle, as of a prison; hence, a prison. [*Slang*]

‖ **Quod'li-bet** (-lĭ-bĕt), *n.* [L., what you please.] **1.** A nice point; a subtilty; a debatable point. **2.** (*Mus.*) A medley improvised by several performers.

Quoif (kwoif *or* koif), *n. & v. t.* See COIF.

Quoif'ture (kwoif'fûr *or* koif'-), *n.* See COIFFURE.

Quoin (kwoin *or* koin), *n.* [See COIN, and cf. COIGNE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) Orig., a solid exterior angle, as of a building; now, commonly, one of the selected pieces of material by which the corner is marked. **2.** A wedgelike piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, variously used.

Quoit (kwoit *or* koit), *n.* [OE. *coite*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*a*) A ring of iron to be pitched at a fixed object in play; hence, any missile so used. (*b*) *pl.* A game played with quoits. **2.** The discus of the ancients.

Quoit, *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

Quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former; sometime.

Quo'rum (kwō'rŭm), *n* [L., of whom, gen. pl. of *qui* who; — from certain Latin words used in the commission formerly issued to justices of the peace in England, designating certain justices without one "of whom" (*quorum*) no business of certain kinds should be done.] Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business.

Quo'ta (kwō'tȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fr. *quotus* of what number, how many, fr. *quot* how many.] A proportional part or share.

Quot'a-ble (kwōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted. — **Quot'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Quo-ta'tion (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of quoting or citing. **2.** That which is quoted or cited. **3.** (*Com.*) The naming or publishing of the current price of stocks, bonds, etc.; also, the price named.

Quotation marks (*Print.*), two inverted commas placed at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end, of a passage quoted from an author in his own words.

Quote (kwōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUOTING.] [OF. *quoter* to number, to quote, LL. *quotare* to divide into chapters and verses, fr. L. *quotus*. See QUOTA.] **1.** To cite, repeat, or adduce; as a passage from some author. **2.** To cite a passage from; to name as authority. **3.** (*Com.*) To name the current price of.

Syn. — To cite. — To *cite* was orig. to call into court as

a witness, etc., and hence denotes bringing forward any thing or person as evidence. *Quote* usually signifies to reproduce another's words; but also, an appeal to some one as an authority, without adducing his exact words.

Quot'er (kwōt'ẽr), *n.* One who quotes the words of another.

Quoth (kwŏth *or* kwūth), *v. t.* [AS. *cweðan*, imp. *cwæð*.] Said; spoke; uttered; — used only in the first and third persons in the past tenses.

Quoth'a (-ȧ), *interj.* [For *quoth 'a* said he, *'a* being corrupted from *he*.] Indeed; forsooth.

Quo-tid'i-an (kwō-tĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *quotidianus*, fr. *quotidie* daily; *quotus* how many + *dies* day.] Occurring or returning daily. — *n.* Anything returning daily; esp. (*Med.*), a quotidian fever or ague.

Quo'tient (kwō'shent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quoties* how often, fr. *quot* how many.] **1.** (*Arith.*) The number resulting from the division of one number by another. **2.** (*Alg.*) The result of any process inverse to multiplication.

‖ **Quo' war-ran'to** (kwō' wŏr-răn'tō). [So called from the Law L. words *quo warranto* (by what authority), used in the original Latin form of the writ.] (*Law*) A writ to inquire by what warrant a person or a corporation acts, or exercises certain powers.

R.

R (är). R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant. It is sometimes called a *semivowel*, and a *liquid*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 178, 179, and 250–254. The English letter derives its form through the Latin and Greek from the Phœnician, and probably ultimately from the Egyptian. Etymologically, R is most closely related to *l*, *s*, and *n*; as in bandore, mandole; purple, L. purpura; E. chapter, F. chapitre, L. capitulum; E. was, were; hare, G. hase; E. order, F. ordre, L. ordo, ordinis; E. coffer, coffin.

Rab'bet (răb'bĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rabbeted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rabbeting.] [F. *raboter* to plane, *rabot* a plane; pref. *re-* re- + OF. *abouter*, *aboter*. See Abut.] **1.** To cut a rabbet in. **2.** To unite the edges of, as boards, etc., in a rabbet joint.

Rab'bet, *n.* **1.** (*Carp.*) A longitudinal channel, groove, or recess cut out of the edge or face of any body. **2.** Same as *Rabbet joint*, below.

Rabbet joint (*Carp.*), a joint formed by fitting a corresponding projecting member into a rabbet.

Rab'bi (răb'bī *or* -bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Rabbis (-bīz *or* -bĭz) or Rabbies. [L., fr. Gr. ῥαββί, Heb. *rabbī* my master, from *rab* master, lord, teacher, akin to Ar. *rabb*.] Master; lord; teacher; — a Jewish title of respect or honor for a teacher or doctor of the law.

Rab'bin (răb'bĭn), *n.* [F.] Same as Rabbi.

Rab-bin'ic (răb-bĭn'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the
Rab-bin'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } rabbins or rabbis, or to the opinions, learning, or language of the rabbins.

Rab'bin-ism (răb'bĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A rabbinic expression. **2.** The teachings and traditions of the rabbins.

Rab'bin-ist, *n.* One among the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins.

Rab'bit (răb'bĭt), *n.* [OE. *rabet*, akin to OD. *robbe*, *robbeken*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any of the smaller species of the genus *Lepus*. The larger species are called hares.

English Rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*). 1/9

Welsh rabbit, a dish of which the chief constituents are toasted bread and toasted cheese. The name is probably a corruption of *Welsh rare bit*.

Rab'ble (răb'b'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. the noise it makes.] **1.** A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob. **2.** A confused discourse; a medley of voices.

Rab'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rabbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rabbling (-blĭng).] To insult, or assault, by a mob; to mob.

Rab-dol'o-gy (răb-dŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος rod, stick + *-logy*.] The method or art of performing arithmetical operations by means of Napier's bones, a set of rods, made of bone or other material, marked and arranged so as to facilitate the operations of multiplication and division.

Rab'do-man'cy (răb'dŏ-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος rod + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of rods or wands.

Rab'id (răb'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rabidus*, fr. *rabere* to rave.] **1.** Furious; raging; extremely violent. **2.** Excessively zealous; fanatical. **3.** Affected with the distemper called *rabies*; mad. **4.** (*Med.*) Of or pert. to rabies, or hydrophobia. — **Rab'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Rab'id-ness**, *n.* [bia (*b*).]

‖ **Ra'bi-es** (rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] Same as Hydrophobia.

‖ **Ra'ca** (rā'kȧ), *a.* [Gr. ῥακά, from Chaldee *rēkā*.] Lit., worthless; — an ancient Jewish term of reproach.

Rac-coon' (răk-kōōn'), *n.* [F. *raton*, prop., a little rat, fr. *rat* rat.] (*Zoöl.*) A North American nocturnal carnivore (*Procyon lotor*) allied to the bears, but much smaller, and having a long, full tail.

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). 1/16

Race (rās), *n.* [OF. *raïz*, L. *radix*, *-icis*.] A root.

Race, *n.* [F. *race*, fr. OHG. *reiza* line, akin to E. *write*.] **1.** The descendants of a common ancestor; lineage; breed; stock. **2.** Company; herd; breed. **3.** (*Bot.*) A variety of such fixed character that it may be propagated by seed. **4.** That quality, or assemblage of qualities, which indicates origin or kind, as in wine; hence, characteristic flavor; smack.

Syn. — Line; family; house; offspring; progeny.

Race, *n.* [AS. *rǣs* a rush, running.] **1.** A progress; a course. **2.** Esp., swift progress; rapid course; a running. **3.** Hence: A contest of speed in any way; in the *pl.*, usually, a meeting for contests in the running of horses. **4.** Competitive action of any kind, esp. when prolonged; hence, career; course of life. **5.** A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current. **6.** The current of water that turns a water wheel, or the channel in which it flows; a mill race.

Race horse, a horse bred or kept for running races.

Race, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Raced (rāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Racing (rā'sĭng).] To run swiftly; to contend in a race.

Race, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contend in a race; to drive at high speed. **2.** To run a race with.

Rac'e-ma'tion (răs'ē-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *racemus* cluster of grapes.] A cluster or bunch, as of grapes.

Ra-ceme' (rȧ-sēm'), *n.* [L. *racemus* a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes.] (*Bot.*) A flower cluster with an elongated axis and many one-flowered, lateral pedicels.

Raceme.

Rac'e-mif'er-ous (răs'ē-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *racemifer* bearing clusters; *racemus* cluster + *ferre* to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing racemes.

Rac'e-mose' (răs'ē-mōs'), *a.* [L. *racemosus* full of clusters.] Resembling or growing in the form of a raceme.

Rac'e-mous (răs'ē-mŭs *or* rȧ-sē'-), *a.* See Racemose.

Ra'cer (rā'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One that races; esp., a race horse. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The common American black snake.

Ra-chit'ic (rȧ-kĭt'ĭk), *a.* [See Rachitis.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to rachitis, or affected by rachitis; rickety.

‖ **Ra-chi'tis** (rȧ-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαχῖτις (sc. νόσος), fr. ῥάχις, -ιος, the spine.] (*Med.*) The rickets.

Ra'cial (rā'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a race or family of men.

Ra'ci-ly (rā'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a racy manner.

Ra'ci-ness (rā'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being racy.

Rack (răk), *n.* Same as Arrack.

Rack, *n.* [AS. *hracca* neck, hinder part of the head.] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.

Rack, *n.* [See Wreck.] A wreck; destruction. [*Obs.*, except in a few phrases.]

Rack, *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *rek* drift.] Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.

Rack, *v. i.* To fly, as vapor or broken clouds.

Rack, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Racked (răkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Racking.] [Etym. uncertain.] To amble fast, causing a rocking or swaying motion of the body; to pace; — said of a horse.

Rack (răk), *n.* A fast amble.

Rack, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *vin raqué* wine squeezed from the dregs.] To draw off from the lees or sediment, as wine.

Rack, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *rek*, *rekbank*, a rack, *rekken* to stretch; akin to G. *reck*, *reckbank*.] **1.** An instrument or frame for stretching, extending, retaining, or displaying, something. Specif.: (*a*) A kind of engine of torture. (*b*) A device of various construction for holding hay, grain, etc., supplied to beasts. (*c*) A frame on which articles are placed for keeping or display. (*d*) (*Naut.*) A piece or frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which the running rigging passes. (*e*) A distaff. **2.** (*Mech.*) A bar with teeth on its face, or edge, to work with those of a wheel, pinion, or worm.

Rack, *v. t.* **1.** To extend by force; to stretch or strain; to rend; specif., to torture on, or as if on, the rack. **2.** To stretch or strain, in a figurative sense; hence, to harass, or oppress by extortion; to torment.

Rack'er (răk'ẽr), *n.* One that racks.

Rack'et (răk'ĕt), *n.* [F. *raquette;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A somewhat elliptical hoop across which a network of catgut or cord is stretched. It is furnished with a handle, and is used in tennis and similar games. **2.** A kind of snowshoe. [*Canada*] **3.** A broad wooden shoe for a man or horse, to enable him to step on soft ground.

Rack'et, *v. i.* To strike with, or as with, a racket.

Rack'et, *n.* [Gael. *racaid* a noise, disturbance.] Confused, clattering noise; din; noisy talk or sport.

Rack'et, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Racketed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Racketing.] **1.** To make a confused noise or racket. **2.** To frolic.

Rack'et-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of humming birds, having two of the tail feathers very long and racket-shaped.

Racket-tail (*Stegaura Underwoodi*).

Rack'et-y (-ĭ), *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.

Rack'-rent' (-rĕnt'), *n.* A rent of the full annual value of the tenement, or near it; an excessive, or unreasonably high, rent.

Rack'-rent'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One subjected to paying rack-rent. **2.** One who exacts rack-rent.

‖ **Ra`con`teur'** (rȧ`kôN`tẽr'), *n.* [F.] A narrator. [ET.]

Rac'quet (răk'ĕt), *n.* See Racket.

Ra'cy (rā'sĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Racier (-sĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Raciest.] [From Race a tribe, family.] **1.** Having a strong flavor indicating origin; of distinct characteristic taste; hence, fresh; rich. **2.** Hence: Peculiar and piquant; fresh and lively.

Syn. — Spicy; spirited. — *Racy* refers primarily to that peculiar flavor which certain wines are supposed to derive from the soil; and hence we call a style or production *racy* when it has an uncommon degree of natural freshness and individuality; *spicy* has reference to a spirit and pungency added by art.

Rad'dle (răd'd'l), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A long, flexible rod interwoven with others, in making a kind of hedge or fence. **2.** A hedge or fence so made. **3.** A wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs, used by domestic weavers to keep the warp of a proper width.

Rad'dle, *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

Rad'dle, *n.* [Cf. Ruddle.] A kind of red pigment.

Rad'dle, *v. t.* To paint with, or as if with, raddle.

Ra'di-al (rā'dĭ-al), *a.* [See Radius.] Of or pert. to a radius or ray; consisting of, or like, radii or rays.

Ra'di-ance (-ans), } *n.* Quality of being radiant;
Ra'di-an-cy (-an-sĭ), } brilliancy; effulgence.

Syn. — Luster; brilliancy; splendor; glare; glitter.

Ra'di-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *radians*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *radiare* to emit rays, fr. *radius* ray.] **1.** Emitting or proceeding as from a center; resembling rays; radiating; radiate. **2.** Esp., emitting rays of light or heat; beaming. **3.** Beaming with vivacity and happiness. **4.** (*Bot.*) Having a raylike appearance.

Ra'di-ant, *n.* A radiant point, line, or object. — **Ra'di-ant-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Ra`di-a'ta** (rā`dĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *radiatus*, p. p.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive artificial group of invertebrates, having all the parts arranged radially around the vertical axis of the body, and the various organs repeated symmetrically in each ray or spheromere. [See *Illusts.* of Actinia and Polyp.]

Radiata.
a Gorgonian; *b* Starfish.

Ra'di-ate (rā'dĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Radiated (-ā`tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Radiating.] [L. *radiare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *radius* ray.] **1.** To emit rays; to be radiant; to shine. **2.** To proceed in direct lines from a point or surface; to issue in rays, as light or heat.

Ra'di-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or points. **2.** To enlighten; to irradiate. [*R.*]

Ra'di-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Having rays or parts diverging from a center. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having large ray florets unlike the disk florets. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the Radiata.

Ra'di-ate, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Radiata.

Ra'di-a'ted (-ā`tĕd), *a.* **1.** Emitted in rays or direct lines. **2.** Formed of, or arranged like, rays or radii.

Ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of radiating; state of being radiated.

**Ra'di-a`tor** (-ā`tẽr), *n.* That which radiates; esp., that part of a heating apparatus radiating the heat.

Rad'i-cal (răd'ĭ-kal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *radicalis* having roots, fr. *radix*, *-icis*, a root.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the root; proceeding directly from the root. **2.** Hence: Of or pertaining to the origin, foundation, ultimate sources, principles, or the like; original; fundamental; thoroughgoing; extreme. **3.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Belonging to, or proceeding from, the root of a plant. (*b*) Proceeding from a rootlike stem, or one not rising above the ground. **4.** (*Philol.*) Of or pert. to the root, or ultimate source of derivation. **5.** (*Math.*) Of or pert. to a radix or root.

Radical quantity (*Alg.*), a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed; specif., a surd. — **Radical sign** (*Math.*), the sign √ (originally the letter *r*, the initial of *radix*, root) placed before any quantity to denote that its root is to be extracted.

Syn. — Primitive; original; natural; underived; fundamental; unsparing; entire. — A *radical* cure, reform, etc., is one which goes to the root of the matter; and it is *entire*, in the sense that, by affecting the root, it affects in an appropriate degree the *entire* body nourished by the root; but it may not be *entire* in the sense of making a change complete in its nature, as well as in its extent. A change may be both *radical* and *entire*, in every sense.

Rad'i-cal (răd'ĭ-kal), *n.* **1.** (*Philol.*) (*a*) Same as Radix, 1. (*b*) A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the radix. **2.** (*Politics*) One who advocates radical changes in government or social institutions, esp. the leveling of inequalities of condition. **3.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) A characteristic, essential, and fundamental constituent of any compound; hence, sometimes, an atom. (*b*) Specif., a group of two or more atoms, not saturated, so linked that their union implies certain properties, and regarded as a single atom. **4.** (*Alg.*) A radical quantity.

Rad'i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being radical; specif., social or political doctrines of radicals.

Rad'i-cal-ly (răd'ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.* In a radical manner.

Rad'i-cal-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being radical.

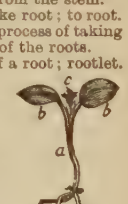
Rad'i-cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *radicans*, p. pr.] Taking root on, or above, the ground; rooting from the stem.

Rad'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To cause to take root; to root.

Rad'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The process of taking root deeply. **2.** (*Bot.*) The disposition of the roots.

Rad'i-cel (-sĕl), *n.* A small branch of a root; rootlet.

Rad'i-cle (răd'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix* root.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The rudimentary stem of a plant from which the root is developed. (*b*) A radicel.



Radicle. Seedling of Larkspur. *a* Radicle; *b b* Cotyledons; *c* Plumule; *d* Rootlets.

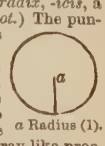
Ra'di-o- (rā'dĭ-ō-). A combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to*, *a radius* or *ray;* specifically (*Anat.*), *with the radius of the forearm.*

Ra'di-o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*Radio-* + *-graph.*] Picture produced by Röntgen rays on a sensitive surface, photographic or fluorescent, esp. picture of opaque objects traversed by the rays.

Ra'di-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *radius* radius + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy.

Rad'ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* [F. *radis*, fr. L. *radix*, *-icis*, a root, esp., a radish; akin to E. *wort.*] (*Bot.*) The pungent fleshy root of a well-known cruciferous plant; also, the whole plant.

Ra'di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* L. Radii (-ī); E. Radiuses (-ŭs-ĕz). [L., a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, radius, ray.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A right line from the center of a circle to the periphery. **2.** The exterior bone of the forearm. [See *Illust.* of Skeleton.] **3.** A ray-like proc-



a Radius (1).

ess or growth, as one of the rays, or outer florets, of such plants as the sunflower and daisy.

Radius (3).

Ra'dix (rā'dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. RADICES (răd'ĭ-sēz), E. RADIXES (rā'dĭks-ĕz). [L. *radix, -icis*, root.] **1.** (*Philol.*) A primitive word; radical; root; etymon. **2.** (*Math.*) A fundamental number of any system; a base.

Raff (răf), *v. t.* [OF. *raffer;* of G. origin.] To sweep or huddle together. [*Obs.*]

Raff, *n.* **1.** A promiscuous heap; a large quantity; refuse. **2.** The rabble; the mob. See RIFFRAFF. **3.** A low fellow; a churl.

Raff'ish (răf'ĭsh), *a.* Worthless; low.

Raf'fle (răf'f'l), *n.* [F. *rafle; faire rafle* to sweep stakes, fr. *rafler* to sweep away, *rafler tout* to sweep stakes; of German origin.] A kind of lottery, in which several persons pay, in shares, the value of something, and then determine by chance which shall have it.

Raf'fle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAFFLING (-flĭng).] To engage in a raffle.

Raf'fle, *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle.

Raft (răft), *n.* [Orig., rafter, spar, fr. Icel. *raptr* rafter.] **1.** A collection of logs, boards, or the like, fastened together, either for conveyance on the water, or to serve as a support; a float. **2.** A collection of logs, fallen trees, etc., which obstructs navigation. [*U. S.*] **3.** [Perhaps akin to *raff* a heap.] A large collection of people or things taken indiscriminately. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Raft, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAFTING.] To make into a raft; to transport on, or in the form of, a raft.

Raft'er (răft'ẽr), *n.* A raftsman.

Raft'er, *n.* [AS. *ræfter;* akin to E. *raft*, n.] (*Arch.*) Orig., any rough and somewhat heavy piece of timber. Now, commonly, one of the timbers of a roof which are put on sloping. [See *Illust.* of ROOF.]

Rafts'man (răfts'măn), *n.* A man engaged in rafting.

Rag (răg), *n.* [OE. *ragge*, prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** A piece of cloth torn off; a tattered piece of cloth; a fragment. **2.** *pl.* Hence, mean or tattered attire; worn-out dress. **3.** A shabby fellow; a ragamuffin. **4.** (*Geol.*) A coarse kind of rock.

Rag wheel, a chain wheel; a sprocket wheel.

Rag'a-muf'fin (răg'ă-mŭf'fĭn), *n.* [Cf. *Ragamofin*, a demon in the old mysteries.] **1.** A mean wretch. **2.** A person wearing ragged clothing. [*Colloq.*]

Rage (rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rabies*, fr. *rabere* to rave.] **1.** Violent excitement; extreme vehemence of desire, emotion, or suffering, mastering the will. **2.** Esp., overmastering wrath; fury. **3.** That which is sought after, or prosecuted, with unreasonable or excessive passion.

Syn. — Vehemence; excitement; passion. See ANGER.

Rage, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAGED (rājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAGING (rā'jĭng).] **1.** To be furious with anger or any passion. **2.** To be violent and tumultuous; to act or move furiously. **3.** To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with destruction or fatal effect.

Syn. — To storm; fret; chafe; fume.

Rag'ged (răg'gĕd), *a.* **1.** Rent or worn into rags or tatters, or till the texture is broken. **2.** Broken with rough edges; jagged; uneven. **3.** Wearing tattered clothes. **4.** Rough; shaggy; rugged. — **Rag'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **Rag'ged-ness**, *n.*

Rag'lan (răg'lan), *n.* A loose, large-sleeved overcoat; — from Lord *Raglan*, an English general. [rags.]

Rag'man (-măn), *n.* A man who collects, or deals in, rags.

Ra-gout' (rà-gōō'), *n.* [F. *ragoût*, fr. *ragoûter* to restore one's appetite, fr. L. pref. *re-* re- + *ad* to + *gustare* to taste.] A dish made of pieces of meat, stewed, and highly seasoned.

Rag'weed' (răg'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A common American composite weed with finely divided leaves; hogweed.

Raid (rād), *n.* [Icel. *reið* a riding, raid; akin to E. *road.*] **1.** A hostile or predatory incursion; a sudden and rapid invasion by cavalry. **2.** An attack or invasion in order to arrest, seize property, or plunder.

Raid, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAIDING.] To make a raid upon or into.

Raid'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who engages in a raid. [*U. S.*]

Rail (rāl), *n.* [Akin to LG. & Sw. *regel* bar, bolt, G. *riegel* a rail, bar, or bolt.] **1.** A bar of timber or metal, extending from one post or support to another. **2.** (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece in a frame or paneling. **3.** (*Railroad*) A bar of steel or iron, forming part of the track. **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The stout, narrow plank that forms the top of the bulwarks. (*b*) A light, fencelike structure of wood or metal at the break of the deck, and elsewhere.

Rail (rāl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAILED (rāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAILING.] To inclose with rails or a railing.

Rail, *n.* [F. *râle*, fr. *râler* to have a rattling in the throat; of G. origin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of limicoline birds of the family *Rallidæ*, esp. of the genus *Rallus* and closely allied genera, prized as game birds.

European Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).

Rail, *v. i.* [F. *railler;* of uncertain origin.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to utter reproaches; to scoff. — **Rail'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Rail'ing, *n.* **1.** A barrier of a rail or rails. **2.** Rails in general; also, material for rails.

Rail'ler-y (rāl'lẽr-ў *or* rāl'-), *n.* [F. *raillerie.* See 4th RAIL.] Pleasantry or slight satire; banter.

Rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), *n.* **1.** A road or way of one or more parallel series of iron or steel rails, for the wheels of vehicles to run on. **2.** The road, track, etc., with all the lands, buildings, rolling stock, franchises, etc., as a whole.

☞ *Railway* is the commoner word in England; *railroad* in the United States.

Rai'ment (rā'ment), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *arraiment.* See ARRAY.] Clothing in general; vesture; garments.

Rain (rān), *n.* [AS. *regen;* akin to G. *regen.*] Water falling in drops from the clouds; the descent of water from the clouds in drops.

Rain gauge, an instrument for measuring the rainfall. — Rain water, water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.

Rain, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAINED (rānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAINING.] **1.** To fall in drops from the clouds, as water. **2.** To fall or drop like water from the clouds.

Rain (rān), *v. t.* **1.** To pour or shower down from above. **2.** To bestow in a profuse or abundant manner.

Rain'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A bow or arch exhibiting the colors of the spectrum, and formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain.

Rain'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A drop of rain.

Rain'fall' (-fạl'), *n.* Fall or descent of rain.

Rain'y (-ў), *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery. — **Rain'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Raise (rāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAISED (rāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAISING.] [OE. *reisen*, Icel. *reisa*, causative of *rīsa* to rise. See RISE.] **1.** To cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place; to elevate; to lift; to heave. Hence, fig.: (*a*) To elevate in rank, dignity, etc.; to exalt; to advance; to enhance. (*b*) To increase the strength or vehemence of; to excite; to aggravate; to intensify; to heighten. (*c*) To elevate in degree according to some scale. **2.** To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture; to set upright. Hence: — (*a*) To awaken; to arouse. (*b*) To rouse to action; to incite or excite. (*c*) To summon from the lower world; to recall from death. **3.** To give rise to; to originate, produce, cause, effect, or the like. Hence, specif.: — (*a*) To build up; to erect. (*b*) To collect; to levy; to get together. (*c*) To cause to grow; to propagate as crops; to breed and rear, as stock. (*d*) Also, to bring up, as children. [*Local U. S.*] (*e*) To bring into being; to produce; to cause to appear. (*f*) To give rise to; to set agoing; to start. (*g*) To utter; to strike up. (*h*) To bring to notice; to submit for consideration. **4.** To cause to rise, as by the effect of leaven. **5.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) To cause (the land or any other object) to seem higher by drawing nearer to it. (*b*) To let go; — used in a command. **6.** (*Law*) To create or constitute.

To raise a blockade (*Mil.*), to break up or end a blockade. — To raise a siege, to give up or to stop a siege.

Rais'er (rāz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, raises.

Rai'sin (rā'z'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *racemus* cluster of grapes.] A grape dried in the sun or by artificial heat.

Rais'ing (rāz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life. **2.** Specif., the setting up of the frame of a building. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Rai'son'né'** (rā'zŏn'nā'), *a.* [F. *raisonné*, p. p. of *raisonner* to reason.] Arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects.

Ra'jah (rä'jä *or* rā'jà), *n.* [Hind. *rājā*, Skr. *rājan.*] A native prince or king; also, a landholder or person of importance in the agricultural districts. [*India*]

Rake (rāk), *n.* [AS. *race*; akin to D. *reek*, G. *rechen*.] A toothed implement for collecting hay, or other light things, or for breaking and smoothing the earth.

Rake, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAKED (rākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAKING.] **1.** To collect with a rake. **2.** Hence: To collect or draw together with laborious industry; to gather from a wide space or indiscriminately. **3.** To scrape or scratch with a rake. **4.** To search through; to scour; to ransack. **5.** (*Mil.*) To enfilade; to fire in the direction of the length of.

Rake, *v. i.* **1.** To use a rake; to go over or through anything with, or as if with, a rake; to search minutely. **2.** To pass rudely; to scrape along.

Rake, *n.* [Cf. E. *reach*.] The inclination of anything from a perpendicular direction; esp. (*Naut.*), the inclination of a mast or funnel.

Rake, *v. i.* To incline from the perpendicular.

Rake, *n.* [OE. *rakel* rash; cf. Icel. *reika* to wander.] A loose, disorderly, vicious man; debauchee; roué.

Rak'er (rāk'ẽr), *n.* One that rakes.

Rak'ish, *a.* **1.** [See 6th RAKE.] Dissolute; lewd; debauched. **2.** [See 4th RAKE.] (*Naut.*) Having a saucy appearance indicative of speed and dash. — **Rak'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Rak'ish-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Râle** (räl), *n.* [F. *râle*.] (*Med.*) An adventitious sound, usually of morbid origin, accompanying the normal respiratory sounds.

Ral'ly (răl'ỹ), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RALLIED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RALLYING.] [OF. *ralier*, F. *rallier*, fr. L. pref. *re-* + *ad* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To collect, and reduce or come to order, as troops dispersed; to gather again; to reunite. **2.** To renew in or regain health or vigor; to recuperate.

Ral'ly, *n.* Act or process of rallying. **2.** A political mass meeting. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Ral'ly, *v. t. & i.* [F. *railler*. See RAIL to scoff.] To attack with or use raillery.

Syn. — To banter; ridicule; satirize; deride; mock.

Ral'ly, *n.* Good-humored raillery.

Ram (răm), *n.* [AS. *ramm*, *ram*.] **1.** The male of the sheep and allied animals. [See *Illust.* of MERINO.] **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March. (*b*) The constellation Aries, which does not now, as formerly, occupy the sign of the same name. **3.** An engine of war used for butting or battering. Specif.: (*a*) In ancient warfare, a battering ram. (*b*) A heavy steel or iron beak of a steam war vessel; also, a vessel carrying such a beak. **4.** An hydraulic ram. **5.** The weight which strikes the blow, in a pile driver, steam hammer, etc. **6.** The plunger of an hydraulic press.

Ram, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAMMED (rămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAMMING.] **1.** To butt or strike against; to thrust or drive with violence. **2.** To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

‖ **Ram'a-dan'** (răm'ȧ-dăn'), *n.* [Ar. *ramaḍān*, or *ramazān*, prop., the hot month.] **1.** The ninth Mohammedan month. **2.** The great annual fast of the Mohammedans, kept during daylight in the ninth month.

Ra'mal (rā'mal), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch.] Of or pertaining to a ramus or branch; rameal.

Ram'ble (răm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAMBLING.] [For *rammle*, fr. Prov. E. *rame* to roam.] **1.** To roam carelessly or irregularly; to rove; to wander. **2.** To talk or write in a discursive, aimless way. **3.** To extend or grow at random.

Syn. — To rove; roam; wander; range; stroll.

Ram'ble, *n.* Act of roving or strolling; an excursion.

Ram'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who rambles.

Ra'me-al (rā'mē-al), *a.* Same as RAMAL.

Ram'ie (răm'ĕ), *n.* [From Malay.] (*Bot.*) The grass-cloth plant; also, its fine, strong fiber.

Ram'i-fi-ca'tion (răm'ỹ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The process of branching, also, the mode of arrangement of branches. **2.** A small branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel. **3.** A division into principal and subordinate classes, or departments; also, one of the subordinate parts. **4.** The production of branchlike figures.

Ram'i-fy (răm'ỹ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAMIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAMIFYING (-fī'ỹng).] [F. *ramifier*, deriv. of L. *ramus* a branch + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] To divide into branches or subdivisions.

Ram'mer (-mẽr), *n.* One that rams, or drives.

Ra-mose' (rȧ-mōs'), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, from *ramus* a branch.] Branched, as the stem or root of a plant; full of branches; ramifying; branching; branchy.

Ra'mous (rā'mŭs), *a.* Ramose.

Ramp (răm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAMPED (rămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAMPING.] [F. *ramper* to creep, OF., to climb; of German origin.] **1.** To spring; to leap; to prance; hence, to frolic; to romp. **2.** To move by leaps, or as if by leaps; hence, to move swiftly. **3.** To climb as a plant; to creep up.

Ramp (rămp), *n.* **1.** A leap; spring; hostile advance. **2.** [F. *rampe*.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) Any sloping member, other than a purely constructional one. (*b*) A short bend, slope, or curve, where a hand rail or cap changes its direction. **3.** [F. *rampe*.] (*Fort.*) An inclined plane serving as a communication between different interior levels.

Ramp'age (rămp'āj; 48), *n.* [See RAMP, *v.*] Violent or riotous behavior or emotion. [*Prov.* or *Low*]

Ram-pa'geous (răm-pā'jŭs), *a.* Characterized by violence and passion; unruly; rampant. [*Prov.* or *Low*]

Ramp'an-cy (rămp'an-sỹ), *n.* Quality or state of being rampant.

Ramp'ant (rămp'ant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *ramper* to creep. See RAMP, *v.*] **1.** Ramping; leaping; hence, raging; furious. **2.** Climbing; rank in growth; exuberant. **3.** (*Her.*) Rising with fore paws in the air as if attacking.

Lion Rampant.

Ram'part (răm'pärt), *n.* [F. *rempart*, OF. *rempar*, fr. *remparer* to fortify; pref. *re-* re- + pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *parer* to defend, prepare, L. *parare* to prepare.] **1.** That which fortifies and defends from assault; a defense or bulwark. **2.** (*Fort.*) A broad embankment of earth round a place, upon which the parapet is raised.

Syn. — Bulwark; fence; security; guard. — *Bulwark* and *rampart* were formerly interchanged; but *bulwark* is now more commonly applied to peculiarly strong outworks which project for the defense of the *rampart*, or main work.

Ram'part, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAMPARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAMPARTING.] To protect with, or as with, ramparts.

Ram'pi-on (răm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Campanula Rapunculus*) of the Bellflower family, with a tuberous, esculent root; also, any one of some other related genera.

Ram'rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm.

Ram'shac-kle (-shăk-k'l), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Loose; disjointed; falling to pieces; out of repair.

Ram'son (-z'n), *n.* [AS. *hramsan*, pl., akin to G. *rams*.] (*Bot.*) A broad-leaved species of garlic.

Ram'sted (-stĕd), *n.* (*Bot.*) Toadflax; — so named from a Mr. *Ramsted*.

Ra'mus (rā'mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mī). (*Nat. Hist.*) A branch; ramification.

Ran (răn), *imp.* of RUN.

Ran-ces'cent (răn-sĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *rancescens*, p. pr., deriv. of *rancere* to be rancid.] Becoming rancid.

Ranch (rănch), *n.* [See RANCHO.] A tract of land used for grazing and the rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep; a rancho. [*Western U. S.*]

‖ **Ran-che'ro** (răn-chā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp.] [*Mexico & Western U. S.*] **1.** A herdsman; a peasant employed on a ranch. **2.** Owner and occupant of a ranch.

Ranch'man (rănch'man), *n.* A ranchero. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Ran'cho** (răn'cho), *n.*; *pl.* RANCHOS (-chōz). [Sp., prop., a mess, mess room.] **1.** A rude hut where herdsmen or farm laborers may live or lodge at night. **2.** A large grazing farm. [*Mexico & California*]

Ran'cid (răn'sĭd), *a.* [L. *rancidus*, fr. *rancere* to be rancid or rank.] Having a rank smell or taste, from chemical change or decomposition; sour; musty. — **Ran'cid-ly**, *adv.* — **Ran'cid-ness**, *n.* [being rancid.

Ran-cid'i-ty (răn-sĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality or state of

Ran'cor (răn'kẽr), *n.* [OF. *rancor*, *rancur*, fr. L. *rancor* rancidity, rankness; fig., an old grudge, rancor, fr. *rancere* to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity or spite; inveterate hatred; virulent malice.

Syn. — Enmity; ill will; spite; grudge; animosity. — *Enmity* and *rancor* both describe hostility; but *enmity* may be generous and open, while *rancor* implies personal malice of the worst and most enduring nature.

Ran'cor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Full of rancor; caused by rancor; implacably spiteful or malicious; virulently malicious. — **Ran'cor-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Rand (rănd), *n.* [AS. *rand*, *rond*; akin to G. *rand*.] **1.** A border; edge; margin. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A thin cut of beef taken from the side of the shoulder; the rattle rand. **3.** A thin inner sole for a shoe; also, a leveling slip of leather applied to the sole before attaching the heel.

Ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* [OF. *randon* force, violence,

rapidity; prob. of German origin.] **1.** A roving motion; course without definite direction; hazard; chance. **2.** Distance to which a missile is cast; range; reach.

Ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *a.* Going at random or by chance; done or made at hazard; left to chance.

Rang (răng), *imp.* of Ring, *v. i. & i.*

Range (rānj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ranged (rānjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ranging (rān'jĭng).] [OF. *rengier*, fr. *renc* row, rank; of German origin. See Rank, *n.*] **1.** To set in a row, or in rows; to dispose in the proper order; to rank. **2.** To place among others in a line, row, or order; — usually reflexively and figuratively. **3.** To arrange regularly. **4.** To rove over or through. **5.** To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near. **6.** (*Biol.*) To be native to, or to live in; to frequent.

Range, *v. i.* **1.** To rove at large; to roam. **2.** To have range; to change or differ, within limits; to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, esp. horizontally. **3.** To be placed in order; to be ranked or classified. **4.** To have direction. **5.** (*Biol.*) To be native to, or live in, a certain region.

Syn. — To rove; roam; ramble; wander; stroll.

Range, *n.* **1.** A series of things in a line; a row; a rank. **2.** An aggregate of individuals in one rank or degree; an order; a class. **3.** The step of a ladder; a rung. **4.** A kind of cooking stove; esp., an extensive cooking apparatus set in brick work. **5.** A wandering or roving; a ramble. **6.** That which may be or is ranged over. **7.** Extent or space taken in by anything excursive; reach; scope. **8.** (*Gun.*) (*a*) The horizontal distance to which a projectile is carried; also, less properly, the trajectory of a projectile. (*b*) A place where shooting is practiced. **9.** In the public land system of the United States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart.

Ran'ger (rān'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who ranges. **2.** A dog that beats the ground in search of game. **3.** One of a body of mounted troops who range over the country, and often fight on foot. **4.** The keeper of a public park or forest. [*Eng.*]

Rank (răngk), *a.* [*Compar.* Ranker (-ĕr); *superl.* Rankest.] [AS. *ranc* strong, proud.] **1.** Luxuriant in growth; grown to immoderate height. **2.** Raised to a high degree; extreme; gross; utter. **3.** Very rich and fertile. **4.** Strong-scented; rancid; musty. **5.** Strong to the taste.

Rank, *n.* [OF. *renc*, fr. OHG. *hring* a circle, a circular row, G. *ring*.] **1.** A row or line; range; order; tier. **2.** (*Mil.*) A line of soldiers ranged side by side. **3.** Grade of official standing, as in the army, navy, or nobility. **4.** An aggregate of individuals classed together; an order. **5.** Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; station; degree; grade. **6.** High social position; distinction; eminence.

Rank, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ranked (răngkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ranking.] **1.** To place abreast, or in a line. **2.** To range in a particular class, order, or division; to class. **3.** To outrank. [*U. S.*]

Rank, *v. i.* **1.** To be ranged; to be set or disposed, as in a particular class. **2.** To have a certain rank.

Rank'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who ranks.

Ran'kle (răng'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rankled (k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rankling (-klĭng).] [From Rank, *a.*] **1.** To grow rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester. **2.** To produce a festering or inflamed effect; to cause a sore.

Rank'ly (răngk'lў), *adv.* With rank or vigorous growth; luxuriantly; hence, coarsely; grossly.

Rank'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rank.

Ran'sack (răn'săk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ransacked (-săkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ransacking.] [Icel. *rannsaka* to explore; *rann* house (akin to AS. *ræsn* plank) + root of *sækja* to seek, akin to E. *seek*.] **1.** To search thoroughly; to search every part of. **2.** To pillage completely.

Ran'som (răn'sŭm), *n.* [OF. *rançon, raençon*, fr. L. *redemptio*, fr. *redimere* to redeem. See Redeem.] **1.** Release of a captive, or of captured property, by payment of a consideration; redemption. **2.** The money or price paid for such release.

Ran'som, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ransomed (-sŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ransoming.] To redeem from captivity, servitude, or punishment, by paying a price; to rescue; to deliver.

Ran'som-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Rant (rănt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ranted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ranting.] [OD. *ranten, randen*, to dote, to be enraged.] To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language, without dignity of thought.

Rant (rănt), *n.* High-sounding language, without importance or dignity of thought; bombast.

Rant'er (-ĕr), *n.* A noisy talker; a raving declaimer.

Ra-nun'cu-la'ceous (rā-nŭn'kū-lā'shŭs), *a.* [See Ranunculus.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (*Ranunculaceæ*) of which the buttercup is the type, and which includes also the virgin's bower, the monkshood, larkspur, anemone, meadow rue, and peony.

Ra-nun'cu-lus (rā-nŭn'kū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* E. Ranunculuses (-ĕz), L. Ranunculi (-lī). [L., a little frog, a medicinal plant, dim. of *rana* a frog.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs, including the buttercups.

Rap (răp), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rapped (răpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rapping.] [Akin to Sw. *rappa* to strike, *rapp* stroke.] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock.

Rap, *n.* A quick, smart blow; a knock.

Rapt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rapped (răpt), usually written Rapt; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rapping.] [OE. *rapen;* akin to G. *raffen*.] **1.** To snatch away; to seize and hurry off. **2.** To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with rapture.

Rap, *n.* [Perhaps contr. fr. Raparee.] Any of the tokens that passed current for a half-penny in Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Ra-pa'cious (rā-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rapax, -acis*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off.] **1.** Given to plunder; seizing by force. **2.** Subsisting on prey, or animals seized by violence. **3.** Avaricious; grasping; extortionate; also, greedy; ravenous; voracious. — **Ra-pa'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Ra-pa'cious-ness,** *n.* — **Ra-pac'i-ty** (rā-păs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Rap'a-ree' (răp'ā-rē'), *n.* See Rapparee.

Rape (rāp), *n.* [F. *râpe* a grape stalk.] **1.** Fruit, as grapes, plucked from the cluster. **2.** The refuse of grapes or raisins from which the must has been expressed.

Rape, *n.* [Akin to *rap* to snatch.] **1.** Act of seizing and carrying away by force; violent seizure; robbery. **2.** (*Law*) Sexual connection with a woman without her consent, or with one not of the lawful age of consent.

Rape, *v. t.* To commit rape upon; to ravish.

Rape, *n.* [L. *rapa, rapum;* akin to Gr. *ῥάπυς.*] (*Bot.*) Any one of several varieties of a plant of the Turnip kind grown for seeds and herbage.

Ra'phe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥαφή* suture.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A line, ridge, furrow, or band of fibers, esp. in the median line. **2.** (*Bot.*) Same as Rhaphe.

‖ **Raph'i-des** (răf'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See Rhaphides.

Rap'id (răp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rapidus*, fr. *rapere* to snatch or hurry away.] **1.** Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; fast. **2.** Advancing with haste or speed; in quick sequence. — **Rap'id-ly,** *adv.* — **Rap'id-ness,** *n.*

Rap'id, *n.* A part where a river flows with great swiftness, but without actual waterfall or cascade; — usually in *pl.* [rapid.]

Ra-pid'i-ty (rā-pĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being

Syn. — Rapidness; haste; speed; celerity; velocity; swiftness; fleetness; quickness; agility.

Ra'pi-er (rā'pĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F. *rapière.*] A slender pointed sword used only for thrusting.

Rap'ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* [F. *rapine*, fr. L. *rapina*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off by force.] **1.** Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage. **2.** Rape. [*Obs.*]

Rap'pa-ree' (-pā-rē'), *n.* A wild Irish plunderer, esp. one of the 17th century; — so called from his carrying a half-pike, called a *rapary*.

Rap-pee' (răp-pē'), *n.* [F. *râpé*, fr. *râper* to grate, to rasp.] A pungent kind of snuff.

Rap'pel (răp'pĕl *or* răp-pĕl'), *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) The beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

Rap'per (răp'pĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, raps or knocks; specif., the knocker of a door.

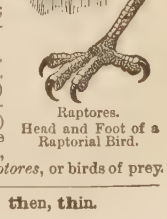
Rap-port' (răp-pōrt', *F.* rà'pōr'), *n.* [F.] Relation; conformity; correspondence; sympathetic accord.

Rap-scal'lion (răp-skăl'yŭn), *n.* Rascallion. [*Colloq.*]

Rapt (răpt), *imp. & p. p.* of Rap, to snatch away.

Rapt, *a.* **1.** Snatched away; hurried away or along. **2.** Transported; absorbed; entranced.

Rap-to'ri-al (răp-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [From L. *raptor* a plunderer, fr. *rapere* to plunder.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Rapacious; living upon prey; — said esp. of certain birds. (*b*) Adapted for seizing prey; as the legs, claws, etc., of insects, birds, etc. (*c*) Of or pertaining to the *Raptores*, or birds of prey.



Raptores.
Head and Foot of a Raptorial Bird.

Rap'ture (răp'tûr; 135), *n.* [L. *rapere, raptum,* to carry off by force.] State or condition of being rapt, or carried away from one's self by agreeable excitement; extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy.

Syn. — Bliss; ecstasy; transport; delight; exultation.

Rap'ture, *v. t.* To enrapture. [*Poetic*]

Rap'tur-ous (-tŭs), *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; feeling, expressing, or showing rapture. — **Rap'tur-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Rare (râr), *a.* [*Compar.* RARER (râr'ẽr); *superl.* RAREST.] [Cf. AS. *hrêr,* or obs. E. *rare* early.] Nearly raw; partially cooked; not thoroughly cooked; undone.

Rare, *a.* [*Compar.* RARER (râr'ẽr); *superl.* RAREST.] [F., fr. L. *rarus* thin, rare.] **1.** Not frequent or common; unusual. Hence: Unusually excellent or valuable. **2.** Thinly scattered; dispersed. **3.** Not thick or dense; thin.

Syn. — Scarce; infrequent; uncommon; singular; extraordinary; incomparable. — A thing is *rare* when few examples, specimens, or instances of it are ever to be met with; that is *scarce,* which, though usually abundant, is for the time being to be had only in small quantities.

Rare'bit (râr'bĭt), *n.* A Welsh rabbit. See under RABBIT.

Rar'ee-show' (râr'ẽ-shō'), *n.* [Contr. fr. *rarity-show.*] A show carried about in a box; a peep show.

Rar'e-fac'tion (răr'ẽ-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied.

Rar'e-fy (răr'ẽ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAREFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAREFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *rarefier;* L. *rarus* rare + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] To make or become rare or less dense; to expand or enlarge without the addition of new matter.

Rare'ly (râr'lỹ), *adv.* **1.** In a rare manner or degree; seldom. **2.** Finely; excellently; with rare skill.

Rare'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rare.

Rare'ripe' (-rīp'), *a.* [Obs. E. *rare* early + *ripe.*] Early ripe; ripe before the usual season. — *n.* An early ripening fruit, esp. a kind of freestone peach.

Rar'i-ty (răr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being rare. **2.** A rare thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.

Ras'cal (răs'kal), *n.* [OE. *rascaille* rabble, prob. fr. OF. *rascaille* rabble, rubbish.] **1.** One of the rabble; the rabble. [*Obs.*] **2.** A mean, trickish fellow; a rogue; a scoundrel; a trickster.

Ras-cal'i-ty (răs-kăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality or state of being rascally, or a rascal; mean trickishness; base fraud.

Ras-cal'ion (răs-kăl'yŭn), *n.* [From RASCAL.] A low, mean wretch; a rascal.

Ras'cal-ly (răs'kal-lỹ), *a.* Like a rascal; trickish.

Rase (rāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RASED (rāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RASING.] [F. *raser,* LL. *rasare* to scrape often, v. freq. fr. L. *radere, rasum,* to scrape, shave.] **1.** To graze the surface of. [*Obsoles.*] **2.** To rub out; to erase. [*Obsoles.*] **3.** To level with the ground; to raze.

Rash (răsh), *n.* [OF. *rasche* eruption, scurf, deriv. of L. *radere, rasum.* See RASE.] (*Med.*) A fine eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

Rash, *a.* [*Compar.* RASHER (-ẽr); *superl.* RASHEST.] [Probably of Scand. origin.] **1.** Sudden in action; quick; hasty. [*Obs.*] **2.** Esp., overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; not prudent. **3.** Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection. — **Rash'ly,** *adv.* — **Rash'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Precipitate; headlong; headstrong; foolhardy; hasty; indiscreet; heedless; thoughtless; incautious; careless; inconsiderate; unwary. — A man is *adventurous* who incurs risk or hazard from a love of the arduous and the bold. A man is *rash* who does it from the mere impulse of his feelings, without counting the cost. A man is *foolhardy* who throws himself into danger in disregard or defiance of the consequences.

Rash'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *rash,* a., as being hastily cooked.] A thin slice of bacon.

Rasorial Birds.
Head and Foot: *a a* of Domestic fowl; *b b* of Common Pheasant; *c c* of Wild Turkey; *d d* of Ptarmigan.

Syn. — See TEMERITY.

Ra-so'ri-al (rā-zō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [From NL. *Rasores,* fr. L. *radere, rasum,* to scratch.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Rasores,* or gallinaceous birds, as the peacock, domestic fowl, partridge, quail, and the like.

Rasp (răsp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RASPED (răspt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RASPING.] [OF. *rasper* to grate, rasp, fr. OHG. *raspōn* to scrape together.] **1.** To rub, grate, or smooth with a rasp. **2.** Hence, fig.: To grate harshly upon; to offend rudely.

Rasp, *n.* A coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are points.

Rasp'ber-ry (răz'bĕr-rỹ), *n.* [From E. *rasp,* in allusion to the apparent roughness of the fruit.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The thimble-shaped fruit of several species of brambles. (*b*) The shrub bearing this fruit.

Rasp'er (răsp'ẽr), *n.* One that rasps; a scraper.

Ra'sure (rā'zhŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *rasura,* fr. *radere, rasum,* to scrape, to shave.] Act of rasing; erasure; obliteration; also, the mark by which the erasure is made.

Rat (răt), *n.* [AS. *ræt;* akin to G. *ratte, ratze,* F. *rat;* of unknown origin.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of several species of small rodents, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships. **2.** One who deserts his party or associates; hence, among trades-unionists, a scab. [*Cant*]

Rat, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RATTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RATTING.] **1.** To desert one's party or associates from interested motives; also, to work as a scab. **2.** To catch or kill rats.

Rat'a-ble (rāt'a-b'l), *a.* That may be rated. — **Rat'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **Rat'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Rat'a-bly,** *adv.*

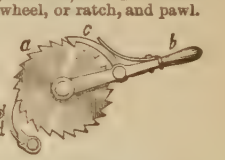
Rat'a-fi'a (răt'a-fē'a), *n.* [F., fr. Malay *arak* arrack + *tāfia* a spirit distilled from molasses.] A spirituous liquor flavored with the kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, spiced, and sweetened with sugar.

Ra-tan' (rà-tăn'), *n.* See RATTAN.

Ratch (răch), *n.* [See RATCHET.] A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl or click works.

Ratch'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Prop. dim. fr. same word as *rack* the machine.] **1.** A pawl, click, or detent, for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel, or ratch, etc. **2.** A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel, or ratch, and pawl.

Ratchet wheel (*Mach.*), a toothed wheel, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or a stationary pawl to hold it from turning backward.



a Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

Rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. fr. E. *rate* to estimate; but prob. fr. Sw. *rata* to blame.] To chide with vehemence; to censure.

Rate, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *rata* (sc. *pars*), fr. *ratus* reckoned, p. p. of *reri* to reckon.] **1.** Established portion or measure; fixed allowance. **2.** That which is established as a measure or criterion; standard; proportion; ratio. **3.** Relative price; cost; charge. **4.** A tax on property for public use; esp., in England, a local tax. **5.** (*Naut.*) The class to which a war vessel belongs.

Rate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RATING.] **1.** To value at a certain price or degree. **2.** To assess for the payment of a rate or tax. **3.** To settle the relative scale, rank, position, amount, value, or quality of.

Syn. — To value; appraise; estimate; reckon.

Rate, *v. i.* **1.** To be set or considered in a class; to have rank. **2.** To make an estimate.

Rate'pay'er (-pā'ẽr), *n.* One who pays rates or taxes.

Rat'er (rāt'ẽr), *n.* One who rates.

Rath (răth), *n.* [Ir. *rath.*] **1.** A hill or mound. [*Ireland*] **2.** A kind of ancient fortification in Ireland.

Rath } (răth), *a. & adv.* [AS. *hræð, hræd,* quick.]
Rathe } Coming before others, or before the usual time; early; soon; betimes. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Rath'er (răth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hraðor,* compar. of *hraðe, hræðe,* quickly. See RATH, *a.*] **1.** Earlier; sooner. [*Obs.*] **2.** More readily or willingly; preferably. **3.** On the other hand; instead. **4.** As preferable, or the more likely, of two alternatives conceived of; somewhat. **5.** More properly; more correctly speaking. **6.** In some degree; somewhat.

Had rather, *or* Would rather, prefer to; prefers to. See *Had rather,* under HAD.

Rat'i-fi-ca'tion (răt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ratifying; state of being ratified; confirmation; sanction.

Rat'i-fi'er (răt'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who ratifies.

Rat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RATIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RATIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *ratifier,* fr. L. *ratus* rated, settled + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] To approve and sanction; to make valid; to confirm; to establish; to settle.

Ra'ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō *or* rā'shō), *n.* [L., fr. *reri, ratus*, to reckon, believe, think, judge.] **1.** (*Math.*) The relation which one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind; — commonly expressed by the quotient of the division of the first by the second. **2.** Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion.

Ra'ti-oc'i-nate (răsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *ratiocinari*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *ratio.*] To reason, esp. deductively.

Ra'ti-oc'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of reasoning; deductive reasoning.

Ra'ti-oc'i-na-tive (-ŏs'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by, or addicted to, ratiocination.

Ra'tion (rā'shŭn *or* răsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ratio* a reckoning, calculation, LL., ration. See RATIO.] **1.** A fixed daily allowance of provisions for subsistence. **2.** Hence, an allowance; an allotment.

Ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* [L. *rationalis.* See RATIO, and REASON.] **1.** Relating to the reason; not physical; mental. **2.** Having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; reasoning. **3.** Agreeable to reason; not extravagant, foolish, fanciful, or the like; wise; judicious.

Rational quantity (*Alg.*), one that can be expressed without the use of a radical sign, or in exact parts of unity.

Syn. — Sane; sound; intelligent; reasonable; sensible; wise; discreet; judicious. — *Rational* refers to reason as a faculty of the mind; *reasonable* refers to the exercise of this faculty for practical purposes, and means, governed or directed by reason.

Ra'tion-a'le (răsh'ŭn-ā'lē), *n.* An exposition of the principles of an opinion, action, etc.; also, the principles themselves.

Ra'tion-al-ism (răsh'ŭn-*al*-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Philos.*) The theory or system that makes rational power the ultimate test of truth, as of religious beliefs, rather than revelation.

Ra'tion-al-ist, *n.* One who holds to rationalism; also, disparagingly, a false reasoner.

Ra'tion-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **Ra'tion-al-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism.

Ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being rational; reasonableness. [or rationalistic.]

Ra'tion-al-ize (răsh'ŭn-*al*-īz), *v. t.* To make rational

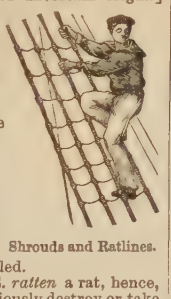
Ra'tion-al-ize, *v. i.* To use, and rely on, reason in forming a theory, belief, etc., esp. in religion.

Ra'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a rational manner.

Ra'tion-al-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rational.

Rat'lines (răt'lĭnz), *n. pl.* [Of uncertain origin.]

Rat'lins (*Naut.*) The small transverse ropes attached to the shrouds and forming the steps of a rope ladder.



Shrouds and Ratlines.

Ra-toon' (rá-tōōn'), *v. i.* Same as RATTOON, *v. i.*

Rats'bane' (răts'bān'), *n.* [*Rat* + *bane.*] Rat poison; esp., white arsenic.

Rat'-tail' (răt'tāl'), *a.* Like a rat's tail in form.

Rat-tan' (răt-tăn'), *n.* [Malay *rōtan.*] (*Bot.*) One of the long, slender, flexible stems of several species of palms.

Rat-teen' (-tēn'), *n.* [F. *ratine.*] A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled.

Rat'ten (răt't'n), *v. i.* [Prov. E. *ratten* a rat, hence, to do mischief like a rat.] To feloniously destroy or take away workmen's tools in a strike in order to prevent them from working, or to annoy them.

Rat'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rats.

Rat'tle (-t'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RATTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RATTLING (-tlĭng).] [Akin to D. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, AS. *hrætele* a rattle, in *hrætelwyrt* rattlewort.] **1.** To make a quick succession of sharp, inharmonious noises, as by the collision of hard and not very sonorous bodies shaken together; to clatter. **2.** To drive or ride rapidly. **3.** To make a clatter in talking; to chatter. [*Colloq.*]

Rat'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a clattering sound. **2.** To assail or stun with a rattling noise. **3.** Hence, to disconcert; to confuse. [*Colloq.*] **4.** To scold.

Rat'tle, *n.* **1.** A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds. **2.** Noisy, rapid talk. **3.** Any instrument or organ that produces a rattling noise; esp., a kind of child's toy. **4.** A noisy, senseless talker; a jabberer. **5.** The noise in the throat produced by the air in passing through mucus which the lungs are unable to expel.

Rattle rand. Same as RAND, 2. — **Yellow rattle** (*Bot.*), a yellow-flowered herb (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*), the ripe seeds of which rattle in the inflated calyx.

Rat'tle-wort' (răt't'l-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as RATTLEBOX.

Rat'tle-head'ed, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

Rat'tler (-tlẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rattles.

Rat'tle-snake' (răt't'l-snāk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of venomous American snakes which have horny joints at the end of the tail that rattle when shaken. [See *Illust.* of FANG.]

Rat-toon' (răt-tōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *retoño.*] A stem or shoot of the second year's growth or later from the root of sugar cane.

Rat-toon', *v. i.* To sprout or spring up from the root, as sugar cane.

Rau'ci-ty (rạ'sĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being raucous; hoarseness.

Rau'cous (rạ'kŭs), *a.* [L. *raucus.*] Hoarse; harsh; rough. — **Rau'cous-ly**, *adv.*

Rav'age (răv'ăj; 48), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *rapere* to ravish.] Desolation by violence; violent ruin; plunder; desolation; pillage.

Syn. — Despoilment; devastation; spoil; waste; ruin.

Rav'age, v. *t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVAGED (-ăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVAGING (-ă-jĭng).] To lay waste by force; to commit havoc or devastation upon; to despoil.

Syn. — To despoil; pillage; plunder; sack; spoil; devastate; desolate; destroy; waste; ruin.

Rav'a-ger (-ă-jẽr), *n.* One that ravages.

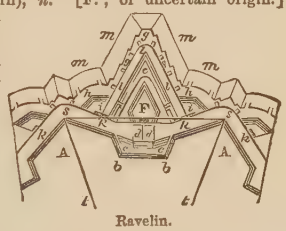
Rave (rāv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVED (rāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVING.] [F. *rêver;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk or act irrationally; to be furious, or raging. **2.** To rush wildly or furiously.

Rave, *v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy.

Rav'el (răv'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVELED (-'ld) or RAVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVELING or RAVELLING.] [OD. *ravelen.*] **1.** To separate or undo the texture of; to take apart; to untwist, unweave, or unknit. **2.** To undo the intricacies of; to disentangle. **3.** To pull apart, as the threads of a texture, and let fall in a tangled mass; hence, to entangle; to involve.

Rav'el, *v. i.* To become untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled; to be relieved of intricacy.

Rave'lin (răv'lĭn), *n.* [F.; of uncertain origin.] (*Fort.*) A detached work with two embankments which make a salient angle before the curtain, on the counterscarp.



Ravelin.

A A Bastions; *bb* Curtain; *cc* Tenailles; *dd* Caponiere; *e* Ravelin; *F* Redoubt in the Ravelin; *gg* Covered Way; *h h* Reëntering Places of Arms; *i i* Redoubts in same; *kk* Ditch; *ll* Ditch of Ravelin; *mmmm* Glacis; *ss* Exterior Side; *ts* Capital.

Ra'ven (rā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hræfn;* akin to G. *rabe.*] (*Zoöl.*) A black passerine bird, similar to the crow, but larger.

Ra'ven, *a.* Of the color of the raven; jet black.

Rav'en (răv'n), *n.* [OF. *ravine* impetuosity, violence.] **1.** Rapine; rapacity. **2.** Prey; food obtained by violence; plunder.

Rav'en, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To obtain or seize by violence. **2.** To devour or prey with great eagerness.

Rav'en-er (răv'n-ẽr), *n.* One that ravens.

Rav'en-ing, *n.* Eagerness for plunder; rapacity.

Rav'en-ous (răv'n-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage. **2.** Eager for prey or gratification. — **Rav'en-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Rav'en-ous-ness**, *n.*

Rav'in **Rav'ine** (răv'n), *n. & v.* See 2d & 3d RAVEN.

Ra-vine' (rá-vēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *ravir* to snatch away, L. *rapere.*] A deep and narrow hollow, usually worn by a stream or torrent of water; gorge; mountain cleft.

Rav'ish (răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVISHING.] [F. *ravir,* fr. L. *rapere* to snatch away. See -ISH.] **1.** To seize and carry away by violence; to snatch by force. **2.** To transport with joy or delight; to rap. **3.** To rape (a woman).

Syn. — To entrance; enrapture; delight; violate; force.

Rav'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who ravishes.

Rav'ish-ing, *a.* Rapturous; transporting.

Rav'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of ravishing; state of being ravished; transport; rapture; ecstasy.

Raw (rạ), *a.* [*Compar.* RAWER (-ẽr); *superl.* RAW-

EST.] [AS. *hreáw;* akin to G. *roh*, L. *crudus*, Gr. *κρέας* flesh.] **1.** Not altered from its natural state; not prepared by the action of heat; specif., not cooked. **2.** Hence: Unprepared for use or enjoyment; immature; unripe; unseasoned; inexperienced; unpracticed; untried. **3.** Being in the natural state; untouched by art; unwrought; unfinished. **4.** Not covered; bare. Specif.: (*a*) Deprived of skin; galled. (*b*) Sore, as if by being galled. **5.** Disagreeably damp or cold; chilly; bleak.

Raw material, material that has not been subjected to a (specified) process of manufacture. This term is relative in meaning; thus, to the tanner hides are *raw material;* to the shoemaker the tanned leather is *raw material.*

Raw, *n.* A raw place; a galled or sore spot.

Raw'boned' (-bōnd'), *a.* Lean; gaunt.

Raw'hide' (rą'hīd'), *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding whip, made of untanned (or raw) hide twisted.

Raw'ly, *adv.* In a raw manner.

Raw'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being raw.

Ray (rā), *v. t. & n.* Obs. aphetic form of ARRAY.

Ray, *n.* [OF. *rai*, F. *rais*, fr. L. *radius* a beam of ray, staff, rod, spoke of a wheel.] **1.** One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center, like the radii of a circle. **2.** (*Physics*) (*a*) A line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point. (*b*) One of the component elements of the total radiation from a body; any definite portion of the spectrum. **3.** Sight; perception; vision; — from an old theory that sight was something which proceeded from the eye to the object seen.

Ray Flower.

Cathode ray (*Physics*), a kind of ray generated at the cathode in a vacuum tube, by the electrical discharge. — **Ray flower** *or* **Ray floret** (*Bot.*), one of the marginal flowers of the capitulum in such plants as the aster, daisy, sunflower, etc. — **Röntgen ray** (rĕnt'gĕn) (*Physics*), a kind of ray generated in a very highly exhausted vacuum tube by the electrical discharge. It is capable of passing through many bodies opaque to light, and producing photographic and fluorescent effects by which means pictures showing the internal structure of opaque objects are made, called *radiographs*, or *sciagraphs*. So called from the discoverer, W. C. *Röntgen.* — **X ray**, the Röntgen ray; — so called by its discoverer because of its enigmatical character, *x* being an algebraic symbol for an unknown quantity.

Ray, *v. t. & i.* To shoot forth or out; to shine. [*R.*]

Ray, *n.* [F. *raie*, L. *raia.* Cf. ROACH.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous elasmobranch fishes, including the skates, torpedoes, sawfishes, etc.

Sting Ray (*Dasybatis centrurus*). *s* Caudal Sting or Spine.

Ray'less (rā'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of rays; hence, dark; blind.

Raze (rāz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAZED (rāzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAZING.] [F. *raser.* See RASE, *v. t.*] **1.** To erase; to efface; to obliterate. **2.** To lay level with the ground.

Syn. — To demolish; level; prostrate; overthrow; subvert; destroy; ruin. See DEMOLISH.

Ra-zee' (rą-zē'), *n.* [F. vaisseau *rasé*, fr. *raser.* See RASE, *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) An armed ship having her upper deck cut away, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate.

Ra-zee', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAZEED (rą-zēd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAZEEING.] To cut down to a less number of decks, and thus to an inferior rate or class, as a ship; hence, to prune or abridge.

Ra'zor (rā'zẽr), *n.* A kind of keen-edged knife used in shaving the hair. **2.** A tusk of a wild boar.

Ra'zor-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of auk.

Ra'zure (rā'zhūr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act of razing or effacing, or state of being effaced; obliteration. **2.** An erasure; a change made by erasing.

Re- (rē-). [L. *re-*, older form (retained before vowels) *red-;* sometimes through F. *re-, ré-.*] A prefix signifying *back, against, again, anew.* The prefix *re-* is freely used in forming compounds, mostly of obvious signification.

Re (rā). [It.] (*Mus.*) A syllable applied in solmization to the second tone of the diatonic scale of C; in the American system, to the second tone of any diatonic scale.

Reach (rēch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REACHED (rēcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REACHING.] [AS. *rǣcan, rǣcean*, to extend, stretch out; akin to G. *reichen.*] **1.** To extend; to stretch; to thrust out; to put forth. **2.** Hence, to deliver by stretching out a member, esp. the hand; to pass to another. **3.** To attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand; to extend so as to touch, strike, grasp, or the like. **4.** To strike, hit, or touch with a missile. **5.** Hence, to extend an action, effort, or influence to; to penetrate to. **6.** To extend to; to stretch out as far as. **7.** To arrive at; to come to. **8.** To attain to; to gain.

Reach (rēch), *v. i.* **1.** To stretch out the hand. **2.** To strain after something; to make efforts. **3.** To extend in dimension, time, amount, action, influence, etc., so as to touch, attain to, or be equal to, something. **4.** (*Naut.*) To sail with the wind nearly abeam.

Reach, *n.* **1.** Act or power of reaching; extent of action, influence, touch, etc.; stretch; expanse. **2.** Hence, application; influence; result; scope. **3.** An extended straight or level portion of land or water. **4.** An artifice to obtain an advantage. **5.** The pole or rod which connects the hind axle with the forward bolster of a wagon.

Re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act or perform again.

Re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To return or resist action by an opposite force. **2.** To act upon each other; to exercise a reciprocal effect.

Re-ac'tion (rē-ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Any action in resisting other action or force; counter tendency; reverse action. **2.** (*Chem.*) The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other, or the action upon such chemical agents of some form of energy, as heat, resulting in a chemical change. **3.** (*Mech.*) The force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon the latter body in the opposite direction. **4.** An action of the mind or the nervous system induced by vital resistance to some other action; as either depression subsequent to overexertion, or heightened activity subsequent to depression or check. **5.** Tendency in an opposite direction after revolution, reform, or any social or political movement.

Re-ac'tion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* Being, causing, or favoring reaction. — *n.* One who favors political reaction.

Re-act'ive (rē-ăkt'ĭv), *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction; of the nature of reaction.

Read (rēd), *n.* Rennet. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Read (rēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* READ (rĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* READING.] [AS. *rǣdan* to read, advise, counsel, fr. *rǣd* advice, counsel, *rǣdan* (imperf. *reord*) to advise, guess; akin to G. *raten, rathen.*] **1.** To advise. [*Obs.*] **2.** To interpret; to explain. **3.** To go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite to one's self inaudibly; to take in the sense of, as written language; to peruse. **4.** Hence, to know fully. **5.** To understand by marks, features, etc.; to learn by observation. **6.** To make a special study of from books.

Read, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of one who reads. **2.** To appear or be expressed in writing or print.

To read between the lines, to infer or detect a meaning implied, as distinguished from the apparent meaning.

Read (rĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of READ, *v. t. & i.*

Read (rēd), *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned. [reading.]

Read'a-ble (rēd'ą-b'l), *a.* Such as can be read; worth

Read'er (rēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who reads. **2.** A book for practice in reading.

Read'i-ly (rĕd'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a ready manner.

Read'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being ready.

Syn. — See FACILITY.

Read'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who reads; perusal; also, printed or written matter to be read; that which is read. **2.** Study of books. **3.** The way in which anything reads, or is made to read.

Re-ad-just' (rē-ad-jŭst'), *v. t.* To adjust or settle again.

Re-ad-just'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that readjusts. **2.** One who advocates a refunding, and sometimes a partial repudiation, of the State debt. [*Local U. S.*]

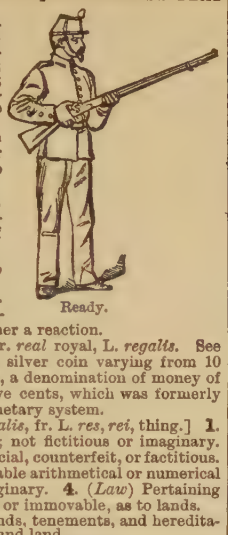
Re-ad-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of admitting again, or state of being admitted again.

Re-ad-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* To admit again.

Re-ad-mit'tance (-tans), *n.* Readmission.

Read'y (rĕd'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* READIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* READIEST.] [AS. *rǣde;* akin to D. *gereed*, bereid, G. bereit, Goth. *garáids* fixed, arranged.] **1.** Prepared, equipped, or supplied for what one is about to do or experience; prepared for immediate movement or action. **2.** Fitted or arranged for immediate use or enjoyment. **3.** Prepared in mind or disposition; not reluctant; willing; inclined. **4.** Not slow or hesitating; quick in action or perception. **5.** Offering itself at once; at hand; convenient; near. **6.** Being on the point; about; near; — with a following infinitive. **7.** (*Mil.*) A command in

the manual of arms at which the piece is cocked and held as in the Illustration.


Ready.

Syn. — Prompt; expeditious; speedy; unhesitating; dexterous; apt; skillful; handy; expert; facile; easy; opportune; fitted; prepared; disposed; willing; free; cheerful. See PROMPT.

Read'y (rĕd'ĭ), *adv.* In a state of preparation for immediate action; so as to need no delay.

Read'y-made' (-mād'), *a.* Made already, or beforehand, in anticipation of need; not made to order.

Re'af-firm' (rē'ăf-fẽrm'), *v. t.* To affirm again.

Re-a'gent (rē-ā'jent), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance capable of producing with another a reaction.

Re'al (rē'al), *n.* [Sp., fr. *real* royal, L. *regalis*. See REGAL.] A small Spanish silver coin varying from 10 to 12½ cents in value; also, a denomination of money of account, nearly equal to five cents, which was formerly the unit of the Spanish monetary system.

Re'al (rē'al), *a.* [LL. *realis*, fr. L. *res*, *rei*, thing.] **1.** Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary. **2.** True; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious. **3.** (*Alg.*) Having an assignable arithmetical or numerical value or meaning; not imaginary. **4.** (*Law*) Pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands.

Real estate *or* property, lands, tenements, and hereditaments; property in houses and land.

Syn. — Actual; true; genuine; authentic. — *Real* represents a thing to be a substantive existence, or a thing not imaginary; *actual* refers to it as acted or performed; and, hence, when we wish to prove a thing *real*, we often say, "It *actually* exists." *Actual*, from this reference to what is being acted or done, sometimes implies *present* existence; as, the *actual* state of affairs.

Re-al'gar (rē-ăl'gẽr), *n.* [F. *réalgar*, Sp. *rejalgar*, Ar. *rahj al ghār* powder of the mine.] (*Min.*) A brilliant red mineral consisting of arsenic sulphide; red orpiment.

Re'al-ism (rē'al-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** (*Philos.*) (*a*) As opposed to *nominalism*, the doctrine that genera and species are real things or entities, existing independently of our conceptions. (*b*) As opposed to *idealism*, the doctrine that in sense perception there is an immediate cognition of the external object. **2.** (*Art & Lit.*) Fidelity to nature or to real life.

Re'al-ist, *n.* One who believes in or practices realism.

Re'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of, the realists.

Re-al'i-ty (rē-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being real. **2.** That which is real.

Re'al-i-za-ble (rē'al-ī-zȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be realized.

Re'al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of realizing, or state of being realized.

Re'al-ize (rē'al-iz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REALIZING.] **1.** To make real; to convert from the imaginary or fictitious into the actual. **2.** To cause to seem real; to make one's own in apprehension or experience. **3.** To acquire as an actual possession; to gain; to get. **4.** To convert into actual money.

Re'al-ize, *v. i.* To convert any kind of property into money, esp. property representing investments.

Re'al-ly (rē'al-lў), *adv.* In a real manner; actually.

Realm (rĕlm), *n.* [OF. *reialme*, *roialme*, deriv. of L. *regalis* royal. See REGAL.] **1.** A royal jurisdiction or domain; a kingdom. **2.** Hence, province; region; country; domain; department.

Re'al-ty (rē'al-tў), *n.* [Contr. from REALITY.] (*Law*) (*a*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property. (*b*) Real estate; real property.

Ream (rēm), *n.* [OF. *rayme*, fr. Ar. *rizma* a bundle, esp. of paper.] A bundle, package, or quantity of paper, usually, twenty quires, or 480 sheets.

Ream, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REAMED (rēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAMING.] [Cf. G. *räumen* to remove, fr. *raum* room.] To enlarge or dress out with a reamer.

Ream'er (-ẽr), *n.* A tool, used with a twisting motion, for enlarging a round hole.

Re-an'i-mate (rē-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To animate anew.

Re'an-nex' (rē'ăn-nĕks'), *v. i.* To annex again.

Reap (rēp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REAPED (rēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAPING.] [AS. *rīpan* to seize, reap.] **1.** To cut, as with a sickle; to gather, as a harvest, by cutting. **2.** To gather; to obtain, as a reward or harvest, or as the fruit of labor. **3.** To clear of a crop by reaping.

Reap (rēp), *v. i.* To perform the act or operation of one who reaps anything; to gather a harvest.

Reap'er (rēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who reaps. **2.** A machine for reaping.

Re'ap-pear' (rē'ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* To appear again.

Re'ap-pear'ance (-ans), *a.* Act of reappearing; second or new appearance.

Re'ap-ply' (rē'ăp-plī'), *v. t. & i.* To apply again.

Re'ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* To appoint again.

Rear (rēr), *n.* [OF. *riere* behind, backward, fr. L. *retro*.] **1.** The back or hindmost part; that which is behind, or last in order. **2.** Specif., the part of an army or fleet which comes last, or is stationed behind the rest.

Rear, *a.* Being behind, or in the hindmost part.

Rear admiral, an officer in the navy, next below a vice admiral and above a commodore. — Rear guard (*Mil.*), the division of an army that marches in the rear.

Rear (rēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REARED (rērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REARING.] [AS. *ræran* to raise, rear, elevate, for *rǣsan*, causative of *rīsan* to rise. See RISE.] **1.** To raise; to lift up; to cause to rise, become erect, etc.; to elevate. **2.** To erect by building; to set up; to construct. **3.** To bring up to maturity, as young; to educate; to foster. **4.** To breed and raise; as, to *rear* cattle.

Syn. — To lift; elevate; erect; raise; build; establish.

Rear, *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

Rear'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest in the rear; last.

Rear'mouse', **Rere'mouse'** (-mous'), *n.* [AS. *hrēremūs*; prob. fr. *hrēran* to agitate + *mūs* mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) The leather-winged bat.

Re'ar-range' (rē'ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange again.

Re'ar-range'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of rearranging; state of being rearranged.

Rear'ward' (rēr'wȧrd'), *n.* The rear of an army; a [rear guard.

Rear'ward (-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* At or toward the rear.

Re'as-cend' (rē'ăs-sĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To ascend or mount again.

Re'as-cen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of reascending.

Re'as-cent' (-sĕnt'), *n.* Returning or renewed ascent or ascension.

Rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* [F. *raison*, fr. L. *ratio*, akin to G. *rede* speech, fr. *reri*, *ratus*, to reckon, believe, think.] **1.** A thought or a consideration offered in support of a determination or an opinion; that which is offered or accepted as an explanation or proof. **2.** The faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is distinguished from the intelligence of the inferior animals; the higher as distinguished from the lower cognitive faculties. **3.** Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; right intellectual judgment; right conduct; right; propriety; justice.

By reason of, by means of; on account of; because of. — In reason, In all reason, in justice; in a right view.

Syn. — Argument; ground; principle; sake; account; object; purpose; design. See MOTIVE; SENSE.

Rea'son (rē'z'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REASONED (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REASONING.] **1.** To exercise the rational faculty; to perform the process of deduction or of induction. **2.** Hence: To carry on a process of deduction or of induction in order to convince or to confute; to argue. **3.** To converse; to compare opinions.

Rea'son, *v. t.* **1.** To arrange and present the reasons for or against; to examine or discuss by arguments. **2.** To persuade by reasoning or argument. **3.** To overcome or conquer by adducing reasons. **4.** To find by logical processes; to explain or justify by reason or argument.

Rea'son-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of reason; rational. **2.** Governed by reason; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally, or according to the dictates of reason; agreeable to reason. **3.** Not excessive or immoderate; proper. — **Rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Rational; just; honest; equitable; fair; suitable; moderate; tolerable. See RATIONAL.

Rea'son-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reasons or argues.

Rea'son-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of adducing a reason or reasons. **2.** That which is offered in argument; course of argument.

Syn. — Argumentation; argument.

Re'as-sem'ble (rē'ăs-sĕm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To assemble again.

Re'as-sert' (-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To assert again or anew.

Re'as-ser'tion (-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* A renewed assertion.

Re'as-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To assign back or again.

Re'as-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.* To assume again or anew.

Re'as-sur'ance (rē'ȧ-shur'ans), *n.* Assurance renewed or repeated.

Re'as-sure' (rē'ăs-shur'), *v. t.* To assure anew.

Re'at-tach'ment (rē'ăt-tăch'ment), *n.* Act of reattaching; state of being reattached.

Ré'au'mur' (rā'ō'mŭr'), *a.* Designating the thermometric scale adopted by René Antoine Ferchault de *Réaumur*, so graduated that 0° marks the freezing point and 80° the boiling point of water; also, of or pert. to this scale. See THERMOMETER. (Abbrev. R.)

Reave (rēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REAVED (rēvd), REFT (rĕft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REAVING.] [AS. *reáfian*, from *reáf* spoil, plunder, clothing, *reófan* to break; akin to G. *rauben* to rob.] To take away by violence or by stealth; to despoil; to bereave. [*Archaic*]

Re'bap-tize' (rē'băp-tīz'), *v. t.* To baptize again.

Re-bate' (rē-bāt'), *v. t.* [F. *rebattre* to beat again; pref. *re-* re- + *battre* to beat, L. *batuere* to beat, strike.] **1.** To blunt; to turn back the point of. **2.** To deduct from; to make a discount from. [abatement.

Re-bate', *n.* **1.** Diminution. **2.** (*Com.*) Deduction;

Re-bate', *n.* & *v.* See RABBET.

Re-bate'ment (-ment), *n.* A rabbet. See RABBET.

Re'bec (rē'bĕk), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ribeca*, *ribeba*, fr. Ar. *rabāb* a roundish musical instrument.] (*Mus.*) An obsolete three-stringed instrument, played with a bow.

Reb'el (rĕb'ĕl), *a.* [F. *rebelle*, fr. L. *rebellis*. See REBEL, *v. i.*] Pertaining to rebels or rebellion; rebellious.

Reb'el, *n.* One who rebels.

Syn. — Revolter; insurgent. — *Insurgent* marks an early, and *rebel* a more advanced, stage of opposition to government. The former rises up against his rulers, the latter makes war upon them.

Re-bel' (rē-bĕl'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBELLED (-bĕld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBELLING.] [F. *rebeller*, fr. L. *rebellare* to make war again, orig. used of conquered nations; pref. *re-* again + *bellare* to make war, fr. *bellum* war.] **1.** To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of the ruler or government to which one owes obedience. Also used fig. **2.** To be insubordinate; to revolt.

Reb'el-dom (rĕb'ĕl-dŭm), *n.* A region infested by rebels; rebels, collectively; also, conduct of rebels.

Re-bel'ler (rē-bĕl'lẽr), *n.* One who rebels; a rebel.

Re-bel'lion (rē-bĕl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rebelling. **2.** Open resistance to, or defiance of, lawful authority.

Syn. — Sedition; revolt; mutiny; resistance; contumacy. See INSURRECTION.

Re-bel'lious (rē-bĕl'yŭs), *a.* Engaged in rebellion; of the nature of rebels or of rebellion. — **Re-bel'lious-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-bel'lious-ness**, *n.*

Re-bound' (rē-bound'), *v. i.* & *t.* To bound again, or back; to spring back.

Re-bound', *n.* Act of rebounding; resilience.

Re-buff' (rē-bŭf'), *n.* [It. *ribuffo*, deriv. of pref. *ri-* (L. *re-*) + *buffo* puff.] **1.** A beating back; a quick and sudden resistance. **2.** Sudden check; unexpected repulse.

Re-buff', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUFFED (rē-bŭft') ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUFFING.] To beat back; to check; to repulse violently, harshly, or uncourteously.

Re-build' (rē-bĭld'), *v. t.* To build again.

Re-buke' (rē-būk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUKED (-būkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUKING.] [OF. *rebouquier* to dull, blunt; of uncertain origin.] To check, silence, or put down, with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily.

Syn. — To chide; chasten; restrain. See REPROVE.

Re-buke' (rē-būk'), *n.* A direct and pointed reproof; a reprimand; also, chastisement; punishment.

Re-buk'er (-būk'ẽr), *n.* One who rebukes.

Re-bur'y (rē-bĕr'rў), *v. t.* To bury again.

Re'bus (rē'bŭs), *n.* [L. *rebus* by things, abl. pl. of *res* a thing.] A mode of expressing words and phrases by pictures of objects; hence, a form of riddle made up of such representations.

Re-but' (rē-bŭt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUTTING.] [OF. *rebouter* to repulse, drive back; pref. *re-* + *bouter* to push, thrust.] **1.** To drive or beat back; to repulse. **2.** (*Law*) To contradict, meet, or oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

Re-but', *v. i.* (*Law*) To make, or put in, an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

Re-but'tal (-bŭt'tal), *n.* (*Law*) Act of rebutting.

Re-but'ter (-tẽr), *n.* (*Law*) The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

Re-cal'ci-trant (rē-kăl'sĭ-trant), *a.* [L. *recalcitrans*, p. pr. of *recalcitrare* to kick back; pref. *re-* re- + *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calx* heel.] Kicking back; hence, showing opposition; refractory.

Re-cal'ci-trate (-trāt), *v. i.* To kick back; to oppose.

Re-cal'ci-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Opposition; refractoriness.

Re-call' (rē-kąl'), *v. t.* **1.** To call back; to summon to return. **2.** To revoke; to take back; to withdraw. **3.** To revive in memory.

Re-call', *n.* A calling back; a revocation.

Re-cant' (rē-kănt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECANTING.] [L. *recantare*, *-atum*, to recall, recant; pref. *re-* re- + *cantare* to sing. See CHANT.] To withdraw or repudiate formally and publicly.

Syn. — To retract; recall; revoke; abjure; disown; disavow. See RENOUNCE.

Re-cant', *v. i.* To revoke a declaration or opinion.

Re'can-ta'tion (rē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of recanting; a declaration contradicting a former one; retraction.

Re-cant'er (rē-kănt'ẽr), *n.* One who recants.

Re-ca-pit'u-late (-kà-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To capitulate again; to repeat, as the principal heads or points in a discourse, argument, or essay; to summarize.

Re'ca-pit'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of recapitulating; a summary of matters already more fully presented.

Re'ca-pit'u-la-to-ry (-pĭt'ū-lā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Of the nature of a recapitulation; containing recapitulation.

Re-cap'tion (rē-kăp'shŭn), *n.* (*Law*) Act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, wife, or children, without force, from one who has them and wrongfully detains them.

Re-cap'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** Act of recovering by capture. **2.** That which is captured back.

Re-cap'ture, *v. t.* To capture again; to retake.

Re-cast' (rē-kăst'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw again. **2.** To mold anew; to reconstruct. **3.** To compute, or cast up, a second time.

Re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEDING.] [L. *recedere*, *recessum*; pref. *re-* re- + *cedere* to go, to go along.] **1.** To move back; to retreat; to withdraw. **2.** To withdraw a claim, pretension, or proposal.

Syn. — To retire; return; retrograde; desist.

Re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *cede*.] To cede back to a former possessor.

Re-ceipt' (rē-sēt'), *n.* [OF. *recete*, *recepte*, fr. L. *recipere*. See RECEIVE.] **1.** Act of receiving; reception. **2.** Place of receiving. [*Archaic*] **3.** A formulary according to the directions of which things are to be taken or combined; a recipe. **4.** A writing acknowledging the taking or receiving of anything. **5.** That which is received; income.

Re-ceipt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEIPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEIPTING.] **1.** To give a receipt for. **2.** To put a receipt on, as by writing or stamping.

Re-ceipt', *v. i.* To give a receipt, as for money paid.

Re-ceiv'a-ble (rē-sēv'à-b'l), *a.* That may be received.

Re-ceive' (rē-sēv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEIVED (-sēvd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEIVING.] [OF. *receveir*, *recevoir*, F. *recevoir*, fr. L. *recipere*; pref. *re-* re- + *capere* to take, seize.] **1.** To take, as something that is offered, given, sent, or paid; to accept. **2.** Hence: To gain the knowledge of; to adopt or accept mentally. **3.** To allow, as a custom, tradition, or the like. **4.** To give (one) admittance to one's house, presence, company, or the like. **5.** To hold; to contain; to have capacity for. **6.** To be affected by, or subject to.

Syn. — To accept; take; retain; admit. — *Receive* implies simply the act of taking; *accept* often implies a taking with approval, or for the purposes for which a thing is offered.

Re-ceive', *v. i.* To receive visitors; to be at home to receive calls.

Re-ceiv'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which takes or receives. **2.** (*Law*) A person appointed, ordinarily by a court, to receive, and hold in trust, property subject to litigation, pending the suit; a person appointed to take charge of the property in the interest of creditors.

Re-ceiv'er-ship, *n.* State or office of a receiver.

Re'cen-cy (rē'sẽn-sў), *n.* State or quality of being recent; newness; late origin; lateness in time; freshness.

Re-cense' (rē-sĕns'), *v. t.* [L. *recensere*; pref. *re-* again + *censere* to estimate.] To review; to revise. [*R.*]

Re-cen'sion (rē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reviewing or revising. **2.** A text established by critical revision.

Re'cent (rē'sent), *a.* [L. *recens*, *-entis*.] Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; not familiar, worn out, trite, etc.; fresh; novel; new; modern. — **Re'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **Re'cent-ness**, *n.*

Re-cep'ta-cle (rē-sĕp'tà-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare*, v. intens. fr. *recipere* to receive.] **1.** That which serves, or is used, for receiving and containing something; a repository. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The apex of the flower stalk, from which the organs of the flower grow,

or into which they are inserted. See FLOWER. (*b*) The dilated apex of a pedicel which serves as a common support to a head of flowers.

Receptacle of Dandelion, with a few Achenes left.

Rec/ep-tac/u-lar (rĕs/ĕp-tăk/ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it.

Re-cep/ti-ble (rē-sĕp/tĭ-b'l), *a.* Such as may be received; receivable. — **Re-cep/ti-bil/i-ty** (rē-sĕp/tĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Re-cep/tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** A receiving or taking; receipt; admission. **2.** State of being received. **3.** Act or manner of receiving, or giving admission, etc., esp. of receiving visitors; entertainment; hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests. **4.** Acceptance, as of a doctrine.

Re-cep/tive (rē-sĕp/tĭv), *a.* Able or inclined to take in, absorb, hold, or contain. — **Re-cep/tive-ness**, *n.*

Rec/ep-tiv/i-ty (rĕs/ĕp-tĭv/ĭ-tȳ *or* rē/sĕp-), *n.* State or quality of being receptive.

Re-cess' (rē-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recedere*, *recessum*. See RECEDE.] **1.** A receding or retiring; a moving back; retreat. **2.** State of being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy. **3.** Remission or suspension of business or procedure; intermission. **4.** Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, etc. **5.** A place of retirement, retreat, secrecy, or seclusion. **6.** Secret or abstruse part.

Re-cess', *v. t.* To make a recess in.

Re-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of receding. [back.

Re-ces'sion (rē-), *n.* [Pref. *re-* + *cession*.] A ceding

Re-ces'sive (rē-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Going back; receding.

Re-charge' (rē-chärj'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To charge or accuse in return. **2.** To attack again.

Re-char'ter (-chär'tẽr), *v. t.* To charter again or anew.

Re-cheat' (rē-chēt'), *n.* [F. *requêté*, fr. *requêter* to hunt anew.] (*Sporting*) A strain on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

‖ **Re-cher'ché'** (*re*-shâr'shâ'), *a.* [F.] Sought out with care; choice. Hence: Of rare quality; very fine.

Re-choose' (rē-chōōz'), *v. t.* To choose again.

Re-cid'i-vous (rē-sĭd'ĭ-vŭs), *a.* [L. *recidivus*, fr. *recidere* to fall back; pref. *re-* re- + *cadere* to fall.] Liable to backslide; backsliding.

Rec'i-pe (rĕs'ĭ-pē), *n.* [L., imperative of *recipere* to take back, receive.] A formulary or prescription for making some combination or preparation; a receipt; esp., a prescription for medicine.

Re-cip'i-ence (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ens), } *n.* Quality or state of
Re-cip'i-en-cy (*-en-sȳ*), } being recipient.

Re-cip'i-ent (*-ent*), *a.* [L. *recipiens*, *-entis*, receiving, p. pr. of *recipere* to receive.] Receiving; receptive.

Re-cip'i-ent, *n.* A receiver; one that receives.

Re-cip'ro-cal (-rŏ-kal), *a.* [L. *reciprocus*; of unknown origin.] **1.** Recurring in vicissitude; alternate. **2.** Done by each to the other; given and received; mutual. **3.** Mutually interchangeable. **4.** (*Gram.*) Reflexive; — applied to pronouns and verbs. **5.** (*Math.*) Used to denote several kinds of mutual relation. — **Re-cip'ro-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-cip'ro-cal-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Mutual; alternate. — The distinctive idea of *mutual* is, that the parties unite by interchange in the same act; that of *reciprocal* is, that one party acts by way of return or response to something previously done by the other party.

Re-cip'ro-cal, *n.* **1.** That which is reciprocal to another thing. **2.** (*Arith. & Alg.*) The quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity.

Re-cip'ro-cate (-kāt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECIPROCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECIPROCATING.] [L. *reciprocare*, p. p. *-atus*. See RECIPROCAL.] To move forward and backward alternately; to give and return mutually; to act interchangeably; to alternate; to interchange.

Re-cip'ro-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reciprocating.

Rec'i-proc'i-ty (rĕs/ĭ-prŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Mutual action and reaction. **2.** Reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights.

Syn. — Reciprocation; interchange; mutuality.

Re-ci'sion (rē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recisio*, fr. *recidere*, *recisum*, to cut off; pref. *re-* re- + *caedere* to cut.] Act of cutting off.

Re-cit'al (rē-sīt'*al*), *n.* **1.** Act of reciting; narration. **2.** That which is recited; story; narration. **3.** (*Mus.*) A vocal or instrumental performance by one person.

Syn. — Rehearsal; recitation; description; explanation; enumeration; detail; narrative. See ACCOUNT.

Rec/i-ta'tion (rĕs/ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reciting. **2.** That which is recited.

Rec/i-ta-tive' (rĕs/ĭ-tá-tēv'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A species of musical recitation resembling ordinary declamation; also, a piece of music intended for such recitation.

Re-cite' (rē-sīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECITING.] [F. *réciter*, fr. L. *recitare*, *recitatum*; pref. *re-* re- + *citare* to call or name, to cite.] **1.** To repeat, deliver, or rehearse, as something already prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like. **2.** To tell over particularly; to relate; to narrate; to recount. **3.** To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor.

Syn. — To describe; recapitulate; detail; number.

Re-cite', *v. i.* To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse, something from memory, as before an audience.

Re-cit'er (-sītẽr), *n.* One who recites.

Reck (rĕk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECKED (rĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECKING.] [AS. *reccan*, *rĕcan*, to care for; akin to G. *geruhen* and E. *reckon*.] **1.** To heed; to regard. [*Archaic*] **2.** To concern; — impersonal. [*Poetic*]

Reck (rĕk), *v. i.* To take heed; to care. [*Archaic*]

Reck'less, *a.* **1.** Inattentive to duty; indifferent. **2.** Rashly negligent; utterly careless or heedless. — **Reck'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Reek'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Mindless; thoughtless; negligent; regardless; unconcerned; inattentive; remiss; rash.

Reck'on (rĕk''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECKONED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECKONING.] [OE. *rekenen*, AS. *gerecenian* to explain; akin to G. *rechnen*, and to E. *reck*, *rake*, an implement; the original sense prob. being, to bring together, count together.] **1.** To count; to enumerate; to number; also, to compute; to calculate. **2.** To count as in a number, rank, or series; to place by estimation; to account; to esteem. **3.** To charge, attribute, or adjudge to one, as having a certain quality or value. **4.** To conclude, as by an enumeration and balancing of chances; hence, to think; to suppose. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Syn. — See CALCULATE.

Reck'on, *v. i.* **1.** To make an enumeration or computation; to engage in numbering or computing. **2.** To make up accounts; to settle; to adjust relations of desert or penalty.

Reck'on-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that reckons or computes.

Reck'on-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who reckons; result of reckoning or counting; calculation. Specif.: (*a*) An account of time. (*b*) Adjustment of claims and accounts. **2.** The charge made by a host at an inn. **3.** Esteem; account; estimation. **4.** (*Navigation*) The calculation of a ship's position, either from astronomical observations, or from the log's record of the courses and distances sailed.

Re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. t.* To claim back; to attempt to recover possession of.

Re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECLAIMED (-klāmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECLAIMING.] [F. *réclamer*, L. *reclamare*, *reclamatum*, to cry out against; pref. *re-* re- + *clamare* to cry out.] **1.** To call back, as from flight or wandering; to restrain by calling. **2.** To reduce from a wild to a tamed state; to bring under discipline. **3.** Hence: To reduce to a desired state, as by discipline, labor, or cultivation. **4.** To call back to rectitude from moral wandering or transgression; to reform.

Syn. — To reform; recover; restore; amend; correct.

Re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. i.* To cry out in opposition; to remonstrate; to contradict.

Re-claim'a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* That may be reclaimed.

Re-claim'ant (*-ant*), *n.* One who reclaims; one who contradicts.

Re-claim'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reclaims.

Rec/la-ma'tion (rĕk/lá-mā'shŭn), *n.* A reclaiming.

Rec/li-na'tion (rĕk/lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reclining, or state of being reclined.

Re-cline' (rē-klīn'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECLINED (-klīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECLINING.] [L. *reclinare*; pref. *re-* re- + *clinare* to lean, incline.] To cause or permit to lean, incline, rest, etc.; to place or be in, or to assume, a recumbent position.

Re-close' (rē-klōz'), *v. t.* To close again.

Re-cluse' (rē-klūs'), *a.* [F. *reclus*, L. *reclusus*, fr. *recludere*, *reclusum*, to unclose, open, in LL., to shut up.] Sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice. — **Re-cluse'ly**, *adv.* — **Re-cluse'ness**, *n.*

Re-cluse', *n.* A person who lives in seclusion, as a hermit or monk; a religious devotee.

Re-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

Re-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Affording retirement.

Re-coc'tion (rē-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *recoquere* to cook again; pref. *re-* + *coquere* to cook.] A second preparation; a vamping up.

Rec/og-ni/tion (rĕk/ŏg-nĭsh/ŭn), *n.* [L. *recognitio.* See RECOGNIZANCE.] Act of recognizing, or state of being recognized; acknowledgment; notice.

Rec/og-ni/za-ble (rĕk/ŏg-nī/zȧ-b'l *or* rē-kŏg/nĭ-), *a.* Capable of being recognized. — **Rec/og-ni/za-bly**, *adv.*

Re-cog/ni-zance (rē-kŏg/nĭ-zans *or* rē-kŏn/ĭ-), *n.* [F. *reconnaissance*, OF. *recognoissance*, deriv. of L. *recognoscere;* pref. *re-* re- + *cognoscere* to know. See KNOW.] **1.** (*Law*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, conditioned upon the doing of some particular act.

☞ Among lawyers the *g* in this word is usually silent.

2. A token; symbol; pledge. **3.** Acknowledgment; avowal; recognition.

Rec/og-nize (rĕk/ŏg-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOGNIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOGNIZING (-nī/zĭng).] [From RECOGNIZANCE.] **1.** To know again; to recover or recall knowledge of. **2.** To avow knowledge of; to admit with a formal acknowledgment. **3.** To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by bowing. **4.** To show appreciation of. **5.** (*Law*) To accept the recognizance of.

Syn. — To acknowledge; confess; own; allow; concede.

Rec/og-nize, *v. i.* (*Law*) To enter into an obligation of record before a proper tribunal.

Re-cog/ni-zee/ (rē-kŏg/nĭ-zē/ *or* rē-kŏn/ĭ-), *n.* (*Law*) One in whose favor a recognizance is made.

Rec/og-ni/zer (rĕk/ŏg-nī/zĕr), *n.* One who recognizes.

Re-cog/ni-zor/ (rē-kŏg/nĭ-zôr/ *or* rē-kŏn/ĭ-), *n.* (*Law*) One who enters into a recognizance.

Re-coil/ (rē-koil/), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOILED (-koild/); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOILING.] [F. *reculer*, fr. L. pref. *re-* re- + *culus* the fundament.] **1.** To start, roll, bound, spring, or fall back; to be driven or forced backward. **2.** To draw back, as in alarm, repugnance, etc.; to shrink.

Re-coil/, *n.* **1.** A starting or falling back. **2.** Specif., the backward movement of a firearm when discharged.

Re-coil/er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, recoils.

Re-coin/ (rē-koin/), *v. t.* To coin anew or again.

Re/-col-lect/ (rē/kŏl-lĕkt/), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *collect.*] To collect again.

Rec/ol-lect/ (rĕk/ŏl-lĕkt/), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOLLECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOLLECTING.] [Pref. *re-* + *collect.*] **1.** To recover or recall the knowledge of; to remember. **2.** Reflexively, to compose (one's self).

Rec/ol-lec/tion (-lĕk/shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of recollecting. **2.** Power of recalling ideas to the mind; period within which things can be recollected. **3.** That which is recollected.

Syn. — Reminiscence; remembrance. See MEMORY.

Re/com-bine/ (rē/kŏm-bīn/), *v. t.* To combine again.

Re/com-mence/ (-mĕns/), *v. t.* & *i.* To commence again.

Rec/om-mend/ (rĕk/ŏm-mĕnd/), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMMENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMMENDING.] **1.** To commend to the attention, care, approbation, or acceptance of another. **2.** To make acceptable; to attract favor to. **3.** To commit; to give in charge.

Rec/om-mend/a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable to be recommended; worthy of praise; commendable.

Rec/om-men-da/tion (rĕk/ŏm-mĕn-dā/shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of recommending. **2.** That which recommends, or commends to favor; testimonial.

Rec/om-mend/a-to-ry (-mĕnd/ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to recommend; recommending; commendatory.

Rec/om-mend/er (-ẽr), *n.* One who recommends.

Re/com-mit/ (rē/kŏm-mĭt/), *v. t.* To commit again; specif., to refer again to a committee.

Re/com-mit/ment (-ment), **Re/com-mit/tal** (-tal), } *n.* Act of recommitting.

Rec/om-pense (rĕk/ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMPENSED (-pĕnst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMPENSING (-pĕn/sĭng).] [F. *récompenser*, LL. *recompensare*, fr. L. pref. *re-* re- + *compensare* to compensate.] **1.** To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; to requite. **2.** To return an equivalent for; to atone for; to pay for. **3.** To give in return; to pay back.

Syn. — To repay; compensate; reward; remunerate.

Rec/om-pense, *n.* Equivalent returned for anything done, suffered, or given; suitable return.

Syn. — Repayment; compensation; remuneration; amends; satisfaction; reward; requital.

Re/com-pose/ (rē/kŏm-pōz/), *v. t.* To compose again; to form anew. — **Re/com-pos/er** (-ẽr), *n.* [posing.

Re-com/po-si/tion (rē-kŏm/pō-zĭsh/ŭn), *n.* A recom-

Rec/on-ci/la-ble (rĕk/ŏn-sī/lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reconciled. — **Rec/on-ci/la-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Rec/on-ci/la-bly,** *adv.*

Rec/on-cile/ (rĕk/ŏn-sīl/), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECONCILED (-sild/); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECONCILING.] [F. *réconcilier*, L. *reconciliare;* pref. *re-* re- + *conciliare* to bring together, to unite.] **1.** To cause to be friendly again; to conciliate anew; to bring back to harmony. **2.** To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission. **3.** To make consistent or congruous. **4.** To adjust; to settle.

Syn. — To placate; propitiate; pacify; appease.

Rec/on-cile/ment (-ment), *n.* Reconciliation.

Rec/on-ci/ler (-sĭ/lẽr), *n.* One who reconciles.

Rec/on-ci/l-a/tion (-sĭl/ĭ-ā/shŭn), *n.* Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled.

Syn. — Reconcilement; reunion; pacification; appeasement; propitiation; atonement; expiation.

Rec/on-ci/l-a-to-ry (-sĭl/ĭ-ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile.

Rec/on-dite (rĕk/ŏn-dīt *or* rē-kŏn/dīt), *a.* [L. *reconditus*, p. p. of *recondere* to put up again, to conceal; pref. *re-* re- + *condere* to lay together.] **1.** Hidden from the mental or intellectual view; secret; abstruse. **2.** Dealing in things abstruse; profound; searching.

Re-con/nois-sance } (rē-kŏn/nĭs-sȧns), *n.* [F. See
Re-con/nais-sance } RECOGNIZANCE.] Act of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specif.: (*Mil.*) A preliminary examination or survey to obtain information necessary for directing military operations.

Rec/on-noi/ter } (rĕk/ŏn-noi/tẽr), *v. t.* [F. *reconnoî-*
Rec/on-noi/tre } *tre*, a former spelling of *reconnaître*, deriv. of L. *recognoscere.* See RECOGNIZANCE.] To examine with the eye; to make a reconnoissance.

Re-con/quer (rē-kŏn/kẽr), *v. t.* To conquer again.

Re-con/quest (-kwĕst), *n.* A second or repeated conquest. [anew.

Re-con/se-crate (-kŏn/sē-krāt), *v. t.* To consecrate

Re/con-sid/er (rē/kŏn-sĭd/ẽr), *v. t.* To consider again.

Re/con-sid/er-a/tion (-ā/shŭn), *n.* Act of reconsidering.

Re/con-struct/ (-strŭkt/), *v. t.* To construct again.

Re/con-struc/tion (-strŭk/shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of constructing again; state of being reconstructed. **2.** (*U. S. Politics*) Act or process of reorganizing the governments of the States which had seceded during the Civil War.

Re/con-struct/ive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to reconstruct.

Re/con-vene/ (-vēn/), *v. t.* & *i.* To convene again.

Re/con-vey/ (-vā/), *v. t.* To convey back.

Re/con-vey/ance (-vā/ȧns), *n.* Act of reconveying.

Re-cord/ (rē-kôrd/), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECORDING.] [F. *recorder*, fr. L. *recordari* to remember; pref. *re-* re- + *cor, cordis*, the heart or mind.] **1.** To recollect; to recite; to repeat. [*Obs.*] **2.** To preserve the memory of by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make note of; to register.

Rec/ord (rĕk/ẽrd), *n.* **1.** The writing, inscription, or the like, by which anything is recorded; a register. **2.** Testimony; witness; attestation.

Re-cord/er (rē-kôrd/ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who records; one whose duty it is to make official records. **2.** The title of the chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs.

Re-cord/er-ship, *n.* The office of a recorder.

Re-count/ (rē-kount/), *v. t.* To count or reckon again. — *n.* A counting again.

Re-count/ (rē-kount/), *v. t.* [F. *raconter* to relate, to recount; pref. *re-* again + *à* (L. *ad*) + *conter* to relate.] To tell over; to relate in detail; to enumerate.

Re-coup/ } (-kōōp/), *v. t.* [F. *recouper;* pref. *re-* re-
Re-coupe/ } + *couper* to cut.] **1.** (*Law*) To keep back rightfully (a part), as if by cutting off, so as to diminish a sum due; to deduct. **2.** To get an equivalent or compensation for. **3.** To reimburse; to indemnify.

Re-coup/ment (-ment), *n.* Act of recouping.

☞ *Recoupment* applies to equities growing out of the same affair from which the principal demand arises.

Re-course/ (rē-kōrs/), *n.* [F. *recours*, L. *recursus* a running back, return, fr. *recurrere, recursum*, to run back.] **1.** A coursing back; return; retreat. [*Obs.*] **2.** Recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like; access or application for aid; resort.

Re-cov/er (rē-kŭv/ẽr), *v. t.* To cover again.

Re-cov/er (rē-kŭv/ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOVERING.] [OF. *recover*, fr. L. *recuperare;* pref. *re-* re- + a word of unknown origin.] **1.** To get or obtain again; to regain. **2.** To make good by reparation; to retrieve. **3.** To restore or revive; to cure. **4.** To overcome; to get the better of. **5.** To rescue; to deliver. **6.** To reach; to come to. [*Archaic*] **7.** (*Law*) To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; to gain by legal process.

Syn. — To repossess; resume; recruit; heal.

Re-cov'er (rē-kŭv'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To regain health after sickness; hence, to regain a former state after misfortune, alarm, etc. **2.** (*Law*) To obtain a judgment; to succeed in a lawsuit. [ered or regained.]

Re-cov'er-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being recov-

Re-cov'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who recovers.

Re-cov'er-y (-ў), *n.* **1.** A recovering. **2.** In rowing, a regaining the proper position for making a new stroke.

Rec're-ance (rĕk'rē-ans), *n.* Recreancy. [reant.]

Rec're-an-cy (-an-sў), *n.* Quality or state of being rec-

Rec're-ant (-ant), *a.* [OF., cowardly, fr. *recroire, recreire*, to forsake, discourage, regard as conquered, LL. *recredere se* to declare one's self conquered in combat; hence, the idea of infamy; L. pref. *re-* again, back + *credere* to believe; hence, originally, to disavow one's opinion.] **1.** Crying for mercy; yielding; cowardly; craven. **2.** Apostate; false; unfaithful.

Rec're-ant, *n.* One who yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

Re'-cre-ate' (rē'krē-āt'), *v. t.* To create anew.

Rec're-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECREATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECREATING.] [L. *recreare*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *re-* re- + *creare* to create.] To give fresh life to; to reanimate; to refresh; to cheer; to amuse.

Rec're-ate, *v. i.* To take recreation.

Rec're-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of recreating, or state of being recreated; that which refreshes the energies or spirit; amusement; sport; diversion. [ing anew.

Re'-cre-a'tion (rē'krē-ā'shŭn), *n.* A creating or form-

Re'-cre-a'tive (-ā'tĭv), *a.* Creating anew.

Rec're-a'tive (rĕk'rē-ā'tĭv), *a.* Tending to recreate or refresh; reinvigorating; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting. — **Rec're-a'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Rec're-a'tive-ness,** *n.*

Rec're-ment (rĕk'rē-ment), *n.* [L. *recrementum;* pref. *re-* re- + *cernere, cretum*, to sift.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria.

Re-crim'i-nate (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To return one accusation with another; to accuse or criminate in return. [counter accusation.]

Re-crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A recriminating;

Re-crim'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Recriminatory.

Re-crim'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who recriminates.

Re-crim'i-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rў), *a.* Having the quality of recrimination; retorting accusation; recriminating.

Re'cru-des'cence (rē'krụ-dĕs'sens), } *n.* State or

Re'cru-des'cen-cy (-dĕs'sen-sў), } quality of being recrudescent.

Re'cru-des'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *recrudescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *recrudescere* to become raw again; pref. *re-* re- + *crudescere* to become hard or raw.] **1.** Growing raw, sore, or painful again. **2.** Breaking out again after temporary abatement or suppression.

Re-cruit' (rē-krụt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECRUITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECRUITING.] [F. *recruter*, corrupted from an older *recluter*, prop., to patch, to mend (a garment); pref. *re-* + OF. *clut* piece, piece of cloth.] **1.** To repair by fresh supplies; to remedy lack or deficiency in. **2.** Hence, to renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate. **3.** To supply with new men, as an army; also, to muster; to enlist.

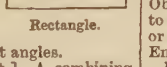
Re-cruit', *v. i.* **1.** To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain health, flesh, spirits, or the like. **2.** To enlist new soldiers.

Re-cruit', *n.* **1.** A supply of anything wasted or exhausted; a reënforcement. **2.** A newly enlisted soldier.

Re-cruit'er, *n.* One who, or that which, recruits.

Re-cruit'ment (-ment), *n.* Act or process of recruiting.

Rec'tan'gle (rĕk'tăn'g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rectus* right + *angulus* angle.] (*Geom.*) A four-sided figure having only right angles; a right-angled parallelogram.



Rectangle.

Rec'tan'gled (-g'ld), *a.* Rectangular.

Rec-tan'gu-lar (rĕk-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* Right-angled; having one or more right angles.

Rec'ti- (rĕk'tĭ-). [L. *rectus* straight.] A combining form signifying *straight.*

Rec'ti-fi'a-ble (rĕk'tĭ-fī'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rectified. [ation of rectifying.

Rec'ti-fi-ca'tion (rĕk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or oper-

Rec'ti-fi'er (rĕk'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that rectifies.

Rec'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *rectifier*, LL. *rectificare;* L. *rectus* right + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] **1.** To make or set right; to correct; to amend. **2.** (*Chem.*) To refine or purify by repeated distillation or sublimation. **3.** (*Com.*) To produce (as factitious gin or brandy) by redistilling low wines or ardent spirits, flavoring substances, etc., being added.

Syn. — To amend; emend; correct; better; mend; reform; redress; adjust; regulate; improve. See AMEND.

Rec'ti-lin'e-al (rĕk'tĭ-lĭn'ē-al), } *a.* [*Recti-* + *lineal*,

Rec'ti-lin'e-ar (rĕk'tĭ-lĭn'ē-ẽr), } *linear.*] Straight; consisting of a straight line or lines; bounded by straight lines. — **Rec'ti-lin'e-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Rec'ti-lin'e-ar-ly,** *adv.*

Rec'ti-tude (rĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *rectitudo*, fr. *rectus* right, straight.] **1.** Straightness. [*R.*] **2.** Rightness of principle or practice; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct.

Syn. — See JUSTICE.

Rec'tor (rĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *regere, rectum*, to lead straight, to rule.] **1.** (*a*) (*Ch. of Eng.*) A clergyman who has the charge and care of a parish, and has the tithes, etc. (*b*) (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*) A clergyman in charge of a parish. **2.** The head master of a public school. [*Scot.*] **3.** The chief elective officer of some universities; sometimes, the head of a college. **4.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house.

Rec'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* Office or rank of a rector.

Rec-to'ri-al (rĕk-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pert. to a rector or a rectory. [rector.

Rec'tor-ship (rĕk'tẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office or rank of a

Rec'to-ry (-tō-rў), *n.* **1.** The province of a rector; a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. **2.** A rector's mansion; a parsonage house.

Rec'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rectus* straight.] (*Anat.*) The terminal part of the large intestine, — formerly supposed to be straight.

Re-cum'bence (rē-kŭm'bens), *n.* Act of leaning, resting, or reclining; state of being recumbent.

Re-cum'ben-cy (-ben-sў), *n.* Recumbence.

Re-cum'bent (-bent), *a.* [L. *recumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *recumbere;* prep. *re-* back + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down.] Leaning; reclining; lying. Fig.: Resting; inactive; idle. — **Re-cum'bent-ly,** *adv.*

Re-cu'per-ate (-kū'pẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECUPERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECUPERATING.] [L. *recuperare*, p. p. *-atus.* See RECOVER to get again.] To recover health; to regain strength; to convalesce.

Re-cu'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Recovery, as of anything lost, esp. of the health or strength.

Re-cu'per-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), } *a.* Of or pertaining to

Re-cu'per-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rў), } recuperation.

Re-cur' (rē-kûr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECURRED (-kûrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECURRING.] [L. *recurrere;* pref. *re-* re- + *currere* to run.] **1.** To come back; to return again or repeatedly; to come again to mind. **2.** To occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule. **3.** To have recourse; to go for help.

Re-cur'rence (rē-kŭr'rens), } *n.* Act of recurring, or

Re-cur'ren-cy (-ren-sў), } state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse.

Re-cur'rent (-rent), *a.* [L. *recurrens, -entis*, p. pr. of *recurrere.*] **1.** Returning from time to time; recurring. **2.** (*Anat.*) Running back toward its origin.

Re-cur'vate (rē-kûr'vāt), *a.* [L. *recurvatus.* See RE-; CURVATE.] (*Bot.*) Curved back or down; recurved.

Re-cur'vate (-vāt), *v. t.* To bend or curve back.

Re'cur-va'tion (rē'kŭr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of recurving, or state of being recurved. [down.

Re-curve' (rē-kûrv'), *v. t.* To curve or bend back or

Re-cur'vi-ty (rē-kûr'vĭ-tў), *n.* Recurvation.

Re-cur'vous (-vŭs), *a.* Recurvate.

Re-cu'san-cy (rē-kū'zan-sў *or* rĕk'ŭ-), *n.* State of being recusant.

Re-cu'sant (-zant), *a.* [L. *recusans, -antis*, p. pr. of *recusare* to refuse; pref. *re-* re- + *causa* a cause, pretext.] Obstinate in refusal; specif., in English history, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in the church, or to conform to the established rites of the Church of England. — *n.* One who is recusant.

Red (rĕd), *v. t.* To put in order; to make tidy; also, to free from embarrassment. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Red, *a.* [*Compar.* REDDER (-dẽr); *superl.* REDDEST.] [AS. *rēad, rēod;* akin to G. *roth, rot*, L. *ruber, rufus*, Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, Skr. *rudhira, rohita.*] Of the color of blood, or of a tint or hue resembling that color; as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange red, etc.

Red book, a book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. [*Eng.*] — **Red tape,** the tape used in public offices for tying up documents, etc.; hence, official formality and delay.

Red, *n.* A red color, or pigment.

Re-dact' (rē-dăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *redigere*, p. p. *-dactus*; pref. *red-*, *re-*, again + *agere* to put in motion, to drive.] To reduce to form, as literary matter; to edit.

Re-dac'tion (rē-dăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of redacting; work produced by redacting; a digest.

Re-dac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who redacts; an editor.

Re-dan' (rē-dăn'), *n.* [F., for OF. *redent* a double notching or jagging, fr. L. pref. *re-* re- + *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A work having two parapets whose faces unite so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy. **2.** A step or vertical offset in a wall on uneven ground, to keep the parts level.

Red-ar'gue (rĕd-är'gū), *v. t.* [L. *redarguere*; pref. *red-*, *re-*, + *arguere* to accuse.] To disprove; to refute; to convict. [*Archaic*] [American robin.

Red'breast' (rĕd'brĕst'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The European or

Red'den (rĕd'd'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Reddened (-d'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Reddening.] To make or become red. [—**Red'dish-ness**, *n.*

Red'dish (-dĭsh), *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red.

Red-di'tion (rĕd-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *redditio*, fr. *reddere* to give back, to return. See Render.] **1.** Restitution; surrender. **2.** Explanation; representation. [*R.*]

Rede (rēd), *n.* [See Read, *n.*] **1.** Advice. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] **2.** A word or phrase; motto; proverb. [*Obs.*]

Re-deem' (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Redeemed (-dēmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Redeeming.] [F. *rédimer*, L. *redimere*; pref. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *emere*, *emptum*, to buy, orig., to take.] **1.** To purchase back; to repurchase. **2.** Hence, specif.: (*a*) (*Law*) To recall or regain by performing or discharging a specified obligation or condition, as paying off a mortgage, the payment of a note, etc. **3.** To ransom, liberate, or rescue by a payment. **4.** (*Theol.*) Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law. **5.** To make good by performing fully; to fulfill. **6.** To pay the penalty of; to make amends for; to atone for.

Re-deem'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being redeemed. **2.** Subject to an obligation of redemption; payable; due. — **Re-deem'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [Christ.

Re-deem'er (rē-dēm'ẽr), *n.* One who redeems; specif.,

Re/de-liv'er (rē/dē-lĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* To deliver again.

Re/de-liv'er-ance (-ans), *n.* A second deliverance.

Re/de-liv'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A redelivering. [again.

Re/de-mand' (rē/dē-mänd'), *v. t.* To demand back or

Re/de-mand', *n.* A demanding back or again.

Re-demp'tion (rē-dĕmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; ransom; release; rescue.

Re-demp'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who redeems himself; formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, sold his services for a stipulated time to pay the expenses of his passage.

Re-demp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to redeem.

Re-demp'tor-ist (-tẽr-ĭst), *n.* [F. *rédemptoriste*.] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, the Fathers of which devote themselves to preaching to the neglected. [to redeem.

Re-demp'to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Paid for ransom; serving

Red'-gum' (rĕd'gŭm'), *n.* [OE. *reed gounde*; AS. *rēād* red + *gund* matter, pus.] **1.** (*Med.*) An eruption of red pimples upon the face, neck, and arms, in early infancy; tooth rash. **2.** A name of rust on grain.

Red'-hand' (rĕd'hănd'), } *a.* or *adv.* Having hands
Red'-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), } red with blood; — said of a person taken in the act of homicide; hence, fresh from the commission of crime.

Red'head (-hĕd), *n.* **1.** A person with red hair. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An American duck esteemed as a game bird.

Red'-hot' (-hŏt'), *a.* Red with heat; heated to redness. Hence, fig., excited; violent.

Red'in-gote (-ĭn-gōt), *n.* [F., corrupt. fr. E. *riding coat*.] A long double-breasted outside coat for women.

Re-din'te-grate (rē-dĭn'tē-grāt), *a.* [L. *redintegratus*, p. p. of *redintegrare* to restore; pref. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *integrare* to renew, fr. *integer* whole.] Restored to wholeness or a perfect state; renewed. [to renew.

Re-din'te-grate (-grāt), *v. t.* To make whole again;

Re-din'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Restoration to a whole or sound state; renewal; renovation. **2.** (*Psychology*) The theory that objects which have been previously combined as parts of a single mental state tend to recall or suggest one another.

Re/di-rect' (rē/dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* (*Law*) Designating the reëxamination of a witness, by the party calling him, after the cross-examination.

Re/dis-trib'ute (-dĭs-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* To distribute again.

Re-dis'trict (rē-dĭs'trĭkt), *v. t.* To divide into new districts.

Red'-let'ter (rĕd'lĕt'tẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a red letter; marked by red letters.

Red-letter day, a day that is fortunate or auspicious; — so called in allusion to the custom of marking holy days, or saints' days, in the old calendars with red letters.

Red'ly, *adv.* In a red manner; with redness.

Red'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being red; red color.

Red'o-lence (rĕd'ō-lens), } *n.* Quality of being redo-
Red'o-len-cy (-len-sў), } lent; fragrance.

Red'o-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *redolens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *redolere* to emit a scent, diffuse an odor; pref. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *olere* to emit a smell.] Diffusing odor or fragrance; scented; odorous. — **Red'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Re-dou'ble (rē-dŭb'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To double again or repeatedly; to augment greatly; to multiply.

Re-doubt' (rē-dout'), *n.* [F. *redoute*, fem., It. *ridotto*, LL. *reductus*, lit., a retreat, fr. L. *reductus* drawn back, retired, p. p. of *reducere* to lead or draw back. See Reduce.] (*Fort.*) (*a*) A small fort or outwork, commonly erected for a temporary purpose, and without flanking defenses. (*b*) In permanent works, an outwork placed within another outwork.

Re-doubt', *v. t.* [F. *redouter*, formerly also *redoubter*; L. pref. *re-* re- + *dubitare* to doubt, in LL., to fear.] To stand in fear of; to dread. [*R.*]

Re-doubt'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Formidable; terrible to foes; hence, valiant; — often contemptuous or burlesque.

Re-dound' (rē-dound'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Redounded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Redounding.] [F. *redonder*, L. *redundare*; pref. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *undare* to rise in waves, fr. *unda* wave.] **1.** To roll back, as a wave or flood; to flow back, as a consequence or effect; to conduce; to contribute; to result. **2.** To be in excess; to overflow.

Re-dound', *n.* Consequence; result; return.

Red'ow-a (rĕd'ō-ä), *n.* [F., fr. Bohemian.] Either of two Bohemian dances, — one in triple time, like waltz; the other in two-four time, like a polka.

Red'poll' (-pōl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of small northern finches. The adults have the crown red or rosy. (*b*) The common European linnet.

Re-draw' (rē-drą'), *v. t.* & *i.* To draw again.

Re-dress' (rē-drĕs'), *v. t.* To dress again.

Re-dress' (rē-drĕs'), *v. t.* [F. *redresser* to straighten; pref. *re-* re- + *dresser* to raise, arrange. See Dress.] **1.** To put in order again; to revise. [*R.*] **2.** To set right; to repair; to make amends for; to remedy. **3.** To make amends or compensation to; to bestow relief upon.

Re-dress', *n.* **1.** A setting right, as of wrong, injury, or oppression; hence, relief; remedy; indemnification. **2.** One who, or that which, gives relief.

Re-dress'al (rē-drĕs'al), *n.* Redress.

Re-dress'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who redresses.

Re-dress'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to redress.

Red'skin' (rĕd'skĭn'), *n.* A North American Indian; — often contemptuous.

Red'start' (-stärt'), *n.* [*Red* + *start* tail.] (*a*) A small, handsome European singing bird allied to the nightingale. (*b*) An American fly-catching warbler.

Red'-tape' (-tāp'), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, official formality. See *Red tape*, under Red, *a.*

Red'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* A forage grass (*Agrostis vulgaris*).

Re-duce' (rē-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Reduced (-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Reducing (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *reducere*, *reductum*; pref. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank, size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish. **2.** To bring to terms; to humble; to conquer; to subdue. **3.** To bring to a certain state by grinding, pounding, kneading, rubbing, etc. **4.** To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc.; to bring under rules or to conditions and terms adapted to use in computation. **5.** (*Arith.*) To change the denomination or form of (a quantity or expression) without altering its value. **6.** (*Chem.*) To bring to the metallic state by separating from impurities; hence, to remove oxygen from; to combine with, or to subject to the action of, hydrogen. **7.** (*Med.*) To restore to its proper place or condition.

Syn. — To lessen; decrease; abate; shorten; curtail; impair; lower; subject; subjugate.

Re-duce'ment (rē-dūs'ment), *n.* Reduction.

Re-du'cent (rē-dū'sent), *a.* Tending to reduce.

Re-du'cer (rē-dū'sẽr), *n.* One that reduces.

Re-du'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reduced.

Re-duc'tion (rē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of reducing; state of being reduced; also, the result of reducing. **2.** (*Astron.*) The correction of observations for known errors of instruments, etc.

Syn. — Diminution; decrease; abatement; curtailment; subjugation; conquest; subjection.

Re-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to reduce.

Re-dun'dance (rē-dŭn'dans), } *n.* **1.** Quality or state
Re-dun'dan-cy (-dan-sȳ), } of being redundant. **2.** That which is redundant or in excess.

Re-dun'dant (-dant), *a.* [L. *redundans, -antis*, p. pr. of *redundare*. See REDOUND.] **1.** Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; overflowing. **2.** Using too many words or images; pleonastic. — **Re-dun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Superfluous; excessive; plentiful; copious.

Re-du'pli-cate (rē-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* Duplicate; double; doubled; repeated.

Re-du'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* **1.** To redouble; to multiply; to repeat. **2.** (*Gram.*) To repeat the first letter or letters of (a word). See REDUPLICATION, 2.

Re-du'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reduplicating. **2.** (*Philol.*) The doubling of a stem or syllable (more or less modified), esp. to express past time; also, the added syllable.

Re-du'pli-ca-tive (-dū'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Double; formed by reduplication; reduplicate.

Red'wing' (rĕd'wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European thrush (*Turdus iliacus*) having its under wing coverts orange red. (*b*) A North American corvine bird (*Agelaius phœniceus*) the male of which has a conspicuous patch of bright red on each wing.

Red'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A gigantic coniferous tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*) of California; also, its light and durable reddish timber.

Ree (rē), *n.* See REL

Re-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'ō), *v. t. & i.* To echo back or again.

Re-ĕch'o, *n.* The echo of an echo; a repeated echo.

Reed (rēd), *n.* [AS. *hreód*; akin to G. *riet, ried*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any one of many tall and coarse grasses or grass-like plants, or one of their slender, often jointed, stems. **2.** A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a rustic or pastoral pipe. **3.** An arrow, as made of a reed. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A small piece of cane or wood attached to the mouthpiece of certain instruments, and set in vibration by the breath. (*b*) One of the thin pieces of metal, the vibrations of which produce the tones of certain instruments, as the melodeon, accordeon, etc. **5.** (*Weaving*) A frame with parallel flat strips, between which the warp threads pass.

Reed'bird' (rēd'bĕrd'), *n.* The bobolink. [struct.]

Re-ĕd'i-fy (rē-ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To edify anew; to recon-

Reed'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A small convex molding; such mouldings, collectively. [See *Illust.* under MOLDING.] **2.** The nurling on the edge of a coin.

Reed'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with reeds; covered with reeds. **2.** Harsh and thin in tone like a reed.

Reef (rēf), *n.* [Akin to D. *rif*, G. *riff*.] A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.

Reef, *n.* [Akin to D. *reef*, G. *reff*, Sw. *ref*.] (*Naut.*) That part of a sail which is gathered or folded to the yard or boom, usually by means of ropes passing through eyelets, in order to lessen its extent.

Reef, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REEFED (rēft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEFING.] (*Naut.*) To reduce the extent of (as a sail) by rolling or folding.

Reef'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) One who reefs. **2.** A close-fitting jacket or short coat of thick cloth.

Reef'y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.

Reek (rēk), *n.* [AS. *rēc*; akin to G. *riechen* to smell.] Vapor; steam; smoke; fume.

Reek, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REEKED (rēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEKING.] To emit vapor, usually that which is warm and moist; to be full of fumes.

Reek'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Soiled with smoke or steam; smoky; foul. **2.** Emitting reek.

Reel (rēl), *n.* [Gael. *righil*.] A lively dance of the Highlanders of Scotland; also, the music to the dance; — often called *Scotch reel*.

Virginia reel, the common name in the United States for the old English "country dance," or contradance.

Reel, *n.* [AS. *hreól*.] A frame spool on which yarn, lines, or the like, are wound.

Reel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REELED (rēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REELING.] To wind upon a reel.

Reel, *v. i.* [See 2d REEL.] **1.** To walk unsteadily; to stagger. **2.** To have a whirling sensation; to be giddy.

Reel (rēl), *n.* Act or motion of reeling or staggering.

Re-ē-lect' (rē'ē-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To elect again.

Re-ē-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Election a second time.

Re-ē'l-gi-ble (rē-ē'l'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Eligible again.

Reem (rēm), *v. t.* [Cf. REAM to make a hole in.] (*Naut.*) To open (the seams of a vessel's planking) for the purpose of calking them.

Re-ĕm-bark' (rē'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* To embark again.

Re-ĕn-act' (rē'ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.* To enact again.

Re-ĕn-act'ment (-ăkt'ment), *n.* Act of reënacting.

Re-ĕn-force' (-fōrs'), *v. t.* To strengthen with new force, assistance, material, or support; esp., to strengthen with additional troops, or with additional ships.

Re-ĕn-force', *n.* Something which reënforces or strengthens. Specif.: (*a*) The thicker part of a cannon near the breech. (*b*) An additional thickness of canvas, cloth, or the like, around an eyelet, buttonhole, etc.

Re-ĕn-force'ment (rē'ĕn-fōrs'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of reënforcing, or state of being reënforced. **2.** That which reënforces; additional force, esp. military force.

Re-ĕn-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t. & i.* To engage again.

Re-ĕn-list' (-lĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To enlist again.

Re-ĕn'ter (rē-ĕn'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To enter again or anew. **2.** (*Engraving*) To cut deeper, as engraved lines.

Reëntering angle, an angle of a polygon pointing inward.

Re-ĕn-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To enthrone again.

Re-ĕn'trance (rē-ĕn'trans), *n.* Act of entering again.

Re-ĕn'trant (-trant), *a.* Reëntering; directed inwards.

Re-ĕn'try (-trȳ), *n.* A second or new act of entering.

Reer'mouse' (rēr'mous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See REARMOUSE.

Re-ĕs-tab'lish (rē'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish anew; to fix or confirm again; to restore.

Re-ĕs-tab'lish-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of reëstablishing; state of being reëstablished.

Reeve (rēv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROVE (rōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEVING.] [See 2d REEF, *n. & v. t.*] (*Naut.*) To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ringbolt, cringle, or the like.

Reeve, *n.* [OE. *reve*, AS. *gerēfa*. Cf. SHERIFF.] An officer, steward, bailiff, or governor; — used chiefly in compounds.

Reeve, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The female of the ruff. See RUFF.

Re-ĕx-am'i-na'tion (rē'ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Examination again or anew.

Re-ĕx-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* To examine anew.

Re-ĕx-change' (rē'ĕks-chānj'), *v. t.* To exchange anew; to reverse (a previous exchange).

Re-ĕx-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* To export again, as what has been imported. [ported.]

Re-ĕx'port (rē-ĕks'pōrt), *n.* Any commodity reëx-

Re-fash'ion (rē-făsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To fashion anew.

Re-fect' (rē-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *reficere*, p. p. *-fectus*; pref. *re-* re- + *facere* to make.] To restore after hunger or fatigue; to refresh. [*Archaic*]

Re-fec'tion (rē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast; a lunch.

Re-fec'tive (rē-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

Re-fec'tive, *n.* That which refreshes.

Re-fec'to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *refectorium*.] A room for refreshment; orig., a dining hall in monasteries or convents.

Re-fer' (rē-fẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFERRED (-fẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFERRING.] [F. *référer*, L. *referre*; pref. *re-* re- + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To carry or send back. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence: To send or direct away, or to another; to make over, or pass over, to another, as for investigation or decision of disputed facts. **3.** To place in or under by a mental or rational process; to assign to.

Re-fer', *v. i.* **1.** To have recourse; to appeal; to betake one's self. **2.** To have relation or reference; to relate; to point. **3.** To carry the mind or thought; to direct attention. **4.** To direct inquiry for information or a guarantee of any kind.

Syn. — To allude; advert; suggest; appeal. — We *refer* to a thing by specifically and distinctly introducing it into our discourse. We *allude* to it by introducing it indirectly or indefinitely, as by something collaterally allied to it. We *advert* to it by turning aside to consider it more at large.

Ref'er-a-ble (rĕf'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable; ascribable.

Ref'er-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred, in order that he may settle it.

Syn. — Judge; arbitrator; umpire. See JUDGE.

Ref'er-ence (rĕf'ẽr-ens), *n.* **1.** Act of referring, or state of being referred. **2.** That which refers to something; a specific direction of the attention. **3.** Relation; regard; respect. **4.** One that is referred to. Specif.: (*a*) One of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, etc., of another. (*b*) A work, or a passage in a work, to which one is referred.

‖ **Ref'er-en'dum** (rĕf'ẽr-ĕn'dŭm), *n.* [Gerundive fr. L. *referre*; pref. *re-* re- + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** A diplomatic agent's note asking for instructions from his government concerning a particular matter or point. **2.** The

right to approve or reject by popular vote a measure passed upon by a legislature; also, the vote itself; a plebiscite.

Re-fer'ri-ble (rē-fĕr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* Referable.

Re-fine' (rē-fīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Refined (-fīnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Refining.] [Pref. *re-* + *fine* to make fine.] **1.** To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities. **2.** To make elegant or excellent; to free from rudeness, vulgarity, vice, etc.

Syn.—To purify; clarify; polish; ennoble; perfect.

Re-fine', *v. i.* **1.** To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter. **2.** To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence. **3.** To affect nicety or subtilty in thought or language.

Re-fined' (-fīnd'), *a.* Purified; polished; cultured; delicate. — **Re-fin'ed-ly** (rē-fīn'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* — **Re-fin'ed-ness**, *n.*

Re-fine'ment (rē-fīn'ment), *n.* **1.** A refining; quality or state of being refined. **2.** That which is refined; also, something extremely or needlessly nice; subtlety.

Syn.—Purification; polish; politeness; gentility; elegance; cultivation; civilization.

Re-fin'er (-fīn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, refines.

Re-fin'er-y (-ỹ), *n.* The building or apparatus for refining or purifying, esp. metals and sugar.

Re-fit' (rē-fĭt'), *v. t.* **1.** To fit or prepare for use again; to repair. **2.** To fit out or supply a second time.

Re-fit', *v. i.* To obtain repairs or supplies.

Re-flect' (rē-flĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reflected; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reflecting.] [L. *reflectere*, *reflexum*; pref. *re-* re- + *flectere* to bend or turn. See Flexible.] **1.** To bend back; to give a backward turn to; esp., to cause to return after striking upon any surface. **2.** To give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.

Re-flect', *v. i.* **1.** To throw back light, heat, or the like. **2.** To rebound; to revert; to return. **3.** To throw or turn back the thoughts upon anything; to contemplate. Specif.: To attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to meditate. **4.** To cast reproach; to cause censure or dishonor.

Syn.—To consider; think; cogitate; meditate; contemplate; ponder; muse; ruminate.

Re-flect'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reflected.

Re-flec'tion (rē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reflecting, or state of being reflected. Specif.: (*a*) The return of rays, beams, sound, or the like, from a surface. (*b*) The reverting of the mind to that which has already occupied it; hence, also, that operation of the mind by which it is conscious of its own acts or states; the capacity for judging rationally, esp. in view of a moral rule or standard. **2.** That which is produced by reflection. Specif.: (*a*) An image given back from a reflecting surface. (*b*) A part reflected, or turned back, at an angle. (*c*) Result of meditation; esp., thoughts suggested by truth. **3.** Censure; reproach cast.

Angle of reflection, the angle which anything reflected from a surface makes with a perpendicular to the surface at that point. [See *Illust.* under Incidence.]

Syn.—Meditation; contemplation; rumination; cogitation; consideration; musing; thinking.

Re-flect'ive (rē-flĕkt'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Throwing back images. **2.** Capable of exercising thought or judgment. **3.** Addicted to introspective or meditative habits. **4.** (*Gram.*) Reflexive.—**Re-flect'ive-ly**, *adv.*—**Re-flect'ive-ness**, *n.*

Re-flect'or (-ẽr), *n.* One that reflects; specif.: (*Physics*) (*a*) Something polished for reflecting light or heat. (*b*) A reflecting telescope. (*c*) A device for reflecting sound.

Re'flex (rē'flĕks), *a.* [L. *reflexus*, p. p. of *reflectere*. See Reflect.] **1.** Directed back; attended by reflection; retroactive; introspective. **2.** Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return. **3.** (*Physiol.*) Of, pertaining to, or produced by, stimulus or excitation without the necessary intervention of consciousness.

Re'flex (rē'flĕks; *formerly* rē-flĕks'), *n.* **1.** Reflection; the light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade. **2.** (*Physiol.*) An involuntary movement produced by reflex action.

Re-flex' (rē-flĕks'), *v. t.* To reflect; to turn back.

Re-flex'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reflected, or thrown back. — **Re-flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Re-flex'ive (-ĭv), *a.* **1.** Bending or turned backward; reflective; having respect to something past. **2.** (*Gram.*) Having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent; — said of certain verbs. Applied also to pronouns of this class. — **Re-flex'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-flex'ive-ness**, *n.*

Re-flex'ly, *adv.* In a reflex manner; reflectively.

Ref'lu-ence (rĕf'lū-ens), **Ref'lu-en-cy** (-en-sỹ), *n.* Quality of being refluent; a flowing back.

Ref'lu-ent (rĕf'lū-ent), *a.* [L. *refluens*, p. pr. of *refluere* to flow back; pref. *re-* re- + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing back; returning; ebbing.

Re'flux' (rē'flŭks'), *a.* Returning, or flowing back.

Re'flux', *n.* A flowing back; ebb; reaction.

Re-forge' (rē-fôrj'), *v. t.* To forge again or anew; hence, to make over.

Re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [F. *réformer*, L. *reformare*; pref. *re-* re- + *formare* to form, from *forma* form.] To put into a new and improved form or condition; to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good.

Syn. — To amend; correct; emend; rectify; mend; repair; better; improve; restore; reclaim.

Re-form', *v. i.* To return to a good state; to amend or correct one's own character or habits.

Re-form', *n.* Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; reformation.

Syn. — Rectification; correction. See Reformation.

Re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. t. & i.* To give a new form to; to form anew; to take form again, or to take a new form.

Ref'or-ma'tion (rĕf'ôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A reforming, or state of being reformed; change from worse to better. **2.** Specif. (*Eccl. Hist.*), the Protestant religious movement begun by Martin Luther early in the 16th century.

Syn. — Reform; amendment; correction; rectification. — *Reformation* is a more thorough and comprehensive change than *reform*. It is applied to subjects that are more important, and results in changes which are more lasting. A *reformation* involves, and is followed by, many particular *reforms*.

Re'-for-ma'tion (rē'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of forming anew; a second forming in order.

Re-form'a-tive (rē-fôrm'ā-tĭv), *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form.

Re-form'a-to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *a.* Reformative.

Re-form'a-to-ry, *n.* An institution for promoting the reformation of offenders.

Re-formed' (rē-fôrmd'), *a.* **1.** Corrected; amended; restored to purity or excellence; specif., designating the Protestant churches that separated from Luther on the doctrine of consubstantiation, etc., and carried the Reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point. **2.** Amended in character and life.

Re-form'er (rē-fôrm'ẽr), *n.* One who effects or advocates a reformation or reform.

Re-form'ist, *n.* A reformer.

Re-found' (rē-found'), *v. t.* To found anew.

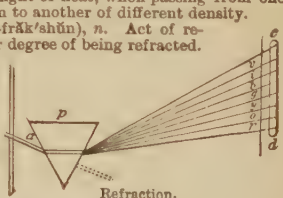
Re-found', *imp. & p. p.* of Refind, *v. t.*

Re-fract' (rē-frăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Refracted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Refracting.] [L. *refringere*, p. p. *fractus*; pref. *re-* re- + *frangere* to break.] **1.** To bend abruptly back; to break off. **2.** To turn from a direct course, as rays of light or heat, when passing from one transparent medium to another of different density.

Re-frac'tion (rē-frăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of refracting, or state or degree of being refracted.

Re-fract'ive (rē-frăkt'ĭv), *a.* Serving or having power to refract; pertaining to refraction.

Re-fract'or (-ẽr), *n.* Anything that refracts.



Refraction.

Solar Ray of Light, separated by a Prism into the seven primary colors. *a* Incident Ray of Light; *p* Prism; *ef* Spectrum; *v* Violet; *i* Indigo; *b* Blue; *g* Green; *y* Yellow; *o* Orange; *r* Red.

Re-frac'to-ry (-frăk'tō-rỹ), *a.* **1.** Obstinate in disobedience; contumacious; stubborn; unmanageable. **2.** Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like. — **Re-frac'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-frac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Perverse; contumacious; unruly; stubborn; obstinate; unyielding; ungovernable; unmanageable.

Ref'ra-ga-ble (rĕf'rà-gà-b'l), *a.* [LL. *refragabilis*, fr. L. *refragari* to oppose.] Capable of being refuted.

Re-frain' (rē-frān'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Refrained (-frānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Refraining.] [OF. *refrener*, fr. L. *refrenare*; pref. *re-* back + *frenum* bridle.] To hold back; to restrain; to keep within prescribed bounds; to curb; to govern.

Re-frain', *v. t.* To keep one's self from action or interference; to hold aloof; to forbear; to abstain.

Re-frain', *n.* [F. *refrain*, fr. OF. *refraindre*, deriv. of L. *refringere*. See Refract.] A phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each of the separate stanzas or divisions of a poetic composition.

Re-frame' (rē-frām'), *v. t.* To frame again or anew.

Re-fran'gi-ble (rē-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [See REFRACT.] That may be refracted. — **Re-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Re-fresh' (rē-frĕsh'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFRESHED (-frĕsht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFRESHING.] [OF. *refreschir;* pref. *re-* re- + *fres* fresh.] **1.** To make fresh again; to relieve from fatigue or depression; to enliven anew; to reanimate. **2.** To make as if new; to repair; to restore.

Syn. — To cool; refrigerate; invigorate; revive; reanimate; renovate; renew; recreate; enliven; cheer.

Re-fresh'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that refreshes. **2.** (*Law*) An extra fee paid to counsel in a protracted case.

Re-fresh'ing, *a.* Reviving; reanimating. — **Re-fresh'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-fresh'ing-ness,** *n.*

Re-fresh'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of refreshing, or state of being refreshed. **2.** That which refreshes; esp., an article of food or drink.

Re-frig'er-ant (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ant), *a.* [L. *refrigerans.* See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat or fever. — *n.* That which makes cool or cold.

Re-frig'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFRIGERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFRIGERATING.] [L. *refrigerare,* p. p. *-atus;* pref. *re-* re- + *frigerare* to make cool, fr. *frigus* coolness.] To make or keep cold or cool.

Re-frig'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of refrigerating or cooling; state of being cooled.

Re-frig'er-a-tive (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Cooling; allaying heat. — *n.* A refrigerant.

Re-frig'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* That which refrigerates; specif., a box or room for keeping food or other articles cool, usually by means of ice.

Re-frin'gent (-frĭn'jent), *a.* [L. *refringens,* p. pr. of *refringere.* See REFRACT.] Refractive; refracting.

Reft (rĕft), *imp. & p. p.* of REAVE. Bereft.

Ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *n.* [F. *réfuge,* L. *refugium,* fr. *refugere* to flee back; pref. *re-* + *fugere.*] **1.** Shelter or protection from danger or distress. **2.** That which shelters or protects from danger, or from distress or calamity; a stronghold; a sanctuary. **3.** An expedient to secure protection or defense.

Syn. — Shelter; asylum; retreat; covert.

Ref'u-gee' (rĕf'ū-jē'), *n.* [F. *réfugié.*] One who flees to a shelter, or place of safety; esp., one who flees on account of religious or political persecution.

Re-ful'gence (rē-fŭl'jens), } *n.* Quality or state of be-
Re-ful'gen-cy (-jen-sȳ), } ing refulgent; brilliancy; splendor; radiance.

Re-ful'gent (rē-fŭl'jent), *a.* [L. *refulgens,* p. pr. of *refulgere* to flash back; pref. *re-* re- + *fulgere* to shine.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; shining; splendid. — **Re-ful'gent-ly,** *adv.*

Re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t.* To fund again; to replace (a fund or loan) by a new fund.

Re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *refundere;* pref. *re-* re- + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour back. [*Obs.*] **2.** To give back; to repay; to restore.

Re-fur'nish (rē-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* To furnish again.

Re-fus'a-ble (rē-fūz'a-b'l), *a.* That may be refused.

Re-fus'al (*-al*), *n.* **1.** Act of refusing. **2.** Right of taking in preference to others; choice of taking or refusing; option.

Re-fuse' (rē-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFUSED (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFUSING.] [F. *refuser,* either deriv. of L. *refundere* (see 2d REFUND) or fr. L. *recusare* to decline, refuse, influenced by L. *refutare* to drive back, refute.] **1.** To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant. **2.** (*Mil.*) To throw back, or cause to keep back, out of the regular alignment. **3.** To decline to accept; to reject; to deny the request or petition of.

Re-fuse', *v. i.* To deny compliance; not to comply.

Ref'use (rĕf'ūs), *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste or worthless matter.

Syn. — Dregs; sediment; scum; recrement; dross.

Ref'use, *a.* Refused; rejected; hence, being of no value; worthless.

Re-fus'er (rē-fūz'ẽr), *n.* One who refuses or rejects.

Re-fu'sion (rē-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [Pref. *re-* + *fusion.*] **1.** New or repeated melting. **2.** Restoration.

Re-fut'a-ble (rē-fūt'a-b'l), *a.* That may be refuted.

Ref'u-ta'tion (rĕf'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of refuting, or state of being refuted: proof of falsehood or error.

Re-fut'a-to-ry (rē-fūt'a-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to refute.

Re-fute' (rē-fūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFUTING.] [F. *réfuter,* L. *refutare* to repel, refute. Cf. CONFUTE.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous.

Syn. — To confute; disprove. See CONFUTE.

Re-fut'er (rē-fūt'ẽr), *n.* One that refutes.

Re-gain' (rē-gān'), *v. t.* To gain anew; to recover.

Re'gal (rē'gal), *a.* [L. *regalis,* fr. *rex, regis,* a king.] Of or pertaining to a king; kingly; royal.

Syn. — Kingly; royal. See KINGLY.

Re-gale' (rē-gāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGALED (-gāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGALING.] [F. *régaler,* Sp. *regalar* to regale, to caress, to melt; of uncertain origin.] To entertain in a regal or sumptuous manner, or with something that delights; to gratify; to refresh.

Re-gale', *v. i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

Re-gale'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of regaling; anything which regales; refreshment; entertainment.

Re-ga'li-a (rē-gā'lĭ-á), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. L. *regalis* regal.] **1.** That which belongs to royalty. Specif.: (*a*) The rights and prerogatives of a king. (*b*) Royal estates and revenues. (*c*) Ensigns, symbols, or paraphernalia of royalty. **2.** Hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order.

Re-gal'i-ty (rē-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Royalty; sovereignty; [sovereign jurisdiction.

Re'gal-ly (rē'gal-lȳ), *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

Re-gard' (rē-gärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGARDING.] [F. *regarder;* pref. *re-* re- + *garder* to guard, heed, keep. See GUARD.] **1.** To keep in view; to behold; to view. **2.** To observe attentively; to give attention to. **3.** To look upon, as in a certain relation; to hold as an opinion; to consider. **4.** To consider and treat. **5.** To treat as something of peculiar value, sanctity, or the like; to care for. **6.** To take into consideration; to take account of. **7.** To have relation to, as bearing upon; to relate to.

Syn. — To consider; observe; remark; heed; mind; respect; esteem; estimate; value. See ATTEND.

Re-gard', *n.* **1.** A look; view; gaze. **2.** Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; heed; notice. **3.** That view of the mind which springs from perception of value, estimable qualities, etc.; respect; esteem; reverence; affection. **4.** State of being regarded, whether favorably or otherwise; estimation; repute. **5.** Consideration; thought; reflection; heed. **6.** Respect; relation; reference.

☞ The phrase *in regard of* was formerly used as equivalent to *on account of,* but in modern usage is often improperly substituted for *in respect to,* or *in regard to.*

7. Object of sight; scene; view; aspect. [*R.*]

Syn. — Observance; care; concern; attachment.

Re-gard'ant (-ant), *a.* [F.] Looking behind; looking backward watchfully.

Re-gard'er (rē-gärd'ẽr), *n.* One who regards.

Re-gard'ful (-fụl), *a.* Heedful; attentive; observant. — **Re-gard'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Mindful; heedful; attentive; observant.

Re-gard'ing, *prep.* Concerning; respecting.

Re-gard'less, *a.* Having no regard; heedless. — **Re-gard'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-gard'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Heedless; negligent; careless; indifferent; unconcerned; inattentive; unobservant; neglectful.

Re-gath'er (rē-găth'ẽr), *v. t.* To gather again.

Re-gat'ta (rē-găt'tá), *n.* [It. *regatta, regata.*] Orig., a gondola race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race, or a series of such races.

Re'ge-la'tion (rē'jĕ-lā'shŭn *or* rĕj'ĕ-), *n.* [Pref. *re-* + L. *gelatio* a freezing.] (*Physics*) Act or process of freezing anew, or together, as two pieces of moist ice.

Re'gen-cy (rē'jen-sȳ), *n.* [See REGENT, *a.*] **1.** The office of ruler; rule; authority. **2.** Esp., deputed or vicarious government. **3.** A body of men intrusted with vicarious government. [generated.

Re-gen'er-a-cy (rē-jĕn'ẽr-á-sȳ), *n.* State of being re-

Re-gen'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *regenerare,* p. p. *-atus;* pref. *re-* re- + *generare* to beget.] **1.** Reproduced. **2.** (*Theol.*) Born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state. — **Re-gen'er-ate-ness** (-āt-nĕs), *n.*

Re-gen'er-ate (rē-jĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To generate or produce anew; to reproduce; to give new life, strength, or vigor to. **2.** (*Theol.*) To cause to be spiritually born anew; to implant holy affections in the heart of. Also used figuratively. [or state of being regenerated.

Re-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of regenerating,

Re-gen'er-a-tive (rē-jĕn'ẽr-á-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to regeneration; tending to regenerate. [renews.

Re-gen'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that regenerates or

Re'gent (rē'jent), *a.* [L. *regens, -entis,* p. pr. of *regere* to rule.] **1.** Ruling; governing; regnant. **2.** Exercising vicarious authority.

Re'gent, *n.* **1.** One who rules or reigns, esp. vicariously. **2.** One of a governing board; a trustee or overseer. **3.** (*Eng. Univ.*) A resident master of arts of less than five years' standing, or a doctor of less than two.

Re'gent-ship (rē'jent-shĭp), *n.* Office of a regent.

Re-ger'mi-nate (rē-jĕr'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To germinate again.

Re-ger'mi-na'tion (-jĕr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A germinating again or anew.

Reg'i-ci'dal (rĕj'ĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to regicide, or to one committing it; resembling regicide.

Reg'i-cide (rĕj'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *rex, regis*, king + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** One who kills or who murders a king; specif. (*Eng. Hist.*), one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death. **2.** The killing or the murder of a king.

‖**Ré'gime'** (rā'zhēm'), *n.* [F. See REGIMEN.] Mode or system of rule or management; character of government, or of the prevailing social system.

Reg'i-men (rĕj'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* [L. *regimen, -inis*, fr. *regere* to guide, to rule.] **1.** Orderly government; system of order; administration. **2.** Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation; esp. (*Med.*), a systematic course of diet.

Reg'i-ment (-ment), *n.* [Through F. fr. L. *regimentum* government, fr. *regere* to guide, rule.] **1.** Government. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Mil.*) A military body, usually ten companies, commanded by a colonel.

Reg'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment. — *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) The uniform of a regiment; military dress.

Re'gion (rē'jŭn), *n.* [F. *région*, fr. L. *regio* direction, boundary line, region, fr. *regere* to guide, direct.] **1.** A portion of space or territory of indefinite extent; country; province; district; tract. **2.** Neighborhood; vicinity; sphere. **3.** The inhabitants of a district.

Reg'is-ter (rĕj'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [Through F. fr. L. *regesta*, pl., fr. *regerere, regestum*, to carry back, to register; pref. *re-* re- + *gerere* to carry.] **1.** A written account or entry; memorial record; list or roll. **2.** (*Com.*) A certificate issued by a customs officer to the owner of a vessel, containing its description and serving to show its nationality and ownership. **3.** One who registers or records; esp., a public officer having such duties. **4.** That which registers or records; — specifically applied to various mechanical contrivances. **5.** A kind of valve for regulating a supply of air, heat, etc. **6.** (*Print.*) The correspondence of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite or reverse sides of a printed sheet; or the proper adjustment of different impressions, esp. of colors. **7.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The compass of a voice or instrument; a series of vocal tones of a given compass. (*b*) A stop or set of pipes in an organ.

Syn. — Catalogue; archives; annals. See LIST.

Reg'is-ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGISTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGISTERING.] **1.** To enter in a register; to record formally. **2.** To enroll; to enter in a list.

Reg'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To register one's name. **2.** (*Print.*) To correspond in relative position. See REGISTER, *n.*, 6.

Reg'is-ter-ship, *n.* The office of a register.

Reg'is-trant (-trant), *n.* One who registers; esp., one who obtains a certain right or title by registering.

Reg'is-trar (-trär), *n.* One who registers; a keeper of records.

Reg'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A registering; registry.

Reg'is-try (rĕj'ĭs-trỹ), *n.* **1.** Act of registering anything; enrollment; registration. **2.** The place where a register is kept. **3.** A record; a register.

Reg'let (rĕg'lĕt), *n.* [F. *réglet*, dim. of *règle* a rule, L. *regula*.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A flat, narrow molding. **2.** (*Print.*) A strip of wood or metal used to fill a blank.

Reg'nan-cy (-nan-sỹ), *n.* State or quality of being regnant; sovereignty; rule.

Reg'nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *regnans, -antis*, p. pr. See REIGN.] **1.** Exercising regal authority; reigning; sovereign. **2.** Having the chief power; ruling; predominant; prevalent.

Re-gorge' (rē-gôrj'), *v. t.* [F. *regorger; re-* + *gorger* to gorge.] **1.** To vomit up. **2.** To swallow again.

Re-grant' (rē-grânt'), *v. t.* To grant back; to grant again or anew.

Re-grate' (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGRATING.] [F. *regratter*, lit., to scrape again. See RE-; GRATE, *v. t.*] (*Masonry*) To freshen by removing the outer surface, as an old hewn stone.

Re-grate', *v. t.* [F. *regratter* to regrate provisions; of uncertain origin.] (*Eng. Law*) To buy in large quantities, with the intention of selling the same again, in or near the same place, at a higher price.

Re-grat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who regrates.

Re'gress (rē'grĕs), *n.* [L. *regressus*, fr. *regredi, regressus*, to go back; *re-* re- + *gradi* to go.] Act or liberty of passing back; return; retrogression.

Re-gres'sion (rē-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of passing back or returning; retrogression; retrogradation. [ing.

Re-gress'ive (rē-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Passing back; return-

Re-gret' (rē-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *regretter*, OF. *regreter*, to regret; L. *re-* re- + a word of Teutonic origin.] Pain of mind because of something done or experienced in the past, with a wish that it had been different; grief; sorrow.

Syn. — Grief; concern; sorrow; lamentation; repentance; penitence; self-condemnation. — *Regret* does not carry with it the energy of *remorse*, the sting of *compunction*, the sacredness of *contrition*, or the practical character of *repentance*. We even apply the term *regret* to circumstances over which we have had no control, as the absence of friends. When connected with ourselves, it relates rather to unwise acts than to wrong or sinful ones.

Re-gret', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGRETTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGRETTING.] To experience regret on account of; to feel sorrow or dissatisfaction on account of (the happening or the loss of something).

Re-gret'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Full of regret; indulging in regrets; repining. — **Re-gret'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Re-gret'ta-ble (-tà-b'l), *a.* Admitting of, or deserving, regret. — **Re-gret'ta-bly,** *adv.*

Reg'u-lar (rĕg'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *regularis*, fr. *regula* a rule, fr. *regere* to guide, to rule. See RULE.] **1.** Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, principle, custom, or type. **2.** Governed by rule or rules; not subject to unexplained or irrational variation; orderly; methodical. **3.** Constituted, selected, or conducted, in an established manner. **4.** Thorough; complete. [*Colloq.*] **5.** (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having all the parts of the same kind alike in size and shape.

Regular troops, troops of a standing or permanent army; — distinguished from *militia*.

Syn. — Normal; orderly; methodical. See NORMAL.

Reg'u-lar (rĕg'ū-lẽr), *n.* **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of a religious order or community who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who has been solemnly recognized by the church. **2.** (*Mil.*) A soldier belonging to a standing army. [regular.

Reg'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State or quality of being

Reg'u-lar-ly (-lẽr-lỹ), *adv.* In a regular manner.

Reg'u-lar-ness, *n.* Regularity.

Reg'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGULATING.] [L. *regulare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *regula*. See REGULAR.] **1.** To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to subject to governing principles or laws. **2.** To put in good order; to order.

Syn. — To dispose; methodize; direct; rule; govern.

Reg'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of regulating, or state of being regulated. **2.** A rule or order prescribed for management or government.

Syn. — Rule; method; principle; precept. See LAW.

Reg'u-la-tive (rĕg'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to regulate.

Reg'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that regulates. **2.** (*Mach.*) A contrivance for regulating and controlling motion. **3.** A timepiece used as a standard of correct time.

Reg'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. REGULUSES (-ĕz), L. REGULI (-lī). [L., a petty king, prince, dim. of *rex, regis*, a king.] **1.** A petty king. **2.** (*Chem. & Metal.*) The button, globule, or mass of metal, which forms in the bottom of the crucible in smelting and reduction of ores.

Re-gur'gi-tate (rē-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *regurgitare, regurgitatum*; L. pref. *re-* re- + *gurges, -itis*, a gulf.] To throw, pour, or surge back, as from a deep place.

Re-gur'gi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of flowing or pouring back by the orifice of entrance. **2.** Act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

Re'ha-bil'i-tate (rē'hà-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REHABILITATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REHABILITATING.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to reinstate; to qualify again.

Re'ha-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of rehabilitating, or state of being rehabilitated.

Re-hash' (rē-hăsh'), *v. t.* To hash or use over again.

Re-hash', *n.* Something hashed or used over.

Re-hear' (rē-hẽr'), *v. t.* To hear again.

Re-hears'al (rē-hẽrs'al), *n.* Act of rehearsing.

Re-hearse' (rē-hẽrs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REHEARSED (-hẽrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REHEARSING.] [OF. *reherser, rehercier*, to harrow over again; pref. *re-* re- + *hercier* to harrow, fr. *herce* a harrow. See HEARSE.] **1.** To repeat, as what has been already said; to tell over again; to recite. **2.** To narrate; to relate. **3.** To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, in preparation for a public representation.

Syn. — To recapitulate; recount; detail; describe; tell.

Re-hearse', *v. i.* To recite something for practice.

Re-hears'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rehearses.

Rei (rē), *n.* ; *pl.* **Reis** (rā'ĭs *or* rēz). [Pg. *real*, pl. *reis.*] A Portuguese money of account, in value about one mill.

‖ **Reichs'rath'** (rīks'rät'), *n.* [G.] The parliament of Austria (exclusive of Hungary, which has its Diet).

‖ **Reichs'stadt'** (rīks'stät'), *n.* [G.] A free city of the former German empire.

‖ **Reichs'tag'** (rīks'täg'), *n.* [G.] The Diet, or House of Representatives, of the German empire, which is composed of members elected by the people.

Rei'gle (rē'g'l), *n.* [F. *règle* rule, fr. L. *regula.* See Rule.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything.

Reign (rān), *n.* [OF. *reigne, regne*, fr. L. *regnum*, fr. *rex, regis*, a king, fr. *regere* to guide, rule.] **1.** Royal authority ; supreme power ; sovereignty ; rule ; dominion. **2.** The time during which a king, queen, or emperor possesses supreme authority.

Reign (rān), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Reigned (rānd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reigning.] **1.** To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority ; to hold supreme power ; to rule. **2.** Hence, to be predominant ; to prevail. **3.** To have superior or uncontrolled dominion ; to rule.

Syn. — To rule ; govern ; direct ; control ; prevail.

Re'im-burse' (rē'ĭm-bûrs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Reimbursed (-bûrst') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reimbursing.] **1.** To replace in a treasury or purse, as an equivalent for what has been taken ; to refund ; to pay back ; to restore. **2.** To pay back to ; to indemnify.

Re'im-burse'ment (-bûrs'ment), *n.* A reimbursing.

Re'im-burs'er (-bûrs'ẽr), *n.* One who reimburses.

Re'im-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* To import again ; to import what has been exported.

Rein (rān), *n.* [F. *rêne*, deriv. of L. *retinere* to hold back. See Retain.] **1.** The strap of a bridle, by which the rider or driver governs the horse. **2.** Hence, an instrument or means of curbing, restraining, or governing.

Rein, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Reined (rānd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reining.] **1.** To govern or direct with the reins. **2.** To restrain ; to control ; to check.

Rein'deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* [Icel. *hreinn* reindeer (of Lapp or Finnish origin) + E. *deer.*] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant of the Deer family, found in the colder parts of both hemispheres.

European Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*).

Re'in-force' (rē'ĭn-fōrs'), *v. t.* See Reënforce, *v. t.*

Reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [F. *rein*, pl. *reins*, fr. L. *ren*, pl. *renes.*] **1.** The kidneys ; also, the region of the kidneys ; loins. **2.** Inward impulses ; affections and passions.

Re'in-spect' (rē'ĭn-spĕkt'), *v. t.* To inspect again.

Re'in-stall' (-stal'), *v. t.* To install again.

Re'in-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To instate again.

Re'in-sur'ance (-shụr'ans), *n.* **1.** Insurance a second time or again. **2.** A contract by which an insurer is insured against risk incurred in insuring somebody else.

Re'in-sure' (-shụr'), *v. t.* To effect a reinsurance of.

Re-in'te-grate (rē-ĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.* To renew with regard to any state or quality ; to restore ; to reëstablish.

Re'in-vest' (rē'ĭn-vĕst'), *v. t.* To invest again.

Re'in-vest'ment (-vĕst'ment), *n.* Act of reinvesting.

Re'in-vig'or-ate (-vĭg'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To invigorate anew.

‖ **Re'is** (rā'ĭs *or* rēz), *n.* See Rei.

Reis (rīs), *n.* [Ar. *rais* head, chief, prince.] A common title in the East for a person in authority.

Re-is'sue (rē-ĭsh'ū), *v. t. & i.* To issue a second time.

Re-is'sue, *n.* A second or repeated issue.

Re-it'er-ate (rē-ĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To repeat again and again ; sometimes, to repeat.

Syn. — To repeat ; recapitulate ; rehearse.

Re-it'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reiterating ; that which is reiterated.

Re-ject' (rē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Rejected ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rejecting.] [L. *rejectus*, p. p. of *reicere, rejicere ;* pref. *re-* re- + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To cast from one ; to discard. **2.** To refuse to receive or to acknowledge ; to repudiate. **3.** To refuse to grant. — **Re-ject'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To repel ; renounce ; rebuff ; refuse ; decline.

Re-ject'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* That may or ought to be rejected. [being rejected.

Re-jec'tion (rē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A rejecting ; state of

Re-joice' (rē-jois'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Rejoiced (-joist') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rejoicing (-joi'sĭng).] [OF. *rejoujr, rejoir*, pref. *re-* re- + *ejouir, ejoir*, to rejoice ; pref. *es-* (L. *ex-*) + *jouir, joir.* See Joy.] To feel, or cause to feel, joy ; to experience gladness in a high degree.

Syn. — To delight ; joy ; exult ; triumph ; please ; cheer ; exhilarate ; delight.

Re-joi'cer (rē-joi'sẽr), *n.* One who rejoices.

Re-joi'cing (-sĭng), *n.* **1.** Joy ; gladness ; delight. **2.** The expression of joy or gladness. **3.** That which causes to rejoice.

Re-joi'cing-ly, *adv.* With joy or exultation.

Re-join' (rē-join'), *v. t.* **1.** To join again ; to unite after separation. **2.** To join the company of again. **3.** To state in reply.

Re-join', *v. i.* **1.** To answer to a reply. **2.** (*Law*) To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

Re-join'der (-dẽr), *n.* **1.** An answer, esp. to a reply. **2.** (*Law*) The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

Syn. — Reply ; answer ; replication. See Reply.

Re-joint' (rē-joint'), *v. t.* **1.** To reunite the joints of. **2.** Specif. (*Arch.*), to repair the joints of with fresh mortar. [amine.

Re-judge' (rē-jŭj'), *v. t.* To judge again ; to reëx-

Re-ju've-nate (rē-jū'vē-nāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + L. *juvenis* young, youthful.] To render young again.

Re-ju've-nes'cence (-nĕs'sens), *n.* A renewing of youth ; state of being or growing young again.

Re-ju've-nes'cent (-sent), *a.* Becoming, or causing to become, rejuvenated ; rejuvenating.

Re-kin'dle (rē-kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle again.

Re-laid' (rē-lād'), *imp. & p. p.* of Relay.

Re-lapse' (rē-lăps'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Relapsed (-lăpst') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Relapsing.] [L. *relabi*, p. p. *-lapsus ; re-* re- + *labi* to fall, slip, slide. See Lapse.] **1.** To slip back. [*Obs.*] **2.** Fig. : To slide or turn back into a former state or practice ; — generally in a bad sense. **3.** (*Theol.*) To fall from Christian faith ; to backslide.

Re-lapse', *n.* A sliding or falling back, esp. into a former bad state, either of body or morals ; state of having fallen back.

Re-laps'er (-lăps'ẽr), *n.* One who relapses.

Re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Related ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Relating.] [F. *relater* to recount, LL. *relatare*, fr. L. *relatus*, as p. p. of *referre.* See Re- ; Tolerate.] **1.** To restore. [*Obs.*] **2.** To recount ; to narrate ; to tell over. **3.** To ally by connection or kindred.

Syn. — To recite ; rehearse ; report ; detail ; describe.

Re-late', *v. i.* To have relation ; to pertain ; to refer.

Re-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Allied ; kindred ; connected by blood or affinity. **2.** Standing in relation or connection.

Re-lat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who relates or narrates.

Re-la'tion (rē-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of relating or telling ; also, that which is related. **2.** State of being related or of referring ; the being such and such with regard or respect to some other thing ; connection. **3.** Reference ; respect ; regard. **4.** Connection by consanguinity or affinity ; kinship. **5.** A person connected by consanguinity or affinity. **6.** (*Law*) (*a*) The carrying back of, and giving effect or operation to, an act or proceeding, as if it had happened or begun at a prior time. (*b*) The act of a relator at whose instance a suit is begun.

Syn. — Recital ; rehearsal ; narration ; account ; narrative ; tale ; detail ; description ; kindred ; consanguinity ; affinity ; kinsman ; kinswoman.

Re-la'tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Having relation or kindred ; related. **2.** Indicating or specifying some relation.

Re-la'tion-ship, *n.* State of being related.

Rel'a-tive (rĕl'ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having relation or reference ; referring ; pertaining. **2.** Resulting from connection with, or reference to, something else ; not absolute. **3.** (*Gram.*) Indicating or expressing relation ; referring to an antecedent. — **Rel'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Rel'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Rel'a-tive, *n.* One who, or that which, relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else. Specif. : (*a*) A person connected by blood or affinity ; strictly, one allied by blood. (*b*) (*Gram.*) A relative pronoun.

Rel'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being relative.

Re-lat'or (rē-lāt'ẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who relates ; a relater. **2.** (*Law*) A private person at whose instance, or in whose behalf, the attorney-general allows an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* to be filed.

Re-lax' (rē-lăks'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Relaxed (-lăkst') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Relaxing.] [L. *relaxare ;* pref. *re-* re- + *laxare* to loose, to slacken, from *laxus*

loose.] **1.** To make lax or loose; to slacken; to loosen; to open. **2.** To make less severe or rigorous. **3.** Hence, to relieve the strain upon (the mind, attention, etc.); to divert; to remit. **4.** To relieve from constipation; to open.

Syn. — To loose; abate; mitigate; ease; unbend.

Re-lax' (rē-lăks'), *v. i.* **1.** To become lax, weak, or loose. **2.** To abate in severity. **3.** To remit attention or effort; to become less diligent.

Re-lax'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being relaxed.

Re'lax-a'tion (rē'lăks-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of relaxing, or state of being relaxed; specif., indulgence in recreation, diversion, or amusement.

Re-lay' (rē-lā'), *v. t.* To lay again or a second time.

Re-lay' (rē-lā'), *n.* [F. *relais*, fr. OF. *relaissier* to abandon, release, fr. L. *relaxare*. See RELAX.] **1.** A supply of anything arranged beforehand for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages; provision for successive relief. **2.** (*Elec.*) In various forms of telegraphic apparatus, a magnet which receives the circuit current, and when magnetized by it brings into action the power of a local battery or opens a new circuit.

Re-lease'a-ble (rē-lēs'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be released.

Re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* To lease again.

Re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELEASED (rē-lēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELEASING.] [OF. *relaissier* to release, to let free. See RELAY, *n.*, and RELAX.] **1.** To let loose again; to free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to let go; to loose; to liberate. **2.** To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses. **3.** (*Law*) To let go, as a legal claim; to relinquish.

Syn. — To discharge; disengage; extricate; quit; acquit.

Re-lease', *n.* **1.** Act of letting loose or freeing, or state of being let loose or freed. **2.** Relief from care, pain, or any burden. **3.** Discharge from obligation or responsibility; acquittance. **4.** (*Law*) A giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim.

Syn. — Liberation; freedom; discharge. See DEATH.

Re-leas'ee' (rē-lēs'ē'), *n.* One to whom a release is given.

Re-lease'ment (-lēs'mẽnt), *n.* A releasing; release.

Re-leas'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who releases, or sets free.

Re-leas'or (-ŏr), *n.* One by whom a release is given.

Rel'e-gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELEGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELEGATING.] [L. *relegare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *re-* re- + *legare* to send with a commission. See LEGATE.] To remove, usually to an inferior position; to consign; to transfer; specif., to send into exile; to banish.

Rel'e-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A relegating; state of being relegated.

Re-lent' (rē-lĕnt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELENTING.] [F. *ralentir*, fr. L. pref. *re-* re- + *ad* to + *lentus* pliant, slow.] **1.** To become less rigid or hard. [*Obs.*] **2.** To become less severe or intense; to become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like.

Re-lent'less, *a.* Unmoved by appeals for sympathy or forgiveness; implacable; unyielding; unpitying. — **Re-lent'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-lent'less-ness**, *n.*

Re'les-see' (rē'lĕs-sē'), *n.* See RELEASEE.

Re'les-sor' (-sôr'), *n.* See RELEASOR.

Re-let' (rē-lĕt'), *v. t.* To let anew, as a house.

Rel'e-vance (rĕl'ē-vans), **Rel'e-van-cy** (-van-sy), *n.* Quality or state of being relevant.

Rel'e-vant (-vant), *a.* [F. *relevant*, p. pr. of *relever* to raise again, to relieve. See RELIEVE.] **1.** Relieving. [*R.*] **2.** Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; pertinent; applicable. — **Rel'e-vant-ly**, *adv.*

Re-li'a-ble (rē-lī'ă-b'l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy. — **Re-li'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Re-li'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Re-li'a-bly**, *adv.*

☞ Exception has been taken to *reliable*, but it is analogous to *laughable*, *available*, *dispensable*, etc., all in good usage.

Re-li'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of relying, or state or quality of being reliant; dependence; confidence; trust. **2.** Anything on which to rely; dependence.

Re-li'ant (-ant), *a.* Having, or characterized by, reliance; confident; trusting.

Rel'ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *relique*, from L. *reliquiae*, pl., akin to *relinquere* to leave behind. See RELINQUISH.] **1.** That which is left after loss or decay; a remnant. **2.** The body from which the soul has departed; esp., the body, or some part of the body, of a deceased saint or martyr; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Hence, a memorial; anything preserved in remembrance.

Rel'ict (-ĭkt), *n.* [L. *relicta*, f. of *relictus*, p. p. of *relinquere*. See RELINQUISH.] A widow.

Re-lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* [F. *relief*, prop., a lifting up, a standing out. See RELIEVE.] **1.** Act of relieving, or state of being relieved; removal, or partial removal, of any evil or burden. **2.** Release from a post, or a duty. **3.** That which removes or lessens evil, pain, discomfort, uneasiness, burden of duty, etc.; a relay. **4.** (*Sculp. & Arch.*) The projection of a figure above the ground or plane on which it is formed. **5.** (*Paint.*) The appearance of projection given by shading, shadow, etc., to any figure. **6.** (*Physical Geog.*) The elevations and surface undulations of a country.

Syn. — Alleviation; mitigation; aid; help; succor; assistance; remedy; redress; indemnification.

Re-li'er (rē-lī'ẽr), *n.* One who relies. [lieved.

Re-liev'a-ble (rē-lēv'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be re-

Re-lieve' (rē-lēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELIEVED (-lēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELIEVING.] [F. *relever* to raise again, discharge, relieve, fr. L. *relevare* to lift up, raise, make light, relieve; pref. *re-* re- + *lavare* to raise, fr. *levis* light.] **1.** To cause to rise. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cause to seem to rise; to set off by contrast; to introduce a contrast or variety into. **3.** To raise or remove, as anything which depresses, weighs down, or crushes; to render less burdensome or afflicting. **4.** To give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to support, strengthen, or deliver; to ease of a burden or grievance. **5.** To release from a post, station, or duty; to put another in place of.

Syn. — To alleviate; assuage; succor; assist; aid; help; support; sustain; ease; mitigate; lighten; diminish; remove; free; remedy; redress; indemnify.

Re-liev'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, relieves.

Re-lie'vo (rē-lē'vō), *n.* [It. *rilievo*.] See RELIEF, *n.*, 4.

Re-li'gion (rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *religio*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** The acts or feelings which result from a belief in the existence of a god, or of gods, having superior control over matter, life, or destiny; a system of faith and worship. **2.** Specif., the Christian faith and practice. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A monastic or religious order subject to a regulated mode of life; the religious state. **4.** Strictness or fidelity in any practice. [*R.*]

☞ *Religion* is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God; *theology* is objective, denoting the science which investigates the existence, laws, and attributes of God.

Re-li'gion-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** The practice of, or devotion to, religion. **2.** Affectation of religion.

Re-li'gion-ist, *n.* A religious zealot.

Re-li'gious (rē-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *religiosus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching, or setting forth, religion; set apart to religion. **2.** Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly. **3.** Scrupulously faithful or exact; strict. **4.** Belonging to a religious order; bound by vows. — **Re-li'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-li'gious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Holy; devout; devotional; conscientious; rigid.

Re-li'gious, *n.* A person bound by monastic vows.

Re-lin'quish (rē-lĭn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELINQUISHED (-kwĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELINQUISHING.] [OF. *relinquir*, L. *relinquere* to leave behind; pref. *re-* re- + *linquere* to leave. See LOAN, and -ISH.] **1.** To withdraw from; to desist from. **2.** To give up.

Syn. — To resign; leave; quit; forsake; abandon; desert; renounce forbear; forego. See RESIGN.

Re-lin'quish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who relinquishes.

Re-lin'quish-ment (-mẽnt), *n.* Act of relinquishing.

Rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwā-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *reliquiarium*, *reliquiare*. See RELIC.] A depositary, often a casket, in which relics are kept.

Rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELISHING.] [OF. *relechier* to lick or taste anew; pref. *re-* re- + *lechier* to lick. See LECHER.] **1.** To taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavor of; hence, to enjoy. **2.** To cause to taste agreeably.

Rel'ish, *v. i.* To be appetizing; to have a relish.

Rel'ish, *n.* **1.** A pleasing taste; flavor that gratifies the palate; hence, enjoyable quality; power of pleasing. **2.** Savor; quality; characteristic tinge. **3.** A taste for; liking; fondness. **4.** That which is used to impart a flavor; specif., something taken with food to render it more palatable; a condiment.

Syn. — Taste; appetite; zest; gusto; delight.

Rel'ish-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being relished.

Re-luct' (rē-lŭkt'), *v. i.* [L. *reluctatus*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *re-* re- + *luctari* to struggle, fr. *lucta* a wrestling.] To strive or struggle against anything; to feel or show repugnance or reluctance.

Re-luc'tance (rē-lŭk'tans), **Re-luc'tan-cy** (-tan-sy), *n.* State or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; aversion of mind; unwillingness.

Syn. — See DISLIKE.

Re-luc'tant (rē-lŭk'tant), *a.* [L. *reluctans, -antis*, p. pr.] **1.** Striving against; opposed in desire. **2.** Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance. — **Re-luc'tant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Averse; unwilling; loth; disinclined; repugnant; backward; coy.

Re-lume' (rē-lūm'), *v. t.* [OF. *relumer*, L. *reluminare*; pref. *re-* re- + *luminare* to light.] To rekindle; to light again.

Re-lu'mine (rē-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* **1.** To light anew; to rekindle. **2.** To illuminate again.

Re-ly' (rē-lī'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELIED (-līd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELYING.] [Pref. *re-* + *lie* to rest.] To rest with confidence, as when satisfied of the integrity or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts.

Syn. — To trust; depend; confide; repose.

Re-main' (rē-mān'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMAINED (-mānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMAINING.] [OF. *remaindre*, L. *remanere*; pref. *re-* re- + *manere* to stay, remain.] **1.** To stay behind while others withdraw or are removed; to be left as not included or comprised. **2.** To continue unchanged or undiminished; to abide; to endure.

Syn. — To wait; tarry; rest; sojourn; dwell; last.

Re-main', *n.* **1.** State of remaining; stay. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which is left; relic; remainder; — chiefly in the *pl.* **3.** Specif., *pl.*: (*a*) A dead body. (*b*) Posthumous works, esp. literary works.

Re-main'der (rē-mān'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *remaindre*, inf. See REMAIN.] **1.** Anything that remains, or is left, after the separation and removal of a part; residue; remnant. **2.** (*Math.*) The quantity or sum that is left after subtraction, or after any deduction. **3.** (*Law*) An estate in expectancy, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate created at the same time, and by the same instrument.

Syn. — Balance; rest; residue; remnant; leavings.

Re-make' (rē-māk'), *v. t.* To make anew.

Re-mand' (rē-mănd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMANDING.] [F. *remander* to send word again, L. *remandare*; pref. *re-* re- + *mandare* to commit, send word.] To recommit; to send back.

Rem'a-nent (rĕm'ā-nent), *a.* [L. *remanens*, p. pr. of *remanere*. See REMAIN.] Remaining; residual.

Re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. t.* To mark again, or anew.

Re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMARKED (-märkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMARKING.] [F. *remarquer*; pref. *re-* re- + *marquer* to mark, *marque* a mark, akin to E. *mark*.] **1.** To mark in a notable manner; to distinguish clearly. [*Obs.*] **2.** To take notice of, or to observe, mentally. **3.** To express in words or writing, as observed or noticed; to state; to say.

Syn. — To observe; notice; heed; regard; note; say. — To *observe* is to keep or hold a thing distinctly before the mind for some time. To *remark* is now usually simply to mark or take note of whatever may come up. To *notice* implies still less continuity of attention. A similar distinction is made between the corresponding nouns *observation*, *remark*, and *notice*, expressing the results of the actions denoted by the verbs.

Re-mark', *v. i.* To make a remark; to comment.

Re-mark', *n.* **1.** Act of remarking; notice or observation. **2.** The expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; hence, also, a casual observation, comment, or statement.

Syn. — Observation; note; comment; annotation.

Re-mark'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being remarked or noticed; hence, uncommon; extraordinary. — **Re-mark'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Re-mark'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Observable; noticeable; extraordinary; unusual; rare; strange; wonderful; notable; eminent.

Re-mark'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who remarks.

Re-mar'ry (rē-măr'rў), *v. t. & i.* To marry again.

Re-meas'ure (rē-mĕzh'ûr; 135), *v. t.* To measure again. [remedied or cured.]

Re-me'di-a-ble (rē-mē'dĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

Re-me'di-al (-*al*), *a.* Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the abatement of an evil. — **Re-me'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

Re-med'i-less (rē-mĕd'ĭ-lĕs *or* rĕm'ē-dĭ-lĕs), *a.* Not admitting of a remedy; incapable of being restored or corrected; that cannot be cured or relieved. — **Re-med'i-less-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-med'i-less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Incurable; cureless; irremediable; irrecoverable; irretrievable; irreparable; desperate.

Rem'e-dy (rĕm'ē-dў), *n.* [L. *remedium*; *re-* re- + *mederi* to heal, to cure.] **1.** That which relieves or cures a disease. **2.** That which corrects or counteracts an evil.

Syn. — Cure; restorative; counteraction; reparation; redress; relief; aid; help; assistance.

Rem'e-dy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMEDIED (-dĭd); *p. pr & vb. n.* REMEDYING.] To apply a remedy to; to cure; to heal; to correct; to counteract.

Re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMEMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMEMBERING.] [OF. *remembrer*, L. *rememorari*; pref. *re-* re- + *memorare* to bring to remembrance, from *memor* mindful.] **1.** To have (a notion or idea) come into the mind again, as previously perceived, known, or felt; to have a renewed apprehension of; to think again. **2.** To be capable of recalling when required; to keep in mind; to attend to; to think of. **3.** To put in mind; to remind; — also used reflexively and impersonally. [*Obs.*] **4.** To recall to the mind of another. [memory.]

Re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bẽr), *v. i.* To exercise or have

Re-mem'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who remembers.

Re-mem'brance (-brans), *n.* **1.** Act of remembering; state of being remembered. **2.** Something remembered. **3.** That which serves to keep in or bring to mind; memento; souvenir; memorandum. **4.** Power of remembering; period over which one's memory extends.

Syn. — Recollection; reminiscence. See MEMORY.

Re-mem'bran-cer (-bran-sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, serves to remind; memento; memorial; reminder.

Rem'i-grate (rĕm'ĭ-grāt *or* rē-mī'grāt), *v. i.* To migrate again or back; to return.

Rem'i-gra'tion (rĕm'ĭ-grā'shŭn), *n.* A migrating; migration back to the place from which one came.

Re-mind' (rē-mīnd'), *v. t.* To put (one) in mind of something; to bring to the remembrance, notice, or consideration of (a person).

Re-mind'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that reminds.

Rem'i-nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'sens), *n.* **1.** Act or power of recalling past experience; state of being reminiscent; remembrance; memory. **2.** That which is remembered, or recalled to mind.

Syn. — Remembrance; recollection. See MEMORY.

Rem'i-nis'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *reminiscens, -entis*, p. pr. of *reminisci* to recollect; pref. *re-* re- + a word akin to *mens* mind, *memini* I remember.] Recalling to mind, or capable of recalling to mind; having remembrance; reminding one of something.

Rem'i-ped (rĕm'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *remus* oar + *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet or legs that are used as oars; — said of certain crustaceans and some insects.

Re-mise' (rē-mīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMISED (-mīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMISING.] [F. *remise* surrender, fr. *remettre* to put back, L. *remittere*. See REMIT.] To send, give, or grant back; to resign or surrender by deed.

Re-miss' (rē-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *remissus*, p. p of *remittere* to send back, relax. See REMIT.] Not energetic or exact in duty or business; not careful or prompt in fulfilling engagements; lacking earnestness.

Syn. — Slack; dilatory; slothful; negligent; careless; neglectful; inattentive; heedless; thoughtless.

Re-mis'si-ble (rē-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven.

Re-mis'sion (rē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A remitting, surrendering, resigning, or giving up. **2.** Discharge from what is due; release; pardon. **3.** Diminution of intensity; abatement; relaxation. **4.** A sending in payment; remittance.

Re-miss'ly (rē-mĭs'lў), *adv.* In a remiss manner.

Re-miss'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being remiss.

Re-mit' (rē-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMITTING.] [L. *remittere, remissum*, to send back, to slacken, relax; pref. *re-* re- + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To send back; to surrender. **2.** (*Com.*) To transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money. **3.** To send off or away; to refer (one); to submit for judgment. **4.** To make less violent; to abate. **5.** To forgive; to pardon. **6.** To forbear to exact or enforce.

Syn. — To relax; release; abate; relinquish; absolve.

Re-mit', *v. i.* **1.** To abate in force or in violence; to abate; to relax. **2.** To send money, as in payment.

Re-mit'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of remitting, or state of being remitted; remission.

Re-mit'tal (-*tal*), *n.* A remitting; a giving up.

Re-mit'tance (rē-mĭt'tans), *n.* **1.** Act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, esp. to a distant place. **2.** The sum or thing remitted.

Re-mit'tent (rē-mĭt'tent), *a.* Remitting; characterized by remission; having remissions.

Remittent fever (*Med.*), a fever in which the symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals, but do not cease.

Re-mit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who remits.

Re-mit'tor (-tôr), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes a remittance; a remitter.

Rem'nant (rĕm'nant), *a.* [OF. *remanant*, p. pr. of *remanoir, remaindre.* See REMAIN.] Remaining. [*R.*]

Rem'nant, *n.* **1.** That which remains after a part is removed, destroyed, used up, performed, etc.; residue. **2.** A small portion; slight trace; fragment. **3.** (*Com.*) An unsold end of piece goods.

Syn. — Residue; rest; remains; remainder.

Re-mod'el (rē-mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* To model or fashion anew.

Re-mold' } (rē-mōld'), *v. t.* To mold or shape anew
Re-mould' } or again; to reshape.

Re-mon'e-ti-za'tion (rē-mŭn'ē-tĭ-zā'shŭn *or* -mŏn'-), *n.* Act of remonetizing. [money.

Re-mon'e-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To restore to use as

Re-mon'strance (-mŏn'strans), *n.* Act of remonstrating; a formal presentation of objections.

Re-mon'strant (-strant), *a.* Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory. — *n.* One who remonstrates.

Re-mon'strate (-strāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMONSTRATED (-strā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMONSTRATING.] [LL. *remonstrare*, p. p. *-atus;* L. pref. *re-* + *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.] To point out; to manifest; hence, to prove; to demonstrate. [*Obs.*]

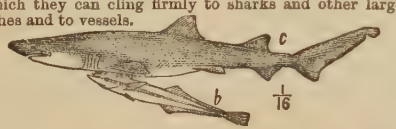
Re-mon'strate, *v. i.* To present and urge reasons against an act, a measure, or a course of proceedings.

Syn. — Expostulate. — The principal difference between *remonstrate* and *expostulate* is that the latter is now used especially to signify remonstrance by a superior or by one in authority.

Re-mon'stra-tor (-strā-tẽr), *n.* One who remonstrates.

Re-mon'tant (-tant), *a.* [F.] (*Hort.*) Rising again; — said of roses which bloom more than once in a season.

‖ **Rem'o-ra** (rĕm'ō-rā), *n.* [L.] **1.** Delay; hindrance. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of fishes having a large sucking disk on the top of the head, by which they can cling firmly to sharks and other large fishes and to vessels.



a Remora (*Echeneis naucrates*), clinging to a Sand Shark (*b*) (*Carcharias littoralis*). Drawn from living specimens.

Re-morse' (rē-môrs'), *n.* [OF. *remors*, LL. *remorsus*, fr. L. *remordere, remorsum*, to bite again or back, to torment; pref. *re-* re- + *mordere* to bite.] **1.** The anguish, like gnawing pain, excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for past sins. **2.** Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.

Syn. — Grief; compassion. See COMPUNCTION, REGRET.

Re-morse'ful (-môrs'fụl), *a.* Full of remorse. — **Re-morse'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-morse'ful-ness,** *n.*

Re-morse'less, *a.* Being without remorse; having no pity; hence, insensible to distress. — **Re-morse'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-morse'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Unpitying; pitiless; relentless; unrelenting; implacable; merciless; unmerciful; savage; cruel.

Re-mote' (rē-mōt'), *a.* [*Compar.* REMOTER (-ẽr); *superl.* REMOTEST.] [L. *remotus*, p. p. of *removere* to remove. See REMOVE.] **1.** Removed to a distance; not near; far away; distant. **2.** Hence, removed; not apparent; not agreeing, according, or related; — in various figurative uses. — **Re-mote'ly,** *adv.* — **Re-mote'ness,** *n.*

Re-mo'tion (rē-mō'shŭn), *n.* [See REMOVE.] **1.** Act of removing. [*Obs.*] **2.** Remoteness. [*R.*]

Re-mould' (rē-mōld'), *v. t.* See REMOLD.

Re-mount' (rē-mount'), *v. t. & i.* To mount again.

Re-mount', *n.* The opportunity of, or things necessary for, remounting; specif., a fresh riding horse.

Re-mov'a-ble (rē-mōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed. — **Re-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [moved.

Re-mov'al (-ȧl), *n.* A removing; state of being re-

Re-move' (rē-mōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMOVED (-mōōvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMOVING.] [OF. *removoir*, L. *removere, remotum;* pref. *re-* re- + *movere* to move.] **1.** To move away from the position occupied; to displace. **2.** To cause to leave a person or thing; to take away; hence, to banish; to destroy; to kill. **3.** To dismiss or discharge from office.

Re-move' (rē-mōōv'), *v. i.* To change place in any manner, or to make a change in place.

Syn. — Move. — The verb *remove*, in some of its applications, is synonymous with *move*, but not in all. Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without change of place or the seat of a thing, nor to a regular, continued course or motion.

Re-move' (rē-mōōv'), *n.* **1.** Act of removing; removal. **2.** State of being removed. **3.** That which is removed. **4.** The distance or space through which anything is removed; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation.

Re-mov'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who removes.

Re-mu'ner-a-ble (rē-mū'nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting, or worthy, of remuneration.

Re-mu'ner-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REMUNERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REMUNERATING.] [L. *remunerare, remunerari*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *re-* re- + *munerare, munerari*, to give, present, fr. *munus* gift.] To pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice.

Syn. — To reward; recompense; compensate; satisfy; requite; repay; pay; reimburse.

Re-mu'ner-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of remunerating. **2.** An equivalent or reward given.

Re-mu'ner-a-tive (rē-mū'nẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Affording remuneration. — **Re-mu'ner-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-mu'ner-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

Re-mu'ner-a-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Remunerative.

‖ **Re-nais'sance'** (*F.* re-nā'sāNs'; *E.* rē-nās'sans), *n.* [F., fr. *renaître* to be born again.] A new birth, or revival. Specif.: (*a*) The transitional movement in Europe, marked by the revival of classical learning and art in Italy in the 15th century, and the similar revival following in other countries. (*b*) The style of art which prevailed at this epoch. [Renaissance.

Re-nais'sant (rē-nās'sant), *a.* Of or pertaining to the

Re'nal (rē'nal), *a.* [L. *renalis*, fr. *renes* kidneys.] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the kidneys.

Ren'ard (rĕn'ẽrd), *n.* [F., the fox, the name of the fox in a celebrated epic poem; of German origin, G. *Reinhard*, OHG. *Reginhart*, prop., strong in counsel; *regin* counsel + *hart* hard.] A fox; — so called in fables or familiar tales, and in poetry.

Re-nas'cence (rē-năs'sens), *n.* **1.** State of being renascent. **2.** Same as RENAISSANCE.

Re-nas'cen-cy (-sen-sȳ), *n.* State of being renascent.

Re-nas'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci* to be born again; pref. *re-* re- + *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Springing or rising again into being; being born again, or reproduced. **2.** Renaissant.

Ren-con'tre (rĕn-kŏn'tẽr; *F.* rän'kôN'tr'), *n.* [F.] Same as RENCOUNTER, *n.*

Ren-coun'ter (rĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [F. *rencontrer;* pref. *re-* + OF. *encontrer* to encounter. See ENCOUNTER.] To meet unexpectedly; to encounter.

Ren-coun'ter, *n.* **1.** A meeting of two persons or bodies; a collision; esp., a hostile encounter. **2.** A casual combat; a sudden, unpremeditated contest.

Syn. — Combat; fight; conflict; collision; clash.

Rend (rĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENT (rĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENDING.] [AS. *rendan, hrendan;* origin uncertain.] **1.** To tear asunder; to split; to burst. **2.** To part or tear off forcibly; to take away by force.

Syn. — To tear; break; rupture; fracture; crack.

Rend, *v. i.* To be rent or torn; to separate; to split.

Rend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rends.

Ren'der (rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENDERING.] [F. *rendre*, LL. *rendere*, fr. L. *reddere;* pref. *red-, re-*, re- + *dare* to give.] **1.** To return; to pay back; to restore. **2.** To inflict, as a retribution; to requite. **3.** To give up; to yield; to surrender. **4.** Hence, to furnish; to contribute; to deliver. **5.** To cause to be, or to become. **6.** To translate from one language into another. **7.** To interpret; to set forth, represent, or exhibit. **8.** To try out or extract (oil, lard, tallow, etc.) from fatty animal substances. **9.** To plaster, as a wall of masonry, without the use of lath.

Ren'der, *n.* A return; a payment of rent.

Ren'der-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rendered.

Ren'der-ing, *n.* Act of one who renders; that which is rendered. Specif.: (*a*) A version; translation. (*b*) In art, the presentation, expression, or interpretation of an idea, theme, or part.

Ren'dez-vous (rĕn'dē-vōō *or* rän'-), *n.; pl.* RENDEZVOUSES (rĕn'dē-vōō-zĕz). [Rare in the plural.] [F. *rendez-vous*, prop., render yourselves. repair to a place.] **1.** A place appointed for a meeting, or at which persons customarily meet. **2.** Esp., the appointed place for troops, or for the ships of a fleet, to assemble. **3.** A meeting by appointment.

Ren'dez-vous (rĕn'dē-vōō *or* rän'-), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENDEZVOUSED (-vōōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENDEZVOUSING (-vōō-Ing).] To meet, assemble, or bring together, at a particular place.

Ren-di'tion (rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *rendere* to render. See RENDER.] **1.** Act of rendering; esp., act of surrender, as of fugitives from justice; also, surrender in war. **2.** Translation; rendering; version.

Ren'e-gade (rĕn'ē-gād), *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, LL. *renegatus*, fr. *renegare* to deny; L. pref. *re-* re- + *negare* to deny.] One faithless to principle or party; as: (*a*) An apostate. (*b*) A deserter. (*c*) A worthless or wicked fellow.

Re-nege' (rē-nēj' *or* rē-nēg'), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *renegare*. See RENEGADE.] To deny; to disown. [*Obs.*]

Re-new' (rē-nū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENEWED (-nūd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENEWING.] **1.** To make new again; to restore to freshness, perfection, or vigor. **2.** Specif., to substitute for (an old obligation or right) a new one of the same nature. **3.** To begin or do again; to repeat. **4.** (*Theol.*) To regenerate. [anew.]

Re-new', *v. i.* To become new; to grow or begin

Re-new'a-ble (rē-nū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be renewed.

Re-new'al (-ȧl), *n.* Act of renewing, or state of being renewed.

Re-new'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, renews.

Ren'i-form (rĕn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *renes* kidneys + *-form*.] Having the form or shape of a kidney.

Reniform Leaf.

Re-ni'tence (rē-nī'tens), } *n.* State or
Re-ni'ten-cy (-ten-sy), } quality of being renitent.

Re-ni'tent (-tent), *a.* [L. *renitens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *reniti* to resist; *re-* re- + *niti* to struggle. **1.** Resisting pressure or the effect of it. **2.** Persistently opposed.

Ren'net (rĕn'nĕt), *n.* [F. *rainette*, *reinette*; origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) Any one of many varieties of apples.

Ren'net, *n.* [AS. *rinnan*, *rennan*, to run. See RUN.] The inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf; also, an infusion, or other preparation of it, used for coagulating milk.

Re-nounce' (rē-nouns'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENOUNCED (-nounst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENOUNCING (-noun'sĭng).] [F. *renoncer*, L. *renuntiare*, prop., to bring back word; pref. *re-* re- + *nuntiare* to announce, fr. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, a messenger.] **1.** To declare against; to reject or decline formally; to disclaim; to disavow. **2.** To reject deliberately; to disown; to dismiss; to forswear. **3.** (*Card Playing*) To disclaim having a card of (the suit led) by playing a card of another suit.

Syn. — To cast off; deny; abjure; recant; abandon; forsake; quit; forego; resign; relinquish; abdicate. — To *renounce* is to make an affirmative declaration of abandonment. To *abjure* is to renounce with, or as with, the solemnity of an oath. To *recant* is to renounce or abjure some proposition previously affirmed and maintained.

Re-nounce'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

Re-noun'cer (rē-noun'sẽr), *n.* One who renounces.

Ren'o-vate (rĕn'ō-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *renovare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *re-* re- + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new.] To restore to freshness or vigor; to renew.

Ren'o-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of renovating; state of being renovated or renewed.

Re-nown' (rē-noun'), *n.* [F. *renom*. See NOUN, and cf. RENOWN, *v.*] **1.** State of being much known and talked of; fame; celebrity. **2.** Report of nobleness or exploits; praise.

Re-nown' (rē-noun'), *v. t.* [F. *renommer* to name again, celebrate, make famous; pref. *re-* re- + *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* a name. See NOUN.] To bestow renown upon. [*Obs.*]

Re-nowned' (rē-nound'), *a.* Celebrated for great achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur.

Syn. — Famous; famed; distinguished; noted; eminent; celebrated; remarkable; wonderful.

Re-nown'ed-ly (rē-noun'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* With renown.

Rent (rĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of REND.

Rent, *n.* [From REND.] **1.** An opening made by rending; a break or breach made by force. **2.** Fig.: A schism; a rupture of harmony.

Syn. — Fissure; breach; disrupture; rupture; tear; dilaceration; break; fracture.

Rent, *n.* [F. *rente*, LL. *renta*, fr. L. *reddita*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *redditus*, p. p. of *reddere* to give back, pay. See RENDER.] **1.** Income; revenue; pay; toll. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) A certain periodical profit, whether in money, provisions, chattels, or labor, issuing out of lands and tenements in payment for the use. **3.** By extension, periodical payment for the use of personal chattels.

Rent, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENTING.] **1.** To grant the possession and enjoyment of, for a rent; to lease. **2.** To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent.

Rent (rĕnt), *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent.

Rent'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may, or is fit to, be rented.

Rent'al (-ȧl), *n.* **1.** A schedule, account, or list of rents, with the names of the tenants, etc.; a rent roll. **2.** A sum total of rents.

‖ **Rente** (rȧNt), *n.* [F.] In France, interest payable by government on indebtedness; (*pl.*) the bonds, shares, stocks, etc., which represent government indebtedness.

Rent'er (rĕnt'ẽr), *n.* One who rents an estate.

Ren'ter (rĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RENTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RENTERING.] [F. *rentraire*; L. pref. *re-* re- + *in* into, in + *trahere* to draw.] To sew together skillfully so that the seam is scarcely visible.

Re-nun'ci-a'tion (rē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [See RENOUNCE.] Act of renouncing; disavowal.

Syn. — Renouncement; disownment; disclaimer; rejection; abjuration; recantation; denial; abandonment.

Re-nun'ci-a-to-ry (rē-nŭn'shĭ-ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pert. to renunciation; containing or declaring a renunciation.

Re-or'gan-i-za'tion (rē-ôr'gan-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reorganizing; a reorganized existence. [again.

Re-or'gan-ize (rē-ôr'gan-iz), *v. t. & i.* To organize

Rep (rĕp), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *rib*: cf. F. *reps*.] A fabric made of silk, wool, or cotton, or of silk and wool, and having a tranversely corded or ribbed surface.

Rep, *a.* Formed with a surface closely corded, or ribbed tranversely; — applied to fabrics of silk or wool.

Re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. i.* [OF. *repairier* to return, fr. L. *repatriare* to return to one's country, pref. *re-* re- + *patria* native country, fr. *pater* father.] **1.** To return. [*Obs.*] **2.** To go; to betake one's self; to resort.

Re-pair', *n.* **1.** Act of repairing. [*R.*] **2.** Place to which one repairs; resort. [*R.*]

Re-pair', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPAIRED (-pârd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPAIRING.] [F. *réparer*, L. *reparare*; pref. *re-* re- + *parare* to prepare.] **1.** To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; to renew; to restore; to mend. **2.** To make amends for, by an equivalent; to indemnify for.

Syn. — To recover; renew; amend; retrieve; recruit.

Re-pair', *n.* **1.** Act of repairing; restoration to a sound or good state; supply of loss. **2.** Condition with respect to soundness, perfectness, etc. [arable.

Re-pair'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be repaired; rep-

Re-pair'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that repairs.

Re-pair'ment, *n.* A repairing; state of being repaired.

Re-pand' (rē-pănd'), *a.* [L. *repandus* bent backward, turned up; pref. *re-* re- + *pandus* bent, crooked.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having a slightly undulating margin.

Repand Leaf.

Rep'a-ra-ble (rĕp'ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being repaired, or made good; restorable.

Rep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A renewing, restoring, etc.; state of being renewed or repaired. **2.** A making amends or giving satisfaction or compensation for a wrong, injury, etc.; also, thing done or given.

Syn. — Restoration; repair; restitution; compensation; amends; satisfaction.

Re-par'a-tive (rē-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Repair- ing, or tending to repair. — *n.* That which repairs.

Rep'ar-tee' (rĕp'ȧr-tē'), *n.* [F. *repartie*, fr. *repartir* to reply, depart again; pref. *re-* re- + *partir* to part, depart.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Syn. — Retort; reply. See RETORT.

Re-pass' (rē-pȧs'), *v. t. & i.* To pass again; to pass or travel over in the opposite direction.

Re-past' (rē-pȧst'), *n.* [OF. *repast*, LL. *repastus*, fr. L. *repascere* to feed again; pref. *re-* re- + *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed.] **1.** Act of taking food. **2.** A meal; any refreshment.

Re-pay' (rē-pā'), *v. t.* **1.** To pay back; to refund. **2.** To make return or requital for. **3.** To pay a second time, as a debt.

Syn. — To refund; restore; return; recompense; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; reimburse; requite.

Re-pay'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may, or ought to, be repaid.

Re-pay'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of repaying; reimbursement. **2.** The money or other thing repaid.

Re-peal' (rē-pēl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPEALED (-pēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPEALING.] [OF. *rapeler* to call back; pref. *re-* re- + *apeler* to call, L. *appellare*. See APPEAL.] **1.** To recall. [*Obs.*] **2.** To revoke; to rescind or abrogate by authority.

Syn. — To revoke; rescind; recall; annul; abrogate; cancel; reverse. See ABOLISH.

Re-peal' (rē-pēl'), *n.* Revocation; abrogation.

Re-peal'a-ble (rē-pēl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being repealed; revocable; abrogable; voidable.

Re-peal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who repeals, or seeks a repeal.

Re-peat' (-pēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPEATING.] [F. *répéter*, L. *repetere*; pref. *re-* re- + *petere* to fall upon, attack.] To go over again; to attempt, do, make, or utter again; to iterate; to recite.

Syn. — To reiterate; renew; relate; recapitulate.

Re-peat', *n.* **1.** Act of repeating; repetition. **2.** That which is repeated. **3.** (*Mus.*) A mark, or a series of dots, placed before and after, or often only at the end of, a passage to be repeated in performance.

Re-peat'ed-ly, *adv.* More than once; again and again.

Re-peat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that repeats. Specif.: (*a*) A watch with a striking apparatus. (*b*) A repeating firearm. (*c*) (*Teleg.*) An instrument for resending a telegraphic message automatically at an intermediate point. (*d*) One who votes more than once at an election. [*U. S.*]

Re-pel' (rē-pĕl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPELLED (-pĕld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPELLING.] [L. *repellere, repulsum*; pref. *re-* re- + *pellere* to drive.] **1.** To drive back; to check the advance of; to repulse. **2.** To resist or oppose effectually.

Syn. — To repulse; resist; oppose; reject; refuse.

Re-pel'lence (-lens), } *n.* Quality of repelling; re-
Re-pel'len-cy (-len-sȳ), } pulsion.

Re-pel'lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *repellens, -entis*, p. pr.] Driving back; able or tending to repel. — *n.* That which repels.

Re-pel'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, repels.

Re'pent (rē'pent), *a.* [L. *repens, -entis*, creeping, p. pr. of *repere* to creep.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Prostrate and rooting; — said of stems. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Same as REPTANT.

Re-pent' (rē-pĕnt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPENTING.] [F. *se repentir*; L. pref. *re-* re- + *poenitere* to make repent. See PENITENT.] **1.** To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do. **2.** To change the mind, or the course of conduct, on account of regret or dissatisfaction. **3.** (*Theol.*) To be sorry for sin as morally evil, to turn from it, and seek forgiveness.

Re-pent', *v. t.* **1.** To feel pain on account of; to regret. **2.** Reflexively, to feel regret or sorrow. **3.** To cause to have sorrow or regret; — used impersonally. [*Archaic*]

Re-pent'ance (rē-pĕnt'ans), *n.* Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; esp., contrition for sin.

Syn. — Contrition; regret; penitence; contriteness; compunction. See CONTRITION, and REGRET.

Re-pent'ant (-ant), *a.* Expressing or feeling repentance. — **Re-pent'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Re-pent'ant, *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

Re-pent'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who repents.

Re-peo'ple (rē-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To people anew.

Re'per-cuss' (-kŭs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPERCUSSED (-kŭst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPERCUSSING.] [L. *repercutere*, p. p. *-percussus*; pref. *re-* re- + *percutere*. See PERCUSSION.] To drive or beat back; hence, to reflect; to reverberate.

Re'per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of driving back, or state of being driven back; reflection; reverberation. **2.** (*Mus.*) Rapid reiteration of the same sound.

Re'per-cuss'ive (-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or able to repercuss; causing to reverberate. **2.** Driven back; rebounding; reverberated.

‖ **Ré'per'toire'** (*F.* rā'pĕr'twär'; *E.* rĕp'ẽr-twär'), *n.* [F. See REPERTORY.] A list of pieces, parts, etc., which a company or a person is prepared to perform.

Rep'er-to-ry (rĕp'ẽr-tō-rȳ), *n.* [L. *repertorium*, fr. *reperire* to find again; pref. *re-* re- + *parire, parere*, to bring forth, procure.] **1.** A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found. **2.** A treasury; a magazine; a storehouse. **3.** Same as RÉPERTOIRE.

Rep'e-tend' (rĕp'ĕ-tĕnd'), *n.* [L. *repetendus* to be repeated, fr. *repetere* to repeat.] (*Math.*) That part of a circulating decimal which recurs continually.

Rep'e-ti'tion (rĕp'ĕ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of repeating. **2.** Recital from memory.

Syn. — Iteration; rehearsal. See TAUTOLOGY.

Rep'e-ti'tion-al (-al), } *a.* Of the nature of, or con-
Rep'e-ti'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), } taining, repetition. [*R.*]

Rep'e-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Repeating; containing repetition. [*U. S.*]

Re-pine' (rē-pin'), *v. i.* [Pref. *re-* + *pine* to languish.] To continue pining; to indulge in envy or complaint; to murmur. — **Re-pin'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Re-place' (rē-plās'), *v. t.* **1.** To place again; to restore to a former place, position, condition, or the like. **2.** To repay; to restore. **3.** To supply or substitute an equivalent for. **4.** To take the place of; to fulfill the end or office of. **5.** To put in a new or different place.

Re-place'a-ble (rē-plās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being replaced.

Re-place'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of replacing.

Re-plant' (rē-plănt'), *v. t.* To plant again.

Re-plen'ish (rē-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPLENISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPLENISHING.] [OF. *replenir*; L. pref. *re-* re- + *plenus* full. See FULL, and -ISH.] **1.** To fill again; hence, to fill completely. **2.** To finish; to complete. [*Obs.*]

Re-plen'ish-ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** A replenishing; state of being replenished. **2.** That which replenishes; supply.

Re-plete' (rē-plēt'), *a.* [L. *repletus*, p. p. of *replere* to fill again, fill up; pref. *re-* re- + *plere* to fill. See PLENTY.] Filled again; completely filled; full; charged; abounding.

Re-ple'tion (rē-plē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being replete; superabundant fullness. **2.** (*Med.*) Plethora.

Re-ple'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to make replete; filling. — **Re-ple'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-plev'in (-plĕv'ĭn), *n.* [LL. *replevina*. See REPLEVY.] **1.** (*Law*) A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained. **2.** The writ by virtue of which goods and chattels are replevied.

Re-plev'in, *v. t.* (*Law*) To replevy.

Re-plev'y (-ȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPLEVIED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPLEVYING.] [OF. *replevir*, LL. *replevire*. See PLEDGE.] (*Law*) To take or get back by a special writ (chattels wrongfully taken or detained), giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, in case of adverse judgment, to return the property.

‖ **Rep'li-ca** (rĕp'lĭ-kȧ), *n.* [It. See REPLY, *v. & n.*] (*Fine Arts*) A copy of a work of art, as of a picture or statue, made by the maker of the original.

Rep'li-cant (rĕp'lĭ-kant), *n.* One who replies.

Rep'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *replicatio*. See REPLY.] **1.** An answer; a reply. **2.** (*Law Pleadings*) The reply of the plaintiff, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea in answer to the complaint or declaration. **3.** Return or repercussion, as of sound; echo. **4.** A repetition; a copy.

Syn. — Answer; response; reply; rejoinder.

Re-pli'er (rē-plī'ẽr), *n.* One who replies.

Re-ply' (rē-plī'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPLIED (-plīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPLYING.] [OF. *replier*, F. *répliquer*, fr. L. *replicare* to fold back, make a reply; pref. *re-* re- + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To make a return in words or writing; to respond; to answer. **2.** (*Law*) To answer a defendant's plea; to put in a reply. **3.** Fig.: To do something in return for something done.

Syn. — To answer; respond; rejoin.

Re-ply', *v. t.* To return for an answer.

Re-ply', *n.* **1.** That which is said, written, or done in answer to what is said, written, or done by another; answer; response. **2.** (*Law*) Specif., in modern code pleading, the plaintiff's plea answering the defendant's answer to the complaint or claim.

Syn. — Answer; rejoinder; response. — A *reply* is a distinct response to a formal question or attack in speech or writing. A *rejoinder* is a second reply (a reply to a reply) in a protracted discussion or controversy. *Answer* is used in the general sense of a mere response, and specifically in the sense of a decisive and satisfactory confutation of an adversary's argument.

Re-ply'er (-ẽr), *n.* See REPLIER.

Re-pol'ish (rē-pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* To polish again.

Re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPORTING.] [F. *reporter* to carry back, L. *reportare*; pref. *re-* re- + *portare* to bear or bring.] **1.** To bring back, as an answer; to render an account of, as of something discovered, examined, or considered. **2.** To relate; to tell; to circulate publicly. **3.** To give an official account or statement of. **4.** (*Parliamentary Practice*) To return or present as the result of an examination or consideration of any matter officially referred. **5.** To make minutes or a verbatim record of, esp. for publication; hence, to publish.

Syn. — To relate; narrate; tell; recite; describe.

Re-port', *v. i.* **1.** To make a report, or response, in respect of a matter inquired of, a duty enjoined, or information expected. **2.** To furnish in writing an account or narrative for publication. **3.** To present one's self, as to a superior officer, for orders or to do service.

Re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *n.* That which is reported. Specif.: (*a*) An account or statement rendered; relation. (*b*) A

story or statement circulating by common talk; rumor; hence, fame; reputation. (*c*) Sound; noise; esp., an explosive noise. (*d*) An official statement of facts, verbal or written. (*e*) An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case at law; also, *pl.*, the volumes containing such reports. (*f*) A sketch, or a fully written account, of a speech, debate, meeting, etc.

Syn. — Account; relation; narration; detail; description; recital; narrative; story; rumor; hearsay.

Re-port'er (rē-pōrt'ẽr), *n.* One who reports; esp., one who reports proceedings of a court, or a legislature, and one who reports for a newspaper.

Re'por-to'ri-al (rē'pôr-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporting.

Re-pos'al (rē-pōz'al), *n.* Act or state of reposing.

Re-pose' (rē-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reposed (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reposing.] [F. *reposer;* L. pref. *re-* re- + *pausare* to pause.] **1.** To lay at rest; to compose; to rest; — often reflexive. **2.** To place, have, or rest; to set; to intrust.

Re-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To lie at rest; to rest. **2.** Fig.: To abide without anxiety or alarms. **3.** To lie; to be supported.

Syn. — To recline; couch; sleep; settle; lodge; abide.

Re-pose', *n.* **1.** A lying at rest; sleep; rest; quiet. **2.** Rest of mind; tranquillity; also, a composed manner or deportment. **3.** (*Poetic*) A rest; a pause. **4.** (*Fine Arts*) That harmony or moderation which affords rest to the eye, as opposed to a distracting or strained effect.

Syn. — Rest; recumbency; reclination; ease; quiet; quietness; tranquillity; peace.

Re-posed' (rē-pōzd'), *a.* Composed; calm; tranquil. — **Re-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* — **Re-pos'ed-ness**, *n.*

Re-pos'it (rē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reposited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Repositing.] [L. *repositus*, p. p. of *reponere* to put back; pref. *re-* re- + *ponere* to put.] To cause to rest or stay; to lay away; to store.

Re-pos'i-to-ry (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rỹ), *n.* [L. *repositorium.*] A place where things are or may be reposited, or laid up, for safety or preservation; a depository.

Re'pos-sess' (rē'pŏz-zĕs' *or* -pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* To possess again.

Re'pos-ses'sion (rē'pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -pŏs-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or state of possessing again.

‖ **Re-pous'sé'** (re-pōō'sā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *repousser* to thrust back; pref. *re-* + *pousser* to push.] (*a*) Formed in relief, as a pattern on metal. (*b*) Ornamented with patterns made in relief by pressing or hammering on the reverse side. — *n.* Repoussé work.

Rep're-hend' (rĕp're-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reprehended; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reprehending.] [L. *reprehendere, reprehensum*, to hold back, seize, check, blame; pref. *re-* re- + *prehendere* to lay hold of.] To reprove or reprimand with a view of restraining, checking, or preventing; to disapprove of.

Rep're-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of reprehension; culpable; censurable. — **Rep're-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rep're-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

Rep're-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Reproof; censure; blame; disapproval.

Syn. — See Admonition.

Rep're-hen'sive (-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* Containing reprehension; conveying reproof. — **Rep're-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Rep're-hen'so-ry (-sō-rỹ), *a.* Reprehensive.

Re'-pre-sent' (rē'prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To present again.

Rep're-sent' (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [F. *représenter*, L. *repraesentare, repraesentatum;* pref. *re-* re- + *praesentare* to place before, present. See Present, *v. t.*] **1.** To present again or anew; to exhibit the counterpart or image of; to typify. **2.** To portray by pictorial or plastic art. **3.** To act the part or character of; to personate. **4.** To supply the place, perform the duties, or exercise the rights, of. **5.** To bring before the mind; to set forth; sometimes, to describe. **6.** To serve as a sign or symbol of. **7.** (*Metaph.*) To form or image again in consciousness.

Rep're-sen-ta'tion (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of representing, or state of being represented. **2.** That which represents. Specif.: (*a*) A likeness, picture, or model. (*b*) A dramatic performance. (*c*) A description or statement. (*d*) The body of those who act as representatives of a community or society.

Syn. — Description; show; delineation; portraiture; likeness; resemblance; exhibition; sight.

Re-pres'en-ta'tion (rē-prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A re-presenting; state of being presented again; new presentation.

Rep're-sent'a-tive (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Fitted to represent; exhibiting a similitude. **2.** Bearing the character or power of another; acting for another or others. **3.** Conducted by persons chosen to act as deputies for the people. — **Rep're-sent'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Rep're-sent'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Rep're-sent'a-tive (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'ā-tĭv), *n.* **1.** One that represents. **2.** An authorized agent, deputy, or substitute; specif., a member of the lower or popular house in a State legislature, or in the Federal Congress. [*U. S.*]

Rep're-sent'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who represents.

Re-press' (rē-prĕs'), *v. t.* To press again.

Re-press' (rē-prĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To press back or down effectually; to crush down or out. **2.** Hence, to check; to restrain; to keep back.

Syn. — To overpower; subdue; suppress; quell; curb.

Re-pres'sion (rē-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of repressing, or state of being repressed; check; restraint.

Re-press'ive (rē-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to repress. — **Re-press'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-priev'al (rē-prēv'*al*), *n.* Reprieve.

Re-prieve' (rē-prēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reprieved (-prēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reprieving.] [OF. *reprover* to blame, reproach, condemn, fr. L. *reprobare* to reject, condemn; pref. *re-* re- + *probare* to try, prove.] **1.** To suspend the execution of sentence on; to respite. **2.** To relieve for a time, or temporarily.

Re-prieve' (rē-prēv'), *n.* **1.** A temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence, esp. a sentence of death. **2.** Interval of ease or relief; respite.

Rep'ri-mand (rĕp'rĭ-mănd), *n.* [F. *réprimande*, fr. L. *reprimendus, reprimenda*, that is to be checked or suppressed, fr. *reprimere* to check, repress; pref. *re-* re- + *premere* to press.] Severe or formal reproof.

Rep'ri-mand, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reprimanded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reprimanding.] To reprove severely; to censure formally or publicly; to rebuke.

Syn. — To reprehend; chide; blame. See Reprove.

Re-print' (rē-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print again; to print a new edition of.

Re'print' (rē'prĭnt'), *n.* A second or new impression or edition; specif., a republication in another country.

Re-pris'al (rē-prīz'al), *n.* [F. *représaille*, deriv. of L. *reprehendere, -hensum.* See Reprehend.] **1.** A taking from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity. **2.** Anything so taken. **3.** Act of inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from an enemy in retaliation for an act of inhumanity. **4.** Any act of retaliation.

Re-prise' (rē-prīz'), *n.* [F. *reprise*, fr. *reprendre, repris*, to take back, L. *reprehendere.* See Reprehend.] **1.** A reprisal. [*Obs.*] **2.** *pl.* (*Law*) Deductions and duties paid yearly out of a manor and lands. **3.** A ship recaptured from an enemy or from a pirate.

Re-proach' (rē-prōch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reproached (-prōcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reproaching.] [F. *reprocher*, OF. *reprochier;* deriv. of L. pref. *re-* again, back + *prope* near; hence, orig., to bring near to, throw in one's teeth.] **1.** To come back to, as a matter of blame. [*Obs.*] **2.** To charge with a fault; to censure severely or contemptuously; to upbraid; to chide.

Syn. — To chide; rebuke; condemn; revile; vilify.

Re-proach', *n.* **1.** A reproaching; censure mingled with contempt. **2.** Cause of blame or censure; shame; disgrace. **3.** Object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision.

Syn. — Disrepute; discredit; dishonor; opprobrium; invective; contumely; reviling; abuse; vilification; scurrility; insolence; insult; scorn; contempt; ignominy; shame; scandal; disgrace; infamy.

Re-proach'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Deserving reproach.

Re-proach'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Expressing or containing reproach. **2.** Occasioning or deserving reproach. — **Re-proach'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-proach'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Opprobrious; contumelious; abusive; offensive; insulting; contemptuous; scornful; insolent; scurrilous; disreputable; discreditable; dishonorable; shameful; disgraceful; scandalous; base; vile; infamous.

Rep'ro-bate (rĕp'rō-bāt), *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, p. p. of *reprobare* to disapprove, condemn. See Reprieve.] **1.** Not enduring proof; disapproved. [*Obs.*] **2.** Abandoned to punishment; hence, morally abandoned and lost; given up to vice. **3.** Of or pertaining to one who is given up to wickedness.

Syn. — Abandoned; vitiated; depraved; corrupt; wicked; profligate; base; vile. See Abandoned.

Rep'ro-bate, *n.* One morally abandoned and lost.

Rep'ro-bate (-bāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Reprobated (-bā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Reprobating.] **1.** To disapprove with detestation; to condemn as unworthy; to disallow. **2.** To abandon to punishment without hope of pardon.

Syn. — To condemn; reprehend; censure; disown; abandon; reject.

Rep'ro-bate-ness, *n.* The state of being reprobate.

Rep'ro-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated.

Re'pro-duce' (rē'prō-dūs'), *v. t.* To produce again. Esp. : (*a*) To bring forward again. (*b*) To cause to exist again. (*c*) To produce another, or others, of like kind or species, as by generation of offspring. (*d*) To make an image or other representation of ; to cause to exist again in the memory or the mind ; to copy.

Re'pro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A reproducing; state of being reproduced. **2.** That which is reproduced.

Re'pro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending, or pertaining, to reproduction ; employed in reproduction.

Re'pro-duc'to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Reproductive.

Re-proof' (rē-prōōf'), *n.* [OE. *reproef.* See REPROVE.] **1.** Refutation. [*Obs.*] **2.** An expression of blame or censure ; esp., blame expressed to the face ; reproach.

Syn. — Admonition ; reprehension ; chiding ; reprimand ; rebuke ; censure ; blame. See ADMONITION.

Re-prov'a-ble (-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of reproof or censure. — **Re-prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Re-prov'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Blamable ; blameworthy ; censurable ; reprehensible ; culpable ; rebukable.

Re-prov'al (-ȧl), *n.* Reproof.

Re-prove' (rē-prōōv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPROVED (-prōōvd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPROVING.] [F. *réprouver*, OF. *reprover*, fr. L. *reprobare*. See REPRIEVE.] **1.** To convince. Also, to disprove. [*Obs.*] **2.** To accuse as guilty ; to censure. **3.** To express disapprobation of.

Syn. — To reprehend ; chide ; rebuke ; scold ; blame ; censure. — *Reprove*, *rebuke*, and *reprimand* all signify the expression of disapprobation. *Reprove* implies greater calmness and self-possession ; *rebuke* implies a more excited and personal feeling ; *reprimand* implies superior authority, and is esp. used of a formal and official act.

Re-prov'er (rē-prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One that reproves.

Rep'tant (rĕp'tȧnt), *a.* [L. *reptans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *reptare*, fr. *repere* to creep. See REPTILE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Same as REPENT. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Creeping ; crawling ; — said of reptiles, worms, etc.

Rep'tile (rĕp'tĭl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *reptilis*, fr. *repere*, *reptum*, to creep.] **1.** Creeping ; moving on the belly, or by means of small and short legs. **2.** Hence : Groveling ; low ; vulgar.

Rep'tile, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as snakes do, or by means of small, short legs. **2.** A groveling or very mean person.

‖ **Rep-til'i-a** (rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of air-breathing, oviparous vertebrates, usually covered with scales or bony plates, — including the turtles, lizards, and serpents.

Rep-til'i-an (*-an*), *a.* Belonging to the reptiles.

Re-pub'lic (rē-pŭb'lĭk), *n.* [F. *république*, L. *respublica* commonwealth ; *res* thing + *publicus* public.] **1.** Common weal. [*Obs.*] **2.** A state in which the sovereign power resides in the whole body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them ; a commonwealth.

☞ Some ancient states called republics are now distinctively called *aristocracies*.

Republic of letters, literary or learned men, collectively.

Re-pub'lic-an (-lĭ-kan), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a republic. **2.** Consonant with the principles of a republic.

Re-pub'lic-an (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kan), *n.* **1.** One who favors or prefers a republican form of government. **2.** (*U. S. Politics*) A member of the Republican party, so called. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The American cliff swallow. The cliff swallows build their nests side by side, many together. (*b*) A South African weaver bird (*Philetærus socius*). These weaver birds build many nests together, under a large rooflike shelter, which they make of straw.

Compound Nest of Republican, much reduced.

Re-pub'lic-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** A republican form or system of government ; the principles or theory of republican government, or adherence to or advocacy of them. **2.** The principles and policy of the Republican party, so called. [*U. S.*]

Re-pub'lic-an-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPUBLICANIZED (-izd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPUBLICANIZING (-ĭ'-zĭng).] To cause to be republican.

Re-pub'li-ca'tion (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of republishing ; that which is republished ; a reprint.

Re-pub'lish (rē-pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To publish anew ; specif., to publish in one country (a work first published in another) ; also, to revive (a will) by reëxecution or codicil.

Re-pu'di-a-ble (rē-pū'dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may, or is fit [to, be repudiated.]

Re-pu'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPUDIATED (-ā'tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPUDIATING.] [L. *repudiare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *repudium* separation, divorce ; pref. *re-* + *pudere* to be ashamed.] **1.** To cast off ; to disavow ; to renounce ; to reject. **2.** To divorce or discard. **3.** To refuse to acknowledge or to pay ; to disclaim.

Re-pu'di-a'tion (rē-pū'dĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of repudiating, or state of being repudiated.

Re-pu'di-a'tor (-pū'dĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who repudiates.

Re-pugn' (rē-pūn'), *v. t.* [F. *répugner*, L. *repugnare*, *repugnatum* ; pref. *re-* + *pugnare* to fight.] To fight against ; to resist. [*R.*]

Re-pug'nance (-pŭg'nȧns), } *n.* State of being repug-
Re-pug'nan-cy (-nȧn-sў), } nant ; esp., a strong instinctive antagonism.

Syn. — Unwillingness ; hatred ; hostility ; irreconcilableness ; contrariety ; inconsistency. See also DISLIKE.

Re-pug'nant (-nant), *a.* Disposed to fight against ; hostile ; being at war or at variance ; also, distasteful in a high degree ; offensive. — **Re-pug'nant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Opposite ; opposed ; adverse ; contrary ; inconsistent ; irreconcilable ; hostile ; inimical.

Re-pulse' (rē-pŭls'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPULSED (-pŭlst') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPULSING.] [L. *repulsus*, p. p. of *repellere*. See REPEL.] To repel ; to beat or drive back ; to cause to retreat. Also used figuratively.

Re-pulse', *n.* **1.** A repelling or driving back ; state of being repelled. **2.** Fig. : Denial ; rejection ; failure.

Re-pul'sion (rē-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or power of repulsing or repelling ; state of being repulsed or repelled. **2.** A feeling of violent offense or disgust ; repugnance.

Re-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving, or able, to repulse ; repellent. **2.** Cold ; forbidding ; offensive. — **Re-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-pul'sive-ness**, *n.* [back or again.]

Re-pur'chase (rē-pûr'chās ; 48), *v. t.* To purchase

Rep'u-ta-ble (rĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Having, or worthy of, good repute ; held in esteem ; honorable ; respectable. — **Rep'u-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Rep'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Estimation in which one is held ; character in public opinion. **2.** Specif. : Favorable regard ; general credit ; good name.

Syn. — Credit ; repute ; regard ; estimation ; esteem ; honor ; fame.

Re-pute' (rē-pūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPUTED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPUTING.] [F. *réputer*, L. *reputare* to count over, think over ; pref. *re-* re- + *putare* to count, think.] To hold in thought ; to account ; to estimate ; to hold ; to think ; to reckon.

Re-pute', *n.* **1.** Character reputed or attributed ; public estimate. **2.** Specif. : Good character or reputation.

Re-put'ed-ly (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation ; by repute.

Re-quest' (rē-kwĕst'), *n.* [OF. *requeste*, deriv. of L. *requirere*, *requisitum*, to seek again, ask for. See REQUIRE.] **1.** Act of asking for anything desired ; expression of desire or demand ; solicitation. **2.** Thing asked for or requested. **3.** State of being desired or demanded.

Syn. — Petition ; prayer ; supplication ; entreaty ; suit.

Re-quest', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REQUESTED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REQUESTING.] **1.** To ask for ; to express desire for ; to solicit. **2.** To address with a request ; to ask.

Syn. — To ask ; solicit ; entreat ; beseech. See BEG.

Re-quick'en (rē-kwĭk''n), *v. t.* To quicken anew.

Re'qui-em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm), *n.* [Acc. of L. *requies* rest, the first words of the Mass being "*Requiem* æternam dona eis, Domine," give them eternal rest, O Lord ; *re-* re- + *quies* quiet.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A Mass said or sung for the repose of a departed soul. **2.** Any grand musical composition performed in honor of a deceased person.

Re-quir'a-ble (rē-kwīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be required.

Re-quire' (rē-kwīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REQUIRED (-kwīrd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REQUIRING.] [OF. *requerre* ; L. pref. *re-* re- + *quaerere* to ask.] **1.** To insist upon having ; to claim as by right and authority ; to exact. **2.** Fig. : To call for ; to need. **3.** To ask as a favor ; to request.

Syn. — To enjoin ; prescribe ; direct ; order ; demand.

Re-quire'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring. **2.** That which is required or demanded ; something necessary ; need.

Re-quir'er (-kwīr'ẽr), *n.* One who requires.

Req'ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *requisitus*, p. p. of *requirere* ; pref. *re-* re- + *quaerere* to ask.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances ; necessary ; indispensable. — **Req'ui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **Req'ui-site-ness**, *n.*

Req'ui-site, *n.* That which is required, or is necessary ; something indispensable.

Req'ui-si'tion (rĕk'wĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring or demanding, as of right. Specif. : (*a*) (*International Law*) A formal demand made by one state or

government upon another for the surrender or extradition of a fugitive from justice. (*b*) An authoritative demand or an official application for supplies. **2.** That which is required by authority; esp., a quota of supplies. **3.** A written or formal call; a summons. [*Eng.*]

Req'ui-si'tion (rĕk'wĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To make a requisition on or for.

Re-quit'a-ble (rē-kwīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be requited.

Re-quit'al (-ȧl), *n.* [From REQUITE.] Act of requiting; also, that which requites.

Syn. — Compensation; recompense; remuneration; reward; satisfaction; payment; retribution; retaliation; reprisal; punishment.

Re-quite' (rē-kwīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REQUITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REQUITING.] [Pref. *re-* + *quit.*] To repay; in a good sense, to recompense; in a bad sense, to retaliate.

Syn. — To repay; reward; pay; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; recompense; punish; revenge.

Re-quit'er (-kwīt'ẽr), *n.* One who requites.

Rere'dos (rēr'dŏs), *n.* [From *rear* + F. *dos* back, L. *dorsum.*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A screen or partition wall behind an altar. (*b*) The back of a fireplace.

Re-sail' (rē-sāl'), *v. t. & i.* To sail again or back.

Re-sale' (rē-sāl' *or* rē'sāl), *n.* A sale at second hand, or at retail; also, a second sale.

Re-scind' (rē-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESCINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESCINDING.] [L. *rescindere, rescissum;* pref. *re-* re- + *scindere* to cut, split.] **1.** To cut off; to abrogate; to annul. **2.** Specif., to vacate or make void by the enacting authority or superior authority; to repeal.

Syn. — To revoke; repeal; abrogate; annul; recall; reverse; vacate; void.

Re-scis'sion (rē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of rescinding.

Re-scis'so-ry (rē-sĭz'ŏ-rў *or* rē-sĭs'-), *a.* Tending to rescind; rescinding.

Re-scribe' (rē-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *rescribere, -scriptum.* See RE-, and SCRIBE.] **1.** To write back or in reply. **2.** To write over again.

Re'script (rē'skrĭpt), *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The answer of an emperor when formally consulted; hence, an edict or decree. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The official written answer of the pope upon a question of canon law or morals. **3.** A counterpart.

Re-scrip'tive (rē-skrĭp'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or answering the purpose of, a rescript; hence, deciding; determining.

Res'cu-a-ble (rĕs'kū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be rescued.

Res'cue (rĕs'kū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESCUED (-kūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESCUING.] [OF. *rescourre, rescurre, rescorre;* L. pref. *re-* re- + *excutere* to shake or drive out; *ex* out + *quatere* to shake.] To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint.

Syn. — To retake; recapture; free; release; save.

Res'cue, *n.* Act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger; liberation.

Rescue grass. [Etym. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A tall grass somewhat like chess, cultivated for hay and forage.

Res'cu-er (-kū-ẽr), *n.* One who rescues.

Re-search' (rē-sẽrch'), *v. t.* To search again or anew.

Re-search' (rē-sẽrch'), *n.* Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts; laborious or continued search after truth; inquiry; scrutiny. [tinued care.

Re-search', *v. t.* To search or examine with con-

Re-seat' (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* **1.** To seat or set again. **2.** To put a new seat, or new seats, in.

Re-sect' (rē-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESECTING.] [L. *resecere,* p. p. *-sectus;* pref. *re-* re- + *secare* to cut.] To cut or pare off; to remove by cutting.

Re-seize' (rē-sēz'), *v. t.* **1.** To seize or take possession of again, or anew. **2.** To put in possession again.

Re-sei'zure (rē-sē'zhûr; 135), *n.* Act of reseizing.

Re-sell' (rē-sĕl'), *v. t.* To sell again; to sell at retail.

Re-sem'blance (rē-zĕm'blans), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of resembling. **2.** That which resembles, or is similar.

Syn. — Likeness; similarity; similitude; semblance; representation; image.

Re-sem'ble (rē-zĕm'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESEMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESEMBLING (-blĭng).] [F. *ressembler;* pref. *re-* re- + *sembler* to seem, resemble, fr. L. *similare, simulare,* to imitate, fr. *similis* like, similar.] To be like or similar to; to bear the similitude of, either in appearance or qualities.

Re-send' (rē-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send again or anew.

Re-sent' (rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESENTING.] [F. *ressentir;* L. pref. *re-* re- + *sentire* to feel.] **1.** To be sensible of; to feel; now only in a bad sense, to feel to be, or consider as, an injury or affront; to be indignant at. **2.** To express or exhibit displeasure or indignation at.

Re-sent'ful (rē-zĕnt'fụl), *a.* Inclined to resent; easily provoked to anger; irritable. — **Re-sent'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Re-sent'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act or state of resenting. **2.** Hostility provoked by a wrong or injury experienced; animosity.

Syn. — Anger; irritation; vexation; displeasure; grudge; indignation; choler; gall; ire; wrath; rage; fury. — *Anger* is the broader term, denoting a keen sense of disapprobation (usually with a desire to punish) for whatever we feel to be a wrong, whether to ourselves or others. *Resentment* is anger excited by a sense of personal injury. Pride and selfishness are apt to aggravate this feeling till it changes into criminal animosity; and this is now commonly implied by the term. See ANGER.

Res'er-va'tion (rĕz'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reserving, or keeping back; state of being reserved. **2.** Something withheld. **3.** A tract of the public land reserved for some special use. [*U. S.*]

Mental reservation, a withholding, or failing to disclose, something that affects a statement, promise, etc., which, if disclosed, would materially change its import.

Re-serv'a-to-ry (rē-zẽrv'ȧ-tō-rў), *n.* A place in which things are reserved or kept.

Re-serve' (rē-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESERVED (-zẽrvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESERVING.] [F. *réserver,* L. *reservare, -atum;* re- re- + *servare* to keep.] **1.** To keep back; not to deliver, make over, or disclose. **2.** Hence, to keep in store for future or special use. **3.** To except.

Re-serve', *n.* **1.** Act of reserving, or keeping back. **2.** Restraint of freedom in words or actions. **3.** That which is reserved. **4.** Specif.: (*a*) A tract of land reserved, or set apart, for a particular purpose. (*b*) (*Mil.*) A force or body of troops kept for an exigency. (*c*) (*Banking*) Funds kept on hand to meet liabilities.

Syn. — Reservation; retention; limitation; backwardness; coldness; shyness; coyness; modesty.

Re-served' (-zẽrvd'), *a.* **1.** Kept for future or special use, or for an exigency. **2.** Restrained from freedom in words or actions. — **Re-serv'ed-ly** (rē-zẽr'vĕd-lў), *adv.* — **Re-serv'ed-ness,** *n.*

Re-serv'er (rē-zẽrv'ẽr), *n.* One who reserves.

Res'er-voir' (rĕz'ẽr-vwôr'), *n.* [F. *réservoir,* fr. LL. *reservatorium,* fr. *reservare.* See RESERVE.] A place where anything is kept in store; esp., a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted.

Re-set' (rē-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set again. [is reset.

Re'set (rē'sĕt), *n.* Act of resetting; also, that which

Re-set'tle (rē-sĕt't'l), *v. t. & i.* To settle again.

Re-set'tle-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of resettling, or state of being resettled. [second time.

Re-ship' (rē-shĭp'), *v. t. & i.* To ship again or a

Re-side' (rē-zīd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESIDING.] [F. *résider,* L. *residere;* pref. *re-* re- + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; to have one's domicile or home. **2.** To inhere; to lie or be as an attribute or element.

Syn. — To sojourn; abide; remain; live; domicile.

Res'i-dence (rĕz'ĭ-dens), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of residing. **2.** Place where one resides; esp., a permanent home or domicile. **3.** Place where anything rests permanently.

Syn. — Domiciliation; sojourn; stay; abode; home; dwelling; habitation; domicile; mansion.

Res'i-den-cy (-den-sў), *n.* A political agency at a native court in British India; also, a Dutch commercial colony or province in the East Indies.

Res'i-dent (-dent), *a.* [F. *résident,* L. *residens, -entis,* p. pr. See RESIDE.] **1.** Dwelling, or having an abode, in a place for a continued length of time; residing on one's own estate. **2.** Fixed; stable. [*Obs.*]

Res'i-dent, *n.* **1.** One who resides. **2.** A diplomatic representative at a foreign court; — usually applied to ministers inferior in rank to ambassadors.

Res'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a residence or residents. **2.** Residing; residentiary. [*R.*]

Res'i-den'tia-ry (-dĕn'shȧ-rў), *a.* Having residence.

Res'i-den'tia-ry, *n.* **1.** One who is resident. **2.** An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Re-sid'er (rē-zīd'ẽr), *n.* One who resides in a place.

Syn. — Inhabitant; inhabiter; dweller; sojourner.

Re-sid'u-al (rē-zĭd'ū-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a residue; remaining after a part is taken. — *n.* (*Math.*) (*a*) The difference of the results obtained by observation, and by computation from a formula. (*b*) The difference between the mean of several observations and any one of them.

Re-sid'u-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Consisting of residue; pertaining to the residue, or part remaining.

Residuary clause (*Law*), that part of the testator's will in which the residue of his estate is disposed of.

Res'i-due (rĕz'ĭ-dū), *n.* [F. *résidu*, L. *residuum*, fr. *residuus* that is left behind, remaining, fr. *residere* to remain behind. See RESIDE.] **1.** That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated. **2.** (*Law*) That part of a testator's estate which remains after payment of debts and specific devises and legacies.

Syn. — Rest; remainder; remnant; balance; residuum; remains; leavings; relics.

Re-sid'u-um (rē-zĭd'ū-ŭm), *n.* [L.] See RESIDUE, 1.

Re-sign' (rē-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign anew or again.

Re-sign' (rē-zīn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESIGNED (-zīnd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESIGNING.] [F. *résigner*, L. *resignare* to unseal, annul, assign, resign; pref. *re-* re- + *signare* to seal, stamp. See SIGN.] **1.** To sign back; to return by a formal act; to surrender. Hence, to give up; to cease to maintain. **2.** To relinquish; to abandon.

Syn. — To abdicate; submit; leave; relinquish; forego; quit; forsake; abandon; renounce. — To *resign* is to give up, as if breaking a seal and yielding all it had secured; hence, it marks a formal and deliberate surrender. To *relinquish* is less formal, but always implies abandonment, and that the thing given up has been long an object of pursuit, or is advantageous, cherished, or desired.

Res'ig-na'tion (rĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of resigning or giving up; surrender. **2.** State of being resigned or submissive; submission; unresisting acquiescence.

Syn. — Relinquishment; forsaking; abandonment; abdication; renunciation; endurance. See PATIENCE.

Re-signed' (rē-zīnd'), *a.* Submissive; yielding.

Re-sign'ed-ly (rē-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* With submission.

Re-sign'er (rē-zīn'ẽr), *n.* One who resigns.

Re-sign'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of resigning.

Re-sile' (rē-zīl'), *v. i.* [L. *resilire* to leap back. See RE-, and SALIENT.] To start back; to recoil.

Re-sil'i-ence (rē-zĭl'ĭ-ĕns), } *n.* **1.** Act of springing
Re-sil'i-en-cy (-en-sy), } back, or rebounding. **2.** (*Mech.* & *Engin.*) The mechanical work required to strain an elastic body to the elastic limit; also, the work performed by the body in recovering from such strain.

Re-sil'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *resiliens*, p. pr.] Leaping back; rebounding; recoiling.

Res'in (rĕz'ĭn), *n.* [F. *résine*, L. *resina*.] Any one of a class of yellowish brown, inflammable solids, of vegetable origin, which are nonconductors of electricity, are of a vitreous fracture, and are soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils, but not in water; specif., rosin.

Res'in-if'er-ous (rĕz'ĭn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Resin* + *-ferous.*] Yielding resin.

Res'in-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to resin; of the nature of resin. — **Res'in-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Res'in-ous-ness**, *n.*

Resinous electricity (*Elec.*), electricity excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind; negative electricity.

Res'in-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like resin; resinous.

Re-sist' (rē-zĭst'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESISTING.] [F. *résister*, L. *resistere*, pref. *re-* re- + *sistere* to cause to stand, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** To stand against; to withstand; to obstruct. **2.** To strive against; to oppose. **3.** To counteract, as a force, by inertia or reaction.

Syn. — To withstand; oppose; hinder; obstruct; counteract; check; thwart; baffle; disappoint.

Re-sist', *v. i.* To make opposition.

Re-sist'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of resisting; opposition, passive or active. **2.** (*Physics*) The quality of not yielding to force or external pressure. **3.** (*Elec.*) A certain hindrance or opposition to the passage of an electrical current or discharge offered by conducting bodies.

Re-sist'ant (-ant), *a.* Making resistance; resisting. — *n.* One who, or that which, resists.

Re-sist'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who resists.

Re-sist'i-ble (rē-zĭst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being resisted. — **Re-sist'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Re-sist'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

Re-sist'less, *a.* Incapable of being resisted; irresistible. — **Re-sist'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-sist'less-ness**, *n.*

Res'o-lu-ble (rĕz'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being resolved; soluble.

Res'o-lute (rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* [Cf. F. *résolu*. The L. *resolutus*, p. p., means, relaxed, enervated, effeminate. See RESOLVE, *v. t.* & *i.*] **1.** Having a decided purpose; fixed in a determination; hence, bold; firm; steady. **2.** Resolving, or explaining; as, the *resolute* Doctor Durand. [*Obs.*] — **Res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **Res'o-lute-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Determined; decided; fixed; steadfast; steady; constant; persevering; firm; bold; unshaken.

Res'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of resolving. Specif.: (*a*) Act of separating a compound into its elements or component parts. (*b*) Act of analyzing a complex notion, or solving a difficult problem. **2.** State of being resolved, settled, or determined. **3.** That which is resolved or determined. Specif.: A formal expression of the opinion or will of an official body or a public assembly, adopted by vote. **4.** (*Math.*) Act or process of solving; solution.

Syn. — Decision; analysis; separation; disentanglement; dissolution; resolvedness; resoluteness; firmness; constancy; perseverance; steadfastness; fortitude; boldness; purpose; resolve. See DECISION.

Re-solv'a-ble (rē-zŏlv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being resolved.

Re-solve' (rē-zŏlv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESOLVED (-zŏlvd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESOLVING.] [L. *resolvere*, p. p. *resolutus*, to untie, loosen, relax, enfeeble; pref. *re-* re- + *solvere* to loosen, dissolve.] **1.** To separate the component parts of; to reduce to the constituent elements. **2.** To reduce to simple or intelligible notions; — said of complex ideas or obscure questions; to explain; hence, to clear up, or dispel. **3.** To cause to perceive or understand; to assure; to make certain. **4.** To determine or decide in purpose. **5.** To declare or decide by a formal vote; — followed by a clause. **6.** (*Math.*) To solve, as a problem; to find the answer to, or the result of. **7.** (*Med.*) To disperse or scatter.

Syn. — To solve; analyze; unravel; disentangle.

Re-solve', *v. i.* [The sense "to be convinced, to determine" comes from the idea of loosening, breaking up into parts, analyzing, hence, determining.] **1.** To be separated into its component parts or distinct principles. **2.** To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid. **3.** To form a purpose; esp., to determine after reflection.

Syn. — To determine; decide; conclude; purpose.

Re-solve', *n.* **1.** Act of resolving or making clear; resolution; solution. **2.** That which has been resolved on or determined; fixed purpose; also, legal or official determination.

Re-solved' (-zŏlvd'), *p. p.* & *a.* Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute; firm. — **Re-solv'ed-ly** (rē-zŏlv'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **Re-solv'ed-ness**, *n.*

Re-solv'ent (-ent), *a.* Having power to resolve; solvent. — *n.* That which has the power of resolving.

Re-solv'er (rē-zŏlv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which decomposes, or dissolves. **2.** That which clears up and removes difficulties. **3.** One who resolves, or forms a firm purpose.

Res'o-nance (rĕz'ō-nans), *n.* **1.** Act of resounding; quality or state of being resonant. **2.** (*Acoustics*) A prolongation or increase of any sound.

Res'o-nan-cy (-nan-sy), *n.* Resonance.

Res'o-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *resonans*, p. pr. of *resonare* to resound. See RESOUND.] Returning, or capable of returning, sound; resounding. — **Res'o-nant-ly**, *adv.*

Re-sorb' (rē-sôrb'), *v. t.* [L. *resorbere;* pref. *re-* re- + *sorbere* to suck or drink in.] To swallow up.

Re-sorb'ent (-ent), *a.* Swallowing up.

Re-sort' (-zôrt'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESORTING.] [OF. *resortir* to withdraw, take refuge, LL. *resortire;* pref. *re-* re- + L. *sortiri* to draw lots, obtain by lot, fr. *sors* lot. The meaning is first to reobtain (by lot), then to gain by appeal to a higher court, then to appeal, go for protection.] **1.** To go; to repair; to betake one's self. **2.** To have recourse; to apply.

Re-sort', *n.* **1.** A going, or making application; visiting or seeking; recourse. **2.** A place to which one betakes himself habitually; haunt. **3.** Resource; refuge.

Re-sort'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who resorts; frequenter.

Re-sound' (rē-sound'), *v. t.* & *i.* To sound again.

Re-sound' (rē-zound'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESOUNDING.] [OF. *resoner*, fr. L. *resonare;* pref. *re-* re- + *sonare* to sound, *sonus* sound.] **1.** To sound loudly. **2.** To be filled with sound; to ring. **3.** To be echoed. **4.** To be mentioned much and loudly. **5.** To echo or reverberate; to be resonant.

Re-sound', *v. t.* **1.** To throw back, or return, the sound of; to echo; to reverberate. **2.** To praise or celebrate with the voice, or with sounding instruments; to spread the fame of.

Syn. — To echo; reëcho; reverberate; sound.

Re-source' (rē-sōrs'), *n.* [F. *ressource*, fr. OF. *ressourdre, resourdre*, to spring forth or up again; pref. *re-* re- + *sourdre* to spring forth. See SOURCE.] **1.** That to which one resorts or on which one depends for supply or support; resort; expedient. **2.** *pl.* Pecuniary means; available means or capabilities of any kind.

Syn. — Expedient; resort; means; contrivance.

Re-source'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of resources.

Re-spect' (rē-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESPECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESPECTING.] [L. *respectare*, v. intens. from *respicere, respectum*, to look back, respect; pref. *re-* re- + *specere, spicere*, to look, to view.] **1.** To take notice of; to regard as worthy of special consideration;

hence, to care for; to heed. **2.** To regard with honor. **3.** To have regard to; to relate to.

As respects, as regards; with regard to; as to.

Syn.—To regard; esteem; honor; revere; venerate.

Re-spect' (rē-spĕkt'), *n.* **1.** A noticing with attention; particular consideration; hence, care; caution. **2.** Esteem; consideration; honor. **3.** *pl.* An expression of respect or deference; regards. **4.** Relation; reference; regard. **5.** Particular; point regarded; point of view.

Syn.—Attention; regard; estimation. See DEFERENCE.

Re-spect'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of respect; hence, of good repute; not mean. **2.** Moderate in degree of excellence or in number. —**Re-spect'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Re-spect'a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**Re-spect'a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-spect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who respects.

A respecter of persons, one who regards or judges with partiality.

Re-spect'ful (-fụl), *a.* Marked or characterized by respect. —**Re-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**Re-spect'ful-ness**, *n.*

Re-spect'ing, *prep.* With relation to; regarding; concerning.

Re-spec'tive (rē-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Noticing with attention; hence, wary. [*Obs.*] **2.** Looking toward; having reference; relative, not absolute. **3.** Relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; own. —**Re-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-spell' (rē-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell again.

Re-spir'a-ble (rē-spīr'ȧ-b'l *or* rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable for being breathed.

Res'pi-ra'tion (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of respiring. [spiratory.

Re-spir'a-tive (rē-spīr'ȧ-tĭv *or* rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Re-

Res'pi-ra'tor (rĕs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* A device of gauze or wire, covering the mouth or nose, to prevent the inhalation of dust, smoke, or fumes, or to temper the air.

Re-spir'a-to-ry (rē-spīr'ȧ-tō-rȳ *or* rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to respiration.

Re-spire' (rē-spīr'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESPIRED (-spīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESPIRING.] [L. *respirare, respiratum;* pref. *re-* re- + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To take breath again; hence, to take rest or refreshment. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it from them, successively. [breathe.

Re-spire', *v. t.* To inspire and expire, as air; to

Res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* [OF. *respit*, fr. L. *respectus* respect, regard, delay, in LL., the deferring of a day. See RESPECT.] **1.** A putting off of that which was appointed; a postponement or delay. **2.** Interval of rest; pause; delay. **3.** (*Law*) Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve.

Syn.—Interval; stop; cessation; postponement; stay.

Res'pite, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESPITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESPITING.] To give or grant a respite to.

Re-splen'dence (rē-splĕn'dens), } *n.* Quality of being
Re-splen'den-cy (-den-sȳ), } resplendent.

Re-splen'dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *resplendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *resplendere* to shine brightly; pref. *re-* re- + *splendere* to shine.] Shining with brilliant luster; very bright. —**Re-splen'dent-ly**, *adv.*

Re-spond' (rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESPONDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESPONDING.] [OF. *respondre*, fr. L. *respondere, responsum;* pref. *re-* re- + *spondere* to promise.] **1.** To say something in return; to answer; to reply. **2.** To act in sympathy; to accord; to correspond. **3.** To be answerable. [*U. S.*]

Syn.—To answer; reply; rejoin.

Re-spond', *n.* **1.** An answer. [*R.*] **2.** (*Eccl.*) An anthem sung at intervals during the reading of a chapter.

Re-spond'ent (-ent), *a.* Disposed or expected to respond; answering; according; corresponding.

Re-spond'ent, *n.* One who responds. Specif.: (*a*) (*Law*) One who answers in certain suits or proceedings. (*b*) One who maintains a thesis in reply.

‖ **Re'spon-den'ti-a** (rē'spŏn-dĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Commercial Law*) A loan upon goods laden on a ship.

Re-sponse' (rē-spŏns'), *n.* **1.** Act of responding. **2.** An answer or reply.

Re-spon'si-bil'i-ty (rē-spŏn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being responsible, accountable, or answerable. **2.** That for which anyone is responsible or accountable. **3.** Ability to answer in payment.

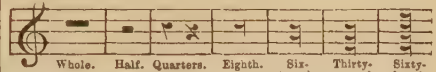
Re-spon'si-ble (rē-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer; accountable; answerable; amenable. **2.** Able to respond or answer for one's conduct or obligations. **3.** Involving a degree of accountability on the part of the person concerned. —**Re-spon'si-ble-ness**, *n.* —**Re-spon'si-bly**, *adv.*

Syn.—Accountable; answerable; amenable.

Re-spon'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** That responds; ready or inclined to respond. **2.** Suited to something else; correspondent. —**Re-spon'sive-ly** (rē-spŏn'sĭv-lȳ), *adv.* —**Re-spon'sive-ness**, *n.*

Re-spon'so-ry (rē-spŏn'sō-rȳ), *a.* Containing or making answer; answering.

Re-spon'so-ry, *n.* (*Eccl.*) (*a*) The answer of the people to the priest in alternate speaking, in church service. (*b*) A versicle sung in answer to the priest, or as a refrain. (*c*) An antiphonary; a response book.

Rest, *n.* [AS. *rest, ræst*, rest; akin to G. *rast.*] **1.** A state of quiet or repose; cessation from motion or labor. **2.** Hence, freedom from everything which wearies or disturbs; peace; security. **3.** Sleep; slumber; hence, poetically, death. **4.** That on which anything rests or leans for support. **5.** A place where one may rest. **6.** (*Pros.*) A cæsura. **7.** The striking of a balance at regular intervals in a running account. **8.** (*Mus.*) Silence in music or in one of its parts; also, the character indicating such silence.

RESTS.

Syn.—Pause; intermission; stop; stay; repose; quiet; ease; quietness; stillness; tranquillity; peacefulness.

Rest (rĕst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESTING.] **1.** To cease from action, motion, or exertion, esp. from that which has caused weariness. **2.** To be free from whatever wearies or disturbs. **3.** To lie; to repose; to recline. **4.** To stand firm; to be supported. **5.** To sleep; to slumber; hence, poetically, to be dead. **6.** To trust; to rely; to repose without anxiety. **7.** To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

To rest with, to be in the power of; to depend upon.

Rest, *v. t.* **1.** To give rest to; to quiet. **2.** To place, as on a support; to cause to lean.

Rest, *n.* [F. *reste*, fr. *rester* to remain, L. *restare* to stay back, remain; pref. *re-* re- + *stare* to stand, stay.] **1.** That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part; remainder; residue. **2.** Those not included in a proposition or description; others.

Syn.—Remainder; overplus; surplus; remnant; residue; reserve; others.

Rest, *v. i.* To be left; to remain; to continue to be.

Re-state' (rē-stāt'), *v. t.* To state anew.

Res'tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rȧnt), *n.* [F., fr. *restaurer.* See RESTORE.] An eating house.

‖ **Re'stau'ra'teur'** (rā'stō'rȧ'tẽr'), *n.* [F.] The keeper of an eating house or a restaurant.

Rest'ful (rĕst'fụl), *a.* **1.** Being at rest; quiet. **2.** Giving rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc. —**Rest'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**Rest'ful-ness**, *n.*

Res'ti-tute (rĕs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [L. *restituere*, p. p. *restitutus;* pref. *re-* re- + *statuere* to place. See STATUTE.] To restore to a former state. [*R.*]

Res'ti-tu'tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of restoring anything to its rightful owner, or of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury. **2.** That which is offered or given in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed.

Syn.—Restoration; return; indemnification; reparation; compensation; amends; remuneration.

Rest'ive (rĕst'ĭv), *a.* [OF. *restif*, fr. L. *restare* to stay back, withstand, resist. See REST remainder.] **1.** Unwilling to go on; stubborn; drawing back. **2.** Impatient under coercion or opposition; refractory. **3.** Uneasy; restless; averse to standing still; —applied especially to horses. —**Rest'ive-ly**, *adv.* —**Rest'ive-ness**, *n.*

Rest'less, *a.* **1.** Never resting; unquiet; uneasy. **2.** Eager for change; discontented. **3.** Deprived of rest or sleep. **4.** Passed in unquietness. **5.** Not affording rest. —**Rest'less-ly**, *adv.* —**Rest'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unquiet; uneasy; disturbed; disquieted; sleepless; agitated; unsettled; roving; wandering.

Re-stor'a-ble (rē-stōr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be restored.

Res'to-ra'tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of restoring; state of being restored; specif., recovery of health, strength, etc. **2.** That which is restored or renewed.

Syn.—Recovery; replacement; renewal; renovation; redintegration; reinstatement; reestablishment; return; revival; restitution; reparation.

Res'to-ra'tion-ist, *n.* One who believes in a temporary future punishment and a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God; a Universalist.

Re-stor'a-tive (rē-stōr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to restoration, having power to restore. —*n.* Something restorative, esp. a medicine.

Res'to-ra'tor (rĕs'tō-rā'tẽr), *n.* A restaurateur.

Re-store' (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* To store again.

Re-store' (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Restored (rē-stōrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Restoring.] [OF. *restorer*, fr. L. *restaurare;* pref. *re-* re- + an unused word of uncertain etymology.] **1.** To bring back to its former state; to bring back from a state of ruin, decay, disease, or the like. **2.** To give or bring back, as that which has been lost, or taken away; to replace. **3.** To renew; to re-establish. **4.** To give in place of, or as satisfaction for. **5.** To make good; to make amends for.

Syn. — To return; replace; refund; repay; reinstate; rebuild; repair; revive; recover; heal; cure.

Re-stor'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, restores.

Re-strain' (rē-strān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Restrained (-strānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Restraining.] [F. *restreindre*, fr. L. *restringere*, *restrictum;* pref. *re-* re- + *stringere* to draw, bind, or press together.] **1.** To draw back again; to hold back from acting, proceeding, or advancing; to prevent; to repress or suppress; to keep down; to curb. **2.** To hinder from unlimited enjoyment. **3.** To limit; to restrict. **4.** To withhold; to forbear.

Syn. — To check; hinder; stop; withhold; repress; curb; suppress; coerce; restrict; limit; confine.

Re-strain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being restrained.

Re-strain'ed-ly (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* With restraint.

Re-strain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that restrains.

Re-straint' (-strānt'), *n.* **1.** Act or process of restraining; state of being restrained. **2.** That which restrains.

Syn. — Repression; hindrance; check; stop; curb; coercion; confinement; limitation; restriction.

Re-strict', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Restricted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Restricting.] [L. *restrictus*, p. p. See Restrain.] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine.

Syn. — To bound; circumscribe; repress; curb; coerce.

Re-stric'tion (rē-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of restricting, or state of being restricted. **2.** That which restricts.

Re-strict'ive (rē-strĭkt'ĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to restrict; limiting. — **Re-strict'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-strict'ive-ness**, *n.*

Re-sult' (rē-zŭlt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Resulted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Resulting.] [F. *résulter*, fr. L. *resultare*, *-atum*, to leap back, fr. *resilire*. See Resile.] **1.** To come out, or have an issue; to terminate; to have consequences. **2.** To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, circumstances, endeavor, etc.

Syn. — To proceed; spring; rise; arise; ensue.

Re-sult' (rē-zŭlt'), *n.* That which results; the conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation.

Syn. — Consequence; conclusion; issue; effect.

Re-sult'ant (-ant), *a.* Resulting or issuing from a combination; existing or following as a result or consequence. — *n.* That which results; specif. (*Mech.*), a resultant force or motion. [sumed.

Re-sum'a-ble (rē-zūm'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being re-

‖ **Ré'su'mé'** (rā'zu'mā'), *n.* [F. See Resume.] A summing up; a condensed statement; an abridgment.

Re-sume' (rē-zūm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Resumed (-zūmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Resuming.] [L. *resumere*, *resumptum;* pref. *re-* re- + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To take back. **2.** To enter upon, or take up, again. **3.** To begin again, as something which has been interrupted.

Re-sump'tion (rē-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of resuming.

Re-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Taking back; resuming, or tending toward resumption.

Re'su-pine' (rē'sŭ-pīn'), *a.* [L. *resupinus;* pref. *re-* re- + *supinus* supine.] Lying on the back; supine; hence, careless.

Re-sur'gent (rē-sûr'jent), *a.* [L. *resurgens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See Resurrection.] Rising again, as from the dead.

Res'ur-rect' (rĕz'ŭr-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [See Resurrection.] **1.** To take from the grave; to disinter. [*Slang*] **2.** To restore to life; to resuscitate. [*Slang*]

Res'ur-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *resurrectio*, fr. *resurgere*, *resurrectum*, to rise again; pref. *re-* re- + *surgere* to rise. See Source.] **1.** A rising again; resumption of vigor. **2.** Esp., the rising again from the dead; resumption of life by the dead. **3.** State of being risen from the dead; future state.

Res'ur-rec'tion-ist (rĕz'ŭr-rĕk'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who steals bodies from the grave, as for dissection. [*Slang*]

Re'sur-vey' (rē'sûr-vā'), *v. t.* To survey again or anew.

Re-sur'vey (rē-sûr'vā), *n.* A second or repeated survey. [tates.

Re-sus'ci-tant (rē-sŭs'sĭ-tant), *n.* One that resusci-

Re-sus'ci-tate (-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Resuscitated (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Resuscitating.] [L. *resuscitare*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *re-* re- + *suscitare* to raise, rouse.] To revivify; to revive; esp., to recover or restore from apparent death.

Re-sus'ci-ta'tion (rē-sŭs'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A resuscitating; state of being resuscitated.

Re-sus'ci-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate.

Re-sus'ci-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One that resuscitates.

Ret (rĕt), *v. t.* [Akin to Rot.] To prepare for use, as flax, by separating the fibers from the woody part by a process of soaking, macerating, and other treatment.

Re'tail (rē'tāl), *n.* [F. *retaille* piece cut off, shred, or OF. *retail*, fr. *retailler* to cut again; pref. *re-* re- + *tailler* to cut.] The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels.

Re'tail, *a.* Done at retail; engaged in retailing goods.

Re-tail' (rē-tāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Retailed (-tāld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Retailing.] **1.** To sell in small quantities, as by the single yard, pound, gallon, etc.; to sell directly to the consumer. **2.** To distribute in small portions or at second hand; to tell again or to many; to report. [who retails.

Re-tail'er (rē-tāl'ẽr, *usually* rē'tāl- *in U. S.*), *n.* One

Re-tain' (rē-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Retained (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Retaining.] [F. *retenir*, L. *retinere;* pref. *re-* re- + *tenere* to hold, keep.] **1.** To continue to hold; to keep in possession; to restrain from departure, escape, or the like. **2.** To keep in pay; to employ by a preliminary fee paid; to engage.

Syn. — To keep; hold; restrain. See Keep.

Re-tain'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that retains. **2.** One retained or kept in service; attendant. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) A withholding of what one has in his hands by virtue of some right. (*b*) A fee paid to employ a lawyer or counselor. **4.** A keeping of dependents; state of being in dependence.

Re-take' (rē-tāk'), *v. t.* **1.** To take or receive again. **2.** To take from a captor; to recapture.

Re-tal'i-ate (rē-tăl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Retaliated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Retaliating.] [L. *retaliare*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *re-* re- + a word akin to *talio* retaliation.] To return the like for; to return evil for (evil); — now usually in a bad sense. [return evil for evil.

Re-tal'i-ate, *v. i.* To return like for like; specif., to

Re-tal'i-a'tion (rē-tăl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of retaliating.

Syn. — Requital; reprisal; retribution; punishment.

Re-tal'i-a-tive (-ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Same as Retaliatory.

Re-tal'i-a-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to, or involving, retaliation; retaliative.

Re-tard' (rē-tärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Retarded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Retarding.] [L. *retardare*, *retardatum;* pref. *re-* re- + *tardare* to make slow, to delay, fr. *tardus* slow.] **1.** To cause to delay; to render slower in movement; to impede; to hinder. **2.** To put off; to postpone.

Syn. — To obstruct; detain; delay; procrastinate; defer.

Re'tar-da'tion (rē'tär-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of retarding; hindrance; delay. **2.** That which retards. **3.** The extent or amount of retarding.

Re-tard'er (rē-tärd'ẽr), *n.* One that retards.

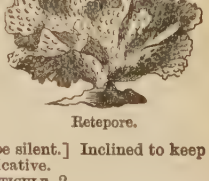
Retch (rĕch *or* rēch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Retched (rĕcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Retching.] [AS. *hræcan* to clear the throat, hawk, fr. *hraca* throat; akin to G. *rachen*.] To try to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

Re-tell' (rē-tĕl'), *v. t.* To tell again.

Re-ten'tion (rē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retentio*. See Retain.] **1.** A retaining; state of being retained. **2.** Power of retaining; retentiveness. **3.** A withholding; restraint; reserve. **4.** Place of custody or confinement.

Re-ten'tive (rē-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* Having power to retain. — **Re-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

Re'te-pore (rē'tē-pōr), *n.* [L. *rete* a net + *porus* pore.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of bryozoans which form delicate corals.



Retepore.

Re'ti-a-ry (rē'shĭ-ā-rȳ), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *rete* a net.] **1.** Netlike. **2.** Constructing or using a web, or net, to catch prey. **3.** Armed with a net; hence, skillful to entangle.

Ret'i-cence (rĕt'ĭ-sens), *n.* Quality or state of being reticent.

Ret'i-cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *reticens*, p. pr. of *reticere* to keep silence; *re-* + *tacere* to be silent.] Inclined to keep silent; reserved; uncommunicative.

Ret'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* See Reticule, 2.

Re-tic'u-lar (rē-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Having the form of a net, or of network; formed with interstices.

Re-tic'u-late (rē-tĭk'ū-lāt), } *a.* **1.** Resembling net-
Re-tic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } work; netted. **2.** Having veins, fibers, or lines crossing like the threads of a network.

Reticulate Leaf.

Re-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being reticulated; that which is reticulated.

Ret'i-cule (rĕt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. *réticule*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete* a net.] **1.** A little bag, orig. of network; a woman's workbag or hand bag. **2.** A system of wires or lines in the focus of a telescope or other instrument.

Ret'i-form (rĕt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *rete* a net + *-form.*] Composed of crossing lines and interstices; reticular.

Ret'i-na (rĕt'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rete* net.] (*Anat.*) The delicate membrane lining the inner, back part of the eye, in which the fibers of the optic nerve terminate. — **Ret'i-nal** (-nal), *a.*

Ret'i-nue (rĕt'ĭ-nū), *n.* [OF. *retenue*, fr. *retenir* to retain. See RETAIN.] A body of retainers, as of a prince; train of attendants; suite.

Re-tire' (rē-tīr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETIRED (-tīrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETIRING.] [F. *retirer*; pref. *re-* re- + *tirer* to draw.] **1.** To withdraw; to take away. **2.** To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; to take up and pay. **3.** To cause to retire; specif., to designate as no longer qualified for active service.

Re-tire' (rē-tīr') *v. i.* **1.** To go back or return; to withdraw or retreat; to go into privacy. **2.** To give up active service. **3.** To recede; to fall or bend back. **4.** To go to bed.

Syn. — To leave; depart; secede; retreat; retrocede.

Re-tire'ment (rē-tīr'ment), *n.* **1.** Act of retiring, or state of being retired. **2.** A place of seclusion or privacy.

Syn. — Solitude; withdrawment; departure; retreat; seclusion; privacy. See SOLITUDE.

Re-tir'ing, *a.* **1.** Reserved; shy; not obtrusive. **2.** Of, pert. to, or causing, retirement; suited to retirement.

Re-tor'sion (rē-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Same as RETORTION.

Re-tort' (rē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETORTING.] [L. *retorquere*, p. p. *-tortus*; *re-* re- + *torquere* to turn, twist.] **1.** To bend or curve back. **2.** To throw back; to reflect. **3.** To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility.

Re-tort', *v. i.* To return or reply to, an argument or a charge; to make a severe reply.

Re-tort', *n.* **1.** The return of, or reply to, an argument, charge, censure, incivility, taunt, or witticism; a quick and witty or severe response. **2.** [F. *retorte*, fr. L. *retortus*, p. p.; — so named from its bent shape. See RETORT, *v. t.*] A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat. It is made of different forms and materials for different uses.

Tubulated Retort.

Syn. — Repartee; answer. — A *retort* is a short and pointed reply, turning back on an assailant the arguments, censure, or derision he had thrown out. A *repartee* is usually a good-natured return to some witty or sportive remark.

Re-tort'er (rē-tôrt'ẽr), *n.* One who retorts.

Re-tor'tion (rē-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Act of retorting.

Re-touch' (rē-tŭch'), *v. t.* To touch again, or rework; to revise.

Re-trace' (rē-trās'), *v. t.* **1.** To trace back, as a line. **2.** To go back in or over (a previous course). **3.** To trace over again; to draw again.

Re-tract' (rē-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETRACTING.] [F. *rétracter*, L. *retractare*, *-atum*, to handle again, reconsider, retract, fr. *retrahere*, *retractum*, to draw back. See RETREAT.] **1.** To draw back; to draw up or shorten. **2.** To recall, as a charge or statement; to disavow; to recant.

Syn. — To recall; withdraw; rescind; revoke; unsay; disavow; recant; abjure; disown.

Re-tract', *v. i.* **1.** To draw back; to draw up. **2.** To take back what has been said.

Re-tract'ile (-ĭl), *a.* Capable of retracting or being retracted, as the claws of a cat.

Re-trac'tion (rē-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of retracting, or drawing back; state of being retracted.

Re-tract'ive (rē-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Serving to retract; of the nature of a retraction. — **Re-tract'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* One that retracts.

Re-treat' (rē-trēt'), *n.* [F. *retraite*, fr. *retraire* to withdraw, L. *retrahere*; pref. *re-* re- + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** Act of retiring or withdrawing one's self, esp. from what is dangerous or disagreeable. **2.** Place to which anyone retires. **3.** (*Mil. & Naval*) The retiring or withdrawing of an army, fleet, etc., from the enemy or from an advance position. **4.** (*Eccl.*) A special season of withdrawal from ordinary duties for devotion to religious exercises.

Syn. — Retirement; departure; withdrawment; seclusion; solitude; privacy; asylum; shelter; refuge.

Re-treat' (rē-trēt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETREATING.] To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; to withdraw.

Re-trench' (rē-trĕnch'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETRENCHED (-trĕncht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETRENCHING.] [OF. *retrenchier*; pref. *re-* re- + *trenchier* to cut. See TRENCH.] **1.** To cut off; to pare away. **2.** To lessen; to curtail; to restrict. **3.** (*Fort.*) To furnish with a retrenchment.

Syn. — To lessen; diminish; curtail; abridge.

Re-trench', *v. i.* To cause or suffer retrenchment; specifically, to cut down expenses.

Re-trench'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act or process of retrenching; curtailment; reduction. **2.** (*Fort.*) A work constructed within another; an interior fortification.

Syn. — Lessening; diminution; abridgment.

Re-tri'al (rē-trī'al), *n.* A second trial.

Re-trib'ute (rē-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* [L. *retribuere*, p. p. *-butus*; pref. *re-* + *tribuere* to pay. See TRIBUTE.] To pay back; to requite.

Ret'ri-bu'tion (rĕt'rĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of retributing; repayment. **2.** Return suitable to merits or deserts, as of an action. **3.** Specif., reward and punishment, as distributed at the general judgment.

Syn. — Requital; recompense; payment; retaliation.

Re-trib'u-tive (rē-trĭb'ū-tĭv), } *a.* Of or pert. to
Re-trib'u-to-ry (-trĭb'ū-tō-rў), } retribution; of the nature of retribution; involving retribution. [trieved.

Re-triev'a-ble (rē-trēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be re-

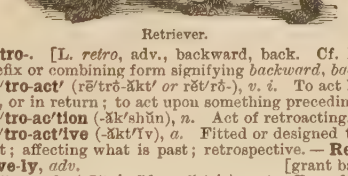
Re-triev'al (-al), *n.* Act of retrieving.

Re-trieve' (rē-trēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETRIEVED (-trēvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETRIEVING.] [OE. *retreven*, OF. *retrover* to find again, recover; pref. *re-* re- + *trover* to find. See TROVER.] **1.** To find again; to recover; to restore from loss or injury. **2.** To recall; to bring back. **3.** To remedy the evil consequences of; to repair. **4.** To discover and bring in (game); — said chiefly of dogs.

Syn. — To recover; regain; recruit; repair; restore.

Re-trieve' (rē-trēv'), *v. i.* (*Sport.*) To discover and bring in game that has been killed or wounded.

Re-triev'er (-trēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who retrieves. **2.** A dog, or a breed of dogs, chiefly employed to retrieve game.


Retriever.

Retro-. [L. *retro*, adv., backward, back. Cf. RE-.] A prefix or combining form signifying *backward*, *back*.

Re'tro-act' (rē'trō-ăkt' *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. i.* To act backward, or in return; to act upon something preceding.

Re'tro-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of retroacting.

Re'tro-act'ive (-ăkt'ĭv), *a.* Fitted or designed to retroact; affecting what is past; retrospective. — **Re'tro-act'ive-ly**, *adv.* [grant back.

Re'tro-cede (rē'trō-sēd' *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* To cede or

Re'tro-cede, *v. i.* [L. *retrocedere*; *retro* backward, back + *cedere* to go.] To go back.

Re'tro-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of retroceding.

Re'tro-choir (-kwīr), *n.* (*Eccl. Arch.*) Any extension of a church behind the high altar.

Re'tro-flex (-flĕks), } *a.* [See RETRO-, and FLEX.]
Re'tro-flexed (-flĕkst), } Reflexed; bent abruptly backward.

Re'tro-fract (-frăkt), } *a.* [See RETRO-, and FRAC-
Re'tro-fract'ed, } TION.] (*Bot.*) Bent abruptly back as if half broken; refracted.

Re'tro-gra-da'tion (rē'trō-grȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of retrograding; state of being retrograde; decline.

Re'tro-grade (rĕ'trō-grād *or* rĕt'rō-), *a.* [L. *retrogradus*, from *retrogradi*, p. p. *-gressus*, to retrograde; *retro* back + *gradi* to step.] **1.** (*Astron.*) Apparently moving backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs, that is, from east to west, as a planet. **2.** Tending or moving backward; contrary. **3.** Declining from a better to a worse condition.

Re'tro-grade, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETROGRADED (-grā'dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETROGRADING.] **1.** To move, or appear to move, backward. **2.** Hence, to decline from a better to a worse condition.

Re-tro-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or process of retrograding; retrogradation.

Re'tro-gres'sive (-grĕs'sĭv), *a.* Tending to retrograde.

Re'tro-spect (rĕ'trō-spĕkt *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* [L. *retrospicere; retro* back + *specere, spectum*, to look.] To look backward; hence, to affect or concern what is past.

Re'tro-spect, *n.* A looking back on things past.

Re'tro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act, or the faculty, of looking back on things past.

Re'tro-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Looking backward; contemplating things past. **2.** Having reference to, or affecting, what is past. — **Re'tro-spec'tive-ly,** *adv.*

Re'tro-ver'sion (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* [See RETROVERT.] A turning or bending backward; also, state of being turned or bent backward.

Re'tro-vert (rĕ'trō-vĕrt *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* [Pref. *retro-* + L. *vertere, versum*, to turn.] To turn back.

Re-try' (rē-trī'), *v. t.* To try (esp. judicially) again.

Ret'ting (rĕt'tĭng), *n.* Act or process of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, etc. See RET.

Re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETURNED (-tûrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETURNING.] [F. *retourner; re-* re- + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] **1.** To turn back; to go or come again to the same place or state. **2.** To come back; to appear again. **3.** To reply; to respond.

Re-turn', *v. t.* **1.** To bring, carry, send, or turn, back. **2.** To repay. **3.** To requite. **4.** To give back in reply; to retort. **5.** To render as a report; esp., to make official report of. **6.** To convey into official custody.

Syn. — To restore; recompense; render; remit.

Re-turn', *n.* **1.** Act of returning. **2.** That which is returned. Specif.: (*a*) A payment; requital. (*b*) An answer. (*c*) An account, or formal report. (*d*) The profit on, or advantage received from, labor, investment, adventure, etc. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) The rendering back, or delivery of, a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court. (*b*) The indorsement on the document.

Re-turn'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be returned. **2.** (*Law*) Legally required to be returned, or rendered.

Re-tuse' (rē-tūs'), *a.* [L. *retusus*, p. p. of *retundere* to blunt.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having the end rounded and slightly indented.

Re-un'ion (rē-ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** A second union; union formed anew after separation, or discord. **2.** An assembling of persons who have been separated.

Re'u-nite' (rē'ū-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To unite again.

Re-val'u-a'tion (rē-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* A second or new valuation.

Re-vamp' (rē-vămp'), *v. t.* To vamp again; hence, to patch up; to reconstruct.

Re-veal' (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVEALED (-vēld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVEALING.] [F. *révéler*, L. *revelare, revelatum*, to unveil, reveal; pref. *re-* re- + *velare* to veil, fr. *velum* a veil.] To make known (that which has been concealed or kept secret); to disclose. Specif., to make known to man by divine agency.

Syn. — To disclose; divulge; unveil; uncover; open; discover; impart; show. See COMMUNICATE.

Re-veal'a-ble (rē-vēl'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be revealed.

Re-veal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that reveals.

Re-veil'le (rē-văl'yă; *in the U. S. service commonly* rĕv'ă-lē'), *n.* [F. *réveil*, fr. *réveiller* to awake; pref. *re-* re- + pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + *veiller* to awake, watch, L. *vigilare* to watch.] (*Mil.*) The beat of drum, or bugle blast, about daybreak, to signal that it is time for the soldiers to rise, and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

Rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *revel* rebellion, disorder, feast, sport, fr. *reveler* to rebel, make merry, fr. L. *rebellare.* See REBEL.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity; carousal.

Rev'el, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVELED (-ĕld) or REVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVELING or REVELLING.] [OF. *reveler.*] **1.** To feast riotously; to carouse; to make merry. **2.** To move playfully; to indulge unrestrainedly.

Rev'e-la'tion (rĕv'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of revealing. **2.** That which is revealed; specif., the Bible; also, the Apocalypse.

Rev'el-er (rĕv'ĕl-ẽr), *n.* One who revels.

Re-vel'lent (rē-vĕl'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *revellens*, p. pr. of *revellere* to draw back.] Causing revulsion; revulsive.

Rev'el-ry (rĕv'ĕl-rĭ), *n.* Act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity.

Re-venge' (rē-vĕnj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVENGED (-vĕnjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVENGING (-vĕn'jĭng).] [OF. *revengier;* pref. *re-* re- + *vengier* to avenge, revenge, L. *vindicare.* See VINDICATE.] **1.** To inflict harm in return for (an injury, insult, etc.), or in vindication of (the injured person); to exact satisfaction for (one's self) under a sense of injury; to avenge. **2.** To inflict injury for, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit.

Syn. — To avenge; vindicate. — To *avenge* is to inflict punishment upon evil doers in behalf of ourselves, or others for whom we act; to inflict pain for the sake of vindication or retributive justice. To *revenge* is to inflict pain or injury for the indulgence of resentful and malicious feelings. The former may at times be a duty; the latter is one of the worst exhibitions of human character.

Re-venge', *n.* **1.** A revenging; vengeance; retaliation. **2.** Disposition, esp. malignant, to retaliate evil for evil.

Re-venge'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of, or prone to, revenge; vindicative; malicious; revenging; wreaking revenge. — **Re-venge'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-venge'ful-ness,** *n.*

Re-ven'ger (rē-vĕn'jẽr), *n.* One who revenges.

Rev'e-nue (rĕv'ĕ-nū), *n.* [F. *revenu*, OF. *revenue*, fr. *revenir* to return, L. *revenire;* pref. *re-* re- + *venire* to come.] **1.** That which returns, or comes back, from an investment; income. **2.** The annual yield of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, etc., which a government receives into the public treasury.

Re-ver'ber-ant (rē-vẽr'bẽr-ant), *a.* [L. *reverberans*, p. pr.] That reverberates; reverberating.

Re-ver'ber-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVERBERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVERBERATING.] [L. *reverberare*, p. p. *-atus;* pref. *re-* re- + *verberare* to lash, whip, beat, fr. *verber* a lash, whip, rod.] **1.** To return or send back; to echo; to reflect. **2.** To send or force back; to repel from side to side.

Re-ver'ber-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To resound; to echo. **2.** To be driven back; to be reflected or echoed. [verberating.

Re-ver'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of re-

Re-ver'ber-a-tive (rē-vẽr'bẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of reverberation; tending to reverberate.

Re-ver'ber-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that produces reverberation; specif.: (*a*) A reflector or reflecting lamp. (*b*) A reverberatory furnace.

Re-ver'ber-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberative.

Reverberatory furnace, a furnace in which the flame, passing to the chimney, is thrown down by a low arched roof upon the materials operated upon.

Re-vere' (rē-vēr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVERED (-vērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVERING.] [L. *revereri;* pref. *re-* re- + *vereri* to fear.] To regard with reverence, or profound respect and affection mingled with awe or fear; to venerate; to reverence; to adore.

Rev'er-ence (rĕv'ẽr-ens), *n.* **1.** Profound respect and esteem mingled with fear and affection, as for a holy being or place; disposition to revere. **2.** Act of revering; a token of respect or veneration; an obeisance. **3.** Reverend character; dignity; state. **4.** A person entitled to be revered; — a title applied to priests, etc.

Syn. — Awe; honor; veneration; adoration; dread. — *Reverence* is essentially a strong sentiment of respect and esteem; *awe*, a mixed feeling of sublimity and dread in view of something great or terrible, sublime or sacred (love or esteem not being necessarily implied); *dread*, an anxious fear in view of an impending evil; *veneration*, reverence in its strongest manifestation. *Veneration* is the highest emotion we exercise toward human beings.

Rev'er-ence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVERENCED (-enst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVERENCING (-en-sĭng).] To regard or treat with reverence; to venerate.

Rev'er-end (-end), *a.* [F. *révérend*, L. *reverendus.*] **1.** Worthy of or entitled to reverence; venerable. **2.** A common title of respect for ecclesiastics; — a clergyman is styled the *reverend;* a dean, the *very reverend;* a bishop, the *right reverend;* an archbishop, the *most reverend.*

Rev'er-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *reverens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Disposed to revere; impressed with reverence; humble; respectful. **2.** Expressing reverence, veneration, devotion, or submission. — **Rev'er-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Rev'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence; having a reverent quality; reverent. — **Rev'er-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Re-ver'er (rē-vēr'ẽr), *n.* One who reveres.

Rev'er-ie (rĕv'ẽr-ĭ *or* rĕv'ẽr-ē'), } *n.* [F. *rêverie*, fr.
Rev'er-y (rĕv'ẽr-ĭ), } *rêver* to dream,

rave, be light-headed.] **1.** A loose or irregular train of thought occurring in musing or meditation; deep musing. **2.** A vision. [*R.*]

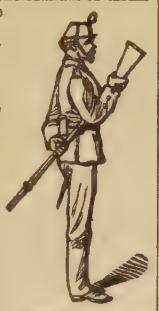
Re-ver'sal (rē-vĕr'sal), *n.* Act of reversing.

Re-verse' (rē-vĕrs'), *a.* [OF. *revers*, L. *reversus*, p. p. of *revertere*. See REVERT.] **1.** Turned backward or end for end; having a contrary or opposite direction; hence, opposite or contrary in kind. **2.** (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Sinistrorse or sinistral.

Re-verse' (rē-vĕrs'), *n.* **1.** That which appears or is presented when anything is reverted or turned contrary to its natural direction. **2.** That which is directly opposite or contrary to something else; a contrary; an opposite. **3.** Act of reversing; complete change; esp., a change from better to worse; misfortune; defeat. **4.** The back side; as, the *reverse* of a drum or trench; the *reverse* of a coin, that is, the side opposite the *obverse*. See OBVERSE.

Re-verse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVERSED (-vĕrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVERSING.] **1.** To turn back; to cause to face in a contrary direction; to cause to depart. **2.** To alter to the opposite. **3.** To turn upside down. **4.** Hence, to overthrow; to subvert. **5.** (*Law*) To overthrow by a contrary decision; to undo or annul for error.

Reverse arms (*Mil.*), a command of the Manual of Arms directing the soldier to hold the piece as shown in the Illustration.



Reverse Arms.

Syn. — To overturn; overset; invert; overthrow; subvert; repeal; annul; revoke; undo.

Re-verse'ly, *adv.* In a reverse manner; on the other hand; on the opposite. [reverses.]

Re-vers'er (-vĕrs'ĕr), *n.* One who

Re-vers'i-ble (rē-vĕrs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reversed. — **Re-vers'i-bly**, *adv.*

Re-ver'sion (rē-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reverting. [*Obs.* or *R.*] **2.** (*Law*) The returning of a residuary estate to the grantor or his heirs or assigns, by operation of law, after a limited grant has terminated; hence, the residue or the right to the residue so returning. **3.** Hence, a right to future possession or enjoyment; succession. **4.** (*Annuities*) A payment which is not due, or a benefit which does not begin, until the happening of some event. **5.** (*Biol.*) Atavism.

Re-ver'sion-a-ry (rē-vĕr'shŭn-ā-rў), *a.* (*Law*) Of or pertaining to a reversion; involving a reversion.

Re-ver'sion-er, *n.* (*Law*) One who has a reversion.

Re-vert' (rē-vĕrt'), *v. i. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVERTING.] [L. *revertere*, *reversum*; pref. *re-* re- + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn or change back, or to the contrary; to reverse; to undergo reversion. **2.** To throw back; to reflect; to reverberate.

Re-vert'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that reverts. **2.** (*Law*) Reversion.

Re-vert'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reverted.

Re-vert'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Reverting, or tending to revert.

Rev'er-y (rĕv'ĕr-ў), *n.* Same as REVERIE.

Re-vest' (rē-vĕst'), *v. t.* [OF. *revestir*, L. *revestire*; pref. *re-* re- + *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment.] **1.** To clothe again; to robe. **2.** To vest again with possession or office.

Re-vest', *v. i.* To take effect or vest again, as a title; to revert to a former owner.

Re-vet' (rē-vĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVETTING.] [See REVETMENT.] (*Mil. & Civil Engineering*) To provide with a revetment.

Re-vet'ment (-ment), *n.* [F. *revêtement* the lining of a ditch, fr. *revêtir* to clothe, L. *revestire*. See REVEST.] (*Mil. & Civil Engin.*) A facing, as of stone, to sustain an embankment; also, a retaining wall.

Re-vict'ual (rē-vĭt'l), *v. t.* To victual again.

Re-view' (rē-vū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVIEWED (-vūd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVIEWING.] [Pref. *re-* + *view*.] **1.** To view or see again. [*R.*] **2.** To go over and examine critically or deliberately. Specif.: (*a*) To reconsider; to revise. (*b*) To write a critical notice of. (*c*) To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops, and the like. (*d*) (*Law*) To reëxamine judicially. **3.** To retrace; to go over again.

Re-view', *v. i.* To look back; to make a review.

Re-view', *n.* [F. *revue*, fr. *revu*, p. p. of *revoir* to see again, L. *revidere*; pref. *re-* re- + *videre* to see.] **1.** A second or repeated view; a looking over again. **2.** An examination with a view to amendment or improvement; revision. **3.** A critical examination of a publication, with remarks. **4.** A periodical containing critical essays upon matters of interest. **5.** An inspection, as of troops under arms or of a naval force. **6.** (*Law*) The judicial examination of the proceedings of a lower court by a higher. **7.** A lesson studied or recited for a second time.

Syn. — Reëxamination; resurvey; retrospect; survey; reconsideration; revisal; revise; revision.

Re-view'er (rē-vū'ĕr), *n.* One who reviews; esp., a professional critic of books.

Re-vile' (rē-vīl'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVILED (-vīld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVILING.] [Pref. *re-* + OF. *aviler* to make vile, depreciate; à (L. *ad*) + *vil* vile.] To address or abuse with opprobrious and contemptuous language.

Syn. — To reproach; vilify; upbraid; calumniate.

Re-vile'ment (-ment), *n.* A reviling; reproach; abuse.

Re-vil'er (-vīl'ĕr), *n.* One who reviles.

Re-vis'al (-vīz'al), *n.* Act of revising.

Re-vise' (rē-vīz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVISED (-vīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVISING.] [F. *reviser*, tr. L. *revidere*, *revisum*, to see again; pref. *re-* re- + *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** To look at again for the detection of errors; to reëxamine; to look over with care for correction. **2.** To review, alter, and amend.

Re-vise', *n.* **1.** A review; revision. **2.** (*Print.*) A proof sheet taken after the first or a later correction.

Re-vis'er (-vīz'ĕr), *n.* One who revises.

Re-vi'sion (rē-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of revising. **2.** That which is made by revising.

Syn. — Reëxamination; revisal; revise; review.

Re-vi'sion-al (-al), **Re-vi'sion-a-ry** (-ā-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to revision; revisory.

Re-vis'it (rē-vĭz'ĭt), *v. t.* To visit again.

Re-vi'so-ry (rē-vī'zō-rў), *a.* Having the power or purpose to revise; revising.

Re-viv'al (-vīv'al), *n.* Act of reviving, or state of being revived. Specif.: (*a*) Renewed attention to something. (*b*) Renewed performance of, or interest in, something. (*c*) Renewed interest in religion; a period of religious awakening. (*d*) Reanimation from a state of languor or depression. (*e*) Renewed pursuit, or cultivation, or flourishing state, of something. (*f*) Renewed prevalence of something. (*g*) (*Law*) Restoration of force, validity, or effect; renewal. [ligion.]

Re-viv'al-ist, *n.* One who promotes revivals of re-

Re-vive' (rē-vīv'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVIVED (-vīvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVIVING.] [F. *revivre*, L. *revivere*; *re-* re- + *vivere* to live.] **1.** To return to life; to become reanimated or reinvigorated. **2.** Hence, to recover from oblivion, obscurity, neglect, or depression.

Re-vive', *v. t.* **1.** To restore, or bring again, to life; to reanimate. **2.** To raise from coma, languor, or discouragement; to bring into action after a suspension. **3.** Hence, to recover from neglect or disuse. **4.** To renew in the mind or memory; to bring to recollection.

Re-viv'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, revives.

Re-viv'i-fi-ca'tion (-vĭv'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Renewal of life; act of recalling, or state of being recalled, to life.

Re-viv'i-fy (rē-vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To cause to revive.

Rev'i-vis'cent (rĕv'ĭ-vĭs'sent), *a.* [L. *reviviscens*, p. pr. of *reviviscere* to revive; pref. *re-* re- + *viviscere*, v. incho. fr. *vivere* to live.] Able or disposed to revive; reviving.

Rev'o-ca-ble (rĕv'ō-ká-b'l), *a.* Capable of being revoked. — **Rev'o-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Rev'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of calling back, or state of being recalled; recall. **2.** Act by which one, having the right, annuls an act done, a power, authority, license, gift, or benefit given; repeal; reversal.

Re-voke' (rē-vōk') *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOKED (-vōkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOKING.] [F. *révoquer*, L. *revocare*; pref. *re-* re- + *vocare* to call, from *vox*, *vocis*, voice.] **1.** To recall. [*Obs.*] **2.** To annul, by recalling or taking back.

Syn. — To abolish; recall; repeal; rescind; countermand; annul; abrogate; cancel; reverse. See ABOLISH.

Re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. i.* (*Card Playing*) To fail to follow suit when holding a card of the suit led, in violation of the rule of the game. — *n.* Act of revoking.

Re-volt' (rē-vōlt' *or* -vŏlt'), *n.* [F. *révolte*, It. *rivolta*, fr. *rivolto*, p. p. fr. L. *revolvere*, *revolutum*. See REVOLVE.] A turning away; a revolting; esp., a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to a government.

Syn. — Sedition; rebellion; mutiny. See INSURRECTION.

Re-volt', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOLTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOLTING.] **1.** To turn away; specif., to turn away,

or shrink, with abhorrence. **2.** Hence, to desert one party or leader for another; esp., to renounce allegiance or subjection. **3.** To be disgusted, shocked, or grossly offended; hence, to feel nausea; — with *at*.

Re-volt' (rē-vōlt' *or* -vŏlt'), *v. t.* To do violence to; to cause to turn away or shrink with abhorrence.

Re-volt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who revolts.

Re-volt'ing, *a.* Causing abhorrence mixed with disgust; loathsome. — **Re-volt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Rev'o-lute (rĕv'ō-lūt), *a.* [L. *revolutus*, p. p. See REVOLVE.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Rolled backward or downward.

Rev'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *revolutio*. See REVOLVE.] **1.** Act of revolving; motion of a body round a fixed point or line; rotation. **2.** Return to a point before occupied, or to a point relatively the same. **3.** Space measured by the regular return of a revolving body; the period made by the regular recurrence of a measure of time, or by a succession of similar events. **4.** (*Astron.*) The motion of any body, as a planet or satellite, in a curved line or orbit, until it returns to the same point again, or to a point relatively the same. **5.** (*Geom.*) The motion of a point, line, or surface about a point or line as its center or axis, in such a manner that a moving point generates a curve, a moving line a surface, and a moving surface a solid. **6.** A total or radical change. **7.** (*Politics*) A fundamental change in political organization; esp., the overthrow of one government, and the substitution of another, by the governed.

Rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rỹ), *a.* Of or pert. to a revolution in government; tending to, or promoting, revolution.

Rev'o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government; a favorer of revolution.

Rev'o-lu'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOLUTIONIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOLUTIONIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To change completely, as by a revolution.

Re-volve' (rē-vŏlv'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOLVING.] [L. *revolvere, revolutum;* pref. *re-* re- + *volvere* to roll, turn round.] **1.** To turn or roll round on, or as if on, an axis, like a wheel; to have a motion of revolution; to rotate. **2.** To move in a curved path round a center. **3.** To pass in cycles.

Re-volve', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to turn round. **2.** Hence, to turn over and over in the mind; to consider fully.

Re-volv'er, *n.* One that revolves; specif., a firearm with several chambers or barrels revolving on an axis.

Re-vul'sion (rē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [F. *révulsion*, L. *revulsio*, fr. *revellere, revulsum*, to pluck or pull away; pref. *re-* re- + *vellere* to pull.] **1.** A strong pulling or drawing back; withdrawal. **2.** A sudden reaction, or complete change of feeling. [sion.

Re-vul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Causing, or tending to, revul-

Re-ward' (rē-wȧrd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REWARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REWARDING.] [OF. *rewarder*, another form of *regarder*, of German origin. The original sense is, to look at, regard, hence, to regard as worthy, give a reward to.] To give in return, whether good or evil; — commonly in a good sense; to requite; to recompense; to repay; to compensate.

Re-ward', *n.* **1.** That which is given in return for good or evil, esp. for some service or attainment; recompense; requital. **2.** Hence, the fruit of one's work.

Syn. — Recompense; compensation; remuneration; pay; requital; retribution; punishment.

Re-ward'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of reward.

Re-ward'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rewards.

Rey'nard (rā'nẽrd *or* rĕn'ẽrd), *n.* Same as RENARD.

Rhab-dol'o-gy (răb-dŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* Same as RABDOLOGY.

Rha-chid'i-an (rȧ-kĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the rhachis.

‖ **Rha'chis** (rā'kĭs), *n.; pl.* E. RHACHISES (-ĕz), L. RHACHIDES (rȧk'ĭ-dēz). [See RACHIS.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The spine. **2.** (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) A central axis, stem, or cord; as the midrib of a leaf, the shaft of a feather, etc.

Rhad'a-man'thine (răd'ȧ-măn'thĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Rhadamanthus, who in the Grecian mythology was one of the judges of the infernal regions; suiting Rhadamanthus; rigorously just.

Rham-na'ceous (răm-nā'shŭs), *a.* [From NL. *Rhamnus*, the typical genus, fr. Gr. *ῥάμνος* a kind of prickly shrub.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a natural order of shrubs and trees (*Rhamnaceæ*, or *Rhamneæ*) of which the buckthorn (*Rhamnus*) is the type. It includes also the New Jersey tea, the supple-jack, and one of the plants called lotus (*Zizyphus*).

Rha'phe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥαφή* seam.] (*Bot.*) The continuation of the seed stalk along the side of an anatropous sac or ovule. [See *Illust.* of SEED.]

Rhap-sod'ic (răp-sŏd'ĭk), **Rhap-sod'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, rhapsody; hence, confused; unconnected.

Rhap'so-dist (răp'sō-dĭst), *n.* **1.** Of the ancients, a reciter or composer of rhapsody; esp., a reciter of epic poetry. **2.** Hence, one who recites or sings poems for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats verses extempore. **3.** One who writes or speaks disconnectedly and with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

Rhap'so-dize (-dīz), *v. t. & i.* To speak or write as a rhapsody, or in the manner of a rhapsody.

Rhap'so-dy (răp'sō-dỹ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*, fr. *ῥαψῳδός* a rhapsodist; *ῥάπτειν* to sew together, unite + *ᾠδή* a song. See ODE.] **1.** A recitation or song of a rhapsodist; a portion of an epic poem adapted for recitation, or usually recited at one time. **2.** A disconnected series of sentences or statements composed under excitement. **3.** (*Mus.*) A composition irregular in form, like an improvisation.

Rhe'a (rē'ȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The ramie, or grass-cloth plant.

Rhe'a, *n.* [L., a proper name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of three species of large South American ostrichlike birds.

Rhe-mat'ic (rē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ῥηματικός* of or for a verb, fr. *ῥῆμα, ῥήματος*, a sentence.] (*Gram.*) Having a verb for its base; derived from a verb.

Rhen'ish (rĕn'ĭsh), *a.* [L. *Rhenus* the Rhine.] Of or pertaining to the river Rhine. — *n.* Rhine wine.

Rhe-om'e-ter (rē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν* to flow + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring currents, esp. electrical currents, or the blood currents in the arteries.

Rhe'o-scope (rē'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν* to flow + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for observing currents, as of electricity.

Rhe'o-stat (-stăt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν* + *στατός* standing still.] (*Elec.*) A contrivance for adjusting or regulating the strength of electrical currents. — **Rhe'o-stat'ic,** *a.*

‖ **Rhe'sus** (-sŭs), *n.* [L. *Rhesus*, a proper name, Gr. Ῥῆσος.] (*Zoöl.*) An East Indian monkey held sacred by the Hindoos.

Rhesus (*Macacus Rhesus*). Female and Young.

Rhet'o-ric (rĕt'ō-rĭk), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *ῥητορικός* rhetorical, oratorical, fr. *ῥήτωρ* orator, rhetorician.] **1.** Art of composition; esp., elegant composition in prose. **2.** Oratory; art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force. **3.** Hence, fine language or declamation without conviction or earnest feeling. **4.** Fig.: The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

Rhe-tor'ic-al (rē-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to rhetoric; according to, or exhibiting, rhetoric; oratorical. — **Rhe-tor'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Rhe-tor'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Rhet'o-ri'cian (rĕt'ō-rĭsh'an), *n.* **1.** One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric. **2.** A teacher of rhetoric. **3.** An orator; sometimes, an empty declaimer.

Rheum (rụm), *n.* [OF. *reume, rheume*, L. *rheuma* rheum, fr. Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, fr. *ῥεῖν* to flow, akin to E. *stream.*] (*Med.*) A serous or mucous discharge, esp. one from the eyes or nose.

Rheu-mat'ic (rụ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ῥευματικός* subject to a discharge or flux.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to rheumatism; affected with rheumatism; causing rheumatism. — *n.* One affected with rheumatism.

Rheu'ma-tism (rụ'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *rheumatismus* rheum, Gr. *ῥευματισμός*, fr. *ῥευματίζεσθαι* to have a flux, fr. *ῥεῦμα*. See RHEUM.] (*Med.*) A general disease characterized by painful, often multiple, local inflammations, usually affecting the joints and the muscles.

Rheum'y (rụm'ỹ), *a.* Of or pertaining to rheum; abounding in, or causing, rheum; affected with rheum.

Rhig'o-lene (rĭg'ō-lēn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥῖγος* cold + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*) A mixture of volatile hydrocarbons obtained in the purification of crude petroleum and used as a refrigerant.

Rhi'nal (rī'nal), *a.* [Gr. *ῥίς, ῥινός*, the nose.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the nose or olfactory organs.

Rhine'stone' (rīn'stōn'), *n.* A colorless stone of high luster, made of paste in imitation of a diamond.

Rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Gold and silver, or money. [*Cant*]

Rhino-. A combining form fr. Greek ῥίς, ῥινός, *nose.*

Rhi-noc'e-ros (rī-nŏs'ē-rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ῥινοκέρως, -ωτος; ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose + κέρας a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A pachyderm, of which several living, and many extinct, species are known. They are large and powerful, and usually have either one or two stout horns on the snout.

Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Indicus*).

Rhinoceros bird (*Zoöl.*), a large hornbill (*Buceros*), native of the East Indies. [See *Illust.* under HORNBILL.]

Rhi-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Rhino-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the nose, and of its diseases.

Rhi'no-plas'tic (rī'nō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*Rhino-* + *-plastic.*] (*Surg.*) Of or pertaining to rhinoplasty.

Rhi'no-plas'ty (rī'nō-plăs'tў), *n.* [*Rhino-* + *-plasty.*] (*Surg.*) The process of forming an artificial nose, from grafted portions of the adjacent flesh.

Rhi'no-pome (-pōm), *n.* [*Rhino-* + Gr. πῶμα a lid.] (*Zoöl.*) Any bat of an Old-World genus (*Rhinopoma*) having a lidlike appendage on the nose, and a long tail extending beyond the web.

Rhi'zo-car'pous (rī'zō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ῥίζα root + καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having perennial rootstocks or bulbs, but annual flowering stems, — as all perennial herbs.

‖ **Rhi-zo'ma** (rī-zō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* RHIZOMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] (*Bot.*) Same as RHIZOME.

Rhi-zome' (rī-zōm' *or* rī'zōm), *n.* [Gr. ῥίζωμα the mass of roots (of a tree), stem, race, deriv. of ῥίζα a root.] (*Bot.*) A rootstock.

Rhiz'o-pod (rĭz'ō-pŏd *or* rī'zō-), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the Rhizopoda.

‖ **Rhi-zop'o-da** (rī-zŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥίζα a root + *-poda.*] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive class of Protozoa, including those having pseudopodia, by means of which they move about and take their food, — including the Heliozoa, Radiolaria, and Foraminifera.

Rhizopods.

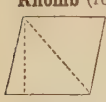
Rho'di-um (rō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥόδον rose. So called from the rose-red color of some of its solutions.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the light platinum group.

Rho'do-den'dron (rō'dō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ῥοδόδενδρον, lit., rose tree; ῥόδον rose + δένδρον tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or small trees, often having handsome evergreen leaves, and remarkable for the beauty of their flowers.

Rhododendron.

Rhod'o-mon-tade' (rŏd'ŏ-mŏn-tād'), *n.* See RODOMONTADE.

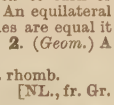
Rhomb (rŏmb *or* rōm), *n.* [L. *rhombus*, Gr. ῥόμβος rhomb, a spinning top, magic wheel, fr. ῥέμβειν to turn or whirl round.] **1.** (*Geom.*) An equilateral parallelogram. If the angles are equal it is usually called a *square.* **2.** (*Geom.*) A rhombohedron.



Rhomb.

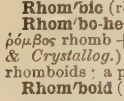
Rhom'bic (rŏm'bĭk), *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.

Rhom'bo-he'dron (rŏm'bō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥόμβος rhomb + ἕδρα seat, base.] (*Geom. & Crystallog.*) A solid contained by six rhomboids: a parallelopiped.



Rhombohedron.

Rhom'boid (rŏm'boid), *n.* [See RHOMB, and -OID.] (*Geom.*) An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal.



Rhomboid.

Rhom'boid (rŏm'boid), *a.* Same as RHOMBOIDAL.

Rhom-boid'al (rŏm-boid'ȧl), *a.* Having, or approaching, the shape of a rhomboid.

Rhom'bus (rŏm'bŭs), *n.* [L.] Same as RHOMB, 1.

‖ **Rhon'chus** (rŏn'kŭs), *n.; pl.* RHONCHI (-kī). [L., a snoring, a croaking.] (*Med.*) An adventitious whistling or snoring sound heard on auscultation of the chest when the air channels are partially obstructed; in a wider sense, any râle.

Rhu'barb (rų'bärb), *n.* [Through F. fr. LL. *rheubarbarum* for *rheum barbarum*, Gr. ῥῆον (and ῥᾶ) rhubarb, from the river *Rha* (the Volga) on whose banks it grew. Originally, therefore, it was the *barbarian* plant from the *Rha.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several large, perennial herbs, the large and fleshy leafstalks of some of which are used in cookery. **2.** (*Med.*) The root of several species, much used as a cathartic medicine.

Rhumb (rŭm *or* rŭmb), *n.* [F. *rumb*, Sp. *rumbo*, or Pg. *rumbo, rumo;* of uncertain origin.] (*Navigation*) A line crossing successive meridians at a constant angle.

Rhyme (rīm), *n.* [OE. *ryme, rime*, AS. *rīm* number.] **1.** An expression of thought in numbers, measure, or verse; a composition in verse; poetry. **2.** (*Pros.*) Correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of two or more verses. **3.** Verses having this correspondence with each other; a poem containing rhymes. **4.** A word answering in sound to another word.

Rhyme, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RHYMED (rīmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RHYMING.] **1.** To make rhymes or verses. **2.** To accord in sound.

Rhyme, *v. t.* **1.** To put into rhyme. **2.** To influence by rhyme. [tempt.]

Rhym'er (rīm'ẽr), *n.* A versifier; — often in con-

Rhyme'ster (rīm'stẽr), *n.* A rhymer; a poor poet.

Rhythm (rĭth'm *or* rĭth'm), *n.* [F. *rhythme*, L. *rhythmus*, fr. Gr. ῥυθμός measured motion, measure, proportion, fr. ῥεῖν to flow.] **1.** In the widest sense, a dividing into short portions by a regular succession of motions, impulses, sounds, accents, or the like, as in music, poetry, the dance, etc. **2.** (*Mus.*) Movement in musical time, with periodical recurrence of accent. **3.** The harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

Rhyth'mic (rĭth'mĭk *or* rĭth'-), } *a.* [Gr. ῥυθμικός.]
Rhyth'mic-al (-mĭ-kal), } Pertaining to, or of the nature of, rhythm. — **Rhyth'mic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ri'al (rē'ȧl), *n.* A Spanish coin. See REAL. [*Obs.*]

Ri'al (rī'ȧl), *n.* [From ROYAL.] A gold coin formerly current in England, worth from 10 to 15 shillings.

Rib (rĭb), *n.* [AS. *rib, ribb;* akin to G. *rippe.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the curved bones attached to the vertebral column and supporting the lateral walls of the thorax. [See *Illust.* of THORAX.] **2.** That which resembles a rib in form or use; as: (*a*) (*Shipbuilding*) One of the supporting timbers or bars that branch outward and upward from the keel. (*b*) (*Mach. & Structures*) A strengthening ridge, fin, or wing. (*c*) (*Bot.*) The chief nerve, or one of the chief nerves, of a leaf. (*d*) (*Arch.*) In Gothic vaulting, one of the primary structural members of the vault. **3.** A wife. [*Jocose*]

Rib, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIBBED (rĭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIBBING.] **1.** To furnish with ribs; to form with rising lines and channels. **2.** To inclose, as with ribs.

Rib'ald (rĭb'ȧld), *n.* [LL. *ribaldus*, of German origin.] A low, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow.

Rib'ald, *a.* Low; base; mean; filthy; obscene.

Rib'ald-ry (-rў), *n.* [OF.] The talk of a ribald; indecency; obscenity; lewdness.

Rib'and (-ȧnd), *n.* See RIBBON.

Rib'band (rĭb'bȧnd), *n.* A ribbon.

Rib'bon (-bŭn), *n.* [OF. *riban*, prob. of German origin.] **1.** A fillet or narrow woven fabric, used for decorative purposes. **2.** A narrow strip or shred. **3.** *pl.* Driving reins. [*Cant*]

Rib'bon, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIBBONED (-bŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIBBONING.] To adorn with, or as if with, ribbons; to mark with stripes resembling ribbons.

Rib'bon-man (-măn), *n.* A member of a society of Roman Catholics in Ireland having a badge of green ribbon.

-ric (-rĭk). [AS. *rice* kingdom, dominion. See RICH.] A suffix signifying *dominion, jurisdiction, office.*

Rice (rīs), *n.* [F. *riz*, L. *oryza*, Gr. ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον, prob. fr. Persian.] (*Bot.*) A kind of cereal grass; also, its seed, which forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants of warm climates.

Bearded American (Florida) Rice.

Rice paper, a kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China. It is made by cutting the pith of a large herb into a sheet, which is flattened out under pressure.

Rice'bird' (rīs'bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The Java sparrow. (*b*) The bobolink.

Rich (rĭch), *a.* [*Compar.* RICHER (-ẽr); *superl.* RICHEST.] [AS. *rice* rich, powerful; akin to G. *reich*; from a word meaning, ruler, king, probably borrowed from Celtic.] **1.** Having an abundance of material possessions; well supplied with land, goods, or money; wealthy; opulent; affluent. **2.** Hence, in general, well supplied; abounding; abundant; copious; bountiful. **3.** Productive or fertile. **4.** Composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; highly valued; precious; sumptuous; costly. **5.** Abounding in agreeable or nutritive qualities; high-seasoned; oleaginous; luscious and high-flavored. **6.** Not faint or delicate; vivid. **7.** Full of sweet and harmonious sounds. **8.** Abounding in beauty. **9.** Abounding in humor. [*Colloq.*]

Rich'es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* [F. *richesse*, fr. *riche* rich, of German origin. See RICH, *a.*] That which makes one rich; an abundance of land, goods, money, or other property; wealth. — **Rich'ly**, *adv.* — **Rich'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Opulence; affluence; wealthiness; richness; plenty; abundance.

Rick (rĭk), *n.* [AS. *hreác* a heap; akin to *hrycce* rick.] A stack or pile, as of grain or hay, usually protected from wet with thatching.

Rick, *v. t.* To heap up in ricks, as hay, etc.

Rick'ets (-ĕts), *n. pl.* [Of uncertain origin.] (*Med.*) A filth disease affecting children, which is characterized by a bulky head, crooked spine and limbs, depressed ribs, tumid abdomen, and short stature, together with clear and often premature mental faculties.

Rick'et-y (-ĕt-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Affected with rickets. **2.** Feeble in the joints; imperfect; weak; shaky.

Ric'o-chet' (rĭk'ō-shā' *or* rĭk'ō-shĕt'), *n.* [F.] A rebound or skipping, as of a flat stone thrown along the surface of water.

Ric'o-chet', *v. i.* To skip with a rebound or rebounds, as a flat stone thrown along the surface of water.

‖ **Ric'tus** (rĭk'tŭs), *n.* [L., the aperture of the mouth.] The gape of the mouth, as of birds; — often restricted to the corners of the mouth.

Rid (rĭd), *imp. & p. p.* of RIDE, *v. i.* [*Archaic*]

Rid, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RID *or* RIDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIDDING.] [AS. *hreddan* to deliver, liberate; akin to G. *retten*.] **1.** To save; to rescue. [*Obs.*] **2.** To free; to clean; to disencumber. **3.** To make away with; hence, to dispose of; to dispatch; to finish. [*Archaic*]

Rid'dance (rĭd'dans), *n.* **1.** Act of ridding or freeing; deliverance. **2.** State of being rid or free; freedom.

Rid'den (-d'n), *p. p.* of RIDE.

Rid'dle (rĭd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hridder*; akin to G. *reiter*, L. *cribrum*.] **1.** A sieve with coarse meshes. **2.** A board having a zigzag row of pins between which wire is drawn to straighten it.

Rid'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIDDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIDDLING (-dlĭng).] **1.** To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle. **2.** To perforate like a riddle; to make many holes in.

Rid'dle, *n.* [For *riddels*, *s* being misunderstood as the plural ending; AS. *rædels*; akin to G. *räthsel*; fr. AS. *rædan* to advise, also, to guess. Cf. READ.] Something proposed to be solved by guessing or conjecture; enigma; hence, anything ambiguous or puzzling; puzzle.

Rid'dle, *v. t.* To explain; to solve; to unriddle.

Rid'dle, *v. i.* To speak ambiguously or enigmatically.

Ride (rīd), *v. t.* [*imp.* RODE (rōd) (RID [rĭd], *archaic*); *p. p.* RIDDEN (rĭd'd'n) (RID, *archaic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIDING (rīd'ĭng).] [AS. *rīdan*; akin to G. *reiten*.] **1.** To be carried on the back of an animal, as a horse. **2.** To be borne in a carriage. **3.** To be borne on or in a fluid; to float; to lie. **4.** To be supported in motion; to rest. **5.** To manage a horse, as an equestrian. **6.** To support a rider, as a horse; to move under the saddle.

Syn. — Drive. — *Ride* originally meant (and is so used throughout the English Bible) to be carried on horseback or in a vehicle of any kind. At present in England, *drive* is the word applied in most cases to progress in a carriage, while *ride* is appropriated to progress on a horse.

Ride, *v. t.* **1.** To sit on, so as to be carried. **2.** To domineer over. **3.** To convey, as by riding; to make or do by riding.

Ride, *n.* **1.** Act of riding; an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. **2.** A road or avenue for pleasure riding.

Rid-deau' (rĭd-dō'), *n.* [F.] A small mound of earth; a small ridge.

Ri'dent (rī'dent), *a.* [L. *ridens*, p. pr. of *ridere* to laugh.] Laughing. [*R.*]

Rid'er (rīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rides. Hence, fig.: Something extra or burdensome that is imposed, or something which straddles or extends across another thing. **2.** Formerly, a commercial traveler. [*Eng.*] **3.** One who breaks or manages a horse. **4.** An addition or amendment to a document attached on a separate piece of paper; in legislative practice, an additional clause annexed to a bill while in course of passage.

Ridge (rĭj), *n.* [OE. *rigge* the back, AS. *hrycg*; akin to G. *rücken*.] **1.** The back, or top of the back; a crest. **2.** A range of hills or mountains; any extended elevation between valleys. **3.** A raised line or strip. **4.** (*Arch.*) The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle; esp., the angle at the top between the sides of a roof or a vault.

Ridge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIDGED (rĭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIDGING.] **1.** To form a ridge of; to furnish with or shape into a ridge or ridges. **2.** To wrinkle.

Ridge'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [PROV. E. *riggil*, *riggot*.] A half-castrated male animal. [RIDGEPOLE.]

Ridge'piece' (-pēs'), **Ridge'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* See RIDGEPOLE.

Ridge'pole' (-pōl'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The timber forming the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are secured. [See *Illust.* of ROOF.]

Ridg'y (-ȳ), *a.* Having a ridge or ridges.

Rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ridiculum* a jest. See RIDICULOUS.] **1.** An object of sport or laughter; a laughing matter. **2.** Remarks concerning a subject or a person designed to excite contemptuous laughter.

Syn. — Derision; banter; raillery; burlesque; mockery; irony; satire; sarcasm; gibe; jeer; sneer. — *Ridicule* usually signifies good-natured, fun-loving opposition without manifest malice, while *derision* is commonly bitter and scornful, and sometimes malignant.

Rid'i-cule, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIDICULED (-kūld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIDICULING.] To laugh at mockingly; to awaken ridicule toward.

Syn. — To deride; banter; rally; burlesque; mock; satirize; lampoon. See DERIDE.

Rid'i-cu'ler (-kū'lẽr), *n.* One who ridicules.

Ri-dic'u-lous (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *ridiculosus*, *ridiculus*, fr. *ridere* to laugh.] Fitted to excite ridicule; unworthy of serious consideration; comical; absurd. — **Ri-dic'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ri-dic'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Laughable; risible; droll; comical; absurd; preposterous. See LUDICROUS.

Rid'ing (rīd'ĭng), *n.* [For *thriding*, Icel. *þriðjungr* the third part, fr. *þriði* third; akin to E. *third*.] One of the three jurisdictions into which the county of York, in England, is divided.

Rid'ing, *a.* **1.** Employed to travel; traveling. **2.** Pertaining to, or used for, riding.

Rid'ing, *n.* Act or state of one who rides.

Rife (rīf), *a.* [AS. *rȳf* abundant, or Icel. *rȳfr* munificent.] Prevailing; prevalent; abounding. — **Rife'ly**, *adv.* — **Rife'ness**, *n.*

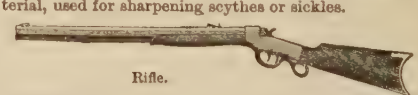
Riff'fle (rĭf'f'l), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Mining*) A trough or sluice having cleats, grooves, or steps across the bottom for holding quicksilver and catching particles of gold when auriferous earth is washed; also, one of the cleats, grooves, or steps in such a trough.

Riff'fler (-flẽr), *n.* A kind of curved file.

Riff'raff' (rĭf'răf'), *n.* [OE. *rif and raf* every particle, OF. *rif et raf*. Cf. RAFF, and 1st RIFLE.] Sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society.

Ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIFLING (-flĭng).] [F. *rifler* to rifle, sweep away; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To seize and bear away by force; to carry off. **2.** To strip; to pillage.

Ri'fle, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *rifle*, or *riffel*, the rifle of a gun, a chamfer, and E. *rive*.] **1.** A gun the barrel of which is spirally grooved on the inside, thus giving the ball a rotary motion and insuring greater accuracy of fire. **2.** *pl.* (*Mil.*) A body of soldiers armed with rifles. **3.** A strip of wood covered with emery or a similar material, used for sharpening scythes or sickles.



Rifle.

Ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.* **1.** To groove, esp. internally with spiral channels. **2.** To whet with a rifle. [a rifle.]

Ri'fle-man (-măn), *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier armed with

Ri'fler (rī'flẽr), *n.* One who rifles; a robber.

Rift (rĭft), *obs. p. p.* of RIVE.

Rift, *n.* [Dan. *rift*, fr. *rive*, E. *rive*.] **1.** An opening made by riving or splitting; cleft; fissure. **2.** A ford.

Rift, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIFTING.] To cleave; to rive; to split.

Rig (rĭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIGGED (rĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIGGING (-gĭng).] [Norweg. *rigga* to bind, to wrap

round, rig.] **1.** To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling. **2.** To dress; to equip; to clothe.

Rig (rĭg), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) The peculiar fitting in shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts, distinguishing different types of vessels. **2.** Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing. [*Colloq.*] [trick; frolic.

Rig, *n.* [Cf. Wriggle.] A sportive or unbecoming

To run a rig, to play a trick; to frolic wildly.

Rig, *v. t.* To make free with; hence, to steal; to pilfer. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*]

To rig the market (*Stock Exchange*), to raise or lower market prices, as by some fraud or trick. [*Cant*]

Rig'a-doon' (rĭg'ȧ-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *rigodon, rigaudon.*] A gay, lively dance for one couple.

Ri-ges'cent (rĭ-jĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *rigescens,* p. pr. fr. *rigescere* to grow stiff.] Growing stiff or numb.

Rig'ger (rĭg'gẽr), *n.* One who rigs.

Rig'ging (-gĭng), *n.* Dress; tackle; esp. (*Naut.*), the ropes, chains, etc., that support the masts and spars of a vessel, and serve as purchases for adjusting the sails, etc.

Right (rīt), *a.* [AS. *riht;* akin to D. *regt,* G. *recht,* L. *rectus,* p. p. of *regere* to guide, rule.] **1.** Straight; direct; not crooked. **2.** Upright; erect from a base; having an upright axis. **3.** Conformed to the constitution of man and the will of God, or to justice and equity; according with rectitude and duty; just; equitable. **4.** Fit; suitable; proper; correct. **5.** Real; actual; not spurious. **6.** According with truth; not mistaken or wrong; correct; true. **7.** Most favorable or convenient; fortunate. **8.** Of or pertaining to that side of the body in man on which the muscular action is usually stronger than on the other side; — opposed to *left.* Also applied to the corresponding side of the lower animals.

☞ In designating the banks of a river, *right* and *left* are used always with reference to the position of one who is facing in the direction of the current's flow.

9. Well placed or adjusted; well regulated; correctly done. **10.** Designed to be placed or worn outward.

Syn. — Perpendicular; lawful; rightful; becoming.

Right, *adv.* **1.** In a right manner. **2.** In a right or straight line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; next. **3.** Exactly; just. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] **4.** According to the law or will of God; in conformity to truth and justice; righteously. **5.** According to any rule of art; correctly. **6.** According to fact or truth; actually; truly; really; correctly; exactly. **7.** In a great degree; very; wholly; unqualifiedly; extremely.

Right (rīt), *n.* **1.** That which is right or correct. Specif.: (*a*) The straight course; adherence to duty. (*b*) Adherence to truth or fact. (*c*) A just judgment or action; that which is true or proper; justice; uprightness; integrity. **2.** That to which one has a just claim. Specif.: (*a*) That which one has a natural claim to exact. (*b*) That which one has a legal or social claim to do or to exact; legal power. (*c*) That which justly belongs to one; title; claim; interest; ownership. (*d*) Privilege or immunity granted by authority. **3.** The right side; the side opposite to the left. **4.** In some legislative bodies of Europe (as in France), those members collectively who are conservatives or monarchists. See Center, 4. **5.** The outward or most finished surface.

Right, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Righted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Righting.] **1.** To bring or restore to the proper or natural position; to set upright; to make right or straight; to correct. **2.** To do justice to; to restore rights to; to assert or regain the rights of.

Right, *v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright.

Right'-a-bout' (rīt'ȧ-bout'), *n.* [*Right,* adv. + *about,* adv.] A turning directly about by the right, so as to face opposite; also, the quarter directly opposite.

Right'-an'gled (-ăn'g'ld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.

Right'eous (rī'chŭs), *a.* [AS. *rihtwīs; riht* right + *wīs* wise, prudent.] Doing, or according with, that which is right; yielding to all their due; esp., free from wrong, guilt, or sin; upright; just; virtuous; godly. — **Right'eous-ly** (rī'chŭs-lў), *adv.* — **Right'eous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Holy; uncorrupt; honest; equitable; rightful.

Right'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* One who rights wrongs.

Right'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Consonant to, or based upon, right or justice; just. **2.** Having the right or just claim. — **Right'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Right'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Just; lawful; true; honest; equitable; proper.

Right'-hand' (rīt'hănd'), *a.* **1.** Situated or being on the right; nearer the right hand than the left. **2.** Chiefly relied on; almost indispensable.

Right-hand rope, rope laid up in the same direction as plain-laid rope. [See *Illust.* of Cordage.]

Right'-hand'ed (rīt'hănd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left. **2.** Having the same direction or course (as regarded from a particular direction) as the movement of the hands of a watch seen in front. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Having the whorls rising from left to right; dextral; — said of spiral shells.

Right'ly, *adv.* **1.** Straightly; directly. [*Obs.*] **2.** According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; uprightly. **3.** Properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately. **4.** According to truth or fact; correctly; exactly.

Right'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being right.

Right' whale' (hwāl'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The bowhead, Arctic, or Greenland whale, — from whose mouth the best whalebone is obtained. (*b*) Any other whale that produces valuable whalebone.

Rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rigidus,* fr. *rigere* to be stiff or numb.] **1.** Resisting change of form; firm; stiff; unyielding; not pliant; not flexible. **2.** Hence: (*a*) Not lax or indulgent; severe; inflexible; strict. (*b*) Wanting ease or elegance. — **Rig'id-ly,** *adv.* — **Rig'id-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Stiff; unpliant; inflexible; unyielding; strict; exact; severe; austere; stern; rigorous; unmitigated.

Ri-gid'i-ty (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being rigid.

Rig'ma-role (rĭg'mȧ-rōl), *n.* [For *ragman roll* a long list of names, a devil's list or roll; where *ragman* is of Scand. origin, and akin to AS. *earg* cowardly, and to E. *man.*] A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk; nonsense. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Ri'gor** (*L.* rī'gŏr; *E.* rĭg'ẽr), *n.* [L. See Rigor, below.] **1.** Rigidity; stiffness. **2.** (*Med.*) Chilliness, with contraction of the skin; convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever.

Rig'or (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *rigour,* fr. L. *rigor,* fr. *rigere* to be stiff. See Rigid.] **1.** The becoming stiff or rigid; state of being rigid; rigidity; stiffness; hardness. **2.** (*Med.*) See 1st Rigor, 2. **3.** Severity of climate or season; inclemency. **4.** Stiffness or severity of opinion or temper; sternness; hardness; cruelty. **5.** Exactness without allowance, deviation, or indulgence; strictness. **6.** Severity of life; austerity.

Syn. — Rigidness; inflexibility; harshness; exactness.

Rig'or-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Rigidity in principle or practice; strictness. **2.** Severity, as of style.

Rig'or-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Manifesting, exercising, or favoring, rigor; stiff; exact; strict; severe. **2.** Severe; intense; inclement; harsh. — **Rig'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Rig'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Rigid; inflexible; unyielding; austere; stern.

Rile (rīl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Riled (rīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Riling.] [See Roil.] [*Prov. Eng.* or *Colloq. U. S.*] **1.** To render turbid or muddy; to stir up; to roll. **2.** To make angry; to vex.

‖ **Ri-lie'vo** (rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It.] Same as Relief, *n.*, 5.

Rill (rĭl), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A very small brook; a streamlet. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of certain narrow, crooked valleys seen on the surface of the moon.

Rim (rĭm), *n.* [AS. *rima, reoma,* edge.] The border, edge, or margin of a thing, usually of something curving.

Rim, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rimmed (rĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rimming.] To furnish with a rim; to border.

Rime (rīm), *n.* [AS. *hrīm.*] White frost; hoarfrost; congealed dew or vapor.

Rime, *v. i.* To freeze or congeal into hoarfrost.

Rime, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Round of a ladder; rung.

Rime, *n. & v.,* **Rim'er,** *n.* See Rhyme, Rhymer.

☞ This obsolete spelling is coming into use again.

Rim'mer (rĭm'mẽr), *n.* An implement for cutting, trimming, or ornamenting, the rim of anything.

Ri-mose' (rī-mōs'), *a.* [L. *rimosus,* fr. *rima* a chink.] Full of rimes, fissures, or chinks.

Rim'ple (rĭm'p'l), *n. & v.* See Rumple.

Rim'y (rīm'ў), *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

Rind (rīnd), *n.* [AS. *rind* bark, crust of bread; akin to G. *rinde.*] The external covering or coat, as of flesh, fruit, trees, etc.; skin; hide; bark; peel; shell.

Rin'der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* [G., fr. *rind,* pl. *rinder* cattle + *pest* pest.] A highly contagious distemper or murrain, affecting neat cattle, and sometimes sheep and goats. [course or gutter.

Rin'dle (rĭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *rynele.*] A small water

Ring (rĭng), *v. t.* [*imp.* Rang (răng) or Rung (rŭng); *p. p.* Rung; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ringing.] [AS. *hringan;* akin to OD. *ringhen.*] **1.** To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body. **2.** To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell; to sound. **3.** To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly.

Ring (rĭng), *v. i.* **1.** To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one, does. **2.** To practice making music with bells. **3.** To resound; to be filled with a ringing or reverberating sound. **4.** To resound. **5.** To be filled with report or talk.

Ring, *n.* **1.** A sound; esp., the sound of vibrating metals. **2.** Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated. **3.** A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.

Ring (rĭng), *n.* [AS. *hring, hringe;* akin to G. *ring.*] **1.** A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop. **2.** Specif., a circular ornament worn on the finger. **3.** A circular area for races or other sports; an arena. **4.** An inclosed space in which pugilists fight; hence, fig., prize fighting. **5.** A clique; an exclusive combination of persons for a selfish purpose.

Ring, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ringed (rĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ringing.] **1.** To surround or fit with a ring, or as if with a ring; to encircle. **2.** (*Hort.*) To girdle.

Ring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* An eyebolt having a ring through the eye.

Ring'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* (*Far.*) A morbid growth of bony matter between or on the pastern bones.

Ring'dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European wild pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) having a white crescent on each side of the neck; — whence the name.

Ringent Corolla.

Rin'gent (rĭn'jent), *a.* [L. *ringens, -entis,* p. pr. of *ringi* to open wide the mouth.] (*Bot.*) Having the lips widely separated and gaping like an open mouth.

Ring'er (rĭng'ẽr), *n.* One that rings.

Ring'lead'er (-lēd'ẽr), *n.* The leader of a circle of dancers; hence, the leader of persons acting together, esp. for unlawful purposes.

European Ringdove. 1/7

Ring'let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A small ring; specif., a fairy ring. **2.** A curl; esp., a curl of hair.

Ring'mas'ter (-măs'tẽr), *n.* One in charge of the performances (as of horses) within the ring in a circus.

Ring'–necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a well defined ring of color around the neck.

Ring'–streaked' (rĭng'strēkt'), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body.

Ring'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird having a distinct band of color across the tail.

Ring'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Med.*) A contagious affection of the skin due to the presence of a vegetable parasite, forming ring-shaped discolored patches.

Rink (rĭnk), *n.* [Scot. *renk, rink, rynk,* a course, a race; prob. fr. AS. *hring* a ring. See Ring.] **1.** The smooth and level extent of ice marked off for the game of curling. **2.** An artificial sheet of ice for skating; also, a floor prepared for skating on with roller skates, or a building with such a floor.

Rinse (rĭns), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rinsed (rĭnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rinsing.] [OF. *rincer, rinser, reinser, raincier;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To wash lightly; to cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing. **2.** To cleanse by the introduction of water.

Rins'er (rĭns'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rinses.

Riot (rī'ŭt), *n.* [OF. *riote,* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Wanton or unrestrained behavior. **2.** Excessive and expensive feasting. **3.** (*Law*) The tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object.

Ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rioted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rioting.] To engage in a riot; to be riotous.

Ri'ot-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who riots.

Ri'ot-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Involving, or engaging in, riot; wanton; unrestrained; luxurious. **2.** Partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly or its acts; seditious; tumultuous. — **Ri'ot-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ri'ot-ous-ness,** *n.*

Rip (rĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ripped (rĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ripping.] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To divide or separate the parts of, by cutting or tearing; to tear out or off by violence. Also used figuratively. **2.** To saw (wood) lengthwise of the grain or fiber.

To rip out, to rap out; to utter violently. [*Colloq.*]

Rip, *n.* **1.** A rent made by ripping, esp. by a seam giving way; a tear. **2.** [Perh. a corruption of the first syllable of *reprobate.*] A term applied to a corrupt or worn out thing or person. [*Slang*] **3.** A body of water made rough by the meeting of opposing tides or currents.

Ri-pa'ri-an (rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *riparius,* fr. *ripa* a bank.] Of or pertaining to the bank of a river.

Ri-pa'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Growing on river banks.

Ripe (rīp), *a.* [*Compar.* Riper (-ẽr); *superl.* Ripest.] [AS. *rīpe;* akin to G. *reif.*] **1.** Ready for reaping or gathering; mature; — said of fruits, seeds, etc. **2.** Advanced to the state of fitness for use. **3.** Having attained its full development; mature; perfected; consummate. **4.** Maturated or suppurated; ready to discharge; — said of sores, tumors, etc. **5.** Ready for action or effect; prepared. — **Ripe'ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Mature; complete; finished. See Mature.

Rip'en (rīp''n), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ripened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ripening.] **1.** To grow or make ripe; to become or make mature, as fruit, flowers, etc. **2.** To approach, come, or bring to perfection; to prepare.

Ripe'ness (rīp'nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being ripe.

Rip'per (rĭp'pẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rips.

Rip'ple (-p'l), *n.* [From Rip, *v.*] A toothed implement for combing the seeds and seed vessels from flax, broom corn, etc.

Rip'ple, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rippled (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rippling (-plĭng).] [Cf. Rimple, Rumple.] **1.** To become fretted, dimpled, or covered with little waves on the surface, as water. **2.** To make a sound as of water running gently over a rough bottom, or of ripples breaking on the shore. [running water.]

Rip'ple, *v. t.* To fret or dimple, as the surface of

Rip'ple, *n.* **1.** The fretting or dimpling of the surface, as of running water. **2.** A little wave or undulation; a sound such as is made by little waves.

Rip'ply (-plĭ), *a.* Having ripples; as, *ripply* water; hence, resembling the sound of rippling water.

Rip'rap' (-răp'), *n.* [Cf. Rap.] A foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order.

Rip'saw' (-sȧ'), *n.* [See Rip, *v. t.,* 2.] (*Carp.*) A handsaw used for cutting wood in the direction of the fiber.

Rise (rīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* Rose (rōz); *p. p.* Risen (rĭz''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rising.] [AS. *rīsan;* akin to OHG. *rīsan* to rise, fall, G. *reise* journey.] **1.** To move from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to mount up, either actually or apparently. **2.** To extend or be extended upward; to assume an erect or more erect attitude. Hence, fig.: To leave one's bed; to arise; also, to abandon a siege. **3.** To emerge into sight; to come forth; to appear. Also, to become perceptible to other senses than sight. Hence, to have a beginning; to originate. **4.** To increase in size, violence, force, or value, price, amount, etc. **5.** Hence, fig.: (*a*) To become excited, or hostile; to rebel; to make war. (*b*) To attain to a better social or official position. (*c*) To increase in dignity, interest, or power; — said of style, thought, or discourse. (*d*) To come to mind; to be suggested. **6.** To come to life. **7.** To terminate an official sitting; to adjourn. **8.** To ascend on a musical scale.

Syn. — To arise; mount; ascend; climb; scale.

Rise (rĭs *or* rīz), *n.* **1.** Act of rising, or state of being risen. **2.** Distance through which anything rises. **3.** An elevation or apparent elevation, as of land. [*Colloq.*] **4.** Spring; source; origin. **5.** Appearance above the horizon. **6.** Increase; advance; augmentation. **7.** Elevation or ascent of the voice; upward change of key. **8.** The upward dart or spring of a fish to seize food.

Ris'en (rĭz''n), *p. p. & a.* from Rise.

Ris'er (rīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rises. **2.** (*Arch.*) The upright piece of a stair from tread to tread; hence, any small upright face. [risible.

Ris'i-bil'i-ty (rĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being

Ris'i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *risibilis,* fr. *ridere, risum,* to laugh.] **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing; disposed to laugh. **2.** Exciting laughter; amusing. **3.** Used in, or expressing, laughter.

Syn. — Ludicrous; laughable; amusing; ridiculous. — *Risible* is generic, meaning laughable in general; *ludicrous* implies playfulness or sport; *ridiculous,* contempt.

Ris'i-bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.* Feelings of amusement; features expressing amusement. [*Colloq.*]

Risk (rĭsk), *n.* [F. *risque,* prob. a word first used among sailors, and a deriv. of L. *resecare* to cut off; pref. *re-* re- + *secare* to cut.] **1.** Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to loss, injury, or destruction; jeopardy. **2.** (*Com.*) Liability to loss in property.

Syn. — See Danger.

Risk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Risked (rĭskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Risking.] **1.** To expose to risk, hazard, or peril; to venture; to jeopard. **2.** To incur the risk or danger of.

Risk'er (rĭsk'ẽr), *n.* One who risks or hazards.

Risk'y (-ȳ), *a.* Attended with risk or danger.

Ris'soid (rĭs'soid), *n.* [NL. *Rissoa*, the typical genus (fr. A. *Risso*, an Italian naturalist) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of very numerous species of small spiral gastropods.

‖ **Ris'sole'** (rē'sōl'), *n.* [F., fr. *rissoler* to fry meat till it is brown.] (*Cookery*) A small ball of rich minced meat or fish, covered with pastry and fried.

Rite (rīt), *n.* [L. *ritus.*] A prescribed or formal act of religion, or other solemn duty; a ceremony.

Syn. — Form; ceremony; observance; ordinance.

Rit'or-nelle' (rĭt'ôr-nĕl'), ‖ **Ri'tor-nel'lo** (rē'tôr-nĕl'lō), *n.* [It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno* return.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A short return or repetition; a concluding symphony to an air. (*b*) A short instrumental passage, in the course of a vocal piece; an interlude.

Rit'u-al (rĭt'ū-*a*l; 135), *a.* [L. *ritualis*, fr. *ritus* a rite.] Of or pertaining to rites or a ritual.

Rit'u-al, *n.* **1.** Collectively, the prescribed rites and ceremonies to be observed in performing divine service in a particular church or communion. **2.** Hence, the code of ceremonies observed by an organization. **3.** A book containing the rites to be observed.

Rit'u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A system founded upon a ritual; adherence to, or advocacy of the observance of, a ritual; the principles and practices of those who favor the observance of a ritual. [practices ritualism.

Rit'u-al-ist (rĭt'ū-*a*l-ĭst), *n.* One who advocates or

Rit'u-al-ly, *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite.

Riv'age (rĭv'ăj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ripa* bank, shore.] A bank, shore, or coast. [*Archaic*]

Ri'val (rī'v*a*l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rivales*, pl., two neighbors having the same brook in common, rivals, fr. *rivus* a brook.] One who is striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor.

Syn. — Competitor; emulator; antagonist.

Ri'val, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority.

Ri'val, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rivaled (rī'v*a*ld) or Rivalled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rivaling or Rivalling.] **1.** To stand in competition with; to strive to gain some object in opposition to. **2.** To emulate. [being rival.

Ri'val-ry (rī'v*a*l-rȳ), *n.* Act of rivaling, or state of

Syn. — Emulation; competition. See Emulation.

Rive (rīv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Rived (rīvd); *p. p.* Rived or Riven (rĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Riving.] [Icel. *rīfa*, akin to Sw. *rifva* to pull asunder, burst.] To rend asunder by force; to split; to cleave.

Riv'el (rĭv'l), *v. t.* [AS. *gerīflian.*] To wrinkle; to shrivel. [*Obs.*]

Riv'en (-'n), *p. p. & a.* from Rive.

Riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who rives or splits.

Riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* [F. *rivière*, deriv. of L. *riparius* of a bank or shore, fr. *ripa* bank, shore; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A large stream of water flowing in a bed or channel to the ocean, a sea, a lake, or another stream. **2.** Fig.: A large stream; copious flow; abundance.

River horse (*Zoöl.*), the hippopotamus.

Riv'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Supplied with rivers.

Riv'et (rĭv'ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *river* to rivet; origin uncertain.] A metallic pin or small bolt, usually with a head, used for fastening things together by beating down or clinching one or both of its ends.

Riv'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Riveted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Riveting.] **1.** To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets. **2.** To spread out the end or point of by beating or pressing. **3.** Hence, to fasten firmly; to make secure.

Riv'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who rivets.

Riv'u-let (rĭv'ū-lĕt), *n.* [Earlier *rivolet*, It. *rivoletto*, a dim. fr. *rivolo*, L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus* a brook.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

Rix'-dol'lar (rĭks'dŏl'lẽr), *n.* [Sw. *riksdaler*, or Dan. *rigsdaler*, or D. *rijksdaalder*, or G. *reichsthaler*, lit., dollar of the empire or realm, from words akin to E. *rich*, and *dollar.*] A name given to several different silver coins of Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, etc., varying in value from about 30 cents to $1.10; also, a British coin worth about 36 cents, used in Ceylon and at the Cape of Good Hope.

Roach (rōch), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A cockroach.

Roach, *n.* [OE. *roche*; origin uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European fresh-water fish of the Carp family. (*b*) An American chub; fallfish. (*c*) The redfin, or shiner.

European Roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*).

Road (rōd), *n.* [AS. *rād* a riding, that on which one rides, a road, fr. *rīdan* to ride. See Ride.] **1.** A journey, or stage of a journey; also, an inroad or incursion. [*Obs.*] **2.** An open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; a track for travel. **3.** A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance off shore; a roadstead.

Syn. — Way; highway; street; lane; pathway; route; passage; course. See Way.

Road'bed' (rōd'bĕd'), *n.* In railroads, the foundation on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests; in common roads, the whole material of construction.

Road'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [*Road*, 3 + *stead* a place.] An anchorage off shore. Same as Road, 3.

Road'ster (-stẽr), *n.* A horse accustomed to traveling, or suitable for use, on ordinary roads.

Roam (rōm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Roamed (rōmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Roaming.] [OE. *romen, ramen;* of uncertain origin.] To go from place to place without any certain purpose or direction; to rove; to wander.

Syn. — To wander; rove; range; stroll; ramble.

Roam, *v. t.* To range or wander over.

Roam, *n.* Act of roaming; a wandering.

Roam'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who roams; a wanderer.

Roan (rōn), *a.* [F. *rouan.*] **1.** Having a bay, chestnut, brown, or black color, with gray or white thickly interspersed; — said of a horse. **2.** Made of the leather called roan.

Roan, *n.* **1.** The color of a roan horse; a roan color. **2.** A roan horse. **3.** A kind of leather made from sheepskin and colored to imitate ungrained morocco.

Roar (rōr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Roared (rōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Roaring.] [AS. *rārian;* akin to G. *röhren.*] **1.** To cry with a full, loud, continued sound. Specif.: To bellow, as a beast. **2.** To make a loud, confused sound, as of wailing, laughing, shouting, high winds, dashing waves, cannon, etc. **3.** To be boisterous; to be disorderly.

Roar, *v. t.* To cry aloud; to proclaim loudly.

Roar, *n.* The act or sound of roaring.

Roar'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, roars. Specif.: (*a*) A riotous fellow. (*b*) A horse which breathes hoarsely on account of disease.

Roast (rōst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Roasted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Roasting.] [OF. *rostir;* of German origin.] **1.** To cook by exposure to radiant heat before a fire; also, to cook in a close oven. **2.** To cook by surrounding with hot embers, ashes, sand, etc. **3.** To dry and parch by exposure to heat. **4.** Hence, to heat to excess; to burn. **5.** (*Metal.*) To dissipate by heat the volatile parts of. [process of being roasted.

Roast, *v. i.* **1.** To roast food. **2.** To undergo the

Roast, *n.* That which is roasted.

Roast, *a.* Roasted.

Roast'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who roasts meat. **2.** A contrivance for roasting. **3.** A pig, or other article of food, fit for roasting.

Rob (rŏb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Robbed (rŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Robbing.] [OF. *rober*, of G. origin.] **1.** To take from by force; to plunder; to pillage; to steal from. **2.** (*Law*) To take the property of (any one) from his person, or in his presence, feloniously, and against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear. **3.** To deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly or injuriously; to defraud.

Rob'ber (rŏb'bẽr), *n.* One who robs.

Syn. — Thief; depredator; despoiler; plunderer; pillager; rifler; brigand; freebooter; pirate. See Thief.

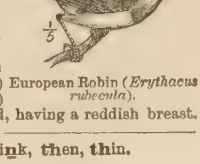
Rob'ber-y (-ȳ), *n.* Act or practice of robbing; theft.

Syn. — Theft; depredation; spoliation; despoilment; plunder; pillage; larceny; freebooting; piracy.

Robe (rōb), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *rauba* a gown, dress, garment; orig., booty, plunder. See Rob, *v. t.*] **1.** An outer garment; a dress of a rich, flowing, and elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, etc. **2.** A skin of an animal, esp. a skin of the bison, dressed with the fur on, and used as a wrap. [*U. S.*]

Robe (rōb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Robed (rōbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Robing.] To invest with a robe or robes; to dress; to array.

Rob'in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* [F., prop. a pet name for *Robert*, orig. meaning, fame-bright; fr. OHG. *Ruodperht; ruod* (in comp.; akin to AS. *hrēð* fame) + *beraht* bright.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small European singing bird, having a reddish breast.



European Robin (*Erythacus rubecula*).

(*b*) A larger American singing bird (*Merula migratoria*) having the breast chestnut, or dull red.

Robin redbreast. (*Zool.*) (*a*) The European robin. (*b*) The American robin. (*c*) The American bluebird.

Rob'o-rant (rŏb'ō-rant), *a.* [L. *roborans*, p. pr. of *roborare* to strengthen, fr. *robur*, *roboris*, strength.] Strengthening. — *n.* (*Med.*) A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

Ro-bust' (rō-bŭst'), *a.* [L. *robustus* oaken, hard, strong, fr. *robur* strength, a very hard kind of oak.] **1.** Evincing strength; indicating vigorous health; sturdy; strong; sound. **2.** Violent; rough; rude. **3.** Requiring strength or vigor. — **Ro-bust'ly**, *adv.* — **Ro-bust'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; hale; hearty; vigorous; forceful. — *Strong* is much more general than *robust*, which latter implies such vigor and powers of endurance as are exhibited by a person with a compact, thick-set frame, and in the flush of health.

Roche' al'um (rōk' ăl'ŭm). (*Chem.*) A kind of alum occurring in small fragments; — so called from *Rocca*, in Syria, whence alum is said to have been obtained.

Ro-chelle' (rō-shĕl'), *n.* A seaport town in France.

Rochelle powders. Same as SEIDLITZ POWDERS. — **Rochelle salt** (*Chem.*), the double tartrate of sodium and potassium, employed as a mild purgative.

Roch'et (rŏch'ĕt), *n.* [F., dim. fr. OHG. *rocch* coat, G. *rock.*] (*Eccl.*) A linen garment resembling the surplice. [distaff used in spinning.

Rock (rŏk), *n.* [OE. *rocke*; akin to G. *rocken.*] A

Rock, *n.* [OF. *roke.*] **1.** A large concreted mass of stony material; a large fixed stone or crag. **2.** (*Geol.*) Any natural deposit forming a part of the earth's crust, whether consolidated or not, including sand, earth, clay, etc., when in natural beds. **3.** That which resembles a rock in firmness or fixedness. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) The striped bass.

Rock alum. [Prob. so called by confusion with F. *roche* a rock.] Same as ROCHE ALUM. — **Rock candy**, a form of candy consisting of crystals of pure sugar which are very hard, whence the name. — **Rock crystal** (*Min.*), limpid quartz. — **Rock oil.** See PETROLEUM. — **Rock salt** (*Min.*), chloride of sodium (common salt) occurring in rocklike masses in mines; salt dug from the earth; also, [U. S.], salt in large crystals, formed by evaporation.

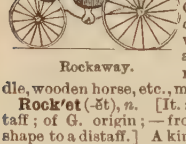
Syn. — See STONE.

Rock (rŏk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROCKED (rŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROCKING.] [AS. *roccian.*] **1.** To cause to sway backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath. **2.** To move as in a cradle; hence, to put to sleep by rocking; to still; to quiet.

Syn. — To shake; vibrate; sway; tremble; swing. — *Rock* denotes a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion, or larger movements than *shake*. *Rock* implies support from beneath; *swing*, suspension from above.

Rock, *v. i.* To move or be moved backward and forward; to sway backward and forward.

Rock'a-way (rŏk'ä-wā), *n.* [Prob. from *Rockaway* beach, where it was used.] Orig., a kind of light, curtained carriage; now, a somewhat similar, but heavier, carriage inclosed, except in front.



Rockaway.

Rock'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rocks. **2.** One of the curving pieces of wood or metal on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks. Also, a chair, cradle, wooden horse, etc., mounted on such rockers.

Rock'et (-ĕt), *n.* [It. *rocchetta*, fr. *rocca* distaff; of G. origin; — from the resemblance in shape to a distaff.] A kind of firework consisting of a case for powder attached to a guiding stick, and intended to be projected through the air by the violent escape at the bottom of the case of the gases generated by the combustion of the powder.

Section of a Rocket, showing arrangement of the Powder and Fuse.

Rock'et, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROCKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROCKETING.] (*Sporting*) To rise straight up when flushed; — said of birds, usually in the p. pr., or as an adjective. [*Eng.*]

Rock'fish' (rŏk'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various fishes locally so called. Specif.: (*a*) Any one of several California scorpænoid fishes, of the genus *Sebastichthys*, which are among the most important of California market fishes. (*b*) The striped bass. (*c*) Any one of several species of Florida and Bermuda groupers of the genus *Epinephelus*. (*d*) The log perch.

Rock'ing-chair' (-chãr'), *n.* A chair mounted on rockers, in which one may rock.

Rock'work' (rŏk'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Stonework with a broken and rough surface. **2.** A rockery.

Rock'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or abounding in, rocks; consisting of rocks. **2.** Like a rock. **3.** Fig.: Unfeeling; obdurate.

Ro-co'co (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [F.; of uncertain origin.] A florid style of ornamentation which prevailed in Europe in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Rod (rŏd), *n.* [Same word as ROOD.] **1.** A straight and slender stick; a wand; hence, any slender bar, as of wood or metal. Specif.: (*a*) An instrument of punishment or correction; fig., chastisement. (*b*) A kind of scepter, or badge of office; hence, fig., power; authority; tyranny; oppression. (*c*) A fish pole. (*d*) (*Mach.*) A connecting bar. (*e*) An instrument for measuring. **2.** A measure of length containing 16½ feet.

Rode (rōd), *imp.* of RIDE.

Ro'dent (rō'dent), *a.* [L. *rodens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *rodere* to gnaw.] Gnawing; biting; corroding.

Ro'dent, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of an order (*Rodentia*) of gnawing mammals comprising rats, squirrels, rabbits, etc.

Rod'o-mont (rŏd'ō-mŏnt), *n.* [F., deriv. of It. *Rodomonte*, a boasting hero in the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, and the "Orlando Innamorato" of Bojardo; prop., one who rolls away mountains; Prov. It. *rodare* to roll away (fr. L. *rota* a wheel) + It. *monte* a mountain, L. *mons.*] A vain or blustering boaster; a braggart.

Rod'o-mon-tade' (-mŏn-tād'), *n.* [F.] Vain boasting; vaunting; rant.

Rod'o-mon-tade', *v. i.* To boast; to bluster.

Roe (rō), *n.* [AS. *rāh*; akin to G. *reh.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A roebuck. (*b*) The female of any species of deer.

Roe, *n.* [For *roan*, OE. *rowne*, akin to G. *rogen*; of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) The ova or spawn of fishes and amphibians, esp. when still in the inclosing membranes; sometimes also, milt.

Roe'buck' (rō'bŭk'), *n.* [1st *roe* + *buck.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small European and Asiatic deer having cylindrical, branched antlers, forked at the tip.

Roebuck. 1/30

Ro-ga'tion (rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rogatio*, fr. *rogare*, *rogatum*, to ask, beg, supplicate.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The demand, by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people; a proposed law or decree. **2.** (*Eccl.*) Litany; supplication.

Rogation days (*Eccl.*), the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day, on which the people, walking in procession, sang litanies of supplication.

Rog'a-to-ry (rŏg'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Seeking information; authorized to examine witnesses or ascertain facts.

Rogue (rōg), *n.* [F. *rogue* proud, haughty, supercilious.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) A vagrant; an idle, sturdy beggar; vagabond; tramp. **2.** A deliberately dishonest person; knave. **3.** One pleasantly mischievous or frolicsome. **4.** An elephant that has separated from a herd and roams about alone, in which state it is very savage.

Syn. — Vagrant; cheat; rascal; scamp; swindler.

Rogu'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The practices of a rogue; cheating. **2.** Arch tricks; mischievousness.

Rogu'ish (rōg'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or characteristic of, a rogue; knavish. **2.** Mischievous; waggish. — **Rogu'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Rogu'ish-ness**, *n.*

Roil (roil), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROILED (roild); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROILING.] [Etym. uncertain.] [*Prov. Eng. or Colloq. U. S.*] **1.** To render turbid by stirring up dregs or sediment. **2.** To disturb, as the temper; to ruffle the temper of; to perplex.

Roint (roint), *interj.* [*Obs.*] See AROINT.

Roist'er (roist'ẽr), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. F. *rustre* boor, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully.

Roist'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* A blustering, turbulent fellow.

Roke (rōk), *n.* [See REEK.] **1.** Mist; smoke; damp. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A vein of ore. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rok'y (rōk'ĭ), *a.* Misty; foggy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rôle (rōl), *n.* [F. See ROLL.] A part, or character, performed by an actor in a drama; hence, a part or function taken or assumed by any one.

Roll (rōl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROLLED (rōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROLLING.] [OF. *roeler*, *roler*, deriv. of L. *rotulus* a little wheel, dim. of *rota* wheel.] **1.** To cause to revolve by turning, esp. over and over; to turn on an axis; to revolve; to impel forward by causing to turn over and over on a supporting surface. **2.** To wrap round on itself; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body by causing to turn over and over. **3.** To bind or involve by winding. **4.** To drive or impel forward with an easy motion, as of rolling. **5.** To utter copiously, esp. with sounding words. **6.** To press, level, or form with

a roll, roller, or rollers. **7.** To move upon, or by means of, rollers or small wheels. **8.** To beat with rapid, continuous strokes, as a drum.

Roll (rōl), *v. i.* **1.** To move as anything does which is rolled; to move along a surface by rotation without sliding; to turn over and over; to revolve. **2.** To be wound or formed into a cylinder or ball. **3.** To perform a periodical revolution. **4.** To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swell and depression. **5.** To incline from one side to the other, as a ship; hence, to be tumbled about. **6.** To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear. **7.** To make a loud rumbling noise.

Roll, *n.* [F. *rôle* a roll (in sense 3), fr. L. *rotulus* a little wheel, LL., a roll, dim. of L. *rota* a wheel. See ROLL, *v.*] **1.** Act of rolling, or state of being rolled. **2.** That which rolls; a roller. Specif.: A revolving cylinder or cylinders used for crushing, pressing, forming, or smoothing something. **3.** That which is, or may be, rolled up. Specif.: (*a*) A document; a scroll. (*b*) Hence, an official register; a record; a list. (*c*) A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form. (*d*) A kind of bread, often rolled or doubled upon itself. **4.** A heavy, reverberatory sound. **5.** The beat of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.

Roll call, act, or time, of calling over a list of names.

Syn. — Schedule; catalogue; inventory. See LIST.

Roll'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rolls; esp., a cylinder used in husbandry or the arts. **2.** (*Naut.*) One of a series of long, heavy waves. **3.** A small wheel, as of a caster, a roller skate, etc. **4.** [Cf. F. *rollier.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species (many brilliantly colored) of Old World birds of the Woodpecker family, which have the habit of suddenly turning over or "tumbling" in flight.

Rol'lic (rŏl'ĭk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROLLICKED (-ĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROLLICKING.] [Corrupt. fr. *frolic*, under the influence of *roll.*] To move or play in a careless, swaggering manner; to frolic; to sport. [*Colloq.*]

Roll'ing-pin' (rōl'ĭng-pĭn'), *n.* A cylindrical implement for use in rolling paste or dough into sheets.

Roll'y-po'ly (rŏl'ĭ-pō'lĭ), *n.* A kind of boiled or steamed fruit pudding rolled in a cylindrical form.

Ro-ma'ic (rō-mā'ĭk), *a.* [NGr. Ῥωμαϊκός.] Of or relating to modern Greece, and esp. to its language.

Ro'man (rō'man), *a.* [L. *Romanus*, fr. *Roma* Rome.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of Rome, or the Roman people. **2.** Of or pert. to the Roman Catholic religion; professing that religion. **3.** (*Print.*) (*a*) Designating the upright letters or kind of type ordinarily used, as distinguished from *Italic.* (*b*) Expressed in letters, not in figures, as I., IV., i., iv., etc.; — said of numerals.

Roman Catholic, of, pert. to, or adhering to, the religion of that church of which the pope is the spiritual head.

Ro'man, *n.* **1.** A native, inhabitant, or citizen, of Rome. **2.** Roman type, letters, or print, collectively.

Ro-mance' (rō-măns'), *n.* [Through OF. fr. LL. *Romanice* in the Roman language, in the vulgar tongue, i. e., in the language sprung from Latin, the language of the Romans, and hence applied to fictitious compositions written in it; fr. L. *Romanicus* Roman, fr. *Romanus* Roman.] **1.** A species of fictitious writing, originally composed in meter in the Romance dialects, and afterward in prose; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel. **2.** A wonderful adventure, or series of extraordinary events. **3.** A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind. **4.** Collectively, the languages (*Romanic languages*), or rather the several dialects, which were originally forms of popular or vulgar Latin, and have now developed into Italian, Spanish, French, etc.

Syn. — Fable; novel; fiction; tale.

Ro-mance', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROMANCED (-mănst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROMANCING (-măn'sĭng).] To write or tell romances; to indulge in extravagant stories.

Ro-man'cer (rō-măn'sẽr), *n.* One who romances.

Ro'man-esque' (rō'man-ĕsk'), *a.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Somewhat resembling the Roman; — applied sometimes to the debased style of the later Roman empire, but esp. to the more developed architecture prevailing from the 8th century to the 12th. **2.** Of or pert. to romance or fable.

Ro-man'ic (rō-măn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Rome or its people. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, any or all of the various languages called Romance. See ROMANCE, 4.

Ro'man-ism (rō'man-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic religion.

Ro'man-ist, *n.* One who adheres to Romanism.

Ro'man-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To Latinize. [*R.*] **2.** To convert or conform to the Roman Catholic religion or beliefs and ritual.

Ro-man'tic (rō-măn'tĭk), *a.* [F. *romantique*, fr. OF. *romant.* See ROMANCE.] **1.** Of or pert. to romance; involving or resembling romance; hence, fanciful; marvelous; unreal. **2.** Entertaining ideas and expectations suited to a romance. **3.** Of or pert. to the style of the Christian and popular literature of the Middle Ages, as opposed to the classical antique. **4.** Characterized by strangeness or variety; suggestive of adventure; picturesque; — applied to scenery. — **Ro-man'tic-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sentimental; fanciful; fantastic; fictitious; extravagant; wild; chimerical. See SENTIMENTAL.

Ro-man'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Romantic. — **Ro-man'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ro-man'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being romantic; a fondness for romantic effects.

Rom'a-ny (rŏm'a-nĭ), *n.* [Gypsy *romano*, *romani*, adj., gypsy.] **1.** A gypsy. **2.** The gypsy language.

Ro-maunt' (rō-mant'), *n.* A romantic story in verse.

Rom'ic (rō'mĭk), *n.* A method of notation for all spoken sounds, proposed by Mr. Sweet; — so called because it is based on the common *Roman*-letter alphabet.

Rom'ish (rōm'ĭsh), *a.* Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church; — often disparaging.

Romp (rŏmp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROMPED (rŏmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROMPING.] [Var. of RAMP.] To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

Romp, *n.* **1.** A girl who indulges in boisterous play. **2.** Rude frolic; rough sport.

Romp'ish, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp. — **Romp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Romp'ish-ness**, *n.*

Ron-deau' (rŏn-dō' *or* rŏn'dō), *n.* [F. *rondeau*, *rondel*, dim. fr. *rond.* See ROUND.] A species of lyric poetry containing a refrain, and a limited number of rhymes, both recurring by rule.

Ron'del (rŏn'dĕl), *n.* [F.] A rondeau; esp., a particular form containing fourteen lines in two rhymes.

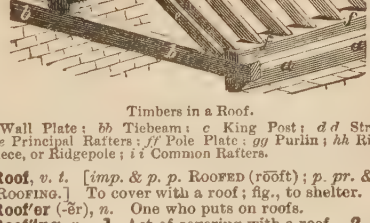
Ron'do (rŏn'dō), *n.* [It. *rondò*, fr. F. *rondeau.* See RONDEAU.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A musical composition, commonly lively and cheerful, in which the first strain recurs after each of the other strains. **2.** (*Poetry*) A rondeau.

Ron'dure (rŏn'dŭr), *n.* [Cf. F. *rondeur* roundness.] **1.** A circle. [*Obs.*] **2.** Roundness; plumpness. [*R.*]

Ron'ion, **Ron'yon** (rŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *rogne* scab, mange.] A mangy or scabby creature.

Rood (rōōd), *n.* [AS. *rōd* a cross; akin to G. *ruthe.*] **1.** A representation in sculpture or in painting of the cross with Christ upon it. **2.** A rod, or 5½ yards. [*Prov. Eng.*] **3.** The fourth part of an acre, or 40 square rods.

Roof (rōōf), *n.* [AS. *hrōf* top, roof; akin to Icel. *hrōf* a shed under which ships are built or kept.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The cover of any building. **2.** That which resembles, or corresponds to, the covering or the ceiling of a house.



Timbers in a Roof.

aa Wall Plate; *bb* Tiebeam; *c* King Post; *d d* Struts; *e e* Principal Rafters; *ff* Pole Plate; *gg* Purlin; *hh* Ridgepiece, or Ridgepole; *i i* Common Rafters.

Roof, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROOFED (rōōft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROOFING.] To cover with a roof; fig., to shelter.

Roof'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who puts on roofs.

Roof'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with a roof. **2.** Materials of or for a roof. **3.** The roof itself; fig., shelter.

Roof'less, *a.* Having no roof; fig., shelterless.

Roof'tree' (-trē'), *n.* The beam in the angle of a roof; hence, the roof itself.

Rook (rōōk), *n.* See ROKE.

Rook, *v. i.* To squat; to ruck. [*Obs.*]

Rook (rōōk), *n.* [F. *roc*, fr. Per. & Ar. *rokh* or *rukh.*] (*Chess*) One of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

Rook (rŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *hrōc.*] (*Zoöl.*) A European bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) resembling the crow, but smaller. **2.** A trickster; a cheat. [defraud.]

Common Rook.

Rook, *v. t. & i.* To cheat; to

Rook'er-y (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the birds themselves. **2.** A breeding place of other gregarious birds, or of seals. **3.** A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of dilapidated or mean buildings.

Rook'y (-ȳ), *a.* [See ROKE.] Misty; gloomy. [*Obs.*]

Room (rōōm), *n.* [AS. *rūm;* akin to G. *raum.*] **1.** Space which may be occupied by or devoted to any object; extent of place, great or small; hence, a designated portion of space. **2.** An apartment or chamber. **3.** Position in society or office; rank; post; station. [*Obs.*] **4.** Possibility of admission; opportunity to act.

Syn. — Space; compass; scope; latitude.

Room, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROOMED (rōōmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROOMING.] To occupy a room or rooms; to lodge.

Room'er (-ĕr), *n.* A lodger. [*Colloq.*]

Room'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One of two or more occupying the same room or rooms; a chum.

Room'y (rōōm'ȳ), *a.* Having ample room; spacious. — **Room'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Room'i-ness,** *n.*

Roor'back } (rōōr'băk), *n.* A defamatory forgery or
Roor'bach } falsehood published for political purposes; — so named in allusion to a forgery published in 1844, to injure James K. Polk, purporting to be an extract from the "Travels of Baron *Roorbach.*" [*U. S.*]

Roost (rōōst), *n.* [AS. *hrōst.*] **1.** The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night; a perch. **2.** A collection of fowls roosting together.

Roost, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROOSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROOSTING.] **1.** To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole, limb of a tree, etc. **2.** Fig.: To lodge; to rest.

Roost'er (-ĕr), *n.* The male of the domestic gallinaceous fowl; a cock. [*U. S.*]

Root (rōōt), *v. i.* [AS. *wrōtan;* akin to *wrōt* a snout, trunk, G. *rüssel.*] **1.** To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. **2.** Hence, to fawn servilely.

Root, *v. i.* To turn up, or dig out, with the snout.

Root, *n.* [Icel. *rōt* (for *vrōt*); akin to E. *wort.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The underground portion of a plant, of whatever form. (*b*) The descending, and commonly branching, axis of a plant, increasing in length by growth at its extremity only, and having for its offices to fix the plant in the earth (except in some cases, as in some epiphytic orchids), to supply it with moisture and soluble matters, and sometimes to serve as a reservoir of nutriment for future growth. **2.** An edible or esculent root. **3.** That which resembles a root in position or function, esp. as a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds as if by growth or development. Specif.: (*a*) An ancestor or progenitor; an ancestral stock. (*b*) A word from which other words are formed. (*c*) (*Math.*) That factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity. (*d*) (*Mus.*) The fundamental tone of any chord. (*e*) The lowest place, position, or part.

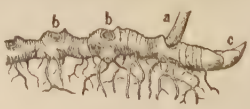
Root.
a a Crown, or Head of Root; *b b* Rootlets; *c c* Fibers.

Root, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROOTING.] **1.** To enter the earth, as roots; to begin to grow. **2.** To be established.

Root, *v. t.* **1.** To plant and fix deeply in the earth, or as in the earth; to implant firmly; hence, to establish. **2.** To eradicate; to extirpate.

Root'er (rōōt'ĕr), *n.* One that roots.

Root'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial underground stem, producing leafy stems or flower stems each year.



Rootstock.
a Flowering Stem of Solomon's Seal; *b b* Scars of former Stems; *c* Terminal Bud.

Root'y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of roots.

Rope (rōp), *n.* [AS. *rāp;* akin to G. *reif* ring, hoop.] A large, stout, twisted or braided cord, usually one not less than an inch in circumference.

Rope ladder, a ladder made of ropes.

Rope, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROPED (rōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROPING.] To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread.

Rope, *v. t.* **1.** To bind, fasten, tie, or surround with a rope or cord. Hence: **2.** To capture with a lasso. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **3.** To entice; to inveigle. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Rope'band' (-bănd'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small piece of spun yarn or marline, to fasten the head of the sail to the spar.

Rope'dan'cer (-dān'sĕr), *n.* An acrobat who performs on a rope extended through the air.

Rop'er-y (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A place where ropes are made.

Rope'walk' (rōp'wąk'), *n.* A long, covered walk, or a low, level building, where ropes are manufactured.

Rop'y (-ȳ), *a.* Capable of being drawn into a thread; stringy; viscous. — **Rop'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Rop'i-ness,** *n.*

Ro-quet' (rō-kā'), *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Croquet*) To hit, as another's ball, with one's own ball.

Ro-quet', *v. i.* To hit another's ball with one's own.

Ro'ric (rō'rĭk), *a.* [L. *ros, roris,* dew.] Of or pertaining to dew; resembling dew; dewy.

Ror'qual (rôr'kwal), *n.* [Norw. *rorqualus* a whale with folds.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large North Atlantic whalebone whale.

Ro-sa'ceous (rō-zā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rosaceus,* fr. *rosa* rose.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Of, pert. to, or designating a natural order of plants (*Rosaceæ*) of which the rose is the type, and including plums, cherries, brambles, strawberry, hawthorn, apples, pears, etc. (*b*) Like a rose in shape or appearance. **2.** Of a pure purplish pink color.

Ros-an'i-line (rŏz-ăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [*Rose* + *aniline.*] (*Chem.*) A complex nitrogenous base, $C_{20}H_{21}N_3O$, obtained by oxidizing a mixture of aniline and toluidine, as a colorless crystalline substance which forms red salts.

Ro'sa-ry (rō'zȧ-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *rosarium* a string of beads, L. *rosarium* a place planted with roses, fr. *rosarius* of roses, *rosa* a rose.] **1.** A bed of roses, or place where roses grow. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A series of prayers arranged to be recited in order, on beads; also, a string of beads by which the prayers are counted.

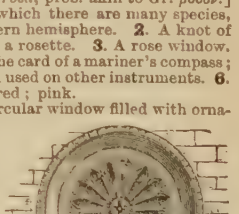
☞ A *rosary* consists of fifteen decades. Each decade contains ten *Ave Marias,* marked by small beads, preceded by a *Paternoster* marked by a larger bead, and concluded by a *Gloria Patri.* Five decades make a *chaplet.*

3. A chaplet; a garland; a series or collection.

Rose (rōz), *imp.* of RISE.

Rose, *n.* [AS. *rose,* L. *rosa,* prob. akin to Gr. *ῥόδον.*] **1.** A flower and shrub of which there are many species, mostly found in the northern hemisphere. **2.** A knot of ribbon formed like a rose; a rosette. **3.** A rose window. **4.** A kind of nozzle. **5.** The card of a mariner's compass; also, a similar circular card used on other instruments. **6.** The color of a rose; rose-red; pink.

Rose window (*Arch.*), a circular window filled with ornamental tracery. — **Under the rose** [a translation of L. *sub rosa*], in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure; — the rose being among the ancients the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged.



Rose Window.

Ro'se-ate (rō'zē-ăt), *a.* **1.** Full of roses; rosy. **2.** Resembling a rose; esp., tinged with rose color.

Rose'bay' (rōz'bā'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The oleander. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Any shrub of the genus Rhododendron. [*U. S.*] (*c*) An herb (*Epilobium spicatum*) with showy purple flowers, common in Europe and North America.

Rose'-col'ored (-kŭl'ĕrd), *a.* Having the color of a pink rose. Fig.: Extraordinarily or ideally beautiful.

Rose'-cut' (-kŭt'), *a.* Cut flat on the reverse, with a convex face of triangular facets in rows; — said of gems.

Rose'ma-ry (rōz'mȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *rosmarinus; ros* dew + *marinus* marine. In English the word has been changed as if it meant the *rose of Mary.*] (*Bot.*) A shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) native in the southern part of Europe, also in Asia Minor and in China. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste.

Rosemary.

Ro-sette' (rō-zĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *rose* a rose.] Something resembling a rose; specif., an imitation of a rose by means of ribbon or other material, — used as an ornament or a badge.

Rose' wa'ter (rōz'wä'tẽr). Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

Rose'-wa'ter, *a.* Of the odor of rose water; hence, affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental.

Rose'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* A valuable cabinet wood of a dark red color, streaked and variegated with black, obtained from several tropical leguminous trees.

Ros'i-cru'cian (rŏz'ĭ-krȳ'shan), *n.* [Probably due to a German theologian, Johann Valentin Andreä, who in anonymous pamphlets called himself a knight of the *Rose Cross* (G. *Rosenkreuz*), using a seal with a St. Andrew's cross and four roses.] One who, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, claimed to belong to an ancient secret society of philosophers deeply versed in the secrets of nature. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Rosicrucians, or their arts.

Ros'i-ly (rōz'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a rosy manner.

Ros'in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* [Variant of RESIN.] The amber-colored resin left after the distillation of turpentine.

Ros'in, *v. t.* To rub with rosin.

Ros'i-ness (rōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being rosy.

Ros'in-y (rŏz'ĭn-ȳ), *a.* Like rosin, or having its qualities.

Ross (rŏs; 115), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] The scaly matter on the bark of trees. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

Ros'ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Mil.*) A register or roll showing the order in which officers, enlisted men, companies, or regiments are called on to serve.

Ros'tra (-trä), *n. pl.* See ROSTRUM, 2.

Ros'tral (-tral), *a.* [L. *rostralis*, fr. *rostrum* beak.] Of or pertaining to the beak or snout of an animal, or the beak of a ship; resembling a rostrum, esp. the rostra at Rome, or their decorations.

Ros'trate (rŏs'trāt), } *a.* [L. *rostratus.*] **1.** Having a process like the beak of a bird; beaked. **2.** Furnished or adorned with beaks.
Ros'tra-ted (-trā-tĕd), }

Ros'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. ROSTRA (-trä), E. ROSTRUMS (-trŭmz). [L., beak, ship's beak, fr. *rodere, rosum*, to gnaw.] **1.** The beak or head of a ship. **2.** (*pl.* ROSTRA) (*Rom. Antig.*) A stage or platform where orations were delivered; orig., the one in the forum which, after the Latin war, was adorned with the beaks of captured vessels. **3.** Hence, a stage for public speaking. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) Any beaklike prolongation, esp. of an animal's head.

Ros'y (rōz'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* ROSIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* ROSIEST.] Resembling a rose, esp. in color; blushing; also, adorned with roses.

Rot (rŏt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROTTING.] [AS. *rotian*; akin to G. *rösten* to steep flax.] **1.** To become decomposed by a natural process; to decay. **2.** Fig.: To decay; to die; to become corrupt.

Syn. — To putrefy; corrupt; decay; spoil.

Rot, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rot. **2.** See RET.

Rot, *n.* **1.** Process of rotting; decay; putrefaction. **2.** (*Bot.*) A disease or decay in fruits, leaves, or wood, supposed to be caused by minute fungi. **3.** [Cf. G. *rotz* glanders.] A kind of fatal distemper which attacks sheep and sometimes other animals.

Ro'ta-ry (rō'tā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *rota* a wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pert. to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis; rotatory.

Rotate Corolla.

Ro'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *rotatus*, p. p. of *rotare* to revolve, fr. *rota* wheel.] Having the parts spreading out like a wheel; wheel-shaped.

Ro'tate (-tāt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROTATED (-tā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROTATING.] **1.** To turn, as a wheel, round an axis; to revolve. **2.** To perform any act, function, or operation in turn; to hold office in turn.

Ro-ta'tion (rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rotating, or turning on an axis. **2.** Any return or succession in a series.

Ro'ta-tive (rō'tā-tĭv), *a.* Turning, as a wheel; rotary.

Ro'ta-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Rotating; turning; rotary. **2.** Going in a circle; following in rotation or succession.

Rote (rōt), *n.* [OF. *rote*, prob. of German origin.] (*Mus.*) An instrument similar to the hurdy-gurdy.

Rote, *n.* [OF. *rote*, F. *route*, road, path.] A frequent repetition of forms of speech without attention to the meaning; mere repetition.

Rote, *n.* [Cf. RUT roaring.] The noise made by the surf of the sea dashing upon the shore.

Roth'er (rŏth'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *hryðer.*] Bovine. — *n.* A bovine beast. [*Obs.*]

Rot'ten (rŏt't'n), *a.* [Icel. *rotinn.* See ROT.] Having rotted; putrid; decayed. Hence: (*a*) Offensive to the smell; fetid; disgusting. (*b*) Not firm or trusty; unsound; unsafe. — **Rot'ten-ly,** *adv.* — **Rot'ten-ness,** *n.*

Rotten stone (*Min.*), a soft stone, used in grinding and polishing, and for cleaning metallic substances.

Syn. — Putrefied; carious; defective; unsound; corrupt.

Ro-tund' (rō-tŭnd'), *a.* [L. *rotundus.* See ROUND.] **1.** Round; circular; spherical. **2.** Hence, complete; entire. — **Ro-tund'ness,** *n.*

Ro-tun'da (rō-tŭn'dä), *n.* [L. *rotundus* round.] (*Arch.*) A round building, esp. one round both outside and inside; less properly, a large round room.

Ro-tund'i-ty (rō-tŭnd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being rotund; roundness; sphericity; entirety.

‖ **Rou'ble** (rōō'b'l), *n.* A coin. See RUBLE.

Rouche (rōōsh), *n.* See RUCHE.

‖ **Rou'é'** (rōō'ā'), *n.* [F., prop. p. p. of *rouer* to break upon the wheel.] A debauchee; a rake.

Rouge (rōōzh), *a.* [F., fr. L. *rubeus* red, akin to *rubere* to be red, *ruber* red. See RED.] Red. [*R.*]

Rouge, *n.* [F.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A red powder consisting of ferric oxide, used in polishing. **2.** A red cosmetic.

Rouge, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUGED (rōōzhd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUGING (rōō'zhĭng).] To paint or tint with rouge; to use rouge upon.

Rough (rŭf), *a.* [*Compar.* ROUGHER (-ẽr); *superl.* ROUGHEST.] [OE. *rouȝ, rou, row, rugh, ruh*, AS. *rūh*; akin to G. *rauh, rauch.*] **1.** Having inequalities, small ridges, or points, on the surface; not smooth or plain. Specif.: (*a*) Not level; uneven. (*b*) Not polished; uncut; — said of a gem. (*c*) Tossed in waves; boisterous. (*d*) Marked by coarseness; shaggy; ragged; disordered. **2.** Hence, fig., lacking refinement, gentleness, or polish; not courteous, kind, or gentle; harsh; rude; uncivil. **3.** Loud and hoarse; offensive to the ear. **4.** Tempestuous; boisterous; stormy. **5.** Hastily or carelessly done; wanting finish; incomplete.

Rough, *n.* **1.** A rude fellow; a coarse bully; a rowdy. **2.** The state of being unfinished or crude.

Rough, *adv.* In a rough manner; rudely; roughly.

Rough, *v. t.* **1.** To render rough; to roughen. **2.** To cut or make in a hasty, rough manner.

To rough it, to live without ordinary comforts.

Rough'cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.* **1.** To form or mold rudely. **2.** To plaster with the mixture called roughcast.

Rough'cast', *n.* **1.** A rude model or form. **2.** A kind of plastering made of lime, with shells or pebbles.

Rough'draw' (-drą'), *v. t.* To sketch roughly.

Rough'en (rŭf''n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become rough.

Rough'hew' (-hū'), *v. t.* To hew or shape roughly.

Rough'ly, *adv.* In a rough manner.

Rough'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rough.

Rough'rid'er (rŭf'rīd'ẽr), *n.* One who breaks horses.

Rough'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks.

To ride roughshod, to proceed, or pursue a course, regardless of the pain or distress so caused to others.

‖ **Rou'lade'** (rōō'lăd'), *n.* [F.] (*Mus.*) A smoothly running passage of short notes sung upon one syllable.

‖ **Rou'leau'** (rōō'lō'), *n.*; *pl.* F. ROULEAUX (*F.* -lō'; *E.* -lōz'), E. ROULEAUS (-lōz'). [F., a roll, dim. fr. *rôle.*] A little roll; esp., a roll of coins put up in paper.

Rou-lette' (rōō-lĕt'), *n.* [F., prop., a little wheel or ball.] **1.** A game of chance, in which a small ball is moved about on a circle divided into numbered spaces. **2.** (*Fine Arts*) A small toothed wheel used by engravers.

Roun, Rown (roun), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *rūnian*, fr. *rūn* a rune. See RUNE.] To whisper. [*Obs.*]

Rounce (rouns), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Print.*) The handle by which the bed of a hand press is run in and out; sometimes, the whole apparatus for moving the form.

Round (round), *v. i. & t.* See ROUN. [*Obs.*]

Round, *a.* [OF. *roond, roont, reond*, fr. L. *rotundus*, fr. *rota* wheel. See ROTARY, and cf. ROTUND, ROUNDEL, RUNDLE.] **1.** Having every portion of the surface or of the circumference equally distant from the center; having a form approaching a spherical or a circular shape. **2.** Having the form of a cylinder. **3.** Having a curved outline or form. **4.** Full; complete; not fractional; approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, thousands, etc.; — said of numbers. **5.** Large; hence, generous; free. **6.** Uttered or emitted with a full tone. **7.** (*Phonetics*) Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lip opening to a shape more or less round. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 11. **8.** Outspoken; unqualified; not mincing. **9.** Complete and consistent; fair; just.

Round robin. [Perhaps F. *rond* round + *ruban* ribbon.]

A written instrument, as a petition, the signatures to which are made in a circle so as not to indicate who signed first. — **Round turn** (*Naut.*), one turn of a rope round a timber, a belaying pin, etc. — **To bring up with a round turn**, to stop abruptly. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Circular; spherical; globular; globose; orbicular; orbed; cylindrical; full; plump; rotund.

Round (round), *n.* **1.** Anything round, as a circle, a globe, a ring. **2.** A series of changes or events ending where it began; a series of like events recurring in continuance. **3.** A course of action or conduct performed by a number of persons in turn. **4.** A series of duties or tasks which must be performed in turn, and then repeated. **5.** A circular dance. **6.** That which goes round a whole circle or company. **7.** The step of a ladder; rundle or rung. **8.** A course ending where it began; circuit; beat. **9.** (*Mil.*) (*a*) A general discharge of firearms by a body of troops, each soldier firing once. (*b*) Ammunition for firing a piece or pieces once. **10.** (*Mus.*) A short vocal piece, like a catch, in which three or four voices follow each other in a species of canon in the unison.

Round of beef, the part of the thigh between the rump and the leg. [See *Illust.* of BEEF.]

Round, *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around. **2.** Circularly. **3.** In circumference. **4.** From one side or party to another. **5.** By or in, or as if in, a circuit; back to the starting point. **6.** Through a circle, as of friends.

Round, *prep.* On every side of, so as to encompass or encircle; around; about.

Round, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUNDING.] **1.** To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to give a round or convex figure to. **2.** To surround; to encircle; to encompass wholly or partially. **3.** To complete; hence, to bring to a fit conclusion. **4.** To make full, smooth, and flowing.

To round up. (*a*) (*Naut.*) To haul up. (*b*) To collect together (cattle) by riding around them. [*Western U. S.*]

Round, *v. i.* **1.** To grow round or full; fig., to attain to completeness. **2.** To go or turn round; to wheel about.

To round to (*Naut.*), to turn the head of a vessel toward the wind.

Round'a-bout' (-ȧ-bout'), *a.* **1.** Circuitous; going round; indirect. **2.** Encircling; comprehensive.

Round'a-bout', *n.* **1.** A kind of horizontal wheel on which children ride; a merry-go-round. **2.** A dance performed in a circle. **3.** A short, close jacket worn by boys, sailors, etc.

Roun'del (roun'dĕl), *n.* [OF. *rondel* a roundelay, dim. fr. *rond;* for sense 2, cf. F. *rondelle* a round, a round shield.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A roundelay. **2.** Anything having a round form; a round figure; a circle.

Round'e-lay (round'ē-lā), *n.* [OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*. See ROUNDEL.] **1.** (*Poetry*) See RONDEAU, and RONDEL. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A tune in which a simple strain is often repeated. (*b*) A dance in a circle. **3.** Anything of a round form; a roundel.

Round'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that rounds; one who comes about frequently or regularly. [name for a Puritan.

Round'head' (round'hĕd'), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A nickname for a Puritan.

Round'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A constable's prison. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof. (*b*) A privy near the bow. **3.** A house for locomotive engines, built around a turntable. [round; roundish.

Round'ing, *a.* Round, or nearly round; becoming round; roundish.

Round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round.—**Round'ish-ness**, *n.*

Round'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little circle.

Round'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a round form or manner. **2.** Openly; peremptorily; plumply. **3.** Briskly; with speed. **4.** Completely; vigorously; in earnest. **5.** Without regard to detail; comprehensively.

Round'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being round.

Round'-shoul'dered (-shōl'dẽrd), *a.* Having the shoulders stooping or projecting.

Rounds'man (roundz'mȧn), *n.* A patrolman; also, a policeman who acts as an inspector over the rounds of the patrolmen.

Round'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* The act of rounding up. See *Round up*, under ROUND, *v. t.* [*Western U. S.*]

Round'worm' (round'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A nematoid worm.

Rouse (rouz *or* rous), *v. i. & t.* [Perh. same word as *rouse* to start up, "buckle to."] (*Naut.*) To pull or haul strongly and all together, as upon a rope.

Rouse (rouz), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A bumper in honor of a toast or health. [*Obs.*] **2.** Carousal; festival.

Rouse, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUSED (rouzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUSING.] [Probably of Scand. origin.] **1.** To start from a covert or lurking place. **2.** To wake from sleep or repose. **3.** To excite, or be excited, from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or indifference. **4.** To put in motion; to stir up; to agitate.

Rous'er (rouz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rouses. **2.** Something very exciting or great. [*Colloq.*]

Rous'ing (rouz'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Having power to awaken or excite. **2.** Very great; astounding. [*Colloq.*]

Roust (roust), *v. t.* To rouse; to disturb. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

Roust'a-bout' (-ȧ-bout'), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A laborer, esp. a deck hand, on a river steamboat; in an opprobrious sense, a shiftless vagrant. [*Western U. S.*]

Rout (rout), *n.* [AS. *hrūtan* to roar.] A bellowing; a shouting; clamor; uproar; disturbance; tumult.

Rout, *v. t.* [A variant of ROOT.] To scoop out with a gouge or other tool.

To rout out. (*a*) To turn up to view; to discover; to find. (*b*) To turn out by force or compulsion. [*Colloq.*]

Rout, *n.* [OF. *route*, LL. *rupta*, prop., a breaking, fr. L. *ruptus*, p. p. of *rumpere* to break.] **1.** A troop; a throng; esp., a traveling company. [*Obs.*] **2.** A disorderly and tumultuous crowd; a mob; hence, the common people. **3.** State of being disorganized and thrown into confusion; — said especially of a defeated army; also, act of defeating and breaking up an army. **4.** (*Law*) A disturbance of the peace by persons attempting riot. **5.** A fashionable assembly, or large evening party.

Rout, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUTING.] To put to rout; to cause to fly in disorder.

Syn. — To defeat; discomfort; overpower; overthrow.

Route (rōōt *or* rout), *n.* [OF. & F. *route*, OF. *rote*, fr. L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), fr. *ruptus*, p. p. of *rumpere* to break; hence, lit., a broken or beaten way or path.] The course or way which is traveled or passed, or is to be passed; a passing; course; road; path; march.

Rou-tine' (rōō-tēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *route* a path, way, road.] **1.** A round or course of business, amusement, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued or returning. **2.** Any regular course of action or procedure rigidly adhered to by mere force of habit.

Rove (rōv), *v. t.* [Perhaps from, or akin to, REEVE.] **1.** To draw through an eye or aperture. **2.** To draw out into flakes; to card, as wool. **3.** To twist slightly.

Rove, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROVED (rōvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROVING.] [Cf. D. *rooven* to rob; akin to E. *reave*.] **1.** To practice robbery on the seas. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, to wander; to ramble; to range.

Rove, *v. t.* To wander over or through.

Rove, *n.* Act of wandering; a ramble.

Rov'er (rōv'ẽr), *n.* [D. *roover* a robber. See ROVE, *v. t.*] **1.** A pirate. **2.** A wanderer; a rambler. **3.** Hence, a fickle, inconstant person. **5.** (*Croquet*) A ball which has passed through all the hoops and would go out if it hit the stake, but which is continued in play.

Row (rou), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. ROUSE, *n.*] A noisy, turbulent quarrel or disturbance; a brawl. [*Colloq.*]

Row (rō), *n.* [AS. *rāw, rǣw.*] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; line; rank; file.

Row (rō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROWED (rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROWING.] [AS. *rōwan*; akin to L. *remus* oar, Gr. ἐρετμόν, Skr. *aritra*.] **1.** To propel with oars, as a boat or vessel, along the surface of water. **2.** To transport in a boat propelled with oars.

Row, *v. i.* **1.** To use the oar. **2.** To be moved by oars.

Row, *n.* Act of rowing; excursion in a rowboat.

Row'an (rō'ȧn), *n.*, *or* **Row'an tree'** (trē'). [Etym. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A European tree (*Pyrus aucuparia*) related to the apple, with pinnate leaves and bearing little bright red berries; also, either of two American species of similar habit (*P. Americana* and *P. sambucifolia*).

Row'boat' (rō'bōt'), *n.* A boat designed to be rowed.

Row'dy (rou'dȳ), *n.* [From ROUT, or ROW a brawl.] One who engages in rows, or noisy quarrels.

Row'el (rou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *roele, rouele*, prop., a little wheel, deriv. of L. *rota* a wheel.] **1.** The little wheel of a spur, with sharp points. **2.** A little flat ring or wheel on horses' bits. **3.** (*Far.*) A seton for horses, made of hair or silk. [flesh of a horse.

Row'el, *v. t.* (*Far.*) To insert a rowel into, as the

Row'en (rou'ĕn), *n.* [Cf. E. *rough*, OE. *row, rowe.*] **1.** A stubble field left unplowed till late in the autumn, to be cropped by cattle. **2.** The second growth of grass in a season; aftermath. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

Row'er (rō'ẽr), *n.* One who rows with an oar.

Row'lock (rō'lŏk, *colloq.* rŭl'ŭk), *n.* [For *oarlock;* AS. *ārloc*, where the second part is akin to G. *loch* a hole, E. *lock* a fastening.] (*Naut.*) A contrivance at the gunwale of a boat, serving as a fulcrum for an oar in rowing.

Roy'al (roi'al), *a.* [OF. *roial, reial*, fr. L. *regalis*, fr. *rex, regis*, king.] **1.** Kingly; pertaining to the crown or the sovereign; suitable for a king or queen; regal. **2.** Noble; generous; magnificent; princely. **3.** Under the patronage of royalty; holding a charter granted by the sovereign.

Syn. — Monarchical; imperial; kinglike; august; majestic; superb; splendid; illustrious; magnanimous.

Roy'al, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small sail immediately above the topgallant sail. [royalists.

Roy'al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The principles or conduct of

Roy'al-ist, *n.* An adherent of a king; one attached to monarchical government.

Roy'al-ly (roi'al-lĭ), *adv.* In a royal manner.

Roy'al-ty (roi'al-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *roialté, royaulté.*] **1.** State of being royal; kingship; kingly office; sovereignty. **2.** The person of a king or sovereign; majesty. **3.** Kingliness; spirit of regal authority. **4.** Domain; province; sphere. **5.** The share or seigniorage which is due to a sovereign; the tax exacted in lieu of such share. **6.** Hence (*Com.*), a duty or percentage paid to the owner of a patent or a copyright for the use of, or the right to manufacture, the thing patented or copyrighted.

Royn'ish (roin'ĭsh), *a.* [F. *rogneux*, from *rogne* scab, itch.] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; paltry. [*Obs.*]

Rub (rŭb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rubbed (rŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rubbing.] [Prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** To subject to the action of pressure and friction. **2.** To move over the surface of with pressure and friction; to graze; to chafe. **3.** To cause to move with pressure and friction along a surface. **4.** To spread a substance thinly over; to smear. **5.** To scour; to burnish; to polish; to brighten; to cleanse.

Rub, *v. i.* **1.** To move with pressure and friction. **2.** To fret; to chafe. **3.** To move or pass with difficulty.

Rub, *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing; friction. **2.** That which rubs; that which tends to hinder or obstruct motion or progress; that with which rubbing is done. **3.** Something grating to the feelings; sarcasm; joke.

Rub'a-dub' (rŭb'ȧ-dŭb'), *n.* The sound of a drum when continuously beaten; hence, any clatter.

Rub'ber (rŭb'bẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rubs. Specif.: (*a*) An instrument or thing used in rubbing, polishing, cleaning, etc. (*b*) Something that chafes or annoys; hence, sarcasm; rub. **2.** In some games, as whist, the odd game, when there is a tie between the players; also, a contest determined by the winning of the odd game. **3.** India rubber. **4.** An overshoe made of India rubber. [*Colloq.*] India rubber, caoutchouc.

Rub'bish (-bĭsh), *n.* [OE. *robows, robeux*, rubble, deriv. of F. *robe*, probably in the sense of trash. See Robe.] Waste or rejected matter; anything worthless; trash; ruins; débris.

Rub'bish-y (-ў), *a.* Of the quality of rubbish; trashy.

Rub'ble (rŭb'b'l), *n.* [Deriv. of F. *robe*. See Rubbish.] **1.** Water-worn or rough, broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or as filling. **2.** Rough stone as it comes from the quarry.

Rub'ble-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* See Rubble, 1 and 2.

Ru'be-fa'cient (rų'bẽ-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *rubefaciens*, p. pr. of *rubefacere* to make red; *rubere* to be red + *facere* to make.] Making red. — *n.* (*Med.*) An external application which produces redness of the skin.

Ru-bes'cence (rų-bĕs'sens), *n.* Quality or state of being rubescent.

Ru-bes'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *rubescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *rubescere* to grow red, fr. *rubere* to redden.] Growing red; tending to redness.

Ru'bi-a'ceous (rų'bĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rubia* madder, fr. *rubeus* red.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a very large natural order of plants (*Rubiaceæ*) named after the madder, including the coffee tree, the trees yielding Peruvian bark, and many plants noted for the beauty or the fragrance of their blossoms.

Ru'bi-cund (-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *rubicundus*, fr. *rubere* to be red, akin to *ruber* red.] Inclining to redness; ruddy.

Ru-bid'i-um (rų-bĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubidus* red; — so called from its two *dark red* spectroscopic lines.] (*Chem.*) A rare, soft, yellowish white metal, analogous to potassium. [Making red.

Ru-bif'ic (-bĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ruber* red + *facere* to make.]

Ru'bi-fi-ca'tion (rų'bĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A making red.

‖ **Ru-bi'go** (rų-bī'gō), *n.* [L. *rubigo, robigo*, rust of metals, rust, blight.] (*Bot.*) Same as Rust, *n.*, 2.

Ru'ble (rų'b'l), *n.* [Russ. *ruble.*] The unit of monetary value in Russia. In gold coin it is worth about 77 cents. The silver ruble is a coin worth about 60 cents.

Ru'bric (rų'brĭk), *n.* [OF. *rubriche*, fr. L. *rubrica* red chalk, the title of a law (because written in red), fr. *ruber* red.] That part of any work in the early manuscripts and typography which was colored red. Hence, specif.: (*a*) A titlepage, esp. the part giving the date and place of printing. (*b*) (*Law Books*) A statute. (*c*) (*Liturgies*) The directions and rules for the conduct of service; also, an ecclesiastical or episcopal injunction; — usually in the *pl.* (*d*) Hence, that which is established or settled, as by authority.

Ru'bric, Ru'bric-al (-brĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Colored in, or marked with, red; placed in rubrics. **2.** Of or pertaining to the rubric or rubrics.

Ru'bri-cate (rų'brĭ-kāt), *a.* Marked with red.

Ru'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To mark or distinguish with red; to establish in a settled and unchangeable form.

Ru'by (rų'bў), *n.* [F. *rubis*, LL. *rubinus, robinus*, fr. L. *rubeus* red, akin to *ruber.*] **1.** (*Min.*) A precious stone of a carmine red color, sometimes verging to violet. It is a crystallized variety of corundum. **2.** The color of a ruby; carmine red. **3.** (*Print.*) See Agate, *n.*, 2. [*Eng.*]

Ru'by, *a.* Ruby-colored; red.

Ruche (rōōsh), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *rusche* a beehive.] A plaited, quilled, or goffered strip of lace, net, ribbon, etc.

Ruch'ing, *n.* A ruche; ruches, collectively.

Ruck (rŭk), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rucked (rŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rucking.] [Icel. *hrukkast* to wrinkle, *hrukka* wrinkle.] To draw into wrinkles; to crease.

Ruck, *n.* A wrinkle or crease, as in cloth; a fold.

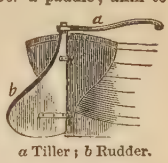
Ruck, *n.* [Cf. Rick.] The common sort, whether of persons or things. [*Colloq.*]

Ruc-ta'tion (rŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ructatio*, fr. *ructare* to belch.] Act of belching wind.

Rud (rŭd), *n.* [AS. *rudu*, akin to *reád* red.] **1.** Redness. [*Obs.*] **2.** Ruddle; red ocher. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The rudd.

Rudd (rŭd), *n.* [See Rud, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water European fish of the Carp family.

Rud'der (rŭd'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *rōðer* a paddle; akin to G. *ruder.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) The mechanical appliance hinged to the sternpost by means of which a vessel is steered. **2.** Fig.: That which guides or governs the course.



a Tiller; *b* Rudder.

Rud'der-less, *a.* Without a rudder. [ruddy manner.

Rud'di-ly (-dĭ-lў), *adv.* In a

Rud'di-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being ruddy.

Rud'dle (-d'l), *n.* [See Rud.] (*Min.*) Red ocher.

Rud'dle, *v. t.* To mark with ruddle; to rouge.

Rud'dock (rŭd'dŭk), *n.* [AS. *rudduc.* See Rud, *n.*] (*Zoöl.*) The European robin.

Rud'dy (-dў), *n.* [*Compar.* Ruddier (-dĭ-ẽr), *superl.* Ruddiest.] [AS. *rudig.* See Rud, *n.*] **1.** Of a red color; red, or reddish. **2.** Of a lively flesh color.

Rude (rųd), *a.* [*Compar.* Ruder (-ẽr); *superl.* Rudest.] [F., fr. L. *rudis.*] Characterized by roughness; unfinished; unpolished; raw; lacking delicacy or refinement; coarse; harsh. — **Rude'ly,** *adv.* — **Rude'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Rough; uneven; shapeless; unfashioned; rugged; uncouth; inelegant; **rustic**; vulgar; clownish; raw; unskillful; untaught; illiterate; ignorant; uncivil; impolite; saucy; impudent; insolent; surly; currish; churlish; brutal; uncivilized; barbarous; savage; violent; fierce; tumultuous; turbulent; impetuous; boisterous; inclement; severe. See Impertinent.

Ru'di-ment (rų'dĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis* unwrought, ignorant, rude.] **1.** That which is unformed or undeveloped; an unfinished beginning. **2.** Hence, an element or first principle of any art or science. **3.** (*Biol.*) An imperfect organ or part.

Ru'di-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Rudimentary.

Ru'di-men'ta-ry (-tȧ-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to rudiments; consisting in first principles; elementary; initial; imperfectly developed.

Rue (rų), *n.* [F. *rue*, L. *ruta*, akin to Gr. ῥυτή.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A perennial plant, having a strong, heavy odor and a bitter taste. **2.** Fig.: Bitterness; disappointment; grief; regret.

Rue, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rued (rųd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ruing.] [OE. *rewen, reouwen*, to grieve, AS. *hreówan*; akin to G. *reuen.*] To lament; to regret extremely; to grieve for or over; to repent; to sorrow.

Rue, *n.* Sorrow; repentance. [*Obs.*]

Rue'ful (rų'ful), *a.* **1.** Causing one to rue or lament; woeful; mournful; sorrowful. **2.** Expressing sorrow. — **Rue'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Rue'ful-ness,** *n.*

Ruff (rŭf), *n.* [F. *ronfle.*] (*Card Playing*) Act of trumping, esp. when one has no card of the suit led.

Ruff (rŭf), *v. t. & t.* (*Card Playing*) To trump.

Ruff, *n.* [OE. *ruffe.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small European fresh-water perch.

Ruff, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted. **2.** Something resembling such a collar. **3.** An exhibition of pride or haughtiness. **4.** A low, vibrating beat of a drum. **5.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A limicoline bird of Europe and Asia allied to the sandpipers. The males during the breeding season have a large ruff of erectile feathers on the neck. (*b*) A variety of the domestic pigeon, having a ruff on its neck.

Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*). *a* Male ; *b* Female, or Reeve.

Ruff, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ruffed (rŭft) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ruffing.] To ruffle ; to disorder.

Ruffe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as 3d Ruff.

Ruffed (rŭft), *a.* Furnished with a ruff.

Ruf'fian (rŭf'yan *or* rŭf'fĭ-an), *n.* [F. *rufien,* OF. *ruffien, ruffian,* pimp, libertine, rake.] **1.** A pimp. [*Obs.*] **2.** A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow ; a cutthroat.

Ruf'fian, *a.* Brutal ; cruel ; murderous.

Ruf'fian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Ruffianly qualities or conduct.

Ruf'fian-ly, *a.* Like a ruffian ; violent ; brutal.

Ruf'fle (rŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ruffled (-f'ld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ruffling (-flĭng).] [From 4th Ruff.] **1.** To make into a ruff ; to pucker ; to plait or fold ; to wrinkle. **2.** To furnish with ruffles. **3.** To roughen or disturb the surface of. **4.** To erect in a ruff, as feathers. **5.** (*Mil.*) To beat with the ruff or ruffle, as a drum. **6.** To discompose ; to agitate ; to disturb ; to confuse.

Ruf'fle, *v. i.* [Perh. of different origin from *ruffle* to wrinkle.] **1.** To be turbulent. [*R.*] **2.** To become disordered ; to play loosely ; to flutter. **3.** To be rough ; to jar ; to swagger.

Ruf'fle, *n.* **1.** That which is ruffled ; specif., a strip of lace or cloth plaited or gathered on one edge or in the middle ; a frill. **2.** State of being ruffled ; agitation. **3.** (*Mil.*) A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll. [which ruffles.

Ruf'fler (-flẽr), *n.* **1.** One who ruffles ; bully. **2.** That

Ru'fous (rų'fŭs), *a.* [L. *rufus.*] Reddish ; of a yellowish red or brownish red color ; tawny.

Rug (rŭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *rugg* entangled hair, *ruggig* shaggy, prob. akin to E. *rough.*] **1.** A coarse, heavy frieze formerly used for garments. **2.** A piece of thick, nappy fabric, commonly made of wool, — used variously.

Rug'ged (rŭg'gĕd), *a.* [See Rug, *n.*] **1.** Full of irregularities on the surface. **2.** Not neat or regular. **3.** Rough with bristles or hair ; shaggy. **4.** Harsh ; hard ; rude ; coarse ; austere ; — used in various applications. **5.** Vigorous ; robust ; hardy. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — **Rug'ged-ly** (rŭg'gĕd-lў), *adv.* — **Rug'ged-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Rough ; uneven ; wrinkled ; cragged ; rude ; harsh ; hard ; crabbed ; surly ; sour ; violent ; boisterous ; tumultuous ; stormy ; tempestuous ; inclement.

Ru-gose' (rų-gōs'), *a.* [L. *rugosus,* fr. *ruga* a wrinkle.] Wrinkled ; full of wrinkles. [rugose.

Ru-gos'i-ty (rų-gŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being

Ru'gous (rų'gŭs), *a.* Wrinkled ; rugose.

Ru'in (rų'ĭn), *n.* [F. *ruine,* fr. L. *ruina,* fr. *ruere, rutum,* to fall with violence, to rush or tumble down.] **1.** Such a change of anything as destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use. **2.** That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay ; esp., *pl.*, the remains of a destroyed, dilapidated, or desolate house, fortress, city, or the like. **3.** State of being decayed, or of having become ruined or worthless. **4.** That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction.

Syn. — Destruction ; downfall ; perdition ; fall ; overthrow ; subversion ; defeat ; bane ; pest ; mischief.

Ru'in, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ruined (rų'ĭnd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ruining.] To bring or come to ruin ; to cause to fall to pieces and decay ; to bring to poverty or bankruptcy ; to impair seriously ; to overthrow.

Ru'in-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *ruinare,* p. p. *-atus.*] To demolish ; to subvert ; to ruin. [being ruined.

Ru'in-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ruining, or state of

Ru'in-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, ruins.

Ru'in-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Causing, or tending to cause, ruin. **2.** Characterized by ruin ; ruined. — **Ru'in-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ru'in-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Dilapidated ; decayed ; demolished ; pernicious ; destructive ; baneful ; wasteful ; mischievous.

Rule (rūl), *n.* [OF. *riule, reule,* fr. L. *regula* ruler, rule, fr. *regere, rectum,* to lead straight, to direct.] **1.** That which is prescribed as a guide ; a governing direction. **2.** Hence : (*a*) Uniform or established course of things. (*b*) Systematic method or practice ; a general principle. **3.** Act of ruling ; administration of law ; government. **4.** (*a*) A strip, as of wood, for use as a guide in drawing a line, esp. a straight line ; a ruler. (*b*) A measuring instrument. **5.** (*Print.*) (*a*) A thin plate of metal used for printing lines. (*b*) A composing rule.

Rule of three (*Arith.*), the rule of proportion.

Syn. — Regulation ; law ; precept ; maxim ; canon ; order ; method ; direction ; control ; sway ; empire.

Rule, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ruled (rūld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ruling.] **1.** To control the will and actions of ; to exercise authority or dominion over. **2.** To control or direct by influence, counsel, or persuasion ; to guide. **3.** To establish or settle by, or as if by, a rule. **4.** To mark with lines made with a pen, pencil, etc., guided by a ruler or by a machine.

Rule, *v. i.* **1.** To have power or command ; to exercise authority ; to establish a rule or rules. **2.** (*Com.*) To be, as a rule.

Rul'er (rūl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rules ; a governor. **2.** A strip used as a guide in drawing lines ; a rule.

Rul'ing, *a.* **1.** Exercising government or control ; holding sway. **2.** Used in marking or engraving lines.

Syn. — Predominant ; chief ; controlling ; directing ; guiding ; governing ; prevailing ; prevalent.

Rum (rŭm), *n.* [Prob. shortened fr. Prov. E. *rumbullion* a great tumult, formerly applied in the island of Barbadoes to an intoxicating liquor.] A kind of intoxicating liquor distilled from cane juice, or from molasses. Sometimes, colloquially, intoxicating liquor in general.

Rum, *a.* [Old slang *rome* good ; possibly of Gypsy origin.] Old-fashioned ; queer ; odd. [*Slang*]

Rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [OE. *romblen,* akin to G. *rumpeln.*] **1.** To make a low, heavy, continued sound. **2.** To murmur ; to ripple.

Rum'ble, *n.* **1.** A low, heavy, continuous sound like that made by heavy wagons or the reverberation of thunder. **2.** A seat for servants, behind the body of a carriage. **3.** A rotating cask or box in which small articles are smoothed or polished by friction.

Rum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One that rumbles.

‖ **Ru'men** (rų'mĕn), *n.* [L. *rumen, -inis,* the throat.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The first stomach of ruminants. **2.** The cud of a ruminant.

Ru'mi-nant (-mĭ-nant), *a.* [L. *ruminans,* p. pr. See Ruminate.] (*Zoöl.*) Chewing the cud ; chewing again what has been swallowed. — *n.* A ruminant animal.

Stomach of a Ruminant. *r* Paunch, or Rumen ; *m* Manyplies or Omasum ; *s* Rennet Stomach, or Abomasum ; *p* Beginning of Intestine ; *o* End of Esophagus ; *o'* Esophageal Groove.

Ru'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Ruminated (-nā'tĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ruminating.] [L. *ruminari,* p. p. *-atus,* fr. *rumen, -inis,* throat.] **1.** To chew the cud. **2.** Fig. : To muse ; to meditate ; to ponder ; to reflect.

Ru'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* **1.** To chew over again. **2.** Fig. : To meditate or ponder over ; to muse on.

Ru'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of ruminating.

Ru'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who ruminates.

Rum'mage (rŭm'mĭj ; 48), *n.* [For *roomage,* fr. *room ;* hence orig., a making room, a packing away closely.] A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over.

Rum'mage, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rummaged (-mĭjd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rummaging (-mĭ-jĭng).] To search or examine thoroughly by turning over or removing goods or other things ; to examine.

Rum'ma-ger (-mĭ-jẽr), *n.* One who rummages.

Rum'my (-mў), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, rum.

Ru'mor (rų'mẽr), *n.* [F. *rumeur,* L. *rumor.*] **1.** A flying or popular report ; the common talk ; hence, public fame ; notoriety. **2.** A current story without any known authority for its truth.

Ru'mor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rumored (rų'mẽrd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rumoring.] To report by rumor ; to tell.

Ru'mor-er (-ẽr), *n.* A teller of news, esp. false news.

Rump (rŭmp), *n.* [OE. *rumpe ;* akin to G. *rumpf.*] **1.** The end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent ; the buttock or buttocks. **2.** Among butchers, the piece of beef between the sirloin and the aitchbone

piece. [See *Illust.* of BEEF.] **3.** Fig.: The hind or tail end; a remnant.

Rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUMPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUMPLING (-plĭng).] [Etym. uncertain; cf. RIMPLE.] To make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; to wrinkle; to crumple.

Rum'ple, *n.* A fold or plait; a wrinkle.

Rum'pus (-pŭs), *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion; a quarrel. [*Colloq.*]

Run (rŭn), *v. i.* [*imp.* RAN (răn) or RUN; *p. p.* RUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUNNING.] [AS. *rinnan* to flow (imp. *ran*, p. p. *gerunnen*), and *iernan, irnan*, to run (imp. *orn, arn, earn*, p. p. *urnen*); akin to G. *rinnen.*] **1.** To move, proceed, advance, pass, go, come, etc., swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action; — said of things animate or inanimate. Hence, to flow, glide, or roll onward, as a stream, a snake, a wagon, etc.; to move by quicker action than in walking, as a person, a horse, a dog, etc.; — used in a great variety of specific applications involving voluntary or involuntary action. **2.** In specific secondary senses: (*a*) To become a candidate. (*b*) To have course or direction. (*c*) To pass from one state to another; also, to pass in thought. (*d*) To continue, as in speech or thought. (*e*) To make numerous demands for payment. (*f*) To become fluid; to melt. **3.** Specifically: (*a*) Of a horse: To move rapidly in a gait in which each leg acts in turn as a propeller and a supporter, and in which for an instant all the limbs are gathered in the air under the body. (*b*) (*Athletics*) To move rapidly by springing steps so that there is an instant in each step when neither foot touches the ground.

Run (rŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to run. **2.** To pursue in thought. **3.** To drive or force. **4.** To fuse; to shape; to mold; to cast. **5.** To cause to be drawn; to mark out; to indicate. **6.** To smuggle. **7.** To go through or accomplish by running. **8.** To encounter or incur, as a danger or risk. **9.** To venture; to risk. **10.** To discharge; to emit. **11.** To conduct; to manage; to carry on. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **12.** To tease with sarcasms and ridicule. [*Colloq.*] **13.** To sew, as a seam, by passing the needle through the material in a continuous line.

Run (rŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of running. **2.** A small stream. **3.** That which runs or flows in the course of a certain operation, or during a certain time. **4.** A course; a series. **5.** State of being current; currency; popularity. **6.** Continued repetition on the stage. **7.** A continuing urgent demand. **8.** A range or extent of ground for feeding stock. **9.** (*Naut.*) The aftermost part of a vessel's hull where it narrows toward the stern, under the quarter. **10.** Distance passed over; also, direction of a course. **11.** (*Mus.*) A roulade, or series of running tones. **12.** Act of migrating, or ascending a river to spawn; — said of fish; also, an assemblage or school of fishes so migrating. **13.** In some games, a complete circuit or course made by a player, and enabling him to score, as the circuit of the bases in baseball. **14.** A pair or set of millstones.

At the long run, *now, commonly,* **In the long run,** in or during the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the end; finally.

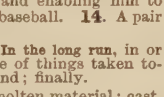
Run, *a.* Melted, or made from molten material; cast.

Run'a-gate (rŭn'ä-gāt), *n.* [F. *renégat*, LL. *renegatus.* See RENEGADE.] A fugitive; apostate; renegade.

Run'a-way' (rŭn'ä-wā'), *n.* One that flees; a fugitive; also, act of fleeing.

Run'a-way', *a.* Running away; fleeing.

Run'ci-nate (rŭn'sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *runcinatus*, p. p. of *runcinare* to plane off, fr. *runcina* a plane.] (*Bot.*) Pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downwards, as the leaf of the dandelion.



Runcinate Leaf.

Run'dle (rŭn'd'l), *n.* [From *Round*; cf. RONDEL.] **1.** A round; a rung. **2.** Something which rotates about an axis, as a wheel.

Rune (rūn), *n.* [AS. *rūn* a rune, secret, mystery; akin to G. *rune.*] **1.** A letter, or character, belonging to the written language of the ancient Norsemen, or Scandinavians. **2.** *pl.* Old Norse poetry expressed in runes.

Rung (rŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of RING.

Rung, *n.* [AS. *hrung* staff, pole.] **1.** (*Shipbuilding*) A floor timber in a ship. **2.** One of the rounds of a ladder. **3.** One of the stakes of a cart.

Ru'nic (rū'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a rune, to runes, or to the Norsemen.

Run'let (rŭn'lĕt), *n.* [*Run* + *-let.*] A little run or stream; streamlet; brook.

Run'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [From RUN.] A rivulet.

Run'ner (rŭn'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One that runs; racer. **2.** A messenger. **3.** One employed to solicit patronage, as for a steamboat, hotel, shop, etc. [*Cant, U. S.*] **4.** (*Bot.*) A slender trailing branch which takes root at the joints or end and there forms new plants. **5.** One of the pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; also, the part or blade of a skate which slides on the ice.

Run'net (-nĕt), *n.* See RENNET.

Run'nion (-yŭn), *n.* See RONION. [*Iloq. U. S.*]

Run'round' (-round'), *n.* A felon or whitlow. [*Colloq.*]

Runt (rŭnt), *n.* [Scot. *runt* an old cow, an old, withered woman, a hardened stem or stalk, the trunk of a tree.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any animal which is unusually small, as compared with others of its kind. **2.** A dwarf; also, a mean person; — used opprobriously.

Runt'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a runt; diminutive; mean.

Ru-pee' (rū-pē'), *n.* [Hind. *rūpiyah*, fr. Skr. *rūpya* silver, coined silver or gold.] A silver coin, and money of account, in the East Indies.

☞ The valuation of the rupee of sixteen annas, the standard coin of India, by the United States Treasury department, varies from time to time with the price of silver. In 1895 it was rated at about 23 cents.

Rup'tion (rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ruptio.* See RUPTURE.] A breaking or bursting open; breach; rupture.

Rup'ture (rŭp'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *ruptura*, fr. *rumpere, ruptum*, to break.] **1.** A breaking apart or separating; state of being broken asunder. **2.** Breach of peace or concord between individuals. **3.** (*Med.*) Hernia.

Syn. — Fracture; break; burst; disruption; dissolution.

Rup'ture, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUPTURED (-tûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUPTURING.] To cause to undergo rupture; to part by violence; to break; to burst.

Ru'ral (rų'ral), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ruralis*, fr. *rus, ruris*, the country.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town. **2.** Of or pertaining to agriculture. — **Ru'ral-ly,** *adv.* — **Ru'ral-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Rustic. — *Rural* refers to the country itself. *Rustic* refers to the character, condition, taste, etc., of the original inhabitants of the country, who were generally uncultivated and rude.

Ru'ral-ist, *n.* One who leads a rural life.

Ruse (rųz), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *reüser, rehuser*, to turn aside, to shuffle, retreat, fr. L. *recusare* to refuse; pref. *re-* again + *causa* cause.] An artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

Rush (rŭsh), *n.* [AS. *risce*, akin to G. *rusch*; probably fr. L. *ruscum* butcher's broom.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any one of many aquatic or marsh-growing endogenous plants with soft, slender stems. **2.** The merest trifle; a straw.

Rush, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUSHED (rŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUSHING.] [OE. *ruschen*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To move or push forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity or haste. **2.** To enter into something, or to urge on, with undue haste and eagerness, or without due preparation.

Rush, *n.* **1.** Act of rushing; a moving or urging forward with rapidity and force or eagerness. **2.** (*Football*) A rusher, one who runs with the ball.

Rush'er (rŭsh'ẽr), *n.* One who rushes.

Rush'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of abounding with rushes.

Rush'light' (-līt'), *n.* A rush candle, or its light; hence, a small, feeble light.

Rush'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with rushes. **2.** Made of rushes.

Rusk (rŭsk), *n.* [Sp. *rosca de mar* sea rusks, a kind of biscuit, *rosca* properly meaning, a screw, spiral.] **1.** A kind of light, soft bread; or, a kind of sweetened biscuit. **2.** A kind of light, hard cake or bread, as for stores. **3.** Bread or cake which has been made brown and crisp, and afterwards grated or pulverized.

Russ (rŭs *or* rųs), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A Russian, or the Russians. [*Mostly poetic*] **2.** The Russian language.

Rus'set (rŭs'sĕt), *a.* [F. *roussel*, dim. of *roux* red, L. *russus*; akin to E. *red.*] Of a reddish brown color, or (according to some) a red gray; also, of a yellowish brown color.

Rus'set, *n.* **1.** A russet color; a pigment of a russet color. **2.** Cloth or clothing of a russet color. **3.** A country dress. **4.** An apple, or a pear, of a russet color.

Rus'set-ing, *n.* See RUSSET, *n.*, 2 and 4.

Rus'set-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of a russet color; russet.

Rus'sian (rŭsh'an *or* rų'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or language. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Russia; the language of Russia.

Rust (rŭst), *n.* [AS. *rust*; — named from its color, and akin to E. *red.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) The reddish yellow coating formed on iron when exposed to moist air; hence, any metallic film of corrosion. **2.** (*Bot.*) A minute mold

or fungus forming reddish or rusty spots on the leaves and stems of cereal and other grasses. **3.** That which resembles rust in appearance or effects.

Rust (rŭst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rusted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rusting.] **1.** To contract, or be affected with, rust. **2.** Fig.: To degenerate in idleness.

Rust, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contract rust. **2.** Fig.: To impair by time and inactivity.

Rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *rusticus,* fr. *rus, ruris,* the country.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the country; rural. **2.** Rude; awkward; unpolished. **3.** Coarse; plain; simple. **4.** Simple; artless; unaffected.

Syn. — Inelegant; untaught; awkward; rough; unadorned; honest. See Rural.

Rus'tic, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the country, esp. one rude, coarse, or dull; a clown. **2.** A person of rural simplicity of character. [*Poetic*]

Rus'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Rustic. — **Rus'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Rus'tic-al-ness,** *n.*

Rus'ti-cate (rŭs'tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rusticated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rusticating.] [L. *rusticari,* p. p. *-atus.*] To go into, or reside in, the country; to ruralize.

Rus'ti-cate, *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country.

Rus'ti-ca'tion (rŭs'tĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of rusticating, or state of being rusticated.

Rus-tic'i-ty (rŭs-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being rustic; rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity.

Rus'tic-ly (rŭs'tĭk-lȳ), *adv.* In a rustic manner.

Rust'i-ly (rŭst'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a rusty state.

Rust'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rusty.

Rus'tle (rŭs''l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rustled (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rustling (-lĭng).] [AS. *hristlan* to rustle.] **1.** To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing or moving of silk cloth or dry leaves. **2.** To bustle about. [*Slang, Western U. S.*]

Rus'tle, *v. t.* To cause to rustle.

Rus'tle, *n.* A quick succession or confusion of small sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or straw.

Rus'tler (rŭs'lĕr), *n.* One that rustles.

Rust'y (rŭst'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Rustier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Rustiest.] **1.** Covered or affected with rust. **2.** Impaired by inaction, disuse, or neglect. **3.** Discolored and rancid. **4.** Rust-colored; dark. **5.** Discolored; stained; not cleanly kept; filthy.

Rut (rŭt), *n.* [Variant of Route.] A track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything; a groove in which anything runs. Also used figuratively.

Rut, *v. t.* To make a rut or ruts in.

Rut, *n.* [F. *rut,* OF. *ruit,* L. *rugitus* a roaring, fr. *rugire* to roar; — so called from the noise made by deer in rutting time.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) Sexual desire of deer, cattle, and various other mammals; heat; also, the period during which the heat exists. **2.** Roaring, as of waves breaking upon the shore; rote.

Rut, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Rutted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rutting.] To be in heat; — said of deer, cattle, etc.

Ru'ta-ba'ga (ru'tà-bā'gà), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of turnip, commonly with a large, long or ovoid, yellow root.

Ruth (rųth), *n.* [From Rue, *v.*] **1.** Sorrow for the misery of another; pity; tenderness. [*Poetic*] **2.** Cause of pity. [*Obs.*]

Ru-the'ni-um (rų-thē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So named from the *Ruthenians,* a Little Russian people, as coming from Russia, the metal having been found in the Ural mountains.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal isolated as a hard, brittle, steel-gray, very infusible metal.

Ruth'ful (rųth'fųl), *a.* Full of ruth; as: (*a*) Pitiful; tender. (*b*) Full of sorrow. (*c*) Causing sorrow.

Ruth'less, *a.* Having no ruth; cruel; pitiless. — **Ruth'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Ruth'less-ness,** *n.*

Ru'tile (rų'tĭl), *n.* [L. *rutilus* red, inclining to yellow.] (*Min.*) A mineral usually of a reddish brown color, and brilliant metallic luster, occurring in tetragonal crystals.

Rut'tish (rŭt'tĭsh), *a.* Inclined to rut; lustful; libidinous; salacious. — **Rut'tish-ness,** *n.*

Rut'ty (-tȳ), *a.* Ruttish; lustful.

Rut'ty, *a.* Full of ruts; as, a *rutty* road.

Rye (rī), *n.* [AS. *ryge;* akin to G. *rocken, roggen.*] (*Bot.*) A grain yielded by a hardy cereal grass closely allied to wheat; also, the plant itself.

Rye grass, Italian rye grass. (*Bot.*) See under Grass.

Ry'ot (rī'ŏt), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat,* same word as *ra'iyah,* fr. *ra'a* to pasture.] A peasant. [*India*]

S.

S (ĕs) is the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. It has two principal sounds; as in *sack, this;* and (that of *z*) as in *is, wise.* Besides these it sometimes has the sounds of *sh* and *zh,* as in *sure, measure.* See *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 255–261. The form and the name are from the Latin, which got the letter through the Greek from the Phœnician. The ultimate origin is Egyptian. S is etymologically most nearly related to *c, z, t,* and *r;* as, in ice, OE. *is;* E. hence, OE. *hennes;* E. raze, raze; erase, razor; that, G. *das;* E. reason, F. raison, L. *ratio;* E. was, were; chair, chaise (see C, Z, T, and R).

-s. **1.** [OE. *-es,* AS. *-as;* perhaps in part also F. *-s.*] The suffix used to form the plural of most words. **2.** [OE. *-s,* for older *-th,* AS. *-ð.*] The suffix used to form the third person singular indicative of English verbs, — substituted for the earlier *-th.* **3.** An adverbial suffix; as in towards, needs, always, — orig. the genitive, or possessive, ending. See -'s.

-'s. [OE. *-es,* AS. *-es.*] The suffix used to form the possessive singular, and sometimes the possessive plural, of nouns.

's. A contraction for *is* or (colloquially) for *has.*

Sa-bæ'an (sà-bē'an), *a. & n.* Same as Sabian.

Sab'a-oth (săb'ā-ŏth *or* sà-bā'ŏth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsebā'ŏth,* pl. deriv. of *tsābā'* to go forth to war.] Armies; hosts.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (săb'bà-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* [L. *sabbatarius.* See Sabbath.] **1.** A strict observer of the Sabbath. **2.** One who observes the seventh day of the week (Saturday) as holy.

Sab'bath (săb'bath), *n.* [Through F., L., & Gr., fr. Heb. *shabbāth,* fr. *shābath* to rest.] **1.** A season or day of rest; one day in seven appointed for rest or worship, the observance of which was enjoined upon the Jews in the Decalogue, and has been continued by the Christian church with a transfer of the day observed from the last to the first day of the week. **2.** The seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival. **3.** Fig.: A time of rest, repose, or peaceful intermission.

Syn. — Sunday. — *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday. Sabbath* denotes the institution; *Sunday* is the name of the first day of the week. The *Sabbath* of the Jews is on *Saturday,* and the *Sabbath* of most Christians on *Sunday.* In New England, the first day of the week has been called "*the Sabbath,*" to mark it as holy time; *Sunday* is the word now more commonly used in all parts of the U. S., as it is in England.

Sab-bat'ic (săb-băt'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or re-
Sab-bat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } sembling, the sabbath.

Sab'ba-tism (săb'bà-tĭz'm), *n.* Intermission of labor, as upon the Sabbath; rest.

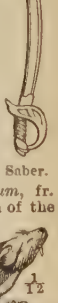
Sa-be'an (sà-bē'an), *a. & n.* Same as Sabian.

Sa'ber } (sā'bẽr), *n.* [F. *sabre,* G. *säbel;* of
Sa'bre } uncertain origin.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, usually more or less curved.

Sa'ber, } *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sabered (-bẽrd)
Sa'bre, } or Sabred (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sabering or Sabring (-brĭng).] To strike, cut, or kill with a saber.

Sa'bi-an (sā'bĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Sabaeus.*] Of or pertaining to Saba in Arabia, or to its religion, the worship of the heavenly bodies. — *n.* A worshiper of the heavenly bodies.

Sa'bi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The worship of the sun, moon, and stars.


Saber.

Sa'ble (sā'b'l), *n.* [OF. *sable,* LL. *sabellum,* fr. Russ. *sóbole.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal of the Weasel family, native of northern latitudes. It is noted for its fine, soft, and valuable fur. **2.** The fur of the sable. **3.** A mourning garment. **4.** (*Her.*) The tincture black; — represented by crossing vertical and horizontal lines.

American Sable (*Mustela zibellina*).

Sa'ble (sā'b'l), *a.* Of the color of the sable's fur; dark; black.

Sa'ble, *v. t.* To render sable or dark; to drape darkly.

‖ **Sa'bot'** (sȧ'bō'), *n.* [F.] A kind of wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in European countries.

Sa'bre (sā'bẽr), *n.* & *v.* See Saber.

Sab'u-lous (sȧb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus.*] Sandy; gritty.

Sac (sȧk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus.*] **1.** See 2d Sack. **2.** (*Biol.*) A cavity, bag, or receptacle, usually containing fluid; a sack.

Sac-cade' (sȧk-kād'), *n.* [F.] (*Man.*) A violent checking of a horse by one sudden pull of the reins.

Sac'cate (sȧk'kāt), *a.* [L. *saccus* a sack.] (*Biol.*) Having the form of a sack or pouch; furnished with a sack or pouch, as a petal.

Sac'cha-rif'er-ous (sȧk'ka-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-ferous.*] Producing sugar.

Sac'cha-rim'e-ter (-rĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.

Sac'cha-rine (sȧk'ka-rīn *or* -rĭn), *a.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *σάκχαρ, σάκχαρον*, Skr. *çarkara.* Cf. Sugar.] Of or pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; producing sugar; sweet. [impregnate with, sugar.

Sac'cha-rize (sȧk'ka-riz), *v. t.* To convert into, or

Sac'cha-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* A saccharimeter.

Sac'cha-rose' (sȧk'ka-rōs'), *n.* (*Chem.*) Sucrose.

Sac'ci-form (sȧk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *saccus* a sack + *-form.*] (*Biol.*) Having the general form of a sac.

Sac'er-do'tal (sȧs'ẽr-dō'tal), *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos, -otis*, a priest, fr. *sacer* holy, sacred.] Of or pertaining to priests, or to the order of priests; priestly.

Sach'el (sȧch'ĕl), *n.* See Satchel. [ican Indians.

Sa'chem (sā'chem), *n.* A chief of a tribe of the Amer-

‖ **Sa'chet'** (sȧ'shȧ'), *n.* [F., dim. of *sac.* See Sac.] A scent bag or cushion, to be laid among garments.

Sack (sȧk), *n.* [OE. *seck*, F. *sec* dry, fr. L. *siccus* dry, harsh.] Any of various dry Spanish wines. [*Obs.*]

Sack, *n.* [AS. *sacc, sæcc*, L. *saccus*, Gr. *σάκκος*, fr. Heb. *sak.*] **1.** A bag for holding goods of any kind; a large pouch. **2.** A measure of capacity, — varying for different localities and substances. **3.** [Perh. a different word.] A kind of garment worn by women, — originally, a cloak-like part of a dress hanging from the shoulders; now, an outer garment with sleeves. **4.** A kind of coat made without cross seams, worn by men. **5.** (*Biol.*) See Sac, 2.

Sack, *v. t.* To put in a sack; to bag.

Sack, *n.* [F. *sac* plunder, pillage, orig., a pack, booty packed up, fr. L. *saccus.* See 2d Sack.] The pillage or plunder, as of a town; devastation; ravage.

Sack, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sacked (sȧkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sacking.] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to devastate; to ravage.

Sack'but (-bŭt), *n.* [F. *saquebute*, OF. *saqueboute;* fr. *saquier* to pull + *bouter* to push; — from being lengthened and shortened.] (*Mus.*) A kind of brass wind instrument, which was lengthened or shortened to make the required tones; — said to be the same as the trombone.

☞ The *sackbut* of the Scriptures is supposed to have been a stringed instrument.

Sack'cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* Cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; anciently, a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or penitence.

Sack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pillages. [sack will hold.

Sack'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* -fuls (-fụlz). As much as a

Sack'ing, *n.* [AS. *sæccing*, fr. *sæcc* sack, bag.] Stout, coarse cloth of which sacks, bags, etc., are made.

Sacque (sȧk), *n.* Same as 2d Sack, 3.

Sac'ra-ment (sȧk'rȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *sacramentum*, fr. *sacrare* to declare as sacred, *sacer* sacred.] **1.** An oath; the taking of a solemn vow. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Theol.*) One of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ to be observed by his followers; hence, specif., the Lord's Supper, where the most sacred vows are renewed by the Christian in commemorating the death of his Redeemer.

☞ Protestants apply the term *sacrament* to baptism and esp. to the Lord's Supper. The Romish and Greek churches have five other sacraments, viz., confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction.

Sac'ra-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a sacrament; sacredly or solemnly binding. **2.** Bound by a sacrament. — **Sac'ra-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Sacramental.

Sac'ra-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rỹ), *a.* Sacramental.

Sa'cre (sā'kẽr), *v. t.* [F. *sacrer.*] To consecrate. [*Obs.*]

Sa'cred (sā'krĕd), *a.* [Orig. p. p. of OE. *sacren* to consecrate, F. *sacrer*, fr. L. *sacrare*, fr. *sacer* sacred, cursed.] **1.** Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; made holy; set apart to religious use. **2.** Pert. to religion or religious services. **3.** Designated or exalted by a divine sanction; entitled to extreme reverence; hence, inviolable. **4.** Consecrated; dedicated. **5.** Solemnly devoted, in a bad sense; accursed; baleful. [*Archaic*] — **Sa'cred-ly** (sā'krĕd-lỹ), *adv.* — **Sa'cred-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Holy; divine; hallowed; consecrated; dedicated; devoted; religious; venerable; reverend.

Sac'ri-fice (sȧk'rĭ-fīz), *n.* [F. *sacrifice*, fr. L. *sacrificium; sacer* sacred + *facere* to make.] **1.** The offering of anything to God, or to a god; consecratory rite. **2.** Anything consecrated and offered to God, or to a divinity. **3.** Destruction or surrender of anything for the sake of something else; hence, also, the thing so devoted or given up.

Sac'ri-fice, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sacrificed (-fīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sacrificing (-fī'zĭng).] **1.** To make a sacrifice of; to consecrate or present to a divinity by way of expiation, propitiation, or thanksgiving. **2.** Hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something.

Sac'ri-fice, *v. i.* To offer sacrifice.

Sac'ri-fi'cer (-fī'zẽr), *n.* One who sacrifices.

Sac'ri-fi'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to sacrifice or sacrifices; performing sacrifice.

Sac'ri-lege (sȧk'rĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegium*, fr. *sacrilegus* that steals, prop., gathers or picks up, sacred things; *sacer* sacred + *legere* to gather.] The sin or crime of violating or profaning sacred things.

Sac'ri-le'gious (-lē'jŭs), *a.* Violating sacred things; polluted with sacrilege; profane; impious. — **Sac'ri-le'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **Sac'ri-le'gious-ness**, *n.*

Sac'ri-le'gist (-lē'jĭst), *n.* One guilty of sacrilege.

Sa'cring (sā'krĭng), *a.* & *n.* from Sacre.

Sacring bell. See *Sanctus bell*, under Sanctus.

Sa'crist (sā'krĭst), *n.* [LL. *sacrista*, fr. L. *sacer* sacred.] A sacristan; also, a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books.

Sac'ris-tan (sȧk'rĭs-tan), *n.* [F. *sacristain.* See Sacrist.] A sexton.

Sac'ris-ty (-tỹ), *n.* An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept; vestry.

‖ **Sa'crum** (sā'krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Sacra (-krȧ). [NL., fr. L. *sacer* sacred, *os sacrum* the lowest bone of the spine.] (*Anat.*) That part of the vertebral column which is directly connected with, or forms a part of, the pelvis.

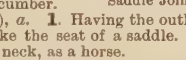
Sad (sȧd), *a.* [*Compar.* Sadder (-dẽr); *superl.* Saddest.] [OE. *sad* sated, tired, satisfied, firm, steadfast, AS. *sæd* satisfied, sated; akin to G. *satt*, L. *sat, satis*, enough, Gr. *ἁμεναι* to satiate, *ἀδην* enough.] **1.** Sated. [*Obs.*] **2.** Heavy; hard. [*Obs.*, except in a few phrases.] **3.** Dull; grave; dark; somber; — of colors. **4.** Serious; sober; steadfast. [*Obs.*] **5.** Affected with grief or unhappiness. **6.** Afflicted; calamitous; causing sorrow. **7.** Hence, troublesome; wicked. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Sorrowful; mournful; gloomy; dejected; depressed; cheerless; downcast; sedate; grievous.

Sad'den (sȧd'd'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Saddened; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Saddening.] To make or become sad.

Sad'dle (sȧd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *sadol;* akin to G. *sattel.*] **1.** The seat for a rider, as upon a horse. **2.** A padded part of a harness which is worn on a horse's back, fastened with a girth. **3.** A piece of meat containing a part of the backbone of an animal with the ribs on each side. **4.** Something resembling a saddle, as in form or use.

Saddle joint, in sheet-metal roofing, a joint made as shown in the Illustration.



Saddle Joint.

Sad'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Saddled (-d'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Saddling (-dl'ĭng).] **1.** To put a saddle upon. **2.** Hence: To load; to burden with; to encumber.

Sad'dle-backed' (-bȧkt'), *a.* **1.** Having the outline of the upper part concave like the seat of a saddle. **2.** Having a low back and high neck, as a horse.

Sad'dle-bags' (-bȧgz'), *n. pl.* Bags, united by straps or a band, one bag hanging on each side of the saddle.

Sad'dle-bow' (-bō'), *n.* The front bow or arch of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front. [saddle.

Sad'dle-cloth' (-klŏth'; 115), *n.* The cloth under a

Sad'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who makes saddles.

Sad'dler-y (-ỹ), *n.* **1.** Materials for making saddles and harnesses. **2.** The trade of a saddler.

Sad'dle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* The frame of a saddle.

Sad'du-cee (sȧd'ū-sē), *n.* [Through L. & Gr. fr. Heb. *Tsaddūkīm;* — from *Tsādōk*, the founder of the sect.] One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels.

Sad'du-cee'ism (-sē'ỹz'm), } *n.* The tenets of the
Sad'du-cism (-sĭz'm), } Sadducees.

Sad'i'ron (sȧd'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [Probably *sad* heavy + *iron.*] An iron for smoothing clothes; a flatiron.

Sad'ly (săd'lĭ), *adv.* In a sad manner.

Sad'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sad.

Syn. — Sorrow; heaviness; dejection. See GRIEF.

‖ **Saeng'er-fest** (sĕng'ĕr-fĕst), *n.* [G. *sängerfest.*] A festival of singers; a German singing festival.

Safe (sāf), *a.* [*Compar.* SAFER (-ẽr); *superl.* SAFEST.] [F. *sauf*, fr. L. *salvus*, akin to *salus* health, welfare, safety.] **1.** Free from harm, injury, risk, or peril; safe; secure; whole. **2.** Securing from harm; to be relied upon; not dangerous. **3.** Incapable of doing harm; being in secure care or custody.

Safe, *n.* A place for keeping things in safety; specif., a strong and fireproof receptacle for valuables.

Safe'-con'duct (-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* That which gives a safe passage; either (*a*) a convoy or guard, or (*b*) a writing, pass, or warrant of security.

Safe'guard' (-gärd'), *n.* **1.** One that protects; defense; protection. **2.** Convoy or guard. **3.** Pass; passport.

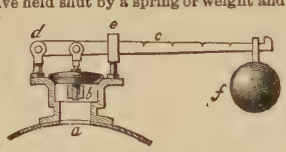
Safe'guard', *v. t.* To guard; to protect.

Safe'-keep'ing (-kēp'ĭng), *n.* A keeping in safety.

Safe'ly, *adv.* In a safe manner. — **Safe'ness,** *n.*

Safe'ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Condition of being safe; freedom from danger or hazard; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss. **2.** Hence, quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, insuring against harm or loss, etc. **3.** Preservation from escape; close custody.

Safety valve, a valve held shut by a spring or weight and opening automatically to permit the escape of steam, or confined gas, water, etc., when the pressure becomes too great.



Safety Valve.
a Boiler; *b* Valve; *c* Lever; *d* Fulcrum; *e* Guide; *f* Weight to hold Valve down.

Saf'flow'er (săf'flou'ẽr), *n.* [F. *safleur*, *saflor*, for *safran* saffron, influenced by *fleur* flower.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An annual composite plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*), the flowers of which are used as a dyestuff and in making rouge; bastard, or false, saffron. **2.** The dried flowers of this plant. **3.** A dyestuff from these flowers.

Saf'fron (-frŭn), *n.* [F. *safran*, fr. Ar. & Per. *za' farān.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of the Iris family (*Crocus sativus*) having blue flowers with large yellow stigmas; also, the dried stigmas of the plant, used in coloring. **2.** An orange or deep yellow color. [yellow.]

Saf'fron, *a.* Having the color of saffron; deep orange-

Sag (săg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SAGGED (săgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAGGING (-gĭng).] [Akin to Sw. *sacka* to sink down. Cf. SINK, *v. i.*] **1.** To sink, in the middle, by its weight or under pressure, below a horizontal line or plane; hence, to lean, give way, or settle from a vertical position. **2.** Fig.: To lose firmness or elasticity; to droop; to flag. **3.** To loiter; to drag or droop heavily.

Sag, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load.

Sag, *n.* State of sinking or bending; sagging.

Sa'ga (sä'gȧ), *n.* [Icel., akin to E. *saw* a saying.] A Scandinavian legend, or heroic or mythic tradition.

Sa-ga'cious (sȧ-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sagax*, *-acis*, akin to *sagire* to perceive keenly.] **1.** Of quick sense perceptions; keen of scent. **2.** Hence, quick intellectually; discerning and judicious; knowing; far-sighted; shrewd; sage; wise. — **Sa-ga'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Sa-ga'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See SHREWD.

Sa-gac'i-ty (-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being sagacious.

Syn. — Penetration; shrewdness; judiciousness. — *Penetration* enables us to enter into the depths of an abstruse subject, to detect motives, plans, etc. *Sagacity* adds to penetration a keen, practical judgment, which enables one to guard against the designs of others, and to turn everything to the best possible advantage.

Sag'a-more (săg'ȧ-mōr), *n.* [Cf. SACHEM.] The head of a tribe of American Indians; a chief; sometimes, a chief of the second rank, as distinguished from a *sachem.*

Sage (sāj), *n.* [F. *sauge*, L. *salvia*, fr. *salvus* saved, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant (*Salvia officinalis*) with grayish green foliage, much used in flavoring meats, etc.; often, any species of *Salvia.* (*b*) The sagebrush.

Sage (sāj), *a.* [*Compar.* SAGER (sā'jẽr); *superl.* SAGEST.] [F., fr. L. *sapius*, in *nesapius* unwise, fr. *sapere* to be wise.] **1.** Having nice discernment and powers of judging. **2.** Proceeding from wisdom; well judged. **3.** Grave; solemn. [*R.*] — **Sage'ly,** *adv.* — **Sage'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Wise; sagacious; sapient; prudent; judicious.

Sage, *n.* A wise man; esp., an aged man of sound judgment and prudence.

Sage'brush' (sāj'brŭsh'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low irregular shrub (*Artemisia tridentata*) of the Aster family.

Sag'ger (săg'gẽr), *n.* [See SEGGAR.] A seggar; also, the clay of which seggars are made.

Sag'i-nate (săj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *saginare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *sagina* stuffing.] To make fat; to pamper. [*R.*]

Sag'it-tal (săj'ĭt-tal), *a.* [L. *sagitta* an arrow.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, an arrow; furnished with an arrow-like appendage. **2.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, the suture between the two parietal bones in the top of the skull. (*b*) In the mesial plane; mesial.

‖ **Sag'it-ta'ri-us** (săj'ĭt-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., lit., archer.] (*Astron.*) (*a*) The ninth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22. (*b*) A zodiacal constellation, figured as a centaur shooting an arrow.

Sag'it-ta-ry (săj'ĭt-tȧ-rĭ), *n.* (*Myth.*) A centaur.

Sag'it-ta-ry, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, an arrow.

Sag'it-tate (-tāt), *a.* Shaped like an arrowhead.

Sagittate Leaf.

Sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* [Malay. *sāgu.*] A dry granulated starch prepared from the stems of several East Indian and Malayan palms.

‖ **Sa'hib** (sä'hĕb), ‖ **Sa'heb** (-hĕb), *n.* [Ar. *çāhib* master, lord, fem. *çāhibah.*] A respectful title or appellation given to Europeans of rank. [*India*]

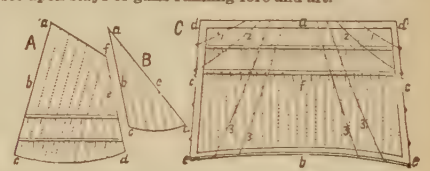
Sa'ic (sā'ĭk), *n.* [F. *saïque*, Turk. *shaika.*] (*Naut.*) A kind of ketch very common in the Levant, which has neither topgallant sail or mizzen topsail.

Said (sĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of SAY.

Said, *a.* Before-mentioned; already spoken of or specified; aforesaid; — used chiefly in legal documents.

Sail (sāl), *n.* [AS. *segel*, *segl*; akin to G. *segel.*] **1.** An extent of canvas or other fabric by which the wind is utilized as a power for propelling vessels through the water.

☞ Sails are of two general kinds, *fore-and-aft sails*, and *square sails.* Square sails are always bent to yards, lying across the line of the vessel. Fore-and-aft sails are set upon stays or gaffs running fore and aft.



A Fore-and-aft Sail: *a* Peak, or Head; *b* After Leech; *c* Clew; *d* Tack; *e* Luff, or Fore Leech; *f* Nock.
B Triangular Sail: *a* Head, or Peak; *b* Leech; *c* Clew; *d* Tack; *e* Luff.
C Square Sail: *a* Head; *b* Foot; *c c* Leeches; *d d* Head-earing Cringles; *e e* Clews; *f* Second Reef-band (the First Reef-band is above); 1 1 Outer Leech Lines; 2 2 Inner Leech Lines; 3 3 3 3 Buntlines.

SAILS OF A SHIP.
a Flying Jib; *b* Jib; *c* Fore Topmast Staysail; *d* Fore Course, or Foresail; *e* Fore Topsail; *f* Fore Topgallant Sail; *g* Fore Royal; *h* Fore Skysail; *i i* Fore Royal Studding Sails; *j j* Fore Topgallant Studding Sails; *k* Fore Topmast Studding Sail; Main Course, or Mainsail; *m* Main Topsail; *n* Main Topgallant Sail; *o* Main Royal; *p* Main Skysail; *q* Main Royal Studding Sails; *r r* Main Topgallant Studding Sails; *s* Main Topmast Studding Sail; *t* Mizzen Course, or Crossjack; *u* Mizzen Topsail; *v* Mizzen Topgallant Sail; *w* Mizzen Royal; *x* Mizzen Skysail; *y* Spanker, partly brailed in (the corresponding sails on the other masts are the Fore Trysail and Main Trysail; 1 1 1 Clew Garnets; 2 2 2 Clew Lines; 3 Throat Brail of Spanker; 4 Middle Brail; 5 Foot Brail.

2. Anything like, or likened to, a sail. **3.** A sailing vessel; a vessel of any kind; craft. (In this sense, the plural has usually the same form as the singular.) **4.** A passage, journey, or excursion on the water.

Sail (sāl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sailed (sāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sailing.] **1.** To be impelled or driven by the action of wind upon sails; by extension, to be impelled on the water by any power. **2.** To move through or on the water; to swim. **3.** To be conveyed in a vessel on water. **4.** To begin a voyage. **5.** To move or float through the air.

Sail, *v. t.* **1.** To move or travel upon by means of sails; hence, to move or journey upon (water) in any way. **2.** To fly through; to glide, or move smoothly, through. **3.** To direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel.

Sail'a-ble (sāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sailed over.

Sail'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat propelled by a sail or sails.

Sail'cloth' (-klŏth'), *n.* Duck or canvas for sails.

Sail'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A sailor. [*R.*] **2.** A ship or other vessel; — with a qualifying word.

Sail'ing (sāl'ĭng), *n.* Act of one that sails; specif. (*Naut.*), the art of managing a vessel; navigation.

Sail'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels.

Syn. — Mariner; seaman; seafarer.

Sailor's choice. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An excellent marine food fish of the Southern United States. (*b*) A species of grunt, of the Southern U. S. It is an excellent food fish.

Sain'foin (sān'foin), *n.* [F., prob. fr. *sain* wholesome (L. *sanus;* see Sane) + *foin* hay (L. *fœnum*).] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant (*Onobrychis sativa*) cultivated for fodder.

Saint (sānt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sanctus* sacred, prop. p. p. of *sancire* to consecrate; akin to *sacer* sacred.] **1.** A holy or godly person; any true Christian, as being consecrated to God. **2.** One of the blessed in heaven. **3.** (*Eccl.*) One canonized by the church. [Abbrev. *St.*]

Saint Anthony's fire, erysipelas; — so called because it was supposed to have been cured by the intercession of Saint Anthony. — **Saint Bernard** (*Zoöl.*), a breed of large, handsome dogs formerly bred chiefly at the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland.

St. Bernard Dog.

— **Saint Elmo's fire,** a luminous, flamelike appearance, sometimes seen in dark, stormy nights, at some prominent point on a ship. It is due to discharge of electricity. It takes its name from St. Elmo, the patron saint of sailors. — **Saint John's-wort** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Hypericum*, most species of which have yellow flowers. — **Saint Martin's summer,** a season of mild, damp weather frequently prevailing during late autumn in England and the Mediterranean countries; — from St. Martin's festival, occurring on November 11. It corresponds to the Indian summer in America. — **Saint Vitus's dance** (*Med.*), chorea; — from the supposed cures of this disease wrought on intercession to this saint.

Saint (sānt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sainted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sainting.] To make a saint of; to canonize.

Saint'ed, *a.* **1.** Consecrated; sacred; holy; pious. **2.** Entered into heaven; — a euphemism for *dead.*

Saint'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State of being a saint. **2.** Saints, collectively.

Saint'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* Saintlier (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Saintliest.] Like a saint; becoming a holy person. — **Saint'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Saint'ship, *n.* Character or qualities of a saint.

Saith (sĕth), *archaic 3d pers. sing. pres.* of Say.

Sake (sāk), *n.* [OE. *sake* cause, also, lawsuit, AS. *sacu* strife; akin to G. *sache* thing, AS. *sacan* to strive.] Final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; cause; motive; reason; interest; concern; account; regard; respect.

☞ The *-s* of the possessive case preceding *sake* is sometimes omitted for euphony. The plural *sakes* is often used with a possessive plural.

Sa'ker (sā'kẽr), *n.* [F. *sacre*, prob. fr. Ar. *çaqr* hawk.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A kind of falcon native of Southern Europe and Asia. (*b*) The peregrine falcon. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** (*Mil.*) A small piece of artillery.

‖ **Sal** (săl), *n.* [L. See Salt.] (*Chem. & Pharm.*) Salt.

Sal ammoniac, ammonium chloride, having a sharp, salty taste. — **Sal soda** (*Chem.*), sodium carbonate.

‖ **Sa-laam'** (sȧ-lăm'), *n.* Same as Salam.

Sal'a-ble (săl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From Sale.] Capable of being sold; fit to be sold. — **Sal'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Sal'a-bly,** *adv.*

Sa-la'cious (sȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *salax, -acis*, fond of leaping, lustful, fr. *salire* to leap.] Having a propensity to venery; lustful; lecherous. — **Sa-la'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Sa-la'cious-ness,** *n.*

Sa-lac'i-ty (sȧ-lăs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being salacious.

Sal'ad (săl'ad), *n.* [F. *salade*, Olt. *salata*, fr. *salare* to salt, fr. L. *sal* salt.] A relish of vegetables, dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, and spice; also, a similarly dressed dish of chopped meat or fish with lettuce, etc.

Sal'æ-ra'tus (săl'ẽ-rā'tŭs), *n.* See Saleratus.

Sal'al-ber'ry (săl'ăl-bĕr'rў), *n.* [Prob. American Indian.] (*Bot.*) The grapelike edible fruit of *Gaultheria Shallon*, an ericaceous shrub of the Western U. S.

‖ **Sa-lam'** (sȧ-lăm'), *n.* [Ar. *salām* peace, safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony in the East; a bowing very low and placing the right palm on the forehead.

Sal'a-man'der (săl'ȧ-măn'dẽr), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. σαλαμάνδρα.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any one of numerous species of scaleless lizardlike animals, related to the frogs.

Spotted Salamander (*Amblystoma punctatum*). ½

☞ Formerly, it was a superstition that the salamander could live in fire without harm.

2. The pouched gopher of the Southern United States.

Sal'a-man'drine (săl'ȧ-măn'drĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander; enduring fire.

Sal'a-ried (săl'ȧ-rĭd), *a.* Receiving a salary; paid by a salary; having a salary attached.

Sal'a-ry (-rў), *n.* [L. *salarium* salt money, money paid to soldiers for salt, deriv. of *sal* salt.] The recompense or consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services; stipend; hire.

☞ Recompense for services paid at, or reckoned by, short intervals, as a day or week, is usually called *wages.*

Sal'a-ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Salaried (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Salarying (-rĭ-ĭng).] To pay, or agree to pay, a salary to; to attach a salary to.

Sale (sāl), *n.* [Icel. *sala, sal*, akin to E. *sell.*] **1.** Act of selling; transfer of property for a valuable consideration, or for a price in money. **2.** Opportunity of selling; demand; market. **3.** Auction.

Sale'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **Sale'a-bly,** *adv.*, etc. See Salable, Salably, etc.

Sal'ep (săl'ĕp), *n.* [Ar. *sahleb.*] The edible dried tubers of various orchids.

Sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ẽ-rā'tŭs), *n.* [NL. *sal ærātus;* — so called because it is a source of fixed air (carbon dioxide). See Sal; Ærated.] (*Old Chem.*) Aërated salt; a white crystalline substance consisting of sodium bicarbonate.

Sales'man (sālz'man), *n.* One who sells anything.

Sales'wom'an (sālz'wŏŏm'an), *n.* A woman whose occupation is to sell goods.

Sale'work' (sāl'wûrk'), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work done carelessly or slightingly.

Sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* [F. *salique*, fr. the *Salian* Franks, who, in the fifth century, formed a body of laws called in Latin *leges Salicæ.*] Of or pert. to the Salian Franks, or the Salic law (so called), by which women were excluded from the inheritance of landed property.

Sa'li-ence (sā'lĭ-ens), *n.* Quality or state of being salient.

Sa'li-en-cy (-ĕn-sў), *n.* Quality of being salient.

Sa'li-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *saliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap.] **1.** Moving by leaps or springs; leaping; bounding; jumping. **2.** Shooting out or up; projecting. **3.** Hence, fig., forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous; noticeable. — **Sa'li-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Sa-lif'er-ous (sȧ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sal* salt + *-ferous.*] Producing, or impregnated with, salt.

Sal'i-fi'a-ble (săl'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See Salify.] Capable of neutralizing an acid to form a salt; — said of bases.

Sal'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *sal* + *-fy.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) To combine or impregnate with a salt. (*b*) To form a salt with; to convert into a salt. — **Sal'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Sa'line (sā'lĭn *or* sȧ-līn'), *a.* [F. *salin*, fr. L. *sal* salt.] **1.** Consisting of salt, or containing salt. **2.** Of the quality of salt; saltv. — **Sa-line'ness** (-lĭn'nĕs), *n.*

Sa'line (sā'lĭn *or* sȧ-līn'), *n.* A salt spring or bed.

Sa-lin'i-ty (sȧ-lĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Saltiness.

Sal'ique (sȧl'ĭk *or* sȧ-lēk'), *a.* [F.] Salic.

Sa-li'va (sȧ-lī'vȧ), *n.* [L.] (*Physiol.*) The secretion from the salivary glands; spittle.

Sa-li'val (-*val*), *a.* Salivary.

Sal'i-va-ry (-ȧl'ĭ-vȧ-rȳ), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to saliva; producing or carrying saliva.

Sal'i-vate (-vāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALIVATED (-vā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALIVATING.] [L. *salivare*, p. p. *-atus*. See SALIVA.] To produce an abnormal flow of saliva in, as by the use of mercury.

Sal'i-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Act or process of salivating; an excessive secretion of saliva. [saliva.]

Sa-li'vous (sȧ-lī'vŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of,

Sal'len-ders (sȧl'lĕn-dĕrz), *n. pl.* [F. *solandres, solandre.*] (*Far.*) An eruption on the hind leg of a horse.

Sal'let (sȧl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *salade*, fr. L. (cassis) *caelata*, fr. *caelare, caelatum*, to engrave; — from the engraved figures.] A light kind of helmet, with or without a visor.

Sal'low (sȧl'lō), *n.* [AS. *sealh;* akin to G. *salweide*, L. *salix*, Gr. ἑλίκη.] **1.** The willow; willow twigs. [*Poetic*] **2.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of willow, esp. those which do not have flexible shoots.

Sal'low, *a.* [*Compar.* SALLOWER (-ẽr); *superl.* SALLOWEST.] [AS. *salu.*] Having a yellowish color; of a pale color, tinged with yellow. — **Sal'low-ness**, *n.*

Sal'ly (sȧl'lȳ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALLIED (-lĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALLYING.] [F. *saillir*, fr. L. *salire* to leap, spring.] To leap or rush out; to issue suddenly.

Sal'ly, *n.* **1.** A leaping forth; a darting; a spring. **2.** A rushing forth; a sudden eruption; specif., an issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers; a sortie. **3.** An excursion from the usual track; digression. **4.** A flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like. **5.** Wild gayety; frolic; escapade.

Sal'ly Lunn' (lŭn'). [From the woman said to have first made them.] A tea cake slightly sweetened, and raised with yeast.

Sal'ma-gun'di (sȧl'mȧ-gŭn'dĭ), *n.* [F. *salmigondis;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. **2.** Hence, a mixture of various ingredients; olio; medley; potpourri; miscellany.

Salm'on (sȧm'ŭn), *n.* [F. *saumon*, fr. L. *salmo, -onis.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of valuable foodfishes of northern climates. They ascend from the sea to the head waters of rivers to spawn.

Common Salmon of Europe and Eastern North America (*Salmo salar*). 1/20

2. A reddish yellow or orange color, like a salmon's flesh.

Salmon trout. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European sea trout. (*b*) The American namaycush. (*c*) Also, the adult black spotted trout, and the steelhead, and other large trout of the Pacific coast; — locally so called.

Salm'on, *a.* Of a reddish yellow or orange color, like that of the flesh of the salmon.

‖ **Sa'lon'** (sȧ'lôN'), *n.* [F. See SALOON.] A reception apartment; hence, a fashionable party.

Sa-loon' (sȧ-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *salon*, fr. F. *salle* a large room, a hall, of German or Dutch origin.] **1.** A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company or for works of art; esp., a hall for public entertainments or amusements. **2.** Popularly, a public room for a specific use; esp., a barroom or grogshop.

‖ **Sal'pa** (sȧl'pȧ), *n.* [NL.: cf. L. *salpa* a kind of stockfish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of tubular, free-swimming oceanic tunicates found in all the warmer latitudes.

Sal'sa-fy (sȧl'sȧ-fȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Salsify.

Sal'si-fy (sȧl'sĭ-fȳ), *n.* [F. *salsifis.*] (*Bot.*) The oyster plant (*Tragopogon porrifolius*).

Sal'so'da (sȧl'sō'dȧ), *n.* See *Sal soda*, under SAL.

Salt (sȧlt), *n.* [AS. *sealt;* akin to G. *salz*, L. *sal*, Gr. ἅλς.] **1.** Chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning food, preserving meat, etc. **2.** Hence, flavor; taste; savor; seasoning. **3.** Hence, also, piquancy; wit; sense. **4.** A saltcellar. **5.** A sailor; — usually with *old.* [*Colloq.*] **6.** (*Chem.*) The neutral compound formed by the union of an acid and a base. **7.** Fig.: That which preserves from corruption or error. **8.** *pl.* Any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic.

Salt (sȧlt), *a.* [*Compar.* SALTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SALTEST.] **1.** Of or pert. to salt; abounding in, or containing, salt; prepared or preserved with, or tasting of, salt; salted. **2.** Overflowed with, or growing in, salt water. **3.** Fig.: Bitter; sharp; pungent. **4.** Fig.: Lustful.

Salt horse, salted beef. [*Slang*] — **Salt junk**, hard salted beef for use at sea. [*Slang*]

Salt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALTING.] To sprinkle, impregnate, or preserve with salt.

To salt a mine, to artfully deposit minerals in a mine in order to deceive purchasers regarding its value. [*Cant*]

Sal'tant (sȧl'tant), *a.* [L. *saltans*, p. pr. of *saltare* to dance, v. intens. fr. *salire* to leap.] Leaping; jumping; dancing.

Sal-ta'tion (sȧl-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A leaping or jumping. **2.** Beating or palpitation. **3.** (*Biol.*) An abrupt and marked variation in the condition or appearance of a species.

Sal'ta-to'ri-al (sȧl'tȧ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Relating to leaping; [ing; saltatory.]

Sal'ta-to-ry (sȧl'tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Leaping or dancing; having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing.

Salt'cel-lar (sȧlt'sĕl-lẽr), *n.* [OE. *saltsaler; salt* + F. *salière* saltcellar, fr. L. *sal* salt.] Formerly, a large vessel, now, a small vessel, of glass or other material, used for holding salt on the table.

Salt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes, sells, or applies salt.

Salt'ern (-ẽrn), *n.* A place where salt is made.

Sal'tier (sȧl'tẽr), *n.* See SALTIRE.

Sal'ti-grade (sȧl'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *saltus* a leap + *gradi* to walk, go.] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet or legs formed for leaping, as the leaping spiders.

Sal'tire (sȧl'tẽr), *n.* [F. *sautoir*, fr. LL. *saltatorium* a sort of stirrup, fr. L. *saltatorius* saltatory.] (*Her.*) A St. Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X.

Salt'ish (sȧlt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat salt.

Salt'ness (sȧlt'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being salt.

Salt'pe'ter (-pē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *salpêtre*, NL. *sal petrae*, lit., rock salt; — because it exudes from rocks.] (*Chem.*) Potassium nitrate, or niter, — a white crystalline substance of a cooling saline taste.

Salt' rheum' (sȧlt' rūm'). (*Med.*) Any one of various cutaneous eruptions, esp. those of eczema.

Salt'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several plants which grow on the seashore, as glasswort.

Salt'y (-ȳ), *a.* Somewhat salt; saltish.

Sa-lu'bri-ous (sȧ-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salubris*, or *saluber*, fr. *salus* health; akin to *salvus* safe, sound.] Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health. — **Sa-lu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa-lu'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Healthful; wholesome; healthy; salutary.

Sa-lu'bri-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being salubrious.

Sal'u-ta-ry (sȧl'ū-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. **2.** Promotive of, or contributing to, some beneficial purpose. — **Sal'u-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Sal'u-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Salubrious; beneficial; advantageous; profitable.

Sal'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of saluting; a greeting of good will, respect, or reverence; also, that which is uttered or done in saluting or greeting.

Syn. — Greeting; salute; address. — *Greeting* is the general word for all manner of expressions of recognition made when persons meet or communicate with each other. *Salutation* more usually implies uttered respect or well wishing, and is used of expressions at parting as well as at meeting. *Salute* is commonly used to denote a conventional demonstration not expressed in words.

Sa-lu'ta-to'ri-an (sȧ-lū'tȧ-tō'rĭ-*an*), *n.* The student who pronounces the salutatory oration, — usually that member of the graduating class who ranks second in scholarship. [*U. S.*]

Sa-lu'ta-to-ry (-lū'tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing or expressing salutation; — applied esp. to the oration introducing the Commencement exercises, or similar exhibitions, in American colleges. — *n.* The salutatory oration.

Sa-lute' (sȧ-lūt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALUTING.] [L. *salutare, -atum*, from *salus, -utis*, health, safety.] **1.** To address, as with expressions of kind wishes and courtesy; to greet; to hail. **2.** Hence, to give a sign of good will; to compliment by an act or ceremony, as a kiss, a bow, etc. **3.** (*Mil. & Naval*) To honor by some conventional act, as by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by dipping colors, or by cheers.

Sa-lute' (sȧ-lūt'), *n.* **1.** A saluting; salutation. **2.** A sign, token, or ceremony, or other conventional act performed as an expression of good will, compliment, or respect, by one who salutes.

Sa-lut'er (-lūt'ẽr), *n.* One who salutes.

Sal'va-ble (sȧl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *salvare* to save, fr. *salvus* safe.] Capable of being saved.

Sal'vage (săl'vĭj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *salver* to save, fr. L. *salvare* to save.] **1.** Act of saving a vessel, goods, or life, from perils of the sea. **2.** (*Maritime Law*) (*a*) The compensation allowed to persons who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril. (*b*) That part of the property that is saved from the peril.

Sal-va'tion (săl-vā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *salvatio*, fr. *salvare* to save.] **1.** Act of saving; preservation or deliverance from destruction, danger, or great calamity. **2.** (*Theol.*) The redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death. **3.** That which saves.

Salvation Army, an organization for Christian evangelization, esp. among the degraded in cities.

Sal-va'tion-ist, *n.* An evangelist: a member or a recruit of the Salvation Army.

‖ **Sal've** (-vē), *interj.* [L., hail, imperat. of *salvere* to be well.] Hail!

Salve (săv), *n.* [AS. *sealf* ointment; akin to G. *salbe*.] An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores.

Salve, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Salved (săvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Salving.] To heal by applications or medicaments; to apply salve to; hence, to heal; to soothe.

Salve (săv), *v. t. & i.* [See Salvage.] To save, as a ship or goods, from the perils of the sea. [*Recent*]

Sal'ver (săl'vẽr), *n.* [Cf. Salvage.] A salvor.

Sal'ver, *n.* [Sp. *salva* the tasting of viands before they are served, salver, fr. *salvar* to taste, fr. L. *salvare* to save.] A tray or waiter on which anything is presented.

‖ **Sal'vi-a** (săl'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., sage.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the sage.

Sal'vo (săl'vō), *n.; pl.* -vos (-vōz). [L. *salvo jure*, lit., right reserved.] Exception; reservation; excuse.

Sal'vo, *n.* [F. *salve* a discharge of heavy cannon, L. *salve* hail, imperat. of *salvere* to be well, akin to *salvus* well. See Safe.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A concentrated fire from pieces of artillery; a volley. **2.** A salute paid by a volley from a number of cannon.

Sal'vor (-vẽr), *n.* [See Salvation, Save.] (*Law*) One who, without being under special obligation, assists in the saving a ship or goods at sea.

a Double Samara of Mountain Maple; *b* Samara of White Elm.

Sa-ma'ra (sȧ-mā'rȧ *or* săm'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [L. *samara*, *samera*, the seed of the elm.] (*Bot.*) A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as of the ash, maple, and elm.

Sa-ma'ri-um (sȧ-mā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *samarskite*.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal of doubtful identity.

Sa-mar'skite (sȧ-mär'skīt), *n.* [After *Samarski*, a Russian.] (*Min.*) A kind of velvet-black mineral.

Sam'bo (săm'bō), *n.* [Sp. *zambo*, *sambo*.] A negro; — colloquially or humorously so called; sometimes, the offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

Same (sām), *a.* [AS. *same*, adv.; akin to Gr. ὁμός, Skr. *sama*, Gr. ὅμοιος like, L. *simul* at the same time; *similis* like, and E. *some*, a., *-some*.] **1.** Not different or other; identical; unchanged. **2.** Being of like kind, species, sort, dimensions, etc.; corresponding; similar; like. **3.** Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned.

☞ *Same* is commonly preceded by *the*, *this*, or *that*, and is often used substantively. In a comparative use it is followed by *as* or *with*.

Same'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being the same; identity; correspondence. **2.** Hence, want of variety; monotony.

Syn. — Identity; identicalness; similarity; oneness.

Sa'mi-el (sȧ'mĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Turk. *sam-yeli*; Ar. *samm* poison + Turk. *yel* wind.] A hot and destructive wind, in Turkey, identical with the *simoom* of Arabia.

Sa'mite (sā'mīt), *n.* [OF. *samit*, deriv. of Gr. ἕξ six + μίτος a thread.] A species of silk stuff, or taffeta, generally interwoven with gold.

‖ **Sa'mo-var** (sä'mō-vär), *n.* [Russ. *samovar'*.] A kind of metal urn used in Russia for making tea.

Samp (sămp), *n.* [From American Indian *sāpac*, *saupac*, made soft, or thinned.] Maize broken or bruised, and cooked by boiling; coarse hominy.

‖ **Sam'pan** (săm'păn), *n.* A kind of Chinese boat from 12 to 15 feet long, covered with a house.

Sam'phire (săm'fīr *or* săm'fẽr), *n.* [F. l'herbe de *Saint Pierre*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A fleshy, umbelliferous European plant (*Crithmum maritimum*) growing among rocks along the seacoast, and used for pickles. (*b*) A species of glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*); marsh samphire.

Sam'ple (săm'p'l), *n.* [OF. *essample*, *example*, fr. L. *exemplum*. See Example.] **1.** Example; pattern. [*Obs.*] **2.** A part of anything presented for inspection, or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen.

Syn. — Specimen; example. See Specimen.

Sam'ple, *v. t.* To take or test a sample or samples of.

Sam'pler (-plẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes up samples for inspection; one who examines samples, or by samples. **2.** A pattern; a specimen; esp., a collection of needlework patterns, as letters, borders, etc.

San'a-ble (săn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, fr. *sanare* to heal, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy; curable. — **San'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **San'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

San'a-tive (săn'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having the power to cure or heal; tending to heal; sanatory. — **San'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

San'a-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See Sanatory.] An establishment or resort for invalids; a sanitarium.

San'a-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *sanatorius*, fr. L. *sanare* to heal.] Conducive to health; tending to cure; healing; curative; sanative.

☞ *Sanatory* signifies *conducive to health*, while *sanitary* has the more general meaning of *pertaining to health*.

Sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (săŋk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A sanctifying; state of being sanctified. [the Holy Spirit.]

Sanc'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who sanctifies; specif.,

Sanc'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sanctified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sanctifying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *sanctifier*, L. *sanctificare; sanctus* holy + *-ficare* to make. See Saint, and -fy.] **1.** To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to hallow. **2.** To make free from sin; to purify. **3.** To make efficient as the means of holiness. **4.** To impart or impute sacredness, venerableness, inviolability, or the like, to; to give sanction to.

Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (săŋk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Possessing sanctimony; holy; sacred; saintly. **2.** Making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout or pious. — **Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sanc'ti-mo-ny (săŋk'tĭ-mō-nў), *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus* holy.] Holiness; sanctity; esp., outward or artificial saintliness; hypocritical devoutness.

Sanc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanctio*, fr. *sancire*, *sanctum*, to render sacred or inviolable, to fix unalterably.] **1.** Solemn or ceremonious ratification; official ratification by a superior of the act of some other person or body; confirmation; approbation. **2.** Anything done or said to enforce the will, law, or authority of another; countenance.

Syn. — Authorization; authority; countenance.

Sanc'tion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sanctioned (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sanctioning.] To give sanction to; to ratify; to confirm; to approve.

Sanc'ti-tude (-tĭ-tūd), *n.* Holiness; sacredness. [*R.*]

Sanc'ti-ty (-tў), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; moral purity; godliness. **2.** Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability.

Syn. — Piety; devotion; goodness; religiousness.

Sanc'tu-a-ry (-tū-ȧ-rў), *n.* [OF. *saintuaire*, fr. L. *sanctuarium*, fr. *sanctus* holy.] A sacred place; a consecrated spot; a holy and inviolable site. Hence, a sacred and inviolable asylum; a place of refuge and protection.

Sanc'tum (săŋk'tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. of *sancire* to consecrate.] A sacred place; hence, a place of retreat; a room reserved for personal use.

Sanc'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *sanctus*, p. p. of *sancire*.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) A part of the Mass, or, in Protestant churches, a part of the communion service, of which the first words in Latin are *Sanctus*, *sanctus*, *sanctus* [Holy, holy, holy]. **2.** (*Mus.*) An anthem composed for these words.

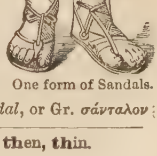
Sanctus bell, a bell rung at the singing of the Sanctus, at the conclusion of the ordinary of the Mass, and at the elevation of the host.

Sand (sănd), *n.* [AS. *sand*; akin to G. *sand*.] **1.** Fine particles of stone, esp. of siliceous stone, but not reduced to dust. **2.** A grain of sand. [*R.*] **3.** The sand in the hourglass; hence, a moment or interval of time. **4.** *pl.* Tracts of land consisting of sand, as some deserts; also, tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide. **5.** Courage; pluck; grit. [*Slang*]

Sand (sănd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sanded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sanding.] To sprinkle, cover, or mix, with sand.

San'dal, *n.* Sandalwood.

San'dal, *n.* [F. *sandale*, L. *sandalium*, Gr. σανδάλιον, dim. of σάνδαλον.] (*a*) A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot. (*b*) A kind of slipper. (*c*) An overshoe with parallel openings across the instep.


One form of Sandals.

San'dal-wood' (săn'dal-wŏŏd'), *n.* [F. *sandal*, *santal*, fr. Ar. *çandal*, or Gr. σάνταλον;

both ultimately fr. Skr. *candana.*] (*Bot.*) The fragrant, yellowish heartwood of certain East Indian and Polynesian trees.

Red sandalwood, the heartwood of either of two leguminous trees of India, being a heavy, dark red dyewood.

San'da-rach } (săn'dȧ-răk), *n.* [L. *sandaraca*, Gr.
San'da-rac } σανδαράκη.] **1.** (*Min.*) Red sulphide of arsenic. **2.** (*Bot. Chem.*) A white or yellow resin obtained from a Barbary tree, and pulverized for pounce.

Sand'bag'ger (sănd'băg'gẽr), *n.* An assaulter whose weapon is a bag filled with sand, used as a club.

Sand'ed, *a.* **1.** Covered or sprinkled with sand; sandy; barren. **2.** Marked with small spots; speckled.

San'der-ling (săn'dẽr-lĭng), *n.* [*Sand* + *-ling.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small gray and brown sandpiper (*Calidris arenaria*) very common on sandy beaches.

San'ders (-dẽrz), *n.* [See SANDAL.] Sandalwood; now, the red sandalwood only.

Sand'glass' (sănd'glȧs'), *n.* An hourglass. [sandy.

Sand'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being

San'di-ver (săn'dĭ-vẽr), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A whitish scum cast up from the fused materials of glass.

Sand'man' (săn'd'măn'), *n.* A person fabled to make children sleepy, so that they rub their eyes as if there were sand in them.

Sand'pa'per (-pā'pẽr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, — used for smoothing and polishing. — *v. t.* To smooth or polish with sandpaper.

Sand'pi'per (-pī'pẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small, limicoline game birds. [See *Illusts.* of DUNLIN, and UPLAND SANDPIPER.]

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).

Sand'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Geol.*) A rock made of sand more or less firmly united.

Sand'wich (-wĭch), *n.* [Named from the Earl of *Sandwich.*] Two pieces of bread and butter with a thin slice of meat, cheese, or the like, between them.

Sand'wich, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANDWICHED (-wĭcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANDWICHING.] To make into a sandwich; also, fig., to insert between or form of alternate parts or things.

Sand'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Arenaria*, — low, tufted herbs of the order *Caryophyllaceæ*. [See *Illust.* under FLOWER.]

Sand'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SANDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SANDIEST.] [AS. *sandig.*] **1.** Consisting of, abounding with, or resembling, sand; full of sand. **2.** Of the color of sand; of a light yellowish-red color.

Sane (sān), *a.* [L. *sanus.*] **1.** Being in a healthy condition; not deranged; acting rationally; — said of the mind. **2.** Mentally sound; possessing a rational mind; — said of persons. — **Sane'ly**, *adv.* — **Sane'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sound; healthy; underanged; unbroken.

Sang (săng), *imp.* of SING.

San'ga-ree' (săn'gȧ-rē'), *n.* [Sp. *sangria*, lit., bleeding, from *sangre* blood, L. *sanguis.*] Wine and water sweetened and spiced, — a favorite West Indian drink.

‖ **Sang'-froid'** (săn'frwȧ'), *n.* [F., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement; coolness; calmness.

San-guif'er-ous (săn-gwĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *-ferous.*] (*Physiol.*) Conveying blood.

San'gui-fy (săn'gwĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *-fy.*] To produce blood from.

San'gui-na-ry (-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] **1.** Attended with much bloodshed; bloody; murderous. **2.** Bloodthirsty; cruel. — **San'gui-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **San'gui-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

San'guine (săn'gwĭn), *a.* [F. *sanguin*, L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] **1.** Blood-red. **2.** Characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood. **3.** Warm; ardent. **4.** Anticipating the best; hopeful. — **San'guine-ly**, *adv.* — **San'guine-ness**, *n.*

San'guine, *v. t.* To stain with blood; to ensanguine.

San-guin'e-ous (săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Abounding with blood; sanguine. **2.** Of or pertaining to blood; bloody; constituting blood. **3.** Blood-red; crimson.

San-guiv'o-rous (săn-gwĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) Subsisting upon blood; — said of certain blood-sucking animals.

San'he-drin (săn'hē-drĭn), } *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrīn*, fr.
San'he-drim (săn'hē-drĭm), } Gr. συνέδριον; σύν with + ἕδρα a seat.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) The great council of seventy members and the high priest.

San'i-cle (săn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sanare* to heal.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of an umbelliferous genus (*Sanicula*) reputed to have healing powers.

‖ **Sa'ni-es** (sā'nĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A thin, serous fluid commonly discharged from ulcers or foul wounds.

Sa'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saniosus*, fr. *sanies.*] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, like, or characterized by, sanies.

San'i-ta'ri-an (săn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Sanitary.

San'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* An advocate of sanitary measures.

San'i-ta'ri-um (-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SANITARY.] A health station or retreat; a sanatorium.

San'i-ta-ry (săn'ĭ-tă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *sanitas* health.] Of or pertaining to health; designed to secure or preserve health; hygienic. See the Note under SANATORY.

San'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of rendering sanitary; science of sanitary conditions; hygiene. [sane.

San'i-ty (săn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Condition or quality of being

Sank (săngk), *imp.* of SINK.

San'nop (săn'nŏp), } *n.* A male Indian; a brave; —
San'nup (-nŭp), } correlative of *squaw.*

‖ **Sans** (sănz; *E.* sănz), *prep.* [F., fr. L. *sine* without.] Without; destitute of. Rare as an English word.

San'scrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* See SANSKRIT.

‖ **Sans'-cu'lotte'** (*F.* sänz'ku'lŏt'; *E.* sănz'kū-lŏt'), *n.* [F., without breeches.] A fellow without breeches; — a name of reproach given in the first French revolution to the extreme republicans, who rejected breeches as peculiar to the aristocracy, and adopted pantaloons. Hence, an extreme republican; a revolutionist.

San'skrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* [Skr. *Samskṛta* the Sanskrit language, lit., the polished or classical language, fr. *samskṛta* wrought, perfect; *sam* together (akin to E. *same*) + *kṛta* made.] The ancient language of the Hindoos, now used only as the literary and sacred dialect of India. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or written in, Sanskrit.

Sap (săp), *n.* [AS. *sæp;* akin to G. *saft;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** The juice of plants of any kind. **2.** The sapwood, or alburnum, of a tree.

Sap rot, the dry rot.

Sap, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAPPED (săpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAPPING.] [F. *saper*, fr. *sape* a sort of scythe, LL. *sappa* a sort of mattock.] **1.** To subvert by digging or wearing away; to undermine. **2.** (*Mil.*) To pierce with saps. **3.** To make unstable or infirm; to weaken.

Sap, *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or making saps.

Sap, *n.* (*Mil.*) A trench made toward a besieged place by digging under cover of gabions, etc.

Sap'id (săp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to taste.] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste. — **Sap'id-ness**, *n.* [sapid.

Sa-pid'i-ty (sȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being

Sa'pi-ence (sā'pĭ-ens), *n.* Quality of being sapient.

Sa'pi-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *sapiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sapere* to taste, to have sense, to know.] Wise; sage; discerning; — often in irony or contempt. — **Sa'pi-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Sage; sagacious; knowing; wise; discerning.

Sap'less (săp'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of sap; not juicy. **2.** Fig.: Dry; withered; spiritless.

Sap'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A young tree.

Sap'o-dil'la (săp'ō-dĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp. *zapote*, *sapotillo*, *zapotillo*, Mexican *cochit-zapotl.*] (*Bot.*) A tall, evergreen, tropical American tree (*Achras sapota*); also, its edible fruit, also called *sapodilla plum.*

Sap'o-na'ceous (săp'ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sapo*, *-onis*, soap, of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *soap.*] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy.

Sa-pon'i-fi-ca'tion (sȧ-pŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result, of saponifying.

Sa-pon'i-fy (-pŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAPONIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAPONIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *sapo*, *-onis*, soap + *-fy.*] To convert into soap, as tallow or any fat; hence (*Chem.*), to subject to any similar process, as that which ethereal salts undergo in decomposition.

Sap'o-rif'ic (săp'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sapor* taste + *facere* to make.] Producing taste, flavor, or relish.

Sap'o-ta'ceous (săp'ō-tā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a natural order (*Sapotaceæ*) of (mostly tropical) trees and shrubs, including the star apple, the natural marmalade tree, the gutta-percha tree, and the sapodilla.

Sap'per (săp'pẽr), *n.* One who saps or undermines.

Sap'phic (săf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Sappho, the Grecian poetess. **2.** (*Pros.*) Designating a certain kind of verse attributed to Sappho. — *n.* (*Pros.*) A Sapphic verse.

Sap'phire (săf'ĭr *or* -ẽr), *n.* [F. *saphir*, fr. L. *sapphirus*, Gr. σάπφειρος; of Oriental origin.] **1.** (*Min.*)

Native alumina, or aluminium sesquioxide; corundum; esp., the blue transparent variety of corundum, highly prized as a gem. **2.** The color of the gem; bright blue.

Sap'phire (săf'ĭr *or* -ēr), *a.* Of or like sapphire.

Sap'phir-ine (săf'ĕr-ĭn), *a.* Resembling sapphire, as in color; made of sapphire.

Sap'py (săp'pĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SAPPIER (-pĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SAPPIEST.] [From 1st SAP.] **1.** Abounding with sap; full of sap; juicy; succulent. **2.** Hence, young; not firm; weak; feeble. **3.** Weak in intellect. [*Low*] — **Sap'pi-ness**, *n.*

Sap'sa-go (săp'sā-gō), *n.* [G. *schabzieger; schaben* to scrape + *zieger* whey.] A kind of Swiss cheese.

Sap'wood' (săp'wŏŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The alburnum, or part of the wood of any exogenous tree next to the bark.

Sar'a-band (săr'ā-bănd), *n.* [Through F. & Sp. fr. Per. *serbend* a song.] A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin, to an air in triple time; also, the air itself.

Sar'a-cen (-sĕn), *n.* [L. *Saracenus;* origin uncertain.] Anciently, an Arab; later, a Mussulman; in the Middle Ages, a Mohammedan hostile to the crusaders.

Sar'a-cen'ic (-sĕn'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the
Sar'a-cen'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Saracens.

Sar'casm (sär'kăz'm), *n.* [F. *sarcasme*, L. *sarcasmus*, Gr. σαρκασμός, from σαρκάζειν to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] A satirical remark uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a cutting jest; taunt; gibe.

Sar-cas'tic (-kăs'tĭk), } *a.* Expressing, or expressed
Sar-cas'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } by, sarcasm; of the nature of sarcasm; given to sarcasm. — **Sar-cas'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sarce'net (särs'nĕt), *n.* [OF. *sarcenet;* origin uncertain.] A fine, thin, silk fabric, used for linings, etc.

Sar'co- (sär'kō-). A combining form from Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, *flesh;* as, *sarco*phagous, flesh-eating; *sarco*logy.

Sar'co-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*Sarco-* + *-carp.*] (*Bot.*) The fleshy part of a stone fruit, as of a plum.

Sar'code (sär'kōd), *n.* [Gr. σαρκώδης fleshy; σάρξ flesh + εἶδος form.] (*Biol.*) Protoplasm.

Sar'co-log'ic (sär'kŏ-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Sar'co-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), } sarcology.

Sar-col'o-gy (sär-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Sarco-* + *-logy.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts.

‖ **Sar-co'ma** (sär-kō'má), *n.; pl.* L. -COMATA (-kŏm'ă-tă *or* -kō'má-tă), E. -COMAS (-kō'máz). [NL., fr. Gr. σάρκωμα, fr. σάρξ flesh.] (*Med.*) Formerly, any one of various fleshy tumors; now, a malignant growth made up of cells without any proper intercellular substance.

Sar-coph'a-gous (-kŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating; carnivorous.

Sar-coph'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -GI (-jī), E. -GUSES (-gŭs-ĕz). [L., fr. Gr. σαρκοφάγος, prop., eating flesh; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + φαγεῖν to eat.] **1.** A species of limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins. It soon consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it. **2.** A coffin or chest-shaped tomb of this stone; hence, any stone coffin or coffin-shaped memorial stone.

Sard (särd), *n.* [L. *sarda*, Gr. σάρδιον, or σάρδιος, deriv. of Σάρδεις Sardes of Lydia.] (*Min.*) A variety of carnelian, of a rich reddish yellow or brownish red.

Sar'dine (sär'dēn *or* sär-dēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sardina, sarda;* so called from the island of *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδώ.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several small species of herring commonly preserved in olive oil for food, esp. the pilchard.

European Sardine (*Clupea pilchardus*). ½

Sar'di-us (sär'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *sardius.* See SARD.] A kind of precious stone, probably a carnelian.

Sar-don'ic (sär-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *sardonique*, L. *sardonius*, Gr. σαρδάνιος, σαρδόνιος; origin uncertain.] Unnatural; insincere; hence, mocking, malignant; — applied only to some facial semblance of gayety.

Sardonic grin *or* laugh, an old medical term for a spasm of the face muscles, causing appearance of laughter.

Sar'do-nyx (sär'dō-nĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σαρδόνυξ. See SARD, and ONYX.] (*Min.*) A variety of onyx consisting of sard and white chalcedony in alternate layers.

Sar-gas'so (sär-găs'sō), *n.* [Sp. *sargazo* seaweed.] (*Bot.*) A floating seaweed of the North Atlantic.

Sark (särk), *n.* [AS. *serce, syrce.*] A shirt. [*Scot.*]

Sark, *v. t.* (*Carp.*) To cover with sarking.

Sark'ing (särk'ĭng), *n.* [From SARK shirt.] (*Carp.*) Thin boards for sheathing.

Sar'ment (sär'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sarmentum* twig, fr. *sarpere* to cut off.] (*Bot.*) A prostrate filiform stem or runner.

Sar'men-tose' (sär'mĕn-tōs' *or* sär-mĕn'tōs), *a.* [L. *sarmentosus.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Long and filiform, and almost naked, or having leaves only at the joints where it strikes root; as, a *sarmentose* stem. (*b*) Bearing sarments; sarmentaceous.

Sar-men'tous (sär-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Sarmentose.

Sar'sa-pa-ril'la (sär'sá-pá-rĭl'lá), *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla; zarza* a bramble + a word of uncertain origin.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any plant of several tropical American species of *Smilax.* (*b*) The bitter mucilaginous roots of such plants, used in medicine.

Sarse (särs), *n.* [F. *sas*, OF. *saas*, LL. *setatium*, fr. L. *seta* a stiff hair.] A fine sieve. [*Obs.*]

Sarse, *v. t.* To sift through a sarse. [*Obs.*]

Sar'sen (sär'sĕn), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] One of the large sandstone blocks scattered over the English chalk downs. [*Eng.*]

Sarse'net (särs'nĕt), *n.* See SARCENET.

Sar-to'ri-al (sär-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [From L. *sartor* tailor, fr. *sarcire, sartum*, to patch.] **1.** Of or pert. to a tailor or his work. **2.** (*Anat.*) Pert. to, or designating, a certain muscle of the thigh, called the *tailor's muscle.*

Sash (săsh), *n.* [Pers. *shast* a sort of girdle.] A scarf or band variously worn; belt; girdle.

Sash, *v. t.* To adorn with a sash or scarf.

Sash, *n.* [F. *châssis*, fr. *châsse* shrine, frame, L. *capsa.* See CASE a box.] **1.** The framing in which the panes of glass are set in a glazed window or door. **2.** In a sawmill, the rectangular frame for the saw.

Sash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SASHED (săsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SASHING.] To furnish with a sash or sashes.

Sa'sin (sā'sĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Indian antelope, noted for its beauty and swiftness.

Sas'sa-fras (săs'sá-frăs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saxifraga* saxifrage. See SAXIFRAGE.] (*Bot.*) An American tree of the Laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*); also, the bark of the roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sas'sy bark' (săs'sĭ bärk'). (*Bot.*) The bark of a West African leguminous tree used by the natives as an ordeal poison, and also medicinally.

Sat (săt), *imp.* of SIT.

Sa'tan (sā'tan; săt'an, *obs.*), *n.* [Heb. *sātān* an adversary, fr. *sātan* to be adverse, to persecute.] The grand adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels; the archfiend.

Sa-tan'ic (sā-tăn'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to Satan; hav-
Sa-tan'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ing the qualities of Satan; devilish. — **Sa-tan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa-tan'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *sachel*, fr. L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus.* See SACK a bag.] A little sack or bag.

Sate (sāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SATING.] [Prob. shortened fr. SATIATE.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of; to satiate; to glut; to surfeit.

Sate (sāt; *rarely* sät), *archaic imp.* of SIT.

Sat-een' (săt-ēn'), *n.* [Cf. SATIN.] A kind of dress goods made of cotton or woolen, with a glossy surface.

Sat'el-lite (săt'ĕl-līt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satelles, -itis*, an attendant.] **1.** An attendant of a prince or potentate; hence, an obsequious dependent. **2.** (*Astron.*) A secondary planet which revolves about another planet.

Sa'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt; 48), *a.* [L. *satiare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *sat, satis*, enough.] Filled to satiety; glutted; sated.

Sa'ti-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SATIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SATIATING.] **1.** To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full; to sate. **2.** To gratify to repletion or loathing; to surfeit; to glut.

Syn. — To satisfy; sate; suffice; cloy; gorge; overfill; surfeit; glut. — To *content* is to make contented, even though every desire or appetite is not fully gratified. To *satisfy* is to appease fully the longings of desire. To *satiate* is to fill so completely that it is not possible to receive or enjoy more; hence, to overfill; to cause disgust in.

Sa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Satiety.

Sa-ti'e-ty (sá-tī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* State of being satiated or glutted; fullness of gratification; excessive gratification.

Syn. — Repletion; satiation; surfeit.

Sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *setino*, fr. *seta* silk, prob. fr. L. *seta* a bristle.] A glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture, and overshot woof.

Sat'i-net' (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *satin.* See SATIN.] **1.** A thin kind of satin. **2.** A kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woolen filling, used chiefly for trousers.

Sat'in-wood' (-ĭn-wŏŏd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The hard, lemon-colored, fragrant wood of an East Indian tree; also, the wood of a prickly ash of Florida and the West Indies.

Sat'in-y (săt'ĭn-ĭ), *a.* Of or like satin; glossy.

Sat'ire (săt'ĭr; *in Eng. often* săt'ēr), *n.* [L. *satira, satura* (sc. *lanx*) a dish of various kinds of fruits, mixture, medley, fr. *satur* full of food, sated, fr. *sat, satis*, enough.] **1.** A composition, generally poetical, holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem. **2.** Keenness and severity of remark; caustic exposure to reprobation; trenchant wit; sarcasm; ridicule.

Syn.—Lampoon; irony; pasquinade; burlesque; wit.

Sa-tir'ic (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the na-
Sa-tir'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ture of, satire. **2.** Severe in language. — **Sa-tir'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa-tir'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Cutting; caustic; poignant; sarcastic; ironical; bitter; reproachful; abusive.

Sat'ir-ist (săt'ēr-ĭst), *n.* One who satirizes; especially, one who writes satire.

Sat'ir-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SATIRIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SATIRIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To make the subject of satire.

Sat'is-fac'tion (săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satisfactio*, fr. *satisfacere*. See SATISFY.] **1.** A satisfying; state of being satisfied. **2.** That which satisfies or gratifies.

Syn. — Contentment; content; gratification; pleasure; recompense; compensation; amends; remuneration; indemnification; atonement.

Sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Giving or producing satisfaction; esp., relieving the mind from uncertainty, and enabling it to rest with confidence. **2.** Making amends, indemnification, or recompense. — **Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Sat'is-fi'a-ble (-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be satisfied.

Sat'is-fi'er (-ēr), *n.* One who satisfies.

Sat'is-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SATISFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SATISFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [OF. *satisfier*; L. *satis* enough + *-ficare* to make. See SAD, *a.*, and -FY.] **1.** In general, to fill up the measure of a want of (a person or a thing); hence, to gratify fully the desire of; to make content. **2.** To pay or give what is due to. **3.** To answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like. **4.** To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to; to convince.

Syn. — To satiate; sate; compensate. See SATIATE.

Sat'is-fy (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. i.* **1.** To afford full gratification. **2.** To make payment or atonement; to atone.

Sa'trap (sā'trăp *or* săt'răp), *n.* [L. *satrapes*, Gr. *σατράπης*, fr. OPers. *khshatrapāvan* ruler.] The governor of a province in ancient Persia; hence, a petty despot.

Sa'trap-al (sā'trăp-*al or* săt'rȧ-pal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a satrap, or a satrapy.

Sa'trap-y (sā'trăp-ĭ *or* săt'rȧ-pĭ), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a satrap. [saturated.

Sat'u-ra-ble (săt'ū-rȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* Capable of being

Sat'u-rant (-rant), *a.* Impregnating to the full; saturating. — *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance used to neutralize or saturate the affinity of another substance; specif. (*Med.*), an antacid used to correct acidity of the stomach.

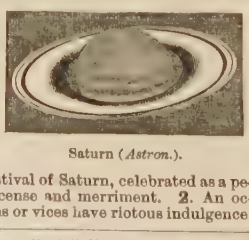
Sat'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SATURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SATURATING.] [L. *saturare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *satur* full of food, sated. See SATIRE.] **1.** To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to sate. **2.** (*Chem.*) To neutralize by chemical combination with all that can be held.

Sat'u-rate (-rāt), *p. a.* Filled to repletion; saturated.

Sat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of saturating, or state of being saturated. **2.** (*Optics*) Freedom from mixture or dilution with white; purity; — said of colors.

Sat'ur-day (săt'ŭr-dā; 48), *n.* [AS. *Sæterdæg, Sæterndæg, Sæternesdæg*, lit., Saturn's day, fr. L. *Saturnus* Saturn + AS. *dæg* day.] The seventh or last day of the week, following Friday and preceding Sunday.

Sat'urn (săt'ŭrn), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, lit., the sower, fr. *serere, satum*, to sow.] **1.** (*Roman Myth.*) One of the elder and principal deities, the son of Cœlus and Terra (Heaven and Earth). **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. It is surrounded by a remarkable system of rings, and has eight satellites.



Saturn (*Astron.*).

Sat'ur-na'li-a (săt'ŭr-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. See SATURN.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unrestrained license and merriment. **2.** An occasion when the passions or vices have riotous indulgence.

Sat'ur-na'li-an (săt'ŭr-nā'lĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Saturnalia. **2.** Riotously merry; dissolute.

Sa-tur'ni-an (sȧ-tŭr'nĭ-an), *a.* **1.** (*Roman Myth.*) Of or pert. to Saturn, whose age or reign, from his mild and wise government, is called the *golden age*. **2.** Hence: Distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, contentment. **3.** (*Astron.*) Of or pert. to the planet Saturn.

Sat'ur-nine (săt'ŭr-nīn), *a.* **1.** Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn. **2.** Heavy; grave; gloomy; dull; — the opposite of *mercurial*.

Sa'tyr (sā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *satyrus*, Gr. *σάτυρος*.] (*Class Myth.*) A merry and lascivious sylvan deity or demigod, represented as part man and part goat.

Satyr.

Sa-tyr'ic (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk), } *n.* Of or
Sa-tyr'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } pertaining to satyrs; burlesque.

Sauce (sąs), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *sausse*, LL. *salsa*, prop., salt pickle, fr. L. *salsus* salted, p. p. of *salire* to salt, fr. *sal* salt.] **1.** A composition of condiments and appetizing ingredients eaten as a relish; esp., a dressing for meat, fish, puddings, etc. **2.** Any garden vegetables eaten with meat. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*] **3.** Stewed or preserved fruit eaten as a relish. [*U. S.*] **4.** Sauciness; impertinence. [*Low*]

Sauce, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SAUCED (sąst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAUCING (są'sĭng).] **1.** To add sauce to; to season; to flavor. **2.** To make poignant; to give zest or interest to. **3.** To be saucy to. [*Colloq.* or *Low*]

Sauce'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* [See SAUCE, and SAUCY.] A saucy, impudent person; esp., a pert child. [*Colloq.*]

Sau'cer (są'sẽr), *n.* [F. *saucière*, fr. *sauce*. See SAUCE.] **1.** A small vessel for sauce. [*Obs.*] **2.** A small dish in which a cup is set at table.

Sau'cy (są'sĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SAUCIER (-sĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SAUCIEST.] [From SAUCE.] **1.** Showing impertinent boldness or pertness; transgressing decorum. **2.** Expressive of, or characterized by, impudence; impertinent. — **Sau'ci-ly**, *adv.* — **Sau'ci-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Impudent; insolent; impertinent; rude. See also IMPUDENCE.

Sauer'kraut' (sour'krout'), *n.* [G., fr. *sauer* sour + *kraut* cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

Saun'ter (sän'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SAUNTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAUNTERING.] [Prob. fr. F. *s'aventurer* to adventure (one's self), through a shortened form *s'auntrer*. See ADVENTURE.] To wander or walk about idly and in a leisurely or lazy manner.

Syn. — To loiter; linger; stroll; wander.

Saun'ter, *n.* A sauntering, or a sauntering place.

Saun'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who saunters.

Sau'rel (są'rĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a genus (*Trachurus*) of carangoid fishes.

‖ **Sau'ri-a** (są'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σαῦρος* a lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Reptilia formerly established to include the lizards, crocodiles, dinosaurs and other groups, but by some now restricted to the *Lacertilia*, an order including the lizards, chameleons, amphisbænas, etc.

Sau'ri-an (-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the Sauria. — *n.* One of the Sauria.

Sau'ry (są'rĭ), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A slender marine fish of Europe and America, having long, thin, beaklike jaws.

Sau'sage (są'sĭj; 48), *n.* [F. *saucisse*, LL. *salcitia, salsicia*, fr. *salsa*. See SAUCE.] An article of food consisting of meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and usually inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin.

‖ **Sau'té'** (sō'tā'), *p. p.* of SAUTER.

‖ **Sau'ter'** (sō'tā'), *v. t.* [F., prop., to jump.] To fry, as meat, in a hot pan greased with a little fat.

Sav'a-ble (sāv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being saved.

Sav'age (săv'ĕj; 48), *a.* [F. *sauvage*, OF. *salvage*, fr. L. *silvaticus* of a wood, wild, fr. *silva* a wood.] **1.** Of or pert. to the forest; remote from human abodes and cultivation; being in a state of nature; wild. **2.** Hence, destitute of training or cultivation; also, characterized by cruelty. — **Sav'age-ly**, *adv.* — **Sav'age-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Wild; uncultivated; untamed; uncivilized; rude; brutish; brutal; barbarous; cruel; inhuman; fierce; pitiless; merciless; atrocious. See FEROCIOUS.

Sav'age, *n.* **1.** A human being in his native state of rudeness. **2.** A person of extreme, brutal cruelty.

Sav'age-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being savage. **2.** Act of cruelty; barbarity. **3.** Wild growth, as of plants.

Sav'a-gism (săv'ă-jĭz'm), *n.* State of being savage.

Sa-van'na (să-văn'nà), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] A tract of level land covered with herbage but destitute of trees.

‖ **Sa'vant'** (sȧ'vän'), *n.*; *pl.* SAVANTS (*F.* sȧ'vän'; *E.* sȧ'vănz'). [F., fr. *savoir* to know, L. *sapere.*] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

Save (sāv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAVED (sāvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAVING.] [OF. *salver, sauver,* L. *salvare,* fr. *salvus* saved, safe.] **1.** To make safe; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to rescue. **2.** (*Theol.*) Specif., to deliver from sin and its penalty. **3.** To keep from being spent, lost, or wasted; to lay up; to reserve. **4.** To prevent from doing something; to spare. **5.** To obviate the necessity of; to prevent; to spare. **6.** To hold possession or use of; to escape loss of.

To save appearances, to preserve a decent outside.

Syn. — To preserve; rescue; deliver; protect.

Save, *v. i.* To prevent waste; to be economical.

Save, *prep.* or *conj.* [F. *sauf,* prop. adj. See SAFE, *a.*] Except; excepting; not including; reserving; saving.

Syn. — See EXCEPT.

Save'-all' (-ȧl'), *n.* [*Save* + *all.*] Anything which saves fragments, or prevents waste or loss.

Sav'er (sāv'ẽr), *n.* One who saves.

Sav'in, Sav'ine (săv'ĭn), *n.* [AS. *safinæ, savine,* L. *sabina herba.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A coniferous shrub (*Juniperus Sabina*) with dark foliage, and small glaucous berries. (*b*) The North American red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*).

Sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *a.* **1.** That saves; preserving; rescuing. **2.** Not wasting; frugal. **3.** Incurring no loss, though not gainful. **4.** Making reservation or exception.

Sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *prep.* or *conj.*; but prop. a *participle.* With the exception of; except; excepting; also, without disrespect to. [Exception; reservation.]

Sav'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is saved or laid up. **2.** Savings bank, a bank in which savings or earnings are deposited and put at interest.

Sav'ing-ly, *adv.* In a saving manner.

Sav'ing-ness, *n.* Quality of being saving.

Sav'ior (sāv'yẽr), *n.* [OF. *salveor,* fr. L. *salvator,* fr. *salvare* to save.] **1.** One who saves from destruction or danger. **2.** Specif.: *The* (or *our, your,* etc.) *Savior,* he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ.

Sa'vor (sā'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *savor, savour,* fr. L. *sapor,* fr. *sapere* to taste.] **1.** That property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or smell; taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent. **2.** Hence, specific flavor or quality; characteristic property. **3.** Sense of smell; scent. [*R.*]

Sa'vor, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAVORED (-vẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAVORING.] **1.** To have a particular smell or taste; — with *of.* **2.** To partake of the quality or nature.

Sa'vor-less, *a.* Having no savor; insipid.

Sa'vor-y (-ĭ), *a.* Pleasing to the organs of taste or smell. — **Sa'vor-i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Sa'vor-i-ness,** *n.*

Sa'vo-ry (sā'vō-rĭ), *n.* [F. *savorée.*] (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant much used in cooking.

Sa-voy' (sȧ-voi'), *n.* [F. *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy.] (*Bot.*) A variety of the common cabbage having curled leaves.

Saw (sȧ), *imp.* of SEE.

Saw, *n.* [AS. *sagu;* akin to *secgan* to say.] **1.** Speech; command. [*Obs.*] **2.** A saying; proverb; maxim.

Saw, *n.* [AS. *sage;* akin to G. *säge,* L. *secare* to cut.] A kind of cutting instrument consisting of a thin blade with a series of sharp teeth.

Saw, *v. t.* [*imp.* SAWED (sȧd); *p. p.* SAWED *or* SAWN (sȧn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAWING.] **1.** To cut or separate with a saw. **2.** To form by cutting with a saw. **3.** To act or make motions like one sawing something.

Saw, *v. i.* **1.** To use a saw; to practice sawing. **2.** To cut, as a saw does. **3.** To be cut with a saw.

Saw'der (sȧ'dẽr), *n.* Corruption of SOLDER.

Soft sawder, seductive praise; flattery; blarney. [*Slang*]

Saw'dust' (sȧ'dŭst'), *n.* Dust or bits made by the cutting of a saw.

Saw'er (sȧ'ẽr), *n.* One who saws; a sawyer.

Saw'fish' (sȧ'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of elasmobranch fishes of a sharklike form, having an elongated snout with a row of toothlike structures along each edge.

Sawfish (*Pristis pectinatus*). Ventral side.

Saw'fly' (sȧ'flī'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of hymenopterous insects. The female usually has an ovipositor containing a pair of sawlike organs.

Saw'horse' (sȧ'hôrs'), *n.* A kind of rack on which sticks of wood are laid for sawing by hand. [or lumber.]

Saw'mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* A mill for sawing, esp. timber

Saw'-set' (sȧ'sĕt'), *n.* An instrument used to set or turn the teeth of a saw a little sidewise.

Saw'yer (sȧ'yẽr), *n.* [*Saw* + *-yer.*] **1.** One who saws timber into planks or boards, or wood for fuel. **2.** A tree fallen into a stream so that its branches project above the surface of the water, and rock or sway in the current. [*U. S.*]

Sax'horn' (săks'hôrn'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A name given to a numerous family of brass wind instruments with valves, invented by A. A. J. *Sax,* of Belgium and Paris.

Sax'i-ca'vous (-ĭ-kā'vŭs), *a.* [L. *saxum* rock + *cavare* to make hollow.] (*Zoöl.*) Boring, or hollowing out, rocks; — said of certain mollusks.

Sax-ic'o-line (săks-ĭk'ō-lĭn), *a.* [L. *saxum* rock + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) Stone inhabiting; pert. to, or like, the stonechats.

Sax-ic'o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See SAXICOLINE.] (*Bot.*) Growing on rocks.

Sax'i-frage (săks'ĭ-frāj; 48), *n.* [L. *saxifraga,* deriv. of *saxum* rock + *frangere* to break.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of a genus (*Saxifraga*) of herbs growing in crevices of rocks in mountainous regions.

Sax-if'ra-gous (săks-ĭf'rȧ-gŭs), *a.* Dissolving stone; esp., dissolving stone in the bladder.

Sax'on (săks'ŭn *or* -'n), *n.* [L. *Saxo,* pl. *Saxones,* from the Saxon national name.] **1.** (*a*) One of a nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who, with other Teutonic tribes, invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. (*b*) Anglo-Saxon. (*c*) A native or inhabitant of modern Saxony. **2.** The language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon. Also used adjectively.

Sax'o-phone (săks'ō-fōn), *n.* [A. A. J. *Sax* the inventor (see SAXHORN) + Gr. *φωνή* tone.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of brass, containing a reed, and partaking of the qualities of a clarinet.

Say (sā), *n.* [Aphetic for ASSAY.] [*Obs.*] **1.** Trial by sample; assay. **2.** Tried quality; proof. **3.** Essay; trial.

Say, *v. t.* To try; to assay. [*Obs.*]

Say, *n.* [OE. & F. *saie,* fr. L. *saga,* equiv. to *sagum, sagus,* a coarse woolen mantle.] [*Obs.*] **1.** A kind of silk or satin. **2.** A delicate kind of serge, or woolen cloth.

Say, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAID (sĕd), contracted from *sayed; p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAYING.] [OE. *seggen, seyen, sayen,* AS. *secgan;* akin to G. *sagen.* Cf. SAW a saying.] **1.** To utter or express in words; to tell; to speak; to declare. **2.** To repeat; to rehearse; to recite. **3.** To state positively; to assert; hence, to be sure about. **4.** To mention or suggest as an estimate, hypothesis, or approximation; hence, to suppose.

It is said, *or* **They say,** it is rumored; people assert. — **That is to say,** that is; in other words; otherwise.

Say, *v. i.* To speak; to express an opinion; to answer.

Say, *n.* A speech; thing said. [*Archaic* or *Colloq.*]

Say'ing (sā'ĭng), *n.* That which is said; a declaration; a statement, esp. a proverbial one; a saw.

Syn. — Declaration; speech; adage; maxim; aphorism; apothegm; proverb; byword.

'Sblood (zblŭd), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's blood;* — used as an oath. [*Obs.*]

Scab (skăb), *n.* [OE. *scab, scabbe, shabbe;* origin uncertain.] **1.** An incrustation over a sore, wound, etc., formed by the drying up of the discharge. **2.** The mange, esp. on sheep. **3.** A fungous disease of potatoes. **4.** A mean, dirty fellow. [*Low*] **5.** A workman who works for lower wages than are fixed by the trades unions; also, one who takes the place of a workman on a strike; a rat. [*Cant*]

Scab, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCABBED (skăbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCABBING.] **1.** To become covered with a scab. **2.** To work as a scab; to rat.

Scab'bard (skăb'bẽrd), *n.* [OF. *escaubers, escauberz,* pl., scabbards; prob. of German or Scand. origin.] The case for the blade of a sword, dagger, etc.; sheath.

Scab'bed (skăb'bĕd *or* skăbd), *a.* **1.** Abounding or diseased with scabs. **2.** Fig.: Mean; vile. — **Scab'bed-ness** (skăb'bĕd-nĕs), *n.*

Scab'by (-bĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SCABBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SCABBIEST.] Affected with scabs or the scab; full of scabs; mangy. — **Scab'bi-ly,** *adv.* — **Scab'bi-ness,** *n.*

Sca'bi-ous (skā'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scabiosus,* from *scabies* the scab.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.

Sca'bi-ous, *n.* [See SCABIOUS, *a.*] (*Bot.*) Any plant of

a genus (*Scabiosa*) of plants resembling the *Compositæ*, and having similar heads of flowers.

Sca'brous (skā'brŭs), *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, fr. *scaber* rough.] Rough to the touch, like a file.

Scad (skăd), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sgadan* a herring.] (*Zoöl.*) Any of several small coraugoid fishes, esp. *Trachurus saurus*.

Scaf'fold (skăf'fōld), *n.* [OF. *eschafault, eschafaut, escafaut*, F. *échafaud;* prob. orig. same word as E. *cata-falque*.] **1.** A temporary structure of timber, boards, etc. **2.** Specif., a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.

Scaf'fold, *v. t.* To furnish or uphold with a scaffold.

Scaf'fold-ing, *n.* **1.** A scaffold; a supporting framework. **2.** Materials for building scaffolds.

Scagl-io'la (skăl-yō'lä), *n.* [It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia* a scale, a chip of marble.] An imitation of any veined and ornamental stone, as marble, made with gypsum, glue and chips of stone.

Scal'a-ble (skāl'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

Sca-lade' (skä-lād'), *n.* (*Mil.*) See ESCALADE.

Sca-lar'i-form (skä-lăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scalare, scalaria*, staircase, ladder + *-form.*] Resembling a ladder in form or appearance.

Scal'a-wag (skāl'ä-wăg), *n.* [rogue. [*Slang, U. S.*] A scamp; scapegrace;

Scald (skąld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCALDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCALDING.] [OF. *eschalder, eschauder, escauder*, fr. L. *excaldare; ex* + *caldus, calidus*, warm, hot.] **1.** To burn with hot liquid or steam. **2.** To expose to a boiling or violent heat.

Scald, *n.* A burn, or injury to the skin or flesh, caused by some hot liquid, or by steam.

Scald, *a.* [For *scalled.* See SCALL.] Affected with [the scab; scabby.

Scald, *n.* Scurf on the head. See SCALL.

Scald (skăld *or* skąld), *n.* [Icel. *skāld.*] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets and historiographers, — a reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, etc. — **Scald'ic** (skăld'ĭk *or* skąld'ĭk), *a.*

Scale (skāl), *n.* [AS. *scāle;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** The dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing. **2.** *pl.* (*Astron.*) The sign or constellation Libra.

Scale, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCALED (skāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCALING.] To weigh, measure, or grade according to a scale or system; to measure.

Scale, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the small, thin, membranous, bony or horny pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles, and some animals. **2.** Hence, anything resembling in size and thinness the scale of a fish. **3.** An incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated.

Scale, *v. t.* **1.** To strip or clear of scale or scales. **2.** To take off in thin layers or scales; to pare off.

Scale, *v. i.* To come off in scales or thin layers.

Scale, *n.* [L. *scalæ*, pl., *scala*, staircase, ladder; akin to *scandere* to climb.] **1.** A ladder; a series of steps. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence: Anything graduated, esp. when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines at regular intervals. Specif.: (*Mus.*) The graduated series of all the tones, ascending or descending, from the keynote to its octave. **3.** Gradation; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order. **4.** Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts.

Scale, *v. t.* To climb by, or as if by, a ladder; to clam- [ber up.

Sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a.* [L. *scalenus*, Gr. σκαληνός.] (*Geom.*) Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle. — *n.* (*Geom.*) A scalene triangle.

Scal'er (skāl'ẽr), *n.* One that removes scales.

Scal'i-ness (skāl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being scaly.

Scall (skąl), *n.* [Icel. *skalli* a bald head. Cf. SCALD, *a.*] A scurf or scabby disease, esp. of the scalp.

Scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *escalone, eschalo(i)ngne*, L. *caepa Ascalonia* onion of Ascalon; *caepa* onion + *Ascalonius* of *Ascalo* Ascalon, a town in Palestine.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A kind of small onion native of Palestine; the shallot. **2.** Any onion which does not "bottom out," but remains with a thick stem like a leek.

Scallop (*Vola*, or *Janaïra, Jacobæus*).

Scal'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *n.* [OF. *escalope* a shell; prob. of German or Dutch origin, and akin to E. *scale* of a fish.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine bivalve molluska most of which have the shell radially ribbed, and the edge undulated. The large adductor muscle of some of the species is much used as food. **2.** One of a series of segments of circles joined at their extremities, forming a border like the edge or surface of a scallop shell. **3.** One of the shells of a scallop; also, a scallop-shaped dish.

Scal'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCALLOPED (-lŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCALLOPING.] **1.** To mark or cut the edge or border of into scallops. See SCALLOP, *n.*, 2. **2.** (*Cookery*) To bake in scallop shells or dishes; to prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake; as, *scalloped*, or escalloped, oysters.

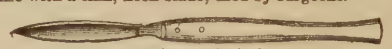
Scalp (skălp), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** That part of the integument of the head usually covered with hair. **2.** A part of the skin of the head, with the hair on it, cut or torn off from an enemy by the Indian warriors of North America, as a token of victory. **3.** Fig.: The summit.

Scalp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCALPED (skălpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCALPING.] **1.** To deprive of the scalp. **2.** (*Surg.*) To remove the skin of.

Scalping iron (*Surg.*) an instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones.

Scalp, *v. i.* To make a small, quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market; — said of brokers operating in this way on their own account. [*Cant*]

Scal'pel (skăl'pĕl), *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum* a knife, akin to *scalpere* to cut.] (*Surg.*) A small knife with a thin, keen blade, used by surgeons.



One form of Scalpel.

Scalp'er (skălp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that scalps. **2.** (*Surg.*) Same as *Scalping iron*, under SCALPING. **3.** One who buys and sells unused railroad tickets. [*Cant*]

Scal'y (skāl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered or abounding with scales. **2.** Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers. **3.** Mean; disreputable. [*Low*]

Scam'ble (skăm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCAMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCAMBLING.] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To move awkwardly; to be shuffling, irregular, or unsteady. **2.** To move about pushing and jostling; to be rude and turbulent.

Scam'bler (skăm'blẽr), *n.* One who scambles.

Scam'mo-ny (skăm'mŏ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *scammonia, scammonea*, Gr. σκαμμωνία.] (*Bot.*) A species of bindweed (*Convolvulus scammonia*); also, an inspissated sap obtained from its root.

Scamp (skămp), *n.* [OF. *escamper* to make one's escape. See SCAMPER.] A rascal; swindler; rogue.

Scamp, *v. t.* [Cf. SCAMP, *n.*, or SCANT, *a.*, and SKIMP.] To perform in a hasty, neglectful, or imperfect manner; to do superficially. [*Colloq.*]

Scam'per (skăm'pẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCAMPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCAMPERING.] [OF. *escamper* to escape, to save one's self; L. *ex* from + *campus* the field (sc. of battle).] To run with speed; to hurry off.

Scam'per, *n.* A scampering; a hasty flight.

Scan (skăn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCANNED (skănd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCANNING.] [L. *scandere, scansum*, to climb, to scan, akin to Skr. *skand* to leap.] **1.** To mount by steps. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Pros.*) To go through with, as a verse, marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed. **3.** To examine with care; to scrutinize.

Scan'dal (skăn'dal), *n.* [F. *scandale*, fr. L. *scandalum*, Gr. σκάνδαλον, a snare for an enemy, a stumbling block, offense, scandal.] **1.** Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, criminal, heinous, or flagrant; opprobrium or disgrace. **2.** Reproachful aspersion; defamatory talk; slander.

Syn. — Defamation; detraction; calumny; shame.

Scan'dal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCANDALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCANDALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To bring shame, disgrace, or reproach upon. **2.** To reproach; to defame; to slander.

Scan'dal-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Giving offense to the conscience or moral feelings. **2.** Disgraceful to reputation; opprobrious. **3.** Defamatory; libelous. — **Scan'dal-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Scan'dal-ous-ness**, *n.*

Scan'dent (skăn'dent), *a.* [L. *scandens, -entis*, p. pr. of *scandere* to climb.] Climbing.

Scan'di-na'vi-an (skăn'dĭ-nā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, that is, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia.

Scan'sion (skăn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scansio*, fr. *scandere, scansum*, to climb. See SCAN.] (*Pros.*) Act of scanning.

Scan-so'ri-al (skăn-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Capable of climbing; adapted for climbing. (*b*) Of or pert. to the group of birds called *Scansores* or climbers.

Scant (skănt), *a.* [*Compar.* SCANTER (-ẽr); *superl.*

SCANTEST.] [Icel. *skamt*, neuter of *skamr* short.] **1.** Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; meager; not enough. **2.** Sparing; parsimonious; chary.

Syn. — See SCANTY.

Scant (skănt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCANTING.] **1.** To limit; to straiten; to treat illiberally; to stint. **2.** To make small, narrow, or scanty; to curtail.

Scant, *v. i.* To fail, or become less.

Scant'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a scanty manner.

Scant'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being scanty.

Scant'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [Cf. OF. *eschantillon* pattern. In some senses confused with *scant*, a.] **1.** A fragment. [*Obs.*] **2.** A piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, etc. **3.** A rough draught; rude sketch.

Scant'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a scant manner; not fully or sufficiently; penuriously. **2.** Scarcely; hardly; barely.

Scant'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being scant.

Scant'y (-y), *a.* [*Compar.* SCANTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SCANTIEST.] [From SCANT, *a.*] **1.** Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; not abundant. **2.** Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient. **3.** Penurious.

Syn. — Scant; poor; deficient; meagre; scarce; chary; sparing; parsimonious; niggardly; grudging.

Scape (skāp), *n.* [L. *scapus* shaft, stem, stalk.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A peduncle rising from the ground or from a subterranean stem, as in the stemless violets. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) The shaft of a column. (*b*) The apophyge of a shaft.

a Scape of Plantain (*Plantago*).

Scape, *v.* & *n.* Aphetic form of ESCAPE. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Scape'goat' (-gōt'), *n.* **1.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. **2.** Hence, one that is made to bear blame for others. [person.]

Scape'grace' (-grās'), *n.* A graceless, unprincipled

Scape'ment (-ment), *n.* Same as ESCAPEMENT, 2.

Scaph'oid (skăf'oid), *a.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling a boat in form; boat-shaped.

Scap'u-la (skăp'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* L. SCAPULÆ (-lē), E. SCAPULAS (-lăz). [L.] (*Anat.*) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade. [See *Illust.* of THORAX.] [shoulder.

Scap'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Of or pert. to the scapula or the

Scap'u-lar (skăp'ū-lẽr), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. **Scap'u-la-ry** (-ū-lă-rў), L. *scapula* shoulder blade.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) A kind of loose sleeveless vestment. (*b*) Two pieces of cloth worn under the ordinary garb and over the shoulders as an act of devotion. **2.** (*Surg.*) A supporting or retaining bandage passing over the shoulder.

Scap'u-la-ry, *a.* Same as SCAPULAR, *a.*

Scar (skär), *n.* [OF. *escare*, L. *eschara*, fr. Gr. ἐσχάρα hearth, fireplace, scab, eschar.] **1.** A mark in the skin or flesh made by a wound or ulcer which has healed; cicatrix; hence, a mark left by injury; blemish; disfigurement. **2.** (*Bot.*) A mark left by the separation of a part, as on a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf or frond.

Scar, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCARRED (skärd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCARRING.] To mark with or form a scar or scars.

Scar, *n.* [Scot. *scar*, *scaur*, Icel. *sker.*] An isolated or protruding rock; also, a bare place on the side of a mountain or steep bank of earth.

Scar'ab (skăr'ab), } *n.* [L. *scarabaeus.*] (*Zoöl.*)
Scar'a-bee' (-ă-bē'), } Any one of numerous species of lamellicorn beetles, esp. the sacred, or Egyptian, species.

Egyptian Scarab (*Scarabæus sacer*).

‖ **Scar'a-bæ'us** (skăr'ă-bē'ŭs), *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SCARAB.

Scar'a-mouch' (skăr'ă-mouch'), *n.* [F. *scaramouche*, It. *scaramuccio*, *scaramuccia.*] Orig., a boastful poltroon in the old Italian comedy; hence, a buffoon.

Scarce (skârs), *a.* [*Compar.* SCARCER (skâr'sẽr); *superl.* SCARCEST.] [OF. *escars*, *eschars*, LL. *scarpsus*, *excarpsus*, for L. *excerptus*, p. p., picked. See EXCERP.] Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to demand; uncommon.

Syn. — Rare; infrequent; deficient. See RARE.

Scarce, } *adv.* With difficulty; hardly; scantily;
Scarce'ly, } barely; but just.

Scarce'ness (-nĕs), **Scar'ci-ty** (skâr'sĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being scarce; dearth; lack; want.

Syn. — Deficiency; penury; rareness; infrequency.

Scare (skâr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCARED (skârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCARING.] [OE. *skerren*, *skeren*, Icel. *skirra* to bar, prevent, *skirrask* to shun, shrink from; or fr. OE. *skerre*, adj., scared, Icel. *skjarr.*] To frighten; to strike with sudden fear; to alarm.

Syn. — To alarm; frighten; startle; affright; terrify.

Scare, *n.* Fright; esp., sudden fright produced by a trifling cause, or originating in mistake. [*Colloq.*]

Scare'crow' (-krō'), *n.* **1.** Anything set up to frighten crows from cornfields; hence, anything terrifying without danger. **2.** A person clad in rags.

Scarf (skärf), *n.*; *pl.* SCARFS, rarely SCARVES (skärvz). [Etym. uncertain.] A light shawl or kerchief for the neck, waist, or shoulders; band; sash; also, cravat; neckcloth.

Scarf, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCARFED (skärft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCARFING.] **1.** To throw on loosely; to put on like a scarf. **2.** To dress with a scarf, or as if with a scarf.

Scarf, *v. t.* [Sw. *skarfva* to eke out, to join together, *skarf* a seam, joint.] (*a*) To form a scarf on the end or edge of. (*b*) To unite by a scarf joint.

Scarf (skärf), *n.* (*a*) The part of an end or edge that is tapered off, rabbeted, or notched to form a scarf joint. (*b*) A scarf joint.

Scarf joint, a joint made by overlapping and bolting or locking together the ends of two pieces of timber that are halved, notched, or cut away, so as to form a joint uniform with the rest of the timber; hence, any like joint, as in welding. [See *Illust.* under WELDING.]

Scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The epidermis.

Scar'i-fi-ca'tion (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of scarifying. [strument for scarifying.

Scar'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that scarifies. **2.** (*Agric.*) An implement for stirring and loosening the soil.

Scar'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCARIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCARIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *scarifier*, L. *scarificare*, *scarifare*, fr. Gr. σκαριφᾶσθαι to scratch up, fr. σκάριφος a pointed instrument.] **1.** To scratch or cut the skin of; esp. (*Med.*), to make small incisions in, so as to draw blood. **2.** (*Agric.*) To stir the surface soil of, as a field. [let fever.

Scar'la-ti'na (skär'lă-tē'ná), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Scar-

Scar'let (-lĕt), *n.* [OF. *escarlate*, fr. Per. *sakirlāt.*] **1.** A deep bright red tinged with orange or yellow, — of many tints and shades; a vivid or bright red color. **2.** Cloth of a scarlet color. — *a.* Being of this color.

Scarlet fever (*Med.*), a contagious febrile disease characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash.

Scarp (skärp), *n.* [Aphetic form of ESCARP.] **1.** (*Fort.*) The slope of the ditch nearest the parapet. [See *Illust.* of CASEMATE.] **2.** A steep declivity.

Scarp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCARPED (skärpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCARPING.] To cut down steeply. [wounds.

Scar'ry (skär'rў), *a.* Bearing scars or marks of

Scar'ry, *a.* [See 3d SCAR.] Like a scar, or rocky eminence; containing scars.

Scar'y (skâr'ў), *a.* [From SCARE.] Subject to sudden alarm; also, causing fright. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Scath (skăth), *n.* [Icel. *skaði*; akin to AS. *sceaða*, *scaða*, foe, injurer, G. *schade* harm.] Harm; damage; injury; hurt; waste; misfortune.

Scathe (skāth), } *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCATHED (skāthd
Scath (skăth), } *or* skăth'-).] To do harm to; to injure; to damage; to waste; to destroy.

Scath'ful (skăth'fụl), *a.* Harmful; doing damage.

Scath'less, *a.* Unharmed.

Scat'ter (skăt'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCATTERING.] [OE. *scateren.* See SHATTER.] **1.** To strew about; to sprinkle or place around or here and there. **2.** To cause to separate in different directions; to disperse. **3.** Hence, to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow.

Syn. — To disperse; dissipate; spread; strew.

Scat'ter, *v. i.* To disperse or separate.

Scat'ter-brain', *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person.

Scaup (skạp), *n.* [Scot. *scalp.* Cf. SCALLOP.] **1.** A bed or stratum of shellfish. [*Scot.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A scaup duck.

Scaup duck (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of northern ducks of the genus *Aythya*, or *Fuligula*, of which the adult males are, in large part, black.

Scaur (skạr), *n.* A precipitous bank or rock; a scar.

Scav'en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [OE. *scavager* an officer with various duties, originally attending to *scavage*, a toll exacted from stranger merchants exhibiting and selling goods, fr. AS. *sceáwian* to look at, to inspect.] **1.** A person whose employment is to remove filth from the streets of a city. **2.** Any animal which devours refuse, carrion, etc.

Scene (sēn), *n.* [L. *scaena, scena*, Gr. σκηνή covered place, tent, stage.] **1.** The structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; the stage. **2.** One of the slides, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. **3.** So much of a play as passes without change of locality or time, or important change of character; hence, a subdivision of an act. **4.** The place, time, circumstance, etc., in which anything occurs, or is imagined to occur. **5.** An assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; view. **6.** A landscape; scenery. **7.** An exhibition of passionate or strong feeling before others; a theatrical display.

Scen'er-y (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* **1.** Assemblage of scenes; paintings and hangings representing the scenes of a play. **2.** Sum of scenes or views; general aspect of a landscape.

Scen'ic (sĕn'ĭk *or* sē'nĭk), **Scen'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to scenery; of the nature of scenery; theatrical.

Sce-nog'ra-phy (sē-nŏg'rȧ-fỹ), *n.* [L. *scaenographia*, Gr. σκηνογραφία; σκηνή scene + γράφειν to write.] Art or act of representing a body on a perspective plane; also, a representation of a body as it appears to the eye.

Scent (sĕnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scented; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scenting.] [Orig. *sent*, fr. F. *sentir* to feel, to smell. See Sense.] **1.** To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell. **2.** To perfume.

Scent, *n.* **1.** That which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals; odor; smell. **2.** Specif., the odor left by an animal on the ground in passing over it; hence, course of pursuit; track of discovery. **3.** The power of smelling; the sense of smell.

Scent'less, *a.* Having no scent.

Scep'ter (sĕp'tẽr), **Scep'tre**, *n.* [F. *sceptre*, L. *sceptrum*, fr. Gr. σκῆπτρον a staff to lean upon, a scepter.] **1.** A staff or baton borne by a sovereign, as an emblem of authority. **2.** Hence, royal power or authority; sovereignty.

A form of Scepter.

Scep'ter, **Scep'tre,** *v. t.* To endow or invest with the scepter.

Sce'ptic (skĕp'tĭk), **Scep'tic-al, Scep'ti-cism,** etc. See Skeptic, Skeptical, Skepticism, etc.

Sched'ule (skĕd'ūl; *in England commonly* shĕd'ūl), *n.* [F. *cédule*, formerly also *schedule*, L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda* strip of papyrus bark, leaf of paper; akin to (or perh. from) Gr. σχέδη tablet, leaf.] A written or printed scroll or sheet of paper; document; esp., a formal list or inventory.

Syn. — Catalogue; list; inventory. See List.

Sched'ule, *v. t.* To form into, or place in, a schedule.

Sheik (shēk *or* shāk), *n.* See Sheik.

Sche-mat'ic (skē-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a scheme.

Sche'ma-tism (skē'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [See Scheme.] **1.** (*Astrol.*) Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. **2.** Particular form or disposition of a thing; outline of any systematic arrangement. [*R.*]

Sche'ma-tist (skē'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* A projector; schemer.

Scheme (skēm), *n.* [L. *schema* rhetorical figure, shape, figure, manner, Gr. σχῆμα, σχήματος, form, shape, outline, plan, fr. σχεῖν, ἔχειν, to have or hold, to hold out, sustain, check, stop.] **1.** A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system. **2.** A plan or theory of something to be done; a project. **3.** Any lineal or mathematical diagram; an outline. **4.** (*Astrol.*) A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies for any moment or at a given event.

Syn. — Plan; project; design; contrivance; purpose; device; plot. — *Scheme* and *plan* are subordinate to *design:* they propose modes of carrying designs into effect. *Scheme* is the least definite of the two, and lies more in speculation. A *plan* is drawn out into details with a view to being carried into effect. As *schemes* are speculative, they often prove visionary; hence the opprobrious use of the words *schemer* and *scheming*. *Plans*, being more practical, are more frequently carried into effect.

Scheme, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Schemed (skēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scheming.] To make a scheme of; to form a scheme; to plan; to design; to project; to plot.

Schem'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who schemes; esp., a plotter.

Schem'ing, *a.* Given to forming schemes; intriguing.

Schenk'beer' (shĕnk'bẽr'), *n.* [G. *schenkbier; schenken* to pour out + *bier* beer; — so called because put on draught soon after it is made.] A mild German beer.

‖ **Scher'zo** (skĕr'tsō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A playful, humorous movement, commonly in 3-4 measure.

Schil'ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* [G. See Shilling.] Any one of several small German and Dutch coins, worth from about one and a half cents to about five cents.

Schism (sĭz'm), *n.* [OF. *cisme, scisme*, L. *schisma*, Gr. σχίσμα, fr. σχίζειν to split.] Division or separation; specif. (*Eccl.*), permanent division or separation in the Christian church; the offense of seeking to produce division in a church without justifiable cause.

Schis-mat'ic (sĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to schism; implying schism; tending to schism. — *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious communion on account of a difference of opinion.

Syn. — Heretic; partisan. See Heretic.

Schis-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Same as Schismatic. — **Schis-mat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Schis-mat'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Schist (shĭst), *n.* [Gr. σχιστός divisible, fr. σχίζειν to divide.] (*Geol.*) Any crystalline rock admitting of ready division into slabs or slates.

Schis-tose' (shĭs-tōs'), **Schist'ous** (shĭst'ŭs), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or like, schist.

Schiz'o- (skĭz'ō-). [Gr. σχίζειν to split, cleave.] A combining form denoting *division* or *cleavage;* as, *schizogenesis*, reproduction by fission or cell division.

Schol'ar (skŏl'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *scōlere*, fr. L. *scholaris* belonging to a school, fr. *schola* a school.] **1.** One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher; pupil; disciple; learner; student. **2.** One engaged in the pursuits of learning; a learned person. **3.** A man of books. **4.** In English universities, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives support in part from its revenues.

Syn. — Pupil; learner; disciple. — *Scholar* refers to the instruction, and *pupil* to the care and government, of a teacher; hence we speak of a bright *scholar*, and an obedient *pupil*.

Schol'ar-ly, *a.* Like a scholar; showing the qualities or learning of a scholar. — *adv.* In a scholarly manner.

Schol'ar-ship, *n.* **1.** Character and qualities of a scholar; erudition; learning. **2.** Maintenance for a scholar.

Syn. — Learning; erudition; knowledge.

Scho-las'tic (skō-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *scholasticus*, Gr. σχολαστικός, fr. σχολάζειν to have leisure, to give lectures, to keep a school, fr. σχολή leisure, lecture, school.] **1.** Pertaining to, or suiting, a scholar, a school, or schools; scholarlike. **2.** Of or pertaining to the schoolmen and divines of the Middle Ages. **3.** Hence, characterized by excessive subtilty; pedantic; formal.

Scho-las'tic, *n.* One who adheres to scholasticism or subtilties of the schools.

Scho-las'tic-al-ly, *adv.*

Scho-las'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), *a. & n.* Scholastic. — **Scho-las'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The method or subtilties of the schools of philosophy; scholastic philosophy.

Scho'li-ast (skō'lĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστής, fr. σχόλιον a scholium.] A maker of scholiums; a commentator or annotator.

Scho'li-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a scholiast, or his pursuits.

Scho'li-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Scholia (-ȧ), E. Scholiums (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. σχόλιον, fr. σχολή. See School.] A marginal annotation; explanatory remark or comment.

School (skōōl), *n.* [For Shoal a crowd.] A shoal; a multitude.

School, *n.* [AS. *scōlu*, L. *schola*, Gr. σχολή leisure, that in which leisure is employed, disputation, lecture, a school.] **1.** A place for learned intercourse and instruction; a place for acquiring knowledge. **2.** A place for the instruction of children. **3.** A session of an institution of instruction. **4.** One of the mediæval seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning. **5.** The room in English universities where examinations for degrees and honors are held. **6.** An assemblage of scholars; a body of pupils. **7.** The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who accept the same teachings; also, the canons, precepts, or teachings themselves. **8.** Fig.: Any means of knowledge or discipline.

School, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Schooled (skōōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Schooling.] **1.** To train in an institution of learning; to educate at a school; to teach. **2.** To tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove; to train.

School'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book used in schools.

School'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy attending a school.

School'fel'low (-fĕl'lō), *n.* An associate in school.

School'girl' (-gẽrl'), *n.* A girl attending a school.

School'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house appropriated for the use of a school or schools, or for instruction.

School'ing, *n.* **1.** Instruction in school; tuition. **2.** Discipline; reproof. **3.** Compensation for instruction.

School'man (-*man*), *n.* One versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity.

☞ The *schoolmen* were philosophers and divines of the Middle Ages who spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation.

School'mas'ter (skōōl'más'tẽr), *n.* A man who presides over and teaches a school. [school.

School'mate' (skōōl'māt'), *n.* A fellow scholar at

School'mis'tress (-mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A female schoolteacher. [training school.

School'-ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* A vessel used as a nautical

School'-teach'er (-tēch'ẽr), *n.* One who teaches or instructs a school.

Schoon'er (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* [Supposed to be from *scoon*, a word locally used in New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of the water. Cf. Scot. *scon* meaning the same; also AS. *scunian* to avoid, shun, Prov. E. *scun.*] (*Naut.*) Orig., a small, sharp-built vessel, with two masts and fore-and-aft rig. *Schooners* are now built which are large vessels with three, four and even six masts, all with fore-and-aft rig.

Schoon'er, *n.* [D.] A large goblet or drinking glass, — used for lager beer or ale. [*U. S.*] [maline.

Schorl (shôrl), *n.* [G. *schörl.*] (*Min.*) Black tour-

Schorl'y (-ў), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, schorl.

Schot'tish } (shŏt'tĕsh), *n.* [F. *schottish*, fr. G.

Schot'tische } *schottisch* Scotch.] A Scotch round dance in 2-4 time, similar to the polka; also, its music.

Sci-ag'ra-phy (sī-ăg'rà-fў), *n.* [Gr. σκιαγραφία, deriv. of σκιά shadow + γράφειν to delineate.] Art or science of delineating shadows as they fall in nature.

Sci-at'ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *sciatique*, through L. fr. Gr. ἰσχιαδικός, fr. ἰσχίον hip.] (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, in the region of, or affecting, the hip; ischial; ischiatic. —*n.* (*Med.*) Sciatica.

Sci-at'i-ca (-ĭ-kà), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve; also, popularly, any one of various painful affections of the hip and the parts adjoining it.

Sci-at'ic-al (sī-ăt'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* (*Anat.*) Sciatic.

Sci'ence (sī'ens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scientia*, fr. *sciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *scire* to know.] **1.** Knowledge; knowledge of principles and causes; ascertained truth or facts. **2.** Accumulated and established knowledge systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws; comprehensive, profound, or philosophical knowledge, esp. when it relates to the physical world and its phenomena. **3.** Any branch or department of systematized knowledge. **4.** Art, skill, or expertness as a result of knowledge.

Syn. — Literature; art; knowledge. — *Science* is literary knowledge; but more usually denotes knowledge systematized and reduced to an orderly and logical arrangement, esp. the knowledge of ultimate principles, or of facts as explained by principles and laws. *Literature* is used narrowly as equivalent to *belles-lettres;* more widely of all writings not included in science; and sometimes to include all writings upon whatever subject. *Art* relates especially to skill and practice in the performance of something.

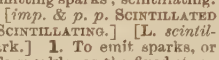
Sci'en-tif'ic (sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F. *scientifique;* L. *scientia* science + *facere* to make.] **1.** Of or pertaining to science; used in science. **2.** Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science. **3.** Having a knowledge of science, or of a science. [**al-ly**, *adv.*

Sci'en-tif'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Scientific. — **Sci'en-tif'ic-**

Sci'en-tist (sī'ĕn-tĭst), *n.* One learned in science.

Scil'i-cet (sĭl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L., fr. *scire licet* you may know.] To wit; namely; — often abbrev. to *sc.*, or *ss.*

Scim'i-tar (sĭm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *cimeterre;* origin uncertain.] A saber with a much curved blade having the edge on the convex side.



Scimiter.

‖ **Scin-til'la** (sĭn-tĭl'là), *n.* [L.] A spark; an iota; tittle.

Scin'til-lant (sĭn'tĭl-*lant*), *a.* [L. *scintillans*, p. pr.] Emitting sparks; scintillating.

Scin'til-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scintillated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scintillating.] [L. *scintillare*, *-atum*, fr. *scintilla* spark.] **1.** To emit sparks, or fine igneous particles. **2.** To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

Scin'til-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of scintillating. **2.** A spark or flash emitted in scintillating.

Sci-og'ra-phy (sī-ŏg'rà-fў), *n.* See Sciagraphy.

Sci'o-lism (sī'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* The knowledge of a sciolist; varied, but superficial, knowledge.

Sci'o-list (sī'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know.] One who knows many things superficially; a pretender to science.

Sci-om'a-chy (sī-ŏm'à-kў), *n.* [Gr. σκιαμαχία, σκιομαχία; σκιά a shadow + μάχη battle.] A fighting with a shadow; an imaginary or futile combat.

Sci'o-man'cy (sī'ō-măn'sў), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of shadows.

Sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *cion*, prob. fr. *scier* to saw, fr. L. *secare* to cut.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A shoot or sprout of a plant; a sucker. (*b*) A piece of a slender branch or twig cut for grafting. **2.** Hence, a descendant; an heir.

Sci-op'tic (sī-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκιά shadow + ὀπτικός of sight. See Optic.] (*Opt.*) Pert. to or designating an optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room.

Sci-op'tric (-trĭk), *a.* (*Opt.*) Scioptic.

‖ **Sci're fa'ci-as** (sī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., do you cause to know.] (*Law*) A judicial writ, founded on some record, requiring the adverse party to show cause why the one bringing it should not have advantage of such record, or why the record should not be annulled or vacated.

Scir-rhos'i-ty (skĭr-rŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid induration, as of a gland; state of being scirrhous.

Scir'rhous (skĭr'rŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Proceeding from scirrhus; of the nature of scirrhus.

Scir'rhus (-rŭs), *n.; pl.* L. Scirrhi (-rī), E. Scirrhuses (-rŭs-ĕz).] [NL., fr. L. *scirros*, Gr. σκίρρος, σκίρος, fr. σκιρρός, σκιρός, hard.] (*Med.*) (*a*) An indurated part. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A kind of cancerous tumor.

Scis'sel (sĭs'sĕl), *n.* [Cf. Scissile.] The clippings or remnants of metals in various mechanical operations.

Scis'sil (sĭs'sĭl), *n.* Scissel.

Scis'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [L. *scissilis*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, to split.] Capable of being cut smoothly. [*R.*]

Scis'sion (sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of dividing with an instrument having a sharp edge.

Scis'sor (sĭz'zẽr), *v. t.* To cut with scissors.

Scis'sors (-zẽrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *cisoires*, prob. fr. LL. *cisorium* a cutting instrument, fr. L. *caedere* to cut.] A cutting instrument consisting of two blades, with handles, movable on a pin in the center.

Scis'sure (sĭzh'ūr), *n.* [L. *scissura*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut.] A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting; cleft; fissure.

Sclav (sklăv *or* sklāv), *n.*, **Sclav'ic** (sklăv'ĭk *or* sklāv'ĭk), *a.* Same as Slav, Slavic, etc.

‖ **Scle-re'ma** (sklē-rē'mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard.] (*Med.*) Induration of the cellular tissue.

Scle-ren'chy-ma (-rĕn'kĭ-mà), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σκληρός hard + *-enchyma.*] (*Bot.*) Vegetable tissue composed of cells with thickened or hardened walls, as in nutshells.

‖ **Scle-ro'ma** (sklē-rō'mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard + *-oma.*] (*Med.*) Induration of the tissues.

‖ **Scle-ro'sis** (sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκλήρωσις, fr. σκληρός hard.] **1.** (*Med.*) Induration; hardening. **2.** (*Bot.*) Hardening of the cell wall by lignification.

Scle-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκληρός hard.] **1.** Hard; firm; indurated; — applied esp. to the outer coat of the eyeball. See Eye. **2.** (*Med.*) Affected with sclerosis.

Scle-rot'ic, *n.* (*Anat.*) The sclerotic coat of the eye.

Scobs (skŏbz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *scobs*, or *scobis*, fr. *scabere* to scrape.] **1.** Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substance. **2.** The dross of metals.

Scoff (skŏf; 115), *n.* [OE. *scof;* akin to Icel. *skaup.*] **1.** Derision; mockery; derisive or mocking expression of scorn, contempt, or reproach. **2.** An object of scorn, mockery, or derision.

Scoff, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scoffed (skŏft; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scoffing.] To show, or treat with, insolent ridicule or mockery; to manifest contempt by, or abuse with, derisive acts or language. — **Scoff'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To sneer; mock; jibe; jeer. See Sneer.

Scold (skōld), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scolded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scolding.] [Akin to G. *schelten.*] To find fault or rail with rude clamor; to brawl; to chide sharply or coarsely; to rebuke with severity. [scolding; brawl.

Scold, *n.* **1.** One who scolds; esp., a shrew. **2.** A

Scold'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who scolds; a scold.

Scol'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *n. & v.* See Scallop.

Sconce (skŏns), *n.* [D. *schans*, OD. *schantse*, perh. fr. OF. *esconse* a hiding place, deriv. of L. *absconder.* See Abscond.] **1.** A fortification. **2.** A hut. **3.** A piece of armor for the head; helmet. **4.** Fig.: The head; skull; also, sense; discretion. [*Colloq.*] **5.** A poll tax; mulct; fine. **6.** [OF. *esconse;* a dark lantern, prop., a hiding place. See etymol. above.] A protection for a light; a lantern; hence, a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick. **7.** Hence, the circular tube, with a brim, in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted. **8.** A fragment of a floe of ice.

Scoop (skōōp), *n.* [OE. *scope;* of Scand. origin.] **1.** A large ladle for dipping liquids; a utensil for bailing boats. **2.** Any similar implement for dipping or shoveling up anything. **3.** A place hollowed out; basinlike cavity; hollow. **4.** A sweep; stroke; swoop. **5.** Act of scooping, or taking with a scoop or ladle.

Scoop (skōōp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scooped (skōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scooping.] **1.** To take out or up with, or as if with, a scoop; to lade out. **2.** To empty by lading. **3.** To make hollow; to excavate; to form by digging or excavation.

-scope (-skōp). [Gr. σκοπός a watcher, spy. See Scope.] A suffix usually signifying *an instrument for viewing* (with the eye) or *observing* (in any way); as in micro*scope*, tele*scope*, anemo*scope*.

Scope (skōp), *n.* [It. *scopo*, L. *scopos* a mark, aim, Gr. σκοπός a watcher, mark, aim.] **1.** That at which one aims; the thing or end to which the mind directs its view; hence, ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention; drift; object. **2.** Room or opportunity for free outlook or aim; space for action; range of view, intent, or action. **3.** Length; extent; sweep.

Sco'pe-loid (skō'pē-loid), *a.* [NL. *Scopelus*, typical genus (fr. Gr. σκόπελος headland) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like, pert. to, or designating fishes of the genus *Scopelus*, or family *Scopelidæ*, which includes many small oceanic fishes, mostly phosphorescent.

Scor'bute (skôr'būt), *n.* [LL. *scorbutus:* cf. F. *scorbut.*] The scurvy. [*Obs.*]

Scor-bu'tic (skôr-bū'tĭk), **Scor-bu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to scurvy; resembling scurvy; diseased with scurvy.

Scorch (skôrch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scorched (skôrcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scorching.] [OE. *scorchen*, prob. akin to *scorcnen;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To parch or shrivel the surface of by heat; to subject to so much heat as changes color and texture without consuming. **2.** To affect painfully with heat, or as with heat. **3.** To burn; to destroy by, or as by, fire. [to dry up.]

Scorch, *v. i.* To burn, esp. on the surface; to parch;

Score (skôr), *n.* [AS. *scor* twenty, lit., an incision; akin to E. *shear.*] **1.** A notch or incision; esp., one that is made as a tally mark; hence, a mark, or line, made for the purpose of account. **2.** An account or reckoning; bill; hence, indebtedness. **3.** Account; reason; motive; sake; behalf. **4.** The number twenty, as being marked off by a score; hence, *pl.*, an indefinitely large number. **5.** The number of points gained by the contestants, or either of them, in any game. **6.** A line drawn; groove; furrow. **7.** (*Mus.*) The original and entire draught, or its transcript, of a composition, with all the parts written on staves one above another; — so called from the bar, which, in its early use, was drawn through all the parts.

Score (skôr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scored (skôrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scoring.] **1.** To mark with lines, scratches, or notches; to notch; to furrow. **2.** Esp., to mark with significant lines or notches, for indicating or keeping account of something. **3.** To mark or signify by lines or notches; to keep account of; to charge. **4.** To make a score of, as points, in a game. — **Scor'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

‖ **Sco'rĭ-a** (skō'rĭ-á), *n.; pl.* Scoriæ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σκωρία, fr. σκὼρ dung.] **1.** The recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag of metallic ores; dross. **2.** Volcanic cinders. [ria; like scoria.

Sco'rĭ-a'ceous (skō'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to scoria or scoriæ; like scoria.

Sco'rĭ-fi-ca'tion (skō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Act, process, or result of scorifying, or reducing to a slag.

Sco'rĭ-fi'er (skō'rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* (*Chem.*) One who, or that which, scorifies; specif., a small flat bowl-shaped cup used in the first heating in assaying.

Sco'rĭ-form (skō'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the form of scoria.

Sco'rĭ-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scorified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scorifying (-fī'ĭng).] [*Scoria* + *-fy.*] (*Chem.*) To reduce to scoria or slag; in assaying, to separate from, or by means of, a slag.

Scorn (skôrn), *n.* [OF. *escarn, escharn, eschar,* of G. origin.] **1.** Extreme and lofty contempt; haughty disregard. **2.** Act or expression of extreme contempt. **3.** An object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision.

Syn. — Disdain; derision; contumely; despite; slight; dishonor; mockery.

Scorn, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scorned (skôrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scorning.] **1.** To hold in extreme contempt; to despise; to disdain. **2.** To treat with extreme contempt; to make the object of insult.

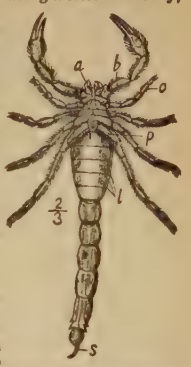
Syn. — See Contemn.

Scorn (skôrn), *v. i.* To scoff; to act disdainfully.

Scorn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who scorns; specif., a scoffer at religion.

Scorn'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of scorn or contempt. — **Scorn'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Scorn'ful-ness,** *n.*

Scor'pi-on (skôr'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scorpio, scorpius,* Gr. σκορπίος.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of spiderlike creatures, having a flattened body, and a long, slender post-abdomen formed of six movable segments, the last of which terminates in a curved venomous sting. **2.** (*Script.*) A painful scourge. **3.** (*Astron.*) The eighth sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about October 23 [see *Illust.* of Zodiac]; also, a constellation drawn on the celestial globe in the figure of a scorpion.



Scorpion (*Androctonus occitanus*), under side. *a* Falcers; *b* Palpi, or *Chelæ; c* First Pair of Legs; *p* Comb; *l* Stigmata, or Openings of the Lung Cavities; *s* Sting.

Scor'ta-to-ry (skôr'tà-tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *scortator* a fornicator, from *scortari* to fornicate, *scortum* a prostitute.] Pertaining to lewdness or fornication; lewd.

Scot (skŏt), *n.* [Cf. L. *Scoti*, pl., AS. *Scottas.*] A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scotsman, or Scotchman.

Scot, *n.* [Icel. *skot;* or OF. *escot,* LL. *scottum, scotum,* from a kindred German word; akin to E. *shoot.*] A portion of money assessed or paid; tax; mulct; fine; shot.

Scotch (skŏch), *a.* [Cf. Scottish.] Of or pertaining to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish. — *n.* The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland; also, collectively, the people of Scotland.

Scotch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scotched (skŏcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scotching.] [Etym. uncertain.] To shoulder up; to prop or block with a wedge, chock, etc., as a wheel, to prevent its rolling or slipping.

Scotch, *n.* A chock, wedge, prop, or other support, to prevent slipping.

Scotch, *v. t.* [Prob. same word as Scutch.] To cut superficially; to wound; to score.

Scotched collops, a dish made of beef or veal cut thin, or minced, beaten flat, and stewed with onion, etc.

Scotch, *n.* A slight cut or incision; a score.

Scotch'man (-man), *n.* A Scot; a Scotsman.

Sco'ter (skō'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *scote* to plow up.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of northern sea ducks.

Scot'-free' (skŏt'frē'), *a.* Free from payment of scot; untaxed; hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

Sco'tĭ-a (skō'shĭ-á), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκοτία, lit., darkness, alluding to the shadow it casts.] (*Arch.*) A concave molding. [See *Illust.* of Base and of Molding.]

Scot'o-graph (skŏt'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. σκότος darkness + *-graph.*] An instrument for writing without seeing.

Scots (skŏts), *a.* [For older *Scottis* Scottish.] Of or pert. to the Scotch; Scotch; Scottish. [to the Scotch.

Scot-tĭ-cism (skŏt'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An idiom peculiar

Scot'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* [From Scot a Scotchman: cf. AS. *Scyttisc.*] Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, or their language.

Scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* [Prob. from Prov. E. & Scotch *scunner, scouner,* to loathe, akin to E. *shun.*] A mean, worthless fellow; rascal; villain.

Scoun'drel, *a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

Scoun'drel-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Conduct of a scoundrel; rascality.

Scour (skour), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scoured (skourd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scouring.] [Akin to D. *schuren,* G. *scheuern;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning; to make clean or bright; hence, to cleanse, as garments. **2.** To purge. **3.** To remove by rubbing or cleansing; to sweep along or off, as by a current of water. **4.** [Perh. deriv. fr. L. *excurrere* to run forth.] To pass swiftly over; to brush along; to traverse or search thoroughly.

Scour, *v. i.* **1.** To clean anything by, or as if by, rubbing. **2.** To have a diarrhœa. **3.** To run swiftly; to rove or range in pursuit or search of something.

Scour, *n.* Diarrhœa or dysentery among cattle.

Scour'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, scours. **2.** A rover or footpad; a prowling robber.

Scourge (skûrj), *n.* [F. *escourgée,* fr. L. *excoriata* (sc. *scutica*) a stripped off (lash), fr. *excoriare* to strip. See Excoriate.] **1.** A lash; a strap or cord; esp., a lash used to inflict pain or punishment; whip. **2.** Hence, a means of inflicting punishment or suffering; an infliction or affliction.

Scourge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scourged (skûrjd);

p. pr. & vb. n. Scourging (skûr'jĭng).] **1.** To whip severely; to lash. **2.** To punish with severity; to chastise. Also, to harass or afflict severely.

Scour'ger (skûr'jẽr), *n.* One who scourges.

Scouse (skous), *n.* (*Naut.*) A sailor's dish. Bread *scouse* contains no meat; lobs*couse* contains meat, etc.

Scout (skout), *v. t.* [Icel. *skūta* a taunt.] To reject with contempt; to treat with ridicule; to flout.

Scout, *n.* [OF. *escoute* scout, spy, fr. *escouter, escolter,* to listen, to hear, fr. L. *auscultare* to listen to. See Auscultation.] One sent out to gain and bring in information, esp. of an enemy's movements or condition.

Syn. — In a military sense a *scout* is a soldier who does duty in his proper uniform; a *spy* is one who in disguise penetrates the enemy's lines, or lurks near them, to obtain information.

Scout, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scouted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scouting.] **1.** To follow, observe, watch, or look for, as a scout. **2.** To pass over or through as a scout.

Scout, *v. i.* To go on the business of scouting.

Scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw.*] (*Naut.*) A large flat-bottomed boat, having broad, square ends.

Scowl (skoul), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scowled (skould); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scowling.] [Akin to Dan. *skule.*] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to look sullen, angry, or threatening; to lower.

Scowl, *v. t.* **1.** To look at or repel with a scowl. **2.** To express by a scowl.

Scowl, *n.* **1.** A scowling; look of sullenness or discontent. **2.** Hence, gloom; dark or threatening aspect.

Scrab'ble (skrăb'b'l), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scrabbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scrabbling (-blĭng).] [Freq. of Scrape.] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to scramble. **2.** To scribble; to scrawl.

Scrab'ble, *n.* A scrabbling; scramble; also, a scribble.

Scrag (skrăg), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** Something thin, lean, or rough; esp., a bony neck piece of meat. **2.** A ragged, stunted tree or branch.

Scrag'ged (-gĕd), *a.* Scraggy. — **Scrag'ged-ness,** *n.*

Scrag'gy (-gĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Scraggier (-gĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Scraggiest.] **1.** Rough with irregular points. **2.** Lean and rough; scragged. — **Scrag'gi-ly** (-gĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Scrag'gi-ness,** *n.*

Scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scrambled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scrambling (-blĭng).] [Freq. of Prov. E. *scramb* to rake together with the hands, or of *scramp* to snatch at.] **1.** To clamber with hands and knees; to scrabble. **2.** To struggle eagerly or greedily with others for something thrown upon the ground. Also used figuratively.

Scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. t.* **1.** To collect by, or as if by, scrambling. **2.** To prepare (eggs) for the table, by stirring the yolks and whites together while cooking.

Scram'ble, *n.* Act of scrambling.

Scram'bler (skrăm'blẽr), *n.* One who scrambles.

Scram'bling (-blĭng), *a.* Confused and irregular; awkward. — **Scram'bling-ly,** *adv.*

Scrap (skrăp), *n.* [OE. *scrappe,* fr. Icel. *skrap* trifle, cracking. See Scrape, *v. t.*] **1.** Something scraped off; hence, a small piece; bit; fragment. **2.** *pl.* The crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat.

Scrap'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book in which extracts cut from books and papers may be pasted and kept.

Scrape (skrāp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scraped (skrāpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scraping.] [Icel. *skrapa;* akin to G. *schrappen.*] **1.** To rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; to abrade; to roughen; also, to smooth or clean. **2.** To remove by rubbing or scraping. **3.** To collect by, or as by, a process of scraping. **4.** To express disapprobation of by drawing the feet back and forth upon the floor.

To scrape acquaintance, to get an acquaintance otherwise than by an introduction.

Scrape, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the operation of scraping anything. **2.** To occupy oneself in laborious acquisition of small gains. **3.** To play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin or like instrument. **4.** To draw back the right foot along the ground or floor when making a bow.

Scrape, *n.* **1.** Act or result of scraping. **2.** A disagreeable and embarrassing predicament; a difficulty.

Scrap'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument with which anything is scraped. **2.** One who scrapes.

Scrap'ing (skrāp'ĭng), *n.* Something scraped off.

Scrap'py (skrăp'pў), *a.* Consisting of scraps; fragmentary; lacking unity or consistency. — **Scrap'pi-ly,** *adv.*

Scratch (skrăch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scratched (skrăcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scratching.] [OE. *cracchen;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged. **2.** To write or draw hastily or awkwardly. **3.** To cancel by marking across; hence, to erase; to efface. **4.** To dig or excavate with the claws.

To scratch a ticket, to cancel one or more names of candidates on a party ballot. [*U. S.*]

Scratch (scrăch), *v. i.* **1.** To make scratches; to tear or dig with the claws or nails. **2.** (*Games*) To score by some fortunate chance. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Scratch, *n.* **1.** A break made by scratching; a slight wound, mark, furrow, or incision. **2.** (*Pugilistic Matches*) A line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage. [*Cant*] **3.** *pl.* (*Far.*) Minute, but tender and troublesome, excoriations, covered with scabs, upon the heels of horses. **4.** A kind of wig. **5.** (*Gaming*) A play which scores by chance; a fluke. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Scratch, *a.* Made, done, or happening by chance; arranged with little or no preparation; haphazard. [*Slang*]

Scrawl, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scrawled (skrąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scrawling.] [Prob. corrupted fr. Scrabble.] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write hastily and carelessly.

Scrawl (skrąl), *n.* Unskillful or inelegant writing.

Scrawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who scrawls.

Scraw'ny (skrą'nў), *a.* [Cf. Scrannel.] Meager; thin; rawboned; bony; scranny.

Screak (skrēk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Screaked (skrēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Screaking.] [Cf. Icel. *skrækja.*] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to screech.

Screak, *n.* A creaking; screech; shriek.

Scream (skrēm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Screamed (skrēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Screaming.] [Icel. *skræma* to scare, terrify.] To cry out with a shrill voice, as in fright or pain; to shriek; to screech. [screech.]

Scream, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, as of pain; shriek;

Scream'ẽr (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who screams. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of three species of South American birds having two spines on each wing, and the head either crested or horned, — including the kamichi.

Screech (skrēch), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Screeched (skrēcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Screeching.] [Also formerly, *scritch,* OE. *skriken, skrichen, schriken,* of Scand. origin.] To utter a harsh, shrill cry; to scream; to shriek.

Screech, *n.* A harsh, shrill cry; shriek; scream.

Screech owl. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small American owl, either gray or reddish in color. (*b*) The European barn owl.

Screed (skrēd), *n.* [Prov. E., a shred, the border of a cap. See Shred.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A guiding strip of plaster of the proper thickness. (*b*) A wooden straightedge used to lay across the plaster screed.

Screed, *n.* **1.** A breach or rent; a breaking forth into a loud, shrill sound. **2.** [Cf. also Gael. *sgread* an outcry.] An harangue; a long tirade on any subject.

Screen (skrēn), *n.* [OF. *escrein, escran;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** That which shelters or conceals from view; a shield or protection. **2.** (*Arch.*) A dwarf wall or partition carried up to a certain height. **3.** A surface, upon which an image is thrown, as by a magic lantern. **4.** A coarse riddle or sieve.

Screen, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Screened (skrēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Screening.] **1.** To provide with a shelter or screen; to protect from inconvenience, injury, or danger with, or as if with, a screen. **2.** To pass through a sifting screen.

Screen'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* The refuse left after screening anything, as sand, coal, ashes.

Screw (skrų), *n.* [OE. *scrue,* OF. *escroue, escroe,* female screw, L. *scrobis* trench.] **1.** A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib, called the *thread,* winding round it spirally at a constant inclination. The cylinder form is called the *external,* or *male, screw,* or, more usually, the *screw;* the cylindrical perforation is called the *internal,* or *female, screw,* or, more usually, the *nut.* **2.** Specif., a kind of nail with a spiral thread and a head with a nick to receive the end of the screw-driver. **3.** Anything shaped or acting like a screw; esp., a form of wheel for propelling steam vessels. **4.** A steam vessel propelled by a screw instead of wheels. **5.** An extortioner; a skinflint. **6.** An instructor who examines with great severity; also, a searching examination. [*Cant, American Colleges*] **7.** An unsound or worn-out horse, useful as a hack. **8.** (*Math.*) A straight

Screw. *a* External, or Male, Screw; *b* Internal, or Female, Screw.

line in space with which a definite linear magnitude termed the *pitch* is associated. **9.** (*Zoöl.*) An amphipod crustacean; as, the skeleton *screw* (*Caprella*).

Screw jack. Same as JACKSCREW. — **Screw pine** (*Bot.*), an endogenous plant native of tropical lands from Africa to Polynesia; — named from the spiral arrangement of the pineapple-like leaves. — **Screw propeller**, a screw or spiral bladed wheel, used in the propulsion of steam vessels; also, a steam vessel propelled by a screw. — **To put the screw**, *or* **screws**, **on**, to use pressure upon, as for extortion; to coerce. — **To put under the screw** *or* **screws**, to subject to pressure; to force. — **Wood screw**, a metal screw with a sharp thread of coarse pitch, for use in wood.

Screw (skrų), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCREWED (skrųd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCREWING.] **1.** To turn, as a screw; to press, fasten, or make firm, by means of a screw or screws. **2.** To force; to squeeze; to press, as by screws. **3.** Hence: To practice extortion upon; to oppress. **4.** To twist; to distort. **5.** To subject to a severe examination. [*Cant, American Colleges*]

Screw, *v. i.* **1.** To be oppressive or exacting. **2.** To turn one's self uneasily with a twisting motion.

Screw'-driv'er (-drīv'ẽr), *n.* A tool for turning screws so as to drive them into their place.

Screw'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, screws.

Scrib'ble (skrĭb'b'l), *v. t.* [Cf. SCRABBLE.] (*Woolen Manuf.*) To card coarsely.

Scrib'ble, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRIBBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRIBBLING (-blĭng).] [FROM SCRIBE.] To write hastily or carelessly; to scrawl.

Scrib'ble, *n.* Hasty or careless writing. [hack.

Scrib'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who scribbles; a literary

Scribe (skrīb), *n.* [L. *scriba*, fr. *scribere* to write.] **1.** One who writes; esp., an official or public writer; a copyist. **2.** (*Jewish Hist.*) A writer and doctor of the law; one who read and explained the law to the people.

Scribe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRIBED (skrībd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRIBING.] **1.** To write; to inscribe. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Carp.*) To cut according to marks made, so as to fit closely to an irregular surface. **3.** To score or mark, as with compasses.

Scrib'er (skrīb'ẽr), *n.* A marking awl.

Scrim (skrĭm), *n.* **1.** A kind of light cotton or linen fabric. **2.** *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of panels to prevent shrinking, checking, etc.

Scrim'mage (-mãj; 48), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. SKIRMISH.] Formerly, a skirmish; now, a general row; a confused fight or struggle.

Scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRIMPED (skrĭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRIMPING.] [Cf. Dan. *skrumpe*, G. *schrumpfen*, D. *krimpen*.] To make too small or short; to scant; to contract; to shorten.

Scrip (skrĭp), *n.* [OE. *scrippe;* probably of Scand. origin.] A small bag; a wallet. [*Archaic*]

Scrip, *n.* [From SCRIPT.] **1.** A small writing, certificate, or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing. **2.** A preliminary certificate of a subscription to the capital stock of a bank, railroad, or other company, or for a share of other joint property, or a loan. **3.** Paper fractional currency. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Script (skrĭpt), *n.* [OE. *scrit*, L. *scriptum* a writing, fr. *scribere, scriptum*, to write.] **1.** A writing. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Print.*) Type made in imitation of handwriting.

This line is printed in Script.

3. (*Law*) An original instrument or document. **4.** Written characters; style of writing.

Scrip'tur-al (skrĭp'tŭr-*al*; 135), *a.* Contained in the Scriptures; according to the Scriptures; biblical. — **Scrip'tur-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Scrip'tur-al-ness,** *n.*

Scrip'ture (-tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *scriptura*, fr. *scribere, scriptum*, to write.] **1.** Anything written; a writing; document; inscription. **2.** The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** A passage from the Bible; text.

Scrip'tur-ist (-ĭst; 135), *n.* One attached to, or versed in, the Scriptures.

Scrive'ner (skrĭv'nẽr *or* skrĭv''n-ẽr), *n.* [From older *scrivein*, OF. *escrivain*, LL. *scribanus*, fr. L. *scribere* to write.] A professional writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings.

Scrod (skrŏd), } *n.* A young codfish, esp. when cut
Scrode (skrōd), } open on the back and dressed. [*Local, U. S.*]

Scrof'u-la (skrŏf'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *scrofulae*, fr. *scrofa* a breeding sow; — why so called uncertain.] (*Med.*) A constitutional disease, generally hereditary, especially affecting the lymphatic glands.

Scrof'u-lous (skrŏf'ū-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, scrofula. **2.** Diseased or affected with scrofula. — **Scrof'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Scrof'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

Scroll (skrōl), *n.* [A dim. of OE. *scroue, scroue*, OF. *escroe, escroue*, LL. *scroa* scroll; prob. of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll; schedule; list. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament formed of undulations giving off spirals or sprays. **3.** A mark or flourish added to a person's signature, intended to represent a seal, and in most States of the U. S. allowed as a substitute for a seal. [*U. S.*]

Scro'ti-form (skrō'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scrotum* scrotum + *-form.*] Purse-shaped; pouch-shaped.

‖ **Scro'tum** (-tŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The bag or pouch which contains the testicles. [wretch. [*Obs.*]

Scroyle (skroil), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A mean fellow;

Scrub (skrŭb), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRUBBED (skrŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRUBBING.] [OE. *scrobben;* prob. of Dutch or Scand. origin.] To rub hard; usually, to rub with a wet brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning or brightening.

Scrub, *n.* **1.** One who labors hard and lives meanly; a mean fellow. **2.** Something small and mean. **3.** A thicket or jungle. **4.** (*Stock Breeding*) One of the common live stock of a region, esp. when inferior in size, etc. [*U. S.*] [mean; despicable.

Scrub, *a.* Of or pertaining to scrubs; hence, inferior;

Scrub'bed (-bĕd), *a.* Dwarfed or stunted; scrubby.

Scrub'ber (-bẽr), *n.* One that scrubs.

Scrub'by (-bў), *a.* [*Compar.* SCRUBBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SCRUBBIEST.] Of the nature of scrub; small and mean; stunted in growth.

Scruff (skrŭf), *n.* [Cf. SCUFF.] The nape of the neck.

Scrump'tious (skrŭmp'shŭs), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Nice; particular; fastidious; excellent; fine. [*Slang*]

Scru'ple (skrų'p'l), *n.* [L. *scrupulus* a small sharp or pointed stone, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, a scruple, dim. of *scrupus* a rough or sharp stone, anxiety, uneasiness.] **1.** A weight of twenty grains; the third part of a dram. **2.** Hence, a very small quantity; a particle. **3.** Unwillingness, doubt, or hesitation proceeding from motives of conscience.

Scru'ple, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRUPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRUPLING (-plĭng).] To be reluctant or to hesitate for the sake of conscience or expediency.

Scru'ple, *v. t.* **1.** To regard with suspicion; to hesitate at; to question. **2.** To excite scruples in. [*R.*]

Scru'pler (-plẽr), *n.* One who scruples.

Scru'pu-los'i-ty (skrų'pū-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; nice propriety; precision.

Scru'pu-lous (skrų'pū-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of scruples; inclined to scruple; nicely doubtful. **2.** Nice as to exactness or propriety; careful; cautious; exact; nice. — **Scru'pu-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Scru'pu-lous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Cautious; careful; conscientious; hesitating.

Scru'ti-nize (skrų'tĭ-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCRUTINIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRUTINIZING.] [From SCRUTINY.] To examine closely; to subject to scrutiny.

Scru'ti-ny (-nў), *n.* [L. *scrutinium*, fr. *scrutari* to search carefully, orig., to search even to the rags, fr. *scruta* trash, trumpery.] Close examination; minute inspection; critical observation.

Scru-toire' (skrų-twär'), *n.* See ESCRITOIRE.

Scud (skŭd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCUDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCUDDING.] [Dan. *skyde* to shoot, push.] **1.** To move swiftly, esp. as if driven on by something. **2.** (*Naut.*) To run before a gale with little or no sail spread.

Scud, *n.* **1.** Act of scudding. **2.** Loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind.

‖ **Scu'do** (skōō'dŏ), *n.; pl.* -DI (-dē). [It., crown, dollar, shield, fr. L. *scutum* shield.] (*Com.*) (*a*) A silver coin, and money of account, used in Italy and Sicily, worth about 96 cents; also, a gold coin worth about the same. (*b*) A gold coin of Rome, worth about $15.70.

Scuff (skŭf), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCUFFED (skŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCUFFING.] [Cf. Sw. *skuffa* to shove, and E. *shove.*] To walk without lifting the feet; to shuffle.

Scuf'fle (skŭf'f'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCUFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCUFFLING (-flĭng).] [Freq. of SCUFF.] **1.** To strive or struggle with a close grapple; to wrestle roughly. **2.** To struggle confusedly or at haphazard.

Scuf'fle, *n.* **1.** A rough, haphazard struggle; a disorderly wrestling. **2.** Hence, a confused contest.

Scuf'fler (skŭf'flẽr), *n.* One who scuffles.

Sculk (skŭlk), **Sculk'er** (-ẽr). See SKULK, SKULKER.

Scull (skŭl), *n.* [Origin uncert.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A boat; cockboat. (*b*) One of a pair of short oars worked by one person. (*c*) A single oar used at the stern to propel a boat.

Scull (skŭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sculled (skŭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sculling.] (*Naut.*) To impel with a pair of sculls, or with a single oar worked over the stern.

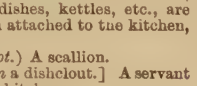
Scull'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A boat rowed by one man with two sculls, or short oars. [*R.*] **2.** One who sculls.

Scul'ler-y (skŭl'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* [Probably orig., a place for washing dishes, and corrupted fr. OE. *swilen* to wash, AS. *swilian.*] A place where dishes, kettles, etc., are cleaned and kept; also, a room attached to the kitchen, where the coarse work is done.

Scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A scallion.

Scul'lion, *n.* [OF. *escouillon* a dishclout.] A servant who does menial services in the kitchen.

Scul'pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of marine fish having a head armed with sharp spines, and a broad mouth.



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Yellow Sculpin (*Callionymus lyra*).

Sculp'tor (skŭlp'tẽr) *n.* [L., fr. *sculpere, sculptum,* to carve.] One who sculptures; hence, an artist who designs works of sculpture.

Sculp'tress (-trẽs), *n.* A female sculptor.

Sculp'tur-al (-tūr-*al*; 135), *a.* Of or pert. to sculpture.

Sculp'ture (skŭlp'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *sculptura.*] **1.** Art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues, ornaments, etc., or of designing and modeling such works. **2.** Carved work.

Sculp'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sculptured (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sculpturing.] To form or shape with the chisel, as wood, stone, or metal; to carve; to engrave.

Scum (skŭm), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** Extraneous matter or impurities which form on the surface of liquids, as in boiling or fermentation; also, scoria of molten metals; dross. **2.** Refuse; recrement; anything vile or worthless.

Scum, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scummed (skŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scumming.] To take the scum from; to skim.

Scum, *v. i.* To form a scum.

Scum'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scumbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scumbling (-blĭng).] [Freq. of Scum.] (*Fine Arts*) To cover lightly with opaque color, so as to produce a softened effect. [scum.]

Scum'mer (-mẽr), *n.* An instrument for taking off

Scun'ner (skŭn'nẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Shun.] To loathe, or cause to loathe. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Scup (skŭp), *n.* [Contr. fr. Am. Indian *mishcùp,* fr. *mishe-kuppi* large, thick-scaled.] (*Zoöl.*) A marine food fish, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Scup'paug (-pạg), *n.* [Contr. fr. Amer. Indian *mishcuppauog,* pl. of *mishcup.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Scup.

Scup'per (-pẽr), *n.* [OF. *escopir, escupir,* to spit; origin uncertain.] (*Naut.*) An opening cut through the waterway and bulwarks of a ship, so that water falling on deck may flow overboard.

Scup'per-nong (skŭp'pẽr-nŏng), *n.* A variety of grape of the Southern U. S., often cultivated.

Scurf (skûrf), *n.* [AS. *scurf, sceorf;* or from Scand.] **1.** Thin, dry scales or scabs upon the body; dandruff. **2.** Hence, the foul remains of anything adherent. **3.** Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface.

Scurf'y (-ỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* Scurfier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Scurfiest.] Having or producing scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf. — **Scurf'i-ness,** *n.*

Scur'rile (skŭr'rĭl), *a.* [L. *scurrilis,* fr. *scurra* a buffoon, jester.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious or lewdly jocose; scurrilous.

Scur-ril'i-ty (skŭr-rĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being scurrile. **2.** That which is scurrile.

Syn. — Abuse; insolence; vulgarity; indecency.

Scur'ril-ous (skŭr'rĭl-ŭs), *a.* [See Scurrile.] **1.** Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant. **2.** Containing low indecency or abuse; foul; vile. — **Scur'ril-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Scur'ril-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Opprobrious; abusive; reproachful; insulting; insolent; offensive; gross; vile; vulgar; low; foul; foul-mouthed; indecent; scurrile; mean; obscene.

Scur'ry (skŭr'rỹ), *v. i.* [Cf. Scour to run.] To hasten away or along; to move rapidly; to hurry.

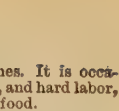
Scur'vy (skûr'vỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* Scurvier (-vĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Scurviest.] [From Scurf; cf. Scurvy, *n.*] **1.** Covered or affected with scurf or scabs; specif., diseased with the scurvy. **2.** Vile; mean; low; vulgar; contemptible. — **Scur'vi-ly,** *adv.* — **Scur'vi-ness,** *n.*

Scur'vy, *n.* [Prob. from the same source as Scorbute.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by livid spots (due to extravasation of blood), spongy gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is occasioned by confinement, innutritious food, and hard labor, but especially by lack of fresh vegetable food.

Scurvy grass. [*Scurvy* + *grass;* or cf. Icel. *skarfakāl* scurvy grass.] (*Bot.*) A kind of cress (*Cochlearia officinalis*) of northern regions, used as a remedy for scurvy.

Scut (skŭt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skott* a fox's tail.] (*Zoöl.*) The tail of a hare, deer, or other animal whose tail is short, esp. if carried erect; hence, the animal itself.

Scu'tate (skū'tāt), *a.* [L. *scutatus* armed with a shield, from *scutum* a shield.] **1.** Buckler-shaped; round, or nearly round. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Protected or covered by bony or horny plates, or large scales.



Scutate Leaf.

Scutch (skŭch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scutched (skŭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scutching.] [See Scotch to cut slightly.] **1.** To beat or drub. [*Old* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] **2.** To separate the woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating; to swingle. **3.** To loosen and dress (the fiber of cotton or silk) by beating; to free (fibrous substances) from dust by beating and blowing.

Scutch, *n.* **1.** A wooden instrument used in scutching flax and hemp. **2.** The woody fiber of flax.

Scutch'eon (-ŭn), *n.* [Aphetic for Escutcheon.] **1.** An heraldic escutcheon. **2.** A shield around a keyhole.

Scute (skūt), *n.* [L. *scutum* a shield, a buckler.] (*Zoöl.*) A bony scale of a reptile or fish; a large horny scale on the leg of a bird, or on the belly of a snake.

Scu'tel-late (skū'tĕl-lāt), } *a.* [L. *scutella* salver.]
Scu'tel-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), }

1. (*Zoöl.*) Formed like a plate or salver; composed of platelike surfaces. **2.** (*Zool.*) Having the tarsi covered with broad transverse scales; — said of certain birds.

Scu'ti-form (skū'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scutum* shield + *-form.*] Shield-shaped; scutate.

Scut'tle (skŭt't'l), *n.* [AS. *scutel* a dish, platter, fr. L. *scutella,* dim. of *scutra, scuta,* a dish or platter.] **1.** A broad, shallow basket. **2.** A coal hod.

Scut'tle, *v. i.* [For *scuddle,* fr. *scud.*] To scurry.

Scut'tle, *n.* A quick pace; a short run.

Scut'tle (skŭt't'l), *n.* [OF. *escoutille;* of uncertain origin.] A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid or door; also, the covering lid or door.

Scut'tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Scuttled (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Scuttling (-tlĭng).] **1.** To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a vessel). **2.** To sink by making holes through the bottom.

‖ **Scu'tum** (skū'tŭm), *n.; pl.* Scuta (skū'tà). [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A kind of oblong shield.

Scym'e-tar (sĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* See Scimiter.

Scythe (sīth), *n.* [OE. *sithe,* AS. *sīðe, sigðe;* akin to G. *sense* scythe, E. *saw.*] **1.** An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, by hand, composed of a long, curving blade made fast to a long handle. **2.** (*Antiq.*) A kind of blade attached to war chariots.

Scythe'man (sīth'măn), *n.* One who uses a scythe.

'Sdeath (sdĕth), *interj.* [Corrupted fr. *God's death.*] An exclamation expressive of impatience or anger.

Sea (sē), *n.* [OE. *see,* AS. *sæ;* akin to G. *see.*] **1.** One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, on the earth's surface. **2.** An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish. **3.** The ocean; the whole body of salt water covering a large part of the globe. **4.** The swell of the ocean or other body of water in a high wind; also, a single wave; billow. **5.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A great brazen laver in the temple at Jerusalem. **6.** *Fig.:* Anything resembling the sea in vastness.

Sea' an'chor (sē' ăn'kẽr). (*Naut.*) A drag sail. See under Drag, *n.*

Sea' a-nem'o-ne (sē' å-nĕm'ō-nē). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of soft-bodied marine animals, somewhat resembling flowers in shape and colors. See Actinia.

Sea' bank' (sē' băngk'). **1.** The seashore. **2.** A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

Sea'board' (sē'bōrd'), *n.* [*Sea* + *board,* F. *bord,* side.] The seashore; seacoast.

Sea' boat' (sē' bōt'). [AS. *sæbāt.*] A boat or vessel adapted to voyages on the open sea; hence, a vessel considered with reference to her seaworthiness.

Sea'-born' (sē'bōrn'), *a.* **1.** Born of the sea; produced by the sea. **2.** Born at sea. [a bank by the sea.]

Sea' breach' (sē' brēch'). A breaking or overflow of

Sea' calf' (sē kăf'). (*Zoöl.*) The common seal.

Sea' cap'tain (sē' kăp'tĭn). The captain of a vessel that sails upon the sea.

Sea' coal' (sē' kōl'). Mineral coal; — formerly so called in the south of England because brought by sea.

Sea'coast' (sē'kōst'), *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

Sea' cow' (sē' kou'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The manatee. (*b*) The dugong. (*c*) The walrus. [holothurian.

Sea'cu'cum-ber (sē' kū'kŭm-bēr). (*Zoöl.*) Any large

Sea' dev'il (sē' dĕv'l). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any of the very large rays, some of which weigh several tons. (*b*) Any large cephalopod, as a giant squid.

Sea' dog' (sē' dŏg'). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The dogfish. (*b*) The common seal. **2.** An old sailor; a salt. [*Colloq.*]

Sea' dove' (sē' dŭv'). (*Zoöl.*) The little auk.

Sea' ea'gle (sē' ē'g'l). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of fish-eating eagles.

Sea' el'e-phant (ĕl'ē-fant). (*Zoöl.*) A very large Antarctic seal, with a proboscis about a foot long. [sailor.

Sea'far'er (sē'fâr'ēr), *n.* [*Sea* + *fare.*] Mariner;

Sea'far'ing, *a.* Following the business of a mariner.

Sea' feath'er (sē' fĕth'ēr). (*Zoöl.*) Any gorgonian which branches in a plumelike form.

Sea' fight' (sē' fīt'). A naval battle.

Sea' fowl' (sē' foul'). (*Zoöl.*) Any bird which habitually frequents the sea; also, all such birds, collectively.

Sea' gher'kin (sē' gĕr'kĭn). (*Zoöl.*) Any small holothurian resembling in form a gherkin.

Sea'girt' (sē'gĕrt'), *a.* Surrounded by the sea or ocean.

Sea' god' (sē' gŏd'). A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to live in, or have dominion over, the sea.

Sea' god'dess (-dĕs). A female sea god.

Sea'go'ing (sē'gō'ĭng), *a.* Going upon the sea, esp. upon the deep sea.

Sea' green' (sē' grēn'). The green color of sea water.

Sea'-green', *a.* Of a beautiful bluish green color, like sea water on soundings.

Sea' hare' (sē' hâr'). (*Zoöl.*) Any tectibranchiate mollusk of the genus *Aplysia*, some species of which throw out a purple fluid.

Sea' hog' (sē' hŏg'). (*Zoöl.*) The porpoise.

Sea' hol'ly (sē' hŏl'ĭ). (*Bot.*) An evergreen seashore plant of the genus Eryngium.

Sea' horse' (sē' hôrs'). **1.** A fabulous creature half horse and half fish. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The walrus. (*b*) Any fish of the genus Hippocampus.

Sea'-is'land (sē'ī'land), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or coming from, certain islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia; as, *sea-island* cotton.

Sea' kale' (sē' kāl'). (*Bot.*) A European cruciferous herb (*Crambe maritima*) often used as a pot herb.

Sea' king' (sē' kĭng'). A Norse pirate chief.

Seal (sēl), *n.* [OE. *sele*, AS. *seolh.*] (*Zoöl.*) An

Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina*).

aquatic, carnivorous mammal inhabiting seacoasts, and found principally in the higher latitudes.

Seal, *n.* [OE. *seel*, OF. *seel*, fr. L. *sigillum* a little image, seal, dim. of *signum* a mark, sign, or image.] **1.** An engraved or inscribed stamp, used for making an impression in wax or other soft substance. **2.** Wax, wafer, or other tenacious substance, set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal. **3.** That which closes or makes secure; esp., the wax or wafer used to fasten a letter or document. **4.** That which confirms, ratifies, makes stable, or authenticates anything.

Seal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEALED (sēld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEALING.] **1.** To set or affix a seal to; hence, to authenticate; to confirm; to establish. **2.** To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. **3.** To fasten with, or as with, a seal. Hence, to shut close; to keep secure or secret.

Seal'-brown' (sēl'broun'), *a.* Of a rich dark brown color, like the fur of the fur seal after it is dyed.

Sea' legs' (sē' lĕgz'). Legs adapted or accustomed to walking on an unsteady deck. [*Sailors' Cant*]

Sea' leop'ard (sē' lĕp'ērd). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of spotted seals.

Seal'er (sēl'ēr), *n.* One who seals writs or instruments, stamps weights and measures, etc. [ing seals.

Seal'er, *n.* A mariner or a vessel engaged in capturing

Sea' lev'el (sē' lĕv'ĕl). The level of the surface of the sea; any surface on the same level with the sea.

Seal'ing wax' (sēl'ĭng wăks'). A compound of resin, pigments, etc., used for sealing letters, etc.

Sea' li'on (sē' lī'ŭn). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several large species of seals, native of the Pacific Ocean.

Seam (sēm), *n.* [OF. *sain*, fr. L. *sagina* a fattening.] Grease; tallow; lard. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Seam, *n.* [AS. *seám;* akin to G. *saum.* See SEW to stitch.] **1.** The fold or line formed by sewing things together. **2.** Hence, a line of junction; joint. **3.** (*Geol.* & *Mining*) A narrow vein. **4.** A scar; cicatrix.

Seam, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEAMED (sēmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEAMING.] **1.** To form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together; to unite. **2.** To line; to scar. **3.** To knit with a certain stitch, making raised lines.

Seam, *n.* [AS. *seám*, LL. *sauma*, L. *sagma* a packsaddle, fr. Gr. *σάγμα.*] A denomination of weight or measure. Specif.: (*a*) Of grain, eight bushels. (*b*) Of glass, 120 pounds. [*Eng.*] [nymph.

Sea'-maid' (sē'mād'), *n.* **1.** The mermaid. **2.** A sea

Sea'man (sē'măn), *n.* A merman. [*R.*]

Sea'man (sē'man), *n.* One whose occupation is to assist in managing ships at sea; mariner; sailor.

Sea'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a seaman.

Sea'mark' (sē'märk'), *n.* Any elevated land or object on land which serves as a guide to mariners.

Sea' mew' (sē' mū'). (*Zoöl.*) A gull; the mew.

Sea' mile' (sē' mīl'). A geographical mile.

Seam'less, *a.* Without a seam.

Seam'stress (sēm'strĕs), *n.* [From older *seamster*, prop. fem., AS. *seámestre.* See SEAM.] A woman whose occupation is sewing; needlewoman. [showing seams.

Seam'y (sēm'ĭ), *a.* Having a seam; containing or

‖ **Sé'ance'** (sā'ăNs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sedere* to sit.] A session, as of some public body; esp., a meeting of spiritualists to receive spirit communications, so called.

Sea' net'tle (sē' nĕt't'l). A jellyfish, or medusa.

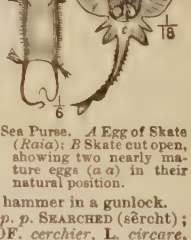
Sea' ot'ter (sē' ŏt'ēr). (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic carnivore, allied to the common otter, found in the North Pacific.

Sea' pie' (sē' pī'). A dish of pastry and meat or fish, etc., cooked together in alternate layers.

Sea'piece' (sē'pēs'), *n.* A marine picture.

Sea'port' (sē'pōrt'), *n.* A port on the seashore, or one accessible for seagoing vessels.

Sea' purse' (sē' pûrs'). (*Zoöl.*) The horny egg case of a skate, and of certain sharks.



Sea Purse. *A* Egg of Skate (*Raia*); *B* Skate cut open, showing two nearly mature eggs (*a a*) in their natural position.

Sear, Sere (sēr), *a.* [OE. *seer*, deriv. of *seárian* to wither; akin to Gr. *αὕειν* to parch, Skr. *çush.*] Dry; withered; no longer green; — applied to leaves.

Sear, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEARED (sērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEARING.] **1.** To wither; to dry up. **2.** To expose to a degree of heat such as changes the color or the hardness and texture of the surface; to scorch; to cauterize. **3.** Fig.: To make callous.

Sear, *n.* [F. *serre* a grasp, pressing, fr. L. *sera.* See SERRY.] The catch holding the hammer in a gunlock.

Search (sĕrch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEARCHED (sĕrcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEARCHING.] [OF. *cerchier*, L. *circare*, to go about, fr. L. *circum*, *circa*, around.] **1.** To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to examine; to explore. **2.** To look for; to seek. **3.** To probe. **4.** To try; to put to the test.

Syn. — To scrutinize; investigate; pry into; inquire.

Search, *v. i.* To seek; to look for something; to make inquiry, exploration, or examination; to hunt.

Search, *n.* Act of searching.

Search warrant (*Law*), a warrant authorizing an examination or search of a house, or other place, for goods.

Syn. — Scrutiny; examination; exploration; investigation; research; inquiry; quest; pursuit.

Search'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being searched.

Search'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who searches or examines; a seeker; an inquirer; an examiner; a trier. **2.** An instrument used in searching or examining.

Sear'cloth' (sēr'klŏth'; 115), *n.* Cerecloth.

Sear'ed-ness (sēr'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* State of being seared or callous.

Sea' room' (sē' rōom'). (*Naut.*) Space at sea for a vessel to maneuver or scud without peril of grounding.

Sea' rov'er (rō'vēr). A pirate or piratical vessel.

Sea' ser'pent (sē' sûr'pent). (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any marine snake. **2.** A large marine animal of unknown nature, often reported to have been seen at sea. [rine mollusk.]

Sea'shell' (sē'shĕl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The shell of any ma-

Sea'shore' (sē'shōr'), *n.* **1.** The coast of the sea; the land adjacent to the sea or ocean. **2.** (*Law*) All the ground between ordinary high-water and low-water marks.

Sea'sick' (sē'sĭk'), *a.* Affected with seasickness.

Sea'sick'ness, *n.* The peculiar sickness, with nausea, caused by the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

Sea'side' (sē'sīd'), *n.* The land bordering on, or adjacent to, the sea; the seashore.

Sea' snake' (sē' snāk'). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of venomous aquatic snakes having a flattened tail and living entirely in the sea.

Sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* [F. *saison*, prop., sowing time, fr. L. *satio* a sowing, fr. *serere, satum*, to sow, plant.] **1.** One of the divisions of the year, marked by alterations in the length of day and night, or by distinct conditions of temperature, moisture, etc. **2.** Hence, a period of time, longer or shorter; esp., an appointed, suitable, or convenient time. **3.** Seasoning. [*Obs.*]

Sea'son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Seasoned (-z'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Seasoning.] **1.** To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare; to fit. **2.** To habituate; to inure. **3.** To prepare by drying or hardening, or the removal of natural juices. **4.** To render agreeable; to give zest or relish to; to spice; to flavor. **5.** To qualify by admixture; to temper.

Sea'son, *v. i.* To become prepared, fitted, accustomed, or inured; esp., to become dry and hard, as timber.

Sea'son-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Occurring in due season or time; suitable to the season; opportune; timely. — **Sea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

Sea'son-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that seasons, or gives a relish.

Sea'son-ing, *n.* **1.** That which is added to food to give it a higher relish; condiment. **2.** Hence, something added to enhance enjoyment or relieve dullness.

Seat (sēt), *n.* [OE. *sete*, Icel. *sæti;* akin to E. *sit.*] **1.** The place or thing upon which one sits; hence, anything made to be sat in or upon. **2.** The place where any person or thing is situated, resides, or abides; site; abode; station; post; situation. **3.** A right to sit; regular or appropriate place of sitting. **4.** Posture, or way of sitting, on horseback. **5.** (*Mach.*) A part or surface on which another part or surface rests.

Seat, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Seated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Seating.] **1.** To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. **2.** To station; to establish; to fix; to settle. **3.** To assign a seat to; to assign the seats of. **4.** To fix; to set firm. **5.** To put a seat in.

Sea' turn' (sē' tûrn'). A wind or mist from the sea.

Sea' u'ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn). (*Zoöl.*) The narwhal.

Sea' ur'chin (ûr'chĭn). (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of echinoderms, which are covered, when living, with movable spines, often long and sharp.

Sea' wall' (sē' wąl'). A wall, or embankment, to resist encroachments of the sea.

Sea'wan (sē'wan), } *n.* [Of Algonquin Indian origin.]
Sea'want (-want), } Shell beads which passed among the Indians as money.

☞ *Seawan* was of two kinds: *wampum*, white, and *suckanhock*, black or purple, — the former having half the value of the latter.

Sea'ward (sē'wẽrd), *a.* Directed or situated toward the sea. — *adv.* Toward the sea.

Sea'weed' (sē'wēd'), *n.* **1.** Popularly, any plant or plants growing in the sea. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any marine plant of the class Algæ. [See *Illust.* of Kelp.]

Sea'wor'thy (sē'wûr'thy), *a.* Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to endure the ordinary perils of the sea. — **Sea'wor'thi-ness,** *n.*

Se-ba'ceous (sẽ-bā'shŭs), *a.* [NL. *sebaceus*, fr. L. *sebum* tallow, grease.] (*Physiol.*) Pertaining to, or secreting, fat; composed of, or resembling, fat.

Se'cant (sē'kănt), *a.* [L. *secans, -antis*, p. pr. of *secare* to cut.] Cutting; dividing into two parts.

Se'cant, *n.* **1.** (*Geom.*) A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. **2.** (*Trig.*) A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn from the other end; also, the number expressing the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle.

Se-cede' (sẽ-sēd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Seceded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Seceding.] [L. *secedere, secessum;* pref. *se-* aside + *cedere* to go.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; esp., to withdraw from a political or religious body. — **Se-ced'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Se-cern' (sẽ-sẽrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Secerned (-sẽrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Secerning.] [See Secrete.] To separate; to distinguish. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To secrete.

Se-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A seceding. **2.** (*U. S. Hist.*) The withdrawal of a State from the national Union.

Se-ces'sion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who upholds secession. **2.** (*U. S. Hist.*) One who holds to the belief that a State has the right to separate from the Union at its will.

Seck'el (sĕk'l), *n.* [From a Mr. *Seckel.*] (*Bot.*) A small, reddish brown, sweet and juicy pear.

Se-clude' (sẽ-klūd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Secluded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Secluding.] [L. *secludere, seclusum;* pref. *se-* aside + *claudere* to shut, close.] To shut up apart from others; to withdraw into, or place in, solitude.

Se-clud'ed (-ĕd), *a.* Shut up apart; withdrawn to, or being in, solitude. — **Se-clud'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Se-clud'ed-ness,** *n.*

Se-clu'sion (sẽ-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [See Seclude.] Act of secluding, or state of being secluded.

Syn. — Solitude; separation; withdrawment; retirement; privacy. See Solitude.

Se-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to seclude; secluding.

Sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secundus*, prop., following, fr. *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Immediately following the first in order of place or time; hence, occurring again; another; other. **2.** Next to the first in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank; secondary; inferior.

Sec'ond, *n.* **1.** One that follows, or comes after; one next and inferior, as in place, time, or rank. **2.** One who attends another for his support; specif., one who acts as another's aid in a duel. **3.** An article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best; esp., *pl.*, a coarse or inferior kind of flour. **4.** The sixtieth part of a minute of time or space, — the *second* regular subdivision. **5.** In the duodecimal system of mensuration, the twelfth part of an inch or prime; line. **6.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The interval between any tone and the tone which is represented on the degree of the staff next above it. (*b*) The second part in a concerted piece; often popularly, the alto.

Second hand, the hand which marks the seconds on the dial of a watch or a clock.

Sec'ond, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Seconded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Seconding.] **1.** To follow or attend in order to assist; to act as the second of; to assist; to support; to forward. **2.** Specif., to support, as a motion or proposal, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer.

Sec'ond-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* **1.** Succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, rank, etc.; second; subordinate; inferior. **2.** Acting by deputation or delegated authority. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Pert. to the second joint of the wing of a bird. — **Sec'ond-a-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Sec'ond-a-ri-ness,** *n.*

Sec'ond-a-ry, *n.* **1.** One who is secondary; a delegate or deputy. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) A secondary circle. (*b*) A satellite. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A secondary quill. [See *Illust.* of Bird.]

Sec'ond-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who seconds.

Sec'ond-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* **1.** Not original or primary. **2.** Not new; already possessed or used by another.

Sec'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second place.

Sec'ond-rate' (sĕk'ŭnd-rāt'), *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value.

Sec'ond-sight' (-sit'), *n.* The power of discerning what is not visible to the physical eye; prophetic vision.

Se'cre-cy (sē'krẽ-sў), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being secret. **2.** Seclusion; privacy; retirement.

Se'cret (sē'krĕt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secretus*, p. p. of *secernere* to put apart, to separate. See Certain.] **1.** Hidden; concealed. **2.** Withdrawn from general intercourse or notice; secluded. **3.** Secretive. [*R.*]

Syn. — Retired; unseen; unknown; private; recondite; latent; covert; clandestine; privy. See Hidden.

Se'cret, *n.* **1.** Something concealed; what is not revealed, or not to be revealed. **2.** What is unknown or unexplained; a mystery. **3.** *pl.* The genitals.

In secret, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy.

Sec're-ta-ry (sĕk'rẽ-tā-rў), *n.* [F. *secrétaire*, LL. *secretarius*, orig., a confidant, one intrusted with secrets, fr. L. *secretum* a secret.] **1.** A person employed to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, and the like. **2.** An officer of state whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government. **3.** A piece of furniture, with conveniences for writing and for the arrangement of papers; an escritoire. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) The secretary bird.

Secretary bird. [So called in allusion to the tufts of feathers at the back of its head, which were fancifully thought to resemble pens stuck behind the ear.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, long-legged, raptorial bird, native of South Af-

rica, but now naturalized in other tropical countries. It is much prized on account of its habit of killing snakes.

Secretary Bird (*Gypogeranus serpentarius*) attacking a Cobra.

Sec're-ta-ry-ship (sĕk'rĕ-tā-rȳ-shĭp), *n.* The office, or the term of office, of a secretary.

Se-crete' (sē-krēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SECRETED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SECRETING.] [From L. *secretus*, p. p. See SECRET.] **1.** To put in a place of hiding; to hide; to conceal. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To separate from the blood and elaborate into a new substance; to elaborate and emit.

Syn. — To conceal; hide. See CONCEAL.

Se-cre'tion (sē-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of secreting. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Any substance secreted, as the saliva, bile, etc.

Se-cret'ive (sē-krēt'ĭv), *a.* Tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private. — **Se-cret'ive-ness**, *n.*

Se'cret-ly (sē'krĕt-lȳ), *adv.* In a secret manner.

Se'cret-ness, *n.* State or quality of being secret.

Se-cre'to-ry (sē-krē'tō-rȳ *or* sē'krē-tō-rȳ), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Secreting; performing, or connected with, the office of secretion. — *n.* A secretory vessel.

Sect (sĕkt), *n.* [F. *secte*, L. *secta*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] Those following a particular leader or authority, or attached to a certain opinion; in religion, the believers in a particular creed; esp., a body of dissenters from an established church; a denomination.

Sec-ta'ri-an (sĕk-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to a sect, or to sects; peculiar to a sect; attached to a sect. — *n.* One of a sect; a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or religious or philosophical party.

Sec-ta'ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Quality or character of a sectarian; excess of partisan or denominational zeal.

Sec'ta-ry (sĕk'tă-rȳ), *n.* [F. *sectaire*. See SECT.] A sectarian; a member or adherent of a sect; dissenter.

Sec'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [L. *sectilis*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] That can be cut, or (*Min.*) cut smoothly.

Sec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sectio*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1.** A cutting, or separation by cutting. **2.** A part separated; division; portion. Specif.: (*a*) A distinct part or portion of a book or writing; a subdivision; hence, the character §, often used to denote such a division. (*b*) A distinct part of a country, community, class, or the like. (*c*) One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided. **3.** (*Geom.*) The figure made up of all the points common to a superficies and a solid which meet, or to two superficies which meet, or to two lines which meet. **4.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A division of a genus. **5.** (*Mus.*) A part of a musical period, composed of one or more phrases. **6.** The description or representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane.

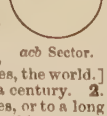
Syn. — Part; portion; division. — The English more commonly apply the word *section* to a part or portion of a body of men; as, a *section* of the Whigs, etc. In the United States this use is less common, but another use, but little known in England, is very frequent, as in the phrases "the eastern *section* of our country," etc.

Sec'tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a section; partial; local. **2.** Consisting of, or separable into, sections.

Sec'tion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* A disproportionate regard for the interests of a section of the country. [*U. S.*]

Sec'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a sectional manner.

Sec'tor (sĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L., prop., a cutter, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc. **2.** A mathematical instrument used for plotting, etc. **3.** An astronomical instrument used for measuring differences of declination too great for the compass of a micrometer.



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Sec'u-lar (sĕk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *saecularis*, fr. *saeculum* a race, generation, age, the times, the world.] **1.** Coming or observed once in an age or a century. **2.** Pertaining to an age, or the progress of ages, or to a long period of time. **3.** Of or pertaining to this present world; worldly. **4.** (*Eccl.*) Not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules. **5.** Belonging to the laity; lay.

Sec'u-lar, *n.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A secular ecclesiastic. (*b*) A church official whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir. **2.** A layman.

Sec'u-lar-ism (sĕk'ū-lĕr-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality of being secular; secularity. **2.** Tenets of the secularists.

Sec'u-lar-ist, *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and worship; also, one who believes that matters of civil policy should be managed without the introduction of a religious element.

Sec'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.

Sec'u-lar-i-za'tion (sĕk'ū-lĕr-I-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of secularizing, or state of being secularized.

Sec'u-lar-ize (sĕk'ū-lĕr-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SECULARIZED (-īzd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SECULARIZING.] To make secular. — **Sec'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Sec'u-lar-ness**, *n.*

Sec'un-dine (-ŭn-dĭn), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The second coat, or integument, of an ovule. **2.** Afterbirth; usually in *pl.*

Se-cur'a-ble (sē-kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be secured.

Se-cure' (sē-kūr'), *a.* [L. *securus*; pref. *se-* without + *cura* care.] **1.** Free from fear, care, distrust, or anxiety; easy in mind. **2.** Overconfident; careless. **3.** Confident in opinion; not doubtful; certain; sure. **4.** Not exposed to danger; safe.

Syn. — Undisturbed; assured; heedless; inattentive.

Se-cure', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SECURED (-kūrd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SECURING.] **1.** To make safe; to guard; to protect. **2.** To make certain; to assure; to insure. **3.** To make fast. **4.** To get possession of; to acquire certainly.

Secure Arms.

Secure arms (*Mil.*), a command and a position in the Manual of Arms, used in wet weather, in which the piece is held as shown in the Illust.

Se-cure'ly, *adv.* In a secure manner.

Se-cure'ness, *n.* State or quality of being secure.

Se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being secure. **2.** One that secures or makes safe. Specif., something given or pledged as a guarantee, or made responsible for the fulfillment of an obligation; pledge. **3.** An evidence of debt or of property.

Syn. — Protection; defense; guard; shelter; safety; certainty; ease; assurance; carelessness; confidence; surety; pledge; bail.

Se-dan' (sē-dăn'), *n.* [Said to be named from *Sedan*, in France.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, — usually borne on poles by two men.

Sedan.

Se-date' (sē-dāt'), *a.* [L. *sedatus*, p. p. of *sedare*, *sedatum*, to allay, calm, causative of *sedere* to sit.] Undisturbed by passion or caprice; not passionate or giddy. — **Se-date'ly**, *adv.* — **Se-date'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled; undisturbed; contemplative; sober; serious.

Sed'a-tive (sĕd'ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to moderate or tranquillize; specif. (*Med.*), allaying irritability and irritation; assuaging pain. — *n.* (*Med.*) A sedative medicine.

Sed'en-ta-ry (sĕd'ĕn-tă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, fr. *sedere* to sit.] **1.** Accustomed to sit much or long. **2.** Characterized by, or requiring, much sitting. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Remaining in one place, esp. because attached to some object. — **Sed'en-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Sed'en-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

Sedge (sĕj), *n.* [AS. *secg*; — prob. named from its bladelike appearance, and akin to E. *saw*.] (*Bot.*) Any one of many species of plants having long grasslike leaves usually with rough edges, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places.

Sedg'y (sĕj'ȳ), *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

Sed'i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* [F. *sédiment*, L. *sedimentum* a settling, fr. *sedere* to settle.] Matter which subsides to the bottom from a liquid; settlings; lees; dregs.

Sed'i-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tă-rȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to sediment; formed by, or of the nature of, sediment.

Se-di'tion (sē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *seditio*, orig., a going aside; hence, an insurrectionary separation; pref. *se-*, *sed-*, aside + *itio* a going, fr. *ire*, *itum*, to go.]

The raising of commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection.

Syn. — Riot; rebellion; revolt. See INSURRECTION.

Se-di'tion-a-ry (sē-dĭsh'ŭn-ā-rў), *n.* A promoter of sedition.

Se-di'tious (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to sedition; of the nature of sedition. **2.** Turbulent; factious; guilty of sedition. — **Se-di'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Se-di'tious-ness**, *n.*

Sed'litz (sĕd'lĭts), *a.* Same as SEIDLITZ.

Se-duce' (sē-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEDUCED (sē-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEDUCING (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *seducere, seductum*; pref. *se-* aside + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty. **2.** Specif., to induce to surrender chastity.

Syn. — To allure; entice; tempt; attract; mislead; decoy; inveigle. See ALLURE.

Se-duce'ment (-ment), *n.* Act or art of seducing.

Se-du'cer (sē-dū'sẽr), *n.* One that seduces.

Se-du'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being seduced.

Se-duc'tion (sē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of seducing. **2.** That which seduces, or is adapted to seduce.

Se-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to lead astray. — **Se-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* [sedulous.

Se-du'li-ty (sē-dū'lĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being

Sed'u-lous (sĕd'ū-lŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *sedulus*, perh. fr. *sedere* to sit.] Diligent in application or pursuit; steadily industrious. — **Sed'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sed'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Assiduous; diligent; industrious; laborious; unremitting; untiring; unwearied; persevering.

See (sē), *n.* [OF. *se, sed, sied*, fr. L. *sedes* a seat, or the kindred *sedere* to sit.] **1.** A seat; a site. [*Obs.*] **2.** Specif.: (*a*) A diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop. (*b*) The province or jurisdiction of an archbishop. (*c*) The seat, place, or office of the pope, or Roman pontiff. (*d*) The pope or his court at Rome.

See (sē), *v. t.* [*imp.* SAW (sạ); *p. p.* SEEN (sēn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEING.] [AS. *seón*; akin to G. *sehen*.] **1.** To perceive by the eye; to behold; to descry; to view. **2.** To perceive by mental vision; to observe; to discern; to understand; to comprehend. **3.** To watch; to regard attentively; to look after. **4.** To have an interview with; esp., to make a call upon; to visit. **5.** To meet or associate with; hence, to have knowledge or experience of. **6.** To accompany in person; to escort.

See, *v. i.* **1.** To have the power of sight. **2.** Fig.: To have intellectual apprehension; to perceive; to understand. **3.** To be attentive; to give heed.

Seed (sēd), *n.; pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). [AS. *sēd*, fr. *sāwan* to sow; akin to G. *saat*. See SOW, *v.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A ripened ovule, consisting of an embryo with one or more integuments, or coverings. By germination it produces a new plant. (*b*) Any small seedlike fruit. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Semen; sperm. **3.** That from which anything springs; first principle; origin; source. **4.** The principle of production. **5.** Progeny; offspring; children; descendants. **6.** Race; generation; birth.

Seed. *A* Anatropous Seed of Violet, enlarged. *B* Same in Vertical Section; *c* Cotyledons, and *ca* Caulicle (these two constituting the Embryo); *e* Endosperm, or Albumen; *h* Hilum; *r* Rhaphe.

Seed oyster, a young oyster, esp. when of a size suitable for transplantation. — **Seed pearl**, a small pearl of little value. — **Seed vessel** (*Bot.*), that part of a plant which contains the seeds; a pericarp.

Seed, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEDING.] **1.** To sow seed. **2.** To shed the seed. **3.** To grow to maturity, and to produce seed.

Seed, *v. t.* To sprinkle with seed; to sow.

Seed'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

Seed'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being seedy, or shabby. [*Colloq.*]

Seed'-lac' (-lăk'), *n.* A granular form of lac. [seed.

Seed'ling (-lĭng), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant reared from the

Seed'man (-man), *n.* See SEEDSMAN.

Seeds'man (sēdz'man), *n.* **1.** A sower; one who sows or scatters seed. **2.** A person who deals in seeds.

Seed'time' (sēd'tīm'), *n.* The season for sowing.

Seed'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* SEEDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SEEDIEST.] **1.** Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seeds. **2.** Old and worn out; spiritless; also, poor and miserable looking; shabby. [*Colloq.*]

See'ing (sē'ĭng), *conj.* (but originally a *present participle*). In view of the fact (that); considering; taking into account (that); inasmuch as; since; because.

Seek (sēk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOUGHT (sạt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEKING.] [AS. *sēcan, sēcean*; akin to G. *suchen*, and E. *sake*.] **1.** To go in search of; to try to find. **2.** To inquire for; to solicit. **3.** To try to gain; to strive after. **4.** To try to reach or come to; to resort to.

Seek (sēk), *v. i.* To make search or inquiry.

Seek'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who seeks; thing used in seeking.

Seel (sēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEELED (sēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEELING.] [F. *siller, ciller*, fr. *cil* an eyelash, L. *cilium*.] **1.** (*Falconry*) To close the eyes of, as a hawk, by drawing threads through the lids. **2.** Hence, to close, as the eyes; to blind.

Seem (sēm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEEMED (sēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEMING.] [OE. *semen* to seem, to become, befit, AS. *sēman* to satisfy, pacify, akin to E. *same*. The sense is probably due to the adj. *seemly*.] To appear, or to appear to be; to have a show or semblance; to strike one's apprehension or fancy as being.

It seems, it appears; it is understood as true; it is said.

Syn. — To appear; look. — To *appear* has reference more particularly to a thing's being presented to our view, visual or mental; to *seem* is connected with the idea of *semblance*, and usually implies an inference of our mind as to the probability of a thing's being so.

Seem'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who has a certain seeming.

Seem'ing, *a.* Having a semblance, whether with or without reality; apparent; specious; befitting; ostensible. — **Seem'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Seem'ing-ness**, *n.*

Seem'ing, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance; speciousness.

Seem'ly (sēm'lў), *a.* [*Compar.* SEEMLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SEEMLIEST.] [Icel. *sæmiligr*, fr. *sæmr* becoming, fit; akin to *samr* same, E. *same*; the sense being properly, the same or like, hence, fitting.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; having appropriateness; decent; suitable. — **Seem'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; congruous; meet; decent; decorous.

Seem'ly, *adv.* In a seemly manner; becomingly.

Seen (sēn), *p. p.* of SEE.

Seep (sēp), *or* **Sipe** (sīp), *v. i.* [AS. *sīpan* to distill.] To soak through fine pores; to ooze. [*Scot. & U. S.*]

Seep'y (-ў), *or* **Sip'y**, *a.* Oozy; — applied to land.

Se'er (sē'ẽr), *n.* One who sees. [prophet.

Seer (sēr), *n.* [From SEE.] A foreseer of events; a

Seer'suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* A light fabric, originally made in the East Indies, of silk and linen, usually having alternating stripes, and a slightly puckered surface.

See'saw' (sē'sạ'), *n.* [Probably a reduplication of *saw*, to express the motion to and fro.] **1.** A play among children in which they move alternately up and down upon the ends of a plank balanced in the middle. **2.** A plank adjusted for this play. **3.** A vibratory or reciprocating motion. **4.** (*Whist*) Same as CROSSRUFF.

See'saw', *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEESAWED (-sạd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEESAWING.] To move with a reciprocating motion back and forth or up and down.

See'saw', *a.* Moving up and down, or to and fro.

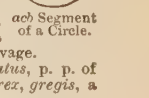
Seethe (sēth), *v. t.* [*imp.* SEETHED (sēthd); *p. p.* SEETHED, SODDEN (sŏd'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEETHING.] [AS. *seóðan*; akin to G. *sieden*.] To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil.

Seethe, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to boil.

Se-gar' (sē-gär'), *n.* See CIGAR.

Seg'gar (sĕg'gẽr), *n.* [Prov. E. *saggard* a seggar, contr. fr. *safeguard*.] A case or holder of fire clay, in which fine pottery is baked in the kiln.

Seg'ment (sĕg'ment), *n.* [L. *segmentum*, fr. *secare* to cut, cut off.] **1.** One of the parts into which any body naturally separates or is divided; a part divided or cut off; a section; a portion. **2.** (*Geom.*) A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; esp., that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle. [mentation.



acb Segment of a Circle.

Seg'ment, *v. i.* (*Biol.*) To undergo seg-

Seg-men'tal (sĕg-mĕn'tal), *a.* Relating to, or being, a segment.

Seg'men-ta'tion (sĕg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A dividing into segments; specif. (*Biol.*), a division into segments by growth; cell cleavage.

Seg're-gate (sĕg'rē-gāt), *a.* [L. *segregatus*, p. p. of *segregare* to separate; pref. *se-* aside + *grex, gregis*, a herd.] Separate; segregated; select.

Seg're-gate (-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEGREGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEGREGATING.] To separate from others; to set or collect apart.

Seg're-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of segregating, or state of being segregated. [in Bohemia.

Seid'litz (sĕd'lĭtz), *a.* Of or pert. to Seidlitz, a village

Seidlitz powders, a kind of aperient powders prepared in two portions which being separately dissolved in water and then mingled make an effervescing drink.

Seign-eu'ri-al (sēn-ū'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [F., fr. *seigneur*. See SEIGNIOR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial. **2.** Vested with large powers; independent.

Seign'ior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* [OF. *seignor*, deriv. of L. *senior* elder.] **1.** A lord; lord of a manor. **2.** A title of address in Southern Europe, corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.*

Seign'ior-age (-ĕj; 48), *n.* **1.** Something taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; specif., a charge or toll deducted from bullion brought to a mint to be coined; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the value as money of the pieces coined from it. **2.** A share of the receipts of a business taken in payment for the use of a right, as a copyright or a patent.

Seign'ior-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a seignior.

Seign'ior-y (-y), *n.* Power, authority, or territory of a lord; dominion; manor.

Seine (sēn *or* sān), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *sagena*, Gr. σαγήνη.] (*Fishing*) A large net, one edge of which is provided with sinkers, and the other with floats.

Seise (sēz), *v. t.* See the Note under SEIZE, *v. t.*

Sei'sin (sē'zĭn), *n.* See SEIZIN.

Seis'mic (sīs'mĭk), } *a.* [Gr. σεισμός earthquake, fr.
Seis'mal (sīs'mal), } σείειν to shake.] Of or pertaining to an earthquake; caused by an earthquake.

Seis'mo-graph (-mŏ-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. σεισμός earthquake + *-graph.*] (*Physics*) An apparatus for registering the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes.

Seis-mol'o-gy (sīs-mŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake + *-logy.*] The science of earthquakes.

Seiz'a-ble (sēz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be seized.

Seize (sēz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEIZED (sēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEIZING.] [OF. *seisir, saisir*, of Teutonic origin; properly, to set, put, hence, to put in possession of; akin to E. *sit.*] **1.** To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold of; to gripe or grasp suddenly; to reach and grasp; to catch hold of. **2.** To take possession of by force. **3.** To invade suddenly; to take sudden hold of. **4.** (*Law*) To take possession of by virtue of a warrant or other legal authority. **5.** To grasp with the mind; to comprehend fully; to apprehend. **6.** (*Naut.*) To bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff, as yarn.

☞ This word, by writers on law, is commonly written *seise*, in the phrase *to be seised of* (an estate), as also in composition, as *disseise, disseisin.*

To be seized of, to have possession, or right of possession. — **To seize on** *or* **upon**, to fall on and grasp; to take possession of suddenly and forcibly.

Syn. — To clutch; snatch; arrest; take; capture.

Seiz'er (sēz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, seizes.

Sei'zin (sē'zĭn), *n.* [F. *saisine.* See SEIZE.] **1.** (*Law*) Possession; possession of an estate of freehold, actual or constructive; hence sometimes in the U. S., ownership. **2.** The thing possessed; property.

☞ Commonly spelt by writers on law *seisin.*

Sei'zor (sē'zẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who seizes.

Sei'zure (-zhûr; 135), *n.* **1.** A seizing; state of being seized. **2.** Retention within one's grasp or power; hold; possession; ownership. **3.** That which is seized.

Se'lah (sē'lȧ), *n.* [Heb. *selāh.*] (*Script.*) A word of doubtful meaning, occurring frequently in the Psalms.

Sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* [Usually *compar.* MORE SELDOM (mōr'); *superl.* MOST SELDOM (mō-st'); sometimes SELDOMER (-ẽr), SELDOMEST.] [AS. *seldan, seldon, seldum*, fr. *seld* rare.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Se-lect' (sē-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *selectus*, p. p. of *seligere* to select; *se-* aside + *legere* to gather.] Chosen from a number; hence, of special value or excellence; choice.

Se-lect', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SELECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SELECTING.] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to cull.

Se-lec'tion (sē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A selecting; state of being selected; choice. **2.** That which is selected.

Se-lect'man (-lĕkt'man), *n.* Any one of a board of town officers chosen annually in the New England towns to transact the general public business of the town.

Se-lect'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being select.

Se-lect'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who selects.

Sel'e-nite (sĕl'ē-nīt), *n.* [L. *selenites*, Gr. σεληνίτης (sc. λίθος), from σελήνη the moon. So called from a fancied resemblance to the moon.] (*Min.*) A variety of gypsum occurring in transparent crystals or crystalline masses.

Se-le'ni-um (sē-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σελήνη the moon. So called because of its chemical analogy to *tellurium* (fr. L. *tellus* the earth), being, as it were, a companion to it.] (*Chem.*) A nonmetallic element of the sulphur group, analogous to sulphur in its compounds.

Sel'e-nog'ra-phy (sĕl'ē-nŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη moon + *-graphy.*] The science treating of the physical features of the moon.

Self (sĕlf), *a.* [AS. *self, seolf*; akin to G. *selb.*] **Same**; particular; very; identical. [*Obs.*, except in *selfsame.*]

Self, *n.*; *pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz). **1.** The individual as the object of his own reflective consciousness; a person as a distinct individual. **2.** Hence, personal interest; selfishness. **3.** Personification; embodiment. [*Poetic*]

☞ *Self* is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction. It is also used reflexively.

Self'-a-base'ment (-ȧ-bās'ment), *n.* Abasement of one's self.

Self'-a-buse' (-ȧ-būz'), *n.* Abuse of one's own self, [powers, or faculties.

Self'-act'ing (-ăkt'ĭng), *a.* Acting of or by one's self or by itself; — said especially of an automatic machine.

Self'-col'or (sĕlf'kŭl'ẽr), *n.* A color not variegated.

Self'-col'ored (-ẽrd), *a.* Being of a single color.

Self'-com-mand' (-kŏm-mȧnd'), *n.* Control over one's own feelings, temper, etc.; self-control.

Self'-con-ceit' (-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* Conceit of one's self; an overweening self-esteem. See EGOTISM.

Self'-con-ceit'ed, *a.* Having self-conceit.

Self'-con'fi-dent (-kŏn'fĭ-dent), *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on one's own judgment or ability; self-reliant. — **Self'-con'fi-dence** (-kŏn'fĭ-dens), *n.* — **Self'-con'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

Self'-con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self. **2.** Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others. — **Self'-con'scious-ness**, *n.*

Self'-con-tained' (-tānd'), *a.* **1.** Having self-control; reserved; uncommunicative; wholly engrossed in one's self. **2.** (*Mach.*) So built that the mutual relations of the parts do not depend upon outside fastenings.

Self'-con'tra-dic'tion (-kŏn'trȧ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of contradicting one's self or itself; a proposition consisting of two members contradicting each other.

Self'-con-trol' (-kŏn-trōl'), *n.* Control of one's self.

Self'-de-fence' (-dē-fĕns'), *n.* See SELF-DEFENSE.

Self'-de-fense' (-fĕns'), *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

Self'-de-ni'al (-nī'*al*), *n.* The denial of one's self; forbearing to gratify one's own desires; self-sacrifice.

Self'-es-teem' (-ĕs-tēm'), *n.* The holding a good opinion of one's self; self-complacency.

Self'-ev'i-dent (-ĕv'ĭ-dent), *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning. — **Self'-ev'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

Self'-ex-ist'ent (-ĕgs-ĭst'ent), *a.* Existing independent of any other being or cause.

Self'-gov'ern-ment (-gŭv'ẽrn-ment), *n.* **1.** Government of one's self; self-control. **2.** Hence, government of a community, state, or nation by the joint action of the people constituting such body; democracy.

Self'-in-dul'gent (-ĭn-dŭl'jent), *a.* Indulging one's appetites, desires, etc., freely. [tage of one's self.

Self'-in'ter-est (-ĭn'tẽr-ĕst), *n.* Interest or advan-

Self'ish (sĕlf'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Regarding one's own comfort, advantage, etc., in disregard, or at the expense, of those of others. **2.** (*Ethics*) Believing or teaching that love of self is the chief motive of human action. — **Self'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Self'ish-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See SELF-LOVE.

Self'less, *a.* Having no regard to self; unselfish.

Self'-love' (-lŭv'), *n.* Love of one's self; desire of personal happiness; tendency to seek one's own advantage.

Syn. — Selfishness. — *Self-love* denotes that general longing for *good* or for *well-being* common to all, and is neither good nor evil; also, a voluntary regard for the gratification of desires, which is morally good or bad according as these desires are right or wrong. *Selfishness* is always voluntary and always wrong, being sought or indulged at the expense, and to the injury, of others.

Self'-made' (sĕlf'mād'), *a.* Made by one's self; — designating one who has achieved success by his own talents or energies.

Self'-pos-sessed' (-pŏz-zĕst' *or* -pŏs-sĕst'), *a.* Composed in mind, manner, etc. — **Self'-pos-ses'sion**, *n.*

Self'-re-li'ance (-rĕ-lī'ans), *n.* Reliance on one's self.

Self'-re-proach' (-prōch'), *n.* Reproach of one's self.

Self'-re-spect' (-spĕct'), *n.* Respect for one's self.

Self'-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaic.

Self'-sac'ri-fice (-săk'rĭ-fīz), *n.* Act of sacrificing one's self, or one's interest, for others.

Self'same' (sĕlf'sām'), *a.* [*Self*, a. + *same.*] Precisely the same; the very same; identical.

Self'-suf-fi'cient (-sŭf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* **1.** Sufficient for one's self without external aid or coöperation. **2.** Overweeningly confident of one's self; hence, haughty.

Self'-taught' (-tȧt'), *a.* Taught by one's own efforts.

Self'-will' (sĕlf'wĭl'), *n.* One's own will; esp., obstinacy. [obstinate.]

Self'-willed' (-wĭld'), *a.* Governed by self-will; | **Sell** (sĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sold (sōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Selling.] [AS. *sellan, syllan*, to give, to deliver; akin to E. *sale.*] **1.** To transfer to another for an equivalent; to dispose of in return for something, esp. for money. **2.** To accept a price or reward for; to betray. **3.** To impose upon; to trick. [*Slang*]

Sell, *v. i.* **1.** To practice selling things. **2.** To be sold.

Sell, *n.* An imposition; a cheat; a hoax. [*Colloq.*]

Sel'lan-ders (sĕl'lan-dĕrz), | *n. pl.* (*Far.*) Sallen-
Sel'len-ders (sĕl'len-dĕrz), | ders.

Sell'er (sĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who sells.

Sel'ters wa'ter (sĕl'tẽrz wȧ'tẽr). A mineral water from *Selters*, Germany.

Selt'zer wa'ter (sĕlt'sẽr). See Selters water.

Sel'vage | (sĕl'vĕj), *n.* [*Self* + *edge*, i. e., its own
Sel'vedge | proper edge.] The edge of cloth which is woven in such a manner as to prevent raveling.

Sel'vaged, Sel'vedged (sĕl'vĕjd), *a.* Having a selvage.

Selves (sĕlvz), *n., pl.* of Self.

A form of Semaphore.

Sem'a-phore (sĕm'ȧ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. σῆμα sign + φέρειν to bear.] A signal telegraph; an apparatus for signaling, as by lanterns, flags, etc.

Sem'a-phor'ic (sĕm'ȧ-fŏr'ĭk), | *a.* Of or
Sem'a-phor'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), | pert. to a semaphore; telegraphic.

Sem'blance (sĕm'blans), *n.* [F., fr. *sembler* to seem, resemble, L. *similare, simulare.* See Simulate.] **1.** Seeming; appearance; show; figure; form. **2.** Likeness; resemblance, actual or apparent.

Sem'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [F. *sembler.* See Semblance.] **1.** To imitate. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) It seems; — chiefly used with reference to an opinion on some point not intended to be definitely settled in the cause.

Se'mei-ol'o-gy (sē'mī-ŏl'ō-jy), *or* **Se'mi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* [Gr. σημεῖον sign + *-logy.*] The science or art of signs. Specif.: (*a*) (*Med.*) Symptomatology. (*b*) Art of using signs in signaling.

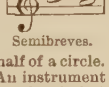
‖ **Se'men** (sē'mĕn), *n.; pl.* Semina (sĕm'ĭ-nȧ). [L., fr. root of *serere, satum*, to sow.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A seed. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The fecundating fluid of male animals; sperm.

Se-mes'ter (sē-mĕs'tẽr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *semestris* half-yearly; *sex* six + *mensis* month.] A period of six months; esp., a term constituting half a college year.

Sem'i- (sĕm'ĭ-). [L. *semi-;* akin to Gr. ἡμι-, Skr. *sāmi-*, AS. *sām-.*] A prefix signifying *half*, and sometimes *partly* or *imperfectly;* — used either with the hyphen or without it. [**an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sem'i-an'nu-al (-ăn'ŭ-al), *a.* Half-yearly. — **Sem'i-an'nu-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* Semicircular.

Sem'i-breve' (sĕm'ĭ-brēv'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A note of half the time of the breve; a whole note, — the longest note now in general use.



Semibreves.

Sem'i-cen-ten'ni-al (-sĕn-tĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* Of or pert. to half of a century, or fifty years.

Sem'i-cir'cle (sĕm'ĭ-sẽr'k'l), *n.* **1.** The half of a circle. **2.** A body in the form of a semicircle. **3.** An instrument for measuring angles. [half of a circle.]

Sem'i-cir'cu-lar (-kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Having the form of | **Sem'i-co'lon** (-kō'lŏn), *n.* The punctuation mark [;] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma.

Sem'i-dem'i-qua'ver (-dĕm'ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n.* (*Mus.*) A demisemiquaver; a thirty-second note.

Sem'i-di-am'e-ter (-dī-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A radius.

Sem'i-di-aph'a-nous (-dī-ăf'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* Translucent.

Sem'i-di-ur'nal (-dī-ûr'nal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a day, or twelve hours; occurring twice every day. **2.** Pertaining to, or traversed in, six hours, or in half the time between the rising and setting of a heavenly body.

Sem'i-flu'id (-flū'ĭd), *a.* Imperfectly fluid. — *n.* A semifluid substance.

Sem'i-liq'uid (-lĭk'wĭd), *a.* Half liquid; semifluid.

Sem'i-lu'nar (-lū'nẽr), *a.* Shaped like a half moon.

Sem'i-lu'nate (-nāt), *a.* Semilunar.

Sem'i-lune' (-lūn'), *n.* (*Geom.*) The half of a lune.

Sem'i-nal (sĕm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *seminalis*, fr. *semen.* See Semen.] **1.** Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen. **2.** Contained in seed; holding the relation of seed, source, or first principle; primary.

Sem'i-na'ri-an (sĕm'ĭ-nā'rĭ-an), | *n.* A member of,
Sem'i-na-rist (sĕm'ĭ-nā-rĭst), | or one educated in, a seminary; specif., one so educated for the priesthood.

Sem'i-na-ry (sĕm'ĭ-nȧ-rў), *n.* [L. *seminarium*, fr. *seminarius* belonging to seed, fr. *semen* seed. See Semen.] **1.** A nursery for seed plants. [*Obs.*] **2.** A place of education, as an academy, college, or university.

Sem'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *seminare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *semen, seminis*, seed.] To sow; to propagate. [*R.*]

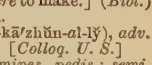
Sem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of sowing or spreading. [*R.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) Natural dispersion of seeds.

Sem'i-nif'er-ous (sĕm'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *semen, seminis*, seed + *-ferous.*] (*Biol.*) Seed-bearing; pertaining to, or connected with, the formation of semen.

Sem'i-nif'ic (-ĭ-nĭf'ĭk), | *a.* [L. *semen, seminis*, seed
Sem'i-ni'fic-al (-ĭ-kal), | + *facere* to make.] (*Biol.*) Forming or producing seed or semen.

Sem'i-oc-ca'sion-al-ly (sĕm'ĭ-ŏk-kā'zhŭn-al-lў), *adv.* Once in a while; on rare occasions. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Sem'i-ped (sĕm'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *semipes, -pedis; semi-* + *pes* foot.] (*Pros.*) A half foot in poetry. — **Se-mip'e-dal** (sē-mĭp'ē-dal), *a.*



Semiquavers.

Sem'i-qua'ver (sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n.* (*Mus.*) A note of half the duration of the quaver; a sixteenth note.

Sem'i-sol'id (-sŏl'ĭd), *a.* Partially solid.

Sem'i-spher'ic (-sfẽr'ĭk), | *a.* Having the figure of
Sem'i-spher'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), | a half sphere.

Sem-it'ic (sĕm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Shem or his descendants; of or pert. to the division of the Caucasian race including the Arabs, Jews, and related races.

Semitic languages, a group of Asiatic and African languages, including Hebrew and Phœnician, Aramaic, Assyrian, Arabic, Ethiopic (Geez and Amharic).

Sem'i-tone (sĕm'ĭ-tōn), *n.* (*Mus.*) Half a tone; a half step; — the name commonly applied to the smaller intervals of the diatonic scale. — **Sem'i-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Sem'i-vow'el (-vou'ĕl), *n.* (*Phon.*) (*a*) A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as English *w* and *y.* (*b*) A sign or letter representing such a sound.

Sem'pi-ter'nal (sĕm'pĭ-tẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *sempiternus*, fr. *semper* always.] **1.** Being of never-ending duration. **2.** Being without beginning or end; eternal. — **Sem'pi-ter'ni-ty** (-tẽr'nĭ-tў), *n.*

Semp'stress (sĕmp'strĕs), *n.* A seamstress.

Sen (sĕn), *n.* A Japanese coin, worth about 8 mills.

Sen'a-ry (sĕn'ȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *senarius*, fr. *seni* six each, fr. *sex* six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

Sen'ate (sĕn'ȧt; 48), *n.* [F. *sénat*, fr. L. *senatus*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man.] **1.** An assembly or council having the highest deliberative and legislative functions. Specif.: (*a*) (*Anc. Rom.*) A body of elders appointed or elected from among the nobles, and having supreme legislative authority. (*b*) The upper and less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France and in the U. S. (*c*) In general, a legislative body; a state council. **2.** By extension, a governing or an advisory body in some educational institutions.

Sen'a-tor (-ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [OF.] A member of a senate.

Sen'a-to'ri-al (sĕn'ȧ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or becoming to, a senator, or a senate. [of a senator.]

Sen'a-tor-ship (sĕn'ȧ-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office or dignity | **Send** (sĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sent (sĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sending.] [AS. *sendan;* akin to G. *senden*, AS. *sīð* journey, Icel. *sinni* a walk, journey, time.] **1.** To cause to go in any manner; to dispatch. **2.** To give motion to; to procure the going, transmission, or delivery of. **3.** To emit; to impel; to throw. **4.** To cause to be or to happen; to bestow; to inflict.

Send, *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger.

To send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought.

Send, *n.* (*Naut.*) The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is carried bodily.

Sen'dal (sĕn'dal), *n.* [OF. *cendal*, LL. *cendalum*, Gr. σινδών a fine Indian cloth.] A light thin stuff of silk.

Send'er (sĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who sends. [cent.]

Se-nes'cence (sē-nĕs'ens), *n.* State of being senes- | **Se-nes'cent** (-ent), *a.* [L. *senescens*, p. pr. of *senescere* to grow old, incho. fr. *senere* to be old.] Growing old; decaying with the lapse of time.

Sen'es-chal (sĕn'ĕs-shal; *obs.* sĕn'ĕs-kal), *n.* [OF. *seneschal*, LL. *seniscalcus;* of Teutonic origin.] An officer of princes and dignitaries, in the Middle Ages, who had the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies, and sometimes judicial and military powers.

Se'nile (sē'nīl), *a.* [L. *senilis*, from *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man.] Of or pertaining to old age; proceeding from, or characteristic of, old age.

Se-nĭl'ĭ-ty (sē-nĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being senile.

Sen'ior (sēn'yẽr), *a.* [L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, gen. *senis*, old.] **1.** Older than another; elder; hence, more advanced or prior in dignity, rank, or office; superior. **2.** Belonging to the final year of the regular course in American colleges, professional schools, etc.

Sen'ior, *n.* **1.** A person senior to another. **2.** An aged person; an elder. **3.** One in the senior year of a course of studies. [*U. S.*] [being senior.

Sen-ior'ĭ-ty (sēn-yŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality or state of

Sen'na (sĕn'nȧ), *n.* [Deriv. of Ar. *sanā* or *senā*.] **1.** (*Med.*) The leaves of several plants of the genus Cassia, used as a cathartic. **2.** (*Bot.*) The plants themselves.

Sen'night (sĕn'nĭt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *seven night*.] A week. [*Archaic*]

Sen'nit (sĕn'nĭt), *n.* [*Seven* + *knit*.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A braided cord or fabric. **2.** Plaited straw or palm leaves.

‖ **Se-ñor'** (sā-nyŏr'), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy given to a man; Mr.; Sir; also, a gentleman.

‖ **Se-ño'ra** (sā-nyō'rȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy given to a lady; Mrs.; Madam; also, a lady.

‖ **Se-ño-rĭ'ta** (sā'nyō-rē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy for a young lady; Miss; also, a young lady.

Sen'sate (sĕn'sāt), **Sen'sa-ted** (sĕn'sā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *sensatus* gifted with sense, fr. *sensus* sense.] Felt or apprehended through a sense, or the senses. [*R.*]

Sen-sa'tion (sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Physiol.*) An impression, or the consciousness of an impression, made upon the mind, through the medium of a nerve or one of the organs of sense. **2.** Feelings occasioned by objects that are not corporeal or material. **3.** A state of greatly excited interest or feeling, or that which causes it.

Syn. — Perception. — *Sensation*, as used in mental philosophy, denotes mere feeling, without the idea of an object; *perception* denotes the mind's apprehension of some external object as occasioning that feeling.

Sen-sa'tion-al (-*al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sensation. **2.** Suited to excite great interest or emotion; melodramatic; emotional.

Sen-sa'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation. **2.** Sensational writing or speaking.

Sense (sĕns), *n.* [L. *sensus*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, feel, fr. same root as E. *send*.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A faculty, possessed by animals, of perceiving external objects by means of impressions made upon certain organs of the body, or of perceiving changes in the condition of the body. **2.** Perception by the sensory organs of the body; feeling. **3.** Perception through the intellect; apprehension; recognition; discernment. **4.** Sound perception and reasoning; also, that which is sound, true, or reasonable. **5.** Opinion; judgment; notion. **6.** Meaning; import; signification.

Syn. — Understanding; reason. — The word *sense* is frequently used in philosophical writings specifically for the mind's acting in the direct cognition either of material objects (outer sense) or of its own mental states (inner sense); *understanding*, for the logical faculty, *i. e.*, the power of apprehending under general conceptions, or the power of classifying, arranging, and making deductions; and *reason*, for the power of apprehending those first or fundamental truths or principles which are the conditions of all real and scientific knowledge, and which control the mind in all its processes of investigation and deduction.

Sense, *v. t.* To perceive; to recognize; to understand the sense of. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Sense'less, *a.* Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to, sense; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious; stupid; foolish; unwise; unreasonable. — **Sense'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Sense'less-ness,** *n.* [being sensible.

Sen'si-bil'ĭ-ty (sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of

Sen'si-ble (sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *sensibilis*, fr. *sensus* sense.] **1.** Capable of being perceived by the senses; hence, also, perceptible to the mind. **2.** Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; impressible. **3.** Hence: Liable to impression from without; easily affected; having nice perception; also, readily moved or affected by natural agents; delicate. **4.** Perceiving or having perception; cognizant; persuaded. **5.** Possessing or containing sense or reason; gifted with common sense; understanding. — **Sen'si-ble-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Intelligent; wise. — *Sensible* implies rather sound judgment and native shrewdness in conduct and matters of practical concern; *intelligent*, a quick and clear understanding, *i. e.*, a ready, nice discrimination in difficult distinctions and matters of intellectual interest.

Sen'si-bly, *adv.* In a sensible manner; specif., so as to be perceptible to the senses or to the mind; appreciably; susceptibly; sensitively.

Sen-sĭf'ic (sĕn-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sensificus*; *sensus* sense + *facere* to make.] Exciting sensation.

Sen'si-tive (sĕn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having or exhibiting sense or feeling. **2.** Having quick and acute sensibility; easily affected or acted upon; sensible. **3.** Serving to affect the senses; sensible. [*R.*] **4.** Of, pert. to, or depending on sensation. — **Sen'si-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Sen'si-tive-ness,** *n.* [ing sensitive.

Sen'si-tiv'ĭ-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of be-

Sen'si-tize (sĕn'sĭ-tīz), *v. t.* (*Photog.*) To render susceptible of being easily acted on by actinic rays.

Sen-so'rĭ-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pert. to the sensorium.

Sen-so'rĭ-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -IA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive by the senses.] (*Physiol.*) The nervous center or centers to which impressions from the external world must be conveyed before they can be perceived; hence, the whole sensible nervous system, when animated. [EIUM.

Sen'so-ry (sĕn'sō-rȳ), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Same as SENSO-

Sen'so-ry, *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pert. to the sensorium or sensation; — esp. applied to certain nerves.

Sen'su-al (-shụ-*al*; 138), *a.* [L. *sensualis*, fr. *sensus* sense.] **1.** Pert. to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses; pert. to, or concerning, the body, in distinction from the spirit. **2.** Hence, not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; worldly. **3.** Luxurious; voluptuous; lewd. **4.** Pert. or peculiar to the philosophical doctrine of sensualism.

Sen'su-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State or character of one who is sensual; sensuality. **2.** (*Philos.*) The doctrine that all ideas not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies, or relics of sensations. **3.** (*Ethics*) The regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good.

Sen'su-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who is sensual. **2.** One who holds to the doctrine of sensualism.

Sen'su-al'ĭ-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being sensual; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures; luxuriousness; voluptuousness; lewdness.

Sen'su-al-ize (sĕn'shụ-*al*-īz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SENSUALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SENSUALIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.

Sen'su-al-ly, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

Sen'su-al-ness, *n.* Sensuality; fleshliness.

Sen'su-ous (sĕn'shụ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the senses, or sensible objects; addressing the senses. **2.** Highly susceptible to influence through the senses.

Sent (sĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SEND.

Sen'tence (sĕn'tens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sententia*, fr. *sentire* to discern, feel, think.] **1.** (*a*) An opinion; a decision; a judgment, esp. an unfavorable one. (*b*) A philosophical or theological opinion; a dogma. **2.** (*Law*) The judgment of a court pronounced in a cause,— in common law, restricted to the judgment in criminal cases. **3.** A short saying; a maxim. **4.** (*Gram.*) A combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought.

Sen'tence, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SENTENCED (-tenst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SENTENCING (-ten-sĭng).] To pass sentence upon; to pronounce judgment upon; to doom.

Sen-ten'tial (sĕn-tĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Comprising sentences. **2.** Of or pertaining to a sentence.

Sen-ten'tious (sĕn-tĕn'shŭs), *a.* Abounding with brief sentences full of meaning; axiomatic; terse and energetic in expression; pithy. — **Sen-ten'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Sen-ten'tious-ness,** *n.*

Sen'tĭ-ence (sĕn'shĭ-*ens* *or* -shens), **Sen'tĭ-en-cy** (-shĭ-*en*-sȳ *or* -shen-sȳ), } *n.* Quality or state of being sentient.

Sen'tĭ-ent (sĕn'shĭ-*ent* *or* -shent), *a.* [L. *sentiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sentire* to discern, perceive.] Having a faculty, or faculties, of sensation and perception; specif. (*Physiol.*), especially sensitive. — *n.* A sentient being.

Sen'tĭ-ment (-tĭ-*ment*), *n.* [OF. *sentement*, fr. L. *sentire*. See SENSE.] **1.** A thought prompted by passion or feeling; feeling toward or respecting some person or thing. **2.** Hence, any decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning; opinion. **3.** An expression of a thought; maxim; saying; toast. **4.** Sensibility; feeling.

Syn. — Thought; opinion; notion; sensibility; feeling. — An *opinion* is an intellectual judgment; *feeling* is an affection of pleasure or pain springing from the exercise of sentient and emotional powers; *sentiments* lie between them, denoting *settled opinions* or principles in regard to subjects which interest the feelings strongly, and are presented more or less constantly in practical life. The word *sentiment*, in the singular, ordinarily leans still more to the side of feeling, and denotes a refined sensibility on subjects affecting the heart.

Sen'tĭ-men'tal (sĕn'tĭ-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Having, ex-

pressing, or containing a sentiment or sentiments; didactic. [*Obsoles.*] **2.** Inclined to sentiment; having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; artificially or affectedly tender. **3.** Addressed or pleasing to the emotions only.

Syn. — Romantic. — *Sentimental* usually implies an error or excess of the sensibilities; *romantic*, a vice of the imagination.

Sen'ti-men'tal-ism (sĕn'tĭ-mĕn'tal-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being sentimental. [timent or fine feeling.

Sen'ti-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who has, or affects, sen-

Sen'ti-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being sentimental. [sensibility.

Sen'ti-men'tal-ize (-mĕn'tal-īz), *v. i.* To affect fine

Sen'ti-men'tal-ly, *adv.* In a sentimental manner.

Sen'ti-nel (sĕn'tĭ-nel; 92–94), *n.* [F. *sentinelle*; prob. orig., a little path, the sentinel's beat, and akin to F. *sente* path, L. *semita.*] One who watches or guards; specif. (*Mil.*), a soldier set to guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise; a sentry.

Sen'ti-nel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SENTINELED (-neld) or SENTINELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SENTINELING or SENTINELLING.] **1.** To watch over like a sentinel. [*R.*] **2.** To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels.

Sen'try (-trȳ), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *senteret* a little path. See SENTINEL.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A soldier placed on guard; a sentinel. **2.** Guard; watch, as by a sentinel.

Sentry box, a small house for a sentinel at his post.

Se'pal (sē'pal *or* sĕp'al), *n.* [Formed in imitation of PETAL.] (*Bot.*) A leaf or division of the calyx. [See *Illust.* of FLOWER.]

Sep'a-ra-ble (sĕp'á-rá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or divided. — **Sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Sep'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

Sep'a-rate (sĕp'á-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEPARATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEPARATING.] [L. *separare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *se-* aside + *parare* to make ready, prepare.] **1.** To disunite; to divide; to sever. **2.** To come between; to keep apart by occupying the space between. **3.** To set apart from others.

Sep'a-rate, *v. i.* To part; to become disunited.

Sep'a-rate (-rât), *p. a.* **1.** Divided from another or others; disconnected. **2.** Unconnected; distinct. **3.** Disunited from the body; disembodied. — **Sep'a-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Sep'a-rate-ness**, *n.*

Sep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A separating; state of being separated, or separate. [of a separatist.

Sep'a-ra-tism (sĕp'á-rá-tĭz'm), *n.* Character or act

Sep'a-ra-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who withdraws or separates, esp. from a church; dissenter; nonconformist.

Sep'a-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One that separates.

Sep'a-ra'trix (-rā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* L. -TRICES (-rá-trī'sēz), -TRIXES (-rā'trĭks-ĕz). (*Arith.*) The decimal point; — sometimes also applied to other marks of separation.

Sē'pi-a (sē'pĭ-á), *n.; pl.* E. SEPIAS (-áz), L. SEPIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σηπία the cuttlefish, or squid.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The common European cuttlefish. **2.** A pigment prepared from the ink, or black secretion, of the cuttlefish.

Se'poy (sē'poi), *n.* [Per. *sipāhī*, fr. *sipāh* army.] A native of India serving in the army of a European power.

Sept (sĕpt), *n.* [For SECT.] A clan or family, esp. of ancient Ireland, proceeding from a common progenitor.

Sep'tan'gle (sĕp'tăn'g'l), *n.* [*Septi-* + *angle.*] (*Geom.*) A heptagon. [*R.*]

Sep'tate (sĕp'tāt), *a.* [L. *septum*, *saeptum*, partition.] Divided by a partition or partitions; having septa.

Sep-tem'ber (sĕp-tĕm'bẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *septem* seven, — as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March.] The ninth month of the year.

Sep'ten-a-ry (sĕp'tĕn-ā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *septenarius*, fr. *septeni* seven each, *septem* seven.] **1.** Consisting of, or relating to, seven. **2.** Lasting seven years.

Sep-ten'nate (sĕp-tĕn'nāt), *n.* A period of seven years.

Sep-ten'ni-al (-nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *septennium* a period of seven years; *septem* seven + *annus* year.] **1.** Lasting or continuing seven years. **2.** Happening or returning once in every seven years. — **Sep-ten'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sep-ten'tri-on (-trĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *septentrio*, fr. *septentriones* the seven northern stars called Charles's Wain; prop., seven plow oxen; *septem* seven + *trio*, orig., plow ox.] The north or northern regions. — **Sep-ten'tri-on-al** (-ŭn-*al*), *a.*

Sep-tet' } (sĕp-tĕt'), *n.* [From L. *septem* seven; like
Sep-tette' } *duet*, fr. L. *duo.*] **1.** A set of seven persons or objects. **2.** (*Mus.*) A composition for seven instruments or seven voices.

Sep'ti- (sĕp'tĭ-). A combining form from L. *septem*, meaning *seven*. [enth degree or order.

Sep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*Septi-* + *-ic.*] (*Math.*) Of the sev-

Sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), } *a.* [L. *septicus*, Gr. σηπτικός, fr.
Sep'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), } σήπειν to make putrid.] Able to promote putrefaction. — *n.* A septic substance.

Sep'ti-ci'dal (sĕp'tĭ-sī'dal), *a.* [*Septum* + L. *caedere* to cut.] (*Bot.*) Dividing the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence. [Having seven sides.

Sep'ti-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-*al*), *a.* [*Septi-* + *lateral.*]

Sep-til'lion (sĕp-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *septilion*, fr. L. *septem* seven, in imitation of *million.*] According to the French method of numeration (which is followed also in the U. S.), the number expressed by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed. According to the English method, the number expressed by a unit with forty-two ciphers annexed.

Sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕp'tŭ-á-jĕ-nā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* A person who is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

Sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry (sĕp'tŭ-ăj'ĕ-nā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *septuagenarius*, fr. *septuageni* seventy each; akin to *septuaginta* seventy, *septem* seven.] Consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old. — *n.* A septuagenarian.

‖ **Sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma** (sĕp'tŭ-á-jĕs'ĭ-mà), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *septuagesimus* seventieth.] (*Eccl.*) The third Sunday before Lent, — about seventy days before Easter.

Sep'tu-a-ges'i-mal (sĕp'tŭ-á-jĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* Consisting of seventy days, years, etc.; reckoned by seventies.

Sep'tu-a-gint (sĕp'tŭ-á-jĭnt), *n.* [From L. *septuaginta* seventy.] A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because believed to be the work of seventy (or rather of seventy-two) translators.

‖ **Sep'tum** (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* SEPTA (-tà). [L. *septum* inclosure, fence, fr. *sepire*, *saepire*, to hedge in, inclose.] A wall separating two cavities; a partition, as between the cells of a fruit, the chambers of a shell, etc.

Sep'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* [LL. *septuplus.*] Seven times as much; multiplied by seven; sevenfold.

Sep'tu-ple, *v. t.* To multiply by seven; to make sevenfold, or seven times as much or as many.

Sep'ul-cher } (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr), *n.* [OF. *sepulcre*, fr. L.
Sep'ul-chre } *sepulchrum*, fr. *sepelire* to bury.] The place in which the corpse of a human being is interred, or a place set apart for that purpose; grave; tomb.

Sep'ul-cher } (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr; *formerly often* sẽ-pŭl'kẽr),
Sep'ul-chre } *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb.

Se-pul'chral (sẽ-pŭl'kral), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to tombstones. **2.** Unnaturally low and grave; hollow in tone.

Sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr; 135), *n.* [F. *sépulture*, L. *sepultura*, fr. *sepelire*, *sepultum*, to bury.] **1.** Act of interring a human corpse; burial; interment. **2.** Sepulcher.

Se-qua'cious (sẽ-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sequax*, *-acis*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant. **2.** Hence, ductile; pliant; manageable. **3.** Having or observing logical sequence. — **Se-qua'cious-ness**, *n.* — **Se-quac'i-ty** (sẽ-kwăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Se'quel (sē'kwẽl), *n.* [L. *sequela*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] **1.** That which follows; succeeding part; continuation. **2.** Consequence; result.

Se'quence (sē'kwens), *n.* **1.** State of being sequent; succession; order of following; arrangement by regular succession or degrees. **2.** That which follows or succeeds as an effect; consequence.

Se'quent (sē'kwent), *a.* [L. *sequens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Following; succeeding. **2.** Following as an effect; consequent.

Se-ques'ter (sẽ-kwĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEQUESTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEQUESTERING.] [F. *séquestrer*, L. *sequestrare* to give up for safe keeping, fr. *sequester* a depositary for a thing of disputed ownership.] **1.** (*Law*) To separate from the owner for a time; to take from parties in controversy and deposit with an indifferent person; to take possession of property, and hold it, pending the fulfillment of some obligation or duty, as the payment of a debt from the profits; in international law, to confiscate. **2.** To cause (one) to submit to the process of sequestration. **3.** To set apart; to separate from other things. **4.** To seclude; to withdraw.

Se-ques'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To withdraw. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) To renounce (as a widow may) any concern with the estate of her husband.

Se-ques'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* To sequester.

Seq'ues-tra'tion (sĕk'wĕs-trā'shŭn *or* sē'kwĕs-), *n.* Act of sequestering, or state of being sequestered.

Seq'ues-tra'tor (-trā'tẽr), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) One who causes property to be sequestered. (*b*) One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

Se'quin (sē'kwĭn), *n.* [F. *sequin*, It. *zecchino*, fr. *zecca* the mint, fr. Ar. *sekkah*, *sikkah*, die, stamp.] An old gold coin of Italy and Turkey, worth about $2.25.

Se-quoi'a (sĕ-kwoi'ȧ), *n.* [NL. So called in honor of *Sequoyah*, the Cherokee Indian.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coniferous trees, of two species, — the "big tree" of California, and the redwood, both of which attain an immense height.

Sequoia (*Sequoia gigantea*), with large Pines and Firs behind it. This one is "The Beauty of the Forest," said to be 325 feet high.

Se-ragl'io (sĕ-räl'yŏ *or* sĕ-räl'yô), *n.* [It. *serraglio*, orig., an inclosure of palisades, afterwards also, a palace, seraglio (by confusion with Per. *serāi* a palace, an entirely different word), fr. *serrare* to shut, fr. LL. *serra* a bar for fastening doors, L. *sera*.] **1.** An inclosure. [*Obs.*] **2.** The palace of the Grand Seignior, or Turkish sultan, at Constantinople. **3.** A harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines. **4.** Hence, loosely, a house of debauchery.

‖ **Se-ra'pe** (sȧ-rä'pā), *n.* [Sp. Amer. *sarape*.] A blanket or shawl worn by the Spanish Americans.

Ser'aph (sĕr'ȧf), *n.*; *pl.* E. SERAPHS (-ȧfs), Heb. SERAPHIM (-ȧ-fĭm). [Heb. *serāphīm*, pl.] One of an order of celestial beings, each having three pairs of wings.

Se-raph'ic (sĕ-rȧf'ĭk), **Se-raph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a seraph; becoming, or suitable to, a seraph; angelic; sublime; pure; refined. — **Se-raph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Se-raph'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ser'a-phim (sĕr'ȧ-fĭm), *n.* Hebrew pl. of SERAPH.

☞ *Seraphims* is a double plural.

Ser'a-phine (-fēn), *n.* [From SERAPH.] (*Mus.*) A kind of wind instrument whose sounding parts are metal reeds. The *melodeon* is a variety.

Se-ras'kier (sĕ-rȧs'kēr), *n.* [Turk.; Per. *ser* chief + Ar. *'asker* army.] A general in the Turkish army; esp., the commander-in-chief or war minister.

Sere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. Same as SEAR.

‖ **Se-rein'** (se-rȧn'), *n.* [F. Cf. SERENADE, *n.*] (*Meteorol.*) A mist, or very fine rain, which sometimes falls from a clear sky a few moments after sunset.

Ser'e-nade' (sĕr'ē-nād'), *n.* [F. *sérénade*, It. *serenata*, prob. fr. L. *serenus* serene, misunderstood as fr. L. *serus* late.] (*Mus.*) Music sung or performed in the open air at night, esp. in compliment to some person.

Ser'e-nade', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SERENADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SERENADING.] To entertain with a serenade.

Ser'e-nade', *v. i.* To perform a serenade.

Ser'e-nad'er (-nād'ẽr), *n.* One who serenades.

Se-rene' (sĕ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *serenus*.] **1.** Bright; clear; unobscured. **2.** Calm; placid; unruffled. — **Se-rene'-ly**, *adv.* — **Se-rene'ness**, *n.*

☞ In several countries of Europe, *Serene* is given as a title to princes and the members of their families.

Se-ren'i-ty (-rĕn'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being serene.

Serf (sẽrf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *servus* servant, slave.] A servant or slave employed in husbandry.

Syn. — Slave. — A *slave* is the absolute property of his master; a *serf*, strictly, is one bound to a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil, and only sold with it.

Serf'age (sẽrf'ĕj; 48), **Serf'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* State of being a serf.

Serf'hood (-ho͝od), **Serf'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Serfage.

Serge (sẽrj), *n.* [F. *serge*, *sarge*, orig., a silken stuff, fr. L. *serica*, f. or neut. pl. of *sericus* silken.] A woolen twilled stuff, used as material for clothing. [geant.]

Ser'gean-cy (sär'jen-sў *or* sẽr'-), *n.* Office of a sergeant.

Ser'geant (sär'jent *or* sẽr'-), *n.* [F. *sergent*, fr. L. *serviens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *servire* to serve.] In England the spelling *serjeant* is usually preferred, except for military officers; in the United States *sergeant* is common for civil officers also.] **1.** Formerly, in England, an officer nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also, an officer (now called *sergeant-at-arms*) whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. One of these officers, by allowance of the sovereign, now attends on each of the houses of Parliament, and another attends the Court of Chancery. **2.** (*Mil.*) In a company, battery, or troop, a noncommissioned officer next in rank above a corporal, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, etc.

☞ In the United States service the word *sergeant* is used as a part of the title of various other officers, as the *quartermaster sergeant*, who assists the quartermaster; the *color sergeant*, who carries the colors, etc.

3. (*Law*) A lawyer of the highest rank. [*Eng.*]

Sergeant-at-arms, an officer of a legislative body, or of a deliberative or judicial assembly, who executes commands in preserving order and arresting offenders.

Ser'geant-cy (sär'jent-sў *or* sẽr'-), *n.* Same as SERGEANCY.

Ser'geant-ship, *n.* The office of a sergeant.

Se'ri-al (sē'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a series; consisting of a series; appearing in successive parts.

Se'ri-al, *n.* A publication appearing in a series or succession of parts, as in the numbers of a periodical.

Se'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a series; in a serial manner.

Se'ri-a'tim (-ā'tĭm), *adv.* In regular order; several.

Se-ri'ceous (sē-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *sericus* silken, *sericum* silk, deriv. of Gr. Σῆρες, the Chinese, celebrated for their silks.] Of or pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky; having the appearance of silk.

Ser'i-cul'ture (sĕr'ĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [See SERICEOUS, and CULTURE.] The raising of silkworms.

Se'ries (sē'rēz *or* sē'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [L. *series*, fr. *serere*, *sertum*, to join or bind together.] **1.** A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; order; course; a succession of things. **2.** (*Biol.*) Any comprehensive group of animals or plants including several subordinate related groups. **3.** (*Math.*) An indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, each of which is derived from one or more of the preceding by a fixed law.

Se'ri-o-com'ic (sē'rĭ-ō-kŏm'ĭk), **Se'ri-o-com'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Both serious and comical.

Se'ri-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *serius*.] **1.** Grave in manner or disposition; thoughtful; solemn; sedate. **2.** Being in earnest; not jesting or deceiving. **3.** Important; weighty. **4.** Hence, giving rise to apprehension; dangerous. — **Se'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Se'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sober; earnest; momentous. See GRAVE.

Ser'jeant (sär'jent *or* sẽr'-), **Ser'jeant-cy**, etc. See SERGEANT, SERGEANTCY, etc.

Ser'mon (sẽr'mŭn), *n.* [F. *sermon*, fr. L. *sermo*, *-onis*, a speaking; origin uncertain.] **1.** A discourse. **2.** A discourse delivered in public for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on a passage of Scripture. **3.** Hence, a serious address; homily; lecture.

Ser'mon-ize (-ĭz), *v. i.* To compose or write a sermon or sermons; to preach. — **Ser'mon-i'zer** (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.*

Se-ron', **Se-roon'** (sĕ-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *seron* a kind of pannier, fr. *sera* a large pannier.] Same as CEROON.

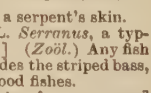
Se-ros'i-ty (sĕ-rŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being serous. **2.** (*Physiol.*) A serous fluid.

Se'rous (sē'rŭs), *a.* [See SERUM.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Thin; watery; like serum. (*b*) Of or pertaining to serum.

Ser'pent (sẽr'pent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *serpens*, *-entis* (sc. *bestia*), fr. *serpens*, p. pr. of *serpere* to creep; akin to Gr. ἕρπειν, Skr. *sarp*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any ophidian reptile; a snake, esp. a large snake.

☞ The serpents are mostly long and slender, and move partly by bending the body into undulations or folds and pressing them against objects, and partly by clinging to surfaces by the edges of their ventral scales. **2.** Fig.: A subtle, treacherous, malicious person. **3.** A species of firework having a serpentine motion. **4.** (*Astron.*) An equatorial constellation represented as a serpent. **5.** (*Mus.*) A kind of bass wind instrument.

Ser'pen-tine (sẽr'pĕn-tīn), *a.* Resembling a serpent; having the shape, motion, or qualities of a serpent; subtle; meandering; sinuous; zigzag.



Serpent (*Mus.*).

Ser'pen-tine, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral or rock (chiefly a silicate of magnesium) usually of an obscure green color, often with a mottled appearance like a serpent's skin.

Ser-ra'noid (sẽr-rā'noid), *n.* [NL. *Serranus*, a typical genus (fr. L. *serra* a saw) + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the family *Serranidæ*, which includes the striped bass, the black sea bass, and many other food fishes.

Ser'rate (sĕr'rāt), **Ser'ra-ted** (-rā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *serratus*, fr. *serra* saw.] **1.** Notched on the edge, like a saw. **2.** (*Bot.*) Beset with teeth pointing forwards or upwards.

Ser-ra'tion (sẽr-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Condition of being serrate. **2.** One of the teeth in a serrate edge.

Ser'ra-ture (sẽr'rȧ-tûr; 135), *n.* **1.** A notching, as in a saw. **2.** One of the teeth in a serrated edge; serration.

Ser'ried (sĕr'rĭd), *a.* [See SERRY.] Crowded; compact; dense; pressed together.

Ser'ru-late (sĕr'rŭ-lāt), **Ser'ru-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), } *a.* [L. *serrula* little saw.] Finely serrate.

Ser'ry (-rĭ), *v. t.* [F. *serrer*, LL. *serrare*, *serare*, fr. L. *sera* bolt; akin to *serere* to join.] To crowd; to press together. [Now perh. only in form *serried*, p. p. or a.]

Se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. ὀρός, Skr. *sāra* curd.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) The watery portion of certain animal fluids, as blood, milk, etc. (*b*) A thin, watery fluid secreted by certain membranes of the body.

Serv'ant (sûr'vant), *n.* [F. *servant*, a. & p. pr. of *servir* to serve, L. *servire*.] **1.** One who serves, or does services; esp., a person employed by another for menial offices or for other labor, and subject to his command. **2.** One in a state of subjection or bondage.

Your humble servant, *or* **Your obedient servant,** phrases of civility often used in closing a letter.

Serve (sûrv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SERVED (sûrvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SERVING.] [OF. & F. *servir*, fr. L. *servire*.] **1.** To work for; to labor in behalf of; to exert one's self for; hence, to be of use to; to benefit; to be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, serf, slave, hired assistant, etc.; specif., in a religious sense, to obey and worship. **2.** To act a secondary part under; to minister to. **3.** To wait upon; to attend; specif., to wait upon at table. **4.** Hence, to bring forward, arrange, deal, or distribute, as a portion of anything, esp. of food prepared for eating. **5.** To contribute or conduce to; to promote. **6.** To answer for in the place of, or be, (something) to. **7.** To treat; to requite. **8.** To work; to operate. **9.** (*Law*) (*a*) To make due service of (a writ, summons, etc.). (*b*) To make legal service upon (a person). **10.** To pass or spend, as time, esp. time of punishment. **11.** To copulate with; to cover. **12.** (*Tennis*) To lead off in delivering (the ball). **13.** (*Naut.*) To wind spun yarn, or the like, tightly around (a rope, cable, etc.) so as to protect it.

Syn. — To obey; minister to; subserve; promote; aid; help; assist; benefit; succor.

Serve (sûrv), *v. i.* To perform the act or part of one who or that which serves. [dishes; salver.]

Serv'er (-ûr), *n.* **1.** One who serves. **2.** A tray for dishes; salver.

Serv'ice (sûr'vĭs), *n.*, *or* **Serv'ice tree'** (trē'). [Prop., the tree which bears *serves*, OE. *serves*, pl., service berries, AS. *syrfe* service tree; akin to L. *sorbus*.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several trees and shrubs, including the rowan and shad bush, which bear small, edible berries.

Serv'ice, *n.* [OF. *servise*, *service*, fr. L. *servitium*. See SERVE.] **1.** Act of serving; occupation of a servant; labor or effort for the benefit of another, or at another's command. **2.** Spiritual worship and obedience; appropriate religious rites; hence, a musical composition for use in churches. **3.** Duty done or required; offices; hence, official function; hence, specif., military or naval duty. **4.** Useful office; advantage conferred; benefit; avail. **5.** Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed. **6.** Act and manner of bringing food to the persons who eat it; order of dishes at table; also, a set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table. **7.** (*Law*) The act of bringing to notice or notifying, either actually or constructively, in such manner as is prescribed by law.

Serv'ice-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Doing service; beneficial; advantageous. **2.** Capable of, or fit for, doing service; hence, active; diligent. — **Serv'ice-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Serv'ice-a-bly,** *adv.*

Serv'i-ent (-ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *serviens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See SERVE.] Subordinate. [*Obs.*, except in law.]

Servient tenement *or* **estate** (*Law*), that on which the burden of a servitude or an easement is imposed.

Serv'ile (sûr'vĭl), *a.* [L. *servilis*, fr. *servus* a servant or slave.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or befitting a servant or a slave; slavish; mean; cringing; fawning. **2.** Held in subjection; dependent; enslaved. **3.** (*Gram.*) (*a*) Not belonging to the original root. (*b*) Not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel. — **Serv'ile-ly,** *adv.* — **Serv'ile-ness,** *n.* [servile; servileness.]

Ser-vil'i-ty (sûr-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being servile.

Serv'i-tor (sûrv'ĭ-tûr), *n.* [L., fr. *servire* to serve.] **1.** One who serves; servant; adherent. **2.** (*Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*) An undergraduate, partly supported by college funds, whose duty it formerly was to wait at table.

Serv'i-tor-ship, *n.* Office, rank, or state of a servitor.

Serv'i-tude (sûrv'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *servitudo*.] **1.** State of voluntary or compulsory subjection to a master; condition of a slave; slavery; bondage. **2.** (*Law*) A right whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person for use or convenience, contrary to the common right.

Ses'a-me (sĕs'ȧ-mē), *n.* [L. *sesamum*, *sesama*, Gr. σήσαμον, σησάμη.] (*Bot.*) Either of two annual herbaceous plants, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed; also, the seeds, sometimes used as food.

Open Sesame, the magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the Arabian Nights' tale of "The Forty Thieves;" hence, a magical password.

‖ **Ses'qui-** (sĕs'kwĭ-). [L., one and a half.] (*Chem.*) A combining form denoting that *three atoms* or *equivalents* of the substance to the name of which it is prefixed are combined with *two* of some other element or radical.

Ses-quip'e-dal (sĕs-kwĭp'ē-dal), **Ses'qui-pe-da'li-an** (sĕs'kwĭ-pē-dā'lĭ-an), } *a.* [*Sesqui-* + *pedal*.] Measuring or containing a foot and a half; — sometimes humorously applied to long words.

Ses'qui-sul'phide (-sŭl'fĭd *or* -fīd), *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphide containing three atoms of sulphur to two of the other ingredients.

Ses'sile (sĕs'sĭl), *a.* [L. *sessilis* low, dwarf, fr. *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit.] **1.** Attached without any sensible projecting support. **2.** (*Bot.*) Resting directly upon the main stem or branch, without a petiole or footstalk.

Sessile Leaves.

Ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sessio*, fr. *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit.] **1.** Act of sitting, or state of being seated. [*Archaic*] **2.** The actual sitting or assembly of a court, council, legislature, etc., for the transaction of business; also, the period or term during which such sitting lasts. **3.** In some of the U. S., a court of justices, held for granting licenses to innkeepers, laying out highways, etc.; also, in England and the U. S., any one of several criminal courts.

Church session, the lowest court in the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and a body of elders.

Ses'sion-al (-*al*), *a.* Of or pert. to a session or sessions.

Sess'pool' (sĕs'pōōl'), *n.* [Prov. E. *suss* swill, *soss* dirty mess + E. *pool* puddle.] Same as CESSPOOL.

Ses'terce (sĕs'tûrs), *n.* [L. *sestertius* (sc. *nummus*), fr. *sestertius* two and a half; *semis* half + *tertius* third.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman coin, in value the fourth part of a denarius, — worth about four cents.

☞ The *sestertium* equaled one thousand sesterces.

Ses-tet' (sĕs-tĕt' *or* sĕs'tĕt), *n.* [It. *sestetto*, fr. *sesto* sixth, L. *sextus*, fr. *sex* six.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A piece of music composed for six voices or six instruments. **2.** (*Poet.*) The last six lines of a sonnet.

Ses'tine (sĕs'tĭn), *n.* See SEXTAIN.

Set (sĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SETTING.] [AS. *settan;* akin to G. *setzen;* causative fr. root of E. *sit*.] **1.** To cause to sit; to give site, place, or a specified position to; to place; to put; to fix. **2.** Hence, to attach or affix. **3.** To put in a certain state; to cause to be. **4.** To fix firmly; to make fast, permanent, or stable. Specif.: (*a*) To obstruct; hence, to embarrass. (*b*) To determine, or determine upon; to fix upon; hence, to make obstinate; to render stiff, unpliant, or rigid. (*c*) To fix in the ground; to plant. (*d*) To fix, as a precious stone, in a border of metal; to place or fit in a frame. (*e*) To render stiff or solid; esp., to convert into curd. **5.** To put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to adapt. Specif.: (*a*) To put in order in a particular way; to prepare. (*b*) To extend and bring into position; to spread. (*c*) To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; to replace. **6.** To stake at play; to wager. **7.** To fit with music; to adapt. **8.** To adorn with something infixed or affixed; to stud; to variegate. **9.** To value; to rate; — with *at*. **10.** To point out the seat or position of, as birds; — said of hunting dogs. **11.** To establish as a rule; to furnish; to prescribe.

Syn. — See PUT.

Set (sĕt), *v. i.* **1.** To pass below the horizon; to go down; to decline; to come to an end. **2.** To place plants or shoots in the ground; to plant. **3.** To be fixed for growth; to strike root; to begin to germinate or form. **4.** To become fixed or rigid; to be fastened. **5.** To congeal; to solidify. **6.** To have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to tend. **7.** To begin to move; to go out or forth; to start. **8.** To indicate the position of game; — said of a dog; also, to hunt game by the aid of a setter. **9.** To apply one's self. **10.** To fit or suit one; to sit. [Colloquially used, but improperly, for *sit*.]

Set, *a.* **1.** Fixed in position; immovable; rigid. **2.** Firm; unchanging; obstinate. **3.** Regular; uniform; formal. **4.** Established; prescribed. **5.** Adjusted; arranged; formed; adapted.

Set (sĕt), *n.* **1.** Act of setting, as of the sun or other heavenly body; descent; hence, close; termination. **2.** That which is set, placed, or fixed. Specif.: (*a*) A young plant for growth. (*b*) (*Mech.*) Permanent change of figure in consequence of excessive strain. (*c*) (*Mech.*) A kind of punch. **3.** [Perh. due to *sect, sept.*] A number of things or persons, ordinarily used, classed, or associated together; a definite series; assortment; suit; group; clique. **4.** Direction or course; bent.

Syn. — Collection; series; group. See PAIR.

‖ **Se'ta** (sē'tȧ), *n.; pl.* SETÆ (-tē). [L. *seta, saeta*, a bristle.] (*Biol.*) Any slender, more or less rigid, bristle-like organ or part.

Se-ta'ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. **2.** Bristle-like, as in form.

Set'back' (sĕt'băk'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) An offset. **2.** A backset; countercurrent. [*U. S.*] **3.** A backset; check; repulse; relapse. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Se-tig'er-ous (sē-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Seta* + *-gerous.*] Covered with bristles; specif. (*Bot.*), tipped with a bristle.

Set'–off' (sĕt'ŏf'; 115), *n.* [*Set* + *off.*] **1.** That which is set off against another thing; an offset. **2.** That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; an ornament. **3.** (*Law*) A counterclaim; a cross debt or demand growing out of distinct matter. **4.** (*Arch.*) Same as OFFSET, *n.*, 4.

Syn. — Offset. — *Offset* originally denoted that which branches off or projects, but the term has long been used in America in the sense of *set-off*. This use obtains to some extent in England.

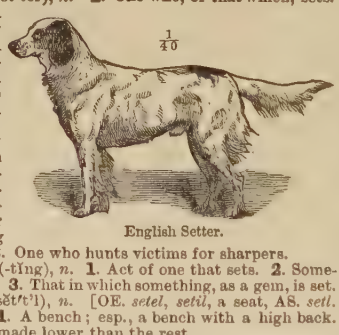
Se'ton (sē'tn), *n.* [F. *séton*, fr. L. *seta* bristle.] (*Med. & Far.*) A few silk threads or horsehairs, or a strip of linen or the like, introduced beneath the skin so as to form an issue; also, the issue so formed.

Se-tose' (sē-tōs'), } *a.* [L. *setosus*, fr. *seta* bristle.]
Se'tous (sē'tŭs), } Thickly set with bristles or bristly hairs.

Set-tee' (sĕt-tē'), *n.* [From SET.] A long seat or bench with a back.

Set-tee', *n.* [F. *scétie, scitie.*] (*Naut.*) A vessel with a very long, sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, — used in the Mediterranean.

Set'ter (sĕt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sets. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A hunting dog of a special breed, usually trained to indicate the position of game birds by standing in a fixed position, originally a *sitting* or crouching position. **3.** One who hunts victims for sharpers.



English Setter.

Set'ting (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that sets. **2.** Something set in. **3.** That in which something, as a gem, is set.

Set'tle (sĕt't'l), *n.* [OE. *setel, setil*, a seat, AS. *setl.* See SIT.] **1.** A bench; esp., a bench with a high back. **2.** A place made lower than the rest.

Set'tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SETTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SETTLING (-tlĭng).] [OE. *setlen*, AS. *setlan.* See SETTLE, *n.*] **1.** To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make stable or firm; esp., to establish in life; to fix in business, in a home, or the like. **2.** To establish in the pastoral office. [*U. S.*] **3.** To render quiet; to still; to calm. **4.** To clear of impurities by causing them to sink; to clear; — said of a liquid. **5.** To restore or bring to a smooth, dry, or passable condition; — said of the ground, of roads, etc. **6.** To cause to sink; to lower; to depress; hence, also, to render close or compact. **7.** To determine, as something which is exposed to doubt or question; to free from uncertainty or wavering. **8.** To adjust; to make up; to pacify. **9.** To adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance. **10.** Hence, to pay. [*Colloq.*] **11.** To colonize; to people.

Syn. — To regulate; arrange; compose; decide.

Set'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed or permanent; to establish one's self or itself; to assume a lasting form, condition, direction, etc. **2.** To fix one's residence. **3.** To become firm, dry, and hard, as the ground after the effects of frost have disappeared. **4.** To clarify by depositing matter held in suspension. **5.** To sink gradually; to fall; to subside. **9.** To become calm; to cease from agitation. **7.** To adjust differences or accounts.

Set'tle-ment (sĕt't'l-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of settling, or state of being settled. Specif.: (*a*) Act of peopling; state of being peopled; colonization. (*b*) Act or process of adjusting or determining; composure of doubts or differences; liquidation of accounts. (*c*) Bestowal, or giving possession, under legal sanction. (*d*) (*Law*) A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through a trustee. **2.** That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed. Specif.: (*a*) A colony newly established; a place or region newly settled. (*b*) That which is bestowed formally and permanently; esp., a jointure made to a woman at her marriage; also, in the United States, a sum of money or other property formerly granted to a pastor in addition to his salary. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) The gradual sinking of a building from any cause. (*b*) *pl.* Fractures or dislocations caused by such settlement. **4.** (*Law*) A settled place of abode; a right growing out of residence which entitles one to maintenance if a pauper.

Set'tler (sĕt'tlẽr), *n.* **1.** One who settles. **2.** Esp., one who establishes himself in a new region or a colony.

Set'tling (-tlĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that settles. **2.** *pl.* That which settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs; sediment.

Set'–to' (-tōō'), *n.* A contest, as in boxing, or in an argument. [*Colloq.*]

Sev'en (sĕv'n), *a.* [AS. *seofon, seofan, seofen;* akin to G. *sieben*, L. *septem*, Gr. ἑπτά, Skr. *saptan.*] One more than six; six and one added.

Sev'en, *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than six; seven units or objects. **2.** A symbol for seven units, as 7, or vii.

Sev'en-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Repeated seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount.

Sev'en-fold', *adv.* Seven times as much or as often.

Seven'night (sĕn'nĭt *or* -nīt), *n.* A week; any period of seven consecutive days and nights.

Sev'en-score' (sĕv''n-skōr'), *n. & a.* Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty.

Sev'en-teen' (-tēn'), *a.* [AS. *seofontȳne*, i. e., *seven-ten.*] One more than sixteen; ten and seven added.

Sev'en-teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; seventeen units or objects. **2.** A symbol denoting seventeen units, as 17, or xvii.

Sev'en-teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixteenth. **2.** Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts of anything.

Sev'en-teenth', *n.* **1.** The next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen others. **2.** The quotient of a unit divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts of one whole. **3.** (*Mus.*) An interval of two octaves and a third.

Sev'enth (sĕv''nth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixth; coming after six others. **2.** Constituting or being one of seven equal parts of anything.

Seventh day, the seventh day of the week; Saturday.

Sev'enth, *n.* **1.** One next in order after the sixth. **2.** The quotient of a unit divided by seven; one of seven equal parts of anything. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) An interval embracing seven diatonic degrees of the scale. (*b*) A chord which includes the interval of a seventh, whether major, minor, or diminished.

Sev'enth-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In the seventh place.

Sev'en-ti-eth (sĕv''n-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixty-ninth. **2.** Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts.

Sev'en-ti-eth, *n.* **1.** One next in order after the sixty-ninth. **2.** The quotient of a unit divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts.

Sev'en-ty (-tĭ), *a.* Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine.

Sev'en-ty, *n.* **1.** Seven times ten; seventy units or objects. **2.** A symbol for seventy units, as 70, or lxx.

Sev'er (sĕv'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEVERING.] [OF. *sevrer, severer*, fr. L. *separare.* See SEPARATE.] **1.** To separate, as one from another; to cut off from something; to part or rend in any way, esp. by violence. **2.** To cut or break open or apart; to disjoin. **3.** To keep distinct or apart; to except; to exempt. **4.** (*Law*) To disunite; to disconnect; to terminate.

Sev'er, *v. i.* **1.** To suffer disjunction; to rend; to separate. **2.** To make a separation; to distinguish.

Sev'er-al (-al), *a.* [OF., fr. LL. *separalis*, fr. L. *separ* separate, different.] **1.** Separate; distinct; particular; single. **2.** Diverse; different; various. **3.** Consisting of a number more than two, but not very many; divers; sundry. — **Sev'er-al-ly**, *adv.* [not very many.

Sev'er-al, *n.* Persons or objects, more than two, but

Sev'er-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others; a holding by individual right.

Sev'er-ance (sĕv'ĕr-*ans*), *n.* The act of severing, or the state of being severed; partition; separation.

Se-vere' (sē-vēr'), *a.* [*Compar.* SEVERER (-ĕr); *superl.* SEVEREST.] [L. *severus.*] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; sedate; grave; austere. **2.** Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; harsh; rigorous. **3.** Rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle; exactly conformed to a standard. **4.** Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent. **5.** Difficult to be endured; exact; rigorous. — **Se-vere'ly,** *adv.* — **Se-vere'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Extreme; critical. See STRICT.

Se-ver'i-ty (sē-vĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being severe. Specif.: (*a*) Gravity or austerity. (*b*) Quality or power of distressing or paining. (*c*) Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. (*d*) Exactness; rigorousness; strictness.

Sew (sū), *v. t.* [See SUE.] To follow; to sue. [*Obs.*]

Sew (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SEWED (sōd); *p. p.* SEWED, rarely SEWN (sōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEWING.] [AS. *siówian, siwian;* akin to L. *suere,* Gr. κασ-σύειν, Skr. *sīv.*] **1.** To unite or fasten together by stitches, as with a needle and thread. **2.** To close or stop by sewing. **3.** To inclose by sewing. [and thread.]

Sew, *v. i.* To practice sewing; to work with needle

Sew'age (sū'ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Contents of a sewer or drain; refuse carried off by sewers. **2.** See SEWERAGE, 2.

Sew'er (sō'ẽr), *n.* One who sews, or stitches.

Sew'er (sū'ẽr), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Formerly, an upper servant, or household officer, who served at feasts.

Sew'er, *n.* [OF. *sewiere, seuwiere,* deriv. of L. *ex* out + a deriv. of *aqua* water.] A drain or passage to carry off water and filth under ground.

Sew'er-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** The construction of a sewer or sewers; also, a system of sewers. **2.** See SEWAGE, 1.

Sew'ing (sō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who sews. **2.** That which is sewed with the needle. [*six.*

Sex- (sĕks-). A combining form from L. *sex,* meaning

Sex (sĕx), *n.* [L. *sexus.*] **1.** The distinguishing peculiarity of male or female; the physical difference between male and female. **2.** Either of the two divisions of organic beings distinguished as male and female.

The sex, the female sex; women, in general.

Sex'a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕks/ă-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [See SEXAGENARY.] A person who is sixty years old.

Sex-ag'e-na-ry (sĕks-ăj'ē-nā-rў *or* sĕks'ă-jē-), *a.* [L. *sexagenarius,* fr. *sexageni* sixty each, akin to *sexaginta* sixty.] Pert. to, or designating, the number sixty; proceeding by sixties; sixty years old. — *n.* A sexagenarian.

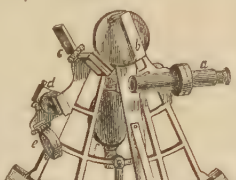
‖ **Sex/a-ges'i-ma** (sĕks/ă-jĕs'ĭ-mă), *n.* [L., fem. of *sexagesimus* sixtieth.] (*Eccl.*) The second Sunday before Lent, — about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Sex'a-ges'i-mal (-măl), *a.* Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

Sex-en'ni-al (sĕks-ĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *sexennium* a period of six years, *sexennis* of six years; *sex* six + *annus* a year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. — *n.* A sexennial event. — **Sex-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

Sex'tain (sĕks'tān), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six.] (*Pros.*) A stanza of six lines; a sestine.

Sex'tant (-*tant*), *n.* [L. *sextans, -antis,* the sixth part of an as, fr. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six.] **1.** (*Math.*) The sixth part of a circle. **2.** An instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, — used esp. at sea in ascertaining latitude and longitude.



One form of Sextant. *a* Telescope for viewing the Images of the Sun through, and reflected from, the Horizon Glass; *b* Index or Large Mirror on upper end of Alidade; *c* Back Shades or Screens of colored glass; *d* Horizon Glass, one half transparent and one half mirror; *e* Fore Shades or Screens of colored glass; *f* Handle attached to back of Frame; *g* Lower part of Alidade with Vernier; *h* Graduated Arc or Limb; *i* Microscope for reading the Vernier.

Sex-tet' (sĕks-tĕt' *or* sĕks'tĕt), *n.* (*Mus.*) See SESTET.

Sex'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [F. *sextil,* fr. L. *sextus* sixth.] (*Astrol.*) Measured or indicated by sixty degrees. — *n.* (*Astrol.*) The aspect of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees, — marked thus: ⚹

Sex-til'lion (sĕks-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Formed (in imitation of *million*) fr. L. *sextus* sixth.] According to the French method of numeration (followed also in the U. S.), the number expressed by a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed. According to the English method, the number expressed by a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed.

Sex'to-dec'i-mo (sĕks/tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* [L. *sextus-decimus* sixteenth; *sextus* sixth + *decimus* tenth.] Having sixteen leaves to a sheet. See -MO. — *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A sextodecimo book; — usually written 16mo, or 16°.

Sex'ton (-tŭn), *n.* [OE. *sextein,* contr. fr. *sacristan.*] An under officer of a church, whose duty is to care for the church, church vessels, and vestments, dig graves, etc.

Sex'ton-ship, *n.* The office of a sexton.

Sex'tu-ple (-tū-p'l), *a.* [Formed (in imitation of *quadruple*) fr. L. *sextus* sixth.] **1.** Six times as much; sixfold. **2.** (*Mus.*) Having six beats.

Sex'u-al (sĕks'ū-*al or* sĕk'shụ-*al*; 135), *a.* [L. *sexualis,* fr. *sexus* sex.] Of or pert. to sex, or the sexes; peculiar to the distinction and office of male or female; relating to the distinctive genital organs of the sexes.

Sex'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of having sex.

Sex'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

‖ **Sfor-zan'do** (sfôr-tsän'dō), ‖ **Sfor-za'to** (sfôr-tsä'tō), } *a.* [It. *sforzando,* p. pr.; *sforzato,* p. p.] (*Mus.*) Forcing or forced; — a direction to execute a note with peculiar emphasis. (Noted by *fz, sf, sfz,* or >.)

Shab (shăb), *n.* [OE. *shabbe,* AS. *scæb.* See SCAB.] The itch in animals; also, a scab. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Shab'by (-bў), *a.* [*Compar.* SHABBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHABBIEST.] [See SHAB.] **1.** Torn or worn to rags; poor; mean; ragged. **2.** Clothed with ragged, much worn, or soiled garments. **3.** Mean; paltry; despicable. — **Shab'bi-ly** (-bĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Shab'bi-ness,** *n.*

Shack (shăk), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *shag* refuse of barley or oats.] **1.** The grain left after harvest or gleaning; also, nuts which have fallen. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** Liberty of winter pasturage. [*Prov. Eng.*] **3.** A shiftless fellow; a vagabond; a tramp. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Shac'kle (shăk'k'l), *n.* [Generally in the pl.] [AS. *scacul, sceacul,* fr. *scacan* to shake.] **1.** Something which confines the legs or arms so as to prevent free motion; gyve; fetter. **2.** Hence, that which checks or prevents free action. **3.** A link for connecting railroad cars.

Shac'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHACKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHACKLING.] **1.** To tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to fetter; to chain. **2.** Fig.: To impede; to cumber. **3.** To join by a link or chain, as railroad cars. [*U. S.*]

Shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *sceadda* kind of fish.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of food-fishes of the Herring family.

Common Shad (*Clupea sapidissima*).

Shad bush (*Bot.*), any of several species of shrubs or small trees of the rosaceous genus *Amelanchier,* which blossom in the spring.

Shad'dock (shăd'dŭk), *n.* [Said to be so called from a Captain *Shaddock.*] (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, which is a large species of orange.

Shade (shād), *n.* [OE. *schade, shadewe, schadewe,* AS. *sceadu, scead;* akin to G. *schatten.*] **1.** Comparative obscurity owing to interception or interruption of the rays of light. **2.** Darkness; obscurity. **3.** An obscure place; a secluded retreat. **4.** That which intercepts light or the sun's rays; screen; protection; shelter. **5.** Shadow. [*Poetic*] **6.** The soul separated from the body; spirit; ghost. **7.** (*Painting, Drawing, etc.*) The darker portion of a picture. **8.** Degree or variation of color. **9.** A minute difference or variation, as of thought, belief, etc.

Syn. — Shadow. — *Shade* differs from *shadow* as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light.

Shade, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHADING.] **1.** To shelter, screen, or hide from the rays of light. **2.** To shelter; to protect; to screen. **3.** To obscure; to dim. **4.** To paint in obscure colors; to darken. **5.** To mark with gradations of light or color. — **Shad'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Shad'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a shady manner.

Shad'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shady.

Shad'ow (shăd'ŏ), *n.* [Orig. same word as SHADE.] **1.** Shade within defined limits; comparative darkness caused on a surface by a body which intercepts the rays

of light. See Syn. under SHADE, *n.* **2.** Darkness; shade; obscurity. **3.** A shaded place; shelter; protection; security. **4.** A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water. **5.** That which follows or attends a person or thing like a shadow. **6.** A spirit; ghost; shade. [*Obs.*] **7.** An imperfect and faint representation; indistinct image; hence, type. **8.** A small degree; a shade.

Shad'ow (shăd'ō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHADOWED (-ōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHADOWING.] **1.** To cut off light from; to put in shade; to shade. **2.** To protect from danger. **3.** To mark with gradations of light or color. **4.** To represent faintly or imperfectly; hence, to represent typically. **5.** To cloud; to cast a gloom over. **6.** To attend closely and constantly; to follow and watch.

Shad'ow-y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Full of shade or shadows; causing shade or shadow. **2.** Hence, dark; obscure; gloomy; dim. **3.** Faintly representative; hence, typical. **4.** Unsubstantial; unreal.

Shad'y (shād'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SHADIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHADIEST.] **1.** Abounding in shade or shades; overspread with shade; protected from the sun's rays; also, causing shade. **2.** Of or pertaining to shade or darkness; hence, equivocal; dubious or corrupt. [*Colloq.*]

Shaft (shăft), *n.* [AS. *sceaft;* akin to G. *schaft.* Prob. orig., a shaven or smoothed rod.] **1.** The slender, smooth stem of an arrow; hence, an arrow. **2.** The long handle of a spear or similar weapon; hence, the weapon itself. Fig.: Anything regarded as a shaft to be thrown or darted. **3.** That which is likened to the stem or handle of an arrow or a spear; a long, slender part, esp. when cylindrical; as the stem of a plant, the pole of a wagon, the body of a column, etc. **4.** Specif. (*Mach.*), a solid or hollow cylinder or bar, having one or more journals on which it rests, and intended to carry one or more wheels or other revolving parts and to transmit power or motion. **5.** [Cf. G. *schacht.*] (*Mining*) A well-like excavation in the earth, vertical or nearly so, as in a mine. **6.** A long passage for the admission or outlet of air. **7.** The chamber of a blast furnace.

Shag (shăg), *n.* [AS. *sceacga* a bush of hair.] **1.** Coarse hair or nap; rough, woolly hair. **2.** A kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap.

Shag, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHAGGED (shăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAGGING.] To make hairy or shaggy; hence, to make rough.

Shag'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A rough-barked species of hickory; also, its nut; shellbark.

Shag'gy (-gȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SHAGGIER (-gĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHAGGIEST.] **1.** Rough with long hair or wool. **2.** Rough; rugged; jaggy. — **Shag'gi-ness,** *n.*

Sha-green' (shȧ-grēn'), *n.* [F. *chagrin,* It. *zigrino,* fr. Turk. *saghri* the back of a beast of burden, shagreen.] **1.** A kind of grained, untanned leather made from skins of horses, asses, and camels. **2.** The skin of various small sharks and other fishes having small, rough, bony scales.

Shah (shä), *n.* [Per. *shāh.*] The title of the supreme ruler in certain Eastern countries, esp. Persia.

Shake (shāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK (shōōk); *p. p.* SHAKEN (shāk''n), (SHOOK, *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAKING.] [AS. *scacan, sceacan;* akin to OS. *skakan* to depart, to flee.] **1.** To cause to move with quick or violent vibrations; to make to tremble or shiver; to agitate. **2.** Fig.: To weaken the stability of; to cause to waver. **3.** (*Mus.*) To give a tremulous tone to; to trill. **4.** To move or remove by agitating; to rid one's self of.

Syn. — See ROCK.

Shake, *v. i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to totter.

Shake, *n.* **1.** Act or result of shaking. **2.** A fissure or crack in timber. **3.** A fissure in rock or earth.

Syn. — Agitation; tremble; quiver; shiver; trill.

Shake'down' (shāk'doun'), *n.* A temporary bed, as one made on the floor or on chairs.

Shak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that shakes, or by means of which something is shaken. **2.** One of a religious sect who do not marry; — popularly so called from the movements of the members in a kind of dance which forms a part of their worship.

☞ They style themselves the "United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing."

Shak'er-ess, *n.* A female Shaker.

Shak'i-ness (shāk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being shaky.

Shak'o (shăk'ō), *n.* [Hung. *csákó.*] A kind of military cap or headdress.

Shak'y (shāk'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SHAKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHAKIEST.] **1.** Shaking. **2.** Full of shakes or cracks. **3.** Easily shaken; tottering; unsound. [*Colloq.*]

Shale (shāl), *n.* [AS. *scealu, scalu.*] **1.** A shell or husk; a cod or pod. **2.** [G. *schale.*] (*Geol.*) A fine-grained, laminated, sedimentary rock, often friable.

Shall (shăl), *v. i. & auxiliary.* [*imp.* SHOULD (shōōd).] [AS. *scal, sceal,* I am obliged, imp. *scolde, sceolde,* int. *sculan;* akin to G. *sollen,* AS. *scyld* guilt, G. *schuld.*] [*Shall* has no infinitive, imperative, or participle.] **1.** To owe; to be obliged. [*Obs.*] **2.** As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity whose obligation is derived from the person speaking; as, you *shall* go; he *shall* go; that is, I order or promise your going. It thus ordinarily expresses, in the second and third persons, a command, a threat, or a promise. It is also employed in the language of prophecy; as, "The day *shall* come when . . . ," since a promise or threat and an authoritative prophecy nearly coincide in significance. In *shall* with the first person, the necessity of the action is sometimes implied as residing elsewhere than in the speaker; as, I *shall* suffer; we *shall* see; and there is always a less distinct and positive assertion of his volition than is indicated by *will.* "I *shall* go" implies nearly a simple futurity; more exactly, a foretelling or an expectation of going, in which, naturally enough, a certain degree of plan or intention may be included. In a question, the relation of speaker and source of obligation is of course transferred to the person addressed; as, "*Shall* you go?" (answer, "I *shall* go"). After a conditional conjunction (as *if, whether*) *shall* is used in all persons to express futurity simply; as, if I, you, or he *shall* say they are right. *Should* is everywhere used in the same connection and the same senses as *shall,* as its imperfect. It also expresses duty or moral obligation; as, he *should* do it whether he will or not. In the early English, and hence in our English Bible, *shall* is the auxiliary mainly used, in all the persons, to express simple futurity.

☞ *Shall* and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers and writers. Say: I *shall* be glad to see you. *Shall* I do this? (not *Will* I do this?) See WILL.

Shal-loon' (shăl-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *chalon,* fr. *Châlons,* in France, where it was first made.] A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff.

Shal'lop (shăl'ŭp), *n.* [F. *chaloupe,* prob. fr. D. *sloep.* Cf. SLOOP.] (*Naut.*) A boat.

Shal-lot' (shăl-lŏt'), *n.* [OF. *eschalote* (for *escalone*). See SCALLION.] (*Bot.*) Same as SCALLION.

Shal'low (shăl'ō), *a.* [*Compar.* SHALLOWER (-ẽr); *superl.* SHALLOWEST.] [OE. *schalowe,* prob. orig., sloping or shelving.] **1.** Not deep; having little depth; shoal. **2.** Not intellectually profound; simple; not wise or knowing; ignorant; superficial. — **Shal'low-ness,** *n.*

Shal'low, *n.* A place in a body of water where the water is not deep; shoal; flat; shelf.

Shalt (shălt), 2*d per. sing.* of SHALL.

Shal'y (shāl'ȳ), *a.* Resembling shale in structure.

Sham (shăm), *n.* [Orig. same word as SHAME, hence, a disgrace, a trick.] **1.** Any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture. **2.** A false front, or covering.

Sham, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; feigned.

Sham, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHAMMED (shămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAMMING.] **1.** To deceive or delude with false pretenses. **2.** To assume the manner and character of; to imitate; to ape; to feign.

Sham, *v. i.* To make false pretenses; to feign.

Sha'man (shä'măn), *n.* [From native name.] A priest of Shamanism; a wizard among the Shamanists.

Sha'man-ism (shä'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* The type of religion which once prevailed among all the Ural-Altaic peoples, and still survives in various parts of Northern Asia.

Sha'man-ist, *n.* An adherent of Shamanism.

Sham'ble (shăm'b'l), *n.* [AS. *scamel, scamol,* a bench, form, stool, fr. L. *scamellum,* dim. of *scamnum* bench.] **1.** (*Mining*) One of a succession of niches or platforms, to hold ore. **2.** *pl.* A place where butcher's meat is sold or where animals are slaughtered.

Sham'ble, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHAMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAMBLING (-blĭng).] [Cf. OD. *schampelen* to slip, *schampen* to escape.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along.

Shame (shām), *n.* [AS. *scamu, sceamu;* akin to G. *scham.*] **1.** A painful sensation excited by consciousness of guilt or improper action. **2.** Reproach incurred or suffered; dishonor; ignominy. **3.** Cause or reason of shame. **4.** The parts required by modesty to be covered.

Shame, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHAMED (shāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAMING.] **1.** To make or be ashamed; to cause to have a sense of guilt or impropriety. **2.** To cover with reproach or ignominy; to disgrace.

Shame'faced' (shām'fāst'), *a.* [For *shamefast;* AS. *scamfæst.* See SHAME, *n.*, and FAST firm.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful; modest. — **Shame'faced'ly**, *adv.* — **Shame'faced'ness**, *n.*

☞ The ordinary manifestations of shame are by the face, hence the orthography *shamefaced.*

Shame'fast (-fāst), *a.* [*Archaic*] See SHAMEFACED.

Shame'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation. **2.** Offensive to modesty; indecent. — **Shame'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Shame'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Disgraceful; reproachful; indecent; unbecoming; degrading; scandalous; ignominious; infamous.

Shame'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; insensible to disgrace. **2.** Indicating want of modesty, or sensibility to disgrace; indecent; immodest. — **Shame'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Shame'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Impudent; unblushing; audacious; indelicate.

Sham'mer (shăm'mẽr), *n.* One who shams.

Sham'my (-mȳ), *n.* [F. *chamois.* See CHAMOIS.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The chamois. **2.** A kind of soft, pliant, oiled leather, prepared originally from chamois skin.

Sham'ois } (shăm'mȳ *or* shȧ-moi'), *n.* See SHAMMY.
Sham'oy }

Sham-poo' (shăm-pōō'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHAMPOOED (-pōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAMPOOING.] [Hind. *chāmpnā* to press, to squeeze.] **1.** To press or knead the whole surface of the body of (a person), in connection with the hot bath. **2.** To wash thoroughly and rub the head of (a person), with soap, or a soapy substance.

Sham-poo', *n.* Act of shampooing.

Sham'rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* [Ir. *scamrog, seamar,* trefoil, white clover, white honeysuckle.] (*Bot.*) A trifoliate plant used as a national emblem by the Irish; — orig., probably, wood sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*); but now the white clover, and the black medic.

Shamrock. *a* Wood Sorrel; *b* White Clover; *c* Black Medic.

Shank (shăn̲k), *n.* [AS. *scanca, sceanca, sconca, sceonca;* akin to G. *schenkel* thigh, shank.] **1.** The part of the leg from the knee to the foot; the shin; the shin bone; also, the whole leg. **2.** Hence, that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved. Specif.: (*a*) The middle part of an anchor. [*See Illust.* of ANCHOR.] (*b*) A loop forming an eye to a button. **3.** (*Arch.*) The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph. **4.** (*Founding*) A large ladle for molten metal, fitted with long bars for handling it. **5.** (*Print.*) The body of a type. **6.** (*Shoemaking*) The part of the sole connecting the front part with the heel. **7.** (*Zoöl.*) A wading bird with long legs; as, the greenlegged *shank,* or knot; the yellow *shank,* or tattler.

Shank'er (shăn̲k'ẽr), *n.* (*Med.*) See CHANCRE.

Shan't (shănt). A contraction of *shall not.* [*Colloq.*]

Shan'ty (shăn'tȳ), *n.* [Said to be fr. Ir. *sean* old + *tig* a house.] A small, mean dwelling.

Shape (shāp), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN (shā'pn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAPING.] [AS. *sceapian.* The p. p. *shapen* is from the strong verb, AS. *scieppan, scyppan, sceppan,* p. p. *sceapen.*] **1.** To form or create; esp., to make into a particular form. **2.** To adapt to a purpose; to adjust; to direct. **3.** To image; to conceive; to body forth. **4.** To design; to plan.

Shape, *n.* **1.** Character or construction of a thing as determining its external appearance; outward aspect; figure; form; guise. **2.** That which has form or figure. **3.** Form of embodiment, as in words; concrete embodiment.

Shape'less, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form; misshapen. — **Shape'less-ness**, *n.*

Shape'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* SHAPELIER (-lȳ-ẽr); *superl.* SHAPELIEST.] Well-formed; having a regular shape; comely; symmetrical. — **Shape'li-ness**, *n.*

Shap'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, shapes.

Shard (shärd), *n.* [AS. *sceard,* prop. p. p. fr. root of *sceran* to shear, to cut. See SHEAR.] **1.** A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of a like brittle substance. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The hard wing case of a beetle.

Share (shâr), *n.* [OE. *schar,* AS. *scear,* akin to G. *schar,* and to E. *shear.*] The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of a furrow.

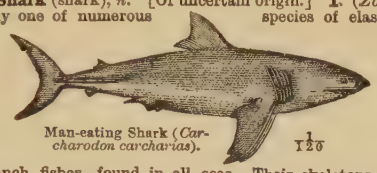
Share, *n.* [OE. *schare,* AS. *scearu, scaru,* fr. *sceran* to shear. See SHEAR, *v.*] **1.** A certain quantity; portion; division. **2.** Esp., the part allotted or belonging to one. **3.** One of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided.

Share (shâr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHARED (shârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHARING.] **1.** To part among two or more; to divide. **2.** To partake of, use, or experience, with others.

Share (shâr), *v. i.* To have part; to partake.

Share'hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

Shark (shärk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of elasmobranch fishes, found in all seas. Their skeletons are mostly cartilaginous. Most kinds are harmless; but some are exceedingly voracious. [*See Illusts.* of HAMMERHEAD, THRASHER, REMORA.] **2.** A rapacious, artful person; a sharper. [*Colloq.*]



Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*). 1/120

Shark, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] To pick or gather indiscriminately or covertly. [*Obs.*]

Shark, *v. i.* To play the petty thief; to swindle.

Sharp (shärp), *a.* [*Compar.* SHARPER (-ẽr); *superl.* SHARPEST.] [AS. *scearp;* akin to G. *scharf.*] **1.** Having a very thin edge or fine point. **2.** Terminating in a point or edge; somewhat pointed or edged. **3.** Affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting; keen; penetrating; pungent; acute. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) High in pitch; acute. (*b*) Raised a semitone in pitch. (*c*) So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch. **5.** Very trying to the feelings; piercing; severe; cutting; harsh. **6.** Of keen perception; having nice discrimination. **7.** Eager in pursuit; impatient for gratification. **8.** Close and exact in dealing. **9.** Steep; precipitous; abrupt. **10.** (*Phonetics*) Uttered in a whisper, or with the breath alone, without voice, as certain consonants.

Syn. — Quick; sagacious; discerning; shrewd; witty; ingenious; sour; acid; tart; acrid; poignant; biting; acrimonious; sarcastic; bitter; painful; afflictive; violent; fierce; ardent; fiery.

Sharp, *adv.* **1.** Sharply. **2.** Exactly. [*Colloq.*]

Sharp, *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The character [♯] used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be raised a half step, or semitone, in pitch. (*b*) A sharp tone or note. **2.** *pl.* Same as MIDDLINGS, 1.

Sharp, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHARPED (shärpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHARPING.] (*Mus.*) To raise or sing above the proper pitch, esp. a semitone above the natural tone.

Sharp'en (shärp'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHARPENED (-nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHARPENING.] To make or become sharp or sharper.

Sharp'er (-ẽr), *n.* A person who bargains closely; esp., a cheat; a swindler. See SWINDLER.

Sharp'ie (shärp'ȳ), *n.* (*Naut.*) A long, sharp, flat-bottomed centerboard boat, with one or two masts each carrying a triangular sail.

Sharp'ly, *adv.* In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely.

Sharp'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sharp.

Sharp'-set' (-sĕt'), *a.* Eager in appetite or desire.

Sharp'shoot'er (shōōt'ẽr), *n.* One skilled in sharpshooting.

Sharp'shoot'ing, *n.* A shooting with great precision.

Sharp'-sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Having quick or acute sight. — **Sharp'-sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

Sharp'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

‖ **Shas'ter** (shăs'tẽr *or* shäs'tẽr), } *n.* [Skr. *çāstra* an
‖ **Shas'tra** (shăs'trȧ *or* shäs'trȧ), } order, fr. *çās* to order.] A treatise for authoritative instruction among the Hindoos, esp. one explaining the Vedas.

Shat'ter (shăt'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHATTERING.] [OE. *schateren, scateren,* to scatter, to dash, AS. *scateran.*] **1.** To dash, burst, or part violently into fragments. **2.** To disorder; to derange; to render unsound.

Shat'ter, *n.* A fragment of anything shattered; — used chiefly or solely in the phrase *into shatters.*

Shat'ter-y (-ȳ), *a.* Easily breaking into pieces.

Shave (shāv), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED (shāvd); *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAVEN (shāv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAVING.] [AS. *scafan, sceafan;* akin to G. *schaben.*] **1.** To cut

or pare off from the surface of a body with a razor or other edged instrument. **2.** To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; esp., to remove the hair from with a razor. **3.** To cut off thin slices from; to cut in thin slices. **4.** T pass close to, or touch lightly, in passing. **5.** To plunder; to fleece. [*Colloq.*]

To shave a note, to buy it at a discount greater than the legal rate of interest. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Shave (shāv), *v. i.* To use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely; hence, to practice extortion; to cheat.

Shave, *n.* **1.** Act or result of shaving; a thin slice; shaving. **2.** [AS. *scafa, sceafa*, a sort of knife.] A hand tool consisting of a sharp blade with a handle at each end.

Shave'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A man shaved; hence, a monk, or other religious; — used in contempt.

Shav'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shaves. **2.** A boy; little fellow. [*Colloq.*] **3.** (*Mech.*) A tool or machine for shaving.

Shav'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that shaves. **2.** That which is shaved off; a thin slice or strip.

Shaw (shạ), *n.* [OE. *schawe, schaze*, thicket, grove, AS. *scaga.*] **1.** A thicket; a small wood or grove. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] **2.** *pl.* The leaves and tops of vegetables, as of potatoes, turnips, etc. [*Scot.*]

Shawl (shạl), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *shāl.*] A square or oblong garment of textile or netted fabric, used, esp. by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

Shawm (shạm), *n.* [OF. *chalemie*, deriv. of L. *calamus* reed.] (*Mus.*) An obsolete wind instrument supposed to have resembled the clarinet or the hautboy.

Shay (shā), *n.* A chaise. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

She (shē), *pron.* [*sing. nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER (hẽr) or HERS (hẽrz); *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr *or* thār) or THEIRS (thârz *or* thārz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm).] [OE. *she, sche, scheo, scho*, AS. *seó*, fem. of the definite article, orig. a demonstrative pronoun; cf. G. *sie*, Gr. ἡ, Skr. *sā, syā*. *Her* and *hers* are from a different root. See HER.] **1.** This or that female; the woman understood or referred to; the animal of the female sex, or object personified as feminine, which was spoken of. **2.** A woman; a female; — used substantively.

Sheaf (shēf), *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). [OE. *sheef, shef*, AS. *sceāf*; akin to G. *schaub*, and to E. *shove.*] **1.** A bound bundle of grain stalks or straw. **2.** Any collection of things bound together.

Sheaf, *v. t. & i.* To make or form into sheaves.

Shear (shẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED (shẽrd) or SHORE (shōr); *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN (shōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEARING.] [OE. *sheren, scheren*, to shear, cut, shave, AS. *sceran, scieran, scyran*; akin to G. *scheren*, Gr. κείρειν.] **1.** To cut, clip, or sever something from with shears or a like instrument. **2.** To separate, sever, or clip, with, or as if with, shears.

Shear, *n.* **1.** A pair of shears; — now always in the *pl.* See SHEARS. **2.** A shearing; — used in designating the age of sheep. **3.** (*Engin.*) A stress which tends to cause contiguous parts to slide upon each other.

Shear, *v. i.* To deviate. See SHEER.

Shear'er (shēr'ẽr), *n.* One who shears.

Shear'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A sheep but once sheared.

Shears (shẽrz), *n. pl.* [See SHEAR.] **1.** A kind of cutting instrument. Specif.: (*a*) The common instrument consisting of two blades connected by a pivot, — used for cutting cloth, paper, etc. (*b*) A similar instrument the blades of which are connected by a curved spring, — used for shearing sheep or skins. **2.** Anything working like or in the form of shears; specif., a kind of apparatus for raising heavy weights.

A form of Shears, 2.

Shear'wa'ter (shẽr'wạ'tẽr), *n.* [*Shear + water*; — so called from its running along the surface of the water.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous long-winged oceanic birds allied to the petrels, but larger.

Sheat'fish' (shēt'fĭsh'), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A European siluroid fish allied to the catfishes.

Sheath (shēth), *n.* [AS. *scēð, sceáð, scēð*; akin to G. *scheide* and to E. *shed*, v. t.; orig. meaning, to separate, to part.] **1.** A case for the reception of a sword, hunting knife, or the like; a scabbard. **2.** Any sheath-like covering, organ, or part.

Sheathe (shēth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHEATHED (shēthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEATHING.] **1.** To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; hence, to inclose or cover with, or as if with, a sheath or case. **2.** To fit or furnish, as with a sheath. — **Sheath'er** (shēth'ẽr), *n.*

Sheath'ing, *n.* That which sheathes. Specif.: (*a*) The covering of a ship's bottom and sides. (*b*) (*Arch.*) The first covering of boards on a frame house.

Sheave (shēv), *n.* [Akin to OD. *schijve* wheel, G. *scheibe*, Icel. *skífa* slice.] A wheel on which a rope works, set in a block, mast, or the like; the wheel of a pulley.

Shed (shĕd), *n.* [Same word as SHADE.] A slight or temporary structure built to shade or shelter something.

Shed, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEDDING.] [AS. *scādan, sceádan*, to part, to separate.] **1.** To part with; to throw off, or give forth, from one's self; to emit. **2.** To throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, or shell; to cast. **3.** To cause to flow off without penetrating.

Shed, *v. i.* To let fall the parts, as seeds; to throw off [a covering or envelope.]

Shed, *n.* **1.** Act of shedding or spilling; — only in composition. **2.** That which parts, divides, or sheds. **3.** (*Weaving*) The passageway between the threads of the warp through which the shuttle is thrown.

Shed'der (-dẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sheds.

Sheen (shēn), *a.* [AS. *scíene, scēne, scȳne*, splendid, beautiful; akin to G. *schön*, and E. *show.*] Bright; glittering; fair; showy; sheeny. [*R.*, except in poetry.]

Sheen, *n.* Brightness; splendor; glitter.

Sheen'y (-ȳ), *a.* Bright; shining; radiant; sheen.

Sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *scēp, sceáp*; akin to G. *schaf*, Skr. *chāga* goat.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of ruminants of the genus *Ovis*, native of the higher mountains of both hemispheres. [See *Illust.* of MERINO.] **2.** A weak, bashful, silly fellow. **3.** Fig.: *pl.* The people of God, as being under the care of Christ, the great Shepherd.

Sheep walk, a pasture for sheep; a sheep run.

Sheep'cot' (-kŏt'), **Sheep'cote'** (-kōt'), *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen; a fold.

Sheep'fold' (-fōld'), *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.

Sheep'hook' (-ho͝ok'), *n.* A shepherd's crook.

Sheep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; over-modest; meanly or foolishly diffident; timorous to excess. — **Sheep'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Sheep'ish-ness**, *n.*

Sheep's'-eye' (shēps'ī'), *n.* A modest, diffident look; a loving glance; — commonly in the *pl.*

Sheeps'head' (shēps'hĕd'), *n.* A valuable marine food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the U. S. [sheep.]

Sheep'-shear'er (shēp'shēr'ẽr), *n.* One who shears

Sheep'-shear'ing (-lng), *n.* **1.** Act of shearing sheep. **2.** A feast at the time of sheep-shearing.

Sheep'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a sheep; or, leather prepared from it. **2.** A diploma,— usually written or printed on parchment. [*College Cant*]

Sheer (shẽr), *a.* [OE. *schere, skere*, pure, bright, Icel. *skærr*; akin to AS. *scīr*, G. *schier*, and E. *shine.*] **1.** Bright; clear; pure; unmixed. **2.** Very thin or transparent; — applied to fabrics. **3.** Obvious; simple; mere; downright. **4.** Straight up and down; vertical.

Sheer, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHEERED (shẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEERING.] [D. *scheren* to shear, cut, withdraw, warp. See SHEAR.] To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to turn aside; to swerve.

Sheer, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The longitudinal upward curvature of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a vessel. (*b*) The position of a vessel swinging clear at single anchor. **2.** A turn or change in a course. **3.** *pl.* Shears.

Sheet (shēt), *n.* [AS. *scēte, scȳte*, fr. *sceát* a projecting corner, a fold in a garment (akin to G. *schoss* bosom, flap); orig., that which shoots out, fr. root of AS. *sceótan* to shoot. See SHOOT, *v. t.*] **1.** In general, a broad, thin portion of any substance; an expanded superficies. Specif.: (*a*) A broad piece of cloth; esp., one used as a bedding next to the body. (*b*) A broad piece of paper; hence, a letter; a newspaper, etc. (*c*) A single signature of a book or a pamphlet. (*d*) A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance; a plate; a leaf. (*e*) A broad expanse of water, or the like. (*f*) A sail. **2.** [AS. *sceáta.* See Etym. above.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A rope or chain which regulates the angle of adjustment of a sail. (*b*) *pl.* The space in the forward or the after part of a boat where there are no rowers.

Sheet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHEETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEETING.] **1.** To furnish with a sheet or sheets; to wrap in, or cover with, or as if with, a sheet. **2.** To expand, as a sheet.

Sheet' an'chor (shēt' ăn'kẽr). [OE. *scheten* to shoot, AS. *sceótan.* See SHOOT, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) A large anchor stowed on shores outside the waist of a vessel. **2.** Anything regarded as a sure dependence in danger.

Sheet'ing (shēt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Cotton or linen cloth suitable for bed sheets. **2.** (*Hydraul. Engin.*) A lining, as of planks or boards, for protecting an embankment.

‖ **Sheik** (shēk; *Ar.* shāk), *n.* [Ar. *sheikh, shaykh*, fr. *shākha* to be old.] The head of an Arab family, clan or tribe; also, the chief magistrate of an Arab village. Also, a Mohammedan ecclesiastic of a high grade.

Shek'el (skĕk'l), *n.* [Heb. *sheqel.*] An ancient Jewish weight and coin. The gold shekel is supposed to have been worth about $5, the silver about sixty cents.

She-ki'nah (shē-kī'nä), *n.* [Talmud *shekīnāh*, fr. *shākan* to dwell.] The visible majesty of the Divine Presence.

Sheld (shĕld), *a.* [From obs. var. of SHIELD.] Variegated. [*Prov. Eng.*]

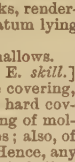
Shel'drake' (shĕl'drāk'), *n.* [*Sheld* + *drake.*] **1** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large variegated Old World ducks; esp., a species which somewhat resembles a goose in form and habit. **2.** Any one of the American mergansers.

Sheldrake (1) (*Tadorna Belloni*).

Shelf (shĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). [AS. *scylfe*; akin to G. *schelfe*. In senses 2 & 3, perh. a different word (cf. SHELVE, *v. t.*).] **1.** (*Arch.*) A flat tablet or ledge of any material set horizontally at a distance from the floor to hold objects. **2.** A sand bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering navigation dangerous. **3.** (*Mining*) A stratum lying very even; a flat, projecting layer of rock.

Shelf'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in shelves or shallows.

Shell (shĕl), *n.* [AS. *scell, scyll*; akin to E. *skill.*] **1.** A hard outside covering. Specif.: (*a*) The covering, or outside part, of a nut. (*b*) A pod. (*c*) The hard covering of an egg. (*d*) (*Zoöl.*) The hard covering of mollusks, crustaceans, and some other invertebrates; also, of some vertebrates, as the tortoise. (*e*) (*Zoöl.*) Hence, any mollusk having such a covering. **2.** (*Mil.*) A hollow projectile adapted for a mortar or a cannon, and containing an explosive substance, ignited with a fuse or by percussion. **3.** The case which holds the powder, or charge of powder and shot, used with breech-loading small arms. **4.** Any slight hollow structure; a framework. **5.** An instrument of music, as a lyre, — the first lyre having been made, it is said, of a tortoise shell. **6.** A kind of very light racing boat.



Section of a Percussion Shell for Rifled Cannon.

Shell, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHELLED (shĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHELLING.] **1.** To remove the shell of; to take out of the shell. **2.** To separate the kernels of from the cob, ear, or husk. **3.** To attack or bombard with shells.

Shell, *v. i.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc. **2.** To cast, fall, or part from, the shell, ear, or husk.

Shell'-lac' } (shĕl'lăk'), *n.* Lac in the form of thin
Shel'lac' } scales or plates.

Shell'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SHAGBARK.

Shell'er (shĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, shells.

Shell'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any aquatic animal whose external covering is a shell. [or other shells.

Shell'proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Capable of resisting bombs

Shell'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of, or adorned with, shells. [shells or a shell.

Shell'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of

Shel'ter (shĕl'tẽr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. **2.** One who protects; guardian; defender. **3.** State of being covered and protected; protection; security.

Syn. — Asylum; refuge; retreat; sanctuary; defense.

Shel'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHELTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHELTERING.] **1.** To be a shelter for; to provide with a shelter; to shield; to protect. **2.** To screen or cover. **3.** To betake to cover or a safe place; — reflexive.

Shel'ter, *v. i.* To take shelter.

Shel'ter-less, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection.

Shel'tie (-tĭ), **Shel'ty** (-tĭ), *n.* A Shetland pony.

Shelve (shĕlv), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with shelves. **2.** To place on a shelf. Hence: To put aside; to dismiss.

Shelve, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHELVED (shĕlvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHELVING.] [Perh. fr. same source as SHALLOW.] To incline gradually; to be sloping. [ively.

Shelv'ing, *n.* Material for shelves; shelves, collect-

Shelv'y (shĕlv'ĭ), *a.* Sloping gradually; shelving.

Shem-it'ic } (shĕm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to
Shem'i-tish } (shĕm'ĭ-tĭsh), } Shem. See SEMITIC.

Shend (shĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHENT (shĕnt).] [AS. *scendan*, fr. *sceand* shame.] **1.** To injure or spoil. [*Obs.*] **2.** To revile; to shame. [*Archaic*]

She'ol (shē'ōl), *n.* [Heb. *shĕōl.*] The place of departed spirits; Hades; also, the grave.

Shep'herd (shĕp'ẽrd) *n.* [See SHEEP; HERD.] **1.** A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep, esp. a flock grazing at large. **2.** Pastor of a church; curate.

Shep'herd, *v. t.* To tend as a shepherd. [*Poetic*]

Shep'herd-ess, *n.* A woman who tends sheep.

Sher'bet (shẽr'bĕt), *n.* [Ar. *sherbet, shorbet, sharbat*, prop., drink, fr. *shariba* to drink.] **1.** A drink made of the juice of some fruit, diluted, sweetened, and flavored. **2.** A flavored water ice. [sition. See SHARD.

Sherd (shẽrd), *n.* A fragment; — now only in compe-

‖ **Sher'eef** (shẽr'ēf *or* shẽr-ēf'), } *n.* [Ar. *sherīf* no-
‖ **Sher'if** (shẽr'ĭf *or* shẽr-ēf'), } ble, holy, n., a prince.] A member of an Arab princely family descended from Mohammed through his daughter Fatima.

Sher'iff (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* [OE. *shereve*, AS. *scīr-gerēfa.* See SHIRE; REEVE.] The chief officer of a shire or county, — intrusted with the execution of the laws, the serving of writs, etc., and the preservation of the peace.

☞ The office of sheriff in England is judicial and ministerial. In the U. S., it is mainly ministerial.

Sher'iff-al-ty (-*al*-tĭ), **Sher'iff-dom** (-dŭm), **Sher'iff-ry** (-rĭ), **Sher'iff-ship** (-shĭp), **Sher'iff-wick** (-wĭk), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of sheriff.

Sher'ry (shĕr'rĭ), *n.* [So called from *Xeres*, a Spanish town, *x* in Spanish having been formerly pronounced like *sh* in English.] A light-colored, dry Spanish wine.

Sherry cobbler, a beverage prepared with sherry wine, water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc.

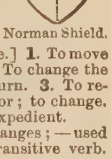
Shew (shō, *formerly* shū), *v. t. & i.* See SHOW.

Shew'bread' (shō'brĕd'). See SHOWBREAD.

Shewn (shōn), *p. p.* of SHEW.

Shib'bo-leth (shĭb'bŏ-lĕth), *n.* [Heb. *shibbōleth* ear of corn, stream.] **1.** A word made a test to distinguish Ephraimites from Gileadites, the Ephraimites being unable to pronounce *sh.* **2.** Criterion; test; watchword.

Shield (shēld), *n.* [AS. *scield, scild, sceld, scyld*; akin to G. *schild*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the arm, — formerly in general use in war. **2.** Anything which protects or defends; defense; shelter; protection; hence, a protector or defender. **3.** (*Her.*) The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. [See *Illust.* of ESCUTCHEON.] **4.** Something resembling or having the form of a shield.



Norman Shield.

Shield, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIELDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIELDING.] **1.** To cover with, or as if with, a shield; to defend; to protect. **2.** To ward off.

Shift (shĭft), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIFTING.] [OE. *shiften*, AS. *sciftan* to divide.] **1.** To move or remove from one place to another. **2.** To change the position of; to alter the bearings of; to turn. **3.** To remove and substitute another or others for; to change. **4.** To put off or out of the way by some expedient.

Shift, *v. i.* **1.** To make a change or changes; — used in senses corresponding to those of the transitive verb. **2.** To resort to expedients for accomplishing a purpose; to manage. **3.** To practice indirect or evasive methods.

Shift, *n.* **1.** A shifting. Specif.: (*a*) Change; substitution. (*b*) A turning from one thing to another; hence, often, an evasion; trick; fraud. **2.** Something shifted; esp., a woman's under-garment; chemise. **3.** The change of one set of workmen for another; hence, a spell, or turn, of work; also, one set of workmen. **4.** In building, the extent, or arrangement, of the materials that are placed in courses to break joints.

To make shift, to contrive or manage in an exigency.

Shift'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, shifts.

Shift'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shifty.

Shift'less, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not using successful expedients, esp. in providing for one's own support; hence, lazy; improvident; thriftless. — **Shift'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Shift'less-ness,** *n.* [in expedients.

Shift'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or ready with, shifts; fertile

Shil-la'lah } (shĭl-lā'lä), *n.* An oaken sapling or
Shil-le'lah } cudgel; any cudgel; — from *Shillelagh*, a place in Ireland famous for its oaks. [*Irish*]

Shil'ling (shĭl'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *scilling*; akin to G. *schilling.*] **1.** An English silver coin, and money of ac-

count, equal to twelve pence, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of a pound, or about 24 cents. **2.** In the U. S., a denomination of money, differing in value in different States, — in New England reckoned at 16⅔ cents, in New York at 12½ cents. It is not now legally recognized. **3.** The Spanish real, of the value of 12½ cents; — formerly locally so called.

Shill'-I-shall'-I (shĭl'ĭ-shăl'-ĭ), **Shil'ly-shal'ly** (shĭl'ĭ-shăl'ĭ), *adv.* [A reduplication of *shall I.*] In an irresolute, undecided, or hesitating manner.

Shil'ly-shal'ly, *v. i.* To hesitate; to act irresolutely.

Shi'loh (shī'lō), *n.* [Heb. *shīlōh*, lit., rest.] (*Script.*) A word used by Jacob on his deathbed, — interpreted variously, as "Messiah," the city "Shiloh," or "Rest."

Shi'ly (shī'lĭ), *adv.* See SHYLY.

Shim'mer (shĭm'mẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIMMERED (-mẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIMMERING.] [AS. *scimerian*; akin to G. *schimmern.*] To shine tremulously or intermittently; to shine faintly; to glisten; to glimmer.

Shim'mer, *n.* A faint, tremulous light; a glimmer.

Shim'my (-mĭ), *n.* A chemise. [*Colloq.*]

Shin (shĭn), *n.* [AS. *scina.*] The front of the leg below the knee; lower part of the leg; shank.

Shin, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHINNED (shĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHINNING.] To climb by embracing alternately with the arms and legs. [*Slang*]

Shin'dy (-dĭ), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** An uproar; disturbance; row; riot. [*Slang*] **2.** Hockey; shinney.

Shine (shīn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHONE (shōn *or* shŏn) (*archaic* SHINED (shīnd)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHINING.] [AS. *scīnan;* akin to G. *scheinen.*] **1.** To emit rays of light; to exhibit brightness or splendor. **2.** To be bright by reflected light; to gleam; to be glossy. **3.** To be effulgent in splendor or beauty. **4.** To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished for intellectual powers.

Shine, *v. t.* To cause to shine by reflected light.

Shine, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of shining; brightness; luster; gloss; polish; sheen. **2.** Sunshine. **3.** A liking; a fancy. [*Slang, U. S.*] **4.** Caper; antic. [*Slang*]

Shi'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shines. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small fresh-water fishes.

Shi'ness (shī'nĕs), *n.* See SHYNESS.

Shin'gle (shĭn'g'l), *n.* [Prob. from Norw. *singl, singling,* coarse gravel.] (*Geol.*) Round, water worn, and loose gravel and pebbles.

Shin'gle, *n.* [OE. *shingle, shindle,* fr. L. *scindula, scandula.*] **1.** A thin piece of wood with one end thinner than the other, — used esp. for roofing. **2.** A sign for an office or a shop. [*Jocose, U. S.*]

Shin'gle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHINGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHINGLING (-glĭng).] **1.** To cover with shingles. **2.** To cut (the hair) so that the ends are evenly exposed. **3.** To subject to the process of shingling, as iron.

Shin'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One that shingles.

Shin'gles (-g'lz), *n.* [OF. *cengle* girth, fr. L. *cingulum* girdle, fr. *cingere* to gird.] (*Med.*) A kind of herpes which spreads half way round the body.

Shin'gling (shĭn'glĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of covering with shingles; shingles, collectively. **2.** (*Metal.*) Process of expelling scoriæ and other impurities by hammering and squeezing, in making wrought iron.

Shin'gly (-glĭ), *a.* Abounding with shingle, or gravel.

Shin'ing (shīn'ĭng), *a.* That shines; radiant; splendid; lustrous; bright; distinguished; illustrious.

Syn. — Glistening; resplendent; effulgent; brilliant; glittering; — *Shining* describes the steady emission or reflection of a strong light; *brilliant* denotes a shining of great brightness, but with gleams or flashes; *sparkling* implies a fitful, dazzling light from radiant points or sparks.

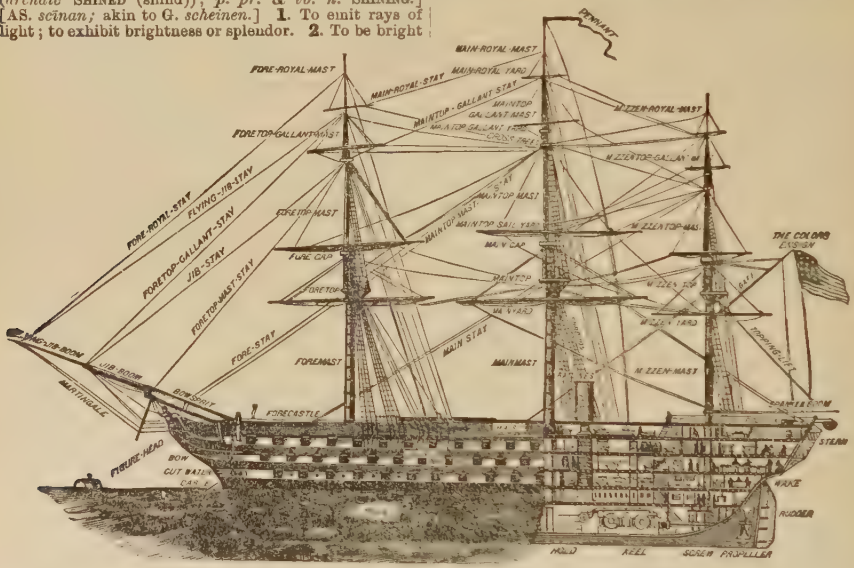
Shin'ney (shĭn'nĭ), *n.* Hockey; — so called because of the liability of the players to be struck on the shin.

Shin'plas'ter (-plăs'tẽr), *n.* Formerly, a jocose term for a bank note greatly depreciated in value; also, for a piece of paper money of a denomination less than $1. [*U. S.*]

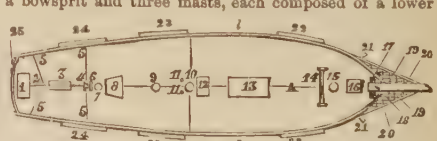
Shin'to (shĭn'tō), **Shin'to-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Chin. *shin* god + *tao* way, doctrine.] One of the two great systems of religious belief in Japan. It is largely a form of hero worship.

Shin'y (shīn'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SHINIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHINIEST.] Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

-ship (-shĭp). [OE. *-schipe,* AS. *-scipe;* akin to G. *-schaft.*] A suffix denoting *state, office, dignity, profession,* or *art;* as in lord*ship,* friend*ship,* horseman*ship.*



Ship, *n.* [OE. *ship, schip,* AS. *scip;* akin to G. *schiff.*] **1.** Any large seagoing vessel. **2.** Specif., a vessel with a bowsprit and three masts, each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast, and square-rigged on all masts. [See *Illust.* of SAIL.]



l Port or Larboard Side; *s* Starboard Side; 1 Roundhouse or Deck House; 2 Tiller; 3 Grating; 4 Wheel; 5 Wheel Chains; 6 Binnacle; 7 Mizzenmast; 8 Skylight; 9 Capstan; 10 Mainmast; 11 Pumps; 12 Galley or Caboose; 13 Main Hatchway; 14 Windlass; 15 Foremast; 16 Fore Hatchway; 17 Bitts; 18 Bowsprit; 19 Head Rail; 20 Bumkins; 21 Catheads on Port Bow and Starboard Bow; 22 Fore Chains; 23 Main Chains; 24 Mizzen Chains; 25 Stern.

Ship carpenter, a carpenter who works as a ship-builder.

— **Ship chandler**, one who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of vessels. — **Ship money**, an imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, etc., of England, for providing ships for the king's service.

Ship (shĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shipped (shĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shipping.] **1.** To put on board of a ship, or vessel of any kind, for transportation; to send by water. **2.** Hence, in commerce, to commit to any conveyance for transportation. **3.** Hence, to send away; to get rid of. [*Colloq.*] **4.** To engage or secure for service on board a ship. **5.** To receive on board ship. **6.** To put in place.

Ship, *v. i.* **1.** To engage to serve on board of a vessel. **2.** To embark on a ship.

Ship'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A ship's side; hence, a ship.

Ship'build'er (-bĭld'ẽr), *n.* A person employed in building ships and other vessels. — **Ship'build'ing**, *n.*

Ship'load' (-lōd'), *n.* The load, or cargo, of a ship.

Ship'man (-măn), *n.* A sailor. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Ship'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* The master of a ship.

Ship'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A fellow sailor.

Ship'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act or process of shipping. **2.** That which is shipped.

Ship'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who ships goods.

Ship'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of one that ships. **2.** The whole body of ships in one place, or of one port, country, etc.; vessels, generally; tonnage. **3.** Navigation.

Ship'shape' (-shāp'), *a.* Arranged as befits a ship; hence, trim; tidy; orderly. — *adv.* In a shipshape way.

Ship'wreck' (-rĕk'), *n.* **1.** The breaking in pieces, or shattering, of a ship or other vessel by casualty of the seas. **2.** A wrecked ship, or its parts; wreckage. **3.** Fig.: Destruction; ruin; irretrievable loss.

Ship'wreck', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shipwrecked (-rĕkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shipwrecking.] **1.** To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running ashore or on rocks or sandbanks, or by the force of wind and waves in a tempest. **2.** To cause to experience shipwreck, as sailors or passengers. Hence, to destroy or ruin; to wreck.

Ship'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A shipbuilder.

Ship'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A place where ships are built or repaired.

Shire (shīr *or* shẽr; *as suffix in Eng.* -shẽr, *in the U. S.* -shīr *or* -shẽr), *n.* [AS. *scīre, scīr*, a division, province, county.] **1.** A portion of Great Britain originally under the supervision of an earl; a territorial division, usually identical with a county, but sometimes smaller. **2.** A division of a State, embracing several contiguous townships; a county. [*U. S.*]

Shirk (shẽrk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shirked (shẽrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shirking.] [Prob. var. of Shark.] **1.** To procure meanly, as by petty fraud and trickery. **2.** To avoid; to neglect; — implying unfaithfulness or fraud.

Shirk, *v. i.* **1.** To live by shifts and fraud. **2.** To evade an obligation; to avoid doing one's duty.

Shirk, *n.* One who shirks.

Shirk'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who shirks.

Shirr (shẽr), *n.* (*Sewing*) A series of close parallel runnings drawn up so as to make the material set full.

Shirred (shẽrd), *a.* **1.** (*Sewing*) Made or gathered into a shirr. **2.** (*Cookery*) Broken into an earthen dish and baked over the fire; — said of eggs.

Shirt (shẽrt), *n.* [OE. *schirte, sherte, schurte;* akin to G. *schurz* apron; all prob. fr. root of E. *short*, as being orig. a short garment.] A loose under-garment for the upper part of the body; — now commonly restricted to that worn by men and boys.

Shirt, *v. t.* To cover or clothe with, or as if with, a shirt.

Shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth, esp. cotton cloth, for shirts.

Shit'tah (shĭt'tȧ), **Shit'tah tree'**, *n.* [Heb. *shittāh*, pl. *shittīm.*] The tree that furnished the precious wood for the ark, tables, altars, boards, etc., of the Jewish tabernacle, — now believed to have been a species of acacia.

Shit'tim (shĭt'tĭm), **Shit'tim wood'**, *n.* The wood [of the shittah tree.]

Shive (shīv), *n.* [See Sheave, *n.*] **1.** A slice. [*Obs.*] **2.** A splinter or fragment, as of the woody part of flax.

Shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *n.* [From Shive.] One of the small pieces, or splinters, into which a brittle thing is broken by sudden violence; — generally in the *pl.*

Shiv'er, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shivered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shivering.] To break or separate into many small pieces, or splinters; to shatter by a blow.

Shiv'er, *v. i. & t.* [OE. *chiveren, cheveren;* of uncertain origin.] To tremble; to vibrate; to quiver; to shake, as from cold or fear.

Shiv'er, *n.* Act of shivering or trembling.

Shiv'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Tremulous. **2.** Brittle.

Shoal (shōl), *n.* [AS. *scolu, sceolu*, a company, multitude, crowd; prob. orig., a division.] A great multitude assembled; crowd; throng; — said esp. of fish.

Shoal (shōl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shoaled (shōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shoaling.] To assemble in a multitude.

Shoal, *a.* [Etym. uncert.] Of little depth; shallow.

Shoal, *n.* **1.** A place where the water of a sea, lake, river, pond, etc., is shallow; a shallow. **2.** A sandbank or bar which makes the water shoal. [shallow.]

Shoal, *v. i. & t.* To become, or cause to become,

Shoal'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of shoals, or shallow places. — **Shoal'i-ness**, *n.*

Shoat (shōt), *n.* A young hog. Same as Shote.

Shock (shŏk), *n.* **1.** [OE. *schokke;* origin uncertain.] A pile or assemblage of sheaves of grain, set up in a field, the sheaves varying in number from 12 to 16; stook. **2.** [G. *schock.*] (*Com.*) A lot consisting of 60 pieces.

Shock, *v. t.* To collect, or make up, into a shock or shocks; to stook.

Shock, *n.* [Cf. D. *schok* a bounce, jolt, or leap, F. *choc* a shock.] **1.** A sudden blow; a collision or violent impulse; a concussion; also, the resulting quivering or shaking. **2.** A sudden agitation of the mind or feelings; also, a sudden agitating or overpowering event. **3.** (*Med.*) A sudden depression of the vital forces, marking some profound impression produced upon the nervous system. **4.** (*Elec.*) The sudden convulsion of the muscles caused by the discharge, through the animal system, of electricity.

Shock, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shocked (shŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shocking.] **1.** To give a shock to; to cause to shake or waver; hence, to strike against suddenly or with violence. **2.** To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust; to cause to recoil.

Shock, *n.* [Cf. Shag.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A dog with long hair or shag. **2.** A thick mass of bushy hair.

Shock'ing, *a.* Causing a shock, esp. sudden horror or disgust. — **Shock'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Shock'ing-ness**, *n.*

Shod (shŏd), *imp. & p. p.* of Shoe.

Shod'dy (-dĭ), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** A fibrous material made by tearing into fibers refuse woolen goods. **2.** An inferior fabric made wholly or largely of shoddy.

Shod'dy, *a.* Made wholly or in part of shoddy; hence (*colloq.*), not genuine; sham; pretentious.

Shoe (shōō), *n.; pl.* Shoes (shōōz), *obs.* Shoon (shōōn). [OE. *sho, scho,* AS. *scōh, sceóh;* akin to G. *schuh;* origin unknown.] **1.** A covering for the human foot, usually of leather. **2.** Anything resembling a shoe in form, position, or use. Specif.: (*a*) A protecting plate or rim, as of iron, nailed to the hoof of an animal. (*b*) A strip, as of iron or steel, fastened to the bottom of the runner of a vehicle which slides on the snow. (*c*) Any one of various appliances to apply or receive friction, receive pressure, etc.; as a drag for a wagon, a socket for a rafter end, etc.

Shoe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shod (shŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shoeing.] To furnish or protect with a shoe or shoes; to put a shoe or shoes on.

Shoe'black' (-blăk'), *n.* One who polishes shoes.

Shoe'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A curved piece, as of horn, used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe.

Shoe'ing-horn'

Shoe'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A maker of shoes.

Sho'er (shōō'ẽr), *n.* One who furnishes or fits shoes.

Sho'gun (shō'gōōn), *n.* [Chin. *tsiang kiün* commander in chief.] A title (abolished in 1867) originally conferred by the Mikado on the military governor of eastern Japan. By gradual usurpation the *Shoguns* (known to foreigners as *Tycoons*) became the virtual rulers of Japan.

Shole (shōl), *n.* A plank fixed beneath an object, to protect it from injury, as under the end of a shore.

Shone (shŏn *or* shōn), *imp. & p. p.* of Shine.

Shoo (shōō), *interj.* [Cf. G. *scheuchen* to scare, drive away.] Begone; — used esp. in frightening away fowls.

Shook (shōōk), *imp. & obs.* or *poet. p. p.* of Shake.

Shook, *n.* [Cf. 1st Shock.] (*Com.*) A set of the finished parts necessary for the construction of something, as a barrel or chair, packed or bound together.

Shoon (shōōn), *archaic pl.* of Shoe.

Shoot (shōōt), *n.* [F. *chute.* See Chute. Confused with *shoot* to let fly.] An inclined plane down which timber, coal, etc., are slid; also, a narrow passage, in a stream, where the water rushes rapidly; chute. [*U. S.*]

Shoot (shōōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shot (shŏt) (*Obs.* Shotten); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shooting.] [AS. *scotian*, v. i., fr. *sceótan;* akin to G. *schiessen.*] **1.** To let fly, or cause to be driven, with force, as an arrow or a bullet. **2.** To discharge, as a gun or bow, causing a missile to be driven forth. **3.** To strike with a missile so discharged or let fly; to kill or wound with a firearm. **4.** To cast; to hurl; to discharge. **5.** To push or thrust forward; to

project; to protrude. **6.** (*Carp.*) To plane straight; to fit by planing. **7.** To pass rapidly through, over, or under. **8.** To color in spots or patches.

Shoot (shōōt), *v. i.* **1.** To cause an engine or weapon to discharge a missile. **2.** To discharge or emit a missile. **3.** To be shot or propelled forcibly. **4.** To have a quick darting motion. **5.** To feel a quick, darting pain. **6.** To bud; to sprout; hence, to grow; to advance. **7.** To change form suddenly; esp., to solidify. **8.** To protrude; to jut; to project; to extend.

Shooting star (*Astron.*), a starlike, luminous meteor that darts quickly across a portion of the sky and disappears.

Shoot, *n.* **1.** Act of shooting; discharge of a missile; shot. **2.** A young branch or growth. **3.** A rush of water; a rapid. **4.** [Perh. a different word.] A shoat.

Shoot'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, shoots.

Shop (shŏp), *n.* [AS. *sceoppa* treasury, storehouse, booth; akin to *scypen* shed.] **1.** A building or apartment in which goods, wares, drugs, etc., are sold by retail. **2.** A building in which mechanics or artisans work.

Syn.—Store; warehouse. See STORE.

Shop, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOPPED (shŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOPPING.] To visit shops for purchasing goods.

Shop'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A tradesman's account book.

Shop'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy employed in a shop.

Shop'girl' (shŏp'gẽrl'), *n.* A girl employed in a shop.

Shop'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop, or by retail.

Shop'lift'er (-lĭft'ẽr), *n.* One who steals, or lifts, anything in a shop, or steals under pretense of buying.

Shop'lift'ing, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop.

Shop'man (-mən), *n.* **1.** A shopkeeper; a retailer. **2.** One who serves or works in a shop.

Shop'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who shops. [a shop.]

Shop'wom'an (-wo͝om'ən), *n.* A woman employed in

Shop'worn' (-wôrn'), *a.* Somewhat worn or damaged by having been kept for a time in a shop.

Shore (shôr), *imp.* of SHEAR.

Shore, *n.* [OE. *schore;* akin to D. *schoor.*] A prop, brace, or support placed against the side of a structure, or beneath anything, to prevent it from sinking or sagging.

Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

Shore, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHORED (shôrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHORING.] To support by a shore or shores; to prop.

Shore, *n.* [AS. *score,* prob. fr. *scieran,* and prop., part shorn off, edge. See SHEAR, *v. t.*] The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water.

Shorl (shôrl), *n.* (*Min.*) See SCHORL.

Shor'ling (shôr'lĭng), *n.* The skin of a shorn sheep; also, a sheep of the first year's shearing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Shorn (shôrn), *p. p.* of SHEAR.

Short (shôrt), *a.* [*Compar.* SHORTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SHORTEST.] [AS. *scort, sceort;* akin to Icel. *skorta* to lack.] **1.** Not long; having brief length or linear extension. **2.** Not extended in time; having brief duration. **3.** Limited in quantity; inadequate; scanty. **4.** Insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; — usually with *of.* **5.** Not reaching completion, perfection, or a certain standard, degree, power, etc. **6.** Not distant in time; near at hand. **7.** Not comprehensive; limited in scope or grasp. **8.** Abrupt; brief; petulant. **9.** (*Cookery*) Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp. **10.** (*Metal.*) Brittle. **11.** (*Stock Exchange*) Engaging or engaged to deliver what is not possessed. **12.** (*Phon.*) Not prolonged, or relatively less prolonged, in utterance. See *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 22, 30.

Short suit (*Whist*), a suit of three cards, or less than three.

Short, *n.* **1.** A summary account. **2.** *pl.* The part of milled grain next finer than the bran. **3.** *pl.* Short, inferior hemp. **4.** *pl.* Breeches; shortclothes. [*Slang*] **5.** (*Phonetics*) A short sound, syllable, or vowel.

In short, in few words; in brief; briefly. — **The long and the short,** the whole; a brief summing up.

Short, *adv.* In a short manner; briefly; limitedly; abruptly; quickly.

To sell short (*Stock Exchange*), to sell, for future delivery, what the party selling does not own.

Short'age (-āj; 48), *n.* Amount or extent of deficiency, as determined by some requirement or standard.

Short'-breathed' (-brĕtht'), *a.* **1.** Having short breath, or quick respiration. **2.** Having short life.

Short'com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *n.* Act of failing, or coming short; as in product, performance of duty, etc.

Short'en (shôrt'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHORTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHORTENING.] To make or become short or shorter. — **Short'en-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Short'en-ing (shôrt'n-ĭng), *n.* (*Cookery*) That which renders pastry short or friable, as butter, lard, etc.

Short'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* A compendious and rapid method of writing; stenography; phonography.

Short'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* One of a breed of large, heavy, domestic cattle having short horns.

Short'-lived' (-lĭvd'), *a.* Not living or lasting long.

Short'ly, *adv.* In a short time or manner.

Short'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being short.

Short'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Myopic. **2.** Fig.: Unable or neglecting to look into or plan for the future. — **Short'sight'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Short'sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

Short'stop' (-stŏp'), *n.* (*Baseball*) The player stationed in the field between the second and third bases.

Short'-waist'ed (-wāst'ĕd), *a.* Having a short waist.

Short'-wind'ed (-wĭnd'ĕd), *a.* Affected with shortness of breath; having quick, difficult respiration.

Short'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Lacking in wit or wisdom.

Shot (shŏt), *imp. & p. p.* of SHOOT.

Shot, *a.* Woven so as to appear variegated or figured.

Shot, *n.* [AS. *scot, sceot,* fr. *sceótan* to shoot. See SHOOT.] A share or proportion; a reckoning; a scot.

Shot, *n.; pl.* SHOT or SHOTS (shŏts). [OE. *shot, schot,* AS. *gesceot* a missile. See SHOOT.] **1.** Act of shooting; discharge of a firearm or other weapon which throws a missile. **2.** A missile weapon; specif., whatever is discharged as a projectile from firearms or cannon; specif., one of the small globular masses of lead, of various sizes, used chiefly for killing small game. **3.** The flight of a missile. **4.** A marksman; one who practices shooting.

Shot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOTTING.] To load with shot, as a gun. [shoat.]

Shote (shōt), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A young hog; a

Shot'gun' (-gŭn'), *n.* A light, smooth-bored gun, designed for firing small shot, and killing small game.

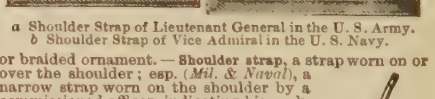
Shot'-proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Impenetrable by shot.

Shot'ten (-t'n), *a.* [Prop. p. p. of SHOOT.] **1.** Having ejected the spawn. **2.** Forced out of its socket; dislocated.

Should (sho͝od), *imp.* of SHALL. [AS. *scolde, sceolde.* See SHALL.] An auxiliary verb used to express a condition or contingency, or a supposition of a fact; also, to express moral obligation (see SHALL). See also OUGHT.

Shoul'der (shōl'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *sculdor;* akin to G. *schulter.*] **1.** The joint, or the region of the joint, by which the fore limb is connected with the body or with the shoulder girdle. **2.** Hence, the upper part of the back, — on which a person most easily carries a load. **3.** Fig.: That which supports or sustains. **4.** That which resembles a human shoulder, as a protuberance or projection. **5.** The upper joint of the fore leg and adjacent parts of an animal, dressed for market.

Shoulder belt, a belt that passes across the shoulder. — **Shoulder blade** (*Anat.*), the flat bone of the shoulder; the scapula. [See *Illust.* of SKELETON.] — **Shoulder girdle** (*Anat.*), the bony or cartilaginous pieces of the vertebrate skeleton to which the fore limbs are articulated, — in man the scapulæ and clavicles. — **Shoulder knot,** an ornamental knot for the shoulder; a kind of military epaulet or braided ornament. — **Shoulder strap,** a strap worn on or over the shoulder; esp. (*Mil. & Naval*), a narrow strap worn on the shoulder by a commissioned officer, indicating his rank.



a Shoulder Strap of Lieutenant General in the U. S. Army.
b Shoulder Strap of Vice Admiral in the U. S. Navy.

Shoul'der (shōl'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOULDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOULDERING.] **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder; to jostle. **2.** To take upon the shoulder or shoulders; hence, to assume the burden or responsibility of.

Right shoulder arms (*Mil.*), a position in the Manual of Arms in which the piece is held as shown in the Illustration.

Shout (shout), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOUTING.] [OE. *shouten,* of unknown origin.] To utter a sudden, loud outcry, as in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to attract attention.

Shout, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a shout. **2.** To treat with shouts or clamor.

Shout, *n.* A shouting; a loud burst of voice or voices; vehement outcry.

Shout'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who shouts.

Shove (shŭv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.*

Right Shoulder Arms.

Shoved (shŭvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shoving.] [AS. *scofian*, fr. *scūfan;* akin to G. *schieben.*] **1.** To drive along by direct and continuous application of force; to push; esp., to force to move along the surface of another body by pushing. **2.** To push in a careless or rude manner; to jostle.

Shove (shŭv), *v. i.* To press or push, or press forward; to move by pushing or jostling.

Shove, *n.* A shoving; forcible push.

Syn. — See Thrust.

Shov'el (shŭv''l), *n.* [AS. *scofl, sceofl;* akin to G. *schaufel,* and to E. *shove.*] A common implement consisting of a broad scoop, or blade, with a handle.

Shov'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shoveled (-'ld) or Shovelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shoveling or Shovelling.] **1.** To take up and throw with a shovel. **2.** To gather up as with a shovel.

Shov'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shovels. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A river duck having a large, broad-tipped bill.

Shov'el-nose' (-nōz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of various species of sharks. (*b*) A ganoid fish of the Sturgeon family of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Show (shō), *v. t.* [*imp.* Showed (shōd); *p. p.* Shown (shōn) or Showed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Showing.] [Sometimes written *shew.*] [OE. *schowen, shewen, schewen, shawen,* AS. *sceáwian,* to look, see, view; akin to G. *schauen,* L. *cavere* to be on one's guard, Gr. κοεῖν to perceive, Skr. *kavi* wise.] **1.** To exhibit or present to view; to place in sight; to display. **2.** To exhibit to the mental view; to tell; to reveal. **3.** Specif., to make known the way to; hence, to direct; to conduct. **4.** To make apparent or clear; to prove; to explain; also, to manifest; to evince. **5.** To bestow; to confer.

Show, *v. i.* To exhibit or manifest one's self or itself; to appear; to look; to seem.

Show, *n.* **1.** A showing, or bringing to view; exposure to sight; exhibition. **2.** That which is shown, or brought to view; spectacle; exhibition. **3.** Proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp. **4.** Semblance; appearance. **5.** False semblance; pretense.

Show bill, a broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters.

Show'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) The bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary.

Show'er (shō'ẽr), *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

Show'er (shou'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *shour, schour,* AS. *seūr;* akin to G. *schauer;* origin uncertain.] **1.** A brief fall of rain or hail, or, rarely, of snow. **2.** That which resembles a shower in falling or being scattered copiously.

Show'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Showered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Showering.] **1.** To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain. **2.** To bestow liberally; to scatter in abundance. [or showers.]

Show'er, *v. i.* To rain or fall in, or as if in, a shower.

Show'er-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Raining in showers; abounding with showers. **2.** Of or pertaining to a shower.

Show'i-ly (shō'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a showy manner.

Show'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being showy.

Show'ing, *n.* **1.** Appearance; display; exhibition. **2.** Presentation of facts; statement.

Show'man (-mạn), *n.* One who runs a show.

Shown (shōn), *p. p.* of Show.

Show'y (shō'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Showier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Showiest.] Making a show; presenting a marked appearance; ostentatious.

Syn. — Splendid; gay; gaudy; gorgeous; fine; magnificent; grand; stately; sumptuous; pompous.

Shrank (shrăn̄k), *imp.* of Shrink.

Shrap'nel (shrăp'nĕl), *a.* Designating a shell containing bullets, invented by Gen. H. *Shrapnel* of the British army. — *n.* A shrapnel shell, or shrapnel shells.

Shred (shrĕd), *n.* [AS. *screáde;* akin to G. *schrot* and to E. *shroud.*] **1.** A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; strip. **2.** In general, fragment; piece; particle.

Shred, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shred or Shredded (shrĕd'dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shredding.] To cut or tear into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces.

Shrew (shrų), *a.* [OE. *shrewe, schrewe.*] Wicked; malicious. [*Obs.*]

Shrew, *n.* [See Shrew, *a.*] **1.** A brawling, turbulent, vexatious person; — now restricted in use to females; a scold. **2.** [AS. *screáwa;* — so called because supposed to be venomous.] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of small insect-eating animal resembling a mouse in form and color.

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Broad-nosed Shrew (*Sorex platyrhinus*).

Shrew (shrų), *v. t.* To beshrew; to curse. [*Obs.*]

Shrewd (shrųd), *a.* [*Compar.* Shrewder (-ẽr); *superl.* Shrewdest.] [Orig. p. p. of Shrew, *v. t.*] **1.** Inclined to curse or scold; malicious; evil; vicious. **2.** Artful; wily; cunning. **3.** Able or clever in practical affairs; sharp in business. — **Shrewd'ly,** *adv.* — **Shrewd'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Keen; critical; subtle; arch; astute; sagacious; discerning; acute; penetrating. — One who is *shrewd* is keen to detect errors, to penetrate disguises, to foresee and guard against the selfishness of others. *Shrewd* is a word of less dignity than *sagacious,* which latter implies a comprehensive as well as penetrating mind.

Shrew'ish (shrų'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; having a scolding disposition; froward; peevish. — **Shrew'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Shrew'ish-ness,** *n.*

Shrew'mouse' (-mous'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A shrew.

Shriek (shrēk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shrieked (shrēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shrieking.] [OE. *schriken;* orig. same word as E. *screech.*] To utter a loud, sharp, shrill sound or cry; to scream, as in fright, horror, or anguish.

Shriek, *v. t.* To utter sharply and shrilly.

Shriek, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry; a shrill, wild cry such as is caused by terror, pain, or the like.

Shriek'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who utters a shriek.

Shriev'al-ty (shrēv'al-tў), *n.* [Contr. from Sheriffalty.] Office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Shrift (shrĭft), *n.* [AS. *scrift,* fr. *scrīfan* to shrive. See Shrive.] **1.** Act of shriving. **2.** Confession made to a priest, and consequent absolution.

Shrike (shrīk), *n.* [Akin to E. *shriek.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of oscinine birds, having a strong hooked bill, toothed at the tip. Some species kill mice, small birds, etc., and impale them on thorns, for which reason they are called also *butcher birds.*

Shrill (shrĭl), *a.* [*Compar.* Shriller (-ẽr); *superl.* Shrillest.] [OE. *shril, schryl;* akin to G. *schrill.*] **1.** Acute; sharp; piercing; — said of a sound. **2.** Having or emitting a sharp, piercing tone or sound.

Shrill, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shrilled (shrĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shrilling.] To utter a shrill sound; to sound with a shrill tone; to become shrill. [shrill.]

Shrill, *v. t.* To utter in a shrill tone; to cause to be

Shrill'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shrill.

Shril'ly, *adv.* In a shrill manner.

Shril'ly, *a.* Somewhat shrill. [*Poetic*]

Shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* [OE. *shrimp;* — probably so named from its shriveled appearance, cf. AS. *scrimman* to dry up, wither.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of macrurous crustaceans, having a slender body and long legs. Many of them are used as food. (*b*) In a loose sense, any small crustacean. **2.** Fig., a little wrinkled man; a dwarf; — in contempt.

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Common Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*).

Shrine (shrīn), *n.* [AS. *scrīn,* fr. L *scrinium* case, box.] **1.** A case, box, or receptacle, esp. one in which are deposited sacred relics. **2.** Any sacred or hallowed place, as an altar or tomb.

Shrink (shrĭn̄k), *v. i.* [*imp.* Shrank (shrăn̄k) or Shrunk (shrŭn̄k); *p. p.* Shrunk or (*R.,* except as *p. a.*) Shrunken (shrŭn̄k''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shrinking.] [AS. *scrincan;* akin to OD. *schrincken.*] **1.** To wrinkle, bend, or curl; to shrivel; hence, to contract into a less extent or compass; to become compacted. **2.** To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress. **3.** To depreciate in value. [*Colloq.*]

Shrink, *v. t.* To cause to contract or shrink.

Shrink, *n.* Act of shrinking.

Shrink'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Act of shrinking. **2.** Bulk, dimension, or value, lost in shrinking.

Shrink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who shrinks.

Shrive (shrīv), *v. t.* [*imp.* Shrived (shrīvd) or Shrove (shrōv); *p. p.* Shriven (shrĭv''n) or Shrived; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shriving.] [AS. *scrīfan* to shrive, to impose penance.] **1.** To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession and absolution to. **2.** To confess, and receive absolution; — used reflexively.

Shrive, *v. i.* To receive confessions and give absolution.

Shriv'el (shrĭv''l), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shrivele (-'ld) or Shrivelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shriveling or Shrivelling.] [Prob. akin to *shrink.*] To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles; to shrink in corrugations.

Shriv'en (shrĭv''n), *p. p.* of Shrive.

Shroud (shroud), *n.* [AS. *scrūd* clothing; akin to E. *shred.*] **1.** That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a garment. **2.** Esp., the dress for the dead. **3.**

That which covers or shelters like a shroud. **4.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) A set of ropes serving as stays to support the masts.

Shroud (shrōud), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHROUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHROUDING.] **1.** To cover with a shroud, esp. for the grave. **2.** To cover as if with a shroud; to hide; to veil.

Shroud'laid' (-lād'), *a.* Composed of four strands laid right-handed around a center. See CORDAGE.

Shrove (shrōv), *imp.* of SHRIVE.

Shrove Sunday, Quinquagesima Sunday. — **Shrove Tuesday**, the Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday; — so called because it was formerly a day of confession.

Shrove'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [From *shrive*, v. (OE. imp. *shrof*, AS. *scrāf*) + *tide*.] The days immediately preceding Ash Wednesday; esp., the period between the evening before Shrove Sunday and the evening of Shrove Tuesday.

Shrow (shrō), *n.* A shrew. [*Obs.*]

Shrub (shrŭb), *n.* [Ar. *shirb*, *shurb*, beverage, fr. *shariba* to drink.] A liquor composed of vegetable acid (esp. lemon juice) and sugar, with spirits to preserve it.

Shrub, *n.* [OE. *schrob*, AS. *scrob*, *scrobb*.] (*Bot.*) A woody plant of less size than a tree, and usually with several stems from the same root.

Shrub'ber-y (-bĕr-ў), *n.* **1.** A collection of shrubs. **2.** A place where shrubs are planted.

Shrub'by (-bў), *a.* [*Compar.* SHRUBBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SHRUBBIEST.] **1.** Full of shrubs. **2.** Of the nature of a shrub; like a shrub. — **Shrub'bi-ness**, *n.*

Shrug (shrŭg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHRUGGED (shrŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRUGGING (-gĭng).] [Prob. akin to *shrink*, p. p. *shrunk*.] To draw up or contract (the shoulders), esp. to express dislike, dread, doubt, etc.

Shrug, *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.

Shrug, *n.* Act of shrugging.

Shrunk'en (shrŭnk''n), *p. p. & a.* from SHRINK.

Shuck (shŭk), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A shell, husk, or pod; esp., the outer covering of nuts. **2.** The shell of an oyster or clam. [*U. S.*]

Shuck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUCKED (shŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUCKING.] To deprive of the shucks or husks.

Shud'der (shŭd'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUDDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUDDERING.] [OE. *shoderen*, *schuderen*; akin to G. *schaudern*.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, etc.; to shiver with cold; to quake.

Shud'der, *n.* Act of shuddering, as with fear.

Shuf'fle (shŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUFFLING (-flĭng).] [Orig. same word as SCUFFLE.] **1.** To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another. **2.** To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; esp., to change in relative position. **3.** To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.

Shuf'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To change the relative position of cards in a pack. **2.** To change one's position; to shift ground; to prevaricate. **3.** To use arts or expedients; to make shift. **4.** To move in a slovenly, dragging way.

Syn. — To equivocate; quibble; cavil; shift; juggle.

Shuf'fle, *n.* **1.** A shuffling. **2.** Trick; artifice; evasion.

Shuf'fler (shŭf'flẽr), *n.* One who shuffles.

Shu'mac (shū'măk), *n.* (*Bot.*) Sumac.

Shun (shŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUNNED (shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUNNING.] [AS. *scunian*, *sceonian*; origin uncertain.] To avoid; to keep clear of; to escape from; to eschew.

Shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUNTING.] [Prov. E., to move from, to put off, fr. OE. *shunten*, *schunten*, *schounten*. Cf. SHUN.] **1.** To turn off to one side, esp. upon a side track; to switch off; to shift. **2.** (*Elec.*) To provide with a shunt.

Shunt, *n.* **1.** Act of shunting. **2.** (*Elec.*) A conducting circuit forming a parallel or derived circuit through which a portion of the main current may pass.

Shut (shŭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUTTING.] [OE. *shutten*, *shetten*, *schitten*, AS. *scyttan* to shut or lock up, to fasten with a bolt *shot* across, fr. AS. *sceótan* to shoot.] **1.** To close so as to hinder ingress or egress. **2.** To forbid entrance into; to prohibit; to bar. **3.** To preclude; to exclude; to bar out. **4.** To fold together; to close by bringing the parts together.

Shut, *v. i.* To close itself; to become closed.

Shut, *a.* **1.** Closed or fastened. **2.** Rid; clear; free. [*Dialectical*] **3.** (*Phon.*) (*a*) Formed by complete closure of the mouth passage, and with the nose passage remaining closed; stopped. (*b*) Cut off sharply and abruptly by a following consonant in the same syllable.

Shut, *n.* **1.** Act or time of shutting; close. **2.** The line or place where two pieces of welded metal join.

Shute (shūt), *n.* Same as CHUTE, or SHOOT.

Shut'ter (shŭt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shuts or closes. **2.** A movable cover or screen for a window; a blind.

Shut'tle (-t'l), *n.* [OE. *schitel*, *scytyl*, *schetyl*, fr. AS. *sceótan* to shoot. See SHOOT.] **1.** An instrument used in weaving for passing or shooting the thread of the woof from side to side. **2.** The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine, which carries the lower thread.

Shut'tle-cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, which is to be struck by a battledoor in play; also, the play itself.

One form of Shuttlecock.

Shy (shī), *a.* [*Compar.* SHIER (-ẽr) or SHYER; *superl.* SHIEST or SHYEST.] [OE. *schey*, *skey*, *sceouh*, AS. *sceóh*; akin to G. *scheu*.] **1.** Easily frightened; timid. **2.** Reserved; coy; disinclined to familiar approach. **3.** Cautious; wary; suspicious.

Shy, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIED (shīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHYING.] To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; said esp. of horses.

Shy, *v. t.* To throw sidewise with a jerk; to fling.

Shy, *n.* **1.** A sudden start aside. **2.** A side throw.

Shy'ly, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner.

Shy'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shy.

Syn. — See BASHFULNESS.

Shy'ster (shī'stẽr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A trickish knave; one who carries on any business, esp. legal business, in a mean and dishonest way. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Si (sē). [It.] (*Mus.*) A syllable applied, in solmization, to the note B; more recently, to the seventh tone of any major diatonic scale.

Sib (sĭb), *n.* [AS. *sibb* alliance, *gesib* a relative. See GOSSIP.] A blood relation. [*Obs.*]

Sib, *a.* Related by blood. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Sib'i-lance (sĭb'ĭ-lans), **Sib'i-lan-cy** (-lan-sў), *n.* Quality or state of being sibilant; sibilation.

Sib'i-lant (-lant), *a.* [L. *sibilans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *sibilare* to hiss.] Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing. — *n.* A sibilant letter.

Sib'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself; a hiss.

Sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sibylla*, Gr. *σίβυλλα*.] **1.** (*Class. Antiq.*) A woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy. **2.** A female fortune teller; a prophetess.

Sib'yl-line (sĭb'ĭl-lĭn), *a.* Pert. to, or like, the sibyls or their productions; uttered or composed by sibyls.

Sibylline books (*Rom. Antiq.*), books of prophecies concerning the fate of the Roman empire, said to have been bought by Tarquin the Proud from a sibyl.

Sic (sĭk), *adv.* [L.] Thus; — sometimes inserted in a quotation [*sic*], to call attention to the fact that it is literally reproduced.

Sice (sīz *or* sis), *n.* [F. *six*, fr. L. *sex* six.] The [number six at dice.]

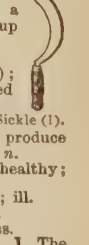
Sick (sĭk), *a.* [*Compar.* SICKER (-ẽr); *superl.* SICKEST.] [OE. *sek*, *sik*, ill, AS. *seóc*; akin to G. *siech*.] **1.** Affected with disease of any kind; not in health. **2.** Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit. **3.** Having a strong dislike; disgusted; surfeited; — with *of*. **4.** Corrupted; imperfect; impaired; weakened.

Syn. — Diseased; ill; disordered; distempered; indisposed; weak; ailing; feeble; morbid. See ILLNESS.

Sick'en (sĭk'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SICKENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SICKENING.] To make or become sick.

Sick'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick or diseased. **2.** Somewhat sickening. — **Sick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Sick'ish-ness**, *n.*

Sic'kle (sĭk'k'l), *n.* [OE. *sikel*, AS. *sicol*; akin to, or perh. fr., L. *secula*, fr. *secare* to cut. See SAW.] **1.** A reaping instrument having a steel blade curved into the form of a hook, with a serrated edge. **2.** (*Astron.*) A group of stars in the constellation Leo.


Sickle (1).

Sick'lied (sĭk'lĭd), *a.* Made sickly.

Sick'ly (-lў), *a.* [*Compar.* SICKLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SICKLIEST.] **1.** Somewhat sick; disposed to illness; attended with disease. **2.** Producing, or tending to, disease. **3.** Appearing as if sick; weak; languid; pale. **4.** Tending to produce nausea; sickening. — **Sick'li-ness** (sĭk'lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. — Diseased; ailing; infirm; weakly; unhealthy; healthless; feeble; faint.

Sick'ly, *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill.

Sick'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sick.

Syn. — Illness; disease; malady. See ILLNESS.

Side (sīd), *n.* [AS. *side*; akin to G. *seite*.] **1.** The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; esp., one of the longer edges of anything; a bounding line of a geometrical figure. **2.** One of the surfaces which define or limit a solid, esp. one of the longer surfaces; a part connecting the extremities of the top and bottom. **3.** Any

outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to, or contrasted with, another. **4.** (*a*) One of the halves of the body, of an animal or man, on either side of the mesial plane; or that which pertains to such a half. (*b*) The right or left part of the wall or trunk of the body. **5.** A slope or declivity, as of a hill. **6.** The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party; a body of advocates or partisans; a party; hence, a doctrine or view opposed to another. **7.** A line of descent traced through one parent. **8.** Fig.: Aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other.

To choose sides, to select those who shall compete, as in a game. — To take sides, to attach one's self to, or give assistance to, one of two opposing sides or parties.

Side (sīd), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a side, or the sides; being on the side, or toward the side; lateral. **2.** Hence, indirect; oblique; collateral; incidental.

Side, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sided; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Siding.] To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest; to take sides.

Side'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture for keeping or displaying articles of table service.

Sid'ed (sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having (such or so many) sides; used in comp.

Side'ling (-lĭng), *adv.* [OE. *sideling*, fr. *side* side.] Sidelong; on the side; laterally; also, obliquely; askew.

Side'ling, *a.* Inclining to one side; sloping; inclined.

Side'long' (-lông'; 115), *adv.* [See Sideling, *adv.*] **1.** Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side. **2.** On the side.

Side'long', *a.* Lateral; oblique.

Sid'er-al (sĭd'ẽr-*al*), *a.* [L. *sideralis*. See Sidereal.] **1.** Relating to the stars. **2.** (*Astrol.*) Baleful.

Si-de're-al (sī-dē'rē-*al*), *a.* [L. *sidereus*, fr. *sidus*, *sideris*, constellation, star.] **1.** Pert. to the stars; starry; astral. **2.** (*Astron.*) Measured by the apparent motion of the stars; designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars.

Sid'er-ite (sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [L. *sideritis* loadstone, Gr. σιδηρίτης, σιδηρῖτις, of iron, fr. σίδηρος iron.] (*Min.*) (*a*) Carbonate of iron, an important ore of a light yellowish brown color. (*b*) A meteorite consisting solely of metallic iron. (*c*) An indigo-blue variety of quartz. (*d*) Formerly, magnetic iron ore, or loadstone.

Sid'er-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to sid-
Sid'er-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), erography.

Sid'er-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rà-fy), *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος iron + *-graphy*.] Art or practice of steel engraving.

Sid'er-o-lite (sĭd'ẽr-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος iron + *-lite*.] A kind of meteorite.

Sid'er-o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος iron + *-scope*.] A delicate magnetic instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance. [by women.

Side'sad'dle (sīd'săd'd'l), *n.* The kind of saddle used

Sides'man (sīdz'man), *n.* **1.** A partisan. **2.** An assistant to the churchwarden; a questman.

Side'walk' (-wąk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; a foot pavement. [*U. S.*]

Side'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* Toward the side; sidewise.

Side'-wheel' (-hwēl'), *a.* Having a paddle wheel on each side; — said of steam vessels. [laterally.

Side'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* On or toward one side;

Sid'ing (sīd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Attaching one's self to a party. **2.** A side track, as of a railroad; a turnout. **3.** (*Carp.*) The covering of the outside wall of a frame house.

Si'dle (sī'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sidled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sidling.] To go or move sidewise.

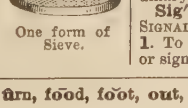
Siege (sēj), *n.* [OF. *siege* a seat, a siege; ultimately fr. L. *sedere* to sit.] **1.** A seat; esp., a throne; also, rank; station. [*Obs.*] **2.** The sitting of an army around or before a fortified place to compel its surrender. **3.** Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession.

Si'e-nite (sī'ẽ-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) See Syenite.

Si-en'na (sĭ-ĕn'nà), *n.* [It. *terra di Siena*, fr. *Siena* in Italy.] Clay colored red or brown by oxides of iron or manganese, — used as a pigment. When raw it is yellowish brown; it becomes reddish when burnt.

‖ **Si-er'ra** (sĭ-ĕr'rà), *n.* [Sp., prop., a saw, fr. L. *serra* a saw.] A ridge of mountains and craggy rocks, with a serrated or irregular outline.

‖ **Si-es'ta** (sĭ-ĕs'tà), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. L. *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit.] A short sleep after dinner; midday nap.



One form of Sieve.

Sieve (sĭv), *n.* [AS. *sife*.] A kind of vessel, usually shallow, with a bottom having perforations or meshes for separating fine particles from coarse ones.

Sift (sĭft), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sifted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sifting.] [AS. *siftan*, fr. *sife* sieve.] **1.** To separate or part with, or as if with, a sieve. **2.** To examine minutely; to scrutinize. — **Sift'er**, *n.*

Sigh (sī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sighed (sīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sighing.] [OE. *sighen*, *sizen*.] **1.** To make a deep audible respiration, esp. as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, etc. **2.** Hence, to lament; to grieve. **3.** To make a sound like sighing.

Sigh, *v. t.* **1.** To exhale (the breath) in sighs. **2.** To lament or mourn over. **3.** To utter in or with sighs.

Sigh, *n.* Act of sighing; fig., a lament.

Sigh'er (sī'ẽr), *n.* One who sighs.

Sight (sīt), *n.* [AS. *siht*, *gesiht*, *gesihð*, *gesiehð*, *gesyhð*; akin to G. *sicht*, *gesicht*; fr. root of E. *see*.] **1.** Act of seeing; view. **2.** Power of seeing; faculty of vision. **3.** State of admitting unobstructed vision; visibility; space through which the power of vision extends. **4.** A spectacle; something worth seeing. **5.** The instrument of seeing; the eye. **6.** Inspection; examination. **7.** Mental view; opinion; judgment. **8.** A small aperture or notch through which to look to settle or ascertain the direction of objects, or to guide in aiming; also, the piece containing the aperture or notch. **9.** A great number, quantity, or sum. [Now *colloquial*]

At sight, as soon as seen, or presented to sight. — To take sight, to take aim.

Syn. — Vision; show; representation; exhibition.

Sight (sīt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sighted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sighting.] **1.** To get sight of; to see. **2.** To look at through a sight. **3.** To apply sights to; to adjust the sights of; also, to aim by means of a sight.

Sight'less, *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

Sight'ly (sīt'lў), *a.* **1.** Pleasing to the sight; comely. **2.** Open to sight; conspicuous. — **Sight'li-ness**, *n.*

Sight'-see'ing (-sē'ĭng), *a.* Engaged in, or given to, seeing sights; eager for novelties or curiosities.

Sig'il (sĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sigillum*.] A seal.

Sig'il-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *sigillatus* adorned with little images.] Decorated by means of stamps; — said of pottery.

Sig'moid (sĭg'moid), } *a.* [Gr. σιγμοειδής; σίγμα
Sig-moid'al (-moid'*al*), } letter S + εἶδος likeness.] Curved in two directions, like S, or the Greek ς (sigma).

Sign (sin), *n.* [F. *signe*, L. *signum*.] That by which anything is made known or represented; that which furnishes evidence; a mark; a token; an indication; a proof. Specif.: (*a*) A remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of a deity. (*b*) Something serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing; a token; a memorial. (*c*) Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents, an idea; a type. (*d*) A word or a character regarded as the outward manifestation of thought. (*e*) A motion, an action, or a gesture by which a thought is expressed, or a command or a wish made known. (*f*) Hence, one of the gestures of pantomime, or of a language of signs. (*g*) A military emblem carried on a banner or a standard. (*h*) A lettered board, or other conspicuous notice, as on or before a building, used to advertise something. (*i*) (*Astron.*) The twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac. (*j*) (*Alg.*) A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them. (*k*) (*Mus.*) Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc. (*l*) (*Theol.*) That which, being external, stands for, or signifies, something internal or spiritual.

Sign manual. (*a*) (*Eng. Law*) The royal signature superscribed at the top of bills of grants and letters patent. (*b*) The signature of one's name in one's own handwriting.

Syn. — Note; symptom; signal; symbol; omen; prognostic; presage; manifestation. See Emblem.

Sign, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Signed (sīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Signing.] **1.** To represent by a sign; to signify. **2.** To mark with a sign. **3.** To affix a signature to. **4.** To assign or convey by writing one's name; — with *away*.

Sign, *v. i.* **1.** To make a sign or signals. **2.** To write one's name, esp. in token of assent or obligation.

Sig'nal (sĭg'*nal*), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *signale*, fr. L. *signum*. See Sign, *n.*] **1.** A sign for giving notice or conveying information; also, a sign agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action. **2.** A token; an indication.

Sig'nal, *a.* **1.** Noticeable; distinguished from what is ordinary. **2.** Of or pert. to signals or signaling.

Syn. — Eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous.

Sig'nal, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Signaled (-*nald*) or Signalled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Signaling or Signalling.] **1.** To communicate by signals. **2.** To notify by a signal or signals; to make a signal.

Sig'nal-ize (sĭg'năl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Signalized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Signalizing (-ĭ'zĭng).] **1.** To make signal or eminent; to distinguish. **2.** To indicate by a signal. **3.** To signal to.

Sig'nal-ly, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently.

Sig'na-to-ry (sĭg'nȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Signing; joining or sharing in a signature.

Sig'na-to-ry, *n.* A signer.

Sig'na-ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *signare, signatum,* to mark.] **1.** A sign, stamp, or mark impressed, as by a seal. **2.** Esp., the name of any person written with his own hand; an autograph. **3.** (*Mus.*) The designation of the key (when not C major or A minor) by means of one or more sharps or flats at the beginning of the staff. **4.** (*Print.*) A letter or figure placed on each of the sheets of a book or pamphlet as a guide in arranging and folding them; also, a printed sheet so marked.

Sign'er (sīn'ẽr), *n.* One who signs his name.

Sig'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* [OF. *signet,* dim. of *signe.* See Sign, *n.*] A seal; esp., in England, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing certain private letters and grants.

Sig-nif'i-cance (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kans), } *n.* **1.** Quality or
Sig-nif'i-can-cy (-nĭf'ĭ-kan-sў), } state of being significant. **2.** That which is signified; meaning; import. **3.** Importance; moment; weight; consequence.

Sig-nif'i-cant (-kant), *a.* [L. *significans, -antis,* p. pr. of *significare.* See Signify.] **1.** Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; having a meaning; expressive or suggestive. **2.** Deserving to be considered; important. — **Sig-nif'i-cant-ly,** *adv.*

Sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of signifying. **2.** That which is signified.

Sig-nif'i-ca-tive (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Betokening or representing by an external sign. **2.** Having signification; significant. [that signifies.

Sig'ni-fi-ca'tor (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr *or* sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-), *n.* One

Sig'ni-fy (sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Signified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Signifying.] [F. *signifier,* L. *significare; signum* sign + *-ficare.* See *-fy.*] **1.** To show by a sign; to express by any conventional token; to announce; to make known. **2.** To mean; to denote.

Syn. — To express; manifest; declare; utter; intimate; betoken; denote; imply; mean.

Sign'ior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* Sir; Mr.; — the English form and pronunciation for Italian *Signor* and Spanish *Señor.*

‖ **Si-gnor'** (sē-nyōr'), ‖ **Si-gno're** (sē-nyō'rā), *n.* [It. See Seignior.] Sir; Mr.; — a title of address or respect among the Italians. Before a noun the form is *Signor.*

‖ **Si-gno'ra** (sē-nyō'rȧ), *n.* [It.] Madam; Mrs.

‖ **Si-gno-ri'na** (sē-nyō-rē'nȧ), *n.* [It.] Miss.

Sign'post' (sīn'pōst'), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs, or on which public notices are placed.

Si'lage (sī'lĕj), *n. & v.* Short for Ensilage.

Si'lence (sī'lens), *n.* **1.** State or act of being silent.

Syn. — Taciturnity; secrecy; calmness; oblivion.

Si'lence, *interj.* Keep silence; be silent; — elliptical.

Si'lence, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Silenced (sī'lenst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Silencing (-len-sĭng).] **1.** To compel to silence; to still; to hush. **2.** To put to rest; to quiet.

Si'lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *silens, -entis,* p. pr. of *silere* to be silent.] **1.** Free from sound or noise; absolutely still or quiet. **2.** Not speaking; not talkative. **3.** Keeping at rest; inactive; calm. **4.** (*Pron.*) Not pronounced; having no sound. — **Si'lent-ly,** *adv.* — **Si'lent-ness,** *n.*

Silent partner, a partner who takes no part in the conduct of the partnership business; also, a partner who is not known to the public to be a partner.

Syn. — Dumb; speechless. See Mute, and Taciturn.

Si-le'si-a (sĭ-lē'shĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ), *n.* **1.** A kind of linen cloth, orig. from *Silesia.* **2.** Kind of twilled cotton fabric.

Si'lex (sī'lĕks), *n.* [L., a pebble.] (*Min.*) Native silica, constituting quartz, and most sands and sandstones.

Sil'hou-ette' (sĭl'ōō-ĕt' *or* sĭl'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; — so called from Etienne de *Silhouette,* a French minister of finance in 1759, whose diversion it was to make such portraits.] A profile portrait in black, such as a shadow appears to be.

Silhouette.

Si-li'ca (sĭ-lĭ'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *silex, silicis,* a flint.] (*Chem.*) Silicon dioxide. It constitutes ordinary quartz and opal.

Si-li'ceous (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to silica; containing silica, or partaking of its nature.

Si-lic'ic (sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, silica or silicon.

Si-lic'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Silicified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Silicifying (-fĭ'ĭng).] [L. *silex, silicis,* a flint + *-fy.*] (*Chem.*) To convert into, or to impregnate with, silica, or with the compounds of silicon.

Si-li'cious (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* See Siliceous.

Sil'i-cle (sĭl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *silicula,* dim. of *siliqua* a pod.] (*Bot.*) A seed vessel resembling a silique, but about as broad as it is long.

Sil'i-co- (-kō-). (*Chem.*) A combining form denoting *the presence of silicon* or *its compounds.*

Sil'i-con (sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See Silica.] (*Chem.*) A nonmetallic element analogous to carbon. It is obtained free only artificially, usually as a dark brown, amorphous powder, or as a dark crystalline substance with a metallic luster. Its oxide is common quartz.

Sil'i-qua (sĭl'ĭ-kwȧ), *n.; pl.* Siliquæ (-kwē). [L. See Silique.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Same as Silique. **2.** A carat; — a term used by jewelers, and refiners of gold.

Sil'ique (sĭl'ĭk *or* sĭ-lēk'), *n.* [L. *siliqua* a pod, a very small weight.] (*Bot.*) An elongated seed vessel, with two valves having a seed-bearing organ between and opening by sutures.

Silique (opened).

Sil'i-quose' (sĭl'ĭ-kwōs'), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Bear-
Sil'i-quous (sĭl'ĭ-kwŭs), } ing siliques; resembling a silique.

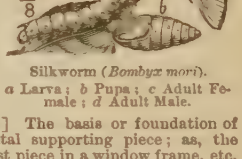
Silk (sĭlk), *n.* [AS. *seolc, seoloc;* prob. through Slavic from an Oriental source.] **1.** The fine, soft thread produced by the silkworms in forming their cocoons. **2.** Hence, thread spun, or cloth woven, from this material. **3.** That which resembles silk.

Silk'en (sĭlk'n), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to silk; made of or like silk. **2.** Fig.: Soft; delicate; smooth. **3.** Dressed in silk. [being silky.

Silk'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of

Silk'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* See Milkweed.

Silk'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zöol.*) The larva of any one of numerous species of bombycid moths, which spins a large amount of strong silk in constructing the cocoon.



Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*).
a Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Female; *d* Adult Male.

Silk'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Silkier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Silkiest.] **1.** Of or pertaining to silk; made of, or resembling, silk; silken; silklike. **2.** Hence, soft and smooth.

Sill (sĭl), *n.* [AS. *syl, syll;* akin to G. *schwelle,* Goth. *gasuljan* to found.] The basis or foundation of a thing; esp., a horizontal supporting piece; as, the threshold of a door, lowest piece in a window frame, etc.

Sil'la-bub (sĭl'lȧ-bŭb), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] A mixture of wine or cider with milk, forming a curd; also, sweetened cream, flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth.

Sil'ly (-lў), *a.* [*Compar.* Sillier (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Silliest.] [OE. *seely, sely,* AS. *sælig, gesælig,* happy, good, fr. *sæl, sēl,* good, happy, *sæl* good fortune; akin to G. *selig.*] **1.** Happy; fortunate; innocent; inoffensive; weak; rustic; humble. [*Obs.*] **2.** Weak in intellect; foolish. **3.** Proceeding from or characterized by weakness or folly of mind. — **Sil'li-ly,** *adv.* — **Sil'li-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Brainless; witless; shallow; unwise. See Simple.

Si'lo (sī'lō), *n.* [F.] A pit or vat for preserving green fodder for winter use.

Silt (sĭlt), *n.* [OE. *silte* gravel, fr. *silen* to drain.] Mud or fine earth deposited from water.

Silt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Silted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Silting.] To choke or obstruct with silt or mud. — *v. i.* To percolate.

Silt'y (-ў), *a.* Full of silt; resembling silt.

Si-lu'ri-an (sĭ-lū'rĭ-an), *a.* [From L. *Silures.*] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the country of the ancient Silures (a part of England and Wales); — applied to the earliest of the Paleozoic eras, and also to the strata of the era.

Sil'va (sĭl'vȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -vas (-vȧz), L. -vae (-vē). [L., forest.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The forest trees of a region, collectively. (*b*) A description or history of them.

Sil'van (-van), *a.* [L. *silva, sylva,* wood, grove.] Of or pert. to woods; composed of woods or groves; woody.

Sil'ver (-vẽr), *n.* [AS. *seolfor, siolfur, siolufr, silofr, sylofr;* akin to G. *silber.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A soft, white, metallic element, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high polish. **2.** Coin made of silver; silver money. **3.** The color of silver. **4.** Anything like silver.

Sil'ver, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to silver; made of silver. **2.** Resembling silver in any quality.

Silver age (*Rom. Lit.*), the latter part (A. D. 14-180) of the classical period of Latinity, — of inferior purity.

Sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SILVERED (-vẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SILVERING.] To cover with silver; to make silvery.

Sil'vern (-vẽrn), *a.* Made of silver. [*Archaic*]

Sil'ver-smith' (-vẽr-smĭth'), *n.* A worker in silver.

Sil'ver-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Articles made of silver.

Sil'ver-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or having the luster of, silver; grayish white and lustrous. **2.** Besprinkled or covered with silver. **3.** Having the clear, musical tone of silver. [CULTURE.

Sil'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tûr; 135), *n.* See SYLVI-

Si-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre.* See CHIMERE.] A woman's long gown; also, a light covering; a scarf.

Sim'i-an (sĭm'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the family *Simiadæ*, which, in its widest sense, includes all the Old World apes and monkeys; also, apelike. — *n.* Any Old World monkey or ape.

Sim'i-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis.*] **1.** Exactly corresponding; resembling in all respects; precisely like. **2.** Nearly corresponding; somewhat like. — **Sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* [similar.

Sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being

Sim'i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lê), *n.* [L., fr. *similis* similar.] (*Rhet.*) A word or phrase by which one thing is likened to another; similitude; poetical or imaginative comparison.

Si-mil'i-tude (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being similar; resemblance; likeness; similarity. **2.** Likening, or that which likens, one thing to another; simile. **3.** That which is similar; semblance; copy.

Sim'i-ous (sĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the simians; monkeylike.

Sim'i-tar (sĭm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* See SCIMITER.

Sim'mer (sĭm'mẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIMMERED (-mẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIMMERING.] [Prov. E. also *simper.*] To boil gently; to begin to boil. [ony.

Si-mo'ni-ac (sĭ-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* One who practices simSim'o-ni'a-cal (sĭm'ō-nī'ă-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to simony; guilty of simony; consisting of simony.

Sim'o-ny (-nў), *n.* [Deriv. of *Simon* Magus, who wished to buy the power to confer the Holy Spirit.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

Si-moom' (sĭ-mōōm'), **Si-moon'** (sĭ-mōōn'), *n.* [Ar. *samūm*, fr. *samma* to poison.] An occasional hot, dry, dust-laden wind of Arabia, Syria, etc.

Simp'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIMPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIMPERING.] [Origin uncertain.] To smile in a silly, affected, or conceited way.

Simp'per, *n.* A conceited or affected, silly smile; smirk.

Simp'per-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who simpers.

Simp'ple (-p'l), *a.* [*Compar.* SIMPLER (-plẽr); *superl.* SIMPLEST.] [F., fr. L. *simplus*, or *simplex*, gen. *simplicis.*] **1.** Single; not complex; not infolded or entangled; uncombined; not blended with something else. Hence, in a variety of applications: (*a*) Plain; unadorned. (*b*) Mere; not other than; being only. (*c*) Not having or affected by artifice, stratagem, or duplicity; sincere. (*d*) Artless in manner; unaffected; natural. (*e*) Direct; clear; not enigmatical. (*f*) Having only moderate intellectual powers; not wise or sagacious; credulous; foolish. (*g*) Not luxurious; without much variety; plain. (*h*) Humble; lowly; undistinguished. (*i*) (*Bot.*) Without subdivisions; entire. (*j*) (*Chem.*) Not capable of being decomposed by any known means; elementary.

Syn. — Simple; silly. — One who is *simple* is sincere, unaffected, and inexperienced in duplicity, — hence, liable to be duped. A *silly* person is one who is ignorant or weak and also self-confident; hence, one who shows in speech and act a lack of good sense. *Simplicity* is incompatible with duplicity, artfulness, or vanity, while *silliness* is consistent with all three.

Simp'ple, *n.* **1.** Something not mixed or compounded. **2.** (*Med.*) A medicinal plant; — because each vegetable was supposed to possess a particular virtue.

Simp'ple-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being simple.

Simp'ple-ton (sĭm'p'l-tŭn), *n.* A person of weak intellect; a silly person. [being simple.

Sim-plic'i-ty (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of

Syn. — Artlessness; plainness; clearness; silliness.

Simp'li-fi-ca'tion (sĭm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of simplifying.

Simp'li-fy (sĭm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIMPLIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIMPLIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] To make simple; to make less complex, or less difficult of apprehension; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making. [dicinal plants.

Simp'list (-plĭst), *n.* One skilled in simples, or me-

Simp'ly (-plў), *adv.* In a simple manner or state.

Syn. — Alone; merely; solely; barely; plainly; without art or subtlety; weakly; foolishly.

Sim'u-la'crum (sĭm'ū-lā'krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CRA (-krà). [L.] Semblance; mock appearance; — usually derogatory.

Sim'u-lar (sĭm'ū-lẽr), *n.* One who simulates or pretends to be what he is not; a pretender. [*Obs.*]

Sim'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *simulatus*, p. p. of *simulare* to simulate; akin to *simul* at the same time, *similis* like.] Feigned; pretended.

Sim'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIMULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIMULATING.] To assume the mere appearance of, falsely; to counterfeit; to feign.

Sim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of simulating.

Si'mul-ta'ne-ous (sī'mŭl-tā'nê-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *simultim* at the same time, fr. L. *simul.* See SIMULATE.] Existing, happening, or done, at the same time. — **Si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sin (sĭn), *n.* [AS. *synn, syn*; akin to G. *sünde*, L. *sons, sontis*, guilty.] **1.** Transgression of the law of God; moral deficiency; iniquity. **2.** Loosely, any offense or misdemeanor. **3.** A sin offering; sacrifice for sin.

Deadly, *or* **Mortal, sins** (*R. C. Ch.*), willful and deliberate trangressions, which take away divine grace. The *seven deadly sins* are pride, covetousness, lust, wrath, gluttony, envy, and sloth.

Syn. — Iniquity; wickedness; wrong. See CRIME.

Sin, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SINNED (sĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINNING.] **1.** To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate any known rule of duty. **2.** To violate human rights, law, or propriety; to commit an offense.

Si-na'ic (sī-nā'ĭk), **Si'na-it'ic** (sī'nā-ĭt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to Mount Si- } nai; made at Mount Sinai.

Sin'a-pism (sĭn'ă-pĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sinapismus*, deriv. of Gr. σιναπίζειν to apply a mustard blister, fr. σίναπι mustard.] (*Med.*) A mustard plaster or poultice.

Since (sĭns), *adv.* [For *sins*, contr. fr. OE. *sithens, sithenes*, (see -s, *adv.*) fr. OE. *sithen*, also *sithe, sin*, AS. *siððan, syððan*, afterward, since; fr. *sīð* after + *ðon* instrumental of the demonstrative and article.] **1.** From a definite past time until now. **2.** In the time past, counting backward from the present; ago. [after.

Since, *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to;

Since, *conj.* Seeing that; because; considering.

Syn. — For; as; inasmuch as. See BECAUSE.

Sin-cere' (sĭn-sēr'), *a.* [*Compar.* SINCERER (-ẽr); *superl.* SINCEREST.] [L. *sincerus.*] **1.** Pure; unmixed; unadulterated. **2.** Being in reality what it appears to be; not falsely assumed. **3.** Honest; free from hypocrisy or dissimulation. — **Sin-cere'ly**, *adv.* — **Sin-cere'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Honest; unfeigned; unvarnished; real; true; unaffected; inartificial; frank; upright. See HEARTY.

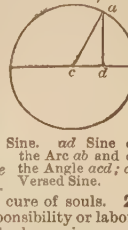
Sin-cer'i-ty (-sĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being sincere; honesty of mind; freedom from simulation.

Sinch (sĭnch), *n.* See CINCH. [*Western U. S.*]

Sinch, *v. t.* To gird with a sinch, or saddle girth; to tighten the sinch of (a saddle). [*Western U. S.*]

Sin'ci-put (sĭn'sĭ-pŭt), *n.* [L., half a head; *semi* half + *caput* head.] (*Anat.*) The front of the head.

Sine (sīn), *n.* [LL. *sinus* a sine, L. *sinus* bosom, used in translating the Ar. *jaib*, properly, bosom, but probably read by mistake (the consonants being the same) for an original *jība* sine, from Skr. *jīva* bowstring, chord of an arc, sine.] (*Trig.*) (*a*) The length of a perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. (*b*) The perpendicular itself.



Sine. *ad* Sine of the Arc *ab* and of the Angle *acd*; *db* Versed Sine.

Si'ne-cure (sī'nê-kūr), *n.* [L. *sine* without + *cura* care, LL., a cure.] **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without the cure of souls. **2.** Any position involving little or no responsibility or labor.

Si'ne-cu-rist (-kū-rĭst), *n.* One who has a sinecure.

Sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* [AS. *sinu, seonu*; akin to G. *sehne.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A tendon or tendinous tissue. **2.** Fig.: That which supplies strength or power.

Sin'ew, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SINEWED (-ūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINEWING.] To knit together, or make strong with, or as if with, sinews.

Sin'ewed (-ūd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with sinews. **2.** Fig.: Equipped; strengthened.

Sin'ew-i-ness (-ū-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being sinewy.

Sin'ew-less, *a.* Having no sinews; hence, vigorless.

Sin'ew-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, a sinew or sinews. **2.** Well braced with, or as if with, sinews; nervous; vigorous; strong; firm; tough.

Sin'ful (sĭn'fụl), *a.* Tainted with, or full of, sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy. — **Sin'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Sin'ful-ness**, *n.*

Sing (sĭng), *v. i.* [*imp.* Sung (sŭng) or Sang (săng); *p. p.* Sung; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Singing.] [AS. *singan;* akin to G. *singen.*] **1.** To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice. **2.** To utter sweet melodious sounds, as birds do. **3.** To make a small, shrill sound. **4.** To celebrate something in poetry.

Sing, *v. t.* **1.** To utter in musical inflections or modulations. **2.** To celebrate in song, or in poetry. **3.** To influence or lull by singing. **4.** To accompany with singing.

Singe (sĭnj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Singed (sĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Singeing (sĭnj'ĭng).] [AS. *sengan* in *besengan,* orig., to cause to sing, fr. AS. *singan* to sing, in allusion to the hissing often produced when a substance is singed.] **1.** To burn slightly or superficially. **2.** To treat or prepare by a process of slight burning.

Singe, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

Sin'ger (sĭn'jẽr), *n.* One that singes. [fession.

Sing'er (sĭng'ẽr), *n.* One who sings, esp. as a pro-

Sing'ing (sĭng'ĭng), *a. & n.* from Sing, *v.*

Singing book, a book of music for singing; a book of tunes. — **Singing master,** a man who teaches vocal music.

Sin'gle (sĭn'g'l), *a.* [L. *singulus,* dim. fr. root in *simplex.* See Simple.] **1.** One only, as distinguished from more than one; consisting of one alone; individual; separate. **2.** Alone; having no companion; hence, unmarried. **3.** Not double, twisted together, or combined with others. **4.** Performed by one person, or one on each side. **5.** Uncompounded; unmixed. **6.** Artless; honest; sincere.

Sin'gle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Singled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Singling (-gl'ĭng).] To select, as an individual person or thing, from among a number.

Sin'gle, *v. i.* To take the irregular gait called single-foot; — said of a horse.

Sin'gle, *n.* **1.** A unit; one. **2.** (*Lawn Tennis*) A game with but one player on each side; — usually in *pl.*

Sin'gle-breast'ed (-brĕst'ĕd), *a.* Lapping over the breast only far enough to permit of buttoning, and having buttons on one edge only; — said of a coat, vest, etc.

Sin'gle-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* An irregular pace of a horse, distinguished by the posterior legs moving in the order of a fast walk, and the anterior legs in that of a slow trot.

Sin'gle-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having but one hand, or one workman; also, alone; unassisted.

Sin'gle-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having an honest heart; free from duplicity. — **Sin'gle-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.*

Sin'gle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being single.

Sin'gle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* In England and Scotland, a cudgel used in fencing or fighting. [Whippletree.

Sin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [Cf. Swingletree.] Same as

Sin'gly (sĭn'glў), *adv.* **1.** Individually; particularly; severally. **2.** Only; by one's self; alone. **3.** Without partners, companions, or associates.

Sing'song' (-sŏng'; 115), *n.* **1.** Bad singing or poetry. **2.** A drawling or monotonous tone.

Sin'gu-lar (sĭn'gū-lẽr), *a.* [F. *singulier,* fr. L. *singularius, singularis,* fr. *singulus* single.] **1.** (*Logic*) Existing by itself; single. **2.** (*Law*) Each; individual. **3.** (*Gram.*) Denoting one person or thing. **4.** Standing by itself; out of the ordinary course; also, existing in a very high degree. **5.** Departing from general usage or expectations; — often implying disapproval or censure. **6.** Being alone; unique.

Syn. — Unexampled; unprecedented; eminent; extraordinary; remarkable; uncommon; rare; unusual; peculiar; strange; odd; eccentric; fantastic.

Sin'gu-lar, *n.* (*Gram.*) The singular number; a word in the singular number.

Sin'gu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being singular; a distinguishing character or quality; peculiarity. **2.** Anything singular, rare, or curious.

Sin'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a singular manner, or to a singular or uncommon degree.

Sin'is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tẽr, *or formerly in poetry,* sĭ-nĭs'-tẽr), *a.* [L. *sinister.*] **1.** On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left. [See *Illust.* of Escutcheon.] **2.** Unlucky; inauspicious; disastrous; injurious; evil. **3.** Perverse; dishonest; corrupt. **4.** Indicative of lurking evil or harm.

Sin'is-tral (sĭn'ĭs-trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the left; inclining to the left; sinistrous; — opposed to *dextral.*

Sin'is-tror'sal (sĭn'ĭs-trôr'săl), } *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus,*
Sin'is-trorse' (sĭn'ĭs-trôrs'), } *sinistroversus,* turned toward the left side; *sinister* left + *vertere, vortere, versum, vorsum,* to turn.] Rising or turning spirally from right to left (of the spectator). Cf. Dextrorse.

Sin'is-trous (-trŭs), *a.* [See Sinister.] **1.** Being on the left side; inclined to the left. **2.** Wrong; perverse.

Sink (sĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* Sunk (sŭnk), (or Sank (săngk)); *p. p.* Sunk (*obs.* Sunken, — now used as *adj.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sinking.] [AS. *sincan;* akin to G. *sinken.*] **1.** To fall by, or as if by, the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower. **2.** To enter deeply; to penetrate; to fall or retire below the surface. **3.** Hence, to enter so as to make an abiding impression. **4.** To be overwhelmed or depressed; to fail in strength; to decline. **5.** To decrease in volume, as a river.

Syn. — To subside; drop; droop; lower; decay; lessen.

Sink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink; to immerse or submerge in a fluid. **2.** Fig.: To depress; to degrade; hence, to destroy, as if by drowning. **3.** To make (a depression), as by digging or cutting. **4.** To bring low; to reduce in quantity. **5.** To keep out of sight; to suppress; to ignore. **6.** To reduce or extinguish by payment.

Sink, *n.* **1.** A drain to carry off filthy water. **2.** A shallow box or vessel connected with a drain, and used for receiving filthy water, etc., as in a kitchen. **3.** A hole or low place where waters sink and are lost. [*U. S.*]

Sink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sinks; specifically, a weight attached to a thing to sink it.

Sin'less (sĭn'lĕs), *a.* Free from sin. — **Sin'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Sin'less-ness,** *n.* [repenting.

Sin'ner (-nẽr), *n.* One who has sinned, esp. without

Sin'o-logue (sĭn'ŏ-lŏg), *n.* [L. *Sinae,* an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy, or Ar. *Sin* China or the Chinese + Gr. λόγος discourse.] A student of Chinese; one versed in the Chinese language, literature, and history.

Sin'o-ple (sĭn'ŏ-p'l), *n.* [L. *sinopis* a kind of ocher found in the town of *Sinope.*] (*Min.*) Ferruginous quartz, of a blood-red or brownish red color.

Sin'ter (sĭn'tẽr), *n.* [G. Cf. Cinder.] (*Min.*) Dross, or scale, as of iron when hammered. Also used in designating various minerals.

Sin'u-ate (sĭn'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *sinuatus,* p. p. of *sinuare* to wind, bend, fr. *sinus* a bend.] Having the margin alternately curved inward and outward.

Sinuate Leaf.

Sin'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sinuated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sinuating.] To bend or curve in and out; to be sinuous.

Sin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A winding or bending in and out.

Sin'u-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being sinuous. **2.** A bend, or a series of bends and turns; a wave line; a curve.

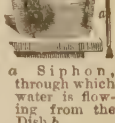
Sin'u-ous (sĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Bending in and out; having a serpentine or undulating form; wavy. — **Sin'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Si'nus (sī'nŭs), *n.; pl.* L. Sinus, E. Sinuses (-ĕz). [L., curve, bosom of a garment, bay.] **1.** A hollow; bend. **2.** A bay of the sea; recess in the shore. **3.** (*Biol.*) A cavity; elongated cavity with only a small opening.

Sip (sĭp), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sipped (sĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sipping.] [OE. *sippen;* akin to E. *sup.*] **1.** To drink in small quantities; esp., to take in with the lips in small quantities. **2.** To draw into the mouth; to suck up. **3.** To taste the liquor of; to drink out of. [*Poetic*]

Sip, *n.* **1.** The taking of a liquid with the lips. **2.** A small draught taken with the lips; a slight taste.

Si'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* [F. *siphon,* L. *sipho, -onis,* fr. Gr. σίφων a siphon, tube.] **1.** A device, consisting of a pipe or tube bent so as to form two branches or legs of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level over an intermediate elevation, by the action of the pressure of the atmosphere. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any of various tubular organs of animals for drawing in or ejecting fluids. [See *Illust.* of Gastropoda.] **3.** A bottle with a bent tube attached, used for holding and dispensing aërated water.



a Siphon, through which water is flowing from the Dish *b.*

Si'phun'cle (sī'fŭn'k'l), *n.* [L. *siphunculus,* dim. of *sipho* tube.] (*Zoöl.*) The tube which runs through the partitions of chambered cephalopod shells.

Sip'per (sĭp'pẽr), *n.* One who sips.

Sip'pet (-pĕt), *n.* [See Sip, Sop.] A small sop.

Sir (sẽr), *n.* [F. *sire,* contr. fr. L. *senior* an elder, compar. of *senex, senis,* an aged person.] **1.** A title prefixed to the Christian name of a knight or a baronet. **2.** An English rendering of the Latin *Dominus,* the academical title of a bachelor of arts. **3.** A respectful title, used in addressing a man, esp. an elder or superior, without being prefixed to his name.

Sire (sīr), *n.* [F. *sire,* orig., an older person. See Sir.] **1.** A title of respect, now used only in addressing

a sovereign. **2.** A father; the head of a family. **3.** A creator; a maker; an author. **4.** The male parent of a beast; — applied especially to stallions.

Sire (sīr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sired (sīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Siring.] To beget; — used of beasts, esp. stallions.

‖ **Si-re'don** (sī-rē'dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σειρηδών siren.] (*Zoöl.*) The larval form of any salamander while still having external gills; as the axolotl.

Si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σειρήν.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) One of certain sea nymphs said to frequent an island near the coast of Italy, and lure mariners to destruction with their sweet singing. **2.** An enticing, dangerous woman. **3.** Something insidious or deceptive. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) Any long, slender amphibian of the genus *Siren* or family *Sirenidæ*, destitute of hind legs and pelvis, and having permanent external gills as well as lungs. **5.** (*Acoustics*) A kind of instrument for producing musical tones and for ascertaining the rapidity of sound vibrations of any given note. An adaptation of the instrument is used for sounding an alarm to vessels in a fog.

Si-rene' (sī-rēn' *or* sī'rēn), *n.* [F. *sirène.*] See Siren, 5.

Si-re'ni-an (sī-rē'nĭ-an), *n.* Any species of an order (*Sirenia*) of aquatic, herbivorous mammals, including the manatee, dugong, etc.

Sir'i-us (sĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σείριος, prop., scorching.] (*Astron.*) The Dog Star.

Sir'loin' (sĕr'loin'), *n.* [A corruption of *surloin*, fr. F. *surlonge; sur* upon + *longe* loin.] A loin of beef, or a part of a loin. [See *Illust.* of Beef.]

Sir'name' (-nām'), *n.* See Surname.

Si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'kō), *n.; pl.* -cos (-kōz). [It. *sirocco*, Ar. *shorug*, fr. *sharq* the east, fr. *sharaqa* to rise as the sun.] An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly felt in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.

Sir'rah (sĭr'rá), *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *sira*, fr. F. *sire.* See Sir.] A term of address implying inferiority and used in anger, contempt, reproach, or disrespect.

Sir'up (sĭr'ŭp), **Syr'up,** *n.* [F. *sirop*, fr. Ar. *sharāb* a drink, wine, coffee, sirup. Cf. Sherbet.] **1.** A viscid liquid made from the juice of fruits, herbs, etc., boiled with sugar. **2.** A viscid, saccharine solution of superior quality; esp., a saturated solution of sugar and water.

Sir'up-y (-ŭ-pȳ), **Syr'up-y,** *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.

Sis (sĭs), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of Sister.

Si-sal' grass' (sī-săl' grăs'). } the American aloe,
Si-sal' hemp' (hĕmp'). } used for cordage; — so called from *Sisal*, in Yucatan.

Sis'kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* [Dan. *sisgen*; of Slav. origin.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small green and yellow European finch. (*b*) The American pinefinch.

Sis'mo-graph (sĭs'mō-grăf), *n.* See Seismograph.

Sis-mom'e-ter (sĭs-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* See Seismometer.

Siss (sĭs), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To make a hissing sound. [*Colloq. U. S.; Local, Eng.*]

Siss, *n.* A hissing noise. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

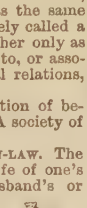
Sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *sister*, fr. Icel. *systir*; also *suster*, fr. AS. *sweoster, swuster*; akin to G. *schwester*, L. *soror*, Skr. *svasr.*] **1.** A female who has the same parents as another person; one (more definitely called a *half sister*) who has the same father or mother only as another person. **2.** A woman closely allied to, or associated with, another person, as in faith, social relations, etc. **3.** One of the same kind or condition.

Sis'ter-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State or relation of being a sister; office or duty of a sister. **2.** A society of women united in one faith or order.

Sis'ter-in-law' (-ĭn-lą'), *n.; pl.* Sisters-in-law. The sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother; sometimes, the wife of one's husband's or wife's brother.

Sis'ter-ly, *a.* Like, or becoming to, a sister.

‖ **Sis'trum** (sĭs'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σεῖστρον, fr. σείειν to shake.] (*Mus.*) A kind of ancient instrument made to rattle by shaking. It was peculiarly Egyptian, and used especially in the worship of Isis


Sistrum.

Sit (sĭt), *v. i.* [*imp.* Sat (săt) (Sate (sāt, *rarely* sät), *archaic*); *p. p.* Sat (Sitten (sĭt'-t'n), *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sitting.] [AS. *sittan*; akin to G. *sitzen*, L. *sedere*, Gr. ἕζεσθαι, Skr. *sad.*] **1.** To rest upon the haunches. **2.** To perch, as birds. **3.** To remain in a state of repose; to rest; to abide. **4.** To lie, rest, or bear; to press or weigh. **5.** To be adjusted; to fit. **6.** To cover and warm eggs for hatching; to brood; to incubate. **7.** To have position, as at the point blown from; to have direction. **8.** To occupy a place or seat as a member of an official body. **9.** To hold a session; to be in session for official business.

Sit (sĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To sit upon. **2.** To cause to be seated; to furnish a seat to; — used reflexively.

Site (sīt), *n.* [L. *situs*, fr. *sinere, situm*, to let, p. p. *situs* placed, lying.] **1.** Place where anything is fixed; situation; local position. **2.** A place fitted or chosen for any permanent use or occupation. [sits or incubates.

Sit'ter (sĭt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sits. **2.** A bird that

Sit'ting, *n.* **1.** State, act, or posture of one that sits. **2.** A certain or allotted place for a person to sit in, as in a church. **3.** Time during which one sits. **4.** The formal meeting or session of any body of persons.

Sit'u-ate (sĭt'ū-āt; 135), } *a.* [LL. *situatus*, fr. *situ-*
Sit'u-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } *are* to place, fr. L. *situs* site.] **1.** Having a site or situation; being in a relative position; permanently fixed. **2.** Placed; residing.

Sit'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Manner in which an object is placed; location; position, esp. as related to something else, or as regards conditions and circumstances; hence, state or relation at a given moment. **2.** Permanent position or employment; place; office.

Syn. — Site; station; post; case; plight. See State.

Sitz' bath' (sĭts' bäth'). [G. *sitzbad.*] A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; also, a bath so taken.

‖ **Si'va** (sē'vá), *n.* [Skr. *Civa*, prop., kind, gracious.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) One of the triad of Hindoo gods. He is the avenger or destroyer, and in modern worship symbolizes the reproductive power of nature.

Siva (from Eschenburg).

Six (sĭks), *a.* [AS. *six, seox, siex*; akin to G. *sechs*, L. *sex*, Gr. ἕξ, Skr. *shash.*] One more than five; twice three.

Six, *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than five; six units. **2.** A symbol for six units, as 6.

Six'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Six times as much or as many.

Six'pence (-pens), *n.* An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling.

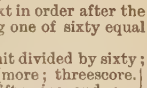
Six'teen' (-tēn'), *a.* Six and ten; fifteen and one.

Six'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than fifteen; sixteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for sixteen units. [Sextodecimo.

Six-teen'mo (sĭks-tēn'mō), *n.; pl.* -mos (-mōz). See

Six'teenth' (sĭks'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Sixth after the tenth; next after the fifteenth. **2.** Constituting or being one of sixteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Six'teenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by sixteen; a sixteenth part. **2.** (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a second.


Sixteenth Notes.

Sixth (sĭksth), *a.* **1.** First after the fifth. **2.** Constituting or being one of six equal parts into which anything is divided.

Sixth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by six; a sixth part or object. **2.** (*Mus.*) The interval embracing six diatonic degrees of the scale.

Sixth'ly, *adv.* In the sixth place.

Six'ti-eth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by sixty; a sixtieth part or object. [more; threescore.

Six'ty (-tȳ), *a.* Six times ten; fifty-nine and one

Six'ty, *n.* **1.** The sum of six times ten; sixty units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing sixty units, as 60.

Si'zar (sī'zẽr), *n.* A student in the university of Cambridge (Eng.), or Dublin, who, having passed a certain examination, is exempted from college fees and charges; — probably so called from being formerly employed in distributing the *size*, or provisions, at table.

Size (sīz), *n.* [Olt. *sisa* glue used by painters, deriv. of L. *assidere* to sit down; *ad* + *sidere* to sit down.] **1.** A thin, weak glue. **2.** Any viscous substance.

Size, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sized (sīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sizing.] To cover with size; to prepare with size.

Size, *n.* [Abbrev. from Assize.] **1.** (*Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*) An extra allowance of food and drink from the buttery. **2.** Extent of superficies or volume; bulk; magnitude. **3.** Figurative bulk; condition as to rank, ability, character, etc. **4.** A conventional relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, etc.

Syn. — Dimension; bigness; largeness; greatness.

Size (sīz), *v. t.* **1.** To fix the standard of. [*R.*] **2.** To adjust or arrange to a certain size, or according to size.

Siz'er (sīz'ẽr), *n.* An instrument for sizing objects.

Siz'ing, *n.* [See 2d and 4th SIZE.] **1.** Act of one who sizes. **2.** A weak glue used in various trades; size.

Siz'y (sīz'ў), *a.* Sizelike; viscous; glutinous.

Siz'zle (sĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIZZLED (-z'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIZZLING (-zlĭng).] [See SISS.] To make a hissing sound; to shrivel with a hiss. [*Prov.* or *Colloq.*]

Siz'zle, *n.* A hissing sound. [*Prov.* or *Colloq.*]

Skains'mate' (skānz'māt'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A messmate; a companion. [*Obs.*] [See 5th SCALD.]

One form of Skate.

Skald (skăld *or* skąld), *n.* [See SCALD.]

Skate (skāt), *n.* [D. *schaats.*] A metallic runner with a frame shaped to fit to the sole of a shoe, — used for moving rapidly on ice.

Skate, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKATING.] To move on skates.

Smooth, or Barn-door, Skate (*Raia levis*).

Skate, *n.* [Icel. *skata.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large, flat, elasmobranch fishes, to which the large, broad pectoral fins give a somewhat rhombic form. [See *Illust.* of SEA PURSE.]

Skat'er, *n.* One who skates.

Skean (skēn), *n.* [Ir. *sgian.*] A knife or short dagger, esp. that in use among the Highlanders of Scotland.

Ske-dad'dle (skē-dăd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKEDADDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKEDADDLING (-dlĭng).] [Etym. uncertain.] To flee, as if in a panic; to run away. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Skeg (skĕg), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A sort of wild plum. [*Obs.*] **2.** *pl.* A kind of oats. **3.** (*Naut.*) The after part of the keel of a vessel.

Skein (skān), *n.* [OF. *escaigne;* prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A quantity of yarn, thread, etc., put up together, after it is taken from the reel.

Skel'e-ton (skĕl'ẽ-tŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκελετόν, deriv. of σκέλλειν to dry up.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The bony and cartilaginous framework which supports the soft parts of a vertebrate animal. (*b*) The more or less firm or hardened framework of an invertebrate animal. **2.** Hence, fig.: (*a*) A very thin or lean person. (*b*) The framework of anything. (*c*) The heads and outline of a literary production.

Skel'ter (skĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. HELTER-SKELTER.] To run; to hurry; to scurry; — with *away* or *off.* [*Colloq.*]

Skeleton of a Man. *a* Parietal Bone; *b* Frontal Bone; *c* Orbit; *d* Temporal Bone; *e* Lower Jaw; *f* Clavicle; *g* Cervical Vertebræ; *h* Shoulder Blade; *i* Humerus; *j* Lumbar Vertebræ; *k* Ilium; *m* Ulna; *n* Radius; *o* Carpus; *p* Metacarpus; *q* Phalanges; *r* Femur; *s* Patella; *t* Tibia; *u* Fibula; *v* Tarsus; *w* Metatarsus; *x* Phalanges.

Skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. σκεπτικός thoughtful, reflective, fr. σκέπτεσθαι to look about, to view, consider.] **1.** One undecided as to what is true; an inquirer after facts or reasons. **2.** (*Metaph.*) A doubter as to whether any fact or truth can be certainly known; a universal doubter. **3.** (*Theol.*) A person who disbelieves the divine origin of the Christian religion.

Syn. — Infidel; unbeliever; doubter. — See INFIDEL.

Skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to a skeptic or
Skep'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } skepticism; characterized by skepticism. — **Skep'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Skep'tic-al-ness,** *n.*

Skep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An undecided, inquiring state of mind; doubt; uncertainty. **2.** (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known; universal doubt. **3.** (*Theol.*) A doubting of the truth of revelation, of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God.

Sketch (skĕch), *n.* [D. *schets,* fr. It. *schizzo* a sketch, a splash; cf. It. *schizzare* to splash, to sketch.] A first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design.

Syn. — Outline; delineation. — An *outline* gives only the bounding lines of some scene or picture. A *sketch* fills up the *outline* in part, giving an imperfect idea by broad touches. A *delineation* goes further, going so much into detail as to furnish a clear conception of the whole.

Sketch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKETCHED (skĕcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKETCHING.] **1.** To draw the outline or chief features of; to make a rough draught of. **2.** To plan or describe by giving the principal points or ideas.

Syn. — To delineate; design; draught; depict.

Sketch, *v. i.* To make sketches.

Sketch'book', *n.* A book of sketches or for sketches.

Sketch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who sketches.

Sketch'y (-ў), *a.* Containing only an outline or rough form; being in the manner of a sketch; incomplete.

Skew (skū), *adv.* [Cf. D. *scheef,* G. *schief,* also, E. *shy,* a. & v. i.] Awry; obliquely; askew.

Skew, *a.* Turned or twisted to one side; situated obliquely; skewed; — chiefly used in technical phrases.

Skew back, a part, as a course of masonry, an iron plate, etc., having an inclined face to receive the thrust or pressure of another inclined part, as a segmental arch.

a b Skew Backs.

Skew (skū), *n.* (*Arch.*) A stone at the foot of the slope of a gable, the offset of a buttress, or the like, cut with a sloping surface and with a check to receive the coping stones and retain them in place.

Skew, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKEWED (skūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKEWING.] **1.** To walk obliquely; to go sidling; to lie or move obliquely. **2.** To look obliquely; to squint; hence, to look slightingly or suspiciously.

Skew, *v. t.* **1.** To form in an oblique way; to cause to take an oblique position. **2.** To hurl obliquely.

Skew'er (skū'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin.] A pin of wood or metal for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.

Skew'er, *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

Skid (skĭd), *n.* [Icel. *skíð* a billet of wood.] **1.** A shoe or clog to retard the wheel of a wagon; hence, a hook and chain for the same purpose. **2.** A piece of timber for a support, or to receive pressure. Specif.: *pl.* (*a*) (*Naut.*) Fenders for a vessel's side. (*b*) A pair of rails or timbers on which to support, slide, or roll something.

Skied (skīd), *imp. & p. p.* of SKY, *v. t.*

Skiff (skĭf), *n.* [F. *esquif,* fr. OHG. *skif,* G. *schiff.*] A small, light boat.

Skill (skĭl), *n.* [Icel. *skil* a distinction, discernment.] **1.** Discrimination; reason; cause. [*Obs.*] **2.** Knowledge. [*Obsoles.*] **3.** Familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in its application; ability to perceive and perform.

Syn. — Dexterity; adroitness; expertness; art; aptitude. — *Skill* implies more intelligence than *dexterity,* which refers esp. to habitual ease of mechanical execution. *Adroitness* implies special readiness in devising means to meet difficulties, or avoid danger.

Skilled (skĭld), *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in its application.

Skil'let (skĭl'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *escuellette,* deriv. of L. *scutella,* dim. of *scuta* dish.] A small metal vessel with a handle, for culinary uses, as for stewing meat.

Skill'ful (skĭl'fụl), *a.* Possessed of, or displaying, skill. — **Skill'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Skill'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Expert; skilled; dexterous; adept; masterly; adroit; clever; cunning.

Skim (skĭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIMMED (skĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIMMING.] [See SCUM.] **1.** To clear (a

liquid) from scum or anything on the surface by passing a utensil along and just beneath the surface. **2.** To remove (anything) from the surface of a liquid in that way. **3.** To pass near, or glide swiftly along, the surface of. **4.** Fig. : To read or examine superficially and rapidly.

Skim (skĭm), *v. i.* To pass lightly ; to glide along near the surface.

Skim, *a.* Contraction of SKIMMING, and SKIMMED.

Skim coat, the final or finishing coat of plaster. — **Skim milk**, milk from which the cream has been taken.

Skim'mer (-mẽr), *n.* One that skims.

Skim'ming (-mĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who skims. **2.** That which is skimmed from a liquid ; — chiefly in *pl.*

Skimp (skĭmp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIMPED (skĭmt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIMPING.] [Cf. SKINCH, SCAMP, *v. t.*] To slight ; to do carelessly ; also, to scant ; to scrimp.

Skin (skĭn), *n.* [Icel. *skinn* ; akin to AS. *scinn*, G. *schinden* to skin.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The external membranous integument of an animal. **2.** The hide of an animal, separated from the body. **3.** A vessel made of skin. **4.** The exterior coat of fruits and plants.

Skin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKINNED (skĭnd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKINNING.] **1.** To strip off the skin of ; to flay ; to peel. **2.** To cover with skin, or as with skin. **3.** To strip of property ; to cheat. [*Slang*]

Skin, *v. i.* To become covered with skin.

Skinch (skĭnch), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SCANT.] To give scant measure ; to pinch so as to save. [*Prov.* or *Colloq.*]

Skin'-deep' (skĭn'dēp'), *a.* Superficial ; slight.

Skin'flint' (-flĭnt'), *n.* A miser ; a niggard.

Skink (skĭŋk), *n.* [L. *scincus*, Gr. σκίγκος.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of regularly scaled, harmless lizards, common in warm countries.

Common Skink (*Scincus officinalis*).

Skin'ner (skĭn'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who skins. **2.** A dealer in skins.

Skin'ny (-nĭ), *a.* Consisting, or chiefly consisting, of skin ; wanting flesh. — **Skin'ni-ness**, *n.*

Skip (skĭp), *n.* [Icel. *skeppa* measure, bushel.] A basket or bucket. [*Obs.*, except in technical uses.]

Skip, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIPPED (skĭpt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIPPING.] [OE. *skippen*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** To leap lightly ; to move in leaps and bounds. **2.** Fig. : To pass over or overlook anything as if by leaping.

Skip, *v. t.* **1.** To leap lightly over. **2.** To pass over or by without notice ; to omit ; to miss. **3.** To cause to have a skipping motion. [*Colloq.*]

Skip, *n.* Act of one who skips ; a light leap or bound.

Skip'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An elator ; a snap bug, or snapping beetle. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of fishes ; as the bluefish, the bonito, etc.

Skip'per (-pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, skips. **2.** A young, thoughtless person. **3.** The cheese maggot.

Skip'per, *n.* [D. *schipper*. See SHIPPER ; SHIP.] (*Naut.*) The master of a fishing or small trading vessel ; hence, the master, or captain, of any vessel.

Skirl'ing (skẽrl'ĭng), *n.* [From same source as E. *shrill.*] A shrill cry or sound. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Skir'mish (skẽr'mĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIRMISHED (-mĭsht) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIRMISHING.] [OF. *escremir*, *eskermir*, to fence, fight ; of German origin.] To fight slightly or in small parties ; to engage in a skirmish or skirmishes.

Skir'mish, *n.* **1.** A slight fight in war ; combat between small, detached bodies of troops. **2.** A slight contest.

Skir'mish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who skirmishes.

Skir'ret (skĭr'rĕt), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *sugar* + *wort.*] (*Bot.*) An Asiatic umbelliferous plant (*Sium sisarum*) cultivated in Europe for its sweet, edible roots.

Skir'rhus (skĭr'rŭs), *n.* (*Med.*) See SCIRRHUS.

Skirt (skẽrt), *n.* [OE. *skyrt* ; of Scand. origin.] **1.** The lower and loose part of a coat, dress, etc. **2.** Border ; edge ; extreme part of anything. **3.** Petticoat.

Skirt, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIRTED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIRTING.] **1.** To cover with a skirt ; to surround. **2.** To border ; to edge ; to be on or at the border.

Skit (skĭt), *v. t.* [Prov. E. *skit* to slide, as adj., hasty ; akin to E. *shoot*, v. t.] To cast reflections on ; to asperse. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Skit, *n.* A reflection, a jeer or gibe ; a squib.

Skit'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* [See SKIT, *v. t.*] **1.** Easily frightened ; timorous ; shy. **2.** Wanton ; freakish ; fickle. — **Skit'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Skit'tish-ness**, *n.*

Skit'tles (-t'lz), *n. pl.* [Of Scand. origin ; akin to E. *shoot.*] A game resembling ninepins, played by throwing wooden disks at the pins.

Skive (skīv), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *skīfa* slice.] To pare or shave off the rough or thick parts of (hides or leather).

Ski'ver (skī'vẽr), *n.* **1.** An inferior quality of leather, made of split sheepskin. **2.** The cutting tool or machine used in skiving.

Sku'a (skū'ȧ), *n.* [Icel. *skūfr*, *skūmr.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of American carnivores having two glands near the anus, secreting an extremely fetid liquid, which is ejected at pleasure.

Skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*).

Skunk cabbage, an American swamp herb somewhat resembling a cabbage, and having a disagreeable odor.

Skunk, *v. t.* To defeat in a humiliating way ; as in cards by making all the points ; in checkers, by preventing the getting a king.

Skunk'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Skunk cabbage.

Skur'ry (skŭr'rĭ), *n. & v.* See SCURRY.

Sky (skī), *n.* [OL. *skie* a cloud, Icel. *skȳ.*] **1.** The apparent arch, or vault, of heaven ; heavens ; firmament ; — sometimes in *pl.* **2.** Weather ; the climate.

Sky, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIED (skīd) or SKYED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKYING (skī'ĭng).] To hang (a picture) near the top of a wall. [*Cant.*]

Sky'ey (skī'ĭ), *a.* Like or being in the sky ; ethereal.

Sky'lark' (-lärk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A lark that mounts and sings as it flies, esp. the common species of Europe. [See *Illust.* of LARK.]

Sky'lark'ing, *n.* Act of running about the rigging of a vessel in sport ; hence, frolicking ; carousing. [*Colloq.*]

Sky'light' (-lit'), *n.* A window placed in a roof, ceiling, or deck.

Sky'rock'et (-rŏk'ĕt), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies ; a species of fireworks.

Sky'sail (skī'sāl ; *by seamen* skī's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) The sail set next above the royal.

Slab (slăb), *n.* [OE. *slabbe* ; origin uncertain.] **1.** A thin piece of anything, esp. of stone, having plane surfaces. **2.** An outside piece sawed from a log or timber.

Slab'ber (slŏb'bẽr *or* slăb'-), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLABBERED (-bẽrd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLABBERING.] [OE. *slaberen* ; akin to G. *schlabbern.*] To slobber from the mouth, like a child or an idiot ; to drivel ; to drool.

Slab'ber, *v. t.* **1.** To wet and foul with spittle, or as if with spittle. **2.** To spill liquid upon ; to slobber.

Slab'ber, *n.* Spittle ; saliva ; slaver.

Slab'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slabbers.

Slab'-sid'ed (slăb'sid'ĕd), *a.* Having flat sides ; hence, tall, or long and lank. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Slack (slăk), *n.* [Cf. SLAG.] Small coal ; coal dust.

Slack, *a.* [*Compar.* SLACKER (-ẽr) ; *superl.* SLACKEST.] [AS. *sleac.*] **1.** Lax ; not hard drawn ; loose. **2.** Weak ; not holding fast. **3.** Not using due diligence or care ; not earnest or eager ; remiss. **4.** Having little activity ; being slow or dull ; moderate ; easy.

Slack water, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest.

Syn. — Relaxed ; backward ; abated ; inactive ; tardy.

Slack, *adv.* Slackly.

Slack, *n.* The slack part of anything.

Slack (slăk), **Slack'en** (-'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLACKED (slăkt), SLACKENED (-'nd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLACKING, SLACKENING.] **1.** To be or become slack or more slack. **2.** To lose cohesion or solidity by a chemical combination with water ; to slake.

Syn. — To abate ; mitigate ; languish ; fail ; flag ; slow.

Slack, **Slack'en**, *v. t.* **1.** To render slack or more slack. **2.** To neglect. [*Obs.*] **3.** To deprive of cohesion by combining chemically with water ; to slake.

Slack'ly (slăk'lȳ), *adv.* In a slack manner.

Slack'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being slack.

Slag (slăg), *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, or LG. *slacke;* origin uncertain.] **1.** The dross, or recrement, of a metal; also, vitrified cinders. **2.** The scoria of a volcano.

Slake (slāk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLAKED (slākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAKING.] [OE. *slaken* to render slack, AS. *sleacian*, fr. *sleac* slack. See SLACK, *a.*] **1.** To allay; to quench; to extinguish. **2.** To mix with water, so that chemical combination shall take place; to slack.

Slake, *v. i.* **1.** To go out; to become extinct. **2.** To abate; to slacken. **3.** To become mixed with water, so that chemical combination takes place.

Slam (slăm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLAMMED (slămd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAMMING.] [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To shut with force and a loud noise. **2.** To put in or on some place with force and loud noise.

Slam, *v. i.* To come or swing against something, or to shut, with sudden force and noise.

Slam, *n.* **1.** Act of one that slams. **2.** The shock and noise produced in slamming.

Slan'der (slăn'dẽr), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *scandalum*, Gr. σκάνδαλον, lit., a snare, stumbling block.] **1.** A false tale or report maliciously uttered, tending to injure the reputation of another; the malicious utterance of defamatory reports. **2.** Disgrace; reproach; dishonor; opprobrium.

Slan'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLANDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLANDERING.] **1.** To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report; to calumniate. **2.** To bring discredit or shame upon by one's acts.

Syn. — To vilify; malign; scandalize. See ASPERSE.

Slan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slanders; a defamer.

Slan'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Given or disposed to slander; uttering slander. **2.** Embodying or containing slander; calumnious. — **Slan'der-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Slan'der-ous-ness,** *n.*

Slang (slăng), *n.* [Said to be of Gypsy origin; but prob. fr. Scand., and akin to E. *sling.*] Low, vulgar, unauthorized language; a popular but unauthorized mode of expression; also, the jargon of a class or calling.

Slang'y (-ȳ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, slang; disposed to use slang. — **Slang'i-ness,** *n.*

Slant (slănt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLANTING.] [OE. *slenten* to slope, slide.] To turn or incline from a right line or a level; to lie or place obliquely; to slope.

Slant, *n.* **1.** A slanting direction or plane; a slope. **2.** An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark.

Slant, *a.* Inclined from a horizontal or perpendicular; sloping; oblique.

Slant'wise' (-wīz'), **Slant'ly,** } *adv.* In an inclined direction; obliquely; slopingly.

Slap (slăp), *n.* [OE. *slappe;* prob. imitative.] A blow, esp. one given with the open hand, or with something broad.

Slap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLAPPED (slăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAPPING.] To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

Slap, *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow; hence, quickly; instantly; directly. [*Colloq.*]

Slap'dash' (-dăsh'), *adv.* [*Colloq.*] **1.** In a bold, careless manner. **2.** All at once; slap. [*Cal, U. S.*]

Slap'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A flapjack; griddlecake. [*Lo-*

Slap'per (slăp'pẽr), *n.* One that slaps.

Slash (slăsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLASHED (slăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLASHING.] [OE. *slaschen*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long slits. **2.** To lash; to whip violently.

Slash, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random, esp. with an edged instrument.

Slash, *n.* **1.** A long cut; a cut or slit, esp. one made at random. **2.** *pl.* Swampy or wet lands overgrown with bushes. [*Local, U. S.*]

Slat (slăt), *n.* [Cf. SLOT a bar.] A thin, narrow strip or bar of wood or metal.

Slat, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLATTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLATTING.] [OE. *slatten;* origin uncertain.] To slap; to strike; to beat; to throw down violently. [*Colloq.*]

Slatch (slăch), *n.* [See SLACK.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) The period of a transitory breeze. (*b*) An interval of fair weather. (*c*) The loose or slack part of a rope; slack.

Slate (slāt), *n.* [OE. *slat, sclat*, OF. *esclat* a shiver, fr. *esclater* to shiver, to chip, fr. OHG. *sleizen* to slip; akin to E. *slit.*] **1.** (*Min.*) An argillaceous rock which readily splits into thin plates; argillite. **2.** Any rock or stone having a slaty structure. **3.** A prepared piece of such stone, as for roofing. **4.** An artificial material made to resemble slate. **5.** (*Politics*) A list of candidates, or a programme for future action. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Slate pencil, a pencil of slate, or of soapstone, used for writing on a slate.

Slate (slāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLATING.] **1.** To cover with slate. **2.** To register among a list of candidates. [*Polit. Cant*]

Slat'er (slāt'ẽr), *n.* One who slates buildings.

Slat'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with slate or slates; also, a covering of slate. **2.** Slates, collectively.

Slatt (slăt), *n.* A veneer stone used in masonry.

Slat'ter (slăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [E. *slat* to dash about.] To be careless or awkward, esp. with regard to dress.

Slat'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress or house; one who is not neat and nice.

Slat'tern-ly, *a.* Like a slattern; negligent; dirty. — *adv.* In a slatternly manner. — **Slat'tern-li-ness,** *n.*

Slat'y (slāt'ȳ), *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature, appearance, or properties, of slate.

Slaugh'ter (slą'tẽr), *n.* [OE. *slautir*, Icel. *slātr* slain flesh, modified by OE. *slaught, slaht*, slaughter, fr. AS. *sleaht* blow; both akin to E. *slay.*] A killing. Specif.: (*a*) Extensive, violent, bloody, or wanton destruction of life; carnage. (*b*) A butchering of animals for the market.

Syn. — Carnage; massacre; butchery; murder; havoc.

Slaugh'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLAUGHTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAUGHTERING.] **1.** To visit with great destruction of life; to kill. **2.** To butcher, as beasts. — **Slaugh'ter-er** (-ẽr), *n.* [are slaughtered.

Slaugh'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house where beasts

Slaugh'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Destructive; murderous.

Slav (slăv *or* slāv), *n.* [A word originally meaning, intelligible, and used to contrast the people so called with foreigners who spoke languages unintelligible to the Slavs.] (*Ethnol.*) One of a race of people including the Russians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Servo-Croats, Slovenes, Poles, Czechs, Wends or Sorbs, Slovaks, etc.

Slave (slāv *or* slăv), *n.* See SLAV.

Slave (slāv), *n.* [From same source as E. *Slav*, the Slavs being anciently often enslaved by the Germans.] **1.** A person held in bondage; one wholly subject to the will of another. **2.** One who has lost the power of resistance. **3.** A drudge; one who labors like a slave.

Syn. — Bond servant; bondman; captive; henchman; vassal; dependent; drudge. See SERF.

Slave, *v. i.* To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.

Slave'hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who holds slaves.

Slav'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel engaged in the slave trade; a slave ship. **2.** A slave merchant or trader.

Slav'er (slăv'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLAVERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAVERING.] [See SLABBER.] **1.** To suffer spittle, etc., to run from the mouth. **2.** To smear or be besmeared with saliva.

Slav'er, *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth.

Slav'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* A driveler; an idiot.

Slav'er-y (slāv'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* State of a slave; state of entire subjection, as of one person to the will of another.

Slav'ic (slăv'ĭk *or* slāv'ĭk), *a.* Slavonic.

Slav'ish (slāv'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to slaves; befitting a slave; servile; excessively laborious. — **Slav'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Slav'ish-ness,** *n.*

Slav-oc'ra-cy (slāv-ŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* [*Slave* + *-cracy.*] The persons or interest formerly politically representing, or working for, slavery. [*U. S.*]

Sla-vo'ni-an (slȧ-vō'nĭ-an), **Sla-von'ic** (slȧ-vŏn'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Slavonia, or its inhabitants. **2.** Of or pert. to the Slavs, or their language.

Slaw (slą), *n.* [D. *sla*, contr. fr. *salade*, OD. *salaet, salad.* See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad, cooked or uncooked.

Slay (slā), *v. t.* [*imp.* SLEW (slū); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAYING.] [OE. *slan, slæn, sleen, slee*, AS. *sleán* to strike, beat, slay; akin to G. *schlagen.* Cf. SLAUGHTER.] To put to death with a weapon, or by violence; hence, to kill; to put an end to; to destroy.

Syn. — To kill; murder; slaughter; butcher.

Slay'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slays; a murderer.

Sla'zy (slā'zȳ), *a.* See SLEAZY.

Sleave (slēv), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] (*a*) Knotted or entangled silk or thread. (*b*) Silk not yet twisted; floss.

Sleave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEAVED (slēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEAVING.] To separate, as threads; to sley.

Sleaved (slēvd), *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought.

Slea'zy (slē'zȳ), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance; flimsy. — **Slea'zi-ness,** *n.*

Sled (slĕd), *n.* [Akin to *slide*, v.] **1.** A vehicle on runners, for conveying loads over the snow or ice. **2.** A small vehicle with runners, for sliding on snow or ice.

Sled (slĕd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEDDING.] To convey or transport on a sled.

Sledge (slĕj), *n.* [Perh. for SLED.] **1.** A strong vehicle with low runners or low wheels, or one consisting of plank slightly turned up at one end; a sled. **2.** A hurdle on which, formerly, traitors were carried to execution. [*Eng.*] **3.** A sleigh. [*Eng.*] **4.** The game at cards called also *old sledge*, and *all fours*.

Sledge, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEDGED (slĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEDGING.] To travel or convey in or on a sledge or sledges.

Sledge, *n.* [AS. *slecge*, fr. *sleán* to strike. See SLAY, *v. t.*] A large hammer, usually wielded with both hands.

Sleek (slēk), *a.* [*Compar.* SLEEKER; *superl.* SLEEKEST.] [OE. *slik;* akin to OE. *sliken* to glide, G. *schleichen*, and E. *slink*.] Having an even, smooth surface; smooth; hence, glossy.—**Sleek'ly,** *adv.*—**Sleek'ness,** *n.*

Sleek, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEEKED (slēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEKING.] To make sleek, or even and smooth.

Sleek'y (-ў), *a.* Of a sleek appearance.

Sleep (slēp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEPT (slĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEPING.] [AS. *slǣpan;* akin to G. *schlafen*, E. *lapse*.] **1.** To rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and an apathy of the organs of sense; to slumber. **2.** Fig.: (*a*) To be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; not to be vigilant. (*b*) To be dead. (*c*) To be in repose; to be unemployed, unused, or unagitated; to rest; to lie dormant.

Sleep, *n.* Act or state of one who sleeps.

Syn.—Slumber; repose; rest; nap; doze; drowse.

Sleep'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sleeps; a slumberer; hence, a drone, or lazy person. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An animal that hibernates, as the bear. (*b*) A large fresh-water gobioid fish (*Eleotris dormatrix*). (*c*) A nurse shark.

Sleep'er, *n.* [Cf. Norw. *sleip* sleeper (timber), as adj., smooth.] **1.** One of the pieces of timber, stone, or iron, usually on or near the ground, for the support of a superstructure, to keep something in place, etc.; a stringpiece. **2.** (*Naut.*) One of the knees connecting the transoms to the after timbers on the ship's quarter.

Sleep'ful (-fụl), *a.* Very sleepy.

Sleep'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily.

Sleep'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sleepy.

Sleep'ing, *a. & n.* from SLEEP.

Sleeping car, a railway car or carriage with berths for sleeping.—Sleeping partner (*Com.*), a partner who takes no active part in the business; a dormant partner.

Sleep'ish (slēp'ĭsh), *a.* Sleepy; drowsy.

Sleep'less, *a.* Having no sleep; wakeful; restless.—**Sleep'less-ly,** *adv.*—**Sleep'less-ness,** *n.*

Sleep'wak'er (-wāk'ẽr), *n.* One in a mesmeric sleep.

Sleep'walk'er (-wąk'ẽr), *n.* A somnambulist.

Sleep'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* SLEEPIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SLEEPIEST.] **1.** Drowsy; inclined to, or overcome by, sleep. **2.** Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; hence, sluggish; dull.

Sleep'y-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A sleepy person. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of duck, also called *ruddy duck*.

Sleet (slēt), *n.* (*Gun.*) The part of a mortar extending from the chamber to the trunnions.

Sleet, *n.* [OE. *sleet;* akin to G. *schlosse;* of uncertain origin.] Hail or snow, mingled with rain, usually falling, or driven by the wind, in fine particles.

Sleet, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

Sleet'y (-ў), *a.* Of, pert. to, or marked by, sleet.

Sleeve (slēv), *n.* See SLEAVE, untwisted thread.

Sleeve, *n.* [AS. *slēfe, slўfe;* akin to *slēfan* to clothe; origin uncertain.] **1.** The part of a garment covering the arm. **2.** (*Mach.*) A tubular part to cover, sustain, or steady another part, or to connect parts.

To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived, esp. while seeming serious; perh. orig. by hiding the face in the wide sleeves formerly worn.

Sleigh.

Sleeve, *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves.

Sleeve'less, *a.* **1.** Having no sleeves. **2.** Wanting a pretext; unreasonable; useless. [*Obs.*]

Sleid (slād), *v. t.* To sley.

Sleigh (slā), *n.* [Cf. D. & LG. *slede*, *slee*, Icel. *sleði*. See SLED.] A vehicle moved on runners, and used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice.

Sleigh'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of riding in a sleigh. **2.** State of the snow or ice which admits of running sleighs.

Sleight (slīt), *n.* [OE. *sleighte, sleihte, sleithe*, Icel. *slœgð* (for *slœgð*) slyness, cunning, fr. *slœgr* sly, cunning. See SLY.] **1.** Cunning; craft. [*Obs.*] **2.** An artful trick; sly artifice; a feat so dexterous that the manner of performance escapes observation. **3.** Dexterous practice; dexterity.

Sleight of hand, legerdemain; prestidigitation.

Slen'der (slĕn'dẽr), *a.* [*Compar.* SLENDERER (-ẽr); *superl.* SLENDEREST.] [OD. *slinder* thin, slender; origin uncertain.] **1.** Small or narrow in proportion to the length or height; not thick; slim. **2.** Weak; feeble; not strong; slight. **3.** Moderate; trivial; inconsiderable; slight; small; meager. **4.** Spare; abstemious; frugal. **5.** (*Phon.*) Uttered with a thin tone; as the vowels *ē* and *ĭ*.—**Slen'der-ly,** *adv.*—**Slen'der-ness,** *n.*

Slept (slĕpt), *imp. & p. p.* of SLEEP.

Sleuth (slūth), *n.* [Icel. *slōð.*] An animal's track as followed by the scent; slot. [*Scot.*]

Sleuth'hound' (-hound'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A hound that tracks animals by the scent; specif., a bloodhound.

Slew (slū), *imp.* of SLAY.

Slew, *v. t.* See SLUE.

Sley (slā), *n.* [AS. *slǣ*, fr. *sléan*. See SLAY, *v. t.*] **1.** A weaver's reed. **2.** A guideway in a knitting machine.

Sley, *v. t.* To separate or part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed;—a term used by weavers.

Slice (slīs), *n.* [OF. *esclice*, fr. *esclicier, esclichier*, to break to pieces; of German origin. See SLIT, *v. t.*] **1.** A thin, broad piece cut off. **2.** That which is thin and broad like a slice. Specif.: (*a*) A broad, thin piece of plaster. (*b*) A salver or tray. [*Obs.*] (*c*) A knife with a broad blade for taking up fish; also, a spatula for spreading anything. (*d*) A plate of iron with a handle, forming a kind of chisel, or a spadelike implement. [*Cant*] (*e*) (*Shipbuilding*) A wedge used to lift the cradle and the ship clear of the building blocks. (*f*) (*Printing*) A removable sliding bottom to a galley.

Slice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLICED (slīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLICING (slī'sĭng).] **1.** To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece from. **2.** To cut into parts.

Sli'cer (slī'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, slices.

Slick (slĭk), *a.* [See SLEEK.] Sleek; smooth.

Slick, *v. t.* To make sleek or smooth.

Slick, *n.* (*Joinery*) A wide paring chisel.

Slick'er (-ẽr), *n.* That which makes smooth or sleek.

Slid (slĭd), *imp. & p. p.* of SLIDE.

Slid'den (-d'n), *p. p.* of SLIDE.

Slide (slīd), *v. i.* [*imp.* SLID (slĭd); *p. p.* SLIDDEN (slĭd'd-'n), SLID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIDING (slīd'ĭng).] [AS. *slīdan;* akin to AS. *slidor* slippery, E. *sled*.] **1.** To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without walking or rolling; to slip; to glide. **2.** To pass inadvertently. **3.** To move gently onward without friction or hindrance; to pass unobserved; to slip. **4.** To slip; to fall. **5.** (*Mus.*) To pass from one note to another with no perceptible cessation of sound.

Slide, *v. t.* To cause to slide.

Slide, *n.* **1.** Act of sliding; specif., the descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow down a hill or mountainside. **2.** Smooth, even passage or progress. **3.** That on which anything moves by sliding. **4.** That which operates by sliding. **5.** The plate or slip of glass on which is the picture or object to be shown by means of a magic lantern, a microscope, etc. **6.** (*Mus.*) A grace of two or more small notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a principal note. **7.** (*Phonetics*) A sound which passes imperceptibly into another sound.

Slid'er, *n.* One who, or that which, slides.

Slight (slīt), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *slechten* to demolish.] **1.** To demolish. [*Obs.*] **2.** To throw heedlessly. [*Obs.*]

Slight, *a.* [*Compar.* SLIGHTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SLIGHTEST.] [OE. *sliȝt, sleght*, prob. fr. OD. *slicht, slecht*, simple, plain, D. *slecht;* origin uncertain.] **1.** Not decidedly marked; not forcible; inconsiderable; unimportant; insignificant; not severe; weak; gentle;—applied in a great variety of circumstances. **2.** Not stout or heavy; slender. **3.** Foolish; silly; weak in intellect.

Slight, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIGHTING.] To disregard, as of little value and unworthy of notice; to make light of.

Syn.—To neglect; disregard; disdain; scorn.—To *slight* is stronger than to *neglect*. We may *neglect* a duty or person from inconsiderateness or preoccupation. To *slight* is always a positive and intentional act, resulting from feelings of dislike or contempt.

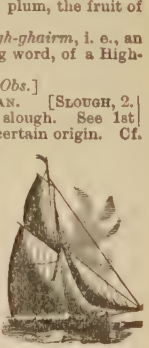
Slight, *n.* Act of slighting; manifestation of a moderate degree of contempt; neglect; indignity.

Syn.—Disregard; inattention; disparagement.

Slight'er (slīt'ẽr), *n.* One who slights.
Slight'ing-ly, *adv.* In a slighting manner.
Slight'ly, *adv.* In a slight manner.
Slight'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slight.
Sli'ly (slī'lў), *adv.* See Slyly.
Slim (slĭm), *a.* [*Compar.* Slimmer (-mẽr); *superl.* Slimmest.] [Formerly, bad, worthless, slight, awry, fr. D. *slim;* akin to G. *schlimm;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Worthless; bad. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] **2.** Weak; slight; unsubstantial; poor. **3.** Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender.
Slime (slīm), *n.* [AS. *slīm;* akin to G. *schleim.*] **1.** Soft, moist, adhesive earth or clay; viscous mud. **2.** Any moist, soft, adhesive substance. **3.** (*Script.*) Bitumen.
Slime (slīm), *v. t.* To smear with slime.
Slim'i-ly (slĭm'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a slimy manner.
Slim'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slimy.
Slim'ly (slĭm'lў), *adv.* In a slim manner; slenderly.
Slim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slim.
Slim'sy (-zў), *a.* Flimsy; frail. [*Colloq. U. S.*]
Slim'y (slīm'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Slimier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Slimiest.] Of, pert. to, or like slime; viscous; glutinous; also, covered or daubed with slime; yielding slime.
Sli'ness (slī'nĕs), *n.* See Slyness.
Sling (slĭng), *n.* [OE. *slinge;* akin to D. *slinger.*] **1.** An instrument for throwing stones or other missiles, consisting of a short strap with two strings fastened to its ends, or with a string fastened to one end and a light stick to the other. **2.** Act of hurling, as with a sling; throw; stroke. **3.** A contrivance for suspending anything; as: (*a*) A kind of hanging bandage supporting the arm or hand from the neck. (*b*) A loop of rope, or a rope or chain with hooks, for suspending a barrel, bale, etc. (*c*) (*Naut.*) A band of rope or iron for securing a yard to a mast; — chiefly in *pl.*

Sling (*b*) with suspended Barrel.

Sling dog, one of a pair of iron hooks used as part of a sling.
Sling, *v. t.* [*imp.* Slung (slŭng), *Archaic* Slang (slăng); *p. p.* Slung; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slinging.] **1.** To throw with a sling; hence, to throw; to hurl; to cast. **2.** To suspend or support with a sling.
Sling, *n.* [Cf. G. *schlingen* to swallow.] A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.
Sling'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slings, or uses a sling.
Slink (slĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* Slunk (slŭnk), *Archaic* Slank (slăngk); *p. p.* Slunk; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slinking.] [AS. *slincan;* probably akin to E. *sleek.*] **1.** To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak. **2.** To miscarry; — said of female beasts. [beasts.]
Slink, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; — said of female
Slink, *n.* The young of a beast brought forth prematurely; esp., a calf brought forth before its time.
Slip (slĭp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slipped (slĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slipping.] [OE. *slippen;* akin to D. *slippen,* and fr. OE. *slipen,* AS. *slīpan* (in comp.), akin to G. *schleifen* to slide. Cf. Slope, *n.*] **1.** To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide. **2.** To slide; to lose one's footing or one's hold. **3.** To move or fly (out of place); to shoot. **4.** To depart, withdraw, enter, appear, intrude, or escape as if by sliding; to go or come in a quiet, furtive manner. **5.** To err; to fall into error or fault.
Slip, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to slip; to slide; to convey gently or secretly. **2.** To lose by negligence. **3.** To cut slips from; to make a slip or slips of. **4.** To let loose in pursuit of game. **5.** To give birth to prematurely.
Slip, *n.* **1.** Act of slipping. **2.** An unintentional error or fault. **3.** A twig separated from the main stock; a cutting; a scion; hence, a descendant. **4.** A slender piece; a strip. **5.** A leash or string by which a dog is held; — so made as to slip, or become loose, by relaxation of the hand. **6.** An escape; a secret desertion. **7.** (*Print.*) A portion of a piece of work struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type when set up and in the galley. **8.** Any covering easily slipped on. Specif.: (*a*) A loose garment worn by a woman. (*b*) A child's pinafore. (*c*) An outside covering or case; as, a pillow *slip.* **9.** Counterfeit money, being brass covered with silver. [*Obs.*] **10.** Potters' clay in a very liquid state, used for decoration and also as a cement. **11.** An inclined plane on which a vessel is built or repaired. **12.** An opening or space for vessels between wharves or in a dock. [*U. S.*] **13.** A narrow passage between buildings. [*Eng.*] **14.** (*Zoöl.*) A fish, the sole.
Slip'knot' (slĭp'nŏt'), *n.* A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.
Slip'page (slĭp'pāj; 48), *n.* A slipping; also, amount of slipping.
Slip'per (-pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that slips. **2.** A kind of light shoe which may be slipped on with ease. **3.** A kind of child's apron. **4.** A kind of brake or shoe for a wagon wheel. **5.** (*Mach.*) A piece, usually a plate, applied to a sliding piece, to receive wear and afford a means of adjustment.
Slipper flower (*Bot.*), slipperwort. — Slipper limpet, *or* Slipper shell (*Zoöl.*), a boat shell.
Slip'per, *a.* Slippery. [*Obs.*]
Slip'pered (-pẽrd), *a.* Wearing slippers.
Slip'per-i-ly (-pẽr-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a slippery manner.
Slip'per-i-ness, *n.* Quality of being slippery.
Slip'per-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Calceolaria.
Slip'per-y (-ў), *a.* [See Slipper, *a.*] **1.** Allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface; smooth; glib. **2.** Not affording firm ground for confidence. **3.** Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away. **4.** Liable to slip; not standing firm. **5.** Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain; inconstant; fickle. **6.** Wanton; unchaste; loose in morals.
Slippery elm (*Bot.*), an American tree (*Ulmus fulva*) with a mucilaginous and slightly aromatic inner bark.
Slip'py (-pў), *a.* Slippery. — **Slip'pi-ness,** *n.*
Slip'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel; hence, careless in dress, style, etc.; slovenly. [course.
Slip'slop' (-slŏp'), *n.* Poor or flat liquor; weak dis-
Slish (slĭsh), *n.* A colloquial corruption of Slash.
Slit (slĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slit or Slitted (slĭt'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slitting.] [OE. *slitten,* fr. *sliten,* AS. *slītan* to tear; akin to D. *slijten* to wear out, G. *schleissen* to slit, split. Cf. Slate, *n.*, Slice.] **1.** To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips. **2.** To cut or make a long fissure in or upon. **3.** To cut; to sever. [*Obs.*]
Slit, *n.* A long cut; a narrow opening.
Slit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, slits.
Sliv'er (slĭv'ẽr *or* slī'vẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slivered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slivering.] [OE. *sliven* to split, AS. *slīfan.*] To divide into long, thin pieces, or very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; to slit.
Sliv'er, *n.* **1.** A long piece cut or rent off; splinter. **2.** A slender untwisted roll of fiber produced in carding.
Sloak'an (slōk'an), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of seaweed.
Sloam (slōm), *n.* Layer of earth between coal seams.
Sloat (slōt), *n.* [See Slot a bar.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; a slat.
Slob'ber (slŏb'bẽr), *n. & v.* See Slabber.
Slob'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slabbers.
Slob'ber-y (-ў), *a.* Wet; sloppy, as land.
Slock (slŏk), } *v. t.* To quench; to allay; to slake.
Slock'en (-'n), } See Slake. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]
Slock'ing, *a. & n.* from Slock.
Slocking stone, a rich piece of ore displayed in order to tempt persons to embark in a mining enterprise.
Sloe (slō), *n.* [OE. *slo,* AS. *slā;* akin to G. *schlehe.*] (*Bot.*) A small, bitter, wild European plum, the fruit of the blackthorn; also, the tree itself.
Slo'gan (slō'gan), *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm,* i. e., an army cry.] The war cry, or gathering word, of a Highland clan in Scotland.
Slog'gy (slŏg'gў), *a.* Sluggish. [*Obs.*]
Sloke (slōk), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Sloakan. [Slough, 2.
Sloo (slōō), *or* **Slue** (slū), *n.* A slough. See 1st
Sloop (slōōp), *n.* [D. *sloep,* of uncertain origin. Cf. Shallop.] (*Naut.*) A vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig, consisting of a boom-and-gaff mainsail, jibs, staysail, and gaff topsail. The typical sloop has a fixed bowsprit, topmast, and standing rigging, while those of a cutter may be readily shifted. The sloop usually has a centerboard, and depends for stability upon breadth of beam. See Cutter.


Sloop.

Sloop of war, formerly, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from ten to thirty-two guns; now, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, and carrying guns on one deck only.
Slop (slŏp), *n.* [OE. *sloppe* a pool; akin to AS. *sloppe, slyppe,* droppings of a cow.] **1.** Water or other liquid carelessly spilled or thrown about; puddle. **2.** *pl.* Dirty water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed. **3.** Weak drink or liquid food; — usually in *pl.*

Slop (slŏp), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slopped (slŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slopping.] **1.** To cause to overflow, or to overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it; to spill. **2.** To spill liquid upon.

Slop, *n.* [AS. *slop* a frock or over-garment, fr. *slūpan* to slip, to slide. Cf. Slip, *v. i.*] **1.** Any outer garment of linen or cotton. [*Obs.*] **2.** A loose lower garment; loose breeches; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** *pl.* Ready-made clothes; also, among seamen, clothing, bedding, etc.

Slope (slōp), *n.* [From OE. *slipen.* See Slip, *v. i.*] **1.** An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal. **2.** Any sloping ground.

☞ A *slope*, considered as *descending*, is a *declivity*; considered as *ascending*, an *acclivity*.

Slope, *a.* Sloping.

Slope, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sloped (slōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sloping.] To form with a slope; to direct, or be directed, obliquely; to incline; to slant.

Slop'ing, *a.* Inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line; slanting. — **Slop'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Slop'py (slŏp'pĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Sloppier (-pĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Sloppiest.] [From Slop.] Wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy; plashy. — **Slop'pi-ness,** *n.* [clothes.

Slop'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop for ready-made

Slop'work' (-wûrk), *n.* Cheap ready-made clothing; hence, hasty, slovenly work of any kind.

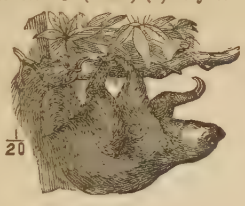
Slop'y (slōp'ĭ), *a.* Sloping; inclined.

Slosh (slŏsh), **Slosh'y** (-ĭ). See Slush, Slushy.

Slot (slŏt), *n.* [LG. & D. *slot* a lock, fr. a verb meaning, to close, to shut, D. *sluiten*; akin to G. *schliessen*. Cf. Sluice.] **1.** A broad, flat, wooden bar; a slat or sloat. **2.** A narrow depression or aperture, esp. one for the reception of a piece fitting or sliding in it.

Slot, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slōð*, and E. *sleuth.*] The track of a deer; hence, a track of any kind.

Sloth (slōth [115] *or* slōth), *n.* [OE. *slouthe, sleuthe*, AS. *slæwð*, fr. *slāw* slow. See Slow.] **1.** Slowness; tardiness. **2.** Disinclination to action; sluggishness; laziness; idleness; indolence. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of arboreal edentates constituting the family *Bradypodidæ*, inhabiting South and Central America and Mexico. (*b*) Any one of various large extinct terrestrial edentates, such as Megatherium.



Two-toed Sloth (*Cholopus Hoffmanni*).

Sloth bear (*Zoöl.*), a black or brown long-haired bear (*Melursus ursinus*, or *labiatus*), native of India and Ceylon.

Sloth'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive. — **Sloth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Sloth'ful-ness,** *n.*

Slot'hound' (slŏt'hound'), *n.* A sleuthhound.

Slot'ted (-tĕd), *a.* Having a slot.

Slot'ting (-tĭng), *n.* Act or process of making slots.

Slouch (slouch), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A drooping attitude; a limp, ungainly appearance or gait. **2.** An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Slouch, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slouched (slouchť); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slouching.] **1.** To droop or hang down. **2.** To walk in a lazy, clumsy manner.

Slouch, *v. t.* To depress or cause to hang down.

Slouch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Slouching. [*Colloq.*]

Slough (slou), *n.* [OE. *slogh, slough*, AS. *slōh* a hollow.] **1.** A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. **2.** [*Pronounced* slōō.] A wet place; swale; side channel or inlet from a river. [*Local* or *Prov.*]

Slough (slŭf), *n.* [OE. *slugh, slouh*; cf. MHG. *slūch* serpent's skin, G. *schlauch* a skin.] **1.** The skin, commonly the cast-off skin, of a serpent or of some similar animal. **2.** The dead mass separating from a foul sore.

Slough, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sloughed (slŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sloughing.] To come or cast off in the form of a slough.

Slough'y (slou'ĭ), *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.

Slough'y (slŭf'ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or that which is cast off.

Slov'en (slŭv'ĕn *or* slŭv''n), *n.* [D. *slof* slovenly; akin to LG. *sluf.*] A man or boy habitually negligent of neatness and order; — correlative to *slut.*

Slov'en-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Having the habits, or characteristics, of a sloven; disorderly. — **Slov'en-li-ness,** *n.*

Slov'en-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

Slov'en-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Slovenliness. [*Obs.*]

Slow (slō), *a.* [*Compar.* Slower (-ẽr); *superl.* Slowest.] [AS. *slāw*; akin to D. *sleeuw, slee*, sour, OHG. *slēo* blunt. Cf. Sloth.] **1.** Moving a short space in a relatively long time; not swift or quick in motion; moderate; deliberate. **2.** Not happening in a short time; not progressing rapidly; gradual; late. **3.** Not ready; not prompt or quick to act; dilatory. **4.** Not hasty or precipitate; acting with deliberation. **5.** Indicating a time earlier than the true time. **6.** Heavy in wit; not alert, prompt, or spirited. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Dilatory; lingering; tardy; sluggish; dull; inactive. — *Slow* denotes either a want of rapid motion or inertness of intellect. *Dilatory* implies proneness to *defer*, a habit of delaying the doing of what we know must be done. *Tardy* implies the habit of being behindhand.

Slow, *adv.* Slowly.

Slow, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slowed (slōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slowing.] To render slow; to retard; to delay.

Slow, *v. i.* To go slower; — often with *up.*

Slow'ly, *adv.* In a slow manner.

Slow'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slow.

Slows (slōz), *n.* (*Med.*) Milk sickness.

Slow'worm' (slō'wûrm'), *n.* [AS. *slāwyrm*; first part probably akin to *sleán* to strike, the reptile being supposed to be poisonous. See Slay, *v. t.*; Worm.] (*Zoöl.*) The blindworm.

Slub (slŭb), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A roll of wool slightly twisted; a rove.

Slub, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slubbed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slubbing.] To draw out (wool) and twist slightly.

Slub'ber (-bẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slubbered (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slubbering.] [Etym. uncert.] **1.** To do lazily or imperfectly. **2.** To daub; to botch.

Slub'ber, *n.* A slubbing machine.

Sludge (slŭj), *n.* [Cf. Slush.] **1.** Mud; mire; soft mud; slime; slush. **2.** A mass of small floating pieces of ice, or of saturated snow.

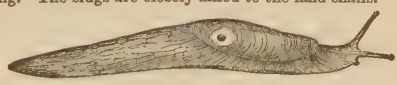
Sludg'er (slŭj'ẽr), *n.* A kind of bucket.

Sludg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Miry; slushy.

Slue (slū), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slued (slūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sluing (slū'ĭng).] [Prov. E. *slew* to turn round, Scot., to lean.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis, as a spar or piece of timber; to turn. **2.** In general, to turn about; to twist; to slip and turn.

Slue, *n.* A wet place. See Slough, 2. [*Local*]

Slug (slŭg), *n.* [OE. *slugge* slothful, *sluggen* to be slothful.] **1.** A drone; a slow, lazy fellow; sluggard. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A terrestrial, pulmonate mollusk having the shell either small and concealed in the mantle, or wanting. The slugs are closely allied to the land snails.



Slug (2, *a*) (*Limax agrestis*). Nat. size.

(*b*) Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a mollusk. **3.** [Perh. different word.] An irregularly shaped piece of metal, used as a missile for a gun. **4.** (*Print.*) A thick strip of metal used in spacing out pages, to separate display lines, etc.

Slug caterpillar. Same as Slugworm.

Slug, *v. i. & t.* To be idle; to make sluggish. [*Obs.*]

Slug, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slugged (slŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slugging (-gĭng).] To load with a slug.

Slug, *v. i.* To be changed in shape in passing through the bore of the barrel; — said of a bullet.

Slug'gard (-gẽrd), *n.* [*Slug* + *-ard.*] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.

Slug'gard-y (-ĭ), *n.* Habitual laziness; sloth.

Slug'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* **1.** Habitually idle and lazy; slothful. **2.** Slow; having little motion. **3.** Having no power to move; inert. **4.** Dull; stupid; tame. — **Slug'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **Slug'gish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Indolent; dronish; drowsy; inactive. See Inert.

Slug'gy (-gĭ), *a.* Sluggish. [*Obs.*] [Half-roasted ore.

Slugs (slŭgz), *n. pl.* (*Mining*)

Slug'worm' (slŭg'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any caterpillar resembling a slug, as those of certain moths.

Sluice (slūs), *n.* [OF. *escluse*, deriv. of L. *excludere, exclusum*, to shut out. See Exclude.] **1.** An artificial passage for water, fitted with a valve or gate for regulating the flow; also, a water

Sluice Gate.

gate or flood gate. **2.** Hence, an opening or channel through which anything flows. **3.** The stream flowing through.

Sluice (slūs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUICED (slūst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLUICING (slū'sĭng).] **1.** To emit by flood gates. [*R.*] **2.** To wet copiously, as by opening a sluice. **3.** To wash in water running through a sluice.

Slui'cy (slū'sy), *a.* Falling copiously, as from a sluice.

Slum (slŭm), *n.* [Cf. SLUMP, *n.*] A foul street of a city, esp. one with a poor, dirty, degraded, and often vicious population; any low neighborhood; — usually in *pl.*

Slum'ber (slŭm'bẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLUMBERING.] [AS. *slumerian*, fr. *sluma* slumber; akin to G. *schlummern.*] **1.** To sleep; esp., to sleep lightly; to doze. **2.** To be in a state of negligence, sloth, or inactivity.

Slum'ber, *n.* Sleep; esp., light sleep; repose.

Slum'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slumbers; a sleeper.

Slum'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Inviting slumber; soporiferous. **2.** Reposing in slumber; sleepy; drowsy.

Slum'brous (-brŭs), *a.* Slumberous.

Slum'ming, *vb. n.* Visiting slums.

Slump (slŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *slomp* heap, Dan. *slump* quantity, E. *slump*, v. t.] The mass; the lump. [*Scot.*]

Slump, *v. t.* To lump; to throw into a mass.

Slump, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** A bog. [*Prov.*] **2.** A dull noise, as of something falling into a bog. [*Prov.*] **3.** A sudden fall in the prices of stocks, etc. [*Cant*]

Slump, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUMPED (slŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLUMPING.] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, as when walking on thawing ice, a bog, etc.

Slung (slŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of SLING.

Slung shot, a metal ball of small size, with a string attached, used as a weapon.

Slunk (slŭnk), *imp. & p. p.* of SLINK.

Slur (slûr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLURRED (slûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLURRING (-rĭng).] [Cf. OE. *sloor* mud, clay.] **1.** To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace. **2.** To disguise; to conceal; to pass over lightly. **3.** To cheat; to trick. [*R.*] **4.** (*Mus.*) To sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style. **5.** (*Print.*) To blur; to mackle.

Slur, *n.* **1.** A mark or stain; hence, slight reproach or disgrace; stigma; reproachful intimation; innuendo. **2.** A trick; an imposition. [*R.*] **3.** (*Mus.*) A mark, thus [⌒ or ⌒], connecting notes on different degrees that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath on a wind instrument, or with one stroke with a bow; a sign of legato.

Slush (slŭsh), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to paddle in water, *slask* wet, filth.] **1.** Soft mud. **2.** A mixture of snow or ice and water; sludge. **3.** A greasy mixture, for lubrication. **4.** Refuse grease and fat collected in cooking. **5.** (*Mach.*) A mixture of white lead and lime, for covering the bright parts of machines.

Slush (slŭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUSHED (slŭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLUSHING.] To smear or cover with slush.

Slush'y (-y), *a.* Abounding in, or full of, slush.

Slut (slŭt), *n.* [OE. *slutte*; origin uncertain.] **1.** An untidy woman; a slattern. **2.** A female dog; a bitch.

Slut'ter-y (slŭt'tẽr-y), *n.* Sluttishness.

Slut'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* Like a slut; untidy; indecently negligent of cleanliness; disorderly; slatternly. — **Slut'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Slut'tish-ness**, *n.*

Sly (slī), *a.* [*Compar.* SLIER (-ẽr) or SLYER; *superl.* SLIEST or SLYEST.] [OE. *sli, slegh, sleih*, Icel. *slœgr*, for *slœgr*; akin to G. *schlau.* Cf. SLEIGHT.] **1.** Dexterous in performing an action, so as to escape notice; nimble; skillful; cautious; shrewd; knowing; — in a good sense. **2.** Artfully cunning; secretly mischievous; wily. **3.** Done with, or marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy; subtle. — **Sly'ly**, *adv.* — **Sly'ness**, *n.*

Sly goose (*Zoöl.*), the common sheldrake.

Syn. — Cunning; crafty; subtile; wily. See CUNNING.

Sly'boots' (-bōōts'), *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person.

Slype (slīp), *n.* [Cf. D. *sluipen* to sneak.] (*Arch.*) A narrow passage between two buildings. [*Eng.*]

Smack (smăk), *n.* [D. *smak*; akin to G. *schmacke.*] A small vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop, used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade.

Smack, *n.* [OE. *smach, smak*, AS. *smæc* taste, savor; akin to G. *geschmack.*] **1.** Taste or flavor, esp. a slight taste or flavor; savor. **2.** A bit; taste. **3.** A loud kiss; buss. **4.** A sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip. **5.** A quick, smart blow; slap.

Smack, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SMACKED (smăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMACKING.] **1.** To have a smack; to have a particular taste. **2.** To have or exhibit indications of the presence of any character or quality. **3.** To kiss with a sharp noise; to buss. **4.** To make a noise by the separation of the lips or jaws after tasting anything.

Smack (smăk), *v. t.* **1.** To kiss with a sharp noise; to buss. **2.** To open, as the lips, with a noise like that made in kissing, or after tasting. **3.** To make a sharp noise with by striking; to crack.

Smack'ing, *n.* A sharp, quick noise; a smack.

Small (smal), *a.* [*Compar.* SMALLER (-ẽr); *superl.* SMALLEST.] [AS. *smæl*; akin to G. *schmal* narrow.] **1.** Having little size, compared with other things of the same kind; little in quantity or degree; diminutive; not great; not much; inconsiderable. **2.** Being of slight consequence; feeble in influence or importance; trivial; insignificant. **3.** Evincing little worth or ability; sometimes, in reproach, paltry; mean. **4.** Not prolonged in duration; short. **5.** Weak; slender; gentle; not loud.

Small arms, muskets, rifles, pistols, etc., in distinction from cannon. — Small beer, weak beer. — Small stuff (*Naut.*), spun yarn, marline, and the smallest kinds of rope. — Small talk, trifling conversation; chitchat.

Small, *n.* **1.** The small or slender part of a thing. **2.** *pl.* Smallclothes. [*Colloq.*]

Small'age (-āj; 48), *n.* [*Small* + F. *ache* smallage, fr. L. *apium* parsley.] (*Bot.*) A poisonous umbelliferous plant of Europe and Asia, which by cultivation becomes *celery.*

Small'clothes' (-clōthz'), *n. pl.* Breeches.

Small'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being small.

Small'pox' (-pŏks'), *n.* [*Small* + *pox, pocks.*] (*Med.*) A contagious, constitutional, febrile disease characterized by a peculiar pustular eruption; variola.

Smalt (smalt), *n.* [It. *smalto*, LL. *smaltum*; of Teutonic origin. Cf. SMELT, *v. t.*] A deep blue vitreous substance made of cobalt, potash, and calcined quartz.

Smalt'ine (-In), } *n.* (*Min.*) A tinwhite or gray min-
Smalt'ite (-it), } eral of metallic luster. It is an arsenide of cobalt, nickel, and iron.

Sma-rag'dine (smă-răg'dĭn), *a.* [L. *smaragdinus*, Gr. σμαράγδινος, fr. σμάραγδος emerald.] Of or pertaining to emerald; resembling emerald.

Sma-rag'dite (-dit), *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of amphibole having an emerald-green color.

Smart (smärt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SMARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMARTING.] [OE. *smerten*, AS. *smeortan*; akin to G. *schmerzen.*] **1.** To feel a lively, pungent local pain; — said of some part of the body as the seat of irritation. **2.** To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp grief; to feel the sting of evil.

Smart, *n.* **1.** Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking local pain. **2.** Severe pain of mind; pungent grief.

Smart (smärt), *a.* [*Compar.* SMARTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SMARTEST.] **1.** Causing a smart; pungent; pricking. **2.** Keen; severe; poignant. **3.** Vigorous; sharp. **4.** Shrewd and active; sharp; clever. [*Colloq.*] **5.** Efficient; vigorous. **6.** Marked by acuteness or shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply; tart; witty. **7.** Pretentious; showy; spruce. **8.** Brisk; fresh. — **Smart'ly**, *adv.* — **Smart'ness**, *n.*

Smart money. (*a*) Money paid to buy off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation. (*b*) (*Mil.*) Money allowed to soldiers or sailors, in the British service, for wounds and injuries received. (*c*) (*Law*) Vindictive or exemplary damages.

Syn. — Acute; quick; lively; brisk; clever; dashy; showy. — *Smart* is frequently used in the U. S. of a person who is intelligent, vigorous, and active, coinciding nearly with the English use of *clever.* The nearest approach to this in England is in such expressions as, he was *smart* (pungent or witty) in his reply, etc.; but *smart*, when applied to persons, more commonly refers to dress.

Smart'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An acrid species of Polygonum.

Smash (smăsh), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SMASHED (smăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMASHING.] [Etym. uncertain.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.

Smash, *n.* A breaking to pieces; wreck.

Smash'er, *n.* One who, or that which, smashes.

Smatch (smăch), *n. & v.* Smack; taste. [*Obs.*]

Smat'ter (smăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [OE. *smateren* to make a noise; origin uncertain.] **1.** To talk superficially or ignorantly; to babble; to chatter. **2.** To have a superficial knowledge of anything; to smack.

Smat'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To talk superficially about. **2.** To gain a slight taste or superficial knowledge of.

Smat'ter, *n.* Superficial knowledge; a smattering.

Smat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

Smat'ter-ing, *n.* A superficial knowledge; sciolism.

Smear (smēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SMEARED (smērd);

p. pr. & vb. n. Smearing.] [OE. *smeren, smerien*, AS. *smierwan, smyrwan*, fr. *smeoru* fat, grease; akin to G. *schmieren*.] **1.** To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to daub. **2.** To soil; to pollute.

Smear (smēr), *n.* **1.** A fat or oily substance; ointment. **2.** A spot made by, or as if by, an unctuous or adhesive substance; blot or blotch; daub; stain.

Smear'y (smēr'ȳ), *a.* Tending to smear; viscous.

Smec'tite (smĕk'tit), *n.* [From Gr. σμηκτίς a kind of fuller's earth.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina, of a greenish color, sometimes appearing almost gelatinous.

Smeir (smēr), *n.* A salt glaze on pottery.

Smell (smĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Smelled (smĕld), Smelt (smĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Smelling.] [OE. *smellen, smillen, smullen*; cf. E. *smolder*.] **1.** To perceive by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell; to have a sensation of (anything), excited through the nasal organs; to scent. **2.** To perceive, as if by the sense of smell; to scent out.

Smell, *v. i.* **1.** To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or scent. **2.** To smack particularly of any quality; to savor. **3.** To exercise the sense of smell. **4.** To exercise sagacity.

Smell, *n.* (*Physiol.*) **1.** The sense or faculty by which one smells anything. **2.** The quality of anything, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory organs; odor; scent; fragrance; perfume.

Smell'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, smells.

Smell'-feast' (-fēst'), *n.* A parasite; a sponger.

Smell'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who smells. **2.** Sense of smell.

Smelt (smĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of Smell.

Smelt, *n.* [AS. *smelt, smylt*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small silvery fishes, which, like salmon, ascend rivers to spawn. They are esteemed as food. **2.** Fig.: A gull; simpleton. [*Obs.*]

Smelt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Smelted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Smelting.] [Of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *smalt*.] (*Metal.*) To melt or fuse, as ore, in order to separate and refine the metal; hence, to refine; to flux or scorify.

Smelt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, smelts.

Smelt'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* A house or place for smelting.

Smerk (smẽrk), *n. & v.* See Smirk.

Smerk, Smerk'y, *a.* Smart; smirk. [*Obs.*]

Smew (smū), *n.* (*a*) A small, white-crested European merganser. (*b*) The hooded merganser. [*U. S.*]

Smick'er (smĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [Akin to Sw. *smickra* to flatter.] To look amorously or wantonly; to smirk.

Smick'er, *a.* Amorous; gay; spruce. [*Obs.*]

Smift (smĭft), *n.* A fuse.

Smi'lax (smī'lăks), *n.* [L., bindweed, Gr. σμίλαξ.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of climbing plants, usually with a prickly woody stem. (*b*) A delicate trailing plant (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*) much used for decoration.

Smile (smīl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Smiled (smīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Smiling.] [OE. *smilen*; akin to L. *mirari* to wonder at, Skr. *smi* to smile.] **1.** To express amusement, pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness, by the features of the face. **2.** To express slight contempt by a somewhat similar look, also implying sarcasm, pity, etc.; to sneer. **3.** To look gay and joyous. **4.** To be propitious; to favor; to countenance.

Smile, *v. t.* To express or make by a smile.

Smile, *n.* **1.** Act of smiling; the peculiar expression of the face of one who smiles. **2.** Favor; countenance; propitiousness. **3.** Gay or joyous appearance.

Smil'er (smīl'ẽr), *n.* One who smiles.

Smil'ing-ly, *adv.* In a smiling manner.

Smin-thu'rid (smĭn-thū'rĭd), *n.* [Gr. σμίνθος a mouse + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small species of springtails, — usually found on flowers.

Smirch (smẽrch), *v. t.* [From root of Smear.] To soil by smearing; to smutch; to begrime; to sully.

Smirch (smẽrch), *n.* A smutch; a dirty stain.

Smirk (smẽrk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Smirked (smẽrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Smirking.] [AS. *smercian, smearcian*. See Smile, *v. i.*] To smile in an affected or conceited manner; to smile with affected complaisance; to simper.

Smirk, *n.* A forced or affected smile; a simper.

Smirk, *a.* Smart; spruce; affected; simpering.

Smirk'ing-ly, *adv.* With smirking; with a smirk.

Smit (smĭt), *rare imp. & p. p.* of Smite.

Smite (smīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* Smote (smōt), rarely Smit (smĭt); *p. p.* Smitten (smĭt't'n), rarely Smit, or Smote; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Smiting (smīt'ĭng).] [AS. *smītan* to smite, to pollute; akin to G. *schmeissen*.] **1.** To strike; to inflict a blow upon, esp. with the hand. **2.** To cause to strike; to drive with force. **3.** To destroy the life of by beating, or with a weapon; to slay; to kill. **4.** To put to rout in battle. **5.** To blast; to destroy. **6.** To afflict; to chasten; to punish. **7.** To strike or affect with passion, as love or fear.

Smite (smīt), *v. i.* To strike; to collide; to beat.

Smite, *n.* The act of smiting; a blow.

Smit'er (smīt'ẽr), *n.* One who smites.

Smith (smĭth), *n.* [AS. *smiđ*; akin to G. *schmied*.] One who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals.

Smith'er (smĭth'ẽr), *n.* Light, fine rain; also (*pl.*), fragments; atoms. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Smith'er-eens' (-ēnz'), *n. pl.* Fragments. [*Colloq.*]

Smith'er-y (smĭth'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** The workshop of a smith; a smithy or stithy. **2.** Work done by a smith.

Smith'y (-ȳ), *n.* [AS. *smiđđe*.] The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith; smithery; stithy.

Smitt (smĭt), *n.* Fine clay or ocher made up into balls, used for marking sheep. [*Eng.*]

Smit'ten (smĭt't'n), *p. p.* of Smite.

Smock (smŏk), *n.* [AS. *smocc*, fr. root of *smūgan* to creep, akin to G. *schmiegen* to cling to, press close. Cf. Smug, Smuggle.] **1.** A woman's under-garment; shift; chemise. **2.** A blous.; a smock frock.

Smock mill, a windmill of which only the cap turns round.

Smock, *v. t.* To clothe in a smock or smock frock.

Smock' frock' (frŏk'). A coarse frock, or shirt, worn over the other dress.

Smoke (smōk), *n.* [AS. *smoca*, fr. *smeócan* to smoke; akin to G. *schmauch*.] **1.** The visible exhalation, vapor, or substance that escapes from a burning body. **2.** That which resembles smoke; vapor; mist. **3.** Anything unsubstantial, as idle talk. **4.** Act of smoking. [*Colloq.*]

Smoke tree (*Bot.*), a shrub (*Rhus Cotinus*) which produces tangles of feathery pedicels looking like wreaths of smoke.

Syn. — Fume; reek; vapor.

Smoke, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Smoked (smōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Smoking.] **1.** To emit smoke; to reek. **2.** Hence, to burn; to be kindled; to rage. **3.** To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion. **4.** To draw into the mouth the smoke of tobacco burning in a pipe or in the form of a cigar, cigarette, etc. **5.** To suffer severely.

Smoke, *v. t.* **1.** To apply smoke to; to disinfect, to cure, etc., by smoke; to fill with smoke; hence, to fill with incense. **2.** To smell out; to detect. **3.** To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco. **4.** To move or impel by subjecting to the action or annoyance of smoke.

Smoke'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel moved by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

Smok'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which smokes. **2.** A smoking car or compartment. [*U. S.*]

Smok'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Smokier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Smokiest.] **1.** Emitting smoke, esp. profusely or offensively; fumid. **2.** Of the appearance or nature of smoke. **3.** Filled with, or as if with, smoke; thick. **4.** Subject to be filled with smoke, as from chimneys. **5.** Tarnished or noisome with smoke. — **Smok'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Smok'i-ness,** *n.*

Smol'der } (smōl'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Smoldered
Smoul'der } (-dẽrd) or Smouldered; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Smoldering or Smouldering.] [OE. *smolderen*. Cf. Smell.] **1.** To burn and smoke without flame; to waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion. **2.** To be in a state of smothered activity.

Smol'der-ing-ness } (smōl'dẽr-ĭng-nĕs), *n.* State
Smoul'der-ing-ness } of smoldering. [color.]

Smolt (smōlt), *n.* A young salmon when of a silvery

Smooch (smōōch *or* smouch), *v. t.* See Smutch.

Smooth (smōōth), *a.* [*Compar.* Smoother (-ẽr); *superl.* Smoothest.] [AS. *smēđe, smœđe*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Having an even surface; having no roughness perceptible to the touch. **2.** Evenly spread; gently flowing; not ruffled. **3.** Flowing or uttered without check, obstruction, or hesitation; not harsh; even; fluent. **4.** Bland; soothing; flattering.

Syn. — Plain; level; flat; polished; glossy; sleek; soft; mild; voluble; adulatory; deceptive.

Smooth, *n.* **1.** A smoothing. **2.** That which is smooth.

Smooth, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Smoothed (smōōthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Smoothing.] To make smooth. Specif.: (*a*) To make easy. (*b*) To make flowing. (*c*) To gloze.

Smooth'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, smooths.

Smooth'ly, *adv.* In a smooth manner.

Smooth'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being smooth.

‖ **Smor-zan'do** (smôr-tsän'dō), } *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*)
‖ **Smor-za'to** (smôr-tsä'tō), } Growing gradually fainter and softer; dying away.

Smote (smōt), *imp.* (and *rare p. p.*) of Smite.

Smoth'er (smŭth'ĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SMOTHERED (-ĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMOTHERING.] [OE. *smorthere*n; akin to AS. *smorian.*] **1.** To destroy the life of by suffocation; to deprive of the air necessary for life; to suffocate. **2.** To affect as by suffocation; to stifle. **3.** Hence, to repress; to cover from public view; to suppress.

Smoth'er, *v. i.* To be suffocated or stifled.

Smoth'er, *n.* Stifling smoke; thick dust.

Smoth'er-y (-ĕ), *a.* Tending to smother; stifling.

Smouch (smoōch *or* smouch), *v. & n.* See SMUTCH.

Smoul'der (smōl'dĕr), *v. i.* See SMOLDER.

Smudge (smŭj), *n.* [Cf. E. *smutch*, or *smoke.*] **1.** A suffocating smoke. **2.** A smoking mass used to keep off insects. [*U. S.*] **3.** A smutch; smear.

Smudge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SMUDGED (smŭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMUDGING.] To stifle or affect with a smudge.

Smudg'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being smudged.

Smug (smŭg), *a.* [Of Scand. or Low German origin. Cf. SMOCK.] Studiously neat or nice; spruce; prim.

Smug, *v. t.* To make smug, or spruce. [*Obs.*]

Smug'gle (-g'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SMUGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMUGGLING (-glĭng).] [Of Low German or Scand. origin. Cf. SMOCK.] **1.** To import or export secretly, contrary to the law, or without paying duty. **2.** Fig.: To convey or introduce clandestinely.

Smug'gler, *n.* **1.** One who smuggles. **2.** A vessel employed in smuggling.

Smut (smŭt), *n.* [Akin to G. *schmutz.*] **1.** Foul matter, like soot or coal dust; also, a spot or soil made by such matter. **2.** (*Bot.*) An affection of cereal grains caused by parasitic fungi, and finally producing a powdery sooty mass. **3.** Obscene language; obscenity.

Smut (smŭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SMUTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMUTTING.] **1.** To affect, stain, or taint with smut. **2.** To clear of smut.

Smut, *v. i.* **1.** To gather smut; to become smutted. **2.** To give off smut; to crock.

Smutch (smŭch), *n.* A stain; dirty spot; smouch.

Smutch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SMUTCHED (smŭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMUTCHING.] To blacken with smoke, soot, etc.

Smut'ty (smŭt'tĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SMUTTIER (-tĭ-ĕr); *superl.* SMUTTIEST.] Affected or tainted with smut. — **Smut'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Smut'ti-ness**, *n.*

Snack (snăk), *n.* [See SNATCH, *v. t.*] A share; a part; — obs., except in the colloquial phrase, *to go snacks*, i. e., to share.

Snac'ot (snăk'ŏt), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A species of pipefish.

Snaf'fle (snăf'f'l), *n.* [D. *snavel* snout; akin to G. *schnabel*, and to E. *snap*, v.] A kind of bridle bit, with a joint in the part to be placed in the mouth, but no curb.

Snaf'fle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNAFFLED (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNAFFLING (-flĭng).] To put a snaffle in the mouth of; to subject to the snaffle; to bridle.

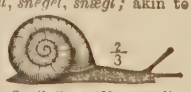
Snag (snăg), *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] **1.** A stump of a branch that has been lopped off; a sharp or rough branch; knot; protuberance. **2.** A projecting tooth; contemptuously, a broken or decayed tooth. **3.** A tree or a branch, fixed in the bottom of a navigable water, and projecting up so as to be dangerous to navigation. [*U. S.*] **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A secondary branch of an antler.

Snag, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNAGGED (snăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNAGGING.] To injure or destroy by a snag. [*U. S.*]

Snag'ged (-gĕd), *a.* Full of snags; snaggy.

Snag'gy (-gĭ), *a.* Full of snags.

Snail (snāl), *n.* [AS. *snægel*, *snegel*, *snægl*; akin to G. *schnecke.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of terrestrial, air-breathing gastropods belonging to the genus *Helix* and many allied genera of the family *Helicidæ*; a land snail. (*b*) Any gastropod having a general resemblance to the true snails, either freshwater or marine. **2.** Hence, a drone; a slow-moving person or thing. **3.** (*Bot.*) The pod of a snail clover.



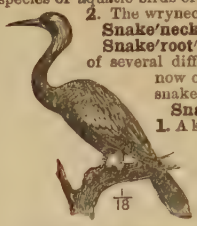
Snail (1, *a*) (*Macrocyclis concava*).

'Snails (snālz). God's nails, or His nails, *i. e.*, those with which Christ was nailed to the cross; — an obs. oath.

Snake (snāk), *n.* [AS. *snaca*; akin to LG. *snake*, *schnake.*] Any species of reptile of the order Ophidia; an ophidian; a serpent, whether harmless or venomous. See OPHIDIA, and SERPENT. Snakes are abundant in all warm countries, and most of them are harmless to man.

Snake, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNAKED (snākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNAKING.] **1.** To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **2.** (*Naut.*) To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller, or with cord.

Snake'bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any one of four species of aquatic birds of the genus *Anhinga* or *Plotus.* **2.** The wryneck. [snake-bird, 1.]



American Snakebird (*Anhinga anhinga*).

Snake'neck' (snāk'nĕk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The

Snake'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several different plants, mostly reputed, now or formerly, to be remedies for snake bites.

Snake'stone' (snāk'stōn'), *n.* **1.** A kind of whetstone. **2.** (*Paleon.*) An ammonite; — from its form.

Snake's'-tongue' (snāks'-tŭng'), *n.* Adder's-tongue.

Snake'weed' (snāk'wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A kind of knotweed. (*b*) A kind of snakeroot.

Snak'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a snake or snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding. **2.** Sly; cunning; insinuating. **3.** Covered with serpents.

Snap (snăp), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNAPPED (snăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNAPPING.] [LG. or D. *snappen* to snap up; akin to G. *schnappen.*] **1.** To break at once; to break short, as substances that are brittle. **2.** To strike with a sharp sound. **3.** To seize suddenly or catch eagerly, esp. with the teeth. **4.** To catch up with, or speak with, harsh, angry words; to treat or act snappishly. **5.** To crack; to cause to make a sharp noise.

Snap, *n.* **1.** A snapping. **2.** A sharp, abrupt sound. **3.** Something snapped up; hence, bite; morsel. **4.** A sudden severe interval; — applied to the weather. **5.** A small catch or fastening as of a bracelet. **6.** A thin, crisp cake, usually flavored with ginger.

Snap'drag'on (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, esp. the cultivated *A. majus*, whose showy flowers are fancifully likened to the face of a dragon. **2.** A play in which raisins are snatched from a vessel containing burning brandy, and eaten; also, that which is so eaten.

Snap'per (-pĕr), *n.* One that snaps; specif.: (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large sparoid food fish abundant on the southern coasts of the United States. (*b*) A snapping turtle.

Snap'ping (snăp'pĭng), *a. & n.* from SNAP, *v.*

Snapping turtle (*Zoöl.*), a large and voracious freshwater turtle of the United States; — so called from its habit of seizing its prey with a quick snap of its jaws.

Snap'pish (-pĭsh), *a.* **1.** Apt to snap. **2.** Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily; testy; tart. — **Snap'pish-ly**, *adv.* — **Snap'pish-ness**, *n.* [Impatiens.]

Snap'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus

Snar (snär), *v. i.* [Akin to *snore.*] To snarl. [*Obs.*]

Snare (snâr), *n.* [AS. *sneare* a cord; akin to G. *schnur.*] **1.** A contrivance, esp. a noose of cord, by which an animal may be entangled and caught; trap; gin. **2.** Hence, anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. **3.** The string stretched across the lower head of a small drum to increase its resonance.

Snare, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNARED (snârd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNARING.] To catch with a snare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger.

Snar'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who lays snares, or entraps.

Snarl (snärl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNARLED (snärld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNARLING.] [Etym. uncertain.] To form raised work upon by the use of a snarling iron.

Snarl, *v. t.* **1.** To entangle; to complicate. **2.** To embarrass; to insnare.

Snarl, *n.* A knot or tangle, as of hair, thread, etc., difficult to disentangle; hence, embarrassing difficulty.

Snarl, *v. i.* [From SNAR.] **1.** To growl, as an angry dog; to gnarl. **2.** To speak crossly, or in surly terms.

Snarl, *n.* Act of snarling; a growl.

Snarl'er, *n.* One who snarls.

Snarl'ing, *a. & n.* from SNARL, *v.*

Snarling iron, a tool used in making raised work in thin metal, — one end being held in a vise, and the shank being struck with a hammer.

Snatch (snăch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNATCHED (snăcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNATCHING.] [OE. *snacchen*, *snecchen*; akin to D. *snakken* to gasp, long (for). Cf. SNACK, *n.*] **1.** To take or seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony. **2.** To seize and transport.

Syn. — To twitch; pluck; grab; catch; grasp; gripe.

Snatch, *v. i.* To make a quick grab.

Snatch, *n.* **1.** A hasty seizing; grab; attempt to seize suddenly. **2.** A short period of vigorous action. **3.** A small piece, fragment, or quantity; scrap.

Snatch'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who snatches.

Snath (snăth), *n.* [Cf. AS. *snīðan* to cut, to mow, *snæd* a bite, snip.] The handle of a scythe; a snead.

Snead (snēd), *n.* A snath.

Sneak (snēk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sneaked (snēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sneaking.] [OE. *sniken*, AS. *snīcan.*] **1.** To creep or steal (away or about) privately. **2.** To act in a stealthy and cowardly manner; to behave with meanness and servility. — **Sneak'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Sneak, *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow.

Sneak'ing, *a.* Marked by cowardly concealment; deficient in openness and courage; underhand; mean; crouching. — **Sneak'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Sneak'ing-ness**, *n.*

Sneak'y (snēk'ȳ), *a.* Like a sneak; sneaking.

Sneap (snēp), *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To check; to chide. [*Obs.*] **2.** To nip; to blight. [*Obs.*]

Sneap, *n.* A reprimand; a rebuke. [*Obs.*]

Sneath (snēth), **Sneathe** (snēth), *n.* A snath.

Sneb (snĕb), *v. t.* To reprimand; to sneap. [*Obs.*]

Sneck (snĕk), *v. t.* [See Snatch.] To keep shut by a latch; to latch, as a door. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*]

Sneer (snēr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sneered (snērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sneering.] [Dan. *snærre* to snarl or grin (like a dog). See Snore, *v. i.*] **1.** To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular facial expression. **2.** To insinuate contempt by a covert expression.

Syn. — To scoff; gibe; jeer. — To *sneer* implies to express contempt covertly. To *jeer* is stronger, and denotes severe sarcasm. To *scoff* is stronger still, implying insolent mockery and derision.

Sneer, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a grimace or contemptuous expression. **2.** To affect or move by sneers.

Sneer, *n.* **1.** Act of sneering. **2.** A look of contempt; an indirect expression of contempt.

Sneer'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who sneers.

Sneer'ing-ly, *adv.* In a sneering manner.

Sneeze (snēz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sneezed (snēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sneezing.] [OE. *snesen;* of uncertain origin.] To emit air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsion, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.

Sneeze, *n.* Act of sneezing.

Snell (snĕl), *a.* [AS. *snell.*] Active; brisk; nimble; sharp. [*Archaic* or *Prov.*]

Snell, *n.* A short line, as of horsehair or gut, by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line.

Snib (snĭb), *v. & n.* [OE. *snibben.*] Sneap. [*Obs.*]

Snick (snĭk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *snikka* to nick.] **1.** A nick or snip. **2.** (*Cricket*) A tip of the ball.

Snick, *v. t.* **1.** To cut slightly; to strike, or strike off, as by cutting. **2.** (*Cricket*) To hit (a ball) lightly.

Snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snickered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snickering.] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To laugh slyly, or in one's sleeve. **2.** To laugh with audible catches, as in attempting to suppress loud laughter.

Snick'er, *n.* A half suppressed, broken laugh.

Sniff (snĭf), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sniffed (snĭft) or Snift; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sniffing.] [OE. *sneven;* akin to *snuff.*] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff.

Sniff, *v. t.* **1.** To inhale through the nose. **2.** To perceive as by sniffing; to scent; to smell.

Sniff, *n.* The act of sniffing; perception by sniffing.

Snif'fle (snĭf'f'l), *v. i.* To snuffle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snift (snĭft), *v. i.* [From Sniff.] **1.** To snort. [*Obs.*] **2.** To sniff; to snuff; to smell.

Snift'ing, *a. & n.* from Snift.

Snifting valve, a small escape valve for air.

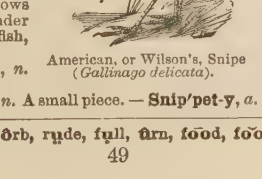
Snig'ger (snĭg'gẽr), *v. i. & n.* See Snicker.

Snig'gle (-g'l), *v. i.* [Prov. E. *snig* an eel.] To fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes.

Snip (snĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snipped (snĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snipping.] [D. *snippen;* akin to G. *schnippen.*] To cut off the tip or neb of; to clip off at once, as with scissors; to nip; to snatch away.

Snip, *n.* A single cut, as with scissors; clip; bit.

Snipe (snīp), *n.* [OE. *snipe;* akin to G. *schnepfe.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of limicoline game birds of the family *Scolopacidæ.* [See *Illust.* of Jacksnipe.] **2.** A fool; a blockhead. [*R.*]



American, or Wilson's, Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).

Snipe'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The bellows fish. (*b*) A long, slender species of deep-sea fish, with a slender beak.

Snip'per (snĭp'pẽr), *n.* One who snips.

Snip'pet (snĭp'pĕt), *n.* A small piece. — **Snip'pet-y**, *a.*

Sniv'el (snĭv''l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sniveled (-'ld) or Snivelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sniveling or Snivelling.] [Freq. fr. OE. *sneven.* See Sniff.] **1.** To run at the nose. **2.** To make a snuffling noise; to whimper with snuffling.

Sniv'el, *n.* Mucus from the nose; snot.

Sniv'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who snivels.

Snob (snŏb), *n.* [Icel. *snāpr* a dolt, impostor, charlatan. Cf. Snub.] **1.** A vulgar person who affects gentility or social or moral superiority; a person vulgarly pretentious; vulgar upstart. **2.** A scab workman; a rat.

Snob'ber-y (-bẽr-ȳ), *n.* Quality of being snobbish.

Snob'bish (-bĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to a snob; befitting a snob. — **Snob'bish-ly**, *adv.* — **Snob'bish-ness**, *n.*

Snood (snōōd), *n.* [AS. *snōd.* Cf. Snare.] **1.** A fillet binding a maiden's hair. **2.** A snell; a leader.

Snook (snōōk), *v. i.* [Etym. uncert.] To lurk. [*Obs.*]

Snook, *n.* [D. *snoek.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large perch-like marine food fish. (*b*) The garfish.

Snooze (snōōz), *n.* [Scot. *snooze* to sleep; cf. Dan. & Sw. *snus* snuff.] A short sleep; a nap. [*Colloq.*]

Snooze, *v. i.* To doze; to drowse. [*Colloq.*]

Snore (snōr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snored (snōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snoring.] [OE. *snoren*, fr. AS. *snora* a snoring; akin to G. *schnarchen* to snore, and E. *snar.*] To breathe with a rough, hoarse, nasal voice in sleep.

Snore, *n.* A harsh nasal noise made in sleep.

Snor'er, *n.* One who snores.

Snort (snōrt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snorted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snorting.] [OE. *snorten;* akin to E. *snore.*] **1.** To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as do spirited horses. **2.** To snore. [*R.*]

Snort, *v. t.* To expel or utter with a snort.

Snort, *n.* Act of, or sound produced in, snorting.

Snort'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who snorts.

Snot (snŏt), *n.* [AS. *snot;* akin to E. *snout.*] Mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose. [*Low*]

Snot'ter, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) A certain rope going over a yardarm in a vessel of war; also, a short line in a small boat.

Snout (snout), *n.* [OE. *snoute;* origin uncertain.] **1.** The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of swine. **2.** The nose of a man; — in contempt. **3.** The nozzle of a pipe, hose, etc. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) An anterior prolongation of the head, as of a gastropod or of weevils and allied beetles.

Snout, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

Snow (snō), *n.* [LG. *snauw*, or D. *snaauw.*] (*Naut.*) A square-rigged vessel, differing from a brig only in having a trysail mast close abaft the mainmast.

Snow, *n.* [AS. *snāw;* akin to G. *schnee*, L. *niz, nivis*, Gr. acc. *νίφα.*] **1.** Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals or flakes in the air, and falling to the earth. **2.** Fig.: Something white like snow, as the white color (argent) in heraldry; something which falls in, or as if in, flakes.

Snow Crystals.

Snow bunting. (*Zoöl.*) See Snowbird (*a*). — Snow cock (*Zoöl.*), the snow pheasant. — Snow flower (*Bot.*), the fringe tree. — Snow leopard (*Zoöl.*), the ounce. — Snow pheasant (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large, handsome gallinaceous birds, native of the lofty mountains of Asia. — Snow plant (*Bot.*), a fleshy parasitic herb growing in the coniferous forests of California.

Snow, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Snowed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Snowing.] To fall in or as snow; — chiefly impersonally. [as if with, snow.]

Snow, *v. t.* To scatter like snow; to cover with, or

Snow'ball' (-bąl'), *n.* **1.** A ball of snow, or anything resembling such a mass. **2.** (*Bot.*) The Guelder-rose.

Snow'ball', *v. t.* To pelt with snowballs; to throw snowballs at.

Snow'ber'ry (-bĕr'ȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several shrubs bearing white berries.

Snow'bird (-bẽrd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An arctic finch common, in winter, in Europe and the U. S. (*b*) Any finch of the genus *Junco* which appears in winter time.

Snow'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Affected with blindness by the brilliancy of snow. — **Snow'-blind'ness**, *n.*

Snow'drift' (-drĭft'), *n.* A bank of drifted snow.

Snow'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground.

Snow'flake' (-flāk'), *n.* **1.** A flake, or small filmy mass, of snow. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several bulbous plants of the genus *Leucoium*, resembling the snowdrop.

Snow'shoe' (snō'shōō'), *n.* A slight frame of wood three or four feet long with thongs stretched across it, for use in walking on soft snow.

Snowshoe.

Snow'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** White like snow. **2.** Abounding with snow. **3.** Fig.: Pure; spotless.

Snub (snŭb), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Snubbed (snŭbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Snubbing.] [Prob. of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *snib.*] **1.** To clip or break off the end of; to nip. **2.** To check or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic remark. **3.** To slight designedly.

To snub a cable *or* **rope** (*Naut.*), to check it suddenly in running out.

Snub, *n.* **1.** A knot; a snag. [*Obs.*] **2.** A check or rebuke; an intended slight.

Snub nose, a short or flat nose. — **Snub post,** *or* **Snubbing post** (*Naut.*), a post on a dock or shore, around which a rope is thrown to check the motion of a vessel.

Snuff (snŭf), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Snuffed (snŭft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Snuffing.] [OE. *snuffen.* See Snuff to sniff.] To crop the snuff of, as a candle.

Snuff (snŭf), *n.* The charred part of a candle wick, whether burning or not.

Snuff (snŭf), *v. t.* [Akin to G. *schnupfen* a cold in the head, *schnuppen* to snuff (air), also, to snuff (a candle).] **1.** To draw in, or to inhale, forcibly through the nose; to sniff. **2.** To perceive by the nose; to scent; to smell.

Snuff, *v. i.* **1.** To inhale air through the nose violently or noisily. **2.** To turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt; hence, to take offense.

Snuff, *n.* **1.** A snuffing; a sniff. **2.** Pulverized tobacco, etc., prepared to be taken into the nose; also, the amount taken at once. **3.** Resentment or contempt. [*Obs.*]

To take it in snuff, to be angry. — **Up to snuff,** not likely to be imposed upon; knowing. [*Slang*]

Snuff'er (snŭf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snuffs. **2.** *pl.* An instrument for snuffing a candle.

Snuf'fle (-f'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Snuffled (-f'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Snuffling.] [Freq. of Snuff.] To speak through the nose; to breathe through the nose when it is obstructed, so as to make a broken sound.

Snuf'fle, *n.* **1.** Act of snuffling; a sound made in snuffling. **2.** An affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

Snuf'fler, *n.* One who snuffles; one who uses cant.

Snuff'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Soiled with snuff. **2.** Sulky; angry. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Snug (snŭg), *a.* [*Compar.* Snugger (-gẽr); *superl.* Snuggest (-gĕst).] [Prov. E. *snug* tight, handsome; cf. Icel. *snöggr* smooth.] **1.** Close and warm. **2.** Close; concealed. **3.** Compact, convenient, and comfortable.

Snug, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Snugged (snŭgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Snugging (-gĭng).] To lie snug; to snuggle.

Snug, *v. t.* To smooth by rubbing, as a rope.

Snug'gle (-g'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Snuggled (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Snuggling (-glĭng).] [Freq. of Snug.] To move one way and the other so as to get a close place; to lie close for comfort; to cuddle; to nestle.

Snug'ly, *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; safely.

Snug'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being snug.

Sny (snī), *n.* Upward bend; sheer of a vessel.

So (sō), *adv.* [OE. *so, sa, swa,* AS. *swā;* akin to G. *so.* Cf. Such.] **1.** In that manner or degree; as indicated (in any way), or as implied, or as supposed to be known. **2.** In like manner or degree; in the same way; thus; for like reason; with equal reason; — used correlatively, following *as.* **3.** In such manner; to such degree; — used correlatively with *as* or *that* following. **4.** Very; in a high degree; that is, in a degree not easily expressed. **5.** In the same manner; in this or that condition or way; under these circumstances; — with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied; used also with the verb *to be,* as a predicate. **6.** Therefore; for this reason; on these terms; — used both as an adverb and a conjunction. **7.** It is well; so be it; — used to express assent. **8.** Well; the fact being as stated; — used as an expletive. **9.** Is it thus? truly? [*Colloq.*] **10.** About the number, time, or quantity specified; thereabouts; more or less.

So far forth, as far; to such a degree. — **So forth,** further in the same or similar manner. See *And so forth,* under And. — **So so,** moderately or tolerably well; passably.

So, *conj.* Provided that; on condition that; if.

Soak (sōk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Soaked (sōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Soaking.] [AS. *socian,* fr. *sūcan, sūgan,* to suck. See Suck.] **1.** To cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate; to steep. **2.** To drench; to wet thoroughly. **3.** To draw in by the pores, or through small passages.

Soak (sōk), *v. i.* **1.** To lie steeping in a liquid; to become saturated. **2.** To penetrate by pores or interstices.

Soak'age (-āj; 48), *n.* Act of soaking; also, the quantity that enters or issues by soaking.

Soak'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that soaks.

Soap (sōp), *n.* [OE. *sope,* AS. *sāpe;* akin to G. *seife.*] A compound of fats or oils and alkalies soluble in water, and used as a cleansing agent.

Soft soap, soap of a slimy, jellylike consistency, made from potash or the lye from wood ashes.

Soap (sōp), *v. t.* To rub or wash over with soap.

Soap'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being soapy.

Soap'stone (-stōn'), *n.* See Steatite, and Talc.

Soap'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A common plant (*Saponaria officinalis*) of the Pink family, whose bruised leaves make a lather with water.

Soap'y, *a.* Resembling, or smeared with, soap.

Soar (sōr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Soared (sōrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Soaring.] [F. *s'essorer* to soar, *essorer* to dry (by exposing to the air), fr. L. *ex* out + *aura* air.] **1.** To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on, or as if on, wings. **2.** To rise in thought, spirits, or imagination.

Soar, *n.* Act of soaring; upward flight.

Soar, *a.* See Sore, reddish brown.

‖ **So-a've** (sō-ä'vā), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Sweet.

Sob (sŏb), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sobbed (sŏbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sobbing.] [OE. *sobben;* akin to AS. *seófian, siófian,* to complain, bewail.] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or with a kind of convulsive motion.

Sob, *n.* A sobbing; convulsive sigh; sorrowful cry.

So'ber (sō'bẽr), *a.* [*Compar.* Soberer (-ẽr); *superl.* Soberest.] [F. *sobre,* fr. L. *sobrius.*] **1.** Temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; habitually temperate. **2.** Not intoxicated or excited by spirituous liquors. **3.** Not mad; not visionary or heated with passion; dispassionate; self-controlled; self-possessed. **4.** Not proceeding from, or attended with, passion; calm. **5.** Serious or subdued in demeanor or appearance; solemn; sedate. — **So'ber-ly,** *adv.* — **So'ber-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Abstinent; abstemious; moderate; regular; steady; quiet; cool; collected; staid; somber. See Grave.

So'ber, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sobered (sō'bẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sobering.] To make or become sober.

So'ber-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober. — **So'ber-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

Sob'o-les (sŏb'ō-lēz), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) An underground shoot, forming new plants at intervals. (*b*) A sucker.

So-bri'e-ty (sō-brī'ĕ-tỹ), *n.* Quality or state of being sober.

‖ **So'bri'quet'** (sō'brĕ'kā'), *n.* [F. *sobriquet,* fr. OF. *soubriquet* a chuck under the chin, an affront, a nickname.] An assumed name; a nickname.

Soc (sŏk), *n.* [AS. *sōc,* prop., right of investigating; akin to E. *sake, seek.*] **1.** (*O. Eng. Law*) (*a*) The lord's power or privilege of holding a court. (*b*) Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens. **2.** An exclusive privilege formerly belonging to millers of grinding all the grain used within the manor or township in which the mill stood. [*Eng.*]

Soc'age (-āj; 48), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) A tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service, — distinct from chivalry or knight's service.

So'cia-ble (sō'shā-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *sociabilis,* fr. *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* companion. See Social.] **1.** Capable of uniting; associable. [*R.*] **2.** Inclined to, or adapted for, society; fond of companions. **3.** Ready to converse; inclined to talk with others. **4.** Suited for, or characterized by, much conversation. — **So'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **So'cia-ble-ness,** *n.* — **So'cia-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Social; companionable; friendly; familiar; communicative; accessible.

So'cia-ble, *n.* A gathering for social purposes. [*U. S.*]

So'cial (sō'shal), *a.* [L. *socialis,* fr. *socius* a companion; akin to E. *sue* to follow.] **1.** Of or pert. to society; relating to men living in society, or the public as a body. **2.** Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse. **3.** Consisting in union or mutual intercourse. **4.** (*Bot.*) Naturally growing in groups or masses. **5.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Living in communities of males, females, and neuters, as do ants and bees. (*b*) Forming compound groups or colonies by budding from basal processes or stolons.

Social science, sociology.

Syn. — Sociable; familiar; convivial; festive.

So'cial-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* A theory or system of social reform which contemplates a reconstruction of society, with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor. Often loosely, any lawless, revolutionary social scheme. — **So'cial-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.*

So'cial-ist, *n.* One who advocates socialism.

So'ci-al'i-ty (sō'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Socialness.

So'cial-ize (sō'shal-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To render social. **2.** To subject to, or regulate by, socialism.

So'cial-ly, *adv.* In a social manner; sociably.

So'cial-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being social.

So-ci'e-ta'ri-an (sō-sī'ĕ-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Social.

So-ci'e-ty (sō-sī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *societas*, fr. *socius* companion. See SOCIAL.] **1.** Companionship; fellowship; company. **2.** Connection; participation; partnership. [*R.*] **3.** A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent object; association; partnership. **4.** The persons, collectively, who live in any region or at an period, or who are united together by a common bond. Specif., the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences.

Society of Jesus. See JESUIT.

So-cin'i-an (sō-sĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* Of, or pertaining or adhering to, *Socinus*, or Socinianism. — **So-cin'i-an**, *n.*

So-cin'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrines of Faustus Socinus, an Italian theologian of the 16th century, who denied the Trinity, Christ's deity, the Devil's personality, man's native and total depravity, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment.

So'ci-o-log'ic (sō'shĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to so-
So'ci-o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ciology. — **So'ci-o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **So'ci-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

So'ci-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [L. *socius* companion + *-logy*.] The philosophy of the constitution, phenomena, and development of human society; social science.

Sock (sŏk), *n.* [AS. *socc*, fr. L. *soccus* a kind of low-heeled, light shoe.] **1.** The shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome, — used as a symbol of comedy. Cf. BUSKIN. **2.** A stocking with a short leg.

Sock'et (sŏk'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. through OF. fr. L. *soccus*. See SOCK.] **1.** An opening into which anything is fitted; a hollow place to receive and hold something. **2.** Specif., the hole for a candle in the candlestick.

So'clo (sō'k'l *or* sŏk''l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*. See SOCK.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A plain block or plinth forming a low pedestal; any base. See PLINTH. (*b*) A plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

Soc'man (sŏk'măn), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

So-crat'ic (sō-krăt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to Soc-
So-crat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } rates, the Grecian sage and teacher (B. C. 469-399), or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing, *i. e.*, by a series of questions leading to the desired result. — **So-crat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sod (sŏd), *n.* [Akin to E. *seethe*. So named from its *sodden* state in wet weather.] Surface soil which is filled with the roots of grass; turf; sward.

Sod, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SODDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SODDING.] To cover with sod; to turf.

So'da (sō'dà), *n.* [It., soda, in OIt., ashes used in making glass, fr. L. *solida*, fem. of *solidus* solid; *solida* having probably been a name of glasswort. See SOLID.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Sodium oxide or hydroxide. (*b*) Popularly, sodium carbonate or bicarbonate.

Soda water, originally, a beverage consisting of a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate, with some acid to cause effervescence; now, commonly, a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid).

So-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis* a comrade.] A fellowship or fraternity; brotherhood.

Sod'den (sŏd'd'n), *a.* [*p. p.* of SEETHE.] Boiled; seethed; also, soaked; heavy with moisture; saturated.

Sod'dy (-dȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, sod.

Sod'er (-ẽr), *n. & v. t.* See SOLDER.

So'dic (sō'dĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sodium.

So'di-um (-dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *soda*.] (*Chem.*) A soft, waxy, white metal of the alkali group, in nature always combined, as in common salt. It is so readily oxidized that it combines violently with water. Symbol Na (*Natrium*). Atomic weight 23. Specific gravity 0.97.

Sodium bicarbonate, a white crystalline substance, $HNaCO_3$, with a slight alkaline taste resembling that of sodium carbonate, — used in cooking; saleratus. — **Sodium carbonate**, a white crystalline substance, $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$, having a cooling alkaline taste, found in the ashes of many plants and produced from common salt. It is used in making soap, glass, paper, etc. Called also *sal soda*, *washing soda*, or *soda*.

Sod'om-ite (sŏd'ŭm-īt), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Sodom. **2.** One guilty of sodomy.

Sod'om-y (sŏd'ŭm-ȳ), *n.* Unnatural carnal copulation.

So-ev'er (sō-ĕv'ẽr). A word compounded of *so* and *ever*, used in composition with *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, etc., and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, places, times, ways, etc.

So'fa (sō'fà), *n.* [Ar. *soffah*, fr. *saffa* to arrange.] A long seat, usually with cushioned bottom, back, and ends.

Sof'fit (sŏf'fĭt), *n.* [It. *soffitta*, *soffitto*, deriv. of L. *suffigere* to fasten beneath.] (*Arch.*) The under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, entablatures, archways, cornices, etc.

So'fi (sō'fĭ), *n.*, **So'fism**, *n.* Same as SUFI, SUFISM.

Soft (sŏft; 115), *a.* [*Compar.* SOFTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SOFTEST.] [AS. *sōfte*, prop. adv. of *sēfte*, adj.; akin to G. *sanft*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed, molded, or cut; yielding; also, malleable. **2.** Not rough, rugged, or harsh to the touch; smooth; delicate. **3.** Hence, agreeable to the sense of feeling, taste, smell, sight, or sound; not offensive to the sight; not glaring; not harsh or rough in sound; gentle to the ear; flowing. **4.** Easily yielding; susceptible to influence; flexible; impressible; gentle. **5.** Expressing gentleness, tenderness, or the like; mild; conciliatory; courteous; kind. **6.** Effeminate; not courageous or manly; weak. **7.** Gentle in action or motion; easy. **8.** Somewhat weak in intellect. [*Colloq.*] **9.** Quiet; peaceful; tranquil. **10.** Not tinged with mineral salts; adapted to decompose soap. **11.** (*Phonetics*) (*a*) Applied to a palatal, a sibilant, or a dental consonant (as *g* in *gem*, *c* in *cent*, etc.); — opposed to *hard*. (*b*) Applied to sonant consonants, as considered to involve less force in utterance than the surds; as, *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *v*, etc., in contrast with *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *f*, etc.

Soft, *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

Soft, *interj.* Be quiet; hold; stop; not so fast.

Sof'ta (sŏf'tà), *n.* [Corruption of Per. *sōkhtah* a zealot.] Any one attached to a Mohammedan mosque, esp. a student of the higher branches of theology.

Sof'ten (sŏf''n; 115), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOFTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOFTENING.] To make or become soft or more soft. — **Sof'ten-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To mollify; palliate; compose; mitigate; assuage; calm; enervate.

Soft'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Tender-hearted; susceptible of pity. — **Soft'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

Soft'ly, *adv.* In a soft manner. [ing soft.

Soft'ness (sŏft'nĕs; 115), *n.* Quality or state of be-

Sog'gy (sŏg'gȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SOGGIER (-gĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SOGGIEST.] [Cf. Icel. *söggr* damp, wet, or E. *soak*.] Filled with water; soft with moisture; sodden; soaked; wet. — **Sog'gi-ness**, *n.*

So-ho' (sō-hō'), *interj.* Ho; — a word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo.

‖ **Soi'-di'sant'** (swä'dē'zäN'), *a.* [F.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

Soil (soil), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOILED (soild); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOILING.] [OF. *saoler*, *saouler*, to satiate, L. *satullare*, deriv. of *satur* sated. See SATIRE.] To feed, as cattle, with cut, green fodder in the barn or an inclosure; hence, to purge by feeding on green fodder.

Soil, *n.* [F. *sol*, fr. L. *solum* bottom, soil; prob. influenced in form by *soil* a miry place. Cf. 2d SOLE.] **1.** The upper stratum of the earth; the mold, or earth adapted to support and nourish plants. **2.** Land; country. **3.** Dung; compost; manure.

Soil, *v. t.* To enrich with soil or muck; to manure.

Soil, *n.* [OF. *soil*, *souil*, fr. *soillier*. See 5th SOIL.] A marshy place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence, a wet place sought for by other game, as deer.

Soil, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *soillier*, deriv. of L. *sucula* little pig, dim. of *sus* swine. See SOW, *n.*] **1.** To make or become dirty on the surface. **2.** To stain or mar; to sully.

Syn. — To foul; dirty; begrime; bemire; bespatter; besmear; daub; bedaub; stain; tarnish; defile; pollute.

Soil, *n.* That which soils; spot; stain.

Soil'ure (-ûr), *n.* Stain; pollution.

‖ **Soi'rée'** (swä'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *soir* evening.] An evening party; — distinguished from *levee*, and *matinée*.

So'ja (sō'já *or* sō'yà), *n.* (*Bot.*) An Asiatic leguminous herb, the beans of which are used in making soy.

So'journ (sō'jûrn *or* sō-jûrn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOJOURNED (-jûrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOJOURNING.] [OF. *sojorner*, *sejorner*, fr. L. *sub* under, about + *diurnus* of the day. See JOURNAL.] To dwell for a time; to live as a temporary resident or as a stranger; to tarry.

So'journ, *n.* A place of temporary residence.

So'journ-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who sojourns.

So'journ-ment (-ment), *n.* Temporary residence.

‖ **Sol** (sŏl), *n.* [L.] **1.** The sun. **2.** (*Alchem.*) Gold; — so called from its brilliancy, color, and value.

Sol (sōl), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A syllable applied in solmization to the note G, or to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale.

Sol (sŏl), *n.* [See Sou.] **1.** A sou. **2.** A silver and gold coin of Peru. The silver *sol* is worth about 68 cents.

‖ **So'la** (sō'lȧ), *a.* [L., fem. of *solus*.] See Solus.

Sol'ace, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Solaced (-ȧst; 48); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Solacing (-ȧ-sĭng).] **1.** To cheer in grief or under calamity; to relieve in affliction; to console. **2.** To allay; to assuage; to soothe.

Syn. — To comfort; assuage; allay. See Comfort.

Sol'a-na'ceous (sŏl'ȧ-nā'shŭs *or* sō'lȧ-nā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pert. to plants of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, of which the nightshade (*Solanum*) is the type.

So'lan goose (sō'lan gōōs), or **So'land** (sō'land), *n.* [Icel. *sūla*.] (*Zoöl.*) The common gannet.

‖ **So-la'no** (sō-lä'nō), *n.* [Sp., deriv. of *sol* sun.] A hot, oppressive wind of the Mediterranean.

So-la'num (sō-lā'nŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) Nightshade.

So'lar (sō'lẽr), *a.* [L. *solaris*, fr. *sol* sun; akin to AS. *sōl*.] **1.** Of pert. to, or proceeding from, the sun. **2.** (*Astrol.*) Born under the predominant influence of the sun. [*Obs.*] **3.** Measured by the progress or revolution of the sun.

‖ **So-la'ri-um** (sō-lā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Solaria (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** An apartment freely exposed to the sun, esp. one for convalescents in a hospital.

So'lar-ize (sō'lẽr-īz), *v. t.* (*Photog.*) To injure by too long exposure to the light in the camera; to burn.

Sold (sōld), *imp. & p. p.* of Sell.

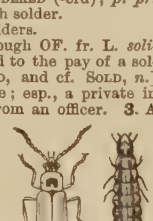
Sol'dan (sŏl'dȧn), *n.* A sultan. [*Obs.*]

Sol'der (sŏd'ẽr *or* sŏl'dẽr), *n.* [Formerly *soder*; through OF., fr. L. *solidare* to make solid.] A metal or metallic alloy used when melted for uniting adjacent metallic surfaces; a metallic cement.

Sol'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Soldered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Soldering.] To unite with solder.

Sol'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who solders.

Sol'dier (sōl'jẽr; 106), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *solidus* a piece of money (hence applied to the pay of a soldier), fr. *solidus* solid. See Solid, and cf. Sold, *n.*] **1.** One engaged in military service; esp., a private in military service, as distinguished from an officer. **3.** A brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill; — by way of emphasis or distinction. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the asexual forms of white ants, or termites, in which the head and jaws are very large and strong. The soldiers serve to defend the nest. See Termite.



Soldier Beetle. *a* Larva. Both enlarged.

Soldier beetle (*Zoöl.*), an American carabid beetle whose larva feeds upon other insects. — Soldier bug (*Zoöl.*), a kind of insect which sucks the blood of other insects. — Soldier crab (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The hermit crab. (*b*) The fiddler crab.

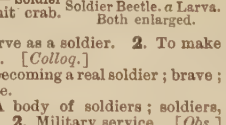
Sol'dier, *v. i.* **1.** To serve as a soldier. **2.** To make a pretense only of working. [*Colloq.*]

Sol'dier-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honorable.

Sol'dier-y (-ẏ), *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers; soldiers, collectively; the military. **2.** Military service. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Sol'do** (sŏl'dō), *n.*; *pl.* Soldi (sŏl'dē). [It.] A small Italian coin worth a sou or a cent.

Sole (sōl), *n.* [F. *sole*, L. *solea*; — from its shape. See 2d Sole.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of flatfishes, esp. the common European species (*Solea vulgaris*). (*b*) Any one of several American flounders resembling the true sole.



Common European Sole.

Smooth sole (*Zoöl.*), the megrim.

Sole (sōl), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *solea* (or rather assumed L. *sola*), akin to *solum* ground, sole of the foot. Cf. Soil earth, Sole the fish.] **1.** The bottom of the foot; rarely, the foot itself. **2.** The bottom or bottom piece of a shoe or boot. **3.** The bottom or lower part of anything, or that on which anything rests in standing.

Sole, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Soled (sōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Soling.] To furnish with a sole.

Sole, *a.* [L. *solus*. Cf. Solo, Sullen.] **1.** Being or acting without another; single; individual; only; solitary. **2.** (*Law*) Single; unmarried; as, a feme *sole*.

Sol'e-cism (sŏl'ẽ-sĭz'm), *n.* [F. *solécisme*, L. *soloecismus*, Gr. σολοικισμός, deriv. of σόλοικος speaking incorrectly, alluding to the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι, in Cilicia.] **1.** An impropriety in the combination of words or parts of a sentence; esp., deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax; — distinguished from *barbarism*. **2.** Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety.

Sol'e-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One who commits a solecism.

Sol'e-cis'tic (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Solecistical.

Sol'e-cis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a solecism; incorrect. — **Sol'e-cis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sole'ly (sōl'lẏ), *adv.* Singly; alone; only.

Sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *a.* [OF. *solempne*, L. *solemnis*, *sollemnis*; *sollus* all, entire + *annus* a year; prop., that takes place every year; — used esp. of religious solemnities.] **1.** Marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by, or connected with, religion; sacred. **2.** Pertaining to a festival; festal. [*Obs.*] **3.** Stately; ceremonious; grand. [*Archaic*] **4.** Fitted to awaken or express serious reflections. **5.** Affectedly grave or serious. **6.** (*Law*) Made in legal form.

Syn. — Grave; formal; ritual; ceremonial; sober; serious; reverential; devotional; devout. See Grave.

So-lem'ni-ty (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tẏ), *n.* **1.** A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence. **2.** A ceremony adapted to impress with awe. **3.** Solemn state or feeling, or the quality producing such a feeling; seriousness; grave earnestness; formal dignity; gravity. **4.** Hence, affected gravity or seriousness. **5.** (*Law*) A proceeding according to due form; due formality. [emnizing.]

Sol'em-ni-za'tion (sŏl'ĕm-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of sol-

Sol'em-nize (sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Solemnized (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Solemnizing.] **1.** To perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms. **2.** To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate. **3.** To make grave, serious, and reverential.

Sol'em-ni'zer (-nī'zẽr), *n.* One who solemnizes.

Sol'emn-ly (sŏl'ĕm-lẏ), *adv.* In a solemn manner.

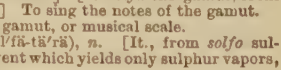
Sol'emn-ness, *n.* State or quality of being solemn.

Sole'ness (sōl'nĕs), *n.* State of being sole, or single.

So-le'no-don (sō-lē'nō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. σωλήν channel + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Either of two species of singular West Indian insectivores, allied to the tenrec.

So-le'no-glyph (-glĭf), *a.* [Gr. σωλήν channel + γλύφειν to engrave.] (*Zoöl.*) Having tubular erectile fangs; — said of serpents.

So'len-oid (sō'lĕn-oid), *n.* [Gr. σωλήν channel + *-oid*.] (*Elec.*) An electro-dynamic spiral, so made as to have the effect of a series of equal and parallel circular currents. When traversed by a current the solenoid exhibits magnetic qualities.



Solenoid.

Sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sol-faed (-fäd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sol-faing.] [It. *solfa* the gamut, from the syllables *sol*, *fa*.] To sing the notes of the gamut.

Sol'-fa', *n.* The gamut, or musical scale.

‖ **Sol'fa-ta'ra** (sōl'fä-tä'rȧ), *n.* [It., from *solfo* sulphur.] A volcanic vent which yields only sulphur vapors, steam, and the like.

‖ **Sol-feg'gio** (sōl-fĕd'jō), *n.* [It., fr. *solfa* the gamut.] (*Mus.*) The system of arranging the scale by the names *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, by which singing is taught.

Sol'fe-ri'no (sōl'fȧ-rē'nō), *n.* A brilliant pink color with a purplish tinge, — obtained from an aniline dye.

‖ **So'li** (sō'lē), *n.*, *pl.* of Solo.

So-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Solicited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Soliciting.] [F. *solliciter*, L. *sollicitare*, *-atum*, fr. *sollicitus* wholly (i. e., violently) moved; *sollus* whole + *citus*, p. p. of *ciere* to move, excite.] **1.** To ask or request from with earnestness; to make petition to. **2.** To endeavor to obtain; to seek; to plead for. **3.** To excite to action; to appeal to. **4.** To plead. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To crave; beg; importune. See Beseech.

So-lic'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of soliciting.

So-lic'it-or (sō-lĭs'ĭt-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who solicits. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) An attorney or advocate; formerly, in English practice, the professional designation of a person admitted to practice in a court of chancery or equity. (*b*) The law officer of a municipality or government.

So-lic'it-or-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ẽr-al), *n.* The second law officer in the government of Great Britain; also, a similar officer under the United States government; also, the chief law officer of some of the States.

So-lic'it-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sollicitus*, *solicitus*.] Disposed to solicit; eager to obtain something desirable, or

to avoid evil; concerned; anxious; careful. — **So-lic'it-ous-ly** (sŏ-lĭs'ĭt-ŭs-lĭ), *adv.* — **So-lic'it-ous-ness**, *n.*

So-lic'it-ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who solicits.

So-lic'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *sollicitude*, or L. *sollicitudo*.] State of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by fear of evil or desire of good; anxiety.

Syn. — Carefulness; concern; anxiety. See CARE.

Sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *solidus*, probably akin to *sollus* whole, entire.] **1.** Having the constituent parts so compact, or so firmly adhering, as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies. **2.** Not hollow; full of matter; not spongy or porous; dense; hence, sometimes, heavy. **3.** Having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic. **4.** Firm; compact; strong; stable. **5.** Worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; substantial; strong. **6.** (*Metaph.*) Impenetrable; resisting or excluding all other particles of matter; — applied to the supposed ultimate particles of matter. **7.** United; unanimous. [*Polit. Cant, U. S.*]

Syn. — Hard; sound; real; valid; true; weighty; grave. — *Hard* denotes a more impenetrable nature or a firmer adherence of the component parts of a body than *solid*. *Hard* is opposed to *soft*; and *solid* is opposed to *fluid*, *liquid*, *open*, *porous*, or *hollow*.

Sol'id, *n.* **1.** A substance held in a fixed form by cohesion of its particles; a substance not fluid. **2.** (*Geom.*) A magnitude having length, breadth, and thickness.

‖ **Sol'i-da'go** (sŏl'ĭ-dā'gō), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of yellow-flowered, composite, perennial herbs; golden-rod.

Sol'i-dare (sŏl'ĭ-dâr), *n.* [LL. *solidus*. Cf. SOU.] A small piece of money. [*Obs.*]

Sol'i-dar'i-ty (-dăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* An entire consolidation of interests and responsibilities; community.

Sol'i-da-ry (sŏl'ĭ-dā-rȳ), *a.* Having solidarity.

So-lid'i-fi-ca'tion (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of solidifying, or state of being solidified.

So-lid'i-fy (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLIDIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLIDIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Solid* + *-fy.*] To make or become solid or compact.

So-lid'i-ty (sō-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being solid. **2.** (*Geom.*) Solid contents of a body; volume; amount of inclosed space.

Sol'id-ly (sŏl'ĭd-lȳ), *adv.* In a solid manner.

Sol'id-ness, *n.* State or quality of being solid.

Sol'id-un'gu-lar (-ŭn'gŭ-lĕr), *a.* [L. *solidus* solid + *ungula* a hoof.] (*Zoöl.*) Solipedous. [IPED.]

Sol'id-un'gu-late (-lāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as SOL-

Sol'id-un'gu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Solipedous.

Sol'i-fid'i-an (sŏl'ĭ-fĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *fides* faith.] (*Eccl.*) One who maintains that justification is by faith alone, without works.

So-lil'o-quize (sō-lĭl'ō-kwīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLILOQUIZED (-kwīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLILOQUIZING.] To utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self.

So-lil'o-quy (-kwȳ), *n.* [L. *soliloquium*; *solus* alone + *loqui* to speak.] **1.** Act of talking to one's self; monologue. **2.** A written composition reciting what it is supposed a person says to himself.

Sol'i-ped (sŏl'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *solidipes* solid-footed, whole-hoofed.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammal having a single hoof on each foot, as the horses and asses.

So-lip'e-dous (sō-lĭp'ē-dŭs), *a.* Having single hoofs.

So-lip'sism (sō-lĭp'sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *ipse* self.] **1.** (*Ethics*) Egotism. **2.** (*Metaph.*) Egoism.

Sol'i-taire' (sŏl'ĭ-târ'), *n.* [F. See SOLITARY.] **1.** A person who lives in solitude; a hermit. **2.** A single gem, especially a diamond, in a setting. **3.** A game, esp. of cards, which one person can play alone. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) Any species of a genus of American thrushlike birds noted for their sweet songs and retiring habits.

Sol'i-ta-ry (sŏl'ĭ-tā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *solitarius*, fr. *solus* alone.] **1.** Being by one's self; being without associates; single; alone; lonely. **2.** Performed, passed, or endured alone. **3.** Not much visited or frequented; retired; lonely. **4.** Hence, desolate; deserted; dismal. **5.** Single; individual; sole. **6.** (*Bot.*) Not associated with others of the same kind. **7.** (*Zoöl.*) Not living in communities. — **Sol'i-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Sol'i-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

Sol'i-ta-ry, *n.* One who lives alone; hermit; recluse.

Sol'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *solitudo*, fr. *solus* alone.] **1.** State of being alone, or withdrawn from society; lonely life. **2.** Remoteness from society; destitution of company; seclusion. **3.** Solitary or lonely place.

Syn. — Loneliness; solitariness; loneness; retiredness; recluseness. — *Retirement* is a withdrawal from general society, implying a previous presence in its scenes. *Solitude* simply implies that a person is alone; *seclusion*, that he is shut out from others, usually by his own choice; *loneliness*, that he is pained and oppressed by being alone.

Sol'lar (sŏl'lĕr), *n.* (*Mining*) A platform in a shaft.

Sol-ler-et' (sŏl-lĕr-ĕt'), *n.* [Dim. fr. OF. *soler* shoe.] A flexible steel shoe (or a plate of such a shoe) worn with mediæval armor.

Sol'mi-za'tion (sŏl'mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *solmisation*, fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa; — so called from the musical notes *sol*, *mi*.] (*Mus.*) Act or art of sol-faing.

So'lo (sō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* E. SOLOS (-lōz), It. SOLI (-lē). [It., fr. L. *solus* alone.] (*Mus.*) A tune, air, strain, or a whole piece, played or sung by a single person.

So'lo-ist, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who sings or plays a solo.

Sol'o-mon's seal' (sŏl'ō-mŏnz sēl'). (*Bot.*) Any one of a genus (*Polygonatum*) of liliaceous plants having thick rootstocks [see *Illust.* of ROOTSTOCK] and white or greenish nodding flowers. *False Solomon's seal* (of the genus *Smilacina*) has flowers in racemes or panicles.

Sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* [L. *solstitium*; *sol* the sun + *sistere* to cause to stand.] **1.** A standing still of the sun. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south, namely, the first point of Cancer and the first point of Capricorn, which are respectively the *summer solstice* and the *winter solstice* in northern latitudes; — so called because the sun then apparently stands still in its northward or southward motion. (*b*) The time of the sun's passing the solstices, about June 21 and December 21.

Sol-sti'tial (sŏl-stĭsh'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a solstice; esp. (with reference to the northern hemisphere), happening at the summer solstice.

Sol'u-bil'i-ty (sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being soluble. **2.** (*Bot.*) Tendency to separate by spurious articulations.

Sol'u-ble (sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *solubilis*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, to dissolve. See SOLVE.] **1.** Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. **2.** Susceptible of being solved; solvable. — **Sol'u-ble-ness**, *n.*

‖ **So'lus** (sō'lŭs), *masc. a.*, **So'la** (sō'lȧ), *fem. a.* [L.] Alone; — chiefly used in stage directions, and the like.

So-lute' (sō-lūt'), *a.* [L. *solutus*, p. p.] **1.** Loose; relaxed. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) Not adhering; loose.

So-lu'tion (sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *solucion*, fr. L. *solutio*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve. See SOLVE.] **1.** The separation of the parts of any body; disruption; breach. **2.** The disentanglement of any intricate problem or difficult question; explanation; clearing up; — used especially in mathematics. **3.** State of being dissolved or disintegrated; resolution; disintegration. **4.** (*Chem. Phys.*) Act or process by which a body (whether solid, liquid, or gaseous) is absorbed into a liquid, and, remaining or becoming fluid, is diffused throughout the solvent; also, the resulting product. **5.** Release; discharge; — now used only in legal phraseology. **6.** (*Med.*) (*a*) Termination of a disease; resolution. (*b*) Crisis. [tive.

Sol'u-tive (sŏl'ū-tĭv), *a.* Tending to dissolve; laxa-

Solv'a-ble (sŏlv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of being solved, resolved, or explained; admitting of solution. — **Solv-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Solv'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Solve (sŏlv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLVED (sŏlvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLVING.] [L. *solvere*, *solutum*; prefix *so-*, expressing separation + *luere* to loosen.] To explain; to resolve; to unfold; to clear up; to work out to a result or conclusion. [solvent.

Sol'ven-cy (sŏl'ven-sȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being

Sol'vent (sŏl'vent), *a.* [L. *solvens*, p. pr. See SOLVE.] **1.** Having the power of dissolving; dissolving. **2.** Able or sufficient to pay all just debts, esp. as they come due in the ordinary course of business.

Sol'vent, *n.* A substance (usually liquid) suitable for, or employed in, solution, or in dissolving something.

Solv'er (sŏlv'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, solves.

Solv'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See SOLVABLE.

So-maj' (sō-măj'), **Sa-maj'** (sȧ-măj'), *n.* A society; a congregation; a worshiping assembly. [*India*]

So-mat'ic (sō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σωματικός*, fr. *σῶμα* the body.] Of or pertaining to the body; corporeal.

So-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Somatic.

So-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Somatology.

So'ma-tist (sō'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* A materialist.

So'ma-tol'o-gy (sō'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*, *σώματος*, body + *-logy.*] **1.** Science of the general properties of material substances. **2.** Science of anatomy.

Som'ber } (sŏm'bĕr), *a.* [F. *sombre*, prob. deriv. of
Som'bre } L. *sub* under + *umbra* shade.] Dull; dusky; somewhat dark; gloomy; hence, melancholy; sad; grave; depressing. — **Som'ber-ly**, *or* **Som'bre-ly**, *adv.* — **Som'ber-ness**, *or* **Som'bre-ness**, *n.*

Som'ber, } *v. t.* To make somber or dark; to make
Som'bre, } shady; to give a somber effect to.

‖ **Som-bre'ro** (sŏm-brā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of broad-brimmed hat, worn in Spain and in Spanish America.

Som'brous (sŏm'brŭs), *a.* Gloomy; somber.

-some (-sŭm). A combining form or suffix from Gr. *σῶμα* (gen. *σώματος*) the *body*.

-some (-sŭm). [AS. *-sum;* akin to G. *-sam*, and E. *same*.] An adjective suffix having primarily the sense of *like* or *same*, and indicating a considerable degree or quantity of the quality or thing denoted in the first part of the compound; as in mettle*some*, glad*some*, win*some*, etc.

Some (sŭm), *a.* [OE. *som, sum*, AS. *sum;* akin to E. *same*.] **1.** Consisting of a greater or less portion or sum; — used to express an indefinite quantity or number. Used also pronominally. **2.** A certain; one; — indicating a person, thing, event, etc., as not known or designated individually or more specifically. **3.** Not much; a little; moderate. **4.** About; near; — now used commonly with numerals. **5.** Certain; those of one part or portion; — in distinction from *other* or *others*. **6.** A part; a portion; — used pronominally, and sometimes with *of*.

☞ The illiterate in the United States and Scotland often use *some* as an adverb.

☞ Formerly used also of single persons or things: this one . . . that one; one . . . another.

Some'bod-y (sŭm'bŏd-ў), *n.* **1.** A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate. **2.** A person of consideration or importance.

Some'how' (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known or designated.

Som'er-sault (-ẽr-sąlt), } *n.* [Corrupt. fr. F. *soubre-*
Som'er-set (-ẽr-sĕt), } *sault* jump, OF. *soubresault*, L. *supra* over + *saltus* leap, fr. *salire* to leap.] A leap in which one turns heels over head and lights on the feet.

Some'thing (-thĭng), *n.* **1.** Anything unknown, undetermined, or not specifically designated. **2.** A part; a portion; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

Some'thing, *adv.* In some degree; somewhat.

Some'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* **1.** At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly. **2.** At a time undefined; sometimes. **3.** At some time hereafter.

Some'time', *a.* Having been formerly; late; whilom.

Some'times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [See **-s,** *adv.*] **1.** Formerly. [*Obs.*] **2.** At times; at intervals; occasionally.

Some'what' (-hwŏt'), *n.* **1.** More or less; something. **2.** A person or thing of importance.

Some'what', *adv.* In some degree or measure.

Some'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

So'mite (sō'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body.] (*Anat.* & *Zoöl.*) One of the actual or ideal serial segments of an animal, esp. an articulate or vertebrate.

Som'mer-set (sŭm'mẽr-sĕt), *n.* See Somersault.

Som-nam'bu-lar (sŏm-năm'bū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to somnambulism; somnambulistic.

Som-nam'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *ambulatio* a walking about.] Act of walking in sleep.

Som-nam'bu-lic (-năm'bū-lĭk), *a.* Somnambulistic.

Som-nam'bu-lism (-bū-lĭz'm), *n.* A state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partially active, esp. in which one walks in his sleep.

Som-nam'bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* One subject to somnambulism.

Som'ni-al (sŏm'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *somnialis.*] Of or pertaining to sleep or dreams.

Som-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *somnifer; somnus* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Causing sleep; soporific.

Som-nif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *somnificus; somnus* sleep + *facere* to make.] Causing sleep; somniferous.

Som-nil'o-quence (-nĭl'ŏ-kwens), *n.* The act of talking in one's sleep; somniloquism; somniloquy.

Som-nil'o-quism (-kwĭz'm), *n.* Somniloquence.

Som-nil'o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

Som-nil'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *loqui* to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep.

Som-nil'o-quy (-kwў), *n.* Somniloquence.

Som'no-lence (sŏm'nō-lens), } *n.* Quality or state
Som'no-len-cy (-len-sў), } of being somnolent; sleepiness; drowsiness.

Som'no-lent (-lent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *somnolentus*, fr. *somnus* sleep; akin to Gr. *ὕπνος*, AS. *swefn* sleep.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep; slumbrous. — **Som'no-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Son (sŭn), *n.* [OE. *sone, sune*, AS. *sunu;* akin to G. *sohn*, and Gr. *υἱός* son.] **1.** A male child; the male issue, or offspring, of a parent. **2.** A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, descendants in general. **3.** Any young male person spoken of as a child; an adopted male child. **4.** A native or inhabitant of some (specified) place. **5.** The produce of anything. **6.** (Commonly with the definite article) Jesus Christ.

So'nance (sō'nans), *n.* **1.** A sound; a tune. [*Obs.*] **2.** Quality or state of being sonant.

So'nant (sō'nant), *a.* [L. *sonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound. See Sound a noise.] **1.** Of or pertaining to sound; sounding. **2.** (*Phonetics*) Uttered with tone or proper vocal sound, as distinguished from mere breath sound; vocal; the opposite of *nonvocal*, or *surd;* — said of the vowels, semivowels, liquids, and nasals, and esp. of *p, d, g* hard, *v*, etc., as compared with their cognates *p, t, k, f*, etc. — *n.* A sonant letter.

So-na'ta (sō-nä'tà), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) An extended composition for one or two instruments, usually of three or four movements, the opening one being quick.

Song (sŏng; 115), *n.* [AS. *song, sang*, fr. *singan* to sing; akin to G. *sang.* See Sing.] **1.** That which is sung or uttered with musical modulations. **2.** A lyrical poem adapted to vocal music; ballad. **3.** More generally, any poetical strain; poem. **4.** Poetical composition; poetry; verse. **5.** An object of derision. **6.** A trifle.

Syn. — Sonnet; ballad; canticle; carol; canzonet; ditty; hymn; descant; lay; strain; poesy; verse.

Song'ster (-stẽr), *n.* A singer, esp. one that sings well; — particularly applied to birds.

Song'stress (-strĕs), *n.* A female singer.

So-nif'er-ous (sō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sonus* sound + *-ferous.*] Sounding; producing sound; conveying sound.

Son'-in-law' (sŭn'ĭn-lą'), *n.; pl.* Sons-in-law (sŭnz'-). The husband of one's daughter.

Son'net (sŏn'nĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sonetto*, fr. *suono* a sound, song, fr. L. *sonus* sound. See Sound noise.] **1.** A short poem, — usually amatory. [*Obs.*] **2.** A poem of fourteen lines, — two stanzas, the *octave*, of four verses each, and two stanzas, the *sestet*, of three verses each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule.

Son'net-eer' (-ẽr'), *n.* A composer of sonnets, or small poems; a small poet; — usually in contempt.

Son'net-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To compose sonnets.

Son'o-rif'ic (sŏn'ŏ-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sonor, -oris*, a sound + *facere* to make.] Producing sound.

So-nor'i-ty (sŏ-nŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Sonorousness.

So-no'rous (sŏ-nō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *sonorus*, fr. *sonor, -oris*, a sound, akin to *sonus* a sound. See Sound noise.] **1.** Giving sound when struck; resonant. **2.** Giving a clear or loud sound; vibrant. **3.** Characterized by sound; vocal; sonant. **4.** Impressive in sound; high-sounding. — **So-no'rous-ly,** *adv.* — **So-no'rous-ness,** *n.*

Son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* State of being a son, or of bearing the relation of a son; filiation.

Son'ties (sŏn'tĭz), *n.* Probably for "saintes" saints, or for *sanctities;* — used as an oath. [*Obs.*]

Soo-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* Same as Souchong.

Soon (sōōn), *adv.* [AS. *sōna.*] **1.** In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed. **2.** Without the usual delay; quickly; early. **3.** Readily; willingly; — with *would*, or some word expressing *will*.

Soo-shong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* See Souchong.

Soot (sōōt *or* sōōt), *n.* [AS. *sōt.*] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged in combustion.

Soot, *v. t.* To cover or dress with soot.

Soot'er-kin (-ẽr-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. Prov. G. *suttern* to boil gently.] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

Sooth (sōōth), *a.;* also *adv.* [*Compar.* Soother (-ẽr); *superl.* Soothest.] [AS. *sōð*, for *sanð;* akin to Skr. *sat, sant*, real, ultimately fr. root meaning, to be; also akin to Gr. *ἐτεός* true. Cf. Soothe.] **1.** True; faithful. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] **2.** Pleasing; delightful. [*R.*]

Sooth, *n.* **1.** Truth; reality. [*Archaic*] **2.** Augury. [*Obs.*] **3.** Blandishment. [*Obs.*]

Soothe (sōōth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Soothed (sōōthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Soothing.] [Originally, to assent to as *sooth* or true.] **1.** To assent to; to humor by compliance; to please with blandishments; to flatter. **2.** To assuage; to mollify; to calm; to comfort. — **Sooth'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To soften; allay; compose; tranquilize; pacify.

Sooth'fast' (sōōth'fąst'), *a.* True; genuine; also, truthful; faithful. [*Archaic*] [ner.

Sooth'ing-ly (sōōth'ĭng-lў), *adv.* In a soothing man-

Sooth'say' (sōōth'sā'), *v. i.* [Prop., to say *sooth* or truth.] To foretell; to predict; to prophesy.

Sooth'say'er (-sā'ẽr), *n.* One who soothsays.

Soot'y (sōōt'ў *or* sōōt'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Sootier (-Y-ẽr); *superl.* Sootiest.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, soot; soiled by soot; fuliginous; dusky; dark. — **Soot'i-ness,** *n.*

Sop (sŏp), *n.* [OE. *sop, soppe;* akin to AS. *sūpan* to

sip, G. *suppe* soup. See Sup, *v. t.*] **1.** Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid, especially in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten. **2.** Anything given to pacify; — so called from the sop given to Cerberus, as related in mythology.

Sop (sŏp), *v. t.* To steep or dip in any liquid.

Soph (sŏf), *n.* Colloq. abbreviation of Sophister, and Sophomore.

Soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *σόφισμα*, fr. *σοφίζειν* to make wise, fr. *σοφός* wise.] The doctrine or mode of reasoning practiced by a sophist; hence, any fallacy designed to deceive.

Soph'ist, *n.* **1.** One of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics in ancient Greece; esp., one of those who resorted to fallacious but plausible reasoning to puzzle inquirers after truth. **2.** Hence, a captious or fallacious reasoner.

Soph'ist-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Sophist. **2.** (*Eng. Univ.*) A student advanced beyond the first year of his residence.

☞ The course consists of three years and one term, during which the students have the titles of *freshmen*, *junior sophisters*, *senior sophisters*, and *questionists*. In some American colleges, the junior and senior classes are still called, *junior sophisters* and *senior sophisters*.

So-phis'tic (sō-fĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or embodying,
So-phis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } sophistry; fallaciously subtile. — **So-phis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **So-phis'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

So-phis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sophisticated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sophisticating.] To render worthless by admixture; to adulterate; to pervert.

Syn. — To adulterate; debase; corrupt; vitiate.

So-phis'ti-cate (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), } *a.* Adulterated; not
So-phis'ti-ca'ted (-kā'tĕd), } pure; not genuine.

So-phis'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of sophisticating.

So-phis'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who sophisticates.

Soph'ist-ry (sŏf'ĭst-rў), *n.* Practice of a sophist; fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

Soph'o-more (sŏf'ō-mōr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *soph* or *sophister* + Gr. *μωρός* foolish.] One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college.

Soph'o-mor'ic (sŏf'ō-mŏr'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Soph'o-mor'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to a sophomore; hence, pretentious; inflated in style or manner. [*U. S.*]

Sop'o-rif'er-ous (sŏp'ō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *soporifer*; *sopor* a heavy sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific. — **Sop'o-rif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sop'o-rif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sop'o-rif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *sopor* heavy sleep + *facere* to make.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; soporiferous. — *n.* Anything inducing sleep; a narcotic.

Syn. — Somniferous; narcotic; opiate; anodyne.

Sop'o-rose' (sŏp'ō-rōs'), } *a.* Causing sleep; sleepy.
Sop'o-rous (sŏp'ō-rŭs), }

Sop'per (-pẽr), *n.* One who sops.

Sop'py (-pў), *a.* Very wet or sloppy. [over.

‖ **So'pra** (sō'prä), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Above; before;

So-pra'no (sō-prä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* E. Sopranos (-nōz), It. Soprani (-nē). [It., fr. *soprano* highest, fr. *sopra* above, L. *supra*.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The treble; the highest vocal register. (*b*) A singer with a treble voice.

So'ra (sō'rä), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A North American rail (*Porzana Carolina*) common in the Eastern United States.

King sora, the Florida gallinule.

Sora, or Carolina Rail.

Sorb (sôrb), *n.* [L. *sorbus*, the tree, *sorbum*, the fruit.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The wild service tree of Europe; also, the rowan tree. (*b*) The fruit of these trees.

Sor'be-fa'cient (sôr'bē-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *sorbere* to absorb + *faciens* making.] (*Med.*) Producing absorption.

Sor'bet (sôr'bĕt), *n.* Sherbet.

Sor'bon-ist (sôr'bŏn-ĭst), *n.* [F. *sorboniste*.] A doctor of the *Sorbonne*, or theological college, in the University of Paris, founded by Robert de *Sorbon*, A. D. 1252. It was suppressed in the Revolution of 1789.

Sor'cer-er (-sẽr-ẽr), *n.* [See Sorcery.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

Sor'cer-ess, *n.* A female sorcerer.

Sor'cer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to sorcery.

Sor'cer-y (-ў), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, decision by lot, fate.] Divination or conjury by the assistance, or supposed assistance, of evil spirits; magic; necromancy; witchcraft; enchantment.

Sor'det (-dĕt), *n.* [See Sordine.] (*Mus.*) A sordine.

Sor'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *sordidus*, fr. *sordere* to be filthy or dirty.] **1.** Foul; dirty. [*Obs.*] **2.** Vile; base; gross. **3.** Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly. — **Sor'did-ly** (sôr'dĭd-lў), *adv.* — **Sor'did-ness**, *n.*

Sor'dine (sôr'dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [It. *sordina*, *sordino*, fr. *sordo* dull-sounding.] (*Mus.*) A contrivance to deaden or soften the tone of an instrument; a damper.

Sore (sōr), *a.* [F. *saure*, *sore*, *sor*. See Sorrel, *a.*] Reddish brown; sorrel. [*R.*]

Sore falcon. See Sore, *n.*, 1.

Sore, *n.* **1.** A young hawk or falcon in the first year. **2.** A young buck in the fourth year.

Sore, *a.* [*Compar.* Sorer (-ẽr); *superl.* Sorest.] [AS. *sār*; akin to G. *sehr* very. Cf. Sorry.] **1.** Tender to the touch; inflamed; painful. **2.** Fig.: Sensitive; tender; easily pained, grieved, or vexed. **3.** Severe; afflictive; distressing. **4.** Criminal; evil. [*Obs.*]

Sore (sōr), *n.* **1.** A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; a painful or diseased place, such as an ulcer or a boil. **2.** Fig.: Grief; affliction; trouble; difficulty.

Cold sore. (*Med.*) See under Cold, *n.*

Sore, *adv.* **1.** In a sore manner; with pain; grievously. **2.** Greatly; violently; deeply.

Sore'hon (sōr'hŏn), *n.* [Corrupted from Sojourn.] Formerly, in Ireland, a kind of servile tenure.

Sor'el (sŏr'ĕl), *n.* [A diminutive. See Sore reddish brown.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A young buck in the third year. **2.** A yellowish or reddish brown color; sorrel.

Sore'ly (sōr'lў), *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously.

‖ **So-re'ma** (sō-rē'má), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σωρός* a heap.] (*Bot.*) A heap of carpels belonging to one flower.

Sore'ness (sōr'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being sore.

Sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* [NL.; prob. of Chinese origin.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of grasses, properly including only two species, the Arabian millet, or Johnson grass, and Indian millet. (*b*) A variety of Indian millet grown for its saccharine juice; the Chinese sugar cane.

‖ **So'ri** (sō'rī), *n.*, *pl.* of Sorus.

So'ri-cine (sō'rĭ-sīn), *a.* [From L. *sorex* a shrew.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or like, a shrew or the shrews.

So-ri'tes (sō-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σωρείτης* (sc. *συλλογισμός*), prop., heaped-up (syllogism).] (*Logic*) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms in propositions the predicate of each one of which except the next to the last forms the subject of each one that follows, and the last, or conclusion, unites the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last preceding proposition. — **So-rit'ic-al** (sō-rĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.*

So-ror'i-cide (sō-rŏr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sororicida*, *sororicidium*; *soror* sister + *caedere* to kill.] Murder of one's sister; also, one who kills one's own sister.

So-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [From L. *soror* sister.] A woman's club; an association of women. [*U. S.*]

‖ **So-ro'sis**, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σωρός* a heap.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation of many flowers with their receptacles, ovaries, etc.

Sor'rel (sŏr'rĕl), *a.* [F. *saur*, *saure*, OF. *sor*, *sore*, prob. of Teutonic origin. Cf. Sorel.] Of a yellowish or reddish brown color. — *n.* A yellowish or reddish brown.

Sor'rel, *n.* [F. *surelle*, fr. *sur* sour, fr. OHG. *sūr*. See Sour.] (*Bot.*) One of various plants having a sour juice, esp. a plant of the genus *Rumex*.

Sorrel tree (*Bot.*), a small ericaceous tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) whose leaves have a sour taste.

Sor'ri-ly (sŏr'rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a sorry manner; poorly.

Sor'ri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sorry.

Sor'row (sŏr'rō), *n.* [OE. *sorwe*, *sorewe*, AS. *sorg*, *sorh*; akin to G. *sorge*; of unknown origin.] The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief; regret; sadness.

Syn. — Grief; unhappiness; regret; sadness; heaviness; mourning; affliction. See Affliction, and Grief.

Sor'row, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sorrowed (-rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sorrowing.] To feel sorrow; to feel mournful; to grieve; to be sad.

Sor'row-ful (-rō-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Full of sorrow; exhibiting sorrow; sad; dejected. **2.** Producing sorrow. — **Sor'row-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Sor'row-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Mournful; dismal; disconsolate; distressed; dreary; grievous; lamentable; doleful; distressing.

Sor'ry (-rў), *a.* [*Compar.* Sorrier (-rĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Sorriest.] [OE. *sory*, *sary*, AS. *sārig*, fr. *sār*, n., sore. See Sore, *n.* & *a.* The original sense was, painful; hence, miserable, sad.] **1.** Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil; feeling regret. **2.** Melancholy; dismal; gloomy; mournful. **3.** Poor; mean; worthless.

Sort (sôrt), *n.* [F. *sort*, L. *sors*, *sortis*. See Sort kind.] Chance; lot; destiny. [*Obs.*]

Sort (sôrt), *n.* [F. *sorte*, fr. L. *sors, sortis*, a lot, part.] **1.** A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; a class or order. **2.** Manner; form of being or acting. **3.** Condition above the vulgar; rank. [*Obs.*] **4.** A chance group; a company; a troop. [*Obs.*] **5.** *pl.* (*Print.*) Letters, figures, points, marks, spaces, or quadrats, belonging to a case, separately considered.

Out of sorts (*Print.*), with some letters or sorts of type deficient or exhausted in the case or font; hence, colloquially, out of order; ill.

Syn. — Kind; species; rank; condition. — *Sort*, unlike *kind*, did not originally imply necessarily the idea of affinity, but only mere assemblage. The two words are now used to a great extent interchangeably, though *sort* is sometimes somewhat disparaging.

Sort, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SORTING.] **1.** To separate, and place in distinct classes or divisions, as things having different qualities. **2.** To reduce to order from a confused state. **3.** To conjoin; to class. **4.** To choose; to select. **5.** To conform. [*R.*]

Sort, *v. i.* **1.** To join or associate with others, esp. with others of the same kind or species; to agree. **2.** To suit; to conform; to be in accord; to harmonize.

Sort'ance (-*ans*), *n.* Suitableness. [*Obs.*]

Sort'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sorts.

Sor'tie (sôr'tẽ), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out, to issue.] (*Mil.*) The sudden issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack or harass the besiegers; a sally.

Sor'ti-lege (-tĭ-lĕj), *n.* [From L. *sors, sortis*, a lot + *legere* to select.] The act of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots. — **Sor'ti-le'gious** (-lē'jŭs), *a.*

‖ **So'rus** (sō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SORI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] (*Bot.*) One of the fruit dots, or small clusters of sporangia, on the back of the fronds of ferns.

So'-so' (sō'sō'), *a.* [*So* + *so.*] Neither very good nor very bad; middling; passable; tolerable; indifferent.

Soss (sŏs; 115), *v. i.* [Cf. SOUSE to plunge.] To drop into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Sos'te-nu'to** (sŏs'tā-nōō'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Sustained, either to the utmost of the nominal value of the time, or so as to be somewhat prolonged or protracted.

Sot (sŏt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *sottus;* of unknown origin.] **1.** A stupid person; a dolt. [*Obs.*] **2.** A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

Sot, *v. t.* To stupefy; to delude; to besot. [*Obs.*]

So-tad'ic (sō-tăd'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the lascivious compositions of the Greek poet *Sotades.*

So-te'ri-ol'o-gy (sō-tē'rĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σωτηρία safety (σωτήρ savior) + *-logy.*] **1.** A discourse on hygiene. **2.** (*Theol.*) The doctrine of salvation by Christ.

So'thi-ac (sō'thĭ-ăk),) *a.* Of or pertaining to *Sothis*,
Soth'ic (sŏth'ĭk),) the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; canicular.

Sot'tish (sŏt'tĭsh), *a.* Like a sot; doltish; very foolish. — **Sot'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **Sot'tish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; infatuate.

‖ **Sot'to vo'ce** (sŏt'tō vō'chē). [It.] (*Mus.*) With a restrained voice or moderate force; in an undertone.

Sou (sōō), *n.*; *pl.* SOUS (sōōz *or* sōō). [F. *sou*, OF. *sol*, from L. *solidus* a coin. See SOLDIER.] An old French copper coin, equivalent in value to, and now displaced by, the five-centime piece (1/20 of a franc), which is popularly called a *sou.*

Sou'brette' (sōō'brĕt'), *n.* [F.] A female servant; specif., as a term of the theater, an intriguing lady's maid; a meddlesome young woman.

Sou'bri'quet' (sōō'brē'kā'), *n.* See SOBRIQUET.

Souce (sous), *n. & v.* See SOUSE.

Sou-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* [Chin. *seou chong* little plant or sort.] A kind of black tea of a fine quality.

Souf'fle (sōō'f'l), *n.* [F.] (*Med.*) A murmuring or blowing sound.

Souf'flé (sōō'flā), *n.* [F., fr. *souffler*, p. p. of *souffler* to puff.] (*Cookery*) A side dish served hot from the oven at dinner, made of beaten eggs, milk, and flour, etc.

Sough (sŭf), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sūgr* (in comp.) a rushing sound, or OE. *swough, swogh*, a sound, AS. *swōgan* to sound. Cf. SURF, SWOON, *v. i.*] **1.** A whistling or sighing sound, as of the wind through pines; a hollow murmur or roaring. **2.** Hence, a vague rumor. [*Scot.*]

Sough, *v. i.* To whistle or sigh, as the wind.

Sought (sąt), *imp. & p. p.* of SEEK.

Soul (sōl), *n.* [AS. *sāwel, sāwl;* akin to G. *seele;* origin uncertain.] **1.** The spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man, — either (*a*) the so-called animal soul, that is, the seat of life, exclusive of the voluntary and rational powers; — in distinction from the *higher* nature, or spirit, of man; or (*b*) the moral and emotional part of man's nature; — in distinction from *intellect;* or (*c*) the intellect only; the understanding; — in distinction from *feeling.* In a more general sense, "an animating, separable, surviving entity, the vehicle of individual personal existence." **2.** The seat of real life or vitality; the animating or essential part. **3.** The leader; inspirer; moving spirit. **4.** Courage; spirit; fervor; affection, or any other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature. **5.** A human being; person. **6.** A pure or disembodied spirit.

Syn. — Spirit; life; courage; fire; ardor.

Souled (sōld), *a.* Furnished with (such) a soul.

Soul'less (sōl'lĕs), *a.* Being without soul.

Sound (sound), *n.* [AS. *sund* a swimming, akin to E. *swim.*] The air bladder of a fish.

Sound, *a.* [*Compar.* SOUNDER (-ẽr); *superl.* SOUNDEST.] [OE. *sound*, AS. *sund;* akin to D. *gezond*, G. *gesund.*] **1.** Whole; unbroken; unharmed; free from flaw, defect, or decay; perfect in kind. **2.** Healthy; not diseased; — said of body or mind. **3.** Firm; strong; solid; safe. **4.** Free from error; correct; true; orthodox; — said of persons. **5.** Founded in truth or right; supported by justice; not fallacious. **6.** Heavy; laid on with force. **7.** Undisturbed; deep; profound. **8.** Founded in law; legal; valid; not defective.

Sound, *adv.* Soundly.

Sound, *n.* [AS. *sund* a narrow sea or strait; akin to G. *sund.*] (*Geog.*) A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the mainland and an island; also, a strait connecting two seas, or a sea or lake with the ocean.

Sound, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOUNDING.] [F. *sonder;* perh. akin to E. *sound* strait.] **1.** To measure the depth of, esp. with a line and plummet; to fathom. **2.** To seek to ascertain the thoughts, motives, or purposes of (a person); to examine; to try; to test. **3.** (*Med.*) To explore or examine with a sound.

Sound, *v. i.* To sound the depth of water.

Sound, *n.* [F. *sonde.*] (*Med.*) An instrument or probe by which cavities of the body are explored.

Sound, *n.* [OE. *soun*, OF. *son, sun*, fr. L. *sonus;* akin to Skr. *svana* sound. Cf. PERSON, SONNET.] **1.** A sensation or perception of the mind received through the ear, and produced by the impulse or vibration of the air or other medium with which the ear is in contact; noise; report. **2.** The impulse or vibration which would occasion sound to a percipient if present with unimpaired organs. **3.** Noise without signification; empty noise.

Sound, *v. i.* **1.** To make a sound or noise; to give voice. **2.** To be conveyed by sound; to be spread abroad by sound. **3.** To have a certain import, when heard.

To sound in *or* into, to tend to; to partake of the nature of. [*Obs.*, except in legal phraseology.]

Sound, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a noise; to play on. **2.** To cause to exist as a sound; to utter. **3.** To give a signal for by a certain sound. **4.** To celebrate or honor by sounds; to publish or proclaim. **5.** To examine the condition of (anything) by causing it to emit sounds and noting their character. **6.** To denote. [*Obs.*]

Sound'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Dues for soundings.

Sound'-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A sounding-board.

Sound'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sounds.

Sound'ing, *a.* Emitting sound; hence, sonorous.

Sound'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that sounds. **2.** (*Naut.*) [From SOUND to fathom.] (*a*) Measurement by sounding; also, the depth so ascertained. (*b*) Any place in the ocean, or other water, where a sounding line will reach the bottom; — usually in *pl.* (*c*) That which is brought up by the sounding lead when it has touched bottom.

Sound'ing-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) A thin board which propagates the sound in a piano, violin, etc. **2.** A board or structure placed behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness to a speaker's voice.

Sound'ly, *adv.* In a sound manner.

Sound'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sound.

Soup (sōōp), *n.* [F. *soupe*, OF. *sope, supe, soupe*, perh. orig., a piece of bread. See SOP.] A liquid food usually made by boiling meat or vegetables, or both, in water, — commonly seasoned or flavored; strong broth.

‖ **Soupe'-mai'gre** (sōōp'mā'gr'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) Soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish.

Sour (sour), *a.* [*Compar.* SOURER (-ẽr); *superl.* SOUREST.] [AS. *sūr;* akin to G. *sauer.*] **1.** Having an acid or sharp, biting taste, like vinegar; tart. **2.** Changed so as to be acid, rancid, or musty. **3.** Disagreeable; unpleasant; hence, cross; morose. **4.** Cold and unproductive.

Sour dock (*Bot.*), sorrel. — **Sour gum.** (*Bot.*) See TUPELO.

Syn. — Acetose; harsh; acrimonious; crabbed.

Sour, *n.* Anything sour or acid.

Sour, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOURED (sourd); *p. pr. &*

vb. n. SOURING.] **1.** To cause to become, or to become, sour; specif., to make or become unhappy, uneasy, or less agreeable, harsh or unkindly. **2.** To macerate, and render fit for plaster or mortar.

Source (sôrs), *n.* [Through OF. *sors*, p. p. of *sordre*, *surdre*, *sourdre*, to spring up, fr. L. *surgere* to lift. See SURGE.] **1.** A rising; ascent. [*Obs.*] **2.** The rising from the ground, or beginning, of a stream of water or the like; spring; fountain. **3.** The person or place from which anything originally proceeds.

Syn. — See ORIGIN.

Sour'crout' (sour'krout'), *n.* See SAUERKRAUT.

Sour'krout' (-krout'), *n.* Same as SAUERKRAUT.

Sour'ly, *adv.* In a sour manner; with sourness.

Sour'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sour.

Sour'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The acidulous fruit of a small tree of the West Indies. [rel tree.]

Fruit of Soursop.

Sour'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The sor-

Souse (sous), *n.* [OF. *sausse*. See SAUCE.] **1.** Pickle made with salt. **2.** Something kept or steeped in pickle; esp., the pickled ears, feet, etc., of swine. **3.** Act of sousing; a plunging into water.

Souse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOUSED (soust); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOUSING.] **1.** To steep in pickle; to pickle. **2.** To plunge into water or any liquid; to drench.

Souse, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. OF. *sors*, p. p. of *sordre* to rise, and first used of an upward swoop; but confused with preceding word. See SOURCE.] To swoop or plunge, as a bird upon its prey; to fall suddenly.

Souse, *v. t.* To pounce upon. [*R.*]

Souse, *n.* Act of sousing, or swooping.

‖ **Sou'tane'** (so͞o-tän'), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *subtus* beneath.] A kind of ecclesiastical garment; a cassock.

Sou'ter (so͞o'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *sūtere*.] A cobbler. [*Obs.*]

South (south; *by sailors* sou), *n.* [AS. *sūð*, for *sunð*; akin to G. *süd*, and prob. to E. *sun*, meaning, the side toward the sun.] **1.** That one of the four cardinal points directly opposite to the north. **2.** Any place relatively situated to the south.

South, *a.* Lying toward the south; situated at the south, or in a relatively southern direction; proceeding toward, or coming from, the south.

South, *adv.* **1.** Southward. **2.** From the south.

South, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOUTHED (south'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOUTHING.] **1.** To turn or move toward the south. **2.** (*Astron.*) To come to the meridian.

South'down' (south'doun'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the South Downs, a range of pasture hills in England.

South'east' (south'ēst'; *by sailors* sou'-), *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and the east; the part or region situated in the direction of this point of the compass. Also used adjectively.

South'east'er, *n.* A gale or storm from the southeast.

South'east'er-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to the southeast; going toward, or coming from, the southeast.

South'east'er-ly, *adv.* Toward the southeast.

South'east'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* Southeasterly. [south.]

South'er (south'ẽr), *n.* A gale or storm from the

South'er-ly (sŭth'ẽr-lў), *a.* Pertaining to the south; southern. — **South'er-li-ness**, *n.*

South'ern (sŭth'ẽrn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the south; situated in, or proceeding from, the south; situated or proceeding toward the south.

South'ern-er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south, esp. of the Southern States of North America.

South'ern-ly (sŭth'ẽrn-lў), *a.* Somewhat southern. — *adv.* Southward. — **South'ern-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

South'ern-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrubby species of wormwood, sometimes used in making beer.

South'ing (south'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Tendency or progress southward. **2.** Time at which a heavenly body passes the meridian. **3.** (*Astron.*) Distance of any heavenly body south of the equator. **4.** (*Surv. & Navigation*) Distance southward measured on a meridian.

South'ron (sŭth'rŭn), *n.* An inhabitant of the south.

South'ward (south'wẽrd; *colloq.* sŭth'ẽrd), } *adv.*

South'wards (south'wẽrdz; *colloq.* sŭth'ẽrdz), } Toward the south, or toward a point nearer the south than the east or west point. — **South'ward-ly**, *adv.*

South'ward, *a.* Lying or proceeding toward the south. — *n.* The southern regions or countries.

South'west' (south'wĕst'; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and the west; the part or region situated in the direction of this point of the compass. Also used adjectively.

South'west'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A storm or strong wind from the southwest. **2.** A waterproof hat with a flap at the back, — worn in stormy weather.

South'west'er-ly (south'wĕst'ẽr-lў, *colloq.* sou'-), *a.* Southwestern.

South'west'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* Of or pert. to the south-

Sou've-nir' (so͞o'vе-nēr' *or* so͞o'vе-nēr'), *n.* [F., fr. *souvenir* to remember.] A remembrancer; a memento.

Sov'er-ign (sŭv'ẽr-ĭn *or* sŏv'-), *a.* [OF. *soverain*, *suverain*, LL. *superanus*, fr. L. *superus* higher, fr. *super* above.] **1.** Supreme or highest in power; superior to all others; paramount; chief. **2.** Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing, or entitled to, original authority or jurisdiction. **3.** Princely; royal. **4.** Efficacious in the highest degree; controlling.

Sov'er-ign, *n.* **1.** A person, body, or state in which independent and supreme authority is vested. **2.** A gold coin of Great Britain, bearing an effigy of the head of the sovereign, — valued at one pound sterling, or about $4.86.

Syn. — King; prince; monarch; potentate; emperor.

Sov'er-eign-ly, *adv.* In a sovereign manner.

Sov'er-eign-ty (-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being sovereign; dominion; supremacy; also, a sovereign state.

Sov'ran (-rən), *a.* Sovereign.

Sow (sou), *n.* [AS. *sugu*; akin to G. *sau*, L. *sus*, Gr. σῦς.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The female of the hog kind. **2.** (*Metal.*) A channel conducting the molten metal to the pig.

Sow bread (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus Cyclamen. — **Sow bug**, *or* **Sowbug** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous isopods which feed chiefly on decaying vegetable substances.

Sow (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SOWED (sōd); *p. p.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOWING.] [AS. *sāwan*; akin to G. *säen*, L. *serere*. Cf. SEED.] **1.** To scatter, as seed, upon the earth; to plant by strewing. Fig.: To spread abroad; to propagate. **2.** To scatter seed upon, in, or over. Fig.: To scatter over; to besprinkle.

Sow, *v. i.* To sow seed; — lit. or fig.

Sow'ens (sou'ənz *or* sō'ənz), *n. pl.* An article of food, used in Scotland, made from the husk of the oat.

Sow'er (sō'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sows.

Sowl } (soul), *v. t.* To pull by the ears; to drag

Sowle } about. [*Obs.*]

Sown (sōn), *p. p.* of Sow.

Soy (soi), *n.* [Chinese *shōyū*.] **1.** A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made from boiled beans (esp. soja beans) by long fermentation and then long digestion in salt and water. **2.** (*Bot.*) The soja.

Spa (spä), *n.* A spring of mineral water; — so called from a place of this name in Belgium.

Space (spās), *n.* [F. *espace*, fr. L. *spatium* space.] **1.** Extension, independent of anything which it may contain. **2.** Place, having more or less extension; room. **3.** Quantity of extension; an interval between any two or more objects. **4.** Quantity of time; interval between two points of time; duration; time. **5.** Path; course. [*Obs.*] **6.** (*Print.*) (*a*) A small piece of metal cast lower than a face type. (*b*) The distance or interval between words or letters in the lines, or between lines. **7.** (*Mus.*) One of the open places between the lines of the staff.

Space, *v. i.* To walk; to rove; to roam. [*Obs.*]

Space, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPACED (spāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPACING (spā'sĭng).] To arrange or adjust the spaces in or between.

Spa'cious (spā'shŭs), *n.* [L. *spatiosus*.] **1.** Vast in extent. **2.** Inclosing an extended space; having large or ample room; capacious; roomy. — **Spa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Spa'cious-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Spa'das'sin'** (spä'dä'săN'), *n.* [F.] A bravo.

Spade (spād), *n.* [Cf. SPAY, *n.*] **1.** A hart or stag three years old. **2.** A castrated man or beast.

Spade, *n.* [AS. *spædu*, *spada*; akin to G. *spaten*, L. *spatha* spatula, broad two-edged sword, spathe, Gr. σπάθη. Cf. SPATHE.] **1.** A kind of implement for digging or cutting the ground. **2.** [Sp. *espada*, lit., a sword, fr. L. *spatha*; — so called because these cards among the Spanish bear the figure of a sword.] One of that suit of cards each of which bears one or more figures resembling a spade.

Spade, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPADING.] To dig, or cut off, with a spade.

Spade'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of market fish common on the southern coasts of the U. S.

Spad'er (spād'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, spades.

Spa-di'ceous (spā-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *spadix*, *-icis*, a date-brown color. See SPADIX.] **1.** Of a bright clear brown or chestnut color. **2.** (*Bot.*) Bearing flowers on a spadix; of the nature of a spadix.

Spa'di-cose' (spā'dĭ-kōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Spadiceous.

Spa-dille' (spā-dĭl'), *n.* [F.] (*Card Playing*) The ace of spades in omber and quadrille.

Spa'dix (spā'dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. SPADICES (spā-dī'sēz), E. SPADIXES (spā'dĭks-ĕz). [L., a palm branch broken off, with its fruit, Gr. *σπάδιξ*.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy spike of flowers, usually inclosed in a leaf called a *spathe*. [See *Illust.* of JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT.]

‖ **Spa'do** (-dō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σπάδων*.] **1.** Same as 1st SPADE, 2. **2.** (*Law*) An impotent person.

Spa-droon' (spā-drōōn'), *n.* [See SPADE.] A sword; especially, a broadsword.

‖ **Spa-ghet'ti** (spā-gĕt'tē), *n.* [It.] A variety of macaroni made in tubes of small diameter.

Spa-gyr'ic (spā-jĭr'ĭk), } *a.* [LL. *spagyricus*, fr. Gr.
Spa-gyr'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *σπάν* to separate + *ἀγείρειν* to assemble.] Chemical; alchemical. [*Obs.*]

Spag'y-rist (spăj'ĭ-rĭst), *n.* A chemist. [*Obs.*]

Spake (spāk), *archaic imp.* of SPEAK.

Spall (spąl), *n.* [See SPELL a splinter.] A chip or fragment; esp., a feather-edged chip of stone.

Spal'peen (spăl'pēn), *n.* [Ir. *spailpin.*] A scamp; — an Irish term for a good-for-nothing fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Spalt (spąlt), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. OE. *spalden.*] To split off; to cleave off. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Local, U. S.*]

Span (spăn), *archaic imp.* & *p. p.* of SPIN.

Span, *n.* [AS. *spann;* akin to G. *spanne.*] **1.** The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; eighth of a fathom. **2.** Hence, a small space or a brief time. **3.** The extent of an arch between its abutments, or of a beam, truss, roof, etc., between its supports. **4.** (*Naut.*) A rope having its ends made fast so that a purchase can be hooked to the bight; also, a rope made fast in the center so that both ends can be used. **5.** [Cf. D. *span*, G. *gespann.*] A pair of horses or other animals driven together.

Span, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPANNED (spănd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANNING.] **1.** To measure by the span of the hand. **2.** To reach from side to side of. **3.** To fetter.

Span'cel (spăn'sĕl), *n.* A rope for fettering or hobbling an animal. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Local, U. S.*]

Span'dogs' (spăn'dŏgz'), *n. pl.* A pair of grappling dogs for hoisting logs and timber.

Span'drel (-drĕl), *n.* [From SPAN.] (*Arch.*) The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the inclosing right angle; or the space between the outer moldings of two contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and inclosing them.

ss Spandrels.

Spang (spăng), *n.* [AS. *spange* a clasp; akin to G. *spange.*] A spangle or shining ornament, [*Obs.*]

Span'gle (spăn'g'l), *n.* [Dim. of AS. *spange.* See SPANG a spangle.] **1.** A small shining plate or boss, esp. one of metal. **2.** Fig.: Any little thing that is brilliant.

Span'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANGLING (-glĭng).] To set or sprinkle with, or as if with, spangles.

Span'gle, *v. i.* To show brilliant spots or points; to glitter.

Span'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One that spangles. [Spain.]

Span'iard (spăn'yẽrd), *n.* A native or inhabitant of

Span'iel (-yĕl), *n.* [OF. *espagneul*, Sp. *español*, fr. *España* Spain, fr. L. *Hispania.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of small dogs having long and thick hair and large drooping ears. The *field spaniels*, or those used in hunting, are remarkable for their activity and intelligence. See CLUMBER, and BLENHEIM SPANIEL. **2.** A cringing, fawning person.

Sussex Spaniel.

Span'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Spain or Spaniards.

Spanish bayonet (*Bot.*), a liliaceous plant (*Yucca aloifolia*) with rigid spine-tipped leaves; also, any one of other similar plants of the Southwestern U. S. and Mexico. — Spanish daggers (*Bot.*), the Spanish bayonet. — Spanish elm (*Bot.*), a large West Indian tree furnishing hard and useful timber. — Spanish flag (*Zoöl.*), the California rockfish. It is conspicuously colored with bands of red and white. — Spanish fly (*Zoöl.*), a brilliant green beetle, common in the south of Europe, used for raising blisters. — Spanish grass (*Bot.*), esparto. — Spanish moss (*Bot.*), tillandsia. — Spanish potato (*Bot.*), the sweet potato.

Span'ish, *n.* The language of Spain.

Spank (spăŋk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPANKED (spăŋkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANKING.] [Of unknown origin.] To strike with the open hand; to slap.

Spank, *n.* A blow with the open hand; a slap.

Spank, *v. i.* To move quickly.

Spank'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that spanks, or is used for spanking. **2.** (*Naut.*) The after sail of a ship or bark, being a fore-and-aft sail with a boom and gaff. [See *Illust.* of SAIL.] **3.** One who moves with long, quick strides. [*Colloq.*] **4.** Something very large; whopper. [*Colloq.*]

Spank'ing, *a.* **1.** Moving with a quick, lively pace; dashing. **2.** Large; considerable. [*Colloq.*]

Span'ner (spăn'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One that spans. **2.** An iron instrument used to turn a nut or bolt; wrench.

Span'-new' (-nū'), *a.* [Icel. *spánnýr*, prop., new as a chip just split. See SPOON.] Quite new; brand-new.

Span'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of any geometrid moth, as the cankerworm.

Spar (spär), *n.* [AS. *spær* in *spærstān* chalkstone; akin to G. *sparkalk* plaster.] (*Min.*) An old name for a nonmetallic mineral, usually cleavable and lustrous.

Spar, *n.* [OE. *sparre;* akin to G. *sparren;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A general term for any round piece of timber, esp. one used as a mast, yard, boom, or gaff. **2.** (*Arch.*) Formerly, a piece of timber.

Spar, *v. t.* To supply or equip with a spar or spars.

Spar, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPARRED (spärd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPARRING.] [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To strike with the feet or spurs, as cocks do. **2.** To contend or combat with the fists; to box.

Spar, *n.* **1.** A contest at sparring or boxing. **2.** A movement of offense or defense in boxing.

Spar'a-ble (spăr'ă-b'l), *n.* [Corrupted from *sparrow bill.*] A kind of small nail used by shoemakers.

Spar'age (-āj; 48), **Spar'a-gus** (-ă-gŭs), **Spar'a-grass'** (-grăs'), *n.* Obs. or corrupt forms of ASPARAGUS.

Spare (spãr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPARED (spãrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPARING.] [AS. *sparian*, fr. *spær* spare, sparing, saving; akin to G. *sparen.* Cf. SPARE, *a.*] **1.** To use frugally or stintingly; to save. **2.** To keep to one's self; to forbear to impart or give. **3.** To preserve from danger or punishment; to forbear to punish, injure, or harm. **4.** To save or gain; to reserve. **5.** To do without; to dispense with; to give up; to part with.

Spare, *v. i.* **1.** To be frugal; to stint. **2.** To refrain from inflicting harm; to forbear. **3.** To refrain. [*Obs.*]

Spare, *a.* [*Compar.* SPARER (-ẽr); *superl.* SPAREST; — not used in all senses.] [AS. *spær* sparing.] **1.** Scanty; not abundant or plentiful. **2.** Sparing; frugal; parsimonious; chary. **3.** Being over and above what is necessary; not wanted, or not used; superfluous. **4.** Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency. **5.** Lean; wanting flesh; meager; thin; gaunt. — **Spare'ly,** *adv.* — **Spare'ness,** *n.*

Spare, *n.* **1.** Act of sparing. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which has not been used. **3.** (*Tenpins*) The right of bowling again at a full set of pins, after having knocked all the pins down in less than three bowls.

Spar'er (spãr'ẽr), *n.* One who spares.

Spare'rib' (-rĭb'), *n.* [*Spare,* a. + *rib.*] A piece of pork, consisting of ribs with little flesh on them.

Sparge (spärj), *v. t.* [L. *spargere.*] To sprinkle.

Spar'ger (spär'jẽr), *n.* A sprinkler.

Spar'ing (spãr'ĭng), *a.* Spare; saving; frugal; merciful. — **Spar'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Spar'ing-ness,** *n.*

Spark (spärk), *n.* [AS. *spearca;* akin to D. *spark, sperk.*] **1.** A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted by a body in combustion. **2.** A small, shining body, or transient light; a sparkle. **3.** That which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame, or into action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle.

Spark, *v. i.* To sparkle. [*Obs.*]

Spark, *n.* [Icel. *spark* lively, sprightly.] **1.** A brisk, showy, gay man. **2.** A lover; gallant; beau.

Spark, *v. i.* To play the spark, beau, or lover.

Spark'er (spärk'ẽr), *n.* A spark arrester.

Spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* A little spark; a scintillation.

Spar'kle, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPARKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPARKLING (-klĭng).] **1.** To emit sparks; to shine or glisten as if throwing off sparks; to scintillate. **2.** To emit little bubbles, as certain liquors; to effervesce.

Syn. — To shine; radiate; coruscate; glitter; twinkle.

Spar'kle, *v. t.* To emit in sparks.

Spar'kler, *n.* One who, or that which, sparkles.

Spark'ling (spärk'lĭng), *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering. — **Spark'ling-ly,** *adv.* — **Spark'ling-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Brilliant; shining. See SHINING.

Spar'ling (spär'lĭng), *n.* [Akin to G. *spierling.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European smelt. (*b*) A young salmon. [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*]

Spa'roid (spā'roid), *a.* [L. *sparus* the gilthead + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the *Sparidæ*, a family of spinous-finned fishes which includes the scup and sea bream.

Spar'row (spăr'rō), *n.* [OE. *sparwe*, AS. *spearwa*; akin to G. *sperling*; — orig., prob., the quiverer or flutterer, and akin to E. *spurn*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of small singing birds of the family *Fringillidæ*, having conical bills, and feeding chiefly on seeds. Also, any one of several other birds of similar form or habits.

English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). ¼

Sparrow hawk (*Zoöl.*), any one of several small species of hawks of the Old and New Worlds.

Spar'row-grass' (-grăs'), *n.* A corruption of ASPARAGUS.

Spar'row-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of evergreen shrub (*Erica passerina*).

Sparse (spärs), *a.* [*Compar.* SPARSER (-ẽr); *superl.* SPARSEST.] [L. *sparsus*, p. p. of *spargere* to strew, scatter.] Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there. — **Sparse'ly**, *adv.* — **Sparse'ness**, *n.* [teredly.]

‖ **Spar'sim** (spär'sĭm), *adv.* [L.] Sparsely; scat-

Spar'tan (spär'tan), *a.* Of or pert. to Sparta, esp. to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted.

Sparth (spärth), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon battle-ax or halberd. [*Obs.*]

Spasm (spăz'm), *n.* [Gr. σπασμός, fr. σπάειν, σπᾶν, to draw, to cause convulsion.] **1.** (*Med.*) An involuntary and unnatural contraction in a muscle. **2.** A sudden, violent, and temporary effort or emotion.

Spas-mod'ic (spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* **1.** (*Med.*) Of or pert. to spasm, or characterized by spasms. **2.** Soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive. — *n.* A medicine for spasm.

Spasmodic croup (*Med.*), an affection of childhood produced by spasmodic contraction of the vocal cords.

Spas-mod'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Same as SPASMODIC, *a.* — **Spas-mod'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lỹ), *adv.*

Spas'tic (spăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπαστικός, fr. σπᾶν to draw.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to spasm; spasmodic; esp., tetanic. — **Spas-tic'i-ty** (spăs-tĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Spat (spăt), *imp.* of SPIT. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Spat, *n.* [Fr. root of SPIT; hence, lit., that which is ejected.] A young oyster or other bivalve, just before or after it first becomes adherent; such young, collectively.

Spat, *v. i.* & *t.* To emit spawn; to emit, as spawn.

Spat, *n.* [Cf. PAT.] **1.** A light blow with something flat. [*U. S.* & *Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A petty quarrel. [*U. S.*]

Spat, *v. t.* To strike with a light blow. [*U. S.*]

Spa-tan'goid (spā-tăn'goid), *a.* [Gr. σπατάγγης sea urchin + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to an order of irregular sea urchins, usually having a heart-shaped shell.

Spatch'cock' (spăch'kŏk'), *n.* See SPITCHCOCK.

Spate (spāt), *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] Flood; overflow.

Spa-tha'ceous (spā-thā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a spathe; resembling a spathe; spathal.

Spa'thal (spā'thal), *a.* (*Bot.*) Spathaceous.

Spathe (spāth), *n.* [L. *spatha*. See SPADE.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) An involucre formed of one leaf inclosing a spadix, as in aroid plants and palms. See SPADIX. (*b*) The several-leaved involucre of the iris and other similar plants.

Spath'ic (spăth'ĭk), *a.* [F. & G. *spath* spar.] Like **Spath'ose'** (-ōs'), spar; foliated or lamellar.

Spath'ose', *a.* [See SPATHE.] (*Bot.*) Spathaceous.

Spath'ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Spathaceous.

Spath'u-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* Spatulate.

Spa'tial (spā'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to space.

Spa'tial-ly (spā'shal-lỹ), *adv.* As regards space.

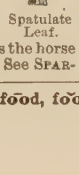
Spat'ter (spăt'tẽr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPATTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPATTERING.] [From root of SPIT.] **1.** To sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, etc. **2.** To distribute by sprinkling. **3.** Fig.: To injure by aspersion; to defame.

Spat'ter-dash'es (-dăsh'ĕz), *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs, to protect them from water and mud.

Spat'ter-dock' (-dŏk'), *n.* The common yellow waterlily.

Spat'tle (spăt't'l), *n.* A spatula.

Spat'u-la (spăt'ū-lă; 135), *n.* [L. *spatula*, *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*. See SPADE.] A knife-shaped implement, flat, thin, and somewhat flexible.



Spatulate Leaf.

Spat'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Shaped like a spatula.

Spav'in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* [OE. *spaveyne*, OF. *esparvain*; akin to OF. *espervier* a sparrow hawk, fr. OHG. *sparwāri* (G. *sperber*), fr. OHG. *sparo* sparrow, because this disease makes the horse raise the leg like a sparrowhawk or sparrow. See SPARROW.] (*Far.*) A disease of horses characterized by a bony swelling developed on the hock, as the result of inflammation; also, the swelling itself.

Bog spavin, a soft swelling produced by distension of the capsular ligament of the hock.

Spav'ined (spăv'ĭnd), *a.* Affected with spavin.

Spawl (spąl), *n.* A splinter or fragment. See SPALL.

Spawl, *n.* Scattered or ejected spittle.

Spawn (spąn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPAWNED (spąnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPAWNING.] [OE. *spanen*, OF. *espandre*, L. *expandere* to spread out. See EXPAND.] **1.** To produce or deposit (eggs), as fishes or frogs do. **2.** To bring forth; to generate; — used in contempt.

Spawn, *v. i.* **1.** To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs do. **2.** To issue, as offspring; — used contemptuously.

Spawn, *n.* **1.** The ova, or eggs, of fishes, oysters, and other aquatic animals. **2.** Any product or offspring; — used contemptuously. **3.** (*Hort.*) The buds or branches produced from underground stems. **4.** (*Bot.*) The white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced; the mycelium of fungi.

Spawn'er (-ẽr), *n.* A spawn producer.

Spay (spā), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPAYED (spād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPAYING.] [Etym. uncertain.] To extirpate the ovaries of; to castrate (a female animal).

Speak (spēk), *v. i.* [*imp.* SPOKE (spōk) (SPAKE (spāk), *Archaic*); *p. p.* SPOKEN (spō'k'n) (SPOKE, *Obs.* or *Colloq.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEAKING.] [AS. *specan*, *sprecan*; akin to G. *sprechen*.] **1.** To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words. **2.** To express opinions; to say; to talk. **3.** To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue. **4.** To make mention; to tell. **5.** To give sound; to sound. **6.** To express sentiments, ideas, or intelligence as if by utterance.

Syn. — To converse; discourse; articulate; pronounce.

Speak, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. **2.** To utter in words; to say; to tell; to declare. **3.** To express in any way; to proclaim; to publish; to make known; to exhibit. **4.** To talk or converse in. **5.** To address; to accost; to speak to.

To speak a ship (*Naut.*), to hail and speak to her commander.

Speak'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who speaks. Specif.: (*a*) One who utters or pronounces a discourse. (*b*) One who is the mouthpiece of others; esp., one who presides over, or speaks for, a deliberative assembly; a chairman.

Speak'er-ship, *n.* Office of speaker.

Spear (spēr), *n.* [AS. *spere*; akin to G. *speer*, L. *sparus*.] **1.** A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance. **2.** A spearman. **3.** A barbed instrument for stabbing fish and other animals. **4.** A shoot, as of grass; spire. **5.** The feather of a horse.

Heads of various forms of Spears.

Spear, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPEARED (spērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEARING.] To pierce or kill with a spear.

Spear'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who uses a spear.

Spear'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large, powerful fish related to the swordfish. (*b*) A species of sucker.

Spear'mint' (-mĭnt'), *n.* [So named from the shape of its inflorescence.] (*Bot.*) A species of mint growing in moist soil. It yields an aromatic oil.

Spear'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several species of crowfoot with spear-shaped leaves.

Spear'y (-ỹ), *a.* Having the form of a spear.

Spe'cial (spĕsh'al), *a.* [L. *specialis*, fr. *species* a particular kind or quality. See SPECIES.] **1.** Of or pert. to a species; constituting a species or sort. **2.** Particular; peculiar; different from others; uncommon. **3.** Designed for a particular purpose, occasion, or person. **4.** Limited in range; confined to a definite field of action, investigation, etc. **5.** Chief in excellence. [*Obs.*]

Special partner, a limited partner; a partner with a limited or restricted responsibility, — unknown at common law. — **Special property** (*Law*), a qualified or limited ownership during possession, as of a bailee in the things bailed. — **Special verdict** (*Law*), a finding of the facts of the case, leaving to the court the application of the law.

Syn. — Peculiar; appropriate; specific; distinctive; particular; exceptional; singular. See PECULIAR.

Spe'cial, *n.* **1.** A particular. [*Obs.*] **2.** One appointed for a special service or occasion.

In special, specially; in particular.

Spe'cial-ism (spĕsh'ăl-Iz'm), *n.* Devotion to a branch of knowledge, art, or science. [specialty.]

Spe'cial-ist (-Ist), *n.* One who devotes himself to a

Spe'ci-al'i-ty (spĕsh'I-ăl'I-tў), *n.* **1.** A particular or peculiar case; a particularity. **2.** (*Law*) See SPECIALTY, 2. **3.** The peculiar mark or characteristic of a person or thing; a special object of attention; specialty.

Spe'cial-i-za'tion (spĕsh'ăl-I-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of specializing, or state of being specialized.

Spe'cial-ize (-Iz), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To mention or speak specially; to particularize. **2.** To apply to a specific use.

Spe'cial-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a special manner; particularly; especially. **2.** For a particular purpose.

Spe'cial-ty (-tў), *n.* **1.** Particularity. **2.** (*Law*) A A contract or obligation under seal. **3.** That for which a person is distinguished, or to which he gives special attention; a speciality.

‖ **Spe'ci-e** (spē'shI-ē), *obl.* of L. *species* sort, kind, — *in specie*, in sort, in kind, in (its own) form.

Spe'cie (spē'shI), *n.* [Formed as a singular from *species*, in sense 5.] Coin; hard money.

Spe'cies (spē'shēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a sight, appearance, species. See SPICE, *n.*] **1.** Visible or sensible presentation; appearance. **2.** (*Logic*) A conception subordinated to another conception (a genus), from which it differs in comprehending more attributes, but fewer individuals. **3.** In science, a more or less permanent group of existing things or beings, associated according to attributes, or properties scientifically determined; specif. (*Bot. & Zoöl.*), an ideal group of individuals believed to be descended from common ancestors, agreeing in essential characteristics, and capable of indefinitely continued fertile reproduction through the sexes. **4.** Sort; kind; variety. **5.** Coin; specie. [*Obs.*]

Spe-cif'ic (spĕ-sIf'Ik), *a.* [F. *spécifique*, or NL. *specificus*; L. *species* sort, kind + *facere* to make.] **1.** Of or pert. to a species; constituting a species. **2.** Specifying; definite; precise. **3.** (*Med.*) Producing, or characterized by, a peculiar effect upon the body or a part of it; curing disease by a peculiar adaptation.

Specific gravity. (*Physics*) See under GRAVITY. — Specific heat (*Physics*), the number of units of heat required to raise one degree the temperature of a unit mass of a given substance at a given temperature. — Specific performance (*Law*), the performance of a contract or agreement as decreed by a court of equity.

Spe-cif'ic, *n.* Anything peculiarly adapted to a given purpose; (*Med.*) a specific remedy. See SPECIFIC, *a.*, 3.

Spe-cif'ic-al (-I-kal), *a.* Specific. — **Spe-cif'ic-al-ly** (-I-kal-lў), *adv.* — **Spe-cif'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Spec'i-fi-ca'tion (spĕs'I-fI-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A specifying. **2.** A written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars; also, a single thing specified. [of being specific.]

Spe-cif'ic-ness (spĕ-sIf'Ik-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state

Spec'i-fy (spĕs'I-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPECIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPECIFYING (-fī'Ing).] [Through F. fr. LL. *specificare*. See SPECIES; -FY.] To mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate particularly.

Spec'i-men (spĕs'I-mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *specere* to look. See SPY.] A portion of anything, or one of a number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited; a sample.

Syn. — Sample; model; pattern. — A *specimen* is one example of a class of things, and may or may not differ from the others of the same class. A *sample* is a part of the thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole.

Spe'ci-os'i-ty (spē'shI-ŏs'I-tў), *n.* **1.** Speciousness. **2.** That which is specious.

Spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *a.* [L. *speciosus*, fr. *species* appearance. See SPECIES.] **1.** Presenting a pleasing appearance; showy. **2.** Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well at first view; plausible. — **Spe'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Spe'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Colorable; feasible. See PLAUSIBLE.

Speck (spĕk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spik* blubber, AS. *spic*, D. *spek*, G. *speck*.] The blubber of whales or other marine mammals; also, the fat of the hippopotamus.

Speck, *n.* [AS. *specca*.] **1.** A small discolored place in or on anything, or a small place of a color different from that of the main substance; a spot; a stain; a blemish. **2.** A very small thing; a particle; a mite.

Speck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPECKED (spĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPECKING.] To make specks upon or in; to spot; to speckle. [speck or spot.]

Spec'kle (spĕk'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of SPECK.] A little

Spec'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPECKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPECKLING (-k'lĭng)] To mark with speckles or small spots; to variegate with spots.

Spec'ta-cle (spĕk'tă-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare* to look at, v. intens. fr. *specere*. See SPY.] **1.** Something exhibited to view, usually, as extraordinary, or as unusual and worthy of special notice; a show. **2.** A spy-glass; a looking-glass. [*Obs.*] **3.** *pl.* An optical instrument worn to assist sight.

Syn. — Sight; exhibition; pageant; gazingstock.

Spec'ta-cled (-k'ld), *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or wearing, spectacles. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having the eyes surrounded by spectacle-like color markings, or patches of naked skin.

Spec-tac'u-lar (spĕk-tăk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Of or pert. to a spectacle or spectacles; of the nature of a spectacle or show.

Spec-ta'tor (spĕk-tā'tĕr), *n.* One who beholds.

Syn. — Looker-on; beholder; observer; witness.

Spec-ta'tress (-trĕs), | *n.* [L. *spectatrix*.] A female
Spec-ta'trix (-trĭks), | beholder or looker-on.

Spec'ter | (spĕk'tĕr), *n.* [F. *spectre*, fr. L. *spectrum*
Spec'tre | image, specter, fr. *specere* to look. See SPY.] **1.** Something preternaturally visible; apparition; ghost; phantom. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The tarsius. (*b*) A stick insect.

Spec'tral (spĕk'tral), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a specter. **2.** (*Opt.*) Of or pert. to the spectrum. — **Spec'tral-ly**, *adv.*

Spectral lemur. (*Zoöl.*) See TARSIUS.

Spec'tre (spĕk'tĕr), *n.* See SPECTER.

Spec-trol'o-gy (spĕk-trŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [*Spectrum* + *-logy.*] (*Chem. Phys.*) The science of spectrum analysis.

Spec-trom'e-ter (-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Spectrum* + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) A spectroscope fitted for measurements of the luminous spectra observed with it.

Spec'tro-scope (spĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Spectrum* + *-scope.*] (*Physics*) An optical instrument for forming and examining spectra, so as to determine, from the spectral lines, the composition of substances.

Spec'tro-scop'ic (-skŏp'Ik), | *a.* Of or pertaining
Spec'tro-scop'ic-al (-I-kal), | to a spectroscope, or spectroscopy. — **Spec'tro-scop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Spec-tros'co-py (spĕk-trŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* The use of the spectroscope, or investigations made with it.

Spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPECTRA (-trà). [L. See SPECTER.] **1.** A specter. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Opt.*) (*a*) The several colored and other rays of which light is composed, separated by the refraction of a prism or other means. See *Illust.* of REFRACTION. (*b*) A luminous appearance seen after exposure of the eye to intense light.

Spectrum analysis, chemical analysis effected by comparison of the different relative positions and qualities of the fixed lines of spectra produced by flames in which different substances are burned or evaporated.

Spec'u-lar (spĕk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *specularis*. See SPECULUM.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, a speculum. **2.** Assisting the vision. [*Obs.*]

Specular iron (*Min.*), hematite.

Spec'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPECULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPECULATING.] [L. *speculari*, p. p. *-atus*, to spy out, fr. *specula* a lookout, fr. *specere*. See SPY.] **1.** To view, as from a watchtower. **2.** To consider by turning a subject in the mind, and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to meditate; to theorize. **3.** (*Com.*) To purchase or sell with the expectation of profiting by a contingent advance or fall in price.

Spec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of speculating. **2.** Any business venture involving unusual risks, with a chance for large profits. **3.** A conclusion reached by speculating; mere theory; view; notion; conjecture.

Spec'u-la-tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to speculation; given to speculation. **2.** Involving, or formed by, speculation. — **Spec'u-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Spec'u-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Contemplative; ideal; theoretical.

Spec'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who speculates.

Spec'u-la-to-ry (spĕk'ū-lă-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *speculatorius* belonging to spies.] **1.** Intended or adapted for viewing or espying. **2.** Exercising speculation; speculative.

Spec'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. SPECULA (-lă), E. SPECULUMS (-lŭmz). [L., fr. *specere* to look. See SPY.] **1.** A mirror, or looking-glass; esp., a metal mirror. **2.** A reflector of polished metal, esp. one used in reflecting telescopes. **3.** (*Surg.*) An instrument for dilating and illuminating certain passages of the body. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A bright and lustrous patch of color on the wings of some birds.

Sped (spĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of SPEED.

Speech (spēch), *n.* [OE. *speche*, AS. *spǣc*, *sprǣc*, fr. *specan*, *sprecan*, to speak; akin to G. *sprache*. See SPEAK.] **1.** Faculty of speaking, or uttering articulate sounds or words; faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds. **2.** Act of speaking; that which is spoken; language; conversation. **3.** A particular language; tongue; dialect. **4.** Talk; common saying. **5.** A formal discourse in public; oration; harangue.

Syn. — See ORATION, and LANGUAGE.

Speech'i-fi'er (spēch'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who speechifies.

Speech'i-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPEECHIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEECHIFYING.] [*Speech* + *-fy.*] To make a speech; to harangue. [*Derisive* or *humorous*]

Speech'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of the faculty of speech. **2.** Not speaking for a time; dumb; mute; silent. — **Speech'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Speech'less-ness,** *n.*

Speed (spēd), *n.* [AS. *spēd*, fr. *spōwan* to succeed; akin to Skr. *sphā* to increase.] **1.** Prosperity in an undertaking; success. **2.** One that promotes success. [*Obs.*] **3.** Act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; rapidity; motion with respect to its swiftness; dispatch.

God speed, good speed; prosperity. See GODSPEED.

Syn. — Velocity; celerity; quickness; dispatch; expedition; hurry; acceleration. See HASTE.

Speed (spēd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPED (spĕd), SPEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEEDING.] **1.** To go. [*Obs.*] **2.** To experience in going; to have any condition, good or ill; to fare. **3.** To fare well; to have success; to prosper. **4.** To hasten; to move with celerity; to hurry.

Speed, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be successful, or to prosper; to aid; to favor. **2.** To cause to make haste; to dispatch with celerity; to hurry; to accelerate. **3.** To hasten to a conclusion; to expedite. **4.** To hurry to destruction; to ruin. **5.** To wish success or good fortune to.

Speed'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, speeds.

Speed'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a speedy manner.

Speed'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being speedy.

Speed'well (-wĕl), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any species of *Veronica*, mostly low herbs with pale blue corollas, which quickly fall off.

Speed'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SPEEDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SPEEDIEST.] Not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion or performance.

Speis'ko'balt (spīs'kō'bôlt), *n.* [G.] Smaltite.

Speiss (spis), *n.* [Cf. G. *speise* food, mixed metal for bells, etc.] (*Metal.*) A regulus consisting essentially of nickel, obtained as a residue in fusing cobalt and nickel ores with silica and sodium carbonate to make smalt.

Spel'ding (spĕl'dĭng), *n.* A haddock or other small fish split open and dried in the sun. [*Scot.*]

Spel'i-cans (spĕl'ĭ-kanz), *n. pl.* See SPILIKIN.

Spelk (spĕlk), *n.* [AS. *spelc* a little rod.] A small stick used in thatching; a splinter. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spell (spĕl), *n.* [AS. *speld* a spill to light a candle with; akin to D. *speld* pin.] A spelk, or splinter. [*Obs.*]

Spell, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPELLED (spĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPELLING.] [AS. *spelian* to supply another's place.] To supply the place of for a time; to take the turn of at work; to relieve.

Spell, *n.* **1.** The relief of one person by another in any work; also, a turn at work carried on by one person or gang relieving another. **2.** The time during which one person or gang works until relieved; hence, any relatively short period of time.

Spell (spĕl), *n.* [AS. *spell* a tale; akin to Goth. *spill.* Cf. GOSPEL; SPELL to tell.] **1.** A story; tale. [*Obs.*] **2.** A stanza, verse, or phrase supposed to be endowed with magical power; an incantation; hence, any charm.

Spell, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPELLING.] [AS. *spellian*, fr. *spell* a tale; akin to MHG. *spellen* to relate, Goth. *spillōn.* See SPELL a tale. In senses 4 and 5 *spell* is perh. orig. a different word, and from or influenced by *spell* a splinter, from the use of a piece of wood to point to the letters in schools.] **1.** To tell; to teach. [*Obs.*] **2.** To put under the influence of a spell; to bewitch; to charm. **3.** To constitute; to measure. [*Obs.*] **4.** To tell or name in their proper order the letters of, as a word; to write or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters. **5.** To discover by characters or marks.

Spell, *v. i.* **1.** To form words with letters. **2.** To study by noting characters. [*Obs.*]

Spell'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spells. **2.** A spelling book. [*U. S.*]

Spell'ing, *a. & n.* from SPELL, *v.*

Spelling book, a book for teaching children to spell.

Spelt (spĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of SPELL. Spelled.

Spelt, *n.* [AS. *spelt*, fr. L. *spelta.*] (*Bot.*) A species of grain cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland.

Spel'ter (spĕl'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LG. *spialter*, G. & D. *spiauter.* Cf. PEWTER.] (*Metal.*) Zinc; — esp. so called in commerce and the arts.

Spence (spĕns), *n.* [OF. *despense*, deriv. of L. *dispendere, dispensum.* See SPEND.] A place where provisions are kept; buttery; larder; pantry.

Spen'cer (spĕn'sẽr), *n.* [From the third Earl *Spencer.*] A short jacket worn by men and by women.

Spen'cer (spĕn'sẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the foremast or the mainmast, hoisted upon a small supplementary mast and set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail carried at the foremast or mainmast; — named after its inventor, Knight *Spencer*, of England [1802].

Spend (spĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPENT (spĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPENDING.] [AS. *spendan* (in comp.), fr. L. *expendere* or *dispendere* to weigh out, to expend, dispense. See PENDANT.] **1.** To weigh or lay out; to dispose of; to part with. **2.** To bestow; to employ. **3.** To consume; to waste; to squander; to exhaust. **4.** To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away. **5.** To exhaust of force or strength; to waste; to wear away.

Spend, *v. i.* **1.** To expend money or any other thing; to consume, waste, or part with, anything. **2.** To be consumed or lost; to be dissipated or wasted.

Spend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who spends.

Spend'thrift (-thrĭft), *n.* One who spends profusely or improvidently; a prodigal.

Spent (spĕnt), *a.* **1.** Exhausted; forceless. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Exhausted of spawn or sperm; — said esp. of fishes.

Sperm (spẽrm), *n.* [F. *sperme*, L. *sperma*, Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος*, from *σπείρειν* to sow. Cf. SPORE.] (*Physiol.*) The male fecundating fluid; semen.

Sperm, *n.* A contraction of SPERMACETI.

Sperm oil, a fatty oil obtained from the sperm whale. — Sperm whale. (*Zool.*) See in the Vocabulary.

Sper'ma-ce'ti (spẽr'mȧ-sē'tĭ), *n.* [L. *sperma* sperm + *cetus*, gen. *ceti*, whale, Gr. *κῆτος.*] A white, waxy substance obtained from the head of the sperm whale.

Sper'ma-phore (spẽr'mȧ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* sperm + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Bot.*) That part of the ovary from which the ovules arise; the placenta.

Sper'ma-ry (-rĭ), *n.* (*Anat.*) A sperm gland; testicle.

Sper-mat'ic (spẽr-măt'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to sperm or semen.

Sper-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Spermatic.

Sper'ma-to- (spẽr'mȧ-tō-), **Sper'mo-** (-mō-). Combining forms fr. Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος, seed, sperm*, or *semen.*

Sper'ma-tog'e-nous (spẽr'mȧ-tŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [*Spermato-* + *-genous.*] (*Physiol.*) Sperm-producing.

Sper'ma-toid (spẽr'mȧ-toid), *a.* [*Spermato-* + *-oid.*] (*Physiol.*) Spermlike; resembling sperm, or semen.

Sper'ma-toph'o-rous (-tŏf'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [*Spermato-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Physiol.*) Producing seed, or sperm; seminiferous.

Sper'ma-to-zo'id (-tō-zō'ĭd), *n.* [*Spermatozoön* + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] (*Biol.*) The male germ cell in animals and plants, — the essential element in fertilization.

‖ **Sper'ma-to-zo'ön** (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* SPERMATOZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος*, sperm + *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Biol.*) Same as SPERMATOZOID.

Sper'mic (spẽr'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to semen.

‖ **Sper-mid'i-um** (spẽr-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPERMIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] (*Bot.*) An achenium.

Sper'mo-phile (spẽr'mō-fīl), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed + *φίλος* loving.] (*Zoöl.*) Any ground squirrel of the genus *Spermophilus*; gopher. [See *Illust.* of GOPHER.]

Sperm' whale' (spẽrm' hwāl'). (*Zoöl.*) A whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), which has in its head, above the skull, a large cavity filled with oil and spermaceti.

Sperm Whale.

Spew (spū), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPEWED (spūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEWING.] [OE. *spewen, speowen*, AS. *spīwan*; akin to G. *speien*, L. *spuere* to spit, Gr. *πτύειν.* Cf. SPIT.] **1.** To eject from the stomach; to vomit. **2.** To cast forth with abhorrence or disgust; to eject.

Spew, *n.* That which is vomited; vomit.

Spew'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who spews.

Spew'y (-ĭ), *a.* Wet; soggy; inclined to spew.

Sphac'e-late (sfăs'ẽ-lāt), *v. i.* [From Gr. *σφάκελος* gangrene, slough.] (*Med.*) To decay or become gangrenous; to mortify.

Sphac'e-la'tion (sfăs'ẽ-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Mortification.

Sphag'nous (sfăg'nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to moss of the genus *Sphagnum*, or bog moss.

Sphal'er-ite (sfăl'ĕr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *σφαλερός* slippery, uncertain.] (*Min.*) Zinc sulphide. See BLENDE (*a*).

Sphene (sfēn), *n.* [Fr. Gr. *σφήν* wedge.] (*Min.*) A silicate of titanium and calcium, usually in thin crystals.

Sphe'no- (sfē'nō-). A combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, the sphenoid bone.*

Sphe'no-gram (sfē'nō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *σφήν* wedge + *-gram.*] A cuneiform, or arrow-headed, character.

Sphe-nog'ra-phy (sfē-nŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. *σφήν* wedge + *-graphy.*] The art of writing in, or deciphering, cuneiform characters.

Sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *a.* [Gr. *σφηνοειδής*; *σφήν* a wedge + *εἶδος* form.] 1. Wedge-shaped. 2. (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a bone in front of the occipital in the base of the skull of the higher vertebrates.

Sphe-noid'al (sfē-noid'al), *a.* Sphenoid.

Sphere (sfēr), *n.* [OE. *spere*, OF. *espere*, L. *sphaera*, fr. Gr. *σφαῖρα*.] 1. (*Geom.*) A body or space contained under a single surface which in every part is equally distant from a point within called its *center*. 2. Hence, any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial one, as the sun or a planet. 3. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The apparent surface of the heavens, — assumed to be spherical. (*b*) In ancient astronomy, one of the concentric and eccentric, revolving, spherical, transparent shells in which the heavenly bodies were supposed to be set. 4. Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province. 5. Rank; order; social position. 6. Orbit; socket. [*R.*]

Syn. — Globe; orb; circle. See GLOBE.

Sphere (sfēr), *v. t.* 1. To place in a sphere. 2. To form into roundness; fig., to perfect.

Spher'ic-al (sfĕr'ĭ-kal), } *a.* 1. Having the form of a
Spher'ic (sfĕr'ĭk), } sphere; globular; orbicular. 2. Of or pertaining to a sphere. 3. Of or pertaining to the heavenly orbs, or spheres. — **Spher'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Spher'ic-al-ness**, *n.* [being spherical.

Sphe-ric'i-ty (sfē-rĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of

Spher'ics (sfĕr'ĭks), *n.* (*Math.*) The science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere, produced by planes intersecting it.

Sphe'roid (sfē'roid), *n.* [L. *sphaeroides* spherical, Gr. *σφαιροειδής*; *σφαῖρα* sphere + *εἶδος* form.] A body or figure nearly spherical; esp., a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.

Sphe-roid'al (sfē-roid'al), } *a.* Having the form of a
Sphe-roid'ic (sfē-roid'ĭk), } spheroid. — **Sphe-roid'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } **roid'al-ly**, *adv.*

Sphe'roi-dic'i-ty (sfē'roi-dĭs'ĭ-tȳ), } *n.* Quality of be-
Sphe-roid'i-ty (sfē-roid'ĭ-tȳ), } ing spheroidal.

Sphe're-mere (sfē'rē-mēr), *n.* [*Sphere* + *-mere.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the several symmetrical segments composing the body of a radiate animal.

Sphe-rom'e-ter (sfē-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Sphere* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring spherical curvatures.

Spher'ule (sfĕr'ūl *or* -ul), *n.* A little sphere or spherical body. — **Spher'u-late** (sfĕr'ū-lāt), *a.*

Spher'u-lite (sfĕr'ū-līt *or* sfē'rų-), *n.* (*Min.*) A minute crystalline body observed in some vitreous volcanic rocks. — **Spher'u-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Spher'y (sfĕr'ȳ), *a.* Spherical.

Sphinc'ter (sfĭnk'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. *σφίγγειν* to bind tight.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which surrounds, and by its contraction tends to close, a natural opening.

Sphin'gid (sfĭn'jĭd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sphinx.

Sphinx (sfĭnks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σφίγξ*; origin uncertain.] 1. (*a*) In Egyptian art, an image having a human head, or the head of a ram or of a hawk, upon the wingless body of a lion. (*b*) In Greek art and mythology, a she-monster, usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman. The sphinx of Thebes in Bœotia is said to have propounded a riddle and killed those who were unable to guess it. 2. Hence: A person of enigmatical character and purposes. 3. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large moths.

Grecian Sphinx.

Sphra-gis'tics (sfrà-jĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *σφραγίς* seal.] The science of seals, or engraved stamps, their history, age, distinctions, etc.

Sphyg'mic (sfĭg'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* the pulse.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to the pulse.

Sphyg'mo-graph (-mō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* pulse + *-graph.*] (*Physiol.*) An instrument which when applied over an artery indicates graphically the character of the pulse. — **Sphyg'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

Spi'cate (spī'kāt), } *a.* [Deriv. of L. *spica* spike,
Spi'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), } ear.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a spike, or ear; arranged in a spike or spikes.

‖ **Spic-ca'to** (spĕk-kä'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Detached; — indicating that every note is to be made distinct.

Spice (spīs), *n.* [OE. *spice*, *spece*, OF. *espice*, *espece*, fr. L. *species* a species, show, LL. spices, drugs, etc., of the same sort, fr. L. *specere* to look. See SPY.] 1. Species; kind. [*Obs.*] 2. A vegetable product of many kinds, fragrant or aromatic and pungent. 3. Fig., that which enriches or alters the quality of a thing, as spice alters the taste of food; a relish; hence, a small quantity.

Spice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPICED (spīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPICING (spī'sĭng).] To season, or make fragrant, with spice, or as with spice; to flavor.

Spice'bush' (-bụsh'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Spicewood.

Spi'cer (spī'sẽr), *n.* 1. One who seasons with spice. 2. One who deals in spice. [itory of spices.

Spi'cer-y (-ȳ), *n.* 1. Spices, in general. 2. A repos-

Spice'wood' (spīs'wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) An American shrub (*Lindera Benzoin*), the bark of which is spicy.

Spi'ci-form (spī'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, ear + *-form.*] (*Bot.*) Spike-shaped.

Spi'ci-ly, *adv.* In a spicy manner.

Spi'ci-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being spicy.

Spick (spĭk), *n.* A spike or nail. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Spick and span, quite new. See SPAN-NEW.

Spick'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [Contr. fr. *spike nail* large nail.] (*Bot.*) A European umbelliferous herb (*Meum Athamanticum*) having finely divided leaves, — whence its name.

Spi-cose' (spī-kōs'), } *a.* [L. *spica* spike, ear.] (*Bot.*)
Spi'cous (spī'kŭs), } Having spikes, or ears.

Spic'u-lar (spĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *spiculum* a dart.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points. [spicules.

Spic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Covered with, or divided into,

Spic'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *spiculum* a little point, a dart.] 1. A minute, slender granule, or point. 2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A spikelet. (*b*) A fleshy, pointed appendage. 3. (*Zoöl.*) Any small calcareous or siliceous body found in the tissues of various invertebrates, as sponges.

Spi'cy (spī'sȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SPICIER (-sĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SPICIEST.] [From SPICE.] 1. Of or pertaining to spice; producing or containing spice or spices; fragrant; aromatic. 2. Fig.: Piquant; pungent; racy.

Syn. — Aromatic; fragrant; smart. See RACY.

Spi'der (spī'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *spipre*, fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin; — so named from its spinning its web. See SPIN.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of arachnids comprising the order Araneina. They spin threads of silk to form cocoons, or nests, or traps for the insects upon which they prey. (*b*) Any one of various other arachnids resembling the true spiders, esp. certain mites, as the red spider. 2. A kind of frying pan, orig. having long legs, and used over coals on the hearth. 3. A trevet to support pans or pots over a fire. 4. (*Mach.*) A skeleton, or frame, having radiating arms or members.

Spider crab (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of crabs having ten long legs.

Spi'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Tradescantia Virginica*) with slender leaves and ephemeral flowers.

Spied (spīd), *imp. & p. p.* of SPY.

Spie'gel i'ron (spē'gel ī'ŭrn). [G. *spiegel* mirror + E. *iron.*] (*Metal.*) A fusible, white cast iron containing a large amount of carbon and some manganese.

Spig'nel (spĭg'nĕl), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as SPICKNEL.

Spig'net (-nĕt), *n.* Corrupted from SPIKENARD.

Spig'ot (-ŭt), *n.* [From *spick*, for *spike.*] A peg to stop the vent in a cask; also, the plug of a faucet.

Spike (spīk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *spiker*, *spieker*, a large nail, D. *spijker*, Icel. *spīk;* of uncertain origin.] 1. A sort of very large nail. 2. Anything resembling such a nail in shape. 3. An ear of corn or grain. 4. (*Bot.*) A kind of flower cluster in which sessile flowers are arranged on an unbranched, elongated axis.

Spike, 4.

Spike, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPIKED (spīkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIKING.] 1. To fasten or fix with spikes, or long, large nails. 2. To set or furnish with a spike or spikes. 3. To stop the vent of (a gun or cannon) with a spike or nail.

Spike, *n.* [Cf. G. *spieke*, L. *spica* an ear of grain. See SPIKENARD.] (*Bot.*) Spike lavender, — a species of lavender yielding a coarse oil (oil of spike).

Spike'let (-lĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small spike; esp., one of the ultimate parts of the inflorescence of grasses.

Spike'nard (spīk'närd; *colloq.* spĭk'nĕrd), *n.* [For *spiked nard.*] 1. (*Bot.*) Either of two aromatic plants,

—*Nardostachys Jatamansi*, the spikenard of the ancients; and *Aralia racemosa* of the U. S. **2.** A fragrant essential oil. [or spikes.

Spik'y (spīk'ĭ), *a.* Like a spike; also, having a spike

Spile (spīl), *n.* [Cf. G. *speil*, D. *spijl*.] **1.** A small plug or wooden pin to stop a vent. **2.** A small spout inserted in a tree to conduct sap. **3.** A large stake; pile.

Spile, *v. t.* To supply with a spile or a spigot.

Spil'i-kin (spĭl'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *spelleken* a small pin.] One of a number of small pieces or pegs, for playing a game, or for counting the score.

Spill (spĭl), *n.* [Cf. 1st SPELL.] **1.** A splinter. [*Obs.*] **2.** A slender piece. Specif.: (*a*) A plug; spile. (*b*) A metallic rod or pin. (*c*) A roll of paper, or slip of wood, used to light a lamp, etc.

Spill, *v. t.* To inlay, as with bits of wood. [*Obs.*]

Spill (spĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPILLED (spĭld), or SPILT (spĭlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPILLING.] [OE. *spillen*, AS. *spillan*, *spildan*, to destroy; akin to D. *spillen* to squander.] **1.** To destroy; to kill. [*Obs.*] **2.** To mar; to deface; hence, to misuse; to waste. [*Obs.*] **3.** To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel (by accident or mishap); to lose, or suffer to be scattered. **4.** To cause to flow out and be lost; to shed, as in battle. **5.** (*Naut.*) To relieve a sail from the pressure of the wind.

Spill, *v. i.* **1.** To be destroyed or wasted. [*Obs.*] **2.** To be shed; to run over or out, esp. by accident.

Spill'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, spills. **2.** A kind of fishing line with many hooks; a boulter.

Spil'let fish'ing (spĭl'ĕt fĭsh'ĭng). } Fishing with a
Spil'liard fish'ing (spĭl'yĕrd). } spiller.

Spilt (spĭlt), *imp. & p. p. of* SPILL. Spilled.

Spilth (spĭlth), *n.* Anything spilt.

Spin (spĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPUN (spŭn) (*Archaic imp.* SPAN (spăn)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPINNING.] [AS. *spinnan*; akin to D. & G. *spinnen*. Cf. SPIDER.] **1.** To draw out, and twist into threads; to produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material. **2.** To draw out tediously; to extend to a great length. **3.** To protract; to spend by delays. **4.** To turn rapidly; to whirl; to twirl. **5.** To form (a web, cocoon, etc.) from threads produced by the extrusion of a viscid liquid, which hardens in the air; — as the spider, silkworm, etc. **6.** (*Mech.*) To shape, as sheet metal, into a hollow form, by pressing against it with a smooth tool while the metal revolves, as in a lathe.

Spin, *v. i.* **1.** To practice or work at spinning anything. **2.** To whirl; to revolve. **3.** To issue in a small stream or jet. **4.** To move swiftly, esp. on wheels. [*Colloq.*]

Spin, *n.* The act of spinning.

Spi-na'ceous (spĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, the plant spinach, or the Spinach family.

Spin'ach } (spĭn'ăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *espinache*, *espi-*
Spin'age } *noche*, fr. Ar. *isfānāj*, *aspanākh*.] (*Bot.*) A pot herb (*Spinacia oleracea*) of the Goosefoot family.

☞ Various other pot herbs are locally called *spinach*.

Spi'nal (spī'nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spine or spines, specif. the backbone, or vertebral column.

Spinal column, the backbone, or connected series of vertebræ which forms the axis of the vertebrate skeleton. — Spinal cord, the great nervous cord extending from the brain along the dorsal side of the spinal column.

Spi'nate (-nāt), *a.* Bearing a spine; spiniform.

Spin'dle (spĭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *spinl*, fr. *spinnan* to spin.] **1.** The slender rod in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound. **2.** A slender rod or pin on which anything turns; axis; shaft; arbor. **3.** The fusee of a watch. **4.** A long and slender stalk. **5.** A yarn measure containing, in cotton yarn, 15,120 yards; in linen yarn, 14,400 yards.

Spindle tree (*Bot.*), any shrub or tree of the genus *Euonymus*. The wood of *E. Europæus* was used for spindles.

Spin'dle, *v. i.* To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body.

Spin'dle-legs' (-lĕgz'), *n.* A spindleshanks.

Spin'dle-shanks' (-shăngks'), *n.* A person with slender shanks, or legs; — used humorously or in contempt.

Spin'dle-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Having the shape of a spindle; esp., tapering to both ends, like a spindle with yarn on it; fusiform.

Spin'dle-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The larva of a moth which feeds in the stalks of corn (maize).

Spine (spīn), *n.* [L. *spina*; akin to *spica* point. Cf. SPIKE.] **1.** A rigid and sharp process or appendage of a plant or animal; thorn. **2.** (*Anat.*) The spinal column; — so called from the projecting processes upon the vertebræ. **3.** Anything resembling the backbone; ridge.

Spined (spīnd), *a.* Furnished with spines; spiny.

Spi-nel' (spĭ-nĕl' *or* spī'nĕl), **Spi-nelle'** (spĭ-nĕl'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting essentially of aluminium and magnesium, the red variety of which is the gem spinel ruby. [inkle.

Spin'el (spĭn'ĕl), *n.* Bleached yarn used in making

Spi-nes'cent (spĭ-nĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *spinescens*.] (*Bot.*) Becoming hard and thorny; armed with spines.

Spin'et (spĭn'ĕt *or* spĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [Through F. fr. L. *spina* a thorn; — from its quills.] (*Mus.*) A disused keyed instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, sounded with leather or quill plectrums. [tailed swifts.

Spine'tail (spīn'tāl'), *n.* Any one of several spine-

Spine'-tailed' (spīn'tāld'), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the tail quills ending in sharp, naked tips.

Spi-nif'er-ous (spī-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spinifer*; *spina* thorn + *ferre* to produce.] Producing spines; spiny.

Spi-nig'er-ous (spī-nĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spiniger*; *spina* spine + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing spines; spiny.

Spin'i-ness (spĭn'ĭ-nĕs). *n.* Quality of being spiny.

Spink (spĭngk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The chaffinch.

Spin'na-ker (spĭn'nȧ-kĕ), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large triangular sail set on a boom, — used before the wind.

Spin'ner (-nĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, spins.

Spin'ner-et (-ĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the jointed organs by which spiders spin their webs. [spinneret.

Spin'ner-ule (-ūl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A spinning tube in a

Spin'ney (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SPINNEYS (-nĭz). A spinny.

Spin'ning (spĭn'nĭng), *a. & n.* from SPIN.

Spinning jenny (*Mach.*), a machine for spinning by means of many spindles revolving simultaneously. — Spinning wheel, a machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

Spinning Wheel.

Spin'ny (-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *espinaye*, fr. L. *spinetum* a thicket of thorns. See SPINE.] A small thicket or grove with undergrowth; clump of trees.

Spi-nose' (spī-nōs' *or* spī'nōs'), *a.* [L. *spinosus*, fr. *spina* thorn.] Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny. — **Spi-nos'i-ty** (spī-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Spi'nous (spī'nŭs), *a.* Spinose; also, spinelike.

Spi-no'zism (spĭ-nō'zĭz'm *or* spī'nō-), *n.* The form of Pantheism taught by Benedict *Spinoza*, that there is but one substance, or infinite essence (God), in the universe.

Spin'ster (spĭn'stĕr), *n.* [*Spin* + *-ster*.] **1.** A woman who spins. **2.** A man who spins. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*Law*) An unmarried or single woman; — used in legal proceedings as an additiou to the surname.

Spin'stress (-strĕs), *n.* A woman who spins.

Spin'stry (-strĭ), *n.* Business of spinning. [*Obs.*]

Spin'ule (spĭn'ūl *or* spīn'-), *n.* [L. *spinula*.] A minute spine. — **Spin'u-lose'** (-lōs), **Spin'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

Spin'y (spīn'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of spines; thorny. **2.** Spine-shaped. **3.** Full of difficulties or annoyances.

Spin'y, *n.* A spinny.

Spir'a-cle (spĭr'ȧ-k'l *or* spī'rȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The nostril, or one of the nostrils, of whales, porpoises, and allied animals. **2.** Any small aperture or vent for air or other fluid

Spi-ræ'a (spī-rē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σπειραία, fr. σπεῖρα coil.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or perennial herbs including the meadowsweet and the hardhack.

Spi'ral (spī'ral), *a.* [See SPIRE a winding line.] **1.** Winding or circling round a center or pole and gradually receding from it. **2.** Winding in rising or advancing coils round a cylinder or imaginary axis; winding like the thread of a screw; helical. **3.** Of, pert. to, or like, a spiral.

Spiral Shell with a Spiral Operculum.

Spi'ral (spī'ral), *n.* **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane curve, not reëntrant, described by a point, called the *generatrix*, moving along a straight line according to a mathematical law, while the line is revolving about a fixed point called the *pole*. Cf. HELIX. **2.** Anything spiral in form.

Spi-ral'i-ty (spī-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being spiral.

Spi'ral-ly (spī'ral-lĭ), *adv.* In a spiral manner.

Spi'rant (-rant), *n.* [L. *spirans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] (*Phon.*) Any one of various sounds or letters. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§197–208.

Spi-ran'thy (spī-răn'thĭ), *n.* [Gr. σπεῖρα a coil + ἄνθος flower.] (*Bot.*) Twisted growth of a flower.

Spire (spīr), *n.* [AS. *spīr* blade of grass, young shoot; akin to G. *spier*.] **1.** A slender stalk or blade in vegetation. **2.** A tapering body that shoots up or out to a point

in a conical or pyramidal form; specif. (*Arch.*), the tapering part of a tower or of a steeple, or the steeple itself. **3.** Top; summit.

Spire.

Spire (spīr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spired (spīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spiring.] To shoot forth or up in, or as if in, a spire.

Spire, *n.* [L. *spira* coil, twist; akin to Gr. σπεῖρα.] **1.** A spiral; whorl; twist. **2.** (*Geom.*) The part of a spiral generated in one revolution of the straight line.

Spi'ri-cle (spī'rĭ-k'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of certain minute coiled threads in the coating of some seeds.

Spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *espirit, esperit,* L. *spiritus,* fr. *spirare* to breathe, to blow. Cf. Sprite.] **1.** Breath; hence, sometimes, life itself. [*Obs.*] **2.** A rough breathing; an aspirate. [*Obs.*] **3.** Life, or living substance, considered independently of corporeal existence. **4.** The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul. **5.** Specif., a disembodied soul. **6.** Any supernatural being; specter; ghost; also, sometimes, sprite; fairy. **7.** Energy, vivacity, ardor, enthusiasm, courage, etc. **8.** One who evinces great activity or peculiar characteristics of mind or temper. **9.** Temper or disposition of mind; intellectual or moral state; — often in the *pl.* **10.** Intent; real meaning; — opposed to *letter;* also, characteristic quality. **11.** Tenuous or vapory substance, possessed of active qualities. **12.** Any liquid produced by distillation; esp., alcohol, the *spirits,* or *spirit,* of wine (it having been first distilled from wine); — often in *pl.* **13.** *pl.* Rum, whisky, brandy, gin, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol, in distinction from wine and malt liquors. **14.** (*Med.*) A solution in alcohol of a volatile principle. Cf. Tincture. **15.** (*Alchemy*) Any one of the four substances, sulphur, sal ammoniac, quicksilver, or arsenic (or orpiment).

Animal spirits. (*a*) (*Physiol.*) The fluid supposed to circulate through the nerves, and formerly regarded as the agent of sensation and motion. (*b*) Physical health and energy; frolicsomeness; sportiveness. — **Holy Spirit,** *or* **The Spirit** (*Theol.*), the Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost. — **Spirits,** *or* **Spirit, of turpentine** (*Chem.*), camphine.

Spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spirited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spiriting.] **1.** To animate with vigor; to excite; to encourage. **2.** To convey secretly or mysteriously as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap.

Spir'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Possessed by a spirit. [*Obs.*] **2.** Animated; full of life or vigor; lively. — **Spir'it-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Vivacious; ardent; active; bold; courageous.

Spir'it-ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of spirit; spirited.

Spir'it-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Spiritualism.

Spir'it-ist, *n.* A spiritualist.

Spir'it-less, *a.* Destitute of spirit; lifeless; dejected; depressed; vigorless; wanting courage. — **Spir'it-less-ly,** *adv.* — **Spir'it-less-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Spi'ri-to'so** (spē'rē-tō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Spirited; spiritedly; in an animated, lively manner.

Spir'it-ous (spĭr'ĭt-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Like spirit; refined; pure. [*R.*] **2.** Ardent; active. [*R.*]

Spir'it-u-al (-ŭ-*al*; 135), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a spirit, or spirits. Specif.: (*a*) Not material; incorporeal. (*b*) Mental; intellectual. (*c*) Of or pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul. (*d*) Of or pertaining to the Holy Spirit, or the soul as influenced by it; holy; divine; heavenly-minded; — opposed to *carnal.* (*e*) Not lay or temporal; sacred; ecclesiastical.

Spir'it-u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being spiritual. **2.** (*Philos.*) The doctrine that all which exists is spirit, or soul. **3.** A belief that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals by means of physical phenomena, commonly through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium;* spiritism.

Spir'it-u-al-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who professes a regard for spiritual things only. **2.** A believer or upholder of the doctrine of spiritualism; one who attempts to hold spiritualistic intercourse. — **Spir'it-u-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Spir'it-u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being spiritual. **2.** That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion.

Spir'it-u-al-i-za'tion (-*al*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of spiritualizing, or state of being spiritualized.

Spir'it-u-al-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spiritualized (-ĭzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spiritualizing.] To make spiritual; to give a spiritual character, tendency, or meaning to.

Spir'it-u-al-ly (spĭr'ĭt-ŭ-*al*-lȳ), *adv.* In a spiritual manner; with respect to mind or spirit.

Spir'it-u-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being spiritual.

Spir'it-u-al-ty (-tȳ), *n.* An ecclesiastical body.

Spir'it-u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having the quality of spirit; tenuous in substance, and having active properties; ethereal; immaterial; pure. **2.** Containing, or of the nature of, alcoholic (esp. distilled) spirit; alcoholic; ardent. **3.** Lively; gay. [*Obs.*] — **Spir'it-u-ous-ness,** *n.*

Spirk'et-ing (spĕrk'ĕt-ĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) The planking from the waterways up to the port sills.

Spi-rom'e-ter (spī-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs. [eter.]

Spi-rom'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* Measurement with a spirom-

Spirt (spẽrt), *v. & n.* Same as Spurt.

Spir'y (spīr'ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the form of, a spire. (*a*) Having a spiral form; wreathed; curled. (*b*) Tall, slender, and tapering; abounding in spires.

Spis'sa-ted (spĭs'sā-tĕd), *a.* Inspissated; thickened.

Spis'si-tude (-sĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of being spissated.

Spit (spĭt), *n.* [OE. *spite,* AS. *spitu;* akin to G. *spiess,* and *spitz* pointed.] **1.** A slender, pointed rod, usually of iron, for holding meat while roasting. **2.** A small point of land running into the sea.

Spit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spitted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spitting.] To thrust a spit through; hence, to thrust through or impale.

Spit, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spit (Spat, *archaic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spitting.] [AS. *spittan;* akin to G. *spützen.*] **1.** To eject from the mouth, as saliva; to eject saliva. **2.** To eject; to throw out; to belch.

Spit, *n.* The secretion formed by the glands of the mouth; spittle; saliva; sputum.

Spit'al (spĭt'*al*), *n.* A hospital. [*Obs.*]

Spitch'cock′ (spĭch'kŏk′), *v. t.* [1st *spit* + *cock.*] To split (as an eel) lengthwise, and broil or fry.

Spite (spīt), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. Despite.] **1.** Ill-will or hatred; grudge; rancor. **2.** Vexation; chagrin. [*R.*]

In spite of, *or* **Spite of,** in opposition to all efforts of; in defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding.

Syn. — Pique; malice; malevolence; grudge; despite. — *Malice* has more reference to the evil disposition, and *spite* to the delight in manifestation of it in bitter, cutting language, or in low, irritating actions. See Pique.

Spite, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spited; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spiting.] **1.** To hate. [*Obs.*] **2.** To treat maliciously; to injure or thwart. **3.** To offend. [*R.*]

Spite'ful (spīt'fụl), *a.* Filled with, or showing, spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious. — **Spite'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Spite'ful-ness,** *n.*

Spit'fire′ (spĭt'fīr′), *n.* A violent, irascible, or passionate person. [*Colloq.*]

Spit'ted, *p. p.* of Spit, to eject, to spit. [*Obs.*]

Spit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who spits saliva.

Spit'ter, *n.* **1.** One who puts meat on a spit. **2.** A young deer whose antlers begin to shoot or become sharp.

Spit'tle, *n.* [From 3d Spit.] Spit; saliva.

Spit-toon' (spĭt-tōōn'), *n.* A spitbox; a cuspidor.

Spitz' dog' (spĭts' dŏg'). [G. *spitz, spitzhund.*] (*Zoöl.*) A breed of dogs having erect ears and long silky hair, usually white.

Spitz Dog.

Splanch'nic (splăn̈k'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail.] (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to the viscera.

Splash (splăsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Splashed (splăsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Splashing.] [Akin to Plash.] **1.** To strike and dash about, as water. **2.** To spatter; to wet.

Splash, *v. i.* To strike and dash about water, mud, etc.

Splash, *n.* **1.** Water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything; also, spot; daub. **2.** Noise of splashing.

Splash'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that which, splashes. **2.** A guard over a wheel, as of a carriage. [muddy.

Splash'y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of dirty water: wet and

Splat'ter (splăt'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* To spatter; to splash.

Splay (splā), *v. t.* [Abbrev. of Display.] **1.** To display. [*Obs.*] **2.** To dislocate. **3.** To turn on one side; to slope or slant. [hence, flat; ungainly.

Splay, *a.* Displayed; spread out; turned outward;

Splay, *n.* (*Arch.*) A slope or bevel, esp. of the sides of a doorway or window.

Splay'foot' (splā'fo͝ot'), *n.* A foot that is abnormally flattened and spread out.

Splay'foot', } *a.* Having a splayfoot
Splay'foot'ed, } or splayfeet.

Splay'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched in derision.

Splayfoot of Dog.

Spleen (splēn), *n.* [L. *splen*, Gr. σπλήν the milt or spleen, affection of the spleen.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A peculiar, glandlike but ductless organ found near the stomach or intestine of most vertebrates; the milt. Its exact function is not known. **2.** Anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice. **3.** A fit; freak; whim. [*Obs.* or *R.*] **4.** Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections.

Spleen'ish, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen; fretful. — **Spleen'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Spleen'ish-ness**, *n.*

Spleen'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*, — anciently used to cure disorders of the spleen.

Spleen'y (-y), *a.* **1.** Irritable; peevish; fretful. **2.** Affected with nervous complaints; melancholy.

Splen'dent (splĕn'dent), *a.* [L. *splendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *splendere* to shine.] **1.** Shining; beaming with light; lustrous. **2.** Very conspicuous; illustrious.

Splen'did (-did), *a.* [L. *splendidus.*] **1.** Possessing or displaying splendor; shining. **2.** Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous. **3.** Illustrious; brilliant; famous. — **Splen'did-ly**, *adv.* — **Splen'did-ness**, *n.*

Splen-dif'er-ous (splĕn-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Splendor-bearing; splendid. [*Obs.*, except as used humorously.]

Splen'dor (splĕn'dẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Great brightness; brilliancy; luster. **2.** Magnificence; pomp; parade. **3.** Brilliancy; glory.

Syn. — Gorgeousness; display; showiness; grandeur.

Splen'drous (-drŭs), **Splen'dor-ous** (-dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Splendid.

Splen'e-tic (splĕn'ẽ-tĭk *or* splē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *spleneticus.*] Affected with spleen; morose. — *n.* A person affected with spleen.

Syn. — Morose; gloomy; sullen; peevish; fretful.

Sple-net'ic-al (splē-nĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Splenetic.

Splen'ic (splĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the spleen.

Splen'i-tive (splĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Splenetic.

Sple'noid (splē'noid), *a.* [Gr. σπλήν spleen + *-oid.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling the spleen; speenlike.

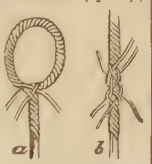
Sple-not'o-my (-nŏt'ŏ-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. σπλήν spleen + *-tomy.*] (*Med.*) A cutting of the spleen.

Splent (splĕnt), *n.* A splint.

Splent coal, an inferior kind of Scotch cannel coal.

Splice (splīs), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spliced (splīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Splicing (splī'sĭng).] [D. *splitsen, splitten;* akin to E. *split;* — from the dividing the ends into separate strands.] **1.** To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands. **2.** To unite by lapping the two ends together, or by joining with an overlapping piece.

Splice, *n.* A junction or joining made by splicing.



a Eye Splice. *b* Short Splice.

Spline (splīn), *n.* A rectangular piece fitting slots or grooves like key seats in a hub and a shaft.

Splint (splĭnt), *n.* [Akin to D. *splinter*, G. *splinter*, and E. *split.*] **1.** A piece split off; a splinter. **2.** (*Surg.*) A thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to keep in place, or protect, an injured part, esp. a broken bone when set. **3.** (*Anat.*) A splint bone.

Splint bone (*Anat.*), one of the rudimentary, splintlike bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and allied animals. — Splint coal, splent coal.

Splint, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Splinted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Splinting.] **1.** To splinter. **2.** To fasten with splints.

Splin'ter (splĭn'tẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *splinteren.* See Splint.] **1.** To rend or split into splints; to shiver. **2.** To fasten or confine with splinters, or splints.

Splin'ter, *n.* A thin piece split or rent off lengthwise.

Splin'ter-y (-y), *a.* Consisting of, or like, splinters.

Split (splĭt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Split (Splitted, *R.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Splitting.] [Prob. of Scand. or Low German origin.] **1.** To divide or part lengthwise; to rive; to cleave. **2.** To burst by violence; to rend; to tear asunder. **3.** To divide or break up into parts or divisions. **4.** To burst with laughter. [*Colloq.*]

Split, *n.* **1.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure. **2.** The act of splitting. **3.** A piece that is split off.

Split'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, splits.

Splotch (splŏch), *n.* [Cf. Splash.] A spot; a stain.

Splut'ter (splŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spluttered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spluttering.] [Cf. Sputter.] To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter. [*Colloq.*]

Splut'ter, *n.* A sputtering; confused noise in speaking. [*Colloq.*]

Spod'o-man'cy (spŏd'ŏ-măn'sỹ), *n.* [Gr. σποδός ashes + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of ashes.

Spoil (spoil), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spoiled (spoild) or Spoilt (spoilt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spoiling.] [F. *spolier*, OF. *espoillier*, fr. L. *spoliare*, fr. *spolium* spoil.] **1.** To plunder; to strip by violence; to pillage; to rob. **2.** To seize by violence; to plunder. **3.** To cause to decay and perish; to corrupt; to mar. **4.** To render useless by injury; to ruin; to destroy.

Spoil, *v. i.* **1.** To practice plunder or robbery; to pillage; to plunder. **2.** To be corrupted; to decay.

Spoil, *n.* **1.** That which is taken from another by violence; esp., plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty. **2.** *pl.* Public offices and their emoluments regarded as belonging to a successful party or faction, to bestow for its own advantage. **3.** That which is gained by strength or effort. **4.** Act or practice of plundering; robbery. **5.** Corruption. [*Archaic*]

Spoil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who spoils.

Spoils'man (spoilz'man), *n.* One who serves a cause or a party for a share of the spoils; one who demands or sanctions a distribution of spoils by a successful party.

Spoke (spōk), *imp.* of Speak.

Spoke, *n.* [AS. *spāca;* akin to G. *speiche.*] **1.** The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars inserted in the hub, or nave, and supporting the rim or felly. **2.** A rung, or round, of a ladder. **3.** A contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle, in going down a hill.

Spoke, *v. t.* To furnish with spokes, as a wheel.

Spo'ken (spō'k'n), *a.* [P. p. of Speak.] **1.** Uttered; oral. **2.** Having a (certain) manner or style of speech.

Spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A kind of drawing knife for dressing the spokes of wheels, and other curved work.

Spokes'man (spōks'man), *n.* [*Speak, spoke* + *man.*] One who speaks for another.

Spo'li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spoliated; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spoliating.] [L. *spoliare*, p. p. *-atus.* See Spoil.] To plunder; to pillage; to rob.

Spo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A plundering; robbery. **2.** Robbery in war; esp., authorized plundering of neutrals at sea. **3.** (*Law*) Injury done to a document.

Spo'li-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to take away or rob; esp. (*Med.*), serving to diminish sensibly the amount of blood in the body.

Spo'li-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who spoliates; a spoiler.

Spon-da'ic (spŏn-dā'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting
Spon-da'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } of, a spondee or spondees.

Spon'dee (spŏn'dē), *n.* [L. *spondeus*, Gr. σπονδεῖος (sc. πούς), fr. σπονδή a libation; — so called because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in spondaic meter.] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot of two long syllables, as in the Latin word *lēgēs.*

Spon'dyl } (spŏn'dĭl), *n.* [Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόν-
Spon'dyle } δυλος.] (*Anat.*) A vertebra.

Sponge (spŭnj), *n.* [OF. *esponge*, L. *spongia*, Gr. σπογγιά, σπόγγος. Cf. Fungus.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of *Spongiæ* or *Porifera*, a grand division of the animal kingdom in which the soft sarcode of the body is usually supported by a skeleton consisting of horny fibers, or of siliceous or calcareous spicules. **2.** The elastic, fibrous skeleton of many species of horny *Spongiæ*, used for many purposes. **3.** Fig.: One who lives upon others; parasite; sponger. **4.** Any spongelike substance; specif., dough after it is converted into a light, spongy mass by the yeast or leaven, and before it is kneaded. **5.** (*Gun.*) A mop for cleaning the bore of a cannon.

Sponge tree (*Bot.*), a tropical leguminous tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), with deliciously fragrant flowers.

Sponge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sponged (spŭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sponging (spŭn'jĭng).] **1.** To cleanse or wipe with a sponge. **2.** To wipe away with a sponge; to efface. **3.** To deprive (of something) by mean arts. **4.** To get by playing the parasite.

Sponge, *v. i.* **1.** To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge. **2.** To live or get advantage by mean arts, intrusion, or hanging on; to play the parasite. **3.** To become spongy.

Sponge'let (-lĕt), *n.* A spongiole.

Spon'geous (spŭn'jŭs), *a.* Resembling a sponge.

Spon'ger (-jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sponges. **2.** One employed in gathering sponges.

Spon'gi-ness (spŭn'jĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being spongy.

Spon'gi-ole (spŭn'jĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *spongiola* small

roots.] (*Bot.*) A supposed spongelike expansion of the tip of a rootlet for absorbing water.

Spon'gi-ose' (spŭn'jĭ-ōs'), **Spon'gi-ous** (spŭn'jĭ-ŭs), *a.* Somewhat spongy; spongelike.

Spon'gy (spŭn'jy), *a.* **1.** Soft, and full of cavities. **2.** Wet; soaked and soft, like sponge. **3.** Imbibing fluids, or absorbent, like a sponge.

Sponk (spŭnk), *n.* See Spunk.

Spon'sal (spŏn'sal), *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, fr. *sponsus* betrothal, fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to betroth. See Spouse.] Relating to marriage, or to a spouse; spousal.

Spon'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of becoming surety for another. — **Spon'sion-al** (-al), *a.*

Spon'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A surety. **2.** One who at the baptism of an infant professes Christianity in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother. — **Spon-so'ri-al** (spŏn-sō'rĭ-al), *a.*

Spon'ta-ne'i-ty (spŏn'tá-nē'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being spontaneous. **2.** (*Biol.*) (*a*) The tendency of animal and vegetable organisms to undergo change. (*b*) Tendency to activity of muscular tissue.

Spon-ta'ne-ous (spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. *sponte* of free will.] **1.** Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native proneness or tendency, without constraint or external force. **2.** Proceeding from, or acting by, internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force. **3.** Produced without being planted, or without human labor. — **Spon-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Spon-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Spontaneous combustion, combustion produced in a substance by the evolution of heat through the chemical action of its own elements. — **Spontaneous generation.** (*Biol.*) See under Generation.

Syn. — Voluntary; uncompelled; willing. — What is *voluntary* is the result of a *volition*, or act of choice; it therefore implies some degree of consideration, and may be the result of mere reason without excited feeling. What is *spontaneous* springs wholly from feeling, or a sudden impulse which admits of no reflection.

Spon-toon' (spŏn-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *sponton*.] (*Mil.*) A kind of half-pike formerly borne by inferior officers of the British infantry.

Spook (spōōk), *n.* [D. *spook*; akin to G. *spuk*.] A spirit; a ghost; a specter; a hobgoblin.

Spool (spōōl), *n.* [OD. *spoele*, D. *spoel*; akin to G. *spule*.] A hollow piece of wood with a ridge at each end, used to wind thread or yarn upon.

Spool, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spooled (spōōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spooling.] To wind on a spool or spools.

Spool'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, spools.

Spoom (spōōm), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. Spume foam.] (*Naut.*) To be driven steadily and swiftly, as by the wind; to scud.

Spoon (spōōn), *v. i.* To spoom.

Spoon, *n.* [AS. *spōn*, a chip; akin to G. *span*, Icel. *spánn*. Cf. Span-new.] **1.** An implement consisting of a small bowl with a handle, used esp. in preparing or eating food. **2.** Anything spoon-shaped, esp. a kind of bright metallic lure used in trolling.

Spoon oar, an oar with a spoonlike blade. See Oar.

Spoon, *v. i.* To make a show of affection. [*Colloq.*]

Spoon'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of wading birds, having a long spoonlike bill. (*b*) The shoveler. (*c*) An American broad-billed duck. (*d*) The paddlefish.

European Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*).

Spoon'drift (-drĭft), *n.* [See Spoom.] Spray or snow driven upon the surface of the sea in a gale or tempest.

Spoon'ey (-ỹ), *a.* Weak-minded; demonstratively fond. [*Colloq.*]

Spoon'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* Spoonfuls (-fulz). The quantity which a spoon contains; hence, a small quantity.

Spoon'-meat' (-mēt'), *n.* Food taken with a spoon.

Spoon'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Scurvy grass.

Spoon'y (-ỹ), *a. & n.* Same as Spooney.

Spoor (spōōr), *n.* [D. *spoor*; fr. root of E. *spur*.] The track or trail of any wild animal.

Spo-rad'ic (spō-răd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σποραδικός scattered, fr. σποράς, -άδος, scattered, fr. σπείρειν to sow seed.] Occurring singly, scatteringly, or apart from others of the same kind; separate; single. [**al-ly**, *adv.*

Spo-rad'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Sporadic. — **Spo-rad'ic-**‖ **Spo-ran'gi-um** (-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -gia (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σπόρος seed + ἀγγεῖον a receptacle.] (*Bot.*) A spore case in the cryptogamous plants, as in ferns, etc.

Spore (spōr), *n.* [Gr. σπόρος a sowing, seed, from σπείρειν to sow. Cf. Sperm.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the minute grains, of various kinds, in flowerless plants, analogous to seeds, as serving to reproduce the species. (*b*) An embryo sac in the ovules of flowering plants. **2.** (*Biol.*) (*a*) A minute round or ovoid body, formed in certain organisms, by germination giving rise to a new organism. (*b*) One of the parts formed by fission in certain Protozoa.

Spo-rif'er-ous (spō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Spore* + *-ferous*.] (*Biol.*) Bearing or producing spores.

Spo'ro-carp (spō'rō-kärp), *n.* [*Spore* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A conceptacle containing spores or sporangia. (*b*) A sporangium.

Spo'ro-phore (spō'rō-fōr), *n.* [*Spore* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A placenta. (*b*) The nonsexual sporiferous form of certain cryptogamous plants, as of ferns.

Sport (spōrt), *n.* [Abbr. of Disport.] **1.** That which diverts, and makes mirth. **2.** Contemptuous mirth. **3.** That with which one plays, or which is driven about in play; toy. **4.** Diversion of the field, as hunting, racing, etc. **5.** (*Biol.*) An abnormal variety or growth.

Syn. — Play; game; diversion; pastime; amusement; frolic; mirth; mock; mockery; jeer.

Sport, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sported; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sporting.] **1.** To make sport; to play; to frolic; to trifle. **2.** To practice the diversions of the field or the turf. **3.** (*Biol.*) To assume an abnormal character.

Sport, *v. t.* **1.** To divert; to make merry; — with the reciprocal pronoun. **2.** To represent by any kind of play. **3.** To exhibit, or bring out, in public. [*Colloq.*]

To sport one's oak. See under Oak, *n.*

Sport'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who sports; a sportsman.

Sport'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of sport; merry; wanton.

Sport'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to, engaged in, or provocative of, sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; merry. — **Sport'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Sport'ive-ness**, *n.*

Sports'man (spōrts'mạn), *n.* One who pursues the sports of the field or turf. [skill in field sports.

Sports'man-ship, *n.* The practice of sportsmen;

Spor'tule (spōr'tūl), *n.* [L.] A gift; an alms. [*Obs.*]

Spor'u-la'tion (spōr'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) Act or process of forming spores; spore formation.

Spor'ule (spōr'ūl), *n.* (*Biol.*) A small spore; a spore.

Spot (spŏt), *n.* [Prob. fr. root of E. *spit*.] **1.** A mark on a substance, made by foreign matter. **2.** A stain on character or reputation; blemish. **3.** A small part of a different color from the ground upon which it is. **4.** A small extent of space; a place. **5.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A sciænoid food fish of the Atlantic coast of the U. S., marked with two black spots: the old wife. (*b*) The southern redfish.

On, *or* Upon, the spot, without changing place; at once.

Syn. — Stain; flaw; speck; blot; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish; place; site; locality.

Spot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spotted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spotting.] **1.** To make visible marks upon with some foreign matter. **2.** To mark or note for recognition or detection. [*Cant*] **3.** To stain; to blemish; to taint.

Spot'less, *a.* Without a spot; esp., free from impurity or reproach; pure; untainted; unblemished; innocent. — **Spot'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Spot'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Blameless; unspotted; pure; immaculate.

Spot'ted, *a.* Marked with spots.

Spot'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who spots.

Spot'ty (-tỹ), *a.* Full of spots; marked with spots or blemishes. — **Spot'ti-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Spous'al (spouz'al), *a.* [See Espousal, and Spouse.] Of or pertaining to a spouse or marriage; nuptial.

Spous'al, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; — usually in *pl.*

Spouse (spouz), *n.* [OF. *espous*, *espos*, fem. *espouse*, fr. L. *sponsus*, *sponsa*, prop. p. p. of *spondere*, *spunsum*, to promise solemnly, to engage one's self.] A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person.

Spouse, *v. t.* To wed; to espouse. [*Obs.*]

Spouse'less, *a.* Destitute of a spouse; unmarried.

Spout (spout), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Spouted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Spouting.] [Etymol. uncertain.] **1.** To throw out forcibly, as liquids through an orifice; to eject in a jet. **2.** To utter magniloquently; to speak, esp. pompously.

Spout, *v. i.* **1.** To issue violently, as a liquid through a narrow orifice. **2.** To eject water or liquid in a jet. **3.** To utter a speech, especially in a pompous manner.

Spout, *n.* **1.** That through which anything spouts; a discharging lip, pipe, or orifice. **2.** A discharge or jet of water or other liquid; also, a waterspout.

To put, shove, *or* pop, up the spout, to pawn or pledge at a pawnbroker's; — in allusion to the *spout* up which the pawnbroker sent the ticketed articles. [*Cant*]

Spout'er (spout'ẽr), *n.* One that spouts.
Sprag (sprăg), *n.* [See 1st Spray.] A billet of wood.
Sprag, *v. t.* To hold in check, or prop, with a sprag.
Sprain (sprān), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sprained (sprānd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Spraining.] [OF. *espreindre* to press, to force out, fr. L. *exprimere*. See Express, *v. t.*] To weaken, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion, as by wrenching; to overstrain.
Sprain, *n.* The act or result of spraining.
Sprang (sprăng), *imp.* of Spring.
Sprat (sprăt), *n.* [OE. *sprot, sprotte*, D. *sprot;* akin to G. *sprotte.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various small herring; particularly, a European species (*Clupea sprattus*) closely allied to the common herring and the pilchard.
Sprawl (sprąl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sprawled (sprąld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sprawling.] [OE. *sprawlen;* origin uncertain.] **1.** To lie with the limbs stretched out ungracefully. **2.** To spread irregularly, as vines or trees. **3.** To move the limbs about awkwardly when lying down.
Spray (sprā), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *sprag.* See Sprig.] **1.** A small shoot or branch; a twig. **2.** A collective body of small branches.
Spray, *n.* [Prob. fr. a D. or LG. form akin to E. *spread.*] **1.** Water or other liquid flying in small drops or particles. **2.** (*Med.*) (*a*) A jet of fine vapor. (*b*) An instrument for making such a jet. [spray upon.
Spray, *v. t.* **1.** To form into spray. **2.** To throw
Spread (spred), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Spread; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Spreading.] [OE. *spreden*, AS. *sprǣdan;* akin to G. *spreiten.*] **1.** To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only. **2.** To extend so as to cover a wide or wider space. **3.** To divulge; to publish; to cause to be extensively known. **4.** To propagate; to cause to affect great numbers. **5.** To diffuse, as emanations or effluvia; to emit. **6.** To strew; to scatter over a surface. **7.** To prepare by extending or distributing something over; to set and furnish, as a table, with provisions.
Syn. — To open; unfurl; disperse; distribute; scatter; circulate; disseminate; dispense.
Spread, *v. i.* **1.** To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only. **2.** To be extended or stretched, as by drawing or beating. **3.** To be made known more extensively. **4.** To be propagated from one to another.
Spread, *n.* **1.** Extent; compass; expansion. **2.** A cloth used to cover a table or a bed. **3.** A table, as spread or furnished with a meal; hence, a feast. [*Colloq.*]
Spread'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, spreads.
Spree (sprē), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *spre* a spark.] A merry frolic; esp., a drinking frolic; carousal. [*Colloq.*]
Sprig (sprĭg), *n.* [AS. *sprec;* akin to Icel. *sprek* a stick. Cf. 1st Spray.] **1.** A small shoot or twig; spray. **2.** A youth; lad; — humorous or slightly disparaging.
Sprig, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sprigged (sprĭgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sprigging (-gĭng).] To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches. [branches.
Sprig'gy (sprĭg'gў), *a.* Full of sprigs or small
Spright (sprīt), *n.* [See Sprite.] **1.** Mind; soul. [*Obs.*] **2.** A supernatural being; spirit; shade; ghost.
Spright, *v. t.* To haunt, as a spright. [*Obs.*]
Spright'ful (-fụl), *a.* [*Obs.*] Full of spirit; sprightly. — **Spright'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Spright'ful-ness**, *n.*
Spright'less, *a.* Destitute of life; dull; sluggish.
Spright'ly (-lў), *a.* [*Compar.* Sprightlier (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Sprightliest.] Sprightlike, or spiritlike; lively; brisk; animated; vivacious; vigorous; airy; gay. — **Spright'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*
Spring (sprĭng), *v. i.* [*imp.* Sprang (sprăng) or Sprung (sprŭng); *p. p.* Sprung; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Springing.] [AS. *springan;* akin to D. & G. *springen.* Cf. Sprinkle.] **1.** To leap; to bound; to jump. **2.** To issue with speed; to move suddenly and quickly; to shoot. **3.** To start or rise suddenly, as from a covert. **4.** To fly back, as with elastic force; to start. **5.** To bend from a straight direction or plane surface; to warp. **6.** To shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light; to emerge. **7.** To issue or proceed, as from a parent; to result, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle.
Spring, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to spring. **2.** To effect, bring into action, or place or put, by springing, or by a quick action. **3.** To pass over by leaping.
Spring, *n.* **1.** A leap; bound; jump. **2.** A flying back; resilience. **3.** Elastic power or force. **4.** An elastic body of any kind, used for various mechanical purposes. **5.** Any source of supply; esp., the source of a stream; natural fountain. **6.** That by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause; origin; motive. **7.** Race; offspring; shoot. [*Obs.*] **8.** The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and grow,— in the middle latitudes north of the equator, the months of March, April, and May. Also used figuratively. **9.** (*Naut.*) An oblique crack or fissure in a mast or yard.
Spring tide, the unusually high tide which happens at, or soon after, the new and the full moon.
‖ **Spring'bok** (sprĭng'bŏk), } *n.* [D. *springbok;*
Spring'buck (sprĭng'bŭk), } *springen* to leap + *bok* a buck.] (*Zoöl.*) A South African gazelle having the habit of springing suddenly into the air. [snare; a gin.
Springe (sprĭnj), *n.* [From Spring, *v. i.*] A spring
Spring'er (sprĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that springs; specif., one who rouses game. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) The impost of an arch, from which the arch springs. (*b*) The bottom stone of an arch. (*c*) The rib of a groined vault.
Spring'halt (-hąlt), *n.* (*Far.*) See Stringhalt.
Spring'head (-hĕd), *n.* A fountain or source.
Spring'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being springy.
Spring'tail (-tāl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many wingless insects (order *Thysanura*) with elastic caudal stylets.
Spring'tide (-tīd), *n.* Time of spring; springtime.
Spring'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Springier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Springiest.] **1.** Resembling, having the qualities of, or pertaining to, a spring; elastic. **2.** Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.
Sprin'kle (sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sprinkled (-k'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sprinkling (-klĭng).] [A freq. fr. AS. *sprengan*, prop., to make to spring. See Spring, *v. i.*] **1.** To scatter in small drops or particles. **2.** To scatter or disperse something over in small particles; to besprinkle. **3.** To baptize by the application of a small quantity of water; hence, to purify.
Sprin'kle, *v. i.* **1.** To scatter a liquid, or any fine substance, in particles. **2.** To rain moderately, or with scattered drops. **3.** To fly in small particles.
Sprin'kle, *n.* A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling.
Sprin'kler, *n.* One who, or that which, sprinkles.
Sprin'kling (-klĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that sprinkles. **2.** A small quantity falling or scattered about in particles. **3.** Hence, a moderate number or quantity distributed.
Sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sprinted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sprinting.] [Cf. Sprunt.] To run very rapidly; to run at full speed.
Sprint, *n.* Act of sprinting; a short run at full speed.
Sprint'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who sprints.
Sprit (sprĭt), *v. i.* [AS. *sprytian.* See Sprout.] To sprout; to bud.
Sprit, *n.* A shoot; a sprout.
Sprit, *n.* [OE. *spret*, AS. *spreót;* akin to E. *sprout.*] (*Naut.*) A small boom, pole, or spar, crossing a sail diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner.
Sprite (sprit), *n.* [OE. *sprit*, F. *esprit*, fr. L. *spiritus.* See Spirit.] A spirit; shade; elf. See Spright.
Sprite'ful (-fụl), *a.*, **Sprite'ly**, *a.*, etc. See Spright-ful, Sprightly, etc.
Sprit'sail (sprĭt'sāl; *among seamen* sprĭt's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) A sail extended by a sprit. (*b*) A sail formerly hung under the bowsprit, from the spritsail yard.
Sprock'et wheel (sprŏk'ĕt hwēl), [Etym. of *sprocket* is uncertain.] (*Mach.*) Same as *Chain wheel*, under Chain.
Sprout (sprout), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Sprouted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sprouting.] [OE. *sprouten, spruten;* akin to AS. *spreótan*, G. *sprießen.* Cf. Sprit, *v. i.*] To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to bud; hence, to grow like shoots of plants.
Sprout, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sprout. **2.** To deprive of sprouts.
Sprout, *n.* The shoot of a plant.
Brussels sprouts (*Bot.*), young coleworts.
Spruce (sprụs), *n.* [OE. *Spruce* or *Pruse*, Prussia; — because first known as native of Prussia, or because its sprouts were used for making *spruce beer.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any coniferous tree of the genus *Picea*, as the Norway spruce (*P. excelsa*), and the white and black spruces of America. Also, its wood or timber. **2.** Prussian leather. [*Obs.*]
Hemlock spruce (*Bot.*), a graceful, coniferous, timber tree (*Tsuga Canadensis*) of North America. It furnishes tan bark.
— Spruce beer. [G. *sprossenbier; sprosse* sprout (akin to E. *sprout*, n.) + *bier* beer.] A kind of beer flavored with spruce.

Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*).

Spruce (sprūs), *a.* [*Compar.* SPRUCER (sprū'sẽr); *superl.* SPRUCEST (-sẽst).] [Perh. fr. *spruce* a fine sort of leather from Prussia (OE. *Spruce*).] Neat, without elegance or dignity. — **Spruce'ly**, *adv.* — **Spruce'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Trim; dapper; smart. See FINICAL.

Spruce, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRUCED (sprūst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRUCING (sprū'sĭng).] To dress with affected neatness.

Sprue (sprū), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Founding*) (*a*) The hole in a mold through which melted metal is poured. (*b*) The metal cast in this hole; hence, dross.

Sprung (sprŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of SPRING.

Spry (sprī), *a.* [*Compar.* SPRIER or SPRYER (-ẽr); *superl.* SPRIEST or SPRYEST.] [Etym. uncertain.] Nimble; active. [*U. S. & Local Eng.*]

Spud (spŭd), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *spyd* a spear.] A sharp, narrow spade, or spadelike implement, variously used.

Spue (spū), *v. t. & i.* See SPEW.

Spuke (spūk), *n.* See SPOOK.

Spume (spūm), *n.* [L. *spuma.*] Frothy matter raised on liquids, as by boiling or agitation; foam; scum.

Spume, *v. i.* To froth; to foam.

Spu-mes'cence (spū-mĕs'ẹns), *n.* Frothiness.

Spu-mes'cent (-ẹnt), *a.* [L. *spumescens*, p. pr. of *spumescere* to foam.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming.

Spum'ous (spūm'ŭs), } *a.* [L. *spumosus.*] Consist-
Spum'y (spūm'ȳ), } ing of, or covered with, spume or froth; frothy; foamy. — **Spum'i-ness**, *n.*

Spun (spŭn), *imp. & p. p.* of SPIN.

Spun hay, hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage. — Spun silk, short-fibered, broken, or waste silk carded and spun.

Spunk (spŭnk), *n.* [Gael. *spong*, or Ir. *sponc*, tinder, sponge. Cf. PUNK.] **1.** Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, tinder made from fungi; punk. **2.** An inflammable temper; spirit; mettle; pluck. [*Colloq.*]

Spunk'y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of spunk; spirited. [*Colloq.*]

Spur (spûr), *n.* [AS. *spura*, *spora*; akin to G. *sporn*, and AS. *spor* trace. Cf. SPOOR, SPURN.] **1.** An implement secured to the heel of a horseman, to urge the horse by its pressure. Spurs were the badge of knighthood. **2.** That which goads to action; an incitement. **3.** Something that projects; a part or appendage that juts out. Specif.: **4.** (*Zool.*) Any stiff, sharp spine; esp., the spine on a cock's leg. **5.** A mountain that shoots out laterally from another mountain. **6.** (*Carp.*) A brace; strut. **7.** (*Arch.*) A projection from the round base of a column. **8.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any projecting appendage of a flower looking like a cock's spur. (*b*) Rye or other grain diseased with ergot.

Spurs.

Spur gear (*Mach.*), a cogwheel having teeth which project radially and stand parallel to the axis; a spur wheel.

Spur Gear.

Spur, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPURRED (spûrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPURRING.] **1.** To prick with spurs. **2.** To urge or encourage to action, or more vigorous pursuit of an object; to incite; to stimulate; to impel; to drive.

Spur, *v. i.* To use the spurs; to travel hurriedly; to hasten; hence, to press forward in any pursuit.

Spur'gall' (-gạl'), *n.* A place galled by the spur.

Spur'gall', *v. t.* To gall or wound with the spur.

Spurge (spûrj), *n.* [OF. *espurge*, fr. *espurgier* to purge, L. *expurgare.* See EXPURGATE.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus Euphorbia.

Spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spurius.*] **1.** Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit. **2.** Not legitimate; bastard. — **Spu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Spu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — False; adulterate; supposititious; fictitious.

Spurn (spûrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPURNED (spûrnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPURNING.] [AS. *spurnan* to kick; akin to *spura* spur, L. *spernere* to despise. Cf. SPUR.] **1.** To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick. **2.** To reject with disdain or scorn; to treat with contempt.

Spurn, *v. i.* **1.** To kick or toss up the heels. **2.** To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition or resistance.

Spurn, *n.* **1.** A kick; a blow with the foot. **2.** Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

Spurn'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who spurns.

Spurred (spûrd), *a.* **1.** Wearing, or furnished with, a spur or spurs; having shoots like spurs. **2.** Affected with spur, or ergot.

Spur'rer (spûr'rẽr), *n.* One who spurs or goads on.

Spur'ri-er (spûr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A spur maker.

Spur'-roy'al (spûr'roi'ạl), *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV., having a star on the reverse resembling the rowel of a spur. In the reigns of Elizabeth and of James I., its value was fifteen shillings.

Spur'ry (spûr'rȳ), *n.* [D. or OF. *spurrie.*] (*Bot.*) An annual European herb (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled, filiform leaves.

Spurt (spûrt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPURTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPURTING.] [Var. of SPRIT.] To gush or issue, or throw out, suddenly or violently from a confined place in a stream or jet; to spirt; to force out suddenly or violently.

Spurt, *n.* A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; jet.

Spurt (spûrt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sprettr* spurt, spring.] A sudden and energetic effort, as in an emergency.

Spurt, *v. i.* To make a sudden and violent exertion.

Spu-ta'tion (spū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sputare* to spit.] Act of spitting; expectoration.

Sput'ter (spŭt'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPUTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPUTTERING.] [From root of *spout* or *spit* to eject from the mouth.] **1.** To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small, scattered portions, as in rapid speaking; to spit out by quick, successive efforts. **2.** To speak or utter hastily and indistinctly. **3.** To throw out anything, as little jets of steam, with a noise like that made by one sputtering. — **Sput'ter-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Sput'ter, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles; also, confused and hasty speech.

‖ **Spu'tum** (spū'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPUTA (-tạ). [L.] Spittle; saliva.

Spy (spī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPIED (spīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPYING.] [OE. *spien*, *espien*, OF. *espier*, OHG. *spehōn*; akin to L. *specere* to see. Cf. ESPY, *v. t.*] **1.** To gain sight of; to discover at a distance or in concealment; to espy. **2.** To discover by close search or examination. **3.** To explore; to view and examine secretly.

Spy, *v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

Spy, *n.* **1.** One who keeps a constant watch of the conduct of others. **2.** (*Mil.*) A person sent secretly within the enemy's lines or territory to get information regarding his works, strength, movements, or designs.

Syn. — See SCOUT.

Spy'glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* A small telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects.

Squab (skwŏb), *a.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *sqvabb* a soft and fat body, Icel. *kvap* jelly.] **1.** Fat; thick; plump; bulky. **2.** Unfledged; unfeathered.

Squab, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A nestling of a pigeon or other similar bird. **2.** A person of a squat, or short, fat figure. **3.** A thickly stuffed cushion.

Squab, *adv.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *sqvapp*, an imitative word, and E. *squab* fat.] With a heavy fall; plump. [*Colloq.*]

Squab'ble (skwŏb'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUABBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUABBLING (-blĭng).] [Cf. dial. Sw. *skvabbel* a dispute.] **1.** To contend for superiority in an unseemly manner. **2.** To debate peevishly.

Syn. — To dispute; wrangle; quarrel; struggle.

Squab'ble, *v. t.* (*Print.*) To disarrange so that readjustment is necessary; — said of type that has been set up.

Squab'ble, *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl.

Squab'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who squabbles; a brawler.

Squab'by (-bȳ), *a.* Short and thick; squat.

Squad (skwŏd), *n.* [F. *escouade*, fr. Sp. *escuadra*, or It. *squadra*; L. *ex* + *quadra* a square. See SQUARE.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A small party of men assembled for drill, inspection, or other purposes. **2.** Hence, any small party.

Squad, *n.* Sloppy mud. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* [F. *escadron*, older *esquadron.* See SQUAD.] **1.** Primarily, a square; hence, a square body of troops. [*R.*] **2.** (*Mil.*) A body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops, and averaging from 120 to 200 men. **3.** (*Naut.*) A detachment of vessels under the command of the senior officer.

Squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *squalidus*, fr. *squalere* to be filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy; very dirty. — **Squal'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Squal'id-ness**, *n.*

Squa-lid'i-ty (skwȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness.

Squall (skwạl), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *sqval* a rush of water, *sqvala* to gush.] A sudden and violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow.

White squall, an unexpected squall not marked in its approach by the clouds.

Squall, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUALLED (skwạld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUALLING.] [Icel. *skvala.* Cf. SQUEAL.] To cry out; to scream or cry violently, as a child in distress.

Squall (skwąl), *n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry.

Squall'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who squalls. [gusty.

Squall'y (-ỹ), *a.* Abounding in squalls; violently

Squa'loid (skwā'loid), *a.* [NL. *Squalus*, a genus of sharks + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Like or pert. to the sharks.

Squa'lor (skwā'lôr), *n.* [L., fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Squalidness; foulness; filthiness; squalidity.

‖ **Squa'ma** (skwā'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SQUAMÆ (-mē). [L., a scale.] (*Med.*) A scale cast off from the skin.

Squa-ma'ceous (skwȧ-mā'shŭs), *a.* Squamose.

Squa'mate (skwā'mȧt), **Squa'ma-ted** (-mȧ-tĕd), *a.* Squamose. [ered with little scales.

Squa-mel'late (skwȧ-mĕl'lȧt), *a.* Furnished or cov-

Squam'i-pen (skwăm'ĭ-pĕn *or* skwā'mĭ-), *n.* [L. *squama* scale + *penna* fin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a group of fishes having the dorsal and anal fins partially covered with scales. They are mostly showy tropical fishes.

Squa-mose' (skwȧ-mōs' *or* skwā'mōs'), } *a.* [L. *squa-*
Squa'mous (skwā'mŭs), } *mosus*, fr. *squama* a scale.] Covered with, or consisting of, scales; resembling a scale; scaly.

Squam'u-late (skwăm'ū-lȧt), } *a.* Hav-
Squam'u-lose' (-lōs'), } ing little scales; squamellate.

Squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUANDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUANDERING.] [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To scatter. [*Obs.*] **2.** To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend or use prodigally or wastefully.

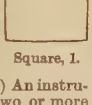
Squamose Spruce Cone.

Syn. — To waste; scatter; dissipate.

Squan'der, *n.* The act of squandering; waste.

Squan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who squanders.

Square (skwâr), *n.* [OF. *esquarre*, deriv. of L. *ex* + *quadrus* a square, fr. *quattuor* four. See FOUR, and cf. SQUAD.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Hence, anything which is square, or nearly so. **3.** An area of four sides, generally with houses on each side; sometimes, a solid block of houses; also, an open place or area for public use, as at the intersection of streets. **4.** (*Mech. & Joinery*) An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work. **5.** (*Math.*) The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. **6.** Exact proportion; regularity. [*Obs.*] **7.** The relation of harmony, or exact agreement; equality; level. **8.** A quarrel. [*R.*] **9.** The front of a woman's dress over the bosom. [*Obs.*]



Square, 1.

On the square, *or* Upon the square, in an open, fair manner; honestly, or upon honor. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Square (skwâr), *a.* **1.** (*Geom.*) Having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Forming a right angle; also, having right lines; true to a square. **3.** Having a shape broad for the height, with angular rather than curving outlines. **4.** Exactly suitable; true; just. **5.** Rendering equal justice; exact; fair; honest. **6.** Even; leaving no balance. **7.** Leaving nothing; hearty. **8.** (*Naut.*) At right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon.

Square knot, a knot tied as shown under KNOT. — Square measure, the measure of a superficies or surface which depends on the length and breadth taken conjointly. — Square number. See SQUARE, *n.*, 5. — Square root of a number *or* quantity (*Math.*), that number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces the given number or quantity. — Square sail (*Naut.*), a four-sided sail extended upon a yard suspended by the middle. [See *Illust.* of SAIL.] — Three-square, Five-square, etc., having three, five, etc., equal sides.

Square, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUARED (skwârd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUARING.] **1.** To make square; to shape, place, adjust, alter, or regulate so as to be square. **2.** To compare with, or reduce to, any given measure or standard. **3.** (*Math.*) To multiply by itself.

To square the circle (*Math.*), to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure, — impossible to be done.

Square, *v. i.* **1.** To be square; to accord or agree exactly; to suit; to fit. **2.** To take an attitude of offense; to quarrel. [*Obs.*] **3.** To take a boxing attitude.

Square'ly (-lỹ), *adv.* In a square manner.

Square'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being square.

Squar'er, *n.* One who squares.

Square'-rigged' (skwâr'rĭgd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Rigged with square sails; as a ship or a brig. See SAIL.

Squar-rose' (skwŏr-rōs' *or* skwŏr'rōs'), *a.* [L. *squarrosus* (perhaps) scurfy, scabby.] Ragged, or full of loose scales or projecting parts; rough.

Squarrose Leaves.

Squar'rous (skwăr'rŭs *or* skwŏr'-), *a.* Squarrose.

Squar'ru-lose' (-rụ-lōs'), *a.* Slightly squarrose.

Squash (skwŏsh), *n.* [Mass. Indian *asq*, pl. *asquash*, raw green, applied to fruit and vegetables used when green, or without cooking.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit of the genus *Cucurbita*, or gourd kind.

Squash, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUASHED (skwŏsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUASHING.] [OE. *squachen*, OF. *esquachier*; origin uncertain.] To beat or press, or to be pressed, into pulp or a flat mass; to crush.

Squash, *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed; esp., an unripe pod of pease. **2.** A sudden fall or shock of a heavy, soft body.

Squash'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, squashes.

Squash'y (-ỹ), *a.* Easily squashed; soft.

Squat (skwŏt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUATTING.] [OE. *squatten* to crush, OF. *esquater*, *esquatir*; origin uncertain.] **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels. **2.** To stoop, or lie close, so as to hide; to crouch or cower. **3.** To settle on land without title; also, to settle on common or public lands.

Squat, *a.* **1.** Squatting; crouching. **2.** Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

Squat, *n.* The posture of one that squats.

Squat'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who squats.

Squat'ty (-tỹ), *a.* Squat; dumpy.

Squaw (skwą), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *squa*, *eshqua*; Narragansett *squâws.*] A female; a woman.

Old squaw. (*Zoöl.*) See under OLD.

Squawk (skwąk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUAWKED (skwąkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUAWKING.] [See SQUEAK.] To utter a shrill, abrupt scream; to squeak harshly.

Squawk, *n.* **1.** Act of squawking; a harsh squeak. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The American night heron.

Squawl (skwąl), *v. i.* See SQUALL.

Squeak (skwēk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUEAKED (skwēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUEAKING.] [Prob. imitative; cf. Sw. *sqväka* to croak.] To make a sharp, shrill cry or noise, usually of short duration; to creak.

Squeak, *n.* A sharp, shrill, disagreeable cry or sound.

Squeak'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, squeaks.

Squeal (skwēl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUEALED (skwēld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUEALING.] [Of Scand. origin. Cf. SQUALL.] To cry with a long, sharp, shrill sound, as certain animals, indicating want, displeasure, or pain.

Squeal, *n.* A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry.

Squeal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, squeals.

Squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* [OE. *squaimous*, *sweymous*, prob. fr. OE. *sweem*, *swem*, dizziness. Cf. SWIM to be dizzy.] Having a stomach that is easily turned or nauseated; hence, nice to excess in taste; easily disgusted. — **Squeam'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Squeam'ish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Dainty; scrupulous. See FASTIDIOUS.

Squea'sy (skwē'zỹ), *a.* Queasy; squeamish. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Squee'gee (skwē'jē), *n.* Same as SQUILGEE.

Squeeze (skwēz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SQUEEZED (skwēzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SQUEEZING.] [OE. *queisen*, AS. *cwēsan*, *cwȳsan*, *cwīsan*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To press between two bodies; to press together closely; to compress. **2.** To oppress with hardships or burdens; to crush. **3.** To force, or cause to pass, by compression.

Syn. — To compress; hug; pinch; gripe; crowd.

Squeeze, *v. i.* To press; to urge one's way, or to pass, by pressing; to crowd.

Squeeze, *n.* **1.** Act of squeezing; compression. **2.** A facsimile impression taken in some soft substance.

Squeez'er, *n.* One who, or that which, squeezes.

Squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. E. *quelch* a blow, and *quell* to kill.] To crush; to put down. [*Colloq.*]

Sque-teague' (skwē-tēg'), *n.* [From the North American Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A silvery, iridescent, American sciænoid food fish, abundant on the Atlantic coast.

Squib (skwĭb), *n.* [OE. *squippen*, *swippen*, to move swiftly, Icel. *svipa* to swoop, dart, whip; akin to E. *swift*, a.] **1.** A hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter, to be thrown into the air while burning, so as to burst there with a crack. **2.** (*Mining*) A kind of slow match or safety fuse. **3.** A sarcastic speech; a petty lampoon; a brief, witty essay.

Squid (skwĭd), *n.* [Cf. SQUIRT.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of ten-armed cephalopods. Some

species are used for fish bait. **2.** A fishhook with a piece of something bright fastened on its shank to imitate a squid.

Northern Squid.

Squ·er (skwī'r). *n.* [See SQUARE, *n.*] A square. [*Obs.*]

Squil'gee (skwĭl'jē), *n.* Formerly, a small swab for drying a vessel's deck; now, a kind of scraper with a rubber or leather edge.

Squill (skwĭl), *n.* [F. *squille*, L. *squilla*, *scilla*, Gr. σκίλλα.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A European bulbous, liliaceous plant of acrid, expectorant, and emetic properties; a sea onion. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A squilla. (*b*) A mantis.

‖ **Squil'la** (skwĭl'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. SQUILLAS (-lȧz), L. SQUILLÆ (-lē). [L., a sea onion, also, a shrimp. See SQUILL.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous stomapod crustaceans which make burrows on the seashore.

Squin'ance (skwĭn'ans), **Squin'an-cy** (-an-sy), } *n.* [F. *esquinancie*, OF. *squinance*, *esquinance*. See QUINSY.] **1.** (*Med.*) The quinsy. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Bot.*) A European herb (*Asperula cynanchia*) with linear, whorled leaves, formerly thought to cure the quinsy.

Squinch (skwĭnch), *n.* [Corrupted fr. SCONCE.] (*Arch.*) A small supporting arch across the corner of a room.

Squint (skwĭnt), *a.* [Cf. D. *schuinte* a slope, *schuin*, *schuinsche* sloping. Cf. ASKANT.] **1.** Looking obliquely. Specif. (*Med.*), not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes. **2.** Looking askance, or with suspicion.

Squint, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUINTING.] **1.** To see or look obliquely, asquint, or furtively. **2.** (*Med.*) To have squint eyes; to be cross-eyed. **3.** To run obliquely.

Squint, *v. t.* To cause to be squint; to turn obliquely.

Squint, *n.* **1.** Act or habit of squinting. **2.** (*Med.*) Strabismus. **3.** (*Arch.*) An opening made in the walls of a cruciform church to enable those in the transepts to see the altar.

Squint'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who squints.

Squint'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **1.** Having eyes that squint; cross-eyed. **2.** Looking asquint or askance; malignant.

Squin'y (skwĭn'ȳ), *v. i.* To squint. [*Obs.*]

Squire (skwīr), *n.* [See SQUARE, *n.*] A square. [*Obs.*]

Squire, *n.* Aphetic form of ESQUIRE.

Squire, *v. t.* To attend as a squire.

Squire'ly, *a.* & *adv.* Becoming a squire; like a squire.

Squirm (skwẽrm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUIRMED (skwẽrmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUIRMING.] [Cf. SWARM to climb.] To twist about briskly; to wriggle; to writhe.

Squir'rel (skwẽr'rĕl *or* skwĭr'-), *n.* [OF. *esquirel*, LL. *squirelus*, *scuriolus*, dim. of L. *sciurus*, Gr. σκίουρος; σκιά shade + οὐρά tail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small rodents, most of which have bushy tails, large erect ears, and strong hind legs. They are commonly arboreal. See CHICKAREE, CHIPMUNK, and *Flying squirrel*, under FLYING. The so-called Australian *squirrels* are marsupials. See PETAURIST, and PHALANGER.

Fox Squirrel (*Sciurus cinereus*).

Squirrel cup (*Bot.*), the cup-shaped blossom of the low perennial herb, *Hepatica triloba*. — **Squirrel grass** (*Bot.*), a pestiferous grass related to barley.

Squirt (skwẽrt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUIRTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUIRTING.] [Origin uncertain.] To drive, eject, or issue in, a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice; to spirt a stream from a narrow orifice.

Squirting cucumber (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus Ecballium.

Squirt, *n.* **1.** An instrument out of which a liquid is squirted. **2.** A small, quick stream; a jet.

Squirt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, squirts.

Squitch' grass' (skwĭch' grȧs'). (*Bot.*) Quitch grass.

Stab (stăb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STABBED (stăbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STABBING.] [Cf. OD. *staven* to fix, fr. *stave*, *staff*, a staff; akin to E. *staff*; also Gael. *stob* to stab, as n., a stake.] **1.** To pierce with a pointed weapon; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument. **2.** To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander.

Stab (stăb), *v. i.* **1.** To wound or thrust with a pointed weapon. **2.** To wound the feelings.

Stab, *n.* **1.** A thrust or wound with a pointed weapon. **2.** An injury inflicted covertly or suddenly.

‖ **Sta'bat Ma'ter** (stā'bȧt mā'tẽr). [L., the mother was standing (at the foot of the cross).] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words.

Stab'ber (stăb'bẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stabs.

Sta-bil'i-tate (stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [LL. *stabilitare*, p. p. *-atus*.] To make stable. [*Obs.*]

Sta-bil'i-ty (stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *stabilitas*. See STABLE, *a.*] State or quality of being stable.

Sta'ble (stā'b'l), *a.* [OF. *estable*, fr. L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** Firmly established; having strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; not easily disturbed or shaken; fixed. **2.** Steady in purpose or character; constant; firm in resolution; not fickle; resolute; unwavering. **3.** Durable; not readily subject to overthrow or change of position or form.

Syn. — Steady; abiding; strong; durable; firm.

Sta'ble, *n.* [OF. *estable*, fr. L. *stabulum*, fr. *stare* to stand.] A house, shed, building, or compartment, for a beast or beasts to lodge and feed in.

Sta'ble, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STABLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STABLING.] To put, keep, or lodge in a stable.

Sta'ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stable.

Sta'bler (-blẽr), *n.* A stable keeper.

Sta'bling (-blĭng), *n.* **1.** The keeping of horses or cattle in a stable. **2.** A building, shed, or room for horses or cattle.

Stab'lish (stăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish. [*Obs.*]

Sta'bly (stā'blȳ), *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly.

‖ **Stac-ca'to** (stȧk-kä'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Distinct; — a direction to perform a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner. It is often indicated by heavy accents over or under the notes, or by dots (less emphatic).

Stack (stăk), *n.* [Icel. *stakkr*.] **1.** A large pile as of hay, grain, straw, etc. **2.** A number of flues embodied in one structure, rising above the roof. Hence: Any single insulated and prominent structure, or upright pipe, affording a conduit for smoke.

Stack of arms (*Mil.*), a number of muskets or rifles set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a sort of conical, self-supporting pile.

Stack, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STACKED (stăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STACKING.] To lay in a stack; to make into a conical or other pile.

Stac'te (stăk'tē), *n.* [L.] A sweet spice used by the ancient Jews in the preparation of incense.

Stad'dle (stăd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *staðol*, *staðul*, a foundation; akin to E. *stand*.] **1.** Anything serving for a support; a prop. **2.** The frame of a stack of hay or grain. [*Eng.*] **3.** A row of dried or drying hay, etc. [*Eng.*] **4.** A small tree of any kind, esp. a forest tree.

Stade (stād), *n.* [Cf. F. *stade*.] A stadium.

‖ **Sta'di-um** (stā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* STADIA (-ȧ). [L., a stadium (in sense 1), from Gr. στάδιον.] **1.** A Greek measure of length, equal to 606 feet, 9 inches, English. **2.** An instrument for measuring the distance of an object of known dimensions, by observing the angle it subtends.

Stadt'hold'er (stăt'hōld'ẽr), *n.* [D. *stadhouder*; *stad* a city, a town + *houder* a holder.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; also, the governor or lieutenant governor of a province.

Sta-fette' (stȧ-fĕt'), *n.* An estafet. [*R.*]

Staff (stȧf), *n.*; *pl.* STAVES (stāvz *or* stăvz) or STAFFS (stȧfs) in senses 1–4, STAFFS in senses 5, 6. [AS. *stæf* a staff; akin to G. *stab*, Skr. *sthāpay* to cause to stand. See STAND, STAR.] **1.** A long piece of wood; a stick; a pole, — used for many purposes; as: (*a*) For support or defense by a person walking; hence, a support; a prop. (*b*) For an ensign of authority or a badge of office. **2.** A series of verses so disposed that, when it is concluded, the same order begins again; a stanza; a stave. **3.** (*Mus.*) The five lines and the spaces on which music is written; — formerly called *stave*. **4.** (*Mech.*) An arbor, as of a wheel or a pinion of a watch. **5.** [From STAFF a badge of office.] (*Mil.*) An establishment of officers in various departments attached to an army, to a section of an army, or to the commander of an army. **6.** Hence: A body of assistants serving to execute or carry into effect the plans of a superintendent or manager.

Staff tree (*Bot.*), the common bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*).

Stag (stăg), *n.* [Icel. *steggr* the male of several animals; or a doubtful AS. *stagga*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The adult male of the red deer. [See *Illust.* of DEER.] (*b*) The male of certain other species of large deer. **2.** A cas-

trated bull. **3.** (*Stock Exchange*) An outside, irregular dealer in stocks.

Stag beetle (*Zool.*), any one of numerous species of lamellicorn beetles having large and branched, or forked, mandibles.

Stag Beetle (*Lucanus dama*). ½

Stage (stāj), *n.* [OF. *estage*, fr. L. *stare* to stand. See Stand.] **1.** A floor or story of a house. [*Obs.*] **2.** An elevated platform on which an orator may speak, a play be performed, or the like. **3.** A scaffold; a staging. **4.** A platform, often floating, serving as a kind of wharf. **5.** The floor for scenic performances; hence, the theater; hence, also, the dramatic profession; the drama, as acted or exhibited. **6.** A place where anything is set or done to be viewed or exhibited; the scene of any noted action or career. **7.** A place of rest on a regularly traveled road; a place appointed for a relay of horses. **8.** The distance between two places of rest on a road. **9.** A degree of progress, or of advancement in any pursuit, process, or act of development. **10.** A large vehicle running from station to station for the accommodation of the public.

Stage, *v. t.* To exhibit upon a stage; to display.

Stage′coach′ (-kōch′), *n.* A stage (in sense 10).

Stage′play′ (-plā′), *n.* A dramatic or theatrical entertainment. — **Stage′play-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Sta′ger (stā′jẽr), *n.* **1.** A player. [*R.*] **2.** One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience. **3.** A stage horse. [*Colloq.*]

Stage′–struck′ (stāj′strŭk′), *a.* Fascinated by the stage; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

Stag′ger (stăg′gẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Staggered (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Staggering.] [OE. *stakeren*, Icel. *stakra* to push, to stagger, fr. *staka*.] **1.** To move unsteadily, or to one side and the other, as if about to fall, in standing or walking; to reel or totter. **2.** To cease to stand firm; to begin to give way. **3.** To begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to hesitate; to falter.

Stag′ger, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to stagger. **2.** To arrange in a sinuous line, as bolts.

Stag′ger, *n.* **1.** The act of staggering. **2.** *pl.* (*Far.*) A disease of horses and other animals, attended by reeling, unsteady gait, or sudden falling.

Stag′ger-ing-ly, *adv.* In a staggering manner.

Sta′ging (stā′jĭng), *n.* **1.** A structure of posts and boards for supporting workmen, etc. **2.** The business of running, or the act of journeying in, stagecoaches.

Stag′nan-cy (stăg′nan-sy), *n.* State of being stagnant.

Stag′nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *stagnans*, p. pr. See Stagnate.] **1.** That stagnates; not flowing; motionless; hence, impure or foul from want of motion. **2.** Not active or brisk; dull. — **Stag′nant-ly,** *adv.*

Stag′nate (stăg′nāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stagnated (-nā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stagnating.] [L. *stagnare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *stagnum* a piece of standing water. Cf. Stanch, *v. t.*] **1.** To cease to flow; to be motionless; to become stagnant. **2.** To cease to be brisk or active.

Stag-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or state of becoming or being stagnant.

Stahl′ism (stäl′ĭz'm), *n.* The theory (taught by *Stahl*, a German chemist of the 17th century) that every vital action is a function or operation of the soul.

Staid (stād), *imp. & p. p.* of Stay.

Staid, *a.* [From Stay to stop.] Sober; steady; sedate; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful. — **Staid′ly,** *adv.* — **Staid′ness,** *n.*

Stain (stān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stained (stānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Staining.] [Abbrev. fr. Distain.] **1.** To discolor with foreign matter. **2.** To color, as wood, glass, etc., by processes affecting the material itself. **3.** To spot with guilt or infamy; to soil; to tarnish; to sully. **4.** To cause to seem inferior or soiled by comparison. [*R.*]

Syn. — To paint; dye; blot; sully; disgrace; taint. — To *paint* a thing is to spread a coat of coloring matter over it; to *stain* or *dye* a thing is to impart color to its substance. To *stain* is said chiefly of solids, as wood, glass, paper; to *dye*, of fibrous substances, textile fabrics, etc.; the one, commonly, a simple process, as applying a wash which penetrates into the substance stained; the other more complex, as fixing colors by mordants.

Stain, *v. i.* To give or receive a stain.

Stain, *n.* **1.** A discoloration by foreign matter; a color made by staining. **2.** A natural spot of a color different from the ground. **3.** Taint of guilt; tarnish; reproach. **4.** Cause of reproach; shame. **5.** A tinge. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Blot; spot; taint; pollution; blemish; tarnish; color; disgrace; infamy; shame.

Stain′er (stān′ẽr), *n.* One who stains.

Stain′less, *a.* Free from stain; spotless; faultless.

Stair (stâr), *n.* [OE. *steir*, *steyer*, AS. *stīger*, from *stīgan* to ascend, rise. See Sty to ascend.] **1.** One step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level. **2.** A series of steps, as for passing from one story of a house to another; — now commonly used in the *pl.*

Pair of stairs, a set or flight of stairs,— *pair*, in this phrase, having its old meaning of a *set*.

Stair′case′ (stâr′kās′), *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.

Stair′way′ (-wā′), *n.* A flight of steps; a staircase.

Stake (stāk), *n.* [AS. *staca*, fr. root of E. *stick*.] **1.** A piece of wood pointed at one end so as to be easily driven into the ground. **2.** A stick inserted upright in a loop, or mortise, as at the side or end of a cart. **3.** The piece of timber to which a martyr was affixed to be burned; hence, martyrdom by fire. **4.** That which is laid down or hazarded as a wager; pledge.

At stake, in danger; hazarded; pledged.

Stake, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Staked (stākd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Staking.] **1.** To fasten, support, or defend with stakes. **2.** To mark out by stakes. **3.** To hazard upon an uncertainty or contingency; to wager; to pledge.

Stake′–driv′er (-drīv′ẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common American bittern; — from the sound of one of its notes.

Stalactites.

Stak-tom′e-ter (stăk-tŏm′ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *σταικτός* falling by drops + *-meter*.] A drop measurer; a kind of pipette.

Sta-lac′tic (stȧ-lăk′tĭk), **Sta-lac′tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* (*Geol.*) Stalactitic.

Sta-lac′tite (-tīt), *n.*; *pl.* Stalactites (-tīts). [Gr. *σταλακτός* dropping, fr. *σταλάζειν* to drop.] (*Geol.*) A pendent cone or cylinder of calcium carbonate produced by deposition from dripping water charged with calcium carbonate. Hence, any similar mineral formation.

Stal′ac-tit′ic (stăl′ăk-tĭt′ĭk), **Stal′ac-tit′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of, pert. to, or having the form of, a stalactite; stalactic.

Sta-lag′mite (stȧ-lăg′mīt), *n.* [Gr. *σταλαγμα* that which drops, a drop, fr. *σταλάζειν* to drop.] (*Geol.*) A deposit more or less resembling an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns; hence, any other similar mineral deposit.

Stalagmites.

Stal′ag-mit′ic (stăl′ăg-mĭt′ĭk), **Stal′ag-mit′ic-al** (-mĭt′ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form or structure of stalagmites.

Stale (stāl), *n.* [AS. *stæl*, *stel*; akin to G. *stiel*.] A stock or handle.

Stale, *a.* [Akin to *stale*, v. i.] **1.** Vapid or tasteless, as from age. **2.** Not new; not freshly made. **3.** Having lost the life or graces of youth; decayed. **4.** Worn out by use or familiarity; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; trite; common.

Stale, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Staled (stāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Staling.] To make vapid or tasteless; to destroy the life, beauty, or use of; to wear out.

Stale, *v. i.* [Akin to *stale*, a., *stall* stable.] To urinate; to discharge urine; — said esp. of horses and cattle.

Stale, *n.* **1.** That which is stale. [*Obs.*] **2.** A prostitute. [*Obs.*] **3.** Urine, esp. that of beasts.

Stale, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** Something set, or offered to view, as a lure; decoy. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Chess*) A stalemate. [*Obs.*] **3.** A laughingstock; dupe. [*Obs.*]

Stale′ly, *adv.* In a stale manner.

Stale′mate′ (-māt′), *n.* (*Chess*) The position of the king when he can not move without being placed in check, and there is no other piece which can be moved.

Stale′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stale.

Stalk (stȧk), *n.* [OE. *stalke*, fr. AS. *stæl*, *stel*. See 1st Stale.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) The stem or main axis of a plant. (*b*) A petiole, pedicel, or peduncle. **2.** That which resembles the stalk of a plant, as the stem of a quill, the stem or peduncle of certain barnacles and crinoids, etc.

Stalk (stąk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stalked (stąkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stalking.] [AS. *stælcan, stealcian,* to go slowly; prob. akin to 1st *stalk.*] **1.** To walk slowly and cautiously; to walk in a stealthy, noiseless manner. **2.** To walk behind something, for the purpose of approaching game unseen. **3.** To walk with high and proud steps. [or by stealth.

Stalk, *v. t.* To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth.

Stalk, *n.* A high, proud, stately step or walk.

Stalked (stąkt), *a.* Having a stalk or stem.

Stalk'er (stąk'ẽr), *n.* One who stalks.

Stalk'ing-horse (stąk'ĭng-hôrs'), *n.* **1.** A horse, or a figure resembling a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself from the game. **2.** Fig.: Mask; pretense.

Stalk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

Stall (stąl), *n.* [AS. *steall, stall*; akin to G. *stall*; orig., a standing place; akin also to G. *stelle* place, Gr. στέλλειν to place, and E. *stand.*] **1.** A stand; station; fixed spot; hence, the stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed. **2.** A stable; place for cattle. **3.** A small apartment, shed, or stand where merchandise is exposed for sale. **4.** A seat in the choir of a church, for an officiating clergyman. **5.** In the theater, a seat with arms or otherwise partly inclosed. **6.** (*Mining*) The space left by excavation between pillars.

Stall, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stalled (stąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stalling.] **1.** To put or keep in a stall or stable. **2.** To install. [*Obs.*] **3.** To plunge into mire or snow so as not to be able to go ahead. **4.** To keep close. [*Obs.*]

Stall'-fed' (-fĕd'), *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stall or on dry fodder.

Stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *estalon,* fr. OHG. *stal* a stable. See Stall, *n.*] A male horse not castrated.

Stal'wart (stôl'wẽrt *or* stąl'-), *a.* [OE. *stalworth,* AS. *stælwyrð* serviceable, prob. orig., good at stealing, or worth stealing, and hence, estimable in other respects.] Brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring; vehement. — **Stal'wart-ly,** *adv.* — **Stal'wart-ness,** *n.*

Stal'worth (-wẽrth), *a.* Stalwart. [*Obsoles.*]

Sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.* [L. *stamen* warp, thread, akin to Gr. στήμων warp, fr. ἱστάναι to stand, akin to E. *stand.*] **1.** (*pl.* Stamina (stăm'ĭ-ná).) A thread; esp., a warp thread. **2.** (*pl.* Stamens (-mĕnz), rarely Stamina.) (*Bot.*) The male organ of flowers, consisting of the anther and filament. [See *Illust.* of Flower.]

Stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-ná), *n. pl.* **1.** The firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it strength and solidity. **2.** Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; backbone; vigor. [stamina.

Stam'i-nal (-nal), *a.* Of or pert. to stamens or

Stam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Furnished with, or producing, stamens. (*b*) Having stamens, but no pistils.

Sta-min'e-al (stą-mĭn'ē-al), } *a.* **1.** Consisting of

Sta-min'e-ous (-mĭn'ē-ŭs), } stamina, or threads. **2.** (*Bot.*) Of, pert. to, or possessing, stamens.

Stam'mer (stăm'mẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stammered (-mẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stammering.] [OE. *stameren,* fr. AS. *stamur, stamer,* stammering; akin to G. *stammeln.*] To hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak, utter, or pronounce with stops and difficulty; to stutter.

Stam'mer, *n.* Defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter.

Stam'mer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stammers.

Stamp (stămp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stamped (stămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stamping.] [Akin to D. *stampen,* G. *stampfen,* and E. *step.*] **1.** To strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot. **2.** To bring down (the foot) forcibly on the ground or floor. **3.** To crush; to pulverize; specif. (*Metal.*), to crush by the blow of a heavy stamp. **4.** To impress with some figure; to shape, form, or indent by a sudden blow or pressure; to mint. **5.** Fig.: To impress, as on the mind; to imprint; to fix deeply. **6.** To put a stamp on, as for postage.

Stamp, *v. i.* **1.** To strike; to beat; to crush. **2.** To strike the foot forcibly downward.

Stamp, *n.* **1.** Act of stamping. **2.** That which stamps; any instrument for making impressions on other bodies, or for shaping or cutting out materials by stamping, as a die. **3.** The mark or thing made by stamping; an impression. **4.** An official mark, or a stamped or printed device issued by the government, required by law to be put upon certain things as evidence that the government dues are paid. **5.** A character or reputation, good or bad, fixed on anything as if by an imprinted mark. **6.** Make; cast; form; character. **7.** A kind of heavy power hammer, or pestle, for pounding or beating. **8.** *pl.* Money, esp. paper money. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Stamp act, an act of the British Parliament [1765] imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void.

Stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* [Sp. *estampida;* of German origin. Cf. Stamp, *v. t.*] A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals, usually caused by fright; hence, any sudden flight or dispersion.

Stam-pede', *v. i.* To run, or cause to run, away in a panic; — said of droves of cattle, horses, etc. Also fig.

Stamp'er (stămp'ẽr), *n.* One that stamps.

Stanch (stânch), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stanched (stâncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stanching.] [OF. *estanchier,* fr. L. *stagnare.* See Stagnate.] To stop flowing, as blood; to check; also, to stop the flowing of blood from; to cease to flow.

Stanch, *n.* A kind of flood gate.

Stanch, *a.* [*Compar.* Stancher (-ẽr); *superl.* Stanchest.] [From Stanch, *v. t.*, and hence lit. signifying, stopped or stayed.] **1.** Strong and tight; sound; firm. **2.** Firm in principle; constant and zealous; loyal; hearty; steadfast. — **Stanch'ly,** *adv.* — **Stanch'ness,** *n.*

Stanch, *v. t.* To prop; to make stanch, or strong.

Stanch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stanches.

Stan'chion (stăn'shŭn), *n.* [Through F. from L. *stans,* p. pr. of *stare* to stand. See Stand.] A prop or support; a timber stake or post for a support or stay.

Stand (stănd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stood (stŏŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Standing.] [AS. *standan;* akin to D. *staan,* G. *stehen,* L. *stare,* Gr. στῆναι, Skr. *sthā.* Cf. Stanchion.] **1.** To be at rest or fixed in an erect position; as: (*a*) To be supported erect or nearly erect on the feet. (*b*) To continue upright in a certain locality, as a tree fixed by the roots. **2.** To occupy or hold a place; to be situated or located; to have its position. **3.** To cease from progress; to stop; to pause; to halt. **4.** To remain without ruin or injury; to endure; to last; hence, to find endurance, strength, or resources. **5.** To maintain one's ground; to be safe. **6.** To maintain an invincible attitude; to be fixed, steady, or firm. **7.** To be in some particular state; to have being; to be; to consist. **8.** To be consistent; to agree; to accord. **9.** (*Naut.*) To hold a course at sea. **10.** To offer one's self, or to be offered, as a candidate. **11.** To measure in height when erect on the feet. **12.** (*Law*) (*a*) To be or remain as it is; to continue in force. (*b*) To appear in court.

Stand by (*Naut.*), a preparatory order, equivalent to *Be ready.* — **To stand by,** to maintain; to defend; to support. — **To stand for.** (*a*) To side with; to support; to maintain. (*b*) To be a substitute for; to represent. — **To stand in,** to cost. — **To stand in hand,** to conduce to one's interest; to be serviceable or advantageous. — **To stand out,** to persist in opposition or resistance. — **To stand to.** (*a*) To ply; to urge; to persevere in using. (*b*) To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion. (*c*) To abide by; to adhere to. (*d*) To be consistent with; to agree with. — **To stand up for,** to justify; to support. — **To stand upon.** (*a*) To concern; to interest. (*b*) To value; to esteem. (*c*) To attach much importance to. (*d*) To attack; to assault. [*A Hebraism*]

Stand, *v. t.* **1.** To endure; to sustain; to bear. **2.** To resist, without yielding or receding; to withstand. **3.** To abide by; to submit to. **4.** To cause to stand.

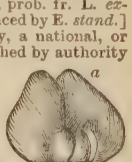
To stand fire, to receive the fire of arms from an enemy without giving way. — **To stand one's ground,** to keep the station one has taken; to maintain one's position.

Stand, *n.* **1.** Act of standing. **2.** A place or post where one stands, or has his position, as for observation, testifying, hiring of carriages, etc. **3.** A raised platform or station for spectators. **4.** A small table; also, something on or in which anything may be laid, hung, or set. **5.** Rank; post; station; standing. **6.** A young tree, esp. one reserved uncut; also, a standard (in sense 5).

Stand of ammunition, the projectile, cartridge, and sabot connected together. — **To be at a stand,** to be stationary; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed.

Syn. — Stop; halt; rest; interruption; obstruction; perplexity; difficulty; embarrassment; hesitation.

Stand'ard (-ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *estendart,* prob. fr. L. *extendere* to spread out, extend, but influenced by E. *stand.*] **1.** A flag; colors; a banner; especially, a national, or other ensign. **2.** That which is established by authority as a rule for the measure of quantity, extent, value, or quality. **3.** That which is established as a rule or model; criterion; test. **4.** (*Coinage*) The proportion of weights of fine metal and alloy established by authority. **5.** (*Hort.*) A tree supported by its own stem, and not dwarfed by grafting on the stock of a smaller species nor trained upon a wall or trellis. **6.** (*Bot.*) The upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corolla. **7.**



a Standard, 6.

(*Mech. & Carp.*) An upright support, as of a scaffold; any upright in framing. **8.** (*Shipbuilding*) An inverted knee timber placed upon the deck instead of beneath it. **9.** The sheth of a plow. **10.** A large drinking cup.

Stand'ard (stănd'ẽrd), *a.* Being, affording, or according with, a standard; hence, having a recognized and permanent value.

Stand'ard-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to a standard.

Stand'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stands.

Stand'ing, *a.* **1.** Remaining erect: remaining in place. **2.** Not flowing; stagnant. **3.** Not transitory; lasting. **4.** Established by law, custom, or the like; settled; continually existing; permanent; not temporary.

Stand'ing, *n.* **1.** A stopping, or coming to a stand; state of being erect upon the feet; stand. **2.** Maintenance of position; duration; continuance. **3.** Place to stand in; station; stand. **4.** Condition in society; relative position; reputation; rank.

Stand'ish, *n.* [*Stand* + *dish.*] A stand, or case, for pen and ink.

Stand'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* A large vertical pipe, open at the top, into which water is forced up to a required level.

Stand'point' (-point'), *n.* [Cf. G. *standpunkt.*] A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position from which objects or principles are viewed.

Stand'still' (stĭl'), *n.* A stop; a state of rest.

Stang (stăng), *archaic imp.* of Sting.

Stang, *n.* [Of Scand. or Dutch origin; fr. root of E. *sting.*] A pole; shaft; rod.

Stan'hope (stăn'hōp; *colloq.* stăn'ŭp), *n.* A light two-wheeled, or sometimes four-wheeled, carriage, without a top; — from Lord *Stanhope.*

Stanhope.

Stan'iel (stăn'yĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Stannel.

Stank (stăngk), *imp.* of Stink. Stunk.

Stan'na-ry (stăn'nà-rỹ), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin.] Of or pert. to tin mines, or tin works.

Stan'na-ry, *n.* A tin mine; tin works.

Stan'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [AS. *stängella, stangilla;* prop., stone yeller, i. e., a bird that yells from the rocks.] (*Zoöl.*) The kestrel.

Stan'nic (-nĭk), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin.] (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to tin; derived from or containing tin.

Stan-nif'er-ous (stăn-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin + *-ferous.*] Containing or affording tin.

Stan'nine (-nĭn), **Stan'nite** (-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Tin pyrites.

Stan'nous (-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, tin.

‖ **Stan'num** (-nŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Chem.*) Tin.

Stan'za (stăn'zà), *n.* [It. *stanza*, i. e., a stop, fr. L. *stans*, p. pr. of *stare* to stand.] **1.** A number of lines or verses forming one of a number of like divisions of a song or poem; a combination or arrangement of lines usually recurring, whether like or unlike in measure. **2.** (*Arch.*) An apartment or division in a building.

Sta-pe'di al (stà-pē'dĭ-al), *a.* [LL. *stapes* stirrup.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the stapes.

‖ **Sta-pe'li-a** (-lĭ-à), *n.* [After a Dutch physician.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leafless African plants of the Milkweed family, bearing blossoms having a fetid odor.

‖ **Sta'pes** (stā'pēz), *n.* [LL., a stirrup.] (*Anat.*) The stirrup bone of the ear. [See *Illust.* of Ear.]

Sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* [AS. *stapul, stapol, stapel*, a ster, a prop, table, fr. *stapan* to step; akin to G. *stapel*, and E. *step.*] **1.** A settled mart; an emporium.

☞ In England, formerly, certain goods could be exported only after having been rated at the king's staple in certain ports or towns, and charged with the duty payable. Customs were levied chiefly on wool, skins, and leather; and these were originally the *staple* commodities. **2.** Hence: Place of supply; source. **3.** A principal commodity of a market or a country. **4.** The principal constituent; chief item. **5.** Unmanufactured material; raw material. **6.** The fiber of wool, cotton, flax, etc. **7.** A loop of metal, with two points, to be driven into wood.

Sta'ple, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a market or staple. [*R.*] **2.** Established in commerce; settled. **3.** Regularly produced or made as a principal commodity.

Sta'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Stapled (-p'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Stapling.] To sort according to its staple.

Sta'pler (-plẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in staple goods. **2.** One who assorts wool or cotton according to its staple.

Star (stär), *n.* [OE. *sterre*, AS. *steorra;* akin to G. *stern*, L. *stella*, Gr. ἀστήρ, ἄστρον, Skr. *star.*] **1.** One of the innumerable luminous bodies seen in the heavens.

☞ Stars are distinguished as *planets* and *fixed stars.* **2.** The polestar. **3.** (*Astrol.*) A planet supposed to influence one's destiny; (usually *pl.*) a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. **4.** That which resembles the figure of, or has radiating points like, a star, as an ornament worn on the breast to indicate rank or honor. **5.** Specif., a radiated mark variously used in writing or printing; an asterisk [thus, *]. **6.** A person of brilliant and attractive qualities, especially on public occasions, as an orator, actor, or singer.

Star flower. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Star-of-Bethlehem. (*b*) See Starwort (*b*). — Star-of-Bethlehem (*Bot.*), a liliaceous plant (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*) with a white starlike flower.

Star (stär), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Starred (stärd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Starring.] To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle.

Star, *v. i.* To be bright, or attract attention, as a star; to be brilliant or prominent; to play the part of a star.

Star'board' (-bōrd' *or* -bẽrd), *n.* [OE. *sterbord*, AS. *steórbord*, i. e., *steer board.*] (*Naut.*) That side of a vessel which is on the right hand of a person who stands on board facing the bow; — opposed to *larboard*, or *port.*

Star'board', *a.* (*Naut.*) Pertaining to the starboard; being or lying on the right side.

Starch (stärch), *a.* [AS. *stearc* stark, strong, rough. See Stark.] Stiff; precise; rigid. [*R.*]

Starch, *n.* [From Starch, *a.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A widely diffused vegetable substance extracted as a white, glistening, granular or powdery substance. It is used as a food, in the production of grape sugar, as stiffening, etc. **2.** Fig.: A stiff, formal manner; formality.

Starch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Starched (stärcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Starching.] To stiffen with starch.

Star'-cham'ber (stär'chām'bẽr), *n.* [So called from being held in a room at the Exchequer where certain Jewish contracts called *starrs* (Heb. *shetar*, pron. *shtar*) were kept; or from *stars* decorating the ceiling.] (*Eng. Hist.*) An ancient high court with a jurisdiction mainly criminal, which sat without a jury. It was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641.

Starch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who starches.

Starch'ly, *adv.* In a starched or starch manner.

Starch'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being starched or starch.

Starch'y (-ỹ), *a.* Of or resembling starch; stiff.

Stare (stâr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Stared (stârd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Staring.] [AS. *starian;* akin to G. *starren.*] **1.** To look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest and prolonged gaze on some object. **2.** To be conspicuous. **3.** To stand out; to bristle. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — See Gaze.

Stare, *v. t.* To affect earnestly at; to gaze at.

Stare, *n.* A staring; a fixed look with eyes wide open.

Star'er (stâr'ẽr), *n.* One who stares.

Star'finch' (stär'fĭnch'), *n.* The European redstart.

Star'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*a*) Any one of numerous species of echinoderms, in which the body is star-shaped and usually has five rays. (*b*) Any one of the Ophiuroidea.

Common American Starfish (*Asterias vulgaris*).

Star'gaz'er (-gāz'ẽr), *n.* One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer; sometimes, in derision, an astronomer.

Star'gaz'ing, *n.* **1.** Contemplation of the stars as connected with astrology or astronomy. **2.** Hence, absent-mindedness; abstraction.

Star'ing-ly (stâr'ĭng-lỹ), *adv.* With a staring look.

Stark (stärk), *a.* [*Compar.* Starker (-ẽr); *superl.* Starkest.] [AS. *stearc;* akin to G. *stark*, Goth. *gastáurknan* to dry up. Cf. Starch.] **1.** Stiff; rigid. **2.** Strong; powerful. **3.** Complete; absolute; entire. [*Obs.*] **4.** Mere; sheer; gross; downright. — **Stark'ly**, *adv.* — **Stark'ness**, *n.*

Stark, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; quite.

Star'light' (stär'lĭt'), *n.* The light of the stars.

Star'light', *a.* Lighted by, or only by, the stars.

Star'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [OE. *sterlyng*, dim. of OE. *stare*, AS. *stær;* akin to AS. *stearn*, G. *star*, L. *sturnus.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of passerine

birds. The European starling builds about houses, etc. (*b*) A California fish. **2.** A structure of piles driven round a pier of a bridge.

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). 1/6

Star'lit (stär'lĭt'), *a.* Lighted by the stars.

Star'ost (stăr'ŏst), *n.* [Pol.] A nobleman who possessed a castle and domain for life. [*Poland*]

Starred (stärd), *a.* **1.** Adorned with stars; bespangled. **2.** Influenced in fortune by the stars. [*Obs.*]

Star'ry (stär'rȳ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with stars; adorned with stars. **2.** Of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar. **3.** Like, or shining like, a star. — **Star'ri-ness**, *n.*

Start (stärt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STARTING.] [OE. *sterten;* akin to G. *stürzen* to fall.] **1.** To leap. [*Obs.*] **2.** To move suddenly, as with a spring, from any sudden feeling or impulse. **3.** To set out; to begin. **4.** To become somewhat displaced or loosened; to give.

Start, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move suddenly; to startle; to alarm; to rouse. **2.** To bring into being or into view. **3.** To cause to move or act; to set going or running. **4.** To displace or loosen. **5.** [Perh. from D. *storten.*] (*Naut.*) To pour out; to tap and begin drawing from.

Start, *n.* **1.** Act of starting; a quick movement or act caused by any sudden feeling, emotion, or impulse. **2.** The act of setting out or beginning; outset.

Start, *n.* [AS. *steort* tail; akin to G. *sterz.*] A tail, or anything projecting like a tail, as a plow handle.

Start'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, starts.

Start'ing-ly, *adv.* By sudden fits; spasmodically.

Star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STARTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STARTLING (-tlĭng).] [Freq. of START.] To move suddenly, or be excited, on feeling alarm; to start.

Star'tle (stär't'l), *v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to surprise.

Syn. — To start; shock; fright; frighten; alarm.

Star'tle, *n.* A sudden motion or shock caused by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger.

Star'tling-ly (-tlĭng-lȳ), *adv.* In a startling manner.

Start'-up' (stärt'ŭp'), *n.* **1.** An upstart. [*Obs.*] **2.** A kind of high rustic shoe. [*Obs.*]

Star-va'tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of starving, or state of being starved.

Starve (stärv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STARVED (stärvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STARVING.] [OE. *sterven* to die, AS. *steorfan;* akin to G. *sterben.*] **1.** To perish. [*Obs.*, except as below.] **2.** To perish with hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or want. **3.** To perish or die with cold. [*Eng.*]

Starve, *v. t.* **1.** To destroy with cold. [*Eng.*] **2.** To kill with hunger. **3.** To distress or subdue by famine. **4.** To destroy or weaken by want of any kind.

Starve'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Starve* + *-ling.*] One who, or that which, pines from lack of food, or nutriment.

Starve'ling, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

Star'wort' (stär'wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any plant of the genus *Aster.* See ASTER. (*b*) Any one of a genus (*Stellaria*) of small plants, having star-shaped flowers.

‖ **Sta'sis** (stā'sĭs *or* stăs'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στάσις a standing still.] (*Physiol.*) A slackening or arrest of the blood current in the vessels, not due to heart failure.

State (stāt), *n.* [OF. *estat*, fr. L. *status* a standing, position, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** The circumstances or condition of a being or thing at any given time. **2.** Rank; condition; quality. **3.** Condition of prosperity or grandeur; wealthy or prosperous circumstances; social importance. **4.** Appearance of grandeur or dignity; pomp. **5.** A canopied chair of state. [*Obs.*] **6.** Estate. [*Obs.*] **7.** Any body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character. **8.** The governing body in a country; the bodies that constitute the legislature of a country. **9.** A body politic; the whole body of people who are united under one government; a nation. **10.** In the U. S., one of the commonwealths, or bodies politic, the people of which make up the body of the nation, and which retain all powers not delegated to the federal government by the national constitution.

State rights, *or* States' rights, the rights of the several independent States, as distinguished from the rights of the Federal government. [*U. S.*] — State's evidence, evidence for the government or the people. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — Situation; condition. — *State* is the generic term, and denotes in general the mode in which a thing stands or exists. The *situation* of a thing is its state in reference to external objects and influences; its *condition* is its internal state, or what it is in itself considered.

State (stāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STATING.] **1.** To set; to establish. [*R.*] **2.** To express the particulars of; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite; to detail.

Stat'ed (stāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Settled; established; fixed. **2.** Recurring at regular times; not occasional.

Stat'ed-ly, *adv.* At stated times; regularly.

State'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* Condition of being a State.

State'house' (-hous'), *n.* The building in which a State legislature holds its sessions; a State capitol. [*U. S.*]

State'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* STATELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* STATELIEST.] Evincing state or dignity; august; grand. — **State'li-ly** (-lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **State'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Lofty; dignified; majestic; magnificent.

State'ly, *adv.* Majestically; loftily.

State'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** A stating, reciting, or presenting. **2.** That which is stated; narrative; recital.

Stat'er (stāt'ẽr), *n.* One who states.

‖ **Sta'ter** (stä'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. στατήρ.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The principal gold coin of ancient Greece. The stater best known at Athens was worth about £1 2s., or $5.35.

State'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A magnificent room in a palace or great house. **2.** An apartment for lodging in a vessel; also, a similar apartment in a sleeping car.

States'-gen'er-al (stāts'jĕn'ẽr-al), *n.* **1.** In France, before the Revolution, the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom, — the clergy, nobility, and commonalty. **2.** In the Netherlands, the legislative body of two chambers.

States'man (-man), *n.* **1.** A man versed in the art of government; esp., one eminent for political abilities. **2.** One occupied with, and influential in directing, the affairs of government. — **States'man-ly**, *a.*

States'man-ship, *n.* The qualifications, duties, or employments of a statesman.

Stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. στατικός causing to stand,
Stat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } fr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand.] **1.** Resting; acting by mere weight without motion. **2.** Pert. to bodies in equilibrium. — **Stat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Statical electricity. See ELECTRICITY.

Stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them.

Social statics, the study of the conditions which concern the existence and permanence of the social state.

Sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statio*, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** Act of standing; also, posture. [*R.*] **2.** The spot or place where anything stands or remains, esp. where a person or thing habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time. Specif.: (*a*) A regular stopping place in a stage road, a railroad, etc. (*b*) The headquarters of the police force of any precinct. (*c*) The place at which an instrument is planted, or observations are made, as in surveying. (*d*) (*Biol.*) A habitat. **3.** Post assigned; office; sphere of duty or occupation. **4.** State; rank; condition of life; social status. **5.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) The fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. (*b*) One of the places where ecclesiastical processions pause to perform stated acts of devotion.

Syn. — Depot. — In the U. S., *station* and *depot* are both applied to a stopping place on a railway for passengers and freight, but *station* is the more appropriate name.

Sta'tion, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STATIONED (-shŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STATIONING.] To place; to set; to appoint or assign to the occupation of a post, place, or office.

Sta'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *stationarius.* Cf. STATIONER.] **1.** Not moving, or not appearing to move; stable; fixed. **2.** Not improving or getting worse; not growing wiser, greater, better, more excellent, or the contrary. — **Sta'tion-a-ri-ness**, *n.*

Stationary engine. (*a*) A fixed steam engine. (*b*) A factory engine, in distinction from a blowing, pumping, or other kind of engine which is also permanently placed.

Sta'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A bookseller or publisher; — from his stand, or *station.* [*Obs.*] **2.** One who sells paper, pens, quills, inkstands, pencils, blank books, etc.

Sta'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Articles usually sold by stationers.

Sta'tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** A statesman. [*Obs.*] **2.** A statistician.

Sta-tis'tic (stă-tĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to statistics.
Sta-tis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } — **Sta-tis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Stat'is-ti'cian (stăt'ĭs-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in statistics; one who collects and classifies facts for statistics.

Sta-tis'tics (stă-tĭs'tĭks), *n.* [See STATE, *n.*] **1.**

(*Grammatically sing.*) The science having to do with the collection and classification of facts respecting the condition of the people in a state. **2.** *pl.* Classified facts respecting the condition of the people in a state, esp. those which can be stated in numbers, or in a tabular form.

Stat'u-a-ry (stăt'ū-ă-rȳ), *n.* [L. *statuarius*, of statues.] **1.** One who practices the art of making statues. **2.** Art of carving statues. **3.** A collection of statues; statues, collectively.

Stat'ue (stăt'ū; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statua*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** A likeness of a living being sculptured or modeled in a solid substance; image.

Stat'ued (stăt'ūd), *a.* Adorned with statues.

Stat'u-esque' (-ū-ĕsk'), *a.* Partaking of, or exemplifying, the characteristics of a statue.

Stat'u-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [F.] A small statue.

Stat'ure (stăt'ūr; 135), *n.* [Through F. fr. L. *statura*, orig., upright posture; hence, height of the body, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] The natural height of an animal body, esp. of the human body.

‖ **Sta'tus** (stā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] State; condition; position of affairs.

‖ **Sta'tus in' quo'** (ĭn' kwō'), ‖ **Sta'tus quo'**. [L., state in which.] The state in which anything is or was at a specified time.

Stat'u-ta-ble (stăt'ū-tȧ-b'l; 135), *a.* Made or introduced by, or in conformity to, statute.

Stat'ute (-ūt), *n.* [F. *statut*, LL. *statutum*, fr. L. *statutus*, p. p. of *statuere* to set, ordain, fr. *status* position, fr. *stare*. See STAND.] **1.** An act of the legislature of a state or country, declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something; a positive law. **2.** An act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law.

Statute of limitations (*Law*), a statute assigning a certain time after which rights can not be enforced by action.

Syn. — Act; regulation; edict; decree.

Stat'u-to-ry (stăt'ū-tō-rȳ; 135), *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

Staunch (stänch), *a.*, **Staunch'ly**, *adv.*, **Staunch'ness**, *n.*, etc. See STANCH, STANCHLY, etc.

Stave (stāv), *n.* [From STAFF, and corresponding to the pl. *staves*.] **1.** One of the strips of wood or iron forming a cask, a pail, etc. **2.** A bar or rung of a rack, a ladder, etc. **3.** A metrical portion; a staff.

Stave, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAVED (stāvd) or STOVE (stōv); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAVING.] **1.** To break in a stave or the staves of; to break a hole in; to burst. **2.** To push, as with a staff. **3.** To delay by force or craft; to drive away. **4.** To be lost by breaking the cask. **5.** To furnish with staves or rundles. **6.** To render impervious or solid by driving with a calking iron.

Stave, *v. i.* To be broken in by violence.

Staves (stāvz *or* stăvz), *n.*; *pl.* of STAFF. Also (stāvz), *pl.* of STAVE.

Stay (stā), *n.* [AS. *stæg*, akin to G. *stag*.] (*Naut.*) A strong rope to support a mast, being extended down from the masthead either forward (*fore-and-aft stays*) or sidewise (*backstays*). [See *Illust.* of SHIP.]

In stays, *or* Hove in stays (*Naut.*), in the act or situation of staying, or going about in tacking. — To miss stays (*Naut.*), to fail in the attempt to go about.

Stay (stā), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAYED (stād) or STAID (stād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAYING.] [OF. *estoyer*, fr. *estai* a prop, prob. fr. OD. *stade*, *staeye*, a prop, akin to E. *stead*.] **1.** To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to fix firmly; to hold up; to support. **2.** To support from sinking; to sustain. **3.** To hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain; to stop; to hold. **4.** To hold back; to hinder; to delay. **5.** To delay or wait for. **6.** To cause the activity, longing, or violence of to cease; to check. **7.** (*Engin.*) To fasten or secure with stays. **8.** (*Naut.*) To tack, as a vessel, so that the other side of the vessel shall be presented to the wind.

Stay, *v. i.* **1.** To continue in a place; to abide fixed for a space of time; to stop; to stand still; to remain. **2.** To continue in a state. **3.** To dwell; to tarry; to linger; also, to wait; to forbear to act. **4.** To rest; to depend; to rely. **5.** To cease to be active or operative. **6.** To hold out in a race or other contest. [*Colloq.*] **7.** (*Naut.*) To change tack, as a ship.

Stay, *n.* **1.** That which serves as a prop; a support. **2.** *pl.* A corset stiffened with whalebone or other material. **3.** Continuance in a place; abode for a space of time; sojourn. **4.** Continuance in a state. **5.** Cessation of motion or progression; stand; stop; check. **6.** Restraint; moderation. [*Obs.*] **7.** (*Engin.*) Strictly, a part in tension to hold parts together, or stiffen them.

Stayed (stād), *a.* See STAID.

Stay'er (stā'ẽr), *n.* One that stays or serves as a stay.

Stay'sail' (stā'sāl'; *among sailors*, stā's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) Any sail extended on a stay. [See *Illust.* of SAIL.]

Stead (stĕd), *n.* [OE. *stede* place, AS. *stede*; akin to G. *statt*, and E. *stand*.] **1.** Place, or spot, in general. [*Obs.*, except in composition.] **2.** Place or room which another had, has, or might have. **3.** A bedstead. [*R.*]

In stead of, in place of. See INSTEAD. — To stand in stead, *or* To do stead, to be of use or great advantage.

Stead, *v. t.* **1.** To help. **2.** To fill the place of. [*Obs.*]

Stead'fast (-fȧst), *a.* **1.** Fast in place; firmly fixed; established; firm. **2.** Not fickle or wavering; constant; resolute. — **Stead'fast-ly,** *adv.* — **Stead'fast-ness,** *n.*

Stead'ing (stĕd'ĭng), *n.* The barns, stables, cattle yards, etc., of a farm. [*Prov. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Stead'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* STEADIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* STEADIEST.] [See STEAD, *n.*] **1.** Firm in standing or position; not tottering or shaking; fixed; firm. **2.** Constant in feeling, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle or wavering; resolute. **3.** Regular; constant; uniform. — **Stead'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Stead'i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Undeviating; invariable; unremitted; stable.

Stead'y, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEADIED (-ĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEADYING.] To make or become steady; to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to make or keep firm; to support.

Steak (stāk), *n.* [OE. *steike*, Icel. *steik*; akin to E. *stick*, the steak being broiled on a spit.] A slice of meat, esp. beef for broiling.

Steal (stēl), *n.* See STALE a handle. [*Archaic* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Steal (stēl), *v. t.* [*imp.* STOLE (stōl); *p. p.* STOLEN (stōl'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEALING.] [OE. *stelen*, AS. *stelan*; akin to G. *stehlen*.] **1.** To take, and carry away, feloniously; to take without right and with intent to keep wrongfully. **2.** To withdraw or convey clandestinely (reflexive); hence, to creep furtively, or to insinuate. **3.** To gain covertly or by insinuating arts. **4.** To get or win gradually and by imperceptible degrees. **5.** To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner.

To steal a march, to march in a covert way; to gain an advantage unobserved.

Syn. — To filch; pilfer; purloin; thieve.

Steal (stēl), *v. i.* **1.** To practice, or be guilty of, theft. **2.** To pass privily; to slip in, along, or away, unperceived.

Steal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who steals; a thief.

Stealth (stĕlth), *n.* **1.** Act of stealing, or thing stolen. [*Obs.*] **2.** The bringing to pass anything in a secret or concealed manner; a secret or clandestine procedure.

Stealth'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* STEALTHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* STEALTHIEST.] Done by stealth; accomplished clandestinely; unperceived; secret; furtive; sly. — **Stealth'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Stealth'i-ness,** *n.*

Steam (stēm), *n.* [OE. *stem*, *steem*, vapor, flame, AS. *steám* vapor, smoke, odor; origin uncertain.] **1.** The elastic, aëriform fluid into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point; water in the state of vapor. **2.** The mist formed by condensed vapor; visible vapor; — so called in popular usage. **3.** Any exhalation.

Dry steam, steam which does not contain water held in suspension mechanically; — sometimes applied to superheated steam. — Steam boiler, a boiler for producing steam. — Steam car, a car driven by steam power, or drawn by a locomotive. — Steam carriage, a carriage upon wheels moved on common roads by steam. — Steam fitter, a fitter of steam pipes. — Steam gauge, an instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler. — Steam packet, a packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running periodically between certain ports. — Steam propeller. See PROPELLER. — Steam tug, a steam vessel used in towing or propelling ships. — Steam vessel, a vessel propelled by steam; a steamboat or steamship; a steamer. — Steam whistle, an apparatus through which steam is rapidly discharged, producing a loud whistle.

Steam Gauge, partly in section.

Steam Whistle in section.

Steam, *v. t.* To expose to the action of steam.

Steam'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam power, esp. a river or coasting craft.

Steam, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEAMED (stēmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEAMING.] **1.** To emit steam or vapor. **2.** To rise in vapor; to issue, or pass off, as vapor. **3.** To move or travel by the agency of steam. **4.** To generate steam.

Steam′ en′gine (stēm′ ĕn′jĭn). An engine moved by steam.

Horizontal Steam Engine.

Steam′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel propelled by steam. **2.** A fire engine the pumps of which are worked by steam. **3.** A road locomotive for use on common roads, as in agricultural operations. **4.** A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam.

Steam′ship′ (-shĭp′), *n.* A ship or seagoing vessel propelled by the power of steam; a steamer.

Steam′y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty. — **Steam′i-ness**, *n.*

Stean (stēn), *n.* & *v.* See STEEN.

Ste-ar′ic (stē-ăr′ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, stearin or tallow; resembling tallow.

Ste′a-rin (stē′ä-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. στέαρ suet.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A constituent of animal fats and also of some vegetable fats, esp. characterized by its solidity.

Ste′a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Gr. στέαρ, στέατος, fat, tallow.] (*Min.*) A massive variety of talc, of a grayish green or brown color, and with a greasy feel; soapstone.

‖ **Ste′a-to′ma** (-tō′mȧ), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. στέαρ, -ατος, suet.] (*Med.*) A cyst containing matter like suet.

Ste′a-top′y-gous (-tŏp′ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. στέαρ fat + πυγή buttocks.] Having fat buttocks.

Sted (stĕd), *n.*, **Sted′fast** (-fȧst), *a.*, **Sted′fast-ly**, *adv.*, etc. See STEAD, STEADFAST, etc.

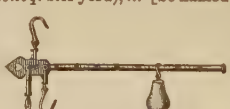
Steed (stēd), *n.* [AS. *stēda*, fr. *stōd* a stud. See 1st STUD.] A horse; esp., a spirited horse for state or war.

Steel (stēl), *n.* [AS. *stēl*, *stȳl*; akin to G. *stahl*.] **1.** (*Metal.*) A variety of iron with less carbon than cast iron and more than wrought iron. **2.** An instrument or implement of steel; as: (*a*) A weapon, as a sword, dagger, etc. (*b*) An instrument for sharpening knives. **3.** Fig.: Anything characterized by sternness or rigor.

Steel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEELED (stēld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEELING.] **1.** To overlay, point, or edge with steel. **2.** To make like steel; to make hard or strong; hence, to make insensible or obdurate. **3.** (*Elec.*) To cover with a layer of iron by electrolysis. — **Steel′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Steel′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of steel. **2.** Like steel, as in color or hardness. — **Steel′i-ness**, *n.*

Steel′yard (stēl′yärd; *colloq.* stĭl′yẽrd), *n.* [So named from a place in London called the *Steelyard*.] A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever; — also used in plural form *steelyards*.



Steelyard.

Steen (stēn), *n.* [AS. *stēna*. See STONE.] **1.** A vessel of clay or stone. **2.** A lining wall of brick, stone, or cement.

Steen, *v. t.* To line with brick, stone, or cement.

‖ **Steen′bok′** (-bŏk′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as STEINBOCK.

Steep (stēp), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEEPED (stēpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEEPING.] [OE. *stepen*, prob. fr. Icel. *steypa* to stoop, pour out.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to extract the essence of by soaking. Often used fig.

Steep, *n.* Something steeped, or used in steeping; a fertilizing liquid used to hasten the germination of seeds.

Steep, *a.* [*Compar.* STEEPER (-ẽr); *superl.* STEEPEST.] [AS. *stēap*. Cf. STOOP, *v. i.*] Ascending or descending rapidly with respect to a horizontal line or a level; precipitous. [cent; precipice.

Steep, *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, or as-

Steep′en (stēp′n), *v. i.* To become steep or steeper.

Steep′er, *n.* A thing in which things are steeped.

Stee′ple (stē′p'l), *n.* [AS. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*; akin to E. *steep*, a.] (*Arch.*) A spire; also, the tower and spire taken together; the whole of a structure if the roof is of spire form. See SPIRE.

Steeple chase, a race across country between horsemen, to some distant object, as a church steeple; hence, a race over a course obstructed by hedges, walls, etc.

Stee′pled (stē′p'ld), *a.* Furnished with, or having the form of, a steeple; adorned with steeples.

Steep′ly (stēp′lĭ), *adv.* In a steep manner.

Steep′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being steep.

Steep′y (-ĭ), *a.* Steep; precipitous. [*Poetic*]

Steer (stēr), *n.* [AS. *steór*; akin to G. *stier* a bull, L. *taurus*, Gr. ταῦρος, Skr. *sthūra* strong, stout. Cf. TAURINE, *a.*] A young male of the ox kind; esp., a common ox; a castrated taurine male from two to four years old.

Steer (stēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEERED (stērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEERING.] [AS. *stīéran*, *stȳran*, *steóran*; akin to G. *steuer*, AS. *steór* rudder, helm.] To direct the course of, esp. a vessel in the water; to guide; to govern.

Steer, *v. i.* **1.** To direct a vessel in its course; to direct one's course. **2.** To be directed in a course. **3.** To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course of action.

Steer, *n.* [AS. *steór*, *stíór*.] Rudder; helm. [*Obs.*]

Steer, *n.* [AS. *steóra*.] A helmsman. [*Obs.*]

Steer′age (stēr′ĕj; 48), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of steering, guiding, or directing. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The degree or manner in which a ship is affected by the helm. (*b*) The space in the after part of a vessel under the cabin; hence, any part of a vessel having the poorest accommodations and occupied by passengers paying the lowest fare.

Steer′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who steers. [man.

Steers′man (stērz′man), *n.* One who steers; a helms-

Steeve (stēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEEVED (stēvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEEVING.] [Etym. uncertain.] (*Shipbuilding*) To make an angle with the horizon or with the line of a vessel's keel; — said of the bowsprit, etc.

Steeve, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) Angle of a bowsprit with the horizon. (*b*) A spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargoes.

Steg′a-nog′ra-phy (stĕg′ȧ-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στεγανός covered + *-graphy*.] The art of writing in cipher.

Steg′a-nop′o-dous (-nŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. στεγανόπους, -ποδος, web-footed.] (*Zoöl.*) Having all four toes webbed together; — said of a division of swimming birds.

Stein′bock′ (stīn′bŏk′), *n.* [G. *stein* stone + *bock* buck, D. *bok*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The European ibex. (*b*) A small South African antelope which frequents rocky districts.

‖ **Ste′la** (stē′lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., fr. Gr. στήλη.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A pillar used as a monument, milestone, etc.

Stell (stĕl), *v. t.* [AS. *stellan*.] To fix firmly. [*Obs.*]

Stel′lar (stĕl′lẽr), } *a.* [L. *stellaris*, fr. *stella* a star.

Stel′la-ry (-lȧ-rĭ), } See STAR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to stars; astral. **2.** Full of stars; starry.

Stel′late (stĕl′lāt), } *a.* [Deriv. of L. *stella* star.]

Stel′la-ted (-lā-tĕd), } Resembling a star; having radiating parts like the emblem of a star. [starfish.

Stel′ler-id (-lẽr-ĭd), *n.* [L. *stella* star.] (*Zoöl.*) A

Stel-lif′er-ous (-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stellifer*; *stella* star + *ferre* to bear.] Having, or abounding with, stars.

Stel′li-form (stĕl′lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stella* star + *-form*.] Like a star; star-shaped; radiated.

Stel′lion (stĕl′yŭn), *n.* [L. *stellio*, fr. *stella* a star.] (*Zoöl.*) A lizard, common among ruins about the Eastern Mediterranean, marked with stellate spots.

Stel′lu-lar (-lŭ-lẽr), *a.* [From L. *stellula* little star.] **1.** Stellate; radiated. **2.** Marked with starlike spots.

Stel′lu-late (-lāt), *a.* Minutely stellate.

Stem (stĕm), *n.* [AS. *stemn*, *stefn*, *stæfn*; akin to G. *stamm* stem.] **1.** The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant, of any kind. **2.** A little branch which connects a fruit, flower, or leaf with a main branch; a peduncle, pedicel, or petiole. **3.** The stock of a family. **4.** A branch of a family. **5.** (*Naut.*) A curved piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end. Hence, the forward part of a vessel; the bow. **6.** Anything resembling a stem or stalk. **7.** (*Mus.*) The short perpendicular line added to the body of a note. **8.** (*Gram.*) That part of an inflected word which remains unchanged (except by euphonic variations) throughout a given inflection; theme; base.

Stem, *v. t.* To remove the stem or stems from.

Stem, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEMMED (stĕmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEMMING.] [Either from *stem*, n., or akin to *stammer*; cf. G. *stemmen* to press against.] To oppose or cut with, or as with, the stem of a vessel; to resist, or make progress against; to stop or check, as a current.

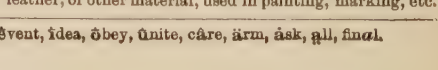
Stem′mer (-mẽr), *n.* One that stems.

Stem′son (-sŭn), *n.* [See STEM, *n.*, and KEELSON.] (*Shipbuilding*) A piece of curved timber bolted to the stem, keelson, and apron in a ship's frame near the bow.

Stem′-wind′ing (-wĭnd′ĭng), *a.* Wound by mechanism connected with the stem.

Stench (stĕnch), *n.* [AS. *stenc*, fr. *stincan*. See STINK, *v. t.*] **1.** Smell. [*Obs.*] **2.** Ill smell; offensive odor; stink.

Sten′cil (stĕn′sĭl), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *estincelle* spangle, spark, L. *scintilla*.] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, etc.



Sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STENCILED (-sĭld), or STENCILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STENCILING or STENCILLING.] To mark, paint, or color in figures with a stencil or stencils. [shorthand.]

Sten'o-graph (-ō-grăf), *n.* Anything written in

Ste-nog'ra-pher (stē-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who is skilled in stenography; a writer of shorthand.

Sten'o-graph'ic (stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining

Sten'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } to stenography.

Ste-nog'ra-phist (stē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A stenographer.

Ste-nog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στενός narrow, close + *-graphy.*] The art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words; shorthand.

Stent (stĕnt), *v. t. & i.* [See STINT.] To keep within limits; to restrain; to stint; to cease.

Stent, *n.* Limit; bound; allotted portion; a stint.

Sten'tor (stĕn'tŏr), *n.* A herald, in the Iliad, who had a very loud voice. [stentor; very loud.]

Sten-to'ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pert. to a

Step (stĕp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STEPPED (stĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEPPING.] [AS. *stæppan;* akin to D. *stappen* to step, G. *stufe* a step to step on.] **1.** To move the foot in walking; to advance or recede by raising and moving one of the feet to another resting place, or by moving both feet in succession. **2.** To walk; to go on foot; esp., to walk a little distance. **3.** To walk slowly, gravely, or resolutely. **4.** Fig.: To go in imagination.

Step, *v. t.* **1.** To set, as the foot. **2.** (*Naut.*) To fix the foot of (a mast) in its step.

To step off, to measure by steps; hence, to divide by successive measurements.

Step, *n.* **1.** An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; pace. **2.** A rest for the foot in ascending or descending. **3.** The space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running. Used also figuratively of any kind of progress. **4.** A small space or distance. **5.** A print of the foot; footstep; footprint; track. **6.** Gait; manner of walking. **7.** Proceeding; measure; action; an act. **8.** *pl.* Walk; passage. **9.** *pl.* A portable framework of stairs. **10.** One of a series of offsets, or parts, resembling the steps of stairs. **11.** (*Naut.*) In general, a framing intended to receive an upright shaft; specif., a block of wood, or a solid platform upon the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast. **12.** (*Mach.*) A bearing for the lower extremity of a spindle or a vertical shaft. **13.** (*Mus.*) The interval between two contiguous degrees of the scale; a tone.

Step-. [AS. *steóp-;* akin to G. *stief-*, and to AS. ā*stēpan*, ā*steópan*, to bereave.] A prefix used before *father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, child*, etc., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood relative, but is a relative by the marriage of a parent.

Step'broth'er (-brŭth'ẽr), *n.* A son of one's stepfather or stepmother by a former marriage.

Step'child' (-chīld'), *n.* **1.** A bereaved child. [*Obs.*] **2.** A son or daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

Step'daugh'ter (-dą'tẽr), *n.* A daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

Step'fa'ther (-fā'thẽr), *n.* The husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage.

Step'lad'der (stĕp'lăd'dẽr), *n.* A portable set of steps.

Step'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* The wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.

Step'par'ent (-pâr'ent), *n.* Stepfather or stepmother.

Steppe (stĕp), *n.* [Russ. *stepe.*] One of the vast, generally elevated plains in southeastern Europe and in Asia.

Stepped (stĕpt), *a.* Provided with a step or steps.

Step'per (stĕp'pẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, steps.

Step'ping-stone' (-pĭng-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A stone to raise the feet above the surface of water or mud in walking. **2.** Fig.: A means of progress or advancement.

Step'sis'ter (-sĭs'tẽr), *n.* A daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother by a former marriage.

Step'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

-ster (-stẽr). [OE. & AS. *-estre, -istre.*] A suffix denoting *the agent* (orig. a woman), esp. one who does something *with skill* or *as an occupation*, or *habitually;* as in spin*ster* (orig., a woman who spins), song*ster*.

Ster'co-ra'ceous (stẽr'kō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] Of or pert. to dung; containing dung.

Ster-cu'li-a'ceous (stẽr-kū'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [From L. *stercus* dung.] (*Bot.*) Of or pert. to an order of exogenous plants, containing the cacao. One species is fetid.

Stere (stẽr *or* stâr), *n.* [F. *stère*, fr. Gr. στερεός solid.] In the metric system, a cubic meter, or kiloliter, equal to 35.3 cubic feet.

Ste're-o- (stē'rē-ō- *or* stĕr'ē-ō-). [Gr. στερεός solid.] A combining form meaning *solid, hard, firm.*

Ste're-o-bate (stē'rē-ō-bât *or* stĕr'ē-), *n.* [*Stereo-* + βάτης that covers, akin to βάσις base.] (*Arch.*) The lower part or basement of a building or pedestal.

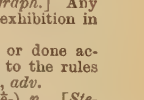
Ste're-o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-gram.*] A diagram or picture giving the impression of relief or solidity; also, a stereograph.

Ste're-o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-graph.*] Any picture, or pair of pictures, prepared for exhibition in the stereoscope.

Ste're-o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Made or done ac-

Ste're-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } cording to the rules of stereography. — **Ste're-o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ste're-og'ra-phy (stē'rē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ *or* stĕr'ē-), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-graphy.*] Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all regularly defined solids.



Stereography.
a Tetrahedron; *b* Hexahedron or Cube.

Ste're-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-metry.*] Art of measuring cubical contents.

Ste're-op'ti-con (-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See STEREO-; OPTIC.] An instrument, essentially a magic lantern, by which a picture may be thrown upon a screen so as to seem to stand out in relief; also, a pair of magic lanterns for producing dissolving views.

Ste're-o-scope (stē'rē-ō-skōp *or* stĕr'ē-), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.

Ste're-o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), } *a.* Of, or pert. or adapted

Ste're-o-scop'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } to, the stereoscope.

Ste're-os'co-py (stē'rē-ŏs'kō-pĭ *or* stĕr'ē-), *n.* Art or science of using or constructing the stereoscope.

Ste're-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-tomy.*] Science of cutting solids into certain figures or sections.

Ste're-o-type (stē'rē-ō-tīp *or* stĕr'ē-), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-type.*] **1.** A plate forming a facsimile of a page of type or of an engraving, used in printing books, etc. **2.** Art or process of making such plates, or printing from them.

Ste're-o-type, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STEREOTYPED (-tīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEREOTYPING (-tī'pĭng).] **1.** To make the stereotype plates of. **2.** Fig.: To make firm or permanent; to fix.

Ste're-o-ty'per (-tī'pẽr), *n.* One who stereotypes; one who works on stereotype plates.

Ste're-o-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to stereotypy, or stereotype plates.

Ste're-o-ty-pog'ra-phy (-tī-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *typography.*] Act or art of printing from stereotypes.

Ste're-o-ty'py (-ō-tī'pĭ), *n.* Art or process of making stereotype plates.

Ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl), *a.* [F. *stérile*, L. *sterilis*, akin to Gr. στερεός solid, στείρος barren.] **1.** Producing little or no crop; barren; unfruitful; not fertile. **2.** (*Biol.*) (*a*) Incapable of, or unfitted for, reproduction; not able to germinate or bear fruit; unfruitful. (*b*) Free from all reproductive spores or germs. **3.** Fig.: Barren of ideas or sentiment. — **Ste-ril'i-ty** (stē-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Ster'il-i-za'tion (stĕr'ĭl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* (*Biol.*) Act or process of sterilizing; state of being sterile.

Ster'il-ize (stĕr'ĭl-īz), *v. t.* (*imp. & p. p.* STERILIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STERILIZING.] To make sterile.

Ster'let (stĕr'lĕt), *n.* [Russ. *sterliade.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small sturgeon found in the Caspian Sea and its rivers.

Ster'ling (-lĭng), *n.* (*Engin.*) Same as STARLING, 2.

Ster'ling, *n.* [OE. *sterlynge, starling*, for *easterling*, LL. *esterlingus*, prob. fr. *Easterling*, once the popular name of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality; cf. MHG. *sterlinc* a certain coin.] Any English coin of standard value; coined money.

Ster'ling (stĕr'lĭng), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the standard British money of account, or the British coinage. **2.** Genuine; pure; of excellent quality; of full value.

Stern (stẽrn), *a.* [*Compar.* STERNER (-ẽr); *superl.* STERNEST.] [AS. *styrne.*] Having a certain hardness or severity of nature, manner, or aspect; hard; severe; rigid; austere; hence, serious; resolute; harsh.

Syn. — Gloomy; sullen; forbidding; strict; rigorous; unkind; hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel; pitiless.

Stern, *n.* [Akin to STEER, *v. t.*] **1.** The tiller of a vessel; also, the rudder. [*Obs.*] **2.** Fig.: The post of management or direction. **3.** (*Naut.*) The after or rear end of a vessel. **4.** The hinder part of anything. **5.** The tail of an animal; — now used only of the tail of a dog.

Stern, *a.* Of or pertaining to the stern; being astern.

Stern board (*Naut.*), a going or falling astern; a loss of way in making a tack. — **Stern chase**, *or* **Stern chaser**

Naut.), a cannon placed in a ship's stern, for firing astern. — **Stern sheets** (*Naut.*), that part of an open boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers.

Stern'age (stĕrn'ăj), *n.* Stern. [*R.*]

Ster'nal (stĕr'nal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the sternum; in the region of the sternum.

Stern'ly (stĕrn'lĭ), *adv.* In a stern manner.

Stern'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stern.

Stern'post' (stĕrn'pōst'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The straight beam or bar which supports the rudder, and receives the after ends of the planks or plates of the vessel.

Stern'son (stĕrn'sŭn), *n.* (*Naut.*) The end of a ship's keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted.

Ster'num (stĕr'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. STERNA (-nȧ), E. STERNUMS (-nŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. *στέρνον* chest.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A plate of cartilage, or a series of bony or cartilaginous plates or segments, in the median line of the pectoral skeleton of most vertebrates above fishes; the breastbone. [See *Illust.* of THORAX.] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The ventral part of a somite of an arthropod.

Ster'nu-ta'tion (stĕr'nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, deriv. of *sternuere* to sneeze.] A sneezing. [sneeze.]

Ster-nu'ta-tive (stĕr-nū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Provoking to

Ster-nu'ta-to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Sternutative. — *n.* A sternutatory substance or medicine.

Stern'way' (stĕrn'wā'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

Ster-to'ri-ous (stĕr-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stertorous. [*R.*]

Ster'to-rous (stĕr'tō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *stertere* to snore.] Characterized by a deep snoring which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, esp. apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing; snoring.

Stet (stĕt), L., *subj. 3d pers. sing.* of *stare* to stand, remain. (*Print.*) Let it stand; — used by proofreaders to signify that something once erased, or marked for omission, is to remain.

Ste-thom'e-ter (stē-thŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *στῆθος* chest + *-meter.*] (*Physiol.*) An apparatus for measuring the external movements of the chest wall during respiration.

Steth'o-scope (stĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *στῆθος* breast + *-scope.*] (*Med.*) An instrument used in auscultation for examining the organs of the chest.

A form of Stethoscope. *a* Tube to be applied to Chest; *b b* Ear Tubes.

Steth'o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), **Steth'o-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to a stethoscope; obtained by means of a stethoscope. [as a cargo in a ship's hold.]

Steve (stēv), *v. t.* [See STEVEDORE.] To pack or stow,

Ste've-dore' (stē'vē-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. *estivador* packer, fr. *estivar* to pack, L. *stipare* to press.] One whose occupation is to load vessels in port, or stow a cargo in a hold.

Ste'ven (stē'v'n), *n.* [AS. *stefn, stemn;* akin to G. *stimme.*] Voice; speech; language. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Stew (stū), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STEWED (stūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEWING.] [OE. *stuwen*, OF. *estuver*, fr. *estuve* a heated bathroom; prob. akin to E. *stove.*] To boil slowly, or with a simmering or moderate heat; to seethe.

Stew, *n.* **1.** A place where hot baths are furnished; a hothouse. [*Obs.*] **2.** A brothel; — usually in the *pl.* **3.** A prostitute. [*Obs.*] **4.** A dish prepared by stewing.

Stew'ard (stū'ẽrd), *n.* [AS. *stīweard, stigweard*, lit., a sty ward; *stigu* sty + *weard* warden, guardian, — his first duty having been probably to attend to the domestic animals.] **1.** A man employed to manage domestic concerns, supervise other servants, collect the rents or income, keep accounts, etc. **2.** A person employed, as in a hotel or a club, to provide for the table, superintend the culinary affairs, etc. **3.** A fiscal agent of certain bodies.

Stew'ard-ess, *n.* A female steward, esp. one employed in passenger vessels to wait upon female passengers.

Stew'ard-ship, *n.* Office of a steward.

Stew'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A pan used for stewing.

Sthen'ic (sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σθένος* strength.] (*Med.*) Strong; active; — said esp. of morbid states marked by strength and activity of the muscular and nervous systems.

Sti'an (stĭ'an), *n.* A sty on the eye. See 4th STY.

Stib'i-al (stĭb'ĭ-*al*), *a.* [See STIBIUM.] Like, or having the qualities of, antimony; antimonial.

Stib'i-a'ted (stĭb'ĭ-ā'tĕd), *a.* (*Med. Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with antimony (*stibium*).

Stib'ic (-ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Antimonic.

‖ **Stib'i-um** (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *στίβι.*] (*Chem.*) Antimony; — technically so called.

Stic-ca'do (stĭk-kä'dō), *n.* [Cf. It. *steccato* a palisade.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument consisting of small bars of wood resting on the edges of a kind of open box.

Stich (stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *στίχος* a row, line; akin to *στείχειν* to go, march, E. *sty*, v. i.] **1.** A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet. **2.** A line in the Scriptures; specif., one of the rhythmic lines in the poetical passages of the Old Testament. **3.** A row, line, or rank of trees.

Stick (stĭk), *n.* [AS. *sticca;* akin to *stician* to stab, G. *stecken* a stick. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A small shoot, or branch, separated from a tree or shrub; also, any stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. **2.** Any long and relatively slender piece of wood. **3.** Anything shaped like a stick. **4.** (*Print.*) A composing stick. **5.** A thrust with a pointed instrument; stab.

Stick insect (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous wingless orthopterous insects closely resembling a stick in form and color.

American Stick Insect (*Diapheromera femorata*), on a Twig.

Stick, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUCK (stŭk) (*Obs.* STICKED (stĭkt)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STICKING.] [AS. *stician;* akin to G. *stechen*, and to Gr. *στίζειν* to prick, Skr. *tij* to be sharp.] **1.** To penetrate with a pointed instrument; to pierce; to stab; hence, to kill by piercing. **2.** To cause to penetrate or pierce. **3.** To fasten, attach, or cause to remain, by thrusting in; hence, also, to adorn or deck with things fastened on as if by piercing. **4.** To set; to fix in. **5.** To set with something pointed. **6.** To fix on a pointed instrument; to impale. **7.** To attach by causing to adhere to the surface; also, to attach in any way. **8.** (*Print.*) To compose; to set in a composing stick. [*Cant.*] **9.** To bring to a stand; to pose; to puzzle. [*Colloq.*]

Stick, *v. i.* **1.** To adhere. **2.** To remain where placed; to be fixed; to cling; to abide; to cleave. **3.** To be prevented from going farther; to stop by reason of some obstacle; to be stayed. **4.** To be embarrassed or puzzled; to hesitate; to scruple; — often with *at.* **5.** To cause difficulties, scruples, or hesitation.

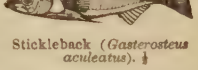
To stick by, to adhere closely to; to be firm in supporting. — **To stick out.** (*a*) To project; to be prominent. (*b*) To persevere in a purpose. [*Colloq.*] — **To stick to,** to be persevering in holding to.

Stick'er (stĭk'ẽr), *n.* One that sticks.

Stick'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being sticky.

Stic'kle (stĭk'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STICKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STICKLING (-klĭng).] [Prob. fr. OE. *stighlen* to arrange, govern, freq. of *stihten*, AS. *stihtan.*] **1.** To separate combatants by intervening. [*Obs.*] **2.** To contend, contest, or altercate, esp. pertinaciously on insufficient grounds. **3.** To play fast and loose; to trim.

Stic'kle-back' (-băk'), *n.* [OE. & Prov. E. *stickle* a prickle, sting (AS. *sticel*) + E. *back.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small fishes having the back armed with two or more sharp spines.


Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). ½

Stic'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One who stickles. Specif.: (*a*) A second; umpire. [*Obs.*] (*b*) One who pertinaciously contends for some trifle.

Stick'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* STICKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* STICKIEST.] Having the quality of sticking to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.

Stiff (stĭf), *a.* [*Compar.* STIFFER (-ẽr); *superl.* STIFFEST.] [OE. *stif*, AS. *stīf;* akin to G. *steif.*] **1.** Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant. **2.** Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious. **3.** Unyielding or violent in motion or force. **4.** Not easily subdued; stubborn. **5.** Not natural and easy; formal; starched. **6.** Harsh; severe; hard to bear. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] **7.** (*Naut.*) Bearing a press of canvas without careening much.

Syn. — Rigid; inflexible; strong; inspissated; obstinate; pertinacious; constrained; affected; rigorous.

Stiff'en (stĭf'f'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIFFENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIFFENING.] To make or become stiff or stiffer. — **Stiff'en-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Stiff'ly (stĭf'lў), *adv.* In a stiff manner. [stinate.]

Stiff'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly ob-

Stiff'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stiff.

Sti'fle (stī'f'l), *n.* [From STIFF.] (*Far.*) The joint next above the hock, and near the flank, in the hind leg of the horse and allied animals, — corresponding to the knee in man. [See *Illust.* of HORSE.]

Sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stifled (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stifling (-flĭng).] [Freq. of OE. *stif* stiff.] **1.** To stop the breath of; to choke; to suffocate. **2.** To stop; to extinguish; to deaden; to quench. **3.** To suppress the manifestation or report of; to smother; to repress.

Sti'fle, *v. i.* To be stifled; to be smothered or choked.

Sti'fler (-flẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stifles.

Stig'ma (stĭg'má), *n.; pl.* E. Stigmas (-máz), L. Stigmata (-má-tá). [L., a mark, a brand, fr. Gr. *στίγμα, -ατος*, the mark of a pointed instrument, a mark, fr. *στίζειν* to prick. See Stick, *v. t.*] **1.** A brand. **2.** Any mark of infamy or disgrace; stain or reproach. **3.** (*Bot.*) That part of a pistil which has no epidermis, and is fitted to receive the pollen. [See *Illusts.* of Stamen and Flower.] **4.** (*Anat.*) A small spot, mark, scar, or a minute hole. **5.** (*Pathol.*) A red speck upon the skin, produced either by the extravasation of blood, as in the bloody sweat characteristic of certain varieties of religious ecstasy, or by capillary congestion, as in the case of drunkards. **6.** (*Zoöl.*) A minute opening in the breathing apparatus of various animals. [See *Illust.* of Scorpion.] **7.** *pl.* (*R. C. Ch.*) Marks believed to have been supernaturally impressed upon the body in imitation of the wounds of Christ. See def. 5, above.

‖ **Stig'ma-ta** (stĭg'má-tá), *n.; pl.* of Stigma.

Stig-mat'ic (stĭg-măt'ĭk), *n.* A person marked or deformed by nature.

Stig-mat'ic (stĭg-măt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to,
Stig-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or marked with, a stigma or stigmata. — **Stig-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [tizing.

Stig'ma-ti-za'tion (stĭg'má-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A stigma-

Stig'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stigmatized (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stigmatizing (-tī'zĭng).] To mark with a stigma; specif.: (*a*) To brand. (*b*) To set a mark of disgrace, reproach, or infamy on.

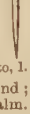
Sti'lar (stī'lẽr), *a.* Of or pert. to the stile of a dial.

Stil'bite (stĭl'bīt), *n.* [Gr. *στίλβειν* to glitter, shine.] (*Min.*) See Desmine.

Stile (stīl), *n.* The pin of a dial. See Style.

Stile, *n.* [AS. *stigel* step, ladder, fr. *stīgan* to ascend. See Sty, *v. i.*] **1.** A step or steps for passing over a fence or wall. **2.** (*Arch.*) One of the upright pieces in a frame; a primary member of a frame.

Sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'tō), *n.; pl.* -tos (-tōz). [It., dim. of *stilo* dagger, fr. L. *stilus*. See Style.] **1.** A dagger with a rounded and pointed blade. **2.** A pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in embroidery.


Stiletto, 1.

Sti-let'to, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stilettoed (-tōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stilettoing (-tō-ĭng).] To stab or kill with a stiletto.

Still (stĭl), *a.* [*Compar.* Stiller (-ẽr); *superl.* Stillest.] [AS. *stille;* akin to G. *still,* and to E. *stall;* from the idea of coming to a halt.] **1.** Motionless; at rest; quiet. **2.** Uttering no sound; silent. **3.** Undisturbed by noise or agitation; quiet; calm. **4.** Comparatively quiet or silent; low. **5.** Constant; continual. [*Obs.*] **6.** Not effervescing; not sparkling.

Still life (*Fine Arts*), inanimate objects.

Syn. — Noiseless; serene; inert; stagnant.

Still, *n.* Freedom from noise; calm; silence. [*Poetic*]

Still, *adv.* **1.** To this time; until and during the time now present or referred to; yet. **2.** Constantly; uniformly; ever. **3.** In an increasing or additional degree; even more. **4.** In spite of what has occurred; nevertheless; — sometimes used as a conjunction. See Synonym of But. **5.** After that; after what is stated.

Still, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stilled (stĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stilling.] To cause to become, or to become, still.

Syn. — To quiet; calm; allay; lull; pacify; appease; subdue; suppress; silence; stop; check; restrain.

Still (stĭl), *n.* [See Still to distill.] **1.** A vessel, boiler, or copper used in the distillation of liquids; sometimes, the whole apparatus used in vaporization and condensation. **2.** A distillery.

Still, *v. t. & i.* Abbreviated fr. Distill.

Stil'la-ti'tious (stĭl'lá-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *stillaticius,* deriv. of *stilla* drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

Stil'la-to-ry (stĭl'lá-tō-rỹ), *n.* [From Still, for *distill.*] **1.** An alembic; a still. [*R.*] **2.** A laboratory.

Still'birth' (stĭl'bẽrth'), *n.* The birth of a dead fetus.

Still'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Dead at the birth.

Still'-burn' (-bûrn'), *v. t.* To burn in distillation.

Still'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stills, or quiets.

Still'-hunt' (-hŭnt'), *n.* A cautious or covert hunting for game; stalking; hence (*Colloq.*), the quiet pursuit of any object. — **Still'-hunt'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Still'-hunt'ing,** *n.* [*U. S.*]

Stil'li-form (stĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stilla* a drop + *-form.*] Having the form of a drop.

Still'ion (-yŭn), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] A stand, as for casks or vats in a brewery, or for pottery while drying.

Still'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being still.

Still'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A room for distilling. **2.** An apartment in a house where liquors, preserves, and the like, are kept. [*Eng.*]

Still'y (stĭl'ỹ), *a.* Still; quiet; calm.

Stil'ly (stĭl'lỹ), *adv.* Quietly; silently; softly.

Stilt (stĭlt), *n.* [Akin to D. *stelt,* G. *stelze.*] **1.** A pole, or piece of wood, constructed to raise the foot above the ground in walking. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of limicoline birds in which the legs are remarkably long and slender.

European Stilt (*Himantopus melanopterus*).

Stilt plover (*Zoöl.*), the stilt.

Stilt (stĭlt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stilted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stilting.] To raise on stilts, or as if on stilts.

Stilt'ed, *a.* Elevated as if on stilts; hence, pompous; bombastic.

Stilted arch (*Arch.*), an arch separated from the impost by vertical members.

Stim'u-lant (stĭm'ū-lant), *a.* [L. *stimulans,* p. pr.] Serving to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates, provokes, or excites.

Stim'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stimulated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stimulating.] [L. *stimulare,* p. p. *-atus,* fr. *stimulus* a goad.] **1.** To excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To excite; to irritate; esp., to excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity.

Syn. — To animate; incite; encourage; impel; urge; instigate; irritate; exasperate; incense.

Stim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated.

Stim'u-la-tive (-lă-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of stimulating. — *n.* That which stimulates.

Stim'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who stimulates.

Stim'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* Stimuli (-lī). [L.; akin to L. *instigare.* See Instigate.] **1.** A goad; hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits; incentive. **2.** That which excites or produces a temporary increase of vital action, either in the whole organism or in any of its parts.

Sting (stĭng), *n.* [AS. *sting* a sting.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any sharp organ of offense and defense, esp. when connected with a poison gland. **2.** (*Bot.*) A sharp-pointed hollow hair seated on a gland which secretes an acrid fluid, as in nettles. **3.** Anything that gives, or goads on by, acute pain, bodily or mental. **4.** Act of stinging; thrust of a sting into the flesh; a wound inflicted by stinging. **5.** The point of an epigram or other sarcastic saying.

Sting ray. (*Zoöl.*) See under 6th Ray.

Sting, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stung (stŭng) (*Archaic* Stang (stăng)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stinging.] [AS. *stingan.*] **1.** To pierce or wound with a sting. **2.** To pain acutely, or goad on by inflicting pain.

Sting'a-ree' (stĭng'á-rē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any sting ray.

Sting'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stings.

Sting'ing (stĭng'ĭng), *a.* That stings; biting.

Stin'gy (stĭn'jỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* Stingier (-jĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Stingiest.] [Etym. uncertain.] Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; miserly; penurious. — **Stin'gi-ly** (stĭn'jĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Stin'gi-ness,** *n.*

Sting'y (stĭng'ỹ), *a.* Stinging; able to sting.

Stink (stĭnk), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* Stunk (stŭnk), Stank (stăngk), *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stinking.] [AS. *stincan* to have a smell; akin to G. *stinken* to stink.] To emit, or cause to emit, a strong, offensive smell; to send out, or affect with, a stench or disgusting odor. [stench.

Stink, *n.* A strong, offensive smell; disgusting odor;

Stink'ard (-ẽrd), *n.* **1.** A mean, stinking, paltry fellow. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The teledu of the East Indies.

Stink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stinks.

Stink'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Stramonium. See Jamestown weed, and Datura.

Stint (stĭnt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any of several small sandpipers, as the sanderling and dunlin. (*b*) A phalarope.

Stint, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stinted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stinting.] [OE. *stinten, stenten, stunten,* to cause to cease, to cease, AS. *styntan* (in comp.) to make blunt, to dull, fr. *stunt* dull, stupid.] **1.** To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; to restrict. **2.**

To stop. [*Archaic*] **3.** To assign a certain (*i. e.*, a limited) task to; to stent. **4.** To get with foal, as a mare.

Stint (stĭnt), *n.* **1.** Limit; bound; restraint; extent. **2.** Quantity or task assigned; proportion allotted.

Stint'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stints.

Stipe (stīp), *n.* [L. *stipes* a stock, post, branch.] (*Bot.*) A stalk or stem, as of a frond, a pistil, a tree, etc.

Sti'pel (stī'pĕl), *n.* (*Bot.*) The stipule of a leaflet.

Sti-pel'late (stī-pĕl'lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stipels.

Sti'pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* [L. *stipendium; stips*, gen. *stipis*, gift + *pendere* to pay out.] Settled pay or compensation for services, as by the day or month.

Sti-pen'di-a-ry (stī-pĕn'dĭ-ā-rȳ), *a.* Receiving wages, or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation. — *n.* One who receives a stipend.

Sti-pen'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *stipendiari*, p. p. *-atus*, to receive pay.] To provide with a stipend, or salary.

Stip'ple (stĭp'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stippled (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stippling.] [D. *stippelen* to dot, fr. *stippel*, dim. of *stip* spot.] **1.** To engrave by means of dots. **2.** To paint, as in water colors, by small, short touches which produce even or softly graded tints.

Stip'ple (stĭp'p'l), *n.* A mode of engraving or painting by using dots or points.

Stip'tic (-tĭk), *a. & n.* (*Med.*) See Styptic.

‖ **Stip'u-la** (-ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* E. Stipulas (-lȧz), L. Stipulæ (-lē). [L., a stalk, stem.] (*Bot.*) A stipule.

Stip'u-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to stipules; resembling stipules; furnished with stipules.

Stip'u-lar (stĭp'ū-lẽr), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with stipules.

Stip'u-late (-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with stipules.

Stip'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stipulated (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stipulating.] [L. *stipulari*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. OL. *stipulus* firm, fast.] To make an agreement or covenant to do or forbear anything; to bargain; to contract.

Stip'u-la'tion (stĭp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of stipulating. **2.** That which is stipulated, or agreed upon.

Syn. — Agreement; contract. See Covenant.

Stip'u-la'tion, *n.* [See Stipule.] (*Bot.*) The situation, arrangement, and structure of the stipules.

Stip'u-la'tor (stĭp'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who stipulates.

Stip'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *stipula* a stalk.] (*Bot.*) An appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, usually somewhat resembling a small leaf in texture and appearance.

s s Stipules.

Stip'uled (-ūld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with stipules, or leafy appendages.

Stir (stẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stirred (stẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stirring.] [OE. *stiren, sturen*, AS. *styrian*.] **1.** To change the place of in any manner; to move. **2.** To disturb the relative position of the particles of, as of a liquid; to agitate. **3.** To bring into debate; to agitate; to moot. **4.** To incite to action; to arouse; to instigate; to prompt.

Syn. — To awaken; rouse; stimulate; provoke.

Stir, *v. i.* **1.** To move; to change position. **2.** To be in motion; to be active. **3.** To be taking place; to be on foot. **4.** To rise in the morning. [*Colloq.*]

Stir, *n.* **1.** Act or result of stirring; agitation; tumult; bustle. **2.** Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder. **3.** Agitation of thoughts.

‖ **Stirps** (stẽrps), *n.; pl.* Stirpes (stẽr'pēz). [L.] **1.** (*Law*) Stock; race; family. **2.** (*Bot.*) A race, or a permanent variety.

Stir'rer (-rẽr), *n.* One that stirs or stirs something.

Stir'ring (-rĭng), *a.* Moving; active; exciting.

Stir'rup (stẽr'rŭp *or* stĭr-), *n.* [OE. *stirop*, AS. *stigrāp; stīgan* to ascend + *rāp* a rope. See Sty, *v. i.*, and Rope.] **1.** A kind of ring for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached by a strap to the saddle. **2.** (*Carp. & Mach.*) Any piece resembling in shape the stirrup of a saddle. **3.** (*Naut.*) A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope.

Stitch (stĭch), *n.* [OE. *stiche*, AS. *stice* a pricking, akin to *stician* to prick. See Stick, *v. t.*] **1.** A single pass of a needle in sewing; the loop or turn of the thread thus made. **2.** A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link, or loop, of yarn. **3.** [Perhaps of different origin: cf. OE. *sticche, stecche, stucche*, a piece, AS. *stycce*. Cf. Stock.] Space gone over in a single pass of the needle; any space passed over; distance. **4.** A local sharp pain; an acute pain. **5.** A contortion or twist. [*Obs.*] **6.** A furrow.

Stitch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stitched (stĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stitching.] **1.** To form stitches in; to sew together or unite with stitches; specifically, to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches. **2.** (*Agric.*) To form land into ridges. [work.]

Stitch, (stĭch), *v. i.* To practice stitching, or needlework.

Stitch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stitches; a seamstress.

Stitch'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* Needlework; — in contempt.

Stith (stĭth), *n.* [Icel. *steði;* akin to *staðr* place. See Stead.] An anvil; stithy. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Stith'y (stĭth'ȳ *or* stĭth'ȳ), *n.* **1.** An anvil. **2.** A smith's shop; smithy; smithery; forge.

Stive (stīv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stived (stīvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stiving.] [Prob. fr. F. *estiver* to compress, stow, L. *stipare*.] To stuff; to crowd; hence, to make hot and close; to stifle.

Sti'ver (stī'vẽr), *n.* [D. *stuiver*.] A Dutch coin, and money of account, worth two cents.

Stoak (stōk), *v. t.* [Cf. G. *stocken*.] (*Naut.*) To stop; to choke.

Stoat (stōt), *n.* [OE. *stot* stoat, horse, bullock; origin uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) The ermine in its summer pelage, when it is reddish brown, with a black tip to the tail.

Stoc-cade' (stŏk-kād'), *n. & v.* See Stockade.

Stoc-ca'do (-kā'dō), *n.* [Through F. or It. fr. G. *stock* a stick.] A stab; a thrust with a rapier.

Stock (stŏk), *n.* [AS. *stocc* trunk, stick; akin to G. *stock*.] **1.** The stem, or main body, of a tree or plant; trunk. **2.** The stem or branch in which a graft is inserted. **3.** Block of wood; something fixed and solid; pillar; post. **4.** Hence, a person as dull and lifeless as a stock, or post. **5.** The principal supporting part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached. Specif.: (*a*) The wood to which the barrel, lock, etc., of a musket, or like firearm, are secured. (*b*) The contrivance for holding bits in boring. (*c*) The block or frame forming the body of a plane. (*d*) (*Naut.*) The crosspiece on the shank of an anchor. (*e*) The support of the block in which an anvil is fixed, or of the anvil itself. (*f*) A holder for the dies for cutting screws. (*g*) The part of a tally formerly struck in the exchequer, which was delivered to the person who had lent the king money on account, as the evidence of indebtedness. See Counterfoil. [*Eng.*] **6.** The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; lineage; family. **7.** Money or capital employed in business; fund; in the U. S., the capital of a bank or other company, in the form of transferable shares; money funded in government securities, called also *the public funds;* in the *pl.*, property consisting of shares in joint-stock companies, or in the obligations of a government for its funded debt. In Great Britain the latter only are called *stocks*, and the former *shares*. **8.** (*Bookkeeping*) Same as *Stock account*, below. **9.** Supply provided; store; accumulation; especially, a merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods. **10.** (*Agric.*) Domestic animals or beasts, collectively; — called also *live stock*. **11.** (*Card Playing*) The cards not distributed. [*Obs.*] **12.** A stoccado. [*Obs.*] **13.** A covering for the leg, or leg and foot. [*Obs.*] **14.** A kind of stiff cravat for the neck. **15.** *pl.* A frame in which criminals were formerly confined by the feet, or by the feet and hands, for punishment. **16.** *pl.* (*Shipbuilding*) The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building. **17.** (*Bot.*) Any cruciferous plant of the genus *Matthiola;* as, common *stock*, or gillyflower. **18.** (*Geol.*) An irregular metalliferous mass filling a large cavity in a rock formation. **19.** (*Cookery*) A liquid or jelly made by cooking meat, vegetables, etc., — used in making soup, gravy, etc.

Stocks, 15.

Stock account (*Bookkeeping*), the ledger account which shows the original capital, or stock, and the additions and withdrawals. — **Stock exchange.** (*a*) The building or place where stocks are bought and sold. (*b*) An association or body of stockbrokers who meet and transact business by certain recognized forms, regulations, and usages.

Syn. — Supply; accumulation; hoard; provision.

Stock, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stocked (stŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stocking.] **1.** To lay up; to store. **2.** To provide with material requisites; to store; to fill; to supply. **3.** To put in the stocks. [*R.*]

To stock cards (*Card Playing*), to arrange cards in a certain manner for cheating purposes. [*Cant*]

Stock, *a.* Used for constant service or application, as if constituting part of a stock or supply; standing.

Stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *estacade;* of G. origin; akin to E. *stake, stick.*] **1.** (*Mil.*) A line of stout posts or timbers set in the earth for a barrier or defense. **2.** An inclosure, or pen, made with posts and stakes.

Stockade.

Stock-ade', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOCKADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOCKADING.] To surround or protect with a stockade.

Stock'bro'ker (-brō'kẽr), *n.* A broker who deals in stocks.

Stock'dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A common European wild pigeon; also, any one of several other related species.

Stock'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or fits stocks.

Stock'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Salted and dried fish; also, codfish dried without being salted.

Stock'hold'er (stŏk'hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who is a holder or proprietor of government or commercial stocks.

Stock'i-net' (stŏk'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* An elastic textile fabric imitating knitting.

Stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* [From STOCK, in sense 13.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven.

Stock'ish, *a.* Like a stock; stupid; blockish.

Stock'job'ber (-jŏb'bẽr), *n.* One who speculates in stocks; one who buys and sells stocks.

Stock'job'bing (-bĭng), *n.* Act or art of dealing in stocks; the buying and selling of stocks.

Stock'–still' (-stĭl'), *a.* Still as a stock, or fixed post.

Stock'y (-ĭ), *a.* Short and thick, like a stock or block; thick rather than tall or corpulent.

Stodg'y (stŏj'ĭ), *a.* Wet. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* [L. *stoicus,* Gr. στωϊκός, deriv. of στοά porch, esp., a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught.] **1.** A disciple of the philosopher Zeno; one of a Greek sect which held that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and should submit without complaint to unavoidable necessity, by which all things are governed. **2.** Hence, a person not easily excited; an apathetic person.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling,
Sto'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } the Stoics or their doctrines. **2.** Not affected by passion; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain. — **Sto'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Sto'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Stoi'chi-ol'o-gy (stoi'kĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. στοιχεῖον a first element + *-logy.*] **1.** That part of physiology which treats of the elements, or principles, composing animal tissues. **2.** The discussion of first principles.

Stoi'chi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ĕ-trỹ), *n.* [Gr. στοιχεῖον element + *-metry.*] The calculation of the numerical relations of chemical elements and their compounds.

Sto'i-cism (stō'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The opinions, maxims, or practice of the Stoics, or of a Stoic.

Stoke (stōk), *v. t.* [D. *stoken,* fr. *stok* a stick.] **1.** To stick; to thrust. [*Obs.*] **2.** To poke, as a fire; hence, to tend, as the fire of a furnace, etc. [etc.

Stoke, *v. i.* To tend the fires of furnaces, steamers,

Stoke'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The mouth to a furnace grate; also, the space where the stokers stand.

Stok'er (stōk'ẽr), *n.* One who tends a furnace and supplies it with fuel, esp. on a locomotive or a steamer.

Stole (stōl), *imp.* of STEAL.

Stole, *n.* [L. *stolo, -onis.*] (*Bot.*) A stolon.

Stole, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *stola,* Gr. στολή a stole, garment, outfit, fr. στέλλειν to equip.] **1.** A long, loose garment reaching to the feet. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A narrow, pendent band of silk or stuff worn on the left shoulder by deacons, and across both shoulders by bishops and priests.

Stol'en (stōl'n), *p. p.* of STEAL.

Stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *stolidus.*] Hopelessly insensible or stupid; dull; impassive; stupid; foolish. — **Stol'id-ly,** *adv.* — **Stol'id-ness,** *n.*

Sto-lid'i-ty (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of being stolid.

Sto'lon (stō'lŏn), *n.* [L. *stolo, -onis.*] (*Bot.*) A trailing branch disposed to take root at the end or joints.

‖ **Sto'ma** (stō'mà), *n.; pl.* STOMATA (stŏm'à-tà). [NL., fr. Gr. στόμα, -ατος, a mouth.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A minute aperture, as between the cells in a serous membrane, or in the surface of a leaf (a breathing pore).

Stom'ach (stŭm'ak), *n.* [F. *estomac,* L. *stomachus,* fr. Gr. στόμαχος stomach, throat, fr. στόμα mouth.] **1.** (*Anat.*) An enlargement, or series of enlargements, in the anterior part of the alimentary canal, in which food is digested; any cavity in which digestion takes place in an animal. **2.** Appetite; hence, inclination; desire. **3.** Anger; resentment; stubbornness; also, arrogance. [*Obs.*]

Stom'ach, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOMACHED (*-akt*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOMACHING.] **1.** To resent; to be vexed at. **2.** To bear without repugnance; to brook. [*Colloq.*]

Stom'ach-al (stŭm'ak-al), *a. & n.* Stomachic.

Stom'ach-er (stŭm'ak-ẽr) *or* *-ak-ẽr*) An ornamental covering for the breast, worn originally both by men and women.

Sto-mach'ic (stō-măk'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining
Sto-mach'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to the stomach. **2.** Helping or exciting the action of the stomach; cordial.

Sto-mach'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action. [haughty.

Stom'ach-y (stŭm'ak-ỹ), *a.* Obstinate; sullen;

Sto'ma-pod (stō'mà-pŏd *or* stŏm'à-), *n.* [See STOMA; -POD.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of an order of Crustacea including the squillas. The maxillipeds are leglike, the claws comblike, and the abdomen large and elongated.

Sto-mat'ic (stō-măt'ĭk), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pert. to a stoma; of the nature of a stoma. [STOMAPOD.

Stom'a-to-pod (stŏm'à-tō-pŏd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as

Stom'a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Having a stoma.

Stomp (stŏmp), *v. i.* [See STAMP.] To stamp with the foot. [*Colloq.*]

Stone (stōn; 110), *n.* [AS. *stān;* akin to D. *steen,* G. *stein,* Gr. στίον.] **1.** Concreted earthy or mineral matter; also, any particular mass of such matter.

☞ In popular language, very large masses of stone are called *rocks;* small masses are called *stones;* and the finer kinds, *gravel,* or *sand,* or *grains of sand.*

2. A precious stone; a gem. **3.** Something made of stone. Specif.: (*a*) The glass of a mirror. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A monument to the dead. (*c*) (*Print.*) A stone-top table on which to arrange the pages before printing. **4.** (*Med.*) Calculus. **5.** A testicle. **6.** (*Bot.*) The hard endocarp of drupes. **7.** A weight which legally is fourteen pounds, but in practice varies with the article weighed. [*Eng.*]

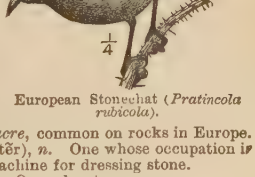
☞ The *stone* of butchers' meat or fish is reckoned at 8 lbs.; of cheese, 16 lbs.; of hemp, 32 lbs.; of glass, 5 lbs.

8. Fig.: Hardness and insensibility; torpidness.

Stone-break (*Bot.*), saxifrage. — **Stone fly** (*Zoöl.*), any one of many species of insects having aquatic larvæ. — **Stone fruit** (*Bot.*), any fruit with a stony endocarp; a drupe, as a peach. — **Stone oil,** rock oil; petroleum. — **Stone roller** (*Zoöl.*), an American fresh-water fish of the Sucker family. — **To leave no stone unturned,** to do everything possible.

Stone (stōn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STONED (stōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STONING.] **1.** To pelt, beat, or kill with stones. **2.** To make like stone; to harden. **3.** To free from stones; also, to remove the seeds of. **4.** To wall or face with stones.

Stone'chat' (-chăt'), *n.* [So called from the similarity of its alarm note to the clicking together of two pebbles.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small, active, and very common European singing bird. (*b*) The wheatear. (*c*) The blue titmouse.


European Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*).

Stone'crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any low succulent plant of the genus *Sedum,* esp. *S. acre,* common on rocks in Europe.

Stone'cut'ter (-kŭt'tẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to cut stone; also, a machine for dressing stone.

Ston'er (stōn'ẽr), *n.* One who stones.

Stone'–still' (-stĭl'), *a.* As still as a stone.

Stone'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* A species of coarse potter's ware, glazed and baked. [stones.

Stone'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work or wall consisting of

Ston'y (stōn'ỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* STONIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* STONIEST.] **1.** Of or pert. to stone; consisting of, abounding in, or like, stone or stones. **2.** Converting into stone; petrifying. **3.** Inflexible; cruel; pitiless; obdurate. — **Ston'i-ly** (stōn'ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Ston'i-ness,** *n.*

Stood (stŏŏd), *imp. & p. p.* of STAND.

Stook (stŏŏk), *n.* [Scot.; origin uncertain.] A bundle of sheaves set up in the field; a shock; in Eng., 12 sheaves.

Stook, *v. t.* To set up in stooks.

Stool (stōōl), *n.* [L. *stolo.*] (*Hort.*) A plant from which layers are propagated. [as grain.

Stool, *v. i.* (*Agric.*) To shoot out suckers; to tiller,

Stool (stōōl), *n.* [AS. *stōl* a seat; akin to G. *stuhl;* fr. root of E. *stand.*] **1.** A single seat without a back, or a small bench or rest for the feet or knees. **2.** A seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation. **3.** A stool pigeon, or decoy bird. [*U. S.*] **4.** A bishop's see.

Stool pigeon, a pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net; hence, a person used as a decoy for others.

Stoop (stōōp), *n.* [D. *stoep.*] (*Arch.*) Orig., a covered porch with seats, at a house door. Afterward, a flight of stairs with platform and parapets, leading to an entrance door; hence, any porch, platform, or entrance stairway at a house door. [*U. S.*]

Stoop, *n.* [OE. *stope,* Icel. *staup;* akin to AS. *steáp,* D. *stoop,* G. *stauf.*] A vessel of liquor; a flagon.

Stoop, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stooped (stōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stooping.] [OE. *stoupen;* akin to AS. *stūpian.*] **1.** To bend the body downward and forward; to bend or lean forward. **2.** To yield; to bend, as by compulsion. **3.** To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend. **4.** To swoop as a hawk; to pounce. **5.** To sink when on the wing.

Syn. — To lean; submit; descend; cower; shrink.

Stoop, *v. t.* To cause to stoop.

Stoop, *n.* Act of stooping.

Stoop'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stoops.

Stoor (stōōr), **Stor** (stŏr), *a.* [AS. *stōr.*] Strong; hardy; audacious. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Stop (stŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stopped (stŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stopping.] [AS. *stoppian* (in comp.); akin to G. *stopfen;* prob. deriv. fr. L. *stuppa* the coarse part of flax.] **1.** To close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing. **2.** To obstruct; to render impassable. **3.** To arrest the progress of; to impede. **4.** To hinder from acting or moving; to restrain; to repress. **5.** (*Mus.*) To regulate the sounds of by shortening the vibrating part, as by pressing down with the finger. **6.** To punctuate.

Syn. — To suppress; discontinue; delay; interrupt.

Stop, *v. i.* **1.** To cease to go on; to halt; hence, to stay; to tarry. **2.** To cease any motion, or course of action.

Stop, *n.* **1.** A stopping, or state of being stopped; hindrance of progress or of action. **2.** That which stops; obstacle; contrivance for checking motion or obstructing a passage; obstruction. **3.** (*Mus.*) Any contrivance by which the sounds of a musical instrument are regulated. **4.** A mark of punctuation. **5.** (*Zoöl.*) The depression conspicuous in the face of the bulldog, pug, and some other breeds. **6.** (*Phonetics*) A consonant formed by the partial or complete stopping of the passage of breath or voice.

Syn. — Cessation; check; impediment; interruption.

Stop'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A bib, faucet, or short pipe, fitted with a turning stopper or plug for permitting or restraining the flow of a fluid; also, the plug or stopper.

Stope (stōp), *n.* [Cf. Step.] (*Mining*) One of a series of horizontal workings resembling a flight of steps.

Stop'page (stŏp'pāj; 48), *n.* Act of stopping, or arresting progress or action; also, state of being stopped.

Stop'per (-pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stops, closes, shuts, or hinders. **2.** (*Naut.*) A short rope having a knot at the end, with a lanyard under the knot, — used to secure something. **3.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several trees of the genus *Eugenia,* found in Florida and the West Indies.

Stop'per, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stoppered (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stoppering.] To close or secure with a stopper.

Stop'ple (-p'l), *n.* [Cf. G. *stöpfel.* See Stop.] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.

Stop'ple, *v. t.* To close with a stopple.

Stor'age (stōr'ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Act of storing for safekeeping. **2.** Space for the safe-keeping of goods; also, the price charged.

Sto'rax (stō'răks), *n.* [L. *storax, styrax,* Gr. στύραξ.] (*a*) Any one of several complex resins obtained from plants of the Styrax family. (*b*) An aromatic, honeylike substance obtained from the American sweet gum tree.

Store (stōr), *n.* [OF. *estor,* fr. *estorer* to store. See Store, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is accumulated, or massed together; a source of supplies; hence, an abundance; a large amount. **2.** A place of deposit for goods; warehouse; magazine. **3.** Any place where goods are sold; shop. [*U. S. & British Colonies*] **4.** *pl.* Articles, esp. of food, accumulated for some specific object; supplies.

In store, in a state of accumulation; in keeping: hence, in a state of readiness. — **To set store by,** to value greatly.

Syn. — Fund; supply; plenty; provision. — The English call the place where goods are sold (however large or splendid) a *shop,* and use the word *store* only in the sense of a warehouse, or place where goods are *stored.* In the U. S. *store* is applied to all places, except the smallest, where goods are sold.

Store, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stored (stōrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Storing.] [OF. *estorer* to construct, restore, store, LL. *staurare,* for L. *instaurare* to restore; *in* + *staurare* (in comp.). Cf. Story a floor.] **1.** To collect as a reserved supply; to accumulate; to lay away. **2.** To stock or furnish against a future time. **3.** To deposit in a store, warehouse, etc., for preservation.

Store'house' (stōr'hous'), *n.* A building for keeping goods, esp. provisions; magazine; repository; warehouse.

Sto'rey (stō'rĭ), *n.* See Story.

Sto'ried (-rĭd), *a.* [From Story.] **1.** Told in a story. **2.** Having a history; interesting from the stories which pertain to it. **3.** Having (such or so many) stories.

Stork (stôrk), *n.* [AS. *storc;* akin to G. *storch.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large wading birds of the family *Ciconiidæ.*

European White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

Stork's bill (*Bot.*), any species of Pelargonium; — so called in allusion to the beaklike prolongation of the receptacle of its flower. See Pelargonium.

Storm (stôrm), *n.* [AS. *storm;* akin to G. *sturm.*] **1.** A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; hence, often, a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail. **2.** A violent agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; tumult. **3.** An outburst of tumultuous force; violence. **4.** (*Mil.*) A violent assault on a fortified place.

Syn. — Tempest; agitation. — *Storm* is violent agitation, a commotion of the elements by wind, etc., not necessarily implying the fall of anything from the clouds. A *tempest* is a sudden and violent storm, such as those common on the coast of Italy, and is usually attended by a heavy rain, with lightning and thunder.

Storm, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stormed (stôrmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Storming.] (*Mil.*) To assault; to attack, and attempt to take, by scaling walls, forcing gates, etc.

Storm, *v. i.* **1.** To raise a tempest. **2.** To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, or snow, usually with violence; — impersonal. **3.** To rage; to fume.

Storm'-beat' (-bēt'), *a.* Beaten, injured, or impaired by storms.

Storm'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Stormier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Stormiest.] **1.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, a storm; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; tempestuous. **2.** Proceeding from violent agitation or fury. **3.** Violent; passionate; rough. — **Storm'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Storm'i-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Stor'thing** (stôr'tĭng), *n.* [Norw. *storting; stor* great + *ting* court.] The Parliament of Norway.

Sto'ry (stō'rĭ), *n.* [OF. *estoré, estorée,* erected, p. p. of *estorer.* See Store, *v. t.*] A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a floor, or the space between two floors.

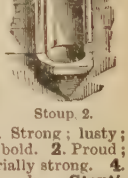
Sto'ry, *n.* [OF. *estoire,* fr. L. *historia.* See History.] **1.** A narration or recital of that which has occurred; a history. **2.** The relation of an incident or minor event; short narrative; tale; esp., a fictitious tale less elaborate than a novel; short romance. **3.** A lie; fib. [*Colloq.*]

Sto'ry, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Storied (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Storying.] To tell in historical relation; to make the subject of a story; to narrate or describe.

Sto'ry-tell'er (-tĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who tells stories.

Stound (stound), *n.* [AS. *stund;* akin to G. *stunde.*] Hour; time; also, moment. [*Obs.*]

Stoup (stōōp), *n.* [See Stoop a vessel.] **1.** A flagon. [*Scot.*] **2.** (*Eccl.*) A basin at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches for containing the holy water.


Stoup. 2.

Stour (stour *or* stōōr), *n.* [OF. *estour, estor.*] A battle or tumult; disturbance; passion. [*Obs.*]

Stour, *a.* See Stoor, *a.* [*Obs.*]

Stout (stout), *a.* [*Compar.* Stouter (-ẽr); *superl.* Stoutest.] [D. *stout* bold (or OF. *estout* bold, proud, of Teutonic origin); akin to AS. *stolt,* G. *stolz.*] **1.** Strong; lusty; vigorous; robust; hence, firm; resolute; bold. **2.** Proud; arrogant. [*Archaic*] **3.** Tough; materially strong. **4.** Large; bulky; corpulent. — **Stout'ly,** *adv.* — **Stout'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Corpulent; portly. — *Corpulent* has reference simply to an excess of flesh. *Portly* implies a kind of stoutness or corpulence which gives a dignified or imposing appearance. *Stout,* by early writers (as in the English Bible), was used chiefly in the sense of *strong* or *bold;* later it was used for *thickset* or *bulky;* and more recently, esp. in England, the word has become still more nearly synonymous with *corpulent.* In America, *stout* is still in common use in the original sense of *strong.*

Stout, *n.* A strong malt liquor; strong porter.

Stove (stōv), *imp.* of Stave.

Stove, *n.* [D. *stoof* a foot stove, orig., a heated room; akin to G. *stube* room, AS. *stofe.* Cf. Stew.] **1.** A house or room artificially warmed or heated; — obs. except in the senses of a hothouse, and a drying room.

2. An apparatus in which fire is made or kept for warming a room or a house, or for culinary or other purposes.

Sto'ver (stō'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *estoveir, estovoir*, provisions.] Fodder for cattle, esp. straw or coarse hay.

Stow (stō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stowed (stōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stowing.] [OE. *stowen*, fr. *stowe* a place, AS. *stow*.] **1.** To place or arrange in a compact mass; to put in its proper place; to pack. **2.** To put away in some place. **3.** To pack things in; to fill by packing closely.

Stow'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** A stowing. **2.** Room for stowing things. **3.** State of being stowed, or put away. **4.** Things stowed or packed. **5.** Money paid for stowing goods.

Stow'a-way' (-ȧ-wā'), *n.* One who conceals himself on a vessel or a railway train, to obtain a free passage.

Stra-bis'mus (strȧ-bĭz'mŭs *or* -bĭs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στραβισμός, fr. στραβίζειν to squint.] (*Med.*) An affection of one or both eyes, in which the optic axes can not be directed to the same object; squinting; cross-eye.

Strad'dle (străd'd'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Straddled (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Straddling.] [Freq. fr. root of Stride.] To sit, stand, or walk with the legs far apart.

Strad'dle, *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of.

Strad'dle, *n.* **1.** A straddling. **2.** Position, or distance between the feet, of one who straddles. **3.** An option giving the double privilege of buying or selling at a certain price, within a certain time. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Strag'gle (străg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Straggled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Straggling (-glĭng).] [Freq. of OE. *straken* to roam, to stroke. See Stroke, *v. t.*] **1.** To wander from the direct or proper course or way; to rove. **2.** To wander at large; to roam; to ramble; to stray. **3.** To grow or stretch beyond proper limits; to spread widely apart. **4.** To be dispersed or scattered.

Strag'gle, *n.* The act of straggling. [*R.*]

Strag'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One that straggles.

Straight (strāt), *a.* A variant of Strait, *a.* [*Obs.* or *R.*]

Straight, *a.* [*Compar.* Straighter (-ẽr); *superl.* Straightest.] [OE. *streizt*, prop. p. p. of *streechen* to stretch. See Stretch.] **1.** Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; direct; not deviating or crooked. **2.** (*Card Playing*) Composed of cards which constitute a regular sequence, as the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten-spot. **3.** Conforming to justice and rectitude; upright. **4.** Making no exceptions or deviations from the principles or lines of a political party.

A straight face, one showing no merriment or emotion.

Straight, *adv.* In a straight manner; directly; rightly; forthwith; immediately.

Straight'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Straightened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Straightening.] **1.** To make or become straight; to reduce to a straight form. **2.** To make right or correct; to reduce to order.

Straight'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that straightens.

Straight'for'ward (-fôr'wẽrd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; not deviating; honest; frank. — *adv.* In a straightforward manner. — **Straight'for'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **Straight'for'ward-ness,** *n.*

Straight'ly, *adv.* In a straight manner.

Straight'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being straight.

Straight'way' (-wā'), *adv.* Immediately; at once.

Strain (strān), *n.* [See Strene.] **1.** Race; stock; generation. **2.** Hereditary quality or disposition. **3.** Rank; a sort.

Strain, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Strained (strānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Straining.] [OF. *estraindre, estreindre*, fr. L. *stringere* to draw tight.] **1.** To draw with force; to stretch. **2.** To exert to the utmost. **3.** To stretch or do violence to, in the matter of intent or meaning. **4.** To injure by drawing, stretching, or the exertion of force; to harm by overtaxing or overexerting; to sprain. **5.** To make uneasy or unnatural; to force; to constrain. **6.** To filter.

Strain, *v. i.* **1.** To make violent efforts. **2.** To percolate; to be filtered.

Strain, *n.* **1.** A straining, or state of being strained. Specif.: A violent effort; hurtful exertion or tension; also, the hurt or injury resulting; a sprain. **2.** (*Mus.*) A portion of music divided off by a double bar; a complete musical period or sentence. **3.** Any sustained note or movement; a song; a distinct portion of an ode or other poem; also, the pervading note, burden, or idea, of a song, poem, oration, book, etc.; theme; motive.

Strain'er (strān'ẽr), *n.* One that strains.

Strait (strāt), *a.* [*Compar.* Straiter (-ẽr); *superl.* Straitest.] [OE. *straight, streyt, streit*, OF. *estreit, estroit*, fr. L. *strictus*, p. p. See Strict.] **1.** Narrow; not broad. **2.** Tight; closely fitting. **3.** Close; intimate. [*Obs.*] **4.** Strict; rigorous. **5.** Difficult; distressful; straitened. **6.** Parsimonious. [*Obs.*]

Strait (strāt), *n.* **1.** A strait, or narrow, pass or passage. **2.** Specif.: (*Geog.*) A (comparatively) narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water; — often in the *pl.* **3.** Fig.: Distress; difficulty; poverty.

Strait'en (strāt''n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Straitened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Straitening.] **1.** To make strait; hence, to contract; to confine. **2.** To make tense, or tight. **3.** To restrict; to distress or embarrass in respect of means or conditions of life.

Strait'-jack'et (-jăk'ĕt), *n.* A dress for restraining maniacs or the violently delirious. It has long closed sleeves, which may be tied behind the back.

Strait'-laced' (-lāst'), *a.* **1.** Bound with stays. **2.** Unbending or strict in manners or morals.

Strait'ly, *adv.* In a strait manner; narrowly; strictly.

Strait'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being strait.

Strait'-waist'coat (-wāst'kōt; *colloq.* -wĕs'kŭt), *n.* Same as Strait-jacket.

Strake (strāk), *n.* [See Streak.] **1.** A streak. [*Obs.*] **2.** An iron band (made up of pieces) by which the fellies of a wheel are secured to each other. **3.** (*Shipbuilding*) One breadth of planks or plates on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; a streak.

Stra-min'e-ous (strȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stramineus*, fr. *stramen* straw.] Of or like straw; strawy; chaffy.

Stra-mo'ni-um (-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Bot.*) A poisonous plant (*Datura Stramonium*). See Datura, and Jamestown weed.

Stram'o-ny (străm'ō-nў), *n.* (*Bot.*) Stramonium.

Strand (strănd), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *streen* a skein.] One of the twists, or strings, of which a rope is composed.

Strand, *v. t.* To break a strand of (a rope).

Strand, *n.* [AS. *strand;* akin to G. *strand.*] The shore, esp. the beach of a sea, ocean, or large lake.

Strand, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stranded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stranding.] To drive or drift on a strand; hence, to run aground.

Strange (strānj), *a.* [*Compar.* Stranger (strān'jẽr); *superl.* Strangest (-jĕst).] [OF. *estrange*, fr. L. *extraneus* that is without, foreign, fr. *extra* on the outside.] **1.** Belonging to another country; foreign. **2.** Of or pert. to others; not pert. to one's self; not domestic. **3.** Not before known, heard, or seen; new. **4.** Not according to the common way; novel; unusual. **5.** Reserved; distant in deportment. **6.** Not familiar; unaccustomed; inexperienced. — **Strange'ly,** *adv.* — **Strange'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Outlandish; wonderful; astonishing; marvelous; odd; uncommon; irregular; queer; eccentric.

Stran'ger (strān'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is strange. Specif.: (*a*) One whose home is in a distant or foreign country; esp., a foreigner. (*b*) One unknown or unacquainted. **2.** One not of the family or household; guest; visitor. **3.** (*Law*) One not privy to an act, contract, or title.

Stran'gle (străn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Strangled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Strangling (-glĭng).] [OF. *estrangler*, L. *strangulare*, Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, fr. στραγγάλη a halter.] **1.** To choke to death by compression of the throat. **2.** To stifle, choke, or suffocate in any way. **3.** To suppress; to stifle. — **Stran'gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

Stran'gles (străn'g'lz), *n.* A disease in horses and swine characterized by swelling of the lymphatic glands, especially in the upper part of the throat.

Stran'gu-late (-gū-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Strangulated.

Stran'gu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** (*Med.*) Having the circulation stopped by compression. **2.** (*Bot.*) Contracted at irregular intervals, as if tied with a ligature.

Stran'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of strangling, or state of being strangled or strangulated.

Stran-gu'ri-ous (străn-gū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to strangury; suffering from strangury.

Stran'gu-ry (străn'gū-rў), *n.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. στραγγουρία; στράγξ drop + οὐρεῖν to urinate.] **1.** (*Med.*) A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop. **2.** (*Bot.*) A disease in a plant caused by compression by a ligature.

Strap (străp), *n.* [OE. *strope*, AS. *stropp*, L. *stroppus, struppus.*] **1.** A long, narrow, pliable strip, as of leather or cloth, used for various purposes. **2.** A strip of leather or wood prepared for sharpening a razor; a strop. **3.** A strip or narrow piece for clasping and holding together timbers or the parts of a machine.

Strap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Strapped (străpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Strapping.] **1.** To beat with a strap. **2.** To fasten or bind with a strap. **3.** To sharpen on a strap.

Strap-pa'do (străp-pā'dō), *n.; pl.* STRAPPADOES (-dōz). [It. *strappata*, lit., a pull.] A military punishment which consisted in drawing up an offender and letting him fall to the length of the rope. [pado.

Strap-pa'do, *v. t.* To punish or torture by the strap-

Strap'per (străp'pĕr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a strap. **2.** A person or thing of uncommon size. [*Colloq.*]

Strap'ping (-pĭng), *a.* Tall; lusty; large. [*Colloq.*]

Strass (străs), *n.* [From its inventor.] (*Chem.*) A brilliant glass used in manufacturing paste gems.

Stra'ta (strā'tȧ), *n., pl.* of STRATUM.

Strat'a-gem (străt'ȧ-jĕm), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. στρατήγημα, fr. στρατηγεῖν to be leader of an army, fr. στρατηγός a general.] An artifice or trick in war for deceiving the enemy; hence, in general, artifice; deceptive device.

Strat'e-get'ic (-ē-jĕt'ĭk), } *a.* Strategic.
Strat'e-get'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), }

Strat'e-get'ics (-ē-jĕt'ĭks), *n.* Strategy.

Stra-te'gic (strȧ-tē'jĭk *or* -tĕj'ĭk), } *a.* Of or per-
Stra-te'gic-al (-tē'jĭ-kȧl *or* -tĕj'ĭ-kȧl), } taining to strategy; effected by artifice. — **Stra-te'gic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Stra-te'gics (strȧ-tē'jĭks *or* -tĕj'ĭks), *n.* Strategy.

Strat'e-gist (străt'ē-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

Strat'e-gy (străt'ē-jĭ), *n.* **1.** Science of military command, or the science of directing great military movements; generalship. **2.** The use of stratagem or artifice.

Strath (străth), *n.* [Gael. *srath.*] A river valley. [*Scot.*]

Strat'i-fi-ca'tion (străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of stratifying; state of being stratified.

Strat'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of strata.

Strat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRATIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRATIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Stratum* + *-fy.*] To form, deposit, or lay, in strata, or layers, as substances in the earth.

Stra-tog'ra-phy (strȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρατός an army + *-graphy.*] A description of an army, or of what belongs to an army.

Stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tȧ). [L., fr. *sternere, stratum*, to spread. See STREW.] **1.** (*Geol.*) A bed of earth or rock of one kind, formed by natural causes, usually in layers. Also used figuratively. **2.** A bed or layer artificially made; a course.

Straw (strą), *n.* [AS. *streáw*, fr. root of E. *strew*; akin to G. *stroh.*] **1.** A stalk of certain species of grain, pulse, etc. **2.** The gathered stalks of certain species of grain, etc. **3.** Anything proverbially worthless.

Man of straw, an effigy stuffed with straw; hence, a fictitious or irresponsible person. — Straw bail, worthless bail. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — Straw bid, a bid by an irresponsible party. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — Straw color, the delicate yellow color of dry straw.

Straw'ber-ry (-bĕr-rĭ), *n.* [AS. *streáwberige; streáw* straw + *berie* berry; perhaps from the resemblance of the runners to straws.] (*Bot.*) A fragrant, edible berry of many varieties. Also, the plant bearing the fruit.

Strawberry bush (*Bot.*), an American shrub (*Euonymus Americana*) having crimson pods and scarlet arils. — Strawberry finch (*Zoöl.*), the amadavat. — Strawberry geranium (*Bot.*), a kind of saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) producing long runners. — Strawberry tree. (*Bot.*) See ARBUTUS.

Straw'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, straw.

Stray (strā), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRAYED (strād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRAYING.] [OF. *estraier, estraer*, to stray, or as adj., stray, deriv. of L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved road. See STREET.] **1.** To wander, as from a direct course; to go out of the way. **2.** To wander from company, or from the proper limits. **3.** Fig.: To wander from the path of duty or rectitude.

Syn. — To deviate; err; swerve; rove; roam; wander.

Stray, *a.* Having gone astray; strayed; wandering.

Stray, *n.* **1.** Any domestic animal wandering at large, or lost; estray. Used also Fig. **2.** A straying. [*R.*]

Stray'er (strā'ĕr), *n.* One who strays; a wanderer.

Streak (strēk), *n.* [OE. *streke;* akin to E. *strike.*] **1.** A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; stripe; vein. **2.** (*Shipbuilding*) A strake.

Streak, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STREAKED (strēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREAKING.] To form streaks or stripes in or on; to stripe. [gated with stripes.

Streaked (strēkt *or* strēk'ĕd), *a.* Marked or varie-

Streak'y (strēk'ĭ), *a.* Marked or variegated with streaks; striped.

Stream (strēm), *n.* [AS. *streám;* akin to G. *strom*, Gr. ῥύσις a flowing, Skr. *sru.*] **1.** A current of water or other fluid; a liquid flowing continuously in a line or course; specif., any course of running water. **2.** A beam or ray of light. **3.** Anything issuing or moving with continued succession of parts. **4.** A continued current or course. **5.** Current; drift; tendency; series of tending or moving causes.

Syn. — Current; flow; rush; tide; course. — *Stream* and *current* are often properly interchangeable; but *stream* is the broader word, denoting a prevailing onward course, in which there may be reflex *currents*, running for a while in a contrary direction.

Stream (strēm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STREAMED (strēmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREAMING.] **1.** To flow in a stream; to flow or issue freely or in a current, as a fluid or anything likened to fluids. **2.** To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams. **3.** To issue in a stream of light; to radiate. **4.** To extend; to stretch out with a wavy motion.

Stream, *v. t.* To send forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow; to pour.

Stream'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** An ensign, flag, or pennant; specif., a long, ribbonlike flag. **2.** An auroral stream of light shooting upward from the horizon.

Stream'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small stream; rivulet; rill.

Stream'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with streams, or with running water. **2.** Like, or issuing in, a stream.

Street (strēt), *n.* [AS. *strēt*, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved way, prop. fem. p. p. of *sternere, stratum*, to spread; akin to E. *strew.*] Orig., a paved way or road; a public highway; now commonly, a thoroughfare bordered by dwellings or business houses; hence, the thoroughfare and the bordering houses, shops, etc.

The street (*Brokers' Cant*), that thoroughfare of a city where the leading bankers and brokers do business; also, fig., those who do business there.

Syn. — See WAY.

Strene (strēn), *n.* [OE. *stren, streen, streon*, AS. *gestrīenan, gestrȳnan, gestreónan*, to beget, to obtain, *gestreón* gain, wealth.] Race; strain. [*Obs.*]

Strength (strĕngth), *n.* [AS. *strengðu*, fr. *strang* strong. See STRONG.] **1.** Quality or state of being strong; capacity for exertion or endurance; force; vigor; power. **2.** The quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding. **3.** Power of resisting attacks. **4.** Effective power in an institution or enactment; security; validity; legal or moral force. **5.** One regarded as embodying or affording force, strength, or firmness. **6.** Force as measured; amount, numbers, or power of any body. **7.** Vigor of style; force of expression; — said of literary work. **8.** Intensity; — said of light or color. **9.** Intensity or degree of the distinguishing and essential element; virtue.

Syn. — Robustness; toughness; hardness; stoutness; lustiness; puissance; spirit; authority. See FORCE.

Strength'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRENGTHENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRENGTHENING.] **1.** To make or become strong or stronger; to add strength to; to invigorate. **2.** To animate; to fix in resolution.

Syn. — To confirm; establish; fortify; encourage.

Strength'en-er (-'n-ĕr), *n.* One that strengthens.

Stren'u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *strenuus.*] Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; earnest; bold; intrepid. — **Stren'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Stren'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Strep'sor-rhine (strĕp'sō-rīn), *a.* [Gr. στρέψις a turning + ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose.] (*Zoöl.*) Having twisted nostrils; — said of the lemurs. — *n.* A lemur.

Stress (strĕs), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *distress;* or cf. OF. *estrecier* to press, deriv. of L. *strictus.* See DISTRESS.] **1.** Distress. [*Obs.*] **2.** Pressure; strain; — chiefly of immaterial things, except in mechanics; hence, urgency; importance; weight; significance. **3.** (*Mech. & Physics*) Force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies, or parts of bodies. **4.** (*Pron.*) Force of utterance expended upon words or syllables.

Stress, *v. t.* To subject to stress.

Stretch (strĕch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRETCHED (strĕcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRETCHING.] [OE. *strecchen*, AS. *streccan;* akin to G. *strecken.*] **1.** To reach out; to extend; to put forth. **2.** To draw out to the full length; to make tense, or too tense; to strain. **3.** To extend in breadth; to spread; to expand. **4.** To draw or pull out to greater length. **5.** To exaggerate; to extend too far.

Stretch, *v. i.* **1.** To be stretched; to spread; to reach. **2.** To extend or spread one's self, or one's limbs. **3.** To bear extension without breaking. **4.** To strain the truth; to exaggerate. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] **5.** (*Naut.*) To sail by the wind under press of canvas.

Stretch, *n.* **1.** Act of stretching, or state of being stretched; reach; effort; struggle; strain. **2.** A continuous line or surface; a continuous space of time. **3.** The extent to which anything may be stretched. **4.** (*Naut.*) The reach or extent of a vessel's progress on one tack; a tack or board. **5.** Course; direction.

Stretch'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that stretches. **2.** (*Ma-*

sonry) A brick or stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of direction of the wall. **3.** (*Arch.*) A piece of timber used in building. **4.** (*Naut.*) A narrow crosswise brace for the feet of a rower. **5.** A litter, or frame, for carrying injured or helpless persons.

Strew (strụ *or* strō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STREWED (strụd *or* strōd); *p. p.* STREWN (strụn *or* strōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREWING.]. [AS. *strewian, streówian;* akin to G. *streuen*, L. *sternere, stratum*, Gr. στρωννύναι, στορνύναι, Skr. *stṛ*. Cf. STRATUM, STREET.] **1.** To scatter; to cast or throw loosely apart; — used of solids separated or separable into parts or particles. **2.** To scatter something over or upon; to cover, or lie upon, by having been scattered. **3.** To spread abroad; to disseminate.

Strewn (strụn *or* strōn), *p. p.* of STREW.

Stri'a (strī'ȧ), *n.; pl.* STRIÆ (-ē). [L.] A minute groove, or channel; a threadlike line; a narrow band.

Stri'ate (strī'āt), **Stri'a-ted** (-ā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *striatus*, p. p. of *striare* to channel, fr. *stria* a channel.] Marked with striæ, or fine grooves, or lines, as of color.

Stri-a'tion (strī-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being striated. **2.** A stria.

Strick (strĭk), *n.* A bunch of hackled flax.

Strick'en (-'n), *p. p. & a.* from STRIKE. **1.** Struck; smitten. **2.** Far gone; advanced. **3.** Whole; — said of the hour as marked by the striking of a clock. [*Scot.*]

Stric'kle (-k'l), *n.* [See STRIKE.] **1.** An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure; a strike. **2.** An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle.

Stric'kler (-klẽr), *n.* See STRICKLE.

Strict (strĭkt), *a.* [*Compar.* STRICTER (-ẽr); *superl.* STRICTEST.] [L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere* to draw tight. See STRAIN.] **1.** Strained; drawn close; tight; tense. **2.** Exact; precise; rigorously nice. **3.** Governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules; rigorous. **4.** Rigidly interpreted; exactly limited; restricted. **5.** (*Bot.*) Upright; straight and narrow; — said of plants or their flower clusters. — **Strict'ly**, *adv.* — **Strict'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Exact; accurate; nice; close; severe. — *Strict*, applied to a person, denotes that he conforms in his motives and acts to a principle or code by which he is bound; *severe* is strict with an implication often, but not always, of harshness. *Strict* is opposed to *lax; severe*, to *gentle*.

Stric'tion (strĭk'shŭn), *n.* Constriction.

Stric'ture (strĭk'tûr; 135), *n.* **1.** Strictness. [*Obs.*] **2.** A touch of adverse criticism; censure. **3.** (*Med.*) A localized morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

Stride (strīd), *v. i.* [*imp.* STRODE (strōd) (*Obs.* STRID (strĭd)); *p. p.* STRIDDEN (strĭd'd'n) (*Obs.* STRID); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIDING.] [AS. *strīdan* to stride, to strive; akin to G. *streiten.*] **1.** To walk with long steps, esp. in a measured or pompous manner. **2.** To straddle.

Stride, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over at a step. **2.** To straddle.

Stride, *n.* Act of striding; a long step.

Stri'dent (strī'dent), *a.* [L. *stridens, -entis*, p. pr. of *stridere* to make a grating or creaking noise.] Characterized by harshness; grating; shrill. [noise.

‖ **Stri'dor** (-dôr), *n.* [L.] A harsh, shrill, or creaking

Strid'u-late (strĭd'ụ-lāt; 135), *v. i.* [See STRIDULOUS.] To make a shrill, creaking noise, as crickets.

Strid'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stridulating, or the noise made by stridulating.

Strid'u-la-to-ry (strĭd'ụ-lȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Stridulous; used in stridulating.

Strid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stridulus*. See STRIDENT.] Making a shrill, creaking sound.

Strife (strīf), *n.* [OF. *estrif*. See STRIVE.] **1.** Act of striving. [*Archaic*] **2.** Exertion or contention for superiority, either intellectual or physical. **3.** Altercation; violent contention. **4.** Occasion of contest. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Contest; struggle; quarrel. See CONTENTION.

Strig'il (strĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *strigilis*, from *stringere* to scrape.] (*Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*) An instrument of metal, ivory, etc., used for scraping the skin at the bath.

Stri-gose' (strī-gōs' *or* strĭ'gōs'), *a.* [See STRIGIL.] (*Bot.*) Set with stiff, straight bristles; hispid.

Strike (strīk), *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUCK (strŭk); *p. p.* STRUCK, or, less commonly, STRICKEN (strĭk''n), (*Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIKING.] [OE. *striken* to strike, proceed, AS. *strīcan* to go; akin to G. *streichen*, L. *stringere* to touch lightly, to graze, *striga* furrow.] **1.** To touch or hit with some force; to smite; to give a blow to. **2.** To give, as a blow; to impel, as with a blow. **3.** To stamp or impress with a stroke; to coin. **4.** To thrust; to cause to pass, enter, or penetrate. **5.** To afflict by, or as if by, striking; to smite. **6.** To cause to sound by one or more beats; to indicate or notify by audible strokes. **7.** To lower; to let or take down; to remove. **8.** To make a sudden impression upon, as by a blow; to affect with some strong emotion. **9.** To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse. **10.** To cause or produce by a stroke, or suddenly as if by a stroke. **11.** To cause to ignite, as a match. **12.** To make and ratify, as a bargain. **13.** To level off even with an edge or surface by scraping with a straight instrument. **14.** To hit upon, or light upon, suddenly. **15.** To lade into a cooler, as a liquor.

To strike hands with. (*a*) To shake hands with. (*b*) To make a compact with. — **To strike off.** (*a*) To erase from an account; to deduct. (*b*) (*Print.*) To impress; to print. (*c*) To separate by a blow or any sudden action. — **To strike out.** (*a*) To produce by collision. (*b*) To blot out; to erase. (*c*) To form by a quick effort; to devise. — **To strike up.** (*a*) To cause to sound; to begin to beat. (*b*) To begin to sing or play. — **To strike work**, to quit work.

Strike (strīk), *v. i.* **1.** To move; to advance; to proceed. **2.** To deliver a quick blow or thrust; to give blows. **3.** To hit; to dash; to clash. **4.** To sound by percussion, with, or as if with, blows. **5.** To make a move or attack; to aim a blow. **6.** To touch. **7.** To run aground; to strand. **8.** To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate. **9.** To break forth; to begin suddenly. **10.** To lower a flag, or colors, in token of respect or surrender. **11.** To quit work as a means of coercing the employers.

Strike, *n.* **1.** A striking. **2.** An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, etc. **3.** Fullness of measure; hence, excellence. **4.** (*Geol.*) The horizontal direction of the outcrop of tilted rocks.

Strik'er (strīk'ẽr), *n.* One that strikes.

Strik'ing, *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive; very noticeable.

String (strĭng), *n.* [AS. *streng;* akin to G. *strang.*] **1.** A slender cord, line, or strip of anything. **2.** A cord on which a number of objects are strung or filed; hence, a line or series of things. **3.** The cord of a musical instrument; hence (*pl.*), the stringed instruments of an orchestra. **4.** (*Shipbuilding*) An inside range of ceiling planks, bolted to the sheer outside strake. **5.** (*Bot.*) The tough fibrous substance which unites the valves of the pericarp of leguminous plants, and which is readily pulled off.

String, *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG (*R.* STRINGED (strĭngd)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRINGING.] **1.** To furnish with strings. **2.** To put in tune the strings of. **3.** To put on a string; to file. **4.** To make tense; to strengthen. **5.** To deprive of strings.

String'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* Same as STRINGPIECE.

String'course' (-kōrs'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal band in a building, forming a part of the design.

Stringed (strĭngd), *a.* **1.** Having strings. **2.** Produced by strings. [of being stringent.

Strin'gen-cy (strĭn'jĕn-sỹ), *n.* The quality or state

Strin'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *stringens, -entis*, p. pr. of *stringere* to draw tight. See STRAIN.] Binding strongly; making strict requirements; restrictive; rigid; severe. — **Strin'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **Strin'gent-ness**, *n.*

String'er (strĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strings. **2.** (*Railroad*) A longitudinal sleeper. **3.** (*Shipbuilding*) A streak of planking round the inside of a vessel on the under side of the beams. **4.** (*Carp.*) A long horizontal timber to connect uprights, to support a floor, etc.

String'halt' (-hâlt'), *n.* (*Far.*) An habitual sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or a convulsive contraction of the muscles that raise the hock.

String'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A long piece of timber, forming a margin of any piece of construction.

String'y (-ỹ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of strings; fibrous; filamentous. **2.** Capable of being drawn into a string; ropy; viscid; gluey. — **String'i-ness**, *n.*

Strip (strĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRIPPED (strĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIPPING.] [OE. *stripen, strepen*, AS. *strȳpan*, in *bestrȳpan* to plunder; akin to G. *streifen.*] **1.** To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute; to plunder; esp., to deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel; hence, to remove by pulling or tearing. **2.** To divest of clothing; to uncover. **3.** (*Naut.*) To dismantle. **4.** To milk dry, esp. with a sliding pressure. **5.** To outstrip. [*Obs.*] **6.** To pull or tear off; to remove; to wrest away. **7.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) To tear off (the thread) from a bolt or nut. (*b*) To tear off the thread from (a bolt or nut).

Strip, *v. i.* **1.** To take off, or be divested of, clothes or covering. **2.** (*Mach.*) To fail in the thread.

Strip, *n.* A narrow piece, or one comparatively long.

Stripe (strīp), *n.* [OD. *strȳpe* a stripe, streak; akin to G. *streif.*] **1.** A line, or long, narrow piece or part of a different color, appearance, structure, or material from the adjacent ground. **2.** (*Weaving*) A pattern produced by arranging the threads so as to present linear

variations in color or appearance. **3.** A stroke or blow made with a whip, rod, scourge, etc., such as usually leaves a mark. **4.** A streak made by such a blow; a wale. **5.** Fig.: Distinguishing mark; sort. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Stripe (strīp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Striped (strīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Striping.] To make stripes upon; to form with contrasting lines; to variegate with stripes.

Striped (strīpt *or* strīp'ĕd), *a.* Having stripes of different colors; streaked.

Strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* [Dim. of Strip.] A youth just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

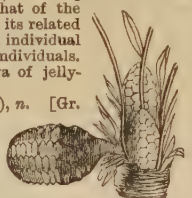
Strip'per (-pĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, strips.

Strive (strīv), *v. i.* [*imp.* Strove (strōv); *p. p.* Striven (strĭv'n) (Strove, *Rare;* Strived, *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Striving.] [OF. *estriver;* akin to G. *streben.* Cf. Strife.] **1.** To make efforts; to endeavor earnestly; to labor hard. **2.** To struggle in opposition. **3.** To vie; to compete.

Syn. — To contend; vie; struggle; endeavor; aim.

Striv'er (strīv'ẽr), *n.* One who strives.

Strob'ile (strŏb'ĭl *or* strō'bĭl), *n.* [L. *strobilus* a pine cone, Gr. στρόβιλος.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A multiple fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop or pine, esp. the latter and its related species; a cone. **2.** (*Biol.*) An individual asexually producing sexual individuals. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A form of the larva of jellyfishes and related animals.



Strobiles of Zamia (*Lot.*).

Strob'o-scope (strŏb'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στρόβος a whirling + *-scope.*] **1.** An instrument for observing a periodic or varying motion by means of interrupted light. **2.** An optical toy similar to the phenakistoscope.

Strode, *imp.* of Stride.

Stroke (strōk), *n.* [OE. *strok, strak.* See Strike, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of striking; blow; hit; knock; specif.: (*a*) A hostile blow or attack. (*b*) A gentle or caressing touch or movement. (*c*) The striking of the clock. **2.** A result or effect accomplished by, or as if by, striking; as: (*a*) A mark or dash in writing or printing; the touch of a pen, pencil, or brush. (*b*) A sudden attack of disease; esp., a fatal attack; any affliction or calamity. (*c*) Power; influence. [*Obs.*] **3.** A single entire beat or movement, esp. one of a series through or against a resisting medium; also, the rate of succession of the movements. **4.** The oar nearest the stern of a boat, by which the other oars are guided; also, the strokesman. **5.** A powerful or sudden effort, or that which is accomplished by such an effort.

Stroke, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stroked (strōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stroking.] **1.** To strike. [*Obs.*] **2.** To rub gently, esp. in one direction; specif., to caress. **3.** To smooth by rubbing. **4.** To row the stroke oar of.

Strok'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that strokes.

Strokes'man (strōks'*m*an), *n.* (*Rowing*) The man who rows the stroke oar in a boat.

Stroll (strōl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Strolled (strōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Strolling.] [Origin uncertain.] To wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely; to rove.

Syn. — To rove; roam; range; stray.

Stroll, *n.* A wandering or roving on foot; a ramble.

Stroll'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who strolls; a vagrant.

Stro-mat'ic (strō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στρωματεῖς, pl., *miscellaneous* writings.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

Stro'ma-tol'o-gy (strō'mâ-tŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. στρῶμα, στρώματος, a bed + *-logy.*] (*Geol.*) The history of the formation of stratified rocks.

Stromb (strŏm), *n.* [Gr. στρόμβος.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a genus of marine gastropods including the conchs.

Strong (strŏng; 115), *a.* [*Compar.* Stronger (strŏŋ'gẽr); *superl.* Strongest (-gĕst).] [AS. *strang, strong;* akin to G. *streng* strict. Cf. Strength.] **1.** Having active physical power, or great physical power to act; vigorous. **2.** Having passive physical power; having ability to bear or endure. **3.** Able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken. **4.** Having great military or naval force. **5.** Having great wealth, means, or resources. **6.** Reaching a certain degree or limit in respect to strength or numbers. **7.** Moving with rapidity or force; violent; forcible. **8.** Adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; forcible; cogent. **9.** Ardent; vehement; zealous; earnest. **10.** Having virtues of great efficacy; having a particular quality in a great degree. **11.** Containing a large proportion of alcohol; intoxicant. **12.** Affecting any sense powerfully. **13.** Solid; nourishing. **14.** Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered. **15.** Having great force, vigor, power, or the like, as any faculty of the mind. **16.** Capable of vigorous or effective action; powerful. **17.** (*Stock Exchange*) Tending to higher prices; rising. **18.** (*Gram.*) Fert. to, or designating, a verb which forms its preterit (imperfect) by a variation in the root vowel, and the past participle (usually) by the addition of *-en* (with or without a change of the root vowel).

Syn. — Powerful; muscular; cogent. See Robust.

Strong'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security.

Strong'ly, *adv.* In a strong manner.

Strong'-mind'ed (-mind'ĕd), *a.* Having a vigorous mind; esp., having or affecting masculine qualities of mind; — said of women. — **Strong'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

Stron'ti-a (strŏn'shĭ-â), *n.* (*Min.*) A white earth consisting of strontium oxide (first found in *Strontian,* Scotland), resembling baryta.

Stron'ti-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See Strontia.] (*Chem.*) A yellowish metal of the calcium group, always occurring in combination in nature. Symbol Sr. Atomic weight 87.3.

Strop (strŏp), *n.* [See Strap.] **1.** A strap; specif., a strap for sharpening. **2.** (*Naut.*) A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block to hang it.

Strop, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stropped (strŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Stropping.] To draw over a strop with a view to sharpen.

Stro'phe (strō'fê), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στροφή, fr. στρέφειν to twist, to turn.] In Greek choruses and dances, the turning of the chorus from the right to the left of the orchestra; hence, the strain sung at that time.

Stroud (stroud), *n.* A kind of coarse blanket or garment used by the North American Indians.

Strove (strōv), *imp.* of Strive.

Strow (strō), *v. t.* [*imp.* Strowed (strōd); *p. p.* Strown (strōn) *or* Strowed.] Same as Strew.

Strown (strōn), *p. p.* of Strow.

Struck (strŭk), *imp. & p. p.* of Strike.

Struck'en (-'n), *obs. p. p.* of Strike. [structure.

Struc'tur-al (strŭk'tûr-*a*l; 135), *a.* Of or pert. to

Struc'ture (strŭk'tûr; 135), *n.* [L. *structura,* fr. *struere, structum,* to arrange, construct.] **1.** Act of building. [*R.*] **2.** Manner of building; form; make; construction. **3.** Arrangement of parts, or of constituent particles. **4.** That which is built; building; edifice.

Struc'tured (-tûrd; 135), *a.* (*Biol.*) Having a definite organic structure; showing differentiation of parts.

Strug'gle (strŭg'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Struggled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Struggling (-glĭng).] [OE. *strogelen;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To strive, or to make efforts, with a twisting, or with contortions of the body. **2.** To use great efforts; to contend forcibly. **3.** To labor in any kind of difficulty or distress; to be in agony.

Strug'gle, *n.* Act of struggling; violent effort; great labor; a laboring with pain or distress.

Syn. — Endeavor; effort; contest; labor; difficulty.

Strug'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who struggles.

Strull (strŭl), *n.* A bar so placed as to resist weight.

Strum (strŭm), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Strummed (strŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Strumming.] [Prob. imitative. Cf. Thrum.] To play on, or as if on, an instrument of music in an unskillful or noisy way; to thrum.

‖ **Stru'ma** (strų'mâ), *n.* [L., a scrofulous tumor.] **1.** (*Med.*) Scrofula. **2.** (*Bot.*) A cushionlike swelling.

Stru-mat'ic (strų-măt'ĭk), *a.* Scrofulous; strumous.

Stru-mose' (strų-mōs' *or* strų'n-ōs'), *a.* **1.** (*Med.*) Strumous. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having a struma.

Stru'mous (strų'mŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Scrofulous; having struma. — **Stru'mous-ness,** *n.*

Strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt), *n.* [Cf. L. *stuprare* to debauch, *stuprum* debauchery.] Prostitute; harlot.

Strung (strŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of String.

Strut (strŭt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Strutted (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Strutting.] [OE. *struten, strouten,* to swell; akin to G. *strotzen* to be swelled.] **1.** To swell. [*R.*] **2.** To walk with a lofty, proud gait, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

Strut, *n.* **1.** A strutting; a pompous step or walk. **2.** [Cf. LG. *strutt* rigid.] Any piece or part employed in a structure to resist thrust or lengthwise pressure, as in holding things apart. [See *Illust.* of Roof.]

Strut, *v. t.* To hold apart.

Strut'ter (strŭt'tẽr), *n.* One who struts.

Strych'ni-a (strĭk'nĭ-â), *n.* (*Chem.*) Strychnine.

Strych'nine (-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [L. *strychnos* kind of nightshade, Gr. στρύχνος.] (*Chem.*) A very poisonous

alkaloid, having a very bitter acrid taste, and employed in medicine as a neurotic stimulant.

Stub (stŭb), *n.* [AS. *stub, styb;* akin to D. *stobbe.*] **1.** The stump of a tree, esp. of a small tree or shrub. **2.** The short part of anything after the larger part has been removed. **3.** A pen with a short, blunt nib.

Stub, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUBBED (stŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUBBING.] **1.** To grub up by the roots; to extirpate. **2.** To remove stubs from. **3.** To strike, as the toes, against a stub, stone, or the like. [*U. S.*]

Stub'bed (-bĕd), *a.* **1.** Stubby. **2.** Not nice or delicate; hardy; rugged. — **Stub'bed-ness,** *n.*

Stub'bi-ness (-bĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being stubby.

Stub'ble (stŭb'b'l), *n.* [OE. *stobil, stoble,* through OF. & LL. fr. L. *stipula* stubble, stalk.] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat, left in the ground.

Stub'born (-bẽrn), *a.* [OE. *stoburn, stiborn,* prob. fr. AS. *styb* stub. See STUB.] Firm as a stub or stump; stiff; unbending; unyielding; persistent; hence, unreasonably obstinate; not yielding to reason or persuasion; refractory. — **Stub'born-ly,** *adv.* — **Stub'born-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Obstinate; inflexible; obdurate; headstrong; harsh; firm; intractable; contumacious; heady. — *Obstinate* is used of either active or passive persistence in one's views or conduct, in spite of the wishes of others. *Stubborn* denotes an extreme degree of passive *obstinacy.*

Stub'by (stŭb'bў), *a.* **1.** Abounding with stubs. **2.** Short and thick; short and strong.

Stuc'co (stŭk'kō), *n.; pl.* -COES (-kōz), -COS. [It., fr. OHG. *stucchí* a crust, piece, G. *stück* piece.] **1.** Plaster used as a coating for walls, esp. a fine kind for internal decorations and fine work. **2.** Work made of stucco.

Stuc'co, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUCCOED (-kōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUCCOING (-kō-ĭng).] To overlay or decorate with stucco, or fine plaster.

Stuck (stŭk), *imp. & p. p.* of STICK.

Stud (stŭd), *n.* [OE. *stod, stood,* AS. *stōd;* akin to G. *stute* a mare, and to E. *stand.*] A collection of breeding horses and mares, or the place where they are kept; also, a number of horses kept for racing, riding, etc.

Stud (stŭd), *n.* [AS. *studu* post.] **1.** Stem; trunk. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) An upright scantling, esp. one of the small ones in framing for lath and plaster partitions, and for furring. **3.** A kind of large-headed nail, chiefly ornamental; boss. **4.** A kind of ornamental shirt button. **5.** (*Mach.*) A short projecting rod or pin. **6.** An iron brace across the shorter diameter of the links of a chain cable.

Stud, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUDDING.] **1.** To adorn with shining studs, or knobs. **2.** To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; to set thickly, as with studs.

Stud'ding (-dĭng), *n.* Material for studs, or joists; studs, or joists, collectively.

Stud'ding sail (stŭn'sāl; *among seamen,* stŭn's'l). (*Naut.*) A light sail set at the side of a principal or square sail of a vessel in free winds. [See *Illust.* of SAIL.]

Stu'dent (stū'dent), *n.* [L. *studens, -entis,* p. pr. of *studere.* See STUDY, *n.*] A person engaged in study; one devoted to learning; pupil; scholar. [for breeding.]

Stud'-horse' (stŭd'hôrs'), *n.* A stallion, esp. one

Stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Closely examined; made the subject of study; well considered. **2.** Well versed in any branch of learning; learned. **3.** Planned; designed. **4.** Intent; inclined. [*Obs.*] — **Stud'ied-ly,** *adv.*

Stud'i-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A student.

Stu'di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* STUDIOS (-ōz). [It. *studio,* prop., study.] The working room of an artist.

Stu'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Given to study. **2.** Earnest in endeavors; aiming sedulously; diligent. **3.** Planned with study; studied. **4.** Favorable to study, or for contemplation. — **Stu'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Stu'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Contemplative; attentive; observant.

Stud'y (stŭd'ў), *n.* [L. *studium;* akin to *studere* to study.] **1.** A setting of the thoughts upon a subject; application of mind to books, arts, or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge. **2.** Absorbed or thoughtful attention; meditation; contemplation. **3.** Any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration. **4.** A building or apartment devoted to study or to literary work. **5.** (*Fine Arts*) A representation or rendering made for one's own information, instruction, or assistance. **6.** (*Mus.*) A piece for special practice.

Stud'y, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUDIED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUDYING (-ĭ-ĭng).] **1.** To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to ponder. **2.** To apply the mind to books or learning. **3.** To endeavor diligently.

Stud'y, *v. t.* **1.** To apply the mind to. **2.** To consider attentively. **3.** To form or arrange by previous thought. **4.** To make an object of study; to devote one's thoughts to.

‖ **Stu'fa** (stōō'fä), *n.* [It. *stufa* a stove. See STOVE.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

Stuff (stŭf), *n.* [OF. *estoffe;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Material to be worked up in any process of manufacture. **2.** Fundamental material; elemental part; essence. **3.** Woven material; fabric of any kind; specif., any one of various fabrics of wool or worsted. **4.** Furniture; goods; things, collectively; esp., refuse or worthless matter; trash; hence, foolish or irrational language; nonsense.

Stuff, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUFFED (stŭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUFFING.] **1.** To fill by crowding something into; to load to excess. **2.** To thrust or crowd; to press; to pack. **3.** To fill by being pressed or packed into. **4.** (*Cookery*) To fill with a seasoning composition. **5.** To obstruct, as any of the organs. **6.** To fill the skin of, in order to preserve. **7.** To form or fashion by packing. **8.** To crowd with ideas or notions; to cram the mind of. **9.** To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). [*U. S.*]

Stuff, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously; to cram.

Stuff'er (stŭf'ẽr), *n.* One that stuffs.

Stuff'ing, *n.* That with which anything is stuffed.

Stuffing box, a device for rendering impervious a joint where a cylindrical body slides or turns in a hole.

Stuff'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Stout; resolute. [*Scot.*] **2.** Angry and obstinate; sulky. [*U. S.*] **3.** Ill-ventilated; close. [*Colloq.*] — **Stuff'i-ness,** *n.*

Stull (stŭl), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] A framework of timber and boards to support rubbish; also, a framework to protect miners from falling stones. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stul'ti-fi-ca'tion (stŭl'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified.

Stul'ti-fi'er (stŭl'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who stultifies.

Stul'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STULTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STULTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *stultus* foolish + *-fy.*] **1.** To make foolish; to make a fool of. **2.** (*Law*) To allege or prove to be of unsound mind, so that the performance of some act may be avoided.

Stul-til'o-quence (stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* [L. *stultus* foolish + *loquentia* a talking.] Silly talk.

Stum (stŭm), *n.* [D. *stom,* properly, dumb.] **1.** Unfermented grape juice or wine; must. **2.** Wine made to ferment anew by the admixture of must.

Stum, *v. t.* To ferment anew by mixing with must.

Stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUMBLING (-blĭng).] [OE. *stumblen, stomblen;* freq. of a word akin to E. *stammer.*] **1.** To trip in walking, running, etc. **2.** To walk in an unsteady or clumsy manner. **3.** To fall into a crime or an error; to err. **4.** To fall or light by chance.

Stum'ble, *v. t.* To cause to stumble or fall.

Stum'ble, *n.* Act of stumbling; trip; fall; error.

Stum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who stumbles.

Stum'bling-block' (-blĭng-blŏk'), } *n.* Any cause of
Stum'bling-stone' (-blĭng-stōn'), } stumbling, perplexity, or error.

Stump (stŭmp), *n.* [OE. *stumpe, stompe;* akin to G. *stumpf.*] **1.** The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut or broken off; stub. **2.** The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; hence, stubby projection; stub. **3.** (*Cricket*) One of the three pointed rods stuck in the ground to form a wicket. **4.** A short, thick, pointed roll of leather or paper, or any similar implement, used for shading crayon or pencil drawings by rubbing.

To go on the stump, *or* **To take the stump,** to make addresses for electioneering purposes, — a stump being used for a platform in newly-settled districts. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Stump, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUMPED (stŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUMPING.] **1.** To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump. **2.** To stub, as the toes. [*Colloq.*] **3.** To challenge; also, to nonplus. [*Colloq.*] **4.** To travel over, delivering electioneering speeches. **5.** (*Cricket*) (*a*) To put out of play by knocking off the bail, or knocking down the stumps. (*b*) To bowl down the stumps of.

Stump, *v. i.* To walk clumsily, as if on stumps.

Stump'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Timber in standing trees; also, a tax on the amount of timber cut. [*Local, U. S.*]

Stump'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stumps.

Stump'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Full of stumps. **2.** Short and thick; stubby. — **Stump'i-ness,** *n.*

Stun (stŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUNNED (stŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUNNING.] [OE. *stonien, stownien;* either fr. AS. *stunian* to resound, or fr. same source as E. *astonish.*] **1.** To make senseless or dizzy by violence; to make senseless by a blow on the head. **2.** To overcome; esp., to overpower one's sense of hearing. **3.** To astonish.

Stun (stŭn), *n.* Condition of being stunned.

Stung (stŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of STING.

Stunk (stŭnk), *imp. & p. p.* of STINK.

Stun'ner (stŭn'nĕr), *n.* One that stuns.

Stun'sail (-s'l), *n.* A contraction of STUDDING SAIL.

Stunt (stŭnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUNTING.] [See STINT.] To hinder or prevent the growth of; to stint; to dwarf.

Stunt (stŭnt), *n.* A check in growth; also, that which has been checked in growth; a stunted animal or thing.

Stupe (stūp), *n.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow. Cf. STOP, *v. t.*] (*Med.*) Cloth or flax dipped in warm water or medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore.

Stu'pe-fa'cient (stū'pē-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *stupefaciens*, p. pr. of *stupefacere* to stupefy; *stupere* to be stupefied + *facere* to make.] Producing stupefaction; stupefactive.

Stu'pe-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of stupefying, or state of being stupefied.

Stu'pe-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a. & n.* Same as STUPEFACIENT.

Stu'pe-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One that stupefies.

Stu'pe-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUPEFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUPEFYING.] [F. *stupéfier*, fr. L. *stupere* to be stupefied + *-ficare*. See -FY.] To make stupid; to blunt the mental faculties of; to deprive of sensibility.

Stu-pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *stupendus*, fr. *stupere* to be astonished at.] Astonishing; wonderful; amazing; esp., astonishing in magnitude or elevation. — **Stu-pen'dous-ly**, *adv.* — **Stu-pen'dous-ness**, *n.*

Stu'pe-ous (stū'pē-ŭs), *a.* Stupose.

Stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* [L. *stupidus*, fr. *stupere* to be stupefied.] **1.** Very dull; wanting in understanding; — of persons. **2.** Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity; — of things. — **Stu'pid-ly**, *adv.* — **Stu'pid-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Simple; insensible; sluggish; senseless; doltish; sottish; dull; heavy.

Stu-pid'i-ty (stū-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being stupid; insensibility. **2.** Astonishment. [*R.*]

Stu'pi-fy (stū'pĭ-fī), *v. t.* See STUPEFY.

Stu'por (stū'pŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *stupere* to be stupefied.] **1.** Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; lethargy. **2.** Intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity.

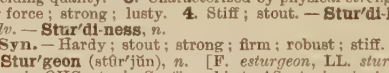
Stu-pose' (stū-pōs'), *a.* [See STUPE.] Composed of, or having, tufted or matted filaments like tow.

Stu'prate (stū'prāt), *v. t.* [From L. *stupratus*, p. p. of *stuprare* to ravish.] To ravish; to debauch. [*R.*]

Stur'dy (stûr'dȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* STURDIER (-dĭ-ĕr); *superl.* STURDIEST.] [OE. *sturdi* inconsiderate, OF. *estourdi* stunned, giddy, p. p. of *estourdir* to stun; origin uncertain.] **1.** Foolishly obstinate or resolute; stubborn; unrelenting. **2.** Resolute, in a good sense; of firm, unyielding quality. **3.** Characterized by physical strength or force; strong; lusty. **4.** Stiff; stout. — **Stur'di-ly**, *adv.* — **Stur'di-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Hardy; stout; strong; firm; robust; stiff.

Stur'geon (stûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *esturgeon*, LL. *sturio*, *sturgio*, OHG. *sturjo*, G. *stör*; akin to AS. *styria*, *styriga*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large cartilaginous, ganoid fishes. Caviare is prepared from the roe, and isinglass from the air bladder.



Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

Stur'tion (stûr'shŭn), *n.* A corruption of NASTURTION.

Stut'ter (stŭt'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUTTERED (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUTTERING.] [Freq. of *stut*, OE. *stoten*; prob. of D. or LG. origin.] To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; to speak with spasmodic repetitions or pauses; to stammer. — **Stut'ter-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Stut'ter, *n.* Act of stuttering; a stammer.

Sty (stī), *n.* [AS. *stigu*, fr. *stīgan* to rise; orig., prob., a place into which animals went up. See STY, *v. i.*] **1.** A pen for swine. **2.** A place of bestial debauchery.

Sty, *v. t.* To shut up in, or as if in, a sty.

Sty, *v. i.* [OE. *stien*, *stīzen*, AS. *stīgan* to rise; akin to G. *steigen*, L. *vestigium* footstep, Gr. *στείχειν* to walk, to go, Skr. *stigh* to mount.] To soar; to mount. [*Obs.*]

Sty, *n.* [For older *styan*, *styanye*, AS. *stīgend* (sc. *ēage* eye), prop., rising, or swelling (eye). See STY, *v. i.*] (*Med.*) An inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid.

Styg'i-an (stĭj'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *Stygius*, fr. *Styx*, *Stygis*.] Of or pert. to the river Styx; hence, hellish; infernal.

Sty'la-gal-ma'tic (stī'lă-găl-mă'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στῦλος* a column + *ἄγαλμα* an image.] (*Arch.*) Serving as columns.

Sty'lar (stī'lĕr), *a.* See STILAR.

Style (stīl), *n.* [OE. *stile*, F. *style*, OF. also *stile*, L. *stilus* a style (in sense 1), manner of writing. The spelling with *y* is due to a supposed connection with Gr. *στῦλος* pillar.] **1.** An instrument used by the ancients in writing on tablets covered with wax. **2.** Anything resembling the ancient style in shape or use. Specif.: (*a*) A pen; an author's pen. (*b*) A graving tool. (*c*) A blunt-pointed surgical instrument. (*d*) (*Zoöl.*) A bristlelike process. (*e*) [Perh. fr. Gr. *στῦλος* pillar.] The pin, or gnomon, of a dial. (*f*) [Prob. fr. Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] (*Bot.*) The elongated part of a pistil between the ovary and the stigma. [See *Illust.* of FLOWER.] **3.** Mode of expressing thought in language, esp. such as is artistic; choice or arrangement of words; rhetorical expression. **4.** Mode of presentation, esp. in music or any of the fine arts. **5.** Conformity to a recognized or conventional standard; manner deemed elegant and appropriate, esp. in social demeanor; fashion. **6.** Mode or phrase by which anything is formally designated; title; official designation. **7.** (*Chron.*) A mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars.

☞ *Style* is *Old* or *New*. The *Old* Style follows the calendar as established by Julius Cæsar, in which every fourth year consists of 366 days, and the other years of 365 days. This is about 11 minutes in a year too much. Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days in October, 1582, in order to bring the vernal equinox on the same day as at the time of the Council of Nice, A. D. 325. This reformation was adopted by acts of the British Parliament in 1751, by which act 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the third day was reckoned the fourteenth. In this mode of reckoning (which is called *New* Style) every year divisible by 4, unless it is divisible by 100 without being divisible by 400, has 366 days, and any other year 365 days.

Syn. — Phraseology; manner; title. See DICTION.

Style, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STYLED (stīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STYLING.] To entitle; to term, name, or call.

Syn. — To denominate; designate; characterize.

Sty'let (stī'lĕt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A small poniard; stiletto. **2.** (*Surg.*) A probe. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Any small bristlelike organ.

Sty'li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Style* + *-form*.] Having the form of, or resembling, a style, pin, or pen; styloid.

Styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *a.* Having style or artistic quality; given to, or fond of, the display of style; modish. — **Styl'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Styl'ish-ness**, *n.*

Styl'ist, *n.* One who is a master or a model of style, esp. in writing or speaking; a critic of style.

Sty'lo- (stī'lō-). A combining form indicating *connection with the styloid process of the temporal bone.*

Sty'lo-bate (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [Gr. *στυλοβάτης*; *στῦλος* a pillar + *βάτης* one that treads.] (*Arch.*) The continuous flat band, coping, or pavement supporting a row of columns. [See *Illust.* of SUB-BASE.]

Sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

Sty'lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to stylography. **2.** Pertaining to, or used in, a stylographic pen.

Stylographic pen, a pen with a conical point like that of a style, combined with a reservoir for supplying ink.

Sty-log'ra-phy (stī-lŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Style* + *-graphy*.] A mode of tracing lines by means of a style.

Sty'loid (stī'loid), *a.* [*Style* + *-oid*.] **1.** Styliform. **2.** (*Anat.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a slender process from the lower side of the temporal bone of man.

Styp'tic (stĭp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *stypticus*, Gr. *στυπτικός*, fr. *στύφειν* to contract.] Contracting; restraining hemorrhage; astringent. — *n.* (*Med.*) A styptic medicine.

Styp'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Styptic; astringent. [tic.]

Styp-tic'i-ty (stĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being styp-

Sty'rax (stī'răks), *n.* [L. *styrax*, *storax*, Gr. *στύραξ*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs and trees, abounding in resinous and aromatic substances. **2.** Same as STORAX.

‖ **Styx** (stĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Στύξ*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The principal river of the lower world, which had to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead.

Su'a-ble (sū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* (*Law*) Capable of being sued; subject to an action at law.

Su'ant (sū'ant), *a.* [Cf. SUE.] Spread evenly; even. — **Su'ant-ly**, *adv.* [*Local, U. S., & Prov. Eng.*]

Sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suasio*, fr. *suadere*, *suasum*, to persuade; akin to *suavis* sweet.] Persuasion.

Sua'sive (swā'sĭv), *a.* Having power to persuade; persuasive; suasory. — **Sua'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Sua'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to persuade; suasive.

Suave (swȧv *or* swāv), *a.* [L. *suavis*. See SWEET.] Sweet; pleasant; gracious; bland. — **Suave'ly**, *adv.*

Suav'i-ty (swȧv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being sweet; pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; gentleness; urbanity.

Sub- (sŭb-). [L. *sub* under, below; akin to Gr. *ὑπό*,

Skr. *upa* to, on, under, over. Cf. HYPO-, SUPER-.] **1.** A common prefix signifying *under*, *below*, and hence often, *in an inferior position* or *degree*, *in an imperfect*, *partial*, or *moderate state* or *degree*, *in a degree less than normal*. *Sub-* in words from Latin compounds is regularly *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, and *sup-* before *c*, *f*, *g*, and *p* respectively; *sum-* before *m*, and *sur-* before *r* occur in a few instances. See also SUS-. **2.** (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting that the ingredient (of a compound) signified by the term to which it is prefixed, is present in *only a small proportion*, or *less than the normal amount*. Prefixed to the name of a salt it is equivalent to *basic*. [*Obsoles.*]

Sub-al'pine (sŭb-ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* [L. *subalpinus*.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Inhabiting the high slopes and summits of mountains, but considerably below the snow line.

Sub-al'tern (-ăl'tĕrn), *a.* [F. *subalterne*, LL. *subalternus*, fr. L. *sub* under + *alter* the one, the other of two.] Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior.

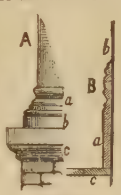
Sub-al'tern, *n.* A person in a subordinate position; specif., a commissioned military officer below a captain.

Sub'al-ter'nate (sŭb'ăl-tĕr'nāt), *a.* **1.** Succeeding by turns; successive. **2.** Subordinate; subaltern.

Sub'a-quat'ic (sŭb'ă-kwŏt'ĭk), **Sub-a'que-ous** (sŭb-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Being, or adapted for use, under water; submarine. **2.** (*Geol.*) Formed in or under water.

Sub'au-di'tion (sŭb'ô-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *subauditio*, fr. *subaudire* to supply an ellipsis; *sub* under + *audire* to hear.] Act of understanding, or supplying, something not expressed; that which is so understood or supplied.

Sub'–base' (sŭb'bās'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a baseboard, pedestal, or the like.



Sub-base.

A Part of one of several Columns upon a Stylobate *c*; *a* Base; *b* Sub-base.
B Section of Baseboard; *a* Sub-base; *b* Wall; *c* Floor.

Sub'–bass', *n.* (*Mus.*) The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones of an organ; the fundamental or ground bass.

Sub-car'bon-if'er-ous (sŭb-kär'bŏn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, the lowest division of the Carboniferous formations underlying the proper coal measures.

Sub'com-mit'tee (sŭb'kŏm-mĭt'tē), *n.* A subordinate committee.

Sub-con'tra-ry (sŭb-kŏn'trâ-rĭ *or* -trâ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Contrary in an inferior degree. **2.** (*Logic*) Denoting the relation of opposition between the *particular affirmative* and *particular negative*. Both of these may be true; but only one of them can be false.

Sub'cu-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Situated under the skin; hypodermic.

Sub-dea'con (-dē'k'n), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) One of an order next inferior to the order of deacons; also, a member of a minor order in the Greek Church.

Sub'dean' (sŭb'dēn'), *n.* [Pref. *sub-* + *dean*.] An under dean; the deputy or substitute of a dean.

Sub'de-riv'a-tive (-dē-rĭv'ă-tĭv), *n.* A word derived from a derivative, and not directly from the root.

Sub-di'al (sŭb-dī'al), *a.* [L. *subdialis*.] Of or pertaining to the open air.

Sub'di-u'tious (sŭb'dĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *subditĭtius*, fr. *subdere* to substitute.] Secretly substituted. [*R.*]

Sub'di-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t. & i.* To divide into more parts; to part into smaller divisions; to divide up.

Sub'di-vi'sion (-dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subdividing. **2.** A part made by subdividing.

Sub-dom'i-nant (sŭb-dŏm'ĭ-nant), *n.* (*Mus.*) The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic; — so called as being under the dominant.

Sub-du'al (-dū'al), *n.* Act of subduing.

Sub-duce' (-dūs'), **Sub-duct'** (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *subducere*, *subductum*; *sub* under + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To withdraw; to take away. **2.** To subtract; to deduct.

Sub-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of subducting.

Sub-due' (-dū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBDUED (-dūd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBDUING.] [OE. *soduen*, OF. *sosduire* to seduce, L. *subtus* below (fr. *sub* under) + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To bring under; to conquer, and bring into permanent subjection, by force or superior power. **2.** To overpower so as to disable from further resistance. **3.** To destroy the force, strength, or vigor of; to overcome. **4.** To render submissive; to tame. **5.** To overcome, as by persuasion or other mild means. **6.** To reduce to tenderness; to melt; to soften. **7.** To make mellow; to break, as land. **8.** To reduce the intensity or degree of; to tone down; to soften. — **Sub-du'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To conquer; surmount; vanquish. See CONQUER.

Su-be're-ous (sū-bē'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subereus* of the cork tree, fr. *suber* cork tree.] Of or pertaining to cork; of the nature of cork; suberose.

Su-ber'ic (sū-bĕr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to cork; specifically, designating an acid obtained from cork and certain fatty oils.

Su'ber-ose' (-ōs'), **Su'ber-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having [a corky texture.

Sub-fam'i-ly (sŭb-făm'ĭ-lȳ), *n.* (*Biol.*) One of the subdivisions, of more importance than a genus, into which certain families are divided.

Sub-ge'nus (sŭb-jē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SUBGENERA (-jĕn'ē-râ). (*Biol.*) A subdivision of a genus.

Sub-gla'cial (-glā'shal), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the under side of a glacier; being beneath a glacier.

Sub'glo-bose' (sŭb'glō-bōs'), *a.* Not quite globose.

Sub-in'feu-da'tion (-ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) The granting of lands by inferior lords to their dependents, to be held by feudal tenure. (*b*) Subordinate tenancy.

Sub'i-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'ĭ-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subitaneus*.] Sudden; hasty. [*Obs.*]

‖**Su'bi-to** (sōō'bē-tō *or* sū'bĭ-tō), *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) [Quickly; rapidly.

Sub-ja'cent (sŭb-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *subjacens*, p. pr. of *subjacere* to lie under; *sub* under + *jacere* to lie.] Lying under, below, or in a lower situation.

Sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *a.* [Through OF. fr. L. *subjectus* lying under, subjected, p. p. of *subjicere*, *subicere*, to throw or bring under; *sub* under + *jacere* to throw. See 2d JET.] **1.** Placed or situated under or below. [*Obs.*] **2.** Placed under the power of another; specif. (*International Law*), owing allegiance. **3.** Exposed; liable; disposed. **4.** Obedient; submissive.

Syn. — Subordinate; inferior; obnoxious. See LIABLE.

Sub'ject, *n.* **1.** That which is placed under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of something else. **2.** Specif.: One under the authority of a ruler; one who owes allegiance. **3.** That which is subjected, or submitted to, any physical operation or process; specif., (*Anat.*), a dead body for dissection. **4.** That which is brought under thought or examination; person or matter treated of. **5.** (*Logic & Gram.*) That of which anything is affirmed or predicated. **6.** That in which any quality, attribute, or relation inheres, or to which any of these appertain; substance; substratum. **7.** Hence, that substance or being which is conscious of its own operations; the mind; the thinking agent or principal; the ego. **8.** (*Mus.*) The principal theme, or leading thought or phrase, of a composition.

Sub-ject' (sŭb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBJECTING.] **1.** To bring under control, power, or dominion; to subordinate; to subdue. **2.** To expose; to make liable. **3.** To submit; to make accountable. **4.** To make subservient. **5.** To cause to undergo.

Sub-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A subjecting, or state of being subject; state of obedience or submissiveness.

Sub-jec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a subject. **2.** Esp., pert. to, or derived from, one's own consciousness, in distinction from external observation; relating to one's own mind in distinction from the outward or material. — **Sub-jec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Sub-jec'tive-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See OBJECTIVE.

Sub'jec-tiv'i-ty (sŭb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being subjective.

Sub'ject–mat'ter (-jĕkt-măt'tĕr), *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion.

Sub-join' (sŭb-join'), *v. t.* To add after something else has been said or written; to annex; to append.

Sub'ju-gate (sŭb'jū-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBJUGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBJUGATING.] [L. *subjugare*, p. p. *-atus*; *sub* under + *jugum* a yoke.] To subdue, and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to compel to submit to the absolute control of another.

Syn. — To conquer; subdue; overcome. See CONQUER.

Sub'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of subjugating, or state of being subjugated.

Sub'ju-ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* A conqueror.

Sub-junc'tion (sŭb-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [See SUBJUNCTIVE.] Act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.

Sub-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, fr. *subjungere*, *subjunctum*, to subjoin. See SUB-; JOIN.] Subjoined or added to something before said or written. — *n.* (*Gram.*) The subjunctive mood; also, a verb in that mood.

Subjunctive mood (*Gram.*), that form of a verb which expresses the action or state not as a fact, but as a contingency, hypothesis, or condition. It is usually subjoined, or added as subordinate, to another verb.

Sub-king'dom (-kĭng'dŭm), *n.* One of the several primary divisions of either the animal or vegetable kingdom.

Sub'lap-sa'ri-an (sŭb'lăp-sā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* & *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + *lapse.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) Same as INFRALAPSARIAN.

Sub'late (sŭb'lāt), *v. t.* [Fr. L. *sublatus*, used as p. p. of *tollere* to take away.] To take away; to remove.

Sub-la'tion (sŭb-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of sublating.

Sub-let' (sŭb-lĕt'), *v. t.* To underlet; to lease, as when a lessor leases to another person. [sublimed.

Sub-lim'a-ble (sŭb-lĭm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

Sub'li-mate (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBLIMATED (-mā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBLIMATING.] [L. *sublimare*, p. p. *-atus*, to raise, fr. *sublimis* high. See SUBLIME, *a.*] **1.** To convert directly from a solid into a vapor by heat and then condense to the solid form by cold. **2.** To refine and exalt; to elevate.

Sub'li-mate (-mȧt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A product obtained by sublimation; hence, also, a purified product so obtained. [densed.

Sub'li-mate, *a.* Vaporized by heat, and then con-

Sub'li-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A subliming; state of being sublimed. **2.** Product obtained by subliming.

Sub'li-ma-to-ry, *n.* A vessel used for sublimation.

Sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'), *a.* [*Compar.* SUBLIMER (-ẽr); *superl.* SUBLIMEST.] [L. *sublimis; sub* under + a word of uncertain origin.] **1.** Lifted up; high in place. **2.** Distinguished by lofty or noble traits; eminent. **3.** Awakening or expressing an exalted emotion, as of awe, adoration, heroic resolve, etc. **4.** Elevated by joy; elate. [*Poetic*] **5.** Lofty of mien; haughty. [*Poetic*]

Syn. — Exalted; lofty; noble; majestic. See GRAND.

Sub-lime', *n.* That which is sublime.

Sub-lime', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBLIMED (-līmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBLIMING.] **1.** To raise on high. [*Archaic*] **2.** (*Chem.*) To sublimate; hence, also, to purify. **3.** To exalt; to improve. **4.** To dignify; to ennoble.

Sub-lime', *v. i.* (*Chem.*) To pass off in vapor, with immediate condensation; specif., to evaporate or volatilize from the solid state without apparent melting.

Sub-lime'ly (-līm'lĭ), *adv.* In a sublime manner.

Sub-lime'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sublime.

Sub-lim'i-ty (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being sublime. **2.** That which is sublime.

Syn. — Grandeur; magnificence. — The emotion kindled in the mind by the qualities of *sublimity* and *grandeur* is in either case one of mingled astonishment and awe. The quality of *grandeur* springs from what is simply vast in space, power, etc.; *sublimity* springs from what is exalted far above the ordinary incidents of humanity. An immense plain is *grand*. The heavens are not only *grand* but *sublime*, exciting more exalted emotions than are suggested by mere immensity.

Sub-lin'e-a'tion (-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* A mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence, or under another line.

Sub-li'tion (sŭb-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sublinere, sublitum*, to smear.] (*Paint.*) Act of laying the ground.

Sub-lu'nar (sŭb-lū'nẽr), } *a.* Situated beneath
Sub'lu-na-ry (sŭb'lū-nȧ-rĭ), } the moon; hence, of or pertaining to this world; terrestrial; earthly.

Sub'ma-rine' (sŭb'mȧ-rēn'), *a.* Being, acting, or growing, under water in the sea; adapted to use under water in the sea.

Sub-me'di-ant (sŭb-mē'dĭ-*ant*), *n.* (*Mus.*) The sixth tone of the scale, or third below the keynote.

Sub-merge' (-mẽrj'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBMERGED (-mẽrjd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBMERGING (-mẽr'jĭng).] [L. *submergere, -mersum; sub* under + *mergere* to plunge. See MERGE.] **1.** To put under water or other fluid; to plunge. **2.** To cover or overflow with water; to flood; to drown; to merge; hence, to be completely included.

Sub-mer'gence (-mẽr'jens), *n.* Act of submerging, or state of being submerged; submersion.

Sub-merse' (-mẽrs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Submersed. [water.

Sub-mersed' (-mẽrst'), *a.* Being or growing under

Sub-mer'sion (-mẽr'shŭn), *n.* Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

Sub-miss' (-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *submissus*, p. p.] **1.** Submissive. [*Archaic*] **2.** Gentle; subdued. [*R.*]

Sub-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of submitting; specif., obedience; compliance. **2.** State of being submissive; meekness; resignation.

Sub-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Inclined or ready to submit. **2.** Expressive of submission, or readiness to submit. — **Sub-mis'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Sub-mis'sive-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Obedient; compliant; yielding; obsequious; subservient; humble; modest; passive.

Sub-mit' (sŭb-mĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBMITTED (-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBMITTING.] [L. *submittere, -missus*, p. p.; *sub* under + *mittere* to send. See MISSILE.] **1.** To lower. [*Obs.*] **2.** To put or place under. **3.** To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority. **4.** To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others; to refer.

Sub-mit' (sŭb-mĭt'), *v. i.* **1.** To yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender. **2.** To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; to acquiesce. **3.** To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

Sub-mit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who submits.

Sub-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *n.* (*Math.*) A number or quantity which is an aliquot part of another.

Sub-nas'cent (-năs'sent), *a.* [L. *subnascens*, p. pr. of *subnasci* to grow under.] Growing underneath. [*R.*]

Sub-or'der (-ôr'dẽr), *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A division of an order; a group of genera of a little lower rank than an order and of greater importance than a tribe or family.

Sub-or'di-na-cy (-dĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being subordinate.

Sub-or'di-na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ), *n.* (*Her.*) One of several heraldic bearings less common than an ordinary.

Sub-or'di-nate (-nȧt), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *ordinatus* arranged. See ORDAIN.] **1.** Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; holding an inferior position. **2.** Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, importance, or the like. — **Sub-or'di-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **Sub-or'di-nate-ness,** *n.*

Sub-or'di-nate, *n.* One who is subordinate.

Sub-or'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBORDINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBORDINATING.] **1.** To place in a lower order or class; to make or consider as of less value or importance. **2.** To subject or subdue.

Sub-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subordinating. **2.** Quality or state of being subordinate. **3.** Place of inferior rank.

Sub-orn' (sŭb-ôrn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBORNED (-ôrnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBORNING. [F. *suborner*, L. *subornare; sub* under, secretly + *ornare* to provide.] **1.** (*Law*) To procure or cause to take a false oath amounting to perjury. **2.** To procure privately, or by collusion.

Sub'or-na'tion (sŭb'ôr-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*Law*) Act of suborning. **2.** The sin or offense of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action, as by bribes or persuasion.

Sub-orn'er (sŭb-ôrn'ẽr), *n.* One who suborns.

Sub-pœ'na (sŭb-pē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sub* under + *poena* punishment. See PAIN.] (*Law*) A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as a witness, etc., under a penalty.

Sub-pœ'na, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBPŒNAED (-nȧd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBPŒNAING.] (*Law*) To serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ, under a penalty in case of disobedience.

Sub-po'lar (-pō'lẽr), *a.* Situated below the poles.

Sub-rep'tion (sŭb-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subreptio*, fr. *subripere, subreptum*, to take away secretly. See SURREPTITIOUS.] Act of obtaining a favor by surprise or deceit.

Sub'ro-gate (sŭb'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *subrogatus*, p. p. See SURROGATE.] To put in the place of another.

Sub'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A subrogating; specif. (*Law*), the substitution of one person in the place of another as a creditor, the new creditor succeeding to the rights of the former.

Sub'salt' (sŭb'sȧlt'), *n.* (*Chem.*) A basic salt.

Sub-scribe' (sŭb-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSCRIBED (-skrībd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSCRIBING.] [L. *subscribere, -scriptum; sub* under + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To write underneath; to sign (one's name) to a document. **2.** To assent to, or bind one's self to, by writing one's name beneath. **3.** To attest by writing one's name beneath. **4.** To promise to give, by writing one's name with the amount. **5.** To sign away. [*Obs.*] **6.** To publish. [*Obs.*]

Sub-scribe', *v. i.* **1.** To sign one's name to a letter or other document; specif., to sign a paper as a token of (*a*) giving assent; hence, to assent; to agree; (*b*) promising to pay a certain sum, or to pay for something, as a periodical or book.

Sub-scrib'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who subscribes.

Sub'script (sŭb'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *subscriptus*, p. p. See SUBSCRIBE.] Written below; (*Math.*) designating certain distinguishing marks, figures, or letters written below, and usually to the right of, other letters.

Sub'script, *n.* Anything written below.

Sub-scrip'tion (sŭb-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subscribing. **2.** That which is subscribed. Specif.: (*a*) The signature attached to a paper. (*b*) Consent or attestation by underwriting the name; assent. (*c*) Sum subscribed. **3.** Submission. [*Obs.*] **4.** (*Pharm.*) That part of a prescription which contains the direction to the apothecary.

Sub'se-quence (sŭb'sẽ-kwens), **Sub'se-quen-cy** (-kwen-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of following.

Sub'se-quent (sŭb'sê-kwent), *a.* [L. *subsequens, subsequentis*, p. pr. of *subsequi* to follow. See SUE to follow.] Following in time or place; coming or being after something; succeeding. — **Sub'se-quent-ly**, *adv.*

Sub-serve' (sŭb-sĕrv'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *subservire; sub* under + *servire* to serve.] To serve in subordination or instrumentally; to help forward; to promote.

Sub-serv'i-ence (-ĭ-ens), } *n.* Quality or state of
Sub-serv'i-en-cy (-ĭ-en-sy), } being subservient.

Sub-serv'i-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *subserviens*, p. pr. See SUBSERVE.] Fitted or disposed to subserve; useful in an inferior capacity; serving or ready to promote some end; hence, servile; truckling. — **Sub-serv'i-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Sub-side' (sŭb-sīd'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSIDING.] [L. *subsidere; sub* under, below + *sidere* to sit down, to settle; akin to E. *sit.*] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees. **2.** To tend downward; to become lower; to descend; to sink. **3.** To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to be calmed; to settle down; to become tranquil; to abate.

Sub-sid'ence (-sīd'ens), } *n.* [L. *subsidens*, p. pr.]
Sub-sid'en-cy (-en-sy), } Act or process of subsiding; state of having subsided.

Sub-sid'i-a-ry (-sĭd'ĭ-ă-ry), *a.* [L. *subsidiarius.* See SUBSIDY.] **1.** Furnishing aid; assisting; auxiliary; helping; tributary. **2.** Of or pert. to a subsidy; of the nature of a subsidy. — **Sub-sid'i-a-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Sub-sid'i-a-ry, *n.* One that contributes aid; assistant.

Sub'si-dize (sŭb'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSIDIZED (-dīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSIDIZING (-dī'zĭng).] [From SUBSIDY.] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; to aid or promote with public money.

Sub'si-dy (sŭb'sĭ-dy), *n.* [L. *subsidium* troops stationed in reserve, reserve, support, fr. *subsidere* to sit down, lie in wait. See SUBSIDE.] **1.** Support; aid; esp., extraordinary aid in money rendered to the sovereign or to a friendly power; specif., money voluntarily paid by one sovereign or nation to another to purchase the other's coöperation or neutrality in war. **3.** A grant from the government, from a municipal corporation, or the like, to assist a private enterprise deemed advantageous to the public; subvention.

Sub-sist' (sŭb-sĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSISTING.] [L. *subsistere* to stand still, stay, remain alive; *sub* under + *sistere* to stand, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** To be; to have existence; to inhere. **2.** To continue; to remain in a certain state. **3.** To be supported; to live. [to maintain.

Sub-sist', *v. t.* To support with provisions; to feed;

Sub-sist'ence (-ens), *n.* **1.** Real being; existence; inherence. **2.** Means of support; provisions, or that which procures provisions; livelihood.

Sub-sist'en-cy (-en-sy), *n.* Subsistence.

Sub-sist'ent (-ent), *a.* Having real being; existent; inherent.

Sub'soil' (sŭb'soil'), *n.* The bed, or stratum, of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil.

Sub-spe'cies (-spē'shēz), *n.* A group less distinct than species usually are, but based on characters more important than those characterizing ordinary varieties.

Sub'stance (sŭb'stans), *n.* [F., fr. L. *substantia*, fr. *substare* to be under or present, to stand firm; *sub* under + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum; that in which properties inhere; that constituting anything what it is; nature; real or existing essence. **2.** The chief element in any existence; characteristic and essential part; essential import; purport. **3.** Body; matter; material of which a thing is made; hence, substantiality. **4.** Material possessions; estate; property; resources.

Sub'stant (-stant), *a.* Substantial; firm. [*R.*]

Sub-stan'tial (sŭb-stăn'shal), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to substance; actually existing; being the essential part. **2.** Not imaginary; not illusive; real; solid; true. **3.** Corporeal; material. **4.** Having good substance; strong; stout; solid. **5.** Possessed of wealth; moderately wealthy. — **Sub-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **Sub-stan'tial-ness**, *n.*

Sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality or state of being substantial; materiality; reality.

Sub-stan'tials (-shalz), *n. pl.* Essential parts.

Sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSTANTIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSTANTIATING.] **1.** To make to exist; to make real. **2.** To establish the existence or truth of; to prove; to verify.

Sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A substantiating.

Sub'stan-ti'val (sŭb'stan-tī'val), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a substantive. — **Sub'stan-ti'val-ly**, *adv.*

Sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stan-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Betokening or expressing existence. **2.** Enduring; solid; substantial. **3.** Pert. to, or constituting, the essential part or principles. **Substantive color**, one which dyes without a mordant.

Sub'stan-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A noun; the part of speech designating a thing material or immaterial.

Sub'stan-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; essentially. **2.** (*Gram.*) As a substantive.

Sub'stan-tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being substantive.

Sub'sti-tute (sŭb'stĭ-tūt), *n.* [L. *substitutus*, p. p. of *substituere* to substitute; *sub* + *statuere* to place.] One that is substituted or put in the place of another.

Sub'sti-tute, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSTITUTED (-tū'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSTITUTING (-tū'tĭng).] To put in the place of another person or thing; to exchange.

Sub'sti-tu'ted (-tū'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Exchanged. **2.** (*Chem.*) Having some of its parts replaced.

Sub'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of substituting, or state of being substituted, for another. **2.** (*Theol.*) The doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously.

Sub'sti-tu'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pert. to substitution. — **Sub'sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [substitution.

Sub'sti-tu'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to or permitting

Sub-stract' (sŭb-străkt'), *v. t.* [F. *soustraire;* L. *subtus* below + *trahere* to draw.] To subtract. [*Obs.*]

Sub-stract'or (-străk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who subtracts. **2.** A detractor; slanderer. [*Obs.*]

Sub'strate (sŭb'strāt), *a.* Having very slight furrows.

Sub-stra'tum (sŭb-strā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tă). [L. *substernere*, p. p. *-stratus*, to strew under; *sub* + *sternere* to strew.] **1.** That which is laid or spread under; underlying stratum; specif. (*Agric.*), subsoil. **2.** (*Metaph.*) Permanent subject or cause of phenomena; substance.

Sub-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substructio*, fr. *substruere, -structum*, to build under; *sub* + *struere* to build.] Underbuilding; under structure; foundation.

Sub-struc'ture (-tūr; 135), *n.* Substruction.

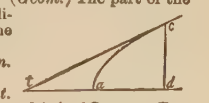
Sub'style' (sŭb'stīl'), *n.* (*Dialing*) A right line on which the style, or gnomon, of a dial is erected.

Sub-sul'to-ry (sŭb-sŭl'tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *subsilire, subsultum*, to spring up; *sub* under + *salire* to leap.] Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden starts. [*R.*]

Sub-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.* [*Sub-* + L. *sumere* to take.] To place (a cognition) under another as belonging to it; to include under another thing. [which is subsumed.

Sub-sump'tion (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* A subsuming, or that

Sub-tan'gent (-tăn'jent), *n.* (*Geom.*) The part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.



ad Axis of Curve; *ct* Tangent; *dt* Subtangent.

Sub-ten'ant (-tĕn'ant), *n.* (*Law*) An undertenant.

Sub-tend' (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBTENDING.] [L. *subtendere; sub* under + *tendere* to stretch, extend. See TEND.] To extend under, or be opposite to.

Sub-tense' (sŭb-tĕns'), *n.* [L. *subtendere, subtentum.* See SUBTEND, TENSE, *a.*] (*Geom.*) A line subtending, or stretching across; a chord.

Sub-ter'flu-ent (sŭb-tẽr'flū-ent), } *a.* [L. *subterfluens*, p. pr. of *subterfluere* to flow beneath.] Running beneath. [*R.*]
Sub-ter'flu-ous (sŭb-tẽr'flū-ŭs), }

Sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tẽr-fūj), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *subterfugere* to flee secretly; *subter* under + *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] That to which one resorts for escape or concealment; shift; evasion; trick.

Sub'ter-ra'ne-an (-rā'nē-an), } *a.* [L. *subterraneus; sub* under + *terra* earth.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth, or under ground. — **Sub'ter-ra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*
Sub'ter-ra'ne-ous (-ŭs), }

Sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl *or* sŭt''l), *a.* [L. *subtilis.* See SUBTLE.] **1.** Thin; not dense or gross; rare. **2.** Delicately constituted or constructed; nice; fine; delicate; tenuous. **3.** Acute; piercing. **4.** Characterized by nicety of discrimination; delicate; refined. **5.** Sly; cunning; crafty. [In senses 4 and 5 now commonly written *subtle.*] — **Sub'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **Sub'tile-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Acute.—In *acute* the image is that of a needle's point; in *subtile* that of a thread spun out to fineness. The *acute* intellect pierces to its aim; the *subtile* (or *subtle*) intellect winds its way through obstacles.

Sub'til-ism (sŭb'tĭl-Ĭz'm *or* sŭt''l-Ĭz'm), *n.* Subtlety.
Sub-til'i-ty (sŭb-tĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Subtilty. [*R.*]

Sub'til-i-za'tion (sŭb'tĭl-ĭ-zā'shŭn *or* sŭt''l-), *n.* **1.** Act of making subtile. **2.** (*Old Chem.*) The operation of vaporizing. **3.** Refinement; subtlety.

Sub'til-ize (sŭb'tĭl-īz *or* sŭt''l-īz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBTILIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBTILIZING (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse. **2.** To refine; to discriminate nicely.

Sub'til-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [For *subtility.*] **1.** Quality of being subtile; thinness; fineness. **2.** Refinement; extreme acuteness. **3.** Cunning; skill. [*Obs.*] **4.** Slyness in design; artifice; cunning design; trick. [In senses 2, 3, and 4 more commonly written *subtlety.*]

Sub'tle (sŭt''l), *a.* [*Compar.* SUBTLER (-lẽr); *superl.* SUBTLEST (-lĕst).] [OE. *sotil, subtil,* OF. *soutil,* later *subtil,* L. *subtilis;* prob. orig., woven fine, and fr. *sub* under + *tela* a web.] **1.** Sly in design; artful; cunning; subtile; crafty; cunningly devised; — of persons or things. **2.** Characterized by refinement and niceness in drawing distinctions; nicely discriminating; sharp to discern; also, requiring nice discrimination or discernment; difficult of apprehension; refined; tenuous; insinuating.

Syn. — Artful; crafty; cunning; shrewd; sly; wily. — *Subtle* is the most comprehensive of these epithets and implies the finest intellectual quality.

Sub'tle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being subtle.

Sub'tle-ty (-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being subtle, or sly; cunning; craftiness; artfulness. **2.** Nice discernment; nicety of discrimination. **3.** Something that is sly, crafty, or delusive.

Sub'tly, *adv.* In a subtle manner.

Sub-ton'ic (sŭb-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*Phonetics*) Pertaining to, or designating, a speech element consisting of impure tone, or vocal sound, dimmed and otherwise modified. See *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 155, 199–202.

Sub-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** (*Phonetics*) A subtonic sound. **2.** (*Mus.*) The seventh tone of the scale, next below the tonic.

Sub-tract' (sŭb-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBTRACTING.] [L. *subtrahere,* p. p. *-tractus; sub* + *trahere* to draw.] To withdraw, or take away, as a part from the whole; to deduct.

Sub-tract'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who subtracts.

Sub-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or operation of subtracting. **2.** (*Math.*) The taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination.

Sub-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending, or able, to subtract. **2.** (*Math.*) Having the negative, or minus, sign.

Sub'tra-hend' (sŭb'trȧ-hĕnd'), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus,* p. fut. pass. of *subtrahere.*] (*Math.*) The sum or number to be subtracted, or taken from another.

Sub-treas'ur-er (sŭb-trĕzh'ŭr-ẽr), *n.* The public officer who has charge of a subtreasury. [*U. S.*]

Sub-treas'ur-y (sŭb-trĕzh'ŭr-ȳ), *n.* A subordinate treasury, or place of deposit. [*U. S.*]

Sub'tribe' (sŭb'trīb'), *n.* (*Biol.*) A division of a tribe; a group of genera of a little lower rank than a tribe.

Sub-tri'ple (-trĭp''l), *a.* (*Math.*) Containing a third.

Sub-trip'li-cate (-trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* (*Math.*) Expressed by the cube root; — said especially of ratios.

Sub-trop'ic-al (-trŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* Nearly tropical.

Sub-trude' (-trōd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *trudere* to thrust.] To place under; to insert. [*R.*]

Sub-typ'ic-al (-tĭp'ĭ-kal), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Deviating somewhat from the type of a species, genus, or other group.

Su'bu-late (sū'bū-lāt), } *a.* [Deriv. of L. *subula* awl.]
Su'bu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } Very narrow, and tapering gradually to a fine point from a rather broad base.

Sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* [L. *suburbium; sub* under, near + *urbs* city.] **1.** A region immediately adjacent to a city or town; *pl.*, the region on the confines of any city or large town. **2.** Hence, confines; outer part.

Sub-ur'ban (-ûr'bȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to suburbs. — *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs.

Sub-ur'bi-ca'ri-an (-kā'rĭ-an), } *a.* [LL. *suburbicarius.*]
Sub-ur'bi-ca-ry (-kā-rȳ), } Designating the six dioceses in the suburbs of Rome subject to the pope as bishop.

Sub'va-ri'e-ty (sŭb'vȧ-rī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* A subordinate variety, or a division of a variety.

Sub-vene' (sŭb-vēn'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBVENED (-vēnd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBVENING.] [Pref. *sub-* + L. *venire* to come.] To come under, as a support or stay; to happen.

Sub-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *subvenire* to assist. See SOUVENIR.] **1.** A coming under. **2.** A relieving; support; aid. **3.** A government aid or bounty.

Sub-ver'sion (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* A subverting; state of being subverted; overthrow; utter ruin; destruction.

Sub-ver'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to subvert.

Sub-vert' (-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBVERTING.] [L. *subvertere, subversum; sub* under + *vertere* to turn. See VERSE.] **1.** To overturn from the foundation; to ruin utterly. **2.** To pervert, as the mind, and turn it from the truth.

Syn. — To overturn; overthrow; destroy; invert; reverse; extinguish; corrupt; confound.

Sub-ver'te-bral (sŭb-vẽr'tĕ-brȧl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated beneath, or on the ventral side of, the vertebral column.

Sub-vert'or (-vẽrt'ẽr), *n.* One that subverts.

Sub-vert'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be subverted.

Sub-vo'cal (-vō'kal), *a. & n.* Same as SUBTONIC.

Sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground way; esp., a passage under a street, for water mains, gas mains, etc.

Sub-work'er (sŭb-wûrk'ẽr), *n.* A subordinate worker.

Suc'cade (sŭk'kād), *n.* [L. *succus, sucus,* juice.] A sweetmeat.

Suc'ce-da'ne-ous (-sẽ-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succedaneus.* See SUCCEED.] Pert. to, or being, a succedaneum.

Suc'ce-da'ne-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* **-NEA** (-ȧ). [NL.] That which replaces something else; a substitute.

Suc-ceed' (sŭk-sēd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUCCEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUCCEEDING.] [L. *succedere, -cessum; sub* under + *cedere* to go, follow. See CEDE.] **1.** To follow in order; hence, to take the place of. **2.** To inherit. [*Obs.*] **3.** To be subsequent or consequent to; to follow.

Suc-ceed', *v. i.* **1.** To come in the place of another; to come next in order; hence, to follow in the possession of anything. **2.** Specif.: To ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant. **3.** To descend, as an estate; to devolve. **4.** To obtain or accomplish the object desired; to have a prosperous issue.

Syn. — To follow; pursue. See FOLLOW.

Suc-ceed'er (-ẽr), *n.* A successor.

Suc'cen-tor (sŭk'sĕn-tẽr), *n.* [LL., deriv. of *sub* under, after + *canere* to sing.] (*Eccl.*) An underchanter.

Suc-cess' (sŭk-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *successus.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** Succession. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which comes after; hence, issue or result, good or bad; outcome. **3.** Favorable termination of anything attempted; prosperous issue. **4.** That which is successful. [*Colloq.*]

Suc-cess'ful (-ful), *a.* Resulting in success; assuring, or promotive of, success; accomplishing what was proposed. — **Suc-cess'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Suc-cess'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Happy; prosperous; lucky. See FORTUNATE.

Suc-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A succeeding, or following after; a series of things following in order of time or place; sequence. **2.** A series of persons or things according to some established rule of precedence. **3.** An order or series of descendants; lineage; descent. **4.** A succeeding, or the power or right of succeeding, to the station, rank, or title of a predecessor. **5.** The right to enter upon the possession of the property of an ancestor, or other person preceding in an established order.

Suc-ces'sion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pert. to a succession or a regular order; consecutive. — **Suc-ces'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Suc-ces'sion-ist, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who insists that apostolic succession alone is valid.

Suc-ces'sive (-sĕs'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Following in order or in uninterrupted course; consecutive. **2.** Hereditary. [*Obs.*] — **Suc-ces'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Suc-ces'sive-ness,** *n.*

Suc-ces'sor (-sẽr), *n.* One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place and part of another.

Suc-cinct' (sŭk-sĭnkt'), *a.* [L. *succinctus,* p. p. of *succingere* to gird below or from below, to tuck up; *sub* + *cingere* to gird. Cf. CINCTURE.] **1.** Girded or tucked up; bound; drawn tightly together. **2.** Compressed into a narrow compass; brief; concise. — **Suc-cinct'ly,** *adv.* — **Suc-cinct'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Short; summary; compendious; laconic; terse.

Suc-cin'ic (sŭk-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *succinum* amber.] (*Chem.*) Of or pert. to amber; specif., designating an acid found in a number of plants, but first obtained from amber.

Suc-cise' (sŭk-sīs'), *a.* [L. *succisus,* p. p. of *succidere* to cut away below.] (*Bot.*) Appearing as if a part were cut off at the extremity.

Suc'cor (sŭk'kẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUCCORED (-kẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUCCORING.] [OE. *socouren,* through F. fr. L. *succurrere, -cursum; sub* under + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] To run to support; hence, to help or relieve in difficulty, want, or distress.

Syn. — To aid; assist; relieve; deliver; help; comfort.

Suc'cor, *n.* [OE. *socours, sucurs,* through F. fr. LL. *succursus.*] **1.** Aid; help; assistance, esp. in difficulty, want, or distress. **2.** That which brings relief.

Suc'cor-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who affords succor; a helper.

Suc'co-ry (sŭk'kŏ-rȳ), *n.* Corrupted from CHICORY.

Suc'co-tash (-tăsh), *n.* [Narragansett Indian *m'sickquatash* corn boiled whole.] Green maize and beans boiled together.

‖ **Suc'cu-ba** (sŭk'kŭ-bá), *n.*; *pl.* Succubæ (-bē). [NL., fr. L. *suecubare* to lie under; *sub* under + *cubare* to lie down.] A female demon or fiend. See Succubus.

Suc'cu-bous (-bŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the upper part of each leaf covered by the base of the next higher one.

‖ **Suc'cu-bus** (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Succubi (-bī). [NL.] **1.** A demon; esp., a lascivious spirit supposed to have sexual intercourse with human beings by night; a succuba. **2.** (*Med.*) The nightmare.

Suc'cu-lence (-lens), } *n.* Quality or state of being
Suc'cu-len-cy (-len-sy), } succulent.

Suc'cu-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *succulentus*, fr. *succus*, *sucus*, juice.] Full of juice; juicy. — **Suc'cu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Suc-cumb' (sŭk-kŭm' *or* -kŭmb'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Succumbed (-kŭmd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Succumbing.] [L. *succumbere*; *sub* under + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down.] To yield; to submit; to give up unresistingly.

Suc-cur'sal (-kûr'*sal*), *a.* [See Succor.] Serving to aid or help; tributary. [*R.*]

Suc-cus'sion (sŭk-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succussio*, fr. *succutere*, *succussum*, to toss up; *sub* under + *quatere* to shake.] Act of shaking; esp. (*Med.*), a shaking of the body to ascertain if there be a liquid in the thorax.

Such (sŭch), *a.* [OE. *such*, *sich*, *sech*, *sik*, *swich*, *swilch*, *swulch*, *swilc*, *swule*, AS. *swelc*, *swilc*, *swylc*; akin to G. *solch*; orig. meaning, so shaped. See So, and Like, *a.*] **1.** Of that kind; of the like kind; like; resembling; similar; — followed by *that* or *as* introducing the word or proposition which defines the similarity, or the standard of comparison. **2.** Having the particular quality or character specified. **3.** The same that; — with *as*. **4.** Certain; — representing the object as already particularized.

☞ *Such* is also used pronominally; and emphatically, without the correlative.

Such and such, *or* **Such or such**, certain; some; — representing the object indefinitely, as already particularized.

Suck (sŭk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sucked (sŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sucking.] [AS. *sūcan*, *sūgan*; akin to G. *saugen*, L. *sugere*. Cf. Suction.] **1.** To draw, as a liquid, by the action of the mouth and tongue; to draw, or apply force to, by exhausting the air. **2.** To draw liquid from by the action of the mouth; specif., to draw milk from with the mouth. **3.** To draw in, or imbibe, by any process which resembles sucking; to inhale; to absorb. **4.** To draw or drain. **5.** To draw in; to swallow up.

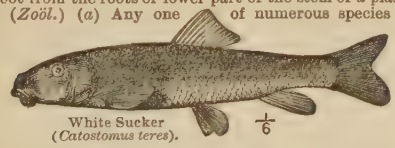
Suck, *v. i.* **1.** To draw, or attempt to draw, something by suction. **2.** To draw milk from the breast or udder. **3.** To draw in; to imbibe; to partake.

Suck, *n.* **1.** A sucking. **2.** That which is drawn by sucking, as milk from the breast.

Suck'an-hock (-an-hŏk), *n.* See Seawan.

Suck'a-tash (-á-tăsh), *n.* See Succotash.

Suck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sucks; esp., one of the adhesive organs of certain animals. **2.** The bucket of a pump; also, the valve of a pump bucket. **3.** (*Bot.*) A shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of



White Sucker
(*Catostomus teres*). 1/6

North American fresh-water cyprinoid fishes of the family *Catostomidæ*; — so called because the lips are protrusile. (*b*) The remora. (*c*) The lumpfish. (*d*) The hag. See Hag, *n.*, 4. (*e*) A California food fish closely allied to the kingfish (*a*). **5.** A parasite; a sponger. **6.** One easily gulled. [*Slang*, *U. S.*] **7.** A native of Illinois; — used as a nickname. [*U. S.*]

Suck'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Suckered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Suckering.] To strip off the suckers or shoots from.

Suck'er, *v. i.* To form suckers.

Suck'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. Succade.] A sweetmeat.

Suc'kle (sŭk'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Suckled (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Suckling (-klĭng).] [Freq. of Suck.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

Suc'kler (sŭk'klẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mammal.

Suck'ling (-klĭng), *n.* [OE. *sokeling*. See Suck, *v. t.*] A young child or animal nursed at the breast.

Su'crate (sū'krāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of sucrose (or of some related carbohydrate) with some base.

Su'crose (sū'krōs'), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See Sugar.] (*Chem.*) A common variety of sugar found in the juices of many plants. By extension, any one of the class of isomeric substances of which this is the type.

Suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck. See Suck.] A sucking, or drawing by exhausting the air.

Suc-to'ri-al (sŭk-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Adapted for sucking; living by sucking. **2.** Capable of adhering by suction.

Su'da-ry (sū'dá-rỹ), *n.* [L. *sudarium*, fr. *sudare* to sweat.] A napkin or handkerchief. [*R.*]

Su'da-to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *a.* [L. *sudatorius*.] Sweating; perspiring. — *n.* A bagnio; sweating bath; vapor bath.

Sud'den (sŭd'dĕn), *a.* [OF. *sodain*, *sudain*, L. *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus* sudden, p. p. of *subire* to steal upon; *sub* under + *ire* to go. See Issue.] **1.** Happening with no notice or with very brief notice; coming unexpectedly. **2.** Hastily prepared or employed; quick; rapid. **3.** Rash. [*Obs.*] — **Sud'den-ly**, *adv.* — **Sud'den-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unexpected; unusual; abrupt; unlooked-for.

Sud'den, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; a surprise.

All of a sudden, **On a sudden**, **Of a sudden**, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparation; suddenly.

Su'dor-al (sū'dẽr-*al*), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Of or pertaining to sweat; caused by sweat.

Su'dor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + *-ferous*.] (*Physiol.*) Producing, or secreting, sweat.

Su'dor-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + *facere* to make.] Causing sweat. — *n.* A sudorific medicine.

Su'dor-ip'a-rous (-ĭp'á-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + *parere* to produce.] (*Physiol.*) Same as Sudoriferous.

Suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* [Akin to *sodden*, *seethe*.] Water impregnated with soap, esp. when frothy.

Sue (sū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sued (sūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Suing (sū'ĭng).] [OE. *suen*, *sewen*, *siwen*, OF. *sivre* (pres. ind. 3d sing. il *siut*, *suit*, he follows), LL. *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, *secutus*; akin to Gr. ἕπεσθαι, Skr. *sac* to accompany. Cf. Suit.] **1.** To follow up; to chase; to endeavor to win; hence, to woo. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) To seek justice or right from, by legal process; to prosecute judicially. (*b*) To carry (an action) to its proper termination. **3.** (*Falconry*) To clean, as the beak. **4.** (*Naut.*) To leave high and dry on shore.

To sue out (*Law*), to apply for and obtain.

Sue, *v. i.* **1.** To seek by request; to make application; to petition; to entreat; to plead. **2.** (*Law*) To prosecute; to bring suit. **3.** To woo. **4.** (*Naut.*) To be left high and dry on the shore.

Su'ent (sū'ent), *a.* Same as Suant. — **Su'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Su'er (sū'ẽr), *n.* One who sues; a suitor.

Su'et (sū'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. OF. *seu*, *suif*, L. *sebum*. Cf. Soap.] The fat and fatty tissues of an animal, esp. that about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton.

Su'et-y (-ỹ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, suet.

Suf- (sŭf-). A form of the prefix Sub-.

Suf'fer (sŭf'fẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Suffered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Suffering.] [Through F. from L. *sufferre*; *sub* under + *ferre* to bear, akin to E. *bear*.] **1.** To feel, or endure, with pain, annoyance, etc.; to submit to with distress or grief; to undergo. **2.** To endure without sinking; to bear. **3.** To undergo; to be affected by; to experience. **4.** To allow; not to forbid or hinder.

Syn. — To support; sustain; tolerate. See Permit.

Suf'fer, *v. i.* **1.** To undergo pain of body or mind. **2.** To undergo punishment. **3.** To be injured, or damaged.

Suf'fer-a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* **1.** Able to suffer. [*Obs.*] **2.** That may be suffered, tolerated, or permitted; allowable; tolerable. — **Suf'fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

Suf'fer-ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** State of suffering; endurance. **2.** Pain endured; suffering. **3.** Damage; injury. [*Obs.*] **4.** Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances. **5.** Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; allowance.

Syn. — Endurance; pain; misery; distress; inconvenience; patience; moderation; toleration; permission.

Suf'fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who suffers.

Suf'fer-ing, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

Suf-fice' (sŭf-fīz'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sufficed (-fīzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sufficing (-fī'zĭng).] [OE. *suffisen*, OF. *soufire*, L. *sufficere* to avail for, to suffice; *sub* under + *facere* to make. See Fact.] To be enough, or sufficient; to be adequate. [or demands of.

Suf-fice', *v. t.* To satisfy; to be equal to the wants

Suf-fi'cience (-fĭsh'ens), *n.* Sufficiency. [*Obs.*]

Suf-fi'cien-cy (-en-sỹ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being sufficient; adequacy; ability; capacity. **2.** Adequate means; competence. **3.** Ample stock or fund.

Suf-fi'cient (-ent), *a.* [L. *sufficiens*, *-entis*.] **1.** Equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; enough. **2.** Possessing adequate talents, power, or ability; qualified.

3. Capable of meeting obligations; responsible. **4.** Self-sufficient. [*R.*] — **Suf-fi'cient-ly** (sŭf-fĭsh'ent-lĭ), *adv.*

Syn. — Competent; full; satisfactory; ample.

Suf'fix (sŭf'fĭks), *n.* [L. *suffixus*, p. p. of *suffigere* to fasten on, to affix; *sub* under + *figere* to fix.] **1.** A letter, letters, syllable, or syllables added to the end of a word or a root; a postfix. **2.** (*Math.*) A subscript mark, number, or letter.

Suf-fix' (sŭf-fĭks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFIXED (-fĭkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFIXING.] To add or annex to the end.

Suf-fix'ion (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of suffixing.

Suf-flate' (-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *sufflare*, p. p. *-atus*; *sub* under + *flare* to blow.] To blow up; to inflate; to inspire. [*R.*] — **Suf-fla'tion** (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [*R.*]

Suf'fo-cate (sŭf'fō-kāt), *a.* [L. *suffocatus*, p. p. of *suffocare* to choke; *sub* under + *fauces* throat.] Suffocated; choked.

Suf'fo-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFOCATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFOCATING.] **1.** To kill or die by stoppage of respiration; to choke; to stifle; to smother. **2.** To destroy; to extinguish.

Suf'fo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A suffocating; state of being suffocated; death caused by smothering or choking.

Suf'fo-ca-tive (sŭf'fō-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to suffocate.

Suf-fos'sion (sŭf-fŏsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suffossio*, deriv. of *sub* under + *fodere* to dig.] A digging under. [*R.*]

Suf'fra-gan (sŭf'frā-gan), *a.* [L. *suffragans*, p. pr. of *suffragari* to support with one's vote, to be favorable. See SUFFRAGE.] Assisting; assistant.

Suf'fra-gan, *n.* **1.** An assistant. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A bishop, as subject to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop.

Suf'frage (sŭf'frāj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *suffragium*.] **1.** A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust; assent; vote; also, the right to vote. **2.** Testimony; attestation. **3.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A short petition, as after the creed in matins and evensong. (*b*) A prayer in general.

Suf'fra-gist (sŭf'frā-jĭst), *n.* One who possesses or advocates the political right of suffrage.

Suf'fru-tes'cent (sŭf'frŭ-tĕs'sent), *a.* [Pref. *suf-* + *frutescent*.] (*Bot.*) Slightly woody at the base.

Suf-fru'ti-cose' (sŭf-frŭ'tĭ-kōs'), *a.* [Pref. *suf-* + *fruticose*.] (*Bot.*) Woody in the lower part of the stem, but with the yearly branches herbaceous.

Suf-fu'mi-gate (-fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *suffumigare*, p. p. *-atus*. See SUB-, and FUMIGATE.] To fumigate the parts of. — **Suf-fu'mi-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

Suf-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFUSED (-fūzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFUSING.] [L. *suffundere*, p. p. *-fusus*; *sub* under + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture.

Suf-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A suffusing; state of being suffused. **2.** That with which a thing is suffused.

Su'fi (sōō'fē), *n.* [From the name of a dynasty of Persian kings.] A title or surname of the king of Persia.

Su'fi, *n.* [Ar. & Per. *sūfī* wise, pious, devout.] One of a certain order of religious men in Persia.

Su'fism (sōō'fĭz'm), *n.* A refined mysticism among certain ascetic classes of Mohammedans.

Sug'ar (shōōg'ĕr), *n.* [OE. *sugre*, F. *sucre*, fr. Ar. *sukkar*, *assukkar*, fr. Skr. *çarkarā* sugar, gravel.] **1.** A sweet substance obtained by crystallizing the evaporated juice of certain plants. Ordinary sugar is essentially sucrose. All sugars are hydrates of carbon. **2.** By extension, anything resembling sugar in taste or appearance. **3.** Compliment or flattery used to disguise or render acceptable something obnoxious. [*Colloq.*]

Grape sugar, a variety of sugar (dextrose or glucose) found in ripe grapes, and also gotten from many other sources. — **Sugar berry** (*Bot.*), the hackberry. — **Sugar candy**, candy made from sugar. — **Sugar cane** (*Bot.*), a tall perennial grass with thick, short-jointed stems, cultivated as the chief source of sugar. — **Sugar loaf.** (*a*) A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually in the form of a truncated cone. (*b*) A hat shaped like a sugar loaf. — **Sugar maple** (*Bot.*), the rock maple (*Acer saccharinum*). — **Sugar pine** (*Bot.*), an immense coniferous tree, native of California and Oregon, yielding a resinous exudation which has a sweetish taste.

Upper Part of a Sugar Cane.

Sug'ar (shōōg'ĕr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUGARED (-ĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUGARING.] **1.** To impregnate, season, cover, or sprinkle with sugar; to mix sugar with. **2.** To disguise by flattery or soft words; to sweeten.

Sug'ar-plum' (-plŭm'), *n.* A kind of candy or sweetmeat made up in small balls or disks.

Sug'ar-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling or containing sugar; sweet. **2.** Fond of sugar or sweets. — **Sug'ar-i-ness**, *n.*

Sug-gest' (sŭg-jĕst' *or* sŭd-jĕst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUGGESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUGGESTING.] [L. *suggerere*, p. p. *-gestus*, lit., to put under; *sub* under + *gerere* to carry. See JEST.] **1.** To introduce or present indirectly to the thoughts. **2.** To propose with diffidence or modesty; to intimate. **3.** To tempt. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To hint; allude to; refer to; insinuate.

Sug-gest', *v. i.* To make suggestions.

Sug-gest'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who suggests.

Sug-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn; 106), *n.* **1.** A suggesting. **2.** That which is suggested; hint; diffident or guarded proposal or mention. **3.** Accusation. [*Obs.*] **4.** (*Psychol. & Metaph.*) Act or power of originating or recalling ideas or relations, distinguished as original and relative.

Syn. — Hint; allusion; intimation; insinuation. — A *hint* is the briefest or most indirect mode of calling one's attention to a subject. A *suggestion* is a putting of something before the mind for consideration, an indirect or guarded mode of presenting an idea, esp. argument or advice.

Sug-gest'ive (-jĕst'ĭv), *a.* Containing a suggestion. — **Sug-gest'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Sug-gest'ive-ness**, *n.*

Su'i-ci'dal (sū'ĭ-sī'dal), *a.* Partaking of, or of the nature of, the crime of suicide. — **Su'i-ci'dal-ly**, *adv.*

Su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self (akin to *suus* one's own) + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; self-murder; specif. (*Law*), the felonious killing of one's self. **2.** One guilty of self-murder. Also used figuratively.

Su'il-line (-ĭl-lĭn *or* -lĭn), *a.* [L. *sus* hog.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to a hog or the Hog family (*Suidæ*).

Suit (sūt), *n.* [F. *suite*, OF. *siute*, *sieute*, fr. *suivre* to follow, OF. *sivre*. See SUE.] **1.** A following; pursuit. [*Obs.*] **2.** A suing; process by which one endeavors to gain an end or object; pursuit; endeavor. **3.** Solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship. **4.** (*Law*) An action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; prosecution of right before any tribunal. **5.** A retinue; a company of attendants or followers; a suite. **6.** The individual objects, collectively considered, which constitute a series, as of rooms, compositions, etc.; a suite. **7.** A number of things used together, and generally necessary to be united in order to answer their purpose; a number of things ordinarily classed or used together; set. **8.** (*Playing Cards*) One of the four sets of cards which constitute a pack.

Suit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUITING.] **1.** To fit; to adapt; to make proper. **2.** To accord with; to become; to befit. **3.** To clothe. [*Obs.*] **4.** To please; to make content.

Suit, *v. i.* To agree; to accord; to be fitting.

Syn. — To comport; tally; correspond; match; answer.

Suit'a-ble (sūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of suiting; fitting; accordant; proper; becoming; adapted. — **Suit'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **Suit'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Suit'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Proper; competent; correspondent; compatible; consonant; congruous; consistent.

Suite (swēt), *n.* [F. See SUIT, *n.*] **1.** A retinue; company of attendants; suit. **2.** A connected series of objects; a number of things used or classed together; set; suit. **3.** (*Mus.*) One of the old musical forms, consisting of a string or series of pieces all in the same key.

Suit'or (sūt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sues; petitioner; applicant. **2.** Esp., a wooer; lover. **3.** (*a*) (*Law*) One who brings a suit. (*b*) (*O. Eng. Law*) One who attends court as plaintiff, defendant, witness, juror, etc.

Sul'cate (sŭl'kāt), **Sul'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *sulcatus*, p. p. of *sulcare* to furrow, fr. *sulcus* furrow.] Scored with deep and regular furrows; furrowed.

Sul-ca'tion (sŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* A channel or furrow.

‖ **Sul'cus** (-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SULCI (-sī). [L., a furrow.] A furrow; groove; fissure.

Sulk, *v. i.* [See SULKINESS.] To be sulky.

Sulk'er (sŭlk'ĕr), *n.* One who sulks.

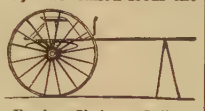
Sulk'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sulky manner.

Sulk'i-ness, *n.* [For *sulkenness*, fr. AS. *solcen* slothful, remiss, in ā*solcen*, be*solcen*, properly p. p. of *sealcan* in ā*sealcan* to be weak or slothful.] Quality or state of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

Sulks (sŭlks), *n. pl.* State of being sulky; a sulky mood or humor.

Sulk'y (sŭlk'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SULKIER (-Ȳ-ẽr); *superl.* SULKIEST.] [See SULKINESS.] Moodily silent; sullen; sour; obstinate; morose; splenetic.
Syn. — See SULLEN.

Sulk'y, *n.* [From SULKY, *a.*; — so called from the owner's desire of riding alone.] A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.


Road, or Skeleton, Sulky.

☞ *Sulky* plow; *sulky* harrow; *sulky* rake, etc., is one which has a seat for a driver.

Sul'lage (sŭl'lāj; 48), *n.* [Cf. SULLAGE, SULLIAGE.] **1.** Sewage. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which sullies or defiles. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*Founding*) The scoria on molten metal. **4.** (*Hydraul. Engin.*) Silt; mud deposited by water.

Sul'len (-len), *a.* [OE. *solein, solain*, through F. fr. L. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** Lonely; solitary. [*Obs.*] **2.** Gloomy; dismal. **3.** Mischievous; malignant. **4.** Gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; morose; sulky. **5.** Obstinate; intractable. **6.** Heavy; sluggish. — **Sul'len-ly**, *adv.* — **Sul'len-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Ill-natured; peevish; fretful; ill-humored; petulant; malign. — Both *sullen* and *sulky* show themselves in the demeanor. *Sullenness* seems to be an habitual sulkiness, and *sulkiness* a temporary sullenness.

Sul'ly (-lȳ), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SULLIED (-lȲd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SULLYING (-lȲ-ĭng).] [OE. *sulien*, AS. *sylian*, fr. *sol* mire; akin to G. *suhle* mire.] To soil; to dirty; to spot; to tarnish; to stain; to darken.

Sul'ly, *n.* Soil; tarnish; stain.

Sul'phate (sŭl'fāt; 48), *n.* [L. *sulphur, sulfur*, brimstone, sulphur.] (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphuric acid.

Sul'phide (sŭl'fīd *or* -fid), *n.* (*Chem.*) A binary compound of sulphur, or one so regarded.

Sul'phite (sŭl'fīt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of sulphurous acid.

Sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* [L., better *sulfur*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A nonmetallic element of a lemon-yellow color, burning with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odor. Symbol S. Atomic weight 32. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of yellow or orange butterflies.

Sul'phu-rate (sŭl'fū-rāt), *a.* Sulphureous.

Sul'phu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A sulphurizing, or state of being sulphurized.

Sul'phur-bot'tom (sŭl'fŭr-bŏt'tŭm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very large whalebone whale having a yellowish belly.

Sul-phu're-ous (sŭl-fū'rē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting or having the qualities of sulphur; impregnated with sulphur. — **Sul-phu're-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sul-phu're-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sul'phu-ret (sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphide.

Sul'phu-ret'ed, *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined or impregnated with sulphur; sulphurized.

Sul-phu'ric (sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sulphur, esp. in a higher valence as contrasted with the *sulphurous* compounds.
Sulphuric acid, a heavy, strongly corrosive, oily liquid produced by the combined action of sulphur dioxide, oxygen (from the air), steam, and nitric fumes.

Sul'phur-ize (-fŭr-īz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To combine or impregnate with sulphur or any of its compounds.

Sul'phur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sulphur, esp. in a lower valence as contrasted with the *sulphuric* compounds.

Sul'phur-y (-ȳ), *a.* Resembling, or partaking of the nature of, sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

Sul'tan (sŭl'tan; *Ar.* sul-tän'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *sultān* sultan, dominion.] A ruler, or sovereign, of a Mohammedan state; specifically, the ruler of the Turks; the Padishah, or Grand Seignior; — officially so called.
Sultan flower. (*Bot.*) See *Sweet sultan*, under SWEET.

Sul-ta'na (sŭl-tā'nȧ *or* -tä'nȧ), *n.* [It.] **1.** The wife of a sultan; a sultaness. **2.** *pl.* A kind of seedless raisin.

Sul'tan-ate (sŭl'tan-āt), *n.* The dominion of a sultan.

Sul'tan-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A sultana.

Sul'try (-trȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* SULTRIER (-trȲ-ẽr); *superl.* SULTRIEST.] [From SWELTRY.] **1.** Very hot, burning, and oppressive. **2.** Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive. — **Sul'tri-ly** (-trȲ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Sul'tri-ness**, *n.*

Sum (sŭm), *n.* [Through F. fr. L. *summa*, fr. *summus* highest, a superl. fr. *sub* under.] **1.** Aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars.
☞ *Sum* is commonly applied to an aggregate of numbers, and *number* to an aggregate of persons or things.
2. A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely. **3.** The principal points or thoughts viewed together; amount; substance; compendium; gist. **4.** Full amount; height; completion. **5.** (*Arith.*) A problem to be solved, or an example to be wrought out.

Sum (sŭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUMMED (sŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUMMING.] **1.** To bring or collect together into one whole; to cast up. **2.** To bring or collect into a small compass. **3.** (*Falconry*) To have (the feathers) full grown; to furnish with full-grown plumage.
Syn. — To comprise; condense; comprehend; compute.

Su'mac } (sȕ'măk *or* shȕ'măk), *n.* [F. *sumac*, for-
Su'mach } merly *sumach*, fr. Ar. *summāq*.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Rhus*, shrubs or small trees with clusters of small flowers. Some species are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in medicine.

Sum'ma-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* To comprise in a summary.

Sum'ma-ry (sŭm'mȧ-rȳ), *a.* [See SUM.] **1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words. **2.** Hence, rapidly performed; quickly executed. — **Sum'ma-ri-ly** (-mȧ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.*
Syn. — Short; brief; concise; compendious; succinct.

Sum'ma-ry, *n.* A general or comprehensive statement; an abridged account; an abstract or abridgment containing the substance of a fuller account.

Sum-ma'tion (sŭm-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount; also, an aggregate.

Sum'mer (sŭm'mẽr), *n.* One who sums up an account.

Sum'mer, *n.* [F. *sommier* a rafter. See SUMPTER.] (*Arch.*) A large stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, posts, or the like, serving for various uses.

Sum'mer, *n.* [AS. *sumor, sumer*; akin to G. *sommer*, Skr. *samā* year.] The season of the year in which the sun shines most directly upon any region; north of the equator, popularly, the months of June, July, and August.
Indian summer, in North America, a period of warm weather late in autumn. — Saint Martin's summer. See under SAINT.

Sum'mer, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUMMERED (-mẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUMMERING.] To pass the summer.

Sum'mer, *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer.

Sum'mer-house' (-hous'), *n.* A rustic house or apartment in a garden or park, for a pleasure resort in summer.

Sum'mer-sault (-sąlt), } *n.* See SOMERSAULT, SOMER-
Sum'mer-set (-sĕt), } SET.

Sum'mer-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [*Summer* a beam + *tree*.] (*Arch.*) A summer. See 2d SUMMER. [summer.]

Sum'mer-y (-ȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to summer; like

Sum'mit (sŭm'mĭt), *n.* [F. *sommet*, dim. of OF. *som, sum*, top, fr. L. *summum*, fr. *summus* highest.] **1.** Top; highest point. **2.** Highest degree; utmost elevation; acme.

Sum'mon (-mŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUMMONED (-mŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUMMONING.] [OE. *somonen*, OF. *sumundre*, deriv. of L. *summonēre* to hint; *sub* under + *monere* to warn. See MONITION.] **1.** To call or cite; to notify to come or appear. **2.** To warn or command to appear, as in court. **3.** (*Mil.*) To call upon to surrender.
Syn. — To convene; convoke; invite; bid. See CALL.

Sum'mon-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who summons.

Sum'mons (-mŭnz), *n.*; *pl.* SUMMONSES (-ẽz). [OE. *somouns*, OF. *sumunse, semonse*, fr. p. p. *semons*. See SUMMON, *v.*] **1.** A summoning; command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some duty. **2.** (*Law*) A warning or citation to appear in court at a day specified. **3.** (*Mil.*) A demand to surrender.

Sum'mons, *v. t.* To summon.

Sump (sŭmp), *n.* [Cf. G. *sumpf* a sump in a mine.] **1.** Puddle. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** The reservoir for water in a mine. **3.** A pond of water for salt works. **4.** (*Metal.*) A clay-lined pit for receiving metal on its first fusion.

Sump'ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sommetier*; akin to OF. & F. *sommier* a pack horse, a rafter, L. *sagmarius*, fr. *sagma* pack saddle, in LL., load, Gr. *σάγμα* pack saddle, fr. *σάττειν* to pack.] **1.** The driver of a pack horse. [*Obs.*] **2.** A pack. [*Obs.*] **3.** A pack animal, esp. a horse.

Sump'tu-a-ry (sŭmp'tū-ā-rȳ; 135), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumptus* expense, cost, fr. *sumere, sumptum*, to take, use; *sub* under + *emere* to take.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.
Sumptuary laws *or* regulations, laws intended to restrain or limit the expenditure of citizens in apparel, food, etc.

Sump'tu-ous (-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus* expense, cost.] Involving large outlay or expense; costly; expensive; hence, luxurious; splendid; magnificent. — **Sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sump'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sun (sŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) See SUNN.

Sun (sŭn), *n.* [OE. *sunne, sonne*, AS. *sunne*; akin to G. *sonne*.] **1.** The luminous orb, the light of which constitutes day, and its absence night, and round which the earth and planets revolve. **2.** Any heavenly body which is the center of a system of orbs. **3.** The sunshine. **4.** That which resembles the sun, as in splendor or importance.
Sun bittern (*Zoöl.*), a singular and beautiful South American bird related both to the rails and herons.

Sun (sŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sunned (sŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sunning.] To expose to the sun; to warm or dry in the sun.

Sun'beam' (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* A beam or ray of the sun.

Sun'bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of many species of small brilliantly colored songbirds of Africa, Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. (*b*) The sun bittern.

Sun'bon'net (-bŏn'nĕt), *n.* A bonnet projecting beyond the face, and commonly having a cape, — worn as a protection against the sun. [sun; to tan.]

Sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *v. t.* To burn or discolor by the

Sun'burn', *n.* The burning or discoloration produced on the skin by the heat of the sun; tan.

Sun'day (-dā; 48), *n.* [AS. *sunnandæg*; — so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the *sun*, or to its worship. See Sun, and Day.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day.

Syn. — See Sabbath.

Sun'der (-dĕr), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sundered (-dĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sundering.] [AS. *sundrian* (in ā*sundrian*), fr. *sundor* asunder; akin to G. *sonder* separate, *sondern* but.] To disunite in almost any manner; to part; to separate; to divide; to sever.

Sun'der, *n.* Separation into parts; division; severance.

Sun'dew' (-dū'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Drosera*, low bog plants whose leaves secrete a viscid fluid that glitters like dewdrops and attracts and detains insects.

Sundew (*Drosera*). Reduced.

Sun'di'al (-dī'al), *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of a gnomon, or style, on a plate.

Sun'dog' (-dŏg'), *n.* (*Meteorol.*) A luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun.

Sun'down' (-doun'), *n.* **1.** The setting of the sun; sunset. **2.** A kind of broad-brimmed sun hat worn by women.

Sun'dries (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Many different or small things; sundry things.

Sun'dry (-drỹ), *a.* [AS. *syndrig*, fr. *sundor* asunder. See Sunder, *v. t.*] Several; divers; more than one or two; various. — **Sun'dri-ly** (-drĭ-lỹ), *adv.*

Sun'fish' (sŭn'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A very large oceanic plectognath fish having a broad body and a truncated tail. (*b*) Any one of numerous species of perchlike North American fresh-water fishes. (*c*) The opah. (*d*) The basking, or liver, shark. (*e*) Any large jellyfish.

Sun'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Helianthus*; — so called probably from the form and color of its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays.

Sung (sŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Sing.

Sun'glass' (sŭn'glȧs'), *n.* A convex lens for producing heat by focusing the sun's rays.

Sunk (sŭnk), *imp. & p. p.* of Sink.

Sunk'en (sŭnk'n), *a.* Lying at the bottom of a body of water; sunk.

Sun'less (sŭn'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays.

Sun'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light of the sun.

Sun'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like or resembling the sun.

Sun'lit' (-lĭt'), *a.* Lighted by the sun.

Sunn (sŭn), *n.* [Hind. *san*, fr. Skr. *çaṇa*.] (*Bot.*) An East Indian leguminous plant, or its fiber.

Sun'ny (sŭn'nỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* Sunnier (-nĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Sunniest.] **1.** Of or pert. to the sun; proceeding from, or like, the sun; hence, shining; bright; brilliant; radiant. **2.** Exposed to the rays of the sun. **3.** Cheerful; genial. — **Sun'ni-ness** (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Sun'rise' (-rīz'), } *n.* **1.** The rising, or time of rising,
Sun'ris ing, } of the sun above the horizon in the morning. **2.** Hence, the east.

Sun'set' (-sĕt'), } *n.* **1.** The descent, or time of de-
Sun'set'ting, } scent, of the sun below the horizon; evening. **2.** Hence, the west.

Sun'shade' (-shād'), *n.* Anything used as a protection from the sun's rays; specif., a small parasol.

Sun'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** Light or direct rays of the sun, the place where they fall, or the warmth and light which they give. **2.** Anything warming and cheering.

Sun'shin'y (-ỹ), *a.* **1.** Bright with the sunlight; clear, warm, or pleasant. **2.** Bright like the sun; resplendent. **3.** Beaming with good spirits; cheerful.

Sun'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) Aventurine feldspar.

Sun'stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* (*Med.*) Any affection produced by the action of the sun on the body; esp., a sudden prostration, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy, occasioned by excessive heat.

Sun'-struck' (sŭn'strŭk'), *a.* (*Med.*) Overcome by, or affected with, sunstroke.

Sun'up' (-ŭp'), *n.* Sunrise. [*Local, U. S.*]

Sup (sŭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Supped (sŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Supping.] [AS. *sūpan*; akin to G. *saufen*.] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink a little at a time; to sip.

Sup, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip. [to take supper.]

Sup, *v. i.* [See Supper.] To eat the evening meal;

Sup, *v. t.* To treat with supper. [*Obs.*]

Su-pawn' (sū-pȧn'), *n.* [Amer. Indian.] Boiled Indian meal; hasty pudding; mush. [*Local, U. S.*]

Su'per- (sū'pẽr-). [L. *super* over, above; akin to Gr. *ὑπέρ*, L. *sub* under, and E. *over*.] **1.** A prefix signifying *above, over, beyond*, and hence often denoting *in a superior position, in excess, over and above, in addition, exceedingly*; as in *super*impose, *super*sede, *super*natural, *super*abundance. **2.** (*Chem.*) A prefix formerly much used to denote that the ingredient to the name of which it was prefixed was present in a *large*, or *unusually large*, proportion as compared with the other ingredients. It has been superseded by *per-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *acid*, etc., which retain the old meanings of *super-*, but with sharper definition.

Su'per-a-ble (sū'pẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *superabilis*, from *superare* to go over, to surmount, fr. *super* above, over.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable.

Su'per-a-bound' (-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient.

Su'per-a-bun'dant (-ȧ-bŭn'dant), *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient. — **Su'per-a-bun'dance** (-ȧ-bŭn'dans), *n.* — **Su'per-a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

Su'per-add' (-ȧd'), *v. t.* To add over and above; to annex.

Su'per-ad-di'tion (-ȧd-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of superadding, or that which is superadded.

Su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Superannuated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Superannuating.] [*Super-* + L. *annus* year.] **1.** To impair or disqualify on account of age or infirmity. **2.** To retire on a pension.

Su'per-an'nu-a'tion (-ăn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of superannuating; state of being superannuated.

Su-perb' (sū-pẽrb'), *a.* [F. *superbe*, L. *superbus*, fr. *super* over. See Super-.] **1.** Grand; magnificent; august; stately. **2.** Rich; elegant. **3.** Showy; excellent; grand. — **Su-perb'ly**, *adv.* — **Su-perb'ness**, *n.*

Su'per-car'go (sū'pẽr-kär'gō), *n.* An officer or person in a merchant ship, whose duty is to manage the sales, and superintend the commercial concerns, of the voyage.

Su'per-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rỹ *or* -sĭl'yȧ-rỹ), *a.* [L. *supercilium* eyebrow.] **1.** Of or pert. to the eyebrows. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having a streak of color above the eyes.

Su'per-cil'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs *or* -yŭs), *a.* [L. *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium* eyebrow, pride; *super* over + *cilium* eyelid.] Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; arrogant. — **Su'per-cil'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Su'per-cil'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Su'per-dom'i-nant (-dŏm'ĭ-nant), *n.* (*Mus.*) The sixth tone of the scale; that next above the dominant.

Su'per-em'i-nent (-nent), *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence. — **Su'per-em'i-nence** (-ĕm'ĭ-nens), *or* **Su'per-em'i-nen-cy** (-nen-sỹ), *n.* — **Su'per-em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

Su'per-er'o-gate (-ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Supererogated (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Supererogating.] [L. *supererogare*, p. p. *-atus*, to spend or pay out over and above; *super* above + *erogare* to pay out money from the public treasury after asking the consent of the people.] To do more than duty requires. [erogating.]

Su'per-er'o-ga'tion (-ĕr'ō-gā'shŭn), *n.* A super-

Su'per-e-rog'a-tive (-ē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Supererogatory.

Su'per-e-rog'a-to-ry (-tō-rỹ), *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required, by duty or necessity.

Su'per-ex-alt' (-ĕgz-ȧlt'), *v. t.* To exalt to a superior degree; to exalt above others.

Su'per-ex'cel-lent (-ĕk'sĕl-lent), *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent. — **Su'per-ex'cellence** (-lens), *n.*

Su'per-fec'un-da'tion (-fĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* (*Physiol.*) Fertilization of two ova, at the same menstruation, by two different acts of coition.

Su'per-fe-cun'di-ty (-fē-kŭn'dĭ-tỹ), *n.* Superabundant fecundity, or multiplication of the species.

Su'per-fe-ta'tion (-fē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superfetare* to

exhibit superfetation; *super* over + *fetare* to bring forth.] (*Physiol.*) The formation of a fetus as the result of an impregnation occurring after another impregnation but before the birth of the offspring produced by it.

Su/per-fi/cial (sū/pĕr-fĭsh/al), *a.* [L. *superficialis.*] **1.** Of, or pert. to, or lying on, the superficies, or surface; shallow; not deep. **2.** Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not deep or profound; shallow. — **Su/per-fi/cial-ly,** *adv.* — **Su/per-fi/cial-ness,** *n.*

Su/per-fi/ci-al/i-ty (-fĭsh/ĭ-ăl/ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being superficial; also, that which is superficial.

Su/per-fi/cies (-fĭsh/ēz *or* -fĭsh/ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., fr. *super* above, over + *facies* figure, shape. See SURFACE.] **1.** Surface; exterior part, superficial area, or face of a thing. **2.** (*Civil Law*) (*a*) Everything on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it. (*b*) A species of lease of a piece of ground resembling the long building leases granted by landholders in England.

Su/per-fine (sū/pĕr-fīn), *a.* **1.** Very or most fine; of surpassing fineness. **2.** Excessively fine; too nice.

Su/per-flu/i-ty (sū/pĕr-flū/ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being superfluous; excess. **2.** A greater quantity than is wanted or needed; superabundance.

Syn. — Superabundance; excess; redundancy.

Su-per/flu-ous (sū-pĕr/flū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *superfluus* overflowing; *super* over, above + *fluere* to flow.] More than is wanted or is sufficient. — **Su-per/flu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Su-per/flu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Unnecessary; useless; exuberant; excessive; redundant; needless.

Su/per-heat/ (sū/pĕr-hēt/), *v. t.* **1.** To heat too much; to overheat. **2.** (*Steam Engine*) To heat (steam) apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

Su/per-heat/er (-ĕr), *n.* (*Steam Engine*) An apparatus for superheating steam.

Su/per-hu/man (-hū/măn), *a.* Above or beyond what is human.

Su/per-im-pose/ (-ĭm-pōz/), *v. t.* To lay or impose on something else. — **Su/per-im/po-si/tion** (-ĭm/pō-zĭsh/ŭn), *n.*

Su/per-im/preg-na/tion (-prĕg-nā/shŭn), *n.* Superfetation.

Su/per-in-cum/bent (-ĭn-kŭm/bent), *a.* Lying or resting on something else. — **Su/per-in-cum/bence** (-bens), *or* **Su/per-in-cum/ben-cy** (-ben-sȳ), *n.*

Su/per-in-duce/ (-dūs/), *v. t.* To induce or bring, as an addition to something.

Su/per-in-duc/tion (-dŭk/shŭn), *n.* Act of superinducing, or the state of being superinduced.

Su/per-in-tend/ (-ĭn-tĕnd/), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERINTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERINTENDING.] [L. *superintendere.* See SUPER-; INTEND.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to take care of with authority; to supervise; to oversee.

Syn. — Supervise. — *Superintend* and *supervise* in general use are synonymous. As sometimes used, *supervise* implies the more general, and *superintend*, the more particular and constant, inspection or direction.

Su/per-in-tend/ence (-ens), } *n.* A superintend-
Su/per-in-tend/en-cy (-en-sȳ), } ing; care and oversight for the purpose of direction; supervision.

Syn. — Inspection; direction; control; guidance.

Su/per-in-tend/ent (-ent), *a.* Overseeing; superintending. — *n.* One who has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction; supervisor; overseer.

Syn. — Inspector; manager; director; curator.

Su-pe/ri-or (sū-pē/rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L., compar. of *superus* being above, fr. *super* above, over.] **1.** More elevated in place or position; higher; upper. **2.** Higher in rank, office, or position. **3.** Surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality; greater in quantity or degree. **4.** Beyond the power or influence of. **5.** More comprehensive, as a term in classification. **6.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Designating parts of the flower when, although normally below the ovary, they adhere to it, and so appear to originate from its upper part; also, designating an ovary when the other floral organs are plainly below it in position, and free from it. (*b*) Belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem; posterior. (*c*) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; — said of the radicle.

Su-pe/ri-or, *n.* **1.** One superior to another. **2.** (*Eccl.*) The head of a monastery, convent, abbey, or the like. — **Su-pe/ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

Su-pe/ri-or/i-ty (-ŏr/ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being superior.

Syn. — Preëminence; excellence; predominancy; prevalence; ascendency; odds; advantage.

Su/per-ja/cent (sū/pĕr-jā/sent), *a.* [L. *superjacens*, p. pr. of *superjacere*; *super* above + *jacere* to lie.] Situated immediately above.

Su-per/la-tive (sū-pĕr/lá-tĭv), *a.* [L. *superlativus*, fr. *superlatus* excessive, used as p. p. of *superferre*, but from a different root. See TOLERATE.] **1.** Most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme. **2.** (*Gram.*) Expressing the highest or lowest degree of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb. — **Su-per/la-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Su-per/la-tive-ness,** *n.*

Su-per/la-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is highest or most eminent; the utmost degree. **2.** (*Gram.*) The superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs; also, a form or word expressing the superlative degree.

Su/per-lu/nar (-lū/nĕr), } *a.* Being above the moon;
Su/per-lu/na-ry (-nà-rȳ), } not belonging to this world.

Su/per-mun/dane (-mŭn/dān), *a.* Being above the world.

Su-per/nal (sū-pĕr/nal), *a.* [L. *supernus*, fr. *super.* See SUPER-.] **1.** Being in a higher place or region. **2.** Of or pert. to things above; celestial; heavenly.

Su/per-na/tant (sū/pĕr-nā/tant), *a.* [L. *supernatans*, p. pr. of *supernatare* to swim above; *super* above + *natare* to swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

Su/per-nat/u-ral (-năt/ū-ral; 135), *a.* Being beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature; miraculous. — **Su/per-nat/u-ral-ly,** *adv.* — **Su/per-nat/u-ral-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Preternatural. — *Preternatural* signifies *beside* nature, and *supernatural*, *above* or *beyond* nature. What is very greatly aside from the ordinary course of things is *preternatural;* what is above or beyond the established laws of the universe is *supernatural.* The dark day which terrified all Europe nearly a century ago was *preternatural;* the resurrection of the dead is *supernatural.*

Su/per-nat/u-ral-ism (-ĭz/m), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being supernatural. **2.** (*Theol.*) The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men.

Su/per-nat/u-ral-ist, *n.* One who holds to the principles of supernaturalism.

Su/per-nu/mer-a-ry (-nū/mĕr-ā-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Exceeding the number stated or prescribed. **2.** Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity.

Su/per-nu/mer-a-ry, *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or the usual or necessary number; especially, a person employed to fill the place of another only in case of need.

Su/per-or/di-na/tion (-ôr/dĭ-nā/shŭn), *n.* The ordination of a person to fill a station already occupied.

Su/per-phos/phate (-fŏs/fāt), *n.* (*Com. Chem.*) An acid phosphate.

Su/per-pose/ (-pōz/), *v. t.* **1.** To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another. **2.** (*Geom.*) To lay (a figure) upon another so as to coincide with it.

Su/per-po-si/tion (-pō-zĭsh/ŭn), *n.* Act of superposing, or the state of being superposed.

Su/per-roy/al (-roi/al), *a.* Larger than royal; — said of a particular size of printing and writing paper.

Su/per-sa/cral (-sā/kral), *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated over, or on the dorsal side of, the sacrum.

Su/per-sa/li-ent (-lĭ-ent), *a.* [Pref. *super-* + L. *saliens*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap.] Leaping upon. [*Obs.*]

Su/per-salt/ (-sąlt/), *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid salt.

Su/per-sat/u-rate (-săt/ū-rāt; 135), *v. t.* To add to beyond saturation.

Su/per-scribe/ (-skrīb/), *v. t.* [L. *superscribere, superscriptum.* See SUPER-, and SCRIBE.] To write or engrave on the top or surface; to write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of.

Su/per-script (-skrĭpt), *n.* Superscription. [*Obs.*]

Su/per-scrip/tion (-skrĭp/shŭn), *n.* **1.** A superscribing, or that which is superscribed; as an address on a letter. **2.** (*Pharm.*) That part of a prescription containing the Latin word *recipe* (take) or the sign ℞.

Su/per-sede/ (-sēd/), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERSEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERSEDING.] [L. *supersedere, -sessum*, to sit above, be superior to, forbear, omit, set aside; *super* above + *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] To come, or be placed, in the room of; to replace; to set aside and take or fill the place of; hence, to make void or unnecessary.

‖ **Su/per-se/de-as** (-sē/dē-ăs), *n.* [L., suspend, stay. See SUPERSEDE.] (*Law*) A writ of command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings under another writ.

Su-per-se/dure (-sē/dūr; 135), *n.* A superseding; supersession.

Su/per-sen/si-ble (-sĕn/sĭ-b'l), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception.

Su/per-sen/si-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Excessively sensitive; morbidly sensitive. — **Su/per-sen/si-tive-ness,** *n.*

Su/per-sen/su-al (-shụ-*al*), *a.* Supersensible.

Su/per-sen/su-ous (sū/pĕr-sĕn/shụ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Supersensible. **2.** Excessively sensuous.

Su/per-ses/sion (-sĕsh/ŭn), *n.* Act of superseding, or state of being superseded; supersedure.

Su/per-so/lar (-sō/lẽr), *a.* Above the sun.

Su/per-sti/tion (sū/pĕr-stĭsh/ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *superstitio*, orig., a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, dread, esp. of the supernatural, fr. *superstare* to stand over. See SUPER-; STAND.] **1.** An excessive reverence for, or fear of, the unknown or mysterious. **2.** An ignorant or irrational worship of the Supreme Deity; excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; also, the worship of a false god; false religion. **3.** A rite or practice arising from such worship. **4.** Belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary events, or in magic, omens, etc.

Syn. — Fanaticism. — *Superstition* implies misguided or unenlightened religious feeling or belief; *fanaticism* emphasizes the idea of a blind and unreasoning enthusiasm and rigor in the practice of any religious belief.

Su/per-sti/tious (-tŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to superstition; arising from, or showing, superstition; full of idle religious fancies and scruples; believing in magic, omens, etc. — **Su/per-sti/tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Su/per-sti/tious-ness**, *n.*

Su/per-stra/tum (-strā/tŭm), *n.* A stratum, or layer, above another.

Su/per-struct/ (-strŭkt/), *v. t.* [L. *superstructus*, p. p. of *superstruere* to build upon; *super* over + *struere* to build.] To build over or upon something else.

Su/per-struc/tion (-strŭk/shŭn), *n.* A superstructing, or that which is superstructed; superstructure.

Su/per-struc/ture (-tûr; 135), *n.* Any material structure or edifice built on something else; that which is raised on a foundation or basis; esp. (*Arch.*), all of a building above the basement. Also used figuratively.

Su/per-sub-stan/tial (-sŭb-stăn/shal), *a.* More than substantial; spiritual. [above the keynote.]

Su/per-ton/ic (-tŏn/ĭk), *n.* (*Mus.*) The note next

Su/per-vene/ (-vēn/), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERVENED (-vēnd/); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERVENING.] [L. *supervenire*, *-ventum*, to come over, to come upon; *super* + *venire* to come. See SUPER-; COME.] To come as something additional or extraneous; to happen upon or after something else; to take place; to happen.

Su/per-ven/ient (-vēn/yent), *a.* That supervenes.

Su/per-ven/tion (-vĕn/shŭn), *n.* Act of supervening.

Su/per-vis/al (-vīz/al), *n.* Supervision.

Su/per-vise/ (-vīz/), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERVISED (-vīzd/); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERVISING.] [Pref. *super-* + L. *visere* to look at attentively, survey, intens. fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect with authority. **2.** To peruse. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — See SUPERINTEND.

Su/per-vi/sion (-vĭzh/ŭn), *n.* Act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence; oversight.

Su/per-vis/or (-vīz/ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who supervises; superintendent. **2.** A spectator. [*Obs.*] [sion.

Su/per-vi/so-ry (-vī/zŏ-rỹ), *a.* Of or pert. to supervi-

Su/per-vo-lute/ (-vŏ-lūt/), *a.* [L. *supervolvere*, p. p. *-volutus*, to roll over; *super* over + *volvere* to roll.] (*Bot.*) Plaited and convolute in the bud.

Su/pi-na/tion (sū/pĭ-nā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *supinare*, *-atum*, to bend or lay backward, fr. *supinus* supine. See SUPINE.] (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Act of turning the hand palm upward; also, the position of the hand with the palm upward. (*b*) Act or state of lying with the face upward.

Su-pine/ (sŭ-pīn/), *a.* [L. *supinus*, akin to *sub* under, *super* above.] **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward. **2.** Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun; sloping; inclined. **3.** Negligent; heedless; listless. — **Su-pine/ly**, *adv.* — **Su-pine/ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Thoughtless; inattentive; careless; drowsy.

Su/pine (sū/pīn), *n.* [L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), fr. *supinus* bent or thrown backward, perh. so called because it rests or falls back, as it were, on the verb.] (*Lat. Gram.*) A verbal noun; or (according to C. F. Becker), a case of the infinitive mood ending in *-um* and *-u*.

Sup/per (sŭp/pẽr), *n.* [OF. *super*, *soper*; orig. an infinitive, to sup, take a meal. See SOUP.] A meal taken at the close of the day; the evening meal.

Sup/per, *v. i.* To take supper; to sup.

Sup-plant/ (-plănt/), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLANTING.] [F. *supplanter*, L. *supplantare* to trip up one's heels, to throw down; *sub* under + *planta* sole of the foot.] **1.** To trip up. [*Obs.*] **2.** To remove or displace by stratagem; to displace and take the place of; to supersede. **3.** To overthrow or undermine, in order to get a substitute for.

Sup/plan-ta/tion (sŭp/plăn-tā/shŭn), *n.* A supplanting.

Sup-plant/er (sŭp-plănt/ẽr), *n.* One who supplants.

Sup/ple (sŭp/p'l), *a.* [F. *souple*, fr. L. *supplex* suppliant, perh. orig., bending the knees.] **1.** Pliant; flexible; easily bent. **2.** Yielding; compliant; not obstinate; submissive to guidance. **3.** Bending to the humor of others; flattering; obsequious. — **Sup/ple-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Pliant; flexible; bending; fawning; soft.

Sup/ple, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLING.] To make or become supple.

Sup/ple-ment (-plē-ment), *n.* [F. *supplément*, L. *supplementum*, fr. *supplere*. See SUPPLY, *v. t.*] **1.** A supply. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which fills up, completes, or makes an addition; specif., a part added to, or issued as a continuation of, a book or paper. **3.** (*Trig.*) The number of degrees which, if added to a specified arc, make it 180°.

Syn. — Appendix. — An *appendix* is that which is appended to something, but is not essential to its completeness; a *supplement* is that which supplements, or serves to complete or make perfect, that to which it is added.

Sup/ple-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLEMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLEMENTING.] To fill up or supply by additions; to add something to.

Sup/ple-men/tal (-mĕn/tal), } *a.*
Sup/ple-men/ta-ry (-tà-rỹ), } ment; additional.

Sup/ple-ness (-p'l-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being supple.

Sup/ple-tive (-plē-tĭv), } *a.* Supplying deficiencies;
Sup/ple-to-ry (-tŏ-rỹ), } supplementary.

Sup-pli/al (sŭp-plī/al), *n.* Act of supplying; supply.

Sup-pli/ance (*-ans*), *n.* That which supplies a want.

Sup-pli-ance (sŭp/plĭ-ans), *n.* [See SUPPLIANT.] Supplication; entreaty.

Sup/pli-ant (*-ant*), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *supplier* to entreat, L. *supplicare*. See SUPPLICATE.] Asking earnestly and submissively; manifesting entreaty; supplicating. — **Sup/pli-ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Sup/pli-ant-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Entreating; beseeching; begging; imploring.

Sup/pli-ant, *n.* One who supplicates.

Sup/pli-cant (*-kant*), *a.* [L. *supplicans*, p. pr. See SUPPLICATE.] Entreating; asking submissively.

Sup/pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLICATED (-kā/tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLICATING.] [L. *supplicare*, p. p. *-atus*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; to ask or petition earnestly and humbly; to sue. **2.** To address in prayer.

Syn. — To beseech; entreat; beg; petition; implore; importune; solicit; crave.

Sup/pli-ca-ting-ly, *adv.* In a supplicating manner.

Sup/pli-ca/tion (-kā/shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of supplicating. **2.** A humble petition; an earnest request.

Syn. — Entreaty; petition; solicitation; craving.

Sup/pli-ca/tor (-tẽr), *n.* A supplicant. [tion.

Sup/pli-ca-to-ry (-kà-tŏ-rỹ), *a.* Containing supplica-

Sup-pli/er (sŭp-plī/ẽr), *n.* One who supplies.

Sup-ply/ (-plī/), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLIED (-plīd/); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLYING (-plī/ĭng).] [For older *supploy*, F. *suppléer*, OF. also *supployer*, deriv. of L. *supplere*, *suppletum*; *sub* under + *plere* to fill, akin to E. *plenty*.] **1.** To fill up, or keep full; to furnish with what is wanted; to afford, or furnish with, a sufficiency. **2.** To serve instead of; also, to serve as substitute for another in. **3.** To bring or furnish; to provide.

Syn. — To administer; minister; contribute; yield.

Sup-ply/, *n.* **1.** A supplying; supplial. **2.** That which supplies a want; sufficiency of things for use or want; specif., the food, clothes, etc., which meet the daily necessities of a body of people; — chiefly in the *pl.*

Sup-port/ (-pōrt/), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPORTING.] [F. *supporter*, L. *supportare* to carry on, to convey, in LL., to support, sustain; *sub* under + *portare* to carry. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** To bear by being under; to keep from falling; to sustain, in a literal or physical sense. **2.** To endure without being overcome, exhausted, or changed in character; to sustain. **3.** To keep from fainting or sinking. **4.** To assume and carry successfully, as the part of an actor; to represent. **5.** To furnish with the means of sustenance or livelihood. **6.** To carry on; to enable to continue; to maintain. **7.** To verify; to make good; to substantiate; to sustain. **8.** To vindicate; to defend successfully. **9.** To uphold by aid or countenance; to back up. **10.** To attend as an honorary assistant.

Support Arms.

Support arms (*Mil.*), a command to hold the piece vertically as shown in the Illust.

Syn. — To countenance; help; second;

succor; encourage; favor; nurture; nourish; cherish; shield; defend; protect; stay; assist.

Sup-port' (sŭp-pōrt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act, state, or operation of supporting, upholding, or sustaining. **2.** That which supports anything.

Syn. — Stay; prop; maintenance; subsistence; assistance; favor; countenance; encouragement; patronage; aid; help; succor; nutriment; sustenance; food.

Sup-port'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being supported. — **Sup-port'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Sup-port'a-bly,** *adv.*

Sup-port'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that supports.

Sup-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be supposed.

Sup-pos'al (*-al*), *n.* The act of supposing; also, that which is supposed; supposition; opinion.

Sup-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPOSED (-pōzd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPOSING.] [F. *supposer; sub-* under + *poser* to place; — corresponding in meaning to L. *supponere, -positum*, to put under, to substitute, falsify. See SUB-; POSE, POSITION.] **1.** To regard as if true with a view to some consequence or relation which such a reality would involve; to imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument, etc.; to assume to be true. **2.** To imagine; to believe; to receive as true. **3.** To require to exist or be true; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature.

Syn. — To conclude; judge; regard; conjecture.

Sup-pose', *v. i.* To make supposition.

Sup-pose', *n.* Supposition. [*Obs.*]

Sup-pos'er (sŭp-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who supposes.

Sup'po-si'tion (sŭp'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *suppositio* a placing under, substitution, fr. *supponere.* See SUPPOSE.] A supposing, or that which is supposed; hypothesis.

Sup'po-si'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Hypothetical; conjectural.

Sup-pos'i-ti'tious (sŭp-pŏz'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *suppositicius.* See SUPPOSITION.] **1.** Fraudulently substituted for something else; not genuine; spurious. **2.** Suppositional. [*R.*] — **Sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

Sup-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Including or implying supposition. — **Sup-pos'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Sup-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rў), *n.* [L. *suppositorius* that is placed underneath.] (*Med.*) A pill or bolus for introduction into the rectum.

Sup-press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPRESSED (-prĕst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPRESSING.] [L. *supprimere*, p. p. *-pressus; sub* under + *premere* to press.] **1.** To overpower and crush; to put down. **2.** To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent. **3.** To keep undisclosed. **4.** To arrest the discharges or secretion of. **5.** To omit, as a letter from a word, or one of a number of figures.

Syn. — To repress; restrain; subdue; overthrow; quell; overwhelm; conceal; stifle; stop; smother.

Sup-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of suppressing, or state of being suppressed.

Syn. — Overthrow; destruction; concealment; repression; detention; retention; obstruction.

Sup-press'ive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to suppress.

Sup-press'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who suppresses.

Sup'pu-rant (sŭp'pū-*rant*), *n.* (*Med.*) A suppurative.

Sup'pu-rate (-rāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPURATING.] [L. *suppurare*, p. p. *-atus; sub* under + *pus, puris*, matter. See PUS.] To generate or cause to generate pus.

Sup'pu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of suppurating; also, the matter produced by the process; pus.

Sup'pu-ra-tive (sŭp'pū-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

Su'pra (sū'prȧ), *adv.* [L.; akin to *super.* See SUPER-.] Over; above; before; also, beyond; besides; — much used as a prefix, mostly to indicate *position above or over* that which is denoted by the word to which it is prefixed; as, *supra-axillary*, situated above the axil.

Su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an (-lăp-sā'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* [*Supra-* + *lapse.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of that class of Calvinists who believed that God decreed that man should fall in order to furnish the opportunity for the preconceived redemption.

Su'pra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being or situated above the world or above our system; celestial.

Su-prem'a-cy (sū-prĕm'ȧ-sў), *n.* State of being supreme; highest or supreme authority or power.

Su-preme' (sū-prēm'), *a.* [L. *supremus*, superlative of *superus* upper, fr. *super* above. See SUPER-; cf. SUM.] **1.** Highest in authority; holding the highest place in authority, government, or power. **2.** Highest; greatest; most excellent or most extreme; utmost; greatest possible (sometimes in a bad sense). **3.** (*Bot.*) Situated at the highest part or point. — **Su-preme'ly,** *adv.*

Sur- (sûr-). [F. *sur*, prep. contr. fr. L. *super, supra.* See SUPER-.] A prefix signifying *over, above, beyond, upon.*

Su'rah (sōō'rȧ), *n.* A soft twilled silk fabric much used for women's dresses; — called also *surah silk.*

Su'ral (sū'*ral*), *a.* [L. *sura* the calf of the leg.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg.

Sur'ance (shụr'ȧns), *n.* Assurance. [*Obs.*]

Sur'base' (sûr'bās'), *n.* [Pref. *sur-* + *base.*] **1.** (*Arch.*) A cornice, or series of moldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, etc. [See *Illust.* of COLUMN.] **2.** A board or group of moldings running round a room on a level with the tops of the chair backs.

Sur'based' (-bāst'), *a.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) Having a surbase. (*b*) [F. *surbaissé.*] Having the vertical height from springing line to crown less than the half span; — said of an arch.

Sur-bate' (sûr-bāt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURBATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURBATING.] [F. *solbatu*, p. p., bruised (said of a horse's foot); *sole* sole + *battu* battered.] To make sore or bruise, as the feet by travel. [*Obs.*]

Sur-bed' (-bĕd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *sur-* + *bed.*] To set edgewise, as a stone; that is, to set in a position different from that which it had in the quarry.

Sur-cease' (-sēs'), *n.* [F. *sursis*, from *sursis*, p. p. of *surseoir* to suspend, in OF., to forbear, L. *supersedere.* See SUPERSEDE.] Cessation; stop; end.

Sur-cease', *v. t. & i.* To cease; to end.

Sur-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [F. *surcharger.* See SUR-; CHARGE.] **1.** To overload; to overburden. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) To overstock; esp., to put more cattle into, as a common, than one has a right to, or more than the herbage will sustain. (*b*) (*Equity*) To show an omission in (an account) for which credit ought to have been given.

Sur-charge', *n.* [F.] **1.** Act of surcharging. **2.** That with which anything is surcharged; an overcharge.

Sur-char'ger (-chär'jẽr), *n.* One who surcharges.

Sur'cin'gle (sûr'sĭn'g'l), *n.* [OE. *sursengle.* See SUR-, and CINGLE.] **1.** A belt or girth which passes over a saddle, or over anything laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast. **2.** (*Eccl.*) The girdle of a cassock.

Sur'coat' (sûr'kōt'; 110), *n.* [OF. *surcote.* See SUR-; COAT.] **1.** A coat worn over the other garments; esp., the flowing, outer garment of knights. **2.** The outer garment of either sex at different epochs of the Middle Ages.

Sur'cu-lose' (sûr'kū'lōs'), *a.* [L. *surculus* a little shoot.] (*Bot.*) Producing suckers, or sucker-like shoots.

Surd (sûrd), *a.* [L. *surdus* deaf (whence the meaning, deaf to reason, irrational.] **1.** Deaf. [*Obs.*] **2.** Unheard. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*Math.*) Involving surds; not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; radical; irrational. **4.** (*Phonetics*) Uttered, as an element of speech, without tone, or proper vocal sound; as, *f, p, s*, etc. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 169, 179, 180.

Surd, *n.* A surd quantity or sound.

Sure (shụr), *a.* [*Compar.* SURER (-ẽr); *superl.* SUREST.] [OE. *sur*, OF. *seür*, L. *securus; se* aside, without + *cura* care. See SECURE.] **1.** Certainly knowing and believing; confident beyond doubt. **2.** Certain to find or retain. **3.** Certain not to fail or disappoint expectation. **4.** Betrothed. [*Obs.*] **5.** Free from danger; safe; secure. — **Sure'ly,** *adv.* — **Sure'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Unfailing; infallible; firm; permanent; steady; stable; strong; indisputable; confident; positive.

Sure, *adv.* In a sure manner; surely. [fall.]

Sure'-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* Not liable to stumble or

Sure'ti-ship (shụr'tĭ-shĭp), *n.* Suretyship.

Sure'ty (-tў), *n.* **1.** State of being sure; certainty; security. **2.** That which makes sure; ground of confidence. **3.** Security against loss or damage; security for due performance. **4.** (*Law*) One who engages to answer for the performance of some act or obligation by another; bondsman; bail. **5.** Hence, substitute; hostage.

Sure'ty-ship, *n.* State of being surety; obligation to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another.

Surf (sûrf), *n.* [Formerly spelled *suffe*, and prob. same word as *sough.*] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, esp. upon a sloping beach.

Sur'face' (sûr'fās'; 48), *n.* [F. See SUR-, and FACE.] **1.** The exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; superficies; outside. **2.** Hence, outward or external appearance. **3.** (*Geom.*) A magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness; superficies. **4.** (*Fort.*) That part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged, and the angle of the nearest bastion.

Sur'face, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURFACED (-fāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURFACING (-fā-sĭng).] To give a surface to; esp., to cause to have a smooth or plain surface.

Surf'boat' (sûrf'bōt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A boat built with a pronounced sheer for use in heavy surf.

Sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *n.* [OF. *surfait, sorfait*, excess,

arrogance, crime, fr. *surfaire, sorfaire*, to augment, exaggerate ; *sur* over + *faire* to make, do, L. *facere*.] **1.** Excess in eating and drinking. **2.** Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned often by excessive eating and drinking. **3.** Disgust caused by excess ; satiety.

Sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Surfeited ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Surfeiting.] **1.** To overfeed, and produce satiety, sickness, or uneasiness. **2.** To fill or indulge to satiety and disgust ; to cloy. — **Sur'feit-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Surf'y (sûrf'ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding in, surf.

Surge (sûrj), *n.* [L. *surgere, surrectum*, to raise, to rise ; *sub* under + *regere* to direct. See Regent ; cf. Source.] **1.** A fountain. [*Obs.*] **2.** A large wave or billow ; a great, rolling swell of water, produced generally by a high wind. **3.** The heaving motion of, or produced by, a great wave.

Surge, *v. i.* **1.** To swell ; to rise high and roll. **2.** (*Naut.*) To slip along a windlass.

Surge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Surged (sûrjd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Surging (sûr'jĭng).] [Cf. F. *surgir* to cast anchor.] (*Naut.*) To let go or slacken suddenly, as a rope ; also, to slacken the rope about (a capstan).

Sur'geon (-jŭn), *n.* [OF. *surgien*, contr. fr. *chirurgien*. See Chirurgeon.] **1.** One who practices surgery as a profession. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous chætodont fishes having one or two lancelike spines on each side of the base of the tail. [of a surgeon.

Sur'geon-cy (sûr'jŭn-sȳ), *n.* Office or employment

Sur'ger-y (-jẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Art of healing by manual operation ; that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body ; that branch of medical science which has for its object the cure of local injuries or diseases, as wounds, tumors, etc., whether by manual operation or by medicines and constitutional treatment. **2.** A surgeon's operating room or laboratory. [**Sur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Sur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to surgery. —

Sur'gy (-jȳ), *a.* Rising in surges ; resembling surges.

Sur'loin' (-loin'), *n.* [F. *surlonge ; sur* upon + *longe* loin.] See Sirloin, the more usual orthography.

Sur'ly (sûr'lȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Surlier (-lĭ-ẽr) ; *superl.* Surliest.] [Prob. fr. *sir*, and orig. meaning, *sirlike*, i. e., proud.] **1.** Arrogant. [*Obs.*] **2.** Gloomily morose ; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude ; severe ; sour ; crabbed ; rough ; sullen ; gloomy. **3.** Rough ; dark ; tempestuous. — **Sur'li-ly** (-lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Sur'li-ness,** *n.*

Sur-mis'al (sûr-mīz'al), *n.* Surmise.

Sur-mise' (-mīz'), *n.* [OF. *surmise* accusation, fr. *surmettre*, p. p. *surmis*, to impose, accuse ; *sur* (see Sur) + *mettre* to put, set, L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** A thought, imagination, or conjecture, based upon feeble or scanty evidence ; suspicion ; guess. **2.** Thought. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Conjecture ; supposition ; suspicion ; doubt.

Sur-mise', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Surmised (-mīzd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Surmising.] To imagine without certain knowledge ; to suppose, conjecture, or suspect ; to guess.

Sur-mis'er (-mis'ẽr), *n.* One who surmises.

Sur-mount' (sûr-mount'), *v. t.* [OF. *surmonter, sormonter ; sur* over + *monter* to mount.] **1.** To mount or rise above ; to overtop. **2.** To conquer ; to overcome. **3.** To surpass ; to exceed. [surmounted.

Sur-mount'a-ble (sûr-mount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be

Sur-mount'ed, *a.* (*Arch.*) Having its vertical height greater than half the span ; — said of an arch.

Sur-mount'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that surmounts.

Sur-mul'let (-mŭl'lĕt), *n.* [F. *surmulet ; saur, saure*, red + *mulet* mullet.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various species of mullets, esp. the European species.

Sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* [A substitution for OE. *sournoun*, fr. F. *surnom*. See Sur-, Noun, and Name.] **1.** A name or appllation which is added to the baptismal or Christian name, and becomes a family name. **2.** An appellation added to the original name ; agnomen.

Sur-name' (sûr-nām' *or* sûr'nām'), *v. t.* To give a surname to.

Sur-pass' (sûr-pȧs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Surpassed (-pȧst') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Surpassing.] [F. *surpasser ; sur* over + *passer* to pass.] To go beyond in anything good or bad.

Syn. — To exceed ; excel ; outdo ; outstrip.

Sur-pass'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be surpassed.

Sur-pass'ing, *a.* Eminently excellent ; exceeding others. — **Sur-pass'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Sur-pass'ing-ness,** *n.*

Sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* [F. *surplis*, OF. *surpeliz*, LL. *superpellicium ; super* over + *pellicium, pelliceum*, a robe of fur. See Pelisse.] (*Eccl.*) An outer, white garment sometimes worn by the clergy of certain churches.

Sur'pliced (sûr'plĭst), *a.* Wearing a surplice.

Sur'plus (-plŭs), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *plus* more.] That which remains when use or need is satisfied, or when a certain limit is reached ; excess ; overplus.

Sur'plus-age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** Surplus ; excess ; overplus. **2.** (*Law*) In pleading, unnecessary or irrelevant matter.

Sur-pris'al (sûr-priz'al), *n.* Act of surprising, or state of being surprised ; surprise.

Sur-prise' (sûr-priz'), *n.* [F. *surprise*, fr. *surprendre, surpris ; sur* over + *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere*. See Prehensile.] **1.** Act of coming upon, or taking, unawares or unexpectedly. **2.** State of being surprised, or taken unawares ; a suddenly excited feeling of wonder. **3.** Anything that causes such a state or emotion.

Syn. — Astonishment ; amazement.

Sur-prise', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Surprised (-prīzd') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Surprising.] **1.** To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly ; to take unawares. **2.** To strike with wonder, astonishment, or confusion, by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable. **3.** To bring or lead by some sudden act or occurrence. — **Sur-pris'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Sur-pris'ing, *a.* Exciting surprise ; extraordinary. — **Sur-pris'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Sur-pris'ing-ness,** *n.*

Sur're-but'ter (sûr'rē-bŭt'tẽr), *n.* (*Law*) The reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

Sur're-join' (-rē-join'), *v. i.* [Pref. *sur-* + *rejoin.*] (*Law*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

Sur're-join'der (-dẽr), *n.* (*Law*) The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

Sur-ren'der (sûr-rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Surrendered (-dẽrd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Surrendering.] [OF. *surrendre* to deliver ; *sur* over + *rendre* to render. See Render.] **1.** To give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand. **2.** To give up possession of ; to yield ; to resign. **3.** To yield to any influence, emotion, passion, or power ; — reflexive.

Sur-ren'der, *v. i.* To give up wholly ; to yield.

Sur-ren'der, *n.* Act of surrendering ; specif. (*Law*), the yielding of a particular estate to him who has an immediate estate in remainder or reversion.

Sur-rep'tion (-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* A getting surreptitiously.

Sur'rep-ti'tious (sûr'rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *surreptitius*, fr. *surripere* to withdraw privily ; *sub-* under + *rapere* to snatch.] Done or made stealthily, or without due authority ; clandestine ; stealthy. — **Sur'rep-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.*

Sur'rey (sŭr'rĭ), *n.* A four-wheeled pleasure carriage, (commonly two-seated) somewhat like a phaeton.

Sur'ro-gate (sŭr'rō-gāt), *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, p. p. of *surrogare* to substitute ; *sub* under + *rogare* to ask. See Rogation.] **1.** A deputy ; substitute. **2.** The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. [*Eng.*] **3.** In some States of the U. S., an officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments and the settlement of estates.

Sur-round' (sŭr-round'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Surrounded ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Surrounding.] [OF. *suronder* to overflow, LL. *superundare ;* fr. L. *super* over + *undare* to rise in waves, fr. *unda* wave. The English sense is due to the influence of E. *round.*] To inclose on all sides ; to lie or be on all sides of ; to hem in.

Syn. — To encompass ; encircle ; environ ; invest.

Sur-round'ing, *a.* Inclosing ; encircling.

Sur-round'ing, *n.* **1.** An encompassing. **2.** *pl.* The things which surround or environ ; environment.

Sur-tout' (sûr-tōōt' ; *F.* sụr'tōō'), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *tout* all.] A man's overcoat, esp. when long, and fitting closely like a body coat.

Sur-veil'lance (sûr-vāl'yans *or* -vā'lans), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over ; *sur* over + *veiller* to watch, L. *vigilare.*] Oversight ; watch ; inspection ; supervision.

Sur-veil'lant (-vāl'yant *or* -vā'lant), *a.* Overseeing ; watchful. — *n.* An overseer ; spy ; supervisor.

Sur-vey' (sûr-vā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Surveyed (-vād') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Surveying.] [OF. *surveoir ; sur* + *veoir* to see, L. *videre.*] **1.** To inspect, or take a view of ; to overlook. **2.** To view with a scrutinizing eye ; to examine ; to view with reference to condition, situation, value, etc. **3.** To determine the form, extent, position, etc., of, by means of linear and angular measurements. **4.** To examine, as a manor, with reference to the boundaries, tenure of tenants, rent, etc. [*Eng.*]

Sur'vey (sûr'vā *or* sûr-vā'), *n.* **1.** A surveying ; an examination, esp. with reference to condition, quantity, or quality. **2.** Specif., the operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, etc., of a part of the earth's surface, or a line through it ; also, a measured plan and description of such a part or line.

Syn. — Review ; retrospect ; examination ; prospect.

Sur-vey'ing, *n.* That branch of applied mathematics

which teaches the art of determining the area, shape, contour, etc., of any portion of the earth's surface, with an accurate delineation of the whole on paper.

Sur-vey'or (sûr-vā'ẽr), *n.* One who surveys; superintendent; overseer; inspector.

Sur-vey'or-ship, *n.* Office of a surveyor.

Sur-viv'al (-vīv'al), *n.* **1.** Act or state of surviving; a living or continuing longer than another person, thing, or event. **2.** (*Archæol. & Ethnol.*) Any habit, usage, or belief, remaining after the conditions which brought it into existence have passed away.

Sur-vive' (sûr-vīv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURVIVED (vīvd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURVIVING.] [F. *survivre*, L. *supervivere; super* over + *vivere* to live.] To live beyond the life or existence of; to endure longer than; to outlive; to outlast. [ist.

Sur-vive', *v. i.* To remain alive; to continue to ex-

Sur-viv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who survives; a survivor.

Sur-viv'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who survives.

Sur-viv'or-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a survivor. **2.** (*Law*) The right of one who has a joint interest in an estate to take the whole estate upon the other's death.

Sus-. [L., for *subs-*, fr. *sub* under; sometimes through OF. fr. L. *subtus* below, fr. *sub*.] A prefix equiv. to *sub-*.

Sus-cep'ti-ble (sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., from L. *suscipere, susceptum*, to take up, undertake, admit; pref. *sus-* (see SUB-) + *capere* to take.] **1.** Capable of admitting anything additional, or any change, affection, or influence. **2.** Capable of impression, or emotional excitement; having nice sensibility; impressible; tender; sensitive. — **Sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Sus-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

Sus-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of taking; reception.

Sus-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Susceptible.

Sus-cep-tiv'i-ty (sŭs-sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Susceptibility.

Sus-cip'i-ent (sŭs-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* Receiving. [*R.*]

Sus'ci-tate (sŭs'sĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *suscitare*, p. p. *-atus*; pref. *sus-* (see SUB-) + *citare* to rouse.] To rouse; to excite. [*Obs.*]

Sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *a.* [L. *suspectus*, p. p. of *suspicere* to look up, admire, to view askance; *sub* under + *specere* to look. See SPY.] **1.** Suspicious. [*Obs.*] **2.** Suspected. [*Obs.*]

Sus-pect', *n.* **1.** Suspicion. [*Obs.*] **2.** An object of suspicion; — now only of persons suspected of crime.

Sus-pect', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUSPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUSPECTING.] **1.** To imagine to exist, often upon weak evidence or no evidence. **2.** To imagine to be guilty, upon slight evidence, or without proof. **3.** To hold to be uncertain; to doubt.

Syn. — To mistrust; distrust; surmise; doubt.

Sus-pect', *v. i.* To imagine guilt; to be suspicious.

Sus-pect'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be suspected.

Sus-pect'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who suspects.

Sus-pect'ful (-fụl), *a.* Apt to suspect or mistrust; full of suspicion; suspicious. — **Sus-pect'ful-ness**, *n.*

Sus-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUSPENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUSPENDING.] [F. *suspendre*, or OF. *souspendre* (where the prefix is L. *subtus* below, from *sub* under), L. *suspendere, suspensum*; pref. *sus-* (see SUS-) + *pendere* to hang.] **1.** To attach to something above; to hang. **2.** To make to depend. [*Archaic*] **3.** To cause to cease for a time; to make temporarily inoperative or inactive; to interrupt; to stay. **4.** To hold in abeyance, or in an undecided state. **5.** To debar, or cause to withdraw, temporarily from a privilege, function of office, etc. **6.** (*Chem.*) To support in a liquid, as a powder, by stirring, to facilitate chemical action.

Syn. — To delay; intermit; hinder; debar.

Sus-pend', *v. i.* To cease from operation or activity; esp., to stop payment, or be unable to meet obligations or engagements.

Sus-pend'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that suspends; esp., one of a pair of straps for holding up the trousers.

Sus-pense' (sŭs-pĕns'), *a.* [F. *suspens*, L. *suspensus*, p. p. of *suspendere*. See SUSPEND.] Suspended. [*Obs.*]

Sus-pense', *n.* **1.** State of being suspended; specif., state of uncertainty and expectation, with anxiety or apprehension; indetermination; indecision. **2.** Cessation for a time; stop; pause.

Sus-pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A suspending; state of being suspended. **2.** Esp., temporary delay, interruption, or cessation; as of labor, judgment, payment, etc.

Syn. — Delay; interruption; intermission; stop.

Sus-pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; causing interruption or delay.

Sus-pen'sor (-sẽr), *n.* That which suspends, or holds up anything.

Sus-pen'so-ry (sŭs-pĕn'sŏ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Suspended. **2.** Fitted or serving to suspend; suspending. [as a truss.

Sus-pen'so-ry, *n.* That which suspends, or holds up,

Sus-pi'cion (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OE. *suspecioun*, OF. *souspeçon*, L. *suspectio* a looking up to, an esteeming highly, suspicion, fr. *suspicere* to look up, to esteem, to mistrust. The modern form *suspicion* is in imitation of L. *suspicio* mistrust. See SUSPECT.] **1.** A suspecting; imagination or apprehension of the existence of something (esp. wrong or harm) without proof, or upon very slight evidence. **2.** Slight degree; hint. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Jealousy; distrust; mistrust; diffidence; doubt.

Sus-pi'cious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Inclined to suspect. **2.** Indicating suspicion or mistrust. **3.** Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; questionable. — **Sus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Sus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Distrustful; mistrustful; doubtful. See JEALOUS.

Sus-pir'al (-pīr'al), *n.* [From SUSPIRE.] A breathing hole; a vent or ventiduct.

Sus'pi-ra'tion (sŭs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of suspiring.

Sus-pire' (sŭs-pīr'), *v. i.* [L. *suspirare; sub* under + *spirare* to breathe.] To fetch a deep breath; to sigh.

Sus-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUSTAINED (-tānd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUSTAINING.] [OF. *sustenir* (pref. *sus-*, prop. fr. L. *subtus* below), L. *sustinere*; pref. *sus-* (see SUS-) + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To keep from falling; to support. **2.** Hence, to keep from sinking, becoming despondent, etc.; to aid, comfort, or relieve. **3.** To maintain; to keep alive; to nourish. **4.** To endure without failing or yielding; hence, to bear; to undergo. **5.** To hold or adjudge to be valid or according to law; to sanction or allow, as being legal. **6.** To prove; to establish by evidence; to corroborate or confirm.

Syn. — To uphold; subsist; assist; relieve; suffer.

Sus-tain'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sustained.

Sus-tained' (-tānd'), *a.* Held up to a certain pitch, degree, or level; uniform; as, *sustained* passion.

Sus-tain'er (-tān'ẽr), *n.* One that sustains.

Sus-tain'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of sustaining.

Sus'te-nance (sŭs'tē-nans), *n.* **1.** A sustaining; support; maintenance. **2.** That which supports life; food.

Sus'ten-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sustentatio*, fr. *sustentare* to support, v. intens. fr. *sustinere* to sustain.] A sustaining; state of being sustained; preservation from falling, failing, or deterioration; support; sustenance.

Sus'ten-ta-tive (sŭs'tĕn-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Adapted to sustain, strengthen, or corroborate.

Su'sur-ra'tion (sū'sŭr-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *susurratio*, fr. *susurrare* to whisper.] A whispering; soft murmur.

‖ **Su-sur'rus** (sū-sŭr'rŭs), *n.* [L.] Whisper; murmur.

Sut'ler (sŭt'lẽr), *n.* [D. *zoetelaar*, OD. *soetelaar*, fr. *soetelen* to undertake low offices.] A person who follows an army, and sells provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops.

‖ **Su'tra** (sōō'trȧ), *n.* [Skr. *sūtra* thread, string of rules, aphorism, fr. *siv* to sew.] **1.** Precept; aphorism. **2.** *pl.* A body of Hindoo aphoristical literature between the Vedic and the later Sanskrit literature.

Sut-tee' (sŭt-tē'), *n.* [Skr. *satī* a faithful wife, fem. of *sant* real, true, p. pr. of *as* to be.] [*India*] **1.** A Hindoo woman who immolates herself, or is immolated, on the funeral pile of her husband. **2.** Such immolation.

Sut-tee'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of immolation of widows in Hindostan.

Sut'tle (sŭt't'l), *n.* (*Com.*) The weight when tare has been deducted, but not tret. [or seam.

Su'tur-al (sū'tūr-al; 135), *a.* Of or pert. to a suture,

Su'ture (sū'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *sutura*, fr. *suere, sutum*, to stitch. See SEW.] **1.** A sewing or stitching; also, the line along which two things or parts are sewed together, or are united in, or as if in, a seam. **2.** The stitch by which parts are sewed together. **3.** Any seamlike line, depression, or rib, as between parts grown together, between the segments of a crustacean, etc.

Su'tured (sū'tūrd; 135), *a.* Having a suture or sutures; knit or united together.

Su'ze-rain (sū'ze-rān), *n.* [F., fr. *sus* above, L. *susum, sursum* (*sub* under + *versum*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn), after analogy of *souverain*, E. *sovereign*.] A superior lord to whom fealty is due; lord paramount. [suzerain.

Su'ze-rain-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Dominion or authority of a

Swab (swŏb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWABBED (swŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWABBING.] [See SWABBER, *n.*] To clean or dry with a mop or swab.

Swab, *n.* **1.** A kind of mop for cleaning floors, etc. **2.** A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, fastened to a handle, for cleansing or medicating deep-seated parts, as the throat. **3.** A sponge, or other suitable substance, attached to a handle, for cleaning the bore of a firearm.

Swab'ber (swŏb'bẽr), *n.* [D. *swabber; cf.* D. *swabberen* to swab, Sw. *svab* a swab.] **1.** One who swabs a floor or deck. **2.** (*Naut.*) Formerly, an inferior British naval officer, charged with seeing that the ship was kept clean.

Swad (swŏd), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *swećian* to bind.] [*Prov. Eng.*] **1.** A cod or pod. **2.** A clown.

Swad'dle (swŏd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *swećil*, fr. *swećian* to swathe.] Anything used to swaddle with, as a cloth.

Swad'dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWADDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWADDLING (-dlĭng).] To bind as with a bandage; to bind or wrap tightly with clothes; to swathe.

Swad'dling (-dlĭng), *a. & n.* from SWADDLE, *v.* Swaddling band, Swaddling cloth, *or* Swaddling clout, a band or cloth wrapped round an infant, esp. one new born.

Swag (swăg), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWAGGED (swăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWAGGING.] [Akin to SWAY.] **1.** To hang or move with a swaying motion. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** To sag.

Swag, *n.* **1.** A swaying. **2.** Stolen booty. [*Slang*]

Swage (swāj), *v. t. & i.* Abbrev. of ASSUAGE. [*Obs.*]

Swage, *n.* A tool used by metal-workers for shaping their work, by holding it upon the work, or the work upon the swage, and striking with a sledge.

Swage, *v. t.* To shape or fashion by means of a swage.

Swag'ger (swăg'gẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWAGGERED (-gẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWAGGERING.] [Freq. of SWAG.] **1.** To walk with a swaying motion; hence, to walk and act in a pompous, consequential manner. **2.** To boast or brag noisily; to bluster; to bully.

Swag'ger, *n.* Act or manner of a swaggerer.

Swag'ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who swaggers.

Swag'gy (-gĭ), *a.* Inclined to swag; sagging.

Swain (swān), *n.* [Icel. *sveinn* a boy, servant; akin to AS. *swān.*] **1.** A servant. [*Obs.*] **2.** A rustic; esp., a country gallant or lover; — chiefly in poetry.

Swain'ish, *a.* Pert. to, or like, a swain; rustic.

Swale (swāl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svalr* cool, *svala* to cool.] A valley or low place; a tract of low, and usually wet, land; moor; fen. [*Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.*]

Swale, *v. i. & t.* See SWEAL.

Swal'low (swŏl'lō), *n.* [AS. *swalewe, swealwe;* akin to G. *schwalbe.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of long-winged, passerine birds of the family *Hirundinidæ*, esp. one of those with the tail deeply forked. (*b*) Any one of numerous species of swifts which resemble the true swallows in form and habits, as the common American chimney swallow, or swift. **2.** (*Naut.*) The aperture in a block through which the rope reeves.

European Swallow (*a*) and Nest (*Chelidon rustica*).

Swal'low, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWALLOWED (-lōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWALLOWING.] [AS. *swelgan;* akin to G. *schwelgen* to feast.] **1.** To take into the stomach through the gullet. **2.** To receive into an abyss or gulf. **3.** To receive or embrace without examination, suspicion, or scruple. **4.** To absorb; to take up; to consume. **5.** To retract; to recant. **6.** To receive without resentment or retaliation.

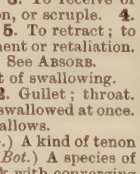
Syn. — To imbibe; ingulf; engross. See ABSORB.

Swal'low, *v. i.* To perform the act of swallowing.

Swal'low, *n.* **1.** A swallowing. **2.** Gullet; throat. **3.** Taste; liking. [*Colloq.*] **4.** Amount swallowed at once.

Swal'low-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who swallows.

Swal'low-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** (*Carp.*) A kind of tenon used in making joints; dovetail. **2.** (*Bot.*) A species of willow. **3.** (*Fort.*) A form of outwork with converging sides. **4.** A swallow-tailed coat. **5.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of butterflies, having each hind wing prolonged in the form of a long lobe.



Swallowtail Butterfly, right half.

Swal'low-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* **1.** Having a tail like that of a swallow; like a swallow's tail in form; hence, having narrow and tapering skirts. **2.** (*Carp.*) Dovetailed.

Swal'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) See CELANDINE. (*b*) A poisonous plant of the Milkweed family.

Swam (swăm), *imp.* of SWIM.

Swamp (swŏmp), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Wet, spongy land; soft, low ground saturated with water, but not usually covered with it.

Swamp cabbage (*Bot.*), skunk cabbage. — **Swamp ore** (*Min.*), limonite. — **Swamp robin** (*Zoöl.*), the chewink.

Swamp (swŏmp), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWAMPED (swŏmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWAMPING.] **1.** To plunge, sink, or stick, into, or as if into, a swamp. **2.** (*Naut.*) To fill with water; to capsize or sink by whelming with water; to founder. **3.** Fig.: To plunge into inextricable difficulties and perils; to overwhelm.

Swamp'y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp.

Swan (swŏn), *n.* [AS. *swan;* akin to G. *schwan.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large aquatic birds having a long neck, and noted for their graceful movements when swimming. Most of the northern species are white. **2.** Swans, collectively.

Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*). 1/25

Swan'ner-y (-nẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where swans are bred.

Swan's'-down' (swŏnz'doun'), *or* **Swans'down',** *n.* **1.** The down of the swan. **2.** A fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton.

Swan'skin' (swŏn'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a swan with the down on. **2.** A species of thick, soft flannel.

Swap (swŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWAPPED (swŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWAPPING.] [OE. *swappen* to strike; cf. E. to *strike* a bargain.] **1.** To strike. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** To exchange in barter.

Swap, *v. i.* **1.** To fall; to rush. **2.** To flap, as wings.

Swap, *n.* **1.** A stroke. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** An exchange. [*Colloq.*]

Sward (swȧrd), *n.* [AS. *sweard* skin, covering; akin to G. *schwarte.*] **1.** Skin. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** The grassy surface of land; turf.

Sward, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWARDING.] To cover, or be covered, with sward.

Sware (swâr), *archaic imp.* of SWEAR.

Swarm (swȧrm), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. SWERVE.] To climb by alternate embraces of arms and legs; to shin. [*Colloq.*]

Swarm, *n.* [AS. *swearm;* akin to G. *schwarm.*] **1.** A large number or mass of small animals or insects, esp. when in motion. **2.** Specif., a great number of honeybees which emigrate from a hive at once, under the lead of a queen; a like body of bees settled permanently in a hive. **3.** Hence, any great number or multitude; crowd; throng.

Swarm, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWARMED (swȧrmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWARMING.] **1.** To collect, throng, or fly in a swarm. **2.** To be crowded; to be thronged or filled.

Swart (swȧrt), *a.* [AS. *sweart* black; akin to G. *schwarz.*] Moderately black; swarthy; tawny; dark.

Swarth (swȧrth), *a.* Swart; swarthy.

Swarth, *n.* [See SWARD.] Sward; short grass.

Swarth, *n.* See SWATH.

Swarth'ness, *n.* Swarthiness. [*R.*]

Swarth'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* SWARTHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* SWARTHIEST.] [See SWART, *a.*] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny; swart. — **Swarth'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Swarth'i-ness,** *n.*

Swart'ish (swȧrt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat swart, or tawny.

Swart'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being swart.

Swash (swŏsh), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Arch.*) An oval figure with moldings oblique to the axis of the work.

Swash, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWASHED (swŏsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWASHING.] [Prob. imitative.] **1.** To dash or flow noisily; to splash. **2.** To bluster; to vapor or brag.

Swash, *n.* **1.** Impulse of water flowing violently; a dashing or splashing of water. **2.** A narrow channel of water lying within a sand bank, or between a sand bank and the shore, or a bar over which the sea washes. **3.** Bluster. [*Obs.*] **4.** A swaggering fellow. [docio.]

Swash'buc'kler (-bŭk'klẽr), *n.* A bully or braggart.

Swash'er (-ẽr), *n.* A braggart; a blusterer.

Swath (swąth), *n.* [AS. *swaðu* a track, trace; akin to G. *schwad.*] **1.** A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe. **2.** The sweep of a scythe, or the breadth from which grass or grain is cut by a scythe or machine. **3.** A band or fillet; a swathe.

Swathe (swāth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWATHED (swāthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWATHING.] [AS. *swećian.*] To bind with a swathe, band, bandage, or rollers.

Swathe, *n.* A bandage; a band; a swath.

Sway (swā), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWAYED (swād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWAYING.] [OE. *sweyen*, Icel. *sveigja;* akin

to E. *swing*.] **1.** To move or wield with the hand. **2.** To influence or direct by power and authority, by persuasion, or by moral force. **3.** To incline or swing to one side, or to and fro, — lit. or fig. **4.** (*Naut.*) To hoist.

Syn. — To bias; rule; govern; direct; guide; influence; swing; move; wave; wield.

Sway (swā), *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn to one side by weight or influence. **2.** To move or swing to and fro. **3.** To have weight or influence. **4.** To rule; to govern.

Sway, *n.* **1.** A swaying; swing; sweep. **2.** Influence, weight, or authority that sways. **3.** Preponderance; turn or inclination. **4.** Rule; dominion; control.

Syn. — Rule; dominion; power; empire; control; influence; direction; preponderance; ascendency.

Sway'-backed' (-bākt'), *a.* Having the back hollow or sagged; — said of horses and other animals.

Swayed (swād), *a.* Sway-backed.

Sweal (swēl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Swealed (swēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swealing.] [OE. *swelen* to burn, AS. *swelan;* akin to G. *schwelen*.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame.

Sweal, *v. t.* To singe; to scorch; to swale.

Swear (swâr), *v. i.* [*imp.* Swore (swōr), formerly Sware (swâr); *p. p.* Sworn (swōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swearing.] [AS. *swerian;* akin to G. *schwören*. Cf. Answer.] **1.** To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for its truth; also, to affirm solemnly by some sacred object. **2.** (*Law*) To give evidence under oath. **3.** To use the name of God or sacred things profanely; to curse.

Swear, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; to make under oath. **2.** (*Law*) To put to an oath; to administer an oath to. **3.** To declare or charge upon oath. **4.** To appeal to by an oath.

Swear'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who swears.

Sweat (swĕt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sweat or Sweated (*Obs.* Swat (swŏt)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sweating.] [AS. *swētan*, fr. *swāt*, n., sweat; akin to G. *schweiss*, L. *sudor*, Gr. ἱδρώς, Skr. *svēda* sweat.] **1.** To excrete sensible moisture from the pores of the skin; to perspire. **2.** To perspire in toil; to drudge. **3.** To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.

Sweat, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to excrete moisture from the skin. **2.** To emit from the pores; to exude. **3.** To unite by heating, after the application of solder. **4.** To get something advantageous, as money, property, or labor, from (any one) by exaction or oppression. [*Colloq.*]

To sweat coin, to remove part of a piece of coin, as by shaking it with others in a bag.

Sweat, *n.* **1.** (*Physiol.*) The colorless, acid fluid excreted from the skin. **2.** Act or state of one who sweats; hence, labor; drudgery. **3.** Any exuding moisture.

Sweat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that sweats; specif.: (*a*) A sudorific. (*b*) A kind of woolen jacket or jersey.

Sweat'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Sweatier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Sweatiest.] **1.** Moist with sweat. **2.** Consisting, or of the nature, of sweat. **3.** Causing sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome. — **Sweat'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Sweat'i-ness,** *n.*

Swe'den-bor'gi-an (swē'den-bôr'jĭ-an), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem church, as taught by Emanuel *Swedenborg*, a Swedish philosopher and religious writer (A. D. 1688–1772).

Swee'ny (swē'nȳ), *n.* (*Far.*) Atrophy of the muscles in horses, esp. of the shoulder muscles.

Sweep (swēp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Swept (swĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sweeping.] [OE. *swepen;* akin to AS. *swāpan*. See Swoop, *v. t.*] **1.** To brush, or rub over, with a broom for the purpose of cleaning. Used also figuratively. **2.** To drive or carry along or off with, or as if with, a broom or a brush. **3.** To brush against or over; to rub lightly along. **4.** To carry with a long, swinging, or dragging motion; hence, to carry in a stately or proud fashion. **5.** To strike with a long stroke. **6.** (*Naut.*) To draw something over. **7.** To traverse with the eye or with an instrument of observation.

Sweep, *v. i.* **1.** To clean anything with a broom, brush, etc. **2.** To brush swiftly over the surface of anything; to pass swiftly; to move in a stately manner. **3.** To pass over anything comprehensively.

Sweep, *n.* **1.** Act of sweeping. **2.** Compass or range of a stroke, or of any motion or moving body. **3.** Violent and general destruction. **4.** Direction and extent of any motion not rectilinear. **5.** Direction or departure, as of a curve, away from a rectilinear line. **6.** A sweeper; specif., a chimney sweeper. **7.** (*Naut.*) A large oar. **8.** A long pole moving on a fulcrum fixed to a tall post, and used to raise and lower a bucket in a well. **9.** (*Card Playing*) In cassino, a pairing of all the cards on the board, and so removing them all; in whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand; a slam. **10.** *pl.* Sweepings.

Sweep'er (swēp'ẽr), *n.* One that sweeps.

Sweep'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping. [or prizes.

Sweep'stake' (-stāk'), *n.* A winning of all the stakes

Sweep'stakes' (-stāks'), *n.* **1.** A sweepstake. **2.** *sing.* or *pl.* The whole money or other things staked at a horse race. **3.** A race for all the stakes or prizes.

Sweep'y (-ȳ), *a.* Moving with a sweeping motion.

Sweet (swēt), *a.* [*Compar.* Sweeter (-ẽr); *superl.* Sweetest.] [AS. *swēte;* akin to G. *süss*, L. *suavis*, Gr. ἡδύς, Skr. *svādu* sweet.] **1.** Having an agreeable taste or flavor such as that of sugar; saccharine. **2.** Pleasing to the smell; fragrant. **3.** Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious. **4.** Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; mild; fair; soft. **5.** Fresh; not salt or brackish. **6.** Not changed from a sound or wholesome state. Specif.: (*a*) Not sour. (*b*) Not stale; not putrescent or putrid; not rancid. **7.** Pleasing to the mind; mild; amiable; winning.

Sweet clover (*Bot.*), melilot. — Sweet fern (*Bot.*), a small North American shrub having aromatic fernlike leaves. — Sweet flag. (*Bot.*) See Calamus, 2. — Sweet gum (*Bot.*), a species of liquidambar. — Sweet oil, olive oil. — Sweet potato. (*Bot.*) See under Potato. — Sweet rush (*Bot.*), sweet flag. — Sweet sultan (*Bot.*), an annual composite plant (*Centaurea moschata*); also, the yellow-flowered *C. odorata*. — Sweet William (*Bot.*), a species of pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) of many varieties.

Syn. — Sugary; saccharine; dulcet; luscious.

Sweet (swēt), *n.* **1.** That which is sweet, lit. or fig. **2.** Darling; — a term of endearment.

Sweet'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* **1.** The thymus gland or the pancreas, — used for food. **2.** (*Anat.*) The pancreas.

Sweet'bri'er (-brī'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of rose with minutely glandular and fragrant foliage.

Sweet'en (swēt''n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sweetened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sweetening.] **1.** To make or become sweet; as to the taste, the sight, or the mind. **2.** To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter. **3.** To make warm and fertile. — **Sweet'en-er,** *n.*

Sweet'heart' (-härt'), *n.* A lover or mistress.

Sweet'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweet apple. **2.** Darling; — a word of endearment.

Sweet'ish (swēt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat sweet.

Sweet'ly, *adv.* In a sweet manner.

Sweet'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* Fruit (peaches, pears, nuts, etc.) preserved with sugar, — usually in the *pl.*

Sweet'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sweet.

Sweet'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Licorice.

Sweet'-sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of custard apple.

Sweet'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The true laurel. (*b*) The timber of *Oreodaphne Leucoxylon*, a tree of Jamaica, also that of several related trees.

Fruit of Sweet-sop.

Swell (swĕl), *v. i.* [*imp.* Swelled (swĕld); *p. p.* Swelled or Swollen (swō'l'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Swelling.] [AS. *swellan;* akin to G. *schwellen*.] **1.** To grow larger by increase or expansion within. **2.** To increase in size or extent by addition; to expand. **3.** To become or be protuberant; to bulge; to belly. **4.** To be puffed up with conceit, pride, anger, etc.; hence, to act pompously, arrogantly, etc.; to strut. **5.** To be turgid, bombastic, or extravagant. **6.** To be elated; to rise arrogantly. **7.** To become larger in amount.

Swell, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to swell in size, extent, amount, or volume. **2.** To raise in arrogance; to puff up. **3.** (*Mus.*) To augment gradually in loudness.

Swell, *n.* **1.** A swelling. **2.** Gradual increase; as in bulk, height, intensity, volume (of sound), or (rhetorical) force and power. **3.** A protuberance; rounded elevation. **4.** A wave or billow; the roll of the sea after a storm. **5.** A showy, dashing person; dandy. [*Slang*] **6.** (*Mus.*) A gradual increase and decrease of the volume of sound; — generally indicated thus:

Swell'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of that which swells. **2.** Protuberance; prominence, esp. (*Med.*) an unnatural one.

Swelt (swĕlt), *v. i.* [AS. *sweltan* to die.] To die; to swoon. [*Obs.*]

Swel'ter (swĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sweltered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sweltering.] **1.** To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat. **2.** To welter; to soak. [ude. [*R.*]

Swel'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To oppress with heat. **2.** To ex-

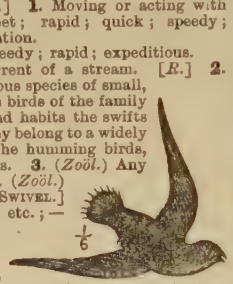
Swept (swĕpt), *imp. & p. p.* of SWEEP.

Swerve (swĕrv), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWERVED (swĕrvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWERVING.] [AS. *sweorfan* to wipe off, to file, to polish; akin to D. *zwerven.*] **1.** To stray. [*Obs.*] **2.** To deviate or wander, or to turn, from any given line, or from a rule of duty. **3.** To climb or move upward by winding or turning.

Swift (swĭft), *a.* [*Compar.* SWIFTER (-ẽr); *superl.* SWIFTEST.] [AS. *swift;* akin to *swapan* to sweep, *swipu* a whip. See SWOOP, *v. i.*] **1.** Moving or acting with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy; prompt. **2.** Of short duration.

Syn. — Quick; fleet; speedy; rapid; expeditious.

Swift, *n.* **1.** The current of a stream. [*R.*] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small, long-winged, insectivorous birds of the family *Micropodidæ.* In form and habits the swifts resemble swallows, but they belong to a widely different group allied to the humming birds, and are not singing birds. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several lizards. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) The ghost moth. **5.** [Cf. SWIVEL.] A reel for yarn, thread, etc.; — used chiefly in the *pl.*



American Chimney Swift (*Chætura pelagica*). 1/6

Swift'er (swĭft'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SWIVEL.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A rope used to retain the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it. (*b*) A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides. (*c*) The forward shroud of a lower mast.

Swift'er, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To tighten, as slack standing rigging, by bringing the opposite shrouds nearer.

Swift'let (-lĕt), *n.* Any one of numerous species of small Asiatic swifts, of the genus *Collocalia.*

Swift'ly, *adv.* In a swift manner.

Swift'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being swift.

Swig (swĭg), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *zwelgen* to swallow, E. *swallow,* v. t.] To drink in long draughts. [*Colloq.*]

Swig, *n.* A long draught. [*Colloq.*]

Swill (swĭl), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWILLED (swĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWILLING.] [AS. *swilian.*] **1.** To wash; to drench. [*Obs.*] **2.** To swallow or drink greedily or swinishly. **3.** To fill with drink. — **Swill'er,** *n.*

Swill, *n.* **1.** The wash, or mixture, given to swine. **2.** Large or excessive draughts of liquor.

Swim (swĭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIMMING.] [AS. *swimman;* akin to G. *schwimmen.*] **1.** To be supported by water or other fluid; to float. **2.** To move progressively in water by means of strokes, as with the hands and feet, or with fins. **3.** To be overflowed or drenched. **4.** Fig.: To be as if borne or floating in a fluid.

Swim, *v. t.* **1.** To pass or move over or on by swimming. **2.** To cause or compel to swim; to make to float. **3.** To immerse in water that the lighter parts may float.

Swim, *n.* **1.** Act of swimming; a gliding motion, like that of one swimming. **2.** The sound, or air bladder, of a fish. **3.** A part of a stream frequented by fish.

Swim, *v. i.* [OE. *swime* dizziness, vertigo, AS. *sŭcima:* akin to G. *schwindel* dizziness. Cf. SWINDLER.] To be dizzy; to have an unsteady or reeling sensation.

Swim'mer (swĭm'mẽr), *n.* One who swims.

Swim'ming-ly, *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; successfully; prosperously.

Swin'dle (swĭn'd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWINDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWINDLING (-dlĭng).] [See SWINDLER.] To cheat and defraud grossly or deliberately.

Swin'dle, *n.* The act or process of swindling; a cheat.

Swin'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* [G. *schwindler,* fr. *schwindeln* to be dizzy, to cheat, deriv. of *schwinden* to vanish. Cf. 4th SWIM.] One who swindles.

Syn. — Sharper; rogue; cheat. — A *swindler* is one who obtains money or goods under false pretenses. A *sharper* is one who cheats by sharp practice, as in playing at cards or staking what he can not pay.

Swine (swīn), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *swīn;* akin to G. *schwein;* orig. a dim. corresponding to E. *sow.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any animal of the hog kind, esp. one of the domesticated species. The male is specifically called *boar,* the female, *sow,* and the young, *pig.*

Swine'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The truffle.

Swine'herd' (-hẽrd), *n.* A keeper of swine.

Swine'-pox' (-pŏks'), *n.* (*Med.*) Water pox.

Swing (swĭng), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWUNG (swŭng); *archaic imp.* SWANG (swăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWINGING.] [AS. *swingan* to scourge, to flutter; akin to G. *schwingen* to swingle.] **1.** To move to and fro, as a suspended body; to wave; to vibrate; to oscillate. **2.** To sway or move from one side or direction to another; hence, to brandish; to whirl. **3.** To use a swing. **4.** To be hanged. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — See ROCK.

Swing (swĭng), *n.* **1.** A swinging; vibration; oscillation; swaying motion; sway. **2.** A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, upon which anything may swing. **3.** Influence or power of a swaying body. **4.** Free course; tendency.

Swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWINGED (swĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWINGEING.] [Causative of SWING.] To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise; to thrash.

Swinge'ing, *a.* Huge; very large. [*Colloq.*]

Swin'gel (swĭn'g'l), *n.* [AS. *swingele* whip. See SWING.] The swinging part of a flail; the swiple.

Swing'er (swĭng'ẽr), *n.* One who swings or whirls.

Swing'er (swĭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who swinges. **2.** Anything very large or striking. [*Colloq.*]

Swin'gle (swĭn'g'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWINGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWINGLING (-glĭng).] [See SWINGEL.] To clean by beating with a swingle, or scutch.

Swin'gle, *n.* A wooden instrument like a large knife, used for beating and cleaning flax.

Swin'gle-bar' (-bär'), *n.* A swingletree.

Swin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [So named in allusion to its *swinging.*] A whippletree.

Swing'tree' (swĭng'trē'), *n.* A swingletree.

Swin'ish (swīn'ĭsh), *a.* Befitting or like swine; hoggish; beastly. — **Swin'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Swin'ish-ness,** *n.*

Swipe (swīp), *n.* [Cf. SWEEP.] **1.** A sweep. **2.** A strong blow given with a sweeping motion.

Swipe, *v. t.* To strike forcibly with a sweeping motion.

Swi'ple (swĭp'l), *n.* [See SWIPE.] A swingle.

Swirl (swẽrl), *v. t. & i.* [Akin to SWARM, *n.*] To whirl, or cause to whirl, as in an eddy.

Swirl, *n.* A whirling motion; an eddy; a whirl.

Swish (swĭsh), *v. t.* [Of imitative origin.] To flourish swiftly so as to produce a noise. [whirling object.]

Swish, *n.* A quick flourish; — the sound made by a

Swiss (swĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *Suisse,* of G. origin.] A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; people of Switzerland. — *a.* Of or pert. to Switzerland, or the Swiss.

Switch (swĭch), *n.* [Cf. SWINK, SWING.] **1.** A small, flexible twig or rod. **2.** (*Railways*) A movable part of a track for transferring cars from one track to another. **3.** A separate tress of hair worn on the head by women. **4.** (*Elec.*) A mechanical device for shifting an electric current to another circuit.

Switch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWITCHED (swĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWITCHING.] **1.** To strike with a switch; to whip. **2.** To swing or whisk. **3.** To turn, shunt, or shift, by a switch.

Switch'man (-măn), *n.* One who tends a switch.

Switz'er (swĭts'ẽr), *n.* A Swiss.

Swiv'el (swĭv'l), *n.* [AS. *swīfan* to revolve; akin to E. *swoop.*] **1.** (*Mech.*) A piece attached to another piece by a pin so as to permit rotation. **2.** (*Mil.*) A small piece of ordnance turning on a swivel.

Swivel in Chain.

Swiv'el, *v. i.* To swing or turn, as on a pin or pivot.

Swob (swŏb), *n. & v.* See SWAB.

Swoll'en (swōl'n), *p. p.* of SWELL.

Swoln (swōln), *p. p.* Contraction of SWOLLEN.

Swoon (swōōn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWOONED (swōōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWOONING.] [OE. *swounen,* fr. *swowen,* fr. *swōgen* to sigh deeply, to droop, AS. *swōgan* to sigh. Cf. SOUGH.] To sink into a fainting fit; to faint.

Swoon, *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

Swoop (swōōp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWOOPED (swōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWOOPING.] [OE. *swopen,* usually, to sweep, AS. *swāpan* to sweep, to rush; akin to G. *schweifen* to rove; also to AS. *swīfan* to move quickly. Cf. SWEEP, SWIFT.] **1.** To fall on and seize; to catch while on the wing. **2.** To catch up with a sweep.

Swoop, *v. i.* To descend with closed wings from a height upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop.

Swoop, *n.* A falling on and seizing; a swooping.

Swop (swŏp), *v. & n.* Same as SWAP.

Sword (sōrd), *n.* [AS. *sweord;* akin to G. *schwert.*] **1.** An offensive weapon of diverse forms, but always having a long (and usually a sharp-pointed) blade with a cutting edge or edges. **2.** Hence, emblematically, judicial vengeance or punishment; authority and power, esp. military power. **3.** Destruction by the sword, or in battle.

Sword grass, gladen. — Sword lily (*Bot.*), gladiolus.

Sword'ed (sōrd'ed), *a.* Girded with a sword.

Sword'er (-ẽr), *n.* A swordsman; soldier; also, a cutthroat. [*Obs.*]

Sword'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A very large oceanic fish, the only representative of the

Common Swordfish.

family *Xiphiidæ*. It is highly valued as a food fish. (*b*) The gar pike. (*c*) A peculiar, long, thin, marine fish of the southern coasts of the U. S.

Sword'man (-măn), *n.* A swordsman.

Sword'play' (-plā'), *n.* Fencing; a sword fight.

Swords'man (sōrdz'măn), *n.* 1. A soldier; a fighting man. 2. One skilled in the use of the sword.

Swore (swōr), *imp.* of Swear.

Sworn (swōrn), *p. p.* of Swear.

Swound (swound), *v. & n.* Swoon. [*Archaic*]

'Swounds (swoundz), *interj.* Zounds. [*Archaic*]

Swum (swŭm), *imp. & p. p.* of Swim.

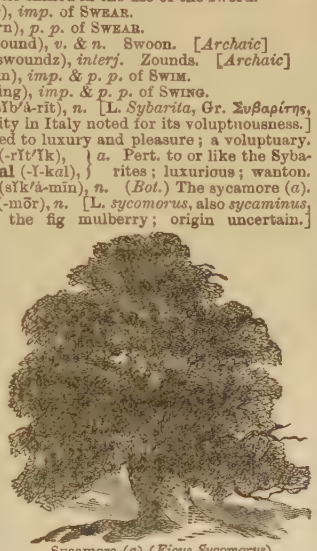
Swung (swŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Swing.

Syb'a-rite (sĭb'ȧ-rīt), *n.* [L. *Sybarita*, Gr. Συβαρίτης, fr. Συβαρίς, a city in Italy noted for its voluptuousness.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure; a voluptuary.

Syb'a-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), } *a.* Pert. to or like the Syba-
Syb'a-rit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } rites; luxurious; wanton.

Syc'a-mine (sĭk'ȧ-mīn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The sycamore (*a*).

Syc'a-more (-mōr), *n.* [L. *sycomorus*, also *sycaminus*, Gr. συκομόρος the fig mulberry; origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A large tree allied to the common fig, found in Egypt and Syria. (*b*) The buttonwood. (*c*) A large European species of maple.



Sycamore (*a*) (*Ficus Sycomorus*).

Sy-cee' (sĭ-sē' *or* sī-sē'), *n.* Silver in shoe-shaped ingots (commonly weighing about one pound troy) used as currency. [*China*]

‖**Sy-co'ni-um** (sĭ-kō'nĭ-ŭm), ‖ **Sy-co'nus** (sī-kō'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον the fig.] (*Bot.*) A collective fleshy fruit in which the ovaries are hidden within a hollow receptacle, as in the fig.

Syc'o-phan-cy (sĭk'ō-fan-sy), *n.* Character or characteristic of a sycophant; hence, mean or obsequious flattery; servility.

Syc'o-phant (-fant), *n.* [L. *sycophanta*, Gr. συκοφάντης a false accuser, lit., a fig shower; σῦκον fig + φαίνειν to show; why so called is uncertain.] 1. A talebearer. [*Obs.*] 2. A base parasite; a mean or servile flatterer; esp., a flatterer of princes and great men.

Syc'o-phan'tic (-făn'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to a syc-
Syc'o-phan'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } ophant; characterized by sycophancy; meanly or obsequiously flattering.

Sy'e-nite (sī'ē-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) Orig., a granular crystalline rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, quarried at *Syene*, in Upper Egypt; later (as used by some), a rock consisting of hornblende and orthoclase.

Sy'e-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or like, syenite.

Syl'la-ba-ry (sĭl'ȧ-bā-rў), *n.* A table of syllables; esp., a table of indivisible syllabic symbols.

Syl-lab'ic (sĭl-lăb'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or con-
Syl-lab'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } sisting of, a syllable or syllables. — **Syl-lab'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syl-lab'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To syllabify.

Syl-lab'i-ca'tion (sĭl-lăb'ĭ-kā'shŭn *or* sĭl'ȧ-bĭ-), } *n.*
Syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion (sĭl-lăb'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), } A forming or dividing into syllables. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 275.

Syl-lab'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Syllabified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Syllabifying (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *syllaba* syllable + *-fy*.] To form or divide into syllables.

Syl'la-ble (sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *n.* [OF. *sillabe*, L. *syllaba*, Gr. συλλαβή that which is held together, a syllable, deriv. of σύν with + λαμβάνειν to take.] 1. An elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds, uttered together, or with a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 275. 2. In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest, and capable of pronunciation by a single impulse of the voice. 3. A bit of a sentence or discourse; a particle.

Syl'la-bub (sĭl'ȧ-bŭb), *n.* Same as Sillabub.

Syl'la-bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. Syllabuses (-ĕz), L. Syllabi (-bī). [L.; of same origin as E. *syllable*.] A compendium of anything; an abstract.

‖**Syl-lep'sis** (sĭl-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σύλληψις a taking together. See Syllable, *n.*] 1. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word is at once used both literally and metaphorically. 2. (*Gram.*) The agreement of a verb or adjective with one, rather than another, of two nouns, with either of which it might agree in gender, number, etc.

Syl-lep'tic (sĭl-lĕp'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to syl-
Syl-lep'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } lepsis.

Syl-lid'i-an (sĭl-lĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* [From NL. *Syllis*, the typical genus.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of marine annelids, of which many are phosphorescent.

Syl'lo-gism (sĭl'lō-jĭz'm), *n.* [OF. *silogime*, *sillogisme*, L. *syllogismus*, Gr. συλλογισμός, lit., a reckoning all together, deriv. of σύν with + λογίζεσθαι to reckon, to conclude.] (*Logic*) The regular logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, the first two being called the *premises*, and the last, the *conclusion*.

Syl'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to a sylo-
Syl'lo-gis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } gism; embodied in a syllogism or syllogisms. — **Syl'lo-gis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syl'lo-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To reason by syllogisms.

Sylph (sĭlf), *n.* [F. *sylphe*, m., fr. Gr. σίλφη a kind of grub, beetle, or moth.] 1. An imaginary being inhabiting the air; fairy. 2. Fig.: A slender, graceful woman.

Sylph'id (sĭlf'ĭd), *n.* A little sylph; a young sylph.

‖**Syl'va** (sĭl'vȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Silva.

Syl'van (-van), *a.* [See Silvan, *a.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a sylva or forest; hence, rural; rustic. 2. Abounding in forests or in trees; woody.

Syl'van, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.

Syl'van-ite (sĭl'van-īt), *n.* [First found in Transylvania.] (*Min.*) A telluride of gold and silver, often occurring in crystals resembling written characters.

Syl'vic (sĭl'vĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pert. to *Pinus sylvestris*, and other species of pine, or their products.

Syl-vic'o-line (sĭl-vĭk'ō-lĭn), *a.* [L. *sylva* forest + *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the warblers.

Syl'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tūr; 135), *n.* [*Sylva* + *culture*.] The cultivation of forest trees; forestry.

Sym- (sĭm-). See Syn-.

Sy-mar' (sĭ-mär'), **Sy-marr'**, *n.* A variant of Simar.

Sym'bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* [L. *symbolum*, Gr. σύμβολον a sign by which one infers a thing, fr. συμβάλλειν to put together, to compare; σύν with + βάλλειν to throw.] 1. A visible sign of an idea; anything which suggests an idea or thing, as by resemblance or by convention. 2. Any character used to represent a quantity, an operation, a relation, or an abbreviation; as in mathematics and chemistry. 3. (*Theol.*) A creed.

Syn. — Emblem; figure; type. See Emblem.

Sym-bol'ic (sĭm-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature
Sym-bol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } of, a symbol; representative. — **Sym-bol'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sym-bol'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Sym-bol'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The study of symbols; esp. (*Theol.*), historic theology as treating of creeds and confessions of faith.

Sym'bol-ism (sĭm'bŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* 1. Act of symbolizing, or state of being symbolized. 2. A system, or systematic use, of symbols. 3. (*Theol.*) Symbolics.

Sym'bol-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of symbolizing.

Sym'bol-ize (sĭm'bŏl-īz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Symbolized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Symbolizing (-ī'zĭng).] 1. To have a resemblance of qualities or properties; to correspond. 2. To use symbols; to represent ideas symbolically.

Sym'bol-ize, *v. t.* 1. To make to agree in properties or qualities. 2. To make a symbol of; to treat as symbolic. 3. To represent by a symbol or symbols.

Sym-bol'o-gy (sĭm-bŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Symbol* + *-logy*.] Art of expressing by symbols.

Sym-met'ric (sĭm-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Symmetrical.

Sym-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), *a.* 1. Involving or exhibiting symmetry; proportional in its parts. 2. (*Math.*) (*a*) Commensurable. (*b*) Having corresponding parts or

relations. — **Sym-met'ric-al-ly** (sĭm-mĕt'rĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* — **Sym-met'ric-al-ness**, *n.* [metry.]

Sym'me-trize (sĭm'mē-trīz), *v. t.* To reduce to symmetry.

Sym'me-try (-trȳ), *n.* [L. *symmetria*, Gr. *συμμετρία*; *σύν* with + *μέτρον* a measure.] **1.** A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole. **2.** (*Biol.*) Similarity of structure; regularity in form and arrangement; orderly and similar distribution of parts, such that an animal or plant may be divided into parts which are structurally symmetrical.

Sym'pa-thet'ic (sĭm'pȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Inclined to, caused by, or expressive of, sympathy. **2.** (*Physiol.*) (*a*) Produced by sympathy. (*b*) Of, pert. to, or produced by, stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system.

Sympathetic system (*Anat.*), a system of nerves and nerve ganglions connected with the alimentary canal, the vascular system, and the glandular organs of most vertebrates, and controlling more or less their actions.

Sym'pa-thet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Sympathetic.

Sym'pa-thet'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sympathetic manner.

Sym'pa-thize (-thīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYMPATHIZED (-thīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYMPATHIZING (-thī'zĭng).] To have sympathy; to feel in common.

Sym'pa-thy (-thȳ), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. *συμπάθεια*; *σύν* with + *πάθος* suffering, fr. *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer.] **1.** Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; fellow-feeling; esp., grief or sorrow caused by the troubles or sufferings of another; pity; compassion. **2.** Agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which causes persons to be pleased, or in accord, with one another. **3.** (*Physiol.*) (*a*) The reciprocal influence exercised by the various organs or parts of the body on one another. (*b*) The influence by which one person produces in another a condition like that of himself, as in yawning. **4.** Similarity of function, use, office, or the like.

Syn. — Pity; compassion; commiseration; tenderness; condolence. — *Sympathy* is literally a fellow-feeling with others, but is now more commonly applied to a fellow-feeling with others under affliction, and then coincides very nearly with *commiseration*. See PITY.

Sym-pet'al-ous (sĭm-pĕt'ȧl-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *sym-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having the petals united; gamopetalous.

Sym-phon'ic (sĭm-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Symphonious. **2.** (*Mus.*) Pert. to, or having the form of, a symphony.

Sym-pho'ni-ous (-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious. **2.** (*Mus.*) Symphonic.

Sym'pho-ny (sĭm'fō-nȳ), *n.* [Through F. and L. fr. Gr. *συμφωνία*; *σύν* with + *φωνή* a sound, the voice.] **1.** An agreeable consonance or harmony of sounds. **2.** An obsolete kind of stringed instrument. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) Formerly, any composition for an orchestra; now, an elaborate composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually of three or four contrasted yet inwardly related movements; also, a large orchestral work in freer form. (*b*) An instrumental passage occurring in a vocal composition.

‖ **Sym'phy-sis** (sĭm'fĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYMPHYSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύμφυσις*, deriv. of *σύν* with + *φύειν* to grow.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) An articulation formed by intervening cartilage. (*b*) The union or coalescence of bones; also, the place of union or coalescence.

Sym'pi-e-som'e-ter (sĭm'pĭ-ē-zŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *συμπίεσις* compression + *-meter*.] A sensitive kind of liquid barometer, in which the liquid in the lower portion of the instrument compresses a gas in the upper part.

Sym-po'si-ac (sĭm-pō'zĭ-ăk), *a.* Of or pert. to symposia, or compotations and merrymaking. — *n.* A conference or conversation, as of philosophers at a banquet.

Sym-po'si-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *συμποσίαρχος*. See -ARCH.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The master of a feast.

Sym-po'si-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *συμπόσιον* drinking party; *σύν* with + *πόσις* a drinking.] **1.** A drinking together; merry feast. **2.** Collection of short essays by different authors on one topic.

Symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* [F. *symptôme*, Gr. *σύμπτωμα* casualty, symptom, fr. *συμπίπτειν* to fall together; *σύν* with + *πίπτειν* to fall.] **1.** (*Med.*) Any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions which indicates disease, or the kind or phases of disease. **2.** That which indicates the existence of something else.

Syn. — Mark; note; sign; token; indication.

Symp'tom-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to
Symp'tom-at'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } symptoms; indicative. **2.** According to symptoms. — **Symp'tom-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn- (sĭn-). [Gr. *σύν* with.] A prefix meaning *with, along with, together, at the same time*. *Syn-* becomes *sym-* before *p*, *b*, and *m*, and *syl-* before *l*.

Syn-ær'e-sis } (sĭn-ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συναί-*
Syn-er'e-sis } *ρεσις* a drawing together, deriv. of *σύν* with + *αἱρεῖν* to take.] (*Gram.*) The union in one syllable of two vowels ordinarily separated. [synagogue.

Syn'a-gog'ic-al (sĭn'ȧ-gŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to a

Syn'a-gogue (sĭn'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *synagoga*, Gr. *συναγωγή*, lit., a bringing together, deriv. of *σύν* with + *ἄγειν* to lead.] **1.** An assembly of Jews met for worship. **2.** A Jewish place of worship. **3.** A council among the Jews first appointed after the return from the Babylonish captivity; — called also, erroneously, *Sanhedrin*. **4.** A congregation in the early Christian church.

‖ **Syn'a-le'pha** (-lē'fȧ), *n.* [L. *synaloepha*, Gr. *συναλοιφή*, from *συναλείφειν* to melt together; *σύν* + *ἀλείφειν* to besmear.] (*Gram.*) A suppression of a vowel or diphthong before another at the end of a word.

Syn'al-lag-mat'ic (sĭn'ȧl-lăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συναλλαγματικός*, deriv. of *σύν* with + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] (*Law*) Imposing reciprocal obligations upon the parties.

‖ **Syn'a-le'pha** (sĭn'ȧ-lē'fȧ), *n.* Same as SYNALEPHA.

‖ **Syn'ar-thro'di-a** (-är-thrō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) Synarthrosis. — **Syn'ar-thro'di-al** (-ȧl), *a.*

‖ **Syn'ar-thro'sis** (-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; Gr. *συνάρθρωσις* union by joints; *σύν* + *ἄρθρον* joint.] (*Anat.*) Immovable articulation by close union, as in sutures.

Syn-ax'is (sĭn-ăks'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σύναξις*, fr. *συνάγειν* to bring together.] A congregation; also, formerly, the Lord's Supper.

Syn'carp (sĭn'kärp), *n.* [See SYNCARPOUS.] (*Bot.*) An aggregate fruit with the ovaries in a solid mass, and a slender receptacle; also, a similar multiple fruit.

Syn-car'pous (sĭn-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*Syn-* + *-carpous*.] (*Bot.*) Composed of several carpels consolidated into one ovary. [nous.

Syn'chro-nal (sĭn'krō-nal), *a.* Synchro-

Syn-chron'ic-al (sĭn-krŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Synchronous.

Syncarpous Fruit.

Syn'chro-nism (sĭn'krō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *σύγχρονος* synchronous.] **1.** Concurrence of events in time; simultaneousness. **2.** The chronological tabulation of historical events and personages.

Syn'chro-nize (sĭn'krō-nīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYNCHRONIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYNCHRONIZING (-nī'zĭng).] To agree in time; to be simultaneous.

Syn'chro-nize, *v. t.* **1.** To assign to the same date or period of time. **2.** To cause to agree in time.

Syn'chro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος*; *σύν* with + *χρόνος* time.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous. — **Syn'chro-nous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn-cli'nal (sĭn-klī'nal *or* sĭn'klĭ-nal), *a.* [Gr. *συγκλίνειν* to incline together; *σύν* with + *κλίνειν* to incline.] Inclined downward from opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line; pertaining to, or characterized by, such inclination. [cope.

Syn'co-pal (sĭn'kō-pal), *a.* Of or pertaining to syn-

Syn'co-pate (-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYNCOPATED (-pā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYNCOPATING.] [LL. *syncopare*, p. p. *-atus*. See SYNCOPE.] **1.** (*Gram.*) To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle. **2.** (*Mus.*) To commence, as a tone, or an unaccented part of a measure, and continue it into the following accented part. [of syncopating; syncope.

Syn'co-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result,

Syn'co-pe (sĭn'kō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *συγκοπή* a cutting short, a syncope, deriv. of *σύν* with + *κόπτειν* to cut.] **1.** Act or process of syncopating; syncopation. **2.** (*Med.*) A fainting, or swooning. **3.** A cessation. [*R.*]

Syn'cre-tism (sĭn'krē-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συγκρητισμός*, fr. *συγκρητίζειν*, lit., to mix together.] Attempted union of principles or parties irreconcilably at variance.

Syn-dac'tyl-ous (sĭn-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *syn-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger, toe.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the toes firmly united together for some distance, and without an intermediate web; gressorial.

‖ **Syn'des-mo'sis** (sĭn'dĕs-mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνδεσμος* a bond; *σύν* together + *δεσμός* a bond.] (*Anat.*) An articulation formed by means of ligaments.

Syn-det'ic (sĭn-dĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *συνδετικός*, deriv.
Syn-det'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } of *σύν* with + *δεῖν* to bind.] Connecting; conjunctive. — **Syn-det'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn'dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* [L. *syndicus*, Gr. *σύνδικος* helping in a court of justice, advocate; *σύν* with + *δίκη* justice.] **1.** A kind of government officer. **2.** (*Law*) An agent for the transaction of business.

Syn'di-cate (sĭn'dĭ-kāt), *n.* **1.** Office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a body of syndics. **2.** An association of per-

sons officially authorized to undertake some duty or to negotiate some business; also, an association of persons who combine to carry out, on their own account, a financial or industrial project.

‖ **Syn'dro-me** (sĭn'drō-mē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνδρομή*, lit., a running together.] Concurrence. [*R.*]

Syne (sīn), *adv.* [See SINCE.] Since; ago. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Syn-ec'do-che (sĭn-ĕk'dō-kē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, deriv. of *σύν* with + *ἐκδέχεσθαι* to receive.] (*Rhet.*) A figure or trope by which a part of a thing is put for the whole, or the whole for a part, etc.

Syn'ec-doch'ic-al (sĭn'ĕk-dŏk'ĭ-kal), *a.* Expressed by or implying synecdoche. — **Syn'ec-doch'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn-e'dral (-ē'dral), *a.* [Gr. *σύνεδρος* sitting with.] (*Bot.*) Growing on the angles of a stem.

Syn-er'e-sis (sĭn-ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* Same as SYNÆRESIS.

Syn'er-get'ic (sĭn-ĕr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνεργητικός*, deriv. of *σύν* + *ἔργον* work.] Working together.

Syn'er gism (sĭn'ĕr-jĭz'm), *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine that in the regeneration of a human soul there is a coöperation of God and man.

Syn'er-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Combined action; esp. (*Med.*), the combined healthy action of every organ of a system.

Syn'ge-ne'sian (sĭn'jē-nē'zhan *or* -shan), } *a.* See
Syn'ge-ne'sious (-zhŭs *or* -shŭs), } SYN-, and GENESIS.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens united by the anthers; designating plants having the stamens so united.

Syn-gen'e-sis (sĭn-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Pref. *syn-* + *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) A theory of generation which supposes each germ to contain the germs of all after generations.

‖ **Syn'i-ze'sis** (sĭn'ĭ-zē'sĭs), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. *σύν* with + *ἵζειν* to sit.] (*Gram.*) A contraction of two syllables into one.

Syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* [L. *synodus*, Gr. *σύνοδος* a meeting; *σύν* with + *ὁδός* a way.] **1.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) An ecclesiastical council or meeting to consult on church matters. **2.** A civil assembly or council; a legislative body. **3.** (*Astron.*) Conjunction.

Syn-od'ic (sĭn-ŏd'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** (*Eccl.*) Of or pertain-
Syn-od'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } ing to a synod; transacted in, or authorized by, a synod. **2.** (*Astron.*) Pertaining to conjunction, especially to the period between two successive conjunctions. — **Syn-od'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn-œ'cious (sĭn-ē'shŭs), *a.* [*Syn-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] (*Bot.*) Having stamens and pistil in the same head.

Syn'o-nym (sĭn'ō-nĭm), *n.* [See SYNONYMOUS.] One of two or more words which in one or more of their significations are nearly alike, and therefore may be, to a greater or less extent, used interchangeably.

Syn'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to syno-
Syn'o-nym'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } nyms; synonymous.

Syn-on'y-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *συνώνυμος*; *σύν* with + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name.] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same, or nearly the same, idea. — **Syn-on'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Identical; interchangeable. — Few, if any, of the words in our language are *identical* in use and meaning, so that the one can in all cases be substituted for the other. *Synonymous* words are those which in all or a part of their significations approach so near to each other that they can to a certain extent be used interchangeably.

Syn-on'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being synonymous; use of synonyms. **2.** A system of synonyms.

Syn-op'sis (sĭn-ŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *σύνοψις*; *σύν* with + *ὄψις* a sight.] A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view, of the whole.

Syn. — Abridgment; compendium; epitome; abstract; summary; syllabus; conspectus.

Syn-op'tic (sĭn-ŏp'tĭk), } *a.* Affording a general view
Syn-op'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing. — **Syn-op'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn-op'tic, *n.* One of the first three Gospels of the New Testament; — so called because they give a general history of our Lord's life and ministry.

‖ **Syn-os'te-o'sis** (-ŏs'tē-ō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; Gr. *σύν* with + *ὀστέον* bone.] (*Anat.*) Union by means of bone; the closing up and obliteration of sutures.

Syn-o'vi-a (sĭn-ō'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; perhaps fr. Gr. *σύν* with + L. *ovum* egg.] (*Anat.*) A transparent, viscid, lubricating fluid secreted by certain membranes. — **Syn-o'vi-al** (sĭn-ō'vĭ-al), *a.*

‖ **Syn'o-vi'tis** (sĭn'ō-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYNOVIA; -ITIS.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

Syn-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to syn-
Syn-tac'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } tax; according to the rules of syntax. — **Syn-tac'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn'tax (sĭn'tăks), *n.* [L. *syntaxis*, Gr. *σύνταξις*, deriv. of *σύν* with + *τάσσειν* to arrange.] Construction of sentences; due arrangement of words in sentences in their necessary relations, according to established usage.

Syn'the-sis (sĭn'thē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *σύνθεσις*, deriv. of *σύν* with + *τιθέναι* to place.] **1.** Composition, or the putting of two or more things together. **2.** (*Chem.*) Art or process of making a compound by combining ingredients. **3.** (*Logic*) The combination of separate elements of thought into a whole.

Syn-thet'ic (sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to syn-
Syn-thet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } thesis; consisting in, or made by, synthesis. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Comprising within itself structural or other characters usually found only in two or more diverse groups. — **Syn-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Synthetic, *or* **Synthetical, language**, an inflectional language, or one characterized by grammatical endings.

Sy'pher-ing (sī'fẽr-ĭng), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Carp.*) The lapping of chamfered edges of planks to make a smooth surface, as for a bulkhead.

Syph'i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Syphilus*, a shepherd in Fracastoro's poem, "*Syphilus*, sive Morbus Gallicus;" Gr. *σῦς* hog + *φίλος* loving.] (*Med.*) An infectious venereal disease. — **Syph'i-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Sy'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* A siphon.

Sy'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* A siren.

Syr'i-ac (sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Syria, or [its language.

Syr-rin'ga (sĭ-rĭn'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σῦριγξ* a shepherd's pipe.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The lilac. (*b*) Any plant of a genus (*Philadelphus*) of plants bearing showy white flowers in panicled cymes. Its stems were formerly used as pipestems.

Syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj), *n.* [F. *seringue*, fr. Gr. *σῦριγξ* a tube.] A small instrument with a nozzle, for throwing a stream of liquid, for injecting fluids into, or drawing fluids out of, animal bodies, cleansing wounds, etc.

Syr'inge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYRINGED (-ĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYRINGING (-ĭn-jĭng).] To inject, or to wash and clean by means of a syringe. [the syrinx.

Sy-rin'ge-al (sĭ-rĭn'jē-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to

Syr'in-got'o-my (sĭr'ĭn-gŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ* tube + *-tomy.*] (*Surg.*) Cutting for anal fistula.

Syr'inx (sĭr'ĭnks), *n.*; *pl.* SYRINGES (-ĭn-jēz). [NL., from Gr. *σῦριγξ* a pipe.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A wind instrument made of reeds tied together. **2.** (*Anat.*) The lower larynx in birds [syrphus flies.

Syr'phi-an (sẽr'fĭ-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the

Syr'phus fly (sẽr'fŭs flī'). [NL. *Syrphus*, the genus, fr. Gr. *σύρφος* a kind of insect.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of flies of the genus *Syrphus* and allied genera, which feed upon plant lice.

Syrt (sẽrt), *n.* [L. *syrtis* a sand bank, Gr. *σύρτις*.] A quicksand; a bog. [SIRUPY.

Syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), *n.*, **Syr'up-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Same as SIRUP,

Sys-tal'tic (sĭs-tăl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συσταλτικός*, fr. *συστέλλειν*. See SYSTOLE.] (*Physiol.*) Capable of, or taking place by, alternate contraction and dilatation.

Sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm), *n.* [L. *systema*, Gr. *σύστημα*, deriv. of *σύν* with + *ἱστάναι* to place.] **1.** An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, or after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific; a complete exhibition of essential principles or facts, arranged in a rational dependence or connection. **2.** Hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe. **3.** Regular method or order; plan. **4.** (*Mus.*) The collection of staves which form a full score. **5.** (*Biol.*) An assemblage of parts or organs essential to the performance of some particular function or functions which as a rule are of greater complexity than those performed by a single organ.

Sys'tem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), } Of or pert. to system or a
Sys'tem-at'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } system; consisting in, or following, system or a system; proceeding according to a system. — **Sys'tem-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [to, a system.

Sys'tem-a-tist (-ȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who forms, or adheres

Sys'tem-a-tize (sĭs'tĕm-ȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYSTEMATIZED (-tīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYSTEMATIZING (-tī'zĭng).] To reduce to a system; to methodize.

Sys'tem-a-ti'zer (-tī'zẽr), *n.* One who systematizes.

Sys-tem'ic (sĭs-tĕm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a system. **2.** (*Anat. & Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to the general system, or the body as a whole.

Sys'tem-ize (sĭs'tĕm-īz), *v. t.* To systematize.

Sys'tem-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* A systematizer.

Sys'to-le (sĭs'tō-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συστολή*, deriv. of *σύν* with + *στέλλειν* to place.] **1.** (*Gram.*) The shortening of a long syllable. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The contraction of the heart and arteries by which the blood is kept in circulation. — **Sys-tol'ic** (sĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.*

Sys'tyle (sĭs'tīl), *a.* [Gr. *σύστυλος*, deriv. of *σύν* with + *στυλος* a column.] (*Arch.*) Having a space equal to two diameters between two columns; — said of a portico or building. — *n.* A systyle temple or other edifice.

Syz'y-gy (sĭz'ĭ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *syzygia* a joining, Gr. *συζυγία*; *σύν* with + *ζευγνύναι* to join, *ζυγόν* yoke.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The point of an orbit, as of the moon or a planet, at which it is in conjunction or opposition; — usually in the *pl.* **2.** (*Gr. & L. Pros.*) The coupling together of different metrical feet.

T.

T (tē), the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a nonvocal consonant. With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *th*, which has two distinct sounds, as in *thin*, *then*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 262–264, and also §§ 153, 156, 169, 172, 176, 178–180. It is etymologically most nearly related to *d*, *s*, *th*; as in *tug*, *duke*; *two*, *dual*, L. *duo*; *resin*, L. *resina*, Gr. *ῥητίνη*, *tent*; *tense*, *a.*, *tenuous*, *thin*; *nostril*, *thrill*. See D, S.

T cart, a kind of two-seated pleasure wagon. — **T square**, a ruler having a crosspiece at one end, for making parallel lines; — so called from its shape. — **To a T**, exactly, perfectly; as, to suit *to a T*. [*Colloq.*]

Tab (tăb), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A loose appendage; as the flap of a shoe fastened with a buckle, the tag of a lacer, etc.

Tab'ard (tăb'ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *tabard*; origin uncertain.] A sort of tunic formerly worn for protection from the weather, — when worn over the armor, commonly emblazoned with the arms of the wearer; hence, a herald's garment.

Tabard.

Tab'ard-er, *n.* **1.** One wearing a tabard. **2.** A scholar on the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, Eng.

Tab'a-ret (-ā-rĕt), *n.* [Cf. TABBY.] A stout silk having satin stripes, — used for furniture.

Tab'a-sheer' (tăb'ā-shēr'), *n.* [Per. *tabāshīr*.] A silicious concretion in the joints of the bamboo. It is valued in the East Indies as a medicine.

Tab'bi-net (tăb'bĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Cf. TABBY.] A fabric like poplin, with a watered surface.

Tab'by (-bĭ), *n.* [F. *tabis*, fr. Ar. *'attābī*, prop., the name of a quarter of Bagdad where it was made.] **1.** A kind of watered silk, like taffeta, but thicker and stronger. **2.** A mixture of mortar with shells, gravel, or stones, forming artificial stone. **3.** A brindled cat; hence, any cat. **4.** An old maid or gossip. [*Colloq.*]

Tab'by (tăb'bĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a wavy or watered appearance. **2.** Brindled; diversified in color.

Tab'by, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABBIED (-bĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABBYING (-bĭ-ĭng).] To water or calender.

Tab'e-fac'tion (-ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* A tabefying.

Tab'e-fy (tăb'ē-fī), *v. t.* [L. *tabere* to waste away + *-fy*.] To cause to waste away. [*R.*]

Ta'ber (tā'bẽr), *v. i.* Same as TABOR.

Tab'er-na-cle (tăb'ẽr-nă-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna* hut. See TAVERN.] **1.** A frail or temporary habitation; esp., a tent. **2.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A portable structure used by the Jews in the exodus as a place of worship. **3.** Hence, the Jewish temple; sometimes, any place for worship. **4.** Fig.: The human body as the temporary abode of the soul. **5.** Any cell or receptacle for the housing, keeping, or depositing of something, esp. a holy or precious thing.

Tab'er-na-cle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABERNACLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABERNACLING (-klĭng).] To dwell or reside for a time; to be temporarily housed.

Tab'er-nac'u-lar (-năk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a tabernacle, esp. the Jewish tabernacle. **2.** Latticed.

‖ **Ta'bes** (tā'bēz), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Progressive emaciation with hectic fever. — **Ta-bet'ic** (tă-bĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Tab'id (tăb'ĭd), *a.* (*Med.*) Affected by tabes; tabetic. — **Tab'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Tab'id-ness**, *n.*

Tab'i-net (tăb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* Tabbinet.

Tab'la-ture (-lă-tūr; 135), *n.* [See TABLE.] **1.** (*Paint.*) A painting on a wall or ceiling; hence, any picture. **2.** (*Mus.*) An ancient musical notation by letters and other signs. **3.** (*Anat.*) Division into plates.

Ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabula* a board, tablet, a painting.] **1.** A smooth, flat surface; a thin, flat, smooth piece of anything; a slab. **2.** A thin, flat piece of anything on which something is inscribed or painted; a tablet; *pl.* a memorandum book. **3.** Hence, in a great variety of applications: A condensed statement which may be comprehended by the eye in a single view; a methodical or systematic synopsis; the presentation of many items or particulars in one group; scheme; schedule; synopsis. **4.** An article of furniture variously used, as in eating, writing, etc. **5.** Hence, food placed on a table to be eaten; fare. **6.** The company assembled round a table. **7.** (*Games*) (*a*) The board on the opposite sides of which backgammon and draughts are played. (*b*) One of the divisions of a backgammon board. (*c*) *pl.* The game of backgammon or of draughts. [*Obs.*] **8.** (*Jewelry*) The upper flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone, the sides of which are cut in angles.

To lay on the table, in parliamentary usage, to lay, as a report, motion, etc., on the table of the presiding officer, — that is, to postpone the consideration of, by a vote. — **To turn the tables**, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; — a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming.

Ta'ble (tā'b'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABLED (tā'b'ld; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABLING (-blĭng).] **1.** To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate. **2.** (*Carp.*) To scarf. **3.** To put or place on a table. **4.** In parliamentary usage, to lay on the table. **5.** To enter upon the docket.

‖ **Ta'bleau'** (tă'blō'; *E.* tăb'lō'), *n.*; *pl.* TABLEAUX (tă'blō'; *E.* tăb'lōz'). [F., dim. fr. L. *tabula* painting.] **1.** A vivid representation; picture. **2.** A representation of some scene by persons silently posturing.

Ta'ble-book' (tā'b'l-bo͝ok'), *n.* A tablet; a notebook.

Ta'ble-cloth' (-klôth'; 115), *n.* A cloth for covering a table.

‖ **Ta'ble d'hôte'** (tă'bl' dōt'); *pl.* TABLES D'HÔTE (tă'bl'). [F., lit., table of the landlord.] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary. [plateau.

Ta'ble-land' (tā'b'l-lănd'), *n.* Elevated flat land;

Ta'ble-spoon' (tā'b'l-spo͞on'), *n.* A spoon of the largest size commonly used at the table.

Ta'ble-spoon'ful (tā'b'l-spo͞on'ful), *n.*; *pl.* TABLESPOONFULS (-fo͞olz). As much as a tablespoon will hold, — usually reckoned as one half of a fluid ounce.

Tab'let (tăb'lĕt), *n.* [F. *tablette*.] **1.** A small table. **2.** A flat piece of anything made for some special purpose, as to write or engrave on. **3.** *pl.* A kind of pocket memorandum book. **4.** (*Pharm.*) A solid kind of electuary or confection, usually in little flat squares.

Ta'ble-ware' (tā'b'l-wār'), *n.* Ware for table use.

Ta-boo' (tă-bo͞o'), *n.* A total prohibition of intercourse with, use of, or approach to, a given person or thing under pain of death, — originally, a religious interdict common in the islands of Polynesia.

Ta-boo', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABOOED (tă-bo͞od').] To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict.

Ta'bor (tā'bẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. Ar. & Per. *tambūr* a kind of lute, or guitar, or Per. *tabīr* a drum. Cf. TAMBOUR.] (*Mus.*) A small drum to accompany a pipe or fife.

Ta'bor, *v. i.* **1.** To play on a tabor, or little drum. **2.** To strike lightly and frequently.

Ta'bor-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plays on the tabor.

Tab'o-ret (tăb'ō-rĕt), *n.* (*Mus.*) A small tabor.

Tab'o-rine (-rēn), *n.* [OF. *tabourin*.] (*Mus.*) A tabor.

Ta'bour (tā'bẽr), *n.* & *v.* See TABOR.

Tab'ou-ret (tăb'o͞o-rĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *tabor* drum.] **1.** Same as TABORET. **2.** A cushioned and stuffed seat without arms or back; — so called from its shape. **3.** A kind embroidery frame.

Tab'ret (tăb'rĕt), *n.* A taboret.

Ta-bu' (tă-bo͞o'), *n.* & *v.* See TABOO.

Tab'u-lar (tăb'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tabularis*, fr. *tabula*. See TABLE.] Having the form of, or pert. to, a table.

Tab'u-lar-ize (tăb'ū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* To tabulate.

Tab'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABULATING.] **1.** To form into a table or synopsis. **2.** To shape with a flat surface.

Tac'a-ma-hac' (tăk'ā-mā-hăk'), } *n.* **1.** A bitter, bal-
Tac'a-ma-ha'ca (-hā'kā), } samic resin obtained from species of *Elaphrium* and *Calophyllum*; also, the resinous exudation of the balsam poplar. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any tree yielding tacamahac resin; esp., the balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*).

Tache (tăch), *n.* [See TACK a kind of nail.] A thing for catching or holding; catch; loop; button. [*Obs.*]

Ta-chom'e-ter (tă-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τάχος speed (fr. ταχύς quick) + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring velocity; as of running water.

Ta-chyg'ra-phy (tă-kĭg'rā-fy), *n.* [Gr. ταχύς quick + *-graphy.*] The art of rapid writing; stenography.

Tac'it (tăs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *tacitus*, p. p. of *tacere* to be silent.] Done or made in silence; implied, but not expressed; silent. — **Tac'it-ly**, *adv.*

Tac'i-turn (tăs'ĭ-tûrn), *a.* Habitually silent; not given to converse; not apt to talk. — **Tac'i-turn-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Silent; reserved. — *Silent* refers to the particular act; *taciturn* to the habit. The loquacious man is at times *silent;* one who is *taciturn* may at times talk freely.

Tac'i-tur'ni-ty (-tûr'nĭ-tỹ), *n.* Habitual silence, or reserve in speaking.

Tack (tăk), *n.* [From a form of F. *tache.* See TECHY.] **1.** A stain. [*Obs.*] **2.** Peculiar flavor or taint. [*Colloq.*]

Tack, *n.* [OE. *tak, takke*, fastening; akin to G. *zacke* twig, spike.] **1.** A small, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad head. **2.** That which is attached; appendix. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A rope to hold in place the foremost lower corners of the courses when the vessel is close-hauled; also, a rope used to pull the lower corner of a studding sail to the boom. (*b*) The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened. (*c*) The direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; hence, the run of a vessel on one tack; also, a change of direction.

Tack, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TACKED (tăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TACKING.] **1.** To fasten, attach, or secure, esp. in a slight or hasty manner. **2.** In parliamentary usage, to add (a supplement) to a bill. **3.** (*Naut.*) To turn (a vessel) when sailing against the wind, so that the wind will blow against the other side. [to be tacked.]

Tack, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To tack a vessel; (of the vessel)

Tack'ing, *n.* (*Law*) A union of securities given at different times, all of which must be redeemed before an intermediate purchaser can interpose his claim.

Tac'kle (tăk'k'l); *sometimes improperly* tā'k'l), *n.* [OE. *takel*, akin to D. *takel.*] **1.** Apparatus for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of a rope and pulley blocks. **2.** Any instruments of action; gear; formerly, specif., weapons. **3.** (*Naut.*) The rigging and apparatus of a ship; also, any purchase using more than one block.

Tac'kle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TACKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TACKLING.] **1.** To supply with tackle. **2.** To fasten or attach, as if with a tackle; to harness. [*Colloq.*] **3.** To lay hold of; to grapple.

Tac'kling, *n.* (*Naut.*) **1.** Furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel. **2.** Instruments of action. **3.** The gear by which a horse draws a carriage; harness.

Tack'y (tăk'ỹ), *a.* [Cf. TECHY, TACK a spot.] Sticky; adhesive; raw; — said of paint, varnish, etc. [*U. S.*]

Tact (tăkt), *n.* [L. *tactus* touch, fr. *tangere, tactum.* See TANGENT.] **1.** Sense of touch; feeling. **2.** (*Mus.*) The stroke in beating time. **3.** Sensitive mental touch; nice perception or discernment; ready power of appreciating and doing what is required by circumstances.

Tac-ti'cian (tăk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in tactics; hence, a skillful maneuverer; an adroit manager.

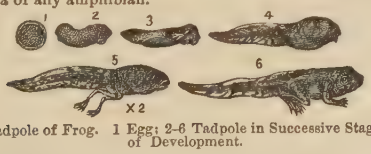
Tac'tics (tăk'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. τακτικά, pl., and τακτική (sc. τέχνη, sing.), fr. τακτικός fit for arranging, fr. τάσσειν to arrange.] **1.** Science and art of disposing military and naval forces for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions. **2.** Any system of procedure.

Tac'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [L. *tactilis.* See TACT.] Of or pert. to the organs or sense of touch; perceiving, or perceptible, by the touch; tangible. — **Tac-til'i-ty** (tăk-tĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Tac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *tactio.*] A touching; touch.

Tac'tu-al (-tū-*al*; 135), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of or pert. to the sense, or the organs, of touch; derived from touch.

Tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* [OE. *tadde*, E. *toad* + *poll;* i. e., a toad that is all head.] (*Zoöl.*) The young aquatic larva of any amphibian.



Tadpole of Frog. 1 Egg; 2-6 Tadpole in Successive Stages of Development.

‖ **Tæ'di-um** (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] See TEDIUM.

‖ **Tæ'ni-a** (tē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* TÆNLÆ (-ē). [L., a ribbon, a tapeworm.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of intestinal worms which includes the common tapeworms of man.

Tæ'ni-oid (tē'nĭ-oid), *a.* [*Tænia* + *-oid.*] **1.** Ribbon-like, or ribbon-shaped. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Like or pert. to Tænia.

Taf'fer-el (tăf'fẽr-ĕl), *n.* (*Naut.*) See TAFFRAIL.

Taf'fe-ta (-tē-tȧ), *n.* [Through F. and It. fr. Per. *tāftah*, deriv. of *tāftan* to twist.] A fine, silk stuff, usually watered.

Taff'rail (tăf'rāl), *n.* [D. *tafereel* a panel, picture, fr. *tafel* table, fr. L. *tabula.*] (*Naut.*) The flat upper part of a ship's stern, sometimes ornamented with carved work; the rail around a ship's stern.

Taf'fy (tăf'fỹ), *n.* [Prob. E. *taffy* toffy.] A kind of candy made of molasses or brown sugar.

Taf'i-a (tăf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Malay *tāfia* a spirit distilled from molasses.] A variety of rum. [*West Indies*]

Tag (tăg), *n.* [Prob. akin to *tack* a nail.] **1.** Any slight, loosely hanging appendage; specif., a direction card, or label. **2.** A metal binding point at the end of a lace. **3.** The end, or catchword, of an actor's speech; cue.

Tag, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAGGED (tăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAGGING (-gĭng).] **1.** To fit with, or as if with, a tag. **2.** To attach. **3.** To follow closely; esp., to touch in the game of tag. [touches another.]

Tag, *n.* A child's play in which one runs after and

‖ **Tagl'ia** (tăl'yȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Mech.*) A peculiar combination of pulleys.

Tagl-io'ni (tăl-yō'nĭ), *n.* A kind of overcoat; — said to be so named after a family of professional dancers.

Tag'lock' (tăg'lŏk'), *n.* An entangled lock.

Tag'–rag' (-răg'), *n. & a.* [See TAG an end, and RAG.] The lowest class of people; the rabble.

Tail (tāl), *n.* [F. *taille* a cutting. See ENTAIL, TALLY.] (*Law*) Limitation; abridgment; as, an estate in *tail*, that is, one limited to certain heirs.

Tail, *n.* [AS. *tægel, tægl;* akin to G. *zagel.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The terminal, and usually flexible, posterior appendage of an animal. **2.** Any long, flexible terminal appendage; whatever resembles, in shape or position, the tail of an animal, as a catkin. **3.** Hence, the back, last, lower, or inferior part of anything. **4.** A train of attendants; a retinue. **5.** The side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head, effigy, or date; the reverse.

Tail, *v. t.* **1.** (*Arch.*) To hold by the end. **2.** (*Naut.*) To swing with the stern in a certain direction.

Tail'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* (*O. Eng. Law*) See TALLAGE.

Tail'–bay' (-bā'), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A joist which rests one end on the wall and the other on a girder; also, the space between a wall and the nearest girder of a floor. **2.** The part of a canal lock below the lower gates.

Tai'lor (tā'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *tailleor*, fr. *tailler* to cut, fr. L. *talea* a rod, a cutting, layer for planting.] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments, or women's outer garments.

Tai'lor, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAILORED (-lẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAILORING.] To follow the business of a tailor.

Tail'piece' (tāl'pēs'), *n.* **1.** A piece at the end; appendage. **2.** (*Arch.*) One of the timbers which tail into a header, in floor framing. **3.** A piece, as of ebony, attached to the lower end of a violin or similar instrument, to which the strings are fastened. [the wheel.]

Tail'race' (-rās'), *n.* The part of a mill race below

Tain (tān), *n.* [OE. *tein, teyne;* origin uncertain.] Thin tin plate; also, tin foil for mirrors.

Taint (tānt), *n.* [See ATTAINT.] An ineffectual or unskillful thrust with a lance. [*Obs.*]

Taint, *v. t.* **1.** To injure, as a lance; also, to break, as a lance, but usually in an unskillful manner. [*Obs.*] **2.** To hit, in tilting. [*Obs.*]

Taint, *v. t.* [From F. *teint*, p. p. of *teindre* to tinge, fr. L. *tingere, tinctum.* See TINGE.] **1.** To imbue or impregnate with something extraneous, esp. with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; hence, to corrupt; to infect; to poison. **2.** FIG.: To stain; to sully.

Syn. — To contaminate; defile; pollute; vitiate.

Taint, *v. i.* To be or become tainted.

Taint, *n.* **1.** Tincture; tinge. [*Obs.*] **2.** Infection; corruption. **3.** A blemish on reputation; stain; spot.

Tain'ture (tān'tûr; 135), *n.* Taint; stain. [*R.*]

Take (tāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* TOOK (tŏŏk); *p. p.* TAKEN (tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAKING.] [Icel. *taka;* akin to Goth. *tēkan* to touch; origin uncertain.] **1.** In an active sense: To lay hold of; to seize with the hands, or otherwise; to grasp; to get into one's hold or possession. Hence, specif.: (*a*) To obtain possession of by force or artifice; to capture; to seize; also, to come upon; to fasten on; to attack; to seize. (*b*) To gain the interest or affection of; to captivate; to charm. (*c*) To make selection of; to choose; also, to turn to; to have recourse to. (*d*) To employ; to use; hence, to demand; to re-

quire. (*e*) To form a likeness of; to copy; to delineate. (*f*) To assume; to adopt; to acquire, as shape; to indulge or engage in; to enjoy or experience, as rest, revenge, delight, or shame; to form and adopt, as a resolution; — used in general senses, limited by a following complement, in many idiomatic phrases. (*g*) To carry; to convey or conduct. (*h*) To remove; to withdraw; to deduct. **2.** In a somewhat passive sense, to receive; to bear; to endure; to acknowledge; to accept. Specif.: (*a*) To accept, as something offered; to receive; to admit. (*b*) To partake of; to swallow. (*c*) Not to refuse or balk at; to undertake readily; to clear. (*d*) To submit to; to tolerate; to endure. (*e*) To admit, as something presented to the mind; to receive in thought; to understand; to interpret; to consider; to suppose. (*f*) To receive and accept; to bear; to submit to; to enter into agreement with; — used in general senses.

To take aim, to aim. — **To take air**, to be divulged or made public. — **To take arms**, to commence war or hostilities. — **To take breath**, to stop to breathe or rest. — **To take care**, to exercise care; to be solicitous. — **To take down**, in a fig. use, to abase or humble. — **To take heart**, to gain confidence or courage. — **To take in**, in a fig. use, to cheat; to circumvent; to gull; to deceive. [*Colloq.*] — **To take in hand**, to undertake; to take the management of. — **To take in vain**, to employ or utter as in an oath. — **To take off**, in a fig. use, to copy; to reproduce; also, to imitate; to mimic; to personate. — **To take part with**, to unite with; to join with. — **To take place**, to happen; to come to pass. — **To take the field** (*Mil.*), to encamp; to commence a campaign. — **To take to heart**, to feel; to be much affected by. — **To take to task**, to reprove; to censure. — **To take up**, in a secondary use, to buy or borrow; also, to pay and receive. — **To take upon one's self**. (*a*) To assume; to undertake. (*b*) To appropriate to one's self; to allow to be imputed to, or inflicted upon, one's self.

Take (tāk), *v. i.* **1.** To take hold; to fix upon a thing; to have the natural or intended effect. **2.** To please; to gain reception. **3.** To move or direct the course; to betake one's self; to go. **4.** To admit of being pictured.

To take after, to copy; to imitate; to resemble. — **To take on**, to be violently demonstrative, as of grief or pain. — **To take to**, to be fond of; to become attached to. — **To take up with**, to be contented with; to put up with.

Take, *n.* That which is taken; esp., a haul or catch of fish.

Tak'en (tāk'n), *p. p.* of TAKE. [cature.

Take'-off' (-ôf'; 115), *n.* An imitation; esp., a cari-

Tak'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who takes.

Tak'ing, *a.* **1.** Apt to take; alluring. **2.** Infectious; contagious. — **Tak'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Tak'ing-ness**, *n.*

Tak'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of taking or seizing. **2.** Agitation; excitement. **3.** Malign influence; infection. [*Obs.*]

Tal'bo-type (tăl'bō-tīp *or* tal'-), *n.* A calotype.

Talc (tălk), *n.* [F. *talc*, fr. Ar. *tulq.*] (*Min.*) A soft, hydrous silicate of magnesia. Soapstone is a variety.

Tal-cose' (tăl-kōs' *or* tălk'ōs'), **Talc'ous** (tălk'ŭs), *a.* (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to talc; resembling talc.

Tale (tāl), *n.* [AS. *talu* number, speech, narrative; akin to G. *zahl* number. Cf. TELL.] **1.** That which is told in an oral recital; hence, any narrative. **2.** A number counted off or reckoned; a reckoning by count; enumeration.

Syn. — Anecdote; story; fable; incident; memoir; relation; account; legend; rehearsal; narrative.

Tale'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* An officious teller of tales.

Tale'bear'ing, *n.* Officious or malicious telling of tales.

Tal'ent (tăl'ent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *talentum* a talent (in sense 1), Gr. τάλαντον a balance, a weight, talent; akin to τλῆναι to bear, L. *tollere* to lift.] **1.** Among the ancient Greeks, a weight and a denomination of money equal to 60 *minæ*. The Attic talent was equal, as a weight, to about 57 lbs. avoirdupois, and, as money (silver), to £243 15s. sterling, or about $1,180. **2.** Among the Hebrews, a weight and denomination of money. For silver it was equivalent to 3,000 shekels, and was equal, as a weight, to about 93¾ lbs. avoirdupois, and, as money, from £240 to £396 sterling, or about $1,645 to $1,916, according to various estimates. For gold it was equal to 10,000 gold shekels. **3.** Intellectual ability, natural or acquired; a special gift, particularly in business, art, or the like; — a use of the word probably originating in the Scripture parable of the talents (Matt. xxv. 14–30).

Syn. — Ability; faculty; gift; endowment. See GENIUS.

Tal'ent-ed, *a.* Furnished with talents or skill.

☞ This word has been strongly objected to by Coleridge and some other critics, but, as it would seem, upon not very good grounds, being, as a formative, just as analogical and legitimate as *gifted*, *bigoted*, *moneyed*, *landed*, *lilied*, *honeyed*, etc., all participial adjectives derived directly from nouns and not from verbs.

‖ **Ta'les** (tā'lēz), *n.* [L., pl. of *talis* such.] (*Law*) (*a*) *pl.* Persons added to a jury, commonly from the bystanders, to make up a deficiency in the jurors regularly summoned, being like, or *such* as, the latter. (*b*) *syntactically sing.* The writ summoning such persons.

Tales'man (tālz'man), *n.* (*Law*) One of the tales added to a jury deficient in number.

‖ **Tal'i-pes** (tăl'ĭ-pēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *talus* ankle + *pes* foot.] (*Surg.*) The deformity called *clubfoot*.

Tal'i-pot (tăl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [Hind. *tālpāt* the leaf of the tree.] (*Bot.*) A large and beautiful tropical palm tree (*Corypha umbraculifera*), bearing a crown of gigantic, somewhat fan-shaped leaves which are used as umbrellas, and for making fans, etc.

Talipot.

Tal'is-man (tăl'ĭz-man *or* tăl'ĭs-man), *n.*; *pl.* TALISMANS (-manz). [Sp., fr. Ar. *tilism*, *tilsam*, a magical image, fr. Gr. τέλεσμα tax, LGr., an incantation, fr. τελεῖν to complete, to pay taxes, to initiate, esp. in the mysteries, fr. τέλος completion.] **1.** A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed. **2.** Hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, esp. in averting or repelling evil; amulet; charm.

Tal is-man'ic (-măn'ĭk), **Tal'-is-man'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a talisman.

Talk (tak), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TALKED (takt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TALKING.] [Origin uncertain.] **1.** To utter words; esp., to converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts. **2.** To confer; to reason; to consult. **3.** To prate; to speak impertinently. [*Colloq.*]

Talk, *v. t.* **1.** To speak freely; to use for conversing or communicating. **2.** To deliver in talking; to speak about; to utter. **3.** To spend in talking. **4.** To cause to be or become by talking.

Talk, *n.* **1.** A talking; esp., familiar converse; mutual discourse. **2.** Report; rumor. **3.** Subject of discourse.

Syn. — Conversation; colloquy; discourse; chat; dialogue; conference; communication. See CONVERSATION.

Talk'a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Given to much talking. — **Talk'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Talk'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Garrulous; loquacious. See GARRULOUS.

Talk'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who talks; esp., a ready conversationalist. **2.** A loquacious person; also, a braggart.

Tall (tal), *a.* [*Compar.* TALLER (-ẽr); *superl.* TALLEST.] [OE. *tal* seemly, elegant, docile (?); of uncertain origin.] **1.** High in stature; long and comparatively slender. **2.** Brave; bold. [*Obs.*] **3.** Fine; splendid; also, extravagant. [*Obs.* or *Slang*]

Syn. — High; lofty. — *High* implies elevation simply; *tall* is a generic term, and is applied to anything elevated; *lofty* refers esp. to the expanse above us, and implies an imposing height. *Tall* is now applied only to physical objects; *high* and *lofty* have a moral meaning, *lofty* being more usually coupled with the grand or admirable.

Tal'lage (tăl'ĭj; 48), ‖ *n.* [F. *taillage*. See TALLY.]

Tal'li-age (tăl'ĭl-ĭj), ‖ (*O. Eng. Law*) A public rate or tax paid by barons, knights, and inferior tenants.

Tall'ness (tal'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being tall.

Tal'low (tăl'ō), *n.* [OE. *taluh*, *talugh;* akin to G. *talg.*] **1.** The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds. **2.** Hence, other similar fat, as that of some other animals, and that obtained from certain plants.

Tallow chandler, one who makes or sells tallow candles.

Tal'low, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TALLOWED (-ōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TALLOWING.] **1.** To grease or smear with tallow. **2.** To fatten.

Tal'low-ish, *a.* Having the qualities of tallow.

Tal'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of or like tallow.

Tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *n.* [F. *taille* cut, tally, fr. *tailler* to cut. See TAILOR.] **1.** Originally, a piece, or one of two corresponding pieces, of wood on which notches or scores were cut, as the marks of number; later, one of two books, sheets of paper, etc., on which corresponding accounts were kept. **2.** Hence, any account or score kept by notches or marks. **3.** One thing made to suit another; a match; a mate. **4.** A notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally. **5.** A tally shop. See *Tally shop*, below.

Tally shop, a shop at which goods are sold on account, the account being kept in corresponding books.

Tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TALLIED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TALLYING.] **1.** To score with correspondent notches; hence, to make to correspond; to fit. **2.** (*Naut.*) To check off, as parcels of freight.

Tal'ly, *v. i.* **1.** To be fitted; to suit; to correspond. **2.** To make a tally; to score.

Tal'ly-ho' (-hō'), *interj. & n.* **1.** The huntsman's cry to incite or urge on his hounds. **2.** A tallyho coach. Tallyho coach, a kind of large pleasure coach.

Tal'ly-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** One who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks. **2.** One who keeps a tally shop.

Tal'ma (tăl'mà), *n.* [Prob. so called from *Talma*, a French actor.] A kind of large cape formerly worn.

Tal'mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* [Chald. *talmūd* doctrine, fr. *lamad* to learn.] The body of the Jewish civil and canonical law not comprised in the Pentateuch.

Tal-mud'ic (tăl-mŭd'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to the Tal-
Tal-mud'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } mud. [mud.

Tal'mud-ist (tăl'mŭd-ĭst), *n.* One versed in the Tal-

Tal'mud-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Talmudic.

Tal'on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* [F., heel, spur, LL. *talo*, fr. L. *talus* the ankle, heel.] **1.** The claw of a predaceous bird or animal. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ogee molding.

Ta-look' } (tà-lōōk'), *n.* [Ar. *ta'lluq.*] A large es-
Ta-luk' } tate; esp., one constituting a revenue district or dependency under a native proprietor. [*India*]

‖ **Ta'lus** (tā'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TALI (-lī). [L.] (*Anat.*) The astragalus.

Ta'lus, *n.* [F.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A slope; the inclination of the face of a work. **2.** (*Geol.*) A sloping heap of fragments of rock at the foot of a precipice.

Tam'a-ble (tăm'à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tamed or subdued. — **Tam'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ta-man'du (tà-măn'dŭ), *n.* [Sp., from the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small ant-eater of South America.

Ta'ma-noir' (tà'mà-nwär'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ant-bear.

Tam'a-rack (tăm'à-răk), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The hackmatack, or American larch; also, the larch of Oregon and British Columbia (*Larix occidentalis*). (*b*) The black pine of Alaska, California, etc.

Tam'a-rind (tăm'à-rĭnd), *n.* [Deriv. of Ar. *tamarhindī*, lit., Indian date; *tamar* date + *Hind* India.] (*Bot.*) **1.** A leguminous tree cultivated in tropical countries for its shade and its fruit. **2.** One of the preserved seed pods of the tamarind, which contain an acid pulp.

Tam'a-risk (-rĭsk), *n.* [L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix*, Skr. *tamāla*, *tamālaka*, a tree with a very dark bark.] (*Bot.*) Any shrub or tree of the genus *Tamarix*, the species of which have minute scalelike leaves.

Tam'bour (tăm'bōōr), *n.* [F. See TABOR.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A tambourine. **2.** A small tambourinelike frame for stretching and holding cloth to be embroidered; also, the embroidery done upon such a frame. **3.** (*Arch.*) Same as DRUM, *n.*, 2 (*c*). **4.** (*Fort.*) A work usually in the form of a redan, to inclose a space before a door or staircase, or at the gorge of a larger work.

Tam'bour-ine' (tăm'bōōr-ēn'), *n.* [F. *tambourin.*] A small drum, esp. a shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides.

Tambourine.

Tame (tām), *a.* [*Compar.* TAMER (-ēr); *superl.* TAMEST.] [AS. *tam*; akin to G. *zahm*, L. *domare* to tame, Gr. δαμᾶν, Skr. *dam.*] **1.** Reduced from native wildness and shyness; accustomed to man; domesticated. **2.** Crushed; subdued. **3.** Deficient in spirit or animation; dull; flat; insipid. — **Tame'ly**, *adv.* — **Tame'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Mild; meek; spiritless. See GENTLE.

Tame, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAMED (tāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAMING.] **1.** To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; to domesticate. **2.** To subdue; to conquer; to repress. — **Tam'er** (tām'ẽr), *n.*

Tam'ine (tăm'ĭn), **Tam'i-ny** (-ĭ-nў), *n.* Tammy.

Tam'is (-ĭs), *n.* [F., a kind of sieve.] **1.** A sieve or strainer made of tammy cloth. **2.** The cloth itself.

Tam'my (-mў), *n.* **1.** A kind of woolen, or woolen and cotton, cloth, often highly glazed, — used for curtains, sieves, strainers, etc. **2.** A sieve; a tamis.

Tamp (tămp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAMPED (tămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAMPING.] [See TAMPION.] **1.** In blasting, to plug up (a hole containing a charge). **2.** To pack by frequent gentle strokes.

Tamp'er (tămp'ẽr), *n.* One who tamps; also, an instrument used in tamping.

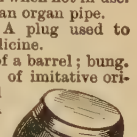
Tam'per (tăm'pẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAMPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAMPERING.] [A corruption of *temper.*] **1.** To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments. **2.** To deal unfairly; to practice secretly.

Tam'pi-on (tăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F. *tampon;* of D. or G. origin. See TAP a pipe or plug, and cf. TAMP.] **1.** A wooden stopper, or plug, as for a cannon when not in use. **2.** (*Mus.*) A plug for the upper end of an organ pipe.

Tam'pon (-pŏn), *n.* [F.] (*Surg.*) A plug used to arrest hemorrhage, or for applying medicine.

Tam'poon (tăm'pōōn), *n.* Stopper of a barrel; bung.

Tam'-tam' (tăm'tăm'), *n.* [Hind.; of imitative origin.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A kind of drum used in the East Indies and other Oriental countries. (*b*) A gong.



Tam-tam.

Tan (tăn), *n.* [Chin.] A picul.

Tan, *n.* [F.; of uncertain origin.] **1.** The bark of the oak, and some other trees, used for tanning hides. **2.** A yellowish-brown color, like that of tan. **3.** A brown color imparted to the skin by exposure.

Tan, *a.* Of the color of tan; yellowish-brown.

Tan, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TANNED (tănd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TANNING.] **1.** To convert or change, as the skin of an animal, into leather, as by steeping in an infusion of tan. **2.** To make or become brown, as by exposure to sunlight.

Tan'a-ger (tăn'à-jẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. Brazilian *tangara.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous allied species of bright-colored singing birds. The scarlet tanager and the summer redbird are common species of the U. S.

Tan'dem (tăn'dĕm), *adv. & a.* [L. *tandem* at length (of time only).] One after another; — said especially of horses harnessed and driven one before another.

Tan'dem, *n.* A team of horses harnessed tandem.

Tang (tăng), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] (*Bot.*) A coarse blackish seaweed (*Fucus nodosus*).

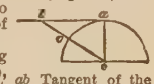
Tang, *n.* [Probably fr. OD. *tanger* sharp, tart, lit., pinching; akin to E. *tongs.*] **1.** A strong or offensive taste; esp., a taste of something extraneous. **2.** Fig.: A sharp, specific flavor or tinge. **3.** [Prob. of Scand. origin.] A projecting part of an object by means of which it is secured to a handle, or to some other part; a tonguelike projection.

Tang, *n.* [Of imitative origin; but confused with *tang* taste.] A sharp, twanging sound; twang.

Tang, *v. t. & i.* To ring or sound loudly; to ring.

Tan'gen-cy (tăn'jẽn-sў), *n.* Quality of being tangent.

Tan'gent (-jent), *n.* [L. *tangens, -entis*, p. pr. of *tangere* to touch; akin to Gr. τεταγών having seized.] (*Geom.*) A tangent line, curve, or surface; specif., that portion of the straight line tangent to a curve that is between the point of tangency and a given line.



ab Tangent of the Arc *ao* and of the Angle *aco*.

Tan'gent, *a.* Touching; touching at a single point; specif. (*Geom.*), meeting a curve or surface at a point and having at that point the same direction as the curve or surface.

Tan-gen'tial (tăn-jĕn'shal), *a.* (*Geom.*) Of or pertaining to a tangent; acting in the direction of a tangent.

Tan'ger-ine' (tăn'jẽr-ēn'), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) A kind of orange, much like the mandarin, but of deeper color and higher flavor.

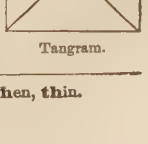
Tan'gi-ble (tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tangibilis*, fr. *tangere* to touch.] **1.** Perceptible to the touch; tactile; palpable. **2.** Capable of being readily apprehended by the mind; evident. — **Tan'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Tan'gible-ness**, *n.* — **Tan'gi-bly**, *adv.*

Tan'gle (tăn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TANGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TANGLING (-glĭng).] [Freq. fr. *tang* seaweed; hence, to twist like seaweed.] **1.** To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads in a snarl; to entangle; to ravel. **2.** To involve; to insnare; to entrap.

Tan'gle, *n.* **1.** [Cf. Icel. *pöngull.* See TANG seaweed.] (*Bot.*) Any large blackish seaweed, esp. the *Laminaria saccharina.* See KELP. **2.** [From TANGLE, *v.*] A knot of threads, or other things, united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; a snarl. Used also figuratively.

Tan'gly (-glў), *a.* **1.** Entangled. **2.** Covered with tangle, or seaweed.

Tan'gram (tăn'grăm), *n.* [Cf. TRANGRAM.] A Chinese puzzle made by cutting a square of thin material into seven pieces, as shown in the Illustration.



Tangram.

Tangue (tăng), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The [tenrec.

Tan'ist (tăn'ĭst), *n.* [Ir. *tanaiste* second, the heir apparent.] In Ireland, a lord or proprietor elected under the system of tanistry.

Tan'ist-ry (-rȳ), *n.* In Ireland, a tenure of family lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate, to which he was admitted by election.

Tank (tăŋk), *n.* A small Indian dry measure, averaging 240 grains in weight; also, a Bombay weight of 72 grains, for pearls.

Tank, *n.* [Pg. *tanque*, L. *stagnum* a pool; or perh. of East Indian origin.] A large basin or cistern.

Tank'ard (tăŋk'ĕrd), *n.* [OF. *tanquart*; origin uncertain.] A large drinking vessel, esp. one with a cover.

Tan'ling (tăn'lĭng), *n.* One tanned by the sun. [*R.*]

Tan'ner, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

Tan'ner-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** A place where the work of tanning is carried on. **2.** Art or process of tanning. [*R.*]

Tan'nic (tăn'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tan; derived from, or resembling, tan; as, *tannic* acid.

Tan'nin (tăn'nĭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Tannic acid.

Tan'sy (tăn'zȳ), *n.* [OE. *tansaye*, F. *tanaisie*; origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the composite genus *Tanacetum*, esp. *T. vulgare*, which has finely divided, aromatic leaves, and a very bitter taste.

Tan-tal'ic (tăn-tăl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to tantalum; derived from, or containing, tantalum.

Tan'ta-lism (tăn'tȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* [See TANTALUS.] A punishment like that of Tantalus; a tantalizing.

Tan'ta-lite (-līt), *n.* (*Min.*) A heavy mineral of an iron-black color, containing iron and tantalum.

Tan'ta-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tantalizing, or state of being tantalized.

Tan'ta-lize (tăn'tȧ-līz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TANTALIZED (-līzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TANTALIZING (-lī'zĭng).] [From TANTALUS.] To tease or torment with a prospect of good that can not be realized; to continually disappoint hopes apparently well founded.—**Tan'ta-li'zer** (-lī'zĕr), *n.*

Syn.—To tease; vex; irritate; provoke.—To *disappoint* refers rather to a single instance of defeated expectation; *tantalize* to the continual frustrating of hopes or expectations apparently attainable, which causes the bitterest disappointment.

Tan'ta-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL. So named on account of the difficulty encountered in isolating it.] (*Chem.*) A rare nonmetallic element isolated as a dark powder.

Tan'ta-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τάνταλος.] (*Gr. Myth.*) A Phrygian king who, in the lower world, was condemned to stand up to his chin in water which receded whenever he attempted to drink, with overhanging branches laden with choice fruit, which always receded from his grasp.

Tan'ta-mount' (-mount'), *a.* [F. *tant* so much (L. *tantus*) + E. *amount*.] Equivalent in value or effect.

Tan-tiv'y (tăn-tĭv'ȳ *or* tăn'tĭ-vȳ), *adv.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn.] Swiftly; speedily; rapidly; —a fox-hunting term.

Tan-tiv'y, *n.* A violent gallop; an impetuous rush.

Tan'trum (tăn'trŭm), *n.* A whim, or burst of ill-humor; an affected air. [*Colloq.*]

Tan'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A tannery.

Tap (tăp), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAPPED (tăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAPPING.] [F. *taper* to strike; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To strike with a slight or gentle blow; to rap lightly; to pat. **2.** To put a new sole or heel on.

Tap, *n.* **1.** A gentle or alight blow; a light rap; a pat. **2.** A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel. **3.** *pl.* (*Mil.*) A signal, by drum or trumpet, for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' quarters and retiring to bed.

Tap, *n.* [AS. *tæppa*; akin to G. *zapfen*.] **1.** A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. **2.** A plug or spile for stopping a hole, as in a cask. **3.** Liquor drawn through a tap; hence, kind or quality of liquor. [*Colloq.*] **4.** Taproom; bar. [*Colloq.*] **5.** (*Mech.*) A male screw grooved longitudinally to be used to cut internal screws.

Tap, *v. t.* **1.** To pierce so as to let out a fluid. **2.** Hence, to draw from in any analogous way. **3.** To draw, or cause to flow, by piercing. **4.** (*Mech.*) To form an internal screw in by means of a tool called a *tap*.

Tape (tāp), *n.* [AS. *tæppe* a fillet. Cf. TIPPET.] **1.** A narrow woven fabric used for strings, etc. **2.** A tapeline; also, a metallic ribbon marked for use as a tapeline.

Tape'line' (-līn'), *n.* A painted tape, marked with linear dimensions,—used for measuring.

Ta'per (tā'pĕr), *n.* [AS. *tapur*, *tapor*, *taper*; cf. Ir. *tapar*, W. *tampr*.] **1.** A small wax candle; a small lighted wax candle; hence, a small light. **2.** A tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in a long object.

Ta'per (tā'pĕr), *a.* [Supposed to be from TAPER, *n.*, in allusion to its form.] Regularly narrowed toward the point or end; conical; pyramidical.—**Ta'per-ness**, *n.*

Ta'per, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAPERED (tā'pĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAPERING.] To become, or cause to become, gradually smaller toward one end.

Tap'es-try (tăp'ĕs-trȳ), *n.* [F. *tapisserie*, deriv. of *tapis* a carpet, carpeting, LL. *tapecius*, fr. L. *tapete* carpet, tapestry, Gr. τάπης, ητος.] A kind of fabric for hangings, etc., with handworked or woven designs, usually of worsted, and more or less pictorial.

Tapestry carpet, a kind of carpet somewhat like Brussels.

Tap'es-try, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAPESTRIED (-trĭd).] To adorn with tapestry, or as if with tapestry.

Tape'worm' (tāp'wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of flat, cestode worms of Tænia and allied genera, found in the intestines of man and of brutes. The larvæ live in the flesh of animals. [retailed.]

Tap'house' (tăp'hous'), *n.* A house where liquors are

Tap'i-o'ca (tăp'ĭ-ō'kȧ), *n.* [Braz. *tipioka*.] A coarsely granular food made by heating the moistened starch obtained from the roots of the cassava.

Ta'pir (tā'pĕr), *n.* [Braz. *tapy'ra*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large, odd-toed ungulates.

Ta'pis (tā'pĭs *or* tă-pē'), *n.* [F. See TAPESTRY.] Tapestry; formerly, the cover of a council table.

On the tapis, on the table; under consideration.

Indian Tapir (*Tapirus Indicus*).

Tap'ish (tăp'ĭsh), *v. i.* [F. se *tapir* to squat.] To crouch; to squat; hence, to hide. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tap'pen (-pĕn), *n.* An indigestible mass, found in the intestines of bears and other animals during hibernation.

Tap'pet (-pĕt), *n.* (*Mach.*) A lever or projection moved by or moving some other piece. [tailed.]

Tap'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room where liquors are re-

Tap'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A root which pierces the earth downward to a considerable depth without dividing.

Tap'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [See TAP a plug, and -STER.] One whose business is to tap, or draw, ale or other liquor.

Tar (tär), *n.* [For TARPAULIN.] A sailor. [*Colloq.*]

Tar, *n.* [OE. *tarre*, AS. *teru*, *teoru*; akin to G. *teer*, and to E. *tree*.] A thick, black, viscous liquid obtained by the distillation of wood, coal, etc.

Tar, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TARRED (tärd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARRING.] To smear with tar, or as if with tar.

Ta-ran'tu-la (tȧ-răn'tŭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. TARANTULAS (-lȧz), L. TARANTULÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. It. *tarantola*, fr. L. *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large spiders, popularly supposed to be very venomous.

European Tarantula (*T. apuliæ*).

Tar-boosh' (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* [Ar. *tarbūsh*.] A red cap worn by Turks and people of other Eastern nations.

‖ **Tar'di-gra'da** (tär'dĭ-grā'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of edentates comprising the sloths.

Tar'di-grade (-grād), *a.* [L. *tardigradus*; *tardus* slow + *gradi* to step.] **1.** Moving or stepping slowly; slow-paced. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the Tardigrada.

Tar'di-grade, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Tardigrada.

Tar'dy (-dȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* TARDIER (-dĭ-ĕr); *superl.* TARDIEST.] [F. *tardif*, deriv. of L. *tardus* slow.] **1.** Moving slowly; slow; not swift. **2.** Not being in season; late.—**Tar'di-ly** (-dĭ-lȳ), *adv.*—**Tar'di-ness**, *n.*

Syn.—Slow; dilatory; tedious; reluctant. See SLOW.

Tare (târ), *obs. imp.* of TEAR. Tore.

Tare, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A weed that grows among wheat and other grain,—said to be the darnel. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any one of several climbing or diffuse leguminous herbs of the genus *Vicia*.

Tare (târ), *n.* [F. *tare*, fr. Ar. *tarah* thrown away, fr. *taraha* to reject.] (*Com.*) Deficiency in the weight or quantity of goods by reason of the weight of the cask, bag, or whatever contains the commodity, and is weighed with it; hence, the corresponding allowance or abatement made by the seller to the buyer.

Tare, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tared (târd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Taring.] To ascertain or mark the tare of (goods).

Tared (târd), *a.* (*Chem.*) Weighed; determined; reduced to equal or standard weight.

Targe (târj), *n.* [F. Cf. Target.] A shield. [*Obs.*]

Tar'get (târ'gĕt), *n.* [OF. *targette*, dim. of *targe;* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A kind of small shield or buckler. **2.** A butt or mark to shoot at. **3.** (*Railroad*) A conspicuous disk for use as a signal. [shield.

Tar'get-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a target or

Tar'gum (târ'gŭm), *n.; pl.* Targums (-gŭmz), Heb. Targumim (târ'gōō-mēm'). [Chald. *targum* interpretation.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Old Testament Scriptures into Chaldee or Aramaic.

Tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* [F. *tarif*, fr. Ar. *ta'rîf* information, explanation, definition, from *a'rafa* to know, to inform, explain.] **1.** A system of duties imposed by the government of a country upon goods imported or exported. **2.** The duty, or rate of duty, so imposed. **3.** Any schedule or system of rates, charges, etc.

Tar'iff, *v. t.* To make a list of duties on, as goods.

Tar'la-tan (târ'lȧ-tan), *n.* A kind of transparent muslin. [lake or pool.

Tarn (târn), *n.* [OE. *terne*, Icel. *tjörn.*] A mountain

Tar'nish (târ'nĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tarnished (-nĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tarnishing.] [F. *ternir*, fr. OHG. *tarnen* to darken, hide; akin to AS. *dernan* to hide, AS. *derne.* See -ish.] To soil, or change the appearance of, esp. by an alteration induced by the air; to dull or destroy the luster of. Used also figuratively.

Syn. — To sully; stain; dim.

Tar'nish, *v. i.* To lose luster; to become tarnished.

Tar'nish, *n.* Quality or state of being tarnished; stain; soil; blemish.

Ta'ro (tȧ'rō *or* tă'rō), *n.* [From the Polynesian name.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several aroid plants; also, their large fleshy rootstalks, used as vegetables in tropical countries.

Tar-pau'lin (târ-pȧ'lĭn), *n.* [*Tar* + *palling* a covering, *pall* to cover.] **1.** A piece of canvas covered with tar or a waterproof composition, used as a covering. **2.** A hat made of, or covered with, painted or tarred cloth. **3.** Hence, sailor; seaman; tar.

Tar'pum (târ'pŭm), *or* **Tar'pon** (târ'pŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very large marine fish of the Southern United States and the West Indies, having large silvery scales.

Tar'ra-gon (tăr'rȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Sp. *taragona*, Ar. *tarkhūn.*] (*Bot.*) A species of Artemisia (*A. dracunculus*).

Tarre (tăr), *v. t.* [OE. *tarien* to irritate, AS. *tergan* to pull.] To set on; to incite. [*Obs.*]

Tar'ri-ance (tăr'rĭ-ans), *n.* A tarrying. [*Archaic*]

Tar'ry (târ'rȳ), *a.* Consisting of tar; like tar.

Tar'ry (tăr'rȳ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tarried (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tarrying.] [OE. *tarien* to irritate (see Tarre); but with a change of sense probably due to confusion with OE. *targen* to delay, through F. fr. L. *tardare* to make slow.] **1.** To stay behind; to wait. **2.** To delay; to put off going or coming. **3.** To stay; to abide.

Syn. — To abide; continue; lodge; await; loiter.

Tar'ry, *v. t.* **1.** To delay. [*Obs.*] **2.** To await.

Tar'ry, *n.* Stay; stop; delay. [tarsus.

Tar'sal (târ'sal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the

‖ **Tar'si-us** (-sĭ-ŭs), *or* **Tar'si-er** (-ēr), *n.* [See Tarsus.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a genus of nocturnal lemurine mammals having very long proximal tarsal bones.

Tar'so- (târ'sō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the tarsus.*

Tar'sus (târ'sŭs), *n.; pl.* Tarsi (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. ταρσός the flat of the foot, the edge of the eyelid.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The ankle; the bones or cartilages of the foot between the metatarsus and the leg, — consisting in man of seven short bones. [See *Illusts.* of Skeleton, and of Bird.] (*b*) A plate of dense connective tissue or cartilage in the eyelid of man and many animals. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The foot of an insect or crustacean. [See *Illust.* of Insect.]

Tart (tărt), *a.* [AS. *teart.* Cf. Tear, *v. t.*] **1.** Sharp to the taste; acid; sour. **2.** Fig.: Sharp; keen; severe.

Tart, *n.* [F. *tarte;* origin uncertain.] A species of pastry, containing jelly or conserve.

Tar'tan (târ'tan), *n.* [F. *tiretaine* linsey-woolsey; origin uncertain.] Woolen cloth with small checks, much worn in Scotland; hence, any similar cloth.

Tar'tan (târ'tan), *n.* [F. *tartane*, or Sp., Pg., or It. *tartana.*] (*Naut.*) A small coasting vessel, used in the Mediterranean, having one mast carrying a lateen sail, and a bowsprit with staysail or jib.

Tartan.

Tar'tar (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *tartre;* origin uncert.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A reddish crust or sediment in wine casks, — essentially crude cream of tartar. **2.** A concretion which often incrusts the teeth.

Tartar emetic (*Med. Chem.*), a double tartrate of potassium and basic antimony, used as a sudorific and emetic.

Tar'tar (-tăr), *n.* **1.** [Per. *Tātār*, of Tartar origin.] A native or inhabitant of Tartary in Asia. **2.** A person of a keen, irritable temper.

To catch a tartar, to lay hold of, or encounter, a person who proves too strong for the assailant. [*Colloq.*]

Tar'tar, *n.* Tartarus.

Tar-ta're-an (târ-tā'rē-*an*), **Tar-ta're-ous** (-tā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.

Tar-ta're-ous, *a.* **1.** Consisting or of the nature of tartar. **2.** (*Bot.*) Rough and crumbling on the surface.

Tar-ta'ri-an (-rĭ-*an*), **Tar-tar'ic** (-tăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tartary in Asia, or the Tartars.

Tartarian lamb (*Bot.*), a barometz.

Tar-tar'ic (târ-tăr'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or derived from, tartar; as, *tartaric* acid, which is widely diffused throughout the vegetable kingdom.

Tar'tar-ize (târ'tẽr-īz), *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To impregnate with, or subject to the action of, tartar.

Tar'ta-rus (târ'tȧ-rŭs), *n.* [L., from Gr. Τάρταρος.] (*Class. Myth.*) The regions below Hades, described by writers later than the Iliad as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. Among the later poets, also, Hades, or the Lower World in general.

Tart'ly, *adv.* In a tart manner; with acidity.

Tart'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tart.

Syn. — See Acrimony.

Tar'trate (-trāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of tartaric acid.

Tar-tuffe' (târ-tuf'), *n.* [F. *tartufe.*] A hypocrit-

Tar-tufe' ical devotee; — from a hypocritical priest who is the hero in a comedy by Molière.

Task (tȧsk), *n.* [OF. *tasque*, deriv. of L. *taxare* to rate. See Tax.] **1.** Labor or study imposed by another. **2.** Business; employment; undertaking; labor.

To take to task, to reprove; to reprimand.

Syn. — Work; toil; drudgery; lesson; stint.

Task, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tasked (tȧskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tasking.] **1.** To impose a task upon. **2.** To oppress with excessive burdens. **3.** To tax, as with a fault.

Task'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who imposes or performs a task.

Task'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* One who imposes a task; one whose duty it is to assign tasks; an overseer.

Tasse (tăs), *n.* [OF. *tassette.*] A piece of armor for the thighs, forming an appendage to the ancient corselet.

a Tasses; *b* Breastplate; *c* Tuilles; *d* Tunic of Mail.

Tas'sel (tăs's'l), *n.* [OF., a clasp, fr. L. *taxillus* a little die, dim. of *talus* a kind of longish die, a knuckle bone.] **1.** A pendent ornament, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, etc., ending in loose threads or cords. **2.** The flower or head of some plants, esp. when pendent. **3.** (*Arch.*) A board laid upon a wall as a sort of plate for the floor timbers.

Tas'sel, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tasseled (-s'ld) or Tasselled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tasseling or Tasselling.] To put forth a tassel or flower.

Tas'sel, *v. t.* To adorn with tassels.

Tas'set (-sĕt), *n.* [See Tasse.] A defense of one or more pendent iron plates for the front of the thigh.

Tast'a-ble (tāst'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be tasted; savory.

Taste (tāst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tasted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tasting.] [OF. *taster*, deriv. of L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to estimate. See Tax, *v. t.*] **1.** To try by the touch. [*Obs.*] **2.** To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavor of (anything) by taking a small quantity into the mouth. Also used fig. **3.** To eat a little of. **4.** To become acquainted with by actual trial; to essay; to experience; to undergo. **5.** To partake of; to participate in; — usually implying pleasure.

Taste (tāst), *v. t.* **1.** To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink a little only; to try the flavor. **2.** To have a smack; to excite a particular sensation, by which the specific flavor or quality is distinguished; to have a particular quality or character. **3.** To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake.

Taste, *n.* **1.** The act of tasting; gustation. **2.** A particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue; flavor. **3.** (*Physiol.*) The sense by which the taste, savor, or flavor of bodies is ascertained by contact with the organs of taste (principally situated on the surface of the tongue). **4.** Intellectual relish. **5.** The power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; critical judgment; discernment. **6.** Manner, with respect to what is pleasing or excellent; style. **7.** Essay; trial. **8.** A small portion given as a specimen; bit. **9.** A kind of narrow and thin silk ribbon.

Syn. — Savor; relish; flavor; goût; sensibility; judgment. — Some consider *taste* as a mere *sensibility*, and others as a simple exercise of *judgment;* but a union of both is requisite to the existence of anything which deserves the name. A sense of the beautiful is just as necessary to æsthetic judgments, as a sense of right and wrong to the formation of just conclusions on moral subjects. But this "sense of the beautiful" has its laws, seated in the nature of man; and it is in the development of these laws that we find the true "standard of taste."

Taste'ful (tāst'fụl), *a.* **1.** Having a high relish; savory. **2.** Having or exhibiting good taste; tasty. — **Taste'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Taste'ful-ness,** *n.*

Taste'less, *a.* Having no taste. — **Taste'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Taste'less-ness,** *n.* [in tasting.

Tast'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tastes. **2.** Thing used

Tast'y (tāst'ỹ), *a.* [*Comp.* TASTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TASTIEST.] Having or exhibiting good taste. — **Tast'i-ly** (-ĭ-lỹ), *adv.*

Ta-tou' (tȧ-tōō'), *n.* [Cf. TATOUAY.] (*Zoöl.*) The giant armadillo of tropical South America.

Tat'ou-ay (tăt'ōō-ā), *n.* [Of Brazilian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) An armadillo, native of tropical South America, having a long head, and a round and tapered tail.

Tat'ter (tăt'tẽr), *n.* [Icel. *tötur, töttur.*] A rag, or a part torn and hanging; — chiefly used in the *pl.*

Tat'ter, *v. t.* [*p. p.* TATTERED (-tẽrd).] To rend or tear into rags; — used chiefly in the past participle.

Tat'ter-de-mal'ion (tăt'tẽr-dē-măl'yŭn), *n.* [*Tatter* + OF. *desmaillier* to tear: cf. OF. *maillon* swaddling clothes.] A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin.

Tat'ting (tăt'tĭng), *n.* A kind of lace made from common sewing thread, with a peculiar stitch.

Tat'tle (-t'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TATTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TATTLING (-tlĭng).] [Akin to OE. *tateren,* LG. *tateln,* D. *tateren* to stammer.] **1.** To prate; to talk idly. **2.** To tell tales; to betray secrets.

Tat'tle, *n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk; prate.

Tat'tler (-tlẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tattles. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large, long-legged sandpipers.

Tat-too' (tăt-tōō'), *n.* [D. *taptoe; tap* a tap + *toe* to shut (i. e., the taprooms shut from the soldiers).] (*Mil.*) A sound, as of drumbeat, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters.

The Devil's tattoo, a drumming with the fingers or feet.

Tat-too', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TATTOOED (-tōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TATTOOING.] [Of Polynesian origin.] To color indelibly, as the flesh, by pricking in coloring matter.

Tat-too', *n.* An indelible mark or figure made by puncturing the skin and introducing some pigment.

Taught (tȧt), *a.* See TAUT.

Taught, *imp. & p. p.* of TEACH.

Taunt (tänt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *tant* so great, much, L. *tantus* of such size, so great.] (*Naut.*) Very high or tall.

Taunt (tänt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAUNTING.] [Earlier, to tease; prob. fr. OF. *tanter* to tempt, to try, for *tenter.* See TEMPT.] To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to flout.

Syn. — To ridicule; mock; jeer. See DERIDE.

Taunt, *n.* Upbraiding language; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

Taunt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who taunts. [*adv.*

Taunt'ing, *a. & n.* from TAUNT, *v.* — **Taunt'ing-ly,**

Tau'ri-dor' (tȧ'rĭ-dōr'), *n.* See TOREADOR.

Tau'ri-form (-fōrm), *a.* [L. *tauriformis; taurus* bull + *-form.*] Having the form of a bull.

Tau'rine (tȧ'rĭn), *a.* [L. *taurinus,* fr. *taurus* a bull.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the genus *Taurus,* or cattle.

Tau-rom'a-chy (tȧ-rŏm'ȧ-kỹ), *n.* [Gr. ταυρομαχία; ταῦρος bull + μάχη fight.] Bullfighting.

‖ **Tau'rus** (tȧ'rŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. ταῦρος, and E. *steer.*] (*Astron.*) (*a*) The Bull; the second sign of the zodiac, — marked thus [♉] in almanacs. (*b*) A zodiacal constellation, containing the Pleiades and the Hyades.

Taut (tȧt), *a.* [Dan. *tæt;* akin to E. *tight.*] **1.** Tight; stretched, as a rope or chain. **2.** Snug; close; secure.

Tau-tog' (tȧ-tŏg'), *n.* [The pl. of *taut,* the American Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) An edible fish of the Atlantic coast of the U. S., related to the cunner.

Tau'to-log'ic (tȧ'tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Tautological.

Tau'to-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Involving tautology; having the same signification. [tology.

Tau-tol'o-gist (tȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who uses tau-

Tau-tol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To repeat the same thing in different words.

Tau-tol'o-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ταυτολόγος; ταὐτό, for τὸ αὐτό the same + λέγειν to speak.] Tautological. [*R.*]

Tau-tol'o-gy (-jỹ), *n.* (*Rhet.*) Needless repetition of the same idea in different words.

Syn. — Repetition. — *Repetition* is not necessarily *tautology,* since frequent *repetitions* may be warranted either by necessity or convenience.

Tau-tom'er-ism (tȧ-tŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ταὐτό, for τὸ αὐτό, the same + μέρος part.] (*Chem.*) State, quality, or relation of metameric substances, or their respective derivatives, which are more or less interchangeable.

Tau-toph'o-ny (tȧ-tŏf'ō-nỹ), *n.* [Gr. ταυτοφωνία; ταὐτό the same + φωνή voice.] Repetition of the same sound. — **Tau'to-phon'ic-al** (tȧ'tō-fŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Tav'ern (tăv'ẽrn), *n.* [F. *taverne,* fr. L. *taberna* hut, tavern. Cf. TABERNACLE.] An inn; hotel; esp., in modern times, a public house licensed to sell liquor at retail.

Taw (tȧ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAWED (tȧd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAWING.] [AS. *tāwian* to prepare. Cf. Tow coarse part of flax.] **1.** To prepare, as hemp, by beating; to tew; hence, to beat. [*Obs.*] **2.** To soften and bleach, as sheepskin, kid, etc., by treating with alum, salt, etc.

Taw, *n.* [Cf. AS. *tāw* instrument.] A large marble to be played with; also, a game at marbles.

Taw'dry (-drỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* TAWDRIER (-drĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TAWDRIEST.] [Said to be corrupted from *Saint Audrey,* or *Auldrey,* i. e., *Saint Ethelreda,* referring to the fair of St. Audrey where laces and gay toys were sold.] **1.** Bought at the festival of St. Audrey. [*Obs.*] **2.** Very fine and showy, without taste or elegance; cheap and gaudy. — **Taw'dri-ly** (-drĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Taw'dri-ness,** *n.*

Taw'er (tȧ'ẽr), *n.* One who taws.

Taw'ny (tȧ'nỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* TAWNIER (-nĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TAWNIEST.] [F. *tanné,* p. p. of *tanner* to tan. See TAN.] Of a dull yellowish brown color, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt. — **Taw'ni-ness,** *n.*

Taws (tȧz), *n.* [See TAW to beat.] A leather lash, or other instrument of punishment, used by a schoolmaster.

Tax (tăks), *n.* [F. *taxe,* fr. *taxer* to TAX, L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to feel, censure, value, fr. *tangere, tactum,* to touch. See TANGENT.] **1.** A charge, esp. a pecuniary burden imposed by authority. Specif.: (*a*) A charge or burden laid upon persons or property for the support of a government; esp., the sum laid upon specific things. (*b*) A sum imposed or levied upon the members of a society to defray its expenses. **2.** A task exacted from a subject. **3.** A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge. **4.** Charge; censure. [*Obs.*] **5.** A task. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Impost; tribute; contribution; duty; toll; rate; assessment; exaction; custom; demand.

Tax, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAXED (tăkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAXING.] **1.** To impose a tax or taxes upon. **2.** (*Law*) To assess, fix, or determine judicially, the amount of. **3.** To charge; to accuse; also, to censure.

Tax'a-ble (tăks'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be taxed or assessed. — **Tax'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Tax'a-bly,** *adv.*

Tax-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of taxing. **2.** Tax; sum imposed. [*R.*] **3.** Charge; accusation. [*Obs.*]

Tax'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who taxes.

Tax'i-corn (-ĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *taxus* a yew + *cornu* a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a family of beetles (*Taxicornes*) whose antennæ are largest at the tip.

Tax'i-der'mic (-dẽr'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to taxidermy. [in taxidermy.

Tax'i-der'mist (tăks'ĭ-dẽr'mĭst), *n.* A person skilled

Tax'i-der'my (-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement + δέρμα.] Art of preparing, preserving, and mounting the skins of animals so as to represent their natural form.

Tax-ol'o-gy (tăks-ŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement + *-logy.*] (*Biol.*) Same as TAXONOMY.

Tax-on'o-my (-ŏn'ō-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement + νόμος law.] The science of the classification of animals and plants.

T' cart' (tē' kärt'). See under T.

Tea (tē), *n.* [Chin. *tshā,* Prov. Chin. *te.*] **1.** The

prepared leaves of a shrub, or small tree (*Thea*, or *Camellia, Chinensis*), native of China; also, the prepared leaves of some other plants used as a substitute. **2.** A decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water. **3.** Any infusion or decoction, esp. of leaves of plants. **4.** The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; supper.

Tea plant (*Bot.*), any plant the leaves of which are used in making a beverage by infusion; specif., *Thea Chinensis*.

Tea plant (*Thea Chinensis*).

Tea'ber'ry (tē'bĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The checkerberry.

Teach (tēch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAUGHT (tąt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEACHING.] [OE. *techen*, AS. *tǣcean*, to show, teach, akin to *tācn* token. See TOKEN.] **1.** To impart knowledge of; to impart, as knowledge before unknown, or rules for practice; to inculcate as true or important; to exhibit impressively. **2.** To guide in learning; to direct the studies of; to instruct; to inform. **3.** To accustom; to show; to admonish.

Syn. — To instruct; inculcate; tell; guide; counsel; admonish.

Teach (tēch), *v. i.* To give instruction; to impart knowledge.

Teach'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be taught; apt to learn; docile. — **Teach'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Teach'er (tēch'ẽr), *n.* One who teaches; an instructor; a tutor; a preacher. [drink tea.]

Tea'cup' (tē'kŭp'), *n.* A small cup from which to

Teague (tēg), *n.* [Cf. W. *taeog*, *taeawg*, *taiawg*, adj., rustic, n., a vassal, peasant, clown, Ir. *thuatach* boorish.] An Irishman; — a term used in contempt.

Teak (tēk), *n.* [Malayalam *tekku*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the East Indies (*Tectona grandis*) which furnishes very strong and durable timber; also, the timber of the tree.

Tea'ket'tle (tē'kĕt't'l), *n.* A kettle in which water is boiled for making tea, coffee, etc.

Teal (tēl), *n.* [OE. *tele*; akin to E. *till* to cultivate, and prob. formerly meaning, a brood or flock.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small fresh-water ducks.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas Carolinensis*).

Team (tēm), *n.* [AS. *tēam* offspring; akin to G. *zaum* bridle, *zeugen* to beget, and to E. *tow* to drag, *tug* to draw. Cf. TEEM to bear.] **1.** A group of young animals, esp. of young ducks; brood; litter. **2.** Hence, a number of animals moving together. **3.** Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts, harnessed together for drawing. **4.** A number of persons associated together in any undertaking; gang.

Team'ster (-stẽr), *n.* One who drives a team.

Tea'pot' (tē'pŏt'), *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made.

Tea'poy (-poi), *n.* [Hind. *tipāi*; Hind. *tin* three + Per. *pāe* foot.] An ornamental stand, usually with three legs, having caddies for holding tea.

Tear (tẽr), *n.* [AS. *teár*; akin to G. *zähre*, L. *lacrima*, *lacruma*, Gr. *δάκρυ*, *δάκρυμα*.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) A drop of the limpid, saline fluid secreted by the lachrymal glands. **2.** A transparent drop of fluid matter; also, a solid, transparent, tear-shaped drop, as of a resin.

Tear (târ), *v. t.* [*imp.* TORE (tōr), *Obs.* TARE (târ); *p. p.* TORN (tōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEARING.] [AS. *teran*; akin to G. *zerren* to tear, *zehren* to consume, Gr. *δέρειν* to flay, Skr. *dar* to burst.] **1.** To separate by violence; to pull apart by force; to rend; to lacerate. **2.** Hence, to divide by violent measures; to disrupt; to rend. **3.** To rend away; to remove by force; to sunder. **4.** To pull with violence.

Tear, *v. i.* **1.** To divide or separate on being pulled; to be rent. **2.** To move and act with turbulent violence; hence, to rage; to rave. [torn; rent; fissure.]

Tear, *n.* Act or result of tearing; state of being

Tear'er (târ'ẽr), *n.* One who tears.

Tear'ful (tẽr'fụl), *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping.

Tear'less, *a.* Shedding no tears; free from tears.

Tease (tēz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEASED (tēzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEASING.] [AS. *tǣsan* to pluck, tease; akin to OD. *teesen*.] **1.** To comb or card, as wool. **2.** To scratch, as cloth, to raise a nap; to teasel. **3.** (*Anat.*) To tear or separate into minute shreds, as with needles or similar instruments. **4.** To annoy with importunity or impertinence; to harass or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and raillery; to plague.

Syn. — To irritate; torment; mortify; tantalize; chagrin. — *Tease*, in its secondary sense, implies a prolonged annoyance in respect to little things; *vex* is a stronger word than *tease*, implying disturbance or anger created by minor provocations, losses, disappointments, etc.

Tease (tēz), *n.* One who teases or plagues. [*Colloq.*]

Tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* [AS. *tǣsel*, *tǣsl*. See TEASE.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, of which one species (*D. fullonum*) bears a large flower head covered with stiff, prickly, hooked bracts, which when dried is used for teasing cloth. **2.** A bur of this plant. **3.** Any contrivance intended as a substitute for teasels in dressing cloth.

Common Teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).

Tea'sel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEASELED (-z'ld) or TEASELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEASELING or TEASELLING.] To subject to the action of teasels. [vexes.]

Teas'er (tēz'ẽr), *n.* One who teases or

Tea'sle (tē'z'l), *n. & v. t.* See TEASEL.

Tea'spoon' (tē'spōōn'), *n.* A small spoon used in stirring and sipping tea, coffee, etc.

Tea'spoon'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fụlz). As much as a teaspoon will hold, — usually reckoned at a fluid dram.

Teat (tēt), *n.* [AS. *tit*, *titt*; akin to G. *zitze*.] **1.** The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the udder or breast of a mammal; nipple; mammilla; dug; tit. **2.** (*Mach.*) A small protuberance resembling the teat of an animal.

Tea'zel (tē'z'l), *n. & v. t.* See TEASEL.

Tea'zer (tē'zẽr), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *tiser* to feed a fire.] The fireman of a furnace, as in glass works.

Tea'zle (tē'z'l), *n. & v. t.* See TEASEL.

Tech'i-ly (tĕch'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a techy manner.

Tech'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being techy.

Tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), *a.* Technical. — *n.* Method of performance in any art; technical skill; artistic execution; technique.

Tech'nic-al (-nĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *τεχνικός*, fr. *τέχνη* an art.] Of or pertaining to the useful or mechanic arts, or to any science, business, or the like; specially appropriate to any art, science, or business. — **Tech'nic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Tech'nic-al-ness**, *n.*

Tech'ni-cal'i-ty (tĕk'nĭ-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being technical. **2.** That which is technical.

Tech'nics (tĕk'nĭks), *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

Tech'nique' (tĕk'nēk'), *n.* [F.] Same as TECHNIC, *n.*

Tech'no-log'ic (-nŏ-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Technological. Of

Tech'no-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or pert. to technology.

Tech-nol'o-gist (tĕk-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in technology.

Tech-nol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *τέχνη* an art + *-logy*.] Industrial science; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, esp. of the more important manufactures, as spinning, weaving, metallurgy, etc.

Tech'y (tĕch'ȳ), *a.* [From OE. *tecche*, *tache*, a habit, bad habit, vice, OF. *tache*, *teche*, blemish, habit, vice; prob. akin to E. *tack* a nail.] Peevish; fretful; irritable.

Tec'ti-bran'chi-ate (tĕk'tĭ-brăn'kĭ-ât), *a.* [L. *tectus* (p. p. of *tegere* to cover) + E. *branchiate*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the gills covered by the mantle; pert. or designating an order, or suborder, of gastropod mollusks usually having the gills protected by a fold of the mantle.

Tec-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tectonicus*, Gr. *τεκτονικός*, fr. *τέκτων* a builder.] Of or pertaining to building or construction; architectural.

Ted (tĕd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEDDING.] [Prob. fr. Icel. *teðja* to spread manure, fr. *tað* manure.] To spread, or turn from the swath, and scatter, to dry, as new-mown grass; — chiefly in the p. p.

Ted'der, *n.* [OE. See TETHER.] Same as TETHER.

‖ **Te' De'um** (tē' dē'ŭm). **1.** An ancient Christian hymn, so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus*" — We praise thee, O God. It is sung especially upon occasions of thanksgiving. **2.** A religious service in which the singing of this hymn forms a principal part.

Te'di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs *or* tēd'yŭs), *a.* [L. *taediosus*, fr. *taedium*. See TEDIUM.] Involving tedium; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, slowness, or the like; wearisome. — **Te'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Te'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Wearisome; fatiguing; irksome.

Te'di-um (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *taedium*, fr. *taedet* it wearies.] Quality or state of being tedious.

Tee (tē), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tjā* to show, mark.] (*a*) The mark aimed at in curling and in quoits. (*b*) The nodule of earth from which the ball is struck in golf. [*Scot.*]

Tee, *n.* A short piece of pipe having a lateral outlet; —so called because it resembles the letter T in shape.

Tee' i'ron (tē' ī'ŭrn). An iron with a cross section shaped like the letter T.

Teel (tēl), *n.* Sesame.

Teem (tēm), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEEMED (tēmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEEMING.] [OE. *temen*, AS. *tēman*, *tȳman*, fr. *teám*. See TEAM.] **1.** To bring forth young, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear; to be pregnant; to conceive; to multiply. **2.** To be full; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific; to abound.

Teem'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who teems, or brings forth.

Teen (tēn), *n.* [AS. *teóna* wrong, fr. *teón* to accuse; akin to E. *token*.] Grief; sorrow; pain. [*Archaic*].

Teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* [See TEN.] The years of one's age having the termination *-teen*, — thirteen to nineteen.

Tee'ter (tē'tẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEETERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEETERING.] [Prov. E. *titter* to tremble, to seesaw.] To seesaw; to titter. [*U. S.*]

Teeth (tēth), *n., pl.* of TOOTH.

Teeth (tēth), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEETHED (tēthd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEETHING.] To breed or grow teeth.

Teeth'ing (tēth'ĭng), *n.* The first growing of teeth, and their issue through the gums; dentition.

Tee-to'tal (tē-tō'tal), *a.* Entire; total. [*Colloq.*]

Tee-to'tal-er (-ẽr), *n.* One pledged to teetotalism.

Tee-to'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principle or practice of entire abstinence, esp. from intoxicating drinks.

Tee-to'tal-ly, *adv.* Entirely; totally. [*Colloq.*]

Tee-to'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [For T-*totum*.] A child's toy, somewhat like a four-sided top, used in games of chance. On one side it had a letter T, for L. *totum* all.

Teg-men'tal (tĕg-mĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *tegmen* covering, fr. *tegere* to cover.] (*Biol.*) Of or pert. to a tegument.

Teg'u-lar (tĕg'ū-lẽr), *a.* [LL. *tegularis*, from L. *tegula* a tile.] Of or pertaining to a tile; arranged like tiles.

Teg'u-ment (-mẽnt), *n.* [L. *tegumentum*, from *tegere* to cover.] A cover or covering; an integument; esp., the skin of a living body; hide.

Teg'u-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rў), *a.* Of or pert. to a tegument; consisting of teguments.

Te—hee' (tē-hē'), *n.* & *interj.* A tittering laugh; a titter.

Te—hee', *v. i.* To titter; to laugh derisively.

Teil (tēl), *n.* [OF. *teil*, L. *tilia*.] (*Bot.*) Lime tree.

Te'la-ry (tē'lȧ-rў *or* tĕl'ȧ-rў), *a.* [LL. *telaris*, fr. L. *tela* web.] Of or pert. to a web; spinning webs; retiary.

Tel'e-gram (tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far + *-gram*.] A message sent by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch.

Tel'e-graph (tĕl'ē-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far, far off + *-graph*.] An apparatus, or a process, for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points, esp. by means of preconcerted visible or audible signals.

Tel'e-graph (tĕl'ē-grȧf), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TELEGRAPHED (-grȧft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TELEGRAPHING (-grȧf'ĭng).] To convey or announce by telegraph.

Te-leg'ra-pher (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fẽr *or* tĕl'ē-grȧf'ẽr), *n.* One who sends telegraphic messages; a telegraphic operator.

Tel'e-graph'ic (tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the telegraph; made or communicated by a telegraph.

Tel'e-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Telegraphic. — **Tel'e-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Te-leg'ra-phist (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭst *or* tĕl'ē-grȧf'ĭst), *n.* A telegrapher.

Te-leg'ra-phy (-lĕg'rȧ-fў), *n.* Science or art of constructing, or of communicating by means of, telegraphs.

Te-lem'e-ter (tē-lĕm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far + *-meter*.] An instrument used for measuring the distance of an object from an observer, as by observing its apparent diameter, its real diameter being known.

Te'le-ol'o-gy (tē'lē-ŏl'ō-jў *or* tĕl'ē-), *n.* [Gr. τέλος, τέλεος, end, issue + *-logy*.] The doctrine of final causes; specif. (*Biol.*), the doctrine of design; the doctrine of adaptation to purpose. — **Te'le-o-log'ic-al** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Te'le-ost (tē'lē-ŏst *or* tĕl'ē-), *n.* [Gr. τέλεος complete + ὀστέον bone.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Teleostei.

Te'le-os'te-an (-ŏs'tē-an), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the Teleostei.

‖ **Te'le-os'te-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A subclass of fishes including all the ordinary bony fishes as distinguished from the ganoids.

Te-lep'a-thy (tē-lĕp'ȧ-thў), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far off + πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] The sympathetic affection of one mind by another at a distance without communication through the ordinary channels of sensation.

Tel'e-phone (tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far off + φωνή sound.] (*Physics*) An instrument for reproducing sounds, esp. articulate speech, at a distance.

Telephone.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATION.

Telephone: *a* Diaphragm of soft iron; *b* Bobbin of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet *f*; *d d* Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil *b* pass to the Binding Screws *e* and thence into the Cord. This form is generally used as a Receiver, but may be used as a Transmitter.

Tel'e-phone, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TELEPHONED (-fōnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TELEPHONING (-fōn'ĭng).] To convey or announce by telephone.

Tel'e-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Conveying sound to a great distance. **2.** Of, pert. to, or done by, the telephone. — **Tel'e-phon'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.*

Te-leph'o-ny (tē-lĕf'ō-nў), *n.* Art or process of reproducing sounds at a distance, as with the telephone.

Tel'e-scope (tĕl'ē-skōp), *n.* [Gr. τηλεσκόπος viewing afar; τῆλε far + σκοπός a watcher. See -SCOPE.] An optical instrument used in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies.

The Telescope of the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, California. Length of Tube, 57 feet. Diameter of Object Glass, 36 inches.

Tel'e-scope (tĕl'ē-skōp), *v. t.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TELESCOPED (-skōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TELESCOPING (-skō'pĭng).] To slide or force one within another, after the manner of the sections of a small telescope. [*Recent*]

Tel'e-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), **Tel'e-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope. **2.** Seen or discoverable only by a telescope. **3.** Able to discern objects at a distance; far-seeing; far-reaching. **4.** Consisting of parts which fit or slide one within another like the tube of a small telescope.

Te-les'tich (tē-lĕs'tĭk *or* tĕl'ē-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. τέλος end + στίχος line, verse.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines, taken consecutively, make a name.

Tel'ic (tĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τελικός, fr. τέλος end.] (*Gram.*) Denoting the final end or purpose.

Tell (tĕl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOLD (tōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TELLING.] [AS. *tellan*, fr. *talu* tale, number, speech; akin to G. *zählen* to count. See TALE.] **1.** To mention one by one; to recount; to reckon; to number; to count. **2.** To recite in detail; to narrate. **3.** To make known; to divulge. **4.** To give instruction to; to teach; to inform. **5.** To order; to request; to command. **6.** To ascertain by observing; to find out.

Syn. — To enumerate; communicate; impart; reveal; disclose; acquaint; report; repeat; rehearse; discover.

Tell (tĕl), *v. i.* **1.** To give an account; to make report. **2.** To take effect; to produce a marked effect.

Tell'er (tĕl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tells. **2.** An officer of the English Exchequer formerly appointed to receive and pay out moneys. **3.** An officer of a bank who receives money, and pays money out on checks. **4.** One appointed to count votes in a legislative body, public meeting, etc.

Tell'tale' (tĕl'tāl'), *a.* Telling tales; babbling.

Tell'tale', *n.* **1.** An officious informer; talebearer. **2.** (*Mach.*) A machine or contrivance for indicating or recording something. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The tattler.

Tel-lu'ri-an (tĕl-lū'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, earth.] Of or pert. to the earth. — *n.* A dweller on the earth.

Tel-lu'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or proceeding from, the earth. **2.** (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or containing, tellurium, esp. in its higher valence. See -IC.

Tel-lu'ri-um (tĕl-lū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] (*Chem.*) A rare nonmetallic element, analogous to sulphur and selenium.

Tel'lu-rous (tĕl'lŭ-rŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or containing, tellurium, esp. in its lower valence. See -OUS.

Tel'o-type (tĕl'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε* afar + *-type.*] An electric telegraph which prints the messages in letters.

Tel'pher (tĕl'fẽr), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε* far off + *φέρειν* to bear.] (*Elec.*) A contrivance for the conveyance of vehicles or loads by means of electricity.

Tem'er-a'ri-ous (tĕm'ẽr-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *temerarius.*] Unreasonably adventurous; rash; headstrong; audacious.

Te-mer'i-ty (tē-mĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *temeritas*, fr. *temere* by chance, rashly.] Unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; rashness.

Syn. — Rashness; precipitancy; heedlessness. — *Temerity* and *rashness* are closely allied in sense, but have a slight difference in their use and application, temerity denoting rather an unreasonable contempt of danger; *rashness* a rushing into danger from thoughtlessness or excited feeling. *Temerity* is often the more dignified word.

Tem'per (tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEMPERED (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEMPERING.] [Deriv. of L. *temperare*, akin to *tempus* time.] **1.** To mingle in due proportion; to modify, as by adding something; hence, to soften; to mollify; to assuage. **2.** To fit together; to adjust. **3.** (*Metal.*) To bring to a proper hardness. **4.** To govern. [*A Latinism & Obs.*] **5.** (*Mus.*) To adjust, as the mathematical scale to the scale in actual use.

Syn. — To qualify; accommodate; soothe; calm.

Tem'per, *n.* **1.** Due mixture of different qualities; just combination. **2.** Constitution of body; temperament; in old writers, the relative proportion of the four humors. **3.** Disposition or constitution of the mind, esp. as respects the passions and affections. **4.** Calmness of mind; moderation. **5.** Undue heat of mind; passion; irritation; proneness to anger. [*Colloq.*] **6.** State of a metal or other substance, esp. as to hardness, produced by heating or cooling. **7.** Medium. [*R.*]

Syn. — Frame; humor; mood. See DISPOSITION.

‖ **Tem'pe-ra** (tĕm'pĕ-rä), *n.* [It.] (*Paint.*) Distemper; — applied esp. to early Italian painting.

Tem'per-a-ment (tĕm'pẽr-ā-mẽnt), *n.* **1.** Internal constitution. **2.** Due mixture of qualities; adjustment of conditions. [*Obs.*] **3.** Act or means of tempering or modifying; adjustment. **4.** Temperature. [*Obs.*] **5.** (*Mus.*) A system of compromises in the tuning of organs, pianofortes, etc., whereby the actual practicable scale of twelve tones to the octave is obtained. **6.** (*Physiol.*) The peculiar physical and mental character of an individual, formerly erroneously supposed to be due especially to individual variation in the humors.

Tem'per-ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; specif., moderation, and sometimes abstinence, in respect to using intoxicating liquors. **2.** Patience; calmness. [*R.*] **3.** Temperature. [*Obs.*]

Tem'per-ate (-ât), *a.* [L. *temperatus*, p. p. See TEMPER, *v. t.*] **1.** Moderate; not excessive; characterized by temperance. **2.** Not passionate; not violent; cool; calm. — **Tem'per-ate-ly** (-ât-lȳ), *adv.* — **Tem'per-ate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Abstemious; sober; calm; cool; sedate.

Tem'per-a-ture (-ä-tūr; 135), *n.* **1.** Constitution; state; degree of any quality. **2.** Moderation. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*Physics*) Condition with respect to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold. **4.** Mixture. [*Obs.*]

Tem'pest (tĕm'pĕst), *n.* [OF. *tempeste*, deriv. of L. *tempestas* a season, weather, storm, akin to *tempus* time.] **1.** An extensive and violent current of wind, commonly with rain, hail, or snow; a furious storm. **2.** Fig.: Any violent tumult. **3.** A fashionable assembly. [*Archaic*]

Syn. — Storm; agitation; perturbation. See STORM.

Tem-pes'tu-ous (tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* Of or pert. to a tempest; a tempest; turbulent; violent; stormy. — **Tem-pes'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Tem-pes'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Tem'plar (tĕm'plẽr), *n.* [OE. *templere*, LL. *templarius.* See TEMPLE a church.] **1.** One of a religious and military order first established at Jerusalem, in the early part of the 12th century, for the protection of pilgrims and of the Holy Sepulcher. They occupied an apartment near the Temple. **2.** A student of law having apartments in the Temple at London. [*Eng.*] **3.** One of a certain order or degree among the Freemasons. Also, one of an order among temperance men, styled *Good Templars.*

Tem'plate (-plāt), *n.* Same as TEMPLET.

Tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* [Cf. TEMPLET.] A contrivance in a loom for stretching the web transversely.

Tem'ple, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tempora, tempus;* origin uncertain.] (*Anat.*) The space back of the eye and forehead, above the zygomatic arch and in front of the ear.

Tem'ple, *n.* [AS. *tempel*, fr. L. *templum* a space marked out, temple.] **1.** A place or edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity. **2.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) The edifice built at Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah. **3.** Hence, among Christians, an edifice for public worship; church. **4.** Any place in which the divine presence specially dwells.

Inner Temple, *and* Middle Temple, two buildings occupied by two inns of court in London, on the site of an edifice of the Knights Templars, called *the Temple.*

Tem'plet (-plĕt), *n.* [LL. *templatus* vaulted, fr. L. *templum* a small timber.] **1.** A gauge or pattern, commonly a thin plate or board, for a guide. **2.** (*Arch.*) A short piece or block under a beam, to distribute pressure.

‖ **Tem'po** (-pō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *tempus.* See TENSE, *n.*] (*Mus.*) The rate or degree of movement in time.

Tem'po-ral (-ral), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempora* the temples.] (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to the temple or temples.

Tem'po-ral, *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempus, -poris*, time. Cf. THING.] **1.** Of or pert. to time, that is, to the present life, or this world; secular. **2.** Civil or political.

Syn. — Transient; fleeting; transitory.

Tem'po-ral, *n.* Anything temporal; a temporality.

Tem'po-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being temporary. **2.** The laity. [*Obs.*] **3.** That which pertains to temporal welfare; esp., the revenue of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay fees, tithes, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.*

Tem'po-ral-ty (tĕm'pō-ral-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The laity. [*Obs.*] **2.** A secular possession; a temporality.

Tem'po-ra-ry (-rä-rȳ), *a.* [L. *temporarius*, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time.] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; not permanent. — **Tem'po-ra-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Tem'po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.*

Tem'po-ri-za'tion (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of temporizing.

Tem'po-rize (tĕm'pō-rīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEMPORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEMPORIZING.] [See 2d TEMPORAL.] To comply with the time or occasion; to humor, or yield to, the current of opinion or circumstances.

Tem'po-ro- (tĕm'pō-rō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with the temple*, or *temporal bone.*

Tempt (tĕmt; 215), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEMPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEMPTING.] [OF. *tempter, tenter*, fr. L. *tentare, temptare*, to handle, to try, to test, freq. fr. *tendere, tentum*, and *tensum*, to stretch. See THIN, and cf. TEND.] **1.** To put to trial; to prove; to test; to try. **2.** To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil. **3.** To endeavor to persuade; to induce; to incite. **4.** To endeavor to accomplish or reach; to attempt.

Syn. — To entice; allure; attract; decoy; seduce.

Tempt'a-ble (tĕmt'ä-b'l; 215), *a.* That may be tempted.

Temp-ta'tion (tĕmp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A tempting; state of being tempted; seduction. **2.** That which tempts; inducement; allurement. [Satan.]

Tempt'er (tĕmt'ẽr; 215), *n.* One who tempts; esp., Satan.

Tempt'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who entices.

Tem'u-lent (tĕm'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *temulentus.*] Intoxicated. [*R.*]

Ten (tĕn), *a.* [AS. *tēn, tȳn, tēne;* akin to G. *zehn*, L. *decem*, Gr. *δέκα*, Skr. *daçan.*] One more than nine.

Ten (tĕn), *n.* **1.** Number greater by one than nine; ten units or objects. **2.** Symbol for ten units, as 10 or X.

Ten'a-ble (tĕn'ä-b'l), *a.* [F. *tenable*, fr. *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.* See THIN.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended, as against an assailant or objector. — **Ten'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Ten'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Te-na'cious (tē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tenax, -acis*, fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] **1.** Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; apt to retain; retentive. **2.** Having parts apt to adhere to each other; cohesive; tough. **3.** Apt to adhere to another substance; glutinous; viscous;

sticking; adhesive. **4.** Niggardly; closefisted; miserly. **5.** Holding stoutly to one's opinion or purpose; obstinate; stubborn. — **Te-na'cious-ly** (tē-nā'shŭs-lȳ), *adv.* — **Te-na'cious-ness**, *n.* [tenacious.]

Te-nac'i-ty (tē-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being

Te-naille' (tē-nāl'), *n.* [F., tongs.] (*Fort.*) A kind of outwork in the main ditch. [See *Illust.* of RAVELIN.]

Ten'an-cy (tĕn'an-sȳ), *n.* [See TENANT.] (*Law*) A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another.

Ten'ant (-ant), *n.* [F., p. pr. of *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE.] **1.** (*Law*) One who holds or possesses real estate by any kind of right; also, one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements the title of which is in another. **2.** A dweller; an occupant.

Ten'ant, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TENANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TENANTING.] To hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant.

Ten'ant-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Fit to be rented; in a condition suitable for a tenant. — **Ten'ant-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ten'ant-less, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.

Ten'ant-ry (-rȳ), *n.* The body of tenants.

Ten'ant saw′ (są′). See *Tenon saw*, under TENON.

Tench (tĕnch), *n.* [OF. *tenche*, L. *tinca*.] (*Zoöl.*) A European fresh-water fish allied to the carp.

Tend (tĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TENDING.] [Aphetic for ATTEND.] **1.** To accompany as an assistant or protector; to care for the wants of; to watch; to guard. **2.** To attend to; to note carefully.

Tend, *v. i.* To wait; to serve; to attend.

Tend, *v. i.* [F. *tendre*, L. *tendere*, *tensum* and *tentum*, to stretch, tend; akin to Gr. *τείνειν* to stretch, Skr. *tan.*] **1.** To move in a certain direction. **2.** To be directed, as to any end; to aim; to exert activity or influence; to serve as a means; to contribute.

Tend'ance (tĕnd'ans), *n.* **1.** Act of attending; attendance. [*Archaic*] **2.** Attendants. [*Obs.*]

Tend'en-cy (-en-sȳ), *n.* Direction or course toward any place, object, or result; influence to cause a result.

Syn. — Proneness; drift; aim; disposition.

Tend'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tends. **2.** (*Naut.*) A vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply them with provisions, etc. **3.** A car attached to a locomotive, for carrying fuel and water.

Ten'der (tĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TENDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TENDERING.] [F. *tendre* to stretch, reach, L. *tendere*. See TEND to move.] **1.** (*Law*) To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture. **2.** To offer in words; to present for acceptance.

Ten'der, *n.* **1.** (*Law*) An offer of something, as money or services, to fulfill an obligation, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture. **2.** Any offer or proposal made for acceptance. **3.** The thing offered; esp., money.

Ten'der, *a.* [*Compar.* TENDERER (-ẽr); *superl.* TENDEREST.] [F. *tendre*, L. *tener.*] **1.** Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard; delicate. **2.** Sensible to impression and pain. **3.** Physically weak; not hardy. **4.** Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor. **5.** Exciting kind concern. **6.** Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure. **7.** Unwilling to cause pain; gentle; mild. **8.** Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; expressive of the softer passions; pathetic. **9.** Apt to pain or grieve.

Syn. — Effeminate; soft; sensitive; compassionate; kind; humane; merciful; pitiful; delicate; dear.

Ten'der, *v. t.* To have a care of; to be tender toward; hence, to esteem; to value. [*Obs.*]

Ten'der-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* One not inured to the hardship and rudeness of pioneer life. [*Slang, Western U. S.*]

Ten'der-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Susceptible of impressions or influence; affectionate; pitying; sensitive.

Ten'der-loin' (-loin'), *n.* A strip of tender flesh on either side in the hind quarter of beef or pork.

Ten'der-ly, *adv.* In a tender manner.

Ten'der-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tender.

Ten'di-nous (tĕn'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a tendon; of the nature of a tendon. **2.** Full of tendons; sinewy.

Ten'don (tĕn'dŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tendere* to stretch. See TEND to move.] (*Anat.*) A tough insensible cord, bundle, or band of fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part; a sinew.

Ten'drac (-drăk), *n.* [See TENREC.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small insectivores resembling the hedgehog in habits.

Ten'dril (-drĭl), *n.* [Shortened fr. OF. *tendrillon*, fr. F. *tendre* tender; hence, prop., tender branch of a plant. See TENDER, *a.*] (*Bot.*) A slender, leafless portion of a plant by which it becomes attached to a supporting body.

Tendrils. *A* Coiling Tendril of Grape-vine; *B* Ends of Tendril of Virginia Creeper, showing Disks by which they cling.

‖ **Ten'e-bræ** (tĕn'ē-brē), *n.* [L., pl., darkness.] (*R. C. Ch.*) The matins and lauds for the last three days of Holy Week.

Ten'e-brif'ic (-brĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tenebrae* darkness + *facere* to make.] Rendering dark or gloomy; tenebrous; gloomy.

Te-ne'bri-ous (tē-nē'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Tenebrous.

Ten'e-brose' (tĕn'ē-brōs'), *a.* Gloomy; tenebrous.

Ten'e-brous (tĕn'ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebrae* darkness.] Dark; gloomy; dusky; tenebrious.

Ten'e-ment (-ment), *n.* [OF., holding, fief, LL. *tenementum*, fr. L. *tenere* to hold. See TENANT.] **1.** (*Feud. Law*) That which is held of another by service, or feudal tenure; fief; fee. **2.** (*Common Law*) Any species of permanent property that may be held, so as to create a tenancy, as lands, houses, rents, commons, etc. **3.** A dwelling house; also, an apartment, or suite of rooms, used by one family; often, a house erected to be rented. **4.** Fig.: Dwelling; abode; habitation.

Ten'e-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tenement; capable of being held by tenants.

Ten'et (tĕn'ĕt), *n.* [L., he holds, fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine, which a person holds or maintains as true.

Syn. — See DOGMA.

‖ **Te'ni-a** (tē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] See TÆNIA.

Te'ni-oid (-oid), *a.* See TÆNIOD.

Ten'nis (tĕn'nĭs), *n.* [OE. *tennes*, *teneis*, *tenyse*; origin uncertain.] A play in which a ball is driven to and fro by striking it with a racket or with the open hand.

Court tennis, the old game of tennis as played within walled courts. — **Lawn tennis**, a variety of the game of tennis played in the open air.

Ten'on (tĕn'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE.] (*Carp. & Join.*) A projecting member made to insert into a mortise, to secure together the parts of a frame.

a One form of Tenon.

Tenon saw, a thin-bladed saw, usually stiffened by a steel or brass back, for cutting tenons.

Ten'on, *v. t.* To cut or fit for insertion into a mortise.

Ten'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] **1.** State of keeping a continuous course; constant mode; general tendency; course; career. **2.** The general drift or course of thought; purport; intent; meaning; understanding. **3.** Stamp; character; nature. **4.** (*Law*) A literal copy of a writing. **5.** [F. *ténor*, L. *tenor*, prop., a holding; — because the tenor voice took and held the principal part or air.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) The higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; hence, the part adapted to this voice, and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary. (*b*) The one who sings this part.

Te-not'o-my (tē-nŏt'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *τένων* tendon + *-tomy.*] (*Surg.*) The division of a tendon.

Ten'pen-ny (tĕn'pĕn-nȳ), *a.* Denoting a size of nails. See 1st PENNY.

Ten'pins' (tĕn'pĭnz'), *n.* A game resembling ninepins, but played with ten pins. [*U. S.*]

Ten'rec (-rĕk), *n.* [From native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small insectivore, native of Madagascar.

Tense (tĕns), *n.* [OF. *tens*, prop., time, L. *tempus*. See 2d TEMPORAL.] (*Gram.*) Any form or modification given to a verb by inflection or by adding auxiliary words to indicate the time of the action or event signified.

Tense, *a.* [L. *tensus*, p. p. See TEND to move.] Stretched tightly; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax. — **Tense'ly**, *adv.* — **Tense'ness**, *n.*

Ten'si-ble (tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [See TENSE, *a.*] Tensile.

Ten'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [See TENSE, *a.*] **1.** Of or pert. to extension. **2.** Capable of extension; ductile; tensible.

Ten-sil'i-ty (tĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being tensile.

Ten'sion (tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tensio*, fr. *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch. See TENSE, *a.*] **1.** A stretching or straining; state of being stretched or strained. **2.** Extreme strain of mind or excitement of feeling; intense effort. **3.** Degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, timber, or the like, is strained by pulling lengthwise; strain. **4.** (*Mech.*) The force by which a part of any system in equilibrium or in motion is pulled. **5.** A device for restraining the delivery of the thread in a sewing

machine. **6.** (*Physics*) Expansive or elastic force; elasticity. **7.** (*Elec.*) Quality or force by which an electric charge tends to discharge itself, or pass from a body of greater to one of less electrical potential. [tense.

Ten'si-ty (tĕn'sĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being

Ten'sor (-sôr), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) A muscle that stretches a part, or renders it tense.

Tent (tĕnt), *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, fr. L. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere* to dye.] A kind of wine of a deep red color.

Tent, *v. t.* [OF. *tenter*. See TEMPT.] To probe, search, or keep open with a tent. Used also figuratively.

Tent, *n.* (*Surg.*) (*a*) A conical or cylindrical piece of an absorbent, as a roll of lint, used to keep open a canal, a wound, etc. (*b*) A probe for searching a wound.

Tent (tĕnt), *n.* [F. *tente*, LL. *tenta*, fr. L. *tendere*. See TEND to move.] A pavilion or portable lodge of skins, canvas, etc., stretched and sustained by poles.

Tent, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TENTING.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

Ten'ta-cle (tĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [Fr. L. *tentare* to handle, feel. See TEMPT.] (*Zoöl.*) An elongated process or organ of sense, prehension, or motion, proceeding from the head or cephalic region of invertebrate animals.

Ten'ta-cled (-k'ld), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having tentacles.

Ten-tac'u-lar (tĕn-tăk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tentacle or tentacles.

‖ **Ten-tac'u-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A tentacle. **2.** (*Anat.*) One of the stiff hairs on the face of many animals, supposed to be tactile organs.

Ten-ta'tion (tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tentatio*. See TEMPTATION.] **1.** Trial; temptation. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Mech.*) A mode of adjusting or operating by repeated trials.

Ten'ta-tive (tĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tentare* to try. See TEMPT.] Of or pertaining to a trial or trials; essaying; experimental. — **Ten'ta-tive-ly,** *adv*

Tent'ed (tĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Covered with tents.

Ten'ter (tĕn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tends machines in a factory. **2.** (*Mach.*) A kind of governor.

Ten'ter, *n.* [OF. *tenture* a stretching, fr. L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch. See TEND to move.] A machine or frame for stretching cloth so that it may dry square.

Tenter-hook, a sharp, hooked nail used for fastening cloth on a tenter. — **To be on the tenters,** *or* **on the tenter-hooks,** to be on the stretch; to be in distress or suspense.

Ten'ter, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on, or as on, tenters.

Tenth (tĕnth), *a.* [From TEN.] **1.** Next in order after the ninth. **2.** Constituting or being one of ten equal parts into which anything is divided.

Tenth, *n.* **1.** A tenth thing or part. **2.** A tenth part of annual increase or income; tithe. **3.** (*Mus.*) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the tenth degree of the staff above; the octave of the third.

Tenth'ly, *adv.* In the tenth place.

Ten-tig'i-nous (tĕn-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *tentigo*, *-inis*, tension, fr. *tendere* to stretch.] [*Obs.*] **1.** Stretched; strained. [*Obs.*] **2.** Lustful. [*Obs.*]

Ten'u-ate (tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *tenuatus*, p. p. See ATTENUATE.] To make thin; to attenuate. [*R.*]

Te-nu'i-ty (tē-nū'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *tenuitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being tenuous. **2.** Poverty. [*Obs.*] **3.** Refinement; delicacy.

Ten'u-ous (tĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tenuis* thin. See THIN.] **1.** Thin; slender; small; minute. **2.** Rare; subtile; not dense; — said of fluids.

Ten'ure (-ūr), *n.* [F. *tenure*, OF. *teneure*, fr. F. *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE.] **1.** Act or right of holding, as property, esp. real estate. **2.** (*Eng. Law*) The manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior. **3.** The consideration given by the occupant of land to his lord or superior for its use. **4.** Manner of holding, in general.

Te'o-cal'li (tē'ō-kăl'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIS (-lĭz). [Mex., lit., God's house.] An aboriginal temple of Mexico, Yucatan, etc.

Te'o-sin'te (-sĭn'tē), *n.* (*Bot.*) A large fodder grass closely related to maize. [tent.

Tep-ee' (tĕp-ē' *or* tē'pē), *n.* An Indian wigwam or

Tep'e-fac'tion (tĕp'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of tepefying.

Tep'e-fy (tĕp'ē-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEPEFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEPEFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *tepere* to be tepid + *-fy.*] To make or become tepid.

Tep'id (tĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *tepidus*, fr. *tepere* to be warm; akin to Skr. *tap* to be warm.] Moderately warm; lukewarm. — **Tep'id-ness,** *n.* [warmness.

Te-pid'i-ty (tē-pĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarm.

Te'por (tē'pŏr), *n.* [L.] Gentle heat; tepidness.

Ter- (tẽr-). A combining form from L. *ter* signifying *three times*, *thrice*. See TRI-, 2.

Ter'a-phim (tĕr'ȧ-fĭm), *or* **Ter'aphs** (*-afs*), *n. pl.* [Heb. *terāphîm*.] Images connected with the corrupt magical rites used by some Israelites.

Ter'a-pin (tĕr'ȧ-pĭn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TERRAPIN.

Ter'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. *τέρας*, *-ατος*, monster + *-logy.*] **1.** That branch of biology which treats of monstrosities and abnormalities. **2.** Bombast. [*Obs.*]

Ter'bi-um (tẽr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] A rare metal, supposed to exist in ytterbium earths.

Terce (tẽrs), *n.* See TIERCE.

Ter'cel (tẽr'sĕl), *n.* See TIERCEL.

Ter'cet (tẽr'sĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *terzetto*, dim. of *terzo* third, L. *tertius*. See TIERCE.] (*Mus. & Poetry*) A triplet. [turpentine.

Ter'e-ben'thene (tẽr'ē-bĕn'thēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Oil of

Te-reb'ic (tē-rĕb'ĭk *or* tẽr-ē'bĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, terebenthene.

Ter'e-binth (tĕr'ē-bĭnth), *n.* [L. *terebinthus*. See TURPENTINE.] (*Bot.*) The turpentine tree.

Ter'e-bin'thic (-bĭn'thĭk), } *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to,

Ter'e-bin'thine (-thĭn), } or like, turpentine.

Ter'e-brant (-brant), *a.* [L. *terebrans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] (*Zoöl.*) Boring, or adapted for boring; as the sawflies.

Ter'e-brate (-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *terebrare*, p. p. *-atus*, deriv. of *terere* to rub.] To perforate; to bore. [*R.*]

Te-re'do (tē-rē'dō *or* tẽr-ē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* E. TEREDOS (-dōz). [L., a kind of worm.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of worm-like bivalve mollusks which bore into submerged wood.

Te-rete' (-rēt'), *a.* [L. *teres*, *-etis*, rounded off, fr. *terere* to rub.] Round and slightly tapering; columnar.

Ter'gal (tẽr'gal), *a.* [L. *tergum* back.] (*Anat. & Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the back, or tergum; dorsal.

Ter-gem'i-nous (tẽr-jĕm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *tergeminus*; *ter* thrice + *geminus* twin.] Threefold; thrice-paired.

Ter'gi-ver-sate (tẽr'jĭ-vẽr-sāt), *v. i.* [L. *tergiversari*, p. p. *-atus*, to turn one's back, to shift; *tergum* back + *versare*, freq. of *vertere* to turn.] To shift; to practice evasion; to use subterfuges; to shuffle. [*R.*]

Ter'gi-ver-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A tergiversating; shift; subterfuge; evasion. **2.** Fickleness; inconstancy.

Ter'gi-ver-sa'tor (-sā'tẽr), *n.* One who tergiversates.

‖ **Ter'gum** (tẽr'gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TERGA (-gȧ). [L.] (*Zoöl.*) The back of an animal.

Te'rin (tē'rĭn), *n.* [F. *tarin*, Prov. F. *tairin*, *térin*.] (*Zoöl.*) The European siskin.

Term (tẽrm), *n.* [F. *terme*, L. *termen*, *-inis*, *terminus*, a boundary, limit, end; akin to Gr. *τέρμα*, *τέρμων*.] **1.** That which limits anything; limit; extremity; bound; boundary. **2.** The time for which anything lasts, as a contract, an estate, sittings of a court, etc.; any limited time. **3.** In universities, schools, etc., a regular fixed continuous period of instruction. **4.** (*Geom.*) A point, line, or superficies, that limits. **5.** (*Logic*) The subject or the predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism. **6.** A word or expression; specif., one with a precisely limited meaning in certain relations and uses. **7.** (*Arch.*) A quadrangular pillar, topped with the figure of a head. See TERMINUS, *n.*, 2 and 3. **8.** (*Alg.*) A member of a compound quantity. **9.** *pl.* (*Med.*) The menses. **10.** *pl.* (*Law*) Propositions, promises, or stipulations which make up an agreement or statement; conditions. **11.** (*Naut.*) A piece of carved work under either end of the taffrail.

To bring to terms, to compel to agree, assent, or submit. — **To make terms,** to come to terms; to agree.

Syn. — Word; expression. — *Term* and *word* are loosely used interchangeably; but strictly *word* is generic, denoting a spoken sign of any idea, or its written equivalent; and *term*, which strictly denotes one of the two essential members of a proposition in logic, signifies a word of specific meaning, applicable to a definite class of objects.

Term, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TERMED (tẽrmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TERMING.] To apply a term to; to name; to call.

Ter'ma-gan-cy (tẽr'mȧ-gan-sў), *n.* Quality or state of being termagant.

Ter'ma-gant (-gant), *n.* [OE. *Trivigant*, *Termagant*, Termagant (in sense 1), OF. *Tervagan*.] **1.** A supposed Mohammedan deity or false god, represented in the ancient moralities, farces, etc., as extremely vociferous and tumultuous. [*Obs.*] **2.** A boisterous, brawling, turbulent person; — now of women only.

Ter'ma-gant, *a.* Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous; furious; quarrelsome; scolding. — **Ter'ma-gant-ly,** *adv.*

Term'er (tẽrm'ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

Ter'mi-na-ble (tẽr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be terminated or bounded; limitable. — **Ter'mi-na-ble-ness,** *n.*

Ter'mi-nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *terminalis*.] Of or pert. to, or forming, the end or extremity.

Terminal statue. See TERMINUS, *n.*, 2 and 3.

Ter'mi-nal (tĕr'mĭ-nal), *n.* That which terminates or ends; termination; extremity.

‖ **Ter'mi-na'li-a** (-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A festival celebrated annually by the Romans on February 23 in honor of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries.

Ter'mi-nate (tĕr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TERMINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TERMINATING.] [L. *terminare*, p. p. *-atus*. See TERM.] **1.** To set a term or limit to; to form the extreme point or side of; to bound; to limit. **2.** To put an end to; to make to cease. **3.** Hence, to complete; to perfect.

Ter'mi-nate, *v. i.* To be limited in space or time; to stop; to end; to cease.

Ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A terminating. **2.** That which ends; limit in space or time; bound; end. **3.** End; conclusion; result. **4.** Word; term. [*Obs.*] **5.** (*Gram.*) The ending of a word; final syllable or letter; the part added to a stem in inflection. [tion.]

Ter'mi-na'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pert. to a termina-

Ter'mi-na-tive (tĕr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to terminate; determining; definitive.

Ter'mi-ner (-mĭ-nĕr), *n.* [F. *terminer* to limit.] (*Law*) A determining. See OYER.

Ter'mi-nist (-nĭst), *n.* (*Theol.*) One who maintains that God has limited the time of probation.

Ter'mi-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [L. *terminus* term + *-logy.*] **1.** The doctrine of terms. **2.** The terms used in any business, art, science, etc.; nomenclature.

Ter'mi-nus (tĕr'mĭ-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TERMINI (-nī). [L. See TERM.] **1.** Lit., a boundary; limit. **2.** (*Myth.*) The Roman divinity who presided over boundaries. **3.** Hence, any post or stone marking a boundary; term. **4.** Either end of a railroad line; also, the station house, or the town or city, at that place.

Ter'mite (-mīt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *termes*, *termitis*, wood worm.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of pseudo-neuropterous insects, including the white ants, so called.

Tern (tĕrn), *n.* [Dan. *terne*, *tærne*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of long-winged aquatic birds, allied to the gulls.

Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

Tern (tĕrn), *a.* [L. pl. *terni* three each; akin to *tres* three.] Threefold; triple.

Tern schooner (*Naut.*), a three-masted schooner.

Tern, *n.* [F. *terne.*] That which consists of, or pertains to, three things or numbers together; esp., a lottery prize won on a combination of three numbers.

Ter'na-ry (tĕr'nȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *ternarius*, fr. *terni.* See TERN, *a.*] **1.** Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. **2.** (*Chem.*) Containing, or consisting of, three different elements, atoms, groups, or radicals.

Ter'na-ry, *n.* A ternion; the number three; triad.

Ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* Having the parts arranged by threes.

Terne'plate' (tĕrn'plāt'), *n.* [See TERN, *a.*; PLATE.] Thin iron sheets coated with an alloy of lead and tin.

Ter'ni-on (tĕr'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *ternio*, fr. *terni* three each.] The number three; a ternary.

Terp-sich'o-re (tĕrp-sĭk'ŏ-rē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τερψιχόρη; *τέρψις* enjoyment + χορός dancing.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The Muse of the choral song and the dance, esp. the latter. — **Terp'sich-o-re'an** (tĕrp'sĭk-ŏ-rē'an), *a.*

‖ **Ter'ra** (tĕr'rȧ), *n.* [It. & L.] The earth; earth.

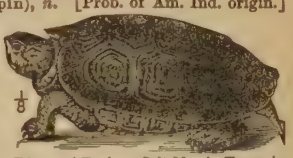
Terra alba [L., white earth] (*Com.*), a white earthy substance used to adulterate foods. — **Terra cotta.** [It., fr. *terra* earth + *cotta*, fem. of *cotto* cooked, L. *coctus*, p. p. See COOK, *n.*] Baked clay; a kind of hard pottery used for statues, architectural decorations, etc. — **Terra firma** [L.], firm or solid earth, as opposed to *water.* — **Terra Japonica.** [NL.] Same as GAMBIER (*a*). It was formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan.

Ter'race (tĕr'rās; 48), *n.* [F. *terrasse*, fr. L. *terra* earth, prob. for *tersa*, orig. meaning, dry land, and akin to E. *torrid.*] **1.** A raised level space, shelf, or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall, a bank of turf, etc. **2.** A balcony, esp. a large and uncovered one. **3.** A flat roof to a house. **4.** A street, or a row of houses, orig. one on a bank or the side of a hill. **5.** (*Geol.*) A level plain, usually with a steep front, bordering a river, a lake, or sometimes the sea.

Ter'race, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TERRACED (-rāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TERRACING (-rā-sĭng).] To form into a terrace or terraces; to furnish with a terrace or terraces.

Ter'rane (tĕr'rān), *n.* [F. *terrain*, fr. L. *terra* earth.] (*Geol.*) A group of rocks having a common age or origin; — nearly equivalent to *formation.*

Ter'ra-pin (-rȧ-pĭn), *n.* [Prob. of Am. Ind. origin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any of many species of tortoises living in fresh or brackish waters.



Diamond-Back, or Salt-Marsh, Terrapin (*Malaclemmys palustris*).

Ter-ra'que-ous (tĕr-rā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *terra* earth + E. *aqueous.*] Consisting of land and water.

Ter'ras (tĕr'ras), *n.* (*Min.*) Trass.

Ter-reen' (tĕr-rēn'), *n.* See TUREEN.

Ter-rene', *a.* [L. *terrenus*, fr. *terra* the earth.] **1.** Of or pert. to the earth; earthy. **2.** Earthly; terrestrial.

Ter-rene', *n.* [L. *terrenum* ground.] **1.** The earth. [*Poetic*] **2.** (*Surv.*) The surface of the ground.

Terre'plein' (târ'plān'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *terra* earth + *planus* plain.] (*Fort.*) The platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, for the cannon. See CASEMATE.

Ter-res'tri-al (tĕr-rĕs'trĭ-al), *a.* [L. *terrestris*, from *terra* the earth.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or existing on, the earth; earthly. **2.** Representing, or consisting of, the earth. **3.** Of or pert. to the world, or the present state; sublunary; earthly; mundane. **4.** Consisting of land, in distinction from water; belonging to, or inhabiting, the land or ground, in distinction from trees, water, etc. **5.** Adapted for observation of objects on land and on the earth. — **Ter-res'tri-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Ter-res'tri-al-ness,** *n.*

Ter'ret (tĕr'rĕt), *n.* One of the rings on the top of the saddle of a harness, through which the reins pass.

Ter'ri-ble (tĕr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *terribilis*, fr. *terrere* to frighten. See TERROR.] **1.** Adapted or likely to excite terror, awe, or dread; dreadful; formidable; frightful. **2.** Excessive; extreme; severe. [*Colloq.*] — **Ter'ri-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ter'ri-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Terrific; fearful; horrible; shocking; awful.

Ter'ri-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** [F. *terrier*, *chien terrier*, fr. *terre* earth, L. *terra.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of a breed of small dogs, which includes several distinct, and very different, sub-breeds; as the Skye terrier, the black-and-tan terrier, the fox terrier, etc. **2.** [F. *terrier*, *papier terrier*, LL. *terrarius liber*, i. e., a book pertaining to land.] (*Law*) (*a*) Formerly, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship. (*b*) Now, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, area, etc.

English Terrier.

Ter-rif'ic (tĕr-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *terrificus*; *terrere* to frighten + *facere* to make. See TERROR; FACT.] Causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread; terrible. [al-ly, *adv.*

Ter-rif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Terrific. [*R.*] — **Ter-rif'ic-**

Ter'ri-fy (tĕr'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TERRIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TERRIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *terrere* to frighten + *-fy.* See -FY.] **1.** To make terrible. [*Obs.*] **2.** To alarm or shock with fear; to frighten.

Ter-rig'e-nous (tĕr-rĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *terrigenus.*] Born of the earth; produced by the earth.

Ter'ri-to'ri-al (tĕr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *territorialis.*] **1.** Of or pert. to territory or land. **2.** Limited to a certain district. **3.** Of or pert. to all or any of the Territories of the U. S., or to any district similarly organized.

Ter'ri-to'ri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To enlarge by extension of territory. **2.** To reduce to a territory.

Ter'ri-to-ry (-rў), *n.* [L. *territorium*, fr. *terra* the earth. See TERRACE.] **1.** A large extent or tract of land; region; country; district. **2.** The extent of land belonging to, or ruled by, a government; often, a tract of land lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government. **3.** In the U. S., a portion of the country not included within the limits of any State, but organized with a separate legislature, under a governor and other officers appointed by the President and Senate of the United States. In Canada, a similarly organized district not yet formed into a Province.

Ter'ror (tĕr'rĕr), *n.* [L.; akin to *terrere* to frighten, Gr. τρεῖν to flee away, dread, Skr. *tras* to tremble.] Extreme fear; fear that agitates body and mind; violent dread; fright; also, the cause of such fear.

Syn. — Consternation; dread; dismay. See ALARM.

Ter'ror-ism (tĕr'rẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* A terrorizing; state of being terrorized.

Ter'ror-ist, *n.* One who terrorizes; specif., an agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.

Ter'ror-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To impress with terror; to coerce by intimidation.

Ter'ry (tĕr'rĭ), *n.* A kind of heavy corded silk, or [partly silk, fabric.]

Terse (tẽrs), *a.* [*Compar.* TERSER (-ẽr); *superl.* TERSEST.] [L. *tersus*, p. p. of *tergere* to rub off.] **1.** Polished. [*Obs.*] **2.** Elegantly concise; free of superfluous words; polished. — **Terse'ly**, *adv.* — **Terse'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Neat; concise; compact. — *Terse* is "free from excrescences," and hence, *compact*, with smoothness, grace, or elegance. It differs from *concise* in not implying, perhaps, quite as much condensation, but chiefly in the additional idea of "grace or elegance."

Ter'tial (tẽr'shal), *a.* & *n.* [From L. *tertius* third.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as TERTIARY.

Ter'tian (-shan), *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius* the third. (*Med.*) Occurring every third day.

Ter'tian, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A disease, esp. a fever, which returns every third day, reckoning inclusively. **2.** A former wine measure of 84 wine gallons.

Ter'ti-a-ry (tẽr'shĭ-ā-rỹ *or* -shā-rỹ), *a.* [L. *tertiarius* containing a third part, fr. *tertius* third.] **1.** Being of the third formation, order, or rank; third. **2.** (*Chem.*) Possessing some quality in the third degree; having been subjected to the substitution of three atoms or radicals. **3.** (*Geol.*) Later than, or subsequent to, the Secondary. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) Growing on the innermost joint of a bird's wing, being in the third row; — said of quills.

Ter'ti-a-ry, *n.* **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A member of the Third Order in any monastic system. **2.** (*Geol.*) The Tertiary era, period, or formation. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A tertiary feather. [See *Illust.* of BIRD.]

Ter'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *tertiare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *tertius* third.] **1.** To do for the third time. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Gun.*) To examine, as the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or, in general, to examine the thickness of, as ordnance, in order to ascertain its strength.

Tes'sel-lar (tĕs'sẽl-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tessella* a little cube, dim. of *tessera* die.] Formed of tesseræ, as a mosaic.

Tes'sel-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TESSELLATED (-lā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TESSELLATING.] [L. *tessellatus* tessellated. See TESSELLAR.] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

Tes'sel-late (-lāt), *a.* Tessellated.

Tes'sel-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Formed of, or marked with, little squares, as mosaic work; checkered.

Tes'sel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tessellating; also, tessellated work or markings.

‖ **Tes'se-ra** (tĕs'sẽ-rà), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., square piece, die.] A small piece of marble, glass, earthenware, or the like, having a square, or nearly square, face, used for mosaic; also, a similar piece of ivory, bone, wood, etc., used for various purposes. [seræ.]

Tes'se-ral (-ral), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tes-

Test (tĕst), *n.* [OF. *test* test, or cupel, potsherd, fr. L. *testum* an earthen vessel; akin to *testa* burned clay, potsherd.] **1.** (*Metal.*) A cupel or cupelling hearth for trying and refining precious metals. **2.** Examination by the cupel; hence, any critical examination or decisive trial. **3.** Means of trial; standard for proof of genuineness; touchstone; also, standard of judgment. **4.** Judgment; distinction; discrimination. **5.** (*Chem.*) A reaction or reagent used to recognize or distinguish any particular substance or constituent.

Test tube. (*Chem.*) (*a*) A simple tube of thin glass, closed at one end, for heating solutions and performing ordinary reactions. (*b*) A graduated tube.

Syn. — Criterion; experience; proof; experiment; trial. — *Trial* is a wider term than *test*; a *test* is a searching and decisive *trial*.

Test, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TESTING.] **1.** (*Metal.*) To refine, as gold or silver, in a test, or cupel. **2.** To put to the proof; to prove the truth, genuineness, or quality of by experiment, or by some principle or standard; to try. **3.** (*Chem.*) To examine or try, as by the use of some reagent.

Test (tĕst), ‖ **Tes'ta** (tĕs'tà), } *n.*; *pl.* E. TESTS (tĕsts), L. TESTÆ (tĕs'tē). [L. *testa* potsherd, shell.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The external hard covering of many invertebrates. **2.** (*Bot.*) Outer integument of a seed.

Test'a-ble (tĕst'à-b'l), *a.* [See TESTAMENT.] **1.** Capable of being tested or proved. **2.** (*Law*) Capable of being devised, or given by will.

‖ **Tes-ta'ce-a** (tĕs-tā'shē-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *testaceum* a shelled animal.] (*Zoöl.*) Invertebrate animals covered with shells, esp. mollusks; shellfish; — distinguished from the *Crustacea*.

Tes-ta'ceous (tĕs-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *testaceus*, fr. *testa* a shell.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a shell, or shells; having a hard shell. **2.** Having a dull red brick color or a brownish yellow color. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Specif., designating, or pertaining to, the Testacea.

Tes'ta-cy (tĕs'tà-sỹ), *n.* [See TESTATE.] (*Law*) The state or circumstance of being testate.

Tes'ta-ment (-ment), *n.* [F., fr. L. *testamentum*, fr. *testari* to be a witness, to make one's last will, akin to *testis* a witness.] **1.** (*Law*) A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his property after his death; a will. **2.** One of the two distinct revelations of God's purposes toward man; a covenant; also, one of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures.

Tes'ta-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Testamentary.

Tes'ta-men'ta-ry (-tà-rỹ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or done by, a will, or testament; appointed by a testament.

Tes'tate (tĕs'tāt), *a.* [L. *testatus*, p. p. See TESTAMENT.] (*Law*) Having made and left a valid will.

Tes-ta'tor (tĕs-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] (*Law*) A man who makes and leaves a will, or testament, at death.

Tes-ta'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] (*Law*) A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

Tes'te (tĕs'tē), *n.* [So called fr. L. *teste*, abl. of *testis* a witness, because this was formerly the initial word in the clause.] (*Law*) (*a*) A witness. (*b*) The witnessing or concluding clause of a writ or other precept.

Tes-ted' (tĕs-tĕd'), *a.* (*Law*) Having the teste, or witnessing clause, duly attached; — said of a writ, deed, etc.

Tes'ter (tĕs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *testiere*, fr. *teste* the head, fr. L. *testa* earthen pot, skull.] **1.** A headpiece; helmet. [*Obs.*] **2.** A canopy, as over a pulpit.

Tes'ter, *n.* [For *testern*, *teston*, fr. F. *teston*, fr. OF. *teste* head, the head of the king being impressed upon the coin.] An old French silver coin, originally worth about 18 pence, later only ninepence, and later sixpence, sterling. Hence, in modern English slang, a sixpence.

Tes'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* A sixpence; a tester. [*Obs.*]

Tes'tern, *v. t.* To present with a tester. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Tes'tes** (tĕs'tēz), *n.*, *pl.* of TESTE, or of TESTIS.

Tes'ti-cle (tĕs'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis* a testicle.] (*Anat.*) One of the essential male genital glands which secrete the semen.

Tes-tic'u-late (tĕs-tĭk'ŭ-lāt), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Ovate and solid. (*b*) Having two ovate tubers, as orchids.

Tes'ti-fi-ca'tion (tĕs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A testifying.

Tes'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who testifies.

Tes'ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TESTIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TESTIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [OF. *testifier*, L. *testificari*; *testis* witness + *-ficare*. See -FY.] **1.** To make a solemn declaration; to give testimony; to bear witness. **2.** (*Law*) To declare solemnly under oath or affirmation, for the purpose of establishing, or making proof of, some fact to a court; to give evidence.

Tes'ti-fy, *v. t.* To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly.

Tes'ti-ly, *adv.* In a testy manner.

Tes'ti-mo'ni-al (tĕs'tĭ-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *testimonialis*.] Relating to, or containing, testimony.

Tes'ti-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-al), *n.* **1.** A writing or certificate which bears testimony in favor of the character or value of some one or something. **2.** Something presented as a token of respect, or of obligation.

Tes'ti-mo-ny (tĕs'tĭ-mō-nỹ), *n.* [L. *testimonium*, fr. *testis* witness.] **1.** A solemn declaration or affirmation of one who testifies. **2.** Affirmation; declaration; open attestation. **3.** Witness; evidence; proof. **4.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) The two tables of the law; hence, the Scriptures.

Syn. — Proof; affirmation; confirmation. — *Proof* is used more frequently (though not exclusively) of facts and things which occur in the ordinary concerns of life; *evidence* is a word of more dignity, and is more generally applied to that which is moral or intellectual; *testimony* is what is stated by a witness on oath or affirmation. When used figuratively or in a wider sense, the word *testimony* has still a reference to some living agent as its author, as when we speak of the *testimony* of conscience. *Testimony* refers rather to the thing declared, *evidence* to its value or effect.

Tes'ti-mo-ny, *v. t.* To witness; to attest. [*Obs.*]

Tes'ti-ness (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being testy. [A testicle.]

‖ **Tes'tis** (tĕs'tĭs), *n.*; *pl.* TESTES (-tēz). [L.] (*Anat.*)

Tes'ton (tĕs'tŭn), *n.* A tester; a sixpence. [*Obs.*]

Tes-toon' (tĕs-tōōn'), *n.* [It. *testone*.] An Italian silver coin. That of Rome is worth about thirty cents.

Tes-tu'di-nal (tĕs-tū'dĭ-nal), *a.* [See TESTUDO.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a tortoise.

Tes-tu'di-nate (-tū'dĭ-nāt), ‖ *a.* [L. *testudinatus*, fr. **Tes-tu'di-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), ‖ *testudo, -inis*, a tortoise, arch, vault.] Resembling a tortoise shell in appearance or structure; roofed; arched; vaulted.

Tes-tu-din'e-ous (tĕs'tū-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *testudineus*.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

‖ **Tes-tu'do** (tĕs-tū'dō), *n.*; *pl.* TESTUDINES (-dĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *testa* shell of shellfish, or of testaceous animals.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus of tortoises now restricted to certain terrestrial species. **2.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their overlapping shields or targets. **3.** (*Mus.*) A species of lyre; — in allusion to Mercury's lyre, fabled to have been made of a tortoise shell.

Tes'ty (tĕs'tȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* TESTIER (-tĭ-ĕr); *superl.* TESTIEST.] [OF. *testu* headstrong, fr. *teste* head. See 1st TEST.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

Te-tan'ic (tē-tăn'ĭk), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Of, pert. to, or producing, tetanus; of the character of tetanus. [nus in.]

Tet'a-nize (tĕt'ā-nīz), *v. t.* (*Physiol.*) To cause teta-

‖ **Tet'a-nus** (tĕt'ā-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τέτανος*, fr. *τανός* stretched, *τείνειν* to stretch.] **1.** (*Med.*) A painful and usually fatal disease, resulting generally from a wound, and having as its principal symptom persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles. When the muscles of the lower jaw are affected, it is called *locked-jaw*, or *lock-jaw*. **2.** (*Physiol.*) That condition of a muscle in which it is in a state of continued vibratory contraction.

Tetch'i-ness (tĕch'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See TECHINESS.

Tetch'y (tĕch'ȳ), *a.* See TECHY.

‖ **Tête** (tāt), *n.* [F., the head.] A kind of wig.

‖ **Tête'-à-tête'** (tāt'ā-tāt'), *n.* [F., head to head.] **1.** Private conversation; familiar conference of two persons. **2.** A short sofa to accommodate two persons.

‖ **Tête'-à-tête'**, *adv.* Face to face; familiarly.

‖ **Tête'-de-pont'** (tāt'de-pôN'), *n.*; *pl.* TETES-DE-PONT (tāt'-). [F., head of a bridge.] (*Mil.*) A work thrown up at the end of a bridge nearest the enemy.

Teth'er (tĕth'ĕr), *n.* [Formerly *tedder*, OE. *tedir*; akin to LG. *tider*.] A long rope or chain by which an animal is fastened, as to a stake.

Teth'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TETHERED (-ĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TETHERING.] To confine, as an animal, with a long rope or chain, as for feeding within certain limits.

Tet'ra- (tĕt'rā-). [Gr. *τέτρα-*, fr. *τέσσαρες*, *τέτταρες*, four. See FOUR.] **1.** A combining form signifying *four*. **2.** (*Chem.*) A combining form denoting *four proportional* or *combining parts* of the substance denoted by the term to which it is prefixed.

Tet'ra-chord (tĕt'rā-kôrd), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *τετράχορδος* four-stringed. See TETRA-; CHORD.] (*Anc. Mus.*) A scale series of four sounds, of which the extremes constituted a fourth.

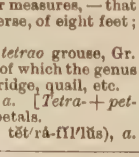
Tet'rad (-răd), *n.* [L. *tetras, -adis*, Gr. *τετράς, -άδος*.] **1.** The number four; four things; a quaternion. **2.** (*Chem.*) A tetravalent or quadrivalent atom or radical.

Tet'ra-gon (tĕt'rā-gŏn), *n.* [L. *tetragonum*, Gr. *τετράγωνον*; *τέτρα-* tetra- + *γωνία* angle.] (*Geom.*) Any plane figure having four sides and angles; quadrangle.

Te-trag'o-nal (tē-trăg'ō-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.

Tet'ra-he'dral (tĕt'rā-hē'dral), *a.* Of or pert. to a tetrahedron; having, or composed of, four sides.

Tet'ra-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure inclosed or bounded by four triangles.



Tetrahedron.

Te-tral'o-gy (tē-trăl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *τετραλογία*; *τέτρα-* tetra- + *λόγος* speech.] (*Gr. Drama*) A group or series of four dramatic pieces (three tragedies, and one satyric, or comic, piece) represented consecutively.

Te-tram'er-ous (-trăm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] (*Bot.*) Having the parts arranged in sets of four.

Te-tram'e-ter (-ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *tetrametrus*, G. *τετράμετρον*; *τέτρα-* tetra- + *μέτρον* a measure.] (*Gr. & Latin Pros.*) A verse or line consisting of four measures, — that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, of eight feet; in other kinds of verse, of four feet.

Te-tra'o-nid (tē-trā'ō-nĭd), *n.* [L. *tetrao* grouse, Gr. *τετράων*.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the tribe of which the genus *Tetrao* is the type, as the grouse, partridge, quail, etc.

Tet'ra-pet'al-ous (tĕt'rā-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Containing four distinct petals.

Te-traph'yl-lous (tē-trăf'ĭl-lŭs *or* tĕt'rā-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having, or consisting of, four distinct leaves.

Tet'ra-pod (tĕt'rā-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *τετράπους* fourfooted; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect with but four perfect legs.

Te-trap'o-dy (tē-trăp'ō-dȳ), *n.* [Gr. *τετραποδία*.] A set of four feet; a measure or distance of four feet.

Te-trap'ter-ous (tē-trăp'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. *τετράπτερος*; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *πτερόν* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Having four wings.

Tet'rap-tote (tĕt'răp-tōt *or* tē-trăp'tōt), *n.* [L. *tetraptotum*, Gr. *τετράπτωτος*.] (*Gram.*) A noun that has four cases only.

Te'trarch (tē'trärk), *n.* [L. *tetrarches*, Gr. *τετράρχης, τέτραρχος*; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *ἀρχός* a ruler, *ἄρχειν* to lead, rule. See ARCH, *a.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A governor of the fourth part of a province; hence, any subordinate prince; also, a petty king. [tetrarchy.

Te-trarch'ate (tē-trärk'āt), *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A

Te-trarch'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tetrarch or a tetrarchy.

Tet'rarch-y (tĕt'rärk-ȳ), *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) The office, jurisdiction, or district of a Roman tetrarch.

Tet'ra-sep'al-ous (tĕt'rā-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *sepal*.] (*Bot.*) Having four sepals.

Tet'ra-sper'mous (-spĕr'mŭs), *a.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* a seed.] (*Bot.*) Having four seeds (to each flower).

Te-tras'tich (tē-trăs'tĭk *or* tĕt'rā-stĭk), *n.* [L. *tetrastichon*, Gr. *τετράστιχον*; *τέτρα-* tetra- + *στίχος* verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem of four verses or lines.

Tet'ra-style (tĕt'rā-stīl), *a.* [L. *tetrastylon*, Gr. *τετράστυλος* with four pillars in front; *τέτρα-* tetra- + *στῦλος* a column.] (*Arch.*) Having four columns in front; as a temple or colonnade. —*n.* A tetrastyle building.

Tet'ra-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'lă-b'l), *n.* [*Tetra-* + *syllable*.] A word of four syllables; quadrisyllable. — **Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic** (sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

Tet'ra-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*Tetra-* + *atomic*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Consisting of four atoms; having four atoms in the molecule. (*b*) Having a valence of four.

Te-trav'a-lence (tē-trăv'ā-lens), *n.* [*Tetra-* + *valence*.] (*Chem.*) Quality of being tetravalent; quadrivalence.

Te-trav'a-lent (-lent), *a.* (*Chem.*) Having a valence of four; tetratomic; quadrivalent.

Tet'ter (tĕt'tĕr), *n.* [OE. *teter*, AS. *teter*, *tetr*; akin to G. *zitter*.] (*Med.*) A vesicular skin disease; herpes.

Tet'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TETTERED (-tĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TETTERING.] To affect with tetter.

Tet'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant used for the tetter,— in England celandine, in America bloodroot.

Teu'ton (tū'tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. TEUTONS (-tŏnz), L. TEUTONES (-tō-nēz). [L. *Teutones, Teutoni*, the name of a Germanic people, prob. akin to E. *Dutch*.] **1.** One of an ancient German tribe; later, any member of the Germanic race in Europe, in distinction from a Celt or one of a Latin race. **2.** A member of the Teutonic branch of the Indo-European, or Aryan, family.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Teutons or Teutonic languages, or the peoples speaking them.

Teutonic languages, a group of languages forming a division of the Indo-European, or Aryan, family, and embracing the High German, Low German, Gothic, and Scandinavian dialects and languages.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *n.* The language of the ancient Germans; the Teutonic languages, collectively.

Tew (tū), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEWED (tūd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEWING.] [OE. *tewen, tawen*. See TAW, *v.*] **1.** To prepare by beating or working; to taw. **2.** To beat; also, to pull about; to vex. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*]

Tew'el (tū'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *tuiel, tuel*; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A pipe, funnel, or chimney. **2.** Tuyère of a furnace.

Tex'as (tĕks'as), *n.* A structure on the hurricane deck of a steamer, containing the pilot house, officers' cabins, etc. [*Western U. S.*]

Text (tĕkst), *n.* [F. *texte*, L. *textus*, texture, context, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave, compose.] **1.** A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author. **2.** A verse or passage of Scripture, esp. one chosen as the subject of a sermon, or in proof of a doctrine. **3.** Hence, anything chosen as the subject of an argument, discussion, etc.; topic; theme. **4.** A style of writing in large characters; text-hand; also, a kind of type used in printing.

TEXT letter, a large or capital letter.

Text'-book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** A book spaced widely to give room for notes. **2.** A volume on which a teacher lectures or comments; hence, any manual of instruction.

Text'-hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Large handwriting; — from the practice of writing the text of a book in a large hand.

Tex'tile (tĕks'tĭl), *a.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texere* to weave. See TEXT.] Pertaining to weaving or to woven fabrics; woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving. — *n.* That which is, or may be, woven; woven fabric.

Tex-to'ri-al (tĕks-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *textorius*, fr. *textor* a weaver, fr. *texere* to weave.] Of or pert. to weaving.

Tex'tu-al (tĕks'tū-*al*; 135), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or contained in, the text. **2.** Serving for, or depending on, texts. — **Tex'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

Tex'tu-a-ry (-ă-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Contained in the text; textual. **2.** Serving as a text; authoritative.

Tex'tu-a-ry, *n.* **1.** One well versed in the Scriptures. **2.** One who adheres strictly or rigidly to the text.

Tex'tur-al (-tŭr-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to texture.

Tex'ture (-tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *textura*, fr. *texere*, *textum*, to weave. See TEXT.] **1.** Act or art of weaving. [*R.*] **2.** That which is woven; woven fabric; web. **3.** Disposition or connection of interwoven threads, filaments, or the like. **4.** Disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other, or manner in which the parts are united; structure. **5.** (*Biol.*) A tissue.

‖ **Thal'a-men-ceph'a-lon** (thăl'ă-mĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See THALAMUS; ENCEPHALON.] (*Anat.*) The segment of the brain next in front of the midbrain.

‖ **Thal'a-mus** (thăl'ă-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* THALAMI (-mī). [L. *thalamus* chamber, Gr. *θάλαμος*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A mass of nervous matter on either side of the third ventricle of the brain. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Same as THALLUS. (*b*) The receptacle of a flower. See FLOWER.

Tha-las'si-an (thă-lăs'sĭ-*an*), *n.* [From Gr. *θάλασσα* the sea.] (*Zoöl.*) Any sea tortoise.

Tha-las'sic (-sĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θάλασσα* the sea.] (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the sea; as some sedimentary rocks.

‖ **Tha'ler** (tä'lĕr), *n.* [G.] A German silver coin worth about three shillings sterling, or about 73 cents.

Tha-li'a (thă-lī'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θάλεια, orig., luxuriant.] (*Class. Myth.*) (*a*) The Muse of comedy. (*b*) One of the three Graces. (*c*) One of the Nereids.

Thal'ic (thăl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or containing, thallium, esp. in a higher valence. See -IC.

Thal'li-um (-lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θαλλός* green twig; — from a characteristic *green* line in its spectrum.] (*Chem.*) A rare, heavy, soft metal of the aluminium group.

Thal'lo-gen (-lō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. *θαλλός* young shoot + *-gen*.] (*Bot.*) One of a large class or division of the vegetable kingdom, including fungi, algæ, and lichens, etc., which never show a distinction into root, stem, and leaf.

Thal'loid (-loid), *a.* [*Thallus* + *-oid*.] (*Bot.*) Resembling, or consisting of, a thallus.

Thal'lo-phyte (-lō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *θαλλός* young shoot + *φυτόν* a plant.] (*Bot.*) Same as THALLOGEN.

Thal'lous (-lŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or containing, thallium, esp. in a lower valence. See -OUS.

‖ **Thal'lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* THALLI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. *θαλλός* young shoot.] (*Bot.*) A solid mass of cellular tissue, consisting of one or more layers, usually in the form of a flat stratum or expansion.

Than (thăn), *conj.* [AS. *ðanne*, *ðonne*, *ðænne*; G. *dann* then, E. *the*, *there*, *that*.] A particle expressing comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity, as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, etc. It is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case. Sometimes, however, the object compared is placed in the objective case, and *than* is then considered by some as a preposition.

Than'a-toid (thăn'ă-toid), *a.* [Gr. *θάνατος* death + *-oid*.] Deathlike; resembling death.

Than'a-top'sis (-tŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θάνατος* death + *ὄψις* view.] A view of, or meditation on, death.

Thane (thān), *n.* [AS. *pegen*, *þegn*; akin to G. *degen* hero, soldier.] A dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes in England; — replaced later by the title *baron*.

Thane'ship, *n.* Dignity or seigniorality of a thane.

Thank (thăngk), *n.* [AS. *þanc*, *þonc*, thanks, favor, thought; akin to G. *dank* thanks; orig., a thinking. See THINK.] An expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment of favor or kindness received; obligation, claim, or desert, of gratitude; — now generally in the *pl.*

Thank, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THANKED (thăngkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THANKING.] To express gratitude to for a favor; to make acknowledgments to for kindness.

Thank'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Thankworthy. [*R.*] **2.** Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful. — **Thank'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Thank'ful-ness**, *n.*

Thank'less, *a.* **1.** Not giving or expressing thanks; ungrateful. **2.** Not obtaining or deserving thanks. — **Thank'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Thank'less-ness**, *n.*

Thanks'giv'er (thăngks'gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who gives thanks.

Thanks'giv'ing (thăngks'gĭv'ĭng *or* thăngks'gĭv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies. **2.** A public acknowledgment or celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for this.

☞ In the U. S. the President usually appoints by proclamation the last Thursday in November in each year as a day of thanksgiving and praise to God.

Thank'wor'thy (-wûr'thȳ), *a.* Deserving thanks.

That (thăt), *pron.*, *a.*, *conj.*, & *adv.* [AS. *ðæt*, neuter nom. & acc. sing. of the article. The nom. masc. *sē* and nom. fem. *seó* are from another root. AS. *ðæt* is akin to G. *das*, Gr. *τό*, Skr. *tat*. Cf. THE.] **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* THOSE), *that* usually points out, or refers to, a person or thing previously mentioned, or supposed to be understood.

☞ *That*, when opposed to *this*, or used by way of distinction, generally refers to what is more remote, and *this* to what is nearer.

2. As an adjective, *that* has the same demonstrative force as the pronoun, but is followed by a noun. **3.** As a relative pronoun, *that* is equivalent to *who* or *which*, serving to point out a person or thing spoken of, or alluded to, before, and may be either singular or plural.

☞ If the relative clause simply conveys an additional idea, and is not properly explanatory or restrictive, *who* or *which* (rarely *that*) is employed.

That, as a relative pronoun, cannot be governed by a preposition preceding it, but may be governed by one at the end of the sentence which it commences.

4. As a conjunction, *that* retains much of its force as a demonstrative pronoun. It is used, specifically: (*a*) To introduce a clause employed as the object of the preceding verb, or as the subject or predicate nominative of a verb. (*b*) To introduce a reason or cause. (*c*) To introduce a purpose; — usually followed by *may*, or *might*, and frequently preceded by *so*, *in order*, *to the end*, etc. (*d*) To introduce a consequence, result, or effect; — usually preceded by *so* or *such*, sometimes by *that*. (*e*) To introduce a clause denoting time; — equivalent to *in which time*, *at which time*, *when*. (*f*) In an elliptical sentence, to introduce a dependent sentence expressing a wish, or a cause of surprise, indignation, etc.

☞ *That* was formerly added to other conjunctions or to adverbs to make them emphatic.

That is sometimes used to connect a clause with a preceding conjunction on which it depends.

5. As adverb: To such a degree; so. [*Archaic* or *in illiterate use.*]

All that, everything of that kind; all that sort.

Thatch (thăch), *n.* [AS. *þæc* a roof; akin to G. *dach* roof, L. *tegere* to cover, Gr. *στέγειν*.] **1.** Straw, rushes, etc., used for making or covering roofs. **2.** (*Bot.*) A name in the West Indies for several kinds of palm.

Thatch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THATCHED (thăcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THATCHING.] To cover with, or with a roof of, straw, reeds, etc. — **Thatch'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Thau'ma-tur'gic (thą'mă-tûr'jĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to
Thau'ma-tur'gic-al (-jĭ-*kal*), } thaumaturgy.

‖ **Thau'ma-tur'gus** (-gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θαυματουργός* wonder-working; *θαῦμα* wonder + *ἔργον* work.] A miracle worker; — a title given by the Roman Catholics to some saints.

Thau'ma-tur'gy (-tûr'jȳ), *n.* A performing of something wonderful; magic; legerdemain.

Thaw (thą), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THAWED (thąd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THAWING.] [AS. *þāwian*, *þāwan*; akin to G. *tauen*, *thauen*.] **1.** To melt, dissolve, or become fluid; to soften; — said of that which is frozen. **2.** To become or make so warm as to melt ice and snow. **3.** Fig.: To grow or make gentle or genial.

Thaw, *n.* Act, process, or state of thawing.

The (thē, *when emphatic or alone*; thĕ, *obscure before a vowel*; thẽ, *obscure before a consonant*; 37), *definite article.* [AS. *ðē*, a later form for earlier nom. sing. masc. *sē*, formed under the influence of the oblique cases. See THAT, pron.] A word placed before nouns to limit or individualize their meaning.

☞ *The* was originally a demonstrative pronoun, being a weakened form of *that*. *The* is used (*a*) before adjectives and participles, to convert them into abstract nouns; (*b*) regularly before many proper names, as of rivers, oceans, ships, etc.; (*c*) after a proper name, with an epithet or ordinal number; (*d*) to individualize a particular kind or species.

The, *adv.* [AS. *ðē*, *ðȳ*, instrumental case of *sē*, *seó*, *ðæt*, def. art. See THAT, THE.] By that; by how much; by so much; on that account; — with comparatives.

The'ar-chy (thē'ăr-kȳ), *n.* [Gr. *θεός* god + *-archy*.] Government by God; divine sovereignty; theocracy.

The'a-ter } (thē'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *théâtre*, L. *theatrum*,
The'a-tre } Gr. *θεατρον*, fr. *θεᾶσθαι* to see, view.]
1. An edifice in which dramatic performances or spectacles are exhibited, — anciently uncovered except the stage. **2.** Any room adapted to the exhibition of performances before an assembly. **3.** That which resembles a theater in form, use, etc.; a place rising by steps or gradations. **4.** Sphere of operation. [*Obs.*] **5.** A place or region where great events are enacted.

The-at'ric (thē-ăt'rĭk), *a.* Theatrical.

The-at'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to a theater; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; histrionic; hence, artificial. — **The-at'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

The-at'ric-als (-rĭ-kalz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performances; esp., those produced by amateurs.

The-ba'ic (thē-bā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thebes in Egypt; specif., designating a valuable version of the Bible preserved by the Copts.

The'ban (thē'bȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thebes. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thebes; also, a wise man.

Theban year, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours.

‖ **The'ca** (thē'ká), *n.*; *pl.* THECÆ (-sē). [L., fr. Gr. *θήκη* case, fr. *τιθέναι* to put.] A sheath; case; any one of numerous caselike parts or organs of animals and plants.

Thee (thē), *pron.* [AS. *ðē*, acc. & dat. of *ðū* thou. See THOU.] The objective case of *thou*. See THOU.

☞ Thee is poetically used for *thyself*.

Theft (thĕft), *n.* [AS. *þiéfðe*, *þýfðe*, *þeófðe*. See THIEF.] **1.** (*Law*) Act of stealing; specif., the felonious taking and removing of personal property, with an intent to deprive the rightful owner of the same; larceny. **2.** The thing stolen. [*R.*]

Thegn (thān), *n.* Thane.

The'i-form (thē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *thea* tea, the tea plant + *-form*.] Having the form of tea.

Their (thâr), *pron. & a.* [OE. *thair*, fr. Icel. *peirra*, *peira*, of them. See THAT.] The possessive case of the personal pronoun *they*.

☞ The possessive takes the form *theirs* (thârz) when the noun to which it refers is implied or understood.

The'ism (thē'ĭs'm), *n.* [From Gr. *θεός* God.] Belief, doctrine, or acknowledgment of the existence of a God.

The'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God, esp. a personal God.

The-is'tic (thē-ĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to theism, or
The-is'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } a theist.

Them (thĕm), *pron.* [AS. *ðæm*, dat. pl. of the article. See THEY.] The objective case of THEY.

☞ *Them* is poetically used for *themselves*.

The-mat'ic (thē-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a theme.

Theme (thēm), *n.* [OF. *teme*, L. *thema*, Gr. *θέμα*, fr. *τιθέναι* to set, place.] **1.** A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; text. **2.** Discourse on a certain subject. **3.** A composition or essay required of a pupil. **4.** (*Gram.*) A noun or verb, not modified by inflections; also, the stem of a word. **5.** Means. [*Obs.*] **6.** (*Mus.*) The leading subject of a composition or a movement.

The'mis (thē'mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θέμις*, fr. *θέμις* law.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The goddess of law and order.

Them-selves' (thĕm-sĕlvz'), *pron.* The plural of HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF.

Then (thĕn), *adv.* [Orig. same word as THAN.] **1.** At that (specified) time. **2.** Soon afterward; immediately; next; afterward. **3.** At another time; later; again. Till then, until that time; until the time mentioned.

☞ *Then* is often used elliptically as an adjective, in the sense of *then existing*.

Then, *conj.* **1.** Than. [*Obs.*] **2.** In that case; in consequence; as a consequence; therefore; for this reason.

Syn. — Therefore. — *Then* and *therefore* are both used in reasoning; but *therefore* takes the lead, while *then* is rather subordinate or incidental, rather assuming the point.

The'nar (thē'när), *n.* (*Anat.*) (*a*) The palm of the hand. (*b*) The ball of the thumb. Sometimes, the corresponding part of the foot.

Thence (thĕns), *adv.* [OE. *thenne*, *thanne*, and (with adv. suff. *-s*) *thennes*, *thannes*, AS. *ðanon*, *ðanan*, *ðonan*.] **1.** From that place.

☞ Although pleonastic, *from* is often used before *thence* by good writers.

2. From that time; thenceforth; thereafter. **3.** For that reason; therefore. **4.** Not there; elsewhere. [*Poetic*]

Thence'forth' (thĕns'fôrth' *or* thĕns'fôrth'), *adv.* From that time; thereafter; — sometimes preceded by *from* (a redundancy sanctioned by custom).

Thence'for'ward (-fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* Thenceforth.

The'o-bro'ma (thē'ō-brō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θεός* god + *βρωμα* food.] (*Bot.*) A genus of small trees including the cacao.

The-oc'ra-cy (thē-ŏk'rȧ-sy), *n.* [Gr. *θεοκρατία*; *θεός* God + *κρατεῖν* to be strong.] **1.** Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; hence, the exercise of political authority by priests as representing the Deity. **2.** A state thus governed.

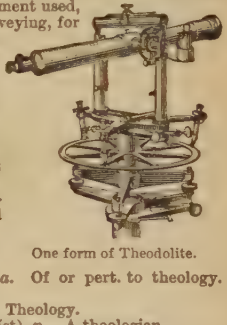
The-oc'ra-sy (thē-ŏk'rȧ-sy), *n.* [Gr. *θεοκρασία* union of the soul with God; *θεός* God + *κρᾶσις* a mixing.] **1.** A mixture of the worship of different gods. **2.** (*Philos.*) An intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

The'o-crat (thē'ō-krăt), *n.* One who lives under a theocratic form of government.

The'o-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the
The'o-crat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } nature of, a theocracy.

The-od'i-cy (thē-ŏd'ĭ-sy), *n.* [Gr. *θεός* God + *δίκη* justice.] **1.** A vindication of the justice of God in ordaining or permitting natural and moral evil. **2.** That department of philosophy which treats of God, and the immortality of the soul.

The-od'o-lite (thē-ŏd'ō-līt), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *the alidade*.] An instrument used, esp. in trigonometrical surveying, for the accurate measurement of horizontal, and also usually of vertical, angles.



One form of Theodolite.

The-og'o-ny (-ŏg'ō-ny), *n.* [L. *theogonia*, Gr. *θεογονία*; *θεός* god + root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] The genealogy of the (heathen) gods; also, a poem about such genealogies.

The'o-lo'gi-an (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-*an*), *n.* A person versed in theology; a divine.

The'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Theological.

The'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to theology. — **The'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

The'o-log'ics (-lĭks), *n.* Theology.

The-ol'o-gist (thē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A theologian.

The-ol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i. & t.* To render theological; to apply to divinity; to reduce to, or frame, a system of theology; to speculate on theological subjects.

The'o-logue (thē'ō-lŏg), *n.* **1.** A theologian. **2.** A student in a theological seminary. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

The-ol'o-gy (thē-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [L. *theologia*, Gr. *θεολογία*; *θεός* God + *λόγος* discourse.] The science of God or of religion; the science which treats of the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws, etc.

Syn. — See RELIGION.

The-om'a-chy (-ŏm'ȧ-kỹ), *n.* [Gr. *θεομαχία*; *θεός* god + *μάχη* battle.] A fighting against or among the gods.

The-op'a-thy (thē-ŏp'ȧ-thy), *n.* [Gr. *θεός* God + *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer, feel.] Capacity for religious affections or worship.

The'o-phan'ic (thē'ō-făn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a
The-oph'a-ny (thē-ŏf'ȧ-ny), *n.* [Gr. *θεοφάνεια*; *θεός* God + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance, usually as an incarnation. [theophany.]

The'op-neus'tic (thē'ŏp-nūs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεόπνευστος*; *θεός* God + *πνεῖν* to blow.] Given by the inspiration of the Spirit of God.

The-or'bo (thē-ôr'bō), *n.* [F. *théorbe*, *téorbe*, It. *tiorba*.] (*Mus.*) A two-necked instrument like a large lute.

The'o-rem (thē'ō-rĕm), *n.* [L. *theorema*, Gr. *θεώρημα*, lit., a sight, fr. *θεωρεῖν* to look at, *θεωρός* a spectator. See THEORY.] **1.** That which is considered and established as a principle; hence, sometimes, a rule. **2.** (*Math.*) A statement of a principle to be demonstrated.

The'o-re-mat'ic (-rē-măt'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or con-
The'o-re-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } tained in, theorems.

The'o-rem'ic (-rĕm'ĭk), *a.* Theorematic.

The'o-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *θεωρητικός*.] Pert.
The'o-ret'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to theory; depending on, or confined to, theory; speculative; not practical. — **The'o-ret'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

The'o-ret'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Speculative part of a science.

The'o-ric (thē'ō-rĭk), *n.* Speculation; theory. [*Obs.*]

The'o-rist (thē'ō-rĭst), *n.* One who theorizes.

The'o-rize (thē'ō-rīz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THEORIZED (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THEORIZING.] To form a theory or theories; to speculate. — **The'o-ri'zer** (-rī'zẽr), *n.*

The'o-ry (-rỹ), *n.* [F. *théorie*, L. *theoria*, Gr. *θεωρία* a beholding, spectacle, contemplation, speculation, fr. *θεωρός* a spectator, *θεᾶσθαι* to see, view. See THEATER.] **1.** A doctrine, or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation; hypothesis; speculation. **2.** An exposition of the general or abstract principles of

any science. **3.** The science, as distinguished from the art. **4.** The philosophical explanation of phenomena.

Syn. — Hypothesis; speculation. — *A theory*, in the narrow sense, is a scheme of the relations subsisting between the parts of a systematic whole; an *hypothesis* is a tentative conjecture respecting a cause of phenomena.

The'o-soph'ic (thē'ŏ-sŏf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to the-
The'o-soph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } osophy. [osophy.

The-os'o-phism (thē-ŏs'ŏ-fĭz'm), *n.* Belief in the-

The-os'o-phist (-fĭst), *n.* One addicted to theosophy.

The-os'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεοσοφία* knowledge of things divine, fr. *θεόσοφος* wise in the things of God; *θεός* God + *σοφός* wise.] Any system of philosophy or mysticism which proposes to attain intercourse with God and superior spirits, and consequent superhuman knowledge, by physical processes; also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God; esp., a direct insight into the processes of the divine mind.

Ther'a-peu'tic (thĕr'ă-pū'tĭk), } *a.* [F. *thérapeutique*,
Ther'a-peu'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } Gr. *θεραπευτικός*, fr. *θεραπευτής* attendant, *θεραπεύειν* to serve, treat medically, *θέραψ* attendant.] (*Med.*) Of or pert. to the healing art; remedial; curative.

Ther'a-peu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Medical science treating of the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

Ther'a-peu'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One versed in therapeutics.

There (thâr), *adv.* [AS. *ðǽr*; akin to G. *da*, Skr. *tarhi* then, and E. *that*.] **1.** In or at that place.

☞ In distinction from *here*, *there* usually signifies a place farther off.

2. In that matter, relation, etc.; at that (distinct) point, stage, etc. **3.** To or into that place; thither.

☞ *There* is sometimes used exclamatorily to call attention to something; *there* is also often used as an expletive, and in this use when it introduces a sentence or clause, the verb precedes its subject.

Syn. — See THITHER.

There'a-bout' (thâr'ă-bout'), } *adv.* **1.** Near that
There'a-bouts' (-bouts'), } place. **2.** Near that number, degree, etc.; nearly. **3.** Concerning that. [*R.*]

There-af'ter (thâr-ăf'tĕr), *adv.* **1.** After that. **2.** According to that; accordingly. **3.** Of that sort. [*Obs.*]

There-at' (thâr-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At that place; there. **2.** At that occurrence or event; on that account.

There-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By that; by that means; in consequence of that. **2.** Annexed to that.

There-for' (-fôr'), *adv.* [*There* + *for*. Cf. THEREFORE.] For that, or this; for it.

There'fore (thĕr'fōr *or* thâr'fōr), *conj.* & *adv.* [OE. *therfore*. See THERE, and FORE, *adv.*, cf. THEREFOR.] **1.** For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; for that. **2.** Consequently; by consequence.

Syn. — See THEN.

There-from' (thâr-frŏm'), *adv.* From this or that.

There-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular or respect.

There'in-to' (thâr'ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* Into that or this.

There-of' (thâr-ŏf' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of that or this.

There-on' (thâr-ŏn'), *adv.* On that or this.

There-out' (-out'), *adv.* Out of that or this.

There-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* To that or this.

There'to-fore' (thâr'tōō-fōr'), *adv.* Up to that time; before then; — correlative with *heretofore*.

There-un'der (thâr-ŭn'dĕr), *adv.* Under that or this.

There'un-to' (thâr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto that or this.

There'up-on' (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* **1.** Upon that or this; thereon. **2.** On account, or in consequence, of that; therefore. **3.** Immediately; at once. [this.

There-with' (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* **1.** With that or

There'with-al' (thâr'wĭth-ąl'), *adv.* **1.** Moreover. [*Obs.*] **2.** Therewith; at the same time.

The'ri-ac (thē'rĭ-ăk), } *n.* [L. *theriaca* antidote,
‖ **The-ri'a-ca** (thē-rī'ă-kà), } Gr. *θηριακή*. See TREACLE.] **1.** (*Old Med.*) A composition esteemed as an antidote for poison; esp., a certain compound reduced by honey to an electuary. **2.** Treacle; molasses. — **The'ri-ac** (thē'rĭ-ăk), **The-ri'a-cal** (thē-rī'ă-kal), *a.*

‖ **Ther'mæ** (thĕr'mē), *n. pl.* [L.] Warm or hot water.

Ther'mal (-mal), *a.* [L. *thermae* hot springs, fr. Gr. *θέρμαι*, pl. of *θέρμη* heat, fr. *θερμός* hot, warm, *θέρειν* to warm.] Of or pert. to heat; warm; hot.

Ther'mic (thĕr'mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to heat; thermal.

‖ **Ther'mi'dor'** (thâr'mē'dôr'; *E.* thĕr'mĭ-dôr), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *θερμός* hot.] See the Note under VENDÉMIAIRE.

Ther'mo- (thĕr'mŏ-). A combining form from Gr. *θέρμη heat*, *θερμός hot*, *warm*; as in *thermo*dynamic.

Ther'mo-cau'ter-y (-kạ'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *cautery*.] (*Surg.*) Cautery by the application of heat.

Ther'mo-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *chemistry*.] Chemical science which investigates the various relations existing between chemical action and heat.

Ther'mo-cur'rent (thĕr'mŏ-kŭr'rent), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *current*.] (*Physics*) A current, as of electricity, developed, or set in motion, by the action of heat.

Ther'mo-dy-nam'ic (-dĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* [*Thermo-* + *dynamic*.] (*Physics*) Relating to, or caused or operated by, the mechanical action or relations of heat.

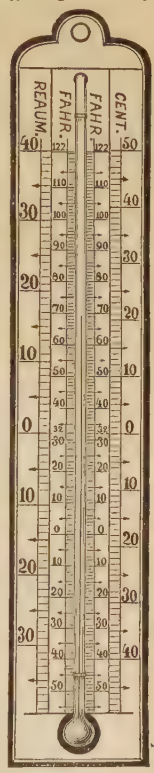
Ther'mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* (*Physics*) Pertaining to thermoelectricity.

Ther'mo-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-ē'lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *electricity*.] (*Physics*) Electricity developed by the action of heat.

Ther-mog'e-nous (thĕr-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*Thermo-* + *-genous*.] (*Physiol.*) Producing heat.

Ther-mom'e-ter (thĕr-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *-meter*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring temperature, founded on the principle that changes of temperature in bodies are accompanied by proportional changes in their volumes or dimensions.

To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by ⅝; to reduce degrees Centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by ⅝ and add 32°.



Combination Thermometer showing the Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Réaumur Scales, and their relative gradation.

Ther'mo-met'ric (thĕr'mŏ-mĕt'rĭk), **Ther'mo-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a thermometer. **2.** Made, or ascertained, by a thermometer.

Ther-mom'e-try (thĕr-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The estimation of temperature by a thermometric apparatus.

Ther'mo-mul'ti-pli'er (thĕr'mŏ-mŭl'tĭ-plī'ĕr), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *multiplier*.] Same as THERMOPILE.

Ther'mo-pile (thĕr'mŏ-pīl), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *pile* a heap.] (*Physics*) An electrical instrument composed of alternate layers of metals, used to determine extremely slight differences and degrees of heat.

Ther'mo-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *-scope*.] (*Physics*) An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat.

Ther'mo-stat (thĕr'mŏ-stăt), *n.* [*Thermo-* + Gr. *ἱστάναι* to make to stand.] (*Physics*) A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature by the unequal expansion of bodies.

Ther-mot'ic (thĕr-mŏt'ĭk), } *a.*
Ther-mot'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } [Gr. *θερμότης* heat, fr. *θερμός* hot.] Of, pert. to, or produced by, heat.

Ther-mot'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of heat.

‖ **The-sau'rus** (thē-sạ'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [L. See TREASURE.] A treasury; a repository; — often applied to a comprehensive work, like a dictionary.

These (thēz), *pron.* [OE. *pes*, *þæs*, variant of *þas*, pl. of *pes*, *thes*, this. See THIS.] The plural of THIS.

The'sis (thē'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* THESES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *θέσις*, fr. *τιθέναι* to place, set. See DO.] **1.** A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or actually maintains, by argument. **2.** Hence, an essay or dissertation upon a specific or definite theme; esp., an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree. **3.** (*Logic*) An affirmation, in distinction from a *supposition* or *hypothesis*. **4.** (*Mus.*) The accented part of the measure, expressed by the downward beat; — opposite of *arsis*. **5.** (*Pros.*) (*a*) The depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word. (*b*) The part of the foot upon which such a depression falls.

Thes'pi-an (thĕs'pĭ-an), *a.* [Fr. L. *Thespis*, Gr. *Θέσπις*, founder of the Greek drama.] Of or pert. to Thespis, and hence, to the drama; dramatic. — *n.* An actor.

The-ur'gic (thē-ûr'jĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the-
The-ur'gic-al (-jĭ-kal), } urgy; magical.

The'ur-gist (thē'ûr-jĭst), *n.* One who pretends to, or practices, theurgy.

The'ur-gy (thē'ûr-jў), *n.* [L. *theurgia*, Gr. *θεουργία*, fr. *θεουργός* doing the works of God; *θεός* God + *ἔργον* work.] A divine work; miracle; hence, magic, esp. that claimed to be produced by supernatural means; sorcery.

Thew (thū), *n.* [Chiefly in the pl. THEWS (thūz).] [OE. *thew, þeau*, AS. *þeáw* manner, habit.] **1.** Manner; habit; behavior; disposition; specif., *pl.*, virtues. [*Obs.*] **2.** Muscle or strength; brawn; sinew.

Thew'y (thū'ў), *a.* Muscular; sinewy; strong.

They (thā), *pron. pl.; poss.* THEIRS; *obj.* THEM. [Icel. *þeir* they, prop. nom. pl. masc. of *sá, sú, þat*, a demonstrative pronoun, akin to E. *that*.] The plural of *he, she*, or *it*. *They* is never used adjectively.

☞ *They* is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on*; as, *they* say.

Thick (thĭk), *a.* [*Compar.* THICKER (-ẽr); *superl.* THICKEST.] [AS. *þicce*; akin to G. *dick*.] **1.** Measuring in the third dimension other than length and breadth, or in general dimension other than length; — said of a solid body. **2.** Having great or more than usual depth or extent from one surface to its opposite; not thin or slender. **3.** Dense; not thin; inspissated. **4.** Not transparent or clear; hence, turbid, muddy, or misty. **5.** Abundant, close, or crowded in space; closely set; frequently recurring. **6.** Not having due distinction of syllables; indistinct. **7.** Deep; profound. [*R.*] **8.** Dull; not quick. **9.** Intimate; very friendly; familiar. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Dense; close; compact; solid; gross; coarse.

Thick, *n.* **1.** The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest. **2.** A thicket. [*Obs.*]

Thick, *adv.* **1.** Frequently; fast; quick. **2.** Closely. **3.** To a great depth, or to a greater depth than usual.

Thick'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THICKENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THICKENING.] To make or become thick.

Thick'en-ing, *n.* Something put into a liquid or [mass to make it thicker.]

Thick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [AS. *þiccet*. See THICK, *a.*] A wood or a collection of trees, shrubs, etc., closely set.

Thick'-head'ed, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

Thick'ish, *a.* Somewhat thick.

Thick'-knee' (-nē'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A stone curlew.

Thick'ly, *adv.* In a thick manner; deeply; closely.

Thick'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being thick.

Thick'set' (-sĕt'), *a.* **1.** Close planted. **2.** Having a short, thick body; stout.

Thick'set', *n.* **1.** A close or thick hedge. **2.** A stout, twilled cotton cloth; a fustian corduroy, or velveteen.

Thick'-skinned' (-skĭnd'), *a.* Having a thick skin; hence, not sensitive; dull; obtuse.

Thick'skull' (-skŭl'), *n.* A dullard, or dull person.

Thief (thēf), *n.; pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). [AS. *þeóf*; akin to G. *dieb*.] **1.** One who steals; one who commits theft or larceny. **2.** A waster in the snuff of a candle.

Thieve (thēv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THIEVED (thēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THIEVING.] To practice theft; to steal.

Thiev'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* **1.** Practice of stealing; theft; thievishness. **2.** That which is stolen. [*Obs.*]

Thiev'ish, *a.* **1.** Given to stealing; addicted to theft. **2.** Like a thief; acting by stealth; sly; secret. **3.** Of the nature of, or accomplished by, theft; dishonest. — **Thiev'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Thiev'ish-ness**, *n.*

Thigh (thī), *n.* [OE. *thi, þeh*, AS. *þeóh*.] (*Anat.*) The proximal segment of the hind limb between the knee and the trunk.

Thill (thĭl), *n.* [AS. *þille* plank, thill; akin to E. *deal* plank.] One of the two long pieces of wood between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle; shaft.

Thim'ble (thĭm'b'l), *n.* [OE. *thimbil*, AS. *þȳmel*, fr. *þūma* thumb. See THUMB.] **1.** A kind of cap or cover for the end of the finger, for use in sewing. **2.** (*Mech.*) Any thimble-shaped appendage or fixture. **3.** (*Naut.*) A grooved ring of metal, made to fit within an eye splice, etc.

Thim'ble-ber'ry (-bĕr'ў), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of black raspberry, common in America.

Thim'ble-rig' (-rĭg'), *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups, and a small ball or little pea.

Thim'ble-rig', *v. i.* To swindle by a thimblerig; to cheat; to trick.

Thim'ble-rig'ger (-gẽr), *n.* One who cheats by thimblerigging, or tricks of legerdemain.

Thin (thĭn), *a.* [*Compar.* THINNER (-nẽr); *superl.* THINNEST.] [AS. *þynne*; akin to G. *dünn*, L. *tenuis*, Gr. *ταναός* stretched, Skr. *tanu* thin, and E. *tend*.] **1.** Having little thickness or extent from one surface to its opposite. **2.** Rare; not dense or thick; — applied to fluids or soft mixtures. **3.** Not close; not crowded; not in a close or compact state; hence, not abundant. **4.** Not full or well grown. **5.** Not stout; slim; slender; lean; gaunt. **6.** Wanting in body or volume; small; feeble; not full. **7.** Slender; flimsy; wanting sufficiency; superficial; inadequate. [tered state.]

Thin (thĭn), *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scat-

Thin, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THINNED (thĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THINNING.] To make or become thin.

Thine (thīn), *pron. & a.* [OE. *thin*, AS. *ðīn*, orig. gen. of *ðū, ðǔ*, thou. See THOU.] A form of the possessive case of the pronoun *thou*, now superseded in common discourse by *your*, but still used in solemn discourse, in poetry, and by the Friends, or Quakers.

Thing (thĭng), *n.* [AS. *þing* a thing, cause, assembly, judicial assembly; akin to G. *ding* a thing.] **1.** Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; any separable or distinguishable object of thought. **2.** An inanimate object, in distinction from a living being; any lifeless material. **3.** A transaction or occurrence; event; deed. **4.** A portion or part; something. **5.** A diminutive or slighted object; any object viewed as merely existing; — often in pity or contempt. **6.** *pl.* Clothes; furniture; appurtenances; luggage. [*Colloq.*]

☞ *Thing* was used in a very general sense in Old English, and is still heard colloquially where some more definite term would be used in careful composition.

7. (*Law*) Property. **8.** [*Pronounced* tĭng.] In Scandinavian countries, a legislative or judicial assembly.

Think (thĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THOUGHT (thạt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THINKING.] [OE. *thinken*, prop., to seem, fr. AS. *þyncean* (cf. METHINKS), but confounded with OE. *thenken* to think, fr. AS. *þencean* (imp. *þohte*); akin to G. *denken, dünken*.] **1.** To seem or appear; — chiefly in *methinketh* or *methinks*, and *methought*. **2.** To employ any of the intellectual powers except that of simple perception through the senses; to exercise the higher intellectual faculties. **3.** Specif.: (*a*) To remember. (*b*) To reflect upon any subject; to muse; to meditate; to ponder; to consider; to deliberate. (*c*) To form an opinion by reasoning; to judge; to conclude; to believe. (*d*) To purpose; to intend; to design; to mean. (*e*) To presume; to venture.

Syn. — To cogitate; contemplate. See EXPECT; GUESS.

Think, *v. t.* **1.** To conceive; to imagine. **2.** To plot. [*Obs.*] **3.** To believe; to consider; to esteem.

Think'a-ble (thĭnk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be thought.

Think'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who thinks.

Think'ing, *a. & n.* from THINK. — **Think'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Thin'ly (thĭn'lў), *adv.* In a thin manner.

Thin'ner (-nẽr), *n.* One who thins, or makes thinner.

Thin'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being thin.

Thin'-skinned' (thĭn'skĭnd'), *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, sensitive; irritable.

Thi'o- (thī'ō-). [Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur.] (*Chem.*) A combining form denoting *the presence of sulphur*.

Thi-on'ic (thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur.] (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or containing, sulphur.

Third (thẽrd), *a.* [OE. *thridde*, AS. *þridda*, fr. *þrī, þreó*, three; akin to G. *dritte*, L. *tertius*, Gr. *τρίτος*, Skr. *tṛtīya*.] **1.** Next after the second; coming after two others; — the ordinal of three. **2.** Constituting or being one of three equal parts into which anything is divided.

Third estate. (*a*) In England, the commons, or the commonalty, who are represented in Parliament by the House of Commons. (*b*) In France, the tiers état.

Third, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by three; a third part. **2.** The sixtieth part of a second of time. **3.** (*Mus.*) The mediant. **4.** *pl.* (*Law*) The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, in which, by some laws, the widow has a life estate.

Third'ly, *adv.* In the third place.

Thirst (thẽrst), *n.* [AS. *þurst, þyrst*; akin to G. *durst*, L. *torrere* to parch, Gr. *τέρσεσθαι* to become dry, Skr. *tṛsh* to thirst.] **1.** A sensation of dryness in the throat associated with a craving for liquids; also, the condition producing this sensation. **2.** Fig.: A want and eager desire after anything; a craving or longing.

Thirst, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THIRSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THIRSTING.] To feel thirst; to crave drink; to long.

Thirst'er (thẽrst'ẽr), *n.* One who thirsts.

Thirst'y (thẽrst'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* THIRSTIER (-ў-ẽr); *superl.* THIRSTIEST.] **1.** Feeling thirst; craving drink; having eager desire. **2.** Deficient in moisture; dry; parched. — **Thirst'i-ly** (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Thirst'i-ness**, *n.*

Thir'teen' (thẽr'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *þreótēne, þreótyne*. See THREE; TEN.] One more than twelve; ten and three.

Thir'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than twelve; thirteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.

Thir'teenth′ (thĕr′tēnth′), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the twelfth; — the ordinal of *thirteen*. **2.** Being one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Thir'teenth′, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirteen; a thirteenth part.

Thir'ti-eth (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the twenty-ninth; — the ordinal of *thirty*. **2.** Being one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.

Thir'ti-eth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; a thirtieth part.

Thir'ty (-tў), *a.* [AS. *prītig, prittig.*] Being three times ten; consisting of one more than twenty-nine.

Thir'ty (thĕr'tў), *n.* **1.** Thirty units or objects. **2.** A symbol expressing thirty units, as 30, or xxx.

This (thĭs), *pron. & a.; pl.* These (thēz). [OE. *this, thes, pes*, AS. *ðēs*, masc., *ðēos*, fem. *ðĭs*, neut.; akin to G. *dieser;* orig. fr. definite article + a particle *-se, -si*. See The.] **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun, *this* denotes something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned, or that is just about to be mentioned. **2.** As an adjective, *this* has the same demonstrative force as the pronoun, but is followed by a noun.

This'tle (thĭs''l), *n.* [AS. *pistel;* akin to G. *distel.*] (*Bot.*) Any one of numerous prickly composite plants, esp. those of the genera *Cnicus, Carduus*, and *Onopordon*.

Thistle bird (*Zoöl.*), the American goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*); — from its feeding on the seeds of thistles. [See *Illust.* under Goldfinch.] — Thistle funnel, a funnel having a bulging body and flaring mouth.

Thistle Funnel.

This'tly (-lў), *a.* **1.** Overgrown with thistles. **2.** Like a thistle; sharp; prickling.

Thith'er (thĭth'ĕr), *adv.* [AS. *ðider;* akin to E. *that.*] **1.** To that place; — opposed to *hither*. **2.** To that point, end, or result.

Syn. — There. — *Thither* properly denotes motion toward a place; *there* denotes rest in a place; but *thither* has now become obsolete, archaic, or poetical, and *there* is now used in both senses.

Thith'er, *a.* **1.** Being on the farther side from the one speaking; farther; — correlative of *hither*. **2.** Of time: On the thither side of, older than; of more years than.

Thith'er-ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Toward that place.

Thole (thōl), *n.* [AS. *pol.*] **1.** A pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar. **2.** The pin, or handle, of a scythe snath.

Thole pin. Same as Thole.

Thole, *v. t.* [AS. *polian;* akin to E. *tolerate.*] To bear; to endure. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

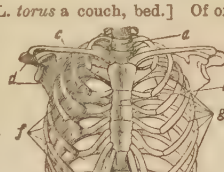
Thong (thŏng; 115), *n.* [AS. *þwang.*] A strap of leather, esp. one used for fastening anything.

Tho'oid (thō'oid), *a.* [Gr. *θώς, θωός*, jackal + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to a group of carnivores, including wolves and dogs.

Tho-rac'ic (thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the thorax, or chest.

Tho'ral (thō'ral), *a.* [L. *torus* a couch, bed.] Of or pertaining to a bed. [*R.*]

Tho'rax (thō'răks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *θώραξ*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The part of the trunk between the neck and the abdomen; the chest. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The middle region of the body of an insect, and also of a crustacean, arachnid, or other articulate animal. **3.** (*Antiq.*) A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet.



Skeleton of Thorax of Man. *a* First Dorsal Vertebra; *b* Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra; *c* Clavicle; *d* Scapula; *e* Sternum, or Breastbone; *f* Sternal Cartilages; *g* Sternal Ribs; *h* Asternal Ribs; *i* Floating Ribs.

Tho'ri-um (thō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Thor*, the Scandinavian god, fr. Icel. *þors.*] (*Chem.*) A rare metal isolated as an infusible, gray, metallic powder.

Thorn (thôrn), *n.* [AS. *þorn;* akin to G. *dorn.*] **1.** A hard and sharp-pointed projection from a woody stem; spine. **2.** (*Bot.*) Any shrub or small tree which bears thorns; esp., any species of *Cratægus*. **3.** Fig.: Anything troublesome; trouble; care. **4.** The Anglo-Saxon letter *þ*, capital form *Þ*, — used for both of the sounds of English *th*.

Thorn'back′ (-băk′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European skate having thornlike spines on its back. (*b*) The large European spider crab.

Thorn'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* Thornier (-ў-ẽr); *superl.* Horniest.] **1.** Full of, or rough with, thorns; spiny. **2.** Like a thorn; hence, troublesome; harassing.

Thor'ough (thŭr'ō), *prep.* See Through. [*Obs.*]

Thor'ough, *a.* **1.** Passing through. [*Obs.*] **2.** Passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect.

Thor'ough, *adv.* **1.** Thoroughly. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] **2.** Through. [*Obs.*]

Thor'ough bass′ (bās′). (*Mus.*) The representation of chords by figures placed under the bass; figured bass; sometimes, harmony.

Thor'ough-brace′ (-brās′), *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage, and attached to springs, or serving as a spring.

Thor'ough-bred′ (-brĕd′), *a.* Bred from the best blood through a long line; pure-blooded; — said of live stock, as horses. Hence, mettlesome; courageous; of elegant form, or the like. — *n.* A thoroughbred animal.

Thor'ough-fare′ (-fâr′), *n.* [AS. *þurhfaru.*] **1.** A passage through; a public road; hence, a frequented street. **2.** A passing. [*R.*]

Thor'ough-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Going through, or to the end or bottom; very thorough; complete. **2.** Going all lengths; extreme; thoroughpaced.

Thor'ough-ly, *adv.* In a thorough manner. [ough.]

Thor'ough-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being thor-

Thor'ough-paced′ (-pāst′), *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths.

Thor'ough-pin' (-pĭn), *n.* (*Far.*) An inflammatory disease of the hock (sometimes of the knee) of a horse.

Thor'ough-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Same as Boneset.

Thorp } (thôrp), *n.* [AS. *þorp;* akin to G. *dorf.*] A
Thorpe } small village; hamlet; — now chiefly in comp.

Those (thōz), *pron.* The plural of That.

‖ **Thoth** (thŏth; 115), *n.* **1.** (*Myth.*) The god of eloquence and letters among the ancient Egyptians. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The Egyptian sacred baboon.

Thoth (from a Bronze in British Museum).

Thou (thou), *pron.* [*Sing.: nom.* Thou; *poss.* Thy (thī) or Thine (thīn); *obj.* Thee (thē). *Pl.: nom.* You (yōō); *poss.* Your (yōōr) or Yours (yōōrz); *obj.* You.] [AS. *ðū, ðu;* akin to G. *du*, L. *tu*, Gr. *σύ*, Skr. *tvam.*] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number, denoting the person addressed; thyself; the pronoun used in addressing persons in the solemn or poetical style.

☞ *Thou* is now sometimes used by the Friends, or Quakers, though most of them corruptly say *thee*.

Thou, *v. t.* To address as *thou*, esp. insolently or in contempt.

Though (thō), *conj.* [AS. *ðeáh, ðāh, ðēh;* akin to G. *doch* but; origin uncertain.] Granting, admitting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; if.

As though, as if.

Though, *adv.* However; nevertheless; notwithstanding; although; — used in familiar language.

Thought (thạt), *imp. & p. p.* of Think.

Thought, *n.* [AS. *pōht, gepōht*, fr. *pencean* to think. See Think.] **1.** A thinking; exercise of the mind in any of its higher forms; reflection; cogitation. **2.** Meditation; serious consideration. **3.** That which is thought; idea; mental conception. **4.** Solicitude; anxious care; concern. **5.** A small degree or quantity. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Imagination; fancy; conceit; notion; supposition; consideration; contemplation; deliberation.

Thought'ful (thạt'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of thought; employed in meditation; contemplative. **2.** Attentive; careful; exercising the judgment; having the mind directed to an object. **3.** Anxious; solicitous; concerned. — **Thought'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Thought'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Considerate; deliberate; wary; circumspect; reflective; discreet. — He who is habitually *thoughtful* rarely neglects his duty or his true interest; he who is *considerate* pauses to reflect and guard himself against error.

Thought'less, *a.* **1.** Lacking thought; careless; inconsiderate; rash. **2.** Giddy; gay. [*R.*] **3.** Deficient in reasoning power; stupid; dull. — **Thought'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Thought'less-ness**, *n.*

Thou'sand (thou'zand), *n.* [AS. *þūsend;* akin to G. *tausend.*] **1.** The number of ten hundred; a collection or sum consisting of ten times one hundred units or objects. **2.** Hence, indefinitely, a great number.

☞ The word *thousand* often takes a plural form.

3. A symbol representing one thousand units.

Thou'sand, *a.* **1.** Consisting of ten hundred; being ten times one hundred. **2.** Hence, consisting of a great number indefinitely.

Thou'sandth (-zandth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after

nine hundred and ninety-nine; — the ordinal of *thousand*. **2.** Constituting, or being one, of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided. **3.** Being one of, or the last one of, a great number; very small; — used hyperbolically.

Thou'sandth (thou'zandth), *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by a thousand.

Thow'el (thō'ĕl), } *n.* [See THOLE.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A **Thowl** (thōl), } thole pin. (*b*) A rowlock.

Thral'dom (thral'dŭm), *n.* [Icel. *þrældōmr*. See THRALL, and -DOM.] State of a thrall; slavery; bondage.

Thrall (thrał), *n.* [Icel. *þræll*.] **1.** A slave; bondman. **2.** Slavery; bondage; servitude; thraldom.

Thrall, *v. t.* To enslave. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Thrall'dom (thrał'dŭm), *n.* Thraldom.

Thrash (thrăsh), *or* **Thresh** (thrĕsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRASHED (thrăsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRASHING.] [AS. *perscan, prescan;* akin to G. *dreschen*.] **1.** To beat out grain from, as straw or husks; to beat the straw or husk of (grain) with a flail; to beat off, as the kernels of grain. **2.** To beat soundly; to drub.

Thrash, *or* **Thresh,** *v. i.* **1.** To practice, or work at, thrashing grain or the like. **2.** Hence, to labor; to toil; also, to move violently.

Thrash'er, *or* **Thresh'er,** *n.* One that thrashes; specif.: (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A large and voracious shark (*Alopias vulpes*) remarkable for thrashing its prey with its tail.

80 Thrasher Shark.

(*b*) The brown thrush, or a bird of other allied species.

Thrash'ing (thrăsh'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from THRASH, *v.*

Thra-son'ic-al (thrā-sŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [From *Thraso* a braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch."] Of or pert. to Thraso; like Thraso; bragging; boastful; vainglorious.

Thread (thrĕd), *n.* [AS. *þrēd;* akin to G. *draht*, and E. *throw*.] **1.** A very small twisted cord of a fibrous substance, esp. a compound one of two or more single yarns. **2.** A filament; fine line. **3.** The prominent part of the spiral of a screw or nut. **4.** Fig.: Something continued in a long course or tenor.

Thread and thrum, the good and bad together. [*Obs.*]

Thread, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THREADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THREADING.] **1.** To pass a thread through the eye of. **2.** To pass or pierce through like a thread; to find a narrow or difficult way through; also, to effect or make, as one's way, through or between obstacles; to thrid. **3.** To form a thread, or spiral rib, on or in.

Thread'bare' (-bâr'), *a.* **1.** Worn to the thread; having the nap worn off. **2.** Fig.: Worn out; trite.

Thread'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Like thread or filaments; slender. **2.** Containing, or consisting of, thread.

Threat (thrĕt), *n.* [AS. *þrēat;* akin to G. *verdriessen*, L. *trudere* to push.] The declaration of an evil, loss, or pain to come or intended to be inflicted; menace; threatening; denunciation.

Threat, *v. t.* & *i.* To threaten. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Threat'en (thrĕt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THREATENED (-nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THREATENING.] **1.** To utter threats against; to menace; to attempt to alarm with a declaration of coming evil; to warn. **2.** To indicate as impending; to announce the infliction of.

Syn. — To menace. — *Threaten* is often a more familiar term than *menace*, the latter being used in formal style.

Threat'en, *v. i.* To use threats, or menaces; also, to have a threatening appearance.

Threat'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who threatens.

Threat'en-ing, *a.* & *n.* from THREATEN, *v.*

Threat'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of threats or menace.

Three (thrē), *a.* [AS. *þrī*, masc., *þreó*, fem. & neut.; akin to G. *drei*, L. *tres*, Gr. τρεῖς, Skr. *tri*.] One more than two; two and one.

Three, *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than two; three units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing three units, as 3 or iii. [ners, or angles.

Three'-cor'nered (-kôr'nẽrd), *a.* Having three cor-

Three'-deck'er (-dĕk'ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks. [repeated; triple.

Three'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Consisting of three; thrice

Three'pence (thrĭp'ens), *n.* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny. [*Eng.*]

Three'pen-ny (thrĭp'en-nȳ), *a.* Costing or worth three pence; hence, worth but little; poor; mean.

Three'-ply' (thrē'plī'), *a.* Consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving; threefold.

Three'-score' (-skōr'), *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Three'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having three sides.

Three'-square' (-skwâr'), *a.* Having a cross section in the form of an equilateral triangle.

Threne (thrēn), *n.* [L. *threnus*, Gr. θρῆνος.] Threnody.

Thren'ode (thrĕn'ōd *or* thrēn'ōd), *n.* A threnody.

Thren'o-dy (-ō-dȳ), *n.* [Gr. θρηνῳδία; θρῆνος a dirge + ᾠδή a song.] A song of lamentation; dirge; threne.

Thresh (thrĕsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRESHED (thrĕsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRESHING.] Same as THRASH.

Thresh'er (-ẽr), *n.* Same as THRASHER.

Thresh'old (-ōld), *n.* [AS. *þrescwald*, fr. *þrescan*. See THRASH.] **1.** The plank, stone, or piece of timber, which lies under a door, esp. of a dwelling house, church, temple, etc.; doorsill; hence, entrance; gate; door. **2.** Fig.: Place of entering or beginning; entrance; outset.

Threw (thrụ), *imp.* of THROW.

Thrice (thris), *adv.* [OE. *thries; thrie* thrice (AS. *þriga, þriwa*) + *-s*, adv. suffix.] **1.** Three times. **2.** In a threefold manner or degree; repeatedly; very.

Thrid (thrĭd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRIDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRIDDING.] [Var. of THREAD.] Same as THREAD, 2.

Thrid, *n.* Thread; continuous line. [*Archaic*]

Thrift (thrĭft), *n.* [Icel. *þrift*. See THRIVE.] **1.** A thriving state; good husbandry; economy in the management of property; frugality. **2.** Success in the acquisition of property; gain; profit; prosperity. **3.** Vigorous growth. **4.** (*Bot.*) One of several species of plants of the genera *Statice* and *Armeria*.

Thrift'less, *a.* Without thrift.

Thrift'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* THRIFTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* THRIFTIEST.] **1.** Given to, or characterized by, thrift; sparing; frugal. **2.** Thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous. **3.** Growing vigorously; thriving. **4.** Secured by thrift. [*R.*] **5.** Well appearing; becoming. [*Obs.*] — **Thrift'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Thrift'i-ness,** *n.*

Common Thrift (*Armeria vulgaris*).

Syn. — Economical; saving; careful.

Thrill (thrĭl), *n.* See TRILL.

Thrill, *n.* [AS. *þyrel* an aperture. See THRILL, *v. t.*] A breathing place or hole; a nostril, as of a bird.

Thrill, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRILLED (thrĭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRILLING.] [OE. *thrillen, þirlen, þurlen*, to pierce; all prob. fr. AS. *þyrlian, þyrelian*, fr. *þyrel*, a., pierced; n., a hole, fr. *þurh* through.] **1.** To pierce; to bore. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, to affect as if by something that pierces or pricks; to feel, or cause to feel, a shivering, throbbing, tingling, or exquisite sensation; to pierce; to penetrate. **3.** To hurl. [*Obs.*] [thrilled.

Thrill, *n.* **1.** A drill. **2.** A sensation as of being

Thrill'ing, *a.* Causing a thrill; deeply moving.

Thrive (thrīv), *v. i.* [*imp.* THROVE (thrōv) or THRIVED (thrīvd); *p. p.* THRIVED or THRIVEN (thrĭv'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRIVING.] [Icel. *þrīfask;* prob. orig., to grasp.] **1.** To prosper or have success, esp. by industry, economy, and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate. **2.** To increase in bulk or stature; to grow vigorously; to flourish. — **Thriv'er** (thrīv'ẽr), *n.*

Thriv'ing-ly, *adv.* In a thriving manner.

Thro' (thrōō). A contraction of THROUGH.

Throat (thrōt), *n.* [AS. *prote, protu;* akin to G. *drossel*. Cf. THROTTLE.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) The part of the neck in front of, or ventral to, the vertebral column. (*b*) Hence, the passage through it to the stomach and lungs; pharynx; sometimes the fauces only. **2.** A contracted portion of a vessel or passage way. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The upper fore corner of a boom-and-gaff sail, or of a staysail. (*b*) That end of a gaff next the mast. **4.** (*Bot.*) The orifice of a tubular organ or part.

Throb (thrŏb), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THROBBED (thrŏbd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THROBBING.] [OE. *þrobben;* origin uncert.] To beat, or pulsate, with more than usual force or rapidity; to palpitate; — said of the heart, pulse, etc.

Throb, *n.* A beat, or strong pulsation, as of the heart and arteries; a violent beating; a palpitation.

Throe (thrō), *n.* [OE. *þrowe, þrawe*, AS. *þréa* oppression, suffering.] **1.** Extreme pain; violent pang, esp. of childbirth; anguish; agony. **2.** A throw.

Throe, *v. i.* & *t.* To be or put in agony; to agonize.

‖ **Throm-bo'sis** (thrŏm-bō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) The obstruction of a blood vessel by a thrombus.

‖ **Throm'bus** (thrŏm'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* THROMBI (-bī). [NL., fr. Gr. θρόμβος lump.] (*Med.*) A clot of blood

formed in the passage of a vessel and remaining at the site of coagulation.

Throne (thrōn), *n.* [F. *trône*, L. *thronus*, Gr. θρόνος.] **1.** A chair of state, commonly a royal seat. **2.** Hence, sovereign power and dignity; also, one who occupies a throne; an exalted personage. **3.** A high order of angels in the celestial hierarchy.

Throne, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Throned (thrōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Throning.] To place or be on, or as if on, a throne; to enthrone; to exalt.

Throng (thrŏng; 115), *n.* [AS. *gepreng*, fr. *þringan* to crowd; akin to G. *dringen*.] **1.** A multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; crowd. **2.** A great multitude.

Syn. — Multitude; crowd. — Any great number of persons form a *multitude;* a *throng* is a large number of persons gathered or moving together in a body; a *crowd* is composed of a large or small number of persons who press together so as to be in immediate or inconvenient contact. But these distinctions are not carefully observed.

Throng, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Thronged (thrŏngd; 115); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Thronging.] To crowd or press together; to press together in a close body, as a multitude of persons; to gather or move in multitudes.

Throng, *v. t.* **1.** To crowd, or press, as persons; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings. **2.** To crowd into; to fill closely by crowding.

Thros'tle (thrŏs''l), *n.* [AS. *þrostle, þrosle;* akin to G. *drossel*, L. *turdus*. Cf. Thrush the bird.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The song thrush. **2.** A machine for drawing and spinning wool, cotton, etc., from the rove.

Throt'tle (thrŏt't'l), *n.* [Dim. of Throat.] **1.** The windpipe, or trachea. **2.** (*Steam Engine*) Throttle valve.

Throttle valve (*Steam Engine*), a valve for regulating the supply of steam to the steam chest.

Throt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Throttled (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Throttling (-tl̇ĭng).] **1.** To compress the throat of; to choke; to strangle. **2.** To interrupt by, or as if by, choking. [*R.*] **3.** To shut off, or reduce, the flow of, as steam.

Throt'tle, *v. i.* To choke; to suffocate; to breathe hard.

Throt'tler (-tl̇ẽr), *n.* One that throttles.

Through (thrōō), *prep.* [OE. *thurgh, purh, þuruh, þoruh*, AS. *þurh;* akin to G. *durch*. Cf. Thorough.] **1.** From end to end, or side to side, of; from one limit of to the opposite; into and out of at another point. **2.** Between the sides or walls of; within. **3.** By means of; by the agency of. **4.** Over the whole surface or extent of. **5.** Among or in the midst of; — denoting passage. **6.** From the beginning to the end of; to the end or conclusion of.

Through, *adv.* **1.** From one end or side to the other. **2.** From beginning to end. **3.** To the end; to a conclusion; to the ultimate purpose.

Through, *a.* Going or extending through or to the end.

Through-out' (thrōō-out'), *prep.* Quite through; from one end to the other of; also, in every part of.

Through-out', *adv.* In every part.

Throve (thrōv), *imp.* of Thrive.

Throw (thrō), *n.* [AS. *prāh, prāg.*] Time; while.

Throw, *v. t.* [*imp.* Threw (thrų); *p. p.* Thrown (thrōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Throwing.] [AS. *þrāwan* to twist, to whirl; akin to G. *drehen*, L. *terebra* auger, Gr. τερεῖν to bore.] **1.** To fling, cast, or hurl with a certain whirling motion of the arm. **2.** To fling or cast in any manner; to propel; to send. **3.** To drive by violence. **4.** (*Mil.*) To cause to take a strategic position. **5.** To overturn; to prostrate in wrestling. **6.** To cast, as dice; to venture at dice. **7.** To put (on) hastily; to spread carelessly. **8.** To strip (off), as clothing; to put off. **9.** (*Pottery*) To form or shape roughly on a potter's wheel. **10.** To give forcible utterance to; to cast; to vent. **11.** To bring forth; to bear. **12.** To twist together, as two or more filaments, so as to form one thread.

To throw away. (*a*) To lose by neglect or folly; to spend or bestow in vain. (*b*) To reject. — **To throw back.** (*a*) To retort; to cast back, as a reply. (*b*) To reject; to refuse. (*c*) To reflect, as light. — **To throw by,** to lay aside; to discard. — **To throw down,** to subvert; to overthrow; to destroy. — **To throw in.** (*a*) To inject, as a fluid. (*b*) To put in; to contribute. (*c*) To add without enumeration or valuation, as something extra to clinch a bargain. — **To throw off.** (*a*) To expel; to free one's self from. (*b*) To reject; to discard; to abandon. (*c*) To make a start in a hunt or race. [*Eng.*] — **To throw on,** to cast on; to load. — **To throw one's self down,** to lie down negligently or suddenly. — **To throw one's self on** *or* **upon.** (*a*) To fall upon. (*b*) To resign one's self to the favor, clemency, or sustaining power of (another); to repose upon. — **To throw out.** (*a*) To cast out; to reject or discard. (*b*) To utter; to speak. (*c*) To distance; to leave behind. (*d*) To cause to project. (*e*) To give forth; to emit. (*f*) To put out; to confuse. — **To throw over,** to abandon the cause of; to desert. — **To throw up.** (*a*) To resign; to give up. (*b*) To vomit. (*c*) To construct hastily.

Throw (thrō), *v. i.* To perform the act of throwing or casting anything; to cast; specif., to cast dice.

Throw, *n.* **1.** A throwing; a flinging or hurling; cast. **2.** The distance which a missile is, or may be, thrown. **3.** A cast of dice. **4.** An effort; violent sally. [*Obs.*] **5.** (*Mach.*) The extreme movement of a sliding or vibrating reciprocating piece; travel; stroke. Also, the length of the radius of a crank, or the eccentricity of an eccentric. **6.** (*Pottery*) A potter's wheel or table. **7.** (*Mining*) Amount of vertical displacement produced by a fault.

Throw'er (thrō'ẽr), *n.* One who throws.

Throw'ster (thrō'stẽr), *n.* One who throws silk.

Thrum (thrŭm), *n.* [OE. *thrum, throm;* akin to G. *trumm* lump, end, L. *terminus* limit. Cf. Term.] **1.** One of the ends of weavers' threads; hence, any soft, short thread or tuft resembling these. **2.** Any coarse yarn. **3.** (*Bot.*) A threadlike part of a flower; a stamen. **4.** (*Naut.*) A mat made of canvas and tufts of yarn.

Thrum, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Thrummed (thrŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Thrumming.] To furnish with thrums; to insert tufts in; to fringe.

Thrum, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *þruma* to rattle, and E. *drum*.] **1.** To play rudely or monotonously on a stringed instrument; to strum. **2.** Hence, to drum monotonously.

Thrum, *v. t.* To thrum on.

Thrum'my (-mў), *a.* Like thrums; made of, furnished with, or characterized by, thrums.

Thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [OE. *prusche*, AS. *prysce;* akin to E. *throstle*.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any one of numerous species of singing birds belonging to *Turdus* and allied genera. They are noted for the sweetness of their songs. [See *Illusts.* of Fieldfare and Ousel.] **2.** Any one of numerous species of singing birds more or less resembling the true thrushes; as, the brown *thrush*.

Wood Thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*).

Thrush, *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. E. *thirst*.] **1.** (*Med.*) An affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., characterized by minute ulcers called *aphthæ*. **2.** (*Far.*) A suppurative affection of the feet in certain animals.

Thrust (thrŭst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Thrust; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Thrusting.] [OE. *prusten, pristen, presten*, Icel. *þrўsta*.] **1.** To push or drive with force; to force or impel; to shove. **2.** To stab; to pierce; — usually with *through*.

Thrust, *v. i.* **1.** To make a push; to make an attack with a pointed weapon. **2.** To enter by pushing. **3.** To push forward; to press on; to intrude.

Thrust, *n.* **1.** A push or driving, esp. with an object moved endwise; stab. **2.** An attack; assault. **3.** (*Mech.*) The force or pressure of one part of a construction against other parts.

Syn. — Push; shove. — *Push* and *shove* usually imply the application of force by a body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust*, often, but not always, implies the impulse or application of force by a body which is in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled.

Thrust'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

Thud (thŭd), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A dull sound without resonance, like that made by a blow with a soft substance; also, the stroke or blow producing such sound.

Thug (thŭg), *n.* [Hind. *thag.*] One of an association of robbers and murderers in India, who practiced murder by stealthy approaches, and from religious motives.

Thug'ger-y (thŭg'gẽr-ў), **Thug'gism** (-gĭz'm), } *n.* The practice of murder by the Thugs.

‖ **Thu'le** (thū'lē), *n.* [L. *Thule, Thyle*, Gr. Θούλη, Θύλη.] The name given by ancient geographers to the northernmost part of the habitable world.

Thumb (thŭm), *n.* [OE. *thombe, thoumbe, þume*, AS. *þūma;* akin to G. *daumen*.] The short, thick first digit of the human hand; the pollex.

Thumb, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Thumbed (thŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Thumbing (thŭm'ĭng).] **1.** To handle awkwardly. **2.** To play with the thumbs, or with the thumbs and fingers. **3.** To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers; also, to cover with the thumb.

Thumb'screw' (thŭm'skrų'), *n.* A screw having a flat-sided or knurled head, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger.

Thum'mim (thŭm'mĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb., pl. of *thŏm* perfection.] A mysterious part or decoration of the breastplate of the Jewish high priest.

Thump (thŭmp), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** The sound made by the sudden fall or blow of a heavy body. **2.** A blow or knock; a heavy fall.

Thump, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THUMPED (thŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THUMPING.] To strike or beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound.

Thump'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that thumps.

Thun'der (thŭn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *þunor;* akin to G. *donner,* L. *tonare* to thunder, Gr. *τόνος* a straining, Skr. *tan* to stretch.] **1.** The sound which follows a flash of lightning. **2.** A thunderbolt. [*Obs.*] **3.** Any loud noise. **4.** An alarming or startling threat or denunciation.

Thun'der, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THUNDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THUNDERING.] **1.** To produce thunder; to sound, rattle, or roar, as a discharge of atmospheric electricity; — often used impersonally. **2.** To utter violent denunciations. [utter vehemently.

Thun'der, *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror; to

Thun'der-bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* **1.** A bolt of lightning. **2.** Something like lightning in suddenness and effectiveness. **3.** Vehement threatening or censure; esp., ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination. **4.** (*Paleon.*) A belemnite.

Thun'der-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* A sharp burst of thunder.

Thun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who thunders; — used esp. as an epithet of Jupiter.

Thun'der-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A rounded mass of cloud, with shining white edges; a cumulus.

Thun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Producing thunder. [*R.*] **2.** Making a noise like thunder; loud and deep.

Thun'der-show'er (-shou'ẽr), *n.* A shower accompanied with lightning and thunder.

Thun'der-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A thunderbolt, — once believed to be a stone. **2.** (*Paleon.*) A belemnite.

Thun'der-storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm accompanied with lighting and thunder.

Thun'der-strike' (-strik'), *v. t.* **1.** To strike, blast, or injure by, or as if by, lightning. [*R.*] **2.** To astonish, or strike dumb, as with something terrible; — rarely used except in the past participle *thunderstruck.*

Thun'der-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, footless, burrowing lizard of Florida. It leaves its burrow after a thundershower.

Thun'drous (-drŭs), *a.* Thunderous; sonorous.

Thu'ri-ble (thū'rĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *thuribulum,* fr. *thus, thuris,* frankincense, fr. Gr. *θύος* sacrifice, fr. *θύειν* to sacrifice.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A censer for burning incense.

Thu-rif'er-ous (thū-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *thurifer, turifer; thus* frankincense + *ferre* to bear.] Producing or bearing frankincense.

Thu'ri-fi-ca'tion (thū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *thus* incense + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Act of fuming with incense, or the act of burning incense.

Thurs'day (thûrz'dā; 48), *n.* [OE. *pursdei, porsday,* fr. Scand. name *Thor,* the god of thunder (akin to E. *thunder*) + E. *day.*] The fifth day of the week, following Wednesday and preceding Friday.

Thus (thus), *adv.* [AS. *ðus;* akin to E. *that.*] **1.** In this or that manner; on this wise. **2.** To this degree or extent; so far; so.

Thwack (thwăk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THWACKED (thwăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THWACKING.] [Cf. OE. *thakken* to stroke, AS. *þaccian,* E. *whack.*] To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to beat; to thump.

Thwack, *n.* Act of thwacking; thump.

Thwart (thwąrt), *a.* [Icel. *þvert,* neut. of *þverr* across.] **1.** Situated or placed across something else; transverse; oblique. **2.** Fig.: Perverse. [*Obs.*]

Thwart, *prep.* Across; athwart.

Thwart, *n.* (*Naut.*) A seat in an open boat reaching from one side to the other, or athwart the boat.

Thwart, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THWARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THWARTING.] **1.** To move or go across; to cross. [*Obs.* or *R.*] **2.** To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to run counter to; to clash; hence, to frustrate or defeat.

Thy (thī), *pron.* The (shortened and) more common form of *thine,* possessive case of *thou;* — used always attributively, and chiefly in solemn style, and in poetry. *Thine* is used in the predicate.

Thy'ine wood' (thī'ĭn wōōd'). [Gr. *ξύλον θύϊνον,* fr. *θύϊνος,* adj., pert. to *θυία* an African tree with sweet-smelling wood.] (*Bot.*) The fragrant and beautiful wood of a North African tree of the Cedar family.

Thyme (tīm), *n.* [L. *thymum,* Gr. *θύμον, θύμος.*] (*Bot.*) Any one of a genus (*Thymus*) of labiate plants, one species of which is used as a seasoning in food.

Thy'mic (tī'mĭk), *a.* (*Med. Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, thyme. [the thymus gland.

Thym'ic (thĭm'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to

‖ **Thy'mus** (thī'mŭs), *a.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θύμος.*] (*Anat.*) Of, pert. to, or designating, a ductless gland in or near the throat, which in mammals is the neck sweetbread.

Thym'y (tīm'ĭ), *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

Thy'ro- (thī'rō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with the thyroid body* or *the thyroid cartilage;* as, *thyro*hyoid, of or pert. to the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid arch.

Thy'roid (thī'roid), *a.* [Gr. *θυρεοειδής* shield-shaped; *θυρεός* shield + *εἶδος* form.] **1.** Shaped like an oblong shield; shield-shaped. **2.** (*Anat.*) Of, pert. to, or designating, a certain cartilage of the larynx (see LARYNX), a certain ductless, glandlike body, or a certain artery of the throat.

Thyrse (thẽrs), *n.* A thyrsus.

Thyr'soid (thẽr'soid), } *a.* [Gr. *θυρσοειδής; θύρ-*
Thyr-soid'al (thẽr-soid'al), } *σος* thyrsus + *εἶδος* shape.] Resembling a thyrsus.

‖ **Thyr'sus** (thẽr'sŭs), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sī). [L., fr. Gr. *θύρσος.*] **1.** An ivy-twined staff, pictured as an attribute of Bacchus, the satyrs, etc. **2.** (*Bot.*) A dense panicle.

Thy-self' (thī-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person; — used as a subject commonly with *thou.*

Ti'ar (tī'ẽr), *n.* [See TIARA.] A tiara. [*Poetic*]

Ti-a'ra (tī-ā'rą), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τιάρα, τιάρας;* of Persian origin.] **1.** A form of headdress of the ancient Persians. **2.** The pope's triple crown.

Ti-a'raed (-rąd), *a.* Adorned with, or wearing, a tiara.

Tiara, 2.

‖ **Tib'i-a** (tĭb'ĭ-ą), *n.; pl.* TIBIÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The inner of the two bones of the leg or hind limb below the knee. [See *Illusts.* of SKELETON and BIRD.] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The fourth joint of the leg of an insect. See INSECT.

Tib'i-al (*-al*), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a tibia. **2.** Of or pert. to a pipe or flute.

Tic (tĭk), *n.* [F.] (*Med.*) An habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles.

Tic douloureux (tĭk dōō-lōō-rōō'; *F.* -rẽ'). [F., painful twitching.] (*Med.*) Neuralgia in the face.

Tice (tis), *n.* (*Cricket*) A ball bowled to strike the ground about a bat's length in front of the wicket.

Tick (tĭk), *n.* [Abbrev. from TICKET.] Credit; trust.

Tick, *v. i.* To go on or give tick; to trust.

Tick, *n.* [OE. *tike, teke;* akin to G. *zecke.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large, bloodsucking mites.

Tick bean, a small bean used for fodder. — **Tick trefoil** (*Bot.*), any one of many plants of the leguminous genus *Desmodium,* which have jointed pods with hooked hairs.

Tick, *n.* [LL. *techa, teca,* L. *theca* case, Gr. *θήκη,* fr. *τιθέναι* to put.] **1.** The cover, or case, of a bed, mattress, etc., which contains the filling. **2.** Ticking.

Tick, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TICKED (tĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TICKING.] [Prob. imitative.] **1.** To make a small or repeating noise by beating or otherwise; to beat. **2.** To strike gently; to pat.

Tick, *n.* **1.** A quick, audible beat, as of a clock. **2.** Any small mark to note or call attention to something.

Death tick. (*Zoöl.*) See DEATHWATCH.

Tick, *v. t.* To check off with a tick; to score.

Tick'en (-ĕn), *n.* See TICKING. [*R.*]

Tick'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that ticks.

Tick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *étiquette,* fr. OF. *estiquette,* or *etiquet, estiquet;* akin to E. *stick.*] A small piece of paper, cardboard, etc., serving as a notice, certificate, or token. Specif.: (*a*) A tradesman's bill or account. [*Obs.*]

☞ Hence the phrase *on ticket,* on account; whence, by abbreviation, came the phrase *on tick.*

(*b*) A certificate or token of some right, as of admission to a theater, passage in a conveyance, share in a lottery, etc. (*c*) A label to show the character or price of goods. (*d*) (*Politics*) A list of candidates to be voted for. [*U. S.*]

Tick'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TICKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TICKETING.] **1.** To distinguish or mark by a ticket. **2.** To furnish with a ticket or tickets. [*U. S.*]

Tick'ing (tĭk'ĭng), *n.* [From 4th TICK.] A strong, closely woven fabric of which bed ticks are made.

Tic'kle (tĭk'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TICKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TICKLING (-klĭng).] [Origin uncert.] **1.** To touch lightly, producing a peculiar thrilling sensation; to titillate. **2.** To please; to gratify; to make joyous.

Tic'kle, *v. i.* To feel or excite a sensation of titillation.

Tic'kle, *a.* Ticklish. [*Obs.*]

Tic'kler (-klẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tickles. **2.** Some-

thing puzzling or difficult. **3.** A memorandum of notes and debts. [*Com. Cant, U. S.*]

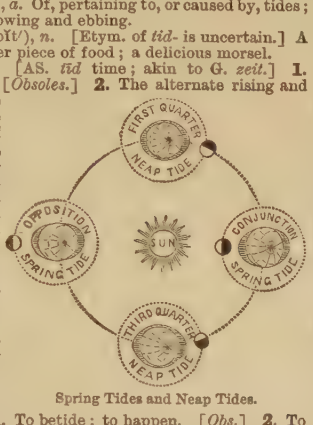
Tic'klish (tĭk'klĭsh), *a.* **1.** Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled. **2.** Liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unfixed; unstable. **3.** Difficult; nice; critical. — **Tic'klish-ly**, *adv.* — **Tic'klish-ness**, *n.*

Tick'tack' (-tăk'), *n.* [See TICK to beat.] **1.** A noise like that made by a clock. **2.** A kind of backgammon.

Tid'al (tīd'*a*l), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, tides; having tides; flowing and ebbing.

Tid'bit' (tĭd'bĭt'), *n.* [Etym. of *tid-* is uncertain.] A delicate or tender piece of food; a delicious morsel.

Tide (tīd), *n.* [AS. *tīd* time; akin to G. *zeit.*] **1.** Time; season. [*Obsoles.*] **2.** The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, etc., connected therewith, occasioned by the attraction of the sun and moon. **3.** A stream; current; flood. **4.** Tendency or direction of influences or events; current; course.



Spring Tides and Neap Tides.

Tide, *v. t.* To drive or carry with the tide.

Tide, *v. i.* [AS. *tīdan* to happen. See TIDE, *n.*] **1.** To betide; to happen. [*Obs.*] **2.** To pour a tide or flood. **3.** (*Naut.*) To go by drifting with the tide and anchoring when it becomes adverse.

Tides'man (tīdz'măn), *n.* A tidewaiter.

Tide'wait'er (tīd'wāt'ẽr), *n.* A customhouse officer who watches the landing of goods to secure the duties.

Tide'way' (-wā'), *n.* Channel in which the tide sets.

Ti'di-ly (tī'dĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a tidy manner.

Ti'di-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tidy.

Ti'ding (tī'dĭng), *n.* Tidings. [*Obs.*]

Ti'dings (tī'dĭngz), *n. pl.*, and rarely *sing.* [OE. *tidinge, tipinge, tidinde,* from or influenced by Icel. *tīðindi;* akin to E. *betide, tide.*] Account of what has taken place, and was not before known; news.

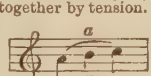
Syn. — Advice; information; intelligence. — The term *news* denotes recent intelligence from any quarter; the term *tidings* denotes intelligence expected from a particular quarter, showing what has there *betided.*

Ti'dy (-dȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* TIDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TIDIEST.] [From TIDE time.] **1.** Timely; seasonable. [*Obs.*] **2.** Arranged in good order; orderly; appropriate; neat.

Ti'dy, *n.* A cover, as of tatting, drawn work, etc., for the back of a chair, a sofa, etc.

Ti'dy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIDIED (tī'dĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIDYING.] To put in proper order; to make neat.

Tie (tī), *n.*; *pl.* TIES (tīz). [AS. *tēge, tyge, tīge,* fr. *tēgan, tiégan, tygan,* to tie, fr. *teág, teáh* a rope. See TUG.] **1.** A knot; a fastening. **2.** A bond; an obligation, moral or legal. **3.** A knot of hair, as at the back of a wig. **4.** An equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; equality in any contest, as a race. **5.** (*Arch. & Engin.*) Any part for holding bodies or parts together by tension. **6.** (*Mus.*) A line, usually straight, drawn across the stems of notes, or a curved line over or under the notes, signifying that they are to be closely united in the performance, or that two notes of the same pitch are to be sounded as one; bind; ligature. **7.** *pl.* Low shoes fastened with lacings.



Tie, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIED (tīd) (*Obs.* TIGHT (tīt)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TYING (tī'ĭng).] **1.** To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind. **2.** To form, as a knot, by interlacing or complicating; also, to interlace, or form a knot in. **3.** To unite firmly; to fasten; to hold. **4.** To hold or constrain by authority or moral influence; to oblige; to confine. **5.** (*Mus.*) To unite by a tie. **6.** To make an equal score with, in a contest; to be even with.

Tie, *v. i.* To make a tie; to make an equal score.

Tie'beam' (tī'bēm'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam acting as a tie. [See *Illust.* of ROOF.]

Ti'er (tī'ẽr), *n.* One that ties.

Ti'er, *n.* [See TIRE headdress.] A pinafore.

Tier (tēr), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A row or rank; esp., one of two or more rows placed one above another.

Tierce (tērs), *n.* [F., a third, fr. *tiers, tierce,* third, fr. L. *tertius* third; akin to *tres* three.] **1.** A cask holding forty-two wine gallons; also, a liquid measure of 42 wine, or 35 imperial, gallons. **2.** A cask between a barrel and a hogshead in size, in which salt provisions, rice, etc., are packed for shipment. **3.** (*Mus.*) The third tone of the scale. **4.** A sequence of three playing cards of the same suit. Tierce of ace, king, queen, is called *tierce-major.* **5.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The third hour of the day, or nine A. M.; also, the service appointed for that hour.

Tier'cel (tēr'sĕl), } *n.* [F. *tiercelet,* deriv. of L. *ter-*
Tierce'let (tērs'lĕt), } *tius* third; — why so called being uncertain.] (*Falconry*) A male falcon, esp. a peregrine falcon; also, the male of the goshawk. [TIERCE, 4.]

Tierce'-ma'jor (tērs'mā'jẽr), *n.* (*Card Playing*) See TIERCET. (*Pros.*)

Tier'cet (tēr'sĕt), *n.* [F. *tercet.* See TERCET.] A triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming together.

‖ **Tiers' é'tat'** (tyâr' zā'tâ'; *E.* tērz' ā-tā'). [F.] The third estate, or commonalty, in France, answering to the commons in Great Britain.

Tiff (tĭf), *n.* [Orig., a sniff; origin uncertain.] **1.** Liquor; esp., a small draught of liquor. **2.** A fit of anger or peevishness; a slight altercation; a tift. See TIFT.

Tiff, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIFFED (tĭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIFFING.] To be in a pet. [to bedeck. [*Obs.*]

Tiff, *v. t.* [OF. *tiffer, tifer.*] To deck out; to dress;

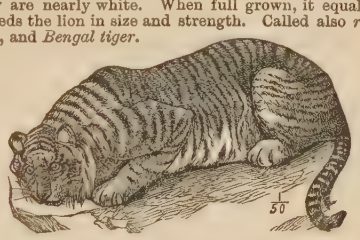
Tif'fa-ny (tĭf'fȧ-nȳ), *n.* [OE. *tiffenay.* See TIFF to dress.] A species of gauze, or very thin silk.

Tiff'fin (-fĭn), *n.* [Prop., *tiffing* quaffing.] A lunch, or slight repast, between breakfast and dinner.

Tift (tĭft), *n.* [See TIFF, *n.*] A fit of pettishness, or slight anger; a tiff.

Tig (tĭg), *n.* **1.** The game of tag. **2.** A capacious, flat-bottomed drinking cup, generally four-handled.

Ti'ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* [F. *tigre,* L. *tigris,* Gr. *τίγρις;* probably of Persian origin.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A very large and powerful carnivore (*Felis tigris*) native of Southern Asia and the East Indies. Its back, sides, and tail are striped with black and rufous yellow; the throat and belly are nearly white. When full grown, it equals or exceeds the lion in size and strength. Called also *royal tiger,* and *Bengal tiger.*


Bengal Tiger (*Tigris regalis*).

2. Fig.: A ferocious, bloodthirsty person. **3.** A servant in livery, who rides with his master or mistress. **4.** A kind of growl or screech, after cheering. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

American tiger. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The puma. (*b*) The jaguar. — **Mexican tiger** (*Zoöl.*), the jaguar. — **Tiger flower** (*Bot.*), an iridaceous plant of the genus *Tigridia* (as *T. conchiflora, T. grandiflora,* etc.), having showy, spotted or streaked flowers. — **Tiger lily** (*Bot.*), *Lilium tigrinum,* a species of lily the sepals of which are blotched with black.

Ti'ger-eye' (tī'gẽr-ī'), *n.* (*Min.*) A yellow, siliceous stone of a chatoyant luster, obtained in South Africa.

Ti'ger-foot'ed, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious.

Tight (tīt), *a.* [*Compar.* TIGHTER (-ẽr); *superl.* TIGHTEST.] [OE. *tight, thiht;* probably of Scand. origin. Cf. TAUT.] **1.** Firmly held together; compact. **2.** Close, so as not to admit the passage of a fluid; not leaky. **3.** Fitting close, or too close, as to the body. **4.** Not ragged; neat; tidy. **5.** Close; stingy. [*Colloq.*] **6.** Not slack or loose; taut. **7.** Handy. [*Obs.*] **8.** Tipsy. [*Slang*] **9.** (*Com.*) Pressing; stringent; not easy; — said of money or the money market. — **Tight'ly**, *adv.* — **Tight'ness**, *n.*

Tight'en (tīt'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIGHTENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIGHTENING.] To become or make tight or tighter. — **Tight'en-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Close-fitting garments, esp. for the lower part of the body and the legs.

Ti'gress (tī'grĕs), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A female tiger.

Ti'grine (tī'grĭn *or* -grīn), *a.* [L. *tigrinus,* fr. *tigris* a tiger.] Of or pertaining to a tiger; like a tiger.

Ti'grish (tī'grĭsh), *a.* Resembling a tiger.

Tike (tīk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tick. [*Obs.*] See 3d TICK.

Tike, *n.* [Icel. *tík* a bitch.] **1.** A dog; cur. **2.** A boorish person; lout.

Til'bu-ry (tĭl'bŭr-ȳ), *n.* [Prob. from *Tilbury*fort, in Eng.] A kind of gig without a top.

‖ **Til'de** (tĭl'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *titulus* a superscription, sign. See TITLE, *n.*] The accentual mark placed over *n*, and sometimes *l*, in Spanish words [thus, *ñ*, *l̃*], indicating that the sound of the following vowel is to be preceded by that of consonantal *y*.

Tile (tīl), *v. t.* [See 2d TILER.] To protect from the intrusion of the uninitiated.

Tile, *n.* [AS. *tigel, tigol,* fr. L. *tegula,* fr. *tegere* to cover. See THATCH.] **1.** A plate, or thin piece, of baked clay, used for roofing, floors, drains, mantel works, etc. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A small slab of marble or other material used for flooring. (*b*) A plate of metal used for roofing. **3.** (*Metal.*) A small, flat piece of dried earth or earthenware, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused. **4.** A hollow. **5.** A stiff hat. [*Colloq.*]

Tile, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TILED (tīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TILING.] To cover with, or as if with, tiles.

Tile'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large, edible, deep-water food fish marked with large, yellow spots.

Til'er (tīl'ẽr), *n.* A man whose occupation is to lay tiles.

Til'er, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A doorkeeper or attendant at a lodge of Freemasons.

Til'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* [From 2d TILE.] A place where tiles are made or burned; a tile kiln.

Til'i-a'ceous (tĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tilia* linden tree.] (*Bot.*) Of, pert. to, or resembling, a natural order of plants (*Tiliaceæ*) of which the linden (*Tilia*) is the type.

Til'ing (tīl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A surface covered with tiles, or composed of tiles. **2.** Tiles, collectively.

Till (tĭl), *n.* [Prop., a drawer, fr. OE. *tillen* to draw. See 4th TILLER.] A drawer. Specif.: (*a*) A drawer in a chest. (*b*) A money drawer in a shop or store.

Till, *n.* **1.** (*Geol.*) A deposit of clay, sand, and gravel, without lamination, formed in a glacier valley by the waters from the melting glaciers; sometimes, alluvium of an upper river terrace, appearing as if formed in the same manner. **2.** A kind of coarse, obdurate land.

Till, *prep.* [OE. *til,* Icel. *til;* akin to G. *ziel* end, limit, object, and E. *till* to cultivate.] To; unto; up to; as far as; until; — now used only in respect to time.

Till, *conj.* As far as; up to the place or degree that; esp., up to the time that; until.

Till, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TILLED (tĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TILLING.] [AS. *tilian, teolian,* to aim, strive for, till; akin to G. *zielen* to aim.] To plow and prepare for seed, and to sow, dress, raise crops from, etc.; to cultivate.

Till, *v. i.* To cultivate land. [arable.]

Till'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may, or is fit to, be tilled; **Till'age** (-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** Act, practice, or art of tilling land for seed. **2.** A place tilled; cultivated land.

Syn. — Culture; husbandry; farming; agriculture.

‖ **Til-land'si-a** (tĭl-lănd'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after Prof. *Tillands,* of Finland.] (*Bot.*) A genus of epiphytic plants of the Southern U. S. and tropical America. *Tillandsia usneoides* has a very slender, pendulous, branching stem.

Till'er (tĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who tills; a husbandman.

Till'er, *n.* [AS. *telgor* a small branch. Cf. TILL, *v.*] (*Bot.*) A shoot or growth of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; a sucker.

Till'er, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TILLERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TILLERING.] To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk.

Till'er, *n.* [From OE. *tillen, tullen,* to pull, prob. fr. AS. *tyllan* in for*tyllan* to lead astray.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A lever fitted to the rudder head and used for turning the rudder. **2.** The stalk, or handle, of a crossbow; also, sometimes, the bow itself. [*Obs.*] **3.** A small drawer; till.

Til'ley (tĭl'ĭ), *n.*, *or* **Til'ley seed'** (sēd'). (*Bot.*) The seeds of a small tree (*Croton Pavana*) common in the Malay Archipelago. These seeds furnish croton oil.

Til'ly-val'ly (tĭl'ĭ-văl'ĭ), *interj., adv.,* or *a.* A word formerly used to express contempt, impatience, etc.

Tilt (tĭlt), *n.* [AS. *teld, geteld;* akin to G. *zelt.*] A covering overhead; esp., a tent, wagon, or boat.

Tilt roof (*Arch.*), a round-headed roof, like the canopy of a wagon.

Tilt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TILTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TILTING.] To cover with a tilt, or awning.

Tilt, *v. i.* [OE. *tilten, tulten,* to totter, AS. *tealt* unstable; akin to *tealtrian* to totter, G. *zelt* an amble. Cf. TOTTER.] **1.** To incline; to tip; to raise one end of for discharging liquor. **2.** To point or thrust, as a lance. **3.** To point or thrust a weapon at. [*Obs.*] **4.** To hammer or forge with a tilt hammer.

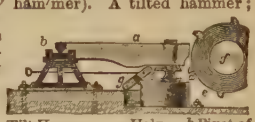
Tilt, *v. i.* **1.** To run or ride, and thrust with a lance; to joust; also, fig., to engage in any combat or movement resembling that of horsemen tilting with lances. **2.** To lean; to fall partly over; to tip.

Tilt (tĭlt), *n.* **1.** A thrust, as with a lance. **2.** A mock combat on horseback with lances; a tournament. **3.** See TILT HAMMER, in the Vocabulary. **4.** Inclination.

Tilt'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tilts, or jousts; hence, one who fights. **2.** One who operates a tilt hammer.

Tilth (tĭlth), *n.* [AS. *tilð.* See TILL, *v.*] **1.** State of being tilled; culture. **2.** Tilled ground. [*R.*]

Tilt' ham'mer (tĭlt' hăm'ẽr). A tilted hammer; a heavy hammer, used in iron works, which is lifted or tilted by projections on a revolving shaft; a trip hammer.



Tilt Hammer. *a* Helve; *b* Pivot of Helve; *c* Hammer Head; *d* Anvil; *f* Shaft carrying Collar *e* with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer when not in use.

Til' tree' (tĭl' trē'). (*Bot.*) See TEIL.

Tim'a-line (tĭm'ȧ-lĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the genus *Timalus* or family *Timalidæ,* which includes the babblers, or babbling thrushes, and bulbuls.

Tim'bal (tĭm'bal), *n.* A kettledrum. See TYMBAL.

Tim'ber (tĭm'bẽr), *n.* [F. *timbre.* See TIMBRE.] (*Her.*) The crest on a coat of arms.

Tim'ber, *n.* [AS. *timbor, timber,* wood, building; akin to G. *zimmer* room, L. *domus* a house, Gr. *δόμος* house, *δέμειν* to build, Skr. *dama* house. Cf. DOME.] **1.** That sort of wood proper for buildings or for utensils, furniture, carriages, ships, etc.; — usually said of felled trees, but sometimes of those standing. **2.** The body, stem, or trunk of a tree. **3.** Fig.: Material for any structure. **4.** A single piece or squared stick of wood; collectively, the larger pieces of wood forming the framework of a structure. **5.** Woods or forest. [*Western U. S.*] **6.** (*Shipbuilding*) A rib. One *timber* is composed of several pieces united. **7.** [Perh. a different word.] (*Com.*) A certain quantity of fur skins, packed between boards, — in some cases 40 skins, in others 120.

Tim'ber, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIMBERED (-bẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIMBERING.] To furnish with timber; — chiefly used in the past participle.

Tim'ber-ing, *n.* Act of furnishing with timber; also, timbers, collectively; timberwork; timber.

Tim'ber-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of timbers.

Tim'bre (tĭm'bẽr), *n.* See 2d TIMBER, 7.

Tim'bre, *n.* [F., a bell to be struck with a hammer, sound, tone, stamp, crest, in OF., a timbrel. See TIMBREL.] **1.** (*Her.*) The crest on a coat of arms. **2.** (*Mus.*) Quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments; tone color; clang tint.

Tim'brel (-brĕl), *n.* [Dim. of OE. *timbre,* OF. *timbre;* prob. fr. L. *tympanum.* See TYMPANUM.] (*Mus.*) A kind of drum, tabor, or tabret.

Tim'breled } (-brĕld), *a.* Sung to the sound of the
Tim'brelled } timbrel.

Time (tīm), *n.* [AS. *tima,* akin to *tīd* time. See TIDE, *n.*] **1.** Simple duration. **2.** A particular point, period, or part of duration; age; period; era; — often in the *pl.* **3.** The duration of one's life; the hours and days which a person has at his disposal. **4.** A proper time; season; opportunity. **5.** Hour of travail, delivery, or parturition. **6.** Performance or occurrence of an action or event, considered with reference to repetition; addition of a number to itself; repetition. **7.** The present life; definite, as contrasted with infinite, duration. **8.** (*Gram.*) Tense. **9.** (*Mus.*) The measured duration of sounds; tempo; rate of movement.

Absolute time, time irrespective of local standards or epochs. — **Apparent time,** the time of day reckoned by the sun. — **Astronomical time,** mean solar time reckoned by counting the hours continuously up to twenty-four from one noon to the next. — **At times,** at distinct intervals of duration; now and then. — **Mean time,** time as measured by an equable motion, as a perfect clock. — **Sidereal time,** time measured by the stars. — **Time enough,** in season; early enough. — **To move, run,** *or* **go, against time,** to move, run, or go a given distance without a competitor, in the quickest possible time; or, to accomplish the greatest distance which can be passed over in a given time.

Time, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIMED (tīmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIMING.] **1.** To appoint the time for; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper time. **2.** To regulate as to time. **3.** To ascertain or record the time, duration, or rate of. **4.** To measure, as in music or harmony.

Time, *v. i.* To keep or beat time; to proceed in time.

Time'-hon'ored (-ŏn'ẽrd), *a.* Venerable, and worthy of honor, by reason of antiquity.

Time'keep'er (tīm'kēp'ẽr), *n.* One that keeps, marks, or regulates the time; specif., a clock, watch, etc.

Time'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* TIMELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TIMELIEST.] Being or occurring in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable. — **Time'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Time'ly, *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.

Ti-mon'o-guy (tĭ-mŏn'ō-gī), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope carried taut between or over obstacles likely to engage or foul the running rigging in working a ship.

Time'piece' (tīm'pēs'), *n.* Timekeeper; chronometer.

Time'pleas'er (-plēz'ẽr), *n.* A timeserver. [watch.]

Tim'er (-ẽr), *n.* A timekeeper; esp., a kind of stop

Time'sav'ing (tīm'sāv'ĭng), *a.* Saving time.

Time'serv'er (-sẽrv'ẽr), *n.* A timeserving person.

Time'serv'ing, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or the humors of those in power. — *n.* An obsequious compliance with the spirit of the times, or the humors of those in power.

Syn. — Temporizing. — Both *temporizing* and *timeserving* are applied to the conduct of one who adapts himself servilely to circumstances, *timeserving* implying an actual conforming to, and acting upon, the prevailing opinion or the wishes of those in power to promote self-advancement, and *temporizing* implying a shrinking from a course of action prompted by a sense of duty, but likely to be followed by unpleasant results.

Time'-ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A tabular statement or a diagram showing the time at, within, or during which, several things are to take place.

Tim'id (tĭm'ĭd), *a.* [L. *timidus,* fr. *timere* to fear.] Wanting courage to meet danger; easily frightened; not bold; fearful. — **Tim'id-ly,** *adv.* — **Tim'id-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Fearful; timorous; afraid; cowardly; pusillanimous; faint-hearted; shrinking; shy; retiring.

Ti-mid'i-ty (tĭ-mĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being timid; timorousness; timidness.

Tim'ist (tīm'ĭst), *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) A performer who keeps good time. **2.** A timeserver. [*Obs.*]

Tim'or-ous (tĭm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *timorosus,* fr. L. *timor* fear; akin to E. *timid.*] **1.** Fearful of danger; timid; deficient in courage. **2.** Indicating, or caused by, fear. — **Tim'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Tim'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thȳ), *n., or* **Timothy grass** (grȧs). [From *Timothy* Hanson, who carried the seed from New England to Maryland about 1720.] (*Bot.*) A kind of fodder grass with long cylindrical spikes.

‖ **Tim'pa-no** (tĭm'pā-nō; *E.* tĭm'pā-nō), *n.; pl.* TIMPANI (-nē). [It.] (*Mus.*) See TYMPANO.

Tim'-whis'key (tĭm'hwĭs'kȳ), *n.* See WHISKEY.

Tin (tĭn), *n.* [AS. *tin;* akin to G. *zinn.*] **1.** (*Chem.*) A soft white metal, malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated. Symbol Sn (*Stannum*). **2.** Tin plate. **3.** Money. [*Cant*]

Block tin, tin partly refined and cast into blocks.

Tin (tĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINNED (tĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINNING.] To cover with tin or tinned iron, or to overlay with tin foil.

Tin'a-mou (tĭn'ȧ-mōō), *n.* [From native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of South American birds resembling grouse, but allied to the ostriches.

Tin'cal (tĭn'kȧl), *n.* [Ar., Per. & Hind. *tinkār,* fr. Skr. *ṭaṅkaṇa.*] (*Chem.*) Crude native borax, formerly imported from Tibet.

Tinct (tĭŋkt), *a.* [L. *tinctus,* p. p.] Tinged. [*Archaic*]

Tinct, *n.* Color; tinge; tint. [*Archaic*]

Tinct, *v. t.* To color; to tint. [*Archaic*]

Tinc-to'ri-al (tĭŋk-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *tinctorius,* from *tinctor* a dyer, *tingere, tinctum,* to dye. See TINGE.] Of or relating to color or colors; imparting a color.

Tinc'ture (tĭŋk'tūr; 135), *n.* [L. *tinctura* a dyeing, fr. *tingere, tinctum.* See TINGE.] **1.** A tinge of color; tint. **2.** (*Her.*) One of the metals, colors, or furs used in armory. **3.** The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent. **4.** (*Med.*) A solution (commonly colored) of medicinal substance in alcohol. **5.** A slight taste superadded to any substance. **6.** A slight quality added to anything; tinge.

Tinc'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINCTURED (-tūrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINCTURING.] To impart or add a tincture to; to tinge.

Tin'dal (tĭn'dȧl), *n.* [From native name.] **1.** A petty officer among lascars; a boatswain's mate; a cockswain. [*India*] **2.** An attendant on an army. [*India*]

Tin'der (-dẽr), *n.* [AS. *tynder, tyndre;* akin to G. *zunder.*] Something very inflammable used for kindling fire from a spark, as scorched linen.

Tine (tīn), *n.* [AS. *tind.*] A tooth, spike, or prong.

‖ **Tin'e-a** (tĭn'ē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a worm, a moth.] (*Med.*) Any one of various skin diseases; esp., ringworm.

Ting (tĭng), *n.* [An imitative word.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

Tinge (tĭnj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINGED (tĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINGEING (tĭnj'ĭng).] [L. *tingere, tinctum,* to dye, stain, wet; akin to Gr. τέγγειν. Cf. TAINT, TINT.] To imbue or impregnate with something different or foreign; to affect in some degree with the qualities of another substance; esp., to color slightly; to stain.

Syn. — To color; dye; stain; tint.

Tinge, *n.* A degree (usually slight) of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into, or added to, something; tincture; color; dye; hue; shade; taste.

Tin'ger (-jẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, tinges.

Tin'gid (tĭn'jĭd), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of, pert. to, or designating, a genus (*Tingis*) of small sap-sucking insects.

Tin'gle (tĭŋ'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINGLING (-glĭng).] [Freq. of TING.] **1.** To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound. **2.** To have or cause a sharp, thrilling sensation, or a pricking or stinging sensation. [tinkle.]

Tink (tĭnk), *v. i.* [OE. *tinken;* — imitative.] To

Tink'er (-ẽr), *n.* [In allusion to the noise made by the tinker.] **1.** A mender of metal ware. **2.** One skilled in petty mechanical work.

Tink'er, *v. t.* To mend or solder, as metal wares; hence, more generally, to mend. — *v. i.* To busy one's self in tinkering things.

Tin'kle (tĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINKLING (-klĭng).] [Freq. of TINK.] **1.** To make, or give forth, small, quick, sharp sounds, as a piece of metal does when struck; to clink. **2.** To hear, or resound with, a small, sharp sound.

Tin'kle, *v. t.* To cause to tinkle; to clink.

Tin'kle, *n.* A tinkling noise; a small, sharp, quick sound. [a dealer in tinware.]

Tin'man (tĭn'mȧn), *n.* A manufacturer of tin vessels;

Tinned (tĭnd), *a.* Covered, or plated, with tin.

Tin'ner (tĭn'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works in a tin mine. **2.** One who makes, or works in, tinware; a tinman.

Tin'ny (-nȳ), *a.* Pert. to, abounding with, or like, tin.

Tin'sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* [F. *étincelle* a spark, OF. *estincelle,* L. *scintilla.* Cf. SCINTILLATE, STENCIL.] **1.** A shining material used for ornamental purposes; as, a gauze-like cloth with gold or silver woven into it. **2.** Something shining and gaudy; something superficially showy.

Tin'sel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINSELED (-sĕld) or TINSELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINSELING or TINSELLING.] To adorn with tinsel; to deck out cheaply but showily.

Tin'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Min.*) Cassiterite.

Tint (tĭnt), *n.* [For older *tinct,* fr. L. *tinctus,* p. p. See TINGE.] A slight coloring. Specif.: (*a*) A color considered with reference to other very similar colors. (*b*) (*Engraving*) A shaded effect produced by fine close lines.

Tint, *v. t.* To give a slight coloring to; to tinge.

Tin'tin-nab'u-lar (tĭn'tĭn-năb'ū-lẽr), } *a.* [L. *tintin-*
Tin'tin-nab'u-la-ry (-năb'ū-lȧ-rȳ), } *nabulum* a little bell, fr. *tintinnare* to ring, to jingle, *tinnire* to jingle.] Having or making the sound of a bell; tinkling.

Tin'tin-nab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A tinkling.

Tin'tin-nab'u-lous (-năb'ū-lŭs), *a.* Tintinnabular.

Tin'type' (-tīp'), *n.* Same as FERROTYPE.

Ti'ny (tī'nȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* TINIER (-nĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TINIEST.] [Prob. fr. obs. *tine, teen,* trouble.] Very small; little.

Tip (tĭp), *n.* [Akin to D. *tipp,* G. *zipfel.*] **1.** A point or extremity; end. **2.** An end piece or part. **3.** (*Hat Manuf.*) The lining on the inside of a hat crown.

Tip, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIPPED (tĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIPPING.] To form a point upon; to cover the tip of.

Tip, *v. t. & i.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To strike slightly; to tap. **2.** To give a present to; to fee. [*Colloq.*] **3.** To incline to one side; to tilt.

Tip, *n.* **1.** A light touch or blow; a tap. **2.** A gift; a fee. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A hint, or information imparted secretly. [*Sporting Cant*]

Tip'pet (-pĕt), *n.* [AS. *tæppet,* prob. fr. L. *tapete* tapestry. Cf. TAPESTRY.] A cape, or scarflike garment for the neck, or the neck and shoulders, as of fur.

Tip'ple (tĭp'p'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIPPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIPPLING.] [From, or akin to, 1st TIP.] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; esp., to drink frequently, but not to complete drunkenness.

Tip'ple, *v. t.* **1.** To drink, as liquors, frequently or in excess. **2.** To put up in bundles so as to dry, as hay.

Tip'pler (-plẽr), *n.* One who tipples.

Tip'si-ly (-sĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

Tip'si-ness, *n.* State or quality of being tipsy.

Tip'staff' (-stȧf'), *n.; pl.* TIPSTAVES (-stāvz' *or* -stăvz').

1. A staff tipped with metal. **2.** An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable.

Tip'sy (tĭp'sĭ), *a.* [Akin to TIPPLE.] **1.** Being under the influence of strong drink; rendered weak or foolish by liquor, but not completely drunk; fuddled; intoxicated. **2.** Staggering, as if from intoxication; reeling.

Tip'toe' (-tō'), *n.* The end, or tip, of the toe.

Tip'toe', *v. i.* To step or walk on tiptoe.

Tip'top', *a.* Very excellent; perfect. [*Colloq.*]

Ti-rade' (tĭ-rād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tirata*, fr. *tirare* to draw; akin to E. *tear* to rend.] A long declamatory strain of censure or abuse; a censorious and bitter harangue.

‖ **Ti'rail'leur'** (tē'rȧl'yĕr' *or* tē'rȧ'yĕr'), *n.* [F.] (*Mil.*) Formerly, a member of an independent body of marksmen in the French army; now, any skirmisher.

Tire (tīr), *n.* A tier, row, or rank. [*Obs.*] See TIER.

Tire, *n.* [Aphetic for ATTIRE.] **1.** Attire. [*Archaic*] **2.** A headdress. **3.** A pinafore; a tier. **4.** Furniture; equipment. [*Obs.*] **5.** [Prob. so called as being a covering for the wheel.] An outside hoop or band, as of metal, on the circumference of the wheel of a vehicle.

Tire, *v. t.* To adorn; to attire; to dress. [*Obs.*]

Tire, *v. i.* [F. *tirer* to pull; akin to E. *tear* to rend.] To seize, pull, and tear prey, as a hawk does. [*Obs.*]

Tire, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIRED (tīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIRING.] [AS. *teorian;* origin uncertain.] To become or make weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have, or cause to have, the patience exhausted.

Syn. — To jade; weary; exhaust; harass.

Tired'ness (tīrd'nĕs), *n.* State of being tired, or weary.

Tire'some (tīr'sŭm), *a.* Fitted or tending to tire; exhausting; wearisome; fatiguing; tedious. — **Tire'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Tire'some-ness**, *n.*

Tire'-wom'an (tīr'wo͝om'an), *n.* [See TIRE attire.] **1.** A lady's maid. **2.** A dresser in a theater.

Tir'ing-room' (-ro͞om'), *n.* [For *attiring room.*] The room or place where players dress for the stage.

Ti-ro'ni-an (tī-rō'nĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tiro, (the amanuensis of Cicero), or to a system of shorthand said to have been invented by him.

Ti-sane' (tē-zȧn'), *n.* [F.] (*Med.*) See PTISAN.

Tis'ic (tĭz'ĭk), **Tis'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* For PHTHISIC, PHTHISICAL.

Tis'ic, *n.* Consumption; phthisis.

Tis'ick-y (-ĭk-ĭ), *a.* Consumptive; phthisical.

Tis'sue (tĭsh'ū), *n.* [F. *tissu*, fr. *tissu*, p. p. of *tisser*, *tistre*, L. *texere.* See TEXT.] **1.** A woven fabric. **2.** A silk gauze, used for veils, etc.; specif., cloth interwoven with gold or silver threads. **3.** (*Biol.*) One of the elementary materials or fibers, having a uniform structure and a specialized function, of an ordinary animal or plant; also, in a wider sense, any of all the materials, differing in structure and function, making up an organ. **4.** Fig.: Web; texture; complicated fabrication; connected series.

Tissue paper, very thin, gauzelike paper.

Tis'sue, *v. t.* To form tissue of; to interweave.

Tit (tĭt), *n.* **1.** A small horse. **2.** A woman; — contemptuous. **3.** A morsel; bit. **4.** [Prob. orig., something small.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous small singing birds; titmouse. (*b*) The European meadow pipit.

Ti-tan'ic (tī-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or relating to the Titans, or fabled giants of ancient mythology; hence, enormous.

Ti-tan'ic (tī-tăn'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or containing, titanium, esp. in its higher valence. See -IC.

Ti-ta'ni-um (tī-tā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Titani* or *Titanes*, Gr. Τιτᾶνες, the sons of the earth.] (*Chem.*) An element isolated as an infusible, iron-gray powder, having a metallic luster.

Tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* Same as TIDBIT.

Tith'a-ble (tĭth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to be tithed.

Tithe (tīth), *n.* [AS. *teoða* the tenth; akin to E. *ten.*] **1.** A tenth; a tenth part; specif., the tenth part of the increase from land and stock, devoted to religious uses. **2.** Hence, a small part or proportion.

Tithe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TITHED (tīthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TITHING.] To levy a tithe on; to pay tithes on.

Tith'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of levying or taking tithes; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe. **2.** (*O. Eng. Law*) A company of ten neighboring householders who were sureties for the good behavior of each other.

Tith'ing-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** (*O. Eng. Law*) The chief man of a tithing. **2.** (*Law*) An under constable. **3.** A parish officer elected to preserve order in the church.

Tith'y-mal (tĭth'ĭ-mal), *n.* [L. *tithymalus* a kind of plant, Gr. τιθύμαλος.] (*Bot.*) Spurge.

Tit'il-late (tĭt'ĭl-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TITILLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TITILLATING.] [L. *titillare*, p. p. *-atus.*] To tickle.

Tit'il-la'tion (tĭt'ĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A tickling; state of being tickled. **2.** A tickling or a pleasurable sensation.

Tit'lark' (-lärk'), *n.* [*Tit*, 4 + *lark.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small singing birds resembling the true larks; esp., the European meadow pipit.

Ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* [OF. *title*, L. *titulus* an inscription, label, title, sign, token.] **1.** An inscription, esp. that at the beginning of a book containing the subject of the work, the author's and publisher's names, the date, etc. **2.** A section or division of a subject. **3.** An appellation of dignity, distinction, or preëminence given to persons. **4.** Name; appellation; designation. **5.** (*Law*) (*a*) That which constitutes the foundation of ownership of property. (*b*) The instrument which is evidence of a right.

Syn. — See EPITHET, and NAME.

Ti'tle, *v. t.* To name; to entitle. [is its title.

Ti'tle-page' (-pāj'), *n.* The page of a book on which

Tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* TITMICE (-mīs'). [OE. *titemose, titmase; tit* small, or a small bird + AS. *māse* a kind of small bird, not akin to E. *mouse.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of small insectivorous singing birds.

Blue Titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).

Ti'trate (tī'trāt), *v. t.* [F. *titrer*, fr. *titre* standard, title.] (*Chem.*) To analyze, or determine the strength of, by means of standard solutions.

Tit'ter (tĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TITTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TITTERING.] [Prob. imitative.] To laugh with restraint, or slyly; to giggle.

Tit'ter, *n.* A restrained laugh.

Tit'tle (tĭt't'l), *n.* [Apparently a dim. of TIT small.] A particle; a minute part; jot; iota.

Tit'tle-tat'tle (-tăt't'l), *n.* [Reduplicated fr. TATTLE.] **1.** Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle. **2.** A gossip. [*R.*]

Tit'u-lar (tĭt'ū-lẽr; 135), *a.* [F. *titulaire*, fr. L. *titulus.* See TITLE.] Existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties. — **Tit'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

Tit'u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *n.* A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not. [title.

Tit'u-la-ry, *a.* **1.** Titular. **2.** Of or pertaining to a

Tme'sis (mē'sĭs *or* t'mē'sĭs), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] (*Gram.*) The separation of the parts of a compound word by one or more intervening words.

To– (tō͝o– *or* tō͝o– ; see To, *prep.*). [AS. *to-* asunder; akin to G. *zer-.*] An obsolete intensive prefix used in the formation of compound verbs.

To (tō͝o, *emphatic or alone;* tō͝o, *obscure or unemphatic*), *prep.* [AS. *tō;* akin to D. *toe*, G. *zu*, Gr. -δε, as in οἴκαδε homeward. Cf. Too.] **1.** Primarily indicating approach and arrival, motion made in the direction of a place or thing and attaining it, access; and also, motion or tendency without arrival; movement toward; — opposed to *from.* **2.** Hence, indicating motion, course, or tendency toward anything, as a time, a state, an aim. **3.** In a very general way, and with innumerable varieties of application, *to* connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action. **4.** As sign of the infinitive, *to* had originally the use last defined, governing the infinitive as a verbal noun; but it has come to be the almost constant prefix to the infinitive, even in situations where it has no prepositional meaning, as where the infinitive is direct object or subject. **5.** In many connections *to* is used elliptically. Thus, it may imply: (*a*) Extent; limit; degree of inclusion. (*b*) Effect; end; consequence. (*c*) Apposition; antithesis; opposition. (*d*) Accord; adaptation. (*e*) Comparison. (*f*) Addition; union. (*g*) Accompaniment. (*h*) Character; condition of being; purpose. [*In this sense archaic*]

☞ *To* in *to-day, to-night*, and *to-morrow* has the sense or force of *for* or *on.*

To and fro, forward and back. In this phrase, *to* is adverbial. — **To the face**, in front of; not behind; hence, in the presence of. — **To wit**, to know; namely.

☞ *To*, without an object expressed, is used adverbially.

Toad (tōd), *n.* [AS. *tādie, tādige;* origin unknown.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species

American Toad (*Bufo lentiginosus*).

of insectivorous batrachians generally terrestrial in their habits except during the breeding season, and mostly having a rough, warty skin in which are glands that secrete an acrid fluid.

Toad'eat'er (tōd'ēt'ẽr), *n.* [Said to allude to an old alleged practice among mountebanks' boys of eating toads (popularly held to be poisonous), in order to pretend to be cured.] A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; toady.

Toad'fish (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of a genus of marine fishes having a large, thick head and a wide mouth. (*b*) The angler. (*c*) A swellfish.

Toad'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** (*Min.*) The igneous rocks of Derbyshire, England,—locally so called. **2.** Bufonite, formerly worn as a jewel.

Toad'stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to many umbrella-shaped fungi, mostly of the genus *Agaricus*.

Toadstool.

Toad'y (-ĭ), *n.* [Shortened from Toadeater.] A mean flatterer; a toadeater.

Toad'y (tōd'ĭ), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Toadied (-ĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Toadying.] To fawn upon meanly.

Toast (tōst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Toasted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Toasting.] [OF. *toster*, fr. L. *torrere*, *tostum*, to roast. See Torrid.] **1.** To dry and brown by the heat of a fire. **2.** To warm thoroughly. **3.** To name when a health is proposed to be drunk; to drink to the health, or in honor, of.

Toast, *n.* **1.** Bread dried and browned before a fire, usually in slices. **2.** A lady in honor of whom persons are invited to drink; —toasts were formerly put into the liquor, as a delicacy. **3.** Hence, any person, esp. a person of distinction, in honor of whom a health is drunk; hence, also, anything so commemorated; a sentiment.

Toast'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who toasts. **2.** A utensil for toasting.

Toast'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A person who presides at a public dinner or banquet, and announces the toasts.

To-bac'co (tō-bȧk'kō), *n.* [Sp. *tabaco;* of Am. Indian origin.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An American narcotic plant of the Nightshade family, much used for smoking and chewing, and as snuff. **2.** The prepared leaves of the plant.

To-bac'co-nist (-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco. **2.** A smoker of tobacco. [*Obs.*]

To'bine (tō'bĭn), *n.* [See Tabby.] A stout twilled silk.

To-bog'gan (tō-bŏg'gȧn), *n.* [Am. Indian *odabagan* a sled.] A kind of coasting sledge made of pliable board.

To-col'o-gy (tō-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τόκος a birth + *-logy*.] Science of obstetrics, or midwifery.

Too'sin (tōk'sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *toquier* to touch (= F. *toucher*) + *seint* (for *sein*) a bell, deriv. of L. *signum* sign. See Touch; Sign.] An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

Tod (tŏd), *n.* [Akin to D. *todde* a rag, G. *zotte* shag, rag.] **1.** A bush; a bushy clump. [*R.*] **2.** An old weight for wool, usually 28 pounds. **3.** A fox.

To-day' (tōō-dā'), *adv.* On this day; on the present day. —*n.* The present day.

Tod'dle (tŏd'd'l), *v. i.* [Akin to Tottle.] To walk with short, tottering steps, as a child.

Tod'dle, *n.* A toddling walk.

Tod'dler, *n.* One who toddles; esp., a young child.

Tod'dy (-dĭ), *n.* [From Hind. *tāṛī*, fr. *tāṛ* the palmyra palm, Skr. *tāla*.] **1.** A juice drawn from various palms in the East Indies, or a spirituous liquor prepared from it. **2.** A mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.

To-do' (tōō-dōō'), *n.* Bustle; stir; ado. [*Colloq.*]

To'dy (tō'dĭ), *n.* [Cf. NL. *todus*, F. *todier*, G. *todvogel*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small insectivorous West Indian birds allied to the kingfishers.

Toe (tō), *n.* [AS. *tā;* akin to G. *zehe*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the terminal members, or digits, of the foot of a man or an animal. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The fore part of the hoof or foot of an animal. **3.** Anything, or any part, corresponding to the toe of the foot.

Toe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Toed (tōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Toeing.] To touch with the toes; to come up to.

Toe, *v. i.* To hold or carry the toes (in a certain way).

To-fore' (tōō-fōr'), *prep.* & *adv.* Before. [*Obs.*]

Toft (tŏft; 115), *n.* [OE., knoll.] **1.** A knoll; hill. [*Obs.*] **2.** A grove; also, a plain. [*Prov. Eng.*] **3.** (*O. Eng. Law*) The site of a burnt or decayed house.

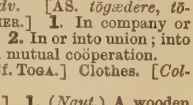
‖ **To'ga** (tō'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. Togas (-gȧz), L. Togæ (-jē). [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The loose outer garment, of a single piece of cloth, worn by the ancient Romans.

To'ged (tō'gĕd), *a.* Dressed in a toga. [*Obs.*]

To-geth'er (tōō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *tōgædere*, *tōgadere*. See To, *prep.*; Gather.] **1.** In company or association as to place or time. **2.** In or into union; into junction. **3.** In concert; with mutual coöperation.

Tog'ger-y (tŏg'gẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Toga.] Clothes. [*Colloq.*]

Tog'gle (-g'l), *n.* [Cf. Tug.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A wooden pin tapering toward both ends with a groove around its middle; a kind of frog. **2.** (*Mach.*) Two rods or plates with a connecting toggle joint.



Head of Toggle Iron.

Toggle iron, a harpoon with a pivoted crosspiece near the point. —Toggle joint, a kind of elbow or knee joint of two bars, for exerting great endwise pressure.

Toil (toil), *n.* [F. *toiles*, pl., toils, nets, fr. *toile* cloth, spider web, fr. L. *tela* any woven stuff, fr. *texere* to weave.] A net or snare spread for taking prey.

Toil, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Toiled (toild); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Toiling.] [OE. *toilen* to pull about, to toil; of uncertain origin.] To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind; to labor; to work. [pressive labor.

Toil, *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; op-

Toggle Joint.

Syn.—Labor; drudgery; work; exertion; occupation; employment; task; travail.—*Labor* implies strenuous, but not necessarily excessive, exertion; *toil* implies a painful and exhausting severity of labor; *drudgery* implies mean and degrading work, or, at least, work which wearies or disgusts from its minuteness or dull uniformity.

Toil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who toils, or labors painfully.

Toi'let (toi'lĕt), *n.* [F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile* cloth. See Toil a net.] **1.** A covering spread over a table in a chamber or a dressing room. **2.** A dressing table. **3.** Act or mode of dressing, or that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress.

Toil'some (toil'sŭm), *a.* Laborious; wearisome. —**Toil'some-ly**, *adv.* —**Toil'some-ness**, *n.*

To-kay' (tō-kā'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A rich wine made from a species of whitish grapes raised about Tokay, Hungary.

To'ken (tō'k'n), *n.* [AS. *tācen;* akin to G. *zeichen*, n., *zeihen*, v., L. *dicere* to say, Gr. δεικνύναι to show, Skr. *diç*. Cf. Teach.] **1.** Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; sign; symbol. **2.** A memorial of friendship; memento; souvenir. **3.** A piece of metal intended for currency, and issued by a private party. Also, a coin issued by government, esp. when worth less than its nominal value. **4.** (*Print.*) Ten and a half quires, or, commonly, 250 sheets, of paper printed on both sides; sometimes 250 sheets printed on one side, or 125 printed on both sides.

Told (tōld), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Tell.

Tole (tōl), *v. t.* [OE. *tollen* to draw, to entice; origin uncertain. Cf. Toll to ring.] To allure by a bait.

Tol'er-a-ble (tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tolerabilis*. See Tolerate.] **1.** Capable of being tolerated; supportable. **2.** Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable. —**Tol'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**Tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Tol'er-ance (-ȧns), *n.* Act, power, or capacity of tolerating or enduring; quality of being tolerant; endurance; toleration.

Tol'er-ant (-ȧnt), *a.* [L. *tolerans*, p. pr.] Inclined to tolerate; favoring toleration; forbearing; indulgent.

Tol'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Tolerated (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Tolerating.] [L. *tolerare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. same root as *tollere* to lift up, *tuli*, used as perfect of *ferre* to bear, *latus* (for *tlatus*), used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear, and E. *thole*.] To suffer to be, or to be done, without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit by not preventing; not to restrain; to put up with.

Syn.—See Permit.

Tol'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of tolerating. **2.** Specif., the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship differing from those of the established church or belief in a state. **3.** Hence, freedom from bigotry and severity in judging, esp. in religious matters.

Toll (tōl), *v. t.* [L. *tollere*. See Tolerate.] (*O. Eng. Law*) To take away; to vacate; to annul.

Toll, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Tolled (tōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Tolling.] [See Tole.] **1.** To allure; to tole. **2.** [Prob. same word as *toll* to draw, and at first meaning, to ring in order to draw people to church.] To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly

repeated. **3.** To strike, or to indicate by striking, as the hour. **4.** To call, summon, or notify, by tolling or ringing.

Toll (tōl), *n.* The sound or stroke of a tolling bell.

Toll, *n.* [AS. *toll;* akin to G. *zoll* and also to E. *tale;* — orig., what is counted out in payment.] **1.** A tax paid for a liberty or privilege, as for passing over a highway. **2.** A portion of grain taken by a miller as pay for grinding.

Syn. — Tax; custom; duty; impost.

Toll, *v. i.* **1.** To pay toll. [*R.*] **2.** To take toll. [*R.*]

Toll'booth' (-bōōth'), *n.* **1.** A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll. [*Obs.*] **2.** A burgh jail; hence, any prison. [*Scot.*] [tolls a bell.

Toll'er (tōl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A toll gatherer. **2.** One who

Toll'gate' (tōl'gāt'), *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

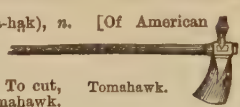
Toll'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house occupied by a receiver of tolls.

To-lu' (tō-lōō' *or* tō'lū), *n.* A fragrant balsam said to have been first brought from Santiago de Tolu, in New Granada.

Tol'u-ene (tŏl'ū-ēn), *n.* [*Tolu* + benzene.] A hydrocarbon of the aromatic series obtained by distillation from tolu balsam, coal tar, etc.

To-lu'i-dine (tō-lū'ĭ-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Any one of three metameric derivatives of toluene, analogous to aniline.

Tom'a-hawk (tŏm'ȧ-hąk), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] A kind of war hatchet used by the American Indians.



Tomahawk.

Tom'a-hawk, *v. t.* To cut, strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.

Tom'al'ley (-ăl'ĭ), *n.* The liver of the lobster.

To-ma'to (tō-mā'tō *or* tō-mä'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp. or Pg. *tomate*, of Am. Indian origin.] (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of a plant of the Nightshade family; also, the plant.

Tomb (tōōm), *n.* [F. *tombe*, LL. *tumba*, fr. Gr. *τύμβος* a grave.] **1.** A pit in which to bury a dead person; grave; sepulcher. **2.** A house or vault for receiving the dead. **3.** A monument to a dead person, inclosing the body.

Tomb, *v. t.* To place in a tomb; to bury.

Tom'bac (tŏm'băk), *n.* [Pg. *tambaca*, *tambaque*, fr. Malay *tambāga* copper.] (*Metal.*) A very malleable and ductile alloy of copper and zinc, resembling brass, — about 84 per cent copper.

Tom'boy' (-boi'), *n.* [*Tom* (for *Thomas*, L. *Thomas*, Gr. *Θωμᾶς*) + *boy*.] A romping girl; hoiden. [*Colloq.*]

Tomb'stone' (tōōm'stōn'), *n.* A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased.

Tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'), *n.* [*Tom* (see TOMBOY) + *cat*.] A male cat, esp. when full grown or of large size.

Tom'cod' (-kŏd'), *n.* [*Tom* (see TOMBOY) + *cod*.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small edible American fish of the Codfish family. (*b*) The kingfish. (*c*) The wall-eyed pike.

Tome (tōm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tomus*, fr. Gr. *τόμος*, lit., a piece cut off, akin to *τέμνειν* to cut.] A volume, esp. a ponderous one, forming part of a work; a book.

To'men-tose' (tō'mĕn-tōs'), *a.* [L. *tomentum* a stuffing of wool, hair, or feathers.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Covered with matted woolly hairs.

To-men'tous (tō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Tomentose.

Tom'fool' (tŏm'fōōl'), *n.* [*Tom* (see TOMBOY) + *fool*.] A great fool; a trifler.

Tom'fool'er-y (tŏm'fōōl'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Folly; trifling.

Tom'my (tŏm'mȳ), *n.* **1.** Bread, — generally a penny roll. [*Slang, Eng.*] **2.** A truck, or barter. [*Slang, Eng.*]

To-mor'row (tō-mŏr'rō), *adv.* [Prep. *to* + *morrow*.] On the day after the present day; on the morrow. — *n.* The day after the present; the morrow.

Tom'pi-on (tŏm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* Same as TAMPION.

Tom'pon (-pŭn), *n.* [F. *tampon*. See TAMPION.] An inking pad used in lithographic printing.

Tom'rig' (-rĭg'), *n.* [*Tom* (see TOMBOY) + *rig*.] A rude, wild, wanton girl; hoiden; tomboy.

Tom'-tom' (-tŏm'), *n.* See TAM-TAM.

-tomy. Combining form from root of Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut, used esp. in surgery to denote a *cutting* or *dissection;* as in ana*tomy*, laryngo*tomy*. [vogue.

‖ **Ton** (tŏn), *n.* [F. See TONE.] Prevailing fashion;

Ton (tŭn), *n.* [Cf. TUNNY.] (*Zoöl.*) The common tunny, or horse mackerel.

Ton (tŭn), *n.* [AS. *tunne* a tun, tub, a large vessel; akin to G. & F. *tonne* a ton, tun, LL. *tunna* a tun.] (*Com.*) A measure of weight or quantity. Specif.: (*a*) Twenty hundredweight, — in England, 2,240 pounds; in the U. S., commonly 2,000 pounds (the *short ton*), that of 2,240 being called the *long ton*. (*b*) (*Naut. & Com.*) Forty cubic feet of space, — used as a measure of carrying capacity. (*c*) (*Naut. & Com.*) Any one of certain weights or quantities of merchandise fixed by usage with reference to transportation as freight.

☞ *Ton* and *tun* have the same etymology, and were formerly used interchangeably; but now *ton* generally designates the weight, and *tun* the cask.

To-nal'i-ty (tō-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* (*Mus.*) The principle of key in music; the character which a composition has by virtue of the key in which it is written.

Tone (tōn), *n.* [F. *ton*, L. *tonus* a sound, tone, fr. Gr. *τόνος* a straining, raising of the voice, pitch, in pl., keys differing in pitch; akin to *τείνειν* to stretch.] **1.** Sound, or the character or quality of a sound, or a sound considered as of this or that character. **2.** (*Rhet.*) Accent or inflection or modulation of the voice. **3.** A whining style of speaking; a kind of mournful or artificial strain of voice. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) The larger kind of interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being called a *semitone*. (*b*) A mode; a tune; a plain chant. **5.** (*Med. & Physiol.*) That state of a body, or of any of its organs or parts, in which the animal functions are healthy. **6.** Fig.: Healthy and vigorous condition of the intellectual or moral faculties; hence, state of mind; temper; mood. **7.** Tenor; character; spirit; drift. **8.** The relative general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiment. **9.** The general effect of a picture produced by the combination of light and shade and color (in paintings).

Tone, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TONED (tōnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TONING.] **1.** To utter with an affected tone. **2.** To give tone, or a particular tone, to; specif., to tune.

Tongs (tŏngz; 115), *n. pl.* [AS. *tange;* akin to G. *zange*, Gr. *δάκνειν* to bite, Skr. *daṁç*, *daç*.] An instrument, with two long shafts, jointed together at or near one end, or united by an elastic bow, used for handling things, esp. hot coals or metals.

Tongue (tŭng), *n.* [AS. *tunge;* akin to G. *zunge*, L. *lingua*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) An organ in the mouth of most vertebrates, in man and other mammals serving as the chief organ of taste. **2.** The power of articulate utterance; speech. **3.** Discourse; fluency of speech or expression. **4.** Eulogy. [*Obs.*] **5.** A language. **6.** Speech; words or declarations merely. **7.** A people having a distinct language. **8.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The odontophore of a mollusk. (*b*) The proboscis of a moth or a butterfly. **9.** (*Zoöl.*) Any small sole. **10.** Anything likened to an animal's tongue; as, the *tongue* of a buckle.

Syn. — Language; speech; expression. See LANGUAGE.

Tongue, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TONGUED (tŭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TONGUING.] **1.** To speak; to utter; to talk. **2.** To chide. **3.** (*Mus.*) To modulate with the tongue, as notes. **4.** To join by means of a tongue and groove.

Tongued (tŭngd), *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongue'less (tŭng'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no tongue. **2.** Hence, speechless; mute. **3.** Unnamed. [*Obs.*]

Tongue'-tied' (-tīd'), *a.* **1.** Incapable of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech. **2.** Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

Ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See TONE.] **1.** Of or relating to tones or sounds. **2.** Pertaining to tension; increasing tension; hence, increasing strength. **3.** (*Med.*) Increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system.

Ton'ic, *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) The key tone. **2.** (*Med.*) A tonic medicine.

Tonic sol-fa (*Mus.*), a letter system of notation, based on key relationship, and hence called "tonic."

To-nic'i-ty (tō-nĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* (*Physiol.*) State of healthy tension of muscle fibers while at rest.

To-night' (tōō-nīt'), *adv.* **1.** On this present or coming night. **2.** On the last night past. [*Obs.*]

To-night', *n.* The present or the coming night.

Ton'ka bean' (tŏn'kȧ bēn'). [Cf. F. *tonka*.] (*Bot.*) The fragrant seed of a leguminous tree of Guiana.

Ton'nage (tŭn'nāj; 48), *n.* [From 3d TON.] **1.** Weight of goods carried in a boat or a ship. **2.** The burden of a vessel, or vessels, reckoned in tons. **3.** A duty, toll, or impost estimated per ton, as on vessels or goods. **4.** The whole amount of shipping estimated by tons.

Ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* [L. *tonsillæ*, pl.] (*Anat.*) One of the two glandular organs at the sides of the throat.

Ton'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [L. *tonsilis*, fr. *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear, clip.] Capable of being clipped.

Ton-so'ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *tonsorius*. See TONSURE.] Of or pert. to a barber, or tonsure.

Ton'sure (tŏn'shụr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tonsura* a shearing, fr. *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear, shave.] **1.** Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head; also, state of being shorn. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The shaven crown which priests wear as a mark of their order and of their rank.

Ton-tine' (tŏn-tēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tontina;* — from its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian.] An annuity, or a loan raised on life annuities, with the benefit of survivorship.

To'ny (tō'nĭ), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *Anthony.*] A simpleton.

Too (tōō), *adv.* [Same word as To, *prep.*] **1.** Over; more than enough, — noting excess. **2.** Likewise; also, in addition; besides.

Took (tŏŏk), *imp.* of Take.

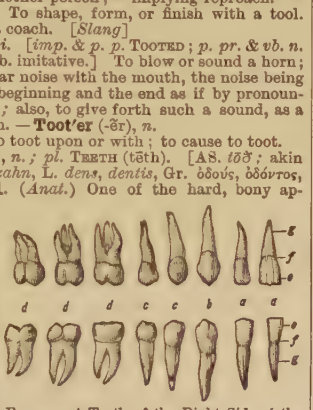
Tool (tōōl), *n.* [AS. *tōl;* akin to Goth. *tanjan* to do.] **1.** An instrument used in the manual arts, to facilitate mechanical operations; any instrument used by a workman; implement; also, a cutting or shaping part of a machine that dresses work, or the machine itself. **2.** Hence, any instrument of use or service. **3.** A person used as an instrument by another person; — implying reproach.

Tool, *v. t.* **1.** To shape, form, or finish with a tool. **2.** To drive, as a coach. [*Slang*]

Toot (tōōt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tooted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tooting.] [Prob. imitative.] To blow or sound a horn; to make a similar noise with the mouth, the noise being modified at the beginning and the end as if by pronouncing the letter *t;* also, to give forth such a sound, as a horn when blown. — **Toot'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Toot, *v. t.* To toot upon or with; to cause to toot.

Tooth (tōōth), *n.; pl.* Teeth (tēth). [AS. *tōð;* akin to D. *tand*, G. *zahn*, L. *dens, dentis*, Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, Skr. *danta.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the hard, bony appendages borne, usually on the jaws, in the mouth of most vertebrates, and which usually aid in seizing and eating food. **2.** Fig.: Taste; palate. **3.** Any projection resembling the tooth of an animal in shape, position, or office.



Permanent Teeth of the Right Side of the Upper and Under Jaw of Man. *a a* Incisors; *b* Canines; *c c* Bicuspids; *d d d* Molars; *e* Crown; *f* Neck; *g* Fang or Root.

To cast in the teeth, to taunt or insult one with. — **Tooth and nail,** as if by biting and scratching; by all possible means. — **Tooth edge,** the sensation excited in the teeth by grating sounds, the touch of acids, etc. — **Tooth powder,** a powder for cleaning the teeth.

Tooth, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Toothed (tōōtht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Toothing.] **1.** To furnish with teeth. **2.** To indent; to jag.

Tooth'ache' (-āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth or in the teeth.

Toothed (tōōtht), *a.* Having teeth; furnished with teeth; dentate.

Tooth'less, *a.* Having no teeth.

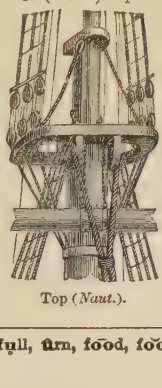
Tooth'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little tooth, or like projection.

Tooth'pick' (-pĭk'), *n.* A pointed instrument for clearing the teeth of substances lodged between them.

Tooth'some (-sŭm), *a.* Palatable; savory.

Top (tŏp), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A child's toy, commonly pear-shaped, made to spin on its point.

Top (tŏp), *n.* [AS. *top;* akin to G. *zopf* tuft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree.] **1.** The highest part of anything; the upper end, edge, or extremity; the upper side or surface; summit; apex; vertex; cover; lid. **2.** Acme; summit. **3.** Highest rank; most honorable position. **4.** The most prominent one; chief. **5.** The crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the head. **6.** (*Naut.*) A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast.


Top (*Naut.*).

Top, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Topped (tŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Topping.] **1.** To rise aloft; to tower. **2.** To predominate. **3.** To excel; to rise above others.

Top, *v. t.* **1.** To cover on the top; to tip; to cap. **2.** To rise above; to surpass; to outdo. **3.** To rise to, or go over, the top of. **4.** To take off the top of; to crop.

To top off, to complete by putting on, or finishing, the top of; hence, to complete; to finish; to adorn.

To'parch (tō'pärk), *n.* [L. *toparcha*, Gr. τοπάρχης; τόπος place + ἄρχειν to rule.] The ruler or chief man in a country; the governor of a toparchy.

To'parch-y (tō'pärk-ỹ), *n.* A small or petty state.

To'paz (tō'păz), *n.* [Through F. & L. fr. Gr. τόπαζος, τοπάζιον, a kind of precious stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral, valued as a gem, occurring generally in yellowish and pellucid rhombic prisms. It is a double fluoride of silicon and alumina.

Top'-boots' (tŏp'bōōts'), *n. pl.* High boots, having generally a band of light-colored leather around the top.

Top'-cloth' (-klŏth'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks lashed to the top in action.

Top'-dress' (-drĕs'), *v. t.* To dress the surface of with manure.

Tope (tōp), *n.* [Prob. fr. Skr. *stūpa.*] A moundlike Buddhist sepulcher, or memorial monument.

Tope, *n.* [Tamil *tōppu.*] A clump of trees. [*India*]

Tope, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of small shark or dogfish.

Tope, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Toped (tōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Toping.] [F. *tôper* to cover a stake in playing at dice, to accept an offer, *tôpe* agreed!; — origin uncertain.] To drink hard; to drink spirituous liquors to excess.

To'per (tō'pẽr), *n.* One who topes; a drunkard.

Top'gal'lant (tŏp'găl'lant; *among seamen* tŏ-găl'lant), *a.* (*Naut.*) Situated above the topmast and below the royal mast, — the third above the deck. See Ship.

Toph (tŏf), *n.* [L. *tophus, tofus*, tufa.] (*Min.*) A kind of sandstone.

To-pha'ceous (tō-fā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tophaceus, tofaceus.*] Gritty; sandy; rough; stony.

Top'-ham'per (tŏp'hăm'pẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship. [at the top.]

Top'-heav'y (-hĕv'ỹ), *a.* Disproportionately heavy

To'phet (tō'fĕt), *n.* [Heb. *tōphet*, lit., a place to be spit upon, fr. *tūph* to spit out.] A place east or southeast of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom, — at first (apparently) a part of the royal garden, but afterwards defiled by the sacrifices of Baal and the fires of Moloch, and later the receptacle for the filth of the city; hence, in symbol, the place where are wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Top'i-a-ry (tŏp'ĭ-ā-rỹ), *a.* [L. *topiarius*, deriv. of Gr. τόπος place.] Of or pertaining to ornamental gardening; produced by pruning.

Top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* [F. *topiques*, pl., L. *topica*, the title of a work of Aristotle, Gr. τοπικά, fr. τοπικός, concerning τόποι, or commonplaces (of argument), fr. τόπος place.] **1.** (*Rhet. & Logic*) (*a*) One of the various general forms of argument employed in probable, as distinguished from demonstrative, reasoning; also, a sort of argument applicable to a great variety of cases. (*b*) *pl.* A treatise on forms of argument. **2.** The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, or argument, or literary composition; also, the principal matter treated of; subject; point; head.

Top'ic, *a.* Topical.

Top'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a place; limited; local, or designed for local application. **2.** (*Rhet. & Logic*) Pertaining to, or consisting of, or according to, topics. **3.** Resembling a topic, or general maxim; hence, merely probable. — **Top'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Top'knot' (-nŏt'), *n.* A crest of feathers, as of a bird; also, an ornamental knot worn on the head.

Top'mast (-mast), *n.* (*Naut.*) The second mast, or that next above the lower mast. See Ship.

Top'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Highest; uppermost.

To-pog'ra-pher (tō-pŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in topography.

Top'o-graph'ic (tŏp'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining
Top'o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to topography; descriptive of a place. — **Top'o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

To-pog'ra-phy (tō-pŏg'rà-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. τοπογραφία; τόπος place + γράφειν to write.] The description of a particular place, town, or tract of land; esp., an exact and scientific delineation and description.

Top'ping (tŏp'pĭng), *a.* **1.** Rising above; surpassing. **2.** Assuming superiority; proud. **3.** Fine. [*Slang*]

Top'ple (-p'l), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Toppled (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Toppling (-plĭng).] [From 2d Top.] To fall or throw forward; to pitch or tumble down.

Top'sail' (-sāl'; -s'l, *among seamen*), *n.* (*Naut.*) In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast. In a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, the sail set upon and above the gaff. See Sail. [face soil.]

Top'soil' (tŏp'soil'), *n.* The upper layer of soil; sur-

Top'sy-tur'vy (tŏp'sỹ-tûr'vỹ), *adv.* [Earlier *topsideturvey, topsy-tervy;* origin uncertain.] In an inverted posture; upside down.

Toque (tōk), *n.* [F. *toque;* of Celtic origin.] A kind of cap worn in the 16th century, and copied in modern fashions.

To-quet' (tō-kā'), *n.* A toque.

Torch (tôrch), *n.* [F. *torche* a torch, rag, wisp; prob. a deriv. of L. *torquere* to twist, because twisted like a rope. Cf. Torture.] A light of some combustible substance; a large candle or flambeau.

Torch'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who carries a torch.

Torch'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light of a torch or torches.

Tor'chon lace' (tôr'shŏn lās'). [F. *torchon* a kind of coarse napkin.] A simple thread lace worked upon a pillow; also, a similar lace made by machinery.

Tore (tôr), *imp.* of Tear.

Tore, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as Torus.

To're-a-dor' (tō'rē-ä-dôr'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *torear* to fight bulls, fr. L. *taurus* a bull.] A bullfighter.

To-reu'tic (tō-rụ'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. τορευτικός, fr. τόρευμα embossed work.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, work done in relief, as in sculpture.

Tor'ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tormentum* missile engine, rack, torture, fr. *torquere* to twist, hurl. See Torture.] Extreme pain; utmost misery; anguish; torture; also, the cause of such pain or misery.

Tor-ment' (tôr-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tormented; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tormenting.] **1.** To put to extreme pain or anguish; to rack; to torture; to pain; to distress; to afflict. **2.** To tease; to vex. [*Colloq.*]

Tor-ment'er } (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, tor-
Tor-ment'or } ments.

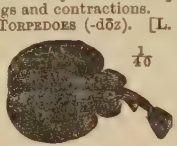
Tor-ment'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who torments.

Torn (tôrn), *p. p.* of Tear.

Tor-na'do (tôr-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* Tornadoes (-dōz). [Through Sp. or Pg. *tornar*, fr. L. *tornare* to turn. See Turn.] A violent whirling wind; specif. (*Meteorol.*), a tempest distinguished by a rapid whirling and slow progressive motion.

To-rose' (tō-rōs'), *a.* [L. *torosus* brawny. See Torus.] Cylindrical with alternate swellings and contractions.

Tor-pe'do (tôr-pē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* Torpedoes (-dōz). [L. *torpedo, -inis*, fr. *torpere* to be stiff or torpid. See Torpid.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of elasmobranch fishes, having the power of giving electrical shocks. **2.** Any one of various kinds of shells, cartridges, or the like, to be exploded by concussion or pressure. Specif.: (*a*) An engine or machine for destroying ships. (*b*) (*Railroad*) A kind of detonating cartridge or shell. **3.** A kind of firework.


European Torpedo, or Crampfish (*Torpedo vulgaris*). 1/10

Tor-pes'cent (-pĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *torpescens*, p. pr., deriv. of *torpere*. See Torpid.] Becoming torpid or numb.

Tor'pid (tôr'pĭd), *a.* [L. *torpidus*, fr. *torpere* to be numb or torpid; origin uncertain.] **1.** Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; benumbed. **2.** Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive. — **Tor-pid'i-ty** (tôr-pĭd'ĭ-tў), **Tor'pid-ness,** *n.* — **Tor'pid-ly,** *adv.*

Tor'por (-pẽr), *n.* [L.] Quality or state of being torpid.

Tor'por-if'ic (tôr'pẽr-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *torpor* torpor + *facere* to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

Tor'quate (tôr'kwât), *a.* [L. *torquatus.*] (*Zoöl.*) Collared; having a distinct colored ring around the neck.

Torque (tôrk), *n.* [L. *torques* a twisted neck chain, fr. *torquere* to twist.] **1.** A collar or neck chain, usually twisted. **2.** [L. *torquere* to twist.] (*Mech.*) That which tends to produce torsion; a couple of forces. **3.** (*Phys. Science*) A turning or twisting.

Tor're-fac'tion (tôr'rẽ-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of torrefying, or state of being torrefied.

Tor're-fy (tôr'rẽ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Torrefied (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Torrefying (-fī'ĭng).] [L. *torrere* to parch + *-fy.*] **1.** To dry by a fire; to parch. **2.** (*Metal.*) To subject to scorching heat; to roast.

Tor'rent (-rent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *torrens, -entis*, fr. *torrens* burning, boiling, p. pr. of *torrere* to burn. See Torrid.] A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like. Also used figuratively.

Tor'ri-cel'li-an (tŏr'rĭ-sĕl'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to *Torricelli*, an Italian, who, in 1643, discovered that the rise of a liquid in the barometer, or other similar tube, is due to atmospheric pressure.

Tor'rid (tŏr'rĭd), *a.* [L. *torridus*, fr. *torrere* to parch, burn; akin to E. *thirst.*] **1.** Parched; dried with heat. **2.** Violently hot; burning; parching. — **Tor'rid-ness,** *n.*

Torrid zone (*Geog.*), the broad belt of the earth between the tropics, over which the heat is always great.

Torse (tôrs), *n.* [OF., deriv. of L. *torquere.* See Torture.] **1.** (*Her.*) A wreath. **2.** [F. *tors, torse*, twisted.] (*Geom.*) A developable surface.

Tor'sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *torquere, tortum*, to twist. Cf. Torture.] **1.** A turning or twisting; state of being twisted. **2.** (*Mech.*) The force with which anything twisted tends to return to a state of rest.

Tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.*; *pl.* E. Torsos (-sōz), It. Torsi (-sē). [It. *torso.*] The trunk of the human body; the trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs.

Tort (tôrt), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *torquere* to twist. Cf. Torture.] **1.** Mischief; injury. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) Any civil wrong or injury; a wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which an action will lie.

Tort, *a.* Stretched tight; taut. [*R.*]

Tor'tile (tôr'tĭl), *a.* [L. *tortilis*, fr. *torquere, tortum*, to twist.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled.

Tor'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or in the nature of, a tort. — **Tor'tious-ly,** *adv.*

Tor'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tortus*, p. p.] Twisted; wreathed.

Tor'toise (tôr'tĭs *or* -tŭs), *n.* [OE. *tortuce*, fr. OF. *tortis* crooked, fr. L. *tortus* twisted, crooked, p. p. of *torquere.* So called in allusion to its crooked feet. Cf. Torture.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of reptiles of the order *Testudinata*, esp. the land and freshwater species (the marine species being generally called turtles). [See *Illust.* of Terrapin.] **2.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) Same as Testudo, 2.

Tor'tri-cid (tôr'trĭ-sĭd), *a.* [From L. *torquere, tortum*, to twist.] Of, pert. to, or designating, any one of numerous species of small moths, the larva of which usually roll up the leaves of plants on which they live.

Tor'tu-ous (tôr'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [L. *tortuosus*, fr. *tortus* a twisting. See Torture.] **1.** Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding. **2.** Fig.: Deviating from rectitude; indirect; erroneous; deceitful. — **Tor'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Tor'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Tor'ture (tôr'tūr; 135), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tortura*, fr. *torquere, tortum*, to twist, rack, torture.] **1.** Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment; esp., agonizing pain inflicted either as punishment for a crime, or to extort a confession. **2.** Act or process of torturing.

Tor'ture, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tortured (-tūrd; 135); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Torturing.] To put to torture; to inflict torture upon; to harass; to vex; to rack.

Tor'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tortures; a tormenter.

‖ **To'rus** (tō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Tori (-rī). [L., a round swelling.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A large, semicircular molding in profile, used in the bases of columns. **2.** (*Bot.*) The part of the flower on which the carpels stand. [See *Illust.* of Ovary.]

To'ry (tō'rў), *n.* [Properly used of the Irish bogtrotters, who robbed and plundered during the English civil wars, professing to be in sympathy with the royal cause; hence, transferred to those who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown; prob. fr. Ir. *toiridhe, tor*, a pursuer.] **1.** (*Eng. Politics*) A member of the conservative party, as opposed to the liberal party, formerly called the Whig party. **2.** (*Amer. Hist.*) One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored submitting to the claims of Great Britain.

To'ry-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the Tories.

Toss (tŏs; 115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tossed (tŏst); (less properly Tost); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tossing.] [W. *tosiaw, tosio*, to toss, snatch, *tos* a quick jerk, a toss, a snatch.] **1.** To throw with the hand; to throw upward. **2.** To lift or throw up suddenly or violently. **3.** To cause to rise and fall. Also used figuratively.

Toss, *v. i.* **1.** To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to fling. **2.** To be tossed, as a ship on the sea.

To toss for, to throw dice or a coin for. — To toss up, to throw up a coin and wager on what side it will fall.

Toss, *n.* A tossing; upward jerk, as of the head.

Toss'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A toper; a drunkard.

Tost (tŏst; 115), *imp. & p. p.* of Toss.

‖ **Tos'to** (tŏs'tō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Quick; rapid.

Tot (tŏt), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Anything small; — used esp. as a term of endearment for a little child.

To'tal (tō'tal), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *totalis*, fr. L. *totus* all, whole.] Whole; not divided; entire; full; complete; absolute. See Whole.

To'tal, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount.

To-tal'i-ty (tō-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being total. **2.** Whole sum; whole quantity or amount; entirety.

To'tal-ly, *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely.

Tote (tōt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Toted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Toting.] [Said to be of African origin.] To carry or bear. [*Colloq., Southern U. S.*]

To'tem (tō'tĕm), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *wutohtimoin* that to which a person or place belongs.] A rude

likeness, as of a bird or beast, used by the North American Indians as a symbol, as of a family or a clan.

To'tem-ism (tō'tĕm-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The system of distinguishing families, clans, etc., in a tribe by the totem. **2.** The worship of any real or imaginary object; nature worship.

Tot'ter (tŏt'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOTTERING.] [Prob. for older *tolter*; cf. AS. *tealtrian*. Cf. TILT to incline.] **1.** To shake so as to threaten a fall; to vacillate; to be unsteady; to stagger. **2.** To shake; to reel; to waver.

Tot'tle (tŏt't'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOTTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOTTLING (-tlĭng).] [See TOTTER.] To walk in a wavering, unsteady manner. [*Colloq.*]

Tou'can (tōō'kăn), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *tucano*; from Brazilian name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of fruit-eating birds of tropical America, having a very large, but light and thin, beak.

Toucan (*Ramphastos toco*, or *picatus*).

Touch (tŭch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOUCHED (tŭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOUCHING.] [F. *toucher*, OF. *touchier*, *tuchier*; of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *tug*.] **1.** To come in contact with; to extend the hand, foot, or the like, so as to reach or rest on. **2.** To perceive by the sense of feeling. **3.** To come to; to reach; to attain to. **4.** To prove, as with a touchstone. [*Obs.*] **5.** To relate to; to concern. **6.** To deal with; to treat of. **7.** To meddle with. **8.** To affect the senses or the sensibility of; to move. **9.** To mark or delineate with touches. **10.** To have effect upon; specif., to affect slightly. **11.** To strike; to play on. **12.** To perform, as a tune; to play. **13.** To harm, afflict, or distress. **14.** To affect with insanity, esp. in a slight degree. **15.** (*Geom.*) To be tangent to.

To touch up, to repair; to improve, as by touches.

Touch, *v. i.* **1.** To be in contact. **2.** To make impression. [*R.*] **3.** To discourse or comment, esp. slightly or casually.

Touch, *n.* **1.** Act of touching, or state of being touched; contact. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin is recognized. **3.** Act or power of exciting emotion. **4.** An emotion or affection. **5.** A stroke; hence, animadversion; censure; reproof. **6.** A single stroke on a drawing or a picture; hence, feature; lineament; trait. **7.** Act of the hand on a musical instrument; hence, *pl.*, musical notes. **8.** A little; a dash. **9.** A hint; suggestion; slight notice. **10.** Touchstone. [*Obs.*] **11.** Hence, decisive standard or test; proof; tried quality. **12.** (*Mus.*) The response or mode of action of the keys of an instrument to the fingers; also, the manner of touching the keys of an instrument in playing. **13.** (*Football*) The part of the field beyond the line of flags on either side.

Touch'a-ble (tŭch'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being touched.

Touch'back' (-băk'), *n.* (*Football*) Act of touching the football down behind one's own goal line when it received its last impulse from an opponent.

Touch'down' (-doun'), *n.* (*Football*) Act of touching the football down behind the opponents' goal, or (*safety touchdown*) behind one's own goal when the ball received its last impulse from one on his own side.

Touch'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The vent of a firearm.

Touch'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a touchy manner.

Touch'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being touchy.

Touch'ing, *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.

Touch'ing, *prep.* Concerning; with respect to.

Touch'-me-not' (-mē-nŏt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) See IMPATIENS. (*b*) Squirting cucumber.

Touch'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** (*Min.*) Basanite, — used to test gold and silver by the streak left upon the stone when rubbed by the metal. **2.** Fig.: Any test, criterion, or standard.

Touch'wood' (tŭch'wo͝od'), *n.* [Probably for *tachwood*; OE. *tache* tinder (of uncertain origin) + E. *wood*.] Decayed wood, or dried fungi used as tinder.

Touch'y (-ĭ), *a.* [For *techy*, *tetchy*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; techy; apt to take fire. [*Colloq.*]

Tough (tŭf), *a.* [*Compar.* TOUGHER (-ẽr); *superl.* TOUGHEST.] [AS. *tōh*; akin to G. *zähe*, also to AS. *getenge* near to.] **1.** Flexible without being brittle. **2.** Not easily broken; able to endure hardship; firm; strong. **3.** Not easily separated; viscous; tenacious. **4.** Hard to bend or impress; stubborn. **5.** Severe; violent. [*Colloq.*] — **Tough'ness**, *n.*

Tough'en (tŭf'n), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOUGHENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOUGHENING.] To grow or make tough.

Tou-pee' (to͞o-pē'), } *n.* [F. *toupet*, dim. of OF. *top* a
Tou-pet' (to͞o-pā'), } tuft; akin to E. *top*.] **1.** A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair. **2.** A small wig.

Tour (to͝or), *n.* [F. See TURN, *v. t.*] A going round; circuit; hence, journey in a circuit; prolonged journey.

Syn. — Journey; excursion. See JOURNEY.

Tour, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOURED (to͝ord); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOURING.] To make a tour. [as TURACOU.]

Tou-ra'co (tou-rā'kō *or* to͞o-rä'kō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same

Tour'ist (to͝or'ĭst), *n.* One who makes a tour or tours.

Tour'ma-line (to͝or'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *tournamal*, a name of this stone in Ceylon.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring usually in three-sided or six-sided black prisms.

Tour'na-ment (to͝or'nȧ-ment *or* tûr'-), *n.* [OF. *torneiement*, *tornoiement*, lit., a wheeling round. See TOURNEY.] **1.** A mock fight in which a number of combatants engage; hence, fig., a real battle. **2.** Any contest of skill between many contestants.

Tour'ney (to͝or'nĭ *or* tûr'nĭ), *n.* [OF. *tornei*, *tornoi*, fr. *torneier*, *tournoier*, to tilt, to tourney. See TURN, *v. t.*] A tournament.

Tour'ney, *v. i.* To perform in tournaments; to tilt.

Tour'ni-quet (-nĭ-kĕt), *n.* [F.] (*Surg.*) A bandage tightened by a screw or other means, — used to check hemorrhage.

‖ **Tour-nure'** (to͝or-nu͝r'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Turn; contour; figure. **2.** Any device used by women to expand the skirt of the dress; bustle.

Touse, Touze (touz), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *tosen*. See TEASE.] To pull, haul, or worry. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Tous'el (touz'l), } *v. t.* [Freq. of TOUSE.] To disorder;
Tou'sle (tou'z'l), } to tumble; to touse. [*Colloq.*]

Tout (to͝ot), *v. i.* **1.** To act as a tout. [*Cant, Eng.*] **2.** To seek for customers. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tout, *n.* One who secretly watches race horses in training for information to use in betting. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Tout, *v. i.* [See TOOT.] To toot a horn.

‖ **Tout'-en-sem'ble** (to͞o'tän'sän'bl'), *n.* [F.] All together; hence, the general effect of a work as a whole.

Tout'er (to͞ot'ẽr), *n.* One who seeks customers, as for an inn, a public conveyance, or the like. [*Colloq.*]

Tow (tō), *n.* [AS. *tow*; cf. E. *taw*, v. t.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp.

Tow, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOWED (tōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOWING.] [OE. *towen*, *tozen*; akin to AS. *teón* to draw. See TUG.] To draw or pull through the water by means of a rope.

Tow, *n.* **1.** A rope by which anything is towed. **2.** Act of towing, or state of being towed. **3.** That which is towed. [for towing.]

Tow'age (tō'ĕj; 48), *n.* Act of towing, or price paid

To'ward (tō'ẽrd), } *prep.* [AS. *tōweard* impending,
To'wards (tō'ẽrdz), } imminent, toward, *tōwerdes* towards. See TO; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** In the direction of; to. **2.** With respect or reference to; regarding; concerning. **3.** Tending to; in the direction of; in behalf of. **4.** Near; about.

To'ward, } *adv.* Near; at hand; in state of prepa-
To'wards, } ration.

To'ward (tō'wẽrd), *a.* **1.** Approaching. **2.** Ready to do or learn; not froward; docile; tractable. **3.** Ready to act; forward; valiant. — **To'ward-ness**, *n.*

To'ward-ly, *a.* Same as TOWARD, *a.*, 2. — **To'ward-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

To'wards (tō'ẽrdz), *prep. & adv.* See TOWARD.

Tow'boat' (tō'bōt'), *n.* **1.** A vessel constructed for being towed. **2.** A steamer for towing other vessels.

Tow'el (tou'ĕl), *n.* [F. *touaille*, LL. *toacula*; of Teutonic origin.] A cloth used for wiping, esp. one for drying anything wet.

Tow'er (tou'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *tour*, *tor*, *tur*, L. *turris*; akin to Gr. *τύρρις*, *τύρσις*. Cf. TURRET.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A structure, or mass of building, standing alone or appended to a larger edifice, and usually higher than its own diameter. **2.** Citadel; fortress; hence, a defense.

Tow'er (tou'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOWERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOWERING.] To rise and overtop other objects; to be lofty or very high; hence, to soar.

Tow'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.

Tow'er-ing (tou'ẽr-ĭng), *a.* That towers; hence, extreme; surpassing.

Tow'-head' (tō'hĕd'), *n.* A person having whitish hair. [*Colloq.*]

Tow'line' (tō'līn'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A line used to tow [vessels.

Town (toun), *n.* [AS. *tūn* inclosure, fence, village, town; akin to D. *tuin* a garden, G. *zaun* hedge, fence. Cf. DOWN, *adv.* & *prep.*, DUNE.] **1.** An inclosure surrounding the homestead of the lord of the manor; also, the whole manorial domain. [*Obs.*] **2.** Any collection of houses which has a regular market, but is not a city or the see of a bishop. [*Eng.*] **3.** Any collection of houses larger than a village, and not incorporated as a city; also, loosely, any large closely populated place. **4.** The body of residents of a town. **5.** A township. [*U. S.*] **6.** The court end of London; — commonly with *the*. **7.** The metropolis or its inhabitants.

Syn. — Village; hamlet. See VILLAGE.

Town clerk, an officer who keeps the records of a town.

Town'-crī'er (-krī'ẽr), *n.* The public crier of a town.

Town'hall' (toun'hąl'), **Town'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A public hall or building devoted to the public uses of a town.

Towns'folk' (tounz'fōk'), *n.* The people of a town or city, esp. in distinction from country people.

Town'ship (toun'shĭp), *n.* **1.** The district or territory of a town, — in Canada and in many of the States of the U. S., a subdivision of a county. **2.** In surveys of the public land of the U. S., a division of territory six miles square, containing 36 sections.

Towns'man (tounz'mạn), *n.* An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another.

Towns'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n.* Townsfolk. [sels.

Tow'rope' (tō'rōp'), *n.* A rope used in towing ves-

Tow'ser (tou'zẽr), *n.* [See TOUSE to pull about.] A familiar name for a dog. [tow.

Tow'y (tō'ў), *a.* Composed of, like, or containing,

Tox'ic (tŏks'ĭk), **Tox'ic-al** (-ĭ-kạl), *a.* [L. *toxicum* poison, orig. for arrows, Gr. τοξικόν (sc. φάρμακον), fr. τόξον arrow.] Of or pert. to poison; poisonous.

Tox'i-cant (-ĭ-kạnt), *n.* A poisonous agent or drug.

Tox'i-co-log'ic-al (-kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to toxicology. [cology.

Tox'i-col'o-gist (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in toxi-

Tox'i-col'o-gy (-jў), *n.* [Gr. τοξικόν poison + *-logy*. See TOXIC.] The science which treats of poisons.

Toy (toi), *n.* [D. *tuig* tools, stuff, trash, speel*tuig* playthings; akin to G. *zeug* stuff, materials; ultimately fr. root of E. *tug*, v. t.] **1.** A plaything for children; bawble. **2.** Thing for amusement, but valueless; trifle. **3.** Wild fancy; odd conceit; idle sport; folly. **4.** Amorous dalliance; play; sport. **5.** [Prob. same word.] A kind of overhanging headdress worn by old women of the lower classes. [*Scot.*]

Toy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOYED (toid); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOYING.] To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

Toy'er (toi'ẽr), *n.* One who toys; trifler.

Toy'man (toi'mạn), *n.* One who deals in toys.

Toy'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

Tra'be-a'tion (trā'bē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam, a timber.] (*Arch.*) Same as ENTABLATURE.

Trace (trās), *n.* [F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*. See TRAIT.] One of two straps, chains, or ropes of a harness, attached to a vehicle or thing to be drawn; a tug.

Trace, *n.* [F. *trace*. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** Mark left by anything passing; track; course; footprint. **2.** A remaining mark, impression, or visible appearance of anything no longer existing or present; remains; token; vestige. **3.** (*Chem.* & *Min.*) A very small quantity, esp. so small that the amount is not quantitatively determined in an analysis. **4.** (*Descriptive Geom.* & *Persp.*) The intersection of a plane of projection, or an original plane, with a coördinate plane. **5.** (*Fort.*) The ground plan of a work or works.

Syn. — Vestige; mark; token. See VESTIGE.

Trace, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRACED (trāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRACING (trā'sĭng).] [OF. *tracier*, fr. L. *tractus*, p. p. of *trahere* to draw. Cf. TRACT, TREAT.] **1.** To draw or delineate with marks; esp., to copy, as a drawing, by following the lines and marking them on a superimposed sheet. **2.** To follow by some mark left by a person or thing which has preceded; to follow by footsteps, tracks, or tokens. **3.** Hence, to follow the track of. **4.** To copy; to imitate. **5.** To walk over; to traverse.

Trace'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being traced.

Tra'cer (trā'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, traces.

Tra'cer-y (-ў), *n.* (*Arch.*) Ornamental work with ramified lines. Esp.: (*a*) The decorative head of a Gothic window. [See *Illust.* of FOLIATION.] (*b*) A similar decoration in some styles of vaulting.

Tra'che-a (trā'kē-ȧ; *L.* trȧ-kē'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* TRACHEÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *trachia*, Gr. τραχεῖα (sc. ἀρτηρία windpipe), fr. τραχύς rough.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The windpipe. [See *Illust.* of LUNG.] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the respiratory tubes of insects and arachnids. **3.** (*Bot.*) One of the large cells in woody tissue connected longitudinally.

Tra'che-o-cele (trā'kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. τραχεῖα windpipe + κήλη tumor.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Goiter. (*b*) A tumor containing air and communicating with the trachea.

Tra'che-os'co-py (-ŏs'kŏ-pў), *n.* [*Trachea* + *-scopy.*] (*Med.*) Examination of the trachea with a mirror.

Tra'che-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* [*Trachea* + *-tomy.*] (*Surg.*) A cutting open the windpipe.

Tra'chyte (trā'kīt *or* trăk'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. τραχύς rough.] (*Geol.*) A kind of (usually) grayish igneous rock.

Tra'cing (trā'sĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who traces; also, the copy made. **2.** A regular path or track; course.

Track (trăk), *n.* [OF. *trac* trace of animals; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A mark left by something that has passed along; specif., footprint; trace; vestige. **2.** A road; beaten path; race course. **3.** Course; way. **4.** (*Railroad*) The permanent way; the rails.

Track, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRACKED (trăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRACKING.] **1.** To follow or pursue by the tracks or traces; to trail. **2.** (*Naut.*) To draw along continuously; to tow.

Track'age (-ĕj; 48), *n.* Act of tracking, or towing.

Track'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, tracks.

Track'less, *a.* Having no track; untrodden.

Tract (trăkt), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. TRACTATE.] A written discourse or dissertation, esp. a short one on practical religion.

Tract, *n.* [L. *tractus* a trace, tract of land, from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw. Senses 4 and 5 are perh. due to confusion with *track*. Cf. TRACE, *v.*] **1.** Something drawn out or extended; expanse. **2.** An indefinite area of land or water; region. **3.** Features; lineaments. [*Obs.*] **4.** Footprint. [*Obs.*] **5.** Track; trace. [*Obs.*] **6.** Treatment; exposition. [*Obs.*] **7.** Continued duration; length; extent. **8.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Certain verses of Scripture sung before Easter at Mass, instead of the Alleluia; — so called because sung *tractim*, or continuously.

Tract'a-ble (trăkt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, fr. *tractare* to draw violently, to treat. See TREAT, *v. t.*] Capable of being easily led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable; governable. — **Tract'a-bil'i-ty** (trăkt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Tract'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Tract'a-bly,** *adv.*

Trac-ta'ri-an (trăk-tā'rĭ-ạn), *n.* (*Ch. of England*) One of the writers of the Oxford tracts, called "*Tracts* for the Times" (1833–1841), which supported in general the principles held now by the High Church party.

Trac-ta'ri-an (trăk-tā'rĭ-ạn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Tractarians, or their principles. — **Trac-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

Tract'ate (trăkt'āt), *n.* [L. *tractatus* a touching, handling, treatise.] Treatise; tract; essay.

Tract'ile (-ĭl), *a.* [L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. [tile.

Trac-til'i-ty (trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being trac-

Trac'tion (trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1.** A drawing; state of being drawn. **2.** Attraction. [*R.*] **3.** Adhesive friction, as of a wheel on a rail.

Tract'ive (trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Serving to draw; pulling.

Tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing.

Tract'o-ry (trăkt'ŏ-rў), *n.* [L. *tractorius* of drawing, fr. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] (*Geom.*) A tractrix.

Tract'rix (trăkt'rĭks), *n.* [NL.] (*Geom.*) A curve such that the part of the tangent between the point of tangency and a given straight line is constant; — so called from the way it was conceived to be described.

Trade (trād), *n.* [Formerly, a path, OE. *tred* footmark. See TREAD.] **1.** A track; trail; path; also, passage; travel; resort. [*Obs.*] **2.** Course; custom; occupation. [*Obs.*] **3.** Business of any kind; affair; dealing. [*Obs.*] **4.** Specif.: Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter or purchase; commerce; traffic; barter. **5.** The business, esp. mechanical, which a person has learned, and which he engages in; occupation. **6.** A company of men engaged in the same occupation. **7.** *pl.* The trade winds.

Syn. — Profession; occupation; office; calling; avocation; employment; commerce; dealing; traffic.

Trade wind, a wind in the torrid zone which blows from the same quarter throughout the year; — so called because of its usefulness to navigators, and hence to trade.

Trade, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

TRADING.] To buy and sell or exchange property in a single instance or as a business; to traffic; to bargain.

Trade (trād), *v. t.* To sell or exchange; to barter.

Trade'-mark' (-märk'), *n.* A distinguishing mark or device affixed by a merchant or manufacturer to his goods, the exclusive right of using which he has by law.

Trad'er (-ẽr), *n.* One engaged in trade; merchant; trafficker. [a trade.

Trades'man (trādz'man), *n.* One who trades or plies

Trades' un'ion (ūn'yŭn), *or* **Trade' un'ion.** An organized combination of workmen for protecting their rights and interests respecting wages, hours of labor, etc.

Tra-di'tion (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *traditio*, fr. *tradere* to give up. See TRAITOR.] **1.** Act of delivering to another; delivery. **2.** The unwritten or oral delivery of information, opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from ancestors to posterity; hence, that which is so transmitted orally from father to son, or from ancestor to posterity; opinion, custom, or practice long accredited or observed. **3.** (*Theol.*) An unwritten code of doctrine or discipline; as the law represented to have been given by God to Moses on Sinai.

Tra-di'tion-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or communicated by, tradition; derived from tradition. **2.** Observant of tradition. [*R.*] — **Tra-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Tra-di'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Traditional.

Tra-di'tion-er (-ẽr), } *n.* One who adheres to tradi-

Tra-di'tion-ist, } tion.

Trad'i-tive (trăd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Traditional. [*R.*]

Tra-duce' (trȧ-dūs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRADUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRADUCING (-dū'sĭng).] [L. *traducere, traductum*, to lead across, exhibit as a spectacle, disgrace, derive; *trans* across, over + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.] **1.** To transmit; to hand down; also, to translate. [*Obs.*] **2.** To seduce. [*Obs.*] **3.** To display; to expose. [*Obs.*] **4.** To expose to contempt or shame; to calumniate; to vilify; to defame; to slander.

Syn. — To disparage; detract; depreciate; decry.

Tra-du'cer (-dū'sẽr), *n.* One who traduces; calumniator.

Tra-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Transmission, as from parent to child. [*Obs.*] **2.** Translation. [*Obs.*] **3.** Transportation. [*R.*] **4.** Transition. [*R.*]

Traf'fic (trăf'fĭk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAFFICKED (-fĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAFFICKING (-fĭk-ĭng).] [F. *trafiquer;* of uncertain origin.] To exchange goods and commodities for other goods or money; to buy or sell goods; to barter; to trade; to bargain.

Traf'fic, *v. t.* To exchange in traffic.

Traf'fic, *n.* **1.** Commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling; trade. **2.** Commodities of the market. [*R.*] **3.** The carrying business done upon a railway, steamboat line, etc. [chant.

Traf'fick-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who traffics; trader; mer-

Trag'a-canth (trăg'ȧ-kănth), *n.* [L. *tragacanthum*, deriv. of Gr. τραγάκανθα the tragacanth plant; τράγος goat + ἄκανθα thorn.] A kind of gum used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts.

Tra-ge'di-an (trȧ-jē'dĭ-an), *n.* **1.** A writer of tragedy. **2.** An actor or player in tragedy.

‖ **Tra'gé'dienne'** (trȧ'zhā'dyĕn'; *E.* trȧ-jē'dĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F.] A woman who plays in tragedy.

Trag'e-dy (trăj'ẽ-dў), *n.* [OF. *tragedie*, L. *tragoedia*, Gr. τραγῳδία, fr. τραγῳδός a tragic poet and singer; τράγος goat + ἀείδειν to sing; alluding to a goat being sacrificed, or a goat as a prize, or goatskin clothing. See ODE.] **1.** An elevated dramatic poem, describing a signal action having a fatal issue. **2.** A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence.

Trag'ic (trăj'ĭk), } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the

Trag'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } nature of, tragedy; fatal. —

Trag'ic-al-ly, *adv.* — **Trag'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Mournful; terrible; calamitous; sorrowful.

Trag'i-com'e-dy (trăj'ĭ-kŏm'ẽ-dў), *n.* A composition of the nature both of tragedy and comedy. — **Trag'i-com'ic** (-kŏm'ĭk), **Trag'i-com'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

Trag'o-pan (trăg'ō-păn), *n.* [L. *tragopan* a fabulous Ethiopian bird, Gr. τραγόπαν.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of brilliantly colored Asiatic pheasants.

‖ **Tra'gus** (trā'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τραγός a part of the inner ear.] (*Anat.*) The prominence in front of the external opening of the ear. See EAR.

Trail (trāl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAILED (trāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAILING.] [OF. *trailler* to trail a deer, F. *trailler* to trail a fishing line; prob. fr. a deriv. of L. *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To hunt by the track; to track. **2.** To draw or drag, as along the ground. **3.** (*Mil.*) To carry, as a firearm, with the breech near the ground and the upper part inclined forward, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle. **4.** To tread down, as grass, by walking through it; to lay flat.

Trail (trāl), *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn out in length; to follow after. **2.** To grow to great length, as a running or climbing vine.

Trail, *n.* **1.** A track left by man or beast; scent left by the animal pursued. **2.** A track through a wilderness. **3.** Anything drawn out to a length. **4.** Anything drawn behind in long undulations; a train. **5.** The entrails of a fowl, esp. of game; sometimes, the entrails of sheep. **6.** (*Mil.*) That part of the stock of a gun carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered.

Train (trān), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAINED (trānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAINING.] [OF. *trahiner, traïner*, LL. *trahinare, trainare*, fr. L. *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw along; to trail; to drag. **2.** To entice; to allure. [*Obs.*] **3.** To teach and form by practice; to educate; to exercise; to discipline. **4.** To break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen. **5.** (*Hort.*) To lead, direct, or form (a plant) to a given place or shape.

To train a gun (*Mil. & Naut.*), to point it at some object either forward of or else abaft the beam.

Train, *v. i.* **1.** To undergo military drill. **2.** To prepare by exercise, diet, etc., for any physical contest.

Train, *n.* **1.** That which draws along; esp., enticement. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a lure for a hawk; also, trap; snare. **3.** That which is drawn along in the rear of, or after, something; the hinder part or rear; as the trailing part of a gown, the trail of a gun carriage, tail of a bird, etc. **4.** A number of followers or attendants; retinue; suite. **5.** A succession of connected things; series. **6.** Regular method; process; course; order. **7.** A line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge, mine, etc. **8.** A connected line of cars or carriages on a railroad.

Syn. — Cars. — The word *train* is universally used in England in this sense; in the United States, the phrase *the cars* has been much used instead of *the train;* but is obviously less appropriate, and is growing less common.

Train'a-ble (trān'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being trained.

Train'band' (-bănd'), *n.* A company of militia. [*Eng.*]

Train'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who holds up a train, as of a robe.

Train'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trains; an instructor. **2.** A militiaman called out for exercise or discipline. [*U. S.*]

Train' oil' (oil'). [D. or LG. *traan* + E. *oil.*] Oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales, by boiling.

Traipse (trāps), *v. i.* [Etym. uncertain.] To walk or run about in a slatternly or careless manner. [*Colloq.*]

Trait (trāt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tractus*, fr. *trahere* to draw. Cf. TRACE.] **1.** Stroke; touch. **2.** Distinguishing or marked feature; peculiarity.

☞ Formerly pronounced *trā*, as in French.

Trai'tor (trā'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *traïtor*, L. *traditor*, fr. *tradere, traditum*, to deliver up, to betray; *trans* over + *dare* to give.] **1.** One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason. **2.** One who betrays any confidence or trust; a betrayer.

Trai'tor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless. **2.** Consisting in, partaking of, or implying, treason. — **Trai'tor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Trai'tor-ous-ness,** *n.* [is a traitor.

Trai'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [F. *traîtresse.*] A woman who

Tra-ject' (trȧ-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAJECTING.] [L. *trajicere*, p. p. *-jectus*, to throw across; *trans* across + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] To cast through or across. [*R.*]

Tra-jec'tion (trȧ-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of trajecting; also, emission. **2.** Transposition. [*R.*]

Tra-ject'o-ry (-jĕk'tō-rў), *n.* The curve which a body describes in space, as a stone when thrown.

Tral'a-ti'tion (trăl'ȧ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See TRALATITIOUS.] A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.

Tral'a-ti'tious (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tralatitius, translatitius, tralaticius, translaticius.* See TRANSLATION.] **1.** Handed down; transmitted. **2.** Metaphorical; figurative.

Tram (trăm), *n.* [Prov. E. *tram* coal wagon, shaft of a cart, beam; prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** A four-wheeled truck running on rails, esp. in a mine. **2.** One of the rails of a tramway. **3.** A car on a horse railroad. [*Eng.*]

Tram, *n.* [Sp. *trama* weft, or F. *trame.*] A silk thread used esp. for the weft of the best velvets and silks.

Tram'mel (-mĕl), *n.* [F. *tramail, trémail*, a net, LL. *tremaculum, tremacle*, a kind of fish net; L. *tres* three + *macula* mesh.] **1.** A kind of net for catching birds, fishes, etc. **2.** A net for a woman's hair. **3.** A kind of shackle for making a horse amble. **4.** Fig.: Whatever

impedes activity or progress. **5.** An iron hook of various forms and sizes for hanging vessels over a fire. **6.** (*Mech.*) (*a*) An instrument for drawing ellipses. (*b*) A beam compass.

Trammel (*Mech.*) (*a*).

Tram'mel (trăm'mĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAMMELED (-mĕld) or TRAMMELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAMMELING, or TRAMMELLING.] **1.** To entangle, as in a net; to catch. [*R.*] **2.** To confine; to hamper; to shackle.

Tram'meled (-mĕld), *a.* Having white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side; — said of a horse.

Tram'mel-er (-mĕl-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a trammel net. **2.** One that trammels or restrains.

Tra-mon'tane (trȧ-mŏn'tān *or* trăm'ŏn-tān), *a.* [OF *tramontain*, It. *tramontano*, L. *transmontanus*; *trans* across + *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; hence, foreign; barbarous.

Tramp (trămp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAMPED (trămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAMPING.] [OE. *trampen*; akin to G. *trampeln*; also to G. *treppe* steps. Cf. TRIP, *v. i.*] **1.** To tread upon forcibly and repeatedly; to trample. **2.** To travel or wander through. [*Colloq.*]

Tramp, *v. i.* To travel; to wander; to stroll.

Tramp, *n.* **1.** A foot journey or excursion. **2.** A foot traveler; a tramper; hence, a vagrant; vagabond. **3.** The sound of persons stepping, as in marching.

Tramp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tramps; a tramp.

Tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAMPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAMPLING (-plĭng).] [Freq. of TRAMP.] **1.** To tread under foot; to tread down. **2.** Fig.: To treat with contempt and insult.

Tram'ple, *v. i.* **1.** To tread with force and rapidity; to stamp. **2.** To tread in contempt; — with *on* or *upon*.

Tram'ple, *n.* Act or sound of one who tramples.

Tram'pler (-plẽr), *n.* One who tramples.

Tram'road' (trăm'rōd'), *n.* [*Tram* coal wagon + *road*.] A road for transit of trams or wagons on tracks.

Tram'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** Same as TRAMROAD. **2.** A street railway on which cars are drawn by horses.

Trance (trȧns), *n.* [F. *transe* fright, in OF. also, trance, fr. *transir* to chill, benumb, OF. also, to die, L. *transire* to pass over, pass away, cease; *trans* across + *ire* to go. See ISSUE.] **1.** A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state, or to be rapt into visions; ecstasy. **2.** (*Med.*) A state of total suspension of the power of voluntary movement, with abolition of all evidences of mental activity and the reduction to a minimum of all the vital functions, the pulsation of the heart and the breathing, although still present, being almost or altogether imperceptible.

Trance, *v. t.* **1.** To entrance. **2.** To pass over; to traverse. [*Poetic*]

Tran'ect (trăn'ĕkt), *n.* [Cf. TRAJECT.] Ferry. [*Obs.*]

Tran'gram (-grăm), *n.* [OE. *trangrain* a strange thing, *trangame* a toy. Cf. TANGRAM.] Something intricately contrived; a puzzle. [*Cant & Obs.*]

Tran'quil (trăn'kwĭl), *a.* [L. *tranquillus*; prob. fr. *trans* over + a word akin to E. *quiet*.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.

Tran'quil-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANQUILIZED (-īzd) or TRANQUILLIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANQUILIZING (-ī'zĭng) or TRANQUILLIZING.] To render tranquil; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful. — **Tran'quil-i'zer, Tran'quil-li'zer** (-ī'zẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To quiet; still; soothe; appease; pacify.

Tran-quil'li-ty (trăn-kwĭl'lĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being tranquil.

Tran'quil-ly (trăn'kwĭl-lў), *adv.* In a tranquil manner; calmly.

Tran'quil-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tranquil.

Trans- (trăns-). [L. *trans* across, over.] A prefix, signifying *over*, *beyond*, *through*, *through and through*, *on the other side*, as in *trans*alpine, beyond the Alps; *trans*form, to form through and through, that is, anew.

Trans-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *transactus*, p. p. of *transigere*. See TRANSACTION.] To carry through; to do; to perform; to manage.

Trans-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transactio*, fr. *transigere*, *-actum*, to drive through, accomplish, transact; *trans* across, over + *agere* to drive. See ACT; AGENT.] **1.** The doing of any business; management of any affair; performance. **2.** Thing done; affair.

Syn. — Proceeding; action; process. — A *transaction* is something already done and completed; a *proceeding* is either something now going on, or, if ended, still contemplated as regards its *progress* or successive stages.

Trans-act'or (trăns-ăkt'ẽr), *n.* One who transacts any business.

Trans-al'pine (-ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* [L. *transalpinus*. See TRANS-; ALPINE.] Being on the farther side of the Alps in regard to Rome; of or pert. to the region or the people beyond the Alps; — opposed to *cisalpine*.

Trans'at-lan'tic (-ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *trans-* + *Atlantic*.] **1.** Lying or being beyond the Atlantic Ocean. **2.** Crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

Tran-scend' (trăn-sĕnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSCENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSCENDING.] [L. *transcendere*, *transcensum*; *trans* over + *scandere* to climb.] **1.** To rise above; to surmount. **2.** To pass over; to go beyond; to exceed. **3.** To surpass; to excel; to exceed.

Tran-scend'ence (-ens), **Tran-scend'en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* Quality or state of being transcendent.

Tran-scend'ent (-ent), *a.* **1.** Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; supereminent. **2.** (*Kantian Philos.*) Transcending, or reaching beyond, the limits of human knowledge.

Tran'scen-den'tal (trăn'sĕn-dĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Supereminent; surpassing others. **2.** (*Philos.*) In the Kantian system, of or pert. to that which can be determined *a priori* in regard to the fundamental principles of human knowledge. What is *transcendental*, therefore, transcends empiricism; but it does not transcend all human knowledge, or become *transcendent*. **3.** Vaguely and ambitiously extravagant in speculation, imagery, or diction.

Syn. — Transcendental; empirical. — *Empirical* refers to knowledge gained by the experience of actual phenomena, without reference to the principles or laws by which they are to be explained. *Transcendental* has reference to those beliefs or principles not derived from experience, and yet absolutely necessary to make experience possible or useful. Such, in the better sense of the term, is the *transcendental* philosophy, or *transcendentalism*. Each of these words is also used in a bad sense, *empirical* implying that one-sided view of knowledge which neglects or loses sight of the principles referred to above, and trusts to experience alone; *transcendental*, the opposite extreme, which, in its depreciation of experience, loses sight of the relations which facts and phenomena sustain to principles, and hence is applied to a vague, obscure, fantastic, or extravagant kind of philosophy, or use of language.

Tran'scen-den'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or character of being transcendental; philosophy, thought, or imagination which is transcendental.

Tran'scen-den'tal-ist, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

Tran'scen-den'tal-ly (-dĕn'tal-lў), *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

Tran'scend'ent-ly (trăn-sĕnd'ent-lў), *adv.* In a transcendent manner.

Tran-scend'ent-ness, *n.* Same as TRANSCENDENCE.

Trans-con'ti-nen'tal (trăns-kŏn'tĭ-nĕn'tal), *a.* [*Trans-* + *continental*.] Reaching or going across a continent.

Tran-scribe' (trăn-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *transcribere*, *-scriptum*; *trans* across + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] To write over again, or in the same words; to copy.

Tran-scrib'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who transcribes; copyist.

Tran'script (trăn'skrĭpt), *n.* **1.** That which has been transcribed; a written copy. **2.** A copy of any kind; an imitation.

Tran-scrip'tion (trăn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of transcribing. **2.** Transcript; copy. **3.** (*Mus.*) An arrangement or adaptation of a composition for an instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally written.

Tran'sept (trăn'sĕpt), *n.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *septum* inclosure.] (*Arch.*) The transversal part of a church, which crosses at right angles to the greatest length, between the nave and choir. In the basilicas, this had often no projection at its two ends; in Gothic churches these project greatly, and should be called the *arms* of the transept. It is common, however, to speak of the arms themselves as the *transepts*.

Trans-fer' (trăns-fẽr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSFERRED (-fẽrd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSFERRING.] [L. *transferre*; *trans* across, over + *ferre* to bear. See BEAR to carry.] **1.** To convey from one place or person to another; to transport, remove, or cause to pass, to another place or person. **2.** To make over the possession or control of, or the title to; to pass; to convey, as a right or title, from one person to another, as by gift, sale, etc. **3.** To remove from one substance or surface to another.

Syn. — To sell; give; alienate; estrange; sequester.

Trans'fer (trăns'fẽr), *n.* **1.** A transferring; state of being transferred. **2.** That which is transferred, as a drawing or writing printed off from one surface to another, a soldier removed from one body of troops to another.

Trans-fer'a-ble (trănsˊfûrˊȧ-b'l *or* -fûrˊá-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being conveyed from one place or person to another. **2.** Negotiable, as a note, or check, that may be conveyed from one person to another by indorsement or other writing. — **Trans-fer'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Trans-fer-ee' (trănsˊfûr-ēˊ), *n.* Person to whom a transfer is made.

Trans'fer-ence (trănsˊfûr-*ens*), *n.* Act of transferring.

Trans-fer'rence (trănsˊfûrˊ*rens or* -fûrˊrens), *n.* See TRANSFERENCE.

Trans-fer'rer (-fûrˊrûr), *n.* One who makes a transfer.

Trans-fer'ri-ble (-fûrˊrĭ-b'l *or* -fûrˊrĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be transferred; transferable.

Trans-fig'u-rate (-fĭgˊû-rāt), *v. t.* To transfigure; [to transform. [*R.*]

Trans-fig'u-ra'tion (-rāˊshŭn), *n.* **1.** A change of form or appearance; esp., the supernatural change in the appearance of our Savior on the mount. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A feast held August 6th to commemorate this.

Trans-fig'ure (-fĭgˊûr; 135), *v. t.* [F. *transfigurer*, L. *transfigurare*, *-atum*. See TRANS-; FIGURE, *v. t.*] **1.** To change the outward form or appearance of; to metamorphose; to transform. **2.** Esp., to change to something exalted; to idealize.

Trans-fix' (-fĭksˊ), *v. t.* [L. *transfigere*, p. p. *-fixus*. See TRANS-; FIX.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; to impale. [of being transfixed.

Trans-fix'ion (-fĭkˊshŭn), *n.* A transfixing; state

Trans-form' (-fôrmˊ), *v. t.* [L. *transformare*, *-atum*; *trans* over + *formare* to form. See FORM, *v. t.*] **1.** To change the form of; to change in shape or appearance; to metamorphose. **2.** To change into another substance; to transmute. **3.** To change in nature, disposition, heart, character, or the like; to convert.

Trans'for-ma'tion (trănsˊfôr-māˊshŭn), *n.* A transforming; state of being transformed; metamorphosis.

Trans-form'ism (trănsˊfôrmˊĭzˊm), *n.* (*Biol.*) The doctrine that living beings have originated by the modification of other previously existing forms of living matter.

Trans-fuse' (-fūzˊ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSFUSED (-fūzdˊ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSFUSING.] [L. *transfundere*, p. p. *-fusus*. See TRANS-; FUND.] **1.** To transfer by pouring. **2.** To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed. [transfused.

Trans-fu'si-ble (-fūˊzĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

Trans-fu'sion (-fūˊzhŭn), *n.* **1.** A transfusing. **2.** (*Med.*) A transferring or introducing a fluid, as the blood of another animal, into an animal's vascular system.

Trans-gress' (-grĕsˊ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSGRESSED (-grĕstˊ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSGRESSING.] [See TRANSGRESSION.] **1.** To pass beyond; to surpass. [*R.*] **2.** Hence, to overpass, as any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral.

Trans-gress', *v. i.* To offend against the law; to sin.

Trans-gres'sion (-grĕshˊŭn), *n.* [L. *transgressio* a going across, transgression, fr. *transgredi*, *-gressus*, to step across, go over; *trans* over + *gradi* to step. See GRADE.] Act of transgressing; violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command; fault; offense; crime; sin.

Syn. — Infringement; misdemeanor; misdeed; affront.

Trans-gress'ive (-grĕsˊĭv), *a.* Inclined to transgress.

Trans-gress'or (-ûr), *n.* One who transgresses.

Tran-ship' (-shĭpˊ), *v. t.* Same as TRANSSHIP.

Tran-ship'ment (-ment), *n.* Same as TRANSSHIPMENT.

Tran'sience (trănˊshens), } *n.* Quality of being tran-

Tran'sien-cy (-shen-sў), } sient; transientness.

Tran'sient (trănˊshent), *a.* [L. *transiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *transire*, *transitum*, to go or pass over. See TRANCE.] **1.** Passing before the sight or perception, and then disappearing; hence, of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable; not stationary; passing; fleeting; brief; transitory. **2.** Hasty; momentary; imperfect; brief. **3.** Staying for a short time; not regular or permanent. [*Collog. U. S.*] — **Tran'sient-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran'sient-ness**, *n.*

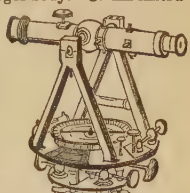
Syn. — Transitory; fleeting. — *Transient* represents a thing as brief at the best; *transitory*, as liable at any moment to pass away. *Fleeting* goes further, and represents it as in the act of taking its flight.

Tran'sient, *n.* A transient person or thing.

Tran-sil'i-ence (trăn-sĭlˊĭ-*ens* ; 106), } *n.* [L. *tran-*

Tran-sil'i-en-cy (trăn-sĭlˊĭ-en-sў), } *siliens*, p. pr. of *transilire* to leap across; *trans* across + *salire* to leap.] A leap from one thing to another. [*R.*]

Trans'it (trănsˊĭt), *n.* [L. *transitus*, fr. *transire* to go over. See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Act of passing; passage through or over. **2.** Act or process of causing to pass; conveyance. **3.** A line or route of passage or conveyance. **4.** (*Astron.*) The passage of a heavenly body over or across a given line or place, as over the meridian of a place, or across the disk of a larger body. **5.** An instrument like a theodolite, used by surveyors and engineers.



Surveyor's Transit.

Transit instrument. (*Astron.*) (*a*) A telescope mounted at right angles to a horizontal axis, — used in connection with a clock for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place. (*b*) (*Surv.*) A surveyor's transit.

Tran-si'tion (trăn-sĭzhˊŭn, -sĭshˊŭn, *or* -zĭshˊŭn), *n.* Passage from one place, state, subject, or form to another; change.

Tran-si'tion-al (*-al*), *a.* Of or pert. to transition; involving or denoting transition.

Tran'si-tive (trănˊsĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *transitivus*.] **1.** Having the power of making a transit, or passage. [*R.*] **2.** Effected by transference of signification. **3.** (*Gram.*) Passing over to an object; expressing an action which requires an object to complete the sense. — **Tran'si-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

Tran'si-to-ry (trănˊsĭ-tō-rў), *a.* Continuing only for a short time; not enduring; fleeting; evanescent. — **Tran'si-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran'si-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Transient; short-lived; brief. See TRANSIENT.

Trans-late' (-lātˊ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSLATING.] [F. *translater*, deriv. of L. *translatus*, used as p. p. of *transferre* to transfer. See TRANS-; TOLERATE.] **1.** To carry from one place to another; to transfer. [*Archaic*] **2.** To change to another condition, position, place, or office; to transfer; hence, to remove as by death. **3.** To remove to heaven without a natural death. **4.** To express the sense of in the words of another language; to interpret; to render; hence, to explain or state in other words. **5.** To change into another form; to transform.

Trans-late', *v. i.* To make a translation.

Trans-la'tion (-lāˊshŭn), *n.* **1.** A translating; also, state of being translated. **2.** That which is obtained by translating something; a version. **3.** (*Kinematics*) Motion in which all the points of the moving body have at any instant the same velocity and direction of motion; — opposed to *rotation*.

Syn. — Removal; transfer; interpretation; association.

Trans-lat'or (-ûr), *n.* **1.** One who translates. **2.** (*Teleg.*) A repeating instrument. [*Eng.*]

Trans-lit'er-ate (-lĭtˊûr-āt), *v. t.* [See TRANS-; LITERAL.] To represent in characters of another alphabet.

Trans'lo-ca'tion (trănsˊlō-kāˊshŭn), *n.* [Pref. *trans-* + *location*.] Transfer from one place to another.

Trans-lu'cence (-lūˊ*sens*), } *n.* Quality or state of

Trans-lu'cen-cy (-*sen-sў*), } being translucent.

Trans-lu'cent (trănsˊlūˊsent), *a.* [L. *translucens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *translucere* to shine through. See TRANS-; LUCID.] **1.** Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen; partially transparent. **2.** Transparent; clear. [*Poetic*] — **Trans-lu'cent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Transparent. — A thing is *translucent* when it merely admits the passage of light, without enabling us to distinguish color and outline through it; it is *transparent* when we can clearly discern objects through it.

Trans'ma-rine' (-mȧ-rēnˊ), *a.* [L. *transmarinus*; *trans* beyond + *marinus* marine.] Being beyond the sea.

Trans'me-ate (trănsˊmē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *transmeare*, p. p. *-atus*.] To pass over or beyond. [*Obs.*]

Trans-mew' (trănsˊ-mūˊ), *v. t. & i.* [F. *transmuer*, L. *transmutare*.] To transmute; to transform. [*Archaic*]

Trans'mi-grant (trănsˊmĭ-*grant*), *a.* Transmigrating; passing from one place or state to another.

Trans'mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *transmigrare*, *-atum*. See TRANS-; MIGRATE.] **1.** To pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residence, as men or families; to migrate. **2.** To pass from one body or condition into another.

Trans'mi-gra'tion (-grāˊshŭn), *n.* A transmigrating.

Trans'mi-gra'tor (trănsˊmĭ-graˊtûr), *n.* One who transmigrates. [being transmitted.

Trans-mis'si-ble (trănsˊmĭsˊsĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of

Trans'mis'sion (-mĭshˊŭn), *n.* **1.** A transmitting; state of being transmitted. **2.** (*Law*) The transmitting by an heir or legatee to his successor or successors of any property or right to which he is entitled, even if he should die without enjoying or exercising it.

Trans-mis'sive (trănsˊmĭsˊsĭv), *a.* Capable of being transmitted; derived, or handed down, from one to another.

Trans-mit' (-mĭtˊ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSMITTING.] [L. *transmittere, -missum; trans* across + *mittere* to send. See MISSILE.] **1.** To cause to pass over or through; to communicate by sending; to send from one to another; to pass on or down, as by inheritance. **2.** To suffer to pass through.

Trans-mit'tal (-tal), *n.* Transmission.

Trans-mit'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One that transmits; specif., that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent.

Trans-mog'ri-fy (-mŏgˊrĭ-fī), *v. t.* [A humorous coinage.] To change in shape; to transform. [*Colloq.*]

Trans-mut'a-ble (-mūtˊă-b'l), *a.* [See TRANSMUTE.] Capable of being transmuted; transformable. — **Trans-mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭlʹĭ-tȳ), **Trans-mut'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Trans-mut'a-bly**, *adv.*

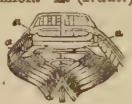
Trans'mu-ta'tion (trănsˊmū-tāˊshŭn), *n.* **1.** A transmuting; state of being transmuted. **2.** (*Biol.*) Change of one species into another.

Transmutation of metals (*Alchem.*), conversion of base metals into gold or silver.

Trans-mute' (trănsˊmūtˊ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSMUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSMUTING.] [L. *transmutare, -atum; trans* across + *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE.] To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; to transform.

Trans-mut'er (-mūtˊẽr), *n.* One who transmutes.

Tran'som (trănˊsŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *transtrum* crossbeam, transom, fr. *trans* across.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, or between a door and a window above it. Cf. MULLION. **2.** (*Naut.*) One of the principal transverse timbers of the stern. **3.** (*Gun.*) The piece of wood or iron connecting the cheeks of some gun carriages. **4.** (*Surv.*) The vane of a cross-staff.



a a a Transoms.

Transom window. (*Arch.*) (*a*) A window divided by transoms. (*b*) A window over a door, with a transom between.

Trans'pa-dane' (trănsˊpā-dānˊ), *a.* [L. *transpadanus; trans* across + *Padus* the Po.] Lying or being on the further side of the river Po with reference to Rome.

Trans-par'ence (-pârˊens), *n.* Transparency.

Trans-par'en-cy (-en-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being transparent; transparence. **2.** That which is transparent; esp., a picture on thin cloth, glass, etc.

Trans-par'ent (-ent), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *transparens, -entis*, p. pr. of *transparere* to be transparent; L. *trans* through + *parere* to appear.] **1.** Transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; diaphanous. **2.** Admitting the passage of light; open; porous. — **Trans-par'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Trans-par'ent-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Clear; pellucid; lucid. See TRANSLUCENT.

Tran-spic'u-ous (trăn-spĭkˊū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *transpicere* to see through.] Transparent. [*R.*]

Trans-pierce' (trănsˊpērsˊ), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *pierce.*] To pierce or pass through; to penetrate.

Tran'spi-ra'tion (trănˊspĭ-rāˊshŭn), *n.* A transpiring.

Tran-spire' (trăn-spīrˊ), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSPIRED (-spīrdˊ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSPIRING.] [F. *transpirer*; L. *trans* through + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) To pass off in the form of vapor or insensible perspiration; to exhale or secrete, as through the skin. **2.** (*Bot.*) To evaporate or exhale from living cells. **3.** (*Physics*) To pass through pores or fine tubes; — said of gases. **4.** To escape from secrecy; to become public. **5.** To happen or come to pass; to occur; — a use censured by critics in both the U. S. and England.

Trans-place' (trănsˊplāsˊ), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *place.*] To remove to another place. [*R.*]

Trans-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.* [F. *transplanter*, L. *transplantare; trans* across + *plantare* to plant.] **1.** To remove, and plant in another place. **2.** To remove, and settle or establish for residence in another place.

Trans'plan-ta'tion (trănsˊplăn-tāˊshŭn), *n.* A transplanting; state of being transplanted. [plants.]

Trans-plant'er (trănsˊplănt'ẽr), *n.* One that transplants.

Trans-port' (trănsˊpōrtˊ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSPORTING.] [F. *transporter*, L. *transportare; trans* across + *portare* to carry. See PORT, bearing.] **1.** To carry or bear from one place to another; to remove; to convey. **2.** To carry, or cause to be carried, into banishment, as a criminal; to banish. **3.** To carry away with vehement emotion, as joy, sorrow, anger, etc.; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy.

Trans'port (trănsˊpōrt), *n.* **1.** A transporting; transportation; conveyance. **2.** A vessel used for transporting, esp. soldiers, provisions, or convicts. **3.** Vehement emotion; ecstasy; rapture. **4.** A transported convict.

Trans-port'a-ble (trănsˊpōrtˊă-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or subject or liable to, transportation.

Trans'por-ta'tion (trănsˊpôr-tāˊshŭn), *n.* **1.** A transporting; state of being transported; carriage; conveyance. **2.** Ecstasy. [*R.*] [ported or entranced.]

Trans-port'ed-ly, *adv.* In the manner of one trans-

Trans-port'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who transports.

Trans-port'ing, *a.* That transports; fig., ravishing.

Trans-pos'al (-pōzˊal), *n.* Act of transposing, or state of being transposed; transposition.

Trans-pose' (-pōzˊ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSPOSED (-pōzdˊ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSPOSING.] [F. *transposer*; pref. *trans-* (L. *trans* across) + *poser* to put. See POSE to place.] **1.** To change the place or order of; to substitute one for the other of; to exchange in position. **2.** To change; to transform. [*R.*] **3.** (*Alg.*) To bring, as any term of an equation, from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation. **4.** (*Mus.*) To change the key of. — **Trans-pos'er** (-pōzˊẽr), *n.*

Trans'po-si'tion (trănsˊpō-zĭshˊŭn), *n.* [F. *transposition*, fr. L. *transponere, -positum*, transfer. See TRANS-; POSITION.] A transposing; state of being transposed.

Trans'po-si'tion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pert. to transposition; involving transposition. [To transform.]

Trans-shape' (trănsˊ-shāpˊ), *v. t.* [*Trans-* + *shape.*]

Trans-ship' (-shĭpˊ), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + *ship.*] To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another.

Trans-ship'ment (-ment), *n.* Act of transshipping.

Tran'sub-stan'ti-ate (trănˊsŭb-stănˊshĭ-āt; 106), *v. t.* [LL. *transubstantiare*, p. p. *-atus.* See TRANS-; SUBSTANCE.] **1.** To change into another substance. [*R.*] **2.** (*R. C. Theol.*) To change, as the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.

Tran'sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-stănˊshĭ-āˊshŭn), *n.* **1.** A change into another substance. **2.** (*R. C. Theol.*) The doctrine that the bread and wine in the Mass is converted into the body and blood of Christ.

Tran'su-da'tion (-sū-dāˊshŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of transuding. **2.** (*Physics*) Same as EXOSMOSE.

Tran-sude' (trăn-sūdˊ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSUDED; *pr. & vb. n.* TRANSUDING.] [Pref. *trans-* + L. *sudare* to sweat.] To pass, as perspirable matter does, through the pores or interstices of textures.

Tran-sume' (-sūmˊ), *v. t.* [L. *transumere; trans* + *sumere* to take.] To change. [*R.*] [som.

Trans'sum'mer (trănsˊsŭmˊmẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A tran-

Trans-vec'tion (trăns-vĕkˊshŭn), *n.* [L. *transvectio*, fr. *transvehere* to carry over.] Act of carrying over. [*R.*]

Trans-ver'sal (-vẽrˊsal), *a.* Running or lying across; transverse. — *n.* (*Geom.*) A straight line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines.

Trans-verse' (-vẽrsˊ), *a.* [L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to direct across; *trans* across + *vertere* to turn. See VERSE.] Lying or being across, or in a cross-wise direction; athwart. — **Trans-verse'ly**, *adv.*

Transverse axis (of an ellipse or hyperbola) (*Geom.*), that which passes through the foci.

Trans-verse', *v. t.* To overturn; to change. [*R.*]

Trans'verse (trănsˊvẽrs *or* trăns-vẽrsˊ), *n.* Anything transverse or athwart.

Trans'vo-la'tion (trănsˊvŏ-lāˊshŭn), *n.* [L. *transvolare* to fly over.] A flying beyond or across.

Trap (trăp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAPPED (trăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAPPING.] [Akin to OE. *trappe* trappings, and pe. to E. *drab* kind of cloth.] To dress with ornaments; to adorn; — said esp. of horses. [*R.*]

Trap, *n.* [Sw. *trapp*; akin to *trappa* stairs, G. *treppe*; — alluding to the frequent occurrence of tabular masses, rising like steps.] (*Geol.*) An old term rather loosely used to designate various dark-colored, heavy, igneous rocks, including esp. basalt, dolerite, amygdaloid, etc.

Trap, *n.* [AS. *treppe*; akin to OD. *trappe*; prob. fr. root of E. *tramp*, as that which is trod upon.] **1.** A contrivance that shuts suddenly, as with a spring, for taking game or other animals. **2.** Fig.: Any device by which one may be caught unawares; snare; ambush; stratagem. **3.** A pivoted instrument somewhat like a shoe, used to throw a ball in an old game called *trapball*; also, the game itself. Also, a machine for throwing glass balls, clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at. **4.** A bend or chamber, as in a drain, arranged to prevent passage of air or gas, but to permit the flow of liquids. **5.** A place in a water pipe, pump, etc., where air accumulates. **6.** A wagon, or other vehicle. [*Colloq.*]

Trap (trăp), *v. t.* To catch in a trap or traps; to insnare; to entrap. **2.** To provide with a trap.

Tra-pan' (trȧ-păn'), *n.* [OF. *trappan.* See TRAP; cf. TREPAN snare.] A snare; stratagem; trepan.

Tra-pan', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAPANNED (-păndˊ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAPANNING.] To insnare; to catch by stratagem; to entrap. — **Tra-pan'ner** (-nẽr), *n.*

Trap'ball' (trăpˊbąlˊ), *n.* See 3d TRAP, 3.

Trap'door (trăpˊdōrˊ), *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor. **2.** (*Mining*) A door in a level to regulate the ventilating current.

Trapdoor spider (*Zoöl.*), any one of several large spiders which make a nest in the earth furnished with a hinged lid.

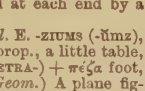
Trape (trāp), *v. i.* [See TRAMP.] To traipse. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*] [or *Colloq.*]

Trapes (trāps), *n.* [See TRAPE.] A slattern. [*Obs.*]

Trapes, *v. i.* See TRAIPSE. [*Colloq.*]

Tra-peze' (trȧ-pēzˊ), *n.* **1.** (*Geom.*) A trapezium. **2.** A swinging horizontal bar, suspended at each end by a rope, — used by gymnasts.

Tra-pe'zi-um (trȧ-pēˊzĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τραπέζιον, prop., a little table, dim. of τράπεζα table; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + πέζα foot, akin to πούς foot. See FOOT.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane figure bounded by four right lines, of which no two are parallel. **2.** (*Anat.*) A bone of the carpus at the base of the first metacarpal, or thumb.



Trapezium.

Trap'e-zoid (trăpˊê-zoid), *n.* [Gr. τραπεζοειδής trapezoid-shaped; τράπεζα table + εἶδος shape.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane four-sided figure, having two sides parallel to each other. **2.** (*Anat.*) A bone of the carpus at the base of the second metacarpal, or index finger. [zoidal.

Trap'e-zoid, *a.* Of the form of a trapezoid; trapezoidal.

Trap'e-zoid'al (-zoidˊal), *a.* Trapezoid.

Trap'hole' (trăpˊhōlˊ), *n.* (*Mil.*) See TROU-DE-LOUP.

Trap'pe-an (trăpˊpē-an *or* trăp-pēˊan), *a.* [See TRAP rock.] (*Min.*) Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, trap.

Trap'per (-pẽr), *n.* [From TRAP to insnare.] One who traps animals, esp. for their fur and as a business.

Trap'pings (-pĭngz), *n. pl.* **1.** That which serves to trap or adorn; ornaments; dress; superficial decorations. **2.** Specif., ornaments to be put on horses.

Trap'pist (-pĭst), *n.* [F. *trappiste.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) One of an extremely austere order of monks established in 1660 at the monastery of La Trappe in Normandy.

Trap'pous (trăpˊpŭs), *a.* [From TRAP rock.] (*Min.*) Of or pertaining to trap; resembling trap; trappy.

Trap'py (-pў), *a.* (*Min.*) Same as TRAPPOUS.

Traps (trăps), *n. pl.* [See 1st TRAP.] Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, etc.; goods. [*Colloq.*]

Trash (trăsh), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tros* leaves, twigs, etc., picked up for fuel, *trassi* sloven, Sw. *trasa* rag.] **1.** That which is worthless or useless; rubbish; refuse. **2.** Esp., loppings and leaves of trees, bruised sugar cane, etc. **3.** A worthless person. [*R.*] **4.** A collar or leash for a dog.

Trash, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRASHED (trăshtˊ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRASHING.] **1.** To free from trash, or worthless matter; hence, to lop; to crop. **2.** To treat as trash; hence, to spurn or crush. [*Obs.*]

Trash'y (-ў), *a.* [*Compar.* TRASHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TRASHIEST.] Like trash; containing much trash; worthless; useless. — **Trash'i-ly** (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Trash'i-ness**, *n.*

Trass (trăs), *n.* [D. *tras* or G. *trass*, prob. fr. It. *terrazzo*, E. *terrace.*] (*Geol.*) A volcanic tufa of decomposed trachytic cinders, — sometimes used as a cement. Hence, a coarse sort of hydraulic plaster or mortar.

Trau-mat'ic (trą-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *traumaticus*, Gr. τραυματικός, from τραῦμα, τραύματος, wound.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to wounds; applied to, or suited for the cure of, wounds; vulnerary. — *n.* A traumatic medicine.

Trau'ma-tism (trąˊmȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* (*Med.*) A wound or injury directly produced by external causes.

Trav'ail (trăvˊȧl; 48), *n.* [F. *travail;* prob. fr. LL. *trepalium* place or instrument of torture.] **1.** Labor with pain; severe toil or exertion. **2.** Parturition; labor.

Trav'ail, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAVAILED (-ȧld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAVAILING.] **1.** To labor with pain; to toil. [*Archaic*] **2.** To be in childbirth; to be in labor.

Trave (trāv), *n.* [Through French, fr. L. *trabs, trabis*, a beam.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A crossbeam; a lay of joists. **2.** A frame to confine a horse or ox while shoeing.

Trav'el (trăvˊẽl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAVELED (-ẽld) or TRAVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAVELING or TRAVELLING.] [Prop. same word as TRAVAIL.] **1.** To travail. [*Obsoles.*] **2.** To go or pass on foot, or by riding or in any manner; specif., to go to a distant place, or to many places; to journey. **3.** To pass; to go; to move; — of inanimate objects.

Trav'el (trăvˊẽl), *v. t. & i.* To journey; to traverse.

Trav'el, *n.* **1.** Act or extent of traveling, or journeying from place to place; journey. **2.** *pl.* An account of occurrences and observations during a journey. **3.** Labor; travail. [*Obs.*] [enced by traveling.

Trav'eled (-ẽld), *a.* Having made journeys; experi-

Trav'el-er (-ẽl-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who travels or has traveled. **2.** A commercial agent who travels for business purposes. **3.** (*Mach.*) Any one of various sliding or rolling mechanical devices; as a sliding traveling crane.

Trav'ers-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being traversed.

Trav'erse (trăvˊẽrs), *a.* [OF. *travers*, L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn across. See TRANSVERSE.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else.

Trav'erse (trăvˊẽrs; *formerly often* trȧ-vẽrsˊ), *adv.* Athwart; across; crosswise.

Trav'erse, *n.* **1.** Anything that traverses, or crosses. Specif.: (*a*) Something that thwarts or obstructs. (*b*) A barrier, sliding door, curtain, etc. (*c*) (*Arch.*) A cross gallery or loft of communication. (*d*) (*Fort.*) A work thrown up to intercept an enfilade, or reverse fire. (*e*) (*Law*) A formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party. (*f*) (*Naut.*) The zigzag course or courses made by a ship in passing from one place to another. (*g*) (*Geom.*) A cross line. (*h*) (*Surv.*) A line surveyed across a plot of ground. (*i*) (*Gun.*) The turning of a gun so as to make it point in any desired direction. **2.** A trick; subterfuge. [*Obs.*]

Trav'erse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAVERSED (-ẽrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAVERSING.] **1.** To lay in a cross direction; to cross. **2.** To cross by way of opposition; to bring to naught; to thwart; to obstruct. **3.** To wander over; to cross in traveling. **4.** To pass over and view; to survey carefully. **5.** (*Gun.*) To turn to the one side or the other in aiming. **6.** (*Carp.*) To plane across the grain of the wood. **7.** (*Law*) To deny formally.

Trav'erse, *v. i.* **1.** To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction. **2.** To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel. **3.** To tread or move with the body skewed crosswise, as a horse.

Trav'ers-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that traverses.

Trav'er-tine (-ẽr-tĭn), *n.* [F. *travertin*, through It. fr. L. lapis *Tiburtinus*, fr. *Tibur*, now Tivoli.] (*Min.*) A concretionary form of calcium carbonate, formed by deposit.

Trav'es-ty (-ĕs-tў), *a.* [F. *travesti*, p. p. of *travestir* to disguise, to travesty, It. *travestire*, fr. L. *trans* across + *vestire* to dress. See VEST.] Disguised, as a book, so as to be ridiculous; travestied. [*R.*] [of a work.

Trav'es-ty, *n.* A burlesque translation or imitation

Trav'es-ty, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAVESTIED (-tĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAVESTYING.] To translate, imitate, or represent, so as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

Trawl (trąl), *v. i.* [OF. *trauler, troller*, to drag about; prob. of Teutonic origin. Cf. TROLL, *v. t.*] To take fish, or other marine animals, with a trawl.

Trawl, *n.* **1.** A fishing line, having many short lines bearing hooks attached to it; a boulter. [*U. S. & Canada*] **2.** A large bag net attached to a beam with iron frames at its ends, and dragged at the bottom of the sea.

Trawl'boat' (-bōtˊ), *n.* A boat used in trawling.

Trawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that trawls. **2.** A trawlboat.

Trawl'net' (-nĕtˊ), *n.* Same as TRAWL, *n.*, 2.

Tray (trā), *n.* [OE. *treye*, AS. *treg.* Cf. TROUGH.] **1.** A small trough or wooden vessel, for domestic uses. **2.** A flat vessel on which to carry dishes, etc.; waiter; salver. **3.** A shallow, usually open, box, as in a chest or trunk.

Tray'-trip' (trāˊtrĭpˊ), *n.* [From TREY a three.] An old game played with dice. [*Obs.*]

Treach'er-ous (trĕchˊẽr-ŭs), *a.* Like a traitor; involving treachery; violating faith pledged; betraying a trust; traitorous; perfidious; faithless. — **Treach'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Treach'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Faithless; false; insidious; plotting.

Treach'er-y (-ў), *n.* [OF. *trecherie, tricherie*, fr. *trichier, trechier*, to trick; prob. akin to E. *trick.*] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct; perfidy; treason.

Trea'cle (trēˊk'l), *n.* [OE. & OF. *triacle* antidote, L. *theriaca* antidote against venom, Gr. θηριακή, fr. θηριακός of venomous beasts, fr. θηρίον beast, dim. of θήρ beast.] **1.** (*Old Med.*) A remedy against poison. **2.** A sovereign remedy. [*Obs.*] **3.** Molasses; sometimes, specif., molasses which drains from the sugar-refining molds.

☞ In England *treacle* is the common name.

4. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as of birch.

Tread (trĕd), *v. i.* [*imp.* TROD (trŏd); *p. p.* TRODDEN (-d'n), TROD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREADING.] [AS. *tredan*; akin to G. *treten*.] **1.** To set the foot; to step. **2.** To walk or go; esp., to walk with a stately or cautious step. **3.** To copulate; said of birds, esp. the males.

Tread, *v. t.* **1.** To step or walk on. **2.** To beat or press with the feet. **3.** To go through or accomplish by walking, dancing, etc. **4.** To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred; to subdue.

Tread, *n.* **1.** Act of treading; a step or stepping; pressure with the foot; footstep. **2.** Manner or style of stepping; action; gait. **3.** Way; track; path. [*R.*] **4.** (*Arch.*) The upper horizontal part of a step. **5.** (*Fort.*) The top of the banquette. **6.** (*Mach.*) The part of a wheel that bears upon the road or rail; also, the part of a rail borne upon. **7.** Chalaza of a bird's egg.

Tread'board′ (-bōrd′), *n.* (*Arch.*) See TREAD, *n.*, 4.

Tread'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who treads.

Trea'dle (trĕd"l), *n.* [OE. *tredyl* a step, AS. *tredel*.] **1.** The part of a foot lathe, or other machine, which is pressed or moved by the foot. **2.** Chalaza of a bird's egg.

Tread'mill′ (trĕd′mĭl′), *n.* A mill worked by persons treading upon steps on the periphery of a wide wheel, — used chiefly as a means of prison discipline. Also, a mill worked by horses, dogs, etc., treading on an endless belt.

Treadmill.

Trea'son (trē′z'n), *n.* [OF. *traison*, L. *traditio* a giving up, fr. *tradere*. See TRAITOR.] **1.** Offense of one who attempts to overthrow the government of the state to which he owes allegiance, or who betrays the state into the hands of a foreign power; disloyalty; treachery.

☞ In England, to imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent to the crown, is *high treason*, as are many other offenses created by statute. In the U. S., treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the U. S., or to an adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

2. Loosely, the betrayal of any trust; treachery; perfidy.

Trea'son-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, treason; involving the crime of treason. — **Trea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Trea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Treacherous; traitorous; perfidious; insidious.

Trea'son-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Treasonable.

Treas'ure (trĕzlı′ŭr; 135), *n.* [F. *trésor*, L. *thesaurus*, Gr. *θησαυρός*; prob. fr. root of *τιθέναι* to put, place.] **1.** Wealth accumulated; esp., stock or store of money in reserve. **2.** Great quantity for future use; abundance; plenty. **3.** That which is very much valued.

Treas'ure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREASURED (-ŭrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREASURING.] To collect and deposit, as valuables, for future use; to lay up; to hoard.

Treas'ur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One having the care of a treasure or treasury; one who takes charge of collected funds.

Treas'ure-trove′ (-trōv′), *n.* [*Treasure* + OF. *trové*, p. p. of *trover* to find. See TROVER.] (*Common Law*) Any money, bullion, etc., found in the earth, or otherwise hidden, the owner of which is not known.

Treas'ur-y (-ûr-ў), *n.* **1.** A place or building in which stores of wealth, esp. public funds, are deposited; hence, also, the place of deposit and disbursement of such funds. **2.** The department of a government in charge of the finances. **3.** A repository of abundance; storehouse.

Treat (trēt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREATING.] [OF. *traitier*, fr. L. *tractare* to draw violently, to handle, v. intens. fr. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** To handle; to manage; to use; to bear one's self toward. **2.** To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking. **3.** To entertain with food or drink, esp. the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard. **4.** To negotiate; to settle. [*Obs.*] **5.** (*Med.*) To care for medicinally or surgically. **6.** To subject to some action; to apply something to.

Treat, *v. i.* **1.** To discourse; to handle a subject in writing or speaking; to make discussion; — usually with *of*. **2.** To negotiate; to come to terms. **3.** To entertain gratuitously, esp. with food or drink, as a compliment.

Treat, *n.* **1.** A parley. [*Obs.*] **2.** A gratuitous entertainment given as an expression of regard. **3.** That which affords entertainment; gratification; satisfaction.

Treat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who treats.

Trea'tise (trē′tĭs), *n.* [OF. *treitis*, *traitis*, well made. See TREAT.] **1.** A writ discussing or explaining a particular subject; tract. **2.** Story; discourse. [*R.*]

Treat'ment (trēt′ment), *n.* Act or manner of treating; management; manipulation; handling; usage.

Trea'ty (trē′tў), *n.* [F. *traité*, LL. *tractatus*. See TREAT.] **1.** Act of treating for the adjustment of differences; negotiation. **2.** An agreement so made; specif., a solemnly ratified agreement between two or more nations or sovereigns. **3.** A proposal of an agreement. [*Obs.*] **4.** A treatise. [*Obs.*]

Tre'ble (trĕb"l), *a.* [OF. *treble* threefold, L. *triplus*. See TRIPLE.] **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) Acute; sharp. (*b*) Playing or singing the treble.

Tre'ble, *n.* [Said to have been so called as being an added *third* part.] (*Mus.*) The highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by boys or women; soprano; sometimes called *first treble*, to distinguish it from *second treble*, or *alto*.

Tre'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREBLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREBLING.] **1.** To make or become threefold. **2.** To utter in a treble key; to whine. [*Obs.*]

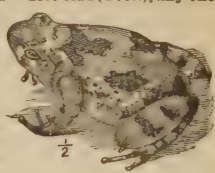
Tre'bly (trĕb'lў), *adv.* In a treble manner; triply.

Treb'u-chet (trĕb'ū-shĕt), } *n.* [OF. *trebuchet*, *trebu-*
Tre'buck-et (trē'bŭk-ĕt), } *ket*, engine of war for hurling stones, fr. *trebuchier*, *trebuquier*, to stumble.] **1.** A cucking stool. **2.** A military engine (a form of lever) used in the Middle Ages for throwing stones, etc.

Tre-dille' (trē-dĭl'), *n.* A game at cards for three.

Tree (trē), *n.* [AS. *treó*, *treów*; akin to Gr. *δρῦς* tree, oak, *δόρυ* beam, Skr. *dru* tree, *dāru* wood.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any perennial woody plant of considerable size (usually over 20 feet high) and growing with a single trunk. **2.** Something like, or likened to, a tree, consisting of a stem and branches. **3.** A piece of timber, or something commonly made of timber; — used in composition. **4.** A cross or gallows. **5.** Wood; timber. [*Obs.*]

Tree tiger (*Zoöl.*), a leopard. — **Tree toad** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of amphibians related to the common frogs and toads, but having the tips of the toes expanded into suckers by which they cling to trees.



American Tree Toad (*Hyla versicolor*). ½

Tree, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREED (trēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREEING.] **1.** To drive to or up a tree. **2.** To place upon a tree; to fit with, or stretch upon, a tree.

Tree'nail′ (trē'nāl′; *commonly* trŭn'nĕl), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) A wood pin for fastening the planks of a vessel.

Tre'foil (trē'foil), *n.* [L. *tres* three + E. *foil* leaf.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus *Trifolium*, which includes the white clover, red clover, etc.; less properly, also, black medic. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation consisting of three divisions, or foils. [See *Illust.* of FOIL.] **3.** (*Her.*) A charge representing the clover leaf.

Trel'lage (trĕl'lăj; 48), *n.* [F. See TRELLIS.] Latticework for supporting vines, etc.; espalier; trellis.

Trel'lis (trĕl'lĭs), *n.* [F. *treillis*, fr. *treille* vine arbor, fr. L. *triclia* bower, arbor.] A structure or frame of crossbarred work, or latticework, variously used.

Trel'lised (-lĭst), *a.* Having a trellis or trellises.

‖ **Tre-man'do** (trā-măn'dō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Trembling; — used as a direction to a performer.

Trem'a-tode (trĕm'ă-tōd), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Trematodea. Also used adjectively.

‖ **Trem'a-to'de-a** (trĕm'ă-tō'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τρηματώδης* having holes, from *τρῆμα*, *τρήματος*, a hole.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive order of parasitic worms, found in the internal cavities of animals of all classes.

Trem'a-toid (trĕm'ă-toid), *a.* [From Gr. *τρῆμα* hole + *εἶδος* form.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the Trematodea.

Trem'ble (trĕm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREMBLED (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREMBLING (-blĭng).] [F. *trembler*, fr. L. *tremulus* trembling, fr. *tremere* to tremble; akin to Gr. *τρέμειν*.] **1.** To shake involuntarily; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder; — said of a person or animal. **2.** To totter; to shake; — said of a thing. **3.** To quaver or shake, as sound; to be tremulous.

Trem'ble, *n.* An involuntary shaking or quivering.

Trem'bler (-blĕr), *n.* One who trembles.

Tre-men'dous (trē-mĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *tremendus* fearful, fr. *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE.] Fitted to excite fear or terror; astonishing or terrifying by magnitude, force, or violence; terrible; dreadful. — **Tre-men'dous-ly,** *adv.* — **Tre-men'dous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Frightful; terrific; horrible; awful.

Trem'o-lite (trĕm'ō-līt), *n.* [From *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps.] (*Min.*) A white variety of amphibole.

‖ **Tre'mo-lo** (trā'mō-lō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) (*a*) Rapid reiteration of tones to produce a tremulous effect. (*b*) A contrivance in an organ producing a tremulous effect.

Tre'mor (trē'mŏr *or* trĕm'ŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *tremere.* See TREMBLE.] A trembling; a shivering; a quivering.

Trem'u-lous (trĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tremulus*, fr. *tremere.* See TREMBLE.] **1.** Shaking; shivering; quivering. **2.** Affected with fear; trembling. — **Trem'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Trem'u-lous-ness**, *n.* [TREENAIL.

Tre'nail' (trē'nāl'; *commonly* trŭn'n'l), *n.* Same as

Trench (trĕnch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRENCHED (trĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRENCHING.] [OF. *trenchier* to cut; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To cut; to make or shape by cutting. **2.** (*Fort.*) To fortify by cutting a ditch, and raising a rampart or breastwork with the earth thrown out of the ditch; to intrench. **3.** To cut furrows or ditches in. [aim or tend. [*R.*]

Trench, *v. i.* **1.** To encroach; to intrench. **2.** To

Trench, *n.* **1.** A long, narrow cut in the earth; ditch; excavation made in trenching. **2.** An alley. [*Obs.*]

Trench'ant (-ant), *a.* [OF.] **1.** Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp. **2.** Fig.: Keen; biting; severe.

Trench'er (-ēr), *n.* [OF. *trencheoir*, fr. *trenchier* to cut.] **1.** One who trenches. **2.** A large wooden plate or platter, as for table use. **3.** The table; hence, the pleasures of the table; food.

Trench'er-man (-man), *n.* **1.** A feeder; gormandizer. **2.** A cook. [*Obs.*] **3.** A table companion.

Trench'more (-mōr), *n.* A kind of lively boisterous dance, or its music.

Trench'–plow' } (-plou'), *v. t.* To plow with deep
Trench'–plough' } furrows.

Trend (trĕnd), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRENDING.] [OE. *frenden* to turn about; akin to E. *trendle*, *trundle.*] To have, or cause to have, a particular direction; to run; to stretch; to tend.

Trend, *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency; general direction.

Tren'dle (trĕn'd'l), *n.* [See TRUNDLE.] A wheel or spindle. [*Obs.*]

Tren'tal (trĕn'tal), *n.* [LL. *trentale*, fr. L. *triginta* thirty; akin to *tres* three.] **1.** (*R. C. Ch.*) An office and mass for the dead on the thirtieth day after death or burial. **2.** Hence, dirge; elegy.

Tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *n.* [F. *trépan*, LL. *trepanum*, fr. Gr. τρύπανον a borer, auger, trepan, fr. τρυπᾶν to bore, τρῦπα a hole.] (*Surg.*) A crown-saw or cylindrical saw for perforating the skull.

Tre-pan', *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREPANNED (-păndʹ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREPANNING.] (*Surg.*) To perforate (the skull) with a trepan, so as to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation; to perform an operation with the trepan. [Deceiver; cheat.

Tre-pan', *n.* [See TRAPAN.] **1.** Snare; trapan. **2.**

Tre-pan', *v. t.* To insnare; to trap; to trapan.

Tre-pang' (trē-păng'), *n.* [Malay *tripang.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large holothurians, some of which are dried and extensively used as food in China.

Tre-phine' (trē-fīn' *or* -fēn'), *n.* [A dim. of 1st TREPAN.] (*Surg.*) An improved form of the trepan.

Tre-phine', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TREPHINED (-fīndʹ *or* -fēndʹ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREPHINING.] To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

Trep'id (trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *trepidus.*] Trembling.

Trep'i-da'tion (-ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *trépidation*, L. *trepidatio*, fr. *trepidare* to hurry with alarm, to tremble, from *trepidus* agitated, alarmed.] **1.** An involutary trembling, as from terror or fear; quaking; quivering. **2.** Hence, state of terror or alarm; fear; fright.

Syn. — Tremor; agitation; disturbance; confusion.

Tres'pass (trĕs'pas), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRESPASSED (-past); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRESPASSING.] [OF. *trespasser* to go across or over, transgress; pref. *tres-* (L. *trans* across) + *passer* to pass. See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** To pass over; hence, to go. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law*) To commit a trespass. **3.** To go too far; to intrude or encroach. **4.** To do any act that injures or annoys another; hence, in a moral sense, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty; to sin.

Tres'pass, *n.* **1.** Act of trespassing. **2.** (*Law*) (*a*) An unlawful act committed with force and violence on the person, property, or relative rights of another. (*b*) An action for injuries accompanied with force.

Syn. — Offense; breach; infringement; transgression; sin; misdemeanor; misdeed.

Tres'pass-er (-ēr), *n.* One who commits a trespass.

Tress (trĕs), *n.* [OF. *trece*, LL. *tricia*, fr. Gr. τρίχα threefold, — because a braid is usually formed by interlacing three pieces; akin to τρεῖς three.] A braid, knot, or curl, of hair; ringlet.

Tres'sel (trĕs'sĕl), *n.* A trestle.

Tres'sure (trĕsh'ur), *n.* [F. *tresser* to twist.] (*Her.*) A border similar to the orle, but only half as broad.

Tres'tle (trĕs''l), *n.* [OF. *trestel*, *tresteau*; prob. fr. L. *transtillum* little crossbeam, dim. of *transtrum* crossbeam. Cf. TRANSOM.] **1.** A movable frame or support for anything, as scaffolding, consisting of three or four legs secured to a top piece; also, a kind of framework of strong posts or piles, and crossbeams, as for supporting a bridge. **2.** The frame of a table.

Trestle board, a board (commonly resting on trestles) used by architects, draughtsmen, etc.

Tres'tle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the two strong horizontal timbers supporting the crosstrees and the frame of the top; — generally in *pl.*

Tres'tle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A viaduct, pier, scaffold, or the like, resting on trestles connected together.

Trestlework Viaduct or Bridge.

Tret (trĕt), *n.* [F. *traite* a drawing, trading, fr. OF. *traire* to draw, L. *trahere.* See TRAIT.] (*Com.*) An allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of four pounds on every 104 pounds of suttle weight.

Trev'et (trĕv'ĕt), *n.* A trivet.

Trey (trā), *n.* [OF. *treis* three, L. *tres.* See THREE.] Three, at cards, dice, or dominoes; a card, die, or domino of three spots or pips.

Tri- (trī-). [Gr. τρι- or L. *tri-*, sometimes through French; akin to E. *three.*] **1.** A prefix meaning *three*, *thrice*, *threefold.* **2.** (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting *three proportional* or *combining parts*, or *the third degree* of that to the name of which it is prefixed.

Tri'a-ble (trī'ā-b'l), *a.* [From TRY.] Fit or liable to be subjected to trial. — **Tri'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Tri'ad (-ăd), *n.* [L. *trias*, *-adis*, Gr. τριάς, -άδος, fr. τρεῖς, τρία, three. See THREE.] **1.** A union of three; three objects treated as one; ternary; trinity. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A chord of three notes. (*b*) The common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth. **3.** (*Chem.*) An element or radical whose valence is three.

Tri'al (trī'al), *n.* [From TRY.] **1.** Act of trying or testing. Specif.: (*a*) Effort or exertion of strength to ascertain what can be done or effected. (*b*) A testing by experience; proof; test. (*c*) Examination by a test; experiment. **2.** State of being tried or tempted. **3.** That which tries or afflicts; that which harasses; that which tempts to evil. **4.** (*Law*) The formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal.

Syn. — Attempt; endeavor; essay. See TEST, ATTEMPT.

Tri-an'dri-an (trī-ăn'drĭ-an), } *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertain-
Tri-an'drous (trī-ăn'drŭs), } ing to, or designating, the *Triandria*, a class of plants having flowers with three distinct, equal stamens.

Tri'an'gle (trī'ăn'g'l), *n.* [L. *triangulum*, fr. *triangulus* triangular. See TRI-; ANGLE.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles.

☞ A triangle is either *plane*, *spherical*, or *curvilinear*, according as its sides are straight lines, or arcs of great circles of a sphere, or any curved lines whatever. A plane or spherical triangle is designated as *scalene*, *isosceles*, or *equilateral*, according as it has no two sides equal, two sides equal, or all sides equal; and also as *right-angled*, or *oblique-angled*, according as it has one right angle or none; and an oblique-angled triangle is either *acute-angled*, or *obtuse-angled*, according as all the angles are acute, or one of them obtuse.

2. Any one of various triangular instruments or objects; as: (*a*) (*Mus.*) An instrument, usually made of a rod of steel, bent into the form of a triangle, and sounded by being struck with a metallic rod. (*b*) A draughtsman's square in the form of a right-angled triangle.

Tri'an'gled (-g'ld), *a.* Having three angles; triangular.

Tri-an'gu-lar (trī-ăn'gū-lēr), *a.* Having three angles; having the form of a triangle.

Tri-an'gu-late (trī-ăn'gū-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRIANGULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRIANGULATING.] **1.** To divide into triangles, as in surveying. **2.** To make triangular.

Tri-an'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Surv.*) A triangulating; also, the series or network of triangles into which the face of a region is divided in a trigonometrical survey.

Tri'ar-chy (trī'är-kȳ), *n.* [Gr. *τριαρχία*. See TRI-; -ARCHY.] Government by three persons.

Tri'as (trī'ăs), *n.* [L., triad. See TRIAD.] (*Geol.*) The formation between the Permian and Lias, consisting of three series of strata. — **Tri-as'sic** (trī-ăs'sĭk), *a.*

Tri-at'ic (trī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* (*Naut.*) Designating a certain rope secured to the heads of the foremast and mainmast.

Tri'a-tom'ic (trī'ă-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *atomic.*] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Having three atoms; — said of elements or radicals. (*b*) Having a valence of three; trivalent; specif., having three hydroxyl groups, whether acid or basic.

Trib'al (trīb'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tribe or tribes.

Tribe (trīb), *n.* [L. *tribus*, orig., a third part of the Roman people; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct. **2.** (*Biol.*) A number of species or genera having certain structural characteristics in common; specif., a group intermediate between *order* and *genus*. **3.** A nation or united body of savages or rude people. **4.** A division, class, or distinct portion of a people. **5.** (*Stock Breeding*) A family descended through the female line from some particular female progenitor.

Trib'let (trĭb'lĕt), } *n.* [F. *triboulet.*] **1.** A tapering
Trib'o-let (-ō-lĕt), } mandrel used in making rings, nuts, etc. **2.** A steel cylinder round which metal is drawn in forming tubes.

Tri-bom'e-ter (trī-bŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *τρίβειν* to rub + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring friction.

Tri'brach (trī'brăk), *n.* [L. *tribrachys*, Gr. *τρίβραχυς* of three short syllables; *τρι-* tri- + *βραχύς* short.] (*Gr. & L. Pros.*) A poetic foot of three short syllables.

Trib'u-la'tion (trĭb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tribulatio*, fr. *tribulare* to press, afflict, fr. *tribulum* a thrashing sledge; akin to E. *trite.*] That which occasions distress, trouble, or vexation; severe affliction.

Tri-bu'nal (trī-bū'năl), *n.* [L. *tribunal*, fr. *tribunus*. See TRIBUNE.] **1.** The seat of a judge. **2.** Hence, a court or forum.

Trib'u-nate (trĭb'ū-nāt), *n.* State or office of a tribune.

Trib'une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* [L. *tribunus*, prop., chief of a tribe, fr. *tribus* tribe.] **1.** (*Rom. Antig.*) An officer chosen by the people, to protect them from oppression by the patricians. **2.** Anciently, a bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered; in France, a kind of pulpit in the hall of the legislative assembly, from which members speak; any place occupied by a public orator.

Trib'une-ship, *n.* Office or power of a tribune.

Trib'u-ni'tial (trĭb'ū-nĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to tribunes; befitting a tribune.

Trib'u-ta-ry (trĭb'ū-tă-rȳ), *a.* [F. *tributaire*, L. *tributarius*. See TRIBUTE.] **1.** Paying tribute to another; hence, subject; subordinate; inferior. **2.** Paid in tribute. **3.** Yielding supplies of any kind; contributing.

Trib'u-ta-ry, *n.* **1.** One that pays tribute. **2.** A stream flowing into a larger stream or into a lake.

Trib'ute (-ūt), *n.* [L. *tributum*, fr. *tribuere*, *tributum*, to grant, pay, allot, assign, orig., to a tribe, fr. *tribus* tribe.] **1.** An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one ruler or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or in pursuance of a treaty. **2.** A personal contribution in token of services rendered, or as due or deserved.

Trice (trīs), *v. t.* [OE. *trisen*; of Scand. or Low German origin.] **1.** To pull; to haul. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Naut.*) To haul and tie up by means of a rope.

Trice, *n.* [Sp. *tris* noise of breaking glass, an instant, *en un tris* in an instant.] A very short time; instant; moment; — now only in the phrase *in a trice.*

Tri-cen'ni-al (trī-sĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *tricennium* thirty years; *triginta* thirty + *annus* year.] Of or pert. to thirty years; occurring once every thirty years.

‖ **Tri-chi'na** (trĭ-kī'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* TRICHINÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. *τρίχινος* hairy, fr. *θρίξ*, *τριχός*, hair.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, slender nematoid worm which, in the larval state, is parasitic, often in immense numbers, in the voluntary muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals.

‖ **Trich'i-no'sis** (trĭk'ĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) The disease produced by the presence of trichinæ.

Trich'i-nous (trĭk'ĭ-nŭs *or* trĭ-kī'nŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, trichinæ or trichinosis.

Tri-chlo'ride (trī-klō'rĭd *or* -rĭd), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *chloride.*] (*Chem.*) A chloride having three atoms of chlorine in the molecule.

Trich'ome (trĭk'ōm), *n.* [Gr. *τρίχωμα* growth of hair.] (*Bot.*) A hair, or any modification of a hair.

Tri-chop'ter-ous (trī-kŏp'tēr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *θρίξ*, *τριχός*, a hair + *πτερόν* wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Pert. to, or designating, a suborder of neuropterous insects having the wings covered with minute hairs.

Tri'chord (trī'kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *τρίχορδος* three stringed.] (*Mus.*) An instrument having three strings.

Tri-chot'o-mous (trī-kŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [See TRICHOTOMY.] Divided into three parts; three-forked.

Tri-chot'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *τρίχα* threefold + *-tomy.*] Division into three parts.

Tri-chro'ic (trī-krō'ĭk), *a.* Exhibiting trichroism.

Tri'chro-ism (trī'krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. *χρώς* color.] (*Min.*) Quality possessed by some crystals of presenting different colors in three different directions.

Tri'chro-mat'ic (trī'krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*Tri-* + *chromatic.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having three distinct color varieties.

Trick (trĭk), *n.* [D. *trek* pull, drawing, trick, *trekken* to draw.] **1.** An artifice or stratagem; cunning contrivance; sly procedure, usually with a dishonest intent. **2.** A sly, dexterous, or ingenious procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse. **3.** Mischievous or annoying behavior; prank. **4.** A particular habit or manner; peculiarity; trait. **5.** A knot or plait of hair. [*Obs.*] **6.** (*Card Playing*) The whole number of cards played in one round. **7.** (*Naut.*) A turn; specif., the spell of a sailor at the helm, — usually two hours. **8.** Toy; trifle. [*Obs.*]

SYN.—Stratagem; wile; fraud; cheat; juggle; finesse; sleight; deception; imposture; delusion; imposition.

Trick, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRICKED (trĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRICKING.] **1.** To deceive by cunning or artifice; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat. **2.** To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically. **3.** To draw in outline; to delineate without color. — **Trick'er** (-ēr), *n.*

Trick'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* Art of dressing up; artifice; stratagem; fraud; imposture.

Trick'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being tricky.

Trick'ish, *a.* Given to tricks; artful; cheating; knavish. — **Trick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Trick'ish-ness**, *n.*

Tric'kle (trĭk'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRICKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRICKLING (-klĭng).] [OE. *triklen*, prob. fr. *striken* to flow, AS. *strican.* See STRIKE, *v. t.*] To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run in drops.

Trick'ster (-stēr), *n.* Tricker; deceiver; cheat.

Trick'sy (-sȳ), *a.* [From TRICK.] Exhibiting artfulness; trickish.

Trick'track' (-trăk'), *n.* [F. *trictrac.*] An old game resembling backgammon.

Trick'y (-ȳ), *a.* Given to tricks; trickish; knavish.

Tri-coc'cous (trī-kŏk'kŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τρίκοκκος* with three berries.] (*Bot.*) Having three roundish carpels.

Tri'col'or (trī'kŭl'ẽr), *n.* [F. *tricolore*, drapeau *tricolore* a tricolored flag, fr. *tricolore* three-colored; *tri-* (see TRI-) + L. *color* color.] **1.** The national French banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution. **2.** Hence, any three-colored flag.

Tri'col'ored (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Having three colors.

Tri-cor'po-ral (trī-kôr'pō-răl), } *a.* [L. *tricorpor; tri-*
Tri-cor'po-rate (-kôr'pō-rāt), } + *corpus* body.] (*Her.*) Figured with three bodies joined to one head.

‖ **Tri'cot'** (trē'kō'), *n.* [F.] A fabric of woolen, silk, or cotton, knitted, or woven to resemble knitted work.

Tri'cro-tism (trī'krō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*Tri-* + Gr. *κροτεῖν* to beat.] (*Physiol.*) That state of the arterial pulse in which there is a triple beat. — **Tri-crot'ic** (trī-krŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Trident.

Tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [L. *tricuspis*, *-idis*; *tri-* tri- + *cuspis* point.] **1.** Having three cusps, or points. **2.** (*Anat.*) Of, pert. to, or designating, a valve of the heart, consisting of three triangular, membranous flaps. [cuspid.

Tri-cus'pid-ate (-ăt), *a.* Three-pointed; tri-

Tri'cy-cle (trī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-cycle* as in *bicycle.*] A three-wheeled velocipede.

Tri-dac'tyl } (trī-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [Gr. *τριδάκτυλος* digit.] (*Biol.*) Having three fingers or toes, or composed of three movable parts attached to a common base.
Tri-dac'tyle } *τρι* (see TRI-) + *δάκτυλος*

Tri-dac'tyl-ous (-ŭs), *a.* (*Biol.*) Tridactyl.

Tri'dent (trī'dent), *n.* [L. *tridens*, *-entis*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *dens* tooth. See TOOTH.] A kind of scepter, spear, or weapon with three prongs, esp. the common attribute of Neptune.

Tri'dent, *a.* [L. *tridens.*] Having three teeth or prongs; tridentate.

Tri-den'tate (trī-dĕn'tāt), } *a.* Having three teeth or
Tri-den'ta-ted (-tā-tĕd), } prongs.

Tri-den'tine (trī-dĕn'tĭn), *a.* [From L. *Tridentum* Trent.] Of or pertaining to Trent, or the general church council held in that city.

Tri'ding (trī'dĭng), *n.* See 1st Riding.

Tried (trīd), *imp. & p. p.* of Try; also *adj.* Proved; tested; faithful; trustworthy.

Tri-e'dral (trī-ē'drăl), *a.* See Trihedral.

Tri-en'ni-al (trī-ĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *triennium* space of three years; *tri-* (see Tri-) + *annus* year.] **1.** Continuing three years. **2.** Happening or appearing once in every three years. — *n.* Something which takes place or appears once in three years. — **Tri-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Tri'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who or that which tries.

Tri'er-arch (trī'ẽr-ärk), *n.* [Gr. τριήραρχος; τριήρης trireme + ἀρχός chief.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) (*a*) The commander of a trireme. (*b*) At Athens, one who had to fit out a trireme for the public service. [before sowing.]

Tri'fal'low (trī'făl'lō), *v. t.* To plow the third time

Tri-fa'ri-ous (trī-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *trifarius* threefold.] (*Bot.*) Facing three ways; being in three vertical ranks.

Tri'fid (trī'fĭd), *a.* [L. *trifidus; tri-* (see Tri-) + root of *findere* to split.] Cleft to the middle, or slightly beyond the middle, into three parts; three-cleft.

Tri'fle (trī'f'l), *n.* [OF. *trufle* mockery, raillery, trifle, prob. same word as F. *truffe* truffle, meaning any worthless object. See Truffle.] **1.** A thing of very little value or importance; a paltry, or trivial, affair. **2.** A dish of sweetmeats, fruits, wine, etc., with syllabub.

Tri'fle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Trifled (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Trifling (-flĭng).] To act or talk without seriousness, weight, or dignity; to act or talk with levity; to indulge in light or trivial amusements.

To trifle with, to play the fool with; to mock.

Tri'fle, *v. t.* **1.** To treat as a trifle. [*Obs.*] **2.** To waste.

Tri'fler (-flẽr), *n.* One who trifles.

Tri'fling (-flĭng), *a.* Of small value or importance; trivial; paltry. — **Tri'fling-ly**, *adv.* — **Tri'fling-ness**, *n.*

Tri-flo'ral (trī-flō'*ral*), } *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *flos, flo-*
Tri-flo'rous (-rŭs), } *ris*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Three-flowered; having or bearing three flowers.

Tri-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), } *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *foliate.*]
Tri-fo'li-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } (*Bot.*) Having three leaves or leaflets, as clover. [See *Illust.* of Shamrock.]

‖ **Tri-fo'ri-um** (trī-fō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *tri-* tri- + *foris* a door.] (*Arch.*) The gallery or open space between the vaulting and roof of the aisles of a church.

Tri'form (trī'fôrm), *a.* [L. *triformis; tri-* (see Tri-) + *forma* form.] Having a triple form or character.

Tri-fur'cate (-fûr'kāt), } *a.* [L. *trifurcus; tri-* tri-
Tri-fur'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), } + *furca* fork.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.

Trig (trĭg), *a.* [Formerly written *trick*, akin to *trick* to dress.] Full; also, trim; neat. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Trig, *v. t.* [See Trigger.] To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it; to scotch; to skid. [*Eng.*]

Trig, *n.* A block used to stop or check a wheel or barrel; scotch; skid. [*Eng.*]

Trig'a-mous (trĭg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] (*Bot.*) Having three sorts of flowers in the same head, — male, female, and hermaphrodite, or perfect.

Trig'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [L. *trigamia*, Gr. τριγαμία.] A marrying, or state of being married, thrice; also, offense of simultaneously having three husbands or wives.

Tri-gas'tric (trī-găs'trĭk), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. γαστήρ belly.] (*Anat.*) Three bellied; — said of a muscle.

Tri-gem'i-nal (-jĕm'ĭ-*nal*), *a.* [See Trigeminous.] (*Anat.*) Of, pert. to, or designating, the fifth pair of cranial nerves, each of which divides into three main branches distributed to the orbits, jaws, and mouth.

Tri-gem'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *trigeminus* born three together; *tri-* (see Tri-) + *geminus* twin.] Being one of three born at the same birth; also, threefold.

Trig'ger (trĭg'gẽr), *n.* [For *tricker*, fr. D. *trekker*, fr. *trekken* to pull. See Trick, *n.*] **1.** A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity. **2.** (*Mech.*) A piece, as a lever, connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; esp. (*Firearms*), the part of a lock moved by the finger to discharge the piece.

Tri-gin'tal (trī-jĭn'*tal*), *n.* [LL. *trigintale*, fr. L. *triginta* thirty. See Trentral.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A trental.

Trig'lyph (trĭg'lĭf), *n.* [L. *triglyphus*, Gr. τρίγλυφος; τρι- (see Tri-) + γλύφειν to carve.] (*Arch.*) An ornament in a Doric frieze, repeated at equal intervals. Each triglyph consists of a rectangular tablet divided nearly to the top into three parts or spaces.

Tri-glyph'ic (trī-glĭf'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or
Tri-glyph'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } pertaining to, triglyphs. **2.** Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

Trig'on (trĭ'gŏn), *n.* [L. *trigonum*, Gr. τρίγωνον; τρι- tri- + γωνία angle.] **1.** A triangle. **2.** (*Astrol.*) (*a*) A division consisting of three signs. (*b*) See Trine, 1.

Trig'o-nal (trĭg'ō-*nal*), *a.* Triangular.

Trig'o-no-met'ric (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Of, pert. to, or
Trig'o-no-met'ric-al (-rĭ-*kal*), } done by the rules of, trigonometry. — **Trig'o-no-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

Trig'o-nom'e-try (-nŏm'ĕ-trў), *n.* [Gr. τρίγωνον a triangle + *-metry.*] **1.** That branch of mathematics treating of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles, and of the general relations of the trigonometrical functions of arcs or angles. **2.** A treatise on this science.

Trig'o-nous (trĭg'ō-nŭs), *a.* Same as Trigonal.

Tri'gram (trī'grăm), } *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-gram, -graph.*]
Tri'graph (trī'gráf), } Three letters united in pronunciation so as to have but one sound, or to form but one syllable, as *-ieu* in *adieu.*

Tri-he'dral (trī-hē'drăl), *a.* [See Trihedron.] (*Geom.*) Having three sides or faces.

Tri-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. ἕδρα a seat, base.] (*Geom.*) A figure having three sides.

Tri-ho'ral (trī-hō'ral), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *horal.*] Occurring once in every three hours.

Trij'u-gate (trĭj'ŭ-gāt *or* trī'jŭ-), *a.* [See Trijugous.] (*Bot.*) In three pairs.

Trij'u-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *trijugus* threefold; *tri-* + *jugum* a yoke.] (*Bot.*) Same as Trijugate.

Tri-lat'er-al (trī-lăt'ẽr-*al*), *a.* [L. *trilaterus; tri-* + *latus, lateris*, side.] (*Geom.*) Having three sides.

Tri-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ẽr-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *literal.*] Consisting of three letters.

Tri'lith (trī'lĭth), *n.* Same as Trilithon.

Tril'i-thon (trĭl'ĭ-thŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρίλιθος of three stones; τρι- (see Tri-) + λίθος stone.] (*Archæol.*) A monument consisting of three stones.

Trill (trĭl), *v. i.* [OE. *trillen* to roll, turn round; of Scand. origin.] To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle.

Trill, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Trilled (trĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Trilling.] [It. *trillare*; prob. imitative.] To play, sing, or sound in tremulous vibrations; to utter with, or as if with, a trill; to quaver.

Trill, *n.* **1.** A sound made by one that trills; esp., a consonantal sound made with a rapid succession of partial or entire intermissions. **2.** Act of trilling. **3.** (*Mus.*) A shake or quaver produced by the rapid alternation of two contiguous tones of the scale.

Tril'ling (trĭl'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. G. *drillling.*] **1.** A triplet. **2.** (*Crystallog.*) A triple compound crystal.

Tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *trillion*, formed from pref. *tri-* in imitation of *million* million.] In the French notation (used also in the United States) the number 1,000,000,000,000; in the English notation, the number 1,000,000,000,000,000,000.

Trilobate Leaf.

Tri-lo'bate (trī-lō'bāt *or* trī'lō-), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *lobate.*] Having three lobes.

Tri'lobed (trī'lōbd), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *lobe.*] Same as Trilobate.

Tri'lo-bite (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* [See Trilobate.] (*Paleon.*) Any one of numerous species of extinct arthropods; — so named from the three lobes usually seen on each segment. — **Tri'lo-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Trilobite (*Dalmanites*). *a* Eye.

Tri-loc'u-lar (trī-lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *locular.*] Having three cells or cavities.

Tril'o-gy (trĭl'ŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. τριλογία; τρι- tri- + λόγος discourse.] A series of three dramas which form one historical and poetical picture.

Trim (trĭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Trimmed (trĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Trimming.] [AS. *trymian, trymman*, to dispose, make strong, fr. *trum* firm, strong; origin uncertain.] **1.** To make trim; to make right, neat, or pleasing; to adjust. **2.** To dress; to decorate; to adorn; to invest; to embellish. **3.** To make ready or right by cutting or shortening; to clip or lop; to curtail. **4.** (*Carp.*) To dress, as timber; to make smooth. **5.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) To adjust to a proper balance, as a ship, by disposing the weight of persons or goods. (*b*) To arrange in due order for sailing.

Trim, *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each.

Trim (trĭm), *n.* **1.** Dress; gear; ornament. **2.** Order; disposition; condition. **3.** State of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., by which she is well prepared for sailing. **4.** (*Arch.*) The lighter woodwork in the interior of a building; esp., that used around openings.

Trim, *a.* [*Compar.* TRIMMER (-mẽr); *superl.* TRIMMEST.] Fitly adjusted; being in good order; made ready for service or use; firm; compact; snug; neat; fair.

Tri'mer-ous (trī'mẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See TRI- and -MERE.] (*Bot.*) Having the parts in threes.

Tri-mes'ter (trī-mĕs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *trimestris* of three months; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *mensis* month.] A period of three months. — **Tri-mes'tri-al** (-trĭ-*al*), *a.*

Trim'e-ter (trĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *a.* [L. *trimetrus*, Gr. *τρίμετρος*; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *μέτρον* meter.] (*Pros.*) Consisting of three poetical measures. — *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures.

Tri-met'ric-al (trī-mĕt'rĭ-*kal*), *a.* Same as TRIMETER.

Trim'ly (trĭm'lў), *adv.* In a trim manner; nicely.

Trim'mer (-mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which trims. **2.** (*Arch.*) A beam into which are framed the ends of headers in floor framing.

Trim'ming, *n.* **1.** Act of one who trims. **2.** That which serves to trim; ornament; esp., necessary or ornamental appendages, as of a garment; sometimes, the concomitants of a dish; a relish; — usually in *pl.*

Trim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being trim.

Tri-mor'phic (trī-môr'fĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *τρίμορφος* three-
Tri-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), } formed; *τρι-* + *μορφή* form.] Of, pert. to, or characterized by, trimorphism.

Tri-mor'phism (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** (*Crystallog.*) Property of crystallizing in three forms fundamentally distinct. **2.** (*Biol.*) The coëxistence among individuals of the same species of three distinct forms, not connected, as a rule, by intermediate gradations.

Tri'nal (trī'*nal*), *a.* [L. *trinus* triple, *trini* three each, fr. *tres*, *tria*, three. See THREE.] Threefold.

Trin'dle (trĭn'd'l), *v. t.* & *n.* See TRUNDLE.

Trine (trīn), *a.* [See TRINAL.] Threefold; triple.

Trine, *n.* **1.** (*Astrol.*) The aspect of planets 120 degrees apart; trigon. **2.** Triad; trinity. [*R.*] [stead.

Trin'gle (trĭn'g'l), *n.* [F.] A curtain rod for a bed-

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Trinity, Trinitarianism, or Trinitarians.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity. [Trinity.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the

Trin'i-ty (trĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *trinité*, L. *trinitas*, fr. *trini* three each. See TRINAL.] **1.** (*Christian Theol.*) The union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality. **2.** Any union of three in one; a triad.

Trin'ket (trĭn'kĕt), *n.* [F. *trinquet* foremast, also, a certain sail, *trinquette* triangular sail; prob. fr. L. *triquetrus* triangular.] (*Naut.*) A three-cornered sail formerly carried on a ship's foremast, probably on a lateen yard.

Trin'ket, *n.* [OE. *trenket* a sort of knife, hence, probably, a toy knife worn as an ornament; prob. fr. same source as E. *trench*.] **1.** A knife; a cutting tool. **2.** A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, etc. **3.** A thing of little value; trifle; toy. [collectively.

Trin'ket-ry (-rў), *n.* Ornaments of dress; trinkets,

Tri-nod'al (trī-nōd'*al*), *a.* [L. *trinodis*; *tri-* tri- + *nodus* knot.] Having three knots or nodes.

Tri-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-*al*), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-nomial* as in *binomial*.] (*Math.*) A quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the sign + or — or both. — *a.* Consisting of three terms; of or pertaining to trinomials.

Tri-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *n.* & *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *nomen*, *nominis*, name.] (*Math.*) Trinomial.

Tri'o (trĭ'ō *or* trē'ō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *tres*, *tria*, three.] **1.** Three, collectively; a set of three. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A composition for three parts or instruments. (*b*) The secondary, or episodical, movement of a minuet or scherzo, or of a march, or of various dance forms.

Tri'ole (trē'ōl), *n.* (*Mus.*) Same as TRIPLET.

Trip (trĭp), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIPPED (trĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIPPING.] [OE. *trippen*; akin to D. *trippen*, and E. *tramp*.] **1.** To move with light, quick steps; to walk or move lightly or nimbly; to skip. **2.** To make a brief journey or pleasure excursion. **3.** To take a quick step, as when in danger of losing one's balance; hence, to make a false step; to catch the foot; to stumble. **4.** Fig.: To be guilty of a misstep or slip, as in manners or morals; to err; to mistake; to fail.

Trip, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to stumble, or take a false step; to cause to lose the footing by striking the feet from under; to cause to fall. **2.** Fig.: To overthrow by depriving of support; to cause to fail. **3.** To catch; to convict. [*R.*] **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) To raise (an anchor) from the bottom, by its cable or buoy rope. (*b*) To pull (a yard) into a perpendicular position for lowering it. **5.** (*Mach.*) To release, let fall, or set free, as a weight or compressed spring, as by removing a latch or detent.

Trip (trĭp), *n.* **1.** A quick, light step; a lively movement of the feet; skip. **2.** A brief or rapid journey; excursion; jaunt. **3.** A false step; stumble; misstep; loss of footing or balance. Fig.: Error; failure; mistake. **4.** A stroke or catch which causes one to lose footing. **5.** (*Naut.*) A single board, or tack, beating to windward. **6.** (*Zoöl.*) A flock of widgeons.

Tri'part'ed (trī'pärt'ĕd), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *parted*.] Parted into three pieces; having three parts. [parts.

Tri-part'i-ble (trī-pärt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Divisible into three

Trip'ar-tite (trĭp'är-tīt *or* trī-pär'-), *a.* [L. *tripartitus*. See TRI-; PARTITE.] **1.** Divided into, or having, three parts or copies. **2.** Made between three parties.

Trip'ar-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A division by threes, or into three parts.

Tripe (trīp), *n.* [F. *tripe*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** The large stomach of ruminating animals, when prepared for food. **2.** The entrails; hence, humorously or in contempt, the belly; — generally in *pl.*

Trip'e-dal (trĭp'ē-dal), *a.* [L. *tripedalis*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.

‖ **Tripe'-de-roche'** (trēp'dē-rôsh'), *n.* [F.] (*Bot.*) Same as *Rock tripe*, under ROCK.

Trip'el (trĭp'ĕl), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as TRIPOLI.

Tri-per'son-al (trī-pẽr'sŭn-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *personal*.] Consisting of three persons.

Tri-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'*al*-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *petalous*.] (*Bot.*) Having three petals, or flower leaves.

Trip' ham'mer (trĭp' hăm'mẽr). A tilt hammer.

Tri'phane (trī'fān), *n.* [Gr. *τριφανής* appearing threefold; *τρι-* + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] (*Min.*) Spodumene.

Triph'thong (trĭf'thŏng *or* trĭp'-; 115), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-phthong*, as in *diphthong*.] (*Orthoëpy*) A combination of three vowel sounds in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; also, a trigraph.

Triph-thon'gal (-thŏn'*gal*; 115), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being, a triphthong.

Triph'yl-lous (trĭf'ĭl-lŭs *or* trĭf-fĭl'-), *a.* [Gr. *τρίφυλλος*; *τρι-* tri- + *φύλλον* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Three-leaved.

Tri'ple (trĭp'l), *a.* [L. *triplus*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *-plus*, as in *duplus* double. See DOUBLE, and cf. TREBLE.] **1.** Consisting of three united; multiplied by three; threefold. **2.** Three times repeated; treble. **3.** Third. [*Obs.*]

Tri'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIPLED (-'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIPLING (-lĭng).] To make threefold; to treble.

Trip'let (trĭp'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A collection of three of a kind; three united. **2.** (*Poetry*) Three verses rhyming together. **3.** (*Mus.*) Three notes sung or played in the time of two. **4.** *pl.* Three offspring born at one birth.

Trip'li-cate (-lĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, p. p. See TRI-; PLICATE.] Made thrice as much; threefold.

Trip'li-cate (trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

Trip'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tripling, or making threefold, or adding three together.

Tri-plic'i-ty (trī-plĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being triple, or threefold; trebleness.

Tri'pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* [L. *tripus*, *-odis*, Gr. *τρίπους*; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot. Cf. TRIVET.] **1.** Any utensil or vessel supported on three feet. **2.** A three-legged frame for supporting a compass, telescope, etc.

Trip'o-dy (trĭp'ŏ-dў), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-pody*, as in *dipody*.] (*Pros.*) Three metrical feet taken together.

Trip'o-li (-lĭ), *n.* (*Min.*) A siliceous substance, orig. brought from Tripoli, used to polish stones and metals.

Tri'pos (trī'pŏs), *n.* [Gr. *τρίπους* a tripod. See TRIPOD.] **1.** A tripod. [*Obs.*] **2.** A university examination of questionists, for honors; also, a printed list of the successful candidates. [*Cambridge University, Eng.*]

☞ The word *tripos* is said to refer to the three-legged stool formerly used at these examinations.

Trip'per (trĭp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trips. **2.** An excursionist.

Trip'ping, *n.* Act of one that trips.

Trip'ping-ly, *adv.* In a tripping manner; nimbly.

Trip'tote (trĭp'tōt), *n.* [Gr. *τρίπτωτος* with three cases; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *πτωτός* falling.] (*Gram.*) A noun having three cases only.

Trip'tych (-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *τρίπτυχος* consisting of three layers or plates; *τρι-* + *πτύξ*, *πτυχός*, fold, layer.] Anything in three parts or leaves; as a writing tablet.

Tri-que'trous (trī-kwē'trŭs), *a.* [L. *triquetrus.*] Three-sided; having three salient angles or edges; trigonal.

Tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* [L. *triremis; tri-* (see TRI-) + *remus* oar.] (*Class. Antiq.*) An ancient galley or vessel with three banks, or tiers, of oars.

Tri-sect' (trī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRISECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRISECTING.] [See TRI-; BISECT.] **1.** To cut or divide into three parts. **2.** (*Geom.*) To divide into three equal parts, as an angle.

Tri-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of trisecting.

Trist (trĭst), *n.* [See TRYST.] **1.** Trust. [*Obs.*] **2.** A post, or station, in hunting. [*Obs.*] **3.** A tryst. [*Obs.*]

Trist, *a.* [F. *triste*, L. *tristis.*] Sad; gloomy. [*Obs.*]

Tris'tich-ous (trĭs'tĭk-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. τριστιχος in three rows.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in three vertical rows.

Tri-sul'cate (trī-sŭl'kāt), *a.* [*Tri-* + *sulcate.*] Having three furrows or forks; having three grooves or sulci.

Tris'yl-lab'ic (trĭs'sĭl-lăb'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *trisyllabus*,
Tris'yl-lab'ic-al (-lăb'ĭ-kal), } Gr. τρισύλλαβος. See TRI-; SYLLABLE.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, three syllables.

Tri-syl'la-ble (trĭs-sĭl'lá-b'l *or* trĭs'sĭl'-), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *syllable.*] A word of three syllables only.

Trite (trīt), *a.* [L. *tritus*, p. p. of *terere* to rub, to wear out; prob. akin to E. *throw.*] Worn out; common; used until novelty and interest are lost; hackneyed; stale. — **Trite'ly**, *adv.* — **Trite'ness**, *n.*

Tri-ter'nate (trī-tĕr'nāt), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *ternate.*] (*Bot.*) Three times ternate; — applied to a leaf whose petiole separates into three branches, each of which divides into three parts which each bear three leaflets.

Tri'the-ism (trī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Tri-* + Gr. θεός God.] The doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods. — **Tri'the-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), **Tri'the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Tri'the-ist, *n.* A believer in tritheism.

Tri'thing (trī'thĭng), *n.* See 1st RIDING.

‖ **Tri'ton** (trī'tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τρίτων.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) A fabled sea demigod, represented with a trumpet made of a shell. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of many species of marine gastropods belonging to *Triton* and allied genera. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous aquatic salamanders. [See *Illust.* under SALAMANDER.]

Triton (*Triton variegatum*). 1/2

Trit'u-ra-ble (trĭt'ū-rá-b'l; 135), *a.* Capable of being triturated.

Trit'u-rate (-rāt; 135), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRITURATED (-rā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRITURATING.] [L. *triturare*, p. p. *-atus*, to thrash (grain), fr. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub. See TRITE.] **1.** To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash. **2.** To rub or grind to a very fine powder.

Trit'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of triturating.

Tri'umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* [L. *triumphus*, OL. *triumpus.*] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A magnificent and imposing ceremonial in honor of a general victorious over a foreign enemy. **2.** Hence, any triumphal procession; pageant. [*Obs.*] **3.** A state of joy or exultation for success. **4.** Success causing exultation; victory; conquest. **5.** A trump card; also, an old game at cards. [*Obs.*]

Tri'umph, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIUMPHED (-ŭmft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIUMPHING.] **1.** To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice over success; to exhibit exultation. **2.** To be victorious or successful; to prevail. **3.** To be prosperous; to flourish. [used in a triumph.

Tri-um'phal (trī-ŭm'fal), *a.* Of or pert. to triumph; **Tri-um'phant** (-fant), *a.* [L. *triumphans*, p. pr.] **1.** Rejoicing for victory; triumphing; exultant. **2.** Celebrating victory; expressive of joy for success. **3.** Graced with conquest; victorious. — **Tri-um'phant-ly**, *adv.*

Church triumphant, the church in heaven, her warfare with evil being over.

Tri'umph-er (trī'ŭmf-ẽr), *n.* One who triumphs.

‖ **Tri-um'vir** (trī-ŭm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī), E. -VIRS (-vẽrz). [L., fr. *tres*, gen. *trium*, three + *vir* a man.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of three men united in public office or authority.

☞ In later times the triumvirs of Rome were three men who jointly exercised sovereign power.

Tri-um'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* **1.** Government by triumvirs; or the term of such a government. **2.** A coalition of three in authority, esp. the Roman triumvirs.

Tri'une (trī'ūn), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *unus* one.] Being three in one; — noting the unity of the Godhead.

Tri-u'ni-ty (trĭ-ū'nĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being triune. [lent.

Triv'a-lence (trĭv'á-lens), *n.* Quality of being trivalent.

Triv'a-lent (-lent), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of three.

Triv'et (trĭv'ĕt), *n.* [Prob. through F. fr. L. *tripes*, *-edis*, three-footed; *tri-* tri- + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A three-legged stool, table, or other support; esp., a stand to hold a vessel near the fire; tripod.

Triv'i-al (trĭv'ĭ-al), *a.* [L. *trivialis*, lit., belonging to the crossroads or public streets; hence, common, fr. *trivium* crossroad; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *via* way. See VOYAGE.] **1.** Common. [*Obs.*] **2.** Ordinary; commonplace; trifling; vulgar. **3.** Of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; trifling; petty; paltry. **4.** Of or pert. to the trivium. — **Triv'i-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Triv'i-al-ness**, *n.*

Trivial name (*Nat. Hist.*), the specific name.

Triv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being trivial; trivialness. **2.** That which is trivial; trifle.

‖ **Triv'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] The three "liberal" arts, grammar, logic, and rhetoric; — being a triple way, as it were, to eloquence.

Tri'week'ly (trī'wēk'lў), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *weekly.*] Occurring or appearing three times a week. — *adv.* Three times a week. — *n.* A triweekly publication.

Tro'car (trō'kär), *n.* [F. *trocart; trois* three (L. *tres*) + *carre* the side of a sword blade; — from its triangular point.] (*Surg.*) A stylet, usually with a triangular point, for exploring tissues, etc.

Tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ĭk), *a.* (*Pros.*) Of, pert. to, or consisting of, trochees. — *n.* A trochaic verse or measure.

Tro-cha'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Same as TROCHAIC.

Tro'chal (trō'kal), *a.* [From Gr. τροχός a wheel.] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling a wheel.

‖ **Tro-chan'ter** (trō-kăn'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τροχαντήρ.] (*Anat.*) Either of two processes near the head of the femur.

Tro'che (trō'kē), *n.* [Gr. τροχός a wheel, prop., a runner, fr. τρέχειν to run.] (*Pharm.*) A medicinal tablet or lozenge; strictly, one of circular form.

Tro'chee (trō'kē), *n.* [L. *trochaeus*, Gr. τροχαῖος (sc. ποὺς), from τροχαίος running, from τρέχειν to run.] (*Pros.*) A foot of two syllables, the first long or accented and the second short or unaccented.

Tro-chil'ics (trō-kĭl'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. τροχιλία sheaf of a pulley, fr. τρέχειν to run.] Science of rotary motion.

‖ **Troch'i-lus** (trŏk'ĭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TROCHILI (-lī). [See TROCHILICS.] (*Arch.*) An annular molding whose section is concave, like the edge of a pulley.

Tro'ching (trō'kĭng), *n.* [OF. *troche* cluster, group.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the small branches of a stag's antler.

‖ **Troch'le-a** (trŏk'lē-ä), *n.* [L., sheaf containing a pulley, Gr. τροχιλία. See TROCHILICS.] **1.** (*Mach.*) A pulley. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Anat.*) A pulley, or a structure resembling a pulley; as the lower end of the humerus.

Troch'le-ar (-ẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Shaped like, or resembling, a pulley; connected with a trochlea.

Troch'le-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* (*Anat.*) Trochlear.

Tro'choid (trō'koid), *a.* **1.** (*Anat.*) Admitting of rotation on an axis. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Top-shaped, as certain shells.

Tro-choid'al (trō-koid'al), *a.* **1.** (*Geom.*) Of, pert. to, or like, a trochoid. **2.** (*Anat.* & *Zoöl.*) Trochoid.

Trod (trŏd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of TREAD.

Trod'den (-d'n), *p. p.* of TREAD.

Trode (trōd), *archaic imp.* of TREAD.

Trog'lo-dyte (trŏg'lō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. τρωγλοδύτης one who creeps into holes; τρώγλη hole + δύειν to enter.] **1.** (*Ethnol.*) A cave-dwelling savage. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An anthropoid ape, as the chimpanzee. (*b*) The wren.

Trog'lo-dyt'ic (trŏg'lō-dĭt'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to a
Trog'lo-dyt'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } troglodyte.

Tro'gon (trō'gŏn), *n.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of a family (*Trogonidæ*) of beautiful tropical birds.

Tro'ic (trō'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Troicus*, Gr. Τρωικός, fr. Τρώς. See TROJAN.] Pertaining to Troy; Trojan.

Tro'jan (trō'jan), *a.* [L. *Trojanus*, fr. *Troja*, *Troia*, Troy, from *Tros*, Gr. Τρώς, Τρωός, Tros, the mythical founder of Troy.] Of or pertaining to ancient Troy or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Troy.

Troll (trōl), *n.* [Icel. *troll.* Cf. DROLL.] (*Scand. Myth.*) A kind of hobgoblin living in hills, caves, etc.

Troll flower (*Bot.*), a European mountain plant (*Trollius Europæus*) bearing handsome globe-shaped flowers.

Troll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TROLLED (trōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TROLLING.] [OF. *troller* to drag about, to ramble; prob. of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To move circularly or volubly; to roll; to turn. **2.** To send about; to circu-

late, as a vessel in drinking. **3.** To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round, etc.; also, to sing loudly or freely. **4.** To angle for with a hook drawn along the surface of the water; hence, to allure. **5.** To fish in.

Troll (trōl), *v. i.* **1.** To roll; to run or move about. **2.** To move rapidly; to wag. **3.** To take part in trolling a song. **4.** To fish with a rod whose line runs on a reel; also, to fish by drawing the hook through the water.

Troll, *n.* **1.** Act of moving round; routine; repetition. **2.** A song the parts of which are sung in succession; catch; round. **3.** A trolley.

Troll'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who trolls.

Trol'ley } (trŏl'ĭ), *n.* (*a*) A form of truck which can
Trol'ly } be tilted. [*Eng.*] (*b*) A narrow cart pushed by hand or drawn by an animal. [*Eng.*] (*c*) (*Mach.*) A truck from which the load is suspended in some kinds of cranes. (*d*) (*Electric Railway*) A truck which travels along the fixed conductors, and completes the circuit between them and a railway car.

Trol'lop (trŏl'ŭp), *n.* [From TROLL to roll.] Stroller; loiterer; esp., an idle, untidy woman; slut.

Trom'bone (trŏm'bōn; *It.* trŏm-bō'nā), *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba* a trumpet.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind, in which the middle part telescopes into the outer parts. **2.** (*Zool.*) The common European bittern.

Trombone.

Tromp (trŏmp), *n.* [F. *trombe, trompe,* a water-spout.] A form of blowing apparatus, in which air is drawn in and forced along by a stream of water.

Troop (trōōp), *n.* [F. *troupe,* OF. *trope, trupe,* LL. *troppus.*] **1.** A collection of people; company; number; multitude. **2.** Soldiers, collectively; army; — generally in the *pl.* **3.** (*Mil.*) Specif., a body of cavalry, light horse, or dragoons, usually about 60 men, commanded by a captain, corresponding to the *company* in infantry. Formerly also, a battery. **4.** A troupe of stageplayers. **5.** (*Mil.*) A particular roll of the drum; a quick march.

Troop, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TROOPED (trōōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TROOPING.] **1.** To move in numbers; to come or gather in crowds or troops. **2.** To march on; to go forward in haste. [a cavalryman.

Troop'er (-ẽr), *n.* A cavalryman; also, the horse of

Troop'ship' (trōōp'shĭp'), *n.* A transport. [*Eng.*]

Trope (trōp), *n.* [L. *tropus,* Gr. τρόπος, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] (*Rhet.*) (*a*) The use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it; a figure of speech. (*b*) The word or expression so used.

Troph'ic (trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τροφικός nursing, deriv. of τρέφειν to feed.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pert. to nutrition.

Tro'phied (trō'fĭd), *a.* Adorned with trophies.

Tro'phy (trō'fĭ), *n.* [F. *trophée,* L. *tropaeum, trophaeum,* Gr. τρόπαιον, strictly, a monument of the enemy's defeat, fr. τροπή a turn, esp., a routing of the enemy, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] **1.** (*Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*) A sign or memorial, orig. of captured arms, etc., erected to commemorate a victory. **2.** The representation of such a memorial, as on a medal. **3.** Anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory. **4.** Any evidence or memorial of victory or conquest.

Trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *n.* [F. *tropique,* L. *tropicus* of or belonging to a turn, i. e., of the sun, Gr. τροπικός of the solstice, τροπικός (sc. κύκλος) the tropic or solstice, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] **1.** (*Astron.*) One of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, 23° 28′ from the equator on each side, and which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north (*Tropic of Cancer*) or south (*Tropic of Capricorn*). **2.** (*Geog.*) (*a*) One of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics. (*b*) *pl.* The region lying between these parallels of latitude, or near them on either side.

Trop'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tropics; tropical.

Tropic bird (*Zoöl.*), any one of three species of oceanic birds, found chiefly in tropical seas. They are mostly white, and have the two central tail feathers very long.

Trop'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the tropics. **2.** [From TROPE.] Of the nature of a trope; figurative; metaphorical. — **Trop'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Trop'o-log'ic (trŏp'ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Characterized by
Trop'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } tropes; tropical.

Tro-pol'o-gy (trō-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τροπολογία. See TROPE; -LOGY.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes.

Trot (trŏt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TROTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TROTTING.] [OF. *troter;* prob. akin to E. *tread.*] **1.** To proceed by a certain gait peculiar to quadrupeds; to ride or drive at a trot. **2.** Fig.: To run; to jog; to hurry.

Trot (trŏt), *v. t.* To cause to trot.

Trot, *n.* **1.** The pace of a quadruped, more rapid than a walk, in which one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side are lifted at the same time. **2.** Fig.: A jogging pace, as of a person hurrying. **3.** One who trots.

Troth (trŏth; 115), *n.* [Var. of TRUTH.] **1.** Belief; faith; fidelity. **2.** Truth; veracity. **3.** Betrothal.

Trot'ter (trŏt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that trots. **2.** The foot of an animal, esp. of a sheep. [walk.

Trot'toir (-twôr), *n.* [F.] Footpath; pavement; side-

Trou'ba-dour' (trōō'bȧ-dōōr'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *trobador,* deriv. of L. *tropus* trope, song. See TROPE.] One of a school of lyric and amatory poets who flourished from the eleventh century to the end of the thirteenth century, principally in Provence and in the north of Italy.

Trou'ble (trŭb'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TROUBLED (-ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TROUBLING.] [F. *troubler,* OF. *trobler, trubler, tourbler,* deriv. of L. *turba* tumult, crowd; akin to Gr. τύρβη.] **1.** To put into confused motion; to agitate. **2.** To deprive of tranquillity or ease; to disturb; to distress; to annoy; to harass. **3.** To give occasion for labor to; — used in polite phraseology.

Syn. — To perplex; afflict; grieve; tease; vex.

Trou'ble, *n.* **1.** State of being troubled. **2.** That which troubles.

To take the trouble, to be at the pains.

Syn. — Affliction; disturbance; perplexity; annoyance; molestation; vexation; inconvenience; calamity; misfortune; adversity; anxiety; sorrow; misery.

Trou'bler (-lẽr), *n.* One who troubles.

Trou'ble-some (trŭb'l-sŭm), *a.* Giving trouble or anxiety; vexatious; burdensome; wearisome. — **Trou'ble-some-ly,** *adv.* — **Trou'ble-some-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Uneasy; perplexing; harassing; annoying; disgusting; irksome; afflictive; tiresome; importunate.

Trou'blous (-lŭs), *a.* Full of, or causing, trouble.

‖ **Trou'-de-loup'** (trōō'de-lōō'), *n.; pl.* TROUS-DE-LOUP (trōō'-). [F. *trou* hole + *de* of + *loup* wolf.] (*Mil.*) A sloping pit with a pointed stake in the middle.

Trough (trŏf; 115), *n.* [AS. *trog, troh;* akin to G. *trog.*] **1.** A long, hollow vessel, generally for holding a liquid, esp. one formed by excavating a log; a long tray. **2.** Any long and narrow receptacle or depression.

Trounce (trouns), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TROUNCED (trounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TROUNCING (troun'sĭng).] [F. *tronce, tronche,* stump. See TRUNCHEON.] To punish severely; to whip smartly; to flog; to castigate. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Troupe** (trōōp), *n.* [F. See TROOP.] A company or troop, esp. of performers in a play or opera.

Troup'i-al (trōōp'ĭ-al), *n.* [F. *troupiale.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of bright-colored American birds, including many of the orioles. [trousers.

Trou'ser-ing (trou'zẽr-ĭng), *n.* Material for making

Trou'sers (-zẽrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *trousses* breeches worn by pages, fr. *trousse, trosse,* bundle, truss. See TRUSS.] A garment of men and boys extending from the waist to the knee or ankle, and covering each leg separately.

‖ **Trous seau'** (trōō'sō'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *trossel,* dim. of *trousse* bundle.] The collective lighter equipments or outfit of a bride, including clothes, jewelry, etc.

Trout (trout), *n.* [AS. *truht,* L. *tructa, tructus;* akin to Gr. τρώκτης a sea fish with sharp teeth, fr. τρώγειν to gnaw.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of fishes of the Salmon family, highly esteemed as game fishes and for food. All the species breed in fresh water. (*b*) Any one of several species of marine fishes more or less resembling a true trout.

Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). 1/8

‖ **Trou'vère'** (trōō'vâr'), } *n.* [F. *trouveur, trouvère.*
‖ **Trou'veur'** (trōō'vẽr'), } See TROUBADOUR.] One of a school of poets who flourished in Northern France from the eleventh to the fourteenth century.

Tro'ver (trō'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *trover, truver,* to find.] (*Law*) (*a*) The gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means. (*b*) An action to recover damages against one who has found goods, and refuses to deliver them to the owner, or against one who has wrongfully converted goods of another to his own use.

Trow (trō), *n.* A boat with an open well amidships.

Trow (trō), *v. i. & t.* [OE. *trowen,* AS. *treówan* to trust, believe, fr. *treów* trust, *treówe* true. See TRUE.] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose. [*Archaic*]

Trow'el (trou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *truele*, LL. *truella*, L. *trulla*, dim. of *trua* a ladle.] **1.** A mason's tool for spreading mortar, breaking bricks, etc. **2.** A gardener's tool, somewhat like a scoop.

Trow'sers (trou'zĕrz), *n. pl.* Same as TROUSERS.

Troy (troi), *n.* Troy weight.

Troy weight, the weight by which gold and silver, jewels, and the like, are weighed. It was so named from *Troyes*, in France, where it was first adopted in Europe. In this weight the pound is divided into 12 ounces, the ounce into 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight into 24 grains; hence, the troy ounce contains 480 grains, and the troy pound contains 5760 grains. One ounce troy = 1.09714 ounce avoirdupois. Troy weight when divided, the pound into 12 ounces, the ounce into 8 drams, the dram into 3 scruples, and the scruple into 20 grains, is called *apothecaries' weight*, used in weighing medicines, etc.

Troy'ounce' (-ouns'), *n.* See *Troy ounce*, under *Troy weight* above. [state of being truant.

Tru'an-cy (tru'ăn-sy), *n.* Act of playing truant, or

Tru'ant (-ănt), *n.* [F. *truand*, OF. *truant*, a vagrant, beggar; of Celtic origin.] One who stays away from business or any duty; esp., one who stays out of school without leave; idler; loiterer; shirk.

Tru'ant, *a.* Idle, and shirking duty; shirking.

Tru'ant, *v. i.* To idle away time; to play the truant.

Truce (trus), *n.* [OE. *trewes*, *triwes*, *treowes*, pl. of *trewe* a truce, prop., pledge of fidelity, truth, AS. *treów* fidelity, troth. See TRUE.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of opposing forces; an armistice. **2.** Hence, intermission of action, pain, or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.

Flag of truce (*Mil.*), a white flag during the flying of which hostilities are suspended.

Truck (trŭk), *n.* [L. *trochus* an iron hoop, Gr. τροχός a wheel, fr. τρέχειν to run.] **1.** A small wheel, as of a vehicle; specif. (*Ord.*), a small strong wheel for a gun carriage. **2.** A low, wheeled vehicle or barrow for carrying heavy articles. **3.** (*Railroad Mach.*) A swiveling carriage, consisting of a frame with one or more pairs of wheels, springs, etc., to carry one end of a locomotive or a car. **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small perforated wooden cap at the summit of a flagstaff or a masthead. (*b*) A small piece of wood, usually cylindrical or disk-shaped, used for various purposes. **5.** A freight car. [*Eng.*]

Truck, *v. t.* To transport on a truck or trucks.

Truck, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUCKED (trŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUCKING.] [OE. *trukken*, F. *troquer*.] To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; to trade; to deal.

Truck, *n.* **1.** Exchange of commodities; barter. **2.** Commodities appropriate for barter; small commodities; esp., in the U. S., market vegetables. [*Colloq.*]

Truck'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Exchange of goods; barter.

Truck'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who trucks; a trafficker.

Truck'ing, *n.* The business of conveying goods on trucks. [wheel or caster.

Truc'kle (trŭk'k'l), *n.* [See TRUCK a wheel.] A small

Truc'kle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUCKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUCKLING (-klĭng).] [From *truckle* in *truckle-bed*, in allusion to the fact that the truckle-bed of the pupil was rolled under the bed of the master.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit.

Truc'kle, *v. t.* To roll upon truckles; to trundle.

Truc'kle-bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* A low bed on wheels, that may be pushed under another bed; a trundle-bed.

Truc'kler (-klĕr), *n.* One who truckles.

Truck'man (trŭk'măn), *n.* **1.** [From 3d TRUCK.] One who barters or trucks. **2.** [From 1st TRUCK.] One who drives a truck, or who conveys goods on trucks.

Tru'cu-lence (tru'kū-lens), } *n.* Quality or state of
Tru'cu-len-cy (-len-sy), } being truculent.

Tru'cu-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *truculentus*, fr. *trux*, gen. *trucis*.] **1.** Fierce; savage; ferocious; barbarous. **2.** Cruel; destructive; ruthless. — **Tru'cu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Trudge (trŭj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUDGED (trŭjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUDGING.] [Orig. uncertain.] To walk or march with labor; to move wearily.

True (tru), *a.* [*Compar.* TRUER (-ĕr); *superl.* TRUEST.] [AS. *treówe*, fr. *treów* troth; akin to G. *treu*.] **1.** Conformable to fact or the actual state of things; correct; not false, erroneous, inaccurate, or the like. **2.** Right to precision; conformable to a rule or pattern; exact; accurate. **3.** Steady in adhering to friends, to promises, a superior, etc.; unwavering; faithful; loyal; not false, fickle, or perfidious. **4.** Actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, or pretended; genuine; pure; real.

A true bill (*Law*), a bill of indictment returned by the grand jury so indorsed.

True, *adv.* In accordance with truth; truly.

True'-blue' (tru'blū'), *a.* Of inflexible honesty and fidelity; — a term derived from the *true*, or *Coventry*, *blue*, formerly celebrated for its unchanging color. — *n.* A person of inflexible integrity or fidelity.

True'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful.

True'love' (tru'lŭv'), *n.* **1.** One really beloved. **2.** (*Bot.*) The plant Paris.

Truelove knot, an involved knot that does not readily untie, — the emblem of interwoven affection or engagement.

True'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being true.

Truf'fle (tru'f'l *or* trŭf'f'l), *n.* [OF. *trufle*; of uncertain origin.] Any one of several kinds of roundish, subterranean fungi, usually of a blackish color.

Truffle.

Tru'ism (tru'ĭz'm), *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth; a statement plainly true.

Trull (trŭl), *n.* [G. *trolle*, *trulle*. Cf. DROLL.] **1.** A drab; strumpet; harlot. **2.** A girl; wench. [*Obs.*]

Tru'ly (tru'lŷ), *adv.* In a true manner; according to truth; in agreement with fact; in truth; precisely.

Trump (trŭmp), *n.* [F. *trompe*; prob. fr. L. *triumphare*. See TRIUMPH.] A trumpet, or sound of a trumpet — chiefly in Scripture and poetry.

Trump, *v. i.* To blow a trumpet. [*Obs.*]

Trump, *n.* [Corrupt. fr. TRIUMPH.] **1.** A winning card; one of a particular suit any card of which takes any card of the other suits. **2.** A good fellow. [*Slang*]

Trump, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUMPED (trŭmt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUMPING.] To play a trump card when one of another suit has been led.

Trump, *v. t.* To play a trump card upon.

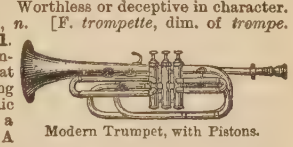
Trump, *v. t.* [F. *tromper* to deceive, in OF., to blow a trumpet, *se tromper de* to mock. See 1st TRUMP.] **1.** To trick. [*Obs.*] **2.** To impose unfairly; to palm off.

To trump up, to devise; to fabricate.

Trump'er-y (trŭmp'ĕr-ŷ), *n.* **1.** Deceit; fraud. [*Obs.*] **2.** Something showy but worthless; falsehood; deceit; hence, things worn out and of no value; rubbish.

Trump'er-y, *a.* Worthless or deceptive in character.

Trump'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe*. See 1st TRUMP.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of great antiquity, consisting of a long metallic tube, ending in a bell. **2.** (*Mil.*) A trumpeter. **3.** One who praises, or propagates praise. **4.** Any one of various trumpetlike instruments; as, an ear *trumpet*, speaking *trumpet*, etc.



Modern Trumpet, with Pistons.

Trump'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUMPETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUMPETING.] To publish by, or as if by, sound of trumpet; to noise abroad; to proclaim.

Trump'et, *v. i.* To sound like a trumpet; to utter a trumplike sound.

Trump'et-er, *n.* **1.** One who trumpets. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any of several South American birds allied to the cranes. (*b*) An American swan with a very loud note.

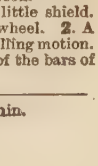
Trump'ets (trŭmp'ĕts), *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Sarracenia flava*) with long, hollow leaves.

Trun'cate (trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUNCATED (-kā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUNCATING.] [L. *truncare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *truncus* cut short.] To cut off; to lop; to maim.

Trun'cate (-kāt), *a.* Appearing as if cut off at the tip.

Trun'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), *a.* Cut off; cut short; maimed.

Truncated cone *or* **pyramid** (*Geom.*), a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off (usually parallel to the base) by a plane.



Truncated Pyramid.

Trun-ca'tion (trŭn-kā'shŭn *or* trŭn-), *n.* A truncating; state of being truncated.

Trun'cheon (trŭn'shŭn), *n.* [OE. *tronchoun* the shaft of a broken spear, broken piece, OF. *tronchon*, *tronçon*, fr. *tronce*, *tronche*, a piece of wood.] **1.** A short staff; club; cudgel; shaft of a spear. **2.** A baton, or military staff of command. **3.** A stout stem, as of a tree, with the branches lopped off, to produce rapid growth.

Trun'cheon, *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon.

Trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *trymdel* a little shield. See TREND, *v. i.*] **1.** A round body; little wheel. **2.** A kind of low-wheeled cart; a truck. **3.** A rolling motion. **4.** (*Mach.*) (*a*) A lantern wheel. (*b*) One of the bars of a lantern wheel.

Trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUNDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUNDLING (-dlĭng).] To roll on little wheels; to revolve; to roll along.

Trun'dle-bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* A truckle-bed; also, sometimes, a similar bed without wheels.

Trunk (trŭnk), *n.* [F. *tronc*, L. *truncus*, fr. *truncus* maimed, mutilated. *Trunk* in the sense of proboscis is fr. F. *trompe* (same word as E. *trump* trumpet), but has been confused in English with *trunk* stem of a tree.] **1.** The stem, or body, of a tree, apart from its limbs and roots; stock; stalk. **2.** The body of an animal, apart from the head and limbs. **3.** The main body of anything; as the part of a pilaster between the base and the capital. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The proboscis of an elephant. (*b*) The proboscis of an insect, or other animal. **5.** A kind of box or chest for clothes or other goods. **7.** A long, large box, pipe, or conductor, of plank or metal plates, variously used.

Trunk'fish' (trŭnk'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of plectognath fishes having an angular body covered with a rigid integument consisting of bony scales.

Trun'nel (trŭn'nĕl), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) See TREENAIL.

Trun'nion (trŭn'yŭn; 106), *n.* [OF. *trognon* trunk of a tree, fr. *tron* trunk, stem.] **1.** (*Gun.*) A cylindrical projection on each side of a piece, serving to support it on the cheeks of the carriage. **2.** (*Steam Engine*) A gudgeon on each side of an oscillating steam cylinder, to support it.

Truss (trŭs), *n.* [F. *trousse*, OF. *trousse, tourse.*] **1.** A bundle; package.

☞ A *truss* of hay in England is 56 lbs. of old and 60 lbs. of new hay; a *truss* of straw is 36 lbs.

2. A padded jacket worn under armor; also, a stomacher. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*Surg.*) A restraining bandage or apparatus used in hernia, etc. **4.** (*Bot.*) A tuft of flowers at the top of the main stalk of certain plants. **5.** (*Naut.*) The rope or iron used to keep the center of a yard to the mast. **6.** (*Arch. & Engin.*) An assemblage of members supported at two points, and arranged to transmit pressure vertically to those points, with the least possible strain across the length of any member.

Truss, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUSSED (trŭst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUSSING.] **1.** To bind or pack close; to make into a truss. **2.** To seize and hold firmly. [*Obs.*] **3.** To strengthen or stiffen by braces. **4.** To skewer; to make fast. **5.** To hang; — usually with *up.* [*Slang*]

Trust (trŭst), *n.* [Icel. *traust* confidence, security; akin to G. *trost*, and E. *true.*] **1.** Assured resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle, of another person; confidence; reliance. **2.** Credit given; esp., delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment. **3.** Assured anticipation; hope; belief. **4.** That which is committed or intrusted to one; something received in confidence; charge; deposit. **5.** State or obligation of one to whom anything is confided. **6.** Ground of reliance; hope. **7.** (*Law*) An estate devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will, or for the benefit, of another; an estate held for the use of another. **8.** An organization formed mainly for the purpose of regulating the supply and price of commodities, etc. [*Cant*]

Syn. — Confidence; belief; faith; hope; expectation.

Trust, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRUSTING.] **1.** To place confidence or credence in; to rely on; to confide, or repose faith, in; to believe; to credit. **2.** To hope confidently; to believe; — usually with a phrase or infinitive clause as the object. **3.** To show confidence in a person by intrusting (him) with something. **4.** To commit, as to one's care; to intrust. **5.** To give credit to; to sell to upon credit.

Trust, *v. i.* **1.** To have trust; to be credulous; to confide. **2.** To be confident; to hope. **3.** To give credit.

Trus-tee' (trŭs-tē'), *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) A person to whom property is legally committed in trust. (*b*) A garnishee.

Trus-tee', *v. t.* **1.** To commit to the care of a trustee. **2.** (*Law*) To garnishee. [*U. S.*]

Trus-tee'ship, *n.* Office or duty of a trustee.

Trust'er (trŭst'ẽr), *n.* One who trusts, or credits.

Trust'ful (trŭst'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of trust; trusting. **2.** Worthy of trust; faithful; trusty; trustworthy.

Trust'ful-ly (-fụ-lȳ), *adv.* In a trusty manner.

Trust'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being trusty.

Trust'wor'thy (-wûr'thȳ), *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty. — **Trust'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Trust'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* TRUSTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TRUSTIEST.] **1.** Admitting of being safely trusted; justly deserving confidence; fit to be confided in; trustworthy; reliable. **2.** Hence, not liable to fail; strong; firm. **3.** Involving trust. [*R.*]

Truth (trụth), *n.; pl.* TRUTHS (trụths). [AS. *treówð.* See TRUE.] **1.** Quality or state of being true; as: (*a*) Conformity to fact or reality. (*b*) Conformity to a rule, example, model, etc.; exactness. (*c*) Fidelity; steadfastness. (*d*) Freedom from falsehood; veracity. **2.** That which is true or certain; a true statement or proposition; real state of things; fact; verity; reality.

In truth, Of a truth, in reality; certainly.

Truth'ful (trụth'fụl), *a.* Full of truth; veracious; reliable. — **Truth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Truth'ful-ness,** *n.*

Try (trī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRIED (trīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRYING.] [F. *trier* to pick out, LL. *tritare* to triturate, to thresh, to select, L. *terere, tritum,* to rub. See TRITE.] **1.** To separate out; to winnow; to sift. [*Obs.*] **2.** To purify or refine, as metals; to melt out, and procure in a pure state, as oil, lard, etc. **3.** To prove by experiment; to examine; to prove; to test. **4.** To subject to severe trial; to put to the test; to subject to suffering or hardship. **5.** To experiment with; to test by use. **6.** To strain; to subject to excessive tests. **7.** (*Law*) To examine or investigate judicially. **8.** To settle; to decide; to determine; specif., to decide by an appeal to arms. **9.** To experience; to gain knowledge of by experience. **10.** To essay; to attempt; to endeavor.

Syn. — To attempt; strive; aim. — To *try* is the generic, to *attempt* is the specific, term. When we *try,* we are usually uncertain as to success; when we *attempt,* we have some definite object which we seek to accomplish. We may be indifferent as to the result of a *trial,* but we rarely *attempt* anything without a desire to succeed.

Try, *v. i.* To make an effort or an attempt.

Try, *n.* **1.** A sieve. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A trying; attempt; trial.

Try'ing, *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive.

Try'sail (trī'sāl; *among sailors,* trī's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, bent to a gaff, and hoisted on a lower mast, or on a small mast, close abaft a lower mast, — used chiefly as a storm sail.

Try'-square' (trī'skwâr'), *n.* An instrument used by carpenters, joiners, etc., for laying off right angles.

Tryst (trĭst; *Scot.* trist), *n.* [Var. of TRUST, *n.*] **1.** Trust. [*Obs.*] **2.** An appointment to meet; also, an appointed place or time of meeting. [*Scot.* or *Poetic*]

Tryst'ing, *n.* An appointment; a tryst.

Trysting day, an arranged day of meeting. — Trysting place, a place designated for a meeting; rendezvous.

Tsar (tsär), *n.* See CZAR.

Tsa-ri'na (tsä-rē'ná), **Tsa-rit'sa** (tsä-rēt'sá), } *n.* [Russ. *tsaritsa.*] See CZARINA.

Tset'se (tsĕt'sē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A dipterous African fly whose bite is poisonous to cattle, but harmless to men.

T' square' (tē' skwâr'). See under T.

Tub (tŭb), *n.* [OE. *tubbe;* of D. or LG. origin.] **1.** A kind of short cask, half barrel, or firkin, usually with but one head, — variously used. **2.** The amount which a tub contains. **3.** Any structure shaped like a tub, esp. a short, broad boat. **4.** A sweating in a tub. [*Obs.*]

Tub, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUBBED (tŭbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUBBING.] To plant or set in a tub.

Tub'al (tūb'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tube; specif., of or pertaining to one of the Fallopian tubes.

Tube (tūb), *n.* [L. *tubus;* akin to *tuba* a trumpet.] **1.** A hollow cylinder; a pipe. **2.** A telescope. **3.** Any hollow passage, duct, etc., like a tube; as vessels conveying fluids in animals and plants.

Tube, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUBED (tūbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUBING.] To furnish with a tube.

Tu'ber (tū'bẽr), *n.* [L., a hump, knob.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato. **2.** (*Anat.*) A tuberosity; tubercle.

Tu'ber-cle (tū'bẽr-k'l), *n.* [L. *tuberculum,* dim. of *tuber.* See TUBER.] A small knoblike prominence or excrescence; (*Med.*) a small aggregation of morbid matter, esp. that accompanying scrofula and phthisis.

Tu'ber-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Having tubercles; tubercular.

Tu-ber'cu-lar (tū-bẽr'kū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Having, or affected with, tubercles. **2.** Like a tubercle.

Tu-ber'cu-late (-kū-lāt), **Tu-ber'cu-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), } *a.* Tubercled; tubercular.

Tu-ber'cu-lose' (-kū-lōs'), **Tu-ber'cu-lous** (-kū-lŭs), } *a.* Having, or affected with, tubercles.

‖ **Tu-ber'cu-lo'sis** (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) A constitutional disease producing tubercles in the internal organs, esp. in the lungs, where it constitutes the most common variety of pulmonary consumption.

Tube'rose' (tūb'rōz' *or* tū'bẽr-ōs'), *n.* [See TUBEROUS.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Polianthes tuberosa*) with a tuberous root and a fragrant, white liliaceous flower.

Tu'ber-ose' (tū'bĕr-ōs'), *a.* Tuberous.

Tu'ber-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being tuberous. **2.** A knoblike prominence; protuberance.

Tu'ber-ous (tū'bĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tuberosus.*] **1.** Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences; knobbed. **2.** (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or bearing, tubers; like a tuber.

Tu-bic'o-lar (-lĕr), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Tubicolous.

Tu-bic'o-lous (tū-bĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*Tube* + L. *colere* to inhabit.] (*Zoöl.*) Inhabiting a tube, as certain worms.

Tu'bi-corn (tū'bĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *tubus* tube + *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Any hollow-horned ruminant.

Tub'ing (tŭb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making tubes. **2.** A series of tubes; tubes, collectively; a piece of a tube.

Tu'bu-lar (tū'bū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* a tube.] Having the form of a tube, or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; containing, or provided with, tubes.

Tu'bu-late (tū'bū-lāt), *a.* [L. *tubulatus.*] Tubular.

Tu'bu-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Made in the form of a small tube; provided with a tube, or elongated opening.

Tu'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Act of shaping a tube; a providing with a tube; also, tube; tubulure.

Tu'bu-la'ture (-lā'tūr; 135), *n.* (*Chem.*) A tubulure.

Tu'bule (tū'būl), *n.* [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* tube.] A small pipe or fistular body; a little tube.

Tu'bu-li-form' (-fôrm'), *a.* Shaped like a tubule.

Tu'bu-lose' (tū'bū-lōs'), } *a.* **1.** Resembling, or in the
Tu'bu-lous (tū'bū-lŭs), } form of, a tube. **2.** Containing, or consisting of, small tubes.

Tu'bu-lure (-lūr), *n.* (*Chem.*) A short tubular opening, as at the top of a retort.

Tuck (tŭk), *n.* [F. *estoc;* akin to E. *stock.*] A long, narrow sword; a rapier. [*Obs.*]

Tuck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tucked (tŭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tucking.] [LG. *tukken* to tuck up, entice; akin to E. *tug.*] **1.** To draw up; to shorten; to fold under; to press together. **2.** To make a tuck or tucks in. **3.** To put within; to press into a close place.

Tuck, *n.* **1.** A horizontal sewed fold; plait. **2.** A kind of small net. **3.** (*Naut.*) The part of a vessel where the ends of the bottom planks meet under the stern. **5.** Food; pasty; sweetmeats. [*Slang*]

Tuck'a-hoe (-à-hō), *n.* [North American Indian, bread.] (*Bot.*) A curious vegetable production of the Southern U. S., growing under ground like a truffle.

Tuck'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, tucks. **2.** A narrow piece of linen, or the like, worn over the breast by women in the 17th century and later.

Tuck'er, *v. t.* To tire; to weary. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Tuck'et (-ĕt), *n.* [It. *toccata* prelude, fr. *toccare* to touch.] A slight flourish on a trumpet; fanfare. [*Obs.*]

Tue'fall (tū'fal), *n.* (*Arch.*) A lean-to. [*Eng.*]

Tue'-i'ron (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* See Tuyère.

Tue'-i'rons, *n. pl.* A pair of blacksmith's tongs.

Tues'day (tūz'dā; 48), *n.* [AS. *Tiwes dæg* the day of *Tiw* the god of war; akin to L. *Jupiter,* Gr. Ζεύς.] The day following Monday and preceding Wednesday.

Tu'fa (tū'fȧ *or* tōō'fȧ), *n.* [It. *tufo* soft, sandy stone, L. *tofus, tophus.*] (*Min.*) (*a*) A soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water. (*b*) A friable volcanic rock formed of consolidated cinders, or scoria.

Tuff (tŭf), *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Tufa.

Tuft (tŭft), *n.* [F. *touffe;* of German origin. See Top summit.] **1.** A knot or bunch of small, flexible, or soft things. **2.** Cluster; clump. **3.** A nobleman, or person of quality; — so called from the tuft, or gold tassel, on the cap worn by them. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Tuft, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tufted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tufting.] To separate into, or adorn with, tufts.

Tuft'ed (tŭft'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Adorned with a tuft. **2.** Growing in tufts or clusters; tufty.

Tuft'hunt'er (-hŭnt'ĕr), *n.* A hanger-on to noblemen, or persons of quality; a toady. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Tuft'y (tŭft'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with tufts. **2.** Growing in tufts or clusters.

Tug (tŭg), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tugged (tŭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tugging.] [OE. *toggen;* akin to G. *zucken* to draw, AS. *teón,* p. p. *togen,* to draw, G. *ziehen,* L. *ducere.*] To pull or draw with great effort; to haul along; to drag; to tow. — **Tug'ger** (-gĕr), *n.*

Tug, *n.* **1.** A pull with the utmost effort; a supreme effort. **2.** (*Naut.*) A small, powerful steamboat used to tow vessels. **3.** A trace, or drawing strap, of a harness.

Tug'boat' (tŭg'bōt'), *n.* See Tug, *n.,* 2.

Tuille (twĭl), *n.* In plate armor, a plate suspended in front of the thigh. [See *Illust.* of Tasses.]

Tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *tuitio* protection, guarding, from *tueri,* p. p. *tuitus,* to watch, protect.] **1.** Superintending care over a young person; guardianship. **2.** Esp., act, art, or business of teaching; instruction. **3.** Price paid for instruction. — **Tu-i'tion-a-ry** (-à-rȳ), *a.*

Tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* [F. *tulipe,* OF. also *tulipan,* It. *tulipano, tulipa,* fr. Turk. *tulbend, dulbend,* lit., a turban, Per. *dulband;* — so called from the form of the flower. See Turban.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of a liliaceous genus (*Tulipa*) of which many varieties bear beautiful flowers.

Tulip.

Tulip tree. (*a*) The liriodendron. (*b*) The West Indian malvaceous tree *Paritium,* or *Hibiscus, tiliaceum.*

Tulle (tūl), *n.* [F.; — from the town of *Tulle,* in France.] A kind of silk lace or light netting.

Tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tumbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tumbling (-blĭng).] [OE. *tumblen,* AS. *tumbian* to turn heels over head, to dance violently; akin to D. *tuimelen* to fall.] **1.** To roll over, or to and fro; to throw one's self about. **2.** To roll down; to be precipitated. **3.** To perform the feats of an acrobat.

To tumble home (*Naut.*), to incline inward, as the sides of a vessel, above the extreme breadth.

Tum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To turn over or about; to roll or move in a rough or unceremonious manner; to throw down; to precipitate. **2.** To disturb; to rumple.

Tum'bler (-blĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tumbles; an acrobat. **2.** A movable obstruction in a lock to be adjusted by the key. **3.** A drinking glass without a foot or stem; — originally it had a pointed or convex base. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the domestic pigeon remarkable for its habit of tumbling during its flight. **5.** (*Zoöl.*) A breed of dogs that tumble when pursuing game. **6.** A kind of cart; a tumbril. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Tum'brel (-brĕl), } *n.* [OF. *tomberel,* fr. *tomber* to
Tum'bril (-brĭl), } tumble; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A cucking stool. **2.** A rough cart. **3.** (*Mil.*) A two-wheeled cart used to convey tools, cartridges, etc.

Tu'me-fac'tion (tū'mĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of tumefying; tumor; swelling.

Tu'me-fy (tū'mĕ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tumefied (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tumefying.] [F. *tuméfier,* fr. L. *tumere* to swell + *-ficare* (in comp.). See Tumid, and -fy.] To swell; to cause to swell, or puff up.

Tu'mid (-mĭd), *a.* [L. *tumidus,* fr. *tumere* to swell.] **1.** Swelled, enlarged, or distended. **2.** Rising above the level; protuberant. **3.** Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; puffy; inflated; bombastic; turgid. — **Tu'mid-ly,** *adv.* — **Tu'mid-ness,** *n.* [ing tumid.

Tu-mid'i-ty (tū-mĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of be-

Tu'mor (tū'mĕr), *n.* [L. See Tumid.] **1.** (*Med.*) A morbid swelling, prominence, or growth, on any part of the body. **2.** Affected pomp; bombast. [*R.*]

Tump (tŭmp), *n.* [W. *twmp, twm.*] A hillock; knoll.

Tu'mu-lar (tū'mū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *tumulus* mound.] Consisting in a heap; being in a heap or hillock.

Tu'mu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Full of mounds; hilly. [*R.*]

Tu'mult (tū'mŭlt), *n.* [L. *tumultus.*] **1.** The commotion or agitation of a multitude, usually with uproar and confusion of voices; noisy confusion. **2.** Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds. **3.** Irregular or confused motion; agitation; high excitement.

Syn. — Ferment; disturbance; turbulence; disorder; hurly-burly; bluster; hubbub; bustle; brawl; riot.

Tu-mul'tu-a-ry (tū-mŭl'tū-ā-rȳ; 135), *a.* [L. *tumultuarius.*] **1.** Attended by, or producing, a tumult; disorderly; promiscuous; confused; tumultuous. **2.** Restless; agitated; unquiet. — **Tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ness,** *n.*

Tu-mul'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of, or characterized by, tumult; disorderly; turbulent. **2.** Conducted with disorder; noisy; confused; boisterous; disorderly. **3.** Agitated, as with passions; disturbed. **4.** Turbulent; violent. — **Tu-mul'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Tu-mul'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Irregular; lawless; riotous; seditious.

‖ **Tu'mu-lus** (tū'mū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -li (-lī). [L.] An artificial hillock, esp. one raised over a grave; a barrow.

Tun (tŭn), *n.* [AS. *tunne.* See 1st Ton.] **1.** A large cask. **2.** (*Brewing*) A fermenting vat. **3.** A varying measure for liquids, as for wine, equal to 252 gallons. **4.** (*Com.*) A ton, or 2,240 pounds. [*R.*] **5.** An indefinite large quantity. **6.** A drunkard; — humorously or in contempt.

Tun (tŭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUNNED (tŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUNNING.] To put into tuns, or casks.

Tun'a-ble (tūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tuned; hence, harmonious; musical; tuneful.

Tun'-dish' (tŭn'dĭsh), *n.* A tunnel. [*Obs.*]

‖ **Tun'dra** (-drȧ), *n.* [Russ., from a native name.] A rolling, marshy, mossy plain of Northern Siberia.

Tune (tūn), *n.* [Var. of TONE.] **1.** Sound; note; tone. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A rhythmical, melodious, symmetrical series of tones, or two or more such series forming parts in harmony; melody; air. (*b*) State of giving the proper sound or sounds; just intonation; harmonious accordance; pitch. **3.** Order; harmony; concord; fit disposition, temper, or humor; right mood.

Tune, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUNED (tūnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUNING.] **1.** To put into tune; to harmonize; to correct the tone of. **2.** To adapt in style of music; to make harmonious; to attune. **3.** To sing with melody or harmony. **4.** To put into a proper state or disposition.

Tune, *v. i.* To form accordant musical sounds.

Tune'ful (-fụl), *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical.

Tune'less, *a.* Without tune; inharmonious.

Tun'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tunes; especially, one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

Tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* [Sw. *tungsten; tung* heavy + *sten* stone.] (*Chem.*) A rare, steel-gray and very hard metal. Symbol W (*Wolframium*). Sp. gr. 18.

Tung'stic (-stĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tungsten. [ivy.

Tun'hoof' (tŭn'hōōf'), *n.* [Cf. ALEHOOF.] Ground

Tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* [L. *tunica.*] **1.** (*Rom. Antig.*) A loose under-garment reaching to or below the knees. **2.** Any one of various styles of loose-fitting garments. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) Same as TUNICLE. **4.** (*Anat.*) A membrane, or layer of tissue, esp. when enveloping a part. **5.** (*Bot.*) An integument. **6.** (*Zoöl.*) See MANTLE, *n.*, 2 (*a*).

‖ **Tu'ni-ca'ta** (-nĭ-kā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A grand division of the animal kingdom, intermediate, in some respects, between the invertebrates and vertebrates, usually having the body covered with a firm tunic, with an opening for the entrance, and one for the exit, of water.

Tu'ni-cate (tū'nĭ-kât), } *a.* (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Covered

Tu'ni-ca'ted (-kā'tĕd), } with, or having, a tunic.

Tu'ni-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *tunicula.*] **1.** A slight natural covering; integument. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A short, close-fitting vestment worn under the dalmatic.

Tun'ing fork (tūn'ĭng fôrk). A two-pronged steel instrument, which, being struck, gives a fixed tone.

Tun'ker (tŭn'kẽr), *n.* (*Eccl.*) Same as DUNKER.

Tun'nage (tŭn'nȧj; 48), *n.* See TONNAGE.

Tun'nel (tŭn'nĕl), *n.* [F. *tonnelle* a kind of vault, an arbor, OF. also *tonnel;* dim. of *tonne* tun; — from its resemblance to a tun in shape. See TON.] **1.** A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquids or fluids into casks, bottles, etc.; funnel. **2.** Chimney flue; funnel. **3.** An artificial underground passage or archway for a canal, railroad, or sewer. **4.** (*Mining*) A level passage at right angles to the veins to be worked; — distinguished from the *drift.*

Tun'nel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUNNELED (-nĕld) or TUNNELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUNNELING or TUNNELLING.] **1.** To form into, or like, a tunnel. **2.** To make a tunnel in, through, or under.

Tun'ny (tŭn'nĭ), *n.* [L. *thunnus, thynnus,* Gr. *θύννος, θύννος.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of large oceanic fishes of the Mackerel family.

Tu'pe-lo (tū'pĕ-lō), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] (*Bot.*) A North American tree (*Nyssa multiflora*) of the Dogwood family, having acid red berries.

Tu-ra'cou (tōō-rȧ'kōō), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of plantain-eating birds of Africa.

Tu-ra'ni-an (tū-rā'nĭ-*an*), *a.* [From *Tur*, one of three Persian legendary brothers.] Of, pert. to, or designating, an extensive family of languages of low grade (called also *Altaic, Ural-Altaic,* and *Scythian*), spoken in northern Europe and Asia and in Central Asia, or the people who speak these languages. — *n.* One of the Turanians.

Tur'ban (tûr'bȧn), *n.* [OE. *turband, turbant, tolibant,* F. *turban,* It. *turbante,* Turk. *tulbend, dulbend,* fr. Per. *dulband.* Cf. TULIP.] **1.** A kind of headdress worn by men in the East consisting of a cap, and a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, wound about the cap. **2.** A kind of headdress worn by women. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The whole set of whorls of a spiral shell.

Tur'baned (tûr'bȧnd), *a.* Wearing a turban.

Tur'ba-ry (tûr'bȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *turbaria* a place for digging peat, fr. *turba* peat.] (*Eng. Law*) A right of digging turf on another man's land.

Tur'bid (tûr'bĭd), *a.* [L. *turbidus,* fr. *turba* tumult, akin to *turbare* to disturb. See TROUBLE.] **1.** Having the sediment disturbed; roiled; muddy; thick; — said of liquids of any kind. **2.** Disturbed; confused; disordered. — **Tur'bid-ly**, *adv.* — **Tur'bid-ness**, *n.*

Tur-bid'i-ty (tûr-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Turbidness.

Tur'bi-na'ceous (tûr'bĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [See TURBARY.] Of or pert. to peat, or turf; peaty; turfy.

Tur'bi-nal (tûr'bĭ-*nal*), *a.* [L. *turbo, turben, -inis,* a top.] (*Anat.*) Rolled in a spiral; turbinate; — applied to certain nasal plates. — *n.* A turbinal bone or cartilage.

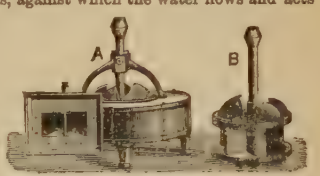
Tur'bi-nate (-bĭ-nāt), } *a.* [L. *turbi-*

Tur'bi-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), } *natus.*] **1.** Whirling like a top. **2.** (*Biol.*) Shaped like a top, or inverted cone; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex. **3.** (*Anat.*) Turbinal.

Turbinate Capsule.

Tur'bi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A whirling.

Tur'bine (tûr'bĭn), *n.* [L. *turbo, -inis,* that which whirls.] A kind of water wheel usually having a series of curved floats or buckets, against which the water flows and acts by its impulse or reaction.



A One form of Turbine, complete; *B* Wheel removed from the Case, to show its shape.

Tur'bit (-bĭt), *n.* [Cf. TURBOT.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Turbot. **2.** A short-beaked variety of the domestic pigeon.

Tur'bith (-bĭth), *n.* [F.] See TURPETH.

Tur'bot (-bŭt), *n.* [F.; — prob. named from its shape, fr. L. *turbo* top.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A species of large European flounder. (*b*) Any of numerous flounders related to the true turbots, as the American plaice, the halibut, etc. [turbulent.

Tur'bu-lence (-bū-lens), *n.* Quality or state of being

Tur'bu-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Turbulence.

Tur'bu-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *turbulentus,* fr. *turba* disorder, tumult. See TURBID.] **1.** Roused to, or being in, violent commotion; disturbed; agitated; tumultuous. **2.** Disposed to insubordination and disorder; restless; unquiet; refractory; unruly. **3.** Producing commotion; disturbing; exciting. — **Tur'bu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Riotous; seditious; insubordinate; termagant.

Tur'co-man (tûr'kō-*man*), *n.; pl.* TURCOMANS (-*manz*). **1.** A member of a tribe of Turanians living east of the Caspian Sea. **2.** A kind of carpet or rug.

Tu-reen' (tū-rēn'), *n.* [F. *terrine,* L. *terra* earth. See TERRACE.] A large, deep vessel for liquid food.

Turf (tûrf), *n.; pl.* TURFS (tûrfs), *Obs.* TURVES (tûrvz). [AS. *turf;* akin to G. *torf,* Skr. *darbha* tuft of grass.] **1.** The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold held together by the roots of grass and other small plants; sward; sod. **2.** Peat, esp. prepared for fuel. **3.** Race course; horse racing; — preceded by *the.*

Turf, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TURFED (tûrft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TURFING.] To cover with turf or sod.

Turf'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* TURFIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* TURFIEST.] **1.** Abounding with turf; made of, or covered with, turf. **2.** Of the nature or appearance of turf. **3.** Of or pert. to the turf, or horse racing.

Tur'gent (tûr'jent), *a.* [L. *turgens, -entis,* p. pr. of *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Rising into a puffy state; swelling; tumid. **2.** Inflated; bombastic; turgid; pompous.

Tur-gesce' (tûr-jĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *turgescere,* v. incho. fr. *turgere* to swell.] To become turgid. [*R.*]

Tur-ges'cence (-jĕs'sens), } *n.* **1.** A swelling; state

Tur-ges'cen-cy (-sen-sĭ), } of being turgescent. **2.** Empty magnificence or pompousness; bombast; turgidity.

Tur-ges'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *turgescens, -entis,* p. pr.] Becoming turgid or inflated; swelling; growing big.

Tur'gid (tûr'jĭd), *a.* [L. *turgidus,* fr. *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Distended beyond the natural state by some internal agent or expansive force; swelled; swollen; bloated; inflated; tumid. **2.** Swelling in style or language; vainly ostentatious; bombastic; pompous. — **Tur'gid-ly**, *adv.* — **Tur'gid-ness**, *n.* [ing turgid.

Tur-gid'i-ty (tûr-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of be-

‖ **Tu'ri-o** (tū'rĭ-ō), } *n.; pl.* -ONES (-ō'nēz). [L.] (*Bot.*)

Tu'ri-on (-ŏn), } A shoot or sprout from the ground.

Turk (tûrk), *n.* [Per.] **1.** A member of any of numerous Tartar tribes of Central Asia, etc.; esp., one of the dominant race in Turkey. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Turkey. **3.** A Mohammedan, esp. one living in Turkey.

Tur'key (tûr'kȳ), *n.* [Because formerly erroneously believed to have come orig. from *Turkey.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any large American gallinaceous bird belonging to the genus *Meleagris*, esp. the North American wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), and the domestic turkey.

Common Cock Turkey with tail spread.

Turk'ish (tûrk'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Turkey or the Turks.

Tur-kois' (tûr-koiz' *or* -kōz'), *n.* & *a.* Turquoise.

Tur'ko-man (tûr'kō-măn), *n.* Same as TURCOMAN.

Tur'ma-line (tûr'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* (*Min.*) See TOURMALINE.

Tur'mer-ic (-mẽr-ĭk), *n.* [F. *terre-mérite*, NL. *terramerita*, *turmerica.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An East Indian plant of the genus *Curcuma*, of the Ginger family. **2.** The root or rootstock of the *Curcuma longa*, — used to dye yellow, as a medicine, a condiment, and a chemical test for acids and alkalis.

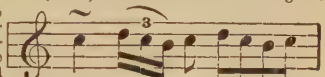
Tur'moil (tûr'moil ; *sometimes* tûr-moil'), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Harassing labor; trouble; molestation by tumult; disturbance; worrying confusion.

Turn (tûrn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TURNED (tûrnd) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TURNING.] [OF. *tourner*, *torner*, *turner*, LL. *tornare*, fr. L. *tornare* to turn in a lathe, fr. *tornus* lathe, Gr. τόρνος a turner's chisel.] **1.** To cause to move upon, or as if upon, a center; to give circular motion to; to cause to revolve; to make to face otherwise. **2.** To cause to present a different side uppermost or outmost; to reverse the position of. **3.** To give another direction, tendency, or inclination to; to deflect; to change in direction, position, or condition (to some other direction, position, or condition). **4.** To change from a given use or office; to divert; to transfer; to use or employ; to apply; to devote. **5.** To change the form, quality, aspect, or effect of; to alter; to metamorphose; to convert; to transform. **6.** To form in a lathe. **7.** Hence, to shape; to mold; to adapt. **8.** Specif.: (*a*) To translate; to construe. (*b*) To make acid or sour; to ferment; to curdle, etc. (*c*) To sicken; to nauseate.

To be turned of, to be advanced beyond. — **To turn a corner**, to go round a corner. — **To turn a hostile army**, **To turn the enemy's flank** (*Mil.*), to pass round it, and take a position behind it or upon its side. — **To turn a penny**, to make a small profit by trade, or the like. — **To turn in.** (*a*) To fold, double, or direct, inwards. (*b*) To contribute; to deliver up. [*Colloq.*] — **To turn off.** (*a*) To dismiss contemptuously. (*b*) To give over; to reduce. (*c*) To divert; to deflect. (*d*) To accomplish; to perform, etc. — **To turn one's goods** *or* **money**, to exchange in trade; to gain or increase in trade. — **To turn out.** (*a*) To drive out; to expel. (*b*) To put to pasture. (*c*) To produce, as the result of labor, or any process of manufacture. (*d*) To reverse so as to bring the inside to the outside. (*e*) To cause to cease, or to put out, by turning a stopcock, valve, or the like. — **To turn over.** (*a*) To overset; to overturn. (*b*) To transfer. (*c*) To read or examine, as a book, while turning the leaves. (*d*) To handle in business. [*Colloq.*] — **To turn tail**, to run away; to retreat ignominiously. — **To turn the head** *or* **brain of**, to infatuate; to overthrow the reason or judgment of. — **To turn the scale** *or* **balance**, to decide or determine something doubtful. — **To turn the tables**, to reverse the chances or conditions of success or superiority.

Turn (tûrn), *v. i.* **1.** To move round; to have a circular motion; to change position, so as to face differently; to whirl. **2.** Hence, to revolve as if upon a point of support; to hinge; to depend. **3.** To result or terminate; to come about; to eventuate; to issue. **4.** To be deflected; to be directed otherwise; to be differently applied. **5.** To be changed, altered, or transformed; to become transmuted; also, to become by a change or changes; to grow. **6.** To undergo the process of turning on a lathe. **7.** Specif.: (*a*) To become acid; to sour. (*b*) To become giddy. (*c*) To be nauseated. (*d*) To become inclined in the other direction; — said of scales.

To turn in. (*a*) To bend inward. (*b*) To enter for lodgings or entertainment. (*c*) To go to bed. [*Colloq.*] — **To turn on** *or* **upon.** (*a*) To turn against; to confront suddenly in hostility or anger. (*b*) To reply to or retort. (*c*) To depend on. — **To turn out.** (*a*) To bend or point outward. (*b*) To rise from bed. [*Colloq.*] (*c*) To come abroad; to appear. (*d*) To prove in the result; to result. — **To turn to account, profit,** *or* **advantage**, to be made profitable or advantageous; to become worth the while. — **To turn up.** (*a*) To bend or point upward. (*b*) To appear; to occur.

Turn (tûrn), *n.* **1.** Act of turning; revolution. **2.** Change of direction, course, or tendency; different order, position, or aspect of affairs; alteration; vicissitude. **3.** One of the successive portions of a course, or of a series of occurrences; hence, a winding; bend; meander. **4.** A circuitous walk, or a walk to and fro; short walk; stroll. **5.** Successive course; due chance; alternate or incidental occasion; appropriate time. **6.** Incidental or opportune deed or office; occasional act of kindness or malice. **7.** Convenience; occasion; purpose; exigence. **8.** Form; cast; shape; manner; fashion; — lit. or fig.; hence, form of expression; mode of signifying. **9.** A change of condition; esp., a sudden or recurring symptom of illness. [*Colloq.*] **10.** A round of a rope or cord in order to secure it. **11.** (*Eng. Law*) A court of record, held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county. **12.** (*Mus.*) An embellishment or grace (marked thus, ∼), commonly consisting of the principal note, or that on which the turn is made, with the note above, and the semitone below. The turn may begin with the lower note, in which case the sign is placed thus ⸮, or thus ⸮.

Turn. Performed thus, or thus.

By turns. (*a*) One after another; alternately; in succession. (*b*) At intervals. — **In turn**, in due order of succession. — **To a turn**, exactly; perfectly; — alluding to cooking on a revolving spit. — **To take turns**, to alternate; to succeed one another in due order.

Turn'-buc'kle (tûrn'bŭk'k'l), *n.*, *or* **Turn buckle.** (*Mech.*) A loop or sleeve with a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other, — used for tightening a rod, stay, etc.

One form of Turn-buckle.

Turn'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* One who forsakes his party or his principles; renegade; apostate.

Turn'er (tûrn'ẽr), *n.* One who turns.

‖ **Tur'ner** (tōōr'nẽr), *n.* [G.] A person who practices athletic or gymnastic exercises.

Turn'er-y (tûrn'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Art of fashioning solid bodies in a lathe. **2.** Things or forms made in a lathe.

Turn'ing (tûrn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that turns; also, a winding; meander; corner. **2.** *pl.* The pieces detached in turning material.

Tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* [OE. *turnep*; prob. fr. *turn*, or F. *tour* a turn, lathe + OE. *nepe* turnip, AS. *nǣpe*, L. *napus.*] (*Bot.*) The root of a cruciferous plant (*Brassica campestris*, *var. Napus*); also, the plant itself.

Tur'nix (tûr'nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *coturnix* a quail.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of Old World birds resembling quails and partridges.

Turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.*; *pl.* TURNKEYS (-kēz'). A person who has charge of the keys of a prison; warder.

Turn'-out' (-out'), *n.* **1.** A coming forth or out; esp., a strike. **2.** A short side track on a railroad. **3.** That which is prominently brought forward or exhibited; hence, an equipage. **4.** Net quantity of produce yielded.

Turn'o'ver (-ō'vẽr), *n.* **1.** Act or result of turning over; an upset. **2.** A pie or tart made by turning one half of a circular crust over the other.

Turn'pike' (-pīk'), *n.* [*Turn* + *pike.*] **1.** A frame of two crossing bars turning on a post, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass; turnstile. **2.** A tollgate. **3.** A turnpike road.

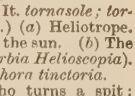
Turnpike road, a road on which turnpikes, or tollgates, are established by law, in order to collect tolls.

Turn'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A turntable.

Turn'sole' (-sōl'), *n.* [F. *tournesol*, It. *tornasole*; *tornare* to turn + *sole* sun, L. *sol.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Heliotrope. Its flowers are supposed to turn toward the sun. (*b*) The sunflower. (*c*) A kind of spurge (*Euphorbia Helioscopia*). (*d*) The euphorbiaceous plant *Chrozophora tinctoria.*

Turn'spit' (-spĭt'), *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit; hence, a menial. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A breed of small dogs having a long body and short crooked legs. These dogs were formerly much used for turning spits for roasting meat.

Turn'stile' (-stīl'), *n.* **1.** A revolving frame in a footpath, preventing the passage of horses or cattle, but admitting that of persons; a turnpike. **2.** A similar arrangement for registering the number of persons going through a passageway.



Turnstile, 1.

Turn'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any species of limicoline birds allied to the plovers.

Turn'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A large revolving platform, for turning locomotives, etc.

‖ **Turn've-rein'** (tōōrn'fe-rīn'), *n.* [G. ; *turnen* to exercise + *verein* union.] An athletic association.

Tur'pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* [F. *térébenthine*, OF. also *turbentine*, fr. L. *terebinthinus* of the turpentine tree, fr. *terebinthus* turpentine tree, Gr. τερέβινθος, τέρμινθος.] A semifluid or fluid oleoresin, from various trees, but primarily the exudation of the terebinth, or turpentine, tree (*Pistacia Terebinthus*).

Oil of turpentine (*Chem.*), a colorless, oily, aromatic hydrocarbon distilled from crude turpentine.

Tur'peth (tûr'pĕth), *n.* [NL. *turpethum*, fr. Per. *tirbid* a cathartic, *turbad* a purgative root.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The root of *Ipomœa Turpethum*, formerly used as a purgative. **2.** (*Chem.*) A heavy yellow powder, consisting of a basic mercuric sulphate.

Tur'pi-tude (-pĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *turpitudo*, from *turpis* foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; shameful wickedness; depravity.

Tur-quoise' } (tûr-koiz' *or* -kēz'), *n.* [F. *turquoise ;*
Tur-quois' } — so called because first brought from *Turkey.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous phosphate of alumina. Bright blue turquoise is esteemed as a gem.

Tur'ret (tŭr'rĕt), *n.* [OF. *tourette*, dim. of *tour* tower. See TOWER.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A little tower, frequently a merely ornamental structure at one of the angles of a larger structure. **2.** (*Anc. Mil.*) A lofty movable building, used in approaching a fortified place. **3.** (*Mil.*) An armored revolving tower within which cannon are mounted.

Tur'ret-ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished with a turret or turrets; specif. (*Zoöl.*), having the whorls flattened on the upper side and often ornamented by spines or tubercles; — said of certain spiral shells. **2.** Formed like a tower.

Tur-ric'u-late (tŭr-rĭk'ū-lāt), } *a.* [L. *turricula*
Tur-ric'u-la'ted (-rĭk'ū-lā'tĕd), } turret.] Furnished with, or formed like, a small turret or turrets.

Tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* [AS. *turtle*, L. *turtur.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The turtledove. **2.** [Prob. same word, and substituted for the Sp. or Pg. name; cf. Sp. *tortuga*, Pg. *tartaruga*, also E. *tortoise.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the numerous species of *Testudinata*, esp. a sea turtle, or chelonian.

☞ In the United States the land and fresh-water tortoises are also called turtles.

Tur'tle-dove' (tûr't'l-dŭv'), *n.* [See TURTLE.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Any one of numerous Old World pigeons belonging to *Turtur* and allied genera. **2.** Any one of several pigeons more or less resembling the true turtledoves.

Tur'tler (-tler), *n.* One who catches turtles. [rie.]

Tur'tle-shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* A handsome species of cow-

Tus'can (tŭs'kan), *a.* Of or pert. to Tuscany in Italy; specif., designating one of the five orders of architecture.

Tus'cor (-kŏr), *n.* [See TUSK.] A tush of a horse.

Tush (tŭsh), *interj.* An exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt.

Tush, *n.* [AS. *tusc.*] A long, pointed tooth; a tusk; — applied esp. to certain teeth of horses.

Tusk (tŭsk), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TORSK.

Tusk, *n.* [OE. *tusk*, same word as *tusch*. See 2d TUSH.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the elongated incisor or canine teeth of the wild boar, elephant, etc.; hence, any long, protruding tooth. **2.** (*Carp.*) A projecting member like a tenon, but having several steps, or offsets.

a Tusk (*Carp.*).

Tusked (tŭskt), *a.* Furnished with tusks. [having large tusks.]

Tusk'er (tŭsk'ĕr), *n.* An elephant

Tusk'y (tŭsk'ĭ), *a.* Having tusks.

Tus'sah silk' (tŭs'sȧ sĭlk'). [Prob. fr. Hind. *tasar* shuttle, Skr. *tasara.*] Silk not from the common silkworm.

Tus-sic'u-lar (tŭs-sĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *tussicularis*, fr. *tussicula*, dim. of *tussis* a cough.] Of or pert. to a cough.

Tus'sle (tŭs's'l), *v. i. & t.* [See TOUSLE.] To struggle, as in sport; to scuffle; to struggle with. [*Colloq.*]

Tus'sle, *n.* A struggle; a scuffle. [*Colloq.*]

Tus'sock (tŭs'sŭk), *n.* [Cf. W. *tusw* a wisp, *tus* that binds.] A tuft, as of grass, twigs, hair, etc.; esp., a dense tuft or bunch of grass or sedge.

Tus'sock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the form of tussocks; full of, or covered with, tussocks, or tufts.

Tus'suck (-sŭk), *n.* See TUSSOCK.

Tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still; hush; — an exclamation.

Tut, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] An imperial ensign consisting of a golden globe with a cross on it.

Tu'te-lage (tū'tē-lāj; 48), *n.* [L. *tutela* protection, fr. *tutus* safe, fr. *tueri* to watch, defend.] **1.** A guarding or protecting; guardianship; protection. **2.** State of being under a guardian; care or protection enjoyed.

Tu'te-lar (tū'tē-lĕr), } *a.* Having the guardianship
Tu'te-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), } of; guardian; protecting.

Tu'te-nag (tū'tē-năg), *n.* [F. *toutenague.* See TUTTY.] (*Metal.*) (*a*) Crude zinc. [*India*] (*b*) Packfong.

Tu'tor (tū'tĕr), *n.* [L. *tutor*, fr. *tueri* to watch, defend.] One who watches over, or has the care of, something. Specif. : (*a*) A treasurer. (*b*) (*Civ. Law*) A guardian of an infant. (*c*) A teacher. (*d*) (*Eng. Universities*) An officer who instructs students, and is responsible for their discipline. (*e*) (*Am. Colleges*) An instructor of a lower rank than a professor.

Tu'tor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUTORED (-tĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUTORING.] **1.** To have the guardianship or care of; to teach. **2.** To play the tutor toward. [tutor.]

Tu'tor-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Office or occupation of a

Tu'tor-ess (-ĕs), *n.* An instructress.

Tu-to'ri-al (tū-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pert. to a tutor.

‖ **Tut'ti** (tōōt'tē), *n. pl.* [It., fr. L. *totus*, pl. *toti*, all.] (*Mus.*) All; — a direction for all to perform together.

Tut'ty (tŭt'tĭ), *n.* [F. *tutie*, fr. Per. *tūtiyā.*] Crude zinc oxide, obtained from the flues of smelting furnaces.

Tu-whit' (tū-hwĭt'), } *n. & interj.* Words imitative
Tu-whoo' (tū-hwōō'), } of the notes of the owl.

‖ **Tu'yère'** (twē'yâr'), *n.* [F.; of Teutonic origin.] A nozzle or mouthpiece through which the blast is delivered to a furnace or forge.

Twad'dle (twŏd'd'l), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. TATTLE.] To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate; to prattle.

Twad'dle, *n.* Silly talk; gabble; fustian.

Twad'dler (-dlĕr), *n.* One who twaddles.

Twain (twān), *a. & n.* [OE. *twein*, *tweien*, *tweyne*, AS. *twēgen*, masc. See TWO.] Two; — nearly obsolete.

Twang (twăng), *n.* A tang. [*R.*] See TANG a taste.

Twang, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWANGED (twăngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWANGING.] [Imitative.] To sound with a quick, harsh noise; to sound, or cause to sound, like a tense string pulled and suddenly let go.

Twang, *n.* **1.** A harsh, quick sound, like that made by a tense string pulled and suddenly let go. **2.** An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.

Twat'tle (twŏt't'l), *v. i. & n.* See TWADDLE.

Tweak (twēk), *v. t.* [Var. of TWITCH.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch.

Tweak, *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk; twitch.

Tweed (twēd), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *twills.* See TWILL.] A soft woolen fabric for men's wear.

Twee'dle (twē'd'l), *v. t.* [Cf. TWIDDLE.] To handle lightly, as in awkward fiddling; hence, to influence as if by fiddling; to coax; to allure.

Tweel (twēl), *n. & v.* See TWILL.

Tweer (twēr), *n.* Same as TUYÈRE.

Tweese } (twēz), *n.* [F. *étuis*, pl. of *étui* a sheath.]
Tweeze } A surgeon's case of instruments.

Twee'zers (twē'zĕrz), *n. pl.* [See TWEESE.] Small pinchers used to pluck out hairs, and for other purposes.

Twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* [For *twelft*, OE. *twelfte*, AS. *twelfta.* See TWELVE.] **1.** Next in order after the eleventh; — the ordinal of *twelve.* **2.** Constituting, or being one of, twelve equal parts into which anything is divided.

Twelfth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by twelve; a twelfth part. **2.** (*Mus.*) An interval comprising an octave and a fifth.

Twelfth'–day' (-dā'), *n.* See TWELFTHTIDE.

Twelfth'–night' (-nīt'), *n.* The evening of Epiphany, or the twelfth day after Christmas.

Twelfth'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Epiphany.

Twelve (twĕlv), *a.* [AS. *twelf ;* akin to G. *zwölf ;* fr. root of E. *two.*] One more than eleven; a dozen.

Twelve, *n.* **1.** The number next following eleven; twelve units or objects; dozen. **2.** A symbol representing twelve units, as 12, or xii.

Twelve'mo (-mō), *a. & n.* See DUODECIMO.

Twelve'month (-mŭnth), *n.* A year of twelve calendar months. [about 24 cents.]

Twelve'pence (-pens), *n.* A shilling sterling, or

Twelve'pen-ny (-pĕn-nĭ), *a.* Sold for a shilling; worth or costing a shilling.

Twelve'score' (-skōr'), *n. & a.* Twelve times twenty.

Twen'ti-eth (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the nineteenth. **2.** Constituting, or being, one of twenty equal parts into which anything is divided.

Twen'ti-eth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by twenty; a twentieth part.

Twen'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. *twēntig, twentig ;* lit., two tens. See Two; TEN.] **1.** One more than nineteen. **2.** An indefinite number more or less than twenty.

Twen'ty, *n.* **1.** The number next following nineteen; twenty units or objects; a score. **2.** A symbol representing twenty units, as 20, or xx.

Twi'bill (twī'bĭl), *n.* [AS. *twibill ; twi-* two + *bill*,

bil, ax, bill.] **1.** A kind of ax. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A tool for making mortises. [*Obs.*] **3.** A reaping hook.

Twice (twīs), *adv.* [OE. *twies* (see -s, *adv. suff.*), *twie*, AS. *twiges*, *twiwa;* akin to *twi-* (in comp.) two, G. *zwie-*, L. *bi-*, Gr. δι-, Skr. *dvi-*, and E. *two.*] **1.** Two times; once and again. **2.** Doubly; twofold.

Twid'dle (twĭd'd'l), *v. t.* [Prob. imitative.] To touch lightly, or play with; to tweedle; to twirl.

Twid'dle, *v. i.* To play with anything; hence, to be busy about trifles.

Twid'dle, *n.* A slight twist with the fingers.

Twi'fal'low (twī'făl'lō), *v. t.* [AS. *twi-* twice + *fallow.*] To fallow a second time (land once fallowed).

Twig (twĭg), *v. t.* [Gael. *tuig*, or Ir. *tuigim* I understand.] **1.** To understand. [*Colloq.*] **2.** To perceive.

Twig, *n.* [AS. *twig;* akin to G. *zweig*, and prob. E. *two.*] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant.

Twig, *v. t.* To beat with twigs.

Twig'gy (-gĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a twig or twigs; like a twig or twigs; full of twigs.

Twi'light' (twī'līt'), *n.* [AS. *twi-* (see Twice) + *leóht* light, i. e., half light. See Light.] **1.** The light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun; crepuscular light. **2.** A faint light; a dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is viewed.

Twi'light', *a.* **1.** Seen or done by twilight. **2.** Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure.

Twill (twĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Twilled (twĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Twilling.] [Scotch *tweel;* prob. fr. LG. *twillen* to make double; akin to E. *twice.*] To weave so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs.

Twill, *n.* **1.** An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics in weaving. **2.** A fabric so woven. **3.** [Perh. fr. Quill.] A quill, or spool, for yarn.

Twin (twĭn), *a.* [OE., double, AS. *getwinne* two and two, pl., twins; akin to E. *twice.*] **1.** Being one of two born at a birth. **2.** Being twins; being one of a pair much resembling one another; standing in the relation of a twin to something else.

Twin, *n.* **1.** One of two produced at a birth, esp. by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth. **2.** *pl.* (*Astron.*) Gemini. **3.** A person or thing closely resembling another. **4.** (*Crystallog.*) A crystal composed of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other.

Twin, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Twinned (twĭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Twinning.] **1.** To bring forth, or cause to be, twins. **2.** To be born at the same birth.

Twin'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born at the same birth.

Twine (twīn), *n.* [AS. *twīn*, prop., a twisted or double thread, fr. *twi-*. See Twice.] **1.** A twist; convolution. **2.** A thread composed of smaller threads or strands twisted together. **3.** A twining or winding round.

Twine, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Twined (twīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Twining.] **1.** To twist together; to form by twisting or winding threads; to wreathe. **2.** To wind (one thing) around another. **3.** To wind about; to embrace; to entwine. **4.** To bend; to turn. [*Obs.*]

Twin'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any plant that twines about a support.

Twinge (twĭnj), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Twinged (twĭnjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Twingeing.] [OE. *twengen*, AS. *twengan;* akin to OE. *twingen* to pain.] **1.** To pull with a twitch; to pinch; to tweak. **2.** To affect or torment with, or to feel, sharp, sudden pain.

Twinge, *n.* **1.** A pinch; tweak; twitch. **2.** A sudden, sharp pain; a momentary darting pain.

Twin'ing (twīn'ĭng), *a.* Winding around something; twisting; embracing; climbing by winding.

Twink (twĭnk), *v. i. & n.* [*Obs.*] See Twinkle.

Twin'kle (twĭn'k'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Twinkled (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Twinkling.] [OE. *twinklen*, AS. *twinclian;* akin to OE. *twinken.*] **1.** To open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to wink. **2.** To shine with a broken, quivering light; to sparkle; to scintillate.

Twin'kle (twĭn'k'l), *n.* **1.** A twinkling; a wink or sparkle of the eye; a brief gleam, esp. when rapidly repeated. **2.** The time of a wink; twinkling; instant.

Twin'kling (-klĭng), *n.* **1.** A wink; twinkle. **2.** A shining with intermitted light; scintillation; sparkling. **3.** The time of a wink; moment; instant.

Twire (twīr), *v. i.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** To peep; to leer. [*Obs.*] **2.** To twinkle; to glance; to gleam. [*Obs.*]

Twirl (twẽrl), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Twirled (twẽrld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Twirling.] [Etym. uncertain.] To move or turn round rapidly; to whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers. [volution.

Twirl, *n.* **1.** A twirling or whirling. **2.** A twist; con-

Twist (twĭst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Twisted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Twisting.] [AS. *twist* a rope, as made of two (twisted) strands, fr. *twi-* two; akin to G. *zwist.* See Twice, Two.] **1.** To contort; to writhe; to crook spirally; to convolve. **2.** Hence, to turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert. **3.** To distort, as a solid body, by turning one part relatively to another about an axis; to subject to torsion. **4.** To wreathe; to wind. **5.** To wind into; to insinuate; — used reflexively. **6.** To unite or form by, or as if by, winding separate things round each other; to wreathe.

Twist, *v. i.* **1.** To be contorted; to writhe; to be distorted by torsion; to be united by winding round each other; to be or become twisted. **2.** To follow a helical or spiral course; to be in the form of a helix.

Twist, *n.* **1.** A twisting; contortion; flexure; convolution; bending. **2.** The form given in twisting. **3.** That which is formed by twisting. Specif.: (*a*) A cord, thread, or anything flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other. (*b*) A kind of closely twisted, strong sewing silk. (*c*) A kind of cotton yarn. (*d*) A roll of twisted dough, baked. (*e*) A little twisted roll of tobacco. (*f*) (*Weaving*) One of the threads of a warp, — usually more tightly twisted than the filling. (*g*) (*Firearms & Ord.*) The spiral course of the rifling of a gun barrel or a cannon.

Twist'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that twists. **2.** (*Carp.*) A girder. **3.** (*Man.*) The inner part of the thigh.

Twit (twĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Twitted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Twitting.] [AS. *ætwītan* to reproach, blame; *æt* at + *wītan* to blame; orig., to see, hence, to observe what is wrong, akin to L. *videre* to see. See Wit.] To vex by bringing to notice, or reminding of, a fault, defect, misfortune, etc.; to reproach; to upbraid; to taunt.

Twitch (twĭch), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Twitched (twĭcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Twitching.] [OE. *twicchen;* akin to AS. angel*twicca* a worm for bait, G. *zwicken.*] To pull or pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch.

Twitch, *n.* **1.** A twitching; a pull with a jerk. **2.** A short, spastic contraction of the fibers or muscles.

Twitch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that twitches.

Twitch' grass' (grăs'). (*Bot.*) See Quitch grass.

Twit'ter (twĭt'tẽr), *n.* One who twits; upbraider.

Twit'ter, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Twittered (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Twittering.] [OE. *twiteren;* imitative.] **1.** To make, or utter with, a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises. **2.** To titter; to giggle. **3.** To have a slight trembling of the nerves; to be agitated.

Twit'ter, *n.* **1.** A twittering; a small, tremulous, intermitted noise, as that made by a swallow. **2.** A half-suppressed laugh; titter; giggle. **3.** A slight trembling or agitation of the nerves.

'Twixt (twĭkst). An abbreviation of Betwixt, used in poetry, or in colloquial language.

Two (tōō), *a.* [OE. *two*, *twa*, prop. fem. & neut., *twei*, *twein*, *tweien*, prop. masc. (whence E. *twain*), AS. *twā*, fem. & neut., *twēgen*, masc., *tū*, neut.; akin to G. *zwei*, L. *duo*, Gr. δύο, Skr. *dva.*] One and one; twice one.

One or two, an indefinitely small number.

Two, *n.* **1.** The number next greater than one; two units or objects. **2.** A symbol for two units, as 2 or ii.

Two'-edged' (-ĕjd'), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides.

Two'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Double; duplicate; multiplied by two. — *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

Two'-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having two hands. **2.** Used with both hands.

Two'pence (tŏō'pĕns *or* tŭp'ens), *n.* A small coin, and money of account, in England, equivalent to two pennies. [value of twopence.

Two'pen-ny (tŏō'pĕn-nў *or* tŭp'ĕn-nў), *a.* Of the

Two'-ply' (tōō'plī'), *a.* **1.** Consisting of two thicknesses, as cloth; double. **2.** Woven double, as cloth.

Two'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having two sides only; hence, double-faced; hypocritical.

Ty-coon' (tī-kōōn'), *n.* [Chinese *tai-kun* great prince.] The title by which the shogun, or former commander in chief of the Japanese army, was known to foreigners.

Tye (tī), *n.* **1.** A knot; tie. [*R.*] **2.** (*Naut.*) A chain or rope, one end of which passes through a mast, and is made fast to the center of a yard; the other end is attached to a tackle, by which the yard is hoisted or lowered.

Tye, *v. t.* See Tie, the proper orthography.

Ty'er (tī'ẽr), *n.* One who ties, or unites. [*R.*]

Ty-foon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* See Typhoon.

Ty'ing (tī'ĭng), *p. pr.* of Tie.

Tyke (tīk), *n.* See 2d Tike.

Ty'ler (tī'lẽr), *n.* See 2d Tiler.

Tym'bal (tĭm'bal), *n.* [F. *timbale*, Sp. *timbal*.] A kind of kettledrum.

Tymp (tĭmp), *n.* [Cf. TYMPAN.] (*Blast Furnace*) A hollow, water-cooled iron casting in the upper part of the archway in which the dam stands.

Tym'pan (tĭm'pan), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tympanum* kettledrum, panel.] **1.** A drum. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) A tympanum. **3.** (*Print.*) A frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

Tym-pan'ic (tĭm-păn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Like a drum or drumhead. **2.** (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to the tympanum.

‖ **Tym'pa-no** (tĭm'pȧ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* TYMPANI (-nē). [It. *timpano*. See TYMPANUM.] (*Mus.*) A kettledrum.

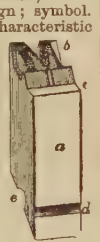
Tym'pa-num (tĭm'pȧ-nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NUMS (-nŭmz), L. -NA (-nȧ). [L., kettledrum, a drum in machines, the panel of a door, Gr. *τύμπανον*, *τύπανον*, fr. *τύπτειν* to strike, beat.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The ear drum, or middle ear; sometimes incorrectly, the tympanic membrane. See EAR. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the naked, inflatable air sacs on the neck of the prairie chicken and other species of grouse. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) The recessed face of a pediment. (*b*) The space between an arch and a lintel, or a subordinate arch, spanning the opening below the arch.

Tym'pa-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τυμπανίας*, fr. *τύμπανον* a kettledrum.] **1.** (*Med.*) A flatulent distention of the belly. **2.** Hence, inflation; bombast; turgidness.

Tyne (tin), *n.* [See TINE a prong.] (*Zoöl.*) A prong or point of an antler.

-type (-tīp). [See TYPE, *n.*] A combining form signifying *impressed form; stamp; print; type; typical form; representative.*

Type (tīp), *n.* [F., fr. L. *typus* figure, image, type, character, Gr. *τύπος* mark of a blow, impression, form of character, model, fr. root of *τύπτειν* to beat, strike.] **1.** The mark or impression of something; stamp; impressed sign; emblem. **2.** Form or character impressed; style; semblance. **3.** A figure, representation, or similitude of something to come; token; sign; symbol. **4.** That which possesses or exemplifies characteristic qualities; representative. Specif.: (*a*) (*Biol.*) A general form or structure common to a number of individuals; hence, the ideal representation or representative of a species, genus, or other group. Also, a group or division of animals having a certain typical structure of body. (*b*) (*Fine Arts*) The original object, or class of objects, scene, face, or conception, which becomes the subject of a copy; esp., the design on the face of a medal or a coin. (*c*) (*Chem.*) A simple compound, used as a model or pattern to which other compounds are conveniently regarded as being related, and from which they may be actually or theoretically derived. **5.** (*Typog.*) (*a*) A raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, cast in metal or cut in wood, used in printing. (*b*) Such letters or characters, in general or collectively.



Metal Type.
a Body; *b* Face; *c* Shoulder; *d* Nick; *e* Groove made in the process of finishing.

☞ Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic* type, some of the most important of the varieties are —

Old English. **Black Letter.**
Old Style. French Elzevir.
Boldface. **Antique.**
Clarendon. **Gothic.**
Typewriter. *Script.*

The smallest body in common use is diamond; then follow in order of size, pearl, agate, nonpareil, minion, brevier, bourgeois (or two-line diamond), long primer (or two-line pearl), small pica (or two-line agate), pica (or two-line nonpareil), English (or two-line minion), Columbian (or two-line brevier), great primer (or two-line bourgeois), paragon (or two-line long primer), double small pica (or two-line small pica), double pica (or two-line pica), double English (or two-line English), double great primer (or two-line great primer), double paragon (or two-line paragon), canon (or two-line double pica). Above this, the sizes are called five-line pica, six-line pica, seven-line pica, and so on, being made mostly of wood.

Type, *v. t.* To represent; to typify. [*R.*]

Type'set'ter (-sĕt'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sets type; a compositor; a machine for setting type.

Type'set'ting, *n.* Act or art of setting type.

Type writ'er (tīp'rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A machine for writing by means of type, a type wheel, or the like, operated by a keyboard. **2.** One who uses such an instrument.

Type'writ'ing, *n.* Act or art of using a typewriter; also, an impression made with a typewriter.

Ty-pho'ē-an (tī-fō'ē-an), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Typhœus (tī-fō'ŭs), the hundred-headed giant of Greek mythology.

☞ Sometimes incorrectly written and pronounced *Ty-phæ'an* (tī-fē'an), or *Ty-phe'an*.

Ty'phoid (tī'foid), *a.* [*Typhus* + *-oid*.] (*Med.*) Of, pert. to, or like, typhus; of a low grade like typhus.

Typhoid fever, a disease (formerly confounded with typhus), characterized by fever, diarrhœa, prostration, and muscular debility.

Ty-phoon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* [Pg. *tufao*, Ar. *tufān* a violent storm.] A violent whirlwind; specif., a violent whirlwind occurring in the Chinese seas. [typhus.]

Ty'phous (tī'fŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Of, pert. to, or like,

Ty'phus (-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τῦφος* cloud, stupor.] (*Med.*) A contagious fever characterized by prostration, cerebral disorder, and an eruption of red spots.

Typ'ic (tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Typical.

Typ'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *typicus*, Gr. *τυπικός*, fr. *τύπος* type.] Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic. — **Typ'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Typ'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Typ'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of typifying.

Typ'i-fi'er (tĭp'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that typifies.

Typ'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TYPIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TYPIFYING.] [*Type* + *-fy*.] To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance.

Ty'po (tī'pō), *n.* [Abbrev. of TYPOGRAPHER.] A compositor. [*Colloq.*]

Ty-pog'ra-pher (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fẽr *or* tĭ-), *n.* A printer.

Ty'po-graph'ic (tī'pō-grăf'ĭk *or* tĭp'ō-), **Ty'po-graph'ic-al** (-grăf'ĭ-kal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to typography. — **Ty'po-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ty-pog'ra-phy (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ *or* tĭ-), *n.* [*Type* + *-graphy*.] **1.** Act or art of expressing by types, symbols, or emblems. [*Obs.*] **2.** Art of printing with types; use of types to produce impressions on paper, vellum, etc.

Ty-pol'o-gy (tī-pŏl'ō-jĭ *or* tĭ-), *n.* [*Type* + *-logy*.] **1.** Discourse or treatise on types. **2.** Doctrine of types.

‖ **Ty-poth'e-tæ** (tī-pŏth'ē-tē *or* tĭ'pō-thē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. E. *type* + Gr. *τιθέναι* to set.] Printers; — used in the name of an association of master printers.

Ty-ran'nic (tī-răn'nĭk), } *a.* [L. *tyrannicus*, Gr. *τυραννικός*. See TYRANT.] Of or pert. to a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; absolute; imperious; despotic; cruel; arbitrary. — **Ty-ran'nic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ty-ran'nic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ty-ran'ni-cide (-nĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *tyrannicidium* (1), *tyrannicida* (2); *tyrannus* tyrant + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Act of killing a tyrant. **2.** One who kills a tyrant.

Tyr'an-nize (tĭr'an-nīz), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TYRANNIZED (-nīzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TYRANNIZING.] To act the tyrant; to exercise, or treat with, arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity.

Tyr'an-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Tyrannical; despotic.

Tyr'an-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *tirannie*, Gr. *τυραννία*, *τυραννίς*, L. *tyrannis*. See TYRANT.] **1.** The government or authority of a tyrant; arbitrary or despotic exercise of power. **2.** Cruel government or discipline. **3.** Severity; rigor; inclemency.

Ty'rant (tī'rant), *n.* [OF. *tiran*, *tirant*, L. *tyrannus*, Gr. *τύραννος*.] **1.** An absolute ruler; a sovereign unrestrained by law or constitution. **2.** Specif., a monarch, or other ruler or master, who oppresses his subjects; despotic ruler; cruel master; oppressor. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous American clamatorial birds noted for their pugnacity, including the kingbird and pewee.

Tyre (tīr), *n.* [Tamil *tayir*.] Curdled milk. [*India*]

Tyre, *n.* & *v.* Attire. See 2d and 3d TIRE. [*Obs.*]

Tyre, *v. i.* To prey upon. See 4th TIRE. [*Obs.*]

Tyr'i-an (tĭr'ĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Tyre or its people. **2.** Being of the color called Tyrian purple.

Tyrian purple, *or* **Tyrian dye**, a celebrated purple dye prepared in ancient Tyre from several mollusks.

Tyr'i-an, *n.* A native of Tyre.

Ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.*; *pl.* TYROS (tī'rōz). [L. *tiro* a newly-levied soldier, a beginner.] A beginner in learning; one who is in the rudiments of any branch of study; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject; a novice.

Tzar (zär), *n.* The emperor of Russia. See CZAR.

Tza-ri'na (zä-rē'nȧ), } *n.* The empress of Russia.
Tza-rit'za (zä-rĭt'sȧ), } See CZARINA.

Tzet'ze (zĕt'sē), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as TSETSE.

U.

U (ū), the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet, is a cursive form of the letter V, with which it was formerly used interchangeably, both letters being then used both as vowels and consonants. Now, however, U is used only as a vowel or semivowel, and V only as a consonant. The true primary vowel sound of U, in Anglo-Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe, that of long *oo*, as in *tool*, and short *oo*, as in *wood*, answering to the French *ou* in *tour*. Etymologically U is most closely related to *o*, *y* (vowel), *w*, and *v*; as in *two*, *duet*, *dyad*, *twice*; *top*, *tuft*; *sop*, *sup*; *auspice*, *aviary*. See V, also O and Y. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 130–144. [tion or location. [*R.*]

U-bi'e-ty (ū-bī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* [From L. *ubi* where.] Posi-

U-biq'ui-ta-ry (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tā-rȳ), *a.* Ubiquitous.

U-biq'ui-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [See UBIQUITY.] Being everywhere at the same time; omnipresent.

U-biq'ui-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where.] Existence everywhere, or in all places, at the same time; omnipresence.

Ud'der (ŭd'dĕr), *n.* [AS. *ūder*; akin to G. *euter*, L. *uber*, Gr. οὖθαρ, Skr. *ūdhar*.] (*Anat.*) The glandular organ in which milk is secreted and stored.

U-dom'e-ter (ū-dŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *udus* wet, moist + *-meter*.] (*Meteor.*) A rain gauge. [or recoil.

Ugh (ōō), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, horror,

Ug'ly (ŭg'lȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* UGLIER (-lĭ-ĕr); *superl.* UGLIEST.] [Icel. *uggligr* fearful, dreadful; *uggr* fear + *-ligr* (akin to E. *-ly*, *like*).] **1.** Offensive to the sight; loathsome; unsightly; repulsive. **2.** Ill-natured; quarrelsome. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **3.** Unpleasant; importing trouble or loss. [*Collog.*] — **Ug'li-ly**, *adv.* — **Ug'li-ness**, *n.*

Uh'lan (ū'lăn; *G.* ōō'län), *n.* [G., fr. Pol. *ulan*, *hulan*, fr. Turk. *oglān* lad.] **1.** One of a kind of militia among the Tartars. **2.** (*Mil.*) One of a kind of light cavalry.

U-kase' (ū-kās'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *ukas'*; pref. *u-* + *kazate* to show, to say.] In Russia, a published proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law.

U'lan (ū'lăn), *adv.* See UHLAN.

Ul'cer (ŭl'sĕr), *n.* [F. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, gen. *ulceris*; akin to Gr. ἕλκος.] **1.** (*Med.*) A sore discharging purulent matter, found on a surface, and originating generally in a constitutional disorder. It is distinguished from an *abscess*, which has its beginning, at least, in the depth of the tissues. **2.** Fig.: Anything that festers and corrupts like an open sore.

Ul'cer-ate (-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ULCERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. p.* & *vb. n.* ULCERATING.] [L. *ulcerare*, p. p. *-atus*.] To form into, or affect with, an ulcer.

Ul'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Process of ulcerating; state of being ulcerated; also, an ulcer.

Ul'cer-a-tive (ŭl'sĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to ulcers.

Ul'cer-ous (ŭl'sĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ulcerosus*.] **1.** Having the nature or character of an ulcer. **2.** Ulcerated. — **Ul'cer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ul'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

U-lig'i-nose' (ū-lĭj'ĭ-nōs'), } *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, fr. *uli-*
U-lig'i-nous (ū-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), } *go*, *-ginis*, moisture, fr. *uvere* to be moist.] Muddy; oozy; slimy. [*R.*]

Ul'lage (ŭl'lăj; 48), *n.* [OF. *eullage*, *ouillage*, the filling up of a cask, fr. *ouillier*, *oillier*, *euillier*, to fill a wine cask; properly, to add oil to prevent evaporation, fr. *oile* oil. See OIL.] (*Com.*) The amount which a vessel, as a cask, of liquor lacks of being full.

Ul-ma'ceous (ŭl-mā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ulmus* an elm.] (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a suborder of urticaceous plants, of which the elm is the type.

‖ **Ul'na** (ŭl'ná), *n.* [L., elbow. See ELL.] (*Anat.*) The postaxial bone of the forearm, or brachium, corresponding to the fibula of the hind limb. — **Ul'nar** (ŭl'nĕr), *a.*

Ul'ster (ŭl'stĕr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat, orig. made of frieze from *Ulster*, Ireland.

Ul-te'ri-or (ŭl-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L., comp. of *ultra*, *ultro*, beyond, on the other side; akin to L. *olim* formerly, *ille* that.] **1.** Situated beyond, or on the farther side; thither; — correlative with *hither*. **2.** Further; remoter; more distant; succeeding. — **Ul-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Ul'ti-ma** (ŭl'tĭ-má), *a.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] Most remote; furthest; final; last.

Ul'ti-ma, *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] (*Gram.* & *Pros.*) The last syllable of a word.

Ul'ti-mate (-māt), *a.* [LL. *ultimatus* last, extreme, fr. L. *ultimare* to end, fr. *ultimus* farthest, last, superl. fr. *ultra*. See ULTERIOR.] **1.** Farthest; most remote; extreme; last; final. **2.** Last in a train of progression or consequences; arrived at as the last result; final. **3.** Incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; constituent; elemental. — **Ul'ti-mate-ly** (ŭl'tĭ-māt-lȳ), *adv.*

Syn. — Final; conclusive. See FINAL.

Ul'ti-mate (-māt), *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To eventuate; to end. [*R.*] **2.** To come or bring into use or practice. [*R.*]

Ul'ti-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* State of being ultimate.

‖ **Ul'ti-ma'tum** (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tà). [NL.] A final proposition, concession, or condition; esp., the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered by either party to a diplomatic negotiation.

‖ **Ul'ti-mo** (ŭl'tĭ-mŏ). [L. *ultimo* (*mense*) in the last month.] In the month immediately preceding.

Ul'tra- (ŭl'trá-). A prefix from the Latin *ultra* beyond (see ULTERIOR), signifying *beyond*, *on the other side*, being used chiefly with words expressing relations of place. In other relations it has the sense of *excessively*, *exceedingly*, *beyond what is common*, *natural*, *right*, or *proper*.

Ul'tra, *a.* Going beyond others, or beyond due limit; extreme; fanatical. — *n.* An extremist; a radical.

Ul'tra-ism (ŭl'trá-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of those who advocate extreme measures, as radical reform, etc.

Ul'tra-ist, *n.* A radical; ultra. [yond the sea.

Ul'tra-ma-rine' (-má-rēn'), *a.* Situated or being be-

Ul'tra-ma-rine', *n.* [Because lapis lazuli orig. came from beyond the sea, — from Asia.] (*Chem.*) A blue pigment formerly obtained by powdering lapis lazuli.

Ul'tra-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [LL. *ultramontanus*; L. *ultra* beyond + *montanus* belonging to a mountain. See ULTRA-; MOUNTAIN.] Being beyond the mountains; specif., being beyond the Alps, in respect to the one who speaks; now used esp. of religious affairs, and by those north of the Alps, to characterize the extreme views favoring the pope's supremacy maintained by certain Italian writers. [in religious doctrines.

Ul'tra-mon'tane, *n.* One who is ultramontane, esp.

Ul'tra-mon'ta-nism (-tā-nĭz'm), *n.* The principles or tenets of the ultramontanes.

Ul'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *ultramundanus*.] Being beyond the world, or the limits of our system.

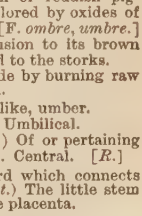
Ul'tra-trop'ic-al (-trŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Pref. *ultra-* + *tropical*.] Situated beyond, or outside of, the tropics; also, excessively tropical; warmer than the tropics.

‖ **Ul'tra vi'res** (vī'rēz). [Law L., fr. L. *ultra* beyond + *vires*, pl. of *vis* strength.] Beyond power; — a phrase used frequently of acts by corporations done in excess of their chartered or statutory rights.

Ul'u-late (ŭl'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ULULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ULULATING.] [L. *ululare*, p. p. *-atus*.] To howl, as a dog or a wolf; to wail.

Ul'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A howling; a wailing.

Um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* [L. *umbella* a little shadow, umbrella, dim. of *umbra* shade.] (*Bot.*) A kind of flower cluster in which the stalks radiate from a common point, as in the carrot. — **Um'bel-lar** (-lĕr), *a.*



Umbel.

Um'bel-late (-bĕl-lāt), } *a.* (*Bot.*)
Um'bel-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } Bearing umbels; pert. to or like an umbel.

Um'bel-let (-lĕt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small or partial umbel.

Um'bel-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Umbel* + *-ferous*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Producing umbels. (*b*) Of or pert. to a natural order (*Umbelliferæ*) of plants, including the parsley, carrot, parsnip, and fennel.

Um'bel-lule (ŭm'bĕl-lūl), *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbellet.

Um'ber (ŭm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *ombre* ocherous ore of iron, *terre d'ombre*, It. *terra d'ombra*, lit., earth of shade, L. *umbra* shade.] **1.** (*Paint.*) A brown or reddish pigment obtained from natural clays colored by oxides of iron and manganese. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) [F. *ombre*, *umbre*.] The grayling (*a*). (*b*) [Prob. in allusion to its brown color.] An African wading bird allied to the storks.

Burnt umber (*Paint.*), a pigment made by burning raw umber, which is so made more reddish.

Um'ber-y (-ȳ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, umber.

Um-bil'ic (ŭm-bĭl'ĭk), *a.* (*Anat.*) Umbilical.

Um-bil'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to an umbilicus, or umbilical cord. **2.** Central. [*R.*]

Umbilical cord. (*a*) (*Anat.*) The cord which connects the fetus with the placenta. (*b*) (*Bot.*) The little stem by which the seeds are attached to the placenta.

Um-bil'i-cate (ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kāt), **Um-bil'i-ca'ted** (-ĭ-kā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Depressed in the middle, like a navel, as a flower or fruit. **2.** (*Bot.*) Supported by a stalk at the central point.

Um-bil'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A slight, navel-like depression, or dimpling, of the center of a rounded body.

‖ **Um'bi-li'cus** (ŭm'bĭ-lī'kŭs), *n.* [L. See NAVEL.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The depression, or mark, in the abdomen, where the umbilical cord separated; navel. **2.** (*Bot.*) The hilum. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A depression or opening in the center of the base of many spiral shells.

Um'ble pie (ŭm'b'l pī'). A pie of umbles. See *To eat humble pie*, under HUMBLE.

Um'bles (ŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* [See NOMBLES.] The entrails and coarser parts of a deer; hence, entrails, in general.

Umbilicus.

‖ **Um'bo** (ŭm'bō), *n.; pl.* L. UMBONES (ŭm-bō'nēz), E. UMBOS (ŭm'bōz). [L.] **1.** The boss of a shield. **2.** A boss, or rounded elevation, or a corresponding depression, as in a disk or membrane.

Um'bo-nate (ŭm'bŏ-nāt), **Um'bo-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Having a conical or rounded projection or protuberance, like a boss.

‖ **Um'bra** (ŭm'brä), *n.; pl.* UMBRÆ (-brē). [L., a shadow.] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) The conical shadow where the sun's light is wholly cut off in an eclipse. See PENUMBRA. (*b*) The dark portion of a sun spot. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of marine food fishes.

Umbonate Mushroom.

Um'brage (-brāj; 48), *n.* [F. *ombrage*, L. *umbraticus* belonging to shade, fr. *umbra* shade.] **1.** Shade; shadow; obscurity; hence, that which affords a shade. **2.** The feeling of being over-shadowed; hence, suspicion of injury or wrong; offense; resentment.

Um-bra'geous (ŭm-brā'jŭs), *a.* **1.** Shady; shaded. **2.** Suspicious; resentful. [*Obs.*] — **Um-bra'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **Um-bra'geous-ness**, *n.*

Um'bre (ŭm'bĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See UMBER.

Um-brel' (ŭm-brĕl'), *n.* An umbrella. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Um-brel'la (-lä), *n.* [It. *ombrella*, fr. *ombra* a shade, L. *umbra*.] A shade or screen carried in the hand to shelter the person from the sun's rays, or from rain or snow.

Umbrella Bird.

Umbrella bird (*Zoöl.*), a South American bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*) having a large, handsome crest of soft, glossy blue feathers.

Um-brette' (ŭm-brĕt'), *n.* [F. *ombrette*.] (*Zoöl.*) See UMBER, 4.

‖ **Um'laut** (o͝om'lout), *n.* [G., fr. *um* about + *laut* sound.] (*Philol.*) The modification of a root vowel by the influence of *a*, *i*, or *u* in the succeeding syllable.

Um'pi-rage (ŭm'pĭ-rāj *or* -pīr-āj; 48), *n.* **1.** Office or power of an umpire. **2.** An umpiring; arbitrament.

Um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* [OE. *nompere*, *noumpere*, fr. OF. *nomper* uneven; hence, uneven, i. e., third person; *non* not + OF. *per* even. See NON-; PEER, *n.*] **1.** A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; esp., one chosen to see that the rules of a game are strictly observed. **2.** (*Law*) A third person to decide a controversy submitted to arbitrators in case of their disagreement.

Syn. — Judge; arbitrator; referee. See JUDGE.

Um'pire, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UMPIRED (-pīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UMPIRING.] **1.** To decide as umpire; to arbitrate. **2.** To act as umpire in or for. [*Colloq.*]

Um'pire, *v. i.* To act as umpire or arbitrator.

Um'pire-ship, *n.* Umpirage; arbitrament.

Un-. [AS. *un-*, *on-*, the unaccented form of the accented prefix *and-* (cf. ANSWER); akin to G. *ent-*. See ANTI-.] An inseparable verbal prefix or particle. It is prefixed: (*a*) To verbs to express the contrary, and not the simple negative, of the action of the verb to which it is prefixed; as in *unbend*, *undo*, *unfold*. (*b*) To nouns to form verbs expressing privation of the thing, quality, or state expressed by the noun, or separation from it; as in *unchild*, *unsex*. *Un-* is sometimes used with an intensive force merely; as in *unloose*.

☞ The more common compounds of this prefix are given in full in their proper order in the Vocabulary.

Un-. [AS. *un-*; akin to G. *un-*, L. *in-*, Gr. ἀν-, ἀ-, Skr. *an-*, *a-*. Cf. A- not, IN- not, NO, *adv.*] An inseparable prefix, or particle, signifying *not*; *in-*; *non-*. *In-* is prefixed mostly to words of Latin origin, or else to words formed by Latin suffixes; *un-* is of much wider application, and is attached at will to almost any adjective, or participle used adjectively, or adverb, from which it may be desired to form a corresponding negative adjective or adverb, and is also, but less freely, prefixed to nouns. *Un-* sometimes has merely an intensive force; as in *unmerciless*, *unremorseless*.

I. *Un-* is prefixed to adjectives, or to words used adjectively. Specifically: —

(*a*) To adjectives, to denote the absence of the quality designated by the adjective; as, —

Unabsolvable, unabsorbable, unaccordant, unadventurous, unaffectionate, unafraid, unallowable, unalterable, unambitious, un-American, unanxious, unapparent, unappeasable, unappreciable, unapproachable, unartificial, unartistic, unassailable, unattainable, unattentive, unavailable, unbearable, unbeautiful, unbelievable, unblamable, unbrotherly, unbusinesslike, uncandid, uncanonical, uncareful, uncautious, unceremonious, unchangeable, unchary, uncheerful, unchivalrous, unchristianlike, uncircumspect, uncircumstantial, unclassical, uncleanly, uncogitable, uncollectible, uncommercial, uncommunicable, uncommunicative, uncompanionable, uncompassionate, uncompellable, uncomplete, uncomplimentary, unconfinable, uncongenial, unconquerable, unconsequential, unconstant, uncontaminate, uncontestable, uncontradictable, uncontrollable, uncontrovertible, unconventional, unconvertible, uncordial, uncorpulent, uncorrespondent, uncorruptible, uncorruptive, uncountable, uncourtly, uncreatable, uncurable, uncurrent, undangerous, undaughterly, undecipherable, undefinable, undemocratic, undemonstrative, undeniable, undesirable, undeterminate, undevout, undirect, undiscernible, undiscoverable, undiscreet, undistinguishable, undivisible, undomestic, undutiful, unelastic, unemotional, unemphatic, unendurable, un-English, unenviable, unenvious, unerrable, unescapable, unessential, uneventful, unexact, unexceptionable, unexcusable, unexempt, unexhaustible, unexpectant, unexpert, unexplainable, unexpressible, unextinct, unfamiliar, unfashionable, unfatherly, unfathomable, unfeasible, unfeminine, unforgetful, unforgivable, unfraternal, unfree, ungallant, ungenial, ungenteel, ungentle, ungentlemanlike, ungentlemanly, ungrammatical, unhabitable, unharmonious, unhealthful, unhealthy, unheedful, unhelpful, unhospitable, unhuman, unhurt, unhurtful, unhygienic, unimaginable, unimaginative, unimportant, unimpressible, unimpressionable, unindustrious, uninflammable, uninfluential, uninhabitable, uninjurious, uninstructive, unintelligent, unintelligible, unintentional, uninteresting, unjustifiable, unkingly, unknowable, unladylike, unlovable, unmaidenly, unmalleable, unmanageable, unmanly, unmarketable, unmarriageable, unmeant, unmeet, unmelodious, unmentionable, unmindful, unmitigable, unmotherly, unmusical, unnavigable, unnegotiable, unobjectionable, unobservable, unobservant, unobtrusive, unofficial, unorthodox, unostentatious, unpalatable, unpardonable, unpassionate, unpathetic, unpatriotic, unpeaceable, unpeaceful, unphilanthropic, unphilosophic, unphilosophical, unpliable, unpoetic, unpoetical, unpopular, unpracticable, unpractical, unpresentable, unpretentious, unpriestly, unprocurable, unproducible, unproductive, unprofessional, unprofitable, unprolific, unpronounceable, unpropitious, unproportionable, unprosperous, unprovable, unpure, unqualifiable, unquenchable, unquiet, unrational, unreasonable, unrecoverable, unrelievable, unremorseful, unremunerative, unrepentant, unretentive, unrevengeful, unromantic, unruly, unsafe, unsalable, unsanitary, unsatisfactory, unsatisfiable, unsaturable, unsavory, unscholarly, unscientific, unscriptural, unseaworthy, unsectarian, unsecular, unselfish, unsentimental, unserviceable, unshapely, unsightly, unsober, unsociable, unsocial, unsolicitous, unspeakable, unsportsmanlike, unstable, unsteady, unsubmissive, unsubstantial, unsuitable, unsupportable, unsure, unsusceptible, unsuspicious, unsymmetrical, unsympathetic, unsystematic, unteachable, untenable, unthankful, unthrifty, untidy, untransferable, untrustworthy, untrusty, untruthful, unveracious, unvirtuous, unvocal, unwarlike, unwatchful, unweary, unwelcome, unwholesome, unwomanly, unworkmanlike, unworldly, and the like.

(*b*) To past participles, or to adjectives formed after the analogy of past participles, to indicate the absence of the condition or state expressed by them; as, —

Unabashed, unabated, unabridged, unabsolved, unaccented, unaccommodated, unaccompanied, unaccredited, unacknowledged, unadjusted, unadorned, unadulterated, unafflicted, unaided, unalarmed, unallayed, unaltered, unanointed, unanswered, unappareled, unappeased, unappreciated, unappropriated, unarmed, unarmored, unarticulated, unasked, unaspirated, unassailed, unassisted, unattained, unattempted, unattended, unauthorized, unavenged, unavowed, unbaptized, unbeloved, unbiased, unbleached, unbodied, unbolted, unbought, unbounded, unbowed, unbraided, unburned, unburnished, uncalled, uncanceled, uncarpeted, uncertified, unchallenged, unchanged, unchecked, unchristened, uncircumcised, unclaimed, unclosed, unclouded, uncommitted, uncommunicated, uncompensated, uncompleted, uncompounded, unconfined, unconfirmed, uncongealed, unconnected, unconquered, unconsecrated, unconstrained, uncontradicted, uncontrolled, uncontroverted, unconvinced, uncorroborated, uncrowned, uncultivated, uncut, undamaged, undeceived, undecided, undefended, undefiled, undefined, undejected, undelegated, undemol-

ished, undepreciated, undeserved, undesigned, undetermined, undeterred, undevised, undigested, undiluted, undiminished, undimmed, undisciplined, undiscouraged, undiscovered, undisguised, undismayed, undisputed, undisturbed, undivided, undivulged, undoubted, undressed, uneducated, unembarrassed, unembodied, unemployed, unencumbered, unendangered, unengaged, un-Englished, unenlightened, unexampled, unexcelled, unexecuted, unexempted, unexhausted, unexpected, unexperienced, unexpired, unexplained, unexplored, unfaded, unfathomed, unfed, unfermented, unfettered, unforeseen, unforewarned, unforgiven, unfulfilled, unfurnished, ungored, ungot, ungratified, ungrounded, unguarded, unguessed, unguided, unharmed, unheeded, unhelped, unhindered, unhonored, unhung, unimagined, unimpaired, unimpassioned, unimpeached, unimproved, uninclosed, unincorporated, uninhabited, uninitiated, uninspired, unintended, uninterrupted, uninvited, unknown, unlabored, unleavened, unlettered, unloved, unmarried, unmasked, unmatched, unmeasured, unmerited, unmingled, unmitigated, unmixed, unmolested, unmoved, unnerved, unnoble, unnoticed, unobscured, unobserved, unobstructed, unoccupied, unopened, unopposed, unoriginated, unornamented, unpaid, unperceived, unperturbed, unpicked, unpolished, unpolluted, unpracticed, unpremeditated, unprepared, unproclaimed, unprohibited, unprotected, unproved, unprovoked, unpublished, unpunished, unqualified, unquestioned, unransomed, unread, unrealized, unreasoned, unrebuked, unrecalled, unreclaimed, unrecognized, unreconciled, unrefined, unregistered, unrelated, unrelaxed, unrepresented, unrequited, unresented, unresisted, unrestrained, unrestricted, unrewarded, unsaid, unsanctified, unsanctioned, unsatisfied, unscathed, unset, unsettled, unshared, unsheltered, unshod, unshorn, unskilled, unslacked, unslaked, unsolicited, unsought, unspoken, unstinted, unstrung, unstudied, unsubdued, unsubstantiated, unsuited, unsullied, unsupplanted, unsupported, unsuppressed, unsurpassed, unsuspected, untainted, untamed, untarnished, untasked, untasted, untaught, unterrified, untitled, untouched, untreasured, untried, untrod, untrodden, untroubled, untutored, unused, unutilized, unuttered, unvaried, unvarnished, unwarranted, unwashed, unwebbed, unwept, unwithered, unwithheld, and the like.

(*c*) To present participles which come from intransitive verbs, or are themselves employed as adjectives, to mark the absence of the activity, disposition, or condition implied by the participle; as, —

Unaccommodating, unailing, unappreciating, unaspiring, unavailing, unbefitting, unbelieving, unbleaching, unblushing, uncalculating, unceasing, unchanging, uncomplaining, unconniving, unconsidering, unconsuming, unconvincing, undeserving, undespairing, undeviating, undiminishing, undiscerning, undiscriminating, undoubting, undying, unedifying, unending, unenterprising, unentertaining, unenvying, unfadging, unfading, unfaltering, unfitting, unflagging, unflinching, unforgiving, ungrudging, unheeding, unhesitating, uninteresting, unintermitting, unintoxicating, uninviting, unlovving, unmistrusting, unmoving, unobliging, unobserving, unoffending, unpitying, unpleasing, unprepossessing, unpresuming, unquailing, unquestioning, unreasoning, unreflecting, unrepining, unresisting, unresting, unsatisfying, unseeing, unshrinking, unsleeping, unsuspecting, unswerving, unsympathizing, untiring, unvarying, unwavering, unyielding, and the like.

The above classes of words are unlimited in extent, and such compounds may be formed by any writer or speaker at will from almost all the adjectives or participles in the language, excepting those which have a recognized and usual negative correspondent with the prefix *in-*. No attempt will be made, therefore, to define them all in this Dictionary; many will be omitted from its Vocabulary which are negations of the simple word, and are readily explained by prefixing a *not* to the latter. Derivatives of these words in *-ly* and *-ness* will also, for the most part, be omitted for the same or similar reasons.

There will be inserted as separate articles with definitions, the following: —

1. Those which have acquired an opposing or contrary, instead of a merely negative, meaning; as, *unfriendly, ungraceful, unpalatable, unquiet,* and the like; or else an intensive sense stronger than *not* would express; as, *unending, unparalleled, undoubted,* and the like.

2. Those which have the value of independent words, because the simple words are either not used at all, or are rarely, or at least much less frequently, used; as, *unavoidable, unconscionable, undeniable, unspeakable, unprecedented, unruly,* and the like; or because they are used in a different sense from the usual meaning of the primitive, or especially in one of the significations of the latter; as, *unaccountable, unalloyed, unbelieving, unpretending, unreserved,* and the like; or because they are so frequently and familiarly used that they are hardly felt to be of negative origin; as, *uncertain, uneven,* and the like.

II. *Un-* is prefixed to nouns to express the absence of, or the contrary of, that which the noun signifies; as, *unbelief, unhealth, unrest, untruth,* and the like.

☞ The more common compounds of this last class are given in full in their proper order in the Vocabulary.

Un-a'ble (ŭn-ā'b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not able; not having sufficient strength, means, skill, etc.; impotent.

U'na boat' (ū'nȧ bōt'). (*Naut.*) A catboat; — so called because *Una* was the name of the first boat of this kind taken to England. [*Eng.*]

Un'a-bridged' (ŭn'ȧ-brĭjd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not abridged; full; complete.

Un'ac-cept'a-ble (-sĕpt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not acceptable; unpleasant; disagreeable; displeasing.

Un'ac-com'plished (-kŏm'plĭsht), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not accomplished; unfinished; also, unrefined.

Un'ac-count'a-ble (-kount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not accountable; irresponsible. **2.** Not to be accounted for; inexplicable. — **Un'ac-count'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un'ac-count'a-bly,** *adv.*

Un'ad-vised' (-vīzd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not prudent; ill advised. **2.** Done without due consideration; wanton; rash. — **Un'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lў), *adv.* — **Un'ad-vis'ed-ness,** *n.*

Un'af-fect'ed (ŭn'ȧf-fĕkt'ĕd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not affected or moved; uninfluenced. **2.** Free from affectation; simple; natural; genuine. — **Un'af-fect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Un'af-fect'ed-ness,** *n.* [unmixed; pure.

Un'al-loyed' (-ăl-loid'), *a.* [2d Un-.] Not alloyed;

Un'am-big'u-ous (ŭn'ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not ambiguous; plain; clear.

Un-a'mi-a-ble (ŭn-ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not amiable; morose; ill-natured; repulsive.

Un'a-neled' (ŭn'ȧ-nēld'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not having received extreme unction. [being unanimous.

U'na-nim'i-ty (ū'nȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of

U-nan'i-mous (ū-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *unanimus, unanimis; unus* one + *animus* mind.] **1.** Of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; harmonious. **2.** Formed with or indicating unanimity; agreed upon by all. — **U-nan'i-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **U-nan'i-mous-ness,** *n.*

Un-an'swer-a-ble (ŭn-ăn'sẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not answerable; irrefutable; conclusive; decisive. — **Un-an'swer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un-an'swer-a-bly,** *adv.*

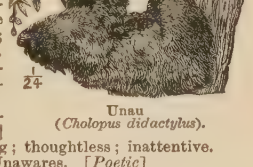
Un-apt' (-ăpt'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Inapt; dull. **2.** Unsuitable; unfit. — **Un-apt'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-apt'ness,** *n.*

Un-arm' (-ärm'), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st Un-.] To disarm.

Un-armed' (ŭn-ärmd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not armed or armored.

Un'as-sum'ing (ŭn'ăs-sūm'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not assuming; not forward; humble; modest; retiring.

U-nau' (ū-nȧ'), *n.* [Brazilian.] (*Zoöl.*) The two-toed sloth of South America.



Unau
(*Cholopus didactylus*).

Un'a-vail'ing (ŭn'ȧ-vāl'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Of no avail; ineffectual; useless; vain.

Un'a-void'a-ble (ŭn'-ȧ-void'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not avoidable; that can not be avoided. — **Un'a-void'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Un'a-void'-a-bly,** *adv.*

Un'a-ware' (ŭn'ȧ-wâr'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not aware; not noticing; thoughtless; inattentive.

Un'a-ware', *adv.* Unawares. [*Poetic*]

Un'a-wares' (-wârz'), *adv.* Without design or preparation; suddenly; without premeditation; unexpectedly.

Un-bal'anced (ŭn-băl'ănst), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not balanced; not in equipoise or equilibrium. **2.** (*Com.*) Not adjusted; not brought to an equality of debt and credit. **3.** Fig.: Disordered in sense; unsteady; unsound.

Un-bal'last-ed (-*last*-ĕd), *a.* **1.** [See 1st Un-.] Freed from ballast. **2.** [See 2d Un-.] Not steadied with ballast; unsteady.

Un-bar' (ŭn-bär'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To remove a bar or bars from; to unbolt; to open.

Un'be-com'ing (ŭn'bē-kŭm'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not becoming; unsuitable; unfit; indecorous; improper.

Un'be-got' (-gŏt'), } *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not begot;
Un'be-got'ten (-t'n), } not yet generated; also, having never been generated; self-existent; eternal.

Un'be-known' (ŭn'bē-nōn'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Unknown. [*Colloq.*]

Un'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** The withholding of belief; doubt; incredulity; skepticism. **2.** Disbelief; esp., religious disbelief.

Syn. — See Disbelief.

Un'be-liev'er (-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who does not believe; doubter; skeptic; disbeliever; esp., one who does not believe in orthodox Christianity; an infidel.

Un'be-liev'ing (ŭn'bē-lēv'ĭng), *a.* Not believing; incredulous; doubting; distrusting; skeptical; disbelieving.

Un-bend' (ŭn-bĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To free from flexure; to straighten. **2.** To remit or relax from strain or exertion, physical or mental; hence, to divert with, or indulge in, mirth or amusement. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) To unfasten, as sails, from the spars or stays. (*b*) To cast loose or untie.

Un-bend'ing, *a.* **1.** [See 2d Un-.] (*a*) Not bending; not yielding to pressure; stiff; — applied to material things. (*b*) Unyielding in will; inflexible; resolute; — applied to persons. (*c*) Unchangeable; fixed; — applied to abstract ideas. **2.** [Properly p. pr. of Unbend.] Devoted to relaxation or amusement. [*R.*] [come.

Un'be-seem' (-sēm'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To misbe-

Un'be-seem'ing, *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not becoming.

Un-bi'as (ŭn-bī'as), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To free from bias or prejudice. [prejudiced; impartial.

Un-bi'ased (-ast), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not biased; un-

Un-bid' (ŭn-bĭd'), } *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not bidden;

Un-bid'den (-d'n), } not commanded; not invited.

Un-bind' (ŭn-bīnd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Unbound (-bound'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Unbinding.] [See 1st Un-.] To remove a band from; to untie; to unfasten; to loose.

Un-blem'ished (-blĕm'ĭsht), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not blemished; pure; spotless.

Un-bless' (ŭn-blĕs'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To deprive of blessings; to make wretched. [*Obs.*]

Un-blessed' } (ŭn-blĕst'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not blest;

Un-blest' } hence, accursed; wretched.

Un-blood'y (-blŭd'ў), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not bloody.

Unbloody sacrifice. (*a*) A sacrifice in which no victim is slain. (*b*) (*R. C. Ch.*) The Mass.

Un-blush'ing (ŭn-blŭsh'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not blushing; shameless. — **Un-blush'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Un-bolt' (ŭn-bōlt'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to unbar; to open.

Un-born' (ŭn-bôrn'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not born; not yet brought into life; being still to appear; future.

Un-bor'rowed (ŭn-bŏr'rōd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not borrowed; native; original.

Un-bos'om (ŭn-bo͝oz'ŭm), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To disclose freely; to reveal in confidence; to confess.

Un-bot'tomed (ŭn-bŏt'tŭmd), *a.* **1.** [See 1st Un-.] Deprived of a bottom. **2.** [See 2d Un-.] Bottomless.

Un-bound' (ŭn-bound'), *imp. & p. p.* of Unbind.

Un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bound or limit.

Un-bow'el (ŭn-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To deprive of entrails; to disembowel. [to loose.

Un-brace' (ŭn-brās'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To relax;

Un-braid' (ŭn-brād'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To separate the strands of; to undo; to unravel.

Un-breathed' (ŭn-brēthd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not breathed. **2.** Not exercised; unpracticed. [*Obs.*]

Un-bred' (ŭn-brĕd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not begotten. [*Obs.*] **2.** Not taught or trained.

Un-breech' (ŭn-brēch'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To divest or strip of breeches. **2.** (*Gun.*) To free the breech of from its fastenings or coverings.

Un-bri'dle (ŭn-brī'd'l), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To free from the bridle; to set loose.

Un-bri'dled (-d'ld), *a.* Loosed from the bridle, or as if from the bridle; hence, unrestrained; licentious; violent.

Un-bro'ken (-brō'k'n), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not broken; continuous; unsubdued.

Un-buc'kle (ŭn-bŭk'k'l), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose the buckles of; to unfasten. [ish; to raze.

Un-build' (ŭn-bĭld'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To demol-

Un-bur'den (ŭn-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To relieve from a burden. **2.** To throw off, as a burden; to unload.

Un-but'ton (ŭn-bŭt't'n), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose the buttons of; to unfasten.

Un-cage' (ŭn-kāj'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose, or release, from, or as if from, a cage.

Un-called'-for' (ŭn-kạld'fôr'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not called for; not required; gratuitous; wanton.

Un-can'ny (ŭn-kăn'nў), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not canny; unsafe; strange; weird; ghostly. [vest of flesh.

Un-car'nate (ŭn-kär'nāt), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To di-

Un-case' (ŭn-kās'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To take out of a case; to uncover. **2.** To strip; to flay. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*Mil.*) To display, or spread to view, as a flag.

Un-caused' (ŭn-kạzd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Having no antecedent cause; uncreated; self-existent; eternal.

Un-cer'tain (ŭn-sĕr'tĭn), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not certain; not having certain knowledge; not assured in mind; distrustful. **2.** Irresolute; inconstant; variable; untrustworthy. **3.** Questionable; equivocal; indefinite; problematical. **4.** Not sure; liable to fail or err; fallible. — **Un-cer'tain-ly** (ŭn-sĕr'tĭn-lў), *adv.*

Syn. — See Precarious.

Un-cer'tain-ty (-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being uncertain. **2.** That which is uncertain; thing unknown.

Un-chain' (ŭn-chān'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To free from chains or slavery; to let loose.

Un-chan'cy (ŭn-chăn'sў), *a.* [2d *un-* + Scot. *chancy* fortunate, safe.] **1.** Happening at a bad time; unseasonable. **2.** Ill-fated; unlucky. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] **3.** Dangerous. [*Scot.*]

Un-charge' (ŭn-chärj'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To free from a charge or load. **2.** To acquit.

Un-char'i-ta-ble (ŭn-chăr'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not charitable; severe in judging; harsh; censorious. — **Un-char'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-char'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Un-char'i-ty (-tў), *n.* Uncharitableness.

Un-char'nel (ŭn-chär'nĕl), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To remove from a charnel house; to exhume.

Un-chaste' (ŭn-chāst'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not chaste; not continent; lewd. — **Un-chas'ti-ty** (-chăs'tĭ-tў), *n.*

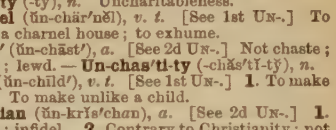
Un-child' (ŭn-chīld'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To make childless. **2.** To make unlike a child.

Un-chris'tian (ŭn-krĭs'chạn), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not Christian; infidel. **2.** Contrary to Christianity; not like or becoming a Christian. — **Un-chris'tian-ly**, *adv.*

Un-chris'tian-ly, *a.* Unchristian.

Un-church' (ŭn-chûrch'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To expel or separate from a church; to excommunicate. **2.** To deprive of the character and authority of a church.

Un'cial (ŭn'shal), *a.* [L. *uncialis* amounting to the twelfth part of a pound or a foot, fr. *uncia*. See Inch a measure.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a certain style of letters used in ancient manuscripts, esp. in Greek and Latin manuscripts. — *n.* An uncial letter.

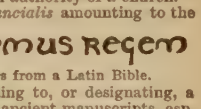


Uncial Letters from a Latin Bible.

Un'ci-form (ŭn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uncus* a hook + *-form.*] Having the shape of a hook; hooklike.

Un'ci-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *uncinatus*, fr. *uncinus* hook, fr. *uncus* hook.] Hooked; bent at the tip in the form of a hook.

‖ **Un'ci-na'tum** (ŭn'sĭ-nā'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Anat.*) The unciform bone.


Stem and Uncinate Prickles.

Un-cir'cum-cised (ŭn-sẽr'kŭm-sizd), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] Not circumcised; hence, not of the Israelites.

Un-cir'cum-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Absence of circumcision. **2.** (*Script.*) Uncircumcised people; Gentiles.

Un-civ'il (ŭn-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Savage; uncivilized. **2.** Not civil; not complaisant; discourteous; impolite; rude; unpolished. — **Un-civ'il-ly**, *adv.*

Un-civ'i-lized (ŭn-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not civilized; rude; barbarous; savage.

Un-clasp' (ŭn-klăsp'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose the clasp of; to open by, or as if by, loosing a clasp.

Un'cle (ŭng'k'l), *n.* [OF. *oncle*, *uncle*, fr. L. *avunculus* a maternal uncle, dim. of *avus* grandfather.] **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt. **2.** A pawnbroker. [*Slang*]

Uncle Sam, a humorous appellation given to the United States Government.

Un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'), *a.* [AS. *unclǣne*. See 2d Un-; Clean.] **1.** Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy. **2.** Ceremonially impure; needing ritual cleansing. **3.** Morally impure. — **Un-clean'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-clean'ness**, *n.*

Unclean animals (*Script.*), those forbidden the Israelites for food. — Unclean spirit (*Script.*), wicked spirit; demon.

Un-clench' (ŭn-klĕnch'), *v. t.* Same as Unclinch.

Un-clew' (ŭn-klū'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To unwind, unfold, or untie; hence, to undo; to ruin.

Un-clinch' (ŭn-klĭnch'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To cause to be no longer clinched; to open.

Un-cloak' (ŭn-klōk'), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st Un-.] To deprive of or remove a cloak or cover; to reveal.

Un-close' (ŭn-klōz'), *v. t. & i.* [1st Un-.] **1.** To open; to separate the parts of. **2.** To disclose; to reveal.

Un-clothe' (ŭn-klōth'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To strip of clothes or covering; to make naked.

Un-clothed' (ŭn-klōthd'), *a.* **1.** [Properly p. p. of *unclothe*.] Divested or stripped of clothing. **2.** [See 2d Un-.] Not yet clothed; naked.

Un-cock' (ŭn-kŏk'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To let

down the cock of, as a firearm. **2.** To deprive of its cocked shape, as a hat. [open, as a coil of rope.

Un-coil' (ŭn-koil'), *v. t.* [1st Un-.] To unwind or

Un-coined' (ŭn-koind'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not coined, or minted. **2.** Not fabricated; natural.

Un-colt' (ŭn-kōlt'), *v. t.* [1st Un-.] To unhorse. [*R.*]

Un-come'ly (ŭn-kŭm'lў), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not comely. — *adv.* In an uncomely manner.

Un-com'fort-a-ble (ŭn-kŭm'fẽrt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Feeling discomfort; uneasy. **2.** Causing discomfort; disagreeable; unpleasant. — **Un-com'fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-com'mon (ŭn-kŏm'mŭn), *a.* [2d Un-.] Not common; unusual; infrequent; rare; hence, remarkable; strange. — **Un-com'mon-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-com'mon-ness**, *n.*

Un-com'pre-hen'sive (-prē-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Unable to comprehend. **2.** Incomprehensible. [*Obs.*]

Un-com'pro-mi'sing (ŭn-kŏm'prō-mī'zĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not admitting of compromise; obstinate; unyielding; inflexible. — **Un-com'pro-mi'sing-ly**, *adv.*

Un'con-cern' (ŭn-kŏn-sẽrn'), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] Want of concern; absence of anxiety or solicitude; indifference.

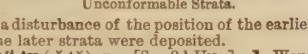
Un'con-cerned' (-sẽrnd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not concerned; not anxious; easy; indifferent. — **Un'con-cern'ed-ly** (-sẽrn'ĕd-lў), *adv.* — **Un'con-cern'ed-ness**, *n.*

Un'con-di'tion-al (-dĭsh'ŭn-*a*l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not conditional, limited, or conditioned; absolute; unreserved. — **Un'con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Un'con-di'tioned (-dĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not conditioned; unconditional. **2.** (*Metaph.*) Not subject to conditions or limitations; infinite; absolute; hence, inconceivable; incogitable.

Un-con'fi-dence (ŭn-kŏn'fĭ-dens), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] Absence of confidence; uncertainty; doubt.

Un'con-form'a-ble (-fôrm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not conformable; not agreeable; not conforming. **2.** (*Geol.*) Not lying in a parallel position; — said of strata, esp. when



Unconformable Strata.

there has been a disturbance of the position of the earlier strata before the later strata were deposited.

Un'con-form'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Want of conformity; incongruity; inconsistency. **2.** (*Geol.*) Want of parallelism between strata in contact.

Un-con'scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not conscionable; unreasonable; inordinate. **2.** Not according with conscience. [*Obs.*] — **Un-con'scion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not conscious; hence, not knowing or regarding; ignorant. **2.** Not known by consciousness. **3.** Having no experience. — **Un-con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-con'scious-ness**, *n.*

Un'con-sid'ered (ŭn'kŏn-sĭd'ẽrd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not considered or attended to; inconsiderable; trifling.

Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (-stĭ-tū'shŭn-*a*l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not constitutional; not according to, or consistent with, the terms of a constitution of government.

Un'con-vert'ed (-vẽrt'ĕd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not converted. [the cork from.

Un-cork' (ŭn-kôrk'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To draw

Un-cou'ple (ŭn-kŭp''l), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose, as dogs, from their couples; also, to set loose.

Un-couth' (ŭn-kōōth'), *a.* [AS. *uncūð*; *un-* (see Un-not) + *cūð* known, p. p. of *cunnan* to know.] **1.** Unknown. [*Obs.*] **2.** Rare; exquisite; elegant. [*Obs.*] **3.** Unfamiliar; strange; hence, mysterious; dreadful; also, odd; awkward; boorish. — **Un-couth'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-couth'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See Awkward.

Un-cov'er (ŭn-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To take the cover from; to divest of, or take off, covering. **2.** To show openly; to disclose; to reveal. **3.** To divest of, or take off, the hat or cap; to bare the head of.

Un-crown' (ŭn-kroun'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To deprive of a crown; hence, to discrown; to dethrone.

Unc'tion (ŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *oncion*, *onction*, fr. L. *unctio*, fr. *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint. See Unguent.] **1.** Act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, oil, or ointment, esp. for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration. **2.** An unguent; ointment; hence, anything soothing. **3.** That quality in language, address, or the like, which excites emotion; esp., religious fervor and tenderness; sometimes, a simulated, factitious, or unnatural fervor; insincere suavity.

Extreme unction (*R. C. Ch. & Gr. Ch.*), the sacrament of anointing in the last hours, — done for remission of sins.

Unc'tu-os'i-ty (unk'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tў; 135), *n.* Quality or state of being unctuous.

Unc'tu-ous (ŭnk'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [F. *onctueux*, LL. *unctuosus*, fr. L. *unctus* anointment. See Unction.] **1.** Of the nature of an unguent or ointment; fatty; oily; greasy. **2.** Having a smooth, greasy feel. **3.** Bland; suave; also, tender; fervid; sometimes, insincerely suave or fervid. — **Unc'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Unc'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Un-cul'ture (ŭn-kŭl'tūr; 135), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] Want of culture.

Un-curse' (ŭn-kûrs'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To free from a curse or an execration. [hook or claw.

‖ **Un'cus** (ŭn'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ci (ŭn'sī). [L.] (*Zoöl.*) A

Un'da-ted (ŭn'dā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *undatus*, p. p. of *undare* to wave, fr. *unda* wave.] (*Bot.*) Rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf; waved.

Un-dat'ed (ŭn-dāt'ĕd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not dated; having no date; of unknown age.

Un-daunt'ed (-dänt'ĕd), *a.* [2d Un-.] Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; bold; fearless; intrepid.

Un'dé (ŭn'dē), *a.* [F. *ondé*.] (*Her.*) Waving or wavy; — applied to ordinaries, or division lines.

Un-dec'a-gon (-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven + Gr. γωνία angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure having eleven angles and eleven sides.

Un'de-ceive' (ŭn'dē-sēv'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To cause to be no longer deceived; to free from deception.

Un'de-cen'na-ry (ŭn'dē-sĕn'nȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *undecim* eleven + *-ennary* as in *decennary*.] Undecennial.

Un'de-cen'ni-al (-nĭ-*a*l), *a.* Occurring or observed every eleventh year; belonging to, or continuing, a period of eleven years; undecennary. [ornaments.

Un-deck' (ŭn-dĕk'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To divest of

Un-decked' (ŭn-dĕkt'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not decked; unadorned. **2.** Not having a deck.

Un'de-creed' (ŭn'dē-krēd'), *a.* **1.** [See 2d Un-.] Not decreed. **2.** [See 1st Un-.] Reversed or nullified by decree, as something previously decreed.

Un-deed'ed (ŭn-dēd'ĕd), *a.* [2d Un-.] **1.** Not transferred by deed. **2.** Not famed for great action. [*Obs.*]

Un'de-ni'a-ble (ŭn'dē-nī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not deniable; palpably true; indisputable; obvious. **2.** Unobjectionable. [*Colloq.*] — **Un'de-ni'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un'der (ŭn'dẽr), *prep.* [AS. *under*, prep. & adv.; akin to G. *unter*, L. *infra* below, *inferior* lower, Skr. *adhas* below.] **1.** Below or lower, in place or position, with the idea of being covered; lower than; beneath. **2.** Hence, fig. denoting: (*a*) Relation to some thing or person that is superior, weighs upon, oppresses, bows down, governs, directs, influences powerfully, or the like. (*b*) Relation to something that exceeds in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, age, or the like; relation of the less to the greater, of inferiority, or of falling short.

☞ Hence, it sometimes means *at less than*, *with less than*, or *for less than*.

(*c*) Relation to something that comprehends or includes, that represents or designates, that furnishes a cover, pretense, or the like. (*d*) Hence, relation of being subject, of undergoing regard, treatment, or the like.

Under arms. (*Mil.*) (*a*) Drawn up fully armed and equipped. (*b*) Enrolled for military service. — **Under fire**, exposed to an enemy's fire; taking part in an engagement. — **Under sail.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) With anchor up, and under the influence of sails; moved by sails; in motion. (*b*) With sails set, though the anchor is down. — **Under sentence**, having had one's sentence pronounced. — **Under the breath**, with low voice; very softly. — **Under the lee** (*Naut.*), to the leeward. — **Under way**, or **Under weigh** (*Naut.*), in a condition to make progress; hence, having started.

Un'der, *adv.* In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition; in subjection; — used chiefly in idiomatic phrases.

Un'der, *a.* Lower in position, intensity, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate; — generally in composition.

Un'der-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To support; to endure. [*Obs.*] **2.** To guard; to face. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who supports; esp., at a funeral, one of those who bear the corpse.

Un'der-bid' (ŭn'dẽr-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid less than; to offer to contract, sell, or do for a less price than.

Un'der-board' (ŭn'dẽr-bōrd'), *adv.* Under the board, or table; hence, unfairly; underhand.

Un'der-brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* Shrubs, small trees, etc., in a wood or forest, growing beneath large trees.

Un'der-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* **1.** To charge below; to charge too little for. **2.** To put too small a charge into.

Un'der-charge' (ŭn'dẽr-chärj'), *n.* A charge that is less than is usual or suitable.

Un'der-clothes' (-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others, esp. next the skin.

Un'der-cloth'ing (ŭn'dĕr-klō*th*'ĭng), *n.* Same as UNDERCLOTHES.

Un'der-con-sump'tion (-kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) Consumption of less than is produced.

Un'der-crest' (-krĕst'), *v. t.* To support as a crest; to bear. [*Obs. & R.*]

Un'der-croft' (ŭn'dĕr-krôft'), *n.* [*Under* + Prov. E. *croft* vault.] (*Arch.*) Any subterranean room.

Un'der-cur'rent (ŭn'dĕr-kŭr'rent), *n.* **1.** A current below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a direction contrary to that on the surface. **2.** Hence, a hidden tendency of feeling, opinion, or the like, contrary to what is publicly shown.

Un'der-do' (-dōō'), *v. t. & i.* To do less, or less thoroughly, than is requisite or proper.

Un'der-drain' (ŭn'dĕr-drān'), *n.* An underground drain or trench with openings through which the water may percolate from the ground above.

Un'der-drain' (-drān'), *v. t.* To drain by forming an underdrain or underdrains in. [neath; below.

Un'der-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *adv.* Under the feet; under-

Un'der-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* **1.** To go under. [*Obs.*] **2.** To be subjected to; to pass through; to endure; to suffer; to sustain. **3.** To be the bearer of; to possess. [*Obs.*] **4.** To undertake. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-grad'u-ate (-grăd'ū-ât), *n.* A member of a university or a college who has not taken his first degree; a student in any school who has not completed his course.

Un'der-ground' (ŭn'dĕr-ground), *a. & adv.* **1.** Below the surface of the ground. **2.** Done or occurring out of sight; secret. [*Colloq.*]

Un'der-growth' (-grō*th*'), *n.* That which grows under trees; specif., shrubs or small trees growing among larger trees.

Un'der-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* Secret; clandestine; hence, mean; unfair; fraudulent.

Un'der-hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* By secret means; in a clandestine manner; hence, by fraud; unfairly.

Un'der-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Underhand; clandestine. **2.** Short of hands, or workers. — **Un'der-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Un'der-hung' (-hŭng'), *a.* **1.** (*Carp.*) Resting on a track at the bottom, instead of being suspended; — said of a sliding door. **2.** Having the lower jaw projecting.

Un'der-laid' (-lād'), *a.* Laid or placed underneath; also, having something laid or lying underneath.

Un'der-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* **1.** To lay beneath; to put under. **2.** To raise or support by something laid under.

Un'der-lay' (ŭn'dĕr-lā'), *n.* That which is underlaid, as under a body of type to bring it to the proper height.

Un'der-lease' (-lēs'), *n.* (*Law*) A lease granted by a tenant or lessee, esp. for a part only of his term.

Un'der-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To let below the value. **2.** To let or lease at second hand; to sublet.

Un'der-lie' (-lī'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To lie or be below or under; to rest beneath. **2.** To be at the basis of; to support. **3.** To be subject or amenable to. [*R.*]

Un'der-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* **1.** To mark a line below, as words; to underscore. **2.** To influence secretly. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-ling (ŭn'dĕr-lĭng), *n.* [*Under* + *-ling.*] An inferior; subordinate; hence, a sorry fellow.

Un'der-mine' (-mīn'), *v. t.* **1.** To excavate the earth beneath, or the under part of, esp. in order to level or overthrow; to form a mine under; to sap. **2.** Fig.: To remove the basis or support of, or to ruin, secretly or underhandedly. — **Un'der-min'er**, *n.* [or condition.

Un'der-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Lowest, as in place, rank,

Un'dern (ŭn'dĕrn), *n.* [AS. *undern.*] The time between sunrise and noon; specif., nine o'clock in the morning; hence, mealtime, because formerly the principal meal was eaten at that hour; also, later, the afternoon. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Un'der-neath' (ŭn'dĕr-nēth' *or* -nēth'), *adv.* [See UNDER; BENEATH.] Beneath; below; in a lower place; under. — *prep.* Under; beneath; below.

Un'der-of'fi-cer (-ôf'fĭ-sĕr), *n.* A subordinate officer.

Un'der-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* To pay inadequately.

Un'der-pin' (-pĭn'), *v. t.* To lay stones, masonry, etc., under as a support; to support by a solid foundation.

Un'der-pin'ning (ŭn'dĕr-pĭn'nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who underpins. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) The material introduced for support beneath a part already constructed. (*b*) The foundation, esp. of a framehouse. [*Local, U. S.*]

Un'der-plot' (ŭn'dĕr-plŏt'), *n.* **1.** A series of events in a play, subservient to the main story. **2.** A clandestine scheme; a trick.

Un'der-pro-duc'tion (-prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) The production of less than is demanded, or of less than the usual supply.

Un'der-prop' (ŭn'dĕr-prŏp'), *v. t.* To prop from beneath. [value.

Un'der-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate too low; to under-

Un'der-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.* To run or pass under; esp. (*Naut.*), to pass along and under, as a cable, for the purpose of taking it in, or of examining it. [under.

Un'der-score' (-skōr'), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line

Un'der-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.* To sell the same articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than. [servant.

Un'der-serv'ant (ŭn'dĕr-sĕr'vant), *n.* An inferior

Un'der-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.* To prop or support.

Un'der-set' (ŭn'dĕr-sĕt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) Undercurrent.

Un'der-sher'iff (-shĕr'ĭf), *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

Un'der-shirt' (ŭn'dĕr-shûrt'), *n.* A shirt worn next the skin, under another shirt.

Undershot Jaw of Bulldog.

Un'der-shoot' (ŭn'dĕr-shōōt'), *v. t.* To shoot short of (a mark).

Un'der-shot' (ŭn'dĕr-shŏt'), *a.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones, as in the bulldog. **2.** Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water wheel.

Undershot Wheel.

Un'der-shrub' (-shrŭb'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low shrub; a woody plant of low stature.

Un'der-side' (-sīd'), *n.* The lower or lowest side.

Un'der-sign' (ŭn'dĕr-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of.

Un'der-sized' (ŭn'dĕr-sīzd'), *a.* Of a size less than is common.

Un'der-skirt' (-skĕrt'), *n.* A petticoat; the foundation skirt of a draped dress.

Un'der-sold' (ŭn'dĕr-sōld'), *p. p.* of UNDERSELL.

Un'der-song' (ŭn'dĕr-sŏng'), *n.* **1.** Burden of a song; chorus; refrain. **2.** Accompanying strain; accompaniment.

Un'der-stairs' (-stârz'), *n.* The basement or cellar.

Un'der-stand' (ŭn'dĕr-stănd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNDERSTOOD (-stōōd'), and *Archaic* UNDERSTANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERSTANDING.] [AS. *understandan*, lit., to stand under. See UNDER; STAND.] **1.** To have right knowledge of; to comprehend; to know. **2.** To have information of; to learn; to be informed of; to hear. **3.** To recognize or hold as being or signifying; to suppose to mean; to interpret. **4.** To imply tacitly; to take for granted; to assume. **5.** To support. [*Jocose & R.*]

To give one to understand, to cause one to know. — To make one's self understood, to make one's meaning clear.

Un'der-stand', *v. i.* **1.** To have intelligence. **2.** To be informed; to have or receive knowledge. [stood.

Un'der-stand'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* That may be under-

Un'der-stand'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who understands anything; knowledge; discernment; comprehension; interpretation; explanation. **2.** An agreement of opinion or feeling; harmony; anything mutually understood or agreed upon. **3.** Power to understand; intellectual faculty; intelligence; the power to distinguish truth from falsehood, and to adapt means to ends. **4.** Specif., the discursive faculty; faculty of knowing by the medium or use of general conceptions or relations.

Syn. — Sense; intelligence; perception. See SENSE.

Un'der-stand'ing-ly, *adv.* In an understanding way.

Un'der-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than may be done truthfully.

Un'der-stood' (-stōōd'), *imp. & p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.

Un'der-strap'per (ŭn'dĕr-străp'pĕr), *n.* A petty fellow; inferior agent; underling.

Un'der-stra'tum (-strā'tŭm), *n.* The layer, or stratum, of earth on which the mold, or soil, rests; subsoil.

Un'der-stud'y (-stŭd'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* (*Theater*) To study, as another actor's part, in order to be his substitute in an emergency; to study another actor's part. [part.

Un'der-stud'y, *n.* One who understudies another's

Un'der-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.* [*Under* + *take.*] **1.** To take upon one's self; to engage in; to enter upon; to set about; to attempt. **2.** Specif., to lay one's self under obligation to perform or to execute; to covenant; to contract. **3.** Hence, to guarantee; to promise; to affirm. **4.** To assume, as a character. [*Obs.*] **5.** To engage with; to attack. [*Obs.*] **6.** To take or have the charge of. [*Obs.*]

Un'der-take', *v. i.* **1.** To take upon one's self, or as-

sume, any business, duty, or province. **2.** To hazard. [*Obs.*] **3.** To give a promise or guarantee; to be surety.

Un'der-tak'er (ŭn'dẽr-tāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who undertakes anything. **2.** Specif., one who takes charge of funerals.

Un'der-tak'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who undertakes anything. **2.** That which is undertaken; any work or project entered into; enterprise. **3.** A guarantee.

Un'der-ten'ant (ŭn'dẽr-tĕn'ant), *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one to whom an underlease is granted.

Un'der-tone' (-tōn'), *n.* A low or subdued tone.

Un'der-took' (ŭn'dẽr-tōōk'), *imp.* of UNDERTAKE.

Un'der-tow' (ŭn'dẽr-tō'), *n.* (*Naut.*) The current that sets seaward near the bottom when waves are breaking upon the shore.

Un'der-val'ue (ŭn'dẽr-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value, rate, or estimate too low; to depreciate. — **Un'der-val'u-a'tion** (-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Un'der-vest' (-vĕst'), *n.* An undershirt.

Un'der-wear' (-wâr'), *n.* Underclothes.

Un'der-went' (ŭn'dẽr-wĕnt'), *imp.* of UNDERGO.

Un'der-wood' (ŭn'dẽr-wōōd'), *n.* An undergrowth of trees and bushes; coppice; underbrush.

Un'der-work' (ŭn'dẽr-wûrk'), *v. t.* **1.** To injure by working secretly; to undermine. **2.** To work too little upon. **3.** To do like work at a less price than.

Un'der-work', *v. i.* **1.** To work in secret or clandestinely. **2.** To do less work than is proper or suitable. **3.** To do work for less price than current rates.

Un'der-work' (ŭn'dẽr-wûrk'), *n.* Inferior or subordinate work; petty business.

Un'der-work'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who underworks.

Un'der-world' (-wûrld'), *n.* **1.** The lower or inferior world; the earth. **2.** The mythological place of departed souls; Hades. **3.** The antipodes. [*R.*]

Un'der-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.* **1.** To write under; to subscribe. **2.** To subscribe in order to become responsible for insurance, esp. for marine insurance, on consideration of receiving a certain premium per cent.

Un'der-writ'er (ŭn'dẽr-rīt'ẽr), *n.* One who underwrites an insurance policy, esp. a marine policy.

Un'der-wrote', *imp. & p. p.* of UNDERWRITE.

Un'der-wrought', *imp. & p. p.* of UNDERWORK.

Un'de-sign'ing (-dẽ-zīn'ĭng), *a.* [2d UN-.] Having no artful, ulterior, or fraudulent purpose; sincere; artless.

Un-did' (ŭn-dĭd'), *imp.* of UNDO.

Un-dine' (ŭn-dēn' *or* ŭn'dēn), *n.* [G. *undine*, or F. *ondin*, *ondine*, fr. L. *unda* wave, water.] One of a class of fabled female water spirits.

Un-dis'ci-plined (ŭn-dĭs'sĭ-plĭnd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not disciplined; not duly exercised; untaught.

Un-do' (ŭn-dōō'), *v. t.* **1.** To reverse, as what has been done; to annul. **2.** To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unfasten; to untie; to unravel. **3.** To bring to poverty; to ruin, as in reputation, morals, etc. — **Un-do'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Un-done' (ŭn-dŭn'), *p. p.* of UNDO. [neglected.

Un-done', *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not done or performed;

Un-doubt'ed (ŭn-dout'ĕd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable. — **Un-doubt'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Un-dreamed' (-drēmd'), } *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not
Un-dreamt' (ŭn-drĕmt'), } dreamed, or dreamed (of).

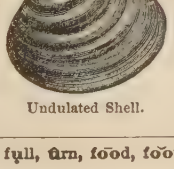
Un-dress' (ŭn-drĕs'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To divest of clothes, ornaments, dressing, or covering.

Un'dress (ŭn'drĕs), *n.* **1.** A loose, negligent dress; ordinary dress, as distinguished from *full dress*. **2.** (*Mil. & Naval*) An authorized habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full-dress uniform.

Un-due' (ŭn-dū'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not due; not yet owing. **2.** Not right; not lawful. **3.** Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; disproportioned; excessive; immoderate; inordinate.

Un'du-late (ŭn'dū-lāt), *a.* [L. *undulatus*, dim. fr. *unda* wave.] Same as UNDULATED.

Un'du-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNDULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDULATING.] To move backward and forward, or up and down, in undulations or waves; to vibrate; to wave.



Undulated Shell.

Un'du-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or in the nature of, waves; having a wavy surface, or a surface with wavelike markings; undulatory. **2.** (*Bot.*) Waved obtusely up and down near the margin, as a leaf or corolla; wavy.

Un'du-la'ting, *a.* Rising and falling like waves; undulatory; rolling; wavy.

Un'du-la'tion (ŭn'dū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An undulating; waving motion or vibration. **2.** A wavy appearance or outline. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a*) A kind of tremulous tone produced on stringed instruments. (*b*) The pulsation caused by the vibrating together of two tones not quite in unison; — called also *beat*. **4.** (*Physics*) A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid or elastic medium, propagated continuously, but with no translation of the particles themselves in the direction of the propagation of the wave; a wave motion; a vibration.

Un'du-la-tive (ŭn'dū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Undulatory.

Un'du-la-to-ry (ŭn'dū-lā-tō-rў), *a.* Moving in the manner of undulations; resembling the motion of waves; pert. to a propagated alternating wavelike motion.

Undulatory theory, *or* **Wave theory** (of light) (*Opt.*), that theory which regards its various phenomena as due to undulations in an ethereal medium, propagated from the radiant with immense, but measurable, velocities, and producing different impressions on the retina according to their amplitude and frequency, the sensation of brightness depending on the former, that of color on the latter.

Un'du-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Undulatory. [manner.

Un-du'ly (ŭn-dū'lў), *adv.* [2d UN-.] In an undue

Un-earned' (ŭn-ẽrnd'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not earned; not gained by labor or service.

Unearned increment (*Polit. Econ.*), an increase in the value of land due to no labor or expenditure of the owner, but to natural causes, such as the increase of population.

Un-earth' (ŭn-ẽrth'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNEARTHED (-ẽrtht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNEARTHING.] [1st UN-.] To drive or draw from the earth; fig., to uncover; to disclose.

Un-earth'ly, *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural; hence, weird; appalling.

Un-eas'y (ŭn-ēz'ў), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not easy; difficult. [*R.*] **2.** Restless; disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like; disquieted; perturbed. **3.** Not easy in manner; constrained; stiff; awkward; not graceful. **4.** Occasioning want of ease; constraining; disagreeable. — **Un-eas'i-ly** (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Un-eas'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-eath' (ŭn-ēth'), *a.* [AS. *uneáðe; un-* not + *eáðe* easy.] Not easy; hard. [*Obs.*] — *adv.* Not easily; hardly. [*Obs.*]

Un-e'qual (ŭn-ē'kwal), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not equal; not matched; not of equal size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like. **2.** Ill balanced or matched; disproportioned; hence, not impartial; unfair. **3.** Not uniform; irregular; uneven. **4.** Not sufficient; inferior. — **Un-e'qual-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-e'qual-ness**, *n.*

Un-e'qualed (-kwald), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not equaled; unmatched; unparalleled; unrivaled; surpassing.

Un'e-quiv'o-cal (ŭn'ē-kwĭv'ō-kal), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not equivocal; not ambiguous; clear; evident; plain. — **Un'e-quiv'o-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Un'e-quiv'o-cal-ness**, *n.*

Un-err'ing (ŭn-ẽr'rĭng *or* -ẽr'rĭng), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Committing no mistake; incapable of error; certain.

Un-e'ven (ŭn-ē'v'n), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough. **2.** Not equal; not of equal length. **3.** Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd. — **Un-e'ven-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-e'ven-ness**, *n.*

Un'ex-am'pled (ŭn'ĕgz-ăm'p'ld), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Having no example or similar case; unprecedented.

Un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; faultless; excellent. — **Un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un'ex-cep'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un'ex-pect'ed (ŭn'ĕks-pĕkt'ĕd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not expected; coming without warning; sudden. — **Un'ex-pect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Un'ex-pect'ed-ness**, *n.*

Un'ex-press'ive (-ĭv), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not expressive; not having the power of utterance; inexpressive. **2.** Inexpressible; unutterable. [*Obs.*]

Un-fail'ing (ŭn-fāl'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not failing; inexhaustible; certain; sure.

Un-fair' (ŭn-fâr'), *v. t.* [1st. pref. *un-* + *fair*.] To deprive of fairness or beauty. [*R.*]

Un-fair', *a.* [AS. *unfæger* unlovely. See UN- not; FAIR, *a.*] Not fair; not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using or involving trick or artifice; dishonest; unjust; unequal. — **Un-fair'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-fair'ness**, *n.*

Un-faith'ful (-fāth'fụl), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; treacherous; perfidious. **2.** Infidel. [*R.*] — **Un-faith'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-faith'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-fas'ten (ŭn-fâs''n), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.

Un-fa'thered (ŭn-fă'thẽrd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Having no father; fatherless; hence, born contrary to nature. **2.** Illegitimate; bastard.

Un-fath'om-a-ble (ŭn-făth'ŭm-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not fathomable; not to be sounded with any ordinary line; fig., not to be understood or explained.

Un-fa'vor-a-ble (ŭn-fā'vĕr-ȧ-b'l), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] Not favorable; not propitious; adverse; discouraging. — **Un-fa'vor-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-feel'ing (ŭn-fēl'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Destitute of feeling; void of sensibility; insensible; insensate. **2.** Cruel; hard-hearted. — **Un-feel'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Un-feigned' (ŭn-fānd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not feigned; not hypocritical; real; sincere; genuine.

Un-fel'lowed (-fĕl'lōd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Being without a fellow; unmatched; unmated.

Un-fet'ter (ŭn-fĕt'tĕr), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose from fetters or from restraint; to unchain.

Un-fil'ial (ŭn-fĭl'yal), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Unsuitable to a son or a daughter; undutiful; not becoming a child.

Un-fin'ished (-fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not finished; imperfect; incomplete; wanting the last touch.

Un-fit' (ŭn-fĭt'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To make unsuitable or incompetent; to incapacitate; to disqualify.

Un-fit', *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not fit; unsuitable. — **Un-fit'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-fit'ness**, *n.* [dissolve. [*R.*]

Un-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* [1st Un-.] **1.** To loosen. **2.** To

Un-fledged' (ŭn-flĕjd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not fledged; not feathered; hence, not fully developed; immature.

Un-fold' (ŭn-fōld'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out. **2.** To open, as anything covered or close; to bring out in all the details, or by successive development; to display; to disclose; to reveal; to elucidate; to explain. **3.** To release from a fold or pen. — **Un-fold'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Un-fool' (ŭn-fōōl'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To restore from folly, or from being a fool. [*Obs.*]

Un-formed' (ŭn-fôrmd'), *a.* **1.** [See 1st Un-.] Decomposed, or resolved into parts. **2.** [See 2d Un-.] (*a*) Not formed; shapeless. (*b*) (*Biol.*) Unorganized.

Un-for'tu-nate (ŭn-fôr'tŭ-nāt), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune; unhappy. — **Un-for'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-for'tu-nate-ness**, *n.*

Un-found'ed (ŭn-found'ĕd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not founded; not established. **2.** Having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle. [quent.

Un-fre'quent (-frē'kwent), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Infre-

Un'fre-quent'ed (ŭn'frē-kwĕnt'ĕd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings.

Un-friend'ed (ŭn-frĕnd'ĕd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Wanting friends; not befriended.

Un-friend'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not friendly; not kind, benevolent, or favorable; hostile. — **Un-friend'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Un-frock' (ŭn-frŏk'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To deprive of a frock; specif., to deprive of priestly character.

Un-fruit'ful (ŭn-frut'fŭl), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not producing fruit or offspring; infertile; barren; sterile. — **Un-fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-fruit'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-furl' (ŭn-fûrl'), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose from a furled state; to unfold; to expand.

Un-fur'nish (ŭn-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip.

Un-gain'ly (ŭn-gān'lĭ), *a.* [OE. *ungeinliche*, adv., fr. *ungein* inconvenient; *un-* not + Icel. *gegn* ready, adv., opposite.] **1.** Not gainly; not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth. — **Un-gain'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-gain'ly, *adv.* In an ungainly manner.

Un-gen'er-ous (ŭn-jĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not generous; illiberal; ignoble; unkind; dishonorable. — **Un-gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* [tent. [*R.*]

Un-gen'i-tured (-ĭ-tûrd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Impo-

Un-gird' (ŭn-gẽrd'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose the girdle or band of; to unbind; to unload.

Un-glue' (ŭn-glū'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To separate, part, or open, as anything fastened with glue.

Un-god'ly (ŭn-gŏd'lĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not godly; disobedient to God; wicked; impious; sinful. **2.** Polluted by sin or wickedness. — **Un-god'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-gov'ern-a-ble (ŭn-gŭv'ẽrn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not governable; uncontrollable; licentious; unbridled.

Un-grace'ful (ŭn-grās'fŭl), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; inelegant; awkward; clumsy. — **Un-grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-grace'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-gra'cious (ŭn-grā'shŭs), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not gracious; showing no grace or kindness; unfeeling. **2.** Graceless; wicked. [*Obs.*] **3.** Not well received; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable; not favored. — **Un-gra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-gra'cious-ness**, *n.*

Un-grate'ful (ŭn-grāt'fŭl), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not grateful; not thankful for favors; ingrateful. **2.** Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable. — **Un-grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un'gual (ŭn'gwal), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail, claw, hoof.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or like, a nail, claw, talon, or hoof. **2.** Having a nail, claw, or hoof attached; — said of certain bones of the feet.

Un'guent (ŭn'gwent), *n.* [L. *unguentum*, fr. *unguere*, *ungere*, to anoint. See Ointment.] A lubricant or salve for sores, burns, or the like; ointment, — stiffer than a *liniment*, but softer than a *cerate*.

Un-guic'u-lar (ŭn-gwĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis* nail.] Of or pert. to a claw or a nail.

Un-guic'u-late (ŭn-gwĭk'ū-lāt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of an extensive division (*Unguiculata*) of mammals including those having claws or nails.

Un-guic'u-late, | *a.* Furnished with nails,
Un-guic'u-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), | or claws, or hooks; clawed; having an unguis.

Un'gui-form (ŭn'gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail or claw + *-form.*] Having the form of a claw or claws.

Un'gui-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unguinosus*, fr. *unguen*, *-inis*, fat.] Consisting of, or like, fat or oil; oily.

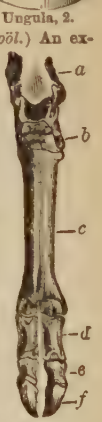
‖ **Un'guis** (ŭn'gwĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Ungues (-gwēz). [L., nail, claw, or hoof.] **1.** The nail, claw, talon, or hoof of a finger, toe, or other appendage. **2.** (*Bot.*) The slender clawlike base of a petal in some flowers; a claw.

‖ **Un'gu-la** (ŭn'gŭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Ungulæ (-lē). [L., a claw, hoof, dim. fr. *unguis.*] **1.** A hoof, claw, or talon. **2.** (*Geom.*) A section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base; — so called from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse. **3.** (*Bot.*) Same as Unguis, 2.

Ungula, 2.

Un'gu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to a hoof, claw, or talon; ungual.

‖ **Un'gu-la'ta** (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive group of mammals including all those having hoofs.



Ungulata. Hind Foot of Deer. *a* Distal End of Tibia; *b* Tarsal Bones; *c* Metatarsus or Canon Bone; *d e f* Phalanges.

Un'gu-late (ŭn'gŭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *ungulatus.*] **1.** Shaped like a hoof. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Furnished with hoofs. [quadruped.

Un'gu-late, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any hoofed

Un'gu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See Ungula.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as Ungulate.

Un-hair' (ŭn-hâr'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To deprive of hair, or of hairs.

Un-hal'low (ŭn-hăl'lō), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To profane; to desecrate.

Un-hal'lowed (-lōd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not consecrated; hence, profane; unholy; impious; wicked.

Un-hand' (ŭn-hănd'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose from the hand; to let go.

Un-hand'some (ŭn-hăn'sŭm), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not handsome; ungraceful; not comely or pleasing; plain; homely. **2.** Wanting noble or amiable qualities; dishonorable; illiberal; disingenuous; mean; indecorous. **3.** Unhandy. [*Obs.*] — **Un-hand'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-hand'some-ness**, *n.*

Un-hand'y (ŭn-hăn'dĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Clumsy; awkward. — **Un-han'di-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [happy. [*Obs.*]

Un-hap'pied (-pĭd), *a.* Made to be un-

Un-hap'py (ŭn-hăp'pĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not happy or fortunate; unfortunate; unlucky. **2.** In a degree miserable or wretched; sad; sorrowful. **3.** Marked by infelicity; evil; calamitous. **4.** Mischievous; wicked. [*Obs.*] — **Un-hap'pi-ly** (-pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Un-hap'pi-ness**, *n.*

Un-har'ness (ŭn-här'nĕs), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear.

Un'health (ŭn'hĕlth), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] Unsoundness; disease.

Un-health'ful (ŭn-hĕlth'fŭl), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not healthful; injurious to health; unsalubrious; unhealthy. — **Un-health'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-health'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-health'y (-ĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not healthy; ill; sickly; poorly; unhealthful. — **Un-health'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-health'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-heard' (ŭn-hẽrd'), *a.* [2d Un-.] **1.** Not heard; not perceived by the ear. **2.** Not granted an audience or a hearing; unheeded. **3.** Not known to fame; obscure.

Un-heard'-of (ŭn-hẽrd'ŏv), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] New; unprecedented; unparalleled.

Un-heart' (ŭn-härt'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To dishearten. [*Obs.*]

Un-hinge' (ŭn-hĭnj'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To take from the hinges. **2.** To displace; to unfix by violence. **3.** To unsettle.

Un-hitch' (ŭn-hĭch'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To free from being hitched, or as if from being hitched.

Un-ho'ly (ŭn-hō'lĭ), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not holy; unhallowed; not consecrated; hence, profane; wicked; impious. — **Un-ho'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Un-ho'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-hook' (ŭn-hŏŏk'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loose from a hook; to undo by loosening the hooks of.

Un-hoped' (ŭn-hōpt'), **Un-hoped'-for** (-fôr), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not hoped or expected.

Un-horse' (ŭn-hôrs'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To throw from a horse; to dismount; also, to take a horse from.

Un-house' (ŭn-houz'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To drive from a house; to dislodge; hence, to deprive of shelter.

Un-housed' (ŭn-houzd'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Houseless; homeless. [the sacrament. [*Obs.*]

Un-hou'seled (-hou'zĕld), *a.* Not having received

Un-hurt' (ŭn-hûrt'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not hurt; not harmed; safe and sound. [signifying *one, once.*

U'ni- (ū'nĭ-). [L. *unus* one. See ONE.] A prefix

U'ni-at, **U'ni-ate** (ū'nĭ-ăt), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A member of the Greek Church who nevertheless acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope of Rome.

U'ni-ax'al (ū'nĭ-ăks'*al*), *a.* [*Uni-* + *axal.*] Uniaxial.

U'ni-ax'i-al (-ĭ-*al*), *a.* [*Uni-* + *axial.*] Having but one optic axis.

U-nic'i-ty (ū-nĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *unicus* single.] State of being united; quality of the unique; unification.

U'ni-cel'lu-lar (ū'nĭ-sĕl'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*Uni-* + *cellular.*] (*Biol.*) Having, or consisting of, but one cell.

U'ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* [F. *unicorne*, L. *unicornis* one-horned; *unus* one + *cornu* horn. See ONE; HORN.] **1.** A fabulous animal with one horn; — often represented in heraldry as a supporter. **2.** A two-horned animal (probably the urus), so called in the Authorized Version of the Scriptures.

Unicorn, of British Royal Coat of Arms.

Un'i-de'al (ŭn'ĭ-dē'*al*), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not ideal; real; unimaginative.

U-nif'ic (ū-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* Making one or unity; unifying.

U'ni-fi-ca'tion (ū'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of unifying, or state of being unified. [that unifies.

U'ni-fi'er (ū'nĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One

U'ni-fi'lar (ū'nĭ-fī'lẽr), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *filum* thread.] Having, or using, only one thread, wire, or fiber.

U'ni-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *flos, floris*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Bearing one flower only.

U'ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uniformis; unus* one + *forma* form.] **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; being of even tenor, action, or effect; unchanging; consistent; equable; homogeneous. **2.** Of the same form with others; conforming to one rule or mode; consonant.

U'ni-form, *n.* A distinctive dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service or order.

U'ni-form, *v. t.* To clothe with a uniform.

U'ni-form'i-ty (ū'nĭ-fôrm'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being uniform. [ner.

U'ni-form'ly (ū'nĭ-fôrm'lў), *adv.* In a uniform man-

U'ni-form'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being uniform.

U'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [*Uni-* + *-fy.*] To cause to be one; to make into, or view as, a unit; to unite.

U'ni-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-*al*), *a.* [*Uni-* + *lateral.*] Being on, pert. to, or affecting, but one side; one-sided.

Unilateral contract (*Law*), a contract or engagement requiring future action only by one party.

Un'im-peach'a-ble (ŭn'ĭm-pēch'ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not impeachable; irreproachable; blameless.

Un'im-por'tance (ŭn'ĭm-pôr'tans), *n.* [See 2d UN-.] Want of importance; triviality.

Un'in-cum'bered (ŭn'ĭn-kŭm'bẽrd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not incumbered; (*Law*) free from any temporary estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge.

Un-in'ter-est-ed (ŭn-ĭn'tẽr-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not interested; not having any interest or property at stake. **2.** Not having the mind or the passions engaged.

Un-in'ter-rupt'ed (ŭn-ĭn'tẽr-rŭpt'ĕd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not interrupted; continuous.

U'ni-o (ū'nĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *unio*. See UNION.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of fresh-water mussels belonging to *Unio* and many allied genera.

Un'ion (ūn'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *unio* oneness, union, a single large pearl, a kind of onion, fr. *unus* one. See ONE; cf. ONION.] **1.** Act of uniting or joining two or more things into one, or state of being united or joined; junction; coalition; combination. **2.** Agreement and conjunction of mind, spirit, will, affections, or the like; harmony. **3.** That which is united, or made one; confederation; league. **4.** A textile fabric composed of two or more materials woven together. **5.** A large, fine pearl. [*Obs.*] **6.** A device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign, sometimes (as in the military standard of Great Britain) covering the whole field; sometimes (as in the flag of the United States, and the English naval and marine flag) occupying the upper inner corner, the rest of the flag being called the *fly*. Also, a flag having such a device; esp., the flag of Great Britain.

☞ The *union* of the United States ensign is a cluster of white stars, properly, equal in number to that of the States, on a blue field. The *union* of the British ensign is the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, in combination, denoting the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland, displayed on a blue field in the national banner used on shore, on a red, white, or blue field in naval ensigns, and with a white border or *fly* in the merchant service.

7. (*Mach.*) A joint or other connection uniting parts of machinery, or the like.

Union down (*Naut.*), a signal of distress at sea made by reversing the flag, or turning its union downward. — **Union jack.** (*Naut.*) See JACK, *n.*, 10.

Syn. — Unity; connection; concord; alliance; combination; confederacy. — *Union* is a bringing or coming together of two or more things so as to make but one, or the state of being united into one, without any intervening thing; *connection* is a joining of things together by some other intermediate thing. *Unity* is a state of simple *oneness*, either of essence, as the *unity* of God, or of action, feeling, etc., as *unity* of design, of affection, etc. Thus, we may speak of effecting a *union* of interests which shall result in a *unity* of labor and interest in securing a given object.

Un'ion-ism (ūn'yŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The sentiment, principles, or system, of unionists.

Un'ion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates union; esp., a loyal supporter of a federal union, as that of the U. S. **2.** A member or supporter of a trades union.

U-nip'a-rous (ū-nĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing but one egg or young at a time.

U'ni-po'lar (ū'nĭ-pō'lẽr), *a.* [*Uni-* + *polar.*] **1.** (*Physics*) Having, or acting by means of, one pole only. **2.** (*Anat.*) Having but one pole or process; — applied to certain nerve cells.

U-nique' (ū-nēk'), *a.* [F. *unique*, fr. L. *unicus*, fr. *unus* one.] Being without a like or equal; unmatched; unequaled; unparalleled; sole. — **U-nique'ly**, *adv.* — **U-nique'ness**, *n.* [ing unique. [*R.*]

U-niq'ui-ty (ū-nĭk'wĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of be-

U'ni-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [*Uni-* + *serial.*] Having only one row or series.

U'ni-se'ri-ate (-sē'rĭ-ăt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *seriate.*] Having one line or series; uniserial.

U'ni-sex'u-al (-sĕks'ū-*al*), *a.* [*Uni-* + *sexual.*] (*Biol.*) Having one sex only, as plants which have the male and female flowers on separate individuals, or animals in which the sexes are in separate individuals; dicœcious; — distinguished from *bisexual*, or *hermaphrodite*.

U'ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn), *n.* [LL. *unisonus* having the same sound; L. *unus* one + *sonus* a sound. See ONE; SOUND noise.] **1.** Harmony; agreement; concord; union. **2.** (*Mus.*) Identity in pitch; coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by two or more sonorous bodies. **3.** A single, unvaried tone. [*R.*]

U'ni-son, *a.* **1.** Sounding alone. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Mus.* Sounded alike in pitch; unisonant. [onant.

U-nis'o-nal (ū-nĭs'ō-*nal*), *a.* Being in unison; unis-

U-nis'o-nance (-*nans*), *n.* Unison of sounds.

U-nis'o-nant (-*nant*), *a.* [*Uni-* + *sonant.*] Being in unison; sounded alike in pitch.

U-nis'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Being in unison; unisonant.

U'nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* [Abbrev. from UNITY.] **1.** A single thing or person. **2.** (*Arith.*) The least whole number; one. **3.** A gold coin of the reign of James I., of the value of 20 shillings. **4.** Any determinate amount or quantity adopted as a standard of measurement. **5.** (*Math.*) A single thing, as a magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole.

U'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* **1.** (*Theol.*) One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person; also, one of a denomination of Christians holding this belief. **2.** One who rejects the principle of dualism. **3.** A monotheist. [*R.*]

U'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, Unitarians, or their doctrines. [rians.

U'ni-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of Unita-

U'nit-a-ry (ū'nĭt-ā-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a unit or units. **2.** Of the nature of a unit; not divided; united.

U-nite' (ū-nīt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNITING.] [L. *unitus*, p. p. of *unire* to unite, fr. *unus* one. See ONE.] **1.** To put together so as to make one; to join so as to form a whole; to combine; to connect; to join; to cause to adhere. **2.** Hence, to join by a legal or moral bond; to join in interest, affection, fellowship, etc.; to cause to agree; to harmonize; to associate; to attach. — **U-nit'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To add; join; annex; attach. See ADD.

U-nit'ed, *a.* Combined; joined. — **U-nit'ed-ly**, *adv.*

United Brethren. (*Eccl.*) See MORAVIAN, *n.*

U'ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *unité*, L. *unitas*, fr. *unus* one.] **1.** State of being one; oneness. **2.** Concord; conjunction; agreement; uniformity. **3.** (*Math.*) Any definite quantity or aggregate taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation; hence, the number 1. **4.** (*Poetry & Rhet.*) In dramatic composition, one of the principles by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved; conformity in a composition to these principles; in oratory, discourse, etc., the due subordination and reference of every part to the development of one leading idea.

☞ In the Greek drama, the unities required were those of *action*, *time*, and *place*; that is, that there should be but one main plot, a lapse of not more than 24 hours time, and one place of action before the spectators.

5. (*Fine Arts & Mus.*) Such a combination of parts as constitutes a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character. **6.** (*Law*) The peculiar characteristics of an estate held by several in joint tenancy.

At unity, at one.

Syn. — Junction; concord; harmony. See UNION.

U-niv'a-lent (ū-nĭv'ȧ-lent), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *valens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (*Chem.*) Having a valence of one. — **U-niv'a-lence** (-lens), *n.*

U'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv), *n.* [*Uni-* + *valve.*] (*Zoöl.*) A shell consisting of one valve only; a mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece, as the snails and conchs.

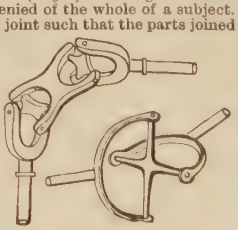
Univalve.

U'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv), *a.* (*Bot.* & **U'ni-valved** (-vălvd), } *Zoöl.*) Having one valve only.

U'ni-val'vu-lar (-vălv'vū-lẽr), *a.* Same as UNIVALVE, *a.*

U'ni-ver'sal (-vẽr'*sal*), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the universe; extending to, including, or affecting, the whole number, quantity, or space; unlimited; general; all-reaching. **2.** Constituting, or considered as, a whole; total; entire; whole. **3.** (*Mech.*) Adapted or adaptable to all or to various uses, shapes, sizes, etc. **4.** (*Logic*) Forming the whole of a genus; affirmed or denied of the whole of a subject.

Universal joint (*Mach.*), a joint such that the parts joined may rotate at an angle with one another.


Universal Joints.

Syn. — See GENERAL.

U'ni-ver'sal, *n.* (*Logic*) (*a*) A general abstract conception universally applicable to each individual or species contained under it. (*b*) A universal proposition.

U'ni-ver'sal-ism (-vẽr'*sal*-Ĭz'm), *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine or belief that all men will be saved, or made happy, in the future state.

U'ni-ver'sal-ist (-*sal*-Ĭst), *n.* (*Theol.*) One who believes in Universalism; one of a denomination of Christians holding this faith.

U'ni-ver-sal'i-ty (-vẽr-săl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being universal; generality.

U'ni-ver'sal-ly, *adv.* In a universal manner.

U'ni-ver'sal-ness, *n.* Quality of being universal.

U'ni-verse (ū'nĭ-vẽrs), *n.* [L. *universum*, fr. *universus* universal; *unus* one + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, that is, turned into one. See ONE; VERSE.] All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the whole body of things, or of phenomena; world; creation.

U'ni-ver'si-ty (ū'nĭ-vẽr'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *universitas* whole, universe, a body corporate or society, corporation, fr. *universus* universal. See UNIVERSE.] **1.** An association, society, guild, or corporation. [*Obs.*] **2.** An institution organized and incorporated for the purpose of imparting instruction, examining students, etc., in the higher branches of literature, science, art, etc., and empowered to confer degrees. A university may exist without having any college connected with it.

U-niv'o-cal (ū-nĭv'ō-*kal*), *a.* [L. *univocus*. See ONE; VOICE.] **1.** Having one meaning only. **2.** Having unison of sound, as the octave. **3.** Uniform; certain; regular. [*R.*] — **U-niv'o-cal-ly**, *adv.*

U-niv'o-cal, *n.* A word having but one meaning.

Un-join' (ŭn-join'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To disjoin.

Un-joint' (-joint'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To disjoint.

Un-joint'ed, *a.* [Properly p. p. of *unjoint.*] **1.** Disjointed; unconnected; hence, incoherent. **2.** [See 2d UN-.] Having no joint or articulation.

Un-just' (ŭn-jŭst'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Acting contrary to the right; false; dishonest. **2.** Being contrary to justice and right; prompted by a spirit of injustice; wrongful. — **Un-just'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-just'ness**, *n.*

Un-kempt' (ŭn-kĕmt'; 215), *a.* [Pref. *un-* not + *kempt*, p. p. of obs. *kemb* to comb, fr. AS. *cemban*, fr. *camb* comb.] **1.** Not combed; disheveled. **2.** Fig.: Not smoothed; unpolished; rough.

Un-kind' (ŭn-kind'), *a.* [See 2d UN-; KIN kindred.] Having no race or kindred; childless. [*Obs.* & *R.*]

Un-kind', *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not kind; unnatural. [*Obs.*] **2.** Wanting in kindness, sympathy, benevolence, gratitude, etc.; cruel; harsh; unjust; ungrateful. — **Un-kind'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-kind'ness**, *n.*

Un-kind'ly, *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not kindly; unkind; ungracious. **2.** Unnatural. [*Obs.*] **3.** Unfavorable; annoying. — **Un-kind'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-kiss' (ŭn-kĭs'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To annul by a kiss; to cancel or annul (something done by a kiss). [*Obs.*]

Un-knit' (ŭn-nĭt'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To undo or unravel what is knitted together.

Un-lace' (ŭn-lās'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To loose by undoing a lacing. **2.** To loose the dress of; to undress; hence, to expose; to disgrace. **3.** (*Naut.*) To loose, and take off; to cast off. [to discharge.

Un-lade' (ŭn-lād'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unload;

Un-lash' (ŭn-lăsh'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] (*Naut.*) To loose, as that which is lashed or tied down.

Un-latch' (ŭn-lăch'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To open or loose by lifting the latch.

Un-law'ful (ŭn-la'fụl), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not lawful; contrary to law. — **Un-law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-law'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-lay' (ŭn-lā'), *v. t.* [1st UN-.] (*Naut.*) To untwist.

Un-learn' (ŭn-lẽrn'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To lose from memory; to forget; also, to learn the contrary of.

Un-learn'ed, *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not learned; untaught; ignorant; illiterate. **2.** Not gained by study; not known. **3.** Not exhibiting learning.

Un-less' (ŭn-lĕs'), *conj.* [Formerly, *onles*, *onlesse*, *onlesse that*, that is, in less, in a less case. See ON; LESS.] Upon any less condition than (the fact or thing stated in what follows); if not; if it be not; except.

☞ By the omission of the verb in the dependent clause, *unless* was frequently used prepositionally.

Un-licked' (ŭn-lĭkt'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not licked (into shape); hence, not properly formed; ungainly.

Un-like' (ŭn-līk'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not like; dissimilar; diverse. **2.** Unlikely. [*Obsoles.*]

Un-like'ly, *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not likely; improbable; not to be reasonably expected. **2.** Not furnishing hope of success; likely to fail; unpromising. **3.** Unattractive; disagreeable. [*Obs.*] — **Un-like'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Un-like'ly, *adv.* In an unlike or unlikely manner.

Un-like'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being unlike.

Un-lim'ber (ŭn-lĭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] (*Mil.*) To detach the limber from.

Un-lim'it-ed (-lĭt-ĕd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not limited; boundless. **2.** Undefined; indefinite. **3.** Unconfined; not restrained; unrestricted.

Un-liq'ui-da'ted (-lĭk'wĭ-dā'tĕd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not liquidated; not exactly ascertained; not settled.

Un-load' (ŭn-lōd'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To take the load from; to unburden. **2.** Hence, to relieve from anything onerous. **3.** To discharge or remove, as a load. **4.** To sell in large quantities, as stock; to get rid of. [*Brokers' Cant, U. S.*]

Un-load' (ŭn-lōd'), *v. i.* To perform the act of unloading anything.

Un-lock' (ŭn-lŏk'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To unfasten, as what is locked. **2.** To lay open; to undo.

Un-loose' (-lōōs'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *loose*.] To make or become loose; to loosen; to set free.

Un-loos'en (-'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *loosen*.] To loosen; to unloose.

Un-love'ly (ŭn-lŭv'lĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not lovely; not amiable; disagreeable; displeasing; unpleasant. — **Un-love'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Un-luck'y (ŭn-lŭk'ĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not lucky; not successful; unfortunate; ill-fated; unhappy; — properly applied to incidents in which failure results from chance or fortuity. **2.** Bringing bad luck; ill-omened; inauspicious. **3.** Mischievous. [*Colloq.*] — **Un-luck'i-ly** (-lŭk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Un-luck'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-made' (ŭn-mād'), *a.* **1.** [See 2d Un-.] Not yet made or formed. **2.** [Properly p. p. of *unmake*.] Deprived of form, character, etc.; disunited.

Un-make' (ŭn-māk'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To destroy the form and qualities of; to uncreate.

Un-man' (ŭn-măn'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To deprive of the distinctive qualities of a human being. [*R.*] **2.** To emasculate. **3.** To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to dishearten. **4.** To deprive of men.

Un-man'ly (ŭn-măn'lĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not manly; unsuited to a man; effeminate; base; ungenerous; cowardly. — **Un-man'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-manned' (ŭn-mănd'), *a.* **1.** [Properly p. p. of *unman*.] Deprived of manly qualities; weak; effeminate. **2.** [Pref. *un-* not + *man* + *-ed*.] (*Falconry*) Not tamed; not made familiar with man. [*Obs.*] **3.** [Pref. *un-* not + *manned*.] Not furnished with men.

Un-man'ner-ly (-măn'nĕr-lĭ), *a.* Not mannerly; ill-bred; rude. — *adv.* Uncivilly. — **Un-man'ner-li-ness**, *n.*

Un-mask' (ŭn-măsk'), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st Un-.] To strip of, or take off, a mask; to lay open; to expose.

Un-mean'ing (-mēn'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Having no meaning or signification; senseless; expressionless.

Un-mer'chant-a-ble (-mĕr'chant-ă-b'l), *a.* [2d Un-.] (*Com.*) Not merchantable; not fit for market; unsalable.

Un-mer'ci-ful (-sĭ-fŭl), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not merciful; indisposed to mercy or grace; cruel; inhuman; merciless; unkind. — **Un-mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-mew' (ŭn-mū'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mew* to confine.] To release from confinement or restraint.

Un-mis-tak'a-ble (ŭn'mĭs-tāk'ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Incapable of being mistaken; clear; plain; obvious.

Un-moor' (ŭn-mōōr'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) To cause (a vessel moored with two or more anchors) to ride with one anchor less. (*b*) To loose from anchorage.

Un-moor', *v. i.* To weigh anchor.

Un-mor'al (ŭn-mŏr'ăl), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Having no moral quality or relation; involving no idea of morality; — distinguished from both *moral* and *immoral*.

Un-muf'fle (ŭn-mŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To remove a covering or muffling from.

Un-muz'zle (ŭn-mŭz'z'l), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose from a muzzle; to remove a muzzle from.

Un-nat'u-ral (ŭn-năt'ū-ral; 135), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not natural; contrary to nature; being without natural traits. — **Un-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.*

Un-nec'es-sa-ry (ŭn-nĕs'ĕs-să-rĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not necessary; not required under the circumstances; useless; needless. — **Un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Un-nec'es-sa-ri-ness**, *n.*

Un-neigh'bor-ly (ŭn-nā'bẽr-lĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not neighborly; reserved; exclusive. — *adv.* Not in a neighborly manner.

Un-nerve' (ŭn-nẽrv'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to enfeeble.

Un-num'bered (ŭn-nŭm'bẽrd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not numbered; innumerable.

Un-or'gan-ized (ŭn-ôr'gan-izd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not organized; being without organic structure; specif. (*Biol.*), not having the different tissues and organs characteristic of living organisms, nor the power of growth.

Un-os'ten-ta'tious (ŭn'ŏs'tĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not ostentatious; unassuming; modest; plain.

Un-owed' (ŭn-ōd'), *a.* [See 3d Un-.] **1.** Not owned; ownerless. [*Obs.*] **2.** Not owed.

Un-owned' (ŭn-ōnd'), *a.* **1.** Not owned or possessed; having no owner. **2.** Not acknowledged; not avowed.

Un-pack' (ŭn-păk'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To separate and remove, as things packed; to open and remove the contents of. **2.** To relieve of a pack or burden. [*R.*]

Un-pal'a-ta-ble (ŭn-păl'ă-tă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not palatable; unsavory; offensive to the taste.

Un-par'a-goned (ŭn-păr'ă-gŏnd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Having no paragon; matchless; peerless. [*R.*]

Un-par'al-leled (-ăl-lĕld), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Having no parallel, or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

Un-par'lia-men'ta-ry (ŭn-păr'lĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not parliamentary; contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies.

Un-path'ed' (ŭn-păthd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not having a path.

Un-paved' (ŭn-pāvd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not paved. **2.** Castrated. [*Obs.*]

Un-pay' (ŭn-pā'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To undo, take back, or annul, as a payment.

Un-peeled' (ŭn-pēld'), *a.* **1.** [1st *un-* (intensive) + *peel*.] Pillaged. [*Obs.*] **2.** [See 2d Un-.] Not peeled.

Un-peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *v. t.* [1st Un-.] To depopulate.

Un-pin' (ŭn-pĭn'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose from pins; to remove the pins from; to unfasten.

Un-pit'ied (ŭn-pĭt'ĭd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not pitied. **2.** Pitiless. [*Obs.*]

Un-plau'sive (ŭn-plą'sĭv), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not approving.

Un-pleas'ant (ŭn-plĕz'ant), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not pleasant; displeasing; offensive. — **Un-pleas'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-pleas'ant-ness**, *n.*

Un-pol'i-cied (ŭn-pŏl'ĭ-sĭd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government. **2.** Impolitic; imprudent. [*Obs.*]

Un-pop'u-lar (ŭn-pŏp'ū-lẽr), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not popular; not having public favor; disliked by the people. — **Un-pop'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Un-prec'e-dent-ed (ŭn-prĕs'ĕ-dent-ĕd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Having no precedent or example; novel; new; unexampled. — **Un-prec'e-dent-ed-ly**, *adv.*

Un-prej'u-diced (ŭn-prĕj'ū-dĭst), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not prejudiced; not preoccupied by opinion; not warped or biased by prejudice; impartial.

Un'pre-tend'ing (ŭn'prē-tĕnd'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not pretending; making no pretense; not claiming distinction; modest. — **Un'pre-tend'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Un-prin'ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn'cĭ-p'ld), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Being without principles, esp. right moral principles; also, characterized by absence of principle.

Un'pro-duc'tive (ŭn'prō-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not productive; barren; sterile; fruitless; ineffectual.

Un-prof'it-a-ble (ŭn-prŏf'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* [2d Un-.] Not profitable; profitless; not bringing in a return; useless.

Un-prom'is-ing (ŭn-prŏm'ĭs-ĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect; inauspicious.

Un-pros'per-ous (ŭn-prŏs'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not prosperous; unsuccessful; unfortunate.

Un-qual'i-fied (ŭn-kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not qualified with the requisite talents, abilities, etc. **2.** Not having qualified by taking oath, filing a bond, etc. **3.** Not restricted; absolute; unconditional.

Un-qual'i-tied (-tĭd), *a.* [See 1st Un-.] Deprived of the usual faculties. [*Obs.*]

Un-queen' (ŭn-kwēn'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To divest of the rank or authority of queen.

Un-ques'tion-a-ble (ŭn-kwĕs'chŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not questionable. **2.** Not inviting questions or conversation. [*R.*] — **Un-ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-qui'et (ŭn-kwī'ĕt), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not quiet; restless; uneasy; agitated; disturbed. — **Un-qui'et-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-qui'et-ness**, *n.*

Un-rav'el (ŭn-răv'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* (intensive) + *ravel*.] **1.** To disentangle; to disengage the threads of. **2.** Hence, to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; to solve. **3.** To separate the connected or united parts of; to throw into disorder; to confuse.

Un-read'y (ŭn-rĕd'ĭ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not ready or prepared; not prompt; slow; awkward; clumsy.

Un-re'al (ŭn-rē'ăl), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not real; unsubstantial; fanciful; ideal.

Un-rea'son (ŭn-rē'z'n), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] Want of reason; unreasonableness; absurdity.

Un-rea'son-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not reasonable; irrational; immoderate; exorbitant. — **Un-rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-rea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-rea'soned (-z'nd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not supported by reason; unreasonable.

Un're-cur'ing (ŭn'rē-kūr'ĭng), *a.* Incurable. [*Obs.*]

Un-reeve' (ŭn-rēv'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] (*Naut.*) To draw or take out, as a rope from a block, thimble, etc.

Un're-gen'er-ate (ŭn'rē-jĕn'ẽr-ât), **Un're-gen'er-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; being at enmity with God.

Un/re-lent'ing (ŭn'rē-lĕnt'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not relenting; rigid; hard; stern; cruel.

Un/re-li'a-ble (-lī'ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not reliable; untrustworthy. See Reliable.

Un/re-mit'ting (-mĭt'tĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not remitting; incessant; continued; persevering.

Un/re-serve' (-zĕrv'), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication.

Un/re-served' (-zĕrvd'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not reserved; not kept back; not withheld in part; unrestrained. — **Un/re-serv'ed-ly** (-zĕr'vĕd-lȳ), *adv.*

Un-rest' (ŭn-rĕst'), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] Want of rest or repose; unquietness; uneasiness; disquietude.

Un/re-straint' (ŭn'rē-strānt'), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] Freedom from restraint; freedom; liberty; license.

Un-rev'er-end (ŭn-rĕv'ẽr-end), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not reverend. **2.** Disrespectful; irreverent. [*Obs.*]

Un-rid'dle (ŭn-rĭd'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st Un-.] To read the riddle of; to solve or explain.

Un-right'eous (ŭn-rī'chŭs), *a.* [AS. *unrihtwīs.* See Un- not; Righteous.] **1.** Not righteous; evil; wicked; sinful. **2.** Contrary to law and equity; unjust. — **Un-right'eous-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-right'eous-ness**, *n.*

Un-rip' (ŭn-rĭp'), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* (intensive) + *rip.*] To rip; to cut open.

Un-ripe' (ŭn-rīp'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not ripe. **2.** Developing too early; premature.

Un-roll' (ŭn-rōl'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To open, as what is rolled or convolved. **2.** To display; to reveal. **3.** To remove from a roll or register, as a name.

Un-ruf'fled (ŭn-rŭf'f'ld), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not ruffled or agitated; smooth; calm; tranquil; quiet.

Un-rul'y (ŭn-rụl'ȳ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not submissive to rule; disregarding restraint; disposed to violate law; turbulent; ungovernable; refractory.

Un-sad'dle (ŭn-săd'd'l), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from, as a horse. **2.** To throw from the saddle; to unhorse.

Un-safe' (ŭn-sāf'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not safe; insecure; dangerous; perilous. — **Un-safe'ty** (-tȳ), *n.*

Un-sal'a-ble (ŭn-sāl'ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not salable; unmerchantable.

Un-sat'u-ra'ted (ŭn-săt'ŭ-rā'tĕd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Capable of absorbing or dissolving to a greater degree. **2.** (*Chem.*) Capable of taking up, or of uniting with, certain other elements or compounds, without the elimination of any side product, as ammonia.

Un-sav'o-ry (ŭn-sāv'ŏ-rȳ), *a.* [2d Un-.] Not savory; disagreeable to the taste; unpalatable. [to retract.

Un-say' (-sā'), *v. t.* [1st Un-.] To recant or recall;

Un-screw' (ŭn-skrụ'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To draw the screws from; to loosen or withdraw by turning.

Un-scru'pu-lous (ŭn-skrụ'pŭ-lŭs), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not scrupulous; unprincipled.

Un-seal' (ŭn-sēl'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed.

Un-search'a-ble (ŭn-sẽrch'ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not searchable; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.

Un-sea'son-a-ble (ŭn-sē'z'n-ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not seasonable; out of the proper season; ill-timed; untimely; too early or too late. — **Un-sea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-sea'soned (-z'nd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not seasoned. **2.** Untimely; unseasonable.

Un-seat' (ŭn-sēt'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To remove from one's seat; to deprive of one's seat.

Un-sea'worth-y (ŭn-sē'wûr-thȳ), *a.* [2d Un-.] Not seaworthy; unfit to encounter the perils of a sea voyage.

Un-seem' (ŭn-sēm'), *v. i.* [See 1st Un-.] Not to seem. [*Obs.*] [fit or becoming.

Un-seem'ing, *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Unbeseeming; not

Un-seem'ly, *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. — *adv.* In an unseemly manner.

Un-seen' (ŭn-sēn'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not seen or discovered. **2.** Unskilled; inexperienced. [*Obs.*]

Un-set'tle (ŭn-sĕt't'l), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st Un-.] To move or loosen from a settled position or state; to displace; to disorder or be disordered; to confuse.

Un-sew' (ŭn-sō'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To undo, as something sewn; to rip apart.

Un-sex' (ŭn-sĕks'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Unsexed (ŭn-sĕkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Unsexing.] [See 1st Un-.] To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming to one's sex.

Un-shac'kle (ŭn-shăk'k'l), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To loose from shackles or bonds; to unfetter.

Un-shaped' (ŭn-shāpt'), } *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not

Un-shap'en (ŭn-shāp''n), } shaped; shapeless; ugly.

Un-sheathe' (ŭn-shēth'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To deprive of a sheath; to draw from the sheath or scabbard.

Un-ship' (ŭn-shĭp'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To take out of a ship or vessel. **2.** (*Naut.*) To remove or detach from its proper position or connection when in use.

Un-sight' (ŭn-sīt'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Doing or done without sight; not seeing or examining. [*Colloq.*]

Unsight unseen, a colloquial phrase, denoting *unseeing unseen*, or *unseen* repeated.

Un-sight'ly (ŭn-sīt'lȳ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not sightly; disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed; repulsive.

Un-skill'ful (ŭn-skĭl'fụl), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not skillful; inexperienced; awkward; bungling; clumsy. **2.** Lacking discernment; injudicious; ignorant. — **Un-skill'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-skill'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-sling' (ŭn-slĭng'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] (*Naut.*) To take off the slings of; to release from the slings.

Un-so'cia-ble (ŭn-sō'shă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not sociable; not inclined to society; averse to companionship or conversation; reserved. — **Un-so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Un-so'cia-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-so'cia-bly**, *adv.*

Un-sol'der (ŭn-sŏd'ẽr *or* ŭn-sōl'dẽr), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To separate what has been soldered; to sunder.

Un/so-phis'ti-cate (ŭn'sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), } *a.* [See 2d

Un'so-phis'ti-ca'ted (-fĭs'tĭ-kā'tĕd), } Un-.] Not sophisticated; pure; innocent; genuine.

Un-sound' (ŭn-sound'), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not sound; not whole; not solid; defective; infirm; diseased. — **Un-sound'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-sound'ness**, *n.*

Un-spar'ing (ŭn-spâr'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not sparing; liberal; profuse. **2.** Not merciful or forgiving.

Un-speak' (ŭn-spēk'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To retract; to recant; to unsay.

Un-speak'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not speakable; inexpressible; unutterable. — **Un-speak'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-sphere' (ŭn-sfẽr'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To remove, as a planet, from its sphere or orb.

Un-spot'ted (ŭn-spŏt'tĕd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not spotted or stained; unblemished; immaculate.

Un-stead'y (ŭn-stĕd'ȳ), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not steady; not constant; mutable; variable; changeable; unreliable. — **Un-stead'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-stead'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-step' (ŭn-stĕp'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] (*Naut.*) To remove, as a mast, from its step.

Un-stock' (ŭn-stŏk'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To deprive of a stock; to remove the stock from; to loose. **2.** To remove from the stocks, as a ship.

Un-stop' (ŭn-stŏp'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To take the stopple or stopper from. **2.** To free from any obstruction; to open.

Un-strat'i-fied (ŭn-străt'ĭ-fīd), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] (*Geol.*) Not stratified; — applied to massive rocks, as granite; also to deposits of loose material, as glacial till.

Un-string' (ŭn-strĭng'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string. **2.** To loosen the string or strings of. **3.** To relax the tension of; to loosen. Used also figuratively.

Un'sub-stan'tial (ŭn'sŭb-stăn'shal), *a.* Lacking in matter or substance; visionary; chimerical.

Un'suc-cess' (ŭn'sŭk-sĕs'), *n.* [See 2d Un-.] Want of success; failure; misfortune.

Un'suc-cess'ful (-fụl), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not successful; not fortunate; meeting with, or resulting in, failure; unlucky; unhappy.

Un-suit'a-ble (ŭn-sūt'ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d Un-.] Not suitable; not adapted; unfit; improper; unbecoming. — **Un-suit'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-tan'gle (ŭn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [1st pref. *un-* + *tangle.*] To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle.

Un-teach' (ŭn-tēch'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To cause to forget or disbelieve what has been taught. **2.** To cause to be forgotten. [out of a tent. [*R.*]

Un-tent' (ŭn-tĕnt'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To bring

Un-tent'ed, *a.* [See 2d Un-; Tent a covering.] Having no tent or tents, as a soldier or a field.

Un-tent'ed, *a.* [See 2d Un-; Tent to probe.] Not tented; not dressed.

Un-think' (ŭn-thĭnk'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] To recall or take back, as something thought.

Un-think'ing, *a.* [See 2d Un-.] **1.** Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate. **2.** Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.

Un-thread' (ŭn-thrĕd'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To draw or take out a thread from. **2.** To remove or loose the ligaments of. **3.** To traverse; to thrid.

Un-tie' (ŭn-tī'), *v. t.* [See 1st Un-.] **1.** To loosen, as something interlaced or knotted; to disengage the parts of. **2.** To free from fastening or restraint; to loose; to unbind. **3.** To resolve; to unfold; to clear.

Un-til' (ŭn-tĭl'), *prep.* [OE. *until, ontil; un-* (as in

unto) + *til* till. See TILL, *prep.*] **1.** To; — of material objects. [*Obs.*] **2.** To; up to; till; before; — of time.

Un-til' (ŭn-tĭl'), *conj.* As far as; to the place or degree that; esp., up to the time that; till. See TILL, *conj.*

Un-time'ly (ŭn-tīm'lў), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not timely; done or happening at an unnatural, unusual, or improper time; unseasonable; inopportune. — *adv.* Out of the natural or usual time; prematurely; unseasonably.

Un'to (ŭn'tōō), *prep.* [OE. *unto; un-* (only in *unto, until*, and akin to AS. *ōð* until) unto + *to* to. See To.] **1.** To; — now used only in antiquated, formal, or scriptural style. **2.** Until; till. [*Obs.*]

Un-told' (ŭn-tōld'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not told; not related; not revealed. **2.** Not numbered or counted.

Un-to'ward (ŭn-tō'wĕrd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Froward; perverse. **2.** Awkward; ungraceful. **3.** Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unlucky; unfortunate. — **Un-to'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-to'ward-ness**, *n.*

Un-to'ward-ly, *a.* Perverse; froward; untoward.

Un-trad'ed (ŭn-trād'ĕd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not traded in or with; hence, inexperienced; also, not hackneyed; unusual; not common. [hampered; free.]

Un-tram'meled (ŭn-trăm'mĕld), *a.* [2d UN-.] Not

Un-trav'eled (ŭn-trăv'ĕld), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not traveled; not trodden by passengers. **2.** Having never visited foreign countries; not experienced by travel.

Un-true' (ŭn-trў'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not true; false; contrary to the fact. **2.** Not faithful; inconstant; false; disloyal.

Un-tru'ly, *adv.* [See 2d UN-.] In an untrue manner; not truly; falsely; not according to reality.

Un-truth' (-trooth'), *n.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Quality of being untrue; falsehood; want of veracity; also, treachery; disloyalty. **2.** That which is untrue; false assertion; falsehood; lie; also, act of treachery or disloyalty.

Syn. — Lie; falsehood. See LIE.

Un-twine' (ŭn-twīn'), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] To untwist; to separate, as something twined; to disentangle.

Un-twist' (ŭn-twĭst'), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To separate and open, as twisted threads; to turn back; to untwine. **2.** To untie; to disentangle.

Un-u'su-al (ŭn-ū'zhū-*a*l), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not usual; uncommon; rare. — **Un-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

Un-ut'ter-a-ble (ŭn-ŭt'tĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not utterable; inexpressible; unspeakable.

Un-vail' (ŭn-vāl'), *v. t. & i.* See UNVEIL.

Un-val'ued (-văl'ūd), *a.* [2d UN-.] Not valued; not appraised; hence, not considered; disregarded; valueless.

Un-var'nished (ŭn-vär'nĭsht), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not varnished; not glozed over; not artificially adorned, embellished, or smoothed over; plain.

Un-veil' (ŭn-vāl'), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] To divest of or remove a veil; to uncover; to disclose; to reveal.

Un-wa'ri-ly (-wā'rĭ-lў), *adv.* In an unwary manner.

Un-wa'ri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being unwary.

Un-warped' (ŭn-wärpt'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not warped; hence, not biased; impartial.

Un-war'rant-a-ble (ŭn-wŏr'rant-ă-b'l), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not warrantable; indefensible; not vindicable; illegal; improper. — **Un-war'rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-war'rant-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-wa'ry (ŭn-wā'rў), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not wary or cautious; unguarded; precipitate; heedless; careless.

Un-wea'ried (ŭn-wē'rĭd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not wearied; not tired; hence, persistent; undefatigable.

Un-weave' (ŭn-wēv'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unfold; to undo; to ravel, as what has been woven.

Un-weigh'ing (ŭn-wā'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not weighing or pondering; inconsiderate.

Un-well' (ŭn-wĕl'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not well; indisposed; not in good health; somewhat ill; ailing. **2.** (*Med.*) Specif., ill from menstruation; menstruant.

Un-whole'some (-hōl'sŭm), *a.* [2d UN-.] Not wholesome; unfavorable to health or well being; unsalubrious; pernicious; injurious. — **Un-whole'some-ness**, *n.*

Un-wield'y (ŭn-wēld'ў), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not easily wielded or carried; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.

Un-will'ing (ŭn-wĭl'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant. — **Un-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-will'ing-ness**, *n.*

Un-wind' (ŭn-wīnd'), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To wind off; to loosen or separate, as what is wound; to untwist; to untwine. **2.** To disentangle. [*Obs.*]

Un-wise' (ŭn-wīz'), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not wise; lacking in wisdom; injudicious; indiscreet; foolish. — **Un-wise'ly**, *adv.*

Un-wish' (ŭn-wĭsh'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To annul or destroy by wishing. [*Obs.*]

Un-wit' (ŭn-wĭt'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of wit. [*Obs.*]

Un-wit'ting (ŭn-wĭt'tĭng), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant. — **Un-wit'ting-ly**, *adv.*

Un-wont'ed (ŭn-wŭnt'ĕd), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice. **2.** Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare. — **Un-wont'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-wont'ed-ness**, *n.*

Un-world'ly (ŭn-wûrld'lў), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not worldly; spiritual; holy. — **Un-world'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Un-wor'thy (ŭn-wûr'thў), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not worthy; wanting merit, value, or fitness; undeserving; worthless; unbecoming; — often with *of*. — **Un-wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Un-wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

Un-wrap' (ŭn-răp'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded.

Un-wreathe' (ŭn-rēth'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To untwist, uncoil, or untwine, as anything wreathed.

Un-writ'ten (ŭn-rĭt't'n), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] **1.** Not written; oral. **2.** Containing no writing; blank.

Unwritten law, that part of the law of England and of the U. S. not derived from express legislative enactment, or at least not from any now extant and in force as such.

Un-yield'ing (ŭn-yēld'ĭng), *a.* [See 2d UN-.] Not yielding; inflexible; unpliant, stiff; firm; obstinate.

Un-yoke' (ŭn-yōk'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To loose or free from a yoke. **2.** To part; to disjoin; to disconnect.

Up (ŭp), *adv.* [AS. *up, upp, ūp;* akin to G. *auf.*] **1.** Aloft; on high; in a direction contrary to that of gravity; toward or in a higher place; above; — opposite of *down*. **2.** Hence, specif.: (*a*) From a lower to a higher position, lit. or fig.; — used with verbs of motion expressed or implied. (*b*) In a higher place or position; in a condition of elevation, prominence, advance, proficiency, excitement, insurrection, or the like; — used with verbs of rest, situation, condition, etc. (*c*) To or in a position of equal advance or equality; not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like; — usually followed by *to* or *with*. (*d*) To or in a state of completion; completely; wholly; quite. (*e*) Aside, so as not to be in use.

It is all up with him, it is all over with him; he is lost. — **The time is up**, the allotted time is past. — **To be up in**, to be informed about; to be versed in. — **To be up to.** (*a*) To be equal to, or prepared for. [*Colloq.*] (*b*) To be engaged in; to purpose, with the idea of doing ill or mischief. [*Colloq.*] — **To blow up.** (*a*) To inflate; to distend. (*b*) To destroy by an explosion from beneath. (*c*) To explode. (*d*) To reprove angrily; to scold. [*Slang*]

Up, *prep.* **1.** From a lower to a higher place on, upon, or along; at a higher situation upon; at the top of. **2.** From the coast towards the interior of, as a country; from the mouth towards the source of. **3.** Upon. [*Obs.*]

Up, *n.* State of being up; state of elevation, prosperity, etc.; — rare except in *ups and downs*. [*Colloq.*]

Ups and downs, alternate states of elevation and depression, or of prosperity and the contrary. [*Colloq.*]

Up, *a.* Inclining up; tending or going up; upward.

U'pas (ū'pás), *n.* [Malay *pūhn-ūpas; pūhn* tree + *ūpas* poison.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*), of the Breadfruit family, common in Java and the neighboring islands. **2.** A virulent poison used for poisoning arrows, of which one kind is derived from the upas tree.

Up-bear' (ŭp-bâr'), *v. t.* To bear up; to raise aloft; to support in an elevated situation; to sustain.

Up-braid' (ŭp-brād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UPBRAIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UPBRAIDING.] [OE. *upbreiden;* AS. *upp* up + *bregdan* to draw, twist, weave, or the kindred Icel. *bregða* to draw, brandish, braid, deviate from, change, upbraid. See UP; BRAID, *v. t.*] **1.** To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to cast something in the teeth of. **2.** To reprove severely; to rebuke; to chide. — **Up-braid'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To reproach; blame; censure; condemn.

Up'cast' (ŭp'kăst' *or* ŭp-kăst'), *a.* Cast up; thrown or turned upward. [growing up; development.]

Up'growth' (ŭp'grōth'), *n.* Process or result of

Up-heav'al (ŭp-hēv'*a*l), *n.* An upheaving; state of being upheaved, esp. of a portion of the earth's crust.

Up-heave' (ŭp-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; to raise.

Up-held' (ŭp-hĕld'), *imp. & p. p.* of UPHOLD.

Up'her (ŭp'hẽr), *n.* (*Arch.*) A long, slender, fir pole used for scaffoldings, etc. [*Eng.*] [hillside.]

Up-hill' (ŭp-hĭl'), *adv.* Upwards on, or as if on, a

Up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'), *a.* **1.** Ascending; going up. **2.** Attended with labor; difficult.

Up-hold' (-hōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold up; to elevate. **2.** To keep erect; to support; to sustain; to maintain. **3.** To aid by approval or encouragement; to countenance.

Up-hold'er (ŭp-hōld'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A broker; auctioneer; tradesman. **2.** Funeral undertaker. **3.** Upholsterer. [*Obs.*] **4.** One that upholds; supporter; sustainer.

Up-hol'ster (ŭp-hōl'stẽr), *v. t.* [See UPHOLSTERER.] To furnish (rooms, carriages, furniture, etc.) with hangings, coverings, cushions, etc.

Up-hol'ster-er (-ẽr), *n.* [A substitution for older *upholder*, formerly also written *upholster*, *upholdster*. See -STER.] One who provides hangings, coverings, cushions, curtains, and the like; one who upholsters.

Up-hol'ster-y (-ẏ), *n.* Articles or goods supplied by upholsterers; the business or work of an upholsterer.

Up'land (ŭp'land), *n.* **1.** High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills. **2.** Rural regions. [*Obs.*]

Upland Sandpiper.

Up'land, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to uplands; being on upland; high in situation. **2.** Pert. to the country; rustic; rude. [*Obs.*]

Upland sandpiper, *or* **Upland plover** (*Zoöl.*), a large American sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) much valued as a game bird.

Up-lift' (ŭp-lĭft'), *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft; to raise; to elevate.

Up'lift' (ŭp'lĭft'), *n.* (*Geol.*) An upheaval of strata so as to disturb their regularity and uniformity.

Up'most' (ŭp'mōst'), *a.* [Cf. UPPERMOST.] Highest; topmost; uppermost.

Up-on' (ŭp-ŏn'), *prep.* [AS. *uppan, uppon; upp* up + *on, an,* on. See UP; ON.] On; — used interchangeably with, and in all the senses of, that word.

Syn. — On. — *Upon* conveys a more distinct notion than *on* of something that bears or supports. It is less employed than it used to be.

Up'per (ŭp'pẽr), *a.; comp.* of UP. Being further up; higher in place, position, rank, dignity, etc.; superior.

The upper hand, the superiority; the advantage. — **Upper case,** the top one of a pair of compositor's cases, — used to hold capitals, small capitals, references, etc. — **Upper ten thousand,** *or* (abbrev.) **Upper ten,** the ten thousand, more or less, highest in position or wealth; aristocracy. [*Colloq.*] — **Upper works** (*Naut.*), all those parts of the hull of a vessel that are properly above water.

Up'per, *n.* The upper leather for a shoe; vamp.

Up'per-most' (ŭp'pẽr-mōst'), *a.* [From UP, UPPER.] Highest in place, rank, power, etc.; upmost; supreme.

Up'pish (-pĭsh), *a.* [From UP.] Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority. [*Colloq.*]

Up-raise' (ŭp-rāz'), *v. t.* To raise; to lift up.

Up-rear' (ŭp-rēr'), *v. t.* To raise; to erect.

Up'right' (ŭp'rīt' *or* ŭp'rĭt'), *a.* **1.** In an erect position or posture; perpendicular; vertical. **2.** Morally erect; having, or conforming to, rectitude; honest; just. — **Up'right'ly** (ŭp'rīt'lẏ), *adv.* — **Up'right'ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

Up'right', *n.* Something standing upright, as a piece of timber in a building.

Up-right'eous-ly (ŭp-rī'chŭs-lẏ), *adv.* [See RIGHTEOUS.] In an upright or just manner. [*Obs.*]

Up-rise' (ŭp-rīz'), *v. i.* **1.** To rise up; to get up. **2.** To have an upward direction or inclination.

Up'roar' (ŭp'rōr'), *n.* [D. *oproer;* D. *op* up + *roeren* to stir; akin to AS. *hrēran* to stir, G. *rühren.* Cf. REARMOUSE.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; noisy confusion; bustle and clamor.

Up-roar'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Making, or accompanied by, uproar, or noise and tumult. — **Up-roar'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Up-root' (ŭp-rōōt'), *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; to eradicate; to extirpate.

Up-rouse' (ŭp-rouz'), *v. t.* To rouse up; to arouse.

Up-set' (ŭp-sĕt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To set upright. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*a*) To thicken and shorten, as a heated piece of iron, by hammering on the end. (*b*) To shorten (a tire) in resetting it. **3.** To overturn, overthrow, or overset. **4.** To disturb; to disorder the nerves of. [*Colloq.*]

Up'set' (ŭp'sĕt'), *a.* Set up; fixed; — used chiefly or only in *upset price;* that is, the price fixed upon as the minimum for property offered for sale.

Up'set', *n.* Act of upsetting; the state of being upset.

Up'shot' (ŭp'shŏt'), *n.* [*Up* + *shot,* equivalent to *scot* share, reckoning.] Final issue; conclusion; the sum and substance; end; result; consummation.

Up'side' (ŭp'sīd'), *n.* Upper side; uppermost part.

Upside down. [Perh. corrupt. fr. OE. *up so down,* lit., up as down.] With the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy.

Up-stairs' (ŭp-stârz'), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story. — (ŭp'stârz'), *a.* Being above stairs.

Up-start' (ŭp-stärt'), *v. i.* To start or spring up.

Up'start' (ŭp'stärt'), *n.* **1.** One who has risen suddenly, as from low life to wealth, power, or honor; parvenu. **2.** (*Bot.*) The meadow saffron.

Up-till' (ŭp-tĭl'), *prep.* To; against. [*Obs.*]

Up-turn' (ŭp-tûrn'), *v. t.* To turn up; to throw up.

Up-waft' (ŭp-wäft'), *v. t.* To waft upward.

Up'ward (ŭp'wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *upweardes.* See
Up'wards (ŭp'wẽrdz), } UP; -WARDS.] **1.** In a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place; toward the source or origin. **2.** In the upper parts; above. **3.** Yet more; indefinitely more; above; over.

Upward of, *or* **Upwards of,** more than; above.

Up'ward, *a.* Directed toward a higher place.

Ur (ûr), **Ure,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The urus.

‖ **U-ræ'mi-a** (û-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὖρον urine + αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) Accumulation in the blood of the principles of the urine, producing dangerous disease.

U-ra'ni-an (-an), *a.* Of or pert. to the planet Uranus.

U-ran'ic (û-răn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the heavens; celestial; astronomical. **2.** (*Chem.*) Pert. to, or containing, uranium, esp. in its higher valence. See -IC.

U'ra-nite (ū'rȧ-nīt), *n.* (*Min.*) A general term for the uranium phosphates.

U-ra'ni-um (û-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *Uranus.*] (*Chem.*) A rare, heavy, hard metal of the chromium group. It was discovered in 1789, and named in honor of the discovery of Uranus in 1781.

U'ra-nog'ra-phy (ū'rȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fẏ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανογραφία; οὐρανός heaven + γράφειν to write.] A description or plan of the heavens and the heavenly bodies; the construction of celestial maps, globes, etc.; uranology.

U'ra-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jẏ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-logy.*] The study of the heavens; uranography.

U'ra-nos'co-py (ū'rȧ-nŏs'kŏ-pẏ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός + *-scopy.*] Observation of the heavens or heavenly bodies.

U'ra-nous (ū'rȧ-nŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, uranium, esp. in its lower valence. See -OUS.

U'ra-nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L. *Uranus,* Gr. Οὐρανός Uranus, οὐρανός heaven, sky.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) The father of Chronos (Time) and the Titans. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the primary planets. It is about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, and about 36,000 miles in diameter. [outang.

U-ran'-u-tan' (ōō-răn'ōō-tăn'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The orang-

U'rate (ū'rāt), *n.* (*Physiol. Chem.*) A salt of uric acid.

Ur'ban (ûr'ban), *a.* [L. *urbanus,* fr. *urbs, urbis,* city.] **1.** Of or pert. to a city or town. **2.** Belonging to, or suiting, those living in a city; cultivated; polite; urbane.

Ur-bane' (ûr-bān'), *a.* [See URBAN.] Courteous in manners; polite; suave; courteous; refined; elegant.

Ur-ban'i-ty (ûr-băn'ĭ-tẏ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being urbane; courtesy of manners. **2.** Facetiousness. [*Obs.*]

Ur'ce-o-lar (ûr'sẽ-ŏ-lẽr), *a.* Urceolate.

Ur'ce-o-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *urceolus,* dim. of *urceus* a pitcher.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Shaped like a pitcher or urn.

Ur'ce-ole (ûr'sẽ-ōl), *n.* [See URCEOLATE.] (*R. C. Ch.*) A vessel for water for washing the hands; also, one to hold wine or water.

‖ **Ur-ce'o-lus** (ûr-sē'ŏ-lŭs), *n.; pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [L., a little pitcher.] (*Bot.*) Any URN-shaped organ of a plant.

Urceolate Corolla.

Ur'chin (ûr'chĭn), *n.* [OE. *urchon, irchon,* a hedgehog, OF. *ireçon, eriçon, hericon, herichon,* deriv. of L. *ericius,* fr. *er* hedgehog, for *her;* akin to Gr. χήρ.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A hedgehog. (*b*) A sea urchin. **2.** A pert or roguish child; — now commonly used of a boy.

Ur'chon (ûr'chŏn), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The hedgehog.

U're-a (ū'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See URINE.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A very soluble crystalline body which is the chief constituent of the urine in mammals. — **U're-al** (-al), *a.*

‖ **U-re'do** (û-rē'dō), *n.* [L., a blast, burning itch, fr. *urere* to burn.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of the stages in the life history of certain rusts (*Uredinales*). **2.** (*Med.*) Nettle rash. **-u-ret** (-û-rĕt). Obs. suffix with same meaning as -IDE.

‖ **U-re'ter** (û-rē'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐρητήρ. See URINE.] (*Anat.*) The duct which conveys the urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca.

‖ **U-re'thra** (û-rē'thrȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. οὐρήθρα.] (*Anat.*) The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged. — **U-re'thral** (-thral), *a.*

U-ret'ic (û-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ureticus,* Gr. οὐρητικός.] (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to the urine; diuretic; urinary.

Urge (ûrj), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* URGED (ûrjd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* URGING (ûr'jĭng).] [L. *urgere;* akin to E.

wreak.] **1.** To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to force onward. **2.** To press the mind or will of; to ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity; to incite. **3.** To press hard upon; to follow closely. **4.** To present or persist in an urgent manner; to press upon attention; to insist upon. **5.** To treat with forcible means; to take severe or violent measures with.

Syn. — To animate; instigate; stimulate; encourage.

Ur'gence (ûr'jens), *n.* Urgency. [urgent.]

Ur'gen-cy (ûr'jen-sy), *n.* Quality or state of being urgent.

Ur'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *urgens*, p. pr.] Urging; pressing; plying with importunity; calling for immediate attention; instantly important. — **Ur'gent-ly**, *adv.*

Ur'ger (ûr'jẽr), *n.* One who urges.

U'ric (ū'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine. See URINE.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or obtained from, urine.

‖ **U'rim** (ū'rĭm), *n.* [Heb. *ūrīm*, pl. of *ūr* flame, fire, *ōr* light.] A part or decoration of the breastplate of the high priest among the ancient Jews, by which Jehovah revealed his will on certain occasions.

U'ri-nal (ū'rĭ-nal), *n.* [L. *urinal*, fr. *urina* urine.] **1.** A vessel for holding urine. **2.** A place or convenience for urinating purposes.

U'ri-na-ry (ū'rĭ-nā-rỹ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the urine. **2.** Resembling, or being of the nature of, urine.

U'ri-na-ry, *n.* A urinal.

U'ri-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* To discharge urine. — **U'ri-na'tion** (ū'rĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [diuretic.]

U'ri-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Provoking the flow of urine;

U'ri-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *a.* [L., fr. *urinari* to dive.] One who dives under water, as for pearls; diver. [*R.*]

U'rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* [F. *urine*, L. *urina*; akin to *urinari* to dive, Gr. *οὖρον* urine.] (*Physiol.*) In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion.

U'ri-no-gen'i-tal (-nō-jĕn'ĭ-tal), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the urinary and genital organs.

U'ri-nose' (ŭ'rĭ-nōs'), } *a.* Of or pert. to urine; sim-
U'ri-nous (ū'rĭ-nŭs), } ilar to urine.

Urn (ûrn), *n.* [L. *urna.*] **1.** A vessel, usually a vase furnished with a foot or pedestal, esp. one for preserving the ashes of a person cremated. **2.** Fig.: Any place of burial; grave. **3.** (*Bot.*) A spore case; theca. **4.** A kind of vessel for steeping tea or coffee.

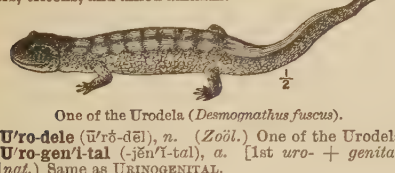
Urn, *v. t.* To inclose in, or as if in, an urn.

U'ro- (ū'rō-). A combining form fr. Gr. *οὖρον*, *urine.*

U'ro-. A combining form from Gr. *οὐρά*, *tail*, *caudal extremity.*

U'rochs (ū'rŏks), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See AUROCHS.

‖ **U'ro-de'la** (ū'rō-dē'lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *οὐρά* tail + *δῆλος* visible.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of amphibians having the tail well developed and often long, including the salamanders, tritons, and allied animals.



One of the Urodela (*Desmognathus fuscus*).

U'ro-dele (ū'rō-dēl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Urodela.

U'ro-gen'i-tal (-jĕn'ĭ-tal), *a.* [1st *uro-* + *genital.*] (*Anat.*) Same as URINOGENITAL.

U'ro-pod (ū'rō-pŏd), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-pod.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the abdominal appendages of a crustacean, esp. one of the posterior ones, as in the lobster.

U'ro-po-et'ic (ū'rō-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. *ποιεῖν* to make.] (*Physiol.*) Producing, or favoring the production of, urine or waste matter from the blood.

U'ro-pyg'i-al (-pĭj'ĭ-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the uropygium; designating a peculiar sebaceous gland at the base of the tail feathers in most birds.

‖ **U'ro-pyg'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀρροπύγιον*, *οὐροπύγιον*; *ὄρρος* end of the os sacrum + *πυγή* rump.] (*Anat.*) The rump of a bird's body.

U-ros'co-py (ū-rŏs'kŏ-pỹ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-scopy.*] Diagnosis of diseases by inspection of urine. [rochs.]

U'rox (ū'rŏks), *n.* [See AUROCHS.] (*Zoöl.*) The au-

Ur'sa (ûr'sȧ), *n.* [L. *ursa* she-bear, also, a constellation.] (*Astron.*) Either of the Bears. See Phrases below.

Ursa Major [L.], the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It is situated near the pole, and contains the stars which form the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain*, two of which are the *Pointers*, or stars which point toward the North Star. — **Ursa Minor** [L.], the Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole. It contains the north star, or polestar, which is situated in the extremity of the tail.

Ur'sal (ûr'sal), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of fur seal.

Ur'si-form (ûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ursus*, *ursa*, a bear + *-form.*] Having the shape of a bear.

Ur'sine (ûr'sĭn *or* -sīn), *a.* [L. *ursinus*, fr. *ursus* bear.] Of or pert. to a bear; resembling a bear.

Ur'su-line (ûr'sŭ-lĭn *or* -līn), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) One of an educational order of nuns founded by St. Angela Merici, at Brescia, in Italy, about the year 1537, and so called from its protectress *St. Ursula.*

Ur'ti-ca'ceous (ûr'tĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or pert. to a natural order (*Urticaceæ*) of plants, of which the nettle is the type, including also the hop, elm, and fig.

‖ **Ur'ti-ca'ri-a** (ûr'tĭ-kā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See URTICA.] (*Med.*) Nettle rash, a disease characterized by a transient eruption of itching red pimples and of wheals.

Ur'ti-cate (ûr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To sting with, or as if with, nettles; to irritate; to annoy.

Ur'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Act or process of whipping or stinging with nettles.

‖ **U'rus** (ū'rŭs), *n.* [L.; of Teutonic origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large, powerful, and savage extinct bovine animal (*Bos urus* or *primigenius*) anciently abundant in Europe.

Us (ŭs), *pron.* [AS. *ūs*; akin to G. *uns*, L. *nos* we, us, Gr. *ἡμεῖς* we, Skr. *nas* us.] The persons speaking, regarded as an object; ourselves; — objective case of WE.

Us'a-ble (ūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being used.

Us'age (ūz'ĕj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *usaticum.* See USE.] **1.** Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment; conduct with respect to a person or a thing. **2.** Manners; behavior. [*Obs.*] **3.** Long-continued practice; customary mode of procedure; custom; habitual use; method. **4.** Customary use or employment, as of a word or phrase in a particular sense. **5.** Experience. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Custom; use. — A *custom* is not necessarily a *usage.* A *custom* may belong to many, or to a single individual. A *usage* properly belongs to the great body of a people. Hence, we speak of *usage*, not of *custom*, as the law of language. Again, a *custom* is merely that which has been *often* repeated, so as to have become, in a good degree, established. A *usage* must be both often repeated and of *long standing.* In law, *usage* and *custom* are often used interchangeably, but *custom* also has a restricted sense. See CUSTOM, *n.*, 3.

Us'ance (ūz'ans), *n.* [F. See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** Usage. [*Obs.*] **2.** Usury. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*Com.*) The time, fixed by usage, when a bill of exchange is payable.

Use (ūs), *n.* [F. *us* use, usage, L. *usus*, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use. See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of employing anything, or of applying it to one's service; state of being so employed or applied; application; employment; conversion to some purpose. **2.** Occasion or need to employ; necessity. **3.** Capability of being used; usefulness; utility. **4.** Continued or repeated practice; usage; custom; manner; habit. **5.** Ordinary experience. [*R.*] **6.** Interest; usury. [*Obs.*] **7.** [In this sense prob. a corruption of OF. *oes*, fr. L. *opus* need, business, work. Cf. OPERATE.] (*Law*) The benefit or profit of lands and tenements.

Resulting use (*Law*), a use which, being limited by the deed, expires or can not vest, and thereupon results or returns to him who raised it.

Use (ūz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* USED (ūzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* USING.] [F. *user*, LL. *usare*, fr. L. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use, OL. *oeti*, *oesus.*] **1.** To make use of; to convert to one's service; to employ; to put to a purpose. **2.** To behave toward; to act with regard to; to treat. **3.** To practice customarily; to make a practice of. **4.** To accustom; to habituate; to inure; — chiefly in the p. p.

Use, *v. i.* **1.** To be wont or accustomed; — now disused in the present tense. **2.** To frequent; to dwell. [*Obs.*]

Use'ful (ūs'fụl), *a.* Full of use, advantage, or profit; serviceable for any end or object; beneficial; profitable; advantageous. — **Use'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Use'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Utility; value; profit. See UTILITY.

Use'less, *a.* Being of no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; unprofitable. — **Use'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Use'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fruitless; ineffectual. — We speak of an attempt, effort, etc., as being *useless* when there are in it inherent difficulties which forbid the hope of success; as *fruitless* when it fails, not from any such difficulties, but from some unexpected hindrance. *Ineffectual* nearly resembles *fruitless*, but implies a less hopeless failure.

Us'er (ūz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses. **2.** (*Law*) Enjoyment of property; use.

Ush'er (ŭsh'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *ussier*, *uissier*, *huissier*, fr. L. *ostiarius* doorkeeper, fr. *ostium* door, fr. *os* mouth. See ORAL.] **1.** An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, etc.; hence, one whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk be-

fore a person of rank, or to escort persons to seats, etc. **2.** An under teacher, or assistant master, in a school.

Ush'er (ŭsh'ẽr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* USHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* USHERING.] To introduce or escort, as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger; to forerun.

Us'que-baugh (ŭs'kwẽ-bą), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge beatha*, lit., water of life; *uisge* water + *beatha* life; akin to Gr. *βίος* life. See QUICK, *a.*, and cf. WHISKY.] **1.** Whisky. **2.** A liquor compounded of brandy, or other strong spirit, raisins, cinnamon, and other spices.

Us'tion (ŭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *ustio*, fr. *urere*, *ustum*, to burn.] Act of burning; state of being burned. [*R.*]

Us'tu-late (ŭs'tū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ustulatus*, p. p. of *ustulare* to scorch, *urere* to burn.] Blackened as if burned.

U'su-al (ū'zhū-al), *a.* [L. *usualis*, fr. *usus* use.] Such as is in common use; such as ordinarily occurs; customary; ordinary; habitual; common. — **U'su-al-ly**, *adv.* — **U'su-al-ness**, *n.*

U'su-cap'tion (ū'zū-kăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *usucapere*, *-captum*, to acquire by long use; *usu* (abl. of *usus* use) + *capere* to take.] (*Roman Law*) Acquisition of property by the process called *prescription* in common law.

U'su-fruct (ū'zū-frŭkt), *n.* [L. *usufructus*, *usus et fructus*; *usus* use + *fructus* fruit.] (*Law*) The right of using and enjoying the profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.

U'su-fruc'tu-a-ry (-frŭk'tū-ā-rȳ), *n.* (*Law*) A person who has the use of property and reaps the profits of it. — *a.* (*Law*) Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a usufruct.

U'su-rer (ū'zhū-rẽr), *n.* [F. *usurier*, LL. *usurarius*. See USURY.] One who lends money and takes usury for it.

U-su'ri-ous (ū-zhy'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Practicing usury. **2.** Partaking of usury; containing or involving usury.

U-surp' (ū-zûrp'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* USURPED (-zûrpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* USURPING.] [L. *usurpare*, *-atum*, to enjoy, get possession of, usurp; the first part of *usurpare* is akin to *usus* use (see USE, *n.*).] To seize, and hold in possession, forcibly or wrongfully; — applied to seizure and use of office, functions, powers, rights, etc.

Syn. — To arrogate; assume; appropriate.

U'sur-pa'tion (ū'zûr-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A usurping; an unauthorized, arbitrary assumption and exercise of power, esp. as infringing on the rights of others; specif., illegal seizure of sovereign power. **2.** Usage. [*Obs.*]

U-surp'er (ū-zûrp'ẽr), *n.* One who usurps.

U'su-ry (ū'zhū-rȳ), *n.* [F. *usure*, L. *usura* use, usury, interest, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use. See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** Interest. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] **2.** The practice of taking interest. [*Obs.*] **3.** (*Law*) Interest in excess of a legal rate charged to a borrower for the use of money.

Ut (ŭt; *in solmization*, ōōt), *n.* (*Mus.*) The first note in Guido's musical scale, now usually superseded by *do*.

U'tas (ū'tăs), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *octavus* eighth.] **1.** (*O. Eng. Law*) The eighth day after any term or feats. **2.** Hence, festivity; merriment. [*Obs.*]

U-ten'sil (ū-tĕn'sĭl), *n.* [F. *utensile*, *ustensile*, L. *utensile*, fr. *utensilis* fit for use, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use. See USE, *v. t.*] That which is used; an instrument; an implement; esp., an instrument or vessel in domestic use.

U'ter-ine (ū'tẽr-In *or* -in), *a.* [L. *uterinus* born of the same mother.] **1.** Of or pert. to the uterus. **2.** Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

U'te-rus (ū'tẽ-rŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The organ of a female mammal in which the young are developed; womb. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An analogous receptacle, or pouch, connected with the oviducts of many invertebrates.

U-til'i-ta'ri-an (ū-tĭl'Ĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting in, utility; aiming at utility as distinguished from beauty, ornament, etc.; reproachfully, characterized by a regard for utility of a lower kind. **2.** Of, pert. to, or supporting, utilitarianism. [utilitarianism.]

U-til'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of

U-til'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions. **2.** The doctrine that virtue is founded in utility, or the highest happiness of the universe. **3.** The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of morality.

U-til'i-ty (ū-tĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *utilité*, L. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* useful, fr. *uti* to use. See USE.] **1.** Quality or state of being useful. **2.** (*Polit. Econ.*) Adaptation to satisfy the desires or wants of men; intrinsic value. **3.** Happiness; the greatest good, or happiness, of the greatest number.

Syn. — Usefulness; advantageousness; benefit; profit; service. — *Usefulness* is used chiefly of things in the concrete, while *utility* is employed more in a general and abstract sense. Thus, we speak of the *utility* of an invention, and the *usefulness* of the thing invented; of the *utility* of an institution, and the *usefulness* of an individual. So *beauty* and *utility* (not *usefulness*) are compared. Still, the words are often used interchangeably.

U'til-i'za-ble (ū'tĭl-ī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being utilized. [state of being utilized.]

U'til-i-za'tion (-Ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of utilizing; the

U'til-ize (ū'tĭl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UTILIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UTILIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To make useful; to turn to profitable account or use; to make use of.

Ut'most' (ŭt'mōst'), *a.* [AS. *ūtemest*, superl. fr. *ūte* out. See OUT.] **1.** Situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; extreme; last. **2.** Being in the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, etc.; greatest.

Ut'most', *n.* The most that can be; the farthest limit; the greatest power, degree, or effort.

U-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐ not + τόπος a place.] **1.** An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More, in a work called *Utopia*, as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, etc. **2.** Hence, any place or state of ideal perfection.

U-to'pi-an (-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Utopia; resembling Utopia; hence, ideal; chimerical; fanciful.

U-to'pi-an, *n.* An inhabitant of Utopia; hence, one who believes in the perfectibility of human society; a visionary; an idealist; an optimist.

U-to'pi-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The ideas, aims, etc., of a Utopian; impracticable schemes for human perfection.

U'tri-cle (ū'trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter* a bag.] **1.** A little sac or vesicle, as the air cell of a seaweed. **2.** (*Physiol.*) A microscopic cell. **3.** (*Bot.*) A small, thin-walled, one-seeded fruit. **4.** (*Anat.*) A utriculus.

U-tric'u-lar (ū-trĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a utricle, or utriculus; containing, or furnished with, a utricle or utricles; utriculate. **2.** Resembling a utricle or bag.

U-tric'u-late (ū-trĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Resembling a bladder; swollen like a bladder; inflated; utricular.

U-tric'u-loid (-loid), *a.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calycle + *-oid*.] Resembling a bladder; utricular.

U-tric'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., little womb.] (*Anat.*) A little sac, or bag; esp., a part of the ear.

U'tro- (ū'trō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the uterus*.

Ut'ter (ŭt'tẽr), *a.* [OE. *utter*, orig. same word as *outer*. See OUT.] **1.** Outer. [*Obs.*] **2.** Situated outside; outer. [*Obs.*] **3.** Complete; perfect; total; entire; absolute. **4.** Peremptory; unconditional; unqualified.

Utter bar (*Law*), the junior barristers. [*Eng.*] — **Utter barrister** (*Law*), one recently admitted as a barrister, who is accustomed to plead without, or outside, the bar. [*Eng.*]

Ut'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UTTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UTTERING.] [OE. *outren*, freq. of *outen* to utter, put out, AS. *ūtian* to put out, fr. *ūt* out. See OUT.] **1.** To put forth or out. [*Obs.*] **2.** To trade; to vend. [*Obs.*] **3.** Hence, to put in circulation, as money; to put off, as currency; to pass in trade. **4.** To express publicly; to disclose; to publish; to speak; to pronounce.

Syn. — To issue; liberate; discharge. See DELIVER.

Ut'ter-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being uttered.

Ut'ter-ance (ŭt'tẽr-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of uttering; esp.: (*a*) Putting in circulation. (*b*) Vocal expression; articulation; speech. **2.** Power or style of speaking.

Ut'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who utters.

Ut'ter-ly, *adv.* In an utter manner; fully; totally.

Ut'ter-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Extreme; utmost; greatest.

Ut'ter-most' (ŭt'tẽr-mōst'), *n.* The utmost; the highest or greatest degree; the farthest extent.

Ut'ter-ness, *n.* Extremity; utmost; uttermost.

‖ **U'va-ur'si** (ū'vȧ-ûr'sĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uva* grape + *ursus* bear.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen bush (*Arctostaphylus uva-ursi*), of the Heath family, bearing red berries. [sembling a grape.]

U've-ous (ū'vẽ-ŭs), *a.* [From L. *uva* grape.] Re-

U'vic (ū'vĭk), *a.* [L. *uva* grape.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, grapes.

‖ **U'vu-la** (ū'vū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *uva* grape, uvula.] (*Anat.*) The pendent lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate. — **U'vu-lar** (-lẽr), *a.*

U'vu-lat'o-my (ū'vū-lăt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [*Uvula* + *-tomy*.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting out the uvula.

Ux-or'i-cide (ŭks-ōr'Ĭ-sid), *n.* [L. *uxor* wife + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** The murder of a wife by her husband. **2.** One who murders his wife.

Ux-o'ri-ous (ŭks-ō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uxorius*, fr. *uxor* a wife.] Excessively fond of, or submissive to, a wife; dependent on one's own wife. — **Ux-o'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ux-o'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

V.

V (vē). **1.** V, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant. V and U are only varieties of the same character, formerly used indiscriminately, U being the cursive form. The letter V is through the Latin from a form (V) of the Greek vowel Y (see Y). Etymologically *v* is most nearly related to *u*, *w*, *f*, *b*, *p*; as in *vine*, *wine*; avoirdupois, *habit*, *have*; *safe*, *save*; *trover*, *troubadour*, *trope*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 265; also §§ 155, 169, 178–179, etc. **2.** As a numeral, V stands for five.

Va'can-cy (vā'kan-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being vacant; emptiness; hence, freedom from employment; intermission; leisure; idleness. **2.** That which is vacant. Specif.: (*a*) Empty space; vacuum. (*b*) Unoccupied space; chasm; gap. (*c*) Unemployed time; interval of leisure. (*d*) A post unfilled; unoccupied office.

Va'cant (vā'kant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vacans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *vacare* to be empty, to have leisure, also *vocare;* akin to *vacuus* empty.] **1.** Deprived of contents; not filled; empty. **2.** Unengaged with business or care; unemployed; disengaged; unoccupied; free. **3.** Not filled or occupied by an incumbent, possessor, or officer. **4.** Empty of thought; thoughtless; not occupied with study or reflection. **5.** (*Law*) Abandoned; having no heir, possessor, claimant, or occupier. — **Va'cant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Empty; void; devoid; unemployed; unincumbered; uncrowded; idle. — A thing is *empty* when there is nothing in it. *Vacant* adds the idea of having been previously filled, or intended to be filled or occupied.

Va'cate (vā'kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VACATED (-kā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VACATING.] [L. *vacare*, *vacatum*, to be empty. See VACANT.] **1.** To make vacant; to leave empty; to cease filling or occupying. **2.** To annul; to make void; to deprive of force. **3.** To defeat. [*R.*]

Va-ca'tion (vā-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vacatio* a being free from duty, fr. *vacare*. See VACATE.] **1.** A vacating. **2.** A period of intermission, as from regular business; rest; leisure. Hence, specif.: (*a*) (*Law*) Intermission of judicial proceedings between terms. (*b*) Intermission between terms in an educational institution. (*c*) The time when an office, esp. an ecclesiastical office, is vacant.

‖ **Vac-ci'na** (văk-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Vaccinia.

Vac'ci-nal (văk'sĭ-nal), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pertaining to vaccinia or vaccination.

Vac'ci-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VACCINATED (-nā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VACCINATING.] [See VACCINE.] To inoculate with the cowpox by means of a virus, called *vaccine*, derived either directly or indirectly from cows; hence, sometimes, to inoculate with any virus as a preventive measure. [vaccinating.

Vac'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act, art, or practice of

Vac'ci-na'tor (văk'sĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* One that vaccinates.

Vac'cine (văk'sĭn *or* -sīn), *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, fr. *vacca* cow.] Of or pert. to cows; derived from, or caused by, vaccinia. — *n.* The virus of vaccinia used in vaccination.

‖ **Vac-cin'i-a** (văk-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) Cowpox.

Vac'ci-nist (văk'sĭ-nĭst), *n.* A vaccinator.

‖ **Vac-cin'i-um** (văk-sĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., the blueberry, or whortleberry.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ericaceous shrubs including the blueberries and true cranberries.

‖ **Va'cher'** (vȧ'shȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. *vache* cow.] A keeper of stock or cattle; herdsman. [*Southwestern U. S.*]

Vac'il-lant (văs'ĭl-lant), *a.* [L. *vacillans*, p. pr. of *vacillare*. See VACILLATE.] Vacillating; wavering.

Vac'il-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VACILLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VACILLATING.] [L. *vacillare*, *vacillatum*.] **1.** To move one way and the other; to reel or stagger; to waver. **2.** To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant; to waver.

Vac'il-la'tion (văs'ĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A vacillating, or state of vacillating; a wavering; a fluctuating.

Vac'il-la-to-ry (văs'ĭl-là-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Inclined to vacillate; wavering; irresolute.

Vac'u-ist (văk'ū-ĭst), *n.* One who holds that the space between the bodies of the universe, or the molecules and atoms of matter, is an absolute vacuum.

Va-cu'i-ty (vȧ-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being vacuous; emptiness; vacancy. **2.** A void; vacuum. **3.** Inanity; nihility. [*R.*] [vacuoles.

Vac'u-o-la'ted (văk'ū-ŏ-lā'tĕd), *a.* (*Biol.*) Full of

Vac'u-ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *vacuus* empty.] (*Biol.*) A small cell, or globular space, in the interior of organic cells.

Vac'u-ous (văk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vacuus*. Cf. VACANT.] Empty; unfilled; void; vacant. — **Vac'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vac'u-um (văk'ū-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UUMS (-ŭmz), L. -UA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *vacuus* empty.] **1.** (*Physics*) A space entirely devoid of matter (distinctively called *absolute vacuum*); hence, more generally, a space artificially exhausted to a high or the highest degree. **2.** State of rarefaction, or reduction of pressure below that of the atmosphere, in a vessel nearly exhausted of air or steam, etc.

Vade (vād), *v. i.* *Obs.* variant of FADE.

Va'de me'oum (vā'dē mē'ŭm). [L., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; manual; handbook.

‖ **Va'di-um** (vā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., from L. *vas*, *vadis*, bail.] (*Law*) Pledge; security; bail.

Vag'a-bond (văg'ȧ-bŏnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari* to stroll about, fr. *vagus* strolling.] **1.** Roving without a settled habitation; wandering. **2.** Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. **3.** Being a vagabond; strolling and idle or vicious.

Vag'a-bond, *n.* A wanderer from place to place, not having, or not abiding in, a fixed dwelling, and usually without means of honest livelihood; vagrant; tramp; hence, a worthless person; rascal.

Vag'a-bond'age (-bŏnd'ăj; 48), *n.* State of a vagabond; vagrancy.

Vag'a-bond'ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Vagabondage.

Va'gal (vā'gal), *a.* [See VAGUS.] (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to the vagus, or pneumogastric nerves; pneumogastric.

Va-ga'ri-ous (vȧ-gā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, vagaries; capricious; whimsical; crochety.

Va-ga'ry (vȧ-gā'rȳ), *n.* [L. *vagari* to stroll about. See VAGUE.] **1.** A wandering. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a wandering of the thoughts; wild or fanciful freak; whim.

Va-gi'na (vȧ-jī'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* VAGINÆ (-nē). [L. *vagina* scabbard, sheath.] (*Biol.*) A sheath; theca. Specif.: (*a*) (*Anat.*) The canal leading from the uterus to the external orifice of the genital canal, or to the cloaca. (*b*) (*Bot.*) The basal expansion of some leaves, inwrapping the stem. — **Vag'i-nal** (văj'ĭ-nal), *a.* [sheathe; sheathing.

Vag'i-nant (văj'ĭ-nant), *a.* Serving to invest, or

Vag'i-nate (văj'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Invested with, or as with, a sheath. [a vagrant.

Va'gran-cy (vā'gran-sȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being

Va'grant (vā'grant), *a.* [Prob. fr. OF. *waucrant*, *wacrant*, p. pr. of *waucrer*, *wacrer*, *walcrer*, to wander (prob. of Teutonic origin); but influenced by F. *vagant*, p. pr. of *vaguer* to stray, L. *vagari*.] **1.** Moving without certain direction; wandering; erratic; unsettled. **2.** Going from place to place without a settled habitation.

Va'grant, *n.* One who strolls from place to place; one who has no settled habitation; an idle wanderer; a sturdy beggar; an incorrigible rogue; a vagabond.

Vague (vāg), *a.* [*Compar.* VAGUER (vāg'ẽr); *superl.* VAGUEST.] [F. *vague*, or L. *vagus*.] **1.** Vagrant; vagabond. [*Archaic*] **2.** Unsettled; undetermined; indefinite; ambiguous; lax. **3.** Proceeding from no known authority; unauthenticated; uncertain; flying. — **Vague'ly**, *adv.* — **Vague'ness**, *n.*

‖ **Va'gus** (vā'gŭs), *a.* [L., wandering.] (*Anat.*) Wandering; — applied especially to the pneumogastric nerve.

Vail (vāl), *n.* & *v. t.* Same as VEIL.

Vail, *n.* [From F. *avaler* to descend. See AVALANCHE.] **1.** *pl.* Avails. [*Obs.*] **2.** An unexpected gain. [*Obs.*] **3.** Money given to servants by visitors; gratuity; — usually in the *pl.*

Vail, *v. t.* [Aphetic form of AVALE.] **1.** To let fall; to lower. [*Obs.*] **2.** To lower, or take off, in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, etc.

Vail, *n.* Submission; decline; descent. [*Obs.*]

Vain (vān), *a.* [*Compar.* VAINER (-ẽr); *superl.* VAINEST.] [F., fr. L. *vanus*.] **1.** Having no real substance, value, or importance; empty. **2.** Destitute of force or efficacy; fruitless; ineffectual. **3.** Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; having overweening self-esteem; conceited; puffed up. **4.** Showy; ostentatious.

Syn. — Empty; worthless; idle; unreal; shadowy; showy; light; delusive; void; unimportant; trifling.

Vain, *n.* Vanity; — now used only in *in vain*.

In vain, to no purpose; ineffectually. — **To take the name of God in vain**, to use it with levity or profaneness.

Vain'glo'ri-ous (vān'glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Feeling or indicating vainglory; elated by vanity; boastful. — **Vain'glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vain'glo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vain'glo'ry (-rȳ), *n.* Excessive vanity over one's own performances; empty pride; vain show.

Vain'ly (vān'lȳ), *adv.* In a vain manner; in vain.

Vain'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being vain.

Vair (vâr), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *vair*, a., L. *varius* various, variegated.] The fur of the squirrel, — represented in heraldry by a series of small white and blue shields.

Val'ance (văl'ans), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Valence*, in France.] Hanging drapery, as for a bed, couch, or window.

Val'ance, *v. t.* To furnish with a valence.

Vale (vāl), *n.* [F. *val*, L. *vallis*.] A valley; dale.

☞ *Vale* is chiefly poetic.

Vale, *n.* See 2d Vail, 3.

Val'e-dic'tion (văl'ĕ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *valedicere*, *-dictum*, to say farewell; *vale* farewell (imperative of *valere* to be strong or well) + *dicere* to say. See Valiant; Diction.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

Val'e-dic-to'ri-an (văl'ĕ-dĭk-tō'rĭ-an), *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory.

Val'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Bidding farewell; suitable or designed for an occasion of leave-taking.

Val'e-dic'to-ry, *n.* A valedictory oration or address, esp., in American colleges and seminaries, one spoken at commencement by one of the graduating class, usually by the leading scholar.

Va'lence (vā'lens), *n.* [Fr. L. *valens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *valere*.] (*Chem.*) The degree of combining power of an atom (or radical) as shown by the number of atoms of hydrogen (or of other monads, as chlorine, sodium, etc.) with which it will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared.

Va-len'ci-a (vȧ-lĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Perh. fr. *Valence* in France.] A kind of fabric for waistcoats, having the weft of wool and the warp of silk or cotton.

Va-len'ci-ennes' lace' (vȧ-lĕn'sĭ-ĕnz' lās'). [F.] A rich kind of lace made at Valenciennes, in France, the pattern being worked in the net.

Val'en-cy (văl'en-sȳ *or* vā'len-sȳ), *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) See Valence. (*b*) A unit of combining power.

Va-len'ti-a (vȧ-lĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* See Valencia.

Val'en-tine (văl'en-tīn), *n.* **1.** A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day. **2.** A sentimental or comic missive sent on St. Valentine's Day.

St. Valentine's Day, a day sacred to St. Valentine, — the 14th of February.

Va-le'ri-an (vȧ-lē'rĭ-an), *n.* [LL. *valeriana;* origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) Any species of *Valeriana*. The root of *V. officinalis* is used as an antispasmodic.

Greek valerian (*Bot.*), a plant (*Polemonium cæruleum*) with leaves resembling those of the officinal valerian.

Val'et (văl'ĕt *or* văl'ā), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *vallet*, *varlet*, *vaslet*. See Varlet.] **1.** A male waiting servant; a gentleman's body servant. **2.** (*Man.*) A kind of goad or stick.

‖ **Valet de chambre** (vȧ'lā' de shȧN'br') [F.], a body servant, or personal attendant.

Val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (văl'ĕ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* [L. *valetudinarius*, fr. *valetudo* health, fr. *valere* to be well. See Valiant.] Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; sickly; weakly; infirm. — *n.* A weak or sickly person; one who is seeking to recover health.

Val'e-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. — *n.* A valetudinarian.

Val-hal'la (văl-hăl'lȧ), *n.* [Icel. *valhöll; valr* the slain + *höll* a royal hall.] (*Scand. Myth.*) Palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle.

Val'iant (văl'yant), *a.* [OF., orig. p. pr. of OF. & F. *valoir* to be worth, L. *valere* to be strong. See Wield.] **1.** Strong; powerful. [*Obs.*] **2.** Intrepid in danger; courageous; brave. **3.** Performed with valor or bravery; heroic. — **Val'iant-ly**, *adv.* — **Val'iant-ness**, *n.*

Val'id (văl'ĭd), *a.* [F. *valide*, L. *validus* strong, from *valere* to be strong.] **1.** Strong; efficient. [*Obs.*] **2.** Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; capable of being justified, defended, or supported; well-grounded; sound; good. **3.** (*Law*) Having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities. — **Val'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Val'id-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Prevalent; available; efficacious.

Val'i-date (-ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To confirm; to render valid.

Va-lid'i-ty (vȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being valid; strength; force; esp., power to convince.

Va-lise' (vȧ-lēs'), *n.* [F. *valise;* origin uncertain.] A small sack or case, usually of leather, for the clothes, toilet articles, etc., of a traveler; portmanteau.

Val'lar (văl'lẽr), *a.* [L. *vallaris.*] Of or pert. to a rampart.

Vallar crown (*Rom. Antiq.*), a circular gold crown with palisades, bestowed as an honor upon a soldier.

Val'la-ry (văl'lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Same as Vallar.

Val-la'tion (văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vallatio*, fr. *vallare* to surround with a rampart, fr. *vallum* rampart.] A rampart or intrenchment.

Val'ley (văl'lĭ), *n.; pl.* Valleys (-lĭz). [OE. *vale*, *valeie*, OF. *valée*, *valede*, LL. *vallata*, L. *vallis*, *valles*.] **1.** The space inclosed between ranges of hills or mountains, including frequently broad alluvial plains.

☞ Deep and narrow *valleys* with abrupt sides are called *gorges*, *ravines*, *cañons*, *gulches*, etc.

2. (*Arch.*) The place of meeting of two slopes of a roof, forming on the plan a reëntrant angle; also, the depression between them.

Valley Roof.

‖ **Val'lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Rampart; wall, as in a fortress.

Val'or (văl'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *valor*, *valour*, LL. *valor*, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, or worth. See Valiant.] **1.** Worth. [*Obs.*] **2.** Strength of mind in regard to danger; high personal bravery; courage; prowess; intrepidity. **3.** A man of valor. [*R.*]

Syn. — See Courage, and Heroism.

Val'or-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Possessing or exhibiting valor; brave; courageous; valiant. — **Val'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Val'u-a-ble (văl'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having value or worth; possessing useful and esteemed qualities; precious; costly. **2.** Worthy; estimable; deserving esteem. — **Val'u-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Val'u-a-bly**, *adv.*

Valuable consideration (*Law*), a consideration having actual value, as distinguished from a *good consideration*, as natural love and affection.

Val'u-a-ble, *n.* A thing of value, esp. a small but precious thing; — mostly in *pl.*

Val'u-a'tion (văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of valuing; estimation; appraisement. **2.** Estimated value or worth.

Val'u-a'tor (văl'ū-ā'tẽr), *n.* Valuer; appraiser.

Val'ue (văl'ū), *n.* [OF., fr. *valoir*, p. p. *valu*, to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, to be worth.] **1.** The property or properties of a thing rendering it useful or desirable, or the degree of such property or properties; worth; utility; importance. **2.** (*Trade & Polit. Econ.*) Worth estimated by any standard of purchasing power.

☞ In political economy, *intrinsic value* is utility, or adaptation to satisfy the wants of men.

3. Precise signification; import. **4.** Esteem; regard. **5.** (*Mus.*) The relative length or duration of a tone or note, answering to *quantity* in prosody. **6.** In an artistical composition, the character of any one part in its relation to other parts and to the whole. **7.** Valor. [*Obs.*]

Val'ue, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Valued (-ūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Valuing.] **1.** To estimate the value, or worth, of; to rate; to appraise; to estimate. **2.** To rate highly; to have in high esteem; to appreciate; to prize. **3.** To cause to have value. [*Obs.*] **4.** To be worth. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To compute; esteem; respect; regard.

Val'ue-less, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.

Val'u-er (-ū-ẽr), *n.* One who values; an appraiser.

Valv'ate (vălv'āt), *a.* [L. *valvatus* having folding doors.] **1.** Resembling, or serving as, a valve or valves; consisting of, or opening by or like, a valve or valves; valvular. **2.** (*Bot.*) Specif., meeting at the edges without overlapping, as leaves in æstivation.

Valve (vălv), *n.* [L. *valva* the leaf, fold, or valve of a door.] **1.** A door; esp., one of a pair of folding doors, or one of the leaves of such a door. **2.** A lid, plug, or cover, applied to an aperture so that by its movement it will open or close the aperture. **3.** (*Anat.*) One or more membranous partitions, flaps, or folds, which permit flow in one direction but stop or retard it in an opposite direction. **4.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the pieces into which a capsule naturally separates. (*b*) A small portion of certain anthers, which opens like a trapdoor. **5.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the divisions of bivalve or multivalve shells.

Valved (vălvd), *a.* Having a valve or valves; valvate.

Valv'u-lar (vălv'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a valve or valves. **2.** Containing, or opening by, valves; serving as a valve.

Valvular Capsule.

Valv'ule (-ūl), *n.* A little valve.

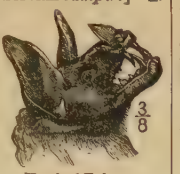
Va-mose' (vȧ-mōs'), *v. i. & t.* [Sp. *vamos* let us go.] To run away. [*Slang*]

Vamp (vămp), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. F. *avantpied* the forefoot, vamp; *avant* before + *pied* foot, L. *pes*. See Advance; Foot.] **1.** The upper front part of a boot or shoe. **2.** Any piece added to an old thing to give it a new appearance.

Vamp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vamped (vămt; 215); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vamping.] To provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather; hence, to repair with new; to patch.

Vamp'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who vamps.

Vam'pire (văm'pīr), *n.* [F., fr. Servian *vampir.*] **1.** A blood-sucking ghost. **2.** Fig.: One who lives by preying on others; extortioner. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Either one of two or more species of South American blood-sucking bats, having sharp cutting incisors. (*b*) Any one of several harmless tropical American bats, which feed upon insects and fruit.



Head of False, or Fruit-eating, Vampire. 3/8

Vampire bat (*Zoöl.*), a vampire, 3 (*a*).

Vam'pir-ism (văm'pĭr-ĭz'm *or* -pīr-), *n.* **1.** Belief in the existence of vampires. **2.** The actions or practice of vampires.

Vam'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* [F. *avant* fore + E. *plate.*] A protecting plate of iron on a tilting-spear handle.

Van (văn), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. Vanguard.] The front of an army; the first line, division, or leading column of an army or fleet.

Van, *v. t.* (*Mining*) To wash or cleanse on a shovel.

Van, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. Caravan.] **1.** A light wagon for transporting goods. [*Eng.*] **2.** A large covered wagon for moving furniture, etc. **3.** A close baggage car. [*Eng.*]

Van, *n.* [L. *vannus* a winnowing van. Cf. Fan.] **1.** A fan or other contrivance, as a sieve, for winnowing grain. **2.** [OF. *vanne,* fr. L. *vannus.*] A wing with which the air is beaten. [*Archaic*]

Va-nad'ic (vā-năd'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or containing, vanadium, esp. in its higher valence. See -ic.

Va-na'di-ous (-nā'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or containing, vanadium, esp. in its lower valence. See -ous.

Va-na'di-um (vā-nā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *Vanadīs,* a surname of the goddess Freya.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the nitrogen-phosphorus group, intermediate between the metals and nonmetals.

Van'-cou'ri-er (văn'kōō'rĭ-ĕr), *n.* See Avant-courier.

Van'dal (văn'dal), *n.* [L. *Vandalus, Vandalius;* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** (*Anc. Hist.*) One of the fierce, barbarous, Teutonic race that plundered Rome in the 5th century. **2.** Hence, one who willfully destroys or defaces any work of art or literature.

Van'dal, } *a.* Of, pert. to, or resem-
Van-dal'ic (văn-dăl'ĭk), } bling, the Vandals.

Van'dal-ism (văn'dal-ĭz'm), *n.* The spirit or conduct of the Vandals; hostility to the arts and literature.

Van-dyke' (văn-dīk'), *a.* Of or pert. to the style of Vandyke, the painter; used or represented by Vandyke.

Vandyke collar *or* **cape,** a broad collar or cape of fine linen and lace with a deep pointed or scalloped edge.

Vane (vān), *n.* [AS. *fana* a banner, flag; akin to G. *fahne,* L. *pannus.*] **1.** A contrivance attached to some elevated object to show which way the wind blows; weathercock. **2.** Any flat, extended surface attached to an axis and moved in or by water, air, or other fluid. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The rhachis and web of a feather taken together. **4.** One of the sights of a compass, quadrant, etc.

Vang (văng), *n.* [D. *vangen* to seize. See Fang.] (*Naut.*) A rope to steady the peak of a gaff.

Van'guard' (văn'gärd'), *n.* [For *vantguard, avantguard,* F. *avant-garde.* See Avant; Guard.] (*Mil.*) The troops who march in front of an army; van.

Va-nil'la (vā-nĭl'lā), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *vainilla,* dim. of Sp. *vaina* pod, L. *vagina.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical America. **2.** The long podlike capsules of *Vanilla planifolia* and *V. claviculata,* remarkable for their delicate and agreeable odor; also, the oil or extract made from them.

Van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vanished (-ĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vanishing.] [OF. *vanir* (in comp.), fr. L. *vanus* empty, vain. See -ish.] **1.** To pass from a visible to an invisible state; to go out of sight; to disappear; to fade. **2.** To be annihilated or lost; to pass away.

Van'ish, *n.* (*Phon.*) The brief terminal part of a vocal element, differing more or less from the main part; as, *a* as in *ale* ordinarily ends with a *vanish* of *i* as in *ill.*

Van'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *vanité,* L. *vanitas,* fr. *vanus* empty, vain.] **1.** Quality or state of being vain; emptiness; unsubstantialness; falsity. **2.** An inflation of mind upon slight grounds; overweening self-conceit; excessive desire for notice or approval; pride; conceit. **3.** That which is vain, visionary, or unreal; fruitless desire or effort; empty pleasure; idle show. **4.** One of the characters in the old moralities and puppet shows.

Syn.—Unrealness; worthlessness. See Egotism; Pride.

Van'ner (văn'nĕr), *n.* (*Mining*) A machine for concentrating ore with a van.

Van'ning (văn'nĭng), *n.* (*Mining*) A process by which ores are washed on a shovel, or in a vanner.

Van'quish (văn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vanquished (-kwĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vanquishing.] [OE. *venquishen, venquissen, venkisen,* F. *vaincre,* pret. *vainquis,* OF. *veintre,* pret. *venqui, venquis,* fr. L. *vincere;* akin to AS. *wig* war.] **1.** To conquer, overcome, or subdue in battle. **2.** Hence, to defeat in any contest; to get the better of; to put down; to refute.

Syn.—To surmount; confute; silence. See Conquer.

Van'quish-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* That may be vanquished.

Van'quish-er (-ĕr), *n.* One that vanquishes.

Van'quish-ment (-ment), *n.* Act of vanquishing; state of being vanquished.

Vant (vănt), *v. i.* See Vaunt. [*Obs.*]

Van'tage (văn'tăj; 48), *n.* [Aphetic form of OE. *avantage,* fr. F. *avantage.* See Advantage.] **1.** Superior situation or opportunity; advantage. [*R.*] **2.** (*Lawn Tennis*) The first point after deuce.

Vantage ground, superior state or place.

Vap'id (văp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *vapidus* spiritless; vapid; akin to *vappa* vapid wine, *vapor* vapor.] Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; insipid; flat; dull; unanimated. — **Vap'id-ly,** *adv.* — **Vap'id-ness,** *n.*

Va-pid'i-ty (vā-pĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being vapid.

Va'por (vā'pĕr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *vapor.*] **1.** (*Physics*) Any substance in the gaseous state, but which is ordinarily a liquid or solid; sometimes, any gas. **2.** Hence, any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere, as smoke. **3.** Flatulence. [*Obs.*] **4.** Something unsubstantial; vain imagination; idle talk. **5.** *pl.* Melancholy. [*Obs.*]

Va'por, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vapored (-pĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vaporing.] **1.** To pass or send off in, or as if in, vapor; to steam; to evaporate. **2.** To emit fumes. [*R.*] **3.** To talk idly; to boast or vaunt; to brag.

Vap'o-ra-ble (văp'ō-rà-b'l), *a.* Vaporizable.

Vap'o-rate (-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *vaporare, -atum.*] To evaporate. [*R.*] — **Vap'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

Vap'o-rif'ic (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*Vapor* + L. *ficare* to make. See -fy.] Passing, or causing to pass, into vapor.

Va'por-ing (vā'pĕr-ĭng), *a.* Talking idly; boasting; vaunting. — **Va'por-ing-ly,** *adv.* [porous.

Va'por-ish, *a.* Full of, or affected by, vapors; va-

Vap'o-ri'za-ble (văp'ō-rī'zà-b'l *or* vā'pĕr-ī'-; 110), *a.* Capable of being vaporized, or converted into vapor.

Vap'o-ri-za'tion (văp'ō-rĭ-zā'shŭn *or* vā'pĕr-ĭ-), *n.* Act or process of vaporizing; state of being vaporized.

Vap'o-rize (văp'ō-rīz *or* vā'pĕr-īz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vaporized (-rīzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vaporizing (-rī'zĭng).] To convert into, or pass off in, vapor.

Vap'o-ri'zer, *n.* One that vaporizes.

Va'por-ose' (vā'pĕr-ōs'), *a.* Full of vapor; vaporous.

Va'por-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vaporosus.*] **1.** Having the form or nature of vapor. **2.** Full of, or producing, vapors; hence, windy; flatulent. **4.** Unreal; unsubstantial; vain; whimsical. — **Va'por-ous-ness,** *n.*

Va'por-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous. **2.** Hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.

‖ **Va-que'ro** (vä-kā'rō), *n.* [Sp., cowherd, fr. *vaca* cow, L. *vacca.*] A herder of cattle; herdsman. [*Southwestern U. S.*]

Va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of varying; changeable. **2.** Liable to vary; too susceptible of change; mutable; fickle; inconstant. — **Va'ri-a-bil'i-ty** (-à-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*, **Va'ri-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Va'ri-a-bly,** *adv.*

Va'ri-a-ble, *n.* **1.** That which is variable. **2.** (*Math.*) A quantity which may increase or decrease, or which admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A shifting wind. (*b*) *pl.* Those places where a steady wind is not expected.

Va'ri-ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being variant; variation. **2.** Difference that produces dispute; disagreement; dissension; discord. **3.** (*Law*) An aterial difference between pleadings or parts of pleadings.

Va'ri-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *varians,* p. pr. of *variare.* See Vary.] **1.** Varying in form, character, etc.; variable; different; diverse. **2.** Fickle. [*Obs.*] — *n.* Something differing in form from another thing, but really the same.

Va'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *variatus,* p. p. of *variare.* See Vary.] To alter; to make different; to vary.

Va'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or result of varying; partial change in form, position, state, or qualities; modification; alteration; mutation; diversity. **2.** Extent or degree to which a thing varies. **3.** (*Mus.*) Repetition of a theme or melody with fanciful embellishments or modifications, but with the essential features the same.

Syn.—Change; vicissitude; variety; deviation.

Var'i-cel'la (văr'ĭ-sĕl'lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of LL. *variola* smallpox.] (*Med.*) Chicken pox.

‖ **Var'i-ces** (văr'ĭ-sēz), *n., pl.* of VARIX.

Var'i-cose' (văr'ĭ-kōs'), *a.* [L. *varicosus*, fr. *varix*, *-icis*, a dilated vein.] Irregularly swollen or enlarged; of, pert. to, or affected with, varices or varicosities.

Var'i-cos'i-ty (-kŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being varicose. **2.** A varicose vessel, fiber, or the like.

Va'ried (vā'rĭd), *a.* Changed; various; diversified.

Va'ri-e-gate (vā'rĭ-ē-gāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VARIEGATED (-gā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VARIEGATING.] [L. *variegare*, p. p. *-atus*; *varius* various + *agere* to make. See VARIOUS; AGENT.] To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors; to dapple; to streak.

Va'ri-e-ga'tion (vā'rĭ-ē-gā'shŭn), *n.* A variegating; state or result of being variegated; diversity of colors.

Va-ri'e-tal (vȧ-rī'ē-tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a variety; characterizing a variety; constituting a variety.

Va-ri'e-ty (-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being various; intermixture or succession of different things. **2.** That which is various. Specif.: (*a*) A collection of different things. (*b*) Something varying or differing from others of the same general kind; sort. (*c*) (*Biol.*) An individual, or group of individuals, of a species differing from the rest in some one or more of the characteristics typical of the species, and capable either of perpetuating itself for a period, or of being perpetuated by artificial means; hence, a subdivision, or peculiar form of a species. (*d*) In inorganic nature, one of those forms in which a species may occur, which differ in minor characteristics of structure, color, purity of composition, etc.

Syn. — Diversity; difference; kind. — A man has a *variety* of employments when he does many things which are not a mere repetition of the same act; he has a *diversity* of employments when the several acts performed are unlike each other, that is, *diverse*; hence, *variety* does not necessarily imply *diversity*.

Va-ri'o-la (vȧ-rī'ō-lȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *varius* various.] (*Med.*) The smallpox. — **Va-ri'o-lar** (-lĕr), *a.*

Va'ri-o-la'tion (vā'rĭ-ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* (*Med.*) Inoculation with smallpox. [small, round specks.

Va'ri-o-lit'ic (vā'rĭ-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Thickly marked with

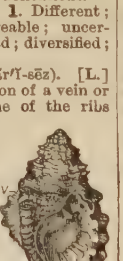
Va'ri-o-loid (vā'rĭ-ō-loid *or* văr'ĭ-), *a.* [*Variola* + *-oid*.] (*Med.*) Resembling smallpox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid. — *n.* The smallpox as modified by previous inoculation or vaccination.

Va-ri'o-lous (vȧ-rī'ō-lŭs), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pert. to the smallpox; having pits like those of the smallpox.

‖ **Va'ri-o'rum** (vā'rĭ-ō'rŭm), *a.* [L., abbrev. fr. *cum notis variorum* with notes of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons; — said of publications.

Va'ri-ous (vā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *varius*.] **1.** Different; diverse; several; manifold. **2.** Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable. **3.** Variegated; diversified; not monotonous. — **Va'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Va'rix** (vā'rĭks), *n.*; *pl.* VARICES (văr'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** (*Med.*) An uneven, permanent dilatation of a vein or other circulatory vessel. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the ribs crossing the whorls of certain univalves.



v v Varices.

Var'let (văr'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *varlet*, *vaslet*, *vallet*, servant, young man, young noble, dim. of *vassal*. See VASSAL.] **1.** A servant, esp. to a knight. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a low fellow; scoundrel; rascal. **3.** In a pack of playing cards, the jack. [*Obs.*]

Var'let-ry (-rȳ), *n.* The rabble; mob.

Var'nish (-nĭsh), *n.* [F. *vernis*, LL. *vernicium*; akin to L. *vitrum* glass.] **1.** A viscid liquid, consisting of a solution of resinous matter, used to lay on work to give it a gloss. **2.** That which resembles varnish; a glossy appearance. **3.** An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss.

Var'nish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VARNISHED (-nĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VARNISHING.] **1.** To cover or spread with varnish. **2.** To conceal with what gives a fair appearance; to gloss over; to palliate. — **Var'nish-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Va'ry (vā'rȳ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VARIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VARYING.] [F. *varier*, L. *variare*, fr. *varius* various.] **1.** To change the aspect of; to alter in form, looks, substance, position, etc.; to modify. **2.** To change to something else; to exchange; to alternate. **3.** To make of different kinds; to diversify; to variegate.

Va'ry, *v. i.* **1.** To change; to become different; to be modified. **2.** To differ; to be diverse. **3.** To deviate; to depart; to swerve. **4.** To disagree; to be at variance.

Va'ry, *n.* Alteration; change. [*Obs.*]

Vas'cu-lar (văs'kū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *vasculum* a small vessel, dim. of *vas* vessel. See VASE.] **1.** (*Biol.*) (*a*) Consisting of, or containing, vessels as an essential part of a structure; full of vessels. (*b*) Operating by means of vessels. (*c*) Of or pert. to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies. **2.** (*Bot.*) Of, pert. to, or designating, the phænogamous plants, all of which are vascular. — **Vas'cu-lar'i-ty** (văs'kū-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

‖ **Vas'cu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VASCULA (-lȧ). [L., a small vessel.] A tin box used in collecting plants.

Vase (vās *or* vāz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vas*, *vasum*.] **1.** A vessel adapted for various useful or ornamental purposes, esp. one of antique or elegant pattern used for ornament. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A representation of such a vessel used for ornament. [See *Illust.* of NICHE.] (*b*) The body, or naked ground, of the Corinthian and Composite capital.

☞ Of the modern English pronunciation of *vase*, Mr. A. J. Ellis (1874) says: "*Vase* has four pronunciations in English: *vaz*, which I most commonly say, is going out of use, *vāz* I hear most frequently, *vāz* very rarely, and *vās* I only know from Cull's marking. On the analogy of *case*, however, it should be the regular sound."

3. (*Bot.*) The calyx of a plant.

Vas'e-line (văs'ē-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [Prob. fr. G. *wasser* water + Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil.] A translucent substance obtained as a residue in the purification of crude petroleum, — used as an unguent and in the arts.

Vas'o-mo'tor (văs'ō-mō'tẽr), *a.* [L. *vas* a vessel + *motor* that which moves.] (*Physiol.*) Causing movement in the walls of vessels.

Vas'sal (văs'sal), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *vassallus*, *vassus*; of Celtic origin. Cf. VALET, VARLET.] **1.** (*Feud. Law*) The grantee of a fief, feud, or fee; feudatory; feudal tenant. **2.** A subject; dependent; servant; slave.

Rear (*for* Arriere) vassal, the vassal of a vassal.

Vas'sal, *a.* Resembling a vassal; slavish; servile.

Vas'sal-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** State of being vassal. **2.** A vassal territory. **4.** Vassals, collectively. [*R.*]

Vas'sal-ry (-rȳ), *n.* The body of vassals. [*R.*]

Vast (vȧst), *a.* [*Compar.* VASTER (-ẽr); *superl.* VASTEST.] [L. *vastus* waste, immense. See WASTE.] **1.** Waste; desert. [*Obs.*] **2.** Of great extent; very spacious or large; also, huge in bulk; immense. **3.** Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount. **4.** Very great in force; mighty. **5.** Very great in importance. — **Vast'ly**, *adv.* — **Vast'ness**, *n.*

Vast, *n.* A waste region; boundless space; immensity.

Vas-ta'tion (văs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vastatio*, fr. *vastare* to lay waste.] A laying waste; devastation. [*Obs.*]

Vas-tid'i-ty (văs-tĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Vastness. [*Obs.*]

Vast'y (-ȳ), *a.* [From VAST.] Vast; immense. [*R.*]

Vat (vȧt), *n.* [Dial. for OE. *fat*, AS. *fæt*; akin to G. *fass*.] **1.** A large vessel, cistern, or tub, for various uses. **2.** A varying measure for liquids; also, a dry measure.

Vat'i-can (vȧt'ĭ-kan), *n.* [L. *Vaticanus*, *mons*, or *collis*, *Vaticanus*, the Vatican hill, in Rome.] A magnificent assemblage of buildings at Rome, near the church of St. Peter, including the pope's palace; hence, by extension, the papal authority.

Thunders of the Vatican, the anathemas, or denunciations, of the pope.

Vat'i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *vates* a prophet + *caedere* to kill.] The murder, or the murderer, of a prophet.

Va-tic'i-nal (vȧ-tĭs'ĭ-*nal*), *a.* Prophetic.

Va-tic'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *vaticinari*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *vaticinus* prophetical, fr. *vates* a prophet.] To prophesy; to foretell; to utter prophecies.

Va-tic'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Prediction; prophecy.

Va-tic'i-na'tor (vȧ-tĭs'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* A prophet.

‖ **Vaude'ville** (vōd'vĭl), *n.* [F., fr. *Vau-de-vire*, a village in Normandy, where Olivier Basselin, at the end of the 14th century, composed such songs.] **1.** A kind of lively song, frequently satirical, sung to a familiar air in couplets with a refrain. **2.** A theatrical piece, usually a comedy, intermingled with light or satirical songs.

Vau-doux' (vō-dōō'), *n. & a.* See VOODOO.

Vault (vȧlt), *n.* [OF. *voute*, *volte*, LL. *volta*, for *voluta*, *volutio*, fr. L. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) An arched structure of masonry, forming a ceiling or canopy. **2.** An arched apartment, esp. a subterranean one for storage, interment, etc. **3.** The canopy of heaven; sky. **4.** [F. *volte*, It. *volta*, orig., a turn. See Etym. above.] A leap or bound. Specif.: (*a*) (*Man.*) The bound or leap of a horse; curvet. (*b*) A leap by aid of the hands, a pole, springboard, etc.

Vault, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VAULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VAULTING.] **1.** To form or cover with a vault; to give the shape of an arch to; to arch. **2.** To leap over, esp. by aid of the hands or a pole.

Vault (vôlt), *v. i.* To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring. [place. [*Obs.*]]

Vault'age (-ăj), *n.* Vaulted work; also, a vaulted

Vault'ed, *a.* **1.** Arched; concave on the underside. **2.** Covered with an arch, or vault.

Vault'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who vaults; a tumbler.

Vault'y (-y), *a.* Arched; concave. [*Obs.*]

Vaunt (vänt *or* vənt), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VAUNTING.] [F. *vanter*, LL. *vanitare*, fr. L. *vanus* vain. See VAIN.] To boast; to make a vainglorious display; to talk ostentatiously; to brag.

Vaunt, *v. t.* To boast of; to make a vain display of.

Vaunt, *n.* A vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity; boast; brag.

Vaunt, *n.* [See AVANT.] The first part. [*Obs.*]

Vaunt, *v. t.* To put forward; to display. [*Obs.*]

Vaunt'-cou'ri-er (-kōō'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* Van-courier. [*Obs.*]

Vaunt'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who vaunts; a boaster.

Vav'a-sor (văv'ə-sôr), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *vavassor*.] (*Feud. Law*) The vassal or tenant of a baron; a dignitary or a title of dignity next to a baron.

Va'ward' (vā'wȧrd'), *n.* [For *vanward*, equiv. to *vanguard*.] The fore part; van. [*Obs.*]

Veal (vēl), *n.* [OF. *veel*, L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus* a calf; akin to E. *wether*.] A calf's flesh used for food.

Vec'tor (vĕk'tôr), *n.* [L., a carrier, fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] (*Math.*) A directed quantity, as a straight line or a force.

Ve'da (vā'də *or* vē'də), *n.* [Skr. *vēda*, fr. *vid* to know.] The ancient sacred literature of the Hindoos; also, one of the four collections, called *Rig-Veda*, *Yajur-Veda*, *Sama-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*, constituting its most ancient portions. — **Ve-dan'tic** (-dăn'tĭk), *a.*

Ve-dette' (vē-dĕt'), *n.* [F., deriv. of It. *veglia* watch, L. *vigilia*. See VIGIL.] A sentinel, usually on horseback, stationed on the outpost of an army. [or a Veda.]

Ve'dic (vā'dĭk *or* vē'-), *a.* Of or pert. to the Vedas,

Veer (vēr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VEERED (vērd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VEERING.] [F. *virer*, LL. *virare*; origin uncertain.] To change direction; to turn; to shift.

To veer and haul (*Naut.*), to shift back and forth in direction; — said of the wind, which *veers* aft or with the sun and *hauls* forward.

Veer'y (vēr'ĭ), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A common American thrush.

Ve'ga (vē'gä), *n.* (*Astron.*) [Ar. *wāqi'*, prop., falling.] The brightest star in the constellation Lyra.

Veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ĕ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *végétable* growing, formerly also, a vegetable, fr. L. *vegetabilis* enlivening, fr. *vegetare* to enliven, invigorate, *vegetus* enlivened, vigorous, *vegere* to arouse, to be lively, akin to E. *vigil*.] **1.** Of or pert. to plants; having the nature of, or produced by, plants. **2.** Consisting of, or comprising, plants.

Vegetable alkali (*Chem.*), an alkaloid. — **Vegetable ivory.** See *Ivory nut*, under IVORY. — **Vegetable kingdom** (*Nat. Hist.*), that primary division of living things which includes all plants, these being primarily divided into the Phænogamia (or Phanerogamia) and the Cryptogamia.

Veg'e-ta-ble, *n.* **1.** (*Biol.*) A plant. **2.** A plant used or cultivated for food for man or domestic animals; also, the edible part of such a plant, as prepared for market or the table.

☞ *Vegetables* and *fruits* are sometimes loosely distinguished by the usual need of cooking the former for the use of man, while the latter may be eaten raw; but the distinction often fails, as in the case of quinces, barberries, and other fruits, and lettuce, celery, etc. Tomatoes if cooked are vegetables, if eaten raw are fruits.

Veg'e-tal (-tal), *a.* [F. *végétal*.] **1.** Of or pert. to vegetables; of the nature of a vegetable; vegetable. **2.** (*Biol.*) Of, pert. to, or designating, the vital phenomena, such as digestion, secretion, excretion, circulation, etc., common to plants and animals.

Veg'e-ta'ri-an (-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who holds that vegetables and fruits are the only proper food for man.

Veg'e-ta'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to vegetarianism.

Veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of living upon vegetables and fruits.

Veg'e-tate (vĕj'ĕ-tāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VEGETATED (-tā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VEGETATING.] [L. *vegetare*, p. p. *-atus*, to enliven. See VEGETABLE.] **1.** To grow like plants; to sprout; to germinate. **2.** Fig.: To lead a life too low for an animate creature; to do nothing but eat and grow. **3.** (*Med.*) To grow exuberantly; to produce fleshy or warty outgrowths.

Veg'e-ta'tion (vĕj'ĕ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of vegetating. **2.** Vegetables or plants in general.

Veg'e-ta-tive (vĕj'ĕ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Growing, as plants; capable of vegetating. **2.** Having the power to produce growth in plants. **3.** (*Biol.*) Having relation to, or partaking of, simple growth and nutrition. — **Veg'e-ta-tive-ly** (vĕj'ĕ-tā-tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* — **Veg'e-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

Ve'he-mence (vē'hĕ-məns), *n.* Quality or state of being vehement; impetuosity; violence; fury.

Ve'he-men-cy (-mən-sy), *n.* Vehemence. [*R.*]

Ve'he-ment (-mənt), *a.* [L. *vehemens*.] **1.** Acting with great force; furious; violent; impetuous; forcible; mighty. **2.** Very ardent; very eager or urgent; very fervent; passionate. — **Ve'he-ment-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Raging; ardent; hot; fervid; burning.

Ve'hi-cle (vē'hĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, fr. *vehere* to carry; akin to E. *way*, *wain*.] **1.** That in or on which any person or thing is, or may be, carried, as a coach, wagon, car, sleigh, bicycle, etc.; a means of conveyance, esp. upon land. **2.** That which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication. **3.** (*Pharm.*) A substance in which medicine is taken. **4.** (*Paint.*) Any liquid with which a pigment is applied. [ing as, a vehicle.]

Ve-hic'u-lar (vē-hĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or serv-

Ve-hic'u-la-ry (-lă-rў), *a.* Vehicular.

Veh'mic (vē'mĭk *or* vā'-), *a.* [G. *vehm*, *fehm*, *fehme*, vehmic tribunal, MHG. *veime*, *veme*.] Of, pert. to, or designating, certain secret tribunals which flourished in Germany from the end of the 12th century to the middle of the 16th, usurping many functions of the governments.

Veil (vāl), *n.* [OF. *veile*, L. *velum* a sail, covering, curtain, veil.] **1.** Something hung up, or spread out, to intercept the view, and hide an object; cover; curtain; esp., a screen of diaphanous material to hide or protect the face. **2.** A cover; mask; pretense.

To take the veil (*Eccl.*), to receive, or be covered with, a veil, as a nun, in token of retirement from the world.

Veil, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VEILED (vāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VEILING.] **1.** To throw a veil over; to cover with a veil. **2.** Fig.: To invest; to hide; to conceal.

Vein (vān), *n.* [F. *veine*, L. *vena*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the vessels which carry blood, either venous or arterial, to the heart. **2.** (*Bot.*) One of the smaller branches of the framework of a leaf. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the ribs or nervures of the wings of insects. **4.** (*Geol.* or *Mining*) A narrow mass of rock intersecting other rocks, and filling inclined or vertical fissures not corresponding with the stratification; lode; dike; often specif., a vein which contains useful minerals or ores. **5.** A fissure, cleft, or cavity, as in the earth. **6.** A streak or wave of different color, as in wood or marble. **7.** A train of associations, thoughts, emotions, etc.; current; course. **8.** Peculiar temper or temperament; turn of mind; humor; strain.

Vein, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VEINED (vānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VEINING.] To form, mark, fill, or cover with veins.

Veined (vānd), *a.* Full of veins; streaked.

Vein'let (vān'lĕt), *n.* A small vein.

Vein'ous (-ŭs), *a.* Marked with veins; veined; veiny.

Vein'y (-y), *a.* Full of veins; veined.

Ve'lar (vē'lẽr), *a.* [See VELUM.] **1.** Of or pert. to a velum. **2.** (*Phon.*) Guttural.

Ve'late (vē'lāt), *a.* [L. *velatus*, p. p. of *velare* to veil. See VEIL.] (*Bot.*) Having a veil; veiled.

Vel-le'i-ty (vĕl-lē'ĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *velléité*, fr. L. *velle* to will.] Imperfect or incomplete volition.

Vel'li-cate (-lĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VELLICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VELLICATING.] [L. *vellicare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *vellere* to pluck.] To twitch; to move convulsively. [ing.]

Vel'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A vellicating or twitch-

Vel'lum (vĕl'lŭm), *n.* [OE. *velim*, F. *vélin*, fr. L. *vitulinus* of a calf, fr. *vitulus* a calf.] A fine kind of parchment, usually of calfskin rendered clear and white.

Vel'o-cim'e-ter (vĕl'ō-sĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *velox*, *-ocis*, rapid + *-meter*.] An apparatus for measuring speed.

Ve-loc'i-pede (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd), *n.* [L. *velox*, *-ocis*, swift + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A light road carriage propelled by the feet of the rider, orig. by pushing on the roadway, but commonly now by pedals.

Old Form of Two-wheeled Velocipede.

Ve-loc'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *velocitas*, fr. *velox*, *-ocis*, swift, quick.] **1.** Quickness of motion. **2.** (*Mech.*) Rate of motion; relation of motion to time, measured by units of space passed over in a unit of time.

Syn. — Celerity; fleetness; speed; rapidity; swiftness. — *Velocity* is generally used of the motion of inanimate objects, or of motion resulting from propulsion; *celerity* is more commonly applied to the motions of animals.

Ve-lours' (*ve*-lōōr'), *n.* [F. See VELURE.] One of many textile fabrics having a pile like that of velvet.

‖ **Ve'lum** (vē'lŭm), *n.; pl.* VELA (-lȧ). [L., veil. See VEIL.] (*Biol.*) A veil-like organ or part; esp., a membranous partition or covering, as the soft palate.

Vel'ure (vĕl'ûr), *n.* [F. *velours*, OF. *velous*, fr. L. *villosus* hairy. See VELVET.] Velvet. [*Obs.*]

Ve-lu'ti-nous (vē-lū'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See VELVET.] (*Bot.*) Covered with a fine and dense silky pubescence; velvety.

Vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt), *n.* [OE. *velouette*, *velvet*, *velvel*, deriv. of L. *villus* shaggy hair; akin to E. *wool*.] **1.** A silk fabric, having a short, close nap of erect threads. Inferior qualities have a cotton or linen back. **2.** The soft, deciduous skin on the antlers of deer during their growth.

Vel'vet, *a.* Made of velvet; soft and delicate; velvety.

Vel'vet-een' (-ēn'), *n.* [See VELVET.] A kind of cloth, usually cotton, made in imitation of velvet.

Vel'vet-y (-ĭ), *a.* Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate.

‖ **Ve'na** (vē'nȧ), *n.; pl.* VENÆ (-nē). [L.] A vein.

Vena cava; *pl.* VENÆ CAVÆ. [L., lit., hollow vein.] (*Anat.*) Any one of the great systemic veins connected directly with the heart.

Ve'nal (vē'nal), *a.* [L. *vena* a vein.] Venous. [*R.*]

Ve'nal, *a.* [L. *venalis*, fr. *venus* sale; akin to Gr. ὠνος price, Skr. *vasna*.] That may be bought, obtained, or influenced for money or other valuable consideration; held for sale; salable; mercenary. — **Ve'nal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Mercenary; hireling; purchasable. — *Mercenary* and *venal* can not be sharply distinguished. Both are ordinarily used opprobriously to imply the sale, or readiness to sell, something which honor and self-respect forbids to be sold, *mercenary* implying more distinctly than *venal* a sordid love of gain; thus, a man may be *venal*, either from *mercenary* motives, or simply from lack of principle, without caring for the advantage so gained. *Hireling* does not necessarily imply any lack of principle or any wrong motive; but it usually does imply either one of these or else pettiness of consideration.

Ve-nal'i-ty (vē-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being venal.

Ven'a-ry (vĕn'ȧ-rȳ), *a.* [LL. *venarius*, fr. L. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt.] Of or pertaining to hunting.

Ve-nat'ic (vē-năt'ĭk), **Ve-nat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *venaticus*.] Of or pert. to hunting. [*R.*]

Ve-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* vein.] Arrangement or system of veins, as in a leaf or in an insect's wing.

Vend (vĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENDING.] [F. *vendre*, L. *vendere*, from *venum dare*; *venus* sale + *dare* to give.] To transfer for a pecuniary equivalent; to sell.

Syn. — Barter; trade. — *Vend* differs from *barter*. We *vend* for money; we *barter* for commodities; *trade* is used in both senses. *Vend* is used chiefly of merchandise.

Vend, *n.* A vending or selling; sale. [or sold.]

Vend-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is vended.

‖ **Ven'dé'miaire'** (vän'dā'myâr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vindemia* vintage.] The first month of the French republican calendar, dating from September 22, 1792.

☞ In this calendar (established in 1793 and abolished in 1805) the 22d of September, 1792 (fixed upon as the day of the foundation of the republic) was the first day of the first year, and the year was divided into twelve months of thirty days, with five additional days for festivals, and every fourth year six. The names of the months in their order were, *Vendémiaire*, *Brumaire*, *Frimaire*, *Nivôse*, *Pluviôse*, *Ventôse*, *Germinal*, *Floréal*, *Prairial*, *Messidor*, *Thermidor* (sometimes called *Fervidor*), and *Fructidor*.

Vend'er (vĕnd'ẽr), *n.* One who vends.

‖ **Ven-det'ta** (vĕn-dĕt'tȧ), *n.* [It.] A blood feud; private revenge for the murder of a kinsman.

Vend'i-ble (vĕnd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vended, or sold; that may be sold; salable. — **Vend'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Vend'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Vend'i-bly,** *adv.*

Ven-di'tion (vĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of vending; sale.

Vend'or (vĕnd'ôr), *n.* A vender; a seller.

Ven-due' (vĕn-dū'), *n.* [OF., fr. *vendre*, p. p. *vendu*, *vendue*, to sell.] An auction. [*Obsoles.*]

Ve-neer' (vē-nēr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENEERED (-nērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENEERING.] [G. *furnieren*, *fourniren*, fr. F. *fournir* to furnish. See FURNISH.] To overlay or plate with a thin layer of wood or other material for outer finish or decoration.

Ve-neer', *n.* A thin leaf or layer used in veneering.

Ve-neer'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who veneers. **2.** Wood or other material used to veneer with.

Ven'e-nate (vĕn'ē-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *venenare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *venenum* poison.] To poison. [*R.*]

Ven'er-a-ble (vĕn'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable, or worthy, of being venerated; deserving of honor and respect; — generally implying advanced age. — **Ven'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Ven'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ven'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

☞ In the Church of England *venerable* is a title for an archdeacon.

Ven'er-ate (vĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENERATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENERATING.] [L. *venerari*, p. p. *-atus*; akin to *Venus* Venus, Skr. *van* to wish, and E. *winsome*.] To regard with reverential respect; to honor with mingled respect and awe; to reverence; to revere.

Ven'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of venerating, or state of being venerated; respect mingled with awe.

Syn. — Awe; reverence; respect. See REVERENCE.

Ven'er-a'tor (vĕn'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who venerates.

Ve-ne're-al (vē-nē'rē-al), *a.* [L. *venereus*, *venerius*, fr. *Venus*, *Veneris*, Venus, the goddess of love.] **1.** Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual love. **2.** (*Med.*) (*a*) Arising from sexual intercourse. (*b*) Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases. **3.** Exciting sexual desire; aphrodisiac.

Ven'er-y (vĕn'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [L. *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love.] Sexual love; sexual intercourse; coition.

Ven'er-y, *n.* [OF. *vener* to hunt, L. *venari*. See VENISON.] Art, act, or practice of hunting.

Ve'ne-sec'tion (vē'nē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* vein + *sectio* section.] (*Med.*) Phlebotomy.

Ve-ne'tian (vē-nē'shan), *a.* Of or pert. to Venice, in Italy.

Venetian blind, a blind for windows, doors, etc., made of thin slats, either fixed or movable.

Ve-ne'tian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Venice.

Ven'ew (vĕn'ū), **Ven'ey** (vĕn'ȳ), *n.* [F. *venue*, fr. *venir* to come.] A bout, or turn; thrust; hit. [*Obs.*]

Venge (vĕnj), *v. t.* [F. *venger*.] To avenge; to revenge. [*Obs.*]

Venge'ance (-ans), *n.* [F., fr. *venger* to avenge, L. *vindicare* to claim, defend, avenge, fr. *vindex* claimant, defender.] **1.** Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense; retribution; — often in a bad sense. **2.** Harm; mischief. [*Obs.*]

Venge'ful (-ful), *a.* Vindictive; revengeful.

Ve'ni-al (vē'nĭ-al), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *venialis*, fr. *venia* forgiveness, favor; akin to *venerari* to venerate.] **1.** Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; pardonable. **2.** Allowed; permitted. [*Obs.*] — **Ve'ni-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Ve'ni-al-ness,** *n.* [being venial.

Ve'ni-al'i-ty (vē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of

‖ **Ve-ni're fa'ci-as** (vē-nī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs), *or* **Ve-ni're.** [L., cause to come.] (*Law*) (*a*) A judicial writ directing the sheriff to cause a certain number of qualified persons to appear in court to serve as jurors. (*b*) A writ directing the party indicted on a penal statute to appear.

Ven'i-son (vĕn'ĭ-z'n *or* vĕn'z'n), *n.* [OF. *veneison*, L. *venatio* hunting, game, fr. *venari*, p. p. *-atus*, to hunt.] **1.** Beasts of the chase. [*Obs.*] **2.** Formerly, the flesh of any of the edible beasts of the chase, also of game birds; now, only flesh of animals of the deer kind.

Ven'om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* [OF. *venim*, *venin*, L. *venenum*.] **1.** Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison; esp., the poisonous matter secreted by certain animals in a state of health. **2.** Spite; malice; malignity; evil quality.

Syn. — Venom; virus; bane. See POISON.

Ven'om, *v. t.* To infect with venom; to poison. [*R.*]

Ven'om-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of venom; noxious to animal life; poisonous. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Having a poison gland or glands. **3.** Noxious; mischievous; malignant; spiteful. — **Ven'om-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ven'om-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ve-nose' (vē-nōs'), *a.* [See VENOUS.] Having numerous or conspicuous veins; veiny.

Ve'nous (vē'nŭs), *a.* [L. *venosus*, fr. *vena* a vein.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of, pert. to, or contained in, a vein or veins. **2.** Like, pert. to, or designating, the blood contained in the veins, which is dark bluish and contains insufficient oxygen. **3.** Marked with veins; veined.

Vent (vĕnt), *n.* [F. *fente* slit, cleft, fr. *fendre* to split, L. *findere*.] **1.** A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or any fluid. **2.** Specif.: (*a*) (*Zoöl.*) The anal or cloacal opening of certain lower animals. (*b*) (*Gun.*) The opening at the breech of a firearm, through which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge; touchhole. **3.** Fig.: Outlet, escape, or passage from confinement or privacy; emission; escape; utterance.

Vent, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENTING.] **1.** To let out at a vent; to give passage, vent, or outlet to. **2.** To suffer to escape; to let out; to utter. **3.** To furnish with a vent; to make a vent in.

Vent'ail (vĕnt'āl), *n.* [OF. *ventaille*. See VENTILATE.] That part of a helmet intended for the admission of air.

Vent'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who vents or utters.

‖ **Ven'ter** (vĕn'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a*) Belly; abdomen. (*b*) Uterus, or womb. (*c*) A belly, or protuberant part; a broad surface.

Vent'hole' (vĕnt'hōl'), *n.* A touchhole; a vent.

Ven'ti-duct (vĕn'tĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + *ductus* conduit.] A passage for wind or air.

Ven'ti-late (vĕn'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENTILATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENTILATING.] [L. *ventilare*, p. p. *-atus*, to fan, to winnow, fr. *ventus* wind; akin to E. *wind*.] **1.** To open and expose to free passage of air; to air. **2.** To provide with a vent for air, gas, etc. **3.** To change or renew with fresh air. **4.** To winnow. **5.** To sift and examine; to expose to examination and discussion. **6.** To vent; to utter. [being ventilated.

Ven'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A ventilating; state of

Ven'ti-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* A contrivance for effecting ventilation, esp. by drawing off, or forcing out, foul air.

Ven-tose' (vĕn-tōs'), *a.* [L. *ventosus*.] Windy.

‖ **Ven'tôse'** (vän'tōz'), *n.* [F.] See VENDÉMIAIRE.

Ven-tos'i-ty (vĕn-tŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being ventose; windiness; hence, vainglory.

Ven'tral (vĕn'tral), *a.* [L. *ventralis*, fr. *venter* the belly.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Of, pert. to, or situated near, the belly, or ventral side, of an animal or of one of its parts; hemal; abdominal. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Of or pert. to that surface of a carpel, petal, etc., which faces toward the center of a flower. (*b*) Of or pert. to the lower side or surface of a creeping moss or other low flowerless plant.

Ven'tri-cle (-trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ventriculus* stomach, ventricle, dim. of *venter* belly.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A cavity of an organ; specif., the posterior chamber, or one of the two posterior chambers, of the heart, which forces out the blood. **2.** The stomach. [*Obs.*] **3.** Fig.: Any hollow place where any function may be conceived of as operating.

Ven'tri-cose' (vĕn'trĭ-kōs'), } *a.* [L. *venter* belly.]
Ven'tri-cous (vĕn'trĭ-kŭs), } (*Nat. Hist.*) Swelling out, esp. on one side or unequally; bellied; ventricular.

Ven-tric'u-lar (vĕn-trĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pert. to a ventricle; bellied.

Ven-tric'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Ventricose.

Ven-tril'o-quism (vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* [See VENTRILOQUOUS.] Act, art, or practice of speaking so that the voice appears to come from some source other than the person speaking. [skilled in, ventriloquism.

Ven-tril'o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who practices, or is

Ven-tril'o-quize (-kwīz), *v. i.* To practice ventriloquism; to speak like a ventriloquist.

Ven-tril'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *ventriloquus* a ventriloquist; *venter* belly + *loqui*, p. p. *locutus*, to speak.] Of or pert. to a ventriloquist or ventriloquism.

Ven-tril'o-quy (-ŏ-kwȳ), *n.* Same as VENTRILOQUISM.

Ven'ture (vĕn'tūr; 135), *n.* [Aphetic for OE. *aventure*. See ADVENTURE.] **1.** An undertaking of chance or danger; hazard; risk; speculation. **2.** An event that is not, or can not be, foreseen; accident; chance; contingency. **3.** Thing hazarded; stake; risk.

Ven'ture, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VENTURED (-tūrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VENTURING.] **1.** To have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to dare. **2.** To run a hazard or risk; to take the chances.

Ven'ture, *v. t.* **1.** To expose to hazard; to risk; to hazard. **2.** To put or send on a venture or chance.

Ven'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who ventures.

Ven'ture-some (-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to venture; venturous; bold; daring; hardy; adventurous. — **Ven'ture-some-ly,** *adv.* — **Ven'ture-some-ness,** *n.*

Ven'tur-ine (-tūr-ĭn), *n.* [Cf. AVENTURINE.] (*Japanning*) Gold powder for covering varnished surfaces.

Ven'tur-ous (-tūs), *a.* Daring; bold; fearless; venturesome. — **Ven'tur-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ven'tur-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ven'ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* [F., a coming, fr. *venir* to come, L. *venire*; — i. e., place whither the jury are summoned.] **1.** (*Law*) The place or county in which anything is alleged to have happened; also, the place where an action is laid. **2.** A bout; venew. [*R.*] [small vein.

Ven'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *venula*, dim. fr. *vena* vein.] A

Ve'nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* [L. *Venus*, *-eris*.] **1.** (*Class. Myth.*) The goddess of beauty and love. **2.** (*Astron.*) The planet second in order from the sun, between Mercury and the Earth.

Venus's Flytrap (*Dionæa muscipula*).

Venus's flytrap. (*Bot.*) Same as FLYTRAP, 2.

Ve-nust' (vē-nŭst'), *a.* [L. *venustus*, fr. *Venus* Venus.] Beautiful.

Ve-ra'cious (vē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *verax*, *-acis*, fr. *verus* true. See VERY.] **1.** Observant of truth; habitually speaking truth; truthful. **2.** Characterized by truth; true; not false. — **Ve-ra'cious-ly,** *adv.*

Ve-rac'i-ty (vē-răs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being veracious.

Ve-ran'da (vē-răn'dȧ), *n.* [A word of East Indian origin.] (*Arch.*) An open, roofed gallery or portico, adjoining a dwelling house on one or more sides.

Ve-ra'trine (vē-rā'trĭn), *n.* [See VERATRUM.] (*Chem.*) A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the root of hellebore (*Veratrum*) and other sources.

Verb (vẽrb), *n.* [F. *verbe*, L. *verbum*. See WORD.] **1.** A word. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Gram.*) A word which affirms or predicates something of a person or thing; a part of speech expressing being, action, or suffering of action.

Ver'bal (vẽr'bal), *a.* **1.** Expressed in words, esp. spoken words; hence, spoken; oral; not written. **2.** Consisting in, or having to do with, words only; dealing with words rather than with ideas. **3.** Having word answering to word. **4.** Verbose. [*Obs.*] **5.** (*Gram.*) Of, pert. to, or derived from, a verb.

Ver'bal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A verbal expression.

Ver'bal-ist, *n.* A literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words; literalist.

Ver'bal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To convert into a verb.

Ver'bal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a verbal manner; orally. **2.** Verbatim. [word; in the same words; verbally.

‖ **Ver-ba'tim** (vẽr-bā'tĭm), *adv.* [LL.] Word for

Ver-be'na (-bē'ná), *n.* [L. See VERVAIN.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants of which several species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Ver'ber-ate (vẽr'bẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *verberare*, p. p. *-atus*.] To beat; to strike. — **Ver'ber-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Ver'bi-age (vẽr'bĭ-āj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *verbe* word. See VERB.] Use of many words unnecessarily, or with little sense; excess of words; verbosity; wordiness.

Ver-bose' (vẽr-bōs'), *a.* [L. *verbosus*.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; tedious by a multiplicity of words; prolix; wordy. — **Ver-bose'ly,** *adv.* — **Ver-bose'ness,** *n.*

Ver-bos'i-ty (-bŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being verbose; prolixity; wordiness; verbiage. [verdant.

Ver'dan-cy (vẽr'dan-sȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being

Ver'dant (-dant), *a.* [F. *verdoyant*, p. pr. of *verdoyer* to be verdant, OF. *verdoier*, *verdeier*, fr. *verd*, *vert*, green, fr. L. *viridis* green, fr. *virere* to be green.] **1.** Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh; flourishing. **2.** Unsophisticated; raw; green. [*Colloq.*] — **Ver'dant-ly,** *adv.*

Verd' an-tique' (vẽrd' ăn-tēk'). [F. *vert antigue* a kind of marble; *verd*, *vert*, green + *antique* ancient.] (*Min.*) (*a*) A mottled-green serpentine marble. (*b*) A green porphyry called *oriental verd antique*.

Ver'der-er (vẽr'dẽr-ẽr), } *n.* [F. *verdier*, deriv. of
Ver'der-or (-ẽr), } L. *viridis* green.] (*Eng. Forest Law*) An officer in charge of the king's forest.

Ver'dict (-dĭkt), *n.* [OF. *verdit*, *veirdit*, LL. *verdictum*, *veredictum*; L. *vere* truly (fr. *verus* true) + *dictum* a saying. See DICTUM.] **1.** (*Law*) The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact committed to their examination and determination. **2.** Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced.

Ver'di-gris (-dĭ-grēs), *n.* [F. *vert-de-gris*, corrupt. fr. LL. *viride aeris*, fr. L. *viridis* green + *aes*, *aeris*, brass.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A green poisonous substance consisting of basic acetates of copper. **2.** The green rust formed on copper, — a carbonate of copper. [*Colloq.*]

Ver'din-gale (-dĭn-gāl), *n.* See FARTHINGALE. [*Obs.*]

Ver'di-ter (-dĭ-tẽr), *n* [F. *vert-de-terre*, lit., green of earth.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Verdigris. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Either of two copper-carbonate pigments (one blue and one green).

Ver'di-ture (vẽr'dĭ-tūr; 135), *n.* The palest green.

Ver'doy (-doi), *a.* [F. *verdoyer* to become green.] (*Her.*) Charged with leaves, fruits, flowers, etc.

Ver'dure (vẽr'dūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *viridis* green. See VERDANT.] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation.

Ver'dur-ous (-dūr-ŭs), *a.* Covered with verdure.

Verge (vẽrj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *virga*.] **1.** A rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority. **2.** The stick formerly held by those taking the oath of fealty as tenants. [*Eng.*] **3.** (*Eng. Law*) The compass of the court of Marshalsea and the Palace court. **4.** A border, limit, or boundary of a space; edge; margin; brink. **5.** A circumference; circle; ring. **6.** (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column, or a small ornamental shaft. **7.** (*Horol.*) The spindle of a watch balance.

Verge (vẽrj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERGED (vẽrjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VERGING (vẽr'jĭng).] [L. *vergere* to bend, turn, incline.] **1.** To border upon; to tend; to incline; to approach. **2.** To tend downward; to bend; to slope.

Verge'board' (vẽrj'bōrd'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The ornament of woodwork upon the gable end of a roof, hiding the rafters.

Ver'ger (vẽr'jẽr), *n.* [F. *verger*, from *verge* a rod.] One who carries a verge, or emblem of office.

Ver'i-fi'a-ble (vĕr'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be verified.

Ver'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of verifying, or state of being verified. **2.** (*Law*) Specif., a formal confirming phrase used in concluding a plea.

Ver'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VERIFYING.] [F. *vérifier*, LL. *verificare*, fr. L. *verus* true + *-ficare* to make. See VERY; -FY.] **1.** To prove to be true or correct; to establish the truth of; to confirm; to substantiate. **2.** To confirm or establish by examination or competent evidence; to authenticate. **3.** To affirm. [*Obs.*] — **Ver'i-fi'er** (vĕr'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.*

Ver'i-ly (vĕr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From VERY.] In very truth; beyond doubt or question; in fact; certainly.

Ver'i-sim'i-lar (vĕr'ĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lĕr), *a.* [L. *verisimilis*; *verus* true + *similis* similar.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. [ing verisimilar.

Ver'i-si-mil'i-tude (-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of be-

Ver'i-ta-ble (vĕr'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *véritable*. See VERITY.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true; genuine. — **Ver'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Ver'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *vérité*, L. *veritas*, fr. *verus* true. See VERY.] **1.** Quality or state of being true; consonance of a statement, proposition, etc., with fact; truth; reality. **2.** That which is true; a truth; a reality.

Ver'juice′ (vĕr'jūs′), *n.* [OE. *vergeous*; F. *verd*, *vert*, green + *jus* juice.] **1.** The sour juice of crab apples, of unripe grapes, apples, etc.; also, an acid liquor made from such juice. **2.** Tartness; sourness, as of disposition.

Ver'meil (-mĭl), *n.* [F., vermilion, fr. LL. *vermiculus*, fr. L. *vermiculus* a little worm, the kermes insect, long used for dying red (whence, any red color), fr. *vermis* worm.] **1.** Vermilion. [*Poetic & R.*] **2.** Silver gilt or gilt bronze. **2.** A varnish for use on gilded surfaces.

‖ **Ver'mes** (vĕr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *vermis* worm.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An artificial division of the animal kingdom, including the parasitic worms, or helminths, the nemerteans, annelids, and allied groups. (*b*) A group comprising only the helminths and closely allied orders.

Ver'mi-cel'li (vĕr'mĕ-chĕl'ĭ) *or* **-sĕl'ĭ**), *n.* [It., pl. of *vermicello*, lit., a little worm.] Wheat flour made into a slender, wormlike form; — whence the Italian name.

Ver'mi-cide (vĕr'mĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *vermis* worm + *caedere* to kill.] A medicine which kills intestinal worms.

Ver-mic'u-lar (vĕr-mĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *vermiculus* little worm, dim. of *vermis* worm.] Of, pert. to, or like a worm; esp., resembling the motion or track of a worm.

Ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERMICULATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VERMICULATING.] [L. *vermiculatus* inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms.] To form, work, or mark with irregular lines or impressions resembling the tracks of worms.

Ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Wormlike in shape; covered with vermicular elevations, lines, or depressions. **2.** Crawling like a worm; hence, insinuating.

Ver-mic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of moving like a worm. **2.** Act of vermiculating. **3.** State of being wormeaten. **4.** A vermicular marking.

Ver-mic'u-lite (vĕr-mĭk'ū-līt), *n.* [See VERMICULAR.] (*Min.*) A group of minerals having a micaceous structure. The scales, when heated, take wormlike forms.

Ver-mic'u-lose′ (-lōs′), } *a.* Containing, or full of,
Ver-mic'u-lous (-lŭs), } worms; resembling worms.

Ver'mi-form (vĕr'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vermis* worm + *-form.*] Resembling a worm; vermicular.

Vermiform appendix (*Anat.*), a slender blind process of the cæcum in man and some other animals.

Ver-mif'u-gal (vĕr-mĭf'ū-gal), *a.* [L. *vermis* worm + *fugare* to drive away.] (*Med.*) Tending to prevent, destroy, or expel, worms or vermin; anthelmintic.

Ver'mi-fuge (vĕr'mĭ-fūj), *n.* A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

Ver-mil'ion (vĕr-mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *vermillon*. See VERMEIL.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide. **2.** Hence, a lively and brilliant red.

Ver'min (vĕr'mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.*; used chiefly as plural. [F. *vermine*, fr. L. *vermis* worm.] **1.** An animal, in general. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] **2.** A noxious or mischievous animal; esp., noxious little animals or insects, collectively. **3.** Hence, in contempt, noxious human beings.

Ver'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To breed vermin.

Ver'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The generation or breeding of vermin. **2.** A griping of the bowels.

Ver'min-ous (vĕr'mĭn-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Tending to breed vermin; infested by vermin. **2.** Caused by vermin.

Ver-mip'a-rous (vĕr-mĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *vermis* worm + *parere* to bring forth.] Producing or breeding worms.

Ver-miv'o-rous (-mĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *vermis* worm + *vorare* to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) Devouring worms.

Ver'muth (vĕr'mŭth), *n.* [F. *vermout.*] A liqueur made of white wine, absinthe, and various aromatic drugs.

Ver-nac'u-lar (vĕr-năk'ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *vernaculus* born in one's house, native, fr. *verna* a slave born in his master's house, a native.] One's own by birth or nature; native; — now used chiefly of language. — *n.* The vernacular language; often, the common idioms of a particular locality.

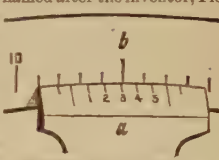
Ver-nac'u-lar-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* A vernacular idiom.

Ver'nal (vĕr'nal), *a.* [L. *vernalis*, fr. *vernus* vernal, *ver* spring; akin to Gr. ἔαρ, Skr. *vasanta* and E. *east.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or appearing in, the spring. **2.** Belonging to youth, the spring of life.

Ver-na'tion (vĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The arrangement and position of the leaves within the leaf bud.

Ver'ni-cose′ (vĕr'nĭ-kōs′), *a.* [See VARNISH.] (*Bot.*) Having a brilliantly polished surface, as some leaves.

Ver'ni-er (-ĕr), *n.* [So named after the inventor, Pierre *Vernier.*] A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument for indicating parts of divisions.



a Vernier; *b* Graduated Limb of Instrument.

Ve-ron'i-ca (vē-rŏn'ĭ-ká), *n.* [LL.; — from *Veronica*, a woman who, according to a legend, as Christ was carrying the cross, wiped his face with a cloth, which received an impression of his countenance.] **1.** A representation of the face of Christ on the alleged handkerchief of Saint Veronica, preserved at Rome; hence, any similar representation. **2.** (*Bot.*) The speedwell.

Ver'ru-cose′ (vĕr'rụ-kōs′), *a.* [L. *verrucosus*, fr. *verruca* a wart.] Covered with wartlike elevations; warty.

Ver'ru-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Verrucose.

Ver'sal (vĕr'sal), *a.* Universal. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Ver'sant (-sant), *a.* [From L. *versans*, p. pr. See CONVERSANT.] Familiar; conversant.

Ver'sant, *n.* [*F.*] The slope of a side of a mountain chain; hence, the general slope of a country; aspect.

Ver'sa-tile (-sȧ-tĭl), *a.* [L. *versatilis*, fr. *versare* to turn around, v. freq. of *vertere*. See VERSE.] **1.** Capable of being turned round. **2.** Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; inconstant. **3.** Turning or applied with ease from one thing to another; many-sided. — **Ver'sa-tile-ly**, *adv.* — **Ver'sa-tile-ness**, *n.*

Ver'sa-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being versatile.

Verse (vĕrs), *n.* [OE. *vers*, AS. *fers*, L. *versus*, fr. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn; akin to E. *worth* to become.] **1.** A line consisting of a certain number of metrical feet disposed according to metrical rules. **2.** Metrical arrangement and language; versification; poetry. **3.** A short division of any composition. Specif.: (*a*) A stanza; stave; — a common but objectionable use. (*b*) (*Script.*) One of the short divisions of a chapter. (*c*) (*Mus.*) A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part. **4.** A piece of poetry.

Verse, *v. t. & i.* To tell in verse; to versify. [*Obs.*]

Versed (vĕrst), *a.* Acquainted or familiar by experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced.

Versed, *a.* [L. *versus* turned, p. p. See VERSE.] (*Math.*) Turned. See *Illust.* of SINE.

Vers'er (vĕrs'ĕr), *n.* A versifier.

Ver'si-cle (vĕr'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *versiculus.*] A little verse; esp., a short responsive verse or text said or sung in public worship by the priest or minister.

Ver'si-col'or (-kŭl'ĕr), } *a.* [L. *versicolor*; *ver-*
Ver'si-col'ored (-kŭl'ĕrd), } *sare* to change + *color* color.] Having various colors; changeable in color.

Ver'si-fi-ca'tion (vĕr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act, art, or practice, of versifying.

Ver'si-fy (-fī), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERSIFIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VERSIFYING (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *versifier*, L. *versificare*; *versus* + *-ficare* to make. See VERSE; -FY.] To make verses; to relate or describe in verse; to compose in, or turn into, verse. — **Ver'si-fi'er** (vĕr'sĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.*

Ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vertere*, *versum*. See VERSE.] **1.** Conversion; turning. [*Obs.*] **2.** A translating, or rendering, from one language into another; also, that which is translated. **3.** An account or description from a particular point of view.

Ver'so (-sō), *n.* [L. *versus*, p. p.] (*Print.*) The reverse, or left-hand, page of a book or a folded sheet.

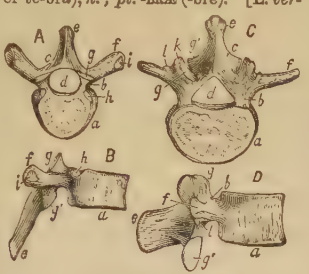
Verst (vĕrst), *n.* [Russ. *versta.*] A Russian measure of length containing 3,500 English feet.

‖ **Ver'sus** (vĕr'sŭs), *prep.* [L., toward. See VERSE.]

Against; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe; — chiefly used in legal language, and abbreviated to *v.* or *vs.*

Vert (vûrt), *n.* [F., green, fr. L. *viridis.* See VERDANT.] **1.** (*Eng. Forest Law*) (*a*) Everything that bears a green leaf. (*b*) The right or privilege of cutting growing wood. **2.** (*Her.*) The color green; — represented by parallel lines sloping downward toward the right.

‖ **Ver'te-bra** (vûr'tĕ-brȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [L. *vertebra*, fr. *vertere* to change. See VERSE.] (*Anat.*) One of the serial segments of the spinal column.



VERTEBRÆ OF MAN.

A Sixth Dorsal Vertebra seen from above. *B* The same from the right side. *C* Third Lumbar Vertebra from above. *D* The same from the right side. *a* Centrum; *b* Pedicel forming the Side of the Neural Arch; *c* Lamina forming the Top of the Neural Arch; *d* Spinal Foramen; *e* Spinous Process; *f* Transverse Process; *g* Anterior Articular Process; *g'* Posterior Articular Process; *h* Capitular Facet; *i* Tubercular Facet; *k* Metapophysis; *l* Anapophysis.

Ver'te-bral (vûr'tĕ-brȧl), *a.* **1.** (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to a vertebra, vertebræ, or the vertebral column; spinal. **2.** Vertebrate.

‖ **Ver'te-bra'ta** (-brā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [N L.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom, comprising all animals having a backbone of bony or cartilaginous vertebræ, and Amphioxus.

Ver'te-brate (-brȧt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Vertebrata.

Ver'te-brate (vûr'tĕ-brȧt), **Ver'te-bra'ted** (vûr'tĕ-brā'tĕd), } *a.* [L. *vertebratus.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) Having a backbone, or vertebral column. **2.** (*Bot.*) Contracted at intervals, so as to resemble the spine in animals. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having movable joints resembling vertebræ; — said of the arms of ophiurans. (*b*) Of or pert. to the Vertebrata; — only in the form *vertebrate.*

Ver'tex (vûr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. VERTEXES (-ĕz), L. VERTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L., whirl, top, fr. *vertere* to turn. See VERSE.] A turning point; top; summit; crown; apex. Specif.: (*a*) (*Anat.*) The crown of the head. (*b*) (*Astron.*) The zenith. (*c*) (*Math.*) The point in any figure opposite to, and farthest from, the base.

Ver'ti-cal (-tĭ-kȧl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or situated at, the vertex, or highest point; perpendicularly overhead. **2.** Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. — **Ver'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Ver'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

Ver'ti-cil (-tĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex* a whirl.] (*Bot.*) A whorl. See WHORL.

Ver-tic'il-late (vûr-tĭs'ĭl-lȧt), **Ver-tic'il-la'ted** (-tĭs'ĭl-lā'tĕd), } *a.* [See VERTICIL.] (*Biol.*) Arranged in a transverse whorl or whorls like rays of a wheel.

Verticillate Leaves of Indian Cucumber.

Ver-tic'i-ty (vûr-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [See VERTEX.] Power of turning. [*R.*]

Ver'ti-cle (vûr'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *verticula.*] Axis; hinge; turning point.

Ver-tig'i-nous (vûr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo* whirling around. See VERTIGO.] **1.** Turning round; whirling; rotary; revolving. **2.** Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. — **Ver-tig'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ver-tig'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

Ver'ti-go (vûr'tĭ-gō; *L.* vûr-tī'gō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GOES (-gōz), L. -TIGINES (vûr-tĭj'ĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *vertere* to turn.] (*Med.*) Dizziness; giddiness.

Ver'tu (vûr'tu), *n.* **1.** Virtue; power. [*Obs.*] **2.** [See VIRTU.]

Ver'vain (vûr'vān), *n.* [F. *verveine*, fr. L. *verbena*, pl. *verbenae* sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of plants.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of the genus Verbena.

‖ **Verve** (vûrv), *n.* [F.] Excitement of imagination such as animates a poet, artist, or musician; rapture.

Ver'y (vĕr'ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* VERIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* VERIEST.] [OF. *verai*, *vrai*, deriv. of L. *verax*, fr. *verus* true; akin to G. *wahr.*] True; real; actual; veritable.

Ver'y, *adv.* In a high degree; to no small extent; exceedingly; excessively; extremely.

‖ **Ve-si'ca** (vĕ-sī'kȧ), *n.* [L.] A bladder.

Vesica piscis. [L., fish bladder.] (*Eccl. Art*) A glory, or aureole, of oval shape, or composed of two arcs.

Ves'i-cal (vĕs'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [L. *vesica* bladder.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the bladder. [vesicatory.

Ves'i-cant (-kant), *n.* [L. *vesica* blister.] (*Med.*) A

Ves'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VESICATED (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VESICATING.] [See VESICANT.] (*Med.*) To raise little blisters upon; to blister.

Ves'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vesicating.

Ves'i-ca-to-ry (vĕs'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* (*Med.*) Blistering or tending to blister. — *n.* A blistering application.

Ves'i-cle (vĕs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica* bladder, blister; akin to Skr. *vasti.*] A bladderlike vessel or cavity; a membranous cavity; a blisterlike elevation; cyst; cell. Specif.: (*a*) (*Bot.*) Any small bladderlike body. (*b*) (*Med.*) A small roundish elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear watery fluid. (*c*) (*Anat.*) A cavity or sac, esp. one filled with fluid.

‖ **Ve-sic'u-la** (vĕ-sĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *vesica.*] (*Anat.* & *Med.*) A vesicle.

Ve-sic'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to vesicles, esp. the air vesicles of the lungs. **2.** Containing, composed of, or covered with, vesicles or vesiclelike structures; bladdery. **3.** Having the form or structure of a vesicle.

Ve-sic'u-late (vĕ-sĭk'ū-lȧt), *a.* Bladdery; vesicular.

Ve-sic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To form vesicles in, as lava.

Ve-sic'u-lose' (-lōs'), **Ve-sic'u-lous** (-lŭs), } *a.* Vesicular; composed of, or covered with, vesicles.

Ves'per (vĕs'pẽr), *n.* [L., evening, evening star, west; akin to Gr. ἕσπερος, ἑσπέρα.] The evening star; Hesper; Venus, seen after sunset; hence, the evening.

Ves'pers (-pẽrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *vespres*, LL. *vesperae*, fr. L. *vespera* evening. See VESPER, *n.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) (*a*) One of the little hours of the Breviary. (*b*) The evening song or service.

Ves'per-tine (-pẽr-tĭn *or* -tīn), *a.* [L. *vespertinus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the evening. **2.** (*Bot.*) Blossoming in the evening.

Ves'pi-a-ry (-pĭ-ā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *vespa* a wasp.] A nest, or habitation, of insects of the wasp kind.

Ves'sel (-sĕl), *n.* [OF. *vessel*, *veissel*, *vaisset*, *vaissiel*, fr. L. *vascellum*, dim. of *vasculum*, dim. of *vas* vessel.] **1.** A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything; a hollow receptacle. **2.** Any structure made to float upon water for purposes of navigation. **3.** Fig.: A person regarded as receiving or containing something. **4.** (*Anat.*) Any tube or canal containing the blood or other fluid. **5.** (*Bot.*) A tube formed from superposed cells; a duct.

Vest (vĕst), *n.* [L. *vestis* garment, vesture; akin to E. *wear.*] **1.** An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment. **2.** Any outer covering; array; garb. **3.** Specif., a waistcoat, or sleeveless body garment, for men, worn under the coat.

Syn. — Vesture; dress; robe; vestment; waistcoat. — In England, *waistcoat* is generally used for the body garment worn over the shirt and next to the coat. In the U. S. this garment is commonly called a *vest*, and *waistcoat* is often improperly used for an undergarment.

Vest, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VESTING.] **1.** To clothe with, or as if with, a vestment; to dress; to robe; to cover or surround closely. **2.** To put in possession; to invest; to furnish; to endow. **3.** To place or give into the possession or discretion of some person or authority. **4.** To invest; to put. [*R.*] **5.** (*Law*) To clothe with possession; to give a person an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment.

Vest, *v. i.* To come or descend; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right; — followed by *in.*

Ves'tal (vĕs'tȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to Vesta, the virgin goddess of the hearth and its fire; hence, pure; chaste.

Ves'tal, *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, perpetually burning on her altar. **2.** A virgin; also, a nun.

Vest'ed (vĕst'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Clothed; robed. **2.** (*Law*) Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed.

Ves'ti-a-ry (vĕs'tĭ-ā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *vestiarium.* See VESTRY.] A robing room; a vestry. [a vestibule.

Ves-tib'u-lar (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like,

Ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* [L. *vestibulum*; of uncertain origin.] The porch or entrance into a house; a hall or antechamber next the entrance; lobby.

Vestibule of the ear. (*Anat.*) See EAR. — **Vestibule train** (*Railroads*), a train of passenger cars having the space between the end doors of adjacent cars inclosed.

Syn. — Hall; passage. — A *vestibule* is a small apartment within the doors of a building. A *hall* is the first large apartment beyond the vestibule, and, in the U. S., is often long and narrow, serving as a passage to the several apartments. In England, the *hall* is generally square or oblong, and a long, narrow space of entrance is called a *passage*, not a *hall*, as in America.

Ves'tige (vĕs'tĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vestigium.*] The mark of the foot left on the earth; track; footstep; trace; sign; hence, a faint mark or visible sign left by something which is lost, perished, or gone; remains.

Syn. — Trace; token. — *Vestige* usually supposes a definite object of the past to be left behind; a *trace* may be a mere indication that something has been or is present.

Vest'ment (vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *vestement, vestiment,* fr. L. *vestimentum,* fr. *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* clothing. See VEST.] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; specif. (*Eccl.*), any priestly garment.

Ves'try (vĕs'trĭ), *n.* [F. *vestiaire,* L. *vestiarium,* fr. *vestiarius* belonging to clothes, fr. *vestis* garment.] **1.** A room appendant to a church, in which sacerdotal vestments, etc., are sometimes kept, and where meetings for worship or parish business are held; sacristy. **2.** (*Ch. of Eng.*) An assembly of persons who manage parochial affairs. **3.** (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*) A body chosen annually by a parish to manage its temporal concerns.

Ves'try-man (-măn), *n.* A member of a vestry; esp. (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), a member other than a warden.

Ves'ture (vĕs'tūr; 135), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *vestitura,* fr. L. *vestire* to clothe.] A garment or garments; robe; clothing; dress; apparel; vestment; covering; envelope.

Ve-su'vi-an (vē-sū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples.

Vetch (vĕch), *n.* [OE. *ficche, feche,* for *veche,* OF. *veche, vecce, vesche, vesce,* fr. L. *vicia.*] (*Bot.*) Any one of numerous leguminous plants of different genera.

Vetch'ling (vĕch'lĭng), *n.* [*Vetch* + *-ling.*] (*Bot.*) Any small leguminous plant of the genus *Lathyrus.*

Vetch'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of vetches or of pea straw. **2.** Abounding with vetches.

Vet'er-an (vĕt'ẽr-ăn), *a.* [L. *veteranus,* fr. *vetus, veteris,* old; akin to Gr. ἔτος year, Skr. *vatsara.*] Long exercised in anything, esp. in military life and the duties of a soldier; long practiced or experienced. — *n.* One long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war.

Vet'er-i-na'ri-an (vĕt'ẽr-ĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One skilled in diseases of domestic animals; a veterinary surgeon.

Vet'er-i-na-ry (vĕt'ẽr-ĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *veterinarius* of beasts of burden and draught, fr. *veterinus.*] Of or pert. to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals.

Ve'to (vē'tō), *n.; pl.* VETOES (-tōz). [L. *veto* I forbid.] **1.** An authoritive prohibition; interdiction. **2.** Specif.: (*a*) A power or right of one department of government to forbid the carrying out of projects attempted by another department; esp., in a constitutional government, a power vested in the chief executive to prevent the enactment of measures passed by the legislature. (*b*) The exercise of such authority. (*c*) A document or message giving the reasons for its exercise. [*U. S.*]

Ve'to, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VETOED (-tōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VETOING.] To prohibit; also, to refuse assent to, as a legislative bill, and thus prevent its enactment.

‖ **Vet-tu'ra** (vĕt-tōō'rä), *n.; pl.* VETTURE (-rā). [It.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage, esp. one let for hire.

‖ **Vet'tu-ri'no** (vĕt'tōō-rē'nō), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] **1.** One who lets or drives a vettura. **2.** A vettura.

Vex (vĕks), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VEXED (vĕkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VEXING.] [F. *vexer,* L. *vexare, vexatum,* to vex, orig., to shake, v. intens. fr. *vehere, vectum,* to carry.] **1.** To toss back and forth; to agitate; to disquiet. **2.** To make angry or annoyed by little provocations; to irritate; to plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict; to trouble; to tease. **3.** To twist; to weave. [*R.*]

Syn. — See TEASE.

Vex-a'tion (vĕks-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A vexing; state of being vexed; disquiet; irritation. **2.** Cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction. **3.** A harassing by process of law.

Syn. — Chagrin; agitation; mortification; uneasiness; trouble; grief; sorrow; distress.

Vex-a'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Causing vexation; agitating; annoying. **2.** Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet. — **Vex-a'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Vex-a'tious-ness,** *n.*

Vexed (vĕkst), *a.* **1.** Annoyed; harassed; troubled. **2.** Much debated or contested; causing discussion.

Vex'er (vĕks'ẽr), *n.* One who vexes or troubles.

Vex'il-lar (-ĭl-lẽr), **Vex'il-la-ry** (-lă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a vexillum.

Vex'il-la-ry, *n.* [L. *vexillarius.*] A standard bearer.

‖ **Vex-il'lum** (vĕks-ĭl'lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lä). [L., a flag.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) (*a*) Flag; standard. (*b*) Body of troops under one standard. **2.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) A banner. (*b*) The sign of the cross. **3.** (*Bot.*) The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) Vane of a feather.

Vex'ing-ly (vĕks'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* In a vexing manner.

Vi'a (vī'ä), *prep.* [L., abl. of *via* way.] By the way of.

Vi'a-ble (vī'ä-b'l), *a.* [F., from *vie* life, L. *vita.* See VITAL.] Capable of living; specif. (*Law*), born alive and with such form and development of organs as to be capable of living. — **Vi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Vi'a-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *via* way + *-duct,* as in *aqueduct.*] A structure of considerable magnitude, usually with arches or supported on trestles, for carrying a road high above the ground or water.

Viaduct of Masonry.

Vi'al (vī'al), *n.* [Var. of PHIAL.] A small bottle, usually of glass; a little glass vessel with a narrow aperture intended to be closed with a stopper.

Vi'al, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VIALED (-ăld) or VIALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VIALING or VIALLING.] To put in a vial.

Vi-am'e-ter (vī-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *via* way + *-meter.*] An odometer.

Vi'and (vī'and), *n.* [F. *viande,* LL. *vianda, vivanda, vivenda,* fr. L. *vivere* to live; akin to *vivus* living.] An article of food; provisions; food; victuals; — chiefly in *pl.*

Vi-at'ic (vī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *viaticus,* fr. *via* a way. See VOYAGE.] Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling.

Vi-at'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An allowance for traveling expenses made to those sent into the provinces. **2.** (*R. C. Ch.*) The communion when given to persons in danger of death.

Vi'bran-cy (vī'brăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vibrant.

Vi'brant (vī'brant), *a.* [L. *vibrans,* p. pr. See VIBRATE.] Vibrating; tremulous; resonant.

Vi'brate (vī'brāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VIBRATED (-brā-tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VIBRATING.] [L. *vibrare,* p. p. *-atus;* akin to Skr. *vip* to tremble.] **1.** To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing. **2.** To mark or measure by moving to and fro. **3.** To set in vibration.

Vi'brate (vī'brāt), *v. i.* **1.** To be in a state of vibration; to swing; to oscillate; to quiver. **2.** To produce an oscillating or quivering effect of sound. **3.** To pass from one state to another; to waver; to fluctuate.

Vi'bra-tile (vī'brä-tĭl), *a.* Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion; capable of vibrating; vibratory.

Vi-bra'tion (vī-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A vibrating; state of being vibrated; oscillation. **2.** (*Physics*) A limited reciprocating motion of a particle of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions.

Vi'bra-tive (vī'brā-tĭv), *a.* Vibrating; vibratory.

Vi'bra-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Consisting in, or causing, vibration or oscillation; vibrating.

Vic'ar (vĭk'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *vicar, vicair,* fr. L. *vicarius.* See VICARIOUS.] **1.** A deputy. [*R.*] **2.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*) The incumbent of an appropriated benefice.

Vic'ar-age (vĭk'ẽr-ăj; 48), *n.* Benefice, house, or residence, of a vicar.

Vi-ca'ri-al (vĭ-kā'rĭ-al), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a vicar.

Vi-ca'ri-ate (-āt), *a.* Having delegated power; vicarious. — *n.* Delegated office or power; vicarship.

Vi-ca'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vicarius, fr. vicis* change, alternation, turn; akin to Gr. εἰκειν to yield, G. *wechsel* change.] **1.** Of or pert. to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; deputed; delegated. **2.** Acting or suffering for another. **3.** Performed or suffered in the place of another; substituted. — **Vi-ca'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Vic'ar-ship (vĭk'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office or dignity of a vicar.

Vice (vīs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitium.*] **1.** A defect; fault; error; blemish; imperfection. **2.** A moral fault or failing; esp., immoral conduct or habit; customary deviation from a right standard; immorality; depravity; wickedness. **3.** The buffoon of the old English moralities, having the name of a vice, or of *Vice* itself.

Syn. — Crime; sin; iniquity; fault. See CRIME.

Vice, *n.* [See VISE.] **1.** (*Mech.*) Same as VISE. **2.** A gripe or grasp. [*Obs.*]

Vice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICED (vīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICING.] To hold or squeeze with, or as if with, a vice.

‖ **Vi'ce** (vī'sĕ), *prep.* [L., abl. of *vicis* change, turn. See VICARIOUS.] In the place of; in the stead of.

Vice (vīs), *a.* [See VICE, *prep.*] Denoting one who may assume the office or duties of a superior; designating an officer or an office second in rank or authority.

Vice admiral. (*a*) An officer holding rank next below an admiral. (*b*) A civil officer, in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts. — **Vice admiralty,** the office of a vice admiral. — **Vice chancellor.** (*a*) (*Law*) An officer next in rank to a chancellor. (*b*) An officer in a university, chosen to perform certain duties, in the absence of the chancellor. (*c*) (*R.*

C. Ch.) The cardinal at the head of the Roman Chancery. — **Vice consul**, a subordinate officer authorized to exercise consular functions in some particular part of a district controlled by a consul. — **Vice legate**, a legate subordinate to, or acting in place of, another legate. — **Vice presidency**, office of vice president. — **Vice president**, an officer next in rank below a president.

Viced (vīst), *a.* Vicious; corrupt. [*Obs.*]

Vice-ge'ren-cy (vīs-jē'ren-sy), *n.* Office of a vicegerent.

Vice-ge'rent (-rent), *a.* [*Vice*, a. + L. *gerens, -entis*, p. pr., carrying, bearing.] Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution. — *n.* An officer deputed to exercise another's powers; lieutenant; vicar.

Vic'e-na-ry (vĭs'ē-nā-rў), *a.* [L. *vicenarius*, fr. *viceni* twenty each.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, twenty.

Vi-cen'ni-al (vī-sĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *vicennium* twenty years; *viceni* twenty + *annus* year.] **1.** Lasting twenty years. **2.** Happening once in twenty years.

Vice'-re'gal (vīs'rē'gal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

Vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* [F. *vice-roi;* pref. *vice-* in place of + *roi* king, L. *rex.*] The governor of a country or province who rules as the king's substitute.

Vice-roy'al-ty (vīs-roi'al-tў), *n.* Dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vice'roy-ship (vīs'roi-shĭp), *n.* Viceroyalty.

Vic'i-nage (vĭs'ĭ-nāj; 48), *n.* [OF. *veisinage*, fr. *veisin* neighboring, L. *vicinus.* See VICINITY.] The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

Vic'i-nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *vicinalis.*] Near; vicine.

Vic'ine (vĭs'ĭn), *a.* [L. *vicinus.*] Near; vicinal. [*R.*]

Vi-cin'i-ty (vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *vicinitas*, fr. *vicinus* neighboring, near, fr. *vicus* row of houses, village; akin to Gr. οἶκος a house, Skr. *vēça* house.] **1.** Quality or state of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity. **2.** That which is near, or not remote; adjoining space or country; neighborhood.

Syn. — Neighborhood; vicinage. See NEIGHBORHOOD.

Vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *vitiosus*, fr. *vitium* vice.] **1.** Characterized by vice or defects; defective; imperfect. **2.** Addicted to vice; corrupt; wicked. **3.** Wanting purity; foul; noxious. **4.** Not correct or pure; corrupt. **5.** Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks; unruly; refractory. **6.** Spiteful; malignant. [*Colloq.*] — **Vi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Vi'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Corrupt; faulty; wicked; depraved.

Vi-cis'si-tude (vĭ-sĭs'sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*, fr. *vicis* change, turn. See VICARIOUS.] Change or succession; alternation; interchange; revolution; mutation.

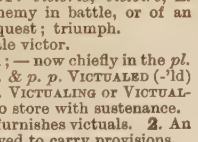
Vi'count (vī'kount), *n.* See VISCOUNT.

Vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* [L. *victima.*] **1.** A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in a religious rite. **2.** A person or thing destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of an object, or to gratify a passion. **3.** A person or living creature destroyed by, or suffering grievous injury. **4.** Hence, a person duped or cheated. [*Colloq.*]

Vic'tim-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICTIMIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICTIMIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To make a victim of, esp. by deception; to dupe; to cheat.

Vic'tor (vĭk'tẽr), *n.* [L. fr., *vincere, victum.* See VANQUISH.] **1.** The winner in a contest; one who overcomes in any struggle, esp. in battle; vanquisher; conqueror.

Vic-to'ri-a (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A kind of low four-wheeled pleasure carriage.


Victoria.

Vic-to'ri-an (-an), *a.* Of or pert. to the reign of Queen Victoria of England.

Vic'tor-ine' (vĭk'tẽr-ēn'), *n.* A woman's fur tippet.

Vic-to'ri-ous (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to victory, or a victor; being a victor; bringing victory; conquering; winning; triumphant. — **Vic-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vic-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vic'to-ry (vĭk'tŏ-rў), *n.* [OF. *victorie, victoire*, L. *victoria.*] The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in any contest; conquest; triumph.

Vic'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female victor.

Vict'ual (vĭt'l), *n.* **1.** Food; — now chiefly in the *pl.*

Vict'ual (vĭt'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICTUALED (-ld) or VICTUALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICTUALING or VICTUALLING.] To supply with food; to store with sustenance.

Vict'ual-er, *n.* **1.** One who furnishes victuals. **2.** An innkeeper. **3.** A vessel employed to carry provisions.

Vict'uals (vĭt'lz), *n. pl.* [OF. *vitaille*, fr. L. *victualia*, pl. of *victualis* belonging to nourishment, fr. *victus* nourishment, fr. *vivere, victum*, to live; akin to *vivus* living.] Food for human beings, esp. when cooked or prepared for the table; provisions; sustenance; meat; viands.

‖ **Vi-cu'ña** } (vē-kōōn'yä), *n.* [Sp. *vicuña.*] (*Zoöl.*)
‖ **Vi-cu'gna** } A South American mammal, allied to the llama but smaller.

Vicuña (*Auchenia vicunna*).

‖ **Vi'de** (vī'dē), *imperative sing.* of L. *videre*, to see; — used to direct attention; as, *vide supra*, see above.

‖ **Vi-del'i-cet** (vĭ-dĕl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *videre licet*, lit., it is easy to see.] To wit; namely. (Abbrev. *viz.*)

Vi-dette' (vĭ-dĕt'), *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as VEDETTE.

Vid'u-al (vĭd'ū-al), *a.* [L. *vidualis*, fr. *vidua* widow.] Of or pertaining to the state of a widow; widowed. [*R.*]

Vie (vī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VIED (vīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VYING (vī'ĭng).] [Contr. fr. OF. *envier* to challenge, in gambling, L. *invitare* to invite.] **1.** To stake a sum upon a hand of cards. [*Obs.*] **2.** To strive for superiority; to contend; to use emulous effort.

Vie, *v. t.* **1.** To stake. [*Obs.*] **2.** To do or produce in competition or rivalry; to bandy. [*Obs.*]

Vie, *n.* Competition; also, challenge; wager. [*Obs.*]

View (vū), *n.* [OF. *veue*, fr. *veoir* to see, p. p. *veu*, fr. L. *videre* to see. See VISION.] **1.** Act of seeing or beholding; sight; look; survey; inspection. **2.** Mental survey; intellectual perception or examination. **3.** Power of seeing, either physically or mentally; reach or range of sight. **4.** That which is seen or beheld; sight; scene; prospect. **5.** Pictorial representation of a scene; sketch. **6.** Mode of looking at or apprehending anything; conception; opinion; judgment. **7.** That which is kept in sight as an object, aim, purpose, or design.

View, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VIEWED (vūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VIEWING.] **1.** To see; to behold; esp., to look at attentively, or for examination; to survey or examine with the natural or mental eye; to inspect; to explore; to consider.

View'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who views or examines.

View'less, *a.* Not perceivable by the eye; invisible.

View'y (vū'ў), *a.* **1.** Having peculiar views; fanciful; visionary. **2.** Spectacular.

Vi-ges'i-mal (vĭ-jĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [L. *vigesimus* twentieth, fr. *viginti* twenty.] Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts.

Vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *vigilia*, fr. *vigil* watchful.] **1.** Abstinence from sleep; a keeping or being awake; sleeplessness; wakefulness; watch. **2.** Hence, devotional watching; waking for religious exercise. **3.** (*Eccl.*) (*a*) Orig., the watch kept the night before a feast. (*b*) Later, the day and night preceding a feast. (*c*) A religious service performed the evening before a feast.

Vig'i-lance (-ĭ-lans), *n.* Quality or state of being vigilant.

Vigilance committee, a volunteer committee of citizens for the protection of any interest, esp. one organized for the summary suppression and punishment of crime.

Vig'i-lant (-lant), *a.* [L. *vigilans, -antis*, p. pr. of *vigilare* to watch, fr. *vigil* awake.] Attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; wakeful; watchful; circumspect; wary. — **Vig'i-lant-ly**, *adv.*

Vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt' *or* vĭn'yĕt), *n.* [F. *vignette*, fr. *vigne* a vine.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A running ornament consisting of leaves and tendrils. **2.** A decorative design, originally representing vine branches or tendrils, at the head of a chapter or a book, or in a similar position; hence, any small picture in a book; hence, also, as such pictures are often without a definite bounding line, any picture which vanishes gradually at the edge.

Vi-gnette', *v. t.* To make, as an engraving or a photograph, with a border or edge insensibly fading away.

Vig'or (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *vigor*, fr. *vigere* to be vigorous.] **1.** Active strength or force of body or mind; capacity for exertion; force; energy. **2.** Strength or force in nature or action; potency.

Vig'or-ous (vĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Possessing vigor; full of strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust. **2.** Exhibiting strength or active force; strong; forcible; energetic. — **Vig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vig'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vi'king (vī'kĭng), *n.* [Icel. *vīkingr*, fr. *vīk* bay.] One belonging to the pirate crews of Northmen, who plundered Europe in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries.

Vi'la-yet' (vē'lä-yĕt'), *n.* [Turk., from Ar. *wilāyah.*] One of the chief administrative divisions or provinces of the Ottoman Empire; — formerly called *eyalet.*

Vile (vīl), *a.* [*Comp.* VILER (-ẽr); *superl.* VILEST.]

[F. *vil*, fr. L. *vilis*.] **1.** Low; base; worthless; mean; despicable. **2.** Morally base or impure; depraved by sin; sinful; wicked; bad. — **Vile'ly** (vīl'lȳ), *adv.* — **Vile'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See Base.

Vil'i-fi-ca'tion (vĭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vilifying.

Vil'i-fi'er (vĭl'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who vilifies or defames.

Vil'i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vilified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vilifying.] [L. *vilis* vile + *-fy*.] **1.** To debase. [*R.*] **2.** To degrade by report; to defame; to traduce; to caluminate. **3.** To treat as vile. [*Obs.*]

Vil'i-pend (vĭl'ĭ-pĕnd), *v. t.* [L. *vilipendere; vilis* vile + *pendere* to value.] To value lightly; to despise.

Vill (vĭl), *n.* [OF. *ville*, *vile*, a village. See Villa.] A small collection of houses; a village.

Vil'la (vĭl'lȧ), *n.* [L. *villa*, LL., also village, dim. of L. *vicus* a village.] A country seat; a country or suburban residence of some pretensions to elegance.

Vil'lage (-lāj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *villaticus* belonging to a country house or villa. See Villa.] A small assemblage of houses in the country, less than a town or city.

Village cart, a kind of open two-wheeled carriage.

Syn. — Village; hamlet; town; city. — In England, a *hamlet* denotes a collection of houses, too small to have a parish church; a *village* has a church, but no market; a *town* has both a market and a church or churches.

Vil'la-ger (-lă-jẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

Vil'lage-ry (-lāj-rȳ), *n.* District of villages. [*Obs.*]

Vil'lain (-lĭn), *n.* [OE. *vilein*, F. *vilain*, LL. *villanus*, from *villa* a village, L. *villa* a farm.] **1.** (*Feudal Law*) A feudal tenant of the lowest class; bondman; servant. **2.** A boor. [*R.*] **3.** A vile, wicked person; a deliberate scoundrel; knave; rascal; scamp.

Vil'lain-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or showing, villainy; base; vile; mean; depraved; suited to a villain. **2.** Sorry; mean; mischievous; — in a familiar sense. — **Vil'lain-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vil'lain-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vil'lain-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being a villain, or villainous; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness. **2.** Abusive language; discourteous speech; foul talk. [*Archaic*] **3.** Act of a villain; depraved deed; crime.

Vil'lan-age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** (*Feudal Law*) State of a villain, or serf; servile tenure. **2.** Villainy. [*Obs.*]

Vil'lan-ous (-ŭs), *a.*, **Vil'lan-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **Vil'lan-ous-ness**, *n.*, **Vil'lan-y** (-ȳ), *n.* See Villainous, etc.

Vil-lat'ic (vĭl-lăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *villaticus* of a villa. See Village.] Of or pert. to a farm or a village; rural.

Vil'lein (vĭl'lĭn), *n.* (*Feudal Law*) See Villain, 1.

Vil'len-age (vĭl'lĕn-ăj), *n.* (*Feudal Law*) Villanage.

Vil'len-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a villein.

‖ **Vil'li** (vĭl'lī), *n., pl.* of Villus.

Vil'li-form (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Villus* + *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of villi; like close-set fibers.

Vil-lose' (vĭl-lōs'), *a.* Villous.

Vil-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being villous. **2.** (*Bot.*) A coating of villi. **3.** (*Anat.*) A villus.

Vil'lous (vĭl'lŭs), *a.* [L. *villosus*. Cf. Velvet.] **1.** Abounding in, or covered with, fine hairs; nappy. **2.** (*Bot. & Anat.*) Furnished or clothed with villi.

‖ **Vil'lus** (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* Villi (-lī). [L., shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the minute papillary processes on certain vascular membranes. **2.** (*pl.*) (*Bot.*) Fine hairs on plants, resembling the pile of velvet.

Vim (vĭm), *n.* [L., accusative of *vis* strength.] Power; force; energy; spirit; activity; vigor. [*Collog.*]

Vim'i-nal (vĭm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *vimen, viminis*, a twig.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, twigs; producing twigs.

Vi-min'e-ous (vī-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to twigs. **2.** (*Bot.*) Producing long, slender twigs or shoots.

Vi-na'ceous (vī-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vinaceus*. See Vine.] **1.** Belonging to, or like, wine or grapes. **2.** Of the color of wine, especially of red wine.

Vin'al-grette' (vĭn'ă-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vinaigre* vinegar.] **1.** (*Cookery*) A sauce of vinegar, oil, and other ingredients. **2.** A small perforated box for holding aromatic vinegar, or a small bottle for smelling salts.

Vin'ai-grous (vĭn'ā-grŭs), *a.* Vinegary; sour.

Vin'ci-ble (vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vincibilis*, fr. *vincere*. See Victor.] Capable of being overcome; conquerable. — **Vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Vin'ci-ble-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Vin'cu-lum** (vĭn'kū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -la (-lȧ), E. -lums (-lŭmz). [L., fr. *vincire, vinctum*, to bind.] **1.** A bond of union; tie. **2.** (*Math.*) A straight, horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation, as in the expression $x^2 + y^2 - z + y$. **3.** (*Anat.*) A band or bundle of fibers; frænum.

Vin-de'mi-al (vĭn-dē'mĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *vindemialis*. See Vintage.] Of or pert. to a vintage. [*R.*]

Vin'di-ca-ble (vĭn'dĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be vindicated.

Vin'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vindicated (-kā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vindicating.] [L. *vindicare*, p. p. *-atus*. See Vengeance.] **1.** To claim. [*R.*] **2.** To maintain or defend with success; to prove to be valid. **3.** To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections. **4.** To avenge. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — To maintain; defend; justify. See Assert.

Vin'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vindicating, or state of being vindicated.

Vin'di-ca-tive (vĭn'dĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to vindicate; vindicating. **2.** Revengeful; vindictive. [*Obs.*]

Vin'di-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who vindicates.

Vin'di-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to vindicate; justificatory. **2.** Avenging; punitory.

Vin-dic'tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* [For *vindicative*, confused with L. *vindicta* revenge, punishment, fr. *vindicare* to vindicate.] **1.** Disposed to revenge; prompted or characterized by revenge; revengeful. **2.** Punitive. [*Obs.*] — **Vin-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Vin-dic'tive-ness**, *n.*

Vine (vīn), *n.* [F. *vigne*, L. *vinea*, a vineyard, vine, fr. *vineus* of wine, *vinum* wine, grapes. See Wine.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any woody climbing plant which bears grapes. (*b*) Hence, a climbing or trailing plant; the long, slender stem of any such plant; a creeper.

Vine fretter (*Zoöl.*), a plant louse, esp. the phylloxera, that injures the grapevine. — Vine hopper (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of leaf hoppers which suck the sap of the grapevine. — Vine louse (*Zool.*), the phylloxera. — Vine of Sodom (*Bot.*), a plant so named in the Bible (*Deut.* xxxii. 32), now thought to be identical with the apple of Sodom.

Vine'-clad' (vīn'klăd'), *a.* Covered with vines.

Vine'dress'er (vīn'drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who cultivates, prunes, or cares for, grapevines; a laborer in a vineyard.

Vin'e-gar (vĭn'ē-gẽr), *n.* [F. *vinaigre; vin* wine (L. *vinum*) + *aigre* sour.] **1.** A sour liquid obtained by the spontaneous (*acetous*) fermentation, or by the artificial oxidation, of wine, cider, beer, etc. **2.** Hence, anything sour; — used also metaphorically.

Vin'e-gar-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* See Vinaigrette, *n.*, 2.

Vin'e-gar-y (vĭn'ē-gẽr-ȳ), *a.* Having the nature of vinegar; sour; unamiable.

Vin'er-y (vīn'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** A vineyard. [*Obs.*] **2.** A structure for rearing and protecting vines; grapery.

Vi-nette' (vĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A sprig or branch. [*Archaic*]

Vine'yard (vĭn'yẽrd), *n.* [For OE. *winyard*, AS. *wingeard*, lit., wineyard; influenced by E. *vine*. See Wine; Yard.] An inclosure or yard for grapevines; a plantation of vines producing grapes.

‖ **Vingt' et' un'** (văN' tā' ŭN'). [F., twenty and one.] A kind of game at cards.

Vingt'un' (văN'tŭN'), *n.* Contraction for Vingt et un.

Vin'ic (vĭn'ĭk *or* vī'nĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to wine; as, *vinic* alcohol.

Vin'o-lent (vĭn'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *vinolentus*, fr. *vinum* wine.] Given to wine; drunken; intemperate. [*Obs.*]

Vin-om'e-ter (vĭn-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the strength or purity of wine by measuring its density.

‖ **Vin' or di'naire'** (văN' ôr dē'nâr'). [F.] A common sort of wine; esp., a kind of cheap claret.

Vi-nose' (vī-nōs'), *a.* Vinous.

Vi'nous (vī'nŭs), *a.* [L. *vinosus*, fr. *vinum* wine.] Of or pert. to wine; having the qualities of wine; like wine.

Vint'age (vĭnt'ăj; 48), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. OE. *vindage, vendage*, OF. *vendenge*, fr. L. *vindemia; vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off; *de* + *emere*, orig., to take.] **1.** The produce of the vine for one season, in grapes or in wine. **2.** Act or time of gathering the crop of grapes, or making the wine for a season.

Vint'a-ger (-ă-jẽr), *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

Vint'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *vinetier*, fr. L. *vinetum* vineyard, fr. *vinum* wine.] One who deals in wine.

Vin'y (vĭn'ȳ), *a.* Of or pertaining to vines; producing, or abounding in, vines.

Vi'ol (vī'ŭl), *n.* [F. *viole;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** (*Mus.*) Formerly, a stringed instrument like the violin, but larger, and having (usually) six strings; now, any instrument of the violin kind. **2.** (*Naut.*) A large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor.

Vi'o-la (vī'ō-lȧ *or* vē-ō'lȧ), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) An instrument in form and use resembling the violin, but larger, and a fifth lower in compass.

‖ **Viola da braccio** [It., viol for the arm], the tenor viol, or viola, a fifth lower than the violin.

Vi'o-la-ble (vī'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *violabilis*.] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured. — **Vi'o-la-bly**, *adv.*

Vī'o-la'ceous (vī'ō-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *violaceus*, fr. *viola* a violet.] **1.** Resembling violets in color; bluish purple. **2.** (*Bot.*) Of, pert. to, or designating, a natural order of plants, of which the violet is the type.

Vī'o-late (vī'ō-lāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VIOLATED (-lā'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VIOLATING.] [L. *violare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *vis* force. See VIOLENT.] **1.** To treat in a violent manner; to abuse. **2.** To do violence to, as to anything sacred; to profane; to break forcibly; to infringe. **3.** To disturb; to interrupt. **4.** To rape; to ravish.

Syn. — To injure; disturb; interrupt; transgress; desecrate; deflour; debauch; dishonor; outrage.

Vī'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of violating, or state of being violated. [violate.]

Vī'o-la-tive (vī'ō-lā-tĭv), *a.* Violating, or tending to

Vī'o-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who violates.

Vī'o-lence (vī'ō-lens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *violentia*.] **1.** Quality or state of being violent; highly excited action, whether physical or moral. **2.** Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance. **3.** Rape.

Syn. — Vehemence; fierceness; impetuosity; force; violation; infraction; infringement; transgression; profanation; outrage; assault.

Vī'o-lent (-lent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *violentus*, fr. *vis* force.] **1.** Moving or acting with physical strength; urged or impelled with force; excited by strong feeling or passion; forcible; furious. **2.** Acting, characterized, or produced by unjust or improper force; outrageous. **3.** Produced or effected by force. — **Vī'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Fierce; vehement; outrageous; boisterous; turbulent; impetuous; passionate; severe; extreme.

Vī'o-lent, *v. i.* To be violent. [*Obs.*]

Vī'o-les'cent (-lĕs'sent), *a.* Tending to a violet color.

Vī'o-let (vī'ō-lĕt), *n.* [F. *violette*, dim. of OF. *viole* a violet, L. *viola*; akin to Gr. ἴον.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any plant of a genus (*Viola*) of generally low, herbaceous plants, many species of which bear blue flowers; also, any flower of such a plant. **2.** The color of a blue violet, or that part of the spectrum farthest from red.

Vī'o-let (vī'ō-lĕt), *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red; bluish purple.

Vī'o-lin' (vī'ō-lĭn'), *n.* [It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*. See VIOL.] (*Mus.*) A kind of four-stringed instrument played with a bow; fiddle.

Violin.

Vī'o-lin'ist (-lĭn'ĭst), *n.* A player on the violin. [on the viol.]

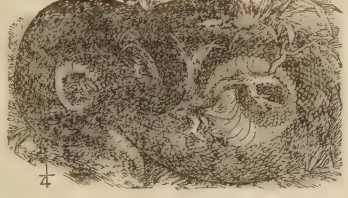
Vī'ol-ist (vī'ŭl-ĭst), *n.* A player

Vī'o-lon-cel'list (vē'ō-lŏn-sĕl'lĭst), *n.* A player on the violoncello.

Vī'o-lon-cel'lo (-chĕl'lō *or* -sĕl'lō), *n.* [It., dim. of *violone* bass viol.] (*Mus.*) A bass viol of four strings, or a bass violin with long, large strings, sounding an octave below the viola.

‖**Vī'o-lo'ne** (vē'ō-lō'nā), *n.* [It. *violone*, augment. of *viola* a viol.] (*Mus.*) The largest kind of viol, tuned an octave below the violoncello.

Vī'per (vī'pẽr), *n.* [F. *vipère*, L. *vipera*, prob. contr. fr. *vivipera*; *vivus* alive + *parere* to bring forth, because believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young.]



Common European Viper (*Pelias berus*).

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any of numerous species and genera of Old World venomous snakes. **2.** A dangerous, treacherous, or malignant person. [vipers.]

Vī'per-ine (-ĭn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a viper or

Vī'per-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous. — **Vī'per-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Vī-ra'go (vĭ-rā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [L. *virago*, *-inis*, fr. *vir* man. See VIRILE.] **1.** A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female warrior. **2.** Hence, a bold, turbulent woman; termagant; vixen.

Vīr'e-lay (vĭr'ē-lā), *n.* [F. *virelai*; *virer* to turn + *lai* song, lay.] An ancient French song, wholly in two rhymes, and composed in short lines, with a refrain.

Vīr'e-o (vĭr'ē-ō), *n.* [L., a species of bird.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of American singing birds belonging to *Vireo* and allied genera.

Vī-res'cent (vī-rĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *virescens*, p. pr. of *virescere* to grow green, verb incho. fr. *virere* to be green.] Beginning to be green; slightly green; greenish.

Vīr'gate (vẽr'gāt), *a.* [L. *virgatus* made of twigs, fr. *virga* twig. See VERGE a rod.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a straight rod; wand-shaped; straight and slender.

Vir-gil'i-an (vẽr-jĭl'ĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet; resembling the style of Virgil.

Vīr'gin (vẽr'jĭn), *n.* [L. *virgo*, *-inis*.] **1.** A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; maid. **2.** A person of the male sex who has not known sexual indulgence. [*Archaic*] **3.** (*Astron.*) See VIRGO.

Virgin's bower (*Bot.*), any of several species of Clematis, as *C. Vitalba* of Europe, and *C. Virginiana* of N. America.

Vīr'gin, *a.* **1.** Being a virgin; chaste; of or pert. to a virgin; becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest. **2.** Pure; undefiled; fresh; new. **3.** Not yet pregnant.

Vīr'gin, *v. i.* To act the virgin; to keep chaste. [*Obs.*]

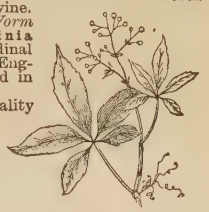
Vīr'gin-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a virgin; becoming a virgin; maidenly.

Vīr'gin-al, *n.* [Prob. so called from being used by young girls, or *virgins*.] (*Mus.*) An obsolete rectangular instrument somewhat resembling the spinet.

Vīr'gin-al, *v. i.* To thrum with the fingers. [*Obs.*]

Vir-gin'i-a (vẽr-jĭn'ĭ-ā), *n.* One of the States of the United States of America.

Virginia creeper (*Bot.*), a common ornamental North American woody, climbing vine. [*U. S.*] — **Virginia fence.** See *Worm fence*, under FENCE. — **Virginia nightingale** (*Zoöl.*), the cardinal bird. — **Virginia reel**, an old English contra-dance; — so called in the U. S.



Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).

Vir-gin'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being a virgin.

Vīr'go (vẽr'gō), *n.* [L. *virgo* a virgin.] (*Astron.*) (*a*) A sign of the zodiac, marked thus [♍] in almanacs. See ZODIAC. (*b*) A constellation of the zodiac, now occupying chiefly the sign Libra.

Vīr'gu-late (-gū-lāt), *a.* Shaped like a little twig.

Vīr'gule (-gūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *virgula*, dim. of *virga* rod.] A comma. [*R.*]

Vīr'id (vĭr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *viridis* green.] Green. [*Obs.*]

Vīr'i-des'cent (vĭr'ĭ-dĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *viridescens*, p. pr. of *viridescere* to grow green.] Slightly green; greenish. — **Vīr'i-des'cence** (-sens), *n.*

Vi-rid'i-ty (vĭ-rĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *viriditas*, fr. *viridis* green.] Greenness; verdure; color of grass and foliage.

Vīr'id-ness (vĭr'ĭd-nĕs), *n.* Viridity; greenness.

Vī'rile (vī'rĭl *or* vĭr'ĭl), *a.* [L. *virilis*, fr. *vir* a man; akin to AS. *wer*.] Having the nature, properties, or qualities, of an adult man; characteristic of developed manhood; hence, masterful; forceful; specif., capable of begetting. [being virile.]

Vi-ril'i-ty (vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tў *or* vī-), *n.* Quality or state of

Vir-tu' (vĭr-tōō' *or* vẽr'tōō), *n.* [It. *virtù*.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

An article, *or* piece, of virtu, an object of art or antiquity; a curiosity, such as those found in museums.

Vīr'tu-al (vẽr'tū-*al*; 135), *a.* [See VIRTUE.] **1.** Having the power of acting, or of invisible efficacy, without the agency of the material or sensible part; potential; energizing. **2.** Being in essence or effect, not in fact. — **Vīr'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* [virtual.]

Vīr'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being

Vīr'tue (-tū; 135), *n.* [F. *vertu*, L. *virtus*, fr. *vir* a man. See VIRILE.] **1.** Manly strength or courage. [*Obs.*] **2.** Any active quality or power; energy; strength; potency; efficacy. **3.** Excellence; value; merit; meritoriousness; worth. **4.** Specif., moral excellence; integrity of character; purity of soul. **5.** A particular moral excellence. **6.** Specif.: chastity; esp., virginity. **7.** *pl.* One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

In, *or* By, virtue of, through the force of; by authority of.

Vīr'tu-os'i-ty (-tū-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being a virtuoso. **2.** Virtuosos, collectively. **3.** An art or study affected by virtuosos.

Vīr'tu-o'so (-tu-ō'sō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SOS (-sōz); It. -SI (-sē). [It.] **1.** One devoted to virtu; one skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, etc.; a collector or ardent admirer of curiosities, etc. **2.** Hence, one skilled in the technique or learning of any art or study; esp., a brilliant musician.

Vir'tu-ous (vĕr'tū-ŭs; 135), *a.* [OF. *vertuos, vertuous*, fr. L. *virtuosus*. See VIRTUE.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting virtue. Specif.: (*a*) Valorous. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Efficacious; potent. [*Obs.*] (*c*) Having moral excellence; characterized by morality; upright; righteous; pure. **2.** Chaste; pure; — applied especially to women. — **Vir'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vir'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vir'u-lence (vĭr'ū-lens), } *n.* Quality or state of be-
Vir'u-len-cy (-len-sy), } ing virulent.

Vir'u-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *virulentus*, fr. *virus* poison. See VIRUS.] **1.** Extremely poisonous or venomous; very actively injurious. **2.** Very bitter in enmity; actuated by a desire to injure; malignant. — **Vir'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Vi'rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* [L., poison, stench; akin to Gr. ἰός poison, Skr. *visha*.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Organic matter that is contagious or poisonous. (*b*) The special contagion by which a disease is introduced into the organism.

‖ **Vis** (vĭs), *n.* [L.] Force; power.

Vis inertiæ. [L.] The resistance of matter. — **Vis viva.** [L.] (*Mech.*) Living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work, in distinction from *vis mortua*, or dead force.

‖ **Vi'sa** (vē'zä), *n.* See VISÉ.

Vi'sa, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VISAED (-zäd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VISAING.] To indorse with the word *visé*; to visé.

Vis'age (vĭz'ăj; 48), *n.* [F., fr. L. *visus* look, fr. *videre, visum*, to see. See VISION.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or an animal, esp. a person.

Vis'aged (-ăjd), *a.* Having (such) a visage.

‖ **Vis'-a-vis'** (vē'zä-vē'), *adv.* [F.] Face to face.

‖ **Vis'-a-vis'** (vē'zä-vē'), *n.* **1.** One face to face with another, esp. in dancing. **2.** A carriage in which two persons sit face to face. Also, a form of sofa arranged for two persons to sit face to face, on opposite sides.

‖ **Vis'ce-ra** (vĭs'sĕ-rä), *n., pl.* of VISCUS. [viscera.]

Vis'cer-al (vĭs'sĕr-al), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to the

Vis'cer-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To eviscerate; to disembowel.

Vis'cid (vĭs'sĭd), *a.* [L. *viscidus*, fr. *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime; akin to Gr. ἰξός.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; viscous; glutinous; sticky; tenacious; clammy.

Vis-cid'i-ty (vĭs-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being viscid; also, that which is viscid.

Vis-cos'i-ty (vĭs-kŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being viscous. **2.** (*Physics*) A quality analogous to that of a viscous fluid, supposed to be caused by internal friction, esp. in the case of gases.

Vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* [OF. *visconte*, LL. *vicecomes*. See VICE, *a.*; COUNT.] **1.** (*O. Eng. Law*) An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count, or earl; the sheriff of the county. **2.** A nobleman of the fourth rank; also, his degree or title. [*Eng.*]

Vis'count'ess (-ĕs), *n.* Wife of a viscount. [count.

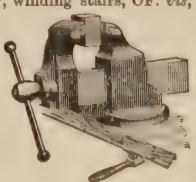
Vis'count'y (-ȳ), *n.* Quality, rank, or office of a vis-

Vis'cous (vĭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *viscosus*. See VISCID.] Adhesive or sticky, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; viscid. — **Vis'cous-ness**, *n.*

☞ There is no well-defined distinction in meaning between *viscous* and *viscid*.

‖ **Vis'cus** (-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* VISCERA (-sĕ-rä). [L.] (*Anat.*) One of the organs, as the brain, heart, or stomach, in the great cavities of the body of an animal; — esp. *pl.*, the organs contained in the abdomen.

Vise (vīs), *n.* [F. *vis* screw, winding stairs, OF. *vis, viz*, fr. L. *vitis* a vine.] An instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, lever, cam, or the like, for holding work.



A form of Vise, holding a Block.

‖ **Vi-sé'** (vē-zā'), *n.* [F. *visé*, p. p. of *viser* to put a visa to, fr. L. *visus* seen, p. p. of *videre* to see.] An indorsement made on a passport by the proper authorities of certain European countries.

Vi-sé', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VISÉED (-zād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VISÉING.] To examine and indorse; to visa.

Vis'i-ble (vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *visibilis*, fr. *videre, visum*, to see. See VISION.] **1.** Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; perceptible; in view. **2.** Noticeable; apparent; open; conspicuous. — **Vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

Vis'i-goth (vĭz'ĭ-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Visegothae*, pl. Cf. WEST; GOTH.] One of the West Goths.

Vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *visio*, fr. *videre, visum*, to see; akin to Gr. ἰδεῖν to see, οἶδα I know, and E. *wit*.] **1.** Act of seeing external objects; actual sight. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Faculty of seeing; sight. **3.** Thing seen; object of sight. **4.** Esp., a supernatural, prophetic, or imaginary sight; apparition; phantom; specter. **5.** Hence, a creation of fancy.

Vi'sion, (vĭzh'ŭn), *v. t.* To see in a vision; to dream.

Vi'sion-al (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vision.

Vi'sion-a-ry (-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a vision or visions; appropriate to, or favorable for, visions. **2.** Affected by phantoms; given to reverie. **3.** Existing in imagination only; imaginary.

Syn. — Fanciful; fantastic; unreal. See FANCIFUL.

Vi'sion-a-ry, *n.* **1.** One who sees visions or phantoms. **2.** One who acts upon fanciful reasons; an unpractical schemer; one who builds castles in the air; daydreamer.

Vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VISITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VISITING.] [F. *visiter*, L. *visitare*, fr. *visere* to go to see, to visit, fr. *videre, visum*, to see.] **1.** To go or come to see; to attend; to call upon. **2.** Specif.: To go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, etc.; to examine; to inspect. **3.** (*Script.*) To come to or upon with reward or retribution.

Vis'it, *v. i.* To make a visit or visits.

Vis'it, *n.* **1.** Act of visiting, or going to see a person or thing; a brief stay, usually longer than a *call*. **2.** A going to view or inspect; visitation. [or inspected.

Vis'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable or subject to be visited

Vis'it-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *visitans, -antis*, p. pr.] Visiting.

Vis'it-ant, *n.* One who visits; guest; visitor.

Vis'it-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A visiting; state of being visited. **2.** Specif.: Act of a superior or superintending officer who visits a corporation, college, church, etc., to officially examine into the manner in which it is conducted. **3.** (*Internat. Law*) Act of a naval commander who boards a vessel belonging to another nation for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object, but without claiming or exercising a right of searching the vessel. **4.** Special dispensation; communication of divine reward or retribution; esp., retribution; judgment. **5.** (*Eccl.*) A festival, held July 2, in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth. [itation.

Vis'it-a-to'ri-al (-ĭt-ä-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Of or pert. to vis-

Vi-site' (vĕ-zēt'), *n.* [F. See VISIT, *n.*] A light cape or short cloak of silk or lace worn by women in summer.

Vis'it-er (vĭz'ĭt-ẽr), *n.* A visitor. [tion.

Vis'it-or (-ẽr), *n.* One who visits, or makes a visita-

Vis'it-o'ri-al (-ō'rĭ-al), *a.* Same as VISITATORIAL.

Visne (vēn *or* vĭ'nē), *n.* [OF. *visné*, deriv. of L. *vicinus* neighboring.] (*Law*) Neighborhood; venue.

Vis'no-my (vĭz'nŏ-n ў), *n.* A contr. of PHYSIOGNOMY.

Vis'or (vĭz'ẽr), *n.* [F. *visière*, fr. OF. *vis* face.] **1.** A part of a helmet, arranged so as to lift or open, and so show the face. **2.** A mask used to disfigure or disguise. **3.** The fore piece of a cap protecting the eyes.

Vis'ored (-ẽrd), *a.* Wearing a visor; masked.

Vis'ta (vĭs'tä), *n.* [It., sight, view, fr. *vedere*, p. p. *visto, veduto*, to see, fr. L. *videre, visum*.] A view; esp., a view through or between intervening objects, as trees; hence, the intervening trees or other objects.

Vis'to (vĭs'tō), *n.* A vista; a prospect. [*R.*]

Vis'u-al (vĭzh'ū-al), *a.* [L. *visualis*, fr. *visus* sight.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or used in, sight. **2.** Visible. [*R.*]

Vi'tal (vī'tal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vitalis*, fr. *vita* life; akin to *vivere* to live.] **1.** Pert. to life, animal or vegetable. **2.** Contributing or necessary to life. **3.** Containing life; living. **4.** Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; mortal. **5.** Very necessary; highly important; essential. **6.** Capable of living. [*R.*]

Vi-tal'i-ty (vī-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being vital; vital force; animation. [of vitalizing.

Vi'tal-i-za'tion (vī'tal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process

Vi'tal-ize (vī'tal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VITALIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VITALIZING (-ī'zĭng).] To endow with life, or vitality; to give life to; to make alive.

Vi'tal-ly, *adv.* In a vital manner.

Vi'tals (vī'talz), *n. pl.* Organs that are necessary for life; the heart, lungs, and brain. Also used figuratively.

Vit'el-la-ry (vĭt'ĕl-lă-rȳ), *a.* (*Biol.*) Vitelline.

Vi-tel'line (vĭ-tĕl'ĭn *or* vĭ-tĕl'-), *a.* [L. *vitellus* yolk of an egg.] (*Biol.*) Of or pertaining to the yolk of eggs.

‖ **Vi-tel'lus** (vĭ-tĕl'lŭs), *n.* [L., yolk of an egg.] **1.** (*Biol.*) The contents or substance of the ovum; egg yolk. **2.** (*Bot.*) Perisperm in an early condition.

Vi'ti-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VITIATED (-ā'tĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VITIATING.] [L. *vitiare*, p. p. *-atus*, fr. *vitium* vice. See VICE a fault.] **1.** To make vicious, faulty, or imperfect; to injure the substance or qualities of. **2.** To render invalid; to make void; to destroy.

Syn. — To impair; contaminate; spoil; annul; void.

Vĭ'ti-a'tion (vĭsh'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vitiating, or state of being vitiated.

Vi-tic'u-lose' (vĭ-tĭk'ū-lōs'), *a.* [L. *viticula*, dim. of *vitis* vine.] (*Bot.*) Having slender, trailing stems.

Vĭt'i-cul'ture (vĭt'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *vitis* vine + E. *culture*.] The cultivation of the vine; grape growing.

Vĭt'i-cul'tur-ist, *n.* One engaged in viticulture.

Vĭ'tĭ-os'ĭ-ty (vĭsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Viciousness.

Vĭ'tious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.*, **Vĭ'tious-ly,** *adv.*, **Vĭ'tious-ness,** *n.* See Vicious, Viciously, Viciousness.

Vĭt're-ous (vĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vitreus*, from *vitrum* glass.] Of, pert. to, or like, glass; derived from glass. — **Vĭt're-ous-ness,** *n.*

Vitreous body (*Anat.*), the vitreous humor. — **Vitreous electricity** (*Elec.*), electricity excited by rubbing glass with certain substances, as silk; positive electricity. — **Vitreous humor.** (*Anat.*) See Eye.

Vĭ-tres'cence (vĭ-trĕs'sens), *n.* Quality or state of being vitreous or vitrescent.

Vĭ-tres'cent (-sent), *a.* [See Vitreous.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

Vĭt'rĭc (vĭt'rĭk), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] Having the nature or qualities of glass; glassy.

Vĭt'rĭ-fac'tion (vĭt'rĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act, art, or process of vitrifying; also, the state of being vitrified.

Vĭt'rĭ-fac'ture (-făk'tŭr; 135), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *facere* to make.] Manufacture of glass and glassware.

Vĭt'rĭ-fi'a-ble (-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be vitrified.

Vĭt'rĭ-fi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Same as Vitrifaction.

Vĭt'rĭ-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *-form.*] Resembling glass; glasslike.

Vĭt'rĭ-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vitrified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vitrifying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *vitrifier*; L. *vitrum* glass + *-ficare* to make.] To turn into glass or a glassy substance by heat and fusion.

Vĭt'rĭ-ol (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl), *n.* [F. *vitriol*, fr. L. *vitreolus* of glass, *vitreus* vitreous. See Vitreous.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) A glassy sulphate of any one of certain metals, as copper, iron, zinc, cobalt. (*b*) Sulphuric acid, — first made by the distillation of green vitriol. [*Colloq.*]

Oil of vitriol, sulphuric acid.

Vĭt'rĭ-o-late (-rĭ-ō-lāt), *v. t.* To convert into, or subject to the action of, vitriol.

Vĭt'rĭ-ol'ic (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pert. to vitriol; derived from, or resembling, vitriol. [vitriol.

Vĭt'rĭ-ol-ize (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl-īz), *v. t.* To convert into a

Vĭt'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *vittatus* bound with a fillet, *vitta* fillet.] Having stripes of color; striped longitudinally.

Vĭt'u-line (-ū-līn), *a.* [L. *vitulinus*, fr. *vitulus* a calf.] Of or pertaining to a calf or veal.

Vĭ-tu'per-a-ble (vĭ-tū'pĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to, or deserving, vituperation, or severe censure.

Vĭ-tu'per-ate (vĭ-tū'pĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vituperare*, p. p. *-atus*; *vitium* a fault + *parare* to prepare.] To find fault with; to scold; to overwhelm with wordy abuse; to censure severely or abusively; to rate.

Vĭ-tu'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vituperating; abuse; severe censure; blame.

Vĭ-tu'per-a-tive (vĭ-tū'pĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Uttering, containing, or characterized by, censure or abuse; abusive.

Vĭ-tu'per-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who vituperates.

‖ **Vĭ-va'ce** (vē-vä'chā), *a. & adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Brisk; vivacious; with spirit; — a direction to a performer.

Vĭ-va'cious (vĭ-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vivax, -acis*, fr. *vivere* to live. See Vivid.] **1.** Tenacious of life. [*Obs.*] **2.** Sprightly in temper or conduct; lively; merry. — **Vĭ-va'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Vĭ-va'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Animated; sportive; gay; jocund; light-hearted.

Vĭ-vac'ĭ-ty (vĭ-văs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being vivacious.

Syn. — Liveliness; gayety. See Liveliness.

‖ **Vĭ'van'dière'** (vē'väN'dyâr'), *n.* [F. See Viand.] In Continental armies, a woman accompanying a regiment, who sells provisions and liquor to the soldiers.

‖ **Vĭ-va'rĭ-um** (vĭ-vā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *vivus* living.] A place artificially arranged for rearing animals.

Vĭ'va-ry (vĭ'vă-rĭ), *n.* A vivarium. [orally.

‖ **Vĭ'va vo'ce** (vī'vă vō'sē). [L.] By word of mouth;

‖ **Vive** (vēv). [F., imperative sing. pres. fr. *vivre* to live, L. *vivere*.] Long live, — that is, success to; as, *vive le roi*, long live the king.

Vĭ-ver'rine (vĭ-vĕr'rĭn), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to the *Viverridæ*, or Civet family.

Vives (vīvz), *n.* [OF., fr. Ar. *ad-dhība.*] (*Far.*) A disease of brute animals, especially of horses, seated in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed.

Vĭv'id (vĭv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *vividus*, fr. *vivere* to live; akin to *vivus* living.] **1.** True to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; spirited; bright; strong; intense. **2.** Forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors; lively; sprightly. — **Vĭv'id-ly** (vĭv'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* — **Vĭv'id-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Clear; lucid; striking; lively; quick; active.

Vĭ-vĭf'ic (vĭ-vĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *vivificus*. See Vivify.]

Vĭ-vĭf'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), Giving life; enlivening. [*R.*]

Vĭv'ĭ-fi-ca'tion (vĭv'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A vivifying; state of being vivified; revival. [tending to vivify.

Vĭv'ĭ-fi-ca-tive (vĭv'ĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Vivifying, or

Vĭv'ĭ-fy (vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vivified (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vivifying (-fī'ĭng).] [F. *vivifier*, L. *vivificare*. See Vivid; -fy.] To endue with life; to make to be living; to quicken; to animate.

‖ **Vĭ-vip'a-ra** (vĭ-vĭp'ă-rà), *n. pl.* [NL.,] (*Zoöl.*) An artificial division of vertebrates including those that produce their young alive. [viviparous.

Vĭv'ĭ-par'ĭ-ty (vĭv'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being

Vĭ-vip'a-rous (vĭ-vĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [L. *viviparus; vivus* alive + *parere* to bear.] (*Biol.*) Producing young alive, as most mammals, or as plants the offspring of which are produced alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant. — **Vĭ-vip'a-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **Vĭ-vip'a-rous-ness,** *n.*

Vĭv'ĭ-sect' (vĭv'ĭ-sĕkt'), *v. t.* To dissect alive. [*Colloq.*]

Vĭv'ĭ-sec'tion (vĭv'ĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vivus* alive + E. *section.*] The dissection of an animal while alive, for physiological investigation. [vivisection.

Vĭv'ĭ-sec'tion-ist, *n.* A practicer or advocate of

Vĭv'ĭ-sec'tor (-sĕk'tĕr), *n.* A vivisectionist.

Vix'en (vĭks'n), *n.* [AS. *fixen* a she-fox. See Fox.] **1.** A female fox. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A cross, ill-tempered person; — now used only of women.

Vix'en-ish, Vix'en-ly, *a.* Like, or belonging to, a vixen. [is; namely.

Viz (vĭz), *adv.* [Contr. fr. *videlicet.*] To wit; that

Viz'ard (vĭz'ĕrd), *n.* [See Visor.] A mask; visor.

Viz'ard-ed, *a.* Wearing a vizard. [*R.*]

Viz'ier (vĭz'yĕr *or* vĭ-zēr'), *n.* [Ar. *wezīr, wazīr*, prop., a bearer of burdens, porter, fr. *wazara* to bear a burden.] A councilor of state; a high executive officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries.

Grand vizier, the chief minister of the Turkish empire.

Viz'ier-ate (-āt), *n.* Office or authority of a vizier.

‖ **Vĭ-zier'-a-zem'** (vĭ-zēr'ă-zĕm'), *n.* [Ar. *azam* great. See Vizier.] A grand vizier.

Vĭ-zir' (vĭ-zēr'), *n.* See Vizier.

Viz'or (vĭz'ĕr), *n.* See Visor.

Vo'ca-ble (vō'kà-b'l), *n.* [L. *vocabulum* name, fr. *vocare* to call, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice, word. See Voice.] A word; term; name; specif., a word as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.

Vo-cab'u-la-ry (vō-kăb'ū-lă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *vocabularium, vocabularius.* See Vocable.] **1.** A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and explained; any dictionary or lexicon; word-book. **2.** A sum or stock of words employed.

Vo'cal (vō'kal), *a.* [L. *vocalis*, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice. See Voice.] **1.** Of or pert. to the voice or speech; having a voice. **2.** Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral. **3.** (*Phon.*) (*a*) Consisting of, or characterized by, voice, or tone produced in the larynx, which may be modified, either by resonance, as in the case of the vowels, or by obstructive action, as in certain consonants, such as *v, l*, etc., or by both, as in the nasals *m, n, ng*; sonant; intonated; voiced. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 199–202. (*b*) Of, pert. to, or having the character of, a vowel.

Vocal cords. See Larynx, and the note under Voice.

Vo'cal, *n.* (*Phon.*) A vocal sound; specif., a vowel.

Vo-cal'ic (vō-kăl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, vowel sounds.

Vo'cal-ism (vō'kal-ĭz'm), *n.* Vocalization.

Vo'cal-ist, *n.* A singer, or vocal musician.

Vo-cal'ĭ-ty (vō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being vocal.

Vo'cal-ĭ-za'tion (vō'kal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vocalizing, or state of being vocalized.

Vo'cal-ize (vō'kal-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Vocalized (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Vocalizing (-ī'zĭng).] **1.** To form into voice; to make vocal or sonant; to give intonation or resonance to. **2.** To practice singing vowel sounds.

Vo'cal-ly, *adv.* In a vocal manner.

Vo-ca'tion (vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vocatio* a bidding, invitation, fr. *vocare* to call, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice.] **1.** A call; summons; citation; esp., a designation to a particular state, business, or profession. **2.** Destined or appropriate employment; calling; occupation; trade; business; profession. **3.** (*Theol.*) A calling by the will of God, either to grace, or to special religious work.

Voc'a-tive (vŏk'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *vocativus*, fr. *vocare* to

call.] Pert. to, or used in, calling; specif. (*Gram.*), designating the case or form of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed. — *n.* (*Gram.*) The vocative case, or a form in that case.

Vo-cif'er-ant (vō-sĭf'ẽr-ant), *a.* [L. *vociferans*, p. pr.] Noisy; clamorous.

Vo-cif'er-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *vociferari*, p. p. *-atus*; *vox*, *vocis*, voice + *ferre* to bear.] To cry out or utter with vehemence; to exclaim; to clamor; to shout.

Vo-cif'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A vociferating; a violent outcry; vehement utterance.

Vo-cif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Making loud outcry; clamorous; noisy. — **Vo-cif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vo-cif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Voc'ule (vŏk'ūl), *n.* [L. *vocula*, dim. of *vox* voice.] (*Phon.*) A short or weak utterance. [tilled from rye.

Vod'ka (vŏd'kȧ), *n.* [Russ.] A Russian drink dis-

Vogue (vōg), *n.* [F., a rowing, vogue, fashion, It. *voga*, fr. *vogare* to row, to sail.] Temporary mode, custom, fashion, or practice; popular reception for the time; — used now generally in the phrase *in vogue*.

Voice (vois), *n.* [OF. *vois*, *voiz*, L. *vox*, *vocis*; akin to Gr. ἔπος word, ὄψ voice, Skr. *vac* to speak, G. *erwähnen* to mention.] **1.** Sound uttered by the mouth, esp. by human beings in speech or song; sound thus uttered considered as possessing some special quality or character. **2.** (*Phon.*) Vocal, sonant, or intonated, utterance; tone.

☞ Voice, in this sense, is produced by vibration of the so-called vocal cords in the larynx (see *Illust.* of LARYNX) which break the breath current into a series of puffs, or pulses. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 5, 146, 155.

3. The tone or sound emitted by anything. **4.** The faculty or power of utterance. **5.** Language; words; speech; expression; signification of feeling or opinion. **6.** Opinion or choice expressed; judgment; vote. **7.** Command; precept; — now chiefly scriptural. **8.** One who speaks; speaker. **9.** (*Gram.*) A particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs, or a particular form of a verb, by means of which is indicated the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses.

Active voice (*Gram.*), that form of the verb representing its subject as the agent or doer of the action. — **Middle voice** (*Gram.*), that form of the verb representing its subject as both the agent and the object of the action. — **Passive voice.** (*Gram.*) See under PASSIVE, *a.*

Voice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOICED (voist); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOICING (voi'sĭng).] **1.** To give utterance to; to utter; to publish; to announce; to divulge. **2.** (*Phon.*) To utter with sonant or vocal tone. **3.** To regulate the tone of. **4.** To vote; to elect. [*Obs.*]

Voice'less, *a.* **1.** Having no voice or vote; silent; mute; dumb. **2.** (*Phon.*) Not sounded with voice; surd.

Void (void), *a.* [OF. *voit*, *voide*, *vuit*, *vuide*, deriv. of L. *vocare*, old form of *vacare* to be empty, or a kindred word.] **1.** Containing nothing; not filled. **2.** Having no incumbent; unoccupied; — said of offices, etc. **3.** Being without; destitute; free. **4.** Not producing any effect; vain. **5.** Containing no immaterial quality; destitute of mind or soul. **6.** (*Law*) Of no legal force or effect; incapable of confirmation or ratification; null.

Void space (*Physics*), a vacuum.

Syn. — Empty; vacant; devoid; wanting; ineffectual.

Void, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum.

Void, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOIDING.] **1.** To make or leave void. **2.** To throw or send, or to pass, out; to evacuate; to emit.

Syn. — To empty; discharge; vacate; annul; nullify.

Void'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being voided.

Syn. — Void. — A *voidable* contract may be ratified and confirmed; to render it null and of no effect, it must be *avoided*; a *void* contract can not be ratified.

Void'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Act of voiding, or state of being void. **2.** Evasion; subterfuge. [*Obs.*]

Void'ed, *a.* **1.** Made void. **2.** (*Her.*) Having the inner part cut away, or left vacant, a narrow border being left at the sides, — said of a charge.

Void'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that voids. **2.** A tray or basket formerly used to receive or convey that which is voided or cleared away. **3.** (*Her.*) One of the ordinaries, much like the fianch, but smaller and less rounded.

Void'ing, *a.* Receiving what is ejected or voided.

Void'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being void.

‖ **Voir dire** (vwär dēr). [OF., to say truth, fr. L. *verus* true + *dicere* to say.] (*Law*) An oath administered to a witness, requiring him to speak the truth in reference to matters inquired of to ascertain his competency.

Vol'ture (vol'tŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vectura* a carrying, conveying. Cf. VETTURA.] A carriage.

Vo'lant (vō'lant), *a.* [L. *volans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *volare* to fly.] **1.** Moving upon, or as if upon, wings; flying; hence, current. **2.** Nimble; light and quick. **3.** (*Her.*) Represented as flying, or having the wings spread.

Vol'a-pük' (vŏl'ȧ-pük'), *n.* Literally, world's speech; the name of an artificial language invented by Johan Martin Schleyer, of Constance, Switzerland, about 1879.

Vo'lar (vō'lẽr), *a.* [L. *vola* palm, sole.] (*Anat.*) Of or pert. to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

Vol'a-tile (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl), *a.* [F. *volatil*, L. *volatilis*, fr. *volare* to fly.] **1.** Flying. [*Obs.*] **2.** Easily passing into the aëriform state; subject to evaporation. **3.** Fig.: Light-hearted; easily affected by circumstances; airy; lively; hence, changeable; fickle. — **Vol'a-tile-ness**, *n.*

Vol'a-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being volatile.

Syn. — See LEVITY.

Vol'a-til-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of volatilizing; state of being volatilized.

Vol'a-til-ize (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOLATILIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOLATILIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate.

‖ **Vol'-au-vent'** (vŏl'ō'vȧN'), *n.* [F.] (*Cookery*) A light puff paste, with a raised border, filled, after baking, usually with a ragout of fowl, game, or fish.

Vol-can'ic (vŏl-kăn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a volcano or volcanoes. **2.** Produced by a volcano, or by igneous agencies. **3.** Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano. — **Vol-can'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* [action.

Vol'can-ism (vŏl'kan-Iz'm), *n.* Volcanic power or

Vol'can-ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes. **2.** One who believes in the igneous, as opposed to the aqueous, origin of rocks.

Vol'can-i-za'tion (vŏl'kan-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of volcanizing, or state of being volcanized.

Vol'can-ize (vŏl'kan-īz), *v. t.* To subject to, or cause to undergo, volcanic heat, and to be affected by its action.

Vol-ca'no (vŏl-kā'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOES (-nōz). [It. *volcano*, *vulcano*, fr. L. *Vulcanus* Vulcan, the god of fire.] (*Geol.*) A mountain or hill, usually more or less conical, from which lava, cinders, steam, etc., are ejected.

Vole (vōl), *n.* [F.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks. [a vole.

Vole, *v. i.* (*Card Playing*) To win all the tricks by

Vole, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of many species of micelike rodents, having a thick head, short ears, and short tail.

American Vole, or Meadow Mouse (*Arvicola riparius*).

Vol'er-y (vŏl'ẽr-ў), *n.* [Through F. fr. L. *volare* to fly.] **1.** A flight of birds. [*R.*] **2.** An aviary.

Vo-li'tient (vō-lĭsh'ent), *a.* [See VOLITION.] Acting from choice; willing.

Vo-li'tion (vō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volo* I will, *velle* to will, be willing.] **1.** Act of willing or choosing; the exercise of the will. **2.** The result of an act or exercise of choosing or willing; a state of choice. **3.** The power of willing or determining; will. — **Vo-li'tion-al** (-al), *a.*

Syn. — Will; choice; preference; determination; purpose. — *Choice* is the familiar, and *volition* the scientific, term for the same state of the will; that is, an "elective preference." When we have "made up our minds" (as we say) to a thing, *i. e.*, have a settled state of choice respecting it, that state is called an *immanent volition*; when we put forth any particular act of choice, that act is called an *emanent*, or *executive*, or *imperative*, volition.

‖ **Volks'lied** (fôlks'lēt'), *n.*; *pl.* VOLKSLIEDER (-lē'dẽr). [G.] (*Mus.*) A popular song, or national air.

Vol'ley (vŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VOLLEYS (-ĭz). [F. *volée*, fr. *voler* to fly, L. *volare*. See VOLATILE.] **1.** A flight of missiles; the simultaneous discharge of a number of small arms. **2.** A burst or emission of many things at once. **3.** (*a*) (*Tennis*) A return of the ball before it touches the ground. (*b*) (*Cricket*) A sending of the ball full to the top of the wicket.

Vol'ley, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOLLEYED (-ĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOLLEYING.] To discharge with, or as if with, a volley. [a volley or volleys.

Vol'ley, *v. i.* To be discharged in a volley; to make

Volt (vōlt), *n.* [F. *volte*. See VAULT a leap.] **1.** (*Man.*) A circular tread; a gait by which a horse going sideways round a center makes two concentric tracks. **2.** (*Fencing*) A sudden movement to avoid a thrust.

Volt, *n.* [See VOLTAIC.] (*Elec.*) The standard unit of electro-motive force; the force which produces a current of one ampère in a circuit having a resistance of one ohm. It is equivalent to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the electro-motive force of a standard Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C.

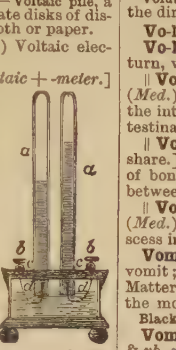
‖ **Vol'ta** (vŏl'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* VOLTE (-tā). [It. *volta* turn, time.] (*Mus.*) A turning; a time; — chiefly used in phrases signifying that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times.

Vol-ta'ic (-tā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Alessandro *Volta*, who first devised apparatus for developing electric currents by chemical action; discovered by *Volta*. **2.** Of or pert. to voltaism, or voltaic electricity.

Voltaic battery, an apparatus variously constructed, consisting usually of a series of pieces of dissimilar metals arranged in pairs, and subjected to the action of a saline or acid solution, by which electricity is generated whenever the two poles, or ends of the series, are connected by a conductor; a galvanic battery. — **Voltaic electricity**, electricity developed by chemical action. — **Voltaic pile**, a kind of voltaic battery consisting of alternate disks of dissimilar metals, separated by moistened cloth or paper.

Vol'ta-ism (vŏl'tȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Physics*) Voltaic electricity.

Vol-tam'e-ter (vŏl-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Voltaic* + *-meter.*] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the voltaic electricity passing through it, by its effect in decomposing some chemical compound acting as an electrolyte.



Voltameter. *a a* Tubes for collecting the gases: *b b* Binding Screws; *c c* Electrodes; *d d* Conducting Wires.

‖ **Vol'ti** (vŏl'tē), *imperative.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Turn, that is, turn over the leaf.

‖ **Vol'ti-geur'** (vŏl'tē-zhẽr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A tumbler; a leaper or vaulter. **2.** (*Mil.*) One of a picked company of irregular riflemen.

Vo-lu'bi-late (vō-lū'bĭ-lāt), } *a.* See
Vol'u-bile (vŏl'ū-bĭl), } VOLUBLE.] (*Bot.*) Turning; voluble.

Vol'u-ble (vŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *volubilis*, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn round; akin to Gr. εἰλύειν to infold, ἑλύειν to roll, G. *welle* a wave.] **1.** Easily rolling or turning; apt to roll; rotating. **2.** Speaking with smooth rapidity; nimble in speech; glib; — now derogatory. **3.** Changeable; fickle. [*Obs.*] **4.** (*Bot.*) Having the power or habit of turning or twining. — **Vol'u-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Vol'u-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Vol'u-bly**, *adv.*

Vol'ume (vŏl'ūm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volumen* roll of writing, volume, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] **1.** A written roll. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a collection of printed sheets bound together; book; tome; esp., the part of an extended work bound up in one cover. **3.** Anything rounded or swelling like a roll; convolution; coil. **4.** Dimensions; cubic space occupied; mass; bulk. **5.** (*Mus.*) Amount, fullness, or caliber of voice or tone.

Vol'u-met'ric (vŏl'ū-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [See VOLUME; METER.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of volume.

Volumetric analysis (*Chem.*), analysis of solutions which employs definite volumes of standardized solutions of reagents; also, the analysis of gases by volume.

Vo-lu'mi-nous (vō-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a volume or volumes. Specif.: (*a*) Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions. (*b*) Of great volume, or bulk; large. (*c*) Consisting of many volumes or books. (*d*) Having written much; copious; diffuse. — **Vo-lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vo-lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

Vol'un-ta-ry (vŏl'ŭn-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *voluntarius*, fr. *voluntas* will, choice, fr. root of *velle* to will, p. pr. *volens*; akin to E. *will*.] **1.** Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice. **2.** Unconstrained by the interference of another; spontaneous; acting of one's self, or of itself; free. **3.** Done by design or intention; intentional. **4.** (*Physiol.*) Of or pert. to the will; governed by the will. **5.** Endowed with the power of willing. **6.** (*Law*) Specif., free; without consideration; gratuitous. — **Vol'un-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Vol'un-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See SPONTANEOUS.

Vol'un-ta-ry, *n.* **1.** A volunteer. [*R.*] **2.** (*Mus.*) A piece played by a musician according to his fancy; specif., an organ solo played at divine service.

Vol'un-teer' (vŏl'ŭn-tēr'), *n.* [F. *volontaire.*] **1.** One who voluntarily enters into, or offers for, any service. **2.** (*Mil.*) One who enters into service voluntarily; — opposed to *conscript*; specif., a voluntary member of the militia as distinguished from the standing army. **3.** (*Law*) A grantee without valuable consideration.

Vol'un-teer', *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOLUNTEERED (-tērd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOLUNTEERING.] To offer, bestow, or act voluntarily, or without constraint.

Vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp'tū-ā-rȳ; 135), *n.* A voluptuous person; one who devotes himself to physical enjoyment.

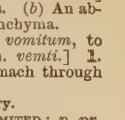
Syn. — Sensualist; epicure.

Vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp'tū-ā-rȳ), *a.* Voluptuous; luxurious; pert. to sensuous pleasure.

Vo-lup'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [F. *voluptueux*, L. *voluptuosus*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure, *volup* agreeably, delightfully.] **1.** Full of delight or pleasure, esp. of the senses; ministering to sensuous or sensual gratification; luxurious; sensual. **2.** Given to enjoyments of luxury and pleasure. — **Vo-lup'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vo-lup'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vo-lute' (vō-lūt'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *voluta*, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A spiral scroll characteristic of the Ionic capital, and also of the Corinthian and Composite capitals. [See *Illust.* of CAPITAL.] **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A spiral turn, as in certain shells.

Volute spring, a form of spring extended or extensible in the direction of the axis of the coil.


Volute Spring.

Vo-lut'ed, *a.* Having a volute.

Vo-lu'tion (vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* A spiral turn, wreath, or whorl.

‖ **Vol'vu-lus** (vŏl'vū-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) (*a*) The spasmodic contraction of the intestines causing colic. (*b*) Any intestinal displacement causing obstruction.

‖ **Vo'mer** (vō'mẽr), *n.* [L., a plowshare.] (*Anat.*) A bone, or one of a pair of bones, forming a part of the partition between the nostrils in man and other mammals.

‖ **Vom'i-ca** (vŏm'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *vomere* to vomit.] (*Med.*) (*a*) An abscess cavity in the lungs. (*b*) An abscess in any other organ consisting of parenchyma.

Vom'it, *n.* [L. *vomitus*, fr. *vomere*, *vomitum*, to vomit; akin to Gr. ἐμεῖν, Skr. *vam*, Lith. *vemti*.] **1.** Matter that is vomited, esp. from the stomach through the mouth. **2.** (*Med.*) An emetic.

Black vomit. (*Med.*) See in the Vocabulary.

Vom'it (-ĭt), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOMITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOMITING.] **1.** To throw up; to eject from the stomach through the mouth; to disgorge; to puke; to spew out. **2.** Hence, to eject from any hollow place; to belch forth; to emit.

Vo-mi'tion (vō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of vomiting.

Vom'i-to-ry (vŏm'ĭ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Causing vomiting.

Vom'i-to-ry, *n.* **1.** An emetic. **2.** [L. *vomitorium.*] (*Arch.*) A principal door of a large ancient building.

Voo'doo (vōō'dōō), *n.* **1.** See VOODOOISM. **2.** One who practices voodooism; a negro sorcerer.

Voo'doo-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Vaudois* Waldensian, because the Waldenses were accused of sorcery.] A degraded form of superstition and sorcery existing among the negroes of Haiti and the Southern U. S.

Vo-ra'cious (vō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vorax*, *-acis*, fr. *vorare* to devour; akin to Gr. βορά meat, βιβρώσκειν to devour, Skr. *gar.*] Greedy in eating; very hungry; eager to devour or swallow; ravenous; gluttonous; rapacious. — **Vo-ra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Vo-ra'cious-ness**, *n.*

Vo-rac'i-ty (vō-răs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being voracious.

Vo-rag'i-nous (vō-răj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *voraginosus*, fr. *vorago* abyss.] Pert. to a gulf; hence, devouring. [*R.*]

-vorous. [L. *vorare* to devour.] A combining form meaning *devouring, feeding upon, consuming.*

Vor'tex (vôr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TEXES (-ĕz), L. -TICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. See VERTEX.] A mass of fluid having a whirling or circular motion, tending to form a vacuum in the center, and to draw objects to the center; the form assumed by such a fluid; whirlpool; eddy.

Vor'ti-cal (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to a vortex or vortexes; resembling a vortex; whirling.

Vor'ti-cel (-sĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A vorticella.

Vor'ti-cel'la (-sĕl'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *vortex*, *vorex.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any of numerous species of ciliated Infusoria having a more or less bell-shaped body with vibrating cilia around the oral disk.

Vor'ti-cose (vôr'tĭ-kōs'), *a.* [L. *verticosus.*] Vertical; whirling.

Vo'ta-ress (vō'tȧ-rĕs), *n.* A woman who is a votary.

Vo'ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* A votary.

Vo'ta-ry (-rȳ), *a.* [From L. *votus*, p. p. of *vovere* to vow, to devote. See VOTE, VOW.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised.

Vo'ta-ry, *n.* One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, esp., one devoted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Vote (vōt), *n.* [L. *votum* vow, wish, will. See VOW.] **1.** A vow; prayer. [*Obs.*] **2.** A wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or body of persons, expressed in some authorized way; suffrage. **3.** That by means of which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; voice; ballot; ticket. **4.** Expression of judgment or will by a majority. **5.** Votes, collectively.

Vote (vōt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOTING.] To give a vote; to express or signify the mind, will, or preference, by some conventional method.

Vote, *v. t.* **1.** To choose by suffrage; to elect. **2.** To enact, establish, grant, determine, declare, etc., by a vote.

Vot'er (vōt'ẽr), *n.* One who votes; a suffragist.

Vo'tive (vō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *votivus*, fr. *votum* vow.] Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow; consecrated by a vow; devoted. — **Vo'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Vo'tive-ness**, *n.*

Vo'tress (vō'trĕs), *n.* A votaress.

Vouch (vouch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOUCHED (voucht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOUCHING.] [OF. *vochier* to call, fr. L. *vocare*. See VOCATION.] **1.** To call. [*Obs.*] **2.** To call upon to witness; to obtest. **3.** To warrant; to maintain by affirmations; to avouch. **4.** To back; to confirm; to establish. **5.** (*Law*) To call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title, as in the common-law action of common recovery for the recovery of lands.

Syn. — To declare; affirm; attest; support; asseverate; aver; protest; assure.

Vouch, *v. i.* **1.** To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation. **2.** To assert; to aver; to declare.

Vouch, *n.* Warrant; attestation. [*Obs.*]

Vouch-ee' (-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One who is vouched. See VOUCH, *v. t.*, 5.

Vouch'er (vouch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who vouches. **2.** A book, paper, or document serving to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish any fact. **3.** (*Law*) (*a*) Act of vouching a person to defend a warranted title. (*b*) The person who so vouches another.

Vouch'or (-ôr), *n.* (*Law*) Same as VOUCHER, 3 (*b*).

Vouch-safe' (vouch-sāf'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOUCHSAFED (-sāft'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOUCHSAFING.] [*Vouch* + *safe*, that is, to vouch for safety.] **1.** To condescend to grant; to concede; to bestow. **2.** To receive or accept in condescension. [*Obs.*] [descend or stoop.]

Vouch-safe', *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; to

Vouch-safe'ment (-ment), *n.* A vouchsafing; that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension.

‖ **Vous'soir'** (vōōs'swär'), *n.* [F., akin to *voûte* arch.] (*Arch.*) One of the wedgelike stones forming an arch.

Vow (vou), *n.* [OF. *vou*, *veu*, *vu*, fr. L. *votum*, fr. *vovere*, *votum*, to vow. Cf. VOTE.] **1.** A solemn promise made to God, or to some deity; a devotion of one's self or one's possessions. **2.** Specif., a promise of fidelity; a pledge of love or affection.

Vow, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOWED (voud); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOWING.] **1.** To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God, or to some deity, by a solemn promise; to devote; to promise solemnly. **2.** To assert solemnly; to asseverate.

Vow, *v. i.* To make a vow, or solemn promise.

Vow'el (-ĕl), *n.* [F. *voyelle*, or an OF. form without *y*, fr. L. *vocalis* (sc. *littera*), fr. *vocalis* sounding. See VOCAL.] (*Phon.*) A vocal, or sometimes a whispered, sound modified by resonance in the oral passage, the peculiar resonance giving to each vowel its distinctive character; — distinguished from a *consonant* in that the latter, whether made with or without vocality, derives its character from some kind of obstructive action by the mouth organs. Also, a letter or character which represents such a sound. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 5, 146–149.

Vow'el, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

Vow'eled (-ĕld), *a.* Furnished with vowels.

Vow'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes a vow.

‖ **Vox** (vŏks), *n.* [L. See VOICE.] A voice.

Vox humana (hū-mā'nȧ) [L., human voice] (*Mus.*), a reed stop in an organ, made to imitate the human voice.

Voy'age (voi'ăj; *colloq.* vā'ĭj *or* voij; 48), *n.* [OF. *veage*, *viage*, *veiage*, *voiage*, LL. *viaticum*, fr. L. *viaticum* viaticum, fr. *viaticus* belonging to a journey, fr. *via* way; akin to E. *way*.] **1.** Formerly, a passage either by sea or land; journey; now usually, a passing by sea or water from one place to another; esp., a passing or journey by water to a distant place. **2.** Act or practice of traveling. [*Obs.*] **3.** Course; way. [*Obs.*]

Voy'age, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VOYAGED (-ăjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VOYAGING.] To take a voyage, esp. by water; to travel; to pass over.

Voy'age-a-ble (-ȧ-bl), *n.* Navigable.

Voy'a-ger (-ȧ-jẽr), *n.* One who voyages.

‖ **Voy'a'geur'** (vwȧ'yȧ'zhẽr'), *n.* [F.] A traveler; — applied in Canada to one employed by the fur companies to transport goods to and from the remote Northwest.

Voy'oi (voi'ōil), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) See VIOL, 2. (*b*) The block through which a messenger passes.

‖ **Vrai'sem'blance'** (vrā'sän'blänsʼ), *n.* [F.] Verisimilitude.

Vul'can (vŭl'kan), *n.* [L. *Vulcanus*, *Volcanus*.] (*Rom. Myth.*) The god of fire and metal working.

Vul-ca'ni-an (vŭl-kā'nĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Vulcan; made by Vulcan; hence, of or pertaining to works in iron or other metals. **2.** (*Geol.*) Volcanic.

Vul-can'ic (-kăn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Vulcan; Vulcanian. **2.** Of or pert. to volcanoes; specif., relating to the geological theory of the Vulcanists.

Vul'can-ism (vŭl'kan-ĭz'm), *n.* Vulcanism.

Vul'can-ist, *n.* **1.** A plutonist; a volcanist.

Vul'can-ite (-īt), *n.* Hard rubber produced by vulcanizing with a large proportion of sulphur. [vulcanizing.]

Vul'can-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of

Vul'can-ize (vŭl'kan-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VULCANIZED (-īzd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VULCANIZING (-ĭ'zĭng).] [See VULCAN.] To impart to (caoutchouc, gutta-percha, India rubber, or the like) greater elasticity, durability, or hardness by heating with sulphur under pressure.

Vulcanized fiber, paper or other fiber chemically treated, so as to form a substance resembling vulcanite.

Vul'can-i'zer (-ĭ zẽr), *n.* One that vulcanizes.

Vul'gar (vŭl'gẽr), *a.* [L. *vulgaris*, fr. *vulgus* multitude, the common people.] **1.** Of or pert. to the mass, or multitude, of people; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, being in general use; vernacular. **2.** Of or pert. to the common people or common life; plebeian; hence, sometimes, of little or no value. **3.** Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement; rustic; boorish; offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low; coarse; base.

Vulgar fraction. (*Arith.*) See under FRACTION.

Vul'gar, *n.* **1.** A vulgar person. [*Obs.*] **2.** The vernacular, or common language. [*Obs.*]

Vul'gar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being vulgar; grossness; vulgarity. **2.** A vulgar phrase or expression.

Vul-gar'i-ty (vŭl-găr'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being vulgar. **2.** An act marked by such a quality.

Vul'gar-ize (vŭl'gẽr-īz), *v. t.* To make vulgar.

Vul'gar-ly, *adv.* In a vulgar manner.

Vul'gar-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being vulgar.

Vul'gate (-gāt), *n.* [NL. *vulgata*, fr. L. *vulgatus* usual, common, p. p. of *vulgare* to make common, fr. *vulgus* multitude.] An ancient Latin version of the Scriptures (dating from the close of the 4th century), and the only version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic; — from its common use in the Latin Church.

Vul'gate (vŭl'gāt), *a.* Of or pert. to the Vulgate.

Vul'ner-a-ble (vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis* injurious, fr. *vulnerare* to wound, *vulnus* wound; akin to Skr. *vraṇa*.] **1.** Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries. **2.** Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable. — **Vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Vul'ner-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Vul'ner-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Useful in healing wounds or external injuries. — *n.* (*Med.*) A vulnerary remedy.

Vul'ner-ose' (-ōs'), *a.* Full of wounds; wounded.

Vul-nif'ic (vŭl-nĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *vulnificus*; *vulnus* a
Vul-nif'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } wound + *facere* to make.] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds; wounding.

Vul'pine (-pīn *or* -pĭn), *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes* fox.] Of, pert. to, or like, the fox; foxy; crafty.

Vul'ture (vŭl'tûr; 135), *n.* [OE. *vultur*, L. *vultu*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of rapacious, carrion-eating birds belonging to *Vultur*, *Cathartes*, *Catharista*, and other allied genera, including the condor, turkey buzzard, griffin, lammergeir, etc. [See *Illusts.* of CONDOR, and LAMMERGEIR.]

California Vulture (*Pseudogryphus Californianus*).

☞ In most of the species the head and neck are naked, or nearly so.

Vul'tur-ine (-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling a vulture, or the habits of a vulture.

Vul'tur-ish, *a.* Vulturous.

Vul'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious.

Vul'va (vŭl'vȧ), *n.* [L. *vulva*, *volva*, fr. *volvere* to roll.] (*Anat.*) The external parts or opening of the female genital organs.

Vul'vi-form (-vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vulva*, *volva*, a wrapper + *-form*.] (*Bot.*) Like a cleft with projecting edges.

Vy'ing (vī'ĭng), *a. & n.* from VIE. — **Vy'ing-ly**, *adv.*

W.

W (dŭb′l ū), the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, is usually a consonant; but sometimes it is a vowel, forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few*, *how*. It takes its written form and its name from the repetition of a V, this being the original form of the Roman capital letter which we call *U*. Etymologically it is most closely related to *v* and *u*. See V, and U. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 266–268.

Wab′ble (wŏb′b′l), *v. i.* [Etym. uncertain.] To move staggeringly or unsteadily from side to side; to vacillate; to move in the manner of a wheel unevenly hung.

Wab′ble, *n.* Act or motion of one that wabbles.

Wab′bly (-blĭ), *a.* Inclined to wabble; wabbling.

Wack′e (wăk′ē *or* wăk), } *n.* [G. *wacke*, fr. OHG.
Wack′y (wăk′ĭ), } *waggo* pebble.] (*Geol.*) A soft, dark-colored rock or clay derived from basalt.

Wad (wŏd), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow. **2.** Specif.: A little mass of some soft or flexible material, used for retaining or keeping close a charge of powder in a gun, or for keeping the powder and shot close, or to diminish or avoidwindage; hence, a disk of felt, pasteboard, etc., servinga similar purpose. **3.** A soft mass, esp. of a loose, fibrous substance, used for various purposes.

Wad, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wadded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wadding.] **1.** To form into a mass, or wad, or into wadding. **2.** To fill, plug, or stuff with a wad or wadding.

Wad, } *n.* (*Min.*) (*a*) An earthy oxide of manganese,
Wadd, } mixed with other minerals. (*b*) Plumbago.

Wad′ding (wŏd′dĭng), *n.* [See 1st Wad.] **1.** A wad, or the material for wads. **2.** Any soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing or padding.

Wad′dle (wŏd′d′l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Waddled (-d′ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Waddling (-dlĭng).] [Freq. of Wade.] To walk with short steps and a swaying motion; to move clumsily and totteringly along; to toddle; to stumble. — **Wad′dler** (-dlẽr), *n.*

Wade (wād), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Waded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wading.] [AS. *wadan*; akin to G. *waten*, L. *vadere* to go, *vadum* ford.] **1.** To walk in a substance that yields to the feet. **2.** Hence, to move with difficulty or labor; to proceed slowly and with difficulty.

Wade, *v. t.* To pass or cross by wading.

Wade (wād), *n.* Act of wading. [*Colloq.*]

Wad′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wades. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any long-legged bird that wades in the water in search of food; esp., a limicoline or grallatorial bird.

Wad′y (wŏd′ĭ), *n.* [Ar. *wādī* channel, river.] A ravine through which a brook flows; the channel of a water course which is dry except in the rainy season.

Wa′fer (wā′fẽr), *n.* [OF. *waufre*, *gaufre*; of Teutonic origin; akin to G. *wabe* honeycomb.] **1.** (*Cookery*) A thin cake of flour and other ingredients. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A thin cake or piece of bread used in the Eucharist. **3.** An adhesive disk used in sealing letters, etc.

Wa′fer, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wafered (-fẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wafering.] To seal or close with a wafer.

Waf′fle (wŏf′f′l), *n.* [D. *wafel*. See Wafer.] **1.** A thin cake baked and then rolled; a wafer. **2.** A soft indented cake cooked over the fire in an iron utensil or mold made in two parts shutting together.

Waft (wăft), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wafted or (*Obs.*) Waft; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wafting.] [Prob. originally imp. & p. p. of Wave, *v. t.*] **1.** To signal by waving; to beckon. [*Obs.*] **2.** To carry or move in a wavy manner, or by the impulse of waves, or on a buoyant medium. **3.** To float; to buoy up. [*Obs.*]

Waft, *n.* **1.** A wave or current of wind. **2.** A signal made by waving something. **3.** An unpleasant flavor. [*Obs.*] **4.** (*Naut.*) A knot, or stop, in the middle of a flag.

Waft′age (-ăj; 48), *n.* Conveyance on a buoyant medium. [passage.

Waft′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wafts. **2.** A boat for

Waf′ture (wăf′tŭr; 135), *n.* Act of waving; waft.

Wag (wăg), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wagged (wăgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wagging.] [OE. *waggen*; akin to AS. *wagian* to wag, G. *bewegen* to move, and E. *weigh*.] To move to and fro with quick turns; to cause to vibrate.

☞ *Wag* implies specifically the motion of the head and body used in buffoonery, mirth, derision, sport, etc.

Wag, *v. i.* **1.** To move or be shaken to and fro; to vibrate. **2.** To be in action or motion; to move; to get along. [*Colloq.*]

Wag, *n.* **1.** Act of wagging; shake. [*Colloq.*] **2.** [Perhaps for *wag-halter* rogue.] A man full of sport and humor; ludicrous fellow; humorist; wit; joker.

Wage (wāj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Waged (wājd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Waging (wā′jĭng).] [OF. *wagier*, *gagier*, to pledge, promise, fr. LL. *wadium* a pledge; of Teutonic origin; akin to E. *wed*, G. *wette* wager.] **1.** To pledge; to hazard; to stake; to bet; to wager. **2.** To expose one's self to; to venture; to hazard. **3.** To engage in, as a contest, as if by previous gage or pledge; to carry on. **4.** To hire or let for wages. [*Obs.*] **5.** (*O. Eng. Law*) To give security for; as, to *wage* battle. See *Wager of battle*, under Wager.

Wage (wāj), *n.* **1.** Stake; prize; gage. [*Obs.*] **2.** That for which one labors; meed; reward; stipulated payment for service performed; salary; hire; pay; compensation; — now generally in *pl.* See Wages.

Syn. — Stipend; allowance; remuneration; fruit.

Wa′ger (wā′jẽr), *n.* **1.** Something deposited, laid, or hazarded on the event of some contest, undecided question, or casualty; bet; stake; pledge. **2.** (*Law*) A contract by which two or more parties agree that something shall be paid or delivered to one of them, on the happening or not happening of an uncertain event.

☞ At common law a wager is a legal contract.

3. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet.

Wager of battel, *or* battle (*O. Eng. Law*), the giving of gage, or pledge, for trying a cause by single combat, formerly allowed in military, criminal, and civil causes.

Wa′ger, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wagered (-jẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wagering.] To hazard or bet on the issue of a contest, undecided question, or casualty; to lay; to stake; to bet. — **Wa′ger-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Wa′ges (wā′jĕz), *n., plural* in termination, but *singular* in signification. [Plural of Wage.] A compensation given to a hired person for services; price paid for labor; recompense; hire. See Wage, *n.*, 2.

Wag′ger-y (-gẽr-ĭ), *n.* Manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment; pleasantry; jocularity.

Wag′gish (-gĭsh), *a.* **1.** Like a wag; mischievous in sport; roguish in merriment or good humor; frolicsome. **2.** Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport; sportive; humorous. — **Wag′gish-ly**, *adv.* — **Wag′gish-ness**, *n.*

Wag′gle (wăg′g′l), *v. i. & t.* [Freq. of Wag.] [*imp. & p. p.* Waggled (-g′ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Waggling.] To wag, reel, sway, or move from side to side; to waddle.

Wag′on (-ŭn), *n.* [D. *wagen*. See Wain.] **1.** Any wheeled carriage; a vehicle on four wheels, usually drawn by horses, esp. one for carrying freight or merchandise. **2.** A freight car on a railway. [*Eng.*] **3.** (*Astron.*) The Dipper, or Charles's Wain.

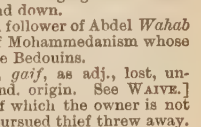
Wagon ceiling (*Arch.*), a wagon-headed ceiling.

Wag′on-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Money paid for carriage or conveyance in a wagon. **2.** Wagons, collectively.

Wag′on-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who conducts or drives a wagon. **2.** (*Astron.*) The constellation Ursa Major.

Wag′on-ette′ (-ĕt′), *n.* A kind of pleasure wagon.

Wag′on-head′ed (-hĕd′-ĕd), *a.* Having a top, or head, shaped like the top of a covered wagon, or like an inverted U in section, thus, ∩.


Wagonette.

Wag′on-wright′ (-rīt′), *n.* One who makes wagons.

Wag′tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous Old World singing birds which constantly wag their tails up and down.

Wa-ha′bee (wä-hä′bē), *n.* A follower of Abdel *Wahab* (b. 1691; d. 1787), a reformer of Mohammedanism whose doctrines prevail esp. among the Bedouins.

Waif (wāf), *n.* [OF. *waif*, *gaif*, as adj., lost, unclaimed, LL. *wayfium*; of Scand. origin. See Waive.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) Goods found of which the owner is not known; orig., such goods as a pursued thief threw away. **2.** Hence, anything found, or without an owner. **3.** A wanderer; castaway; stray; homeless child.

Wail (wāl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wailed (wāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wailing.] [OE. *wailen*, *weilen*, probably fr. Icel. *væla*.] To lament; to bewail; to grieve over.

Wail, *v. i.* To express sorrow audibly; to make mournful outcery; to weep. [ing.

Wail, *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation; wail-

Wail′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wails or laments.

Wail′ful (-fụl), *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

Wail′ing-ly, *adv.* In a wailing manner.

Wain (wān), *n.* [AS. *wægn;* akin to D. & G. *wagen,* and E. *way.*] **1.** A wagon. **2.** A chariot. [*Obs.*]
The Wain. (*Astron.*) See CHARLES'S WAIN.

Wain'scot (wān'skŏt), *n.* [OD. *waeghe-schot* clapboard, fr. OD. *waeg, weeg,* wall (akin to AS. *wah*) + *schot* covering of boards (akin to E. *shoot*).] **1.** Oaken wood. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, esp. in panels.

Wain'scot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAINSCOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAINSCOTING.] To line with boards or panelwork, or as if with panelwork.

Wain'scot-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or occupation of covering with boards in panel. **2.** The material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole; panel.

Wain'wright (-rīt), *n.* Same as WAGONWRIGHT.

Waist (wāst), *n.* [OE. *wast;* orig., growth; akin to E. *wax* to grow.] **1.** That part of the human body immediately below the ribs or thorax. **2.** Hence, the middle part of other bodies; esp. (*Naut.*), that part of a vessel's deck, bulwarks, etc., between the quarter-deck and the forecastle. **3.** A garment, or part of a garment, which covers the body from the neck or shoulders to the waist line. **4.** A girdle for the waist. [*Obs.*] [waist.]

Waist'band (-band), *n.* The band encompassing the

Waist'cloth (-klŏth; 115), *n.* **1.** A cloth worn about the waist or hips. **2.** (*Naut.*) A covering of canvas or tarpaulin for the hammocks, stowed in the waist of a vessel.

Waist'coat (wās't'kōt; *colloq.* wĕs'kŭt), *n.* (*a*) The sleeveless garment worn by men under the coat; vest. (*b*) A similar garment occasionally worn by women.
Syn. — See VEST.

Waist'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Naut.*) A seaman, esp. a green or broken-down hand, stationed in the waist of a war vessel.

Wait (wāt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAITING.] [OF. *waitier, gaitier,* to watch, attend, fr. OHG. *wahta* guard, watch, fr. *wahhēn* to watch, be awake. See WAKE, *v. i.*] **1.** To watch; to observe. [*Obs.*] **2.** To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event; to rest in patience; to stay; not to depart.
To wait on *or* upon. (*a*) To attend; to perform services for. (*b*) To attend; to go to see. (*c*) To follow, as a consequence; to await. (*d*) To attend to; to perform.

Wait, *v. t.* **1.** To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of; to await. **2.** To attend as a consequence; to follow. [*Obs.*] **3.** To accompany. [*Obs.*] **4.** To cause to wait; to defer; to postpone. [*Colloq.*]

Wait, *n.* **1.** Act of waiting; delay; halt. **2.** Ambush. **3.** One who watches. [*Obs.*] **4.** *pl.* Hautboys, or oboes, played by town musicians; — only in *pl.* [*Obs.*] **5.** *pl.* Musicians who sing or play at night or in the early morning, esp. at Christmas time; serenaders.

Wait'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that waits; attendant; servant in attendance, esp. at table. **2.** A vessel or tray on which something is carried, as dishes, etc.; a salver.

Wait'ing, *a. & n.* from WAIT, *v.*
Waiting maid, Waiting woman, a maid or woman who waits upon another as a personal servant.

Wait'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A female waiter or attendant.

Waive (wāv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAIVED (wāvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAIVING.] [OF. *weyver, guesver;* of Scand. origin.] **1.** To relinquish; to forbear to insist on or claim; to refuse; to forego. **2.** To throw away; to cast off; to reject; to desert. [claim, or privilege.]

Waiv'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Law*) Act of waiving some right,

Wake (wāk), *n.* [Orig., an open space of water surrounded by ice, and then, the passage cut through ice for a vessel; probably of Scand. origin.] The track left by a vessel in the water; by extension, any track.

Wake, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAKED (wākt) or WOKE (wōk); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAKING.] [AS. *wacan, wacian;* akin to G. *wachen,* Skr. *vājay* to rouse.] **1.** To be or to continue awake; to watch. **2.** To hold a night revel. **3.** To awake; to cease to sleep. **4.** To be roused or stirred from any dormant or inactive state; to be active.

Wake, *v. t.* **1.** To rouse from sleep; to awake. **2.** To put in motion or action; to arouse; to excite. **3.** To bring to life again; to reanimate; to revive. **4.** To watch, or sit up with, at night, as a dead body.

Wake, *n.* **1.** Act of waking, or being awaked; also, the state of being awake. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*] **2.** Act or state of forbearing sleep, esp. for solemn or festive purposes; vigil. **3.** Specif.: (*a*) (*Ch. of Eng.*) An annual parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church. (*b*) The sitting up of persons with a dead body, chiefly among the Irish.

Wake'ful (-ful), *a.* Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; vigilant. — **Wake'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Wake'ful-ness,** *n.*

Wak'en (wāk''n), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAKENED (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAKENING.] To wake; to rouse from sleep or inactivity; to awake; to move to action.

Wak'en-er (wāk''n-ẽr), *n.* One who wakens.

Wak'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wakes.

Wake'-rob'in (-rŏb'ĭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) Any plant of the genus *Arum;* esp., in England, the cuckoopint (*A. maculatum*). (*b*) Any one of several species of *Trillium;* sometimes, also, the Jack-in-the-pulpit.

Wal-den'ses (wŏl-dĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [So called from Petrus *Waldus,* or Peter *Waldo,* a merchant of Lyons, who founded this sect about A. D. 1170.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of dissenters from the Roman Catholic Church, who profess substantially Protestant principles.

Wale (wāl), *n.* [AS. *walu* a mark of stripes or blows, prob. orig., a rod. Cf. WEAL a wale.] **1.** A streak or mark made on the skin by a rod or whip; a wheal. **2.** A streak rising above the surface, as of cloth; hence, texture of cloth. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) *pl.* Certain sets or strakes of the outside planking of a vessel; as, the main *wales,* or those under the port sills of the gun deck; channel *wales,* or those along the spar deck, etc. (*b*) A wale knot, or wall knot.
Wale knot (*Naut.*), a wall knot. See 1st WALL.

Wale, *v. t.* To mark with wales, or stripes.

Wal-hal'la (wŏl-hăl'lá), *n.* See VALHALLA.

Wal'ing (wāl'ĭng), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as WALE, *n.*, 3.

Walk (wąk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALKED (wąkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALKING.] [OE. *walken,* prob. from AS. *wealcan* to roll; akin to G. *walken* to full; but cf. also AS. *weallian* to roam, G. *wallen.*] **1.** To move along on foot; to advance by steps; to go on at a moderate pace; specif., of two-legged creatures, to proceed at a slower or faster rate, but without running, or entirely lifting one foot before the other touches the ground. **2.** To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement. **3.** To be stirring; to be abroad; to go restlessly about. **4.** To behave; to pursue a course of life; to conduct one's self. **5.** To depart. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Walk, *v. t.* **1.** To pass through, over, or upon; to traverse; to perambulate. **2.** To cause to walk; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace.
To walk the plank, to walk off the plank into the water and drown; — alluding to the practice of pirates who drown people by compelling them to walk off a plank into the sea; fig., to vacate an office under compulsion.

Walk, *n.* **1.** Act or manner of walking; gait; step. **2.** That in or through which one walks; place or distance walked over or for walking; way; road; hence, a place or region in which animals may graze; range. **3.** A frequented track; habitual place of action; sphere. **4.** Conduct; course of action; behavior.

Walk'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who walks; a pedestrian.

Walk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* fr. WALK, *v.*
Walking stick. (*a*) A stick carried in the hand for support or amusement when walking. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) A stick insect.

Walk'-o'ver (-ō'vẽr), *n.* In racing, the going over a course by a horse which has no competitor; hence, colloq., an uncontested or easy victory.

Wall (wąl), *n.*, *or* **Wall' knot'** (wąl' nŏt'). (*Naut.*) A knot made by unlaying the strands of a rope, and tying them as shown in the Illustration.

Wall Knot. *a* Strands (1, 2, 3) arranged to form the Completed Knot, *b*.

Wall (wąl), *n.* [AS. *weall,* fr. L. *vallum* wall, *vallus* pale, palisade; akin to Gr. ϝάλος nail.] **1.** A solid and permanent inclosing work or structure, as around a field, a park, a town, etc.; also, one of the upright inclosing parts of a building or a room. **2.** A defense; rampart; *pl.*, fortifications, in general; works for defense. **3.** An inclosing part of a receptacle or vessel.
To drive to the wall, to bring to extremities; to get the advantage of. — To go to the wall, to be hard pressed; to be pushed to extremes. — To take the wall, to take the side of a walk next the wall; hence, to take the precedence. — Wall fruit, fruit borne by trees trained against a wall. — Wall paper, paper for covering the walls of rooms.

Wall (wąl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALLED (wąld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALLING.] **1.** To inclose or close with a wall, or as if with a wall. **2.** To defend by, or as if by, walls; to fortify.

Wal'la-by (wŏl'lá-bў), *n.* [From a native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of kangaroos, of Australia and Tasmania, especially the smaller species.

Wall'er (wąl'ẽr), *n.* One who builds walls.

Wal'let (wŏl'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *walet,* prob. same word as OE. *watel* a bag. See WATTLE.] **1.** A bag or sack for

carrying about the person, as a bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey; knapsack; peddler's pack. **2.** A pocketbook for keeping money about the person. **3.** Anything protuberant and swagging.

Wall'-eye' (wąl'ī'), *n.* [See WALL-EYED.] **1.** An eye with a very light gray or whitish iris; — usually of horses. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An American fresh-water fish having prominent eyes; the wall-eyed perch. (*b*) A species of California surf fish. (*c*) The alewife.

Wall'-eyed' (wąl'īd'), *a.* [Icel. *valdeygðr*, or *vagleygr*; fr. *vagl* beam + *eygr* having eyes (fr. *auga* eye). See EYE.] Having an eye of a very light gray or whitish color.

Wall'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A perennial, cruciferous plant (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), with bright, sweet-scented flowers; also, any one of other species of *Cheiranthus*, and of the related genus *Erysimum*. **2.** A lady who remains a spectator at a ball. [*Colloq.*]

Wal'lop (wŏl'ŭp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALLOPED (wŏl'ŭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALLOPING.] [Prob. fr. AS. *weallan* to bubble. See WELL, *v.*] To boil continuously. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Wal'lop, *v. t.* To beat soundly; to flog. [*Prov. Eng., Scot., & Colloq. U. S.*]

Wal'lop, *n.* **1.** A thick piece of fat. **2.** A blow. [*Prov. Eng., Scot., & Colloq. U. S.*]

Wal'low (wŏl'ō), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALLOWED (-ōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALLOWING.] [AS. *wealwian*; akin to L. *volvere*.] **1.** To roll about, as in mire; to tumble and roll about; to move heavily in any medium; to flounder. **2.** To live in filth or gross vice; to disport in a beastly manner.

Wal'low, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.

Wal'low-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wallows. **2.** (*Mach.*) A lantern wheel.

Wall'-sid'ed (wąl'sīd'ĕd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having sides nearly vertical; as some vessels.

Wall'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Dwarf elder (*Sambucus Ebulus*).

Wal'nut (wôl'nŭt), *n.* [AS. *wealhhnutu* a Welsh or foreign nut, walnut; *wealh* foreign, n., Welshman, Celt + *hnutu* nut; akin to G. *walnuss*. See NUT; cf. WELSH.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The fruit or nut of any species of *Juglans*; also, the tree, and its timber. (*b*) Any of several species of hickory (*Carya*) or its fruit. [*Local U. S.*]

Black walnut, a North American tree (*J. nigra*) valuable for its purplish brown wood. — English, *or* European, walnut, a tree (*J. regia*) native of Asia; also, its nuts.

Wal'rus (wôl'rŭs), *n.* [D. *walrus*; of Scand. origin; lit., whale horse. See WHALE; HORSE.] (*Zoöl.*) A very large marine mammal of the Seal family, native of the Arctic Ocean.

Walrus (*Trichecus rosmarus*). Male.

Wal'ty (wąl'tȳ), *a.* [Cf. WELTER.] Liable to roll over; crank. [*R.*]

Waltz (wąlts), *n.* [G. *walzer*, fr. *walzen* to roll; akin to E. *welter*.] A whirling dance performed by two in circular figures; also, a piece of music in triple measure for this dance.

Waltz, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALTZED (wąltst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALTZING.] To dance a waltz. — **Waltz'er,** *n.*

Wam'ble (wŏm'b'l), *v. i.* [Orig. uncertain.] **1.** To heave; to be disturbed by nausea; — said of the stomach. **2.** To move irregularly to and fro; to roll.

Wam'ble, *n.* Disturbance of the stomach; nausea.

Wam'pum (wŏm'pŭm), *n.* [North Am. Indian, fr. Mass. *wómpi*, Del. *wãpe*, white.] See SEAWAN.

Wan (wŏn), *a.* [AS. *wann, wonn, wan, won*, dark, lurid, livid; origin uncertain.] Having a pale or sickly hue; languid of look; pale; pallid.

Wan, *n.* Quality of being wan; wanness. [*R.*]

Wan, *v. i.* To grow wan; to become sickly in looks.

Wand (wŏnd), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A small stick; rod; verge. **2.** Specif.: (*a*) A staff of authority. (*b*) A rod used by conjurers, diviners, magicians, etc.

Wan'der (wŏn'dẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANDERING.] [AS. *wandrian*; akin to G. *wandern*; fr. AS. *windan* to turn. See WIND to turn.] **1.** To ramble here and there; to range about; to stroll; to rove. **2.** To go away; to depart; to stray off; to deviate; to go astray. **3.** To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason. — **Wan'der-er,** *n.*

Syn. — To roam; gad; straggle; err; swerve; rave.

Wan'der-ing, *a. & n.* from WANDER, *v.*

Wandering albatross (*Zoöl.*), the great white albatross. — Wandering Jew (*Bot.*), any one of several creeping species of *Tradescantia*, commonly cultivated in hanging baskets, window boxes, etc.

Wan'der-oo' (wŏn'dẽr-ōō'), *n.* [Cingalese *wanderu* a monkey.] (*Zoöl.*) A large monkey (*Macacus silenus*) native of Malabar. It is black, or nearly so, excepting its long white or gray beard.

☞ The name is sometimes applied also to other allied species.

Wanderoo. Male.

Wane (wān), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANED (wānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANING.] [AS. *wanian, wonian*, fr. *wan, won*, deficient, wanting; akin to G. *wahnsinn*, insanity. Cf. WANT, *n.*] **1.** To be diminished; to decrease; — contrasted with *wax*, and used esp. of the illuminated part of the moon. **2.** To decline; to fail; to sink.

Wane, *n.* **1.** The apparent decrease of the illuminated part of the moon. **2.** Decline; failure; diminution; decrease. **3.** An inequality in a board. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wan'ey (wān'ȳ), *n.* A sharp or uneven edge on a board cut from a log not perfectly squared.

Wan'hope' (wŏn'hōp'), *n.* [AS. *wan, won*, deficient, + *hopa* hope. See WANE; HOPE.] Want of hope; despair; also, delusive hope. [*Obs.*]

Wan'ly (wŏn'lȳ), *adv.* In a wan, or pale, manner.

Wan'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being wan.

Wan'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

Want (want), *n.* [Orig. an adj., fr. Icel. *vant*, neuter of *vanr* lacking, deficient. See WANE, *v. i.*] **1.** State of not having; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; deficiency; lack. **2.** Specif., absence or lack of necessaries; destitution; poverty; need. **3.** That which is needed or desired; a thing the loss of which is felt.

Syn. — Defect; failure; dearth; indigence.

Want, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANTING.] **1.** To be without; to be destitute of, or deficient in; not to have; to lack. **2.** To have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite; to require; to need. **3.** To feel the need of; to desire; to crave.

Want, *v. i.* **1.** To be absent; to be deficient; to fail; to fall short; to lack. **2.** To be needy; to lack.

Wa'n't (want). Colloq. contr. of *was not*. [needy.]

Want'ing, *a.* Absent; missing; also, deficient;

Wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *a.* [OE. *wantoun*, contr. fr. *wantowen*; pref. *wan-* wanting (see WANE, *v. i.*), + *towen*, p. p., AS. *togen*, p. p. of *teón* to draw, to educate; hence, prop., ill bred. See TUG, *v. t.*] **1.** Untrained; undisciplined; unrestrained; hence, loose; free; luxuriant; sportive. **2.** Wandering from moral rectitude; perverse; dissolute. **3.** Specif.: Deviating from chastity; lewd; lustful; lascivious. **4.** Reckless; heedless. — **Wan'ton-ly,** *adv.* — **Wan'ton-ness,** *n.*

Wan'ton, *n.* **1.** A roving, frolicsome creature. **2.** One indulged or pampered; a pet. **3.** A lewd person.

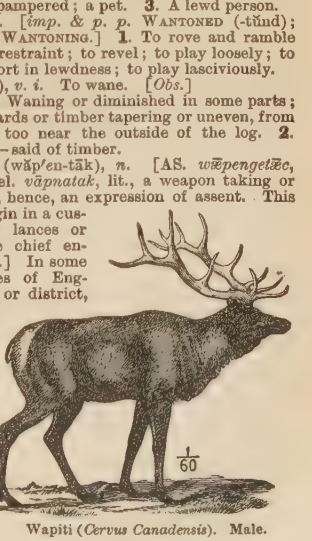
Wan'ton, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANTONED (-tŭnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANTONING.] **1.** To rove and ramble without rule or restraint; to revel; to play loosely; to frolic. **2.** To sport in lewdness; to play lasciviously.

Wan'y (wān'ȳ), *v. i.* To wane. [*Obs.*]

Wan'y, *a.* **1.** Waning or diminished in some parts; — said esp. of boards or timber tapering or uneven, from being sawed off too near the outside of the log. **2.** Spoiled by wet; — said of timber.

Wap'en-take (wăp'en-tāk), *n.* [AS. *wǽpengetǽc, wǽpentǽc*, fr. Icel. *vápnatak*, lit., a weapon taking or weapon touching, hence, an expression of assent. This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the chief entered on his office.] In some northern counties of England, a division, or district, answering to the *hundred* in other counties.

Wap'i-ti (wăp'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Prob. Iroquois name.] (*Zoöl.*) The American elk.



Wapiti (*Cervus Canadensis*). Male.

Wapp (wăp), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A block or cringle through which a rope is

run to give it a fair lead. (*b*) A rope with wall knots in it with which the shrouds are set taut.

Wap'pened (wŏp'p'nd), *a.* A word of uncertain meaning used once by Shakespeare.

War (wär), *n.* [AS. *werre;* akin to G. *wirren* to disturb; cf. OF. *werre* war, F. *guerre*, of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A contest between nations or states, carried on by force; armed conflict of sovereign powers; declared and open hostilities. **2.** (*Law*) A condition of belligerency to be maintained by physical force. In this sense, levying war against the sovereign authority is treason. **3.** Instruments of war. [*Poetic*] **4.** Forces; army. [*Poetic*] **5.** The profession of arms; art of war. **6.** State or act of opposition or contest; enmity; hostility.

War cry, a cry or sound signal used in war. — War dance, a dance among savages preliminary to going to war. — War horse, a horse used in war; esp., a strong, powerful, spirited horse for military service; charger.

War, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Warred (wärd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Warring.] To make or carry on war; to be engaged in hostilities; to fight.

War, *v. t.* **1.** To war against. [*R.*] **2.** To wage. [*R.*]

War'ble (wär'b'l), *n.* [Cf. Wormil.] **1.** (*Far.*) A small, hard tumor on the back of horses or cattle. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) See Wormil.

War'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Warbled (-b'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Warbling (-blĭng).] [OF. *werbler;* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner; to trill. **2.** To utter musically; to modulate; to carol. **3.** To cause to quaver or vibrate.

War'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To be warbled. **2.** To sing with trills or variations, esp. with sudden changes from chest to head tones; to yodel. [musical trill; song.

War'ble, *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice; **War'bler** (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** One that warbles. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any of numerous species of small Old World singing birds of the family *Sylviдæ*, many of which are noted songsters. (*b*) Any of numerous species of small, often bright colored, American singing birds of the family or subfamily *Mniotiltidæ*, or *Sylvicolinæ*, allied to the Old World warblers, but less musical.

-ward (-wẽrd), **-wards** (-wẽrdz). [AS. *-weard, -weardes;* akin to G. *-wärts*, L. *vertere* to turn, *versus* toward, and E. *worth* to become. See -s, adv. suff.] Suffixes denoting *course* or *direction to; motion* or *tendency toward.*

Ward (wärd), *n.* [AS. *weard*, fem., guard, *weard*, masc., keeper, guard; akin to G. *wart*, and E. *wary.* Cf. Guard.] **1.** A guarding; watch; guard; guardianship; formerly, specif., a guarding or watching by day. Cf. Watch, *n.*, 1. **2.** One that guards; garrison; defender; protector; means of guarding; defense; protection. **3.** State of being under guard or guardianship; confinement under guard; custody. **4.** A guarding or defensive motion or position, as in fencing; guard. **5.** One that is guarded. Specif.: (*a*) A minor or infant. (*b*) A district of a town or city, etc. (*c*) A division of a hospital. **6.** (*a*) A guarding ridge in a lock. (*b*) The corresponding notch in the key.

Ward, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Warded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Warding.] [OE. *wardien*, AS. *weardian* to keep, protect; akin to G. *warten* to wait. See Ward, *n.*] **1.** To keep in safety; to watch; to guard; formerly, specif., to guard by day. **2.** To defend; to protect. **3.** To fend off; to repel; to turn aside. [the defensive.

Ward, *v. i.* To be vigilant; to keep guard; to act on

Ward'en (wärd'n), *n.* [OF. *wardein, gardein, gardain.* See Guardian, Ward, *n.*] **1.** A keeper; guardian; watchman. **2.** A head official; (*Eccl.*) a churchwarden.

Ward'en-ry (-rў), **Ward'en-ship,** } *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a warden.

Ward'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wards; keeper; guard. **2.** A truncheon or staff carried by a king or a commander in chief, and used in signaling his will.

Ward'robe' (wärd'rōb'), *n.* [OF. *warderobe;* of German origin. See Ward, *v. t.;* Robe.] A room or apartment for keeping or storing clothes; a portable clothespress. **2.** Wearing apparel, in general.

Ward'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A room used as a messroom by the commissioned officers of a war vessel. **2.** A room used by the citizens of a ward for political meetings, etc. [*U. S.*]

-wards (-wẽrdz). See -ward.

Ward'ship (wärd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Office, duty, or protection of a ward or keeper; guardianship. **2.** State of being under a guardian.

Ware (wâr), *obs. imp.* of Wear.

Ware (wâr), *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To wear, or veer. See Wear.

Ware, *n.* [AS. *wär.*] Seaweed. [*Obs.* or *Prov.*]

Ware, *n.* [AS. *waru;* akin to G. *waare.*] Articles of merchandise; the sum of articles of a particular kind or class; style or class of manufactures; esp., *pl.*, goods; commodities; merchandise.

Ware, *a.* [AS. *wær.* See Wary.] Aware; taking notice; hence, wary; cautious. [*Obs.*]

Ware, *v. t.* To make ware; to warn. [*Obs.*]

Ware'house' (wâr'hous'), *n.* A storehouse for wares.

Ware'house' (-houz'), *v. t.* To deposit or secure in a warehouse, specif., in a government or bonded warehouse until duties are paid.

Ware'house'man (-hous'măn), *n.* **1.** One who keeps a warehouse. **2.** One who keeps a wholesale shop or store for Manchester or woolen goods. [*Eng.*]

Ware'room' (wâr'rōōm'), *n.* A room in which goods are stored or exhibited for sale.

Wares (wârz), *n. pl.* See 4th Ware.

War'fare' (wär'fâr'), *n.* [*War* + OE. *fare* journey, course. See Fare, *n.*] **1.** Military service; military life; hostilities; war. **2.** Contest; struggle.

War'far'er (wär'fâr'ẽr), *n.* One engaged in warfare.

Wa'ri-ly (wā'rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a wary manner.

Wa'ri-ness (-nẽs), *n.* Quality or state of being wary.

War'ish (wâr'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *warir* to protect, heal, cure; of Teutonic origin.] To protect from the effects of; hence, to cure; to heal. [*Obs.*]

War'like' (wär'lĭk'), *a.* **1.** Fit for war; disposed for war. **2.** Belonging or pert. to war; military; martial.

Syn. — Martial; hostile; soldierly.

War'lock (-lŏk), *n.* [OE. *warloghe* a deceiver, the Devil, AS. *wærloga* breaker of pledges; *wær* troth + *loga* liar. See 3d Lie.] A male witch; wizard; sprite; imp.

Warm (wärm), *a.* [*Compar.* Warmer (-ẽr); *superl.* Warmest.] [AS. *wearm;* akin to G. *warm.*] **1.** Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold. **2.** Having a sensation of heat, esp. of gentle heat; glowing. **3.** Subject to heat; having prevalence of heat. **4.** Fig.: Not cool, indifferent, lukewarm, or the like, in spirit or temper. **5.** Violent; vehement; furious; excited; passionate. **6.** Well to do; rich. [*Colloq.*] **7.** (*Paint.*) Having a basis or tone of yellow or red; — said of colors.

Syn. — Ardent; zealous; fervent; cordial; hot.

Warm, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Warmed (wärmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Warming.] To make or become warm.

Syn. — To interest; engage; excite; enliven.

Warm, *n.* A warming. [*Colloq.*]

Warm'-blood'ed (wärm'blŭd'ĕd), *a.* (*Physiol.*) Having warm blood; — applied esp. to those animals which have warm blood, or, more accurately, the power of maintaining a nearly uniform temperature.

Warm'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having strong affection; cordial; sincere; hearty; sympathetic.

Warm'ing, *a. & n.* from Warm, *v.*

Warming pan, a long-handled covered pan into which live coals are put, — used for warming beds.

Warm'ly, *adv.* In a warm manner; ardently.

Warm'ness, *n.* Warmth.

Warmth (wärmth), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being warm; gentle heat. **2.** A state of lively and excited interest; zeal; ardor; fervor; passion; enthusiasm.

Syn. — Fervency; glow; earnestness; cordiality; animation; eagerness; excitement; vehemence.

Warn (wärn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Warned (wärnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Warning.] [AS. *warnian, wearnian;* akin to G. *warnen* to warn.] **1.** To make ware or aware; to give previous information to; to notify; to admonish; hence, to notify or summon by authority. **2.** To caution against anything that may prove injurious. **3.** To ward off. [*Obs.*] — **Warn'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Warn'ing, *a.* Giving previous notice; cautioning.

Warn'ing, *n.* **1.** Previous notice. **2.** Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices; admonition.

Warp (wärp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Warped (wärpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Warping.] [Icel. *varpa* to throw, cast, *varp* casting, fr. *verpa* to throw; akin to G. *werfen.*] **1.** To throw, or throw out; to utter. [*Obs.*] **2.** To turn or twist out of shape, esp. by contraction or swelling of parts. **3.** Fig.: To turn aside from the true direction; to cause to bend or incline; to pervert. **4.** (*Naut.*) To tow or move, as a vessel, with a line attached to a fixed object. **5.** (*Weaving*) To arrange (yarns) on a warp beam.

Warp, *v. i.* **1.** To turn, twist, or be twisted out of shape, esp. out of a flat plane. **2.** Fig., to turn or incline from a straight or proper course; to deviate; to swerve.

Warp, *n.* [AS. *wearp;* akin to G. *werft.* See Warp, *v.*] **1.** (*Weaving*) The threads extended lengthwise in

the loom, and crossed by the woof. **2.** (*Naut.*) A rope used in hauling or moving a vessel, usually with one end attached to a fixed object. **3.** (*Agric.*) A slimy, alluvial deposit left on land by tides, etc. **4.** [From WARP, *v.*] The state of being warped or twisted.

War'path' (wąr'pȧth'), *n.* The route taken by a party of Indians going on a warlike expedition.

Warp'er (wąrp'ẽr), *n.* One that warps.

War'rant (wŏr'rant), *n.* [OF. *warant* warrant, defender, orig. a p. pr. deriv. fr. OHG. *werēn* to grant, warrant, G. *gewähren*. Cf. GUARANTEE.] **1.** That which warrants or authorizes; a commission instrument, or act giving authority, or justifying the doing of anything. Specif.: (*a*) (*Law*) A precept issued by a magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a levy, a search, or the like. (*b*) (*Mil. & Nav.*) An official certificate of appointment issued to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer. **2.** That which vouches or insures for anything; guaranty; security. **3.** That which attests or proves; a voucher. **4.** Right; legality. [*Obs.*]

War'rant, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WARRANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WARRANTING.] **1.** To make secure; to guarantee safety to; to give authority or power to do, or forbear to do, anything. **2.** To support by authority or proof; to justify; to sanction. **3.** To assure as if by giving a warrant. **4.** (*Law*) To secure or assure by giving a warranty; as a grantee of an estate, the title to property sold, the quality or quantity of goods sold, a thing sold as being what it appears, or is represented, to be, etc.

War'rant-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible. — **War'rant-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **War'rant-a-bly,** *adv.*

War'ran-tee' (-ran-tē'), *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom a warrant or warranty is made.

War'rant-er (wŏr'rant-ẽr), *n.* One who warrants; one who gives a warrant or warranty.

War'rant-ise (-īs), *n.* [OF. *warentise, warandise, garantise.*] Authority; warranty. [*Obs.*]

War'rant-or (-ŏr), *n.* (*Law*) One who warrants.

War'rant-y (-ỹ), *n.* **1.** (*Anc. Law*) A covenant real, whereby the grantor of an estate of freehold and his heirs were bound to warrant and defend the title. This *warranty* has been superseded by personal covenants for title. **2.** (*Modern Law*) An engagement or undertaking, express or implied, that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is expressly or impliedly declared or promised to be. **3.** (*Insurance Law*) A stipulation or engagement by a party insured, that certain things relating to the subject of insurance, or affecting the risk, exist, or shall exist, or have been done, or shall be done. **4.** Authority; warrant. [*R.*] **5.** Security.

Syn. — See GUARANTEE.

War'rant-y, *v. t.* To warrant; to guarantee.

War'ren (wŏr'rẽn), *n.* [OF. *waresne, warenne, garene*, fr. *warer, garer*, to beware, to take care; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) A place privileged by prescription, or by grant from the king, for keeping certain animals (as hares, partridges, etc.) called beasts and fowls of *warren*. (*b*) The privilege belonging to the owner of a warren of hunting and taking these animals. **2.** A piece of ground for the breeding of rabbits. **3.** A place for keeping fish in a river.

War'ren-er (wŏr'rẽn-ẽr), *n.* The keeper of a warren.

War'rior (wąr'yẽr *or* wŏr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *werreour, guerreor.* See WAR.] A man engaged or experienced in war, or in the military life; a soldier; a champion.

Wart (wąrt), *n.* [AS. *wearte;* akin to G. *warze.*] **1.** (*Med.*) A small, usually hard, tumor on the skin. **2.** Any excrescence or protuberance resembling a true wart.

Wart hog (*Zoöl.*), either of two species of large, savage African wild hogs of the genus *Phacochœrus*, having large fleshy tubercles behind the tusks and behind the eyes.

Wart'y (-ỹ), *a.* **1.** Having warts; overgrown with warts. **2.** Of the nature of warts.

Wa'ry (wā'rỹ), *a.* [*Compar.* WARIER; *superl.* WARIEST.] [AS. *wær;* akin to G. *gewahr* aware, Gr. ὀπᾶν to see.] **1.** Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; timorously or suspiciously prudent; careful. **2.** Characterized by caution; guarded; careful.

Syn. — Circumspect; watchful. See CAUTIOUS.

Was (wŏz). [AS. *wæs*, 2d pers. *wǣre*, 3d pers. *wæs*, pl. *wǣron*, with the inf. *wesan* to be; akin to G. *wesen*, n., a being, *war* was, Skr. *vas* to dwell. Cf. WERE, *v.*] The first and third persons singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense.

Wash (wŏsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WASHED (wŏsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WASHING.] [AS. *wascan;* akin to G. *waschen.*] **1.** To cleanse by ablution, or by dipping or rubbing in water; to apply water or other liquid to for the purpose of cleansing; to scrub with, or as if with, water, etc. **2.** To cover with water or any liquid; to wet; hence, to overflow or dash against. **3.** To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion. **4.** To remove by washing; to take away by, or as if by, the action of water. **5.** To tint lightly and thinly. **6.** To overlay with a thin coat of metal.

Wash (wŏsh), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of one who washes anything. **2.** To bear without injury the operation of being washed. [*Colloq.*] **3.** To be wasted or worn away by the action of water; as a road, beach, etc.

Wash, *n.* **1.** Act of washing; ablution; cleansing, wetting, or dashing with water; hence, a quantity, as of clothes, washed at once. **2.** A piece of ground washed, or sometimes washed, by the action of a sea, river, etc.; hence, a marsh; fen. **3.** Substances collected and deposited by the action of water. **4.** Waste liquid, the refuse of food, etc., from a kitchen, often used as food for pigs. **5.** (*Distilling*) (*a*) The fermented wort before the spirit is extracted. (*b*) A mixture of molasses, water, etc., used in the West Indies for distillation. **6.** That with which the surface of anything is washed. Specif.: (*a*) A liquid cosmetic for the complexion. (*b*) A liquid dentifrice. (*c*) A liquid preparation for the hair. (*d*) A liquid medical preparation for external use; lotion. (*e*) (*Painting*) A thin coat of color, esp. water color. (*f*) A thin coat of metal laid on anything for beauty or preservation. **7.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The part of an oar which enters the water. (*b*) The backward current or disturbed water caused by the action of oars, or of a steamer's screw or paddles, etc. **8.** The flow, swash, or breaking of a body of water, as a wave; also, the sound of it.

Wash leather, split sheepskin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois; also, buff leather for soldiers' belts.

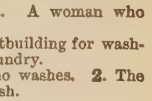
Wash, *a.* **1.** Washy. [*Obs.*] **2.** Washable. [*Colloq.*]

Wash'a-ble (wŏsh'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being washed without damage to fabric or color.

Wash'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A ribbed board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them. **2.** The mopboard, or baseboard, round a room. **3.** (*Naut.*) A broad, thin plank, fixed along the gunwale of a boat to keep the sea from breaking inboard; also, a plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose.

Washed (wŏsht), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Appearing as overlaid with a thin coating of color.

Wash'er (wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that washes. **2.** A ring as of metal or leather, used between parts to relieve friction, to secure tightness of joints, etc. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) The common raccoon.



Washer, 2.

Wash'er-wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.* A woman who washes clothes, esp. for hire.

Wash'house' (-hous'), *n.* An outbuilding for washing, esp. one for washing clothes; laundry.

Wash'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who washes. **2.** The clothes washed, esp. at one time; wash.

Washing bear (*Zoöl.*), the raccoon.

Wash'out' (-out'), *n.* The washing out or away of earth, etc., as from a roadbed; also, the place where the earth has been washed away. [thing is washed.

Wash'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which any-

Wash'stand' (-stănd'), *n.* A piece of furniture holding the ewer or pitcher, basin, etc., for washing the person.

Wash'y (wŏsh'ỹ), *a.* **1.** Watery; damp; soft. **2.** Lacking substance or strength; weak; thin; dilute.

Wasp (wŏsp), *n.* [AS. *wæps, wæfs;* akin to G. *wespe*, L. *vespa.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of stinging, hymenopterous insects, esp. any of the species of *Vespa*, which includes the true, or social, wasps.

Wasp'ish (wŏsp'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp. **2.** Quick to resent a trifling affront; snappish; irritable; irascible; petulant. — **Wasp'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Wasp'ish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Testy; peevish; captious.

Was'sail (wŏs'sĭl), *n.* [AS. *wes hāl* (or an equivalent form) be in health. See WAS; WHOLE.] **1.** An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, esp. in drinking a health. **2.** A festive occasion; drinking bout; carouse. **3.** The liquor used for a wassail; esp., formerly, a beverage of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, sugar, toast, roasted apples, etc. **4.** A festive or drinking song or glee. [*Obs.*] [convivial.

Was'sail, *a.* Of or pert. to wassail, or to a wassail;

Was'sail, *v. i.* To hold or drink a wassail; to carouse.

Was'sail-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wassails; a reveler.

Wast (wŏst). The imperfect of the second person

sing. indicative of the verb *be;* — now used only in solemn or poetical style. [age, etc.; waste.

Wast'age (wāst'ĕj; 48), *n.* Loss by use, decay, leak-

Waste (wāst), *a.* [OF. *wast*, fr. L. *vastus*. Cf. VAST.] **1.** Desolate; devastated; stripped; bare; hence, dreary; dismal; gloomy; cheerless. **2.** Lying unused; unproductive; worthless; valueless; refuse; rejected. **3.** Lost for want of occupiers or use; superfluous.

Waste pipe, a pipe for carrying off waste matter.

Waste, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WASTING.] [OF. *waster, guaster, gaster*, L. *vastare* to devastate, fr. *vastus* waste.] **1.** To bring to ruin; to devastate; to destroy. **2.** To wear away by degrees; to impair gradually; to use up; to consume; to spend. **3.** To spend unnecessarily, carelessly, or uselessly; to employ prodigally; to lavish vainly. **4.** (*Law*) To damage, impair, or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, etc., to go to decay.

Syn. — To squander; dissipate; lavish; desolate.

Waste, *v. i.* To be diminished; to lose bulk, strength, value, etc., gradually; to be consumed; to dwindle.

Waste, *n.* **1.** Act of wasting; state of being wasted; a squandering; devastation; loss without equivalent gain; gradual loss or decrease, by use, wear, or decay. **2.** That which is waste or desolate; a desert region; an unoccupied or unemployed space; dreary void; desert; wilderness. **3.** That which is wasted; hence, that which is of no value; worthless remnants; refuse, as of cotton, wool, hemp, etc. **4.** (*Law*) Spoil, destruction, or injury, done to houses, woods, fences, lands, etc., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder.

Syn. — Prodigality; diminution; loss; dissipation; destruction; devastation; havoc; desolation; ravage.

Waste'bas'ket (-bȧs'kĕt), *n.* A basket used in offices, libraries, etc., as a receptacle for waste paper.

Waste'ful (-ful), *a.* **1.** Full of waste; destructive to property; ruinous. **2.** Wasting, or tending to waste, that which is valuable; lavish; prodigal. **3.** Desolate. [*Obs.*] — **Waste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Waste'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Lavish; profuse; prodigal; extravagant.

Waste'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being waste. **2.** A desert; a waste. [*R.*] [thrift; prodigal.

Wast'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that wastes; squanderer; spend-

Watch (wŏch), *n.* [AS. *wæcce*, fr. *wacian* to wake; akin to G. *wacht*, *wache*. See WAKE, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of watching; forbearance of sleep; vigil; close observation; guard; preservative or preventive vigilance; formerly, specif., the act of watching or guarding by night. **2.** One who watches, or those who watch; sentry; guard. **3.** Post or office of a watchman; also, the place where watch is kept. **4.** The period of the night during which a person does duty as a watchman; hence, a division of the night. **5.** A small timepiece, or chronometer, to be carried about the person. **6.** (*Naut.*) An allotted portion of time, usually four hours, for standing watch, or being on deck ready for duty; also, that part, usually one half, of the officers and crew, who together attend to the working of a vessel during this time.

Watch and watch (*Naut.*), the regular alternation of the watches of a ship's crew. — **Watch gun** (*Naut.*), a gun sometimes fired on shipboard at 8 P. M., when the night watch begins. — **Watch light**, a low-burning lamp, used by watchers at night; formerly, a candle having a rush wick.

Watch, *v. i.* **1.** To be or continue awake; to wake; to keep vigil. **2.** To be attentive or vigilant; to be on the lookout; to keep guard. **3.** To be expectant; to wait; to seek opportunity. **4.** To remain awake as nurse or attendant.

Watch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WATCHED (wŏcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WATCHING.] **1.** To give heed to; to observe the actions or motions of; to keep in view. **2.** To tend; to guard; to have in keeping. [guard property.

Watch'dog' (-dŏg'), *n.* A dog kept to watch and

Watch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who watches; specif., one who attends upon the sick during the night.

Watch'es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The leaves of *Sarracenia flava*, a species of pitcher plant; also, the plant itself.

Watch'ful (-ful), *a.* Full of watch; vigilant; attentive; careful to observe closely; observant; cautious. — **Watch'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Watch'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Circumspect; wakeful; heedful.

Watch'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A house in which a watch or guard is placed. **2.** A police station; lockup.

Watch'man (-mȧn), *n.* **1.** One set to watch; guard; sentinel. **2.** Specif., one who guards a building, or the streets of a city, by night.

Watch'tow'er (-tou'ẽr), *n.* A tower from which a sentinel watches for enemies, approach of danger, etc.

Watch'word' (wŏch'wûrd'), *n.* **1.** A word or phrase given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit or pass the guards, for use as a signal for recognition; countersign; password. **2.** A sentiment or motto, esp. one used as a rallying cry or signal for action.

Wa'ter (wȧ'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *wæter;* akin to G. *wasser*, Gr. ὕδωρ, Skr. *udan* water, *ud* to wet.] **1.** The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc.

☞ Pure water consists of hydrogen and oxygen, H_2O. At its maximum density, 39° Fahr. or 4° C., it is the standard for specific gravities, one cubic centimeter weighing one gram. It freezes at 32° Fahr. or 0° C. and boils at 212° Fahr. or 100° C.

2. A body of water, standing or flowing. **3.** Any liquid secretion or humor resembling water; esp., urine. **4.** (*Pharm.*) A solution in water of a gaseous or readily volatile substance. **5.** The limpidity and luster of a precious stone, esp. a diamond. **6.** A wavy, lustrous pattern or decoration such as is imparted to linen, silk, metals, etc. **7.** An addition to the par value of the capital of a stock company without a corresponding increase in the actual capital invested. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Wa'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WATERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WATERING.] **1.** To wet or supply with water; to moisten; to overflow with water; to irrigate. **2.** To supply with water for drink. **3.** To wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines; to diversify with wavelike lines. **4.** To add water to so as to increase the quantity or bulk while reducing the strength or quality; to dilute.

To water stock, to increase the par value of the capital stock of a company without a corresponding increase in the actual capital invested. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Wa'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To shed, secrete, or fill with, water or liquid matter. **2.** To get or take in water.

The mouth waters, a phrase denoting that one has a longing desire for something, since the sight of tempting food often causes an increased flow of saliva.

Wa'ter back' (bȧk'). A back, or cistern, for water; esp., a small cistern or group of pipes set in the fire box of a stove or furnace to heat water.

Wa'ter bail'iff (bāl'ĭf). An officer of the customs, whose duty it is to search vessels. [*Eng.*]

Wa'ter bath' (bȧth'). A device or apparatus for holding in water the vessel containing anything to be heated.

Wa'ter-bear'er (-ẽr), *n.* (*Astron.*) The constellation Aquarius. [beam.

Wa'ter beech' (bēch'). (*Bot.*) The American horn-

Wa'ter bee'tle (bē'tl). (*Zoöl.*) Any of numerous species of aquatic beetles which swim with great agility.

Wa'ter bird' (bẽrd'). (*Zoöl.*) Any aquatic bird.

Wa'ter buck' (bŭk'). (*Zoöl.*) A large, heavy antelope (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*, and related species) native of Central Africa.

Head of Water Buck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*).

Wa'ter buf'fa-lo (bŭf'fȧ-lō). (*Zoöl.*) The European buffalo.

Wa'ter bug' (bŭg'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The Croton bug. (*b*) Any one of numerous species of large, rapacious, aquatic, hemipterous insects, many of which come out of the water and fly about at night.

Wa'ter cart' (kärt'). A cart carrying water.

Wa'ter ce-ment' (sē-mĕnt' *or* sĕm'ĕnt). Hydraulic cement.

Wa'ter chin'qua-pin (chĭn'-kȧ-pĭn). (*Bot.*) The American lotus, and its edible seeds.

Wa'ter-clos'et (-klōz'ĕt), *n.* A privy, esp. one made so as to be flushed with water.

Wa'ter col'or (kŭl'ẽr). (*Paint.*) **1.** A color ground with water and a glutinous medium; a color the vehicle of which is water. **2.** A picture painted with such colors.

Wa'ter course' (kōrs'). **1.** A stream of water. **2.** A natural or artificial channel for water.

Wa'ter cress' (krĕs'). (*Bot.*) A species of Nasturtium (*N. officinale*) growing usually in clear running water.

Wa'ter cure' (kūr'). **1.** (*Med.*) Hydropathy. **2.** A hydropathic institution.

Wa'ter dog' (dŏg'). **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A dog accustomed to the water, or trained to retrieve waterfowl. **2.** A small floating cloud, supposed to indicate rain. **3.** A sailor, esp. an old sailor. [*Colloq.*]

Wa'ter ea'gle (ē'g'l). (*Zoöl.*) The osprey.

Wa'ter el'der (wą'tĕr ĕl'dĕr). (*Bot.*) Guelder-rose.
Wa'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, waters.
Wa'ter-fall' (-fąl'), *n.* **1.** A fall, or vertical descent, of the water of a river or stream; cascade; cataract. **2.** (*Hairdressing*) An arrangement of a woman's back hair over a cushion or frame. [tion.
Wa'ter-flood' (-flŭd'), *n.* A flood of water; inunda-
Wa'ter-fowl' (-foul'), *n.* Any bird that frequents, or lives about, the water; an aquatic fowl.
Wa'ter gage' (gāj'). See WATER GAUGE.
Wa'ter gauge' (gāj'). **1.** A wall or bank to hold water back. **2.** An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water, as in a boiler.
Wa'ter gild'ing (gĭld'ĭng). Act or process of gilding metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then volatilizing the mercury.
Wa'ter gru'el (gro͞o'ĕl). Gruel made with water.
Wa'ter hem'lock (hĕm'lŏk). (*Bot.*) (*a*) A poisonous umbelliferous plant (*Cicuta virosa*) of Europe; also, any one of several American plants of that genus. (*b*) A poisonous plant (*Œnanthe crocata*) resembling the above.
Wa'ter ice' (īs'). Water flavored, sweetened, and frozen, to be eaten as a confection. [watery.
Wa'ter-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being
Wa'ter-ing, *a.* & *n.* from WATER, *v.*
Watering place. (*a*) A place where water may be obtained. (*b*) A place where there are springs of medicinal water, or a place by the sea, or by some large body of water, to which people resort for bathing, recreation, etc.
Wa'ter-ish, *a.* **1.** Resembling water; thin; watery. **2.** Somewhat watery; moist. — **Wa'ter-ish-ness**, *n.*
Wa'ter-laid' (-lād'), *a.* Having a left-hand twist; — said of cordage. [common sandpiper.
Wa'ter la'ver-ock (wą'tĕr lā'vẽr-ŏk). (*Zoöl.*) The
Wa'ter-less, *a.* Destitute of water; dry.
Wa'ter lev'el (lĕv'ĕl). **1.** The level formed by the surface of still water. **2.** A kind of leveling instrument.
Wa'ter lil'y (lĭl'ў). (*Bot.*) A blossom or plant of any species of the genus *Nymphæa*, distinguished for its beautiful flowers; also, any one of various plants of other related genera, as *Nuphar*, *Nelumbo*, etc.
Wa'ter line' (līn'). (*Naut.*) Any one of certain lines upon the outside of a vessel, model, or plan, corresponding or parallel with the surface of the water when she is afloat on an even keel.
Wa'ter-logged' (-lŏgd'), *a.* Filled or saturated with water so as to be heavy, unmanageable, or loglike; — said of a vessel so rendered unmanageable by the helm.
Wa'ter-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A man who plies for hire on rivers, lakes, or canals, or in harbors, in distinction from a *seaman*. **2.** An attendant on cab stands, etc., who supplies water to the horses. [*Eng.*]
Wa'ter-mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark indicating the height at which water has stood. **2.** A letter or device wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.
Wa'ter-mel'on (-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The very large ovoid or roundish fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Citrullus vulgaris*) of many varieties; also, the plant itself.
Wa'ter mill' (mĭl'). A mill whose machinery is moved by water.
Wa'ter mo'tor (mō'tẽr). **1.** A water engine. **2.** A water wheel, esp. a small one driven by water from a street main.
Wa'ter ou'sel (o͞o'z'l), **Wa'ter ou'zel.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small insessorial birds, which walk on the bottom of streams beneath the water.
Wa'ter pitch'er (pĭch'ẽr). **1.** A pitcher for water. **2.** (*Bot.*) One of a family of plants having pitcher-shaped leaves, esp. *Sarracenia purpurea*.
Wa'ter plant' (plănt'). A plant that grows in water.
Wa'ter-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth, plants, etc.
Wa'ter pow'er (pou'ẽr). **1.** Power of water employed to move machinery, etc. **2.** A fall of water which may be used to drive machinery.
Wa'ter priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj). The privilege of using water as a mechanical power.
Wa'ter-proof' (-pro͞of'), *a.* Proof against penetration or permeation by water; impervious to water.
Wa'ter-proof', *n.* **1.** A substance or preparation for rendering cloth, leather, etc., impervious to water. **2.** Cloth made waterproof, or any article, esp. a garment, made of such cloth, or of other waterproof material.
Wa'ter-proof', *v. t.* To render impervious to water.
Wa'ter ram' (răm). An hydraulic ram. [flax.
Wa'ter-ret' (-rĕt'), *v. t.* To ret, or rot, in water, as
Wa'ter-rot' (-rŏt'), *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water; to water-ret.

Wa'ter sap'phire (wą'tĕr săf'ĭr *or* -ẽr). [Equiv. to F. *saphir d'eau*.] (*Min.*) A deep blue variety of iolite.
Wa'ter-shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* **1.** The whole region which contributes to the supply of a river or lake. **2.** The line of division between two adjacent rivers or lakes with respect to the flow of water by natural channels into them.
Wa'ter snake' (snāk'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common North American colubrine snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*) which lives chiefly in the water. (*b*) Any snake of the family *Homalopsidæ*, all of which are aquatic in their habits.
Wa'ter-soak' (-sōk'), *v. t.* To soak in water; to fill the interstices of with water.
Wa'ter souch'y (sou̇ch'ў). (*Cookery*) A dish consisting of small fish stewed and served in a little water.
Wa'ter span'iel (spăn'yĕl). A curly-haired breed of spaniels, naturally fond of the water.

Water Spaniel.

Wa'ter-spout' (-spout'), *n.* A remarkable meteorological phenomenon, of the nature of a tornado or whirlwind, usually observed over the sea.
Wa'ter thrush' (thrŭsh'). (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A North American bird of the Warbler family. (*b*) The European water ousel. (*c*) The pied wagtail.
Wa'ter-tight' (-tīt'), *a.* So tight as to retain, or not to admit, water; water-proof; not leaky. [snakebird.
Wa'ter tur'key (tûr'kў). (*Zoöl.*) The American
Wa'ter way' (wā'). Same as WATER COURSE.
Wa'ter-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANACHARIS.
Wa'ter wheel' (hwēl'). **1.** Any wheel made to rotate by the direct action of water. **2.** The paddle wheel of a steam vessel. **3.** A wheel for raising water, as a noria.
Wa'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** (*Paint.*) Painting executed in size or distemper, on canvas or walls. **2.** An hydraulic apparatus, or a system of works or fixtures, by which a supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes, etc.; — chiefly in the *pl.*
Wa'ter-worn' (-wôrn'), *a.* Worn, smoothed, or polished by the action of water.
Wa'ter-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, water. **2.** Abounding with water; wet; hence, tearful. **3.** Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid. **4.** Hence, abounding in thin, tasteless, or insipid fluid; tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.
Watt (wŏt), *n.* [So called after the distinguished mechanician and scientist, James *Watt*.] (*Elec.*) A unit of power or activity equal to 10^7 C. G. S. units of power, or to work done at the rate of one joule a second. An English horse power is approximately equal to 746 watts.
Wat'tle (wŏt't'l), *n.* [AS. *watel*, *wātul*, *watol*, hurdle, covering, wattle.] **1.** A twig or flexible rod; hence, a hurdle of such rods. **2.** A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A naked, fleshy, and usually highly colored, process of the skin hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. (*b*) Barbel of a fish.
Wat'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WATTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WATTLING (-tl̆ĭng).] **1.** To bind with twigs. **2.** To twist or interweave; to plat. **3.** To form by interweaving or platting twigs.
Wat'tled (wŏt't'ld), *a.* Furnished with wattles.
Waul (wąl), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To squall; to wail.
Wave (wāv), *v. t.* See WAIVE.
Wave, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAVED (wāvd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAVING.] [AS. *wafian* to waver, to hesitate, to wonder; akin to *wæfre* wavering. Cf. WAVER.] **1.** To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to flutter; to undulate. **2.** To be moved to and fro as a signal. **3.** To fluctuate; to waver. [*Obs.*]
Wave, *v. t.* **1.** To move one way and the other; to brandish. **2.** To give an undulating form or surface to. **3.** To waft. [*Obs.*] **4.** To call attention to, or give a direction or command to, by a waving motion.
Wave, *n.* **1.** An advancing ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid; undulation. **2.** (*Physics*) A vibration propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium; an assemblage of vibrating molecules in all phases of a vibration, with no phase repeated; undulation. **3.** Water; body of water. [*Poetic*] **4.** Inequality of surface. **5.** A waving or undulating motion. **6.** The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered or calendered, or on damask steel. **7.** Fig.: A swelling or excitement of thought, feeling, or energy.

Waved (wāvd), *a.* Having a wavelike form or appearance. [turbed; not agitated.

Wave'less (wāv'lĕs), *a.* Free from waves; undis-

Wave'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little wave; ripple.

Wa'ver (wā'vẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAVERED (-vẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAVERING.] [OE. *wuveren*, from AS. *wæfre* wavering, restless. See WAVE, *v. i.*] **1.** To play or move to and fro; hence, to totter. **2.** To be unsettled in opinion; to fluctuate. — **Wa'ver-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To reel; totter; vacillate; fluctuate.

Wav'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves. **2.** Playing to and fro; undulating. **3.** Undulating on the border or surface; waved.

Wawl (wal), *v. i.* See WAUL.

Wax (wăks), *v. i.* [*imp.* WAXED (wăkst); *p. p.* WAXED, and *Obs.* or *Poetic* WAXEN (wăks'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAXING.] [AS. *weaxan;* akin to G. *wachsen*, Gr. *αὐξάνειν* to increase, Skr. *vaksh* to grow. Cf. WAIST.] **1.** To increase in size; — opposed to *wane*. **2.** To pass from one state to another; to become; to grow.

Wax, *n.* [AS. *weax;* akin to G. *wachs.*] **1.** A fatty, solid substance, produced by bees. **2.** Hence, any substance resembling this. Specif.: (*a*) (*Physiol.*) Cerumen, or earwax. (*b*) A composition used for uniting surfaces, for excluding air, etc. (*c*) A composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. (*d*) (*Zoöl.*) A substance secreted by several species of scale insects. (*e*) (*Bot.*) A product secreted by certain plants. (*f*) (*Min.*) A substance, somewhat resembling wax, found in connection with certain deposits of rock salt and coal.

Wax end. See *Waxed end*, under WAXED. — **Wax palm.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of palm (*Ceroxylon Andicola*) native of the Andes, the stem of which is covered with a secretion, consisting of two thirds resin and one third wax. (*b*) A Brazilian tree (*Copernicia cerifera*) the young leaves of which are covered with a useful waxy secretion. — **Wax plant** (*Bot.*), any one of several plants, as: (*a*) The Indian pipe (see under INDIAN). (*b*) The *Hoya carnosa*, a climbing plant with polished, fleshy leaves. (*c*) Certain species of *Begonia* with similar foliage.

Wax Palm
(*Ceroxylon Andicola*).

Wax (wăks), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAXED (wăkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAXING.] To smear, rub, or treat, with wax.

Waxed end, a thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax.

Wax'ber'ry (-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wax-covered fruit of the bayberry.

Wax'bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The waxwing.

Wax'en (wăks'n), *a.* **1.** Made of wax. **2.** Covered with wax; waxed. **3.** Resembling wax; waxy.

Wax'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being waxy.

Wax'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small birds of the genus *Ampelis*, in which some of the secondary quills are usually tipped with small horny ornaments resembling red sealing wax.

Wax'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of wax; esp., a wax figure or figures in imitation of real beings.

Wax'y (-ȳ), *a.* Resembling wax; viscid; adhesive; soft; hence, yielding; impressible. [*Archaic*]

Way (wā), *adv.* Aphetic form of AWAY. [*Obs.* or

Way, *n.* [AS. *weg;* akin to G. *weg*, L. *via*, and AS. *wegan* to move, L. *vehere* to carry, Skr. *vah.*] **1.** That by, upon, or along, which one passes or progresses; opportunity or room to pass; passage; road, street, track, or path of any kind. **2.** Length of space; distance; interval. **3.** A moving; passage; progression; journey. **4.** Course or direction of motion or progress. **5.** Means by which anything is reached, or anything is accomplished; scheme; device; plan. **6.** Manner; method; mode; fashion; style. **7.** Regular course; habitual method of life or action; mode of dealing. **8.** Determined course; resolved mode of action or conduct. **9.** (*a*) Progress. (*b*) *pl.* The timbers on which a ship is launched. **10.** (*Law*) Right of way. See below.

By the way, in passing; apropos; aside; apart from, though connected with, the main object or subject of discourse. — **By way of**, for the purpose of; as being; in character of. — **In the way**, so as to meet, fall in with, obstruct, hinder, etc. — **Milky way.** (*Astron.*) See GALAXY, 1. — **On the way**, traveling or going; hence, in progress; advancing toward completion. **Right of way** (*Law*), a right of private passage over another's ground. — **To go one's way**, or **To come one's way**, to go or come; to depart or come along. — **To make one's way**, to advance in life by one's own efforts. — **To make way**, to open a passage; to clear the way. — **Way station**, a station intermediate between principal ones on a railroad. — **Way train**, an accommodation train.

Syn. — Street; highway; road. — *Way* is any line for passage or conveyance; a *highway* is lit. one *raised* for the sake of dryness and convenience in traveling; a *road* is, strictly, a way for horses and carriages; a *street* is, etymologically, a *paved* way, as early made in towns and cities; and hence, distinctively, a road or highway in a compact settlement.

Way'bill' (wā'bĭl'), *n.* A list of passengers, or of baggage or goods, carried in a public vehicle on a land route.

Way'far'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who travels; traveler.

Way'far'ing, *a.* Traveling; passing; journeying.

Way'lay' (wā'lā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAYLAID (-lād'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAYLAYING.] [*Way* + *lay.*] To lie in wait for; esp., to watch for the passing of, with a view to seize, rob, or slay. — **Way'lay'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Way'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A mark to guide in traveling.

-ways (-wāz). [*Way* + *-s*, adv. suff.] A suffix often used interchangeably with *wise;* as, *endways* or *endwise*.

Way'side' (wā'sīd'), *n.* The side of the way.

Way'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* [OE. *weiward*, for *aweiward*, i. e., turned away. See AWAY; -WARD.] Taking one's own way; disobedient; froward; perverse; willful. — **Way'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Way'ward-ness**, *n.*

Way'wode (-wōd), *n.* [Russ. *voevoda*, or Pol. *woiewoda;* prop., a leader of an army.] Orig., the title of a military commander in various Slavonic countries; afterwards applied to governors of towns or provinces.

We (wē), *pron.; pl.* of I. [*Poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *obj.* US (ŭs). See I.] [AS. *wē;* akin to G. *wir*, Skr. *vayam.*] The word with which one in speaking or writing denotes a number of which he is one, as the subject of an action expressed by a verb.

☞ *We* is frequently used to express men in general, including the speaker. *We* is also often used by individuals, as authors, editors, etc., in speaking of themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism in the too frequent repetition of the pronoun *I*. The plural style is also in use among kings and other sovereigns.

Weak (wēk), *a.* [*Compar.* WEAKER (-ẽr); *superl.* WEAKEST.] [OE. *weik*, Icel. *veikr;* akin to AS. *wāc* weak, soft, pliant, G. *weich;* all fr. root of Icel. *vikja* to turn, recede, AS. *wīcan* to yield.] **1.** Wanting physical strength. Specif.: (*a*) Feeble of mind; lacking vigor; spiritless. (*b*) Unwise or injudicious; hence, foolish. (*c*) Not having full confidence or conviction; wavering. (*d*) Not able to withstand temptation, urgency, persuasion, etc. (*e*) Wanting in power to influence or bind. (*f*) Not having power to convince; not supported by force of reason or truth. (*g*) Wanting in point or vigor of expression. (*h*) Not prevalent or effective; not potent; feeble. (*i*) Lacking in the authority, energy, or resources essential to a ruler or nation. (*k*) (*Stock Exchange*) Tending towards lower prices. **3.** (*Gram.*) Pert. to, or designating, a verb which forms its preterit (imperfect) and past participle by adding to the present the suffix *-ed*, *-d*, or the variant form *-t*.

Weak'en (wēk''n), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEAKENED (-'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEAKENING.] To make or become weak or weaker; to lessen in strength; to deprive of, or fail in, strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble; to enervate. — **Weak'en-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Weak'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish of the genus *Cynoscion;* a squeteague; — from its tender mouth.

Weak'-kneed' (-nēd'), *a.* Having weak knees; hence, easily yielding; wanting resolution. [creature.

Weak'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Weak* + *-ling.*] A weak

Weak'ly, *adv.* In a weak manner; feebly.

Weak'ly, *a.* [*Compar.* WEAKLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WEAKLIEST.] Not strong of constitution; infirm; feeble.

Weak'ness (wēk'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being weak. **2.** A weak trait or feature; fault; defect.
Syn. — Feebleness; debility; languor; imbecility; infirmness; infirmity; decrepitude; frailty; faintness.

Weal (wēl), *n. & v.* See WALE.

Weal, *n.* [AS. *wela, weola,* wealth, fr. *wel* well. See WELL, *adv.*] **1.** A sound, healthy, or prosperous state; prosperity; welfare. **2.** Commonwealth. [*Obs.*]

Weald (wēld), *n.* [AS. See WOLD.] A wood or forest; a wooded region; also, an open country.
Weald clay (*Geol.*), the uppermost member of the Wealden strata.

Weald'en (wēld''n), *a.* [From the fact that this formation occurs in the *wealds* of Kent and Sussex.] (*Geol.*) Of, pert. to, or designating, the lowest division of the Cretaceous formation in England and on the Continent, which overlies the Oölitic series.

Weals'man (wēlz'măn), *n.* A statesman; a politician. [*R.*]

Wealth (wĕlth), *n.* [See WEAL prosperity.] **1.** Weal. [*Obs.*] **2.** Large possessions; a comparative abundance of things desired, esp. of worldly estate.
Syn. — Riches; affluence; opulence; abundance.

Wealth'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* WEALTHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WEALTHIEST.] **1.** Having wealth; having large possessions, or larger than most men, as of lands, goods, or money; opulent; affluent; rich. **2.** Hence, ample; full. [*R.*] — **Wealth'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Wealth'i-ness,** *n.*

Wean (wēn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WEANED (wēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEANING.] [AS. *wenian, wennan,* to accustom; akin to G. *gewöhnen.*] **1.** To take finally from the breast or udder; to cause to cease to depend on the mother for nourishment. **2.** Hence, to detach or alienate the affections of, from any object of desire.

Wean, *n.* A weanling; a young child.

Wean'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Wean* + *-ling.*] A child or animal newly weaned.

Weap'on (wĕp'ŭn), *n.* [AS. *wǣpen;* akin to G. *waffe.*] **1.** An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with. **2.** Fig.: The means or instrument with which one contends against another.

Weap'on-less (-ŭn-lĕs), *a.* Having no weapon.

Weap'on-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Weapons, collectively. [*Poetic*]

Wear (wẽr), *n.* Same as WEIR.

Wear (wâr), *v. t.* [Cf. VEER.] (*Naut.*) To cause to go about by putting the helm *up,* instead of *alee* as in tacking, so that the vessel's stern is to the wind.

Wear, *v. t.* [*imp.* WORE (wōr); *p. p.* WORN (wōrn); *obs. imp. & p. p.* WEARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEARING.] [AS. *werian;* akin to L. *vestire* to clothe, Gr. *ἑννύναι,* Skr. *vas.* Cf. VEST.] **1.** To carry or bear upon the person, as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, bondage, etc.; to have on. **2.** To have or exhibit an appearance of; to bear. **3.** To use up by carrying upon one's self; to consume by use; to use up. **4.** To impair, waste, or diminish, as by continual attrition, scraping, or percussion; to consume gradually. **5.** To cause or make by friction or wasting. **6.** To form or shape by, or as if by, attrition.

Wear, *v. i.* **1.** To endure or suffer use; to last under employment, trial, or test; to bear the consequences of use, as waste, consumption, or attrition. **2.** To suffer injury, loss, or extinction by use or time; to decay, or be spent, gradually.

Wear, *n.* **1.** A wearing; state of being worn; consumption by use. **2.** Thing worn; style of dress; fashion.

Wear'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may, or is fit to, be worn.

Wear'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that wears anything.

Wea'ri-less (wē'rĭ-lĕs), *a.* Incapable of wearying.

Wea'ri-ly, *adv.* In a weary manner.

Wea'ri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being weary.

Wear'ish (wēr'ĭsh), *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** Weak; withered. [*Obs.*] **2.** Insipid; tasteless. [*Obs.*]

Wea'ri-some (wē'rĭ-sŭm), *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; irksome; fatiguing; vexatious. — **Wea'ri-some-ly,** *adv.* — **Wea'ri-some-ness,** *n.*

Wea'ry (-rȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* WEARIER (-rĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WEARIEST.] [AS. *wērig.*] **1.** Having the strength exhausted by toil or exertion; tired. **2.** Causing weariness; tiresome. **3.** Having one's patience, relish, or contentment exhausted; tired; sick; — with *of* before the cause.
Syn. — Fatigued; tiresome; irksome; wearisome.

Wea'ry, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WEARIED (-rĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEARYING.] To make or become weary in mind or body; to cause to grow weary or exhausted.
Syn. — To jade; tire; fatigue; fag; harass.

Wea'sand (wē'zand), *n.* [AS. *wāsend.*] The windpipe.

Wea'sel (wē'z'l), *n.* [AS. *wesle;* akin to G. *wiesel.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any of various species of small carnivores of the genus *Putorius,* as the ermine and ferret.

Least Weasel (*Putorius nivalis*), in Summer Pelage.

Weath'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *weder;* akin to G. *wetter.*] **1.** State of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, etc.; meteorological condition of the atmosphere. **2.** Vicissitude of season; meteorological change. **3.** Storm; tempest. **4.** A light rain. [*Obs.*]
Weather molding, *or* Weather moulding (*Arch.*), a canopy or cornice over a door or a window, to throw off the rain.

Weath'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WEATHERED (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEATHERING.] **1.** To expose to the air; to air; to season by exposure to air. **2.** Hence, to sustain the trying effect of; to bear up against and overcome; to sustain; to endure; to resist. **3.** (*Naut.*) To sail or pass to the windward of. **4.** (*Falconry*) To place (a hawk) unhooded in the open air.

Weath'er, *v. i.* To endure, change, or wear away, by the action of the atmosphere.

Weath'er, *a.* (*Naut.*) Being toward the wind, or windward; — opposed to *lee.*
Weather gauge. (*a*) (*Naut.*) Position of a ship to the windward of another. (*b*) Position of advantage. — Weather shore (*Naut.*), the shore to the windward of a ship.

Weath'er-beat'en (-bēt''n), *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather; worn by exposure to the weather.

Weath'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) The windward side of a vessel. (*b*) A piece of plank placed in an opening to keep out water. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a*) A board extending from the ridge to the eaves along the slope of the gable, and forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building. (*b*) A clapboard or feather-edged board used in weather-boarding.

Weath'er-board', *v. t.* (*Arch.*) To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, to exclude rain, snow, etc.

Weath'er-board'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) The series of overlapping boards covering a building. (*b*) Boards adapted or intended for such use. [anchor by storms.

Weath'er-bound' (-bound'), *a.* Kept in port or at

Weath'er-cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* **1.** A vane; — so called because originally often in the figure of a cock. **2.** Hence, any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.

Weath'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Made sloping, so as to throw off water. **2.** (*Geol.*) Having the surface altered in color, texture, or composition, or the edges rounded off, by exposure to the elements.

Weath'er-glass' (-ẽr-glȧs'), *n.* An instrument, as a barometer, to indicate the state of the atmosphere, esp. changes of atmospheric pressure, and hence of weather.

Weath'er-proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Proof against rough weather. [changes of weather.

Weath'er-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Skillful in forecasting

Weave (wēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* WOVE (wōv); *p. p.* WOVEN (wōv''n), WOVE, rare; *imp. & p. p.* WEAVED (wēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAVING.] [AS. *wefan;* akin to G. *weben,* Gr. *ὑφαίνειν,* v., *ὕφος* web, Skr. *ūrṇavābhi* spider, lit., wool weaver.] **1.** To unite or interlace, as threads of any kind, so as to form a texture or fabric. **2.** To form by interlacing threads or parts; to compose by putting together textile materials; hence, to form into a complicated fabrication; to compose; to fabricate.

Weave, *v. i.* **1.** To practice weaving; to work with a loom. **2.** To become woven or interwoven. [ing.

Weave, *n.* A particular method or pattern of weav-

Weav'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who weaves. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A weaver bird. (*b*) A whirligig.
Weaver bird (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds resembling finches and sparrows. They construct nests of interlaced grass and other materials. See *Illust.* of REPUBLICAN.

Weav'er-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [See WEEVER.] (*Zoöl.*) See WEEVER. [wizened.

Wea'zen (wē'z'n), *a.* [See WIZEN.] Thin; withered;

Web (wĕb), *n.* [AS. *webb;* akin to G. *gewebe,* and E. *weave.*] **1.** That which is woven, esp. in a loom; texture; textile fabric. **2.** A whole piece of linen cloth as woven. **3.** The texture spun by a spider for catching its prey; cobweb. **4.** Fig.: Tissue; texture; complicated fabrication. **5.** A thin metal sheet, plate, or strip, as of a saw or colter. **6.** (*Med.*) A growth of vascular tissue spreading fanlike over the eye. **7.** (*Anat.*) The mem-

brane uniting the fingers or toes, either at their bases, as in man, or for a greater part of their length, as in many water birds and amphibians. **8.** (*Mach. & Engin.*) A plate or thin portion connecting stiffening ribs or flanges, or other parts of an object. **9.** (*Zoöl.*) The series of barbs on each side of the shaft of a feather.

Web (wĕb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Webbed (wĕbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Webbing.] To unite, connect, or surround with a web, or as if with a web; to envelop; to entangle.

Webbed (wĕbd), *a.* Provided with a web.

Web'bing (wĕb'bĭng), *n.* A woven band of cotton or flax, used for reins, girths, bed bottoms, etc.

We'ber (vā'bĕr), *n.* [From Professor *Weber*, a German electrician.] (*Elec.*) A coulomb. [*Obs.*]

Web'eye' (wĕb'ī'), *n.* (*Med.*) See Wee, *n.*, 6.

Web'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* **1.** A foot having the toes connected by a web. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any web-footed bird.

Web'-foot'ed, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.

Wed (wĕd), *n.* [AS. *wedd;* akin to G. *wette* wager, L. *vas, vadis*, bail, *vadimonium* security, Gr. *ἆθλον* prize.] A pledge; pawn. [*Obs.*]

Wed, *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Wedded; *p. p.* Wedded or Wed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wedding.] [AS. *weddian* to promise, to wed. See Wed, *n.*] **1.** To take, join, or give in wedlock; to marry; to espouse. **2.** Fig.: To unite as if by the bond of marriage; to attach firmly or indissolubly.

Wed'ded (-dĕd), *a.* **1.** Joined in wedlock; married. **2.** Of or pertaining to wedlock, or marriage.

Wed'ding (-dĭng), *n.* [AS. *weddung.*] Nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities; marriage; nuptials.

☞ Certain anniversaries of an unbroken marriage have received fanciful, and more or less appropriate, names. Thus, the fifth anniversary is called the *wooden wedding;* the tenth, the *tin wedding;* the fifteenth, the *crystal wedding;* the twentieth, the *china wedding;* the twenty-fifth, the *silver wedding;* the fiftieth, the *golden wedding;* the sixtieth, the *diamond wedding.*

Wedge (wĕj), *n.* [AS. *wecg;* akin to G. *weck* a (wedge-shaped) loaf.] **1.** A piece of hard material thick at one end, and tapering to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc. It is one of the six *mechanical powers.* **2.** (*Geom.*) A solid of five sides, having a rectangular base, two rectangular or trapezoidal sides meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends. **3.** Anything shaped like a wedge.

Wedge.

Wedge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wedged (wĕjd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wedging.] **1.** To cleave or separate with a wedge or wedges, or as if with a wedge; to rive. **2.** To force or drive as a wedge is driven. **3.** To force by crowding and pushing as a wedge does. **4.** To fix, or make fast, like a wedge. **5.** To fasten with a wedge or wedges.

Wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* [AS. *wedlāc* a pledge, betrothal; *wedd* pledge + *lāc* gift. See Wed, *n.*] Marriage; matrimony.

Syn. — See Marriage.

Wednes'day (wĕnz'dā; 48), *n.* [AS. *Wōdnes dæg*, i. e., Woden's day (a translation of L. *dies Mercurii*); fr. *Wōden* the Teutonic god identified with the Roman Mercury + *dæg* day.] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.

Wee (wē), *n.* [OE. *we* a bit, in *a little we*, prob. orig. meaning, a little way, the word *we* for *wei* being later taken as synonymous with *little.* See Way.] A little; a bit. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Wee, *a.* Very small; little. [*Colloq. & Scot.*]

Weed (wēd), *n.* [AS. *wēde, wēd.*] **1.** A garment; clothing; esp., an upper or outer garment. **2.** A mourning garment or badge; esp. *pl.*, mourning garb.

Weed, *n.* [AS. *weód, wíd.*] **1.** Underbrush; low shrubs. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] **2.** Any unsightly, useless, or injurious plant. **3.** Fig.: Anything useless.

Weed, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Weeded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Weeding.] **1.** To free from noxious plants; to clear of weeds. **2.** To take away, as noxious plants; to extirpate. **3.** To free from anything hurtful or offensive.

Weed'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that weeds.

Weed'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Weedier (-ȳ-ĕr); *superl.* Weediest.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, weeds. **2.** Abounding with weeds. **3.** Scraggy; ungainly; — said of colts or horses, and also of persons. [*Colloq.*]

Week (wēk), *n.* [AS. *weocu, wicu, wucu;* akin to G. *woche.*] A period of seven days, usually that reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next.

Week'ly (wēk'lȳ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a week, or week days. **2.** Coming, happening, or done once a week; hebdomadary. [a week.]

Week'ly, *n.* A publication issued or appearing once

Week'ly, *adv.* Once a week.

Ween (wēn), *v. i.* [AS. *wēnan*, fr. *wēn* hope, opinion; akin to G. *wahn* delusion.] To think; to imagine; to fancy. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Weep (wēp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wept (wĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Weeping.] [AS. *wēpan*, fr. *wōp* lamentation,] **1.** Formerly, to express sorrow, grief, or anguish, by outcry or other manifest signs; now, to show grief or other passions by shedding tears; to shed tears; to cry. **2.** To lament; to complain. **3.** To flow or run in drops. **4.** To drip; to be soaked. **5.** To have the branches or stems drooping or pendent as if in sorrow; to droop.

Weep, *v. t.* **1.** To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. **2.** To shed, or pour forth, as tears; to shed drop by drop.

Weep'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who weeps. **2.** A white mourning band or border worn on the sleeve.

Weep'ing, *a. & vb. n.* from Weep.

Weeping sinew (*Med.*), a ganglion. — Weeping willow (*Bot.*), a species of willow (*Salix Babylonica*) with slender drooping branches. See Willow.

Wee'ver (wē'vĕr), *n.* [Probably from F. *vive*, OF. *vivre*, a kind of fish, L. *vipera* viper. Cf. Viper.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of edible marine fishes having a broad spinose head, with the eyes looking upward.

Wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* [AS. *wifel, wibil;* akin to G. *wiebel, wibel.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of snout beetles, or *Rhynchophora*, many of which are very injurious to cultivated plants.

Weevils. *a Ampeloglypter sesostris*, × 7; *b Otiorhynchus sulcatus*, × 2.

Weft (wĕft), *n.* [AS. *weft, wefta*, fr. *wefan* to weave. See Weave.] **1.** The woof of cloth; the thread carried by the shuttle in weaving. **2.** A web; thing woven.

Weigh (wā), *n.* (*Naut.*) A corruption of Way, used only in *under weigh.*

Weigh, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Weighed (wād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Weighing.] [AS. *wegan* to bear, move; akin to G. *wägen, wiegen*, to weigh, L. *vehere* to carry, Skr. *vah.*] **1.** To bear up; to raise; to lift into the air. **2.** To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of. **3.** To be equivalent to in weight; to counterbalance. **4.** To pay, allot, take, or give by weight. **5.** To ponder in the mind; to estimate deliberately and maturely; to balance. **6.** To consider as worthy of notice; to regard. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Weigh, *v. i.* **1.** To have weight; to be heavy. **2.** To be considered as important. **3.** To bear heavily; to press hard. **4.** To judge; to estimate. [*R.*]

Weigh, *n.* See Way.

Weigh'a-ble (wā'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being weighed.

Weigh'er (wā'ĕr), *n.* One who weighs.

Weight (wāt), *n.* **1.** Quality of being heavy; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth. **2.** Quantity of heaviness; quantity of matter as estimated by the balance, or expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit. **3.** Hence, pressure; burden. **4.** Importance; influence; consequence; moment. **5.** A scale, or graduated standard, of heaviness. **6.** A ponderous mass; something heavy. **7.** A definite mass, as of iron, lead, or brass, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies.

Syn. — Ponderousness; gravity; load; power; efficacy.

Weight, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Weighted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Weighting.] To load with a weight or weights; to load down; to make heavy; to attach weights to.

Weight'less, *a.* Having no weight; imponderable.

Weight'y (-ȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Weightier (-ȳ-ĕr); *superl.* Weightiest.] **1.** Having weight; heavy. **2.** Adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; momentous. **3.** Rigorous; severe; afflictive. [*R.*] — **Weight'i-ly** (wāt'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Weight'i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Heavy; ponderous; burdensome; onerous; forcible; momentous; efficacious; impressive; cogent.

Weir (wēr), **Wear,** *n.* [AS. *wer;* akin to G. *wehr.*] **1.** A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, to conduct it to a mill, form a fish pond, etc. **2.** A fence of stakes, brushwood, etc., set in a stream, tideway, etc., for taking fish. **3.** A long notch with a horizontal edge, as in the top of a plank, through which water flows, — used in measuring the quantity of flowing water.

Weird (wērd), *n.* [AS. *wyrd* fate, one of the Fates, fr. *weorðan* to be. See Worth, *v. i.*] [*Obs.* or *Scot.*] **1.** Fate; destiny; also, a prediction. **2.** A charm.

Weird (wērd), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to fate; concerned with destiny. **2.** Of or pert. to witchcraft; caused by, or suggesting, magical influence; supernatural; unearthly; wild. — **Weird'ness**, *n.*

Weird sisters, the Fates. [*Scot.*]

☞ Shakespeare uses the term for the three witches in Macbeth.

Wel'a-way (wĕl'ȧ-wā'), *interj.* [OE. *welaway*, *walaway*, *weilawey*; *wei* wo! + *la* lo! *wei* wo! See Woe.] Alas! [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

Welch (wĕlch), *a.* See Welsh. [*R.*]

Welch'er (-ẽr), *n.* See Welsher. [*R.*]

Welch'man (-mȧn), *n.* See Welshman.

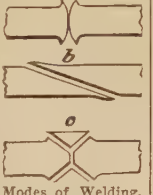
Wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *a.* [AS. *wilcuma* a welcome guest, i. e., one well come, from *wil-*, as a prefix, akin to *willa* will + *cuma* comer, fr. *cuman* to come. See Will, *n.*; Come.] **1.** Received with gladness. **2.** Producing gladness; grateful; pleasing. **3.** Free to have or enjoy gratuitously.—**Wel'come-ly**, *adv.*—**Wel'come-ness**, *n.*

Wel'come, *n.* **1.** Salutation to a newcomer. **2.** Kind reception of a guest or newcomer.

Wel'come, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Welcomed (-kŭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Welcoming.] To salute with kindness, as a newcomer; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully. — **Wel'com-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Weld (wĕld), *n.* [OE. *welde*; akin to G. *wau.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An herb (*Reseda luteola*) related to mignonette; dyer's broom. It is used by dyers to give a yellow color. **2.** Coloring matter extracted from this plant.

Weld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Welded; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Welding.] [Prob. orig. same word as Well to spring up.] **1.** To press or beat into intimate and permanent union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion. **2.** Fig.: To unite closely or intimately.



Modes of Welding. *a* Butt Weld, or Jump Weld; *b* Scarf Weld; *c* V Weld.

Weld, *n.* State of being welded; joint made by welding.

Weld'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who welds.

Wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* [*Well* + *fare* to go, to happen.] Well-doing or well-being in any respect; enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; exemption from any evil or calamity; prosperity; happiness.

Welk (wĕlk), *v. i.* & *t.* [OE. *welken*. See Welkin.] To wither; to fade; also, to decay; to wane. [*Obs.*]

Welk, *n.* A pustule. See 2d Whelk.

Wel'kin (wĕl'kĭn), *n.* [OE. *welken*, *welkne*, *wolcne*, AS. *wolcen*, pl. *wolcnu*, a cloud; akin to G. *wolke.*] The visible regions of the air; vault of heaven; sky.

Well (wĕl), *n.* [AS. *wella*, *wylla*, fr. *weallan.*] **1.** An issue of water from the earth; spring; fountain. **2.** A hole sunk into the earth so as to reach a supply of water. **3.** A shaft made in the earth to obtain oil or brine. **4.** Fig.: A source of supply; fountain. **5.** Any well-like excavation, shaft, or hole. **6.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) An inclosure in the middle of a vessel's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck. (*b*) A compartment for fish in the middle of the hold of a fishing vessel, perforated to let in water. (*c*) A depressed space in the after part of the deck; — often called the *cockpit.*

Well, *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Welled (wĕld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Welling.] [AS. *wyllan*, *wellan*, fr. *weallan*; akin to G. *wallen*, *welle*, wave, AS. *wylm.*] To issue or pour forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to spring.

Well, *adv.* [*Compar.* and *superl.* supplied by *better* and *best.*] [AS. *wel*; akin to G. *wohl*; orig., according to one's will. See Will, *v. t.*] **1.** In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly. **2.** Suitably to one's condition, to the occasion, or to a proposed end or use; abundantly; fully; adequately; thoroughly. **3.** In such manner as is desirable; satisfactorily; favorably; advantageously; conveniently. **4.** Considerably; not a little; far.

Well off, in good condition, esp. as to circumstances; thriving; prosperous. — **Well to do**, well off; prosperous.

Well, *a.* **1.** Good in condition or circumstances; desirable, either in a natural or moral sense; fortunate; advantageous. **2.** Sound in body; healthy. **3.** Being in favor; favored; fortunate.

Well'a-day (-ȧ-dā'), *interj.* [For Welaway.] Alas!

Well'-be'ing (-bē'ĭng), *n.* State or condition of being well; welfare; happiness; prosperity.

Well'-born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born of a good family.

Well'-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Having good breeding; refined; polite; cultivated.

Well'do'er (wĕl'dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does well; benefactor.

Well'do'ing (wĕl'dōō'ĭng), *n.* A doing well; right performance of duties.

Well'-fa'vored (-fā'vẽrd), *a.* Handsome; well-formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

Well'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

Well'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) The open space in a floor, to accommodate a staircase. (*b*) The open space left beyond the ends of the steps of a staircase.

Well'-man'nered (-măn'nẽrd), *a.* Polite; well-bred; complaisant; courteous.

Well'-mean'er (-mēn'ẽr), *n.* One whose intention is good.

Well'-mean'ing, *a.* Having a good intention.

Well'-nigh' (-nī'), *adv.* Almost; nearly.

Well'-read' (-rĕd'), *a.* Of extensive reading; deeply versed; — often followed by *in.*

Well'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* [*Well* + *speak.*] **1.** Speaking well; speaking with grace or speaking kindly. **2.** Spoken with propriety.

Well'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* A fountain; spring; a source of continual supply.

Well'wish'er (wĕl'wĭsh'ẽr), *n.* One who wishes another well; one who is benevolently or friendlily inclined.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* [AS. *wælisc*, *welisc*, from *wealh* stranger, one not of Saxon origin, a Welshman, a Celt; akin to G. *wälsch* or *welsch*, OHG. *walhisc*; fr. name of a Celtic tribe. Cf. Walnut.] Of or pert. to Wales, or its inhabitants.

Welsh rabbit. See under Rabbit.

Welsh, *n.* **1.** The language of Wales, or of the Welsh people, a branch of the Celtic family. **2.** *pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

Welsh'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who cheats at a horse race; as by betting without intending to pay. [*Slang*, *Eng.*]

Welt (wĕlt), *n.* [OE. *welte*; prob. fr. W. *gwald* hem, welt, *gwaldu* to welt or hem.] That which, being sewed or otherwise fastened to an edge or border, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn it; as: (*a*) A small cord covered with cloth and sewed on a seam or border; an edge of cloth folded on itself and sewed down. (*b*) In shoemaking, a narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole.

Welt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Welted; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Welting.] To furnish with a welt; to fasten a welt on.

Wel'ter (wĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Weltered (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Weltering.] [Freq. of OE. *walten* to roll over, AS. *wealtan*; akin to G. *walzen* to roll.] **1.** To roll, as the body of an animal; to tumble about, esp. in anything foul or defiling; to wallow. **2.** To rise and fall, as waves; to tumble over, as billows.

Wel'ter, *n.* **1.** That in which any person or thing welters, or wallows; filth; mire; slough. **2.** A rising and falling, as of waves.

Wen (wĕn), *n.* [AS. *wenn.*] (*Med.*) An indolent, encysted tumor of the skin; esp., a sebaceous cyst.

Wench (wĕnch), *n.* [OE. *wenche*, for *wenchel* child, orig., weak.] **1.** A girl; maiden. **2.** A low, vicious young woman; drab; strumpet. **3.** A negress. [*U. S.*]

Wench, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Wenched (wĕnchť); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Wenching.] To frequent the company of wenches, or lewd women. — **Wench'er**, *n.*

Wend (wĕnd), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Wended, *Obs.* Went; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Wending.] [AS. *wendan*, caus. of *windan.* See Wind to turn.] To go; to pass; to betake one's self.

Wend, *v. t.* To direct; to betake; — used chiefly in [*to wend one's way.*]

Wen'ish (wēn'ĭsh), *a.* [From Wen.] Of the nature of a wen; like a wen.

Wen'ny (-nў),

Went (wĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Wend; — obs. except as used to supply the imperfect of Go.

Wentletrap (*Scalaria pretiosa*). ½

Wen'tle-trap' (wĕn't'l-trăp'), *n.* [D. *wenteltrap* a winding staircase.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of handsome, usually white, marine shells of the genus *Scalaria.*

Wept (wĕpt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Weep.

Were (wẽr). [AS. *wǣre* (thou) wast, *wǣron* (we, you, they) were, *wǣre* imp. subj. See Was.] The imperfect indicative plural, and imperfect subjunctive singular and plural, of the verb *be.* See Be.

Were (wẽr), *n.* [AS. *wer*; akin to L. *vir*, Skr. *vīra.*] A man. [*Obs.*]

Were'wolf' (-wulf'), *n.* [AS. *werwulf.* See Were, *n.*; Wolf.] A person transformed into a wolf in form and appetite; lycanthrope.

Werst (wẽrst), *n.* See Verst.

Wert (wẽrt). [From Were, after analogy of *wast.*]

The second person sing., indic. and subjunctive, imperfect tense, of *be*. Now used only in solemn or poetic style.

We'sand (wē'zand), *n.* See WEASAND. [*Obs.*]

Wes'ley-an-ism (wĕs'lĭ-an-ĭz'm), *n.* [So named after John *Wesley*.] (*Eccl.*) The doctrines and church polity of the Methodists; Methodism.

West (wĕst), *n.* [AS. *west*, adv.; akin to G. *west*, *westen*.] **1.** The point, direction, or quarter where the sun is seen to set. **2.** A country or region relatively situated in the direction toward the west. **3.** Specif.: (*a*) The Western hemisphere, or the New World. (*b*) (*U. S. Hist. & Geog.*) Formerly, that part of the United States west of the Alleghany mountains; now, commonly, the whole region west of the Mississippi river.

West, *a.* Lying toward the west; situated at the west, or in a relatively western direction; proceeding toward, or coming from, the west. — *adv.* Westward.

West'er-ing (-ẽr-ĭng), *a.* Passing to the west.

West'er-ly, *a.* Of or pert. to the west; toward, or coming from, the west; western. — *adv.* Toward the west; westward.

West'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the west; situated in the west; being in that quarter where the sun sets. **2.** Moving toward the west.

Western Church. See *Latin Church*, under LATIN.

West'ern-er, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west.

West'ing (wĕst'ĭng), *n.* (*Naut. & Surv.*) Distance west along a parallel of latitude; departure of a course which lies to the west of north.

West'ward (-wẽrd), **West'wards** (-wẽrdz), } *adv.* Toward the west.

West'ward, *a.* Lying toward the west. [west.

West'ward, *n.* Western regions or countries; the

West'ward-ly, *adv.* In a westward direction.

Wet (wĕt), *a.* [*Compar.* WETTER (-tẽr); *superl.* WETTEST.] [AS. *wæt;* akin to E. *water*.] **1.** Containing, or consisting of, water or other liquid; moist; having water or other liquid upon the surface. **2.** Very damp; rainy. **3.** (*Chem.*) Employing, or done by means of, water or liquid.

Wet nurse, a nurse who suckles a child.

Syn.—Nasty; humid; damp; moist. See NASTY.

Wet, *n.* **1.** Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. **2.** Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.

Wet, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WET (rarely WETTED); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WETTING.] To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle; to dip or soak in a liquid.

Weth'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *weðer;* akin to G. *widder*, L. *vitulus* calf, Skr. *vatsa*, L. *vetus* old, Gr. ἔτος year; — orig. meaning, a yearling.] A castrated ram.

Wet'ness (wĕt'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being wet.

Wet'-shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* Having the feet, or the shoes on the feet, wet.

Wey (wā), *n.* [AS. *wæge* weight. See WEIGH.] A measure of weight varying widely in amount. [*Eng.*]

Whack (hwăk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHACKED (hwăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHACKING.] [Cf. THWACK.] To strike with a resounding blow; to beat; to thrash. [*Colloq.*]

Whack, *n.* A smart resounding blow. [*Colloq.*]

Whale (hwāl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHALED (hwāld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHALING.] [Cf. WALE.] To lash with stripes; to wale. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Whale, *n.* [AS. *hwæl;* akin to G. *wal*, *walfisch*.] (*Zoöl.*) Any aquatic mammal of the order *Cetacea*, esp. any of the large species, some of which become nearly one hundred feet long. See NARWHAL, SPERM WHALE.

Biscay Whale (*Balæna Cisarctica*).

Whale'boat' (hwāl'bōt'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A long, narrow boat, sharp at both ends, used by whalemen.

Whale'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* A hornlike substance taken from the upper jaw of the right whale; baleen.

Whale'man (-man), *n.* A man employed in the whale fishery. [whale fishery.

Whal'er (-ẽr), *n.* A vessel or person employed in the

Whal'ing, *n.* The hunting of whales. [whales.

Whal'ing, *a.* Pert. to, or employed in, hunting

Whap (hwŏp), **Whop,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHAPPED (hwŏpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHAPPING.] [Etym. uncertain.] To throw one's self quickly, or abruptly; to turn quickly.

Whap (hwŏp), **Whop,** *v. t.* To beat or strike.

Whap, Whop, *n.* A blow, or quick, smart stroke.

Whap'per (-pẽr), **Whop'per,** *n.* Something uncommonly large of its kind; esp., a bold lie. [*Colloq.*]

Whap'ping (-pĭng), **Whop'ping,** *a.* Very large; monstrous; astonishing. [*Colloq.*]

Wharf (hwarf), *n.*; *pl.* WHARFS (hwarfs) or WHARVES (hwarvz). [AS. *hwerf, hwearf*, returning, change, fr. *hweorfan* to turn; akin to G. *werft*, and *werben* to enlist.] **1.** A structure or platform built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, etc., usually so that vessels may lie close alongside to receive and discharge cargo, passengers, etc.; quay; pier.

☞ The plural of this word is generally written *wharves* in the United States, and *wharfs* in England.

2. [AS. *hwearf.*] Bank; shore. [*Obs.*]

Wharf, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHARFED (hwarft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHARFING.] **1.** To guard, secure by, or furnish with, a wharf or wharfs. **2.** To place upon, or bring to, a wharf.

Wharf'age (-ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** Fee paid for the privilege of using a wharf. **2.** A wharf; wharfs, collectively.

Wharf'in-ger (-ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [For *wharfager.*] A man who owns, or has the care of, a wharf.

What (hwŏt), *pron., a., & adv.* [AS. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwā* who; akin to G. *was*. See WHO.] **1.** As an interrogative pronoun, used in asking questions regarding either persons or things; — used adjectively of persons; and either substantively or adjectively of things. **2.** As an exclamatory word: (*a*) Used absolutely or independently. (*b*) Used adjectively, meaning *how remarkable*, or *how great*. (*c*) Sometimes prefixed to adjectives in an adverbial sense, as nearly equivalent to *how*. **3.** As a relative pronoun: (*a*) Used substantively with the antecedent suppressed, equivalent to *that which*, or *those who*, or *those which*; — called a *compound relative*. (*b*) Used adjectively, equivalent to *the . . . which; the sort* or *kind of . . . which;* rarely, *the . . . on*, or *at, which*. **4.** Whatever; whatsoever; — used indefinitely. **5.** Used adverbially, in part; partly; somewhat; — with a following preposition, esp. *with*, and commonly with repetition. [used in poetry.

What-e'er' (-ār' *or* -ăr'), *pron.* Contr. of *whatever;* —

What-ev'er (-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Anything soever which; being this or that; anything that may be; all that.

What'not (hwŏt'nŏt), *n.* [From the abbreviated clause *what not*, often used at the close of a list of particulars, with the sense of, anything you please; and hence, used substantively in the sense of, a miscellany, a variety.] A kind of stand, or piece of furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, etc.; an étagère.

What'so-ev'er (hwŏt'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron. & a.* Whatever.

Wheal (hwēl), *n.* [AS. *hwele* putrefaction, *hwelian* to putrefy.] A pustule; a whelk.

Wheal, *n.* [Cf. WALE.] **1.** A more or less elongated mark raised by, or as if by, a stroke; weal; wale. **2.** (*Med.*) A flat, burning or itching eminence on the skin, such as is produced by a mosquito bite, or in urticaria.

Wheat (hwēt), *n.* [AS. *hwæte;* akin to G. *weizen*, and E. *white*.] (*Bot.*) A cereal grass (*Triticum vulgare*) and its grain, which furnishes a white flour for bread.

Wheat'ear' (-ẽr'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small European singing bird (*Saxicola œnanthe*).

Wheat'en (-'n), *a.* Made of wheat.

Whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHEEDLED (-d'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHEEDLING (-dl'ĭng).] [Cf. G. *wedeln* to wag with the tail, as a dog.] **1.** To entice by soft words; to cajole; to flatter; to coax. **2.** To gain, or get away, by flattery.

Wheel (hwēl), *n.* [AS. *hweŏl, hweogul, hweowol;* akin to Gr. κύκλος, Skr. *cakra*.] **1.** A circular frame turning about an axis; a rotating disk. **2.** Any instrument having the form of, or chiefly consisting of, a wheel. Specif.: (*a*) A spinning wheel. (*b*) An instrument of torture formerly used. (*c*) (*Naut.*) A circular frame having handles on the periphery, used in controlling the rudder for the purpose of steering. (*d*) (*Pottery*) A horizontal, revolving, wooden disk used by potters. (*e*) (*Poetry*) The burden or refrain of a song. **3.** A bicycle or a tricycle; a velocipede. **4.** A rolling or revolving body; anything of a circular form; disk; orb. **5.** A turn or revolution; rotation; compass.

Wheel animal, *or* Wheel animalcule (*Zoöl.*), any one of many rotifers having a ciliated disk at the anterior end. — Wheel carriage, a carriage moving on wheels. — Wheel horse, one of the horses nearest the wheels.

Wheel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHEELED (hwēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHEELING.] **1.** To convey on wheels, or in a

wheeled vehicle. **2.** To put into a rotatory motion; to cause to gyrate; to make or perform in a circle.

Wheel (hwēl), *v. i.* **1.** To turn on, or as if on, an axis; to revolve; to rotate; to gyrate; to turn. **2.** To go round in a circuit; to fetch a compass. **3.** To roll forward; to move by rolling.

Wheel'bar'row (-bär'rō), *n.* A light one-wheeled vehicle for conveying small loads, rolled by a single person.

Wheeled (hwēld), *a.* Having wheels; — used chiefly in composition.

Wheel'er (hwēl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wheels, or turns. **2.** A wheel horse. **3.** A worker on sewed muslin. [*Eng.*]

Wheel'house' (-hous'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small house on or above a vessel's deck, containing the steering wheel.

Wheel'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who wheels, or rides upon wheels. **2.** Condition of a road or roads, which admits of passing on wheels. [tricycle; cycler; cyclist.]

Wheel'man (-man), *n.* One who rides a bicycle or

Wheel'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* (*Mach.*) A combination of wheels, and their connection, in a machine or mechanism.

Wheel'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles.

Wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHEEZED (hwēzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHEEZING.] [AS. *hwēsan;* akin to AS. *hwōsta* cough, G. *husten,* Skr. *kās.*] To breathe hard, and with an audible piping or whistling sound.

Wheeze, *n.* **1.** A piping or whistling sound caused by difficult respiration. **2.** (*Phon.*) The hoarse sound known as the "stage whisper."

Wheez'y (hwēz'ȳ), *a.* Breathing with a wheeze.

Whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* [AS. *weoloc, weloc, wiloc.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of large marine gastropods; esp., *Buccinum undatum,* used as food in Europe.

Whelk (*Buccinum cyaneum*).

Whelk, *n.* [OE. *whelke,* dim. of *whele.* See 1st WHEAL.] **1.** A papule; pustule; acne. **2.** A stripe or mark; ridge; wale.

Whelm (hwĕlm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHELMED (hwĕlmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHELMING.] [OE. *whelmen* to turn over, akin to OE. *whelven,* AS. *whelfan, hwylfan,* in *āwhylfan, āwhelfan,* to overwhelm; akin to G. *wölben.*] To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by, or as if by, immersion in something; to overwhelm; to ingulf.

Whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* [AS. *hwelp;* akin to G. *welf.*] **1.** One of the young of a dog or a beast of prey; puppy; cub. **2.** Child; youth; — jocose or contemptuous. **3.** (*Naut.*) One of the longitudinal ribs or ridges on the barrel of a capstan or windlass; — usually in *pl.* [See *Illust.* of WINDLASS.] **4.** One of the teeth of a sprocket wheel.

Whelp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHELPED (hwĕlpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHELPING.] To bring forth young; — said of the female of the dog and some beasts of prey.

Whelp, *v. t.* To bring forth, as cubs or young.

When (hwĕn), *adv.* [AS. *hwænne, hwanne, hwonne;* akin to G. *wann* when, *wenn* if, and E. *who.*] **1.** At what time; — used interrogatively. **2.** At what time; at, during, or after the time that; — used relatively. **3.** While; whereas; although; — used like a conjunction. **4.** Which time; then; — used elliptically as a noun.

When as, When that, at the time that; when. [*Obs.*]

Whence (hwĕns), *adv.* [See WHEN; -s, *adv. suff.*] **1.** From what place; hence, from what or which source, antecedent, premise, etc.; how; — used interrogatively. **2.** From what or which place, source, material, cause, etc.; place, source, etc., from which; — used relatively.

☞ *From whence,* though a pleonasm, is fully authorized by the use of good writers.

Whence'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* & *conj.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

When-e'er' (hwĕn-ār' *or* -âr'), *adv.* & *conj.* Whenever. [time.]

When-ev'er (hwĕn-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* & *conj.* At whatever

When'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* & *conj.* Whenever.

Where (hwâr), *adv.* [AS. *hwær;* akin to G. *wo,* and E. *who.*] **1.** At or in what place; hence, in what situation, position, or circumstances; — used interrogatively. **2.** At or in which place; at the place in which; hence, in the case or instance in which; — used relatively. **3.** To what or which place; hence, to what goal, result, or issue; whither; — used interrogatively and relatively.

☞ *Where* is often used pronominally, with or without a preposition, in elliptical sentences for *a place in which, the place in which,* or *what place.*

Where away (*Naut.*), in what direction or location.

Syn. — See WHITHER.

Where'a-bout' (hwâr'ȧ-bout'), **Where'a-bouts'** (-ȧ-bouts'), *adv.* **1.** About where; near what or which place; — used (esp. in the form *whereabouts*) interrogatively and relatively. **2.** Concerning which; about which.

Where'a-bout', **Where'a-bouts',** *n.* The place where a person or thing is.

Where-as' (hwâr-ăz'), *conj.* **1.** Considering that; it being the case that; since; — used to introduce a preamble. **2.** When in fact; while on the contrary; the case being in truth that; although; — implying opposition to something that precedes, or implying a recognition of facts.

Where-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At which; whereupon; — used relatively. **2.** At what; — used interrogatively.

Where-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By which; — used relatively. **2.** By what; how; — used interrogatively.

Wher-e'er' (hwâr-ār' *or* -âr'), *adv.* Wherever; — a contracted and poetical form.

Where'fore (hwâr'fōr), *adv.* & *conj.* [*Where* + *for.*] **1.** For which reason; so; — used relatively. **2.** For what reason; why; — used interrogatively.

Where'fore, *n.* The reason why. [*Colloq.*]

Where-in' (hwâr-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In which; — used relatively. **2.** In what; — used interrogatively.

Where'in-to' (hwâr'ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** Into which; — used relatively. **2.** Into what; — used interrogatively.

Where-of' (hwâr-ŏv' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* **1.** Of which; of whom; formerly, also, with which; — used relatively. **2.** Of what; — used interrogatively.

Where-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* **1.** On which; — used relatively. **2.** On what; — used interrogatively.

Where'so-e'er' (hwâr'sō-ār' *or* -âr'), *adv.* Wheresoever; — contracted and poetic form.

Where'so-ev'er (-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* At what place soever; in whatever place; wherever.

Where-to' (hwâr-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To which; — used relatively. **2.** To what; to what end; — used interrogatively.

Where'un-to' (hwâr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Same as WHERETO.

Where'up-on' (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of which; after which.

Wher-ev'er (hwâr-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* At or in whatever place; wheresoever.

Where-with' (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* **1.** With which; — used relatively. **2.** With what; — used interrogatively.

Where-with', *n.* Necessary means or instrument.

Where'with-al' (hwâr'wĭth-ąl'), *adv.* & *n.* Wherewith.

Wher'ry (hwĕr'rȳ), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A river passenger barge or lighter; also, a kind of light, half-decked, fishing vessel. [*Eng.*] (*b*) A narrow, light boat, sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing.

Whet (hwĕt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHETTING.] [AS. *hwettan;* akin to G. *wetzen,* AS. *hwæt* vigorous, brave.] **1.** To rub on or with some substance in order to sharpen; to sharpen by attrition. **2.** To make sharp, keen, or eager; to excite; to stimulate.

Whet, *n.* **1.** Act of whetting. **2.** That which whets or sharpens; esp., an appetizer.

Wheth'er (hwĕth'ẽr), *pron.* [AS. *hwæðer;* akin to G. *weder,* conj., neither, L. *uter,* Gr. κότερος, πότερος, Skr. *katara,* E. *who.*] Which (of two); which one (of two); — used interrogatively and relatively. [*Archaic*]

Wheth'er, *conj.* In case; if; — used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other or others being connected by *or,* or by *or whether.* When the second of two alternatives is the simple negative of the first it is sometimes only indicated by the particle *not* or *no* after the correlative, and sometimes it is omitted.

Whether or no, in either case; in any case; as, I will go *whether or no.* — Whether that, whether.

Whet'stone' (hwĕt'stōn'), *n.* A piece of stone used for whetting, or sharpening, edge tools.

Whet'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One that whets.

Whew (hwū), *n.* & *interj.* A sound like a half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment, scorn, or dislike.

Whey (hwā), *n.* [AS. *hwæg.*] The serum, or watery part, of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, esp. in the process of making cheese.

Whey'ey (-ȳ), *a.* Containing or like whey; wheyish.

Whey'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a pale or white face, as from fright. [wheyey.]

Whey'ish (hwā'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat like whey;

Which (hwĭch), *pron.* [AS. *hwilc, hwylc, hwelc,* fr. root of *hwā* who + *līc* body; hence properly, of what sort; akin to G. *welch.*] **1.** Of what sort or kind. [*Obs.*] **2.** An interrogative pronoun, used both substantively and adjectively, and in direct and indirect questions, to ask for, or refer to, an individual among several of a class. **3.** A relative pronoun, used esp. in referring to an ante-

cedent noun or clause, in all numbers and genders, and formerly of persons. **4.** A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for *any one which, whichever, that which, those which, the . . . which*, etc.

Which-ev'er (hwĭch-ĕv'ẽr), **Which'so-ev'er** (hwĭch'sō-ĕv'ẽr), } *pron. & a.* Whether one or another; whether one or the other; which.

Whid'ah bird' (hwĭd'ȧ bẽrd'). (*Zoöl.*) Any of several finchlike birds of Asia and Africa, the male of which in the breeding season has very long tail feathers.

Paradise Whidah Bird (*Vidua paradisea*). Male.

Whiff (hwĭf), *n.* [OE. *weffe* vapor, whiff; prob. imitative.] A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a quick puff or slight gust.

Whiff, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Whiffed (hwĭft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Whiffing.] **1.** To throw out or consume in whiffs; to puff. **2.** To blow or convey by a whiff.

Whif'fle (hwĭf'f'l), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Whiffled (-f'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Whiffling (-flĭng).] [Freq. of Whiff.] **1.** To waver, or shake, by or as if by gusts of wind; to shift, turn, or veer about. **2.** To change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle.

Whif'fle, *n.* A fife or flute. [*Obs.*]

Whif'fler (-flẽr), *n.* **1.** One who whiffles, or is fickle-minded; hence, a trifler. **2.** A fifer. [*Obs.*] **3.** An officer who went before processions to clear the way by blowing a horn, or otherwise; hence, a harbinger.

Whif'fle-tree' (hwĭf'f'l-trē'), *n.* Same as Whippletree.

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* [See Whey.] Acidulated whey, used as a cooling beverage. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Whig, *n.* [Said to be from *whiggam*, a term used in Scotland in driving horses, *whiggamore* one who drives horses (a term applied to some western Scotchmen), contracted to *whig*. In 1648, a party of these people marched to Edinburgh to oppose the king and the duke of Hamilton (the Whiggamore raid), and hence the name of *Whig* was given to the party opposed to the court.] **1.** (*Eng. Politics*) One of a political party which grew up in England in the seventeenth century, advocating popular rights, parliamentary power over the crown, and toleration to Dissenters; — so called after 1679. The terms *Liberal* and *Radical* have now generally superseded *Whig*. **2.** (*Amer. Hist.*) (*a*) A supporter of the American Revolution; — opposed to *Tory*, and *Royalist*. (*b*) One of a political party in the United States from about 1829 to 1856, opposed in politics to the Democratic party.

Whig, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Whigs.

Whig'ger-y (-gẽr-ĭ), *n.* Principles of the Whigs.

Whig'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Whigs; partaking of, or characterized by, the principles of Whigs.

Whig'gism (-gĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the Whigs.

While (hwīl), *n.* [AS. *hwīl*; akin to G. *weile*.] Space of time, or continued duration; a time.

While, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Whiled (hwīld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Whiling.] To cause to pass away pleasantly or without irksomeness or disgust; to spend or pass.

While, *conj.* **1.** During the time that; as long as; whilst; at the same time that. **2.** Hence, under which circumstances; in which case; though; whereas.

Whiles (hwīlz), *adv.* [See *-s, adv. suff.*] **1.** Meanwhile; meantime. [*R.*] **2.** Sometimes; at times. [*Scot.*]

Whiles, *conj.* During the time that; while. [*Archaic*]

Whi'lom (hwī'lŭm), *adv.* [AS. *hwīlum*, prop., dative pl. of *hwīl*.] At times; once; of old. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Whilst (hwīlst), *adv.* While. [*Archaic*]

Whim (hwĭm), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A sudden turn or start of the mind; freak; fancy; capricious notion; humor; caprice. **2.** (*Mining*) A large capstan or vertical drum for raising ore or water.

Syn. — Freak; caprice. — *Freak* denotes an impulsive, inconsiderate change of mind, as by a child. *Whim* is a mental eccentricity due to peculiar processes or habits of thought. *Caprice* is closely allied in meaning to *freak*, but implies more definitely willfulness or wantonness.

Whim'brel (hwĭm'brĕl), *n.* [Cf. Whimper.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small curlews.

Whim'per (-pẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Whimpered (-pẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Whimpering.] [Cf. Scot. *whimmer*, G. *wimmern*.] To cry or utter with a low, whining, broken voice; to whine; to complain. — **Whim'per-er,** *n.*

Whim'per, *n.* A low, whining, broken cry.

Whim'ple (hwĭm'p'l), *v. t.* See Wimple.

Whim'ple, *v. i.* [Cf. Whiffle.] To whiffle; to veer.

Whim'sey } (-zĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* Whimseys (-zĭz) or Whim-
Whim'sy } sies (-zĭz). [See Whim.] A whim.

Whim'si-cal (hwĭm'zĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Full of, or characterized by, whims; having peculiar notions; queer; strange; freakish. **2.** Odd or fantastic in appearance. — **Whim'si-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **Whim'si-cal-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Capricious; fanciful; fantastic; quaint.

Whim'si-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or state of being whimsical.

Whim'sy (-zў), *n.* A whimsey.

Whin (hwĭn), *n.* [W. *chwyn* weeds, a single weed.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a*) Gorse; furze. (*b*) Woadwaxen. **2.** Same as Whinstone. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whin'ber-ry (-bĕr-rў), *n.* (*Bot.*) The English bilberry.

Whin'chat' (-chăt'), *n.* [Because it frequents *whins*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small European warbler (*Pratincola rubetra*).

Whine (hwīn), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Whined (hwīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Whining.] [AS. *hwīnan* to whistle, to whiz.] To utter a plaintive cry; to moan with a childish noise; to complain, speak, or utter in a plaintive, nasal tone; hence, to complain, utter, or to beg in a mean, unmanly way. — **Whin'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Whine, *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal, childish tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

Whin'ing-ly (-ĭng-lў), *adv.* In a whining manner.

Whin'ner (hwĭn'nẽr), *v. i.* To whinny. [*Colloq.*]

Whin'ny (-nў), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Whinnied (-nĭd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Whinnying.] [From Whine.] To utter the ordinary call or cry of a horse; to neigh.

Whin'ny, *n.* The ordinary cry of a horse; neigh.

Whin'ny, *a.* Abounding in whin, gorse, or furze.

Whin'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* [*Whin* + *stone*.] Provincially, in Eng., basaltic rock; among miners, a dark-colored, unstratified rock which resists the pick.

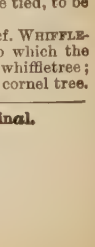
Whip (hwĭp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Whipped (hwĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Whipping.] [OE. *whippen* to overlay, as a cord, with other cords; origin uncertain.] **1.** To strike with anything slender and lithe, as a lash; to lash; to beat. **2.** To drive with lashes or strokes of a whip. **3.** To punish with a whip; to flog; to beat. **4.** To lash, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like; to apply cutting language to. **5.** To thrash; to beat out, as grain. **6.** To beat (eggs, cream, etc.) into a froth. **7.** To conquer; to beat; to surpass. [*Slang, U. S.*] **8.** To overlay (a cord, rope, etc.) with other cords going round and round it; to overcast, as the edge of a seam; to wrap. **9.** To sew lightly; specif., to gather (a fabric) by loosely overcasting the rolled edge and drawing up the thread. **10.** To take or move by a sudden motion; to jerk; to snatch. **11.** (*Naut.*) To hoist by means of a whip.

Whip, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start or turn suddenly and do something; to whisk.

Whip, *n.* **1.** A lash with a handle, a flexible rod, or other instrument for driving horses or other animals, or for correction. **2.** A coachman; driver of a carriage. **3.** (*Mach.*) One of the arms or frames of a windmill, carrying the sails. **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small tackle with a single rope. (*b*) The long pennant. **5.** A huntsman who whips in the hounds. **6.** (*Eng. Politics*) (*a*) A person (as a member of Parliament) appointed to enforce party discipline. (*b*) A call made upon members of a Parliamentary party to be in their places at a given time, as when a vote is to be taken.

Whip'cord' (-kôrd'), *n.* A kind of hard-twisted or [braided cord.]

Whip'graft' (hwĭp'grăft'), *v. t.* To graft by cutting the scion and stock as shown in the *Illustration*.



Whip'lash' (-lăsh'), *n.* The lash of a whip, — usually of thongs of leather, or of cords, braided or twisted.

Whip'per (hwĭp'pẽr), *n.* One who whips.

Whip'per-in' (-ĭn'), *n.* **1.** A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase. **2.** Hence, one who enforces the discipline of a party; a whip.

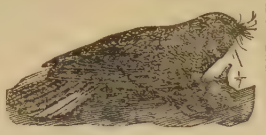
Whip'per-snap'per (-snăp'pẽr), *n.* A diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person. [*Colloq.*]

Whip'ping (-pĭng), *a. & n.* from Whip, *v.* Whipgraft.

Whipping post, a post to which offenders are tied, to be legally whipped.

Whip'ple-tree' (-p'l-trē'), *n.* [See Whip; cf. Whiffletree.] **1.** The pivoted, or swinging, bar to which the traces, or tugs, of a harness are fastened; whiffletree; singletree. See Singletree. **2.** (*Bot.*) The cornel tree.

Whip'-poor-will' (hwĭp'pŏŏr-wĭl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*) allied to the nighthawk and goatsucker; — in imitation of its peculiar notes.



Whip-poor-will.

Whip'saw' (hwĭp'sâ'), *n.* A saw for dividing timber lengthwise, usually set in a frame, and worked by two persons; also, a fret saw.

Whip'staff' (-stăf'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A bar attached to the tiller, for convenience in steering. [snapper.]

Whip'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*Whip* + *-ster.*] A whipper-

Whip'stitch' (-stĭch'), *v. t.* (*Agric.*) To plow in ridges, as land. [*Eng.*]

Whip'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The rod or handle of a whip.

Whipt (hwĭpt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Whip. Whipped.

Whir (hwẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Whirred (hwẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Whirring.] [Perh. imitative.] To whirl round with a whizzing noise; to fly or move quickly with a buzzing or whizzing sound; to whiz.

Whir, *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound produced by rapid or whirling motion.

Whirl (hwẽrl), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Whirled (hwẽrld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Whirling.] [OE. *whirlen;* prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** To turn round rapidly; to rotate with velocity; to make to revolve; to gyrate. **2.** To move or carry quickly with, or as if with, a revolving motion; to snatch; to hurry. — **Whirl'er,** *n.*

Whirl, *n.* **1.** Rapid rotation; quick gyration; rapid or confusing motion. **2.** Anything that moves with a whirling motion. **3.** (*Bot.* & *Zoöl.*) A whorl.

Whirl'bat' (-băt'), *n.* Anything moved with a whirl, as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it.

Whirl'i-gig (-ĭ-gĭg), *n.* [*Whirl* + *gig.*] **1.** A child's toy, spun or whirled around like a wheel or a top. **2.** Anything which whirls around. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of beetles which live mostly on the surface of water, and whirl about with great celerity.

Whirl'pool' (-pōōl'), *n.* An eddy or vortex of water; a place where water whirls round so as to produce a depression or cavity in the center. [whirligig.]

Whirl'wig' (-wĭg'), *n.* [Cf. Earwig.] (*Zoöl.*) A

Whirl'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* A violent windstorm of limited extent, as the tornado, characterized by an inward spiral motion of the air with an upward current in the center, and usually having a rapid progressive motion; a vortex of air; also, as used by some meteorologists, one of the larger rotary storms, such as cyclones.

Whisk (hwĭsk), *n.* [Probably for *wisk,* and of Scand. origin. See Wisp.] **1.** Act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light; a sudden motion or quick puff. **2.** A small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, hair, or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom. **3.** A small culinary instrument for whisking or beating eggs, cream, etc. **4.** A kind of woman's cape.

Whisk, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Whisked (hwĭskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Whisking.] **1.** To sweep, brush, or agitate, with a light, rapid motion. **2.** To move with a quick, sweeping motion.

Whisk'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion. **2.** Formerly, the hair of the upper lip; mustache; — usually in the *plural.* **3.** *pl.* The beard which grows on the sides of the face, or on the chin, or on both. **4.** A hair of the beard. **5.** One of the long, projecting hairs at the sides of the mouth of a cat, or other animal. **6.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Iron rods extending on either side of the bowsprit, to spread, or guy out, the stays, etc. [or wearing whiskers.]

Whisk'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Formed into whiskers; having

Whis'key } (hwĭs'kỹ), *n.; pl.* Whiskeys (-kĭz) or
Whis'ky } Whiskies. [See Whisk, *v. t.* & *n.*] A light carriage built for rapid motion.

Whis'ky, } *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge* water, in *uisge-*
Whis'key, } *beatha* whiskey, prop., water of life.] An intoxicating liquor distilled from grain, potatoes, etc.

Whisky Jack (*Zool.*), the Canada jay.

Whisp (hwĭsp), *n.* See Wisp.

Whisp, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A flock of snipe.

Whis'per (hwĭs'pẽr), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Whispered (-pẽrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Whispering.] [AS. *hwisprian;* akin to G. *wispern, wispeln.* Cf. Whistle.] **1.** To speak softly, or under the breath; to utter words without sonant breath. **2.** To make a low, sibilant sound or noise. **3.** To speak with suspicion, or timorous caution; to converse in whispers, as in secret plotting.

Whis'per (hwĭs'pẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To utter in a whisper. **2.** To address, or speak to, in a whisper. [*Archaic*]

Whis'per, *n.* **1.** A low, soft, sibilant voice or utterance; voice or utterance that employs only breath sound without tone, friction against the edges of the vocal cords and arytenoid cartilages taking the place of the vibration of the vocal cords; sometimes, in a limited sense, the sound produced by such friction, as distinguished from *breath sound* made by friction against parts of the mouth. See Voice, *n.*, 2, and *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 5, 153, 154. **2.** A cautious or timorous speech. **3.** Something communicated in secret or by whispering; suggestion; insinuation. **4.** A low, sibilant sound.

Whis'per-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who whispers. **2.** A tattler; hence, a backbiter. [lence.]

Whist (hwĭst), *interj.* Be silent; be still; hush; si-

Whist, *n.* A certain game at cards; — so called because it requires silence and close attention.

Whist, *a.* [Properly p. p. of *whist,* v.] Not speaking; not making a noise; silent; mute; still; quiet.

Whis'tle (hwĭs''l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Whistled (-'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Whistling (-lĭng).] [AS. *hwistlian;* akin to E. *whisper.*] **1.** To make a kind of musical sound by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; also, to emit a similar sound from the mouth or beak, as birds. **2.** To make a similar shrill sound with a wind or steam instrument; to blow a sharp, shrill tone. **3.** To sound shrill, or like a pipe; to make a sharp, shrill sound.

Whis'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To form, utter, or modulate by whistling. **2.** To send, signal, or call by a whistle.

Whis'tle, *n.* **1.** The sound made by one that whistles, as by a sportsman in calling his dogs, by a bird, etc. **2.** Any similar shrill sound, as that made by wind passing among trees, or by a steam whistle. **3.** An instrument producing such sound. **4.** The mouth and throat; — so called as being the organs of whistling. [*Collog.*]

Whis'tler (-lẽr), *n.* One that whistles.

Whit (hwĭt), *n.* [AS. *wiht* creature, thing.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; bit; jot; iota; — generally in an adverbial phrase in a negative sentence.

White (hwīt), *a.* [*Compar.* Whiter (-ẽr); *superl.* Whitest.] [AS. *hwīt;* akin to G. *weiss,* Skr. *çvēta* white, *çvit* to be bright.] **1.** Reflecting all the rays of the spectrum combined; having the color of pure snow; snowy; — the opposite of *black* or *dark.* **2.** Destitute of color, as in the cheeks; pale; pallid. **3.** Having the color of purity; unblemished; innocent; pure. **4.** Gray, as from age; hoary. **5.** Characterized by freedom from that which disturbs, etc.; fortunate; happy; favorable. **6.** Regarded with especial favor; favorite; darling.

White ant (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of tropical, social insects of the genus *Termes,* closely resembling true ants in their social habits. — **White caps,** the members of a secret organization in various parts of the United States, who attempt to drive away or reform obnoxious persons by lynch-law methods. They appear masked in white. — **White feather,** a mark or symbol of cowardice. — **White friar,** a Carmelite. — **White heat,** the temperature at which bodies become incandescent, and emit a white light. — **White horses** (*Naut.*), white-topped waves; whitecaps. — **White lead.** (*a*) A carbonate of lead much used in painting, and for other purposes; ceruse. (*b*) (*Min.*) Native lead carbonate. — **White meat.** (*a*) Any light-colored flesh, esp. of poultry. (*b*) Food made from milk or eggs. — **White swelling** (*Med.*), a chronic swelling of the knee, produced by a strumous inflammation of the joint; also, a lingering chronic swelling of almost any kind. — **White wine,** any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, sherry, etc.

White Ants (*Termes lucifugus*). *a* Larva; *b* Worker; *c* Soldier; *d* Male; *e* Female or Queen after losing her wings; *f* Older Queen with Eggs.

White, *n.* **1.** The color of pure snow, — strictly, a composition of all the colors. **2.** Something white, or nearly so. **3.** Specif., the center of a mark at which a missile is shot, — formerly painted white. **4.** A person with a white skin. **5.** A white pigment.

White of egg, the viscous pellucid fluid which surrounds the yolk in an egg, esp. in the egg of a fowl.

White, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Whited; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Whiting.] To make white; to whiten; to bleach.

White'bait' (hwīt'bāt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The young of several species of herrings, esteemed as a table delicacy. (*b*) A small fish (*Salanx Chinensis*) abundant on the coasts of China and Japan, similarly esteemed.

White'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A favorite. [*Obs.*]

White'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A wave whose crest breaks into white foam.

White'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of *Coregonus*, a genus of food fishes allied to the salmons; also, any one of various other fishes.

White'-liv'ered (-lĭv'ĕrd), *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; hence, cowardly; pusillanimous; dastardly.

Whit'en (hwīt''n), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHITENED (-'nd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHITENING.] To grow, turn, become, or make white or whiter; to white; to blanch. — **Whit'en-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

White'ness (hwīt'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being white.

Whites (hwīts), *n. pl.* **1.** (*Med.*) Leucorrhœa. **2.** The finest flour made from white wheat. **3.** Cloth or garments of a plain white color.

White'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The hawthorn.

White'wash' (-wŏsh'), *n.* **1.** Any wash or liquid composition for whitening something. **2.** A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, etc., for whitening walls, ceilings, etc.

White'wash', *v. t.* **1.** To whiten with whitewash. **2.** To make white; to make fair externally; to clear from imputations or disgrace; hence, to clear (a bankrupt) from obligation to pay debts. — **White'wash'er**, *n.*

White'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*).

White'wood' (-wŏod'), *n.* The soft and easily-worked wood of the tulip tree (*Liriodendron*).

Whith'er (hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* [AS. *hwider*; akin to E. *where*, *who*.] **1.** To what place; — used interrogatively. **2.** To what or which place; — used relatively. **3.** To what point, degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereunto; whereto; — used in a sense not physical.

Syn. — Where. — *Whither* properly implies motion to a place, and *where* rest in a place. *Whither* is now, however, to a great extent, obsolete, except in poetry, or in grave or formal compositions.

Whith'er-so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* To whatever place.

Whit'ing (hwīt'ĭng), *n.* [From WHITE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of various fishes; specif., a common European food fish (*Melangus vulgaris*) of the Codfish family; also, an allied North American fish (*Merlucius vulgaris*). **2.** Chalk prepared in an impalpable powder.

Whit'ish, *a.* Somewhat white; approaching white.

Whit'leath'er (hwĭt'lĕth'ĕr), *n.* [*White* + *leather*.] **1.** Leather dressed with alum, salt, etc., remarkable for its pliability and toughness. **2.** (*Anat.*) The paxwax.

Whit'low (-lō), *n.* [Prov. E. *whickflaw*, for *quickflaw*, i. e., a flaw or sore at the quick.] **1.** (*Med.*) An inflammation of the fingers or toes, generally of the last phalanx, terminating usually in suppuration. **2.** (*Far.*) An inflammatory disease of the feet.

Whit'mon'day (-mŭn'dā; 48), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The day following Whitsunday; — called also *Whitsun Monday*.

Whit'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [See WHITE; -STER.] A whitener. [*Obs.*]

Whit'sun (hwĭt'sŭn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or observed at, [Whitsuntide.]

Whit'sun-day (hwĭt's'n-dā *or* hwĭt'sŭn'dā), *n.* [*White* + *Sunday*.] (*Eccl.*) The seventh Sunday, and the fiftieth day, after Easter; a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; Pentecost; — so called, it is said, because formerly the newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments.

Whit'sun-tide' (hwĭt's'n-tīd'), *n.* The week commencing with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days — Whitsunday, Whitsun Monday, and Whitsun Tuesday.

Whit'ten tree' (hwĭt''n trē'). (*Bot.*) Either of two whitish shrubs (*Viburnum Lantana*, and *V. Opulus*).

Whit'tle (hwĭt't'l), *n.* [AS. *hwitel*, fr. *hwīt* white.] (*a*) A coarse, grayish blanket worn by countrywomen, in the west of England. (*b*) Same as *Whittle shawl*, below.

Whittle shawl, a kind of fine wool shawl, esp. a white one.

Whit'tle (hwĭt't'l), *n.* [OE. *thwitel*, fr. AS. *þwītan* to cut.] A knife; esp., a pocket, sheath, or clasp knife.

Whit'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHITTLED (-t'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHITTLING (-tlĭng).] **1.** To pare or cut off the surface of with a small knife; to shape in this way. **2.** To sharpen; esp., to excite with liquor. [*Obs.*]

Whit'tle, *v. i.* To whittle anything.

Whit'tues'day (-tūz'dā), *n.* (*Eccl.*) Whitsun Tuesday.

Whiz (hwĭz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIZZED (hwĭzd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIZZING.] [Imitative.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like a ball flying through the air; to fly or move swiftly with a humming noise.

Whiz (hwĭz), *n.* A hissing and humming sound.

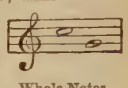
Who (hōō), *pron.* [*Possess.* WHOSE (hōōz); *object.* WHOM (hōōm).] [AS. *hwā*, interrog. pron., neut. *hwæt*; akin to G. *wer*, neut. *was*, L. *quod*, neuter of *qui*, Gr. πότερος whether, Skr. *kas*. Cf. WHAT.] **1.** Orig., an interrogative pronoun, later, a relative pronoun also; — used always substantively, and either as singular or plural. As interrogative pronouns, *who* and *whom* ask the question: What or which person or persons? As relative pronouns, *who* and *whom* are properly used of persons (corresponding to *which*, as applied to things), but are sometimes, less properly and now rarely, used of animals, plants, etc. **2.** One; any one. [*Obs.*, except in the archaic phrase, *as who should say*.]

Whoa (hwō), *interj.* Stop; stand; hold; ho.

Who-ev'er (hōō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whatever person; any person who; he or she who; any one who.

Whole (hōl; 110), *a.* [OE. *hole*, *hol*, *hool*, *hal*, AS. *hāl* well, sound, healthy; akin to G. *heil*. Cf. HALE, HOLY.] **1.** Containing the total amount, number, parts, etc.; total; entire. **2.** Not defective or imperfect; unimpaired; integral. **3.** Healthy; sound; well.

Whole note (*Mus.*), the note which represents the longest tone in common use; semibreve.



Whole Notes.

Syn. — All; total; complete; entire; undivided; uninjured; unbroken. — *Whole* refers to a thing as made up of *parts*, none of which are wanting; *total*, as being taken together or without omitting anything, and forming a single *totality*; *entire*, as being an *integer*, *i. e.*, continuous or unbroken, without any reference to parts at all; *complete*, as being perfected or filled out as the result of some progress to some end or object.

Whole, *n.* **1.** The entire thing; entire assemblage of parts; totality; all of a thing, without defect or exception; a thing complete in itself. **2.** A regular combination of parts; a system.

Upon the whole, considering all things; taking everything into account; in view of all the circumstances.

Whole'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being whole.

Whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail*.

Whole'sale', *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or engaged in, trade by the piece or large quantity; selling to retailers or jobbers rather than to consumers. **2.** Extensive and indiscriminate.

Whole'some (hōl'sŭm), *a.* [*Compar.* WHOLESOMER (-ĕr); *superl.* WHOLESOMEST.] [*Whole* + *some*.] **1.** Tending to promote health; favoring health; salubrious; salutary. **2.** Contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion, or prosperity; conducive to good; salutary; sound. **3.** Sound; healthy. [*Obs.*] — **Whole'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Whole'some-ness**, *n.*

Whol'ly (hōl'lĭ; 110), *adv.* **1.** In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely; perfectly. **2.** To the exclusion of other things; totally; fully.

Whom (hōōm), *pron.* [AS. dative *hwām*, *hwēm*. See WHO.] Objective case of WHO. [SOEVER.]

Whom'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Objective of WHO-

Whoop (hōōp), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHOOPED (hōōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHOOPING.] [See HOOP, *v. i.*] **1.** To utter a whoop, or loud cry, as of eagerness; to halloo; to utter a war whoop; to hoot, as an owl. **2.** To cough or breathe with a sonorous inspiration. [derision.]

Whoop, *v. t.* To insult with shouts; to chase with

Whoop, *n.* **1.** A shout of pursuit or of war; a loud cry of eagerness, vengeance, terror, etc.; halloo; hoot. **2.** A loud, shrill, prolonged sound or sonorous inspiration, as in whooping cough.

Whoop'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that whoops.

Whoop'ing, *a.* & *n.* from WHOOP, *v. i.*

Whooping cough (*Med.*), a violent, convulsive cough, consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration, or whoop.

Whop, *v.* & *n.*, **Whop'per**, *n.* Same as WHAP, WHAPPER.

Whore (hōr), *n.* [AS. *hōre*.] A woman who has unlawful sexual commerce with men; prostitute; harlot.

Whore, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHORED (hōrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHORING.] **1.** To have unlawful sexual intercourse. **2.** (*Script.*) To worship false and impure gods.

Whore'dom (hōr'dŭm), *n.* Act or practice of one guilty of whoring.

Whore'mas'ter (-mās'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A man who practices lewdness; lecher. **2.** A pimp; procurer.

Whore'mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A whoremaster.

Whore'son (-sŭn), *n.* A bastard; colloq., a low, scurvy fellow. [*Archaic*]

Whor'ish (hôr'ĭsh), *a.* Resembling a whore in character or conduct; incontinent; lewd; unchaste.

Whorl (hwûrl *or* hwôrl), *n.* [OE. *whorvil* the whirl of a spindle; akin to AS. *hweorfan* to turn. **1.** (*Bot.*) A circle of two or more leaves, flowers, or other organs, about the same part or joint of a stem. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A volution, or turn, of the spire of a univalve shell.

Whorl (2). *a* Nuclear Whorls of *Bela cancellata*; *b* Whorls of the Spire; *c* Body Whorl.

Whorls (1). Whorled Leaves of Woodruff.

Whorled (hwûrld *or* hwôrld), *a.* Furnished with whorls; arranged in the form of a whorl or whorls; verticillate.

Whorl'er (hwûrl'ẽr), *n.* A potter's wheel.

Whort (hwûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Whortleberry (*a*).

Whor'tle (hwûr't'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) The whortleberry, or bilberry.

Whor'tle-ber'ry (hwûr't'l-bĕr'rĭ), *n.* [AS. *wyrtil* a small shrub (dim. of *wyrt*, E. *wort*) + E. *berry*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) In England, the fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*; also, the plant. See Bilberry, 1. (*b*) The fruit of several shrubby plants of the genus *Gaylussacia*; also, any one of these plants. See Huckleberry.

Whose (hōōz), *pron.* Possessive case of Who or Which.

Whose'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* The possessive of Whosoever.

Who'so (hōō'sō), *pron.* Whosoever.

Who'so-ev'er (hōō'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Whatsoever person; any person whatever that; whoever.

Whur (hwûr), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** To make a rough, humming sound, like one who forcibly pronounces the letter *r*; to whir. **2.** To snarl or growl, as a dog.

Whur, *n.* A humming or whirring sound, like that of a body moving through the air with velocity; a whir.

Whurt (hwûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Whort.

Why (hwī), *adv.* [AS. *hwī, hwȳ*, instrumental case of *hwā, hwæt*. See Who.] **1.** For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account; wherefore; — used interrogatively. **2.** For which; on account of which; — used relatively. **3.** The reason or cause for which; on what account; — used as a compound relative.

☞ *Why* is also used as an interjection or an expletive in expressing surprise or content at a turn of affairs; used also in calling. Sometimes, also, used as a noun.

For why, because; why. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Whyd'ah bird' (hwĭd'ȧ bẽrd'), *or* **Whyd'ah finch'** (fĭnch'). (*Zoöl.*) The whidah bird.

Wich (wĭch), *n.* See 1st Wick.

Wick (wĭk), *or* **Wich** (wĭch), *n.* [AS. *wīc* village, fr. L. *vicus*.] **1.** A street; village; dwelling; place of work, or exercise of authority; — obs. except in comp. **2.** (*Curling*) A narrow port or passage in the rink or course, flanked by the stones of previous players.

Wick (wĭk), *n.* [AS. *weoca* or *wecca*.] A loose twist, braid, or other bundle of fibers which draws up the oil in lamps, the melted wax in candles, etc.

Wick'ed (wĭk'ĕd), *a.* [OE. *wicked*, fr. *wicke* wicked; prob. orig. same word as E. *witch*.] **1.** Evil in principle or practice; deviating from morality; contrary to the moral or divine law; addicted to vice or sin. **2.** Cursed; baneful; pernicious. [*Obs.*] **3.** Ludicrously or sportively mischievous; roguish. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Sinful; criminal; guilty; immoral; unrighteous; unholy; ungodly; profane; vicious; atrocious; nefarious; heinous; abandoned. See Iniquitous.

Wick'ed-ly, *adv.* In a wicked manner.

Wick'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being wicked. **2.** A wicked thing or act; crime; sin; iniquity.

Wick'er (wĭk'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *wiker, wikir*, osier, prob. akin to AS. *wican* to give way.] **1.** A small, pliant twig or osier; a withe. **2.** Wickerwork; a piece of wickerwork; esp., a basket. [or osiers, or wickerwork.]

Wick'er (wĭk'ẽr), *a.* Made of, or covered with, twigs

Wick'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Made of, secured by, or covered with, wickers or wickerwork.

Wick'er-work' (-ẽr-wûrk'), *n.* A texture of osiers, twigs, or rods; articles made of such a texture.

Wick'et (wĭk'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *wiket, guichet*; prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** A small gate, entrance, or door, esp. one forming part of, or placed near, a larger one; also, the door used to close such entrance or aperture. **2.** A small gate for water to pass through. **3.** (*Cricket*) A small framework at which the ball is bowled.

Wicket door, Wicket gate, a small door or gate; wicket.

Wide (wīd), *a.* [*Compar.* Wider (-ẽr); *superl.* Widest.] [AS. *wīd*; akin to G. *weit*.] **1.** Having considerable distance or extent between the sides; spacious across; not narrow; broad. **2.** Having a great extent every way; spacious; vast; extensive. **3.** Of large scope; comprehensive; liberal; broad. **4.** Of a certain measure between the sides or crosswise. **5.** Remote; distant; far. **6.** Far from truth, from propriety, from necessity, or the like. **7.** Being on one side or the other of the mark. **8.** (*Pron.*) Made, as a vowel, with a more open and relaxed state of the mouth organs; — opposed to *primary* as used by Mr. Bell, and to *narrow* as used by Mr. Sweet. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 13–15.

Wide (wīd), *adv.* **1.** To a distance; far; widely. **2.** So as to form a large opening. **3.** So as to be or strike far from, or on one side of, an object; aside; astray.

Wide, *n.* **1.** That which is wide; wide space; width. **2.** That which goes wide, or to one side, of the mark.

Wide'-a-wake' (wīd'ȧ-wāk'), *a.* Fully awake; hence, knowing; keen; alert. — *n.* A broad-brimmed, low-crowned felt hat. [or extent.]

Wide'ly, *adv.* In a wide manner; to a wide degree

Wid'en (wīd'n), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Widened (-'nd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Widening.] To make, become, or grow wide or wider.

Wide'ness (wīd'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being wide.

Wid'geon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. form of F. *vigeon, vingeon, gingeon*; of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of fresh-water ducks.

Wid'ish (wīd'ĭsh), *a.* Moderately wide.

Wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* [AS. *weoduwe, widuwe*; akin to G. *witwe*, L. *vidua*, Skr. *vidhavā*.] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not married again.

Wid'ow, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Widowed (-ōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Widowing.] **1.** To reduce to the condition of a widow; — rarely except in the p. p. **2.** To deprive of that which is beloved or highly esteemed; to desolate; to bereave. **3.** To endow with a widow's right. [*R.*] **4.** To become, or survive as, the widow of. [*Obs.*]

Wid'ow bird' (bẽrd'). (*Zoöl.*) See Whidah bird.

Wid'ow-er (-ẽr), *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.

Wid'ow-hood (wĭd'ō-hōōd), *n.* **1.** State or time of being a widow; also, rarely, the state of being a widower. **2.** Estate settled on a widow. [*Obs.*]

Wid'ow-ly, *a.* Becoming or like a widow.

Width (wĭdth), *n.* [From Wide.] Quality of being wide; extent from side to side; breadth; wideness.

Wield (wēld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wielded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wielding.] [AS. *geweldan, gewyldan*, from *wealdan*; akin to G. *walten*, L. *valere* to be strong. Cf. Valiant.] **1.** To govern; to rule; also, to possess. [*Obs.*] **2.** To direct by influence or authority; to control; to sway. **3.** To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to manage; to handle; hence, to use or employ. — **Wield'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

To wield the scepter, to govern with supreme command.

Wield'y (-ĭ), *a.* Capable of being wielded. [*R.*]

Wier (wēr), *n.* Same as Weir.

Wife (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* Wives (wīvz). [AS. *wīf*; akin to G. *weib*.] **1.** A woman; adult female; — obs. except in *alewife, housewife*, etc. **2.** The lawful consort of a man; a woman united to a man in wedlock.

Wife'hood (-hōōd), *n.* State of being a wife.

Wife'ly, *a.* Becoming or like a wife; pert. to a wife.

Wig (wĭg), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. Periwig.] **1.** An artificial covering for the head, either in imitation of the natural growth, or in abundant and flowing curls. **2.** An old seal; — so called by fishermen.

Wig, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wigged (wĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wigging (-gĭng).] To censure or rebuke; to hold up to reprobation; to scold. [*Slang*]

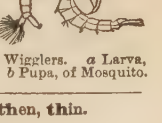
Wig'an (-an), *n.* A kind of canvaslike cotton fabric; — so called from *Wigan*, a town in Lancashire, Eng.

Wigg (wĭg), **Wig,** *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A kind of raised seedcake.

Wigged (wĭgd), *a.* Wearing a wig.

Wig'ger-y (wĭg'gẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A wig or wigs; false hair. [*R.*] **2.** Any cover or screen. [*R.*]

Wig'gle (wĭg'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Wag, *v. t.*; Waggle.] To move to and fro with a quick, jerking motion; to squirm; to wriggle. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]



Wigglers. *a* Larva, *b* Pupa, of Mosquito.

Wig'gle, *n.* Act of wiggling; a wriggle. [*Colloq.*]

Wig'gler (wĭg'glẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The young, either larva or pupa, of the mosquito.

Wight (wīt), *n.* [AS. *wiht, wuht,* creature, thing; akin to G. *wicht.*] **1.** A whit; bit. [*Obs.*] **2.** A supernatural being. [*Obs.*] **3.** A human being; person; — now chiefly ironical, burlesque, or humorous.

Wight, *a.* [OE. *wight, wiht,* prob. of Scand. origin.] Swift; agile; strong and active. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Wig'wam (wĭg'wŏm), *n.* [From Algonquin or Massachusetts Indian word *wēk,* "his house," or "dwelling place," with possessive and locative suffixes.] An Indian cabin or hut, usually conical in form, and made of a framework of poles covered with hides, bark, or mats.

Large Wigwam of a Chief.

Wild (wīld), *a.* [*Compar.* WILDER (-ẽr); *superl.* WILDEST.] [AS. *wilde;* akin to G. *wild.*] **1.** Living in a state of nature; inhabiting natural haunts; not tamed or domesticated. **2.** Growing or produced without culture; native; not cultivated; brought forth by unassisted nature or by animals not domesticated. **3.** Desert; not inhabited or cultivated. **4.** Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture; ferocious; rude. **5.** Not submitted to restraint, training, or regulation; turbulent; violent; ungoverned; licentious; disorderly; visionary; crazy. **6.** Exposed to the wind and sea; unsheltered. **7.** Indicating strong emotion, intense excitement, or bewilderment. **8.** (*Naut.*) Hard to steer; — said of a vessel.

☞ Many plants are named by prefixing *wild* to the names of other better known or cultivated plants to which they bear a real or fancied resemblance.

To run wild, to go unrestrained or untamed; to live or grow without culture or training. — **Wild boar** (*Zoöl.*), the European wild hog from which the common domesticated swine is descended. — **Wild cat.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A European feline carnivore (*Felis catus*) larger and stronger than the domestic cat, and having a short tail. (*b*) The common American lynx. — **Wild drake** (*Zoöl.*), the mallard. — **Wild-goose chase,** the pursuit of something unattainable, or of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose.

Wild, *n.* An uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; forest; desert; wilderness; waste.

Wild, *adv.* Wildly.

Wild'-cat' (-kăt'), *a.* **1.** Unsound; worthless; irresponsible; — said to have been orig. applied to the notes of an insolvent bank upon which there was the figure of a panther. **2.** (*Railroad*) Running without control.

Wilde'beest' (wĭld'bēst'), *n.* [D. *wild* wild + *beeste* beast.] (*Zoöl.*) The gnu. [wilder; to perplex.]

Wil'der (wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* [Akin to WILD.] To be-

Wild'er-ing (wĭld'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant growing in a state of nature, esp. after previous cultivation.

Wil'der-ment (wĭl'dẽr-ment), *n.* Bewilderment.

Wil'der-ness (wĭl'dẽr-nĕs), *n.* [OE. *wildernesse, wilderne,* prob. fr. AS. *wildor* wild beast. See WILDER, *v. t.*] **1.** A tract of land, or a region, uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings; a wild; waste; desert. **2.** A disorderly or neglected place. **3.** Wildness. [*Obs.*]

Wild'fire' (wīld'fīr'), *n.* **1.** A composition of inflammable materials, hard to quench when kindled. **2.** (*Med.*) (*a*) Formerly, erysipelas. (*b*) A disease of sheep attended with inflammation of the skin.

Wild'ing, *n.* (*Bot.*) A wild or uncultivated plant.

Wild'ing, *a.* Not tame or cultivated; wild. [*Poetic*]

Wild'ly, *adv.* In a wild manner.

Wild'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being wild.

Wild'wood (-wo͝od), *n.* A wild or unfrequented wood.

Wile (wīl), *n.* [AS. *wīl.*] Trick or stratagem used to insnare or deceive; sly, insidious artifice; beguilement; allurement.

Wile, *v. t.* **1.** To deceive; to beguile. [*R.*] **2.** To while or while away; to cause to pass pleasantly.

Wil'ful (wĭl'fụl), *a.*, **Wil'ful-ly,** *adv.*, **Wil'ful-ness,** *n.* See WILLFUL, WILLFULLY, etc. [manner.]

Wi'li-ly (wī'lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* [From WILY.] In a wily

Wi'li-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being wily.

Will (wĭl), *n.* [AS. *willa;* akin to G. *wille.* See WILL, *v.*] **1.** Power or faculty of the soul by which it is capable of choosing; the faculty or power of the mind by which we decide to do or not to do. **2.** The choice made; a determination or preference which results from the act or exercise of this power; volition. **3.** The choice or determination of one having authority; decree; command. **4.** Strong wish or inclination; desire; purpose. **5.** That which is strongly wished or desired. **6.** Arbitrary disposal; power to control, dispose, or determine. **7.** (*Law*) The legal declaration of a person's mind as to how he would have his property disposed of after his death; the written instrument declaring this.

At will (*Law*), at pleasure; as, an estate *at will* is one held at the will of both parties. — **To have one's will,** to obtain what is desired; to do what one pleases. — **With a will,** with willingness and zeal; earnestly; heartily.

Will (wĭl), *v. t. & auxiliary.* [*imp.* WOULD (wo͝od). Indic. present, I *will,* thou *wilt,* he *will;* we, ye, they *will.*] [OE. *willen,* imp. *wolde;* AS. *willan,* imp. *wolde;* akin to G. *wollen,* L. *velle* to wish, *volo* I wish. **1.** To wish; to desire; to incline to have. **2.** As an auxiliary, *will* is used to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb. Thus, in the first person, "I *will*" denotes willingness, consent, promise; and when "*will*" is emphasized, it denotes determination or fixed purpose; as, I *will* go if you wish; I *will* go at all hazards. In the second and third persons, the idea of distinct volition, wish, or purpose is faint, and simple certainty is expressed. To emphasize *will* denotes (according to the tone or context) certain futurity or fixed determination.

☞ As in *shall* (which see), the second and third persons may be virtually converted into the first, either by question or indirect statement, so as to receive the meaning which belongs to *will* in that person.

☞ *Would,* as the preterit of *will,* is chiefly employed in conditional, subjunctive, or optative senses. *Would* is used for both present and future time, in conditional propositions, and *would have* for past time. *Would not,* as also *will not,* signifies refusal.

☞ In Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, especially in the southern and western portions of the United States, *shall* and *will, should* and *would,* are often misused, as in the following examples: —

I am able to devote as much time . . . to other subjects as I *will* [shall] be under the necessity of doing. *Chalmers.*

A countryman, telling us what he had seen, remarked that if the conflagration went on, as it was doing, we *would* [should] have . . . the Old Town of Edinburgh to rebuild. *H. Miller.*

I feel assured that I *will* [shall] not have the misfortune to find conflicting views held by one so enlightened. *J. Y. Mason.*

Will, *v. i.* To be willing; to wish; to desire.

☞ This word has been confused with *will,* v. i., to choose, which, unlike this, is of the weak conjugation.

Will I, nill I, *or* **Will ye, nill ye,** *or* **Will he, nill he,** whether I, you, or he will it or not; hence, without choice; compulsorily; — sometimes corrupted into *willy nilly.*

Will, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WILLED (wĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WILLING. Indic. present I *will,* thou *willeth,* he *wills;* we, ye, they *will.*] [See WILL, *n.*] **1.** To form a distinct volition of; to determine by choosing; to ordain; to decree. **2.** To enjoin or command; to order. [*Obs.* or *R.*] **3.** To give or direct the disposal of by will or testament; to bequeath; to devise; to direct by will.

Will, *v. i.* To exercise an act of volition; to choose; to decide; to determine; to decree.

Will'er (wĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who wills. [ican snipe.]

Wil'let (wĭl'lĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The large North Amer-

Will'ful (wĭl'fụl), *a.* **1.** Of set purpose; self-determined; voluntary. **2.** Governed by the will without reason; obstinate; perverse; stubborn; refractory. — **Will'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Will'ful-ness,** *n.* [machine.]

Wil'li-er (-lĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who works at a willying

Will'ing (wĭl'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Free to act; inclined; not opposed in mind; consenting; complying; ready. **2.** Received without reluctance; chosen; desired. — **Will'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Will'ing-ness,** *n.*

Wil'li-waw } (wĭl'lĭ-wą), *n.* (*Naut.*) A whirlwind,
Wil'ly-waw } or whirlwind squall, encountered in the Straits of Magellan. [FATUUS.

Will'-o'-the-wisp' (wĭl'ŏ-thẽ-wĭsp'), *n.* See IGNIS

Wil'low (wĭl'ŏ), *n.* [OE. *wilowe, wilwe,* AS. *wilig, welig.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix,* including many species, most of which have slender, pliant branches. **2.** (*Textile Manuf.*) A machine in which cotton, wool, etc., is opened and cleansed by spikes projecting from a revolving drum.

Weeping Willow (*S. Babylonica*).

Wil'low, *v. t.* To open and cleanse, as cotton, by means of a willow.

Wil'low-er (-ẽr), *n.* See WILLOW, *n.*, 2.

Wil'low-herb' (-ẽrb' *or* -hẽrb'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial herb of the genus *Epilobium,* esp. *E. spicatum,* with narrow willowlike leaves and showy rose-purple flowers.

Wil'low-y (wĭl'lō-ў), *a.* **1.** Abounding with willows. **2.** Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; drooping.

Wil'ly (wĭl'ў), *n.* [Cf. WILLOW.] (*Textile Manuf.*) Same as 1st WILLOW, 2. [etc., with a willy.

Wil'ly-ing, *n.* The process of cleansing wool, cotton, Willying machine. Same as 1st WILLOW, 2.

Wil'ly nil'ly (wĭl'ĭ nĭl'ĭ). See *Will I, nill I*, etc., under 3d WILL.

Wilt (wĭlt), 2d *pers. sing.* of WILL.

Wilt, *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WILTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WILTING.] [Var. of WELK.] **1.** To begin or cause to wither; to droop; to wither. [*Prov. Eng. & U. S.*] **2.** To languish, or cause to languish.

Wil'y (wīl'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* WILIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WILIEST.] [From WILE.] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; using craft or stratagem; mischievously artful.

Syn. — Subtle; artful; sly; crafty. See CUNNING.

Wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* [OE. *wimbil.* Cf. GIMLET.] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle. Specif.: (*a*) A gimlet. (*b*) A stonecutter's brace for boring in stone. (*c*) An auger for boring in earth.

Wim'ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIMBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIMBLING.] To bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

Wim'brel (-brĕl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The whimbrel.

Wim'ple (-p'l), *n.* [AS. *winpel;* akin to G. *wimpel* pennant.] **1.** A covering, as of linen, for the neck and chin, still worn by nuns. **2.** A flag or streamer.

Wimple.

Wim'ple, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIMPLED (-p'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIMPLING (-plĭng).] **1.** To clothe with a wimple; hence, to hoodwink. **2.** To draw down, as a veil; to lay or lie in folds; to appear as if laid in folds. **3.** To ripple; to undulate.

Win (wĭn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WON (wŭn), *Obs.* WAN (wăn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINNING.] [AS. *winnan* to strive, labor, fight, endure; akin to G. *gewinnen,* Skr. *van* to wish, get.] **1.** To gain by superiority in competition or contest. **2.** To allure to kindness; to bring to compliance; to gain by effort. **3.** To gain over to one's side or party; to obtain the favor or support of. **4.** To come to by toil or effort; to reach. [*Archaic*]

Syn. — To gain; get; procure; earn. See GAIN.

Win, *v. i.* To gain the victory; to prevail.

Wince (wĭns), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINCED (wĭnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINCING (wĭn'sĭng).] [OE. *wincen, winchen,* OF. *guencir, guenchir, guenchier, guencier, guinchier,* to give way, to turn aside, fr. OHG. *wankjan, wenken,* to give way, to waver, fr. *winchan* to turn aside, to nod; akin to E. *wink.*] **1.** To shrink, as from a blow; to flinch; to start back. **2.** To kick or flounce when unsteady, or impatient of a rider.

Wince, *n.* Act of one who winces.

Wince, *n.* [See WINCH.] (*Dyeing & Calico Printing*) A reel used in dyeing, steeping, or washing cloth.

Win'cer (wĭn'sẽr), *n.* One that winces.

Winch (wĭnch), *v. i.* See WINCE, *v. i.*

Winch, *n.* A kick, as of a beast, from uneasiness.

Winch, *n.* [OE. *winche,* AS. *wince* a winch, a reel for thread. Cf. WINK.] **1.** A crank with a handle, for giving motion to a machine, a grindstone, etc. **2.** An instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly. **3.** An axle or drum, turned by hand or by power, for raising weights; windlass. **4.** A wince.

A form of Winch, applied to a Derrick.

Wind (wĭnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WOUND (wound) (rarely WINDED); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINDING.] [AS. *windan;* akin to G. *winden.* Cf. WEND.] **1.** To turn completely, or repeatedly; esp., to coil about something fixed; to coil; to twine; to twist; to wreathe. **2.** To entwist; to infold; to encircle. **3.** Fig.: To turn or twist aside or about; to vary or alter at pleasure; to direct. **4.** To introduce by insinuation; to insinuate. **5.** To cover or surround with something coiled about.

To wind up. (*a*) To coil into a ball or small compass. (*b*) To bring to a conclusion or settlement. (*c*) To put in a state of renewed or continued motion, as a clock, by winding the spring, or that which carries the weight; hence, to prepare for continued movement or action.

Wind, *v. i* **1.** To turn completely or repeatedly; to coil; to assume a spiral form. **2.** To have a circular course or direction; to bend; to meander. **3.** To move this way and that; to double on one's course. [twist.

Wind (wĭnd), *n.* A winding or turning; turn; bend;

Wind (wĭnd; *in poetry and singing often* wīnd), *n.* [AS. *wind;* akin to G. *wind,* L. *ventus,* Skr. *vāta;* orig. p. pr. fr. verb seen in Skr. *vā* to blow. Cf. AIR, VENTILATE, WINDOW.] **1.** Air naturally or artificially in motion with any degree of velocity; a current of air. **2.** Breath modulated by the respiratory and vocal organs, or by an instrument. **3.** Power of respiration; breath. **4.** Air or gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence. **5.** Air impregnated with an odor or scent. **6.** A point of the compass, esp. one of the cardinal points. **7.** Mere breath or talk; empty effort; idle words.

Between wind and water (*Naut.*), in that (unarmored) part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently exposed by the motion of the ship or water. Hence, colloq., the vulnerable part or point of anything. — **Down the wind,** in the direction of, and moving with, the wind. — **In the wind's eye** (*Naut.*), directly toward the point from which the wind blows. — **To be in the wind,** to be a matter of suspicion or surmise. [*Colloq.*] — **To raise the wind,** to procure money. [*Colloq.*] — **To take,** *or* **have, the wind,** to gain or have the advantage.

Wind (wĭnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINDING.] **1.** To expose to the wind; to winnow. **2.** To perceive or follow by the scent; to scent; to nose. **3.** (*a*) To drive so as to render scant of wind; to put out of breath. (*b*) To rest for a breathing spell; to breathe.

Wind (wīnd), *v. t.* [From WIND moving air, but confused in sense and in conjugation with *wīnd* to turn.] [*imp. & p. p.* WOUND (wound), *R.* WINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINDING.] To blow; to sound by blowing; esp., to sound with prolonged and much varied notes.

Wind'age (wĭnd'āj; 48), *n.* [From WIND air in motion.] **1.** (*Gun.*) The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the shot fired from it. **2.** The sudden compression of the air caused by a projectile in passing close to another body.

Wind'bound' (-bound'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Prevented from sailing, by a contrary wind.

Wind'-break' (-brāk'), *n.* A clump of trees serving for a protection against the force of wind. [*Local, U. S.*]

Wind'-bro'ken (-brō'k'n), *a.* Having the power of breathing impaired by injury of the air cells of the lungs, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two; affected with heaves; — said of a horse.

Wind'er (wīnd'ẽr), *n.* [See 1st WIND.] **1.** One that winds; hence, a creeping or twining plant. **2.** An apparatus for winding silk, cotton, etc., on spools, reels, etc. **3.** (*Arch.*) One in a flight of steps curved in plan so that the treads are broader at one end than at the other.

Wind'fall' (wĭnd'fal'), *n.* **1.** Anything blown down or off by the wind, as fruit, a tree, etc. **2.** An unexpected legacy, or other gain.

Wind'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* (*Bot.*) The anemone, — formerly supposed to open only when the wind blew.

Wind'gall' (-gal'), *n.* (*Far.*) A soft tumor or synovial swelling on the fetlock joint of a horse; — so called from having formerly been supposed to contain air.

Wind'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being windy.

Wind'ing (wīnd'ĭng), *n.* [From WIND to blow.] (*Naut.*) A call by the boatswain's whistle.

Wind'ing, *a.* [Fr. WIND to twist.] Twisting from a direct line or an even surface; circuitous. [ander.

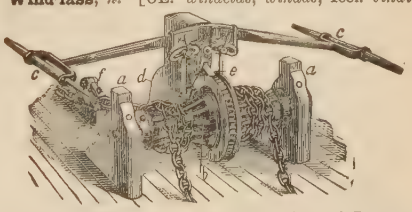
Wind'ing, *n.* A turn or turning; bend; curve; me-

Winding sheet, a sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped.

Wind'lace (wĭnd'lās), *n. & v.* See WINDLASS. [*Obs.*]

Wind'lass (-las), *n.* [Perh. fr. *wind* to turn + *lace.*] A winding and circuitous way; roundabout course; shift.

Wind'lass, *n.* [OE. *windelas, windas,* Icel. *vindi-*



One form of Windlass. *a a* Carrick Bitts; *b* Barrel, Drum, or Spindle with Whelps; *c c* Brakes for working the Nipping Levers, *d; e* Pawl and Ratchet Wheel; *f* Dog for catching and holding the Cable.

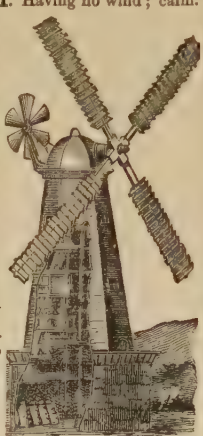
lăss, vindās, fr. *vinda* to wind + *ās* pole.] **1.** A machine for raising weights, consisting of a horizontal cylinder or roller moving on its axis, and turned by a crank, lever, or similar means, so as to wind up a rope or chain attached to the weight. **2.** A similar apparatus for bending the bow of an arbalest, or crossbow. [*Obs.*]

Wind'lass (wĭnd'las), *v. t. & i.* To raise with, or as with, a windlass; to use a windlass.

Win'dle (wĭn'd'l), *n.* [From WIND to turn.] A spindle; kind of reel; winch.

Wind'less (wĭnd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no wind; calm. **2.** Wanting wind; breathless.

Wind'mill' (wĭnd'mĭl'), *n.* A mill operated by the power of the wind, usually by the action of the wind upon oblique vanes or sails which radiate from a horizontal shaft.



One form of Windmill, with the sides partly cut away.

Win'dow (wĭn'dō), *n.* [OE. *windowe, windoge*, Icel. *vindauga* prop., wind eye. See WIND, *n.*; EYE.] **1.** An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, usually closed by sliding glazed casements or sashes. **2.** (*Arch.*) The shutter, casement, sash, or other framework, that closes a window opening.

Window seat, a seat arranged in the recess of a window.

Win'dow, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with windows. **2.** To place at or in a window. [*R.*]

Win'dow-pane' (-pān'), *n.* (*Arch.*) See PANE, *n.*, (3) *b.* [Written also *window pane.*]

Wind'pipe' (wĭnd'pīp'), *n.* (*Anat.*) The air passage from the larynx to the lungs; trachea. See under LUNG.

Wind'-plant' (-plănt'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A windflower.

Wind'row' (wĭn'rō'), *n.* [*Wind* + *row.*] **1.** A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps. **2.** Sheaves of grain set up in a row, one against another. [*Eng.*]

Wind'row, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINDROWED (-rōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINDROWING.] To arrange in windrows.

Wind'ward (-wĕrd; *among sailors* -ĕrd), *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows.

To lay an anchor to the windward, fig., to adopt precautionary or anticipatory measures.

Wind'ward, *a.* Situated or directed toward the point from which the wind blows.

Wind'ward, *adv.* In a windward direction.

Wind'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* WINDIER (-I-ẽr); *superl.* WINDIEST.] **1.** Consisting of wind; accompanied by, or exposed to, wind. **2.** Next the wind; windward. **3.** Tempestuous; boisterous. **4.** Serving to occasion flatulence; flatulent; attended or caused by gas in the intestines. **5.** Fig.: Empty; airy.

Wine (wīn), *n.* [AS. *wīn*, fr. L. *vinum*; akin to Gr. *οἶνος, ϝοῖνος.*] **1.** A liquor or beverage consisting of grape juice, esp. when fermented. **2.** A similar liquor or beverage prepared from any plant juice. **3.** Intoxication.

Wine measure, the measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, — smaller than beer measure.

Wine'bib'ber (-bĭb'bẽr), *n.* One who drinks much wine. [drink wine.]

Wine'glass' (-glăs'), *n.* A small glass from which to

Wing (wĭng), *n.* [OE. *winge, wenge*; prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** One of the two anterior limbs of a bird, pterodactyl, or bat, corresponding to the arms of man. **2.** Any similar member or instrument used for flying; as the fanlike appendages of insects, and the large pectoral fins of flying fishes. **3.** Passage by flying; flight. **4.** Motive or instrument of flight. **5.** Anything which agitates the air as a wing does, or which is put in winglike motion by the action of the air, as a fan or vane. **6.** A small epaulet or shoulder knot. **7.** Any appendage resembling the wing of a bird or insect in shape or appearance; specif. (*Bot.*), any membranaceous expansion. **8.** One of two corresponding appendages attached to the sides of anything; or, a single appendage so attached; a sidepiece. Hence: (*a*) (*Arch.*) A side building, less than the main edifice. (*b*) (*Fort.*) The longer side of crownworks, etc., connecting them with the main work. (*c*) (*Mil.*) The right or left division of an army, regiment, etc. (*d*) (*Naut.*) That part of the hold or orlop of a vessel which is nearest the sides. In a fleet, one of the extremities when the ships are drawn up in line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle. (*e*) One of the sides of the stage in a theater.

On the wing. (*a*) Supported by the wings; flying. (*b*) On the road; moving. — **Under the wing**, *or* **wings**, **of**, under the care or protection of. — **Wing and wing** (*Naut.*), with sails hauled out on either side; — said of a schooner, or her sails, when going before the wind with the foresail on one side and the mainsail on the other; also said of a square-rigged vessel which has her studding sails set.

Wing (wĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINGED (wĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINGING.] **1.** To furnish with wings; to enable to fly, or to move quickly. **2.** To supply with wings or sidepieces. **3.** To transport by flight. **4.** To traverse. **5.** To wound or disable a wing of. [Swift.]

Winged (wĭngd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with wings. **2.**

Wing'fish' (wĭng'fĭsh'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sea robin having large, winglike pectoral fins.

Wing'less, *a.* Having no wings; unable to fly.

Wing'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** A little wing. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A bastard wing, or alula.

Wing'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having wings; soaring; rapid.

Wink (wĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINKED (wĭnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINKING.] [AS. *wincian*; akin to G. *winken.*] **1.** To nod; to nap. [*Obs.*] **2.** To shut the eyes quickly. **3.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; to blink. **4.** To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids. **5.** To avoid taking notice, as if by shutting the eyes; to connive at anything. **6.** To be dim and flicker.

Wink, *v. t.* To cause (the eyes) to wink. [*Colloq.*]

Wink, *n.* **1.** Act of winking; hence, the time necessary for such an act; moment. **2.** A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast. [blinder.]

Wink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who winks. **2.** A horse's

Win'kle (wĭn'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wincle.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any

Winkle (*Fulgur canaliculata*). *c* Canal, or Tube; *s* Siphon; *h* Head; *p* Proboscis; *m* Mantle; *f* Foot; *o* Operculum.

periwinkle. (*b*) Any one of various marine spiral gastropods, esp., in the U. S., either of two species of *Fulgur.*

Win'ner (wĭn'nẽr), *n.* One that wins. [ing.]

Win'ning (-nĭng), *a.* Adapted to gain favor; charm-

Win'ning, *n.* **1.** Act of one who wins. **2.** The sum or thing won, esp. in gambling.

Win'now (wĭn'nō), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINNOWED (-nōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINNOWING.] [OE. *windewen, winewen*, AS. *windwian*; akin to L. *ventilare.*] **1.** To separate, and drive off, the chaff from by means of wind; to fan. **2.** To sift, as in order to separate falsehood from truth; to separate. **3.** To beat with, or as if with, wings. [*Poetic*] — **Win'now-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Win'row' (-rō'), *n.* A windrow.

Win'some (-sŭm), *a.* [*Compar.* WINSOMER (-ẽr); *superl.* WINSOMEST.] [AS. *wynsum*, fr. *wynn* joy; akin to G. *wonne.*] **1.** Cheerful; merry; gay; light-hearted. **2.** Causing joy or pleasure; gladsome; pleasant. — **Win'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Win'some-ness**, *n.*

Win'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS. *winter*; akin to G. *winter.*] **1.** The season of the year when the sun shines most obliquely upon any region; the coldest season; — in the northern hemisphere, popularly, the months of December, January, and February; astronomically, the period from the winter solstice to the end of the vernal equinox. **2.** The period of decay, old age, death, etc.

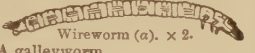
Win'ter, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINTERED (-tẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINTERING.] To pass the winter. [winter.]

Win'ter, *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage, during the

Win'ter-green' (-grēn'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having leaves green through the winter, — in Eng., species of *Pyrola*; in America, *Gaultheria procumbens*, a low aromatic plant bearing red berries. [ter. *U. S.*]

Win'ter-kill' (-kĭl'), *v. t.* To kill by the cold of win-

Win'ter-ly (wĭn'tẽr-lĭ), *a.* Like winter; wintry. [*R.*]
Win'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Wintry.
Win'try (-trĭ), *a.* Suitable to winter; resembling winter, or what belongs to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy. [wine; vinous.
Win'y (wīn'ĭ), *a.* Having the taste or qualities of
Wipe (wīp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wiped (wīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wiping.] [AS. *wīpian.*] **1.** To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean or dry by rubbing. **2.** To remove by rubbing; to rub off; to obliterate. **3.** To cheat; to trick. [*Obs.*]
Wipe, *n.* **1.** Act of wiping. **2.** A blow; stroke. [*Low*] **3.** A gibe; jeer. **4.** Stain; brand. [*Obs.*]
Wip'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wipes. **2.** Something used for wiping, as a towel or rag. [eddy. [*R.*]
Wir'ble (wẽr'b'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Warble.] To whirl; to
Wire (wīr), *n.* [AS. *wīr.*] **1.** A thread or slender rod of metal. **2.** A telegraph wire or cable; hence, an electric telegraph. [*Colloq.*]
Wire, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wired (wīrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wiring.] **1.** To bind or attach with wires; to apply wire to. **2.** To put on a wire. **3.** To snare by means of a wire. **4.** To send (a message) by telegraph. [*Colloq.*]
Wire'draw' (-drą'), *v. t.* **1.** To form (metal) into wire, by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel. **2.** Hence, to draw by art or violence. **3.** Hence, to draw out to great tenuity. — **Wire'-draw'er** (-ẽr), *n.*
Wire'-pull'er (-pụl'ẽr), *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, schemer; intriguer. [trigue.
Wire'-pull'ing, *n.* Conduct of a wire-puller; in-
Wire'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A larva of various species of snapping beetles; — from their slenderness and hard integument. (*b*) A galleyworm.


Wireworm (*a*). × 2.

Wir'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made of wire; like wire. **2.** Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy. — **Wir'i-ness,** *n.*
Wis (wĭs), *adv.* [Aphetic for *iwis, ywis;* or fr. Icel. *víss* certain. See Ywis.] Certainly; really. [*Obs.*]
Wis, *v. t.* [Due to mistaking OE. *iwis* certain, for *I wis,* and confusing this with *wit,* v. See Ywis; Wit, *v.*] To think; to suppose; to imagine; — chiefly in the first person sing. present tense, *I wis.* [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]
Wis'ard (wĭz'ẽrd), *n.* See Wizard.
Wis'dom (-dŭm), *n.* [See Wise, *a.*; -dom.] **1.** Quality of being wise; knowledge, and capacity to make due use of it; discernment and judgment; discretion. **2.** Scientific or practical truth; acquired knowledge; erudition.
Syn. — Prudence; knowledge; sagacity; skill. — *Wisdom* has been defined to be "the use of the best means for attaining the best ends," and in this sense implies high moral as well as mental excellence; but wisdom is also used in the sense of the perception and use of the best means for attaining a purpose of whatever character. *Prudence* is more negative, and consists rather in avoiding danger than in taking decisive measures to accomplish an object. *Knowledge,* a more comprehensive term, signifies simple apprehension of facts.

Wisdom teeth, the last, or back, teeth of the full set in man; — so called because appearing after the person may be supposed to have arrived at the age of wisdom.

Wise (wīz), *a.* [*Compar.* Wiser (-ẽr); *superl.* Wisest.] [AS. *wis;* akin to G. *weise,* and E. *wit,* v. i.] **1.** Knowing; erudite; learned. **2.** Hence, esp., making due use of knowledge; choosing the best ends to the best means; sagacious. **3.** Versed in art or science; specif., skilled in divination. **4.** Hence, wary; crafty. [*R.*] **5.** Containing or exhibiting wisdom; judicious; discreet.
Wise, *n.* [AS. *wise;* akin to G. *weise;* fr. root of E. *wit.*] Way of being or acting; manner; mode; fashion.
☞ This word is nearly obsolete, except as used in such phrases as *in any wise, in no wise, on this wise,* etc., and as a suffix in composition. As a suffix it is often interchangeable with *-ways.*
Wise'a-cre (-ā-kẽr), *n.* [OD. *wijssegger* or G. *weissager* prophet, deriv. of OHG. *wīzzagōn,* fr. *wīzzagō* a prophet, akin to AS. *witga,* fr. root of E. *wit.*] **1.** A wise man. [*Obs.*] **2.** A pretender to wisdom; a would-be-wise person; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; dunce.
Wise'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One pretendedly wise; wiseacre.
Wise'ly, *adv.* In a wise manner; with wisdom.
Wish (wĭsh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wished (wĭsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wishing.] [AS. *wȳscan,* fr. *wūsc* wish; akin to G. *wunsch,* Skr. *vāñchā* wish, *van* to like, to wish.] **1.** To have a desire, yearning, or hope; to long; to hanker. **2.** To be disposed or inclined.
Wish, *v. t.* **1.** To desire; to long for; to hanker after. **2.** To frame or express desires concerning; to call down in desire; to invoke; to imprecate.
Syn. — See Desire.

Wish (wĭsh), *n.* **1.** Desire; eager desire; longing. **2.** Expression of desire; request; petition; hence, invocation or imprecation. **3.** A thing desired; object of desire.
Wish'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in birds; furculum; wishing bone.
Wish'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wishes or desires.
Wish'ful (-fụl), *a.* [Cf. Wistful.] **1.** Having or showing desire, or ardent desire; longing. **2.** Desirable. [*R.*] — **Wish'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Wish'ful-ness,** *n.*
Wish'ing, *a. & n.* from Wish, *v. t.*
Wishing bone. See Wishbone.
Wish'ton-wish (-tŏn-wĭsh), *n.* [Probably of American Indian origin.] (*Zoöl.*) The prairie dog.
Wish'y-wash'y (-ĭ-wŏsh'ĭ), *a.* [See Wash.] Thin and pale; weak; — orig. of liquids. Fig.: Weak-minded.
Wisp (wĭsp), *n.* [OE. *wisp, wips;* origin uncertain.] **1.** A small bundle, as of straw. **2.** A whisk, or small broom. **3.** A Will-o'-the-wisp.
Wist (wĭst), *archaic imp. & p. p.* of Wit, *v.* Knew.
Wis-ta'ri-a (wĭs-tā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; from Caspar *Wistar,* an American anatomist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants bearing pendulous clusters of pale bluish flowers.
Wist'ful (wĭst'fụl), *a.* [For Wishful.] **1.** Longing; wishful; desirous. **2.** Full of thought; eagerly attentive; meditative; musing; pensive; contemplative. — **Wist'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Wist'ful-ness,** *n.*
Wist'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* Attentively. [*Obs.*] [Tonwish.
Wis'ton-wish (wĭs'tŏn-wĭsh), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See
Wit (wĭt), *v. t. & i.* [*inf.* (To) Wit; *pres. sing.* Wot, *pl.* Wite; *imp.* Wist(e); *p. p.* Wist; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wit(t)ing.] [OE. *witen,* pres. *ich wot, wat,* I know (wot), imp. *wiste,* AS. *witan;* akin to G. *wissen,* L. *videre,* Gr. ἰδεῖν, Skr. *vid* to know. Cf. Vision, Wise, *a. & n.*, Wot.] To know; to learn; — now used only in the infin., *to wit,* esp. in legal language, to call attention to a particular thing, or to a more particular specification of what has preceded, as equivalent to *namely,* or *that is to say.*
Wit, *n.* [AS. *witt, wit.*] **1.** Mind; intellect; understanding; sense. **2.** A mental faculty or power; — chiefly in the *pl.*, and in certain phrases. **3.** Felicitous association of ideas not usually connected, so as to produce a pleasant surprise; also, the power of readily combining ideas in that way. **4.** A person of eminent sense or knowledge; a man of genius, fancy, or humor; one distinguished for bright sayings, for repartee, etc.
The five wits, the five senses; also, sometimes, the five qualities or faculties, *common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation,* and *memory.*
Syn. — Ingenuity; humor; satire; sarcasm; irony; burlesque. — *Wit* primarily meant mind, and now denotes the power of seizing on some thought or occurrence, and, by a sudden turn, presenting it under aspects wholly new and unexpected — apparently natural and admissible, if not perfectly just, and bearing on the subject, or the parties concerned, with a laughable keenness and force. The pleasure we find in *wit* arises from the ingenuity of the turn, the sudden surprise it brings, and the patness of its application to the case, in the new and ludicrous relations thus flashed upon the view. *Humor* is a quality more congenial to the English mind than *wit.* It consists primarily in taking up the peculiarities of a *humorist* (or eccentric person) and drawing them out, so that we enjoy a hearty, good-natured laugh at the unconscious manifestation of whims and oddities. From this original sense the term has been widened to embrace other sources of kindly mirth of the same general character.
Witch (wĭch), *n.* [Cf. Wick.] A cone of paper placed in a vessel of fat, and used as a taper. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Witch, *n.* [OE. *wicche,* AS. *wicce,* fem., *wicca,* masc.] **1.** One who practices the black art, or magic; one (supposedly) possessing supernatural or magical power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. the Devil; sorcerer; sorceress; — now chiefly or only of women. **2.** An ugly old woman; hag. **3.** A charming or bewitching person (woman or child); also, one given to mischief. [*Colloq.*]
Witch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Witched; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Witching.] To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.
Witch'craft' (-krȧft'), *n.* **1.** Practices or art of witches; sorcery. **2.** Power more than natural.
Witch'-elm' (-ĕlm'), *n.* (*Bot.*) See Wych-elm.
Witch'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Sorcery; witchcraft. **2.** Fascination; irresistible influence; enchantment.
Witch'-ha'zel (-hā'z'l), *n.* [See Wych-elm; Hazel.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The wych-elm. (*b*) An American shrub (*Hamamelis Virginica*), which blossoms late in autumn.
Wit'e-na-ge-mote' (wĭt'ĕ-ná-gĕ-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *witena gemōt; wita* wise man + *gemōt* assembly.] The national council, or legislature, of England in Anglo-Saxon times.
With (wĭth), *n.* See Withe.

With (wĭth), *prep.* [AS. *wið;* akin to G. *wider* against, *wieder* again, Skr. *vi* asunder.] *With* denotes or expresses some situation or relation of nearness, proximity, association, connection, etc.; as: (*a*) Close or direct relation of opposition or hostility; against; — now obs. except in *withstand, withhold*, etc., and after the verbs *fight, contend, struggle*, etc. (*b*) Association in respect of situation or environment; among; in the company of. (*c*) Connection of friendship, support, alliance, assistance, countenance, etc.; on the side of. (*d*) The accompaniment of cause, means, instrument, etc.; — sometimes equivalent to *by*. (*e*) Association in thought, as for comparison or contrast. (*f*) Simultaneous happening, or immediate succession or consequence. (*g*) A having as a possession or an appendage.

☞ *With* and *by* are closely allied in many uses, so that they can not always be sharply distinguished.

With-al' (-ąl'), *adv.* [*With* + *all.*] **1.** With this; with that. [*Obs.*] **2.** Likewise; also. [*Archaic*]

With-al', *prep.* With; — put after its object, at the end of the sentence or clause in which it stands. [*Obs.*]

With-draw' (wĭth-drą'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Withdrew (-drų'); *p. p.* Withdrawn (-drąn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Withdrawing.] [*With* against + *draw.*] **1.** To take or draw back or away; to cause to move away or retire. **2.** To take back; to recall or retract.

With-draw', *v. i.* To retire; to retreat; to quit a company or place; to go away; to recede; to go back.

With-draw'al (-al), *n.* A withdrawing.

With-draw'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who withdraws.

With-draw'ing-room' (-ĭng-rōōm'), *n.* [Cf. Drawing-room.] A room for retirement from another room, as from a dining room; drawing-room.

With-draw'ment, *n.* A withdrawing; withdrawal.

Withe (wĭth), *n.* [OE. See Withy, *n.*] **1.** A flexible, slender twig or branch used as a band; a willow or osier twig. **2.** A band of twisted twigs. **3.** (*Naut.*) An iron attachment on one end of a mast or boom, with a ring through which another mast or boom is rigged out. **4.** (*Arch.*) A partition between flues in a chimney.

Withe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Withed (wĭthd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Withing.] To bind or fasten with withes.

With'er (wĭth'ẽr), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Withered (-ẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Withering.] [OE. *wideren;* prob. fr. same source as E. *weather.*] **1.** To fade; to lose freshness; to dry or shrivel up. **2.** To lose or want animal moisture; to waste or pine away. **3.** To lose vigor or power; to languish.

With'er, *v. t.* To cause to wither.

With'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Faded; dried up; shriveled.

With'ers (wĭth'ẽrz), *n. pl.* [Prop., the parts which resist the pull in drawing; fr. OE. *wither* resistance, AS. *wiðre*, fr. *wiðer* against; akin to G. *widerrist.* See With, *prep.*] The ridge between the shouider bones of a horse, at the base of the neck. [See *Illust.* of Horse.]

With'er-wrung' (-ẽr-rŭng'), *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.

With-hold' (wĭth-hōld'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Withheld (-hĕld'); *p. p.* Withheld, *Obs.* or *Archaic* Withholden (-hōld'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Withholding.] [*With* + *hold.*] **1.** To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action. **2.** To retain; to keep back; not to grant. **3.** To keep; to maintain. [*Obs.*] — **With-hold'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

With-in' (-ĭn'), *prep.* [AS. *wiðinnan;* *wið* with + *innan* in, inwardly, fr. *in* in. See With, *prep.;* In, *prep.*] **1.** In the inner or interior part of; inside of. **2.** In the limits or compass of; not further in length than. **3.** Hence, inside the limits, reach, or influence of; not beyond, overstepping, exceeding, etc.

With-in', *adv.* **1.** In the inner part; inwardly; internally. **2.** In the house; in doors.

With-out' (-out'), *prep.* [AS. *wiðūtan;* *wið* with + *ūtan* outside, fr. *ūt* out. See With, *prep.;* Out.] **1.** On or at the outside of; out of. **2.** Out of the limits of; out of reach of; beyond. **3.** Not with; otherwise than with; in absence of, separation from, or destitution of; not with use or employment of; independently of; exclusively of; with omission of.

Without day [translation of L. *sine die*], without the appointment of a day to appear or assemble again; finally.

With-out', *conj.* Unless; except; — introducing a clause.

With-out', *adv.* **1.** On or at the outside; not on the inside; outwardly; externally. **2.** Out of doors.

With-stand' (-stănd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Withstood (-stōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Withstanding.] [*With* + *stand.*] To stand against; to oppose; to resist.

With'y (wĭth'ĭ), *n.* [AS. *wiðig* a willow, willow twig; akin to G. *weide* willow, Gr. *ἰτέα.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) The osier willow (*Salix viminalis*). **2.** A withe.

With'y (wĭth'ĭ), *a.* Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough; also, abounding in withes.

Wit'less (wĭt'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of wit or understanding; wanting thought; hence, indiscreet. — **Wit'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Wit'less-ness**, *n.*

Wit'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A person having little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.

Wit'ness (-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *witnes, gewitnes*, fr. *witan* to know. See Wit.] **1.** Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony. **2.** That which furnishes evidence or proof. **3.** One cognizant; one having personal knowledge of anything, esp. one who beholds it. **4.** (*Law*) (*a*) One who testifies in a cause, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal. (*b*) One who witnesses an instrument.

Wit'ness, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Witnessed (-nĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Witnessing.] **1.** To see or know by personal presence; to have direct cognizance of. **2.** To give testimony to; to testify to; to attest. **3.** (*Law*) To see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of authenticating it. [to testify.

Wit'ness, *v. i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence;

Wit'ness-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who witnesses.

Wit'ted (-tĕd), *a.* Having (such) a wit or understanding; as, a quick-*witted* man.

Wit'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [From Witty.] A witty saying; a sentence affectedly witty; attempt at wit.

Wit'ti-ly, *adv.* In a witty manner.

Wit'ti-ness, *n.* Quality of being witty.

Wit'ting-ly (-tĭng-lĭ), *adv.* [See Wit, *v.*] Knowingly; with knowledge; by design.

Wit'tol (-tŭl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The wheatear. [*Prov. Eng.*] **2.** A man who knowingly submits to his wife's infidelity; — so called because the cuckoo lays its eggs in the wittol's nest. [*Obs.*] — **Wit'tol-ly** (wĭt'tŭl-lĭ), *a.* [*Obs.*]

Wit'ty (wĭt'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Wittier (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Wittiest.] Possessed of wit; esp., possessing wit or humor; good at repartee; droll; facetious.

Syn. — Acute; smart; sharp; arch; keen; facetious; amusing; humorous; satirical; ironical; taunting.

Wit'wal' } (-wąl'), *n.* [Akin to G. *wittewal.*] (*Zoöl.*)
Wit'wall' } (*a*) The golden oriole. (*b*) The greater spotted woodpecker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wive (wīv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wived (wīvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wiving.] [AS. *wīfian.* See Wife.] To marry; to take a wife.

Wive, *v. t.* **1.** To match to a wife; to provide with a wife. **2.** To take for a wife; to marry.

Wiv'er (wiv'ẽr), } *n.* [OF. *wivre, guivre*, serpent, fr.
Wiv'ern (-ẽrn), } L. *vipera.*] **1.** (*Her.*) A fabulous two-legged, dragon-headed creature, like a cockatrice. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The weever.

Wives (wīvz), *n., pl.* of Wife.

Wiz'ard (wĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [Prob. fr. *wise* + *-ard.*] **1.** A sage. [*Obs.*] **2.** One devoted to the black art; magician; conjurer; sorcerer. [by wizards.

Wiz'ard, *a.* **1.** Enchanting; charming. **2.** Haunted

Wiz'ard-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Character or practices of wizards; sorcery; magic.

Wiz'en (wĭz'n), *v. i.* [AS. *wisnian;* akin to G. *verwesen* to rot.] To wither. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

Wiz'en, *a.* Wizened; thin; weazen; withered.

Wiz'ened (wĭz'nd), *a.* Dried; shriveled; withered; shrunken; weazen.

Woad (wōd), *n.* [OE. *wod*, AS. *wād;* akin to G. *waid*, L. *vitrum.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An herbaceous, cruciferous plant (*Isatis tinctoria*), yielding a blue dyestuff now superseded by indigo. **2.** The dyestuff itself.

Wild woad (*Bot.*), the weld (*Reseda luteola*).

Woad'-wax'en (-wăks'n), *n.* [Cf. Wood-wax.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant (*Genista tinctoria*) native of Europe and Russian Asia, and adventitious in America.

Woald (wōld), *n.* See Weld.

Wob'ble (wŏb'b'l), *v. i.* See Wabble.

Woe (wō), *n.* [OE. *wo, wa, woo*, AS. *wā*, interj.; akin to G. *weh.*] **1.** Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity. **2.** A curse; a malediction.

Woe'-be-gone' (wō'bē-gŏn'; 115), *a.* [OE. *wo begon.* See Woe, and Begone, *p. p.*] Beset or overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief or sorrow; woeful.

Woe'ful } (-ful), *a.* **1.** Full of woe; sorrowful; dis-
Wo'ful } tressed with grief or calamity; afflicted; wretched; unhappy; sad. **2.** Bringing calamity, distress, or affliction. **3.** Paltry; miserable; poor. — **Woe'ful-ly**, *or* **Wo'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Woe'ful-ness**, *or* **Wo'ful-ness**, *n.*

Woke (wōk), *imp. & p. p.* of Wake.

Wold (wōld), *n.* [AS. *weald, wald;* akin to G. *wald.*] **1.** A wood; forest. **2.** Plain; low hill; country without wood, whether hilly or not.

Wold, *n.* See WELD.

Wolf (wŭlf), *n.; pl.* WOLVES (wŭlvz). [AS. *wulf;* akin to G. *wolf*, L. *lupus*, Gr. λύκος, Skr. *vṛka.*] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of wild and savage carnivores belonging to the genus *Canis*, and closely allied to the common dog. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the destructive, and usually hairy, larvæ of several species of beetles and grain moths. **3.** Fig.: Anything very ravenous, rapacious, or destructive; specif., want; starvation. **4.** An eating ulcer. [*Obs.*]

American Gray Wolf (*Canis occidentalis*).

Wolf'ish (-Ish), *a.* Like, or having the form of, a wolf.

Wol'fram (wŏl'fram *or* wŭlf'ram), } *n.* [G.,
Wol'fram-ite (wŏl'fram-it *or* wŭlf'ram-īt), } *wolf-ramit, wolfram; wolf* wolf + *rahm* cream, soot.] (*Min.*) Tungstate of iron and manganese. [Tungsten.]

‖ **Wol-fra'mi-um** (wŏl-frā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Tungsten.

Wolfs'bane' (wŭlfs'bān'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Aconite.

Wol'ver-ene' } (wŭl'vẽr-ēn'), *n.* [Dim. fr. WOLF.] **1.**
Wol'ver-ine' } (*Zoöl.*) The glutton. **2.** A nickname for an inhabitant of Michigan. [*U. S.*]

Wolves (wŭlvz), *n., pl.* of WOLF.

Wolv'ish (wŭlv'ĭsh), *a.* Wolfish.

Wom'an (wo͝om'an), *n.; pl.* WOMEN (wĭm'ĕn). [AS. *wīfmann, wīmmann; wīf* woman, wife + *mann* man. See WIFE; MAN.] **1.** An adult female person; sometimes, any female person. **2.** Womankind. **3.** A female attendant or servant.

Wom'an, *v. t.* **1.** To make effeminate or womanish. [*R.*] **2.** To furnish with, or unite to, a woman. [*R.*]

Wom'an-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** State, character, or qualities of a woman, or of womankind. **2.** Womankind.

Wom'an-ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; effeminate; — usually reproachful.

Wom'an-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* Women, collectively.

Wom'an-ly, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine.

Wom'an-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

Womb (wo͞om), *n.* [AS. *wamb, womb;* akin to G. *wamme, wampe.*] **1.** The belly. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Anat.*) The uterus. **3.** The place where anything is generated or produced; hence, any receptacle likened to such a place.

Womb, *v. t.* To inclose in, or as if in, a womb. [*Obs.*]

Wom'bat (wŏm'băt), *n.* [From native name.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of three species of Australian burrowing, nocturnal marsupials of the genus *Phascolomys.*

Common Wombat (*Phascolomys ursinus*).

Wom'by (wo͞om'ў), *a.* Capacious. [*Obs.*]

Wom'en (wĭm'ĕn), *n., pl.* of WOMAN.

Won (wŭn), *imp. & p. p.* of WIN.

Won, *v. i.* [See 1st WONE.] To dwell. [*Obs.* or *Scot.*]

Won'der (wŭn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *wundor;* akin to G. *wunder.*] **1.** The emotion excited by novelty, or by the presentation to the sight or mind of something unusual, strange, extraordinary, or not well understood; surprise. **2.** Cause of wonder; wonderful thing; marvel.

Syn. — Astonishment; amazement; admiration. — *Wonder* expresses less surprise than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement.* It differs from *admiration* in not necessarily implying love, esteem, or approbation.

Won'der, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WONDERED (-dẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WONDERING.] **1.** To be affected with wonder; to marvel. **2.** To feel doubt and curiosity; to query in the mind. — **Won'der-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Won'der-ful (-fŭl), *a.* Adapted to excite wonder. — **Won'der-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Won'der-ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Amazing; astonishing. See MARVELOUS.

Won'der-ment, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a wonder.

Won'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Same as WONDROUS.

Won'drous (-drŭs), *adv.* [OE. *wonders.*] In a wonderful manner or degree; wonderfully.

Won'drous (wŭn'drŭs), *a.* Wonderful; astonishing; strange. — **Won'drous-ly,** *adv.* — **Won'drous-ness,** *n.*

Won't (wōnt; *often in New Eng.* wŭnt). A colloquial contr. of *woll not.* Will not. See WILL.

Wont (wŭnt), *a.* [For *woned*, p. p. of *won, wone*, to dwell, AS. *wunian;* akin to G. *wohnen.*] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated; used.

Wont, *n.* Custom; habit; use; usage.

Wont, *v. i.* [*imp.* WONT; *p. p.* WONT, or WONTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WONTING.] To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

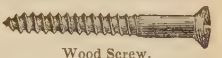
Wont, *v. t.* To accustom; — used reflexively.

Wont'ed, *a.* Accustomed; customary; usual.

Woo (wo͞o), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WOOED (wo͞od); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WOOING.] [AS. *wōgian*, fr. *wōh* bent, crooked, bad; akin to Skr. *vañc* to waver.] **1.** To solicit in love; to court; to make love. **2.** To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

Wood (wo͝od), *n.* [AS. *wudu, wiodu.*] **1.** A large and thick collection of trees; a forest or grove; — often in the *pl.* **2.** The hard substance of trees and the like; timber. **3.** (*Bot.*) The fibrous material which makes up the greater part of the stems and branches of trees and shrubby plants, and a part of herbaceous stems. **4.** Trees cut or sawed for the fire or other uses.

Wood culver (*Zoöl.*), the wood pigeon. — **Wood cut,** an engraving on wood; also, a print from such an engraving. — **Wood engraver.** (*a*) An engraver on wood. (*b*) (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of small beetles whose larvæ bore beneath the bark of trees, and furrow the sapwood. — **Wood engraving.** (*a*) The act or art of engraving on wood. (*b*) An engraving on wood; a wood cut; also, a print from such an engraving. — **Wood fretter** (*Zoöl.*), any one of numerous species of beetles whose larvæ bore in the wood, or beneath the bark, of trees. — **Wood grouse.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The capercailzie. (*b*) The spruce partridge. — **Wood hoopoe** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of Old World arboreal birds closely allied to the common hoopoe. — **Wood ibis** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of large wading birds, having the head and neck naked or scantily covered with feathers. — **Wood lark** (*Zoöl.*), a small European lark, so called from its habit of perching on trees. — **Wood nut** (*Bot.*), the filbert. — **Wood nymph,** a nymph inhabiting the woods; dryad. — **Wood pigeon.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of Old World pigeons belonging to *Palumbus* and allied genera of the family *Columbidæ.* (*b*) The ringdove. — **Wood reeve,** the steward or overseer of a wood. [*Eng.*] — **Wood rush** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Luzula*, resembling the true rushes. — **Wood screw,** a metal screw for insertion in wood, formed with a sharp thread, and usually with a slotted head. — **Wood snipe.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The American woodcock. (*b*) An Asiatic snipe (*Gallinago nemoricola*). — **Wood tapper** (*Zoöl.*), any woodpecker. — **Wood tick** (*Zoöl.*), any of several species of *Ixodes* whose young cling to bushes, but fasten themselves to any animal which touches them. — **Wood worm** (*Zo'l.*), a larva that bores in wood.



Wood Screw.

Wood, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WOODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WOODING.] To supply with wood, or get wood for.

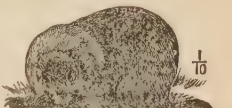
Wood, *v. i.* To take or get a supply of wood.

Wood'bind' (-bīnd'), *n.* Woodbine.

Wood'bine' (-bīn'), *n.* [AS. *wudubind* black ivy. See WOOD; BIND, *v. t.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) *Lonicera Periclymenum*, a species of honeysuckle. (*b*) The Virginia creeper. [*Local U. S.*]

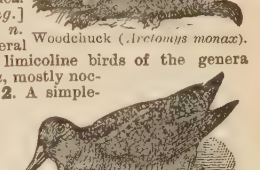
Wood'chat' (-chăt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of several species of Asiatic singing birds closely allied to the European robin. (*b*) A European shrike (*Enneoctonus rufus*).

Wood'chuck (-chŭk'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) **1.** A common, burrowing marmot (*Arctomys monax*) of North America. **2.** The yaffle. [*Prov. Eng.*]



Woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*).

Wood'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any of several species of long-billed, limicoline birds of the genera *Scolopax* and *Philohela*, mostly nocturnal in their habits. **2.** A simpleton. [*Obs.*]



European Woodcock (*S. rusticola*).

Wood'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Skill in anything pertaining to the woods, esp. in shooting and other sports.

Wood'cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* Same as *Wood cut*, under WOOD.

Wood'cut'ter (wŏŏd'kŭt'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who cuts wood. **2.** An engraver on wood. [*R.*]

Wood'ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood, or trees.

Wood'en (wŏŏd'n), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, pert. to, or like, wood. **2.** Clumsy; awkward; ungainly; stiff; spiritless. — **Wood'en-ly**, *adv.* — **Wood'en-ness**, *n.*

Wooden spoon. (*a*) (*Cambridge University, Eng.*) The last junior optime who takes a university degree, — denoting one who is only fit to stay at home and stir porridge. (*b*) In some American colleges, the lowest appointee of the junior year; sometimes, one especially popular in his class, without reference to scholarship.

Wood'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house or shed in which wood is stored, and sheltered from the weather.

Wood'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being woody.

Wood'land (-lănd *or* -lănd'), *n.* Land covered with wood; forest; land on which trees are suffered to grow.

Wood'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** An officer placed in charge of the king's woods. [*Eng.*] **2.** A sportsman; hunter. **3.** A woodcutter. **4.** A dweller in the woods; bushman.

Wood'peck'er (-pĕk'ĕr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any of many species of scansorial birds of *Picus* and allied genera of the family *Picidæ*. Their tail feathers have pointed, rigid tips to aid in climbing. They mostly feed upon larvæ picked from under the bark of trees. [See *Illust.* of FLICKER.]

Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*), Male. 1/10

Wood'ruff' (-rŭf'), **Wood'roof'** (-rōōf'), *n.* [AS. *wuduruſe*. See WOOD, *n.*; cf. RUFF a plaited collar.] (*Bot.*) A little European herb (*Asperula odorata*) having a pleasant taste. [See *Illust.* of WHORL.]

Woods'man (wōōdz'măn), *n.* A woodman, esp. one who lives in the forest.

Wood' tick' (wŏŏd' tĭk'). (*Zoöl.*) See under WOOD.

Wood'wall' (wŏŏd'wąl'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The yaffle.

Wood'ward' (-wärd'), *n.* (*Eng. Forest Law*) An officer of the forest, whose duty it was to guard the woods.

Wood'-wash' (wŏŏd'wŏsh'), **Wood'-wax'** (-wăks'), **Wood'-wax'en** (-wăks'n), *n.* [AS. *wuduweaxe.*] (*Bot.*) Same as WOAD-WAXEN.

Wood'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of wood; the wooden part of any structure. [under WOOD.]

Wood'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See *Wood worm*, under WOOD.

Wood'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with wood or woods. **2.** Of, or containing, wood or woody fiber; ligneous. **3.** Of or pert. to woods; sylvan. [*R.*]

Woo'er (wōō'ĕr), *n.* One who wooes.

Woof (wōōf), *n.* [AS. *ōwef, ōweb, āweb; on, an*, on + *wef, web*, fr. *wefan* to weave.] **1.** The threads crossing the warp in a woven fabric; weft. **2.** Texture; cloth.

Wool (wŏŏl), *n.* [AS. *wull;* akin to G. *wolle*, L. *vellus*, Skr. *ūrṇā* wool, *vṛ* to cover.] **1.** The soft and curled, or crisped, species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals. **2.** Short, thick hair, esp. when crisped or curled. **3.** (*Bot.*) A sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs on the surface of certain plants.

Wool staple, a place where wool was brought to the king's staple for sale. [*Eng.*] — Wool stapler. (*a*) A dealer in wool. (*b*) One who sorts wool according to its staple.

Would (wŏŏld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WOULDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WOULDING.] [D. *woelen*, *bewoelen;* akin to G. *wuhlen*.] (*Naut.*) To wind, or wrap; esp., to wind a rope round, as a mast or yard made of two or more pieces.

Wool'en (wŏŏl'ĕn), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of wool. **2.** Of or pert. to wool or woolen cloths.

Wool'en, *n.* Cloth made of wool; woolen goods.

Wool'fell' (wŏŏl'fĕl'), *n.* [*Wool* + *fell* a skin.] A skin with the wool on it.

Wool'gath'er-ing (-găth'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* Indulgence in idle imagination; a foolish or useless pursuit or design.

Wool'grow'er (-grō'ĕr), *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool. — **Wool'grow'ing**, *n.*

Wool'ly, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, like, or of the nature of, wool. **2.** Clothed with wool. — **Wool'li-ness**, *n.*

Woolly bear (*Zool.*), the hairy larva of several species of moths.

Wool'pack' (-păk'), *n.* A pack or bag of wool weighing two hundred and forty pounds.

Wool'sack' (-săk'), *n.* A sack or bag of wool; specif., the seat of the lord chancellor of England in the House of Lords, being a large, square, divan-like sack of wool.

Wool'sey (wŏŏl'sĭ), *n.* [From WOOL.] Linsey-woolsey.

Wool'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* A heavy wooden hammer for milling cloth.

Wool'ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* [*Wool* + *-ward.*] In wool; with woolen raiment next the skin. [*Obs.*]

Wor'ble (wûr'b'l), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WORMIL.

Word (wûrd), *n.* [AS. *word;* akin to G. *wort*, L. *verbum.*] **1.** The spoken sign of a conception or an idea; a single component part of human speech or language; term; vocable. **2.** Hence, the character, or combination of characters, expressing such a term. **3.** *pl.* Talk; discourse; speech; language. **4.** Account; tidings; message; — only in *sing.* **5.** Signal; order; command. **6.** Language considered as pledging the faith or authority of the one who utters it; statement; affirmation; declaration; promise. **7.** *pl.* Verbal contention; dispute. **8.** A brief observation; a phrase or short sentence.

By word of mouth, orally; by actual speaking. — Good word, commendation; favorable account. — In a word, briefly; to sum up. — In word, in declaration; in profession. — The word, *or* The Word. (*Theol.*) (*a*) The gospel message; esp., the Scriptures, as a revelation of God. (*b*) The second person in the Trinity before his manifestation in time by the incarnation; among those who reject a Trinity of persons, some one or all of the divine attributes personified. — To eat one's words, to retract what has been said. — Word for word, verbatim; exactly. — Word square, a series of words arranged so that they can be read vertically and horizontally with the same result.

HEART
EMBER
ABUSE
RESIN
TRENT

Syn. — See TERM.

Word, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORDING.] **1.** To express in words; to phrase. **2.** To flatter with words; to cajole. [*Obs.*]

Word Square.

Word'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* A dictionary; lexicon.

Word'ing, *n.* The act or manner of expressing in words; style of expression; phrasing.

Word'y (wûrd'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* WORDIER (-ĭ-ĕr); *superl.* WORDIEST.] **1.** Of or pert. to words. **2.** Using many words; verbose. **3.** Containing many words; full of words. — **Word'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Word'i-ness**, *n.*

Wore (wōr), *imp.* of WEAR.

Wore, *imp.* of WARE.

Work (wûrk), *n.* [AS. *weorc, worc;* akin to G. *werk*, Gr. ἔργον, *ϝέργον*, work, ῥέζειν to do, ὄργανον instrument, ὄργια secret rites. Cf. ORGAN, ORGY.] **1.** Exertion of strength or faculties; physical or intellectual effort directed to an end; industrial activity; toil; employment; sometimes, specif., physical labor. **2.** The matter on which one works; material for working upon; subject of exertion; business; duty. **3.** That which is produced as the result of labor or toil; product; performance; fabric; manufacture; in a more general sense, act, deed, service, effect, result, achievement, feat. **4.** Specif.: (*a*) That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book; as, a *work*, or the *works*, of Addison. (*b*) Flowers, figures, or the like, wrought with the needle; embroidery. (*c*) *pl.* Structures in civil, military, or naval engineering, as docks, bridges, trenches, fortifications, etc.; also, the structures and grounds of a manufacturing establishment. (*d*) *pl.* The moving parts of a mechanism. **5.** Manner of working; management; treatment. **6.** (*Mech.*) The causing of motion against a resisting force. The amount of work is measured by the product of the force into the amount of motion along the direction of the force. **7.** (*Mining*) Ore before it is dressed. **8.** *pl.* (*Script.*) Performance of moral duties; righteous conduct.

Work (wûrk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORKED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT (rąt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORKING.] **1.** To exert one's self, or put forth effort, for a purpose; to labor; to be engaged in the performance of a task, a duty, or the like. **2.** Hence, in a general sense, to operate; to act; to perform. **3.** Hence, fig., to be effective; to have effect or influence; to conduce. **4.** To carry on business; to be employed customarily; to perform the part of a laborer; to labor; to toil. **5.** To be in, or as if in, a state of severe exertion; to be tossed or agitated; to move heavily; to strain; to labor. **6.** To make one's way slowly and with difficulty; to move or penetrate laboriously; — with a following preposition, as *down, out, into, up, through*, etc.; as, a scheme *works* out by degrees; to *work* into the earth. **7.** To ferment, as a liquid. **8.** To act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic.

Work, *v. t.* **1.** To labor or operate upon; to prepare for use, or to utilize, by labor. **2.** To produce or form by exertion or toil; to accomplish; to effect. **3.** To produce or accomplish by slow degrees, or as if laboriously. **4.** To prevail upon; to manage; to lead. **5.** To form with a needle and thread or yarn; esp., to embroider.

6. To set in motion or action; to direct the action of; to govern; to manage. **7.** To cause to ferment, as liquor. **To work a passage** (*Naut.*), to pay for a passage by work.

Work'a-ble (wûrk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or worth, being worked.

Work'a-day' (-ȧ-dā'), *n.* See WORKYDAY.

Work'bag' (-băg'), *n.* A bag for implements or materials for work; specif., a reticule for needlework, etc.

Work'bas'ket (-bȧs'kĕt), *n.* A basket for holding materials for needlework, or the like.

Work'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A box for holding instruments or materials for work.

Work'day' (-dā'), *n.* & *a.* A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from Sunday, festivals, etc.

Work'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that works; laborer. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the neuter, or sterile, individuals of the social ants, bees, and white ants.

Work'folk' (-fōk'), *n.* People that labor.

Work'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A house where manufacturing is done. **2.** A house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor. **3.** A house where paupers are kept at public expense, and provided with labor.

Work'ing, *a.* & *n.* from WORK.

Working day. (*a*) Same as WORKDAY. (*b*) The time fixed by law as a day's work.

Work'ing-day (-dā'), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, working days; everyday; hence, hard-working.

Work'ing-man (wûrk'ĭng-măn), *n.* A laboring man; a man who earns his daily support by manual labor.

Work'man (wûrk'mȧn), *n.* A man employed in labor; worker; esp., a skillful artificer or laborer.

Work'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Becoming a workman, esp. a skillful one; skillful; well performed.

Work'man-ly, *a.* Same as WORKMANLIKE.

Work'man-ly, *adv.* In a workmanly manner.

Work'man-ship, *n.* **1.** Art or skill of a workman; execution or manner of making anything. **2.** That made or produced by work, esp. by manual labor.

Work'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on.

Work'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A table for holding working materials and implements, for needlework, etc.

Work'wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.* A woman who works; esp., one skilled in needlework.

Work'y-day' (-ĭ-dā'), *n.* [See WORKDAY, WORKINGDAY.] A week day or working day, as distinguished from Sunday or a holiday. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

World (wûrld), *n.* [AS. *weorold, worold;* akin to G. *welt;* prop., age of man, lifetime, humanity; AS. *wer* man + a word akin to E. *old.*] **1.** The earth and the surrounding heavens; creation; universe. **2.** Any planet or heavenly body, esp. when considered as inhabited. **3.** The earth and its inhabitants, with their concerns; the sum of human affairs; specif., the concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come; hence, secular affairs or interests; worldly corruption; the ungodly or wicked part of mankind. **4.** In a more restricted sense, that part of the earth and its concerns known to, or contemplated by, any one; human affairs as seen from a given point of view; also, scene of life and action. **5.** The general affairs of life; public affairs and occupations. **6.** The sum of the affairs of a single individual. **7.** The inhabitants of the earth; people in general; the public; mankind. **8.** As an emblem of immensity, a great multitude or quantity.

For all the world. (*a*) Precisely; exactly. (*b*) For any consideration. — **World's end,** the remotest regions. — **World without end,** eternally; forever.

World'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*World* + *-ling.*] A person devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

World'ly, *a.* **1.** Relating to the world; human; common. **2.** Pert. to this world or life, in contradistinction from the life to come; secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments. — **World'li-ness,** *n.*

World'ly, *adv.* In a worldly manner.

World'ly-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Devoted to worldly interests; mindful of the affairs of the present life.

Worm (wûrm), *n.* [AS. *wyrm;* akin to G. *wurm,* L. *vermis,* Gr. ῥόμος a wood worm.] **1.** A creeping or a crawling animal of any kind or size. [*Archaic*] **2.** Any small creeping animal, either without feet or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals. Specif.: (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A helminth; entozoön. (*b*) Any annelid. (*c*) An insect larva. (*d*) *pl.* Same as VERMES. **3.** Something that gnaws or afflicts one's mind with remorse. **4.** A being debased and despised. **5.** Anything spiral, vermiculated, or like a worm; as: (*a*) The thread of a screw. (*b*) A spiral instrument or screw. (*c*) (*Anat.*) The lytta. (*d*) The condensing tube of a still. (*e*) (*Mach.*) A short revolving screw, the threads of which drive, or are driven by, a wheel by gearing into its teeth or cogs.

Worm gear. (*Mach.*) (*a*) A worm wheel. (*b*) Worm gearing. — **Worm gearing,** a worm and worm wheel working together. — **Worm wheel,** the cogwheel of a worm gearing.

Worm Gearing.
a Worm; *b* Worm Wheel.

Worm (wûrm), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORMED (wûrmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WORMING.] To work slowly and secretly.

Worm, *v. t.* **1.** To effect, remove, drive, draw, etc., by slow and secret means. **2.** To clean, or to draw a wad or cartridge from, with a worm. **3.** To cut the worm, or lytta, from under the tongue of. **4.** (*Naut.*) To wind spirally, as a cable, with rope, yarn, or other material.

Worm'-eat'en (wûrm'ēt''n), *a.* Eaten away by worms; gnawed by a worm or by worms.

Worm'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A burrow made by a worm.

Wor'mi-an (wôr'mĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Designating certain irregular plates of bone often interposed in the cranial sutures; — after *Wormius,* a Danish anatomist.

Wor'mil (-mĭl), *n.* [Cf. 1st WARBLE.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) Any botfly larva which burrows in or beneath the skin of animals. **2.** (*Far.*) A warble produced by a botfly.

Worm'ling (wûrm'lĭng), *n.* A little worm.

Worm'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Any one of several plants, whose seeds act as a vermifuge.

Wor'mul (wôr'mŭl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WORMIL.

Worm'wood (wûrm'wo͝od), *n.* [AS. *wermōd;* akin to G. *wermuth.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any of several species of Artemisia, esp. *A. Absinthium,* having a bitter, slightly aromatic taste, formerly used as a tonic and a vermifuge. **2.** Anything very bitter or grievous; bitterness.

Worm'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* WORMIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* WORMIEST.] **1.** Containing a worm; abounding with worms. **2.** Like or pert. to a worm; earthy; groveling.

Worn (wôrn), *p. p.* of WEAR.

Wor'ri-er (wûr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that worries.

Wor'ri-ment (-ment), *n.* Worry. [*Collog. U. S.*]

Wor'ri-some (-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to worry or fret; also, causing worry or annoyance.

Wor'ry (-rĭ), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORRIED (-rĭd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WORRYING.] [OE. *worowen, wirien,* to strangle, AS. *wyrgan* in *āwyrgan;* akin to G. *würgen.*] **1.** To harass by pursuit and barking; to attack repeatedly; also, to tear or mangle with the teeth. **2.** To harass or beset with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to vex; to annoy; to torment; to tease; to fret; to trouble; to plague.

Wor'ry, *v. i.* To feel or express undue care and anxiety; fret.

Wor'ry, *n.* A state of undue solicitude; a state of disturbance from care and anxiety; anxiety; fret.

Worse (wûrs), *a.*, *compar.* of BAD. [AS. *wiersa, wyrsa;* akin to OHG. *wirsiro. Worse* is not akin to *bad.*] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a greater degree; less good; specif., in poorer health; more sick; — used both in a physical and in a moral sense.

Worse, *n.* **1.** Loss; disadvantage; defeat. **2.** That which is worse; something less good.

Worse, *adv.* In a worse degree or manner.

Worse, *v. t.* To make worse. See WORST, *v.*

Wors'en (wûrs''n), *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To make or become worse; to deteriorate. **2.** To worse. [*R.*]

Wors'er (wûrs'ẽr), *a.* Worse. [*R.*]

☞ This old and redundant form of the comparative occurs occasionally in the best authors, although commonly accounted a vulgarism. It has, at least, the analogy of *lesser* to sanction its use. See LESSER.

Wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *weorðscipe; weorð* worth + *-scipe* -ship. See WORTH, *a.*; -SHIP.] **1.** Dignity; worth; also, honor; respect. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of rank or station. **3.** Religious reverence and homage; adoration, or acts of reverence, paid to God, or a being viewed as God. **4.** Obsequious or submissive respect; adoration. **5.** An object of worship.

Wor'ship, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORSHIPED (-shĭpt) *or* WORSHIPPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WORSHIPING *or* WORSHIPPING.] **1.** To respect; to honor. [*Obsoles.*] **2.** To pay divine honors to; to do worship to. **3.** To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission.

Syn. — To adore; revere; reverence; idolize.

Wor'ship, *v. i.* To do acts of worship.

Wor'ship-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who worships.

Wor'ship-ful (-fụl), *a.* Entitled to worship, rever-

ence, or high respect; worthy of honor. — **Wor'ship-ful-ly** (wûr'shĭp-fụl-lȳ), *adv.* — **Wor'ship-ful-ness**, *n.*

Worst (wûrst), *a., superl.* of Bad. [AS. *wyrst, wierst, wierrest.* See Worse, *a.*] Bad, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree. See Worse.

Worst, *n.* That which is most bad or evil; the most severe, pernicious, calamitous, or wicked state or degree.

Worst, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Worsted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Worsting.] To gain advantage over, in contest or competition; to get the better of; to defeat; to discomfit.

Worst'ed (wust'ĕd *or* wụr'stĕd), *n.* [From *Worsted*, now spelled *Worstead*, a town in Norfolk, Eng.; for *Worthstead*. See Worth, *n.*; Stead.] 1. Well-twisted yarn spun of long-staple wool combed to lay the fibers parallel. 2. Fine and soft woolen yarn, untwisted or lightly twisted, used in knitting and embroidery.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* [AS. *wyrt* herb, root; akin to G. *wurz*, L. *radix*, Gr. ῥίζα a root, ῥάδιξ branch, and E. *root*, n.] 1. (*Bot.*) A plant of any kind; — now chiefly used in combination. 2. *pl.* Cabbages.

Wort, *n.* [AS. *wyrte;* akin to G. *würze*. See Wort herb.] An infusion of malt which is unfermented, or is in the act of fermentation.

Worth (wûrth), *v. i.* [AS. *weorðan;* akin to G. *werden*, L. *vertere* to turn, Skr. *vṛt.*] To be; to become; to betide; — now used only in the phrases, woe *worth* the day, woe *worth* the man, etc.

Worth, *a.* [AS. *weorð, wurð;* akin to G. *wert, werth.*] 1. Valuable; worthy; also, worth while. [*Obs.*] 2. Equal in value to; furnishing an equivalent for. 3. Deserving of; — chiefly in a good sense. 4. Having wealth or estate to the value of.

Worth, *n.* 1. The quality or qualities of a thing which renders it valuable or useful; value; hence, often, value as expressed in a standard, as money. 2. Value in moral or personal qualities; virtue; merit.

Syn. — Desert; merit; excellence; price; rate.

Worth'less (wûrth'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of worth; undeserving; valueless; useless; vile; mean. — **Worth'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Worth'less-ness**, *n.*

Wor'thy (wûr'thȳ), *a.* [*Compar.* Worthier (-thĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Worthiest.] 1. Having worth or excellence; possessing merit; excellent. 2. Having suitable, adapted, or equivalent qualities or value; — with *of*, or more rarely, with a following infinitive; and usually in a good sense. 3. Of high station; of high social position. [*Obs.*] — **Wor'thi-ly**, *adv.* — **Wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Valuable; deserving; estimable; virtuous.

Wor'thy, *n.* A man of eminent worth or value.

Wor'thy, *v. t.* To render worthy. [*Obs.*]

Wot (wŏt), *obs.* 1*st & 3d pers. sing. pres.* of Wit, to know. [& 3d Will.]

Would (wo͝od), *imp.*, and *obs.* p. p., of Will. See 2d Will.

Would (wo͝old), *n.* See 2d Weld.

Would'-be' (wo͝od'bē'), *a.* Desiring or professing to be; vainly pretending to be.

Woulfe' bot'tle (wo͝olf' bŏt't'l). (*Chem.*) A kind of wash bottle with two or three necks; — so called after the inventor.

Woulfe Bottle.

Wound (wound), *imp. & p. p.* of Wind to twist, and Wind to sound by blowing.

Wound (wo͞ond *or* wound), *n.* [AS. *wund;* akin to G. *wunde*, and to AS. & G. *wund* sore, wounded.] 1. A hurt or injury caused by violence; specif., a breach of the substance of any creature or living thing; a cut, stab, rent, or the like. 2. Fig.: An injury, hurt, damage, detriment, or the like, to feeling, faculty, reputation, etc.

☞ Walker condemns the pronunciation *woond* as a "capricious novelty." The use of *ou* in Old English to represent the sound of modern English *oo* was borrowed from the French, and replaced the older and Anglo-Saxon spelling with *u*. This Old English sound of *ou* regularly changed into the diphthongal sound usually written with the same letters *ou* in modern English (as in *ground, hound, round*, etc.); and the pronunciation *woond* is certainly opposed to this rule. The change of the sound of *ou* took place whether the word was taken from the French or not, provided it was old enough in English to have suffered this change; but words taken from the French at a later time, or influenced by French, may have the French sound.

Wound, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wounded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wounding.] To hurt by violence; to make a wounding; hence, to hurt the feelings of; to cause injury to.

Wove (wōv), *imp. & rare p. p.* of Weave.

Wov'en (-'n), *p. p.* of Weave.

Woven paper, *or* **Wove paper**, writing paper having an even, uniform surface, without watermarks.

Wrack (răk), *n.* A thin, flying cloud; a rack.

Wrack, *n.* [OE. *wrak* wreck. See Wreck.] 1. Wreck; ruin. [*Obs.*] 2. Any marine vegetation cast up on the shore, esp. plants of the genera *Fucus, Laminaria*, and *Zostera*. 3. (*Bot.*) Coarse seaweed of any kind.

Wraith (rāth), *n.* [Prob. orig., a guardian angel, fr. Icel. *vörðr* guardian; akin to E. *ward.*] 1. An apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen before death, or a little after; hence, apparition; specter; vision. [*Scot.*] 2. Sometimes, a spirit presiding over the waters.

Wran'gle (răn'g'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wrangled (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wrangling (-glĭng).] [OE. *wranglen* to wrestle. See Wrong, Wring.] 1. To argue; to dispute. [*Obs.*] 2. To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.

Wran'gle (răn'g'l), *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel; squabble; altercation.

Syn. — Bickering; brawl; controversy.

Wran'gler (-glẽr), *n.* 1. One who wrangles. 2. One of those who stand in the first rank of honors in the University of Cambridge, England.

Wrap (răp), *v. t.* [A corrupt spelling of Rap.] To snatch up; to transport; — chiefly used in the p. p. *wrapt.*

Wrap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wrapped (răpt) *or* Wrapt; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wrapping.] [OE. *wrappen*, probably akin to E. *warp.*] 1. To wind or fold together. 2. To cover by winding or folding; to envelop completely; to involve; to infold. 3. To conceal by enveloping or infolding; to hide; hence, to involve; to be followed by.

Wrap, *n.* A wrapper; — often used in the plural for blankets, furs, shawls, etc., used in riding or traveling.

Wrap'per (-pẽr), *n.* 1. One that wraps. 2. That in which anything is wrapped; envelope; covering. 3. Specif., a kind of loose outer garment.

Wrasse (răs), *n.* [W. *gwrachen.*] (*Zoöl.*) Any of many marine, spiny-finned fishes of the genus *Labrus*.

Wras'tle (răs''l), *v. i.* [OE. *wrastlen.* See Wrestle.] To wrestle. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Wrath (răth), *n.* [AS. *wræ̆ðo*, fr. *wrāð* wroth; akin to Icel. *reiði* wrath. See Wroth, *a.*] 1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; rage; fury; ire. 2. The effects of anger or indignation; the just punishment of an offense or a crime.

Syn. — Fury; ire; resentment; passion. See Anger.

Wrath'ful (-fụl), *a.* 1. Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed; ireful. 2. Springing from, or expressing, wrath. — **Wrath'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Wrath'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Furious; raging; indignant; passionate.

Wrath'y (-ȳ), *a.* Very angry. [*Colloq.*]

Wreak (rēk), *v. t.* To reck; to care. [*Obs.*]

Wreak (rēk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wreaked (rēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wreaking.] [AS. *wrecan;* akin to G. *rächen*, L. *urgere* to drive, urge, Gr. εἴργειν to shut in, Skr. *vṛj* to turn away.] 1. To revenge; to avenge. [*Archaic*] 2. To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict; to hurl or drive. [resentment. [*Obs.*]

Wreak, *n.* Revenge; vengeance; furious passion;

Wreath (rēth), *n.; pl.* Wreaths (rēthz). [AS. *wræ̆ð* a twisted band. See Writhe.] 1. Something twisted, intertwined, or curled. 2. Garland; chaplet, esp. one given to a victor. 3. (*Her.*) An appendage (generally figured as a twist of silk cords) to the shield, supporting the crest. [See *Illust.* of Crest.]

Wreathe (rēth), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Wreathed (rēthd); *p. p.* Wreathed; *Archaic* Wreathen (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wreathing.] 1. To turn. [*Obs.*] 2. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; to entwine. 3. To surround with anything twisted or convolved; to encircle; to infold. 4. To twine or twist about; to surround; to encircle.

Wreath'y (rēth'ȳ *or* rĕth'ȳ), *a.* Wreathed; twisted; curled; spiral; also, full of wreaths.

Wreck (rĕk), *v. t. & n.* See 2d and 3d Wreak.

Wreck, *n.* [AS. *wræc* exile, persecution, misery, fr. *wrecan* to drive out, punish; akin to Icel. *rek* a thing drifted ashore. See Wreak, *v. t.*] 1. The destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves; shipwreck. 2. Destruction or injury of anything, esp. by violence; ruin. 3. The ruins of a ship stranded. 4. The remains of anything ruined or fatally injured. 5. (*Law*) Goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea.

Wreck, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wrecked (rĕkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wrecking.] 1. To destroy, disable, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving it against the shore or on rocks, by causing it to founder, etc.; to shipwreck. 2. To bring wreck, ruin, or disaster upon; to destroy.

Wreck, *v. i.* 1. To suffer wreck or ruin. 2. To work upon a wreck, as in saving property, or in plundering.

Wreck'age (rĕk'ăj; 48), *n.* **1.** A wrecking; state of being wrecked. **2.** Thing wrecked; remains of a wreck.

Wreck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who causes a wreck, as by false lights. **2.** One who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels; as to plunder, or to save life or property. **3.** A vessel employed by wreckers.

Wren (rĕn), *n.* [AS. *wrenna, wrænna*, perhaps akin to *wrǣne* lascivious.] (*Zoöl.*) Any of numerous small singing birds belonging to *Troglodytes* and allied genera of the family *Troglodytidæ*; also, any one of numerous other similar singing birds.

House Wren (*Troglodytes ædon*).

Wrench (rĕnch), *n.* [AS. *wrenc* deceit, a twisting; akin to G. *rank* intrigue, and E. *wring*.] **1.** Deceit; stratagem. [*Obs.*] **2.** A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. **3.** A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint. **4.** Means. [*Obs.*] **5.** An instrument for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw taps, etc.

Monkey wrench, a kind of wrench or spanner with a movable jaw.

Monkey Wrench.

Wrench, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRENCHED (rĕncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRENCHING.] **1.** To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence. **2.** To strain; to sprain; hence, to distort; to pervert.

Wrest (rĕst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRESTING.] [AS. *wrǣstan;* akin to E. *writhe*.] **1.** To turn; to twist; esp., to twist or extort by violence; to pull or force away by, or as if by, violent wringing or twisting. **2.** To turn from truth; to twist from its natural or proper use or meaning by violence; to pervert; to distort. — **Wrest'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Wrest, *n.* **1.** Act of wresting; wrench; violent twist; hence, distortion; perversion. **2.** A key to tune a stringed instrument of music.

Wres'tle (rĕs''l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRESTLED (-'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRESTLING (-lĭng).] [OE. *wrestlen, wrastlen*, AS. *wrǣstlian*, freq. of *wrǣstan* to wrest. See WREST, *v. t.*] **1.** To contend, by grappling with, and striving to trip or throw down, an opponent. **2.** Hence, to struggle; to strive earnestly; to contend.

Wres'tle, *v. t.* To wrestle with. [a struggle.

Wres'tle, *n.* A bout at wrestling; a wrestling match;

Wres'tler (rĕs'lẽr), *n.* One who wrestles.

Wretch (rĕch), *n.* [AS. *wrecca, wræcca*, exile, wretch, fr. *wrecan* to drive out, punish; prop., an exile; akin to AS. *wræc* exile. See WREAK, *v. t.*] **1.** A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy. **2.** One sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable person; a vile knave.

☞ *Wretch* is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt; sometimes to express tenderness.

Wretch'ed, *a.* **1.** Very miserable; sunk in, or accompanied by, deep affliction or distress; calamitous; woeful; very afflicting. **2.** Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; miserable. **3.** Despicable; wicked. [*Obs.*] — **Wretch'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Wretch'ed-ness,** *n.*

Wrig'gle (rĭg'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRIGGLED (-g'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRIGGLING (-glĭng).] [Freq. of obs. *wrig*, prob. fr. OE. *wrikken* to move to and fro; of uncertain origin.] To move to and fro with short, writhing motions, like a worm; to squirm; to twist uneasily or quickly about. — **Wrig'gler** (rĭg'glẽr), *n.*

Wright (rīt), *n.* [AS. *wyrhta*. See WORK.] One engaged in a mechanical business; artificer; workman; esp., a worker in wood; — now chiefly used in compounds.

Wring (rĭng), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRUNG (rŭng), *Obs.* WRINGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRINGING.] [AS. *wringan;* akin to G. *ringen*. Cf. WRANGLE, WRONG.] **1.** To twist and compress; to turn and strain with violence; to writhe; to squeeze hard. **2.** Hence, to pain; to torment; to torture. **3.** To distort; to pervert; to wrest. **4.** To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; to squeeze (out); hence, to extort. **5.** To subject to extortion. **6.** (*Naut.*) To bend or strain out of position.

Wring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* (*Shipbuilding*) A bolt used to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, or treenails.

Wring'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wrings; hence, an extortioner. **2.** A machine for pressing water out of anything, esp. from washed clothes.

Wring'ing (rĭng'ĭng), *a. & n.* from WRING, *v.* Wringing machine, a wringer. See WRINGER, 2.

Wrin'kle (rĭn'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wrincle.*] **1.** A small ridge, prominence, or furrow formed in the surface of a substance by shrinking, contraction, or folding; corrugation; crease; slight fold. **2.** Hence, any roughness; unevenness. **3.** [Perh. dim. of AS. *wrenc* a twisting. Cf. WRENCH, *n.*] A notion or fancy; a whim. [*Colloq.*]

Wrin'kle, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRINKLED (-k'ld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRINKLING (-klĭng).] **1.** To contract or form into furrows and ridges; to corrugate. **2.** Hence, to make rough or uneven in any way. [puckered.

Wrin'kly (-klĭ), *a.* Full of wrinkles; corrugated;

Wrist (rĭst), *n.* [AS. *wrist;* akin to G. *rist.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The joint between the hand and the arm; carpus. **2.** (*Mach.*) A stud or pin which forms a journal.

Wrist'band (rĭst'band; *colloq.* rĭz'-), *n.* The band at the wrist of the sleeve of a shirt, or other garment.

Wrist'let (-lĕt), *n.* An elastic band worn around the wrist, as in order to secure the upper part of a glove.

Writ (rĭt), *archaic imp. & p. p.* of WRITE.

Writ, *n.* [AS. *writ, gewrit.* See WRITE.] **1.** That which is written; writing; scripture; esp., the Scriptures, or the Bible. **2.** (*Law*) A writing under seal issued in an epistolary form from the proper authority to some person thereby commanded to do or forbear some act.

Write (rīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* WROTE (rōt); *p. p.* WRITTEN (rĭt'n); *Archaic imp. & p. p.* WRIT (rĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRITING.] [AS. *wrītan;* orig., to scratch; akin to G. *reissen* to rend.] **1.** To set down, as legible characters; to form for the conveyance of meaning; to inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument. **2.** To set down for reading, as a deed; to express in legible or intelligible characters; to inscribe; hence, specif., to set down in an epistle. **3.** Hence, to compose or produce as an author. **4.** To impress durably; to imprint; to engrave. **5.** To make known by writing; to record.

Write, *v. i.* **1.** To form characters, letters, or figures, to represent sounds or ideas. **2.** To be regularly employed or occupied in writing, copying, or accounting. **3.** To frame ideas, and express them in written words; to compose. **4.** To compose or send letters.

Writ'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* One who writes, or has written; scribe; clerk; author.

Writhe (rīth), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* WRITHED (rīthd); *p. p.* WRITHED, *Obs.* or *Poetic* WRITHEN (rĭth''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRITHING.] [AS. *wrīðan* to twist; akin to E. *wreathe*.] **1.** To twist; to turn; now, usually, to twist or turn so as to cause distortion; to wring. **2.** To wrest; to distort; to pervert. **3.** To extort; to wring. [*R.*]

Wri'thle (rĭth''l), *v. t.* To wrinkle. [*Obs.*]

Writ'ing (rīt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who writes; expression of ideas by letters and characters. **2.** Anything written or printed; as, (*a*) a legal instrument; (*b*) a literary production; pamphlet; book; (*c*) an inscription. **3.** Handwriting; chirography.

Writing master, one who teaches the art of penmanship. — Writing paper, paper finished for writing upon with ink, usually with a smooth surface, and sized.

Writ'ten (rĭt'n), *p. p.* of WRITE, *v.*

Wrong (rŏng), *obs. imp.* of WRING. Wrung.

Wrong (rŏng; 115), *a.* [AS. *wrang,* n.; orig., awry, wrung, fr. *wringan* to wring. See WRING.] **1.** Twisted; wry. [*Obs.*] **2.** Not according to good morals; not suitable to the highest and best end; not morally right; not true; not legal. **3.** Not fit or suitable to an end or object; not according to rule; improper; incorrect. **4.** Not according to truth; not right; mistaken; erroneous. **5.** Designed to be worn or placed inward.

Syn. — Injurious; unjust; faulty; detrimental; unfit.

Wrong, *adv.* In a wrong manner; not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously; wrongly.

Wrong, *n.* That which is not right. Specif.: (*a*) Deviation from right morals or duty. (*b*) Departure from truth or fact; state of falsity; error. (*c*) Whatever deviates from moral rectitude, usually an act that involves evil consequences; any injury to another; trespass.

Wrong, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRONGED (rŏngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRONGING.] **1.** To treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to injure. **2.** To impute evil to unjustly.

Wrong'do'er (-dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does a wrong.

Wrong'do'ing, *n.* Evil or wicked behavior or action.

Wrong'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wrongs another.

Wrong'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair. — **Wrong'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Wrong'ful-ness,** *n.*

Wrong'head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.

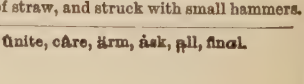
Wrong'ly (rŏng'lĭ ; 115), *adv.* In a wrong manner.
Wrong'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being wrong.
Wrote (rōt), *imp. & archaic p. p.* of Write.
Wroth (rąth), *a.* [AS. *wrāð* wroth, crooked, bad ; akin to E. *writhe*.] Full of wrath ; angry ; incensed ; much exasperated ; wrathful.
Wrought (rąt), *imp. & p. p.* of Work.
Wrought, *a.* Worked ; elaborated ; not rough or crude.
Wrought iron, the purest form of iron commonly known in the arts. It is tough, malleable and ductile.
Wrung (rŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Wring.
Wry (rī), *a.* [*Compar.* Wrier (rī'ẽr) ; *superl.* Wriest.] [Akin to OE. *wrien* to twist, AS. *wrigian* to drive.] **1.** Turned to one side ; twisted ; distorted. **2.** Hence, misdirected ; wrested ; perverted.
Wry face, a distortion of the countenance indicating impatience, disgust, or discomfort ; a grimace.
Wry, *v. i. & t.* To twist ; to turn aside ; to distort.
Wry'neck' (rī'nĕk'), *n.* (*Med.*) **1.** A twisted or distorted neck. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of Old World birds of the genus *Jynx*, allied to the woodpeckers ; esp., *Jynx torquilla*, which has a habit of turning the neck around in different directions.
Wry'ness (rī'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being wry.
Wul'fen-ite (wụl'fĕn-ĭt), *n.* [After F. X. *Wulfen*, an Austrian mineralogist.] (*Min.*) Native lead molybdate.
Wych'-elm' (wĭch'ĕlm'), *n.* [OE. *wiche* a kind of elm, AS. *wice* a kind of tree.] (*Bot.*) A species of elm (*Ulmus montana*) of Northern and Western Europe.
Wych'-ha'zel (-hā'z'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wych-elm. It has leaves like those of the hazel.
Wye (wī), *n. ; pl.* Wyes (wīz). **1.** The letter Y. **2.** A kind of crotch. See Y, *n.*
Wynn (wĭn), *n.* A kind of timber truck, or carriage.
Wythe (wĭth), *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as Withe, *n.*, 4.
Wy'vern (wī'vẽrn), *n.* (*Her.*) Same as Wivern.

X.

X (ĕks). X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, has three sounds ; a compound nonvocal sound (that of *ks*), as in *wax ;* a compound vocal sound (that of *gz*), as in *example ;* and, at the beginning of a word, a simple vocal sound (that of *z*), as in *xanthic*. The form and value of X are from the Latin X, which is from the Greek X, which in some Greek alphabets had the value of *ks*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 217, 270, 271.
X ray. (*Physics*) See under Ray.
Xan'thate (zăn'thāt), *n.* A salt of xanthic acid.
Xan'thic (zăn'thĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] **1.** Tending toward a yellow color, or to one of those colors, green being excepted, in which yellow is a constituent, as scarlet, orange, etc. **2.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) Possessing, imparting, or producing a yellow color. (*b*) Of or pert. to xanthic acid, or its compounds. (*c*) Of or pert. to xanthin.
Xanthic acid (*Chem.*), a heavy, astringent, colorless oil, $C_2H_5O.CS.SH$, manufactured from carbon disulphide ; —named from the yellow color of many of its salts.
Xan'thin (zăn'thĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] **1.** (*Physiol. Chem.*) A crystalline, nitrogenous body closely related to uric acid. **2.** (*Chem.*) A yellow coloring matter extracted from yellow flowers. [*ξανθός, yellow.*]
Xan'tho- (zăn'thō-). A combining form from Gr.
Xan'tho-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having yellow fruit.
Xan'tho-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *a.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *χρόα* color.] (*Ethnol.*) Having a yellowish or fair complexion.
Xan'tho-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [See Xantho-; -gen.] (*Chem.*) Producing a yellow color or compound.
Xan'tho-phyll (-fĭl), *n.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) A yellow coloring matter found in yellow autumn leaves, and also produced from chlorophyll.
Xan'tho-pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] (*Bot.*) Having a yellow stripe or stem.
‖ **Xan'tho-rhi'za** (-rī'zà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *ῥίζα* root.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubby, ranunculaceous plants of North America, including only the species *Xanthorhiza apiifolia*, which has roots of a deep yellow color ; yellowroot. The bark is intensely bitter.
‖ **Xan-tho'sis** (zăn-thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] (*Med.*) The yellow discoloration often observed in cancerous tumors.
Xan'tho-sper'mous (zăn'thō-spẽr'mŭs), *a.* [*Xantho-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* sperm.] (*Bot.*) Having yellow seeds.
‖ **Xan-thox'y-lum** (zăn-thŏks'ĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *ξύλον* wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of prickly shrubs or small trees, the bark and roots of which are of a deep yellow color ; prickly ash.
Xe'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* [Sp. *jabeque*, formerly *xabeque*, or Pg. *xabeco ;* both fr. Turk. *sumbeki.*] (*Naut.*) A small Mediterranean three-masted vessel, with projecting bow and stern, and convex decks.

Xebec.

Xe-nog'a-my (zē-nŏg'ą-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ξένος* strange, foreign + *γάμος* marriage.] (*Bot.*) Cross fertilization.
Xen'o-gen'e-sis (zĕn'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ξενος* strange + E. *genesis.*] (*Biol.*) (*a*) Same as Heterogenesis. (*b*) The fancied production of an organism of one kind by an organism of another. — **Xen'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
Xer'es (zĕr'ĕs), *n.* Sherry. See Sherry.
Xer'if (zĕr'ĭf), *n.* A shereef.
Xer'iff (zĕr'ĭf), *n.* [See Shereef.] A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey, of the value of about 9s. 6d., or about $2.30 ; also, in Morocco, a ducat.
‖ **Xe'ro-der'ma** (zē'rō-dẽr'mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξηρός* dry + *δέρμα* skin.] (*Med.*) (*a*) Ichthyosis. (*b*) A skin disease characterized by spots of atrophied skin.
Xe-roph'a-gy (zē-rŏf'ą-jĭ), *n.* [L. *xerophagia*, Gr. *ξηροφαγία* ; *ξηρός* dry + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Act of living on dry food, — a sort of fast among the early Christians.
‖ **Xe'roph-thal'mi-a** (zē'rŏf-thăl'mĭ-à), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ξηροφθαλμία* ; *ξηρός* dry + *ὀφθαλμός* the eye.] (*Med.*) An abnormal dryness of the eyeball.
Xe'roph-thal'my (-mĭ), *n.* (*Med.*) Xerophthalmia.
Xiph'i-oid (zĭf'ĭ-oid), *a.* [NL. *Xiphius* (fr. Gr. *ξίφος* sword) + *-oid.*] (*Zoöl.*) Of, pert. to, or like, a cetacean of the genus *Xiphius* or family *Xiphiidæ*, having a long pointed beak, and two tusklike teeth in the lower jaw.
Xiph'oid (zĭf'oid), *a.* [Gr. *ξιφοειδής* ; *ξίφος* sword + *εἶδος* shape.] (*Anat.*) Like a sword ; ensiform ; specif., designating the process at the bottom of the sternum.
Xiph-oid'i-an (zĭf-oid'ĭ-an), *a.* (*Anat.*) Xiphoid.
Xi-phoph'yl-lous (zĭ-fŏf'ĭl-lŭs *or* zĭf'ō-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξίφος* sword + *φύλλον* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having sword-shaped leaves.
Xy'lene (zĭ'lēn), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] (*Chem.*) Any one of a group of three metameric hydrocarbons of the aromatic series, so named because found in crude wood spirit. They are colorless, oily, inflammable liquids.
Xy'lite (zĭ'lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon found in crude wood spirits.
Xy'lo- (zĭ'lō-). A combining form fr. Gr. *ξύλον, wood.*
Xy'lo-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*Xylo-* + *-carpous.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit which becomes hard or woody.
Xy'lo-graph (zī'lō-grăf), *n.* [*Xylo-* + *-graph.*] An engraving on wood ; a print made by xylography.
Xy-log'ra-pher (zĭ-lŏg'rą-fẽr), *n.* One who practices xylography.
Xy'lo-graph'ic (zī'lō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to
Xy'lo-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } xylography.
Xy-log'ra-phy (zĭ-lŏg'rą-fĭ), *n.* [*Xylo-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** Art of engraving on wood. **2.** Art of making prints from the natural grain of wood. **3.** A method of printing in colors upon wood.
Xy'loid (zī'loid), *a.* [*Xylo-* + *-oid.*] Like, or having the nature of, wood. [Same as Xylene.]
Xy'lol (zī'lōl), *n.* [*Xylo-* + L. *oleum* oil.] (*Chem.*)
Xy'lon-ite (zī'lŏn-ĭt), *n.* See Zylonite.
Xy-loph'a-gan (zĭ-lŏf'ą-gan), *n.* [See Xylophagous.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of a tribe of beetles, or of dipterous flies, whose larvæ bore or live in wood. (*b*) Any species of *Xylophaga*, a genus of wood-boring bivalves.
Xy-loph'a-gous (zĭ-lŏf'ą-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξυλοφάγος* eating wood ; *ξύλον* wood + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Eating, boring in, or destroying, wood.
Xy'lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* [*Xylo-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] (*Mus.*) An instrument common in Russia, consisting of strips of wood or glass graduated in length, resting on belts of straw, and struck with small hammers.


Xylophone (*Mus.*).

Xy'lo-py-rog'ra-phy (zī'lō-pī-rŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [*Xylo-* + Gr. *πῦρ, πυρός*, fire + *-graphy.*] The art or practice of burning pictures on wood with a hot iron.

Xy'lyl (zī'lĭl), *n.* [*Xylo-* + *-yl.*] (*Chem.*) Any one of three metameric radicals which are characteristic respectively of the three xylenes.

Xyr'i-da'ceous (zĭr'ĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *xyris* a kind of iris, Gr. *ξυρίς*, fr. *ξυρόν* a razor.] (*Bot.*) Of or pert. to a natural order (*Xyrideæ*) of endogenous plants, of which *Xyris* (a genus of endogenous herbs with grassy leaves and small yellow flowers in spikes) is the type.

Xyst (zĭst), *n.* [L. *xystus*, Gr. *ξυστός*, from *ξύειν* to polish; — so called from its polished floor.] (*Anc. Arch.*) A long and open portico, for athletic exercises.

Xys'ter (zĭs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξυστήρ* a scraper.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y (wī). Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, at the beginning of a word or syllable, except when a prefix (see Y-), is usually a fricative vocal consonant; as a prefix, and usually in the middle or at the end of a syllable, it is a vowel. It derives its form from the Latin Y, which is from the Greek Y, originally the same letter as V. Etymologically, it is related to *u, i, o,* and *j, g;* as in *full, fill,* AS. *fyllan;* E. *crypt, grotto; young, juvenile; day,* AS. *dæg.* See U, I, and J, G. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, §§ 145, 178–9, 272.

Y (wī), *n.; pl.* Y's (wīz) *or* Ys. Something shaped like the letter Y; specif., one of the forked supports of a leveling instrument, etc.; a wye.

Y level (*Surv.*), an instrument for measuring differences of level by means of a telescope resting in Y's.

Y- (I-), *or* **I-.** [OE. *y-, i-,* AS. *ge-,* akin to G. *ge-.*] A prefix of obscure meaning used with verbs, adverbs, adjectives, nouns, and pronouns, but now almost obsolete.

Yacht (yŏt), *n.* [D. *jagt, jacht.*] (*Naut.*) A light, elegant vessel used only for pleasure trips, racing, etc.

Yacht, *v. i.* To manage a yacht; to voyage in a yacht.

Yacht'er (-ẽr), *n.* One engaged in sailing a yacht.

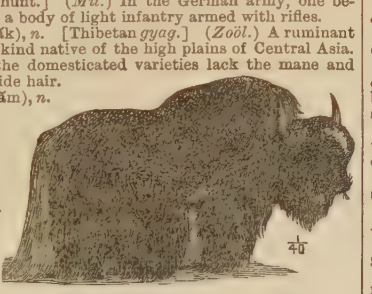
Yacht'ing, *n.* Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.

Yachts'man (yŏts'mȧn), *n.* One who owns or sails a yacht.

Yaf'fle (yăf'f'l), *n.* [Prob. imitative of its call or cry.] (*Zoöl.*) The European green woodpecker.

Ya'ger (yā'gẽr *or* yä'gẽr), *n.* [G. *jäger* hunter, fr. *jagen* to hunt.] (*Mil.*) In the German army, one belonging to a body of light infantry armed with rifles.

Yak (yăk), *n.* [Thibetan *gyag.*] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant of the Ox kind native of the high plains of Central Asia. Some of the domesticated varieties lack the mane and the long side hair.



Yak (*Poëphagus grunniens*), Male.

Yam (yăm), *n.* [Pg. *inhame.*] (*Bot.*) A large, esculent, farinaceous tuber of various climbing plants of the genus *Dioscorea;* also, any of the species of these plants.

Yank (yăngk), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *yank* a sudden and severe blow.] A jerk or twitch; a quick pull. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Yank, *v. t.* To twitch strongly; to jerk. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Yank, *n.* Slang abbreviation of YANKEE.

Yan'kee (yăn'kē), *n.* [Commonly considered to be a North American Indian corruption of the word *English,* or F. *Anglais.* Dr. W. Gordon ("Hist. of the Amer. War," ed. 1789, vol. i., pp. 324, 325) says it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, meaning *excellent.* Cf. Scot. *yankie* a sharp, clever, and rather bold woman.] A nickname for a native or citizen of New England, esp. one descended from old New England stock; by extension, an inhabitant of the Northern States as distinguished from a Southerner; also, sometimes, as used by foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States.

Yap (yăp), *v. i.* [Icel. *gjälpa;* akin to E. *yelp.*] To bark; to yelp.

Yap (yăp), *n.* A bark; yelp.

Ya'pock (yȧ'pŏk), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic opossum (*Chironectes variegatus*) of Guiana and Brazil.

Yard (yärd), *n.* [AS. *gierd, gyrd,* a rod, stick, a measure, a yard; akin to G. *gerte.*] **1.** A rod; stick; branch; twig. [*Obs.*] **2.** A measure of length, equaling three feet, or thirty-six inches, being the standard of English and American measure. **3.** (*Naut.*) A long, tapering piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, designed to support and extend a square sail. [See *Illust.* of SHIP.]

Yard (yärd), *n.* [AS. *geard;* akin to G. *garten,* L. *hortus* garden, Gr. *χόρτος* an inclosure.] **1.** An inclosure; usually, a small inclosed place in front of, or around, a house or barn. **2.** An inclosure within which any work or business is carried on.

Yard'arm' (-ärm'), *n.* (*Naut.*) Either half of a square-rigged vessel's yard, from the center or mast to the end.

Yard'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A measuring stick a yard long.

Yard'wand' (-wŏnd'), *n.* A yardstick.

Yare (yãr), *a.* [AS. *gearu;* akin to G. *gar.*] Ready; dexterous; eager; lively. [*Obs.*]

Yarn (yärn), *n.* [AS. *gearn;* akin to G. *garn.*] **1.** Spun wool; woolen thread; also, thread of other material; material spun and prepared for use in weaving, knitting, etc. **2.** (*Rope Making*) One of the threads of which the strands of a rope are composed. **3.** A story told by a sailor for the amusement of his companions; a story or tale. [*Colloq.*]

Yar'row (yăr'rō), *n.* [AS. *gearwe;* akin to G. *garbe.*] (*Bot.*) An American and European composite plant (*Achillea Millefolium*) having a strong, aromatic odor and taste.

Yat'a-ghan (yăt'ȧ-găn), *n.* [Turk. *yātāghān.*] A kind of short saber, common among Mohammedan nations.

Yaup (yąp), *v. i.* [See YELP.] To cry out like a child; to yelp. [*Scot. & Colloq. U. S.*] — **Yaup'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Yaup, *n.* A cry of distress, rage, or the like. [*Scot. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Yau'pon (yą'pŏn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub (*Ilex Cassine*) of the Holly family, native from Virginia to Florida.

Yaw (yą), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YAWED (yąd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YAWING.] [Cf. YEW, *v. i.*] To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane juice in the clarifiers in sugar works.

Yaw, *v. i. & t.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Naut.*) To steer wild, or out of the line of her course; to deviate from her course, as when struck by a heavy sea; — said of a ship.

Yaw, *n.* (*Naut.*) A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course.

Yawl (yąl), *n.* [D. *jol.* Cf. JOLLY-BOAT.] (*Naut.*) A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.

Yawl, *v. i.* [OE. *ȝaulen, ȝoulen, gaulen, goulen,* Icel. *gaula* to bellow.] To howl, as a dog or cat; to yell.

Yawl'-rigged' (-rĭgd'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having two masts with fore-and-aft sails, but with the after mast very small, and stepped as far aft as possible.

Yawn (yąn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YAWNED (yąnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YAWNING.] [AS. *gānian;* akin to G. *gähnen,* L. *hiare.*] **1.** To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; to gape. **2.** To open wide; to gape, as if to give passage to something. **3.** To open the mouth, or to gape, through surprise or bewilderment. **4.** To be eager; to express desire by yawning.

Yawn, *n.* **1.** A yawning; an involuntary act consisting of a deep and long inspiration following several successive attempts at inspiration, the mouth, fauces, etc., being wide open. **2.** A chasm, mouth, or passageway.

Yawp (yąp), *v. & n.* See YAUP.

Yaws (yąz), *n.* [African *yaw* raspberry.] (*Med.*) A contagious disease, occurring in several varieties in the Antilles and Africa, characterized by tumors often resembling currants, strawberries, or raspberries.

Y-cleped' (Y-klēpt'), *p. p.* [AS. *geclipod,* p. p. of *clipian, cleopian, cliopian,* to call. See Y-.] Called; named; — obs., except in archaic or humorous writings.

Y-clept' (Y-klĕpt'), *p. p.* See YCLEPED.

Ye, Ye (thē), an old method of printing the article *the* (AS. *þe*), the "y" being for the Old English thorn (þ).

Ye (yē), *pron.* [AS. *ge, gē.*] The plural of the pronoun of the second person in the nominative case.

☞ In Old English *ye* was used only as a nominative.

Yea (yā *or* yē), *adv.* [AS. *geá;* akin to G. *ja.*] **1.**

Yes; ay. See YES. **2.** More than this; not only so, but; also, sometimes, indeed; verily.

Yea (yā *or* yē), *n.* An affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative.

Yean (yēn), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YEANED (yēnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YEANING.] [AS. *cēnian*, or *geēnian*.] To bring forth young, as a goat; to ean. [eanling.

Yean'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*Yean* + *-ling*.] A lamb; kid;

Year (yēr), *n.* [AS. *gēar;* akin to G. *jahr*, Gr. *ὥρα* season, springtime, hour, *ὥρος* a year.] **1.** The time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; the period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun, called the *astronomical year;* also, a period more or less nearly agreeing with this, adopted by various nations as a measure of time, and called the *civil year.* In common usage, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366 days.

☞ The *civil*, or *legal*, *year*, in England, formerly commenced on the 25th day of March till the year 1752. See the note under STYLE, *n.*

2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun. **3.** *pl.* Age, or old age.

Year of grace, any year of the Christian era.

Year'book' (yēr'bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A book published yearly; esp., an annual statistical report or summary. **2.** *pl.* (*Eng. Law*) The oldest annual reports of the decisions of the courts of England, extending only down to the reign of Henry VIII. [second year.

Year'ling (-lĭng), *n.* An animal one year old, or in its

Year'ling, *a.* Being a year old.

Year'ly (yēr'lȳ), *a.* **1.** Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual. **2.** Lasting a year. **3.** Accomplished in a year. [year.

Year'ly, *adv.* Annually; once a year; from year to

Yearn (yērn), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YEARNED (yērnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YEARNING.] [Prob. corrupt. fr. OE. *ermen* to grieve, AS. *ierman*, *yrman*, fr. *earm* poor.] To pain; to grieve; to vex; to mourn. [*Obs.*]

Yearn, *v. i.* [AS. *geornian*, *gyrnan*, fr. *georn* desirous, eager; akin to G. *gern* gladly, *gier* greed, *begehren* to desire.] To be filled with longing desire; to strain with emotions of affection or tenderness; to long; to be eager.

Yeast (yēst), *n.* [AS. *gist;* akin to G. *gischt*, *gäscht*, Gr. *ζεῖν* to boil, Skr. *yas.*] **1.** The foam, or froth (*top yeast*), or the sediment (*bottom yeast*), of beer or other liquor in fermentation, containing the yeast plant or its spores; a preparation for raising dough for bread, cake, etc.; barm; ferment. **2.** Spume, or foam, of water.

Yeast plant (*Bot.*), the microscopic vegetable organism, or fungus, of which beer yeast consists.

Yeast'y (-ȳ), *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy, like yeast.

Yelk (yĕlk), *n.* Same as YOLK.

Yell (yĕl), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* YELLED (yĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YELLING.] [AS. *giellan*, *gillan*, *gyllan;* akin to G. *gellen*, AS. *galan* to sing.] To cry out, shriek, or utter with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with agony or horror.

Yell, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Yel'low (yĕl'lō), *a.* [*Compar.* YELLOWER (-ẽr); *superl.* YELLOWEST.] [AS. *geolu;* akin to G. *gelb*, L. *helvus* light bay, Gr. *χλόη* young verdure, *χλωρός* greenish yellow, Skr. *hari* tawny, yellowish.] Being of a bright saffron-like color; of the color of gold or brass; having the hue of that part of the rainbow, or of the solar spectrum, which is between the orange and the green.

Yellow bark, calisaya bark. — **Yellow dock** (*Bot.*), *Rumex crispus*, a species of dock with curly leaves and a yellow root. See the Note under DOCK. — **Yellow fever** (*Med.*), a malignant, contagious, febrile disease of warm climates, producing a yellow color of the skin, and a black vomit. — **Yellow flag**, the quarantine flag. — **Yellow jack.** (*a*) The yellow fever. (*b*) The quarantine flag. — **Yellow jacket** (*Zoöl.*), any one of several species of American social wasps having the body partly bright yellow. — **Yellow puccoon** (*Bot.*), an American ranunculaceous plant (*Hydrastis Canadensis*) having a yellow tuberous root.

Yel'low, *n.* A yellow color or pigment.

Yel'low (yĕl'lō), *v. t. & i.* To make or become yellow.

Yel'low-am'mer (-ăm'mẽr), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See YELLOW-HAMMER.

Yel'low-bird' (-bẽrd'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The American goldfinch, or thistle bird. (*b*) The common yellow warbler. [in yellow paper.

Yel'low-cov'ered (-kŭv'ẽrd), *a.* Covered or bound

Yellow-covered literature, cheap sensational novels and trashy magazines, — formerly usually bound in yellow paper. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Yel'low-eyed' (-id'), *a.* Having yellow eyes.

Yellow-eyed grass (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Xyris*. See XYRIDACEOUS.

Yel'low-ham'mer (yĕl'lō-hăm'mẽr), *n.* [For *yellow-ammer*, where *ammer* is fr. AS. *amore* a kind of bird; akin to G. *ammer.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A common European finch of which the male is largely bright yellow. (*b*) The flicker. [*Local, U. S.*]

Yel'low-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow.

Yel'low-legs' (-lĕgz'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of long-legged sandpipers of the genus *Totanus.*

Yel'low-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being yellow. **2.** Jealousy. [*Obs.*]

Yel'lows (-lōz), *n.* **1.** (*Far.*) Jaundice. **2.** (*Bot.*) A disease of plants, esp. of peach trees, in which the leaves turn yellow.

Yel'low-shanks' (-shăngks'), } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See YEL-
Yel'low-shins' (-shĭnz'), } LOWLEGS.

Yel'low-throat' (-thrōt'), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any one of several species of American ground warblers.

Yel'low-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of any one of numerous different kinds of trees; also, any one of the trees themselves; as *Cladrastis tinctoria* and prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum*).

Yelp (yĕlp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YELPED (yĕlpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YELPING.] [AS. *gielpan*, *gilpan*, *gylpan*, to boast.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark shrilly with eagerness, pain, or fear; to yaup.

Yelp, *n.* A sharp, quick cry; a bark.

Yelp'er (-ẽr), *n.* An animal that yelps.

‖ **Yen** (yĕn), *n.* The unit of value and account in Japan, equal to 100 sen. There is a gold yen (worth about 100 cents) and a silver yen (worth about 73 cents).

Yeo'man (yō'mən), *n.* [OE. *yoman*, *yeman*, *yoman;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** One of the commonalty of the first, or most respectable, class; freeholder; man free born. **2.** A servant; retainer. [*Obs.*] **3.** A yeoman of the guard; also, a member of the yeomanry cavalry. [*Eng.*] **4.** (*Naut.*) An inferior officer charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores.

Yeoman of the guard, one of the bodyguard of the English sovereign, consisting of one hundred yeomen, armed with partisans, and habited in sixteenth-century costume.

Yeo'man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman; becoming, or suitable to, a yeoman; yeomanlike.

Yeo'man-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** The rank of a yeoman. [*Obs.*] **2.** The collective body of yeomen, or freeholders. **3.** The yeomanry cavalry. [*Eng.*]

Yeomanry cavalry, certain bodies of volunteer cavalry liable to service in Great Britain only. [*Eng.*]

‖ **Yer'ba** (yĕr'bä; *E.* yẽr'bä), *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) **1.** An herb; a plant. **2.** Specif., in California, *Micromeria Douglasii*, a common, sweet-scented labiate plant.

Yerk (yẽrk), *v. t. & i.* [Origin uncertain.] To throw, thrust, or move with a sudden smart movement; to jerk.

Yerk, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion; a jerk.

Yes (yĕs), *adv.* [AS. *gese*, *gise;* prob. fr. *gea* yea + *swā* so. See YEA; SO.] Ay; yea; — expressing affirmation or consent, and opposed to *no.*

Yest (yĕst), *n.* Yeast.

Yes'ter (yĕs'tẽr), *a.* [See YESTERDAY.] Last; last past; next before the present; of or pert. to yesterday.

Yes'ter-day (-dā), *n.* [AS. *geostran dæg*, fr. *geostran*, *geostra*, *giestran*, *gistran*, *gystran*, yesterday (akin to G. *gestern*, L. *heri* yesterday, Gr. *χθές*, Skr. *hyas*) + *dæg* day.] **1.** The day last past; the day next before the present. **2.** Fig.: A recent time; time not long past.

Yes'ter-day, *adv.* On yesterday, or the day last past.

Yes'ter-eve' (yĕs'tẽr-ēv'), } *n.* The
Yes'ter-e'ven-ing (-ē'vn-ĭng *or* -ēv'nĭng), } evening of yesterday; the evening last past.

Yes'ter-morn' (-môrn'), } *n.* The morning of yester-
Yes'ter-morn'ing, } day.

Yes'tern (-tẽrn), *a.* [See YESTERDAY.] Of or pert. to yesterday. [night last past.

Yes'ter-night' (yĕs'tẽr-nīt'), *n.* The last night; the

Yes'ter-night', *adv.* On the last night.

Yes'ter-noon' (-nōōn'), *n.* The noon of yesterday.

Yes'ter-week' (-wēk'), *n.* The week last past.

Yest'y (yĕst'ȳ), *a.* Yeasty.

Yet (yĕt), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any of several species of large gastropods of the genus *Yetus*, or *Cymba;* boat shell.

Yet, *adv.* [AS. *git*, *gyt*, *giet*, *gieta;* akin to G. *jetzo*, *jetzt.*] **1.** In addition; further; besides; over and above; still. **2.** At the same time; by continuance from a former state; still. **3.** Up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; until now; up to the present time. **4.** Before some future time; before the end; eventually; in time. **5.** Even; — used emphatically.

Yet, *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however

Syn. — See HOWEVER.

Yew (ū), *v. i.* To yaw.

Yew, *n.* [AS. *ēow, īw, eoh;* akin to G. *eibe.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree (*Taxus baccata*) of Europe, allied to the pines, but bearing a berrylike fruit. **2.** The very elastic wood of the yew. **3.** A bow for shooting, made of the yew.

Yew (*Taxus baccata*). 1/250

Yew'en (ū'en), *a.* Made of yew.

Yield (yēld), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* YIELDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* YIELDING.] [AS. *gieldan, gildan,* to pay, give, restore, make an offering; akin to G. *gelten* to be worth.] **1.** To give in return for labor expended; to produce; to pay. **2.** To furnish; to afford; to render; to give forth. **3.** To give up, as something demanded; to make over to one who has a claim or right; to resign; to surrender; to relinquish. **4.** To admit to be true; to allow. **5.** To permit; to grant. **6.** To reward; to bless. [*Obs.*]

Yield, *v. i.* **1.** To give up the contest; to submit; to surrender; to succumb. **2.** To comply with; to assent. **3.** To give way; to cease opposition. **4.** To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.

Yield, *n.* Amount yielded; product.

Yield'er (-ėr), *n.* One who yields.

Yield'ing, *a.* Inclined to give way, or comply; flexible; compliant; accommodating. — **Yield'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Yield'ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Obsequious; attentive. — In many cases a man may be *attentive* or *yielding* in a high degree without the sacrifice of his dignity implied by the term *obsequious.*

Yin (yĭn), *n.* A Chinese weight of 2⅔ pounds.

-yl (-ĭl). [Gr. *ὕλη* wood, material.] (*Chem.*) A suffix used as a characteristic termination of chemical radicals; as in ethyl, hydroxyl, etc.

Yo'del (yō'del), **Yo'dle** (yō'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YODELED, YODLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* YODELING, YODLING.] [G. *jodeln.*] To sing in a manner common among the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the head voice, or falsetto, to the chest voice, and the contrary; to warble. — **Yo'dler** (-dlėr), *n.*

Yo'del, Yo'dle, *n.* A song sung by yodeling, as by the Swiss mountaineers.

Yoke (yōk), *n.* [AS. *geoc;* akin to G. *joch,* L. *jugum,* Gr. *ζυγόν,* Skr. *yuga,* and to L. *jungere* to join.] **1.** A bar or frame of wood by which two oxen are joined for working together. **2.** A frame or piece resembling a yoke, as in use, position, or shape. Specif.: (*a*) A frame of wood for carrying pails, etc., suspended from the shoulders. (*b*) A frame worn on the neck of an animal to prevent passage through a fence. (*c*) A frame or convex piece by which a bell is hung. (*d*) (*Naut.*) A crosspiece upon the head of a boat's rudder. (*e*) (*Mach.*) A bent crosspiece connecting to other parts. (*f*) (*Arch.*) A tie securing two timbers together, serving a temporary purpose, as to provide against unusual strain. (*g*) (*Dressmaking*) A band shaped to fit the shoulders or the hips, and joined to the upper full edge of the waist or the skirt. **3.** Fig.: That which connects or binds; chain; link; bond of connection. **4.** A mark of servitude; hence, servitude; bondage. **5.** Two animals yoked together; couple; pair that work together.

Yoke, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* YOKED (yōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* YOKING.] **1.** To put a yoke on; to join in or with a yoke. **2.** To couple; to join with another. **3.** To enslave; to bring into bondage; to restrain; to confine.

Yoke, *v. i.* To be joined or associated; to be intimately connected; to consort closely; to mate.

Yoke'fel'low (-fĕl'lō), *n.* An associate or companion; mate; esp., a partner in marriage. [bumpkin. [*Eng.*]

Yo'kel (yō'k'l), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A country

Yoke'mate' (yōk'māt'), *n.* Same as YOKEFELLOW.

Yolk (yōlk *or* yōk), *n.* [AS. *geoloca, geoleca,* fr. *geolu* yellow. See YELLOW.] **1.** The yellow part of an egg; vitellus. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An oily secretion which naturally covers the wool of sheep.

Yon (yŏn), *a. & adv.* [AS. *geon;* akin to G. *jener.*] At a distance, but within view; yonder. [*Poetic*]

Yon'der (yŏn'dėr), *adv.* [OE., fr. *yond, yond, yeond,* through, beyond, AS. *geond.* See YON.] At a distance, but within view.

Yon'der (yŏn'dėr), *a.* Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; that or those there; yon.

Yon'ker (yŭn'kėr), *n.* A younker. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Yore (yōr), *adv.* [AS. *geāra;* akin to *geār* a year, E. *year.*] In time long past; long since. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Of yore, of old time; long ago.

You (ū), *pron.* [*Possess.* YOUR (ūr) or YOURS (ūrz); *dat. & obj.* YOU.] [AS. *ēow,* used as dat. & acc. of *ge, gē,* ye; akin to G. *euch.*] The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative, dative, and objective, indicating the person or persons addressed. See Note under YE.

☞ Though *you* is properly a plural, it is in all ordinary discourse used also, with a plural verb, in addressing a single person. *You* and *your* are sometimes used indefinitely, like *we, they, one,* to express persons not specified. *You* is often used reflexively for *yourself* or *yourselves.*

Young (yŭng), *a.* [*Compar.* YOUNGER (yŭn'gĕr); *superl.* YOUNGEST (-gĕst).] [AS. *geong;* akin to G. *jung,* L. *juvencus, juvenis,* Skr. *juvaça, juvan.*] **1.** Not long born; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; not old; juvenile; — said of animals. **2.** Being in the first part, or period, of growth. **3.** Having little experience; inexperienced; ignorant. [lectively.

Young, *n.* The offspring of animals, singly or collectively With young, with child; pregnant.

Young'er (yŭng'gĕr), *n.* One who is younger; junior.

Young'ish (yŭng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat young.

Young'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A young person; a youth; also, any animal in its early life.

Young'ling, *a.* Young; youthful.

Young'ly, *a.* Young; youthful. [*Obs.*] — *adv.* In a young manner or at a young period. [*Obs.*]

Young'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being young.

Young'ster (-stėr), *n.* A young person. [*Colloq.*]

Youn'ker (yŭn'kėr), *n.* [D. *jonker; jong* young + *heer* lord, sir.] A young person. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Your (ūr), *pron. & a.* [AS. *ēower,* orig. used as the gen. of *ge, gē,* ye; akin to G. *euer,* and E. *you.*] The form of the possessive case of the personal pronoun *you.*

☞ The possessive takes the form *yours* when the noun to which it refers is not expressed, but implied.

Yours (ūrz), *pron.* See the Note under YOUR.

Your-self' (ūr-sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* YOURSELVES (-sĕlvz'). [*Your* + *self.*] An emphasized or reflexive form of the pronoun of the second person; — used as a subject commonly with *you;* also, alone in the predicate, either in the nominative or objective case.

Youth (ūth), *n.; pl.* YOUTHS (ūthz; 264) or *collectively* YOUTH. [AS. *geogud, geogoð;* akin to G. *jugend.*] **1.** Quality or state of being young; youthfulness; juvenility. **2.** The part of life between childhood and maturity or age; the whole early part of life, from childhood, or, sometimes, from infancy, to manhood. **3.** A young person; esp., a young man. **4.** Young people.

Youth'ful (ūth'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Not yet mature or aged; young. **2.** Of, pert. to, or suitable to, youth, or early life. **3.** Fresh; vigorous, as in youth. — **Youth'ful-ly** *adv.* — **Youth'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Puerile; juvenile. — *Puerile* always has a bad sense, or at least implies suitableness to a boy only. *Juvenile* is sometimes taken in a bad sense, as when speaking of youth in contrast with manhood. *Youthful* is commonly employed in a good sense, or at least by way of extenuation.

Yowl (youl), *v. i. & n.* See YAWL.

Yt-ter'bi-um (ĭt-tĕr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby,* in Sweden.] (*Chem.*) A rare element of the boron group, sometimes associated with yttrium. Symbol Yb.

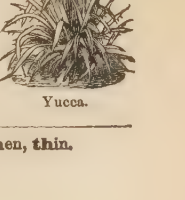
Yt'tri-a (ĭt'trĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) The oxide, Y_2O_3, or earth, of yttrium. [ing, yttrium.

Yt'tric (ĭt'trĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pert. to, or contain-

Yt'tri-ous (ĭt'trĭ-ŭs), *a.* (*Chem.*) Same as YTTRIC.

Yt'tri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby,* in Sweden.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal of the boron-aluminium group, extracted as a dark gray powder. Symbol Y.

Yuc'ca (yŭk'kà), *n.* [NL., from *Yuca,* its name in St. Domingo.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American liliaceous, sometimes arborescent, plants having long, pointed, and often rigid, leaves at the top of a more or less woody stem, and bearing a panicle of white blossoms.



Yucca.

Yule (ūl), *n.* [AS. *geōl;* akin to *geōla* December or January, Icel. *jōl*

Yule, *Ylir* name of a winter month.] Christmas or Christmastide; the feast of the Nativity of our Savior.

Yule block, Yule log, *or* **Yule clog,** a log formerly placed with much ceremony on the hearth on Christmas eve, as the foundation of the fire.

Yule'tide' (ūl'tīd'), *n.* Christmas time.

Y-wis' (ĭ-wĭs'), *adv.* [AS. *gewis* certain; akin to G. *gewiss,* and E. *wit* to know.] Certainly; most likely; truly; probably. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*]

☞ The common form *iwis* was often written with the prefix separate and capitalized, as, *I wis, I wisse,* etc. The prefix was mistaken for the pronoun I. Cf. Wis.

Z.

Z (zē; *in England commonly, and in America sometimes,* zĕd). Z, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant. It is derived through the Latin and Greek from a Semitic source, the ultimate origin probably being Egyptian. Etymologically, it is most closely related to *s, y,* and *j;* as in glass, glaze; E. *yoke,* Gr. *ζυγόν,* L. *jugum;* E. *zealous, jealous.* See *Guide to Pronunciation,* §§ 273, 274.

Zaf'fer (zăf'ẽr), *n.* [F. *zafre, safre.*] A crude cobalt oxide, or an impure cobalt arseniate, used in painting and enameling pottery, to produce a blue color.

Zam'bo (zăm'bō), *n.; pl.* Zambos (-bōz). [See Sambo.] The child of a mulatto and a negro, or of an Indian and a negro; colloq. or humorously, negro; sambo.

‖ **Za'mi-a** (zā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *zamia* a kind of fir cone, fr. Gr. *ζαμία, ζημία,* hurt, damage.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cycadaceous plants, having the appearance of low palms, but with exogenous wood. [See *Illust.* of Strobile.]

Zam'in-dar' (zăm'ĭn-där'), *n.* [Hind. *zemīndār, zamīndār,* Per. *zamīndār; zamīn* land + *dār* holding.] A landowner; also, a collector of land revenue, — now, usually, a kind of feudatory. [*India*]

Zan'te cur'rant (kŭr'rant). A kind of seedless grape or raisin; — from *Zante,* one of the Ionian Islands.

Za'ny (zā'nĭ), *n.* [It. *zanni* a buffoon, orig. same as *Giovanni* John, i. e., merry John, L. *Ioannes,* Gr. Ἰωάννης, Heb. *Yōkhānān,* prop., the Lord graciously gave.] A merry-andrew; buffoon. [buffoonery.

Za'ny-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or character of a zany;

Zax (zăks), *n.* A tool for trimming and puncturing roofing slates.

‖ **Ze'a** (zē'ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of grain, fr. Gr. *ζέα, ζειά.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of large grasses of which the Indian corn (*Zea Mays*) is the only species known.

Zeal (zēl), *n.* [F. *zèle,* fr. L. *zelus,* Gr. *ζῆλος,* prob. akin to *ζεῖν* to boil.] **1.** Passionate ardor in the pursuit of anything; ardent and active interest; eagerness; enthusiasm; fervor. **2.** A zealot. [*Obs.*]

Zeal'ot (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* [F. *zélote,* L. *zelotes,* Gr. *ζηλωτής.* See Zeal.] One who is zealous; esp., one overzealous, or carried away by zeal; enthusiast; fanatical partisan.

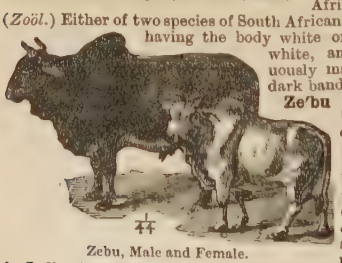
Zeal'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The character and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion to a cause.

Zeal'ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Filled with, or characterized by, zeal; warmly engaged, or ardent. **2.** Filled with religious zeal. [*Obs.*] — **Zeal'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Zeal'ous-ness,** *n.*

Mountain Zebra (*Equus,* or *Asinus, zebra*).

Ze'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* (*Naut.*) See Xebec.

Ze'bra (zē'brȧ), *n.* [Pg.; prob. fr. native African name.] (*Zoöl.*) Either of two species of South African wild horses having the body white or yellowish white, and conspicuously marked with dark bands.



Zebu, Male and Female.

Ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.* [F. *zébu;* of uncertain origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A bovine mammal (*Bos Indicus*) extensively domesticated in India, China, the East Indies, and East Africa. Its characteristics vary in different domestic breeds, which range in size from that of the common ox to that of a large mastiff.

Ze'chin (zē'kĭn), *n.* See Sequin.

Zed (zĕd), *n.* [F., prob. through It. *zeta,* fr. L. *zeta.* See Zeta.] The letter Z.

Zed'o-a-ry (-ō-ā-rĭ), *n.* [F. *zédoaire,* LL. *zedoaria,* fr. Ar. & Per. *zedwār.*] (*Med.*) The fragrant rhizome of species of *Curcuma,* having a bitter, aromatic taste, and used in medicine as a stimulant.

Zem'in-dar' (zĕm'ĭn-där'), *n.* Same as Zamindar.

Zend (zĕnd), *n.* [See Zend-Avesta.] Properly, the translation and exposition in the Huzvâresh, or literary Pehlevi, language, of the Avesta, the Zoroastrian sacred writings; commonly, the language of the Avesta.

‖ **Zend'-A-ves'ta** (-ȧ-vĕs'tȧ), *n.* [Prop., the *Avesta,* or sacred text, and its *zend,* or interpretation.] The sacred writings of the ancient Persian religion, attributed to Zoroaster, but chiefly of a later date.

Ze'nith (zē'nĭth), *n.* [OE. *senyth,* OF. *cenith,* Sp. *zenit, cenit,* abbrev. fr. Ar. *samt-urras* way of the head, vertical place; *samt* way, path + *al* the + *ras* head.] **1.** That point in the heavens directly overhead; — opposed to *nadir.* **2.** Fig., the point of culmination; the greatest height; the height of success or prosperity.

Ze'o-lite (zē'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ζεῖν* to boil + *-lite.*] (*Min.*) A term now used to designate any one of a family of minerals, hydrous silicates of alumina, with lime, soda, potash, or rarely baryta, many of which intumesce before the blowpipe. — **Ze`o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭc), *a.*

Zeph'yr (zĕf'ẽr), *n.* [L. *zephyrus,* Gr. *ζέφυρος,* akin to *ζόφος* darkness, west.] The west wind; poetically, any soft, gentle breeze.

Zephyr yarn *or* **worsted,** a fine, soft kind of yarn or worsted, used for knitting and embroidery.

‖ **Zeph'y-rus** (-ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [L. See Zephyr.] The west wind, or zephyr, — usually personified, and made the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities.

Ze'ro (zē'rō), *n.; pl.* Zeros (-rōz) or Zeroes. [F. *zéro,* It. *zero,* fr. Ar. *çafrun, çifrun.* See Cipher.] **1.** (*Arith.*) A cipher; nothing; naught. **2.** The point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, commences. **3.** Fig.: The lowest point; point of exhaustion.

Zest (zĕst), *n.* [F. *zeste,* prob. fr. L. *schistos* split. See Schist.] **1.** A piece of orange or lemon peel, or the aromatic oil which may be squeezed from it, used to give flavor to liquor, etc. **2.** Hence, something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste, or the taste itself; appetizer; also, keen enjoyment; relish; gusto.

Zest, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Zested; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Zesting.] **1.** To cut into thin slips, as the peel of an orange, lemon, etc.; to squeeze, as peel, over the surface of anything. **2.** To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten the taste or relish of.

‖ **Ze'ta** (zē'tȧ *or* zā'tȧ), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ζῆτα.* Cf. Zed.] A Greek letter [ζ] corresponding to our *z.*

Ze-tet'ic (zē-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζητητικός,* fr. *ζητεῖν* to seek.] Seeking; proceeding by inquiry.

Zeug'ma (zūg'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ζεῦγμα,* fr. *ζευγνύναι* to join.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote.

Zib'et } (zĭb'ĕt), *n.* [See Civet.] (*Zoöl.*) A carniv-
Zib'eth } orous mammal (*Viverra zibetha*) of India, the East Indies, and Southern China, allied to the civet.

Zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *n.* [F., fr. G. *zickzack,* fr. *zacke, zacken,* tooth.] **1.** Something that has short turns or angles. **2.** (*Arch.*) A molding running in a zigzag line; a chevron, or series of chevrons. [See *Illust.* of Chevron, 3.] **3.** (*Fort.*) See Boyau.

Zig'zag', *a.* Having short, sharp turns.

Zig'zag', *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Zigzagged (-zăgd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Zigzagging.] To form, move, or be shaped, with short turns.

Zil'la (zĭl'lȧ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A thorny, cruciferous plant (*Zilla myagroides*) of the deserts of Egypt.

Zinc (zĭŋk), *n.* [G. *zink*, prob. akin to *zinn* tin.] (*Chem.*) An easily fusible, bluish white metal, which is malleable, esp. when heated. Symbol Zn.

Zinc, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ZINCKED *or* ZINCED (zĭŋkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ZINCKING *or* ZINCING.] To coat with zinc; to galvanize. [or like, zinc.

Zinc'ic (zĭŋk'ĭk), *a.* (*Chem.*) Pert. to, containing, or like, zinc.

Zinc-if'er-ous (zĭŋk-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs *or* zĭn-sĭf'-). *a.* [*Zinc* + *-ferous.*] Containing or affording zinc.

Zinc'i-fy (zĭŋk'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Zinc* + *-fy.*] (*Metal.*) To coat or impregnate with zinc.

Zinc'ite (zĭŋk'īt), *n.* (*Min.*) Native zinc oxide.

Zinck'y (-ў), *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance. [zinc.

Zin-cog'ra-pher (zĭn-kŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* An engraver on

Zin'co-graph'ic (zĭn'kō-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pertaining

Zin'co-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-kal), } to zincography.

Zin-cog'ra-phy (zĭn-kŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* [*Zinco-* + *-graphy.*] Art or process of engraving or etching on zinc.

Zinc'ous (zĭŋk'ŭs), *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) (*a*) Of, pert. to, or containing, zinc; zincic. (*b*) Hence, formerly, basic; basylous. **2.** (*Physics*) Electro-positive.

‖ **Zin'ga-ro** (zĭn'gȧ-rō), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rē). [It.] A gypsy.

Zin'gi-ber-a'ceous (zĭn'jĭ-bẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *zingiber* ginger. See GINGER.] (*Bot.*) Of or pert. to ginger, or to a tribe (*Zingibereæ*) of endogenous plants of the order *Scitamineæ*.

Zink'y (zĭŋk'ў), *a.* See ZINCKY.

‖ **Zin'ni-a** (zĭn'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. So called after Professor *Zinn*, of Göttingen.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of a genus (*Zinnia*) of Mexican herbs with gay-colored blossoms.

Zin'zi-ber-a'ceous (zĭn'zĭ-bẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as ZINGIBERACEOUS.

Zi'on (zī'ŭn), *n.* [Heb. *tsiyōn*, orig., a hill.] **1.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A hill in Jerusalem, where was the residence of David and his successors. **2.** Hence, the theocracy, or church of God. **3.** The heavenly Jerusalem; heaven.

Zir'con (zẽr'kŏn), *n.* [F., same word as F. & E. *jargon.*] (*Min.*) A mineral, consisting of silica and zirconia, occurring in tetragonal crystals. Colorless, pale yellow, or smoky-brown varieties from Ceylon are called *jargon.*

Zir-co'ni-a (zẽr-kō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) The oxide of zirconium; — also written *zircona.*

Zir-co'ni-um (-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) A rare element intermediate in character between the metals and nonmetals. — **Zir-con'ic** (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Zith'er (zĭth'ẽr), *n.* [G. *zither.* See CITTERN.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music used in Austria and Germany, played upon with both hands.

Zither.

Zit'tern (zĭt'-tẽrn), *n.* (*Mus.*) See CITTERN.

Zo'cle (zō'k'l *or* zŏk''l), *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as SOCLE.

Zoc'co (zŏk'kŏ), } *n.* [It., fr. L. *socculus.*] (*Arch.*)

Zoc'co-lo (-kō-lō), } Same as SOCLE.

Zo'di-ac (zō'dĭ-ăk), *n.* [F. *zodiaque*, fr. L. *zodiacus*, Gr. ζωδιακός (sc. κύκλος), fr. ζῴδιον, dim. of ζῷον animal; akin to ζωός living.] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a*) An imaginary belt

Zodiac, 1 (*b*).

in the heavens, 16° or 18° broad, in the middle of which is the ecliptic, or sun's path. It comprises the twelve constellations, which once constituted, and from which were named, the twelve signs of the zodiac. (*b*) A figure representing the signs, symbols, and constellations of the zodiac. **2.** Girdle; belt. [*Poetic & R.*]

Zo-dī'a-cal (zŏ-dī'ȧ-kal), *a.* (*Astron.*) Of or pert. to the zodiac; situated within the zodiac.

Zodiacal light, a luminous triangular tract of the sky, lying near the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, seen only shortly after twilight, and shortly before daybreak.

Zo'e-trope (zō'ē-trōp), *n.* [Gr. ζωή life + τρόπος turning.] An optical toy, in which figures revolved inside of a cylinder, and viewed through slits in its circumference, appear like a single moving figure.

Zo'ic (zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζωικός.] (*Zoöl.*) Of or pertaining to animals, or animal life.

Zo-ĭl'e-an (zŏ-ĭl'ē-*an or* zō'ĭ-lē'*an*), *a.* Having the characteristic of *Zoilus*, a bitter, envious, unjust critic, who lived about 270 years before Christ.

Zo'ĭ-lism (zō'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* Resemblance to Zoilus in style or manner; carping criticism; detraction.

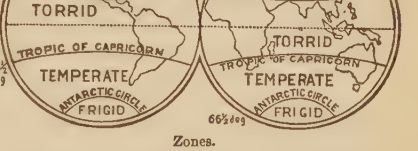
‖ **Zoll've-rein'** (tsŏl'*fe*-rin'), *n.* [G., fr. *zoll* duty + *verein* union.] Lit., a customs union, esp. any one of several formed among certain German states.

Zon'al (zōn'*al*), *a.* [L. *zonalis.*] Of or pertaining to a zone; having the form of a zone or zones.

Zo'nar (zō'när), *n.* [Mod. Gr. ζωνάρι girdle.] A belt or girdle which the Christians and Jews of the Levant were obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mohammedans.

Zon'ate (zōn'āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided by parallel planes.

Zone (zōn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *zona*, Gr. ζώνη.] **1.** A girdle. [*Poetic*] **2.** (*Geog.*) One of the five great di-



Zones.

visions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature. **3.** (*Math.*) The portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes. **4.** (*Nat. Hist.*) An encircling band, stripe, or distinct area of growth. **5.** Circuit; circumference. [*R.*]

Zone, *v. t.* To girdle; to encircle. [*R.*]

Zoned (zōnd), *a.* **1.** Wearing a zone, or girdle. **2.** Having zones, or concentric bands. **3.** (*Bot.*) Zonate.

Zon'nar (zŏn'när), *n.* See ZONAR.

Zo'ö- (zō'ŏ-). A combining form from Gr. ζῷον *animal*, as in *zoögony*, *zoölogy*, etc.

Zo'ö-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trў), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *chemistry.*] Animal chemistry. [production of animals.

Zo-ŏg'a-my (zŏ-ŏg'ȧ-mў), } *n.* [*Zoö-* + root of Gr. γί-

Zo-ŏg'e-ny (zŏ-ŏj'ē-nў), } γνεσθαι to be born.] The

Zo-ŏg'o-ny (zŏ-ŏg'ŏ-nў), } doctrine of the formation of living beings.

Zo-ŏg'ra-pher (zŏ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

Zo'ö-graph'ic (zō'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), } *a.* Of or pert. to the

Zo'ö-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } description of animals.

Zo-ŏg'ra-phist (zŏ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A zoögrapher.

Zo-ŏg'ra-phy (-fў), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *-graphy.*] A description of animals, their forms and habits.

Zo'oid (zō'oid), *a.* [*Zoö-* + *-oid.*] (*Biol.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, an animal.

Zo'oid, *n.* **1.** (*Biol.*) An organic body or cell having locomotion. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An animal in one of its inferior stages of development, as one of the intermediate forms in alternate generation. (*b*) One of the individual animals in a composite group, as of Anthozoa, Hydroidea, and Bryozoa; sometimes, in a restricted sense, one with the mouth and digestive organs undeveloped.

Zo-ŏl'a-try (zŏ-ŏl'ȧ-trў), *n.* [*Zoö-* + Gr. λατρεία worship.] The worship of animals.

Zo-ŏl'o-ger (zŏ-ŏl'ŏ-jẽr), *n.* A zoölogist.

Zo'ŏ-log'ic-al (zō'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pert. to zoölogy. — **Zo'ŏ-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Zo-öl'o-gist (zō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in zoölogy.

Zo-öl'o-gy (-jy), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *-logy.*] **1.** That part of biology relating to the animal kingdom, including the structure, embryology, evolution, classification, habits, and distribution of all animals, both living and extinct. **2.** A treatise on this science.

Zo'ö-mor'phism (zō'ō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Transformation of men into beasts. [*R.*] **2.** Quality of representing or using animal forms. **3.** The representation of God, or of gods, in the form, or with the attributes, of the lower animals.

‖ **Zo'ön** (zō'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* Zoa (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ζῷον* an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An animal which is the sole product of a single egg. (*b*) Any of the perfectly developed individuals of a compound animal.

Zo-ön'ic (zō-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, animals.

Zo'ö-pa-thol'o-gy (zō'ō-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *pathology.*] Animal pathology.

Zo-öph'a-gous (zō-ŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ζωοφάγος*; *ζῷον* an animal + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Feeding on animals.

☞ This is a more general term than either *sarcophagous* or *carnivorous*.

Zo-öph'i-list (-ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*Zoö-* + Gr. *φιλεῖν* to love.] A lover of animals.

Zo'ö-phor'ic (zō'ō-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζωοφόρος*; *ζῷον* animal + *φέρειν* to bear.] Bearing the figure of an animal.

Zo'ö-phyte (zō'ō-fīt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *ζωόφυτον*; *ζῷον* plant.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Any one of numerous species of invertebrate animals which more or less resemble plants in appearance, or mode of growth, as the corals, sea anemones, hydroids, sponges, etc., esp. any one of those that form compound branched colonies. (*b*) Any one of the *Zoöphyta*, an old extensive artificial and heterogeneous group of animals.

Zo'ö-phyt'ic (zō'ō-fĭt'ĭk), } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to
Zo'ö-phyt'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } zoöphytes.

Zo-öph'y-tol'o-gy (zō-ŏf'ĭ-tŏl'ō-jy *or* zō'ō-fĭ-), *n.* [*Zoöphyte* + *-logy.*] The natural history of zoöphytes.

Zo'ö-psy-chol'o-gy (zō'ō-sī-kŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *psychology.*] Animal psychology.

Zo'ö-sperm (zō'ō-spĕrm), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *sperm.*] (*Biol.*) One of the spermatic particles; a spermatozoid.

Zo'ö-spore (-spōr), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *spore.*] (*Bot.*) A spore provided with one or more slender cilia, by the vibration of which it swims in the water. — **Zo'ö-spor'ic** (-spor'ĭk), *a.*

Zo-öt'ic (zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] Containing the remains of organized bodies; — said of rock or soil.

Zo'ö-tom'ic-al (zō'ō-tŏm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoötomy.

Zo-öt'o-mist (zō-ŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in zoötomy.

Zo-öt'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *-tomy.*] The dissection or anatomy of animals.

Zo'ö-troph'ic (zō'ō-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζωοτροφικός*. See Zoö-, and Trophic.] (*Physiol.*) Of or pertaining to the nourishment of animals.

Zor'il (zŏr'ĭl), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Zorilla.

Zo-ril'la (zō-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *zorra*, *zorro*, a fox.] (*Zoöl.*) **1.** Either of two species of small African carnivores allied to the weasels. **2.** Erroneously, the American skunk.

Zo'ro-as'tri-an (zō'rō-ăs'trĭ-an), *a.* Of or pert. to *Zoroaster*, or Zoroastrianism. — *n.* A follower of Zoroaster; one who accepts Zoroastrianism.

Zo'ro-as'tri-an-ism (zō'rō-ăs'trĭ-an-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious system of Zoroaster, the legislator and prophet of the ancient Persians, which presupposes a good spirit (Ormuzd) and an opposing evil spirit (Ahriman).

Zo'ro-as'trism (-trĭz'm), *n.* Same as Zoroastrianism.

‖ **Zos'ter** (zŏs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ζωστήρ* girdle, zoster.] (*Med.*) Shingles.

Zouave (zwäv *or* zōō-äv'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *Zouaoua* a tribe of Kabyles living in Algeria.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) One of an active body of soldiers in the French service wearing the Arab dress, and orig. made up of Arabs. (*b*) Hence, one of a body of soldiers who adopt a similar dress and drill.

Zounds (zoundz), *interj.* [For *God's wounds.*] An old oath, and also an expression of anger or wonder.

Zu-chet'to (tsōō-kät'tō *or* zōō-kĕt'tō), *n.* [It. *zucchetto.*] (*R. C. Ch.*) A skullcap covering the tonsure, worn under the berretta. The pope's is white; a cardinal's red; a bishop's purple; a priest's black.

‖ **Zu'fo-lo** (tsōō'fō-lō *or* zōō'-), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A little flute or flageolet, esp. that used to teach birds.

Zum-boo'ruk (zŭm-bōō'rŭk), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *zamb*ū*rak*, fr. Ar. *zamb*ū*r* hornet.] (*Mil.*) A small swivel cannon carried on, and fired from, the back of a camel.

Zyg'a-poph'y-sis (zĭg'ȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Zygapophyses (-sēz). [Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + E. *apophysis.*] (*Anat.*) One of the articular processes of a vertebra, of which there are usually four. See Vertebra.

‖ **Zy-go'ma** (zī-gō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The jugal or malar bone. (*b*) The zygomatic process of the temporal bone. (*c*) The whole zygomatic arch.

Zyg'o-mat'ic (zĭg'ō-măt'ĭk *or* zī'gō-), *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, pert. to, or in the region of, the zygoma.

Zygomatic arch, the arch of bone beneath the orbit of the eye, formed in most mammals by the union of the malar with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. — **Zygomatic process**, a process of the temporal bone helping to form the zygomatic arch.

Zy'lon-ite (zī'lŏn-īt), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] Celluloid.

Zyme (zīm), *n.* [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven.] **1.** A ferment. **2.** (*Med.*) The morbific principle of a zymotic disease.

Zym'ic (zīm'ĭk *or* zĭm'ĭk), *a.* (*Old Chem.*) Pert. to, or produced by, fermentation; — formerly, by confusion, used to designate lactic acid.

Zym'o-gen (-ō-jĕn), *n.* [*Zyme* + *-gen.*] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A mother substance, or antecedent, of an enzyme or chemical ferment.

Zym'o-gene (-jēn), *n.* [*Zyme* + root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] (*Biol.*) One of a group of globular bacteria which produce fermentations.

Zym'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* (*Biol.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or formed by, a zymogene. (*b*) Capable of producing a definite zymogen or ferment.

Zy-mol'o-gy (zī-mŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Zyme* + *-logy.*] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

Zy-mot'ic (zī-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζυμωτικός* causing to ferment, fr. *ζυμοῦν* to ferment, *ζύμη* ferment, leaven.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or caused by, fermentation. **2.** (*Med.*) Designating, or pertaining to, epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic affections produced by some morbific principle or organism acting on the system like a ferment.

‖ **Zy'thum** (zī'thŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ζῦθος* a kind of beer, so called by the Egyptians.] A kind of ancient malt beverage.

APPENDIX

TO

WEBSTER'S

COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

CONTAINING

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
PUBLISHED BY G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY

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A PRONOUNCING GLOSSARY

OF

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

THE Scottish dialects, or Scottish language as they are called by some, are forms of the Northumbrian English, which up to the 15th century was spoken as well in Yorkshire and Northumberland as in the Scottish Lowlands. Originally the terms "Scot" and "Scottish" were applied to the Celtic people of Ireland and those of western Scotland who came from Ireland, but the language of their non-Celtic conquerors became the literary language of the land, and is now the language which is meant by "Scotch," "Scottish dialects," or "Scottish language." Scottish literature practically began in the 14th century, with the works of John Barbour, a contemporary of Chaucer, and others of his time, — whose writings are in fact Northumbrian English. By the end of the 15th century the language had under various influences, political, racial, etc., developed the general form which it retained during its chief literary period, and down to the time of the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland in 1707. The use of Scotch as the general language of literature of the country ceased about the time of the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, although it still continued to be the common language of the people. Subsequent to that, however, there was a brilliant period of revival in ballad and lyric poetry, and still more recently the Scottish dialect has been freely used in descriptions of Scottish life and character by Scott, Galt, Macdonald, Black, Barrie, and others up to the present time. The Scottish pronunciation has changed comparatively little from what it was two centuries ago when the languages of England and of Scotland were but slightly different.

As the works of some of these authors, especially Burns among the poets, and Scott and other more recent authors among the prose writers, are extensively read in England and America, the want of a general glossary of the words and phrases used by them is often felt; and it is to meet this want that this glossary is offered to the public, in the belief that it will be deemed a useful and appropriate addition to an English dictionary.

The Scotch is not one dialect, but there are numerous dialects differing from each other, not only in pronunciation, but also in vocabulary, grammar, and spelling.

The vocabularies of the Scottish dialects vary with the different shires, according as they have felt more or less the influence of the Gaelic, French, or Scandinavian languages, and these differences are noticeable even among the dialects of Lowland Scotch, where the Scandinavian influences are less marked. The body of this glossary is the dialect of Burns, but some words peculiar to other dialects are also given because found in works familiar to English readers.

The orthography of modern Scotch is extremely arbitrary and variable; and the spelling of a word affords no reliable guide to its pronunciation. Of the two principal systems or fashions which prevail, one (seldom used except in connection with an archaic diction) employs the spelling of the writers of the 15th and 16th centuries, regardless of pronunciation. The other, and much the commoner of the two, is based upon the standard English spelling, and conforms the spelling of Scotch words to English where the sounds of the English and Scotch are near to each other; and also where the sounds are different, but the English spelling represents to a Scotchman more or less accurately the Scotch pronunciation. Where a word or form is distinctly Northern or is wanting in the English, the Scotch orthography is followed, as *streek* for *stretch*, *kirk* for *church*, *ee* for *eye*, etc.; but whatever spelling is used, the words when spoken by Scotchmen are given their Scotch sounds.

The result of this is that Lowland Scotch as written or printed is largely the same as common literary English, with some words not found in English and some peculiarities of idiom and grammatical construction, etc. Thus Burns in the poem "A Man 's a Man for a' That" uses in all 115 different words, of which only 18 words do not occur in English. Much modern Scotch literature is therefore quite intelligible to an English person reading it, which would be mostly unintelligible to him if spoken with a Scotch dialectic pronunciation.

Because of this lack of any standard of orthography for Scotch words, in works of modern writers they are frequently spelled phonetically to represent the Scotch pronunciation to the English ear, as in other dialectic story writing; but these forms have not been recognized in this glossary except in a few exceptional instances.

The difficulty to be overcome in attempting to give an English or American reader an idea of the correct pronunciation of the Scottish dialect is very great. The aim pursued has been to indicate, as fully as could be done with the English equivalents, the pronunciation (given for that purpose) of native-born Scotchmen. Among others the editor is especially indebted to Mr. Robert Lilley, M. R. A. S., one of the editors of the Century Dictionary, for many suggestions both as to pronunciation and subject-matter made on reading the galley proofs of the glossary, as well as to Mr. James Kennedy and to Mr. James Graham; and also to the monograph of Mr. James A. H. Murray (editor of the "New English Dictionary") on "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland" published in the "Transactions of the Philological Society," 1870–1872.

The consonant skeleton of the Scotch dialect is practically the same as that of the English, the only consonant used in the Lowland Scotch and not used in English being the guttural sound of *ch* in *nicht*, *bught*, etc., corresponding to the sound of *ch* in German *ich*, *doch*. The letter *r*, however, in Scotch is always pronounced as a consonant, and is strongly trilled; and *wh* and *h* are more strongly aspirated than in English. Some of the combinations of consonants in Lowland Scotch are treated differently from what they are in English; thus in *wr* and *kn* initial the *w* and *k* are audibly pronounced; while in final *mb*, *nd*, *ng*, *pt*, *kt*, the *b*, *d*, *g*, and *t* are regularly silent.

The vowel system of the Scottish (as well as the Northern English) dialects, however, is as a whole distinct from the vowel system of ordinary English speech, so that there are few, if any, vowel elements in the Scotch dialects identical with those of the English system. The two have nearly corresponding vowels; but almost every vowel of the Scotch dialect is recognized to differ either in quantity or quality from the corresponding vowel in English; and although each of these differences may be slight, yet their combined effect, as exaggerated by the peculiar Scotch intonation and syllabic accent, is to give to the Scotch dialect or language as a whole a marked individuality distinct from that of English.

In respelling the words for pronunciation in this glossary the symbols used in the body of the book are employed, those being used which indicate most accurately the sound of the Scotch word to the English ear. The confused and uncertain spelling of Scottish words, and the difference of pronunciation in different localities, makes it impossible to give any practical system of rules for the pronunciation of Scotch words in the space here available. Generally speaking, it may be noted that —

1. The letter *a* is chiefly used with sounds corresponding to those it has in English *arm*, *ask*, and *ace*, the peculiar ä of English being foreign to the Scotch dialect.

2. The letter *e* before *r* frequently has the sound of *e* in *error*, when in English it has the sound of *e* in *her*.

3. The vowel *i* is regularly pronounced so as to closely resemble the English ĕ in words where in English it would be pronounced as ĭ.

4. In Scotch the initial element of the long *i* is regularly cut shorter than in English, and the vowel is represented in the respelling by ĭ to indicate the distinction.

5. In many words which in English are pronounced with ŏ, as in *rod*, *bog*, *on*, etc., the Scotch pronunciation gives the long *o*, but cut short; and in these cases the sound is indicated by ŏ.

6. The letter *u* in many Scotch words has the sound of the French *u*, which is indicated in the respelling by u̯.

7. The diphthong *ae* regularly represents the sound of English long *a* cut short; and is indicated by ă.

8. The diphthong *ei* regularly has the value either of ē or less often ĭ; *ey* is usually equivalent to ĭ.

9. The diphthong *oi* is often nearly like English ĭ.

10. The diphthong *oo* is sometimes pronounced like French *eu* in *peur* (represented in this glossary by ĕ); and sometimes like English *oo* in *ooze*.

11. The diphthong *ou* is regularly equivalent to English *oo* in *ooze*.

12. The diphthong *ow* has both the value of *oo* in English *ooze*, and also that of *ou* in English *house*.

13. The diphthong *ui* as in *guid*, *puir*, etc., is nearly the same as the French *u* in *plume*, and is indicated by u̯.

14. The letter *r* is pronounced as a distinct consonant in all cases.

15. The digraphs *ch* and *gh*, as in *aneuch* and *aught*, are harsh gutturals equivalent to the German *ch* in *ich* and *doch*, and represented by ʜ in the respelling.

16. Final *t* is dropped after the mutes *k* and *p* in such words as *direct*, *exact*, *fact*, etc.

17. The digraph *ng* in the middle of a word has the sound of *ng* in *sing*.

18. The letter *l* is usually elided after the vowel *a*, as well as before *k* and *m*; but when final or following *e* or *i* is pronounced.

19. The letter *z* in some words, such as *capercaĭlzie*, *coĭlzie*, etc., is a corruption of the old Scotch form representing liquid *l*, thus, —*ȝ*.

20. The terminations *-tious*, *-tial*, and *-cial*, are still pronounced as dissyllables.

The foregoing will serve to give a general idea of the most striking peculiarities of the Scotch pronunciation as distinguished from English, but cannot be taken as a guide for the pronunciation of all Scotch words, there being many exceptions to most of these rules, though not here noted.

A.

A' (ą). All.
Ahind (ą-hĭnd′), **Ahint.** Behind.
Aiblins (ā′blĭns). Perhaps.
Aik (āk). Oak.
Ain (ān). Own.
Aince (ānș), **Aines.** Once.
Ainsells (ān′sĕlz′). Ownselves.
Air (ār). **Ear.** Early.
Air (ār). **Ayr.** Heir.
Airl penny (ārl′ pĕn′nĭ) = ARLE-PENNY.
Airles (ārlz) = ARLES.
Airn (ārn). Iron; iron tool.
Airt (ārt). To direct; direction; point of the compass.
Aith (ăth). An oath.
Aits (āts). Oats.
Aiver (ā′vĕr), **Aver.** An old horse; a work horse.
Aizle (ā′z'l *or* ĭ′z'l). A live ember.
Ajee (ą-jē′). Awry; on one side.
Akwart (ąk′wĕrt). Awkward.
Alake (ą-lāk′). Alas.
Alane (ą-lān′). Alone.
Alang (ą-lăng′). Along.
Alow (ą-lou′), **Alowe.** Afire; in a flame.
Altoun (ąl′tōon′). Old town.
Amaist (ą-māst′). Almost.
Amang (ą-măng′). Among.
Ambry (ąm′rĭ), **Aumry, Almery.** Close cupboard for victuals, dishes, etc.
An' (ąn). And.
An (ąn). If.
Ance (ānș), **Anes.** Once.
Ane (ān). One.
Anent (ą-nĕnt′). Over against; opposite; concerning; about.
Anes errand (ānș′ ĕr′rąnd). Of set purpose; with a sole purpose.—**For anes errand.** For (that) purpose only; for the nonce.
Aneuch (ą-nyōōH′). Enough.
Anither (ą-nĭth′ĕr). Another.
Antenup (ąn′tĕ-nŭp). Antenuptial fornication between persons who are afterwards married to each other.
Anter (ąn′tĕr). To wander; to adventure.
Archilowe (ār′kĭ-lō). A peace-offering; the return which one who has been treated in an inn sometimes considers himself bound in honor to make to the company.
Argie-bargle (ār′g'l-bār′g'l). To argue; to dispute.
Ark (ārk). Chest; specif., a large chest for meal.
Arle-penny (ārl′pĕn′nĭ). A silver penny given as earnest or hiring money.
Arles (ārlz). Earnest; pledge; earnest money.
Arridge and Carriage (ăr′rĭj ąn kĕr′rĭj). Plough and cart service.
Ase (āș), **Ass** (ąș), **Awss** (ąș). Ashes.
Askient (ą-skēnt′). Asquint; aslant.
Assoilzie (ą-soil′yĕ), **Assoilize.** Acquit.
Asteer (ą-stēr′). Abroad; stirring; in a ferment.
Athart (ą-thąrt′), **Athort.** Athwart.
Atweel (ąt-wēl′). I wot well; surely; truly.
Aucht (ąHt), **Aught.** To possess; to own; also, to owe. Also, possessed; owed.—**Whae's aught it?** To whom does it belong?
Aught (ąHt). Possession; property; eight.—**In ane's aught.** In one's keeping.
Aughtlins (ąHt′lĭns). Anything; in the least.
Auld (ąld). Old.—**Auld lang syne.** Olden time: days of other years.—**Auld shoon.** Lit., old shoes, but used metaphorically for a discarded lover.—**Auld-warld.** Old-fashioned; antique.—**Auld-warld stories.** Ancient stories.
Auld-farran (ąld-fār′ąn) *or* **Auld-farrant** (ąld-fār′ąnt). Sagacious, as one of years; cunning; prudent.
Aumous (ą′mŭs). Alms; gift to a beggar.—**Aumous dish** (ą′mŭs dĭsh). A beggar's dish for receiving alms; a vessel for collecting money for the poor at church.
Aumry. See AMBRY.
Ava (ą-vą′). At all.
Aver (ā′vĕr). Workhorse.
Awa (ą-wą′). Away.
Awe (ą). To owe.
Awee (ą-wē′). A little while.
Aweel (ą-wēl′). Well.
Awfu' (ą′fŭ). Awful.
Awin (ą′ĭn). Own; proper.
Awmous (ą′mŭs). Alms.
Awmry. See AMBRY.
Awn (ąn). Owing; also, the beard of barley, oats, etc.
Awnie (ąn′ĭ). Bearded.
Awsome (ą′sŭm). Awful; terrible.
Ax (ăks). Ask.
Ayont (ą-yŏnt′). Beyond.

B.

Ba' (bă *or* bą). Ball; handball; football.
Bab (băb). Bunch; tassel.
Bak (bąk) = BACKET.
Backet (bąk′ĕt), *or* **Baikey** (bāk′ĭ). A wooden trough for carrying coals, ashes, etc.; also, one for keeping salt in by the fireside.—**Ass backet.** Ash scuttle.
Backlins (bąk′lĭns). Coming; coming back; returning.
Bade = BAIDE.
Baff (băf). Blow; bang; heavy thump.
Bag (băg). Built.
Baggie (băg′gĭ). The belly; also, a large minnow.
Baghash (băg′hăsh). To abuse in speech. [stay.
Baide (bād). Endured; did]
Baignet = BAYGANET.
Baik (bāk). Beck; courtesy; reverence.
Baikie (bāk′ĭ). Wooden vessel.
Bail (bāl), **Baile, Bayle.** Flame; bonfire.
Baillie (bĭ′lĭ), **Billie.** Alderman or magistrate.
Bainie (bān′ĭ). Having large bones; stout.
Bairn (bārn *or* bĕrn). A child.
Baiss (bās). To baste; sew slightly.
Baith (bąth). Both.
Baittle (bāt′t'l). Rich pasture.—**Baittle grass grund** (bāt′t'l grąs grŭn). Rich close-cropped sheep pasture.
Bake (bāk). Biscuit.
Ballant (bąl′ląnt). Ballad.
Ban (băn). To swear or curse; reproach; censure; curse.
Band (bănd). Bond.
Bane (bān). Bone.
Bang (băng). To beat; to strive; to excel; a blow; also, a great number; a spring; a bound.
Bannet (băn′nĕt *or* bān′nĕt). Bonnet.
Bannock (băn′nŭk). A sort of thick, flat cake, baked in the embers or on a griddle.—**Bannock fluke** (băn′nŭk flōōk). Turbot.
Bangster (băng′stĕr). A violent fellow who carries everything before him.
Bap (băp). Roll of bread.
Bardie (bārd′ĭ). Diminutive of *bard*.
Bardy (bārd′ĭ). Mischievous; impertinent.
Barefit (bār′fĭt). Barefooted.
Bargaining (bār′gen-ĭn). Disputing; battling.
Barken (bārk′en). To incrust.
Barkit (bārk′ĭt). Tanned; barked.
Barley (bār′lĭ), **Barly,** *or* **Barla** (bār′lą). A cry among boys at their violent games for a truce.—**Barla fummil barley!** (bār′lą fum′m l bār′lĭ). An exclamation asking for a truce, as by one who has fallen down in wrestling or play.
Barley-bree (bār′lĭ-brē′). Malt liquor; ale or beer.
Barlihood (bār′lĭ-hēd). Obstinacy; ill nature; drunken fit of passion.
Barm (bārm). Yeast.
Barmie (bārm′ĭ). Of or like barm; foaming.
Barns-breaking (bārnz′ brāk′-ĭn). Idle frolic.
Barrace (bār′ras). Bounds; lists for combatants.
Barrow tram (bār′rō trąm). Shaft of a wheelbarrow.
Batch (băch). A crew or gang.
Batts (băts). Botts; colic.
Bauch (bąH), **Baugh.** Insipid; tasteless; useless.
Bauchie bird (bąH′ĭ bērd). The bat.
Bauchle (bąH′l *or* bāH′l), **Banchel.** An old shoe; a slipper half worn out.
Baudrons (bą′drŭnz). A cat.
Bauk (bąk). To balk; to disappoint; also, a cross-beam in a roof.
Bauk, Bawk (bąk). Uncultivated place between ridges of land.
Bauld (bąld). Bald; also, bold.
Bawbee (bą-bē′). A half penny; *pl.* money.—**Bawbee rows.** Half-penny rolls.
Bawk (bąk) = BAUK.
Baws'nt (bą′s'nt) *or* **Bawsonfaced** (bą′s'n-fāst). Having a white, oblong spot on the face.
Bawty (bą′tĭ). A dog.
Baxter (bąks′tĕr), **Baixter** (bāks′tĕr). Baker.
Baygaget, Baignet (bāg′net). Bayonet.
Be, Let be (lĕt bē). Let alone; not to mention.
Beal (bēl), **Biel.** Mouth; opening; also, to suppurate.
Bean (bēn), **Bien, Bein.** Well to do; comfortable and well provided.
Bear (bēr). Barley that has more than two rows of grain in the ear.
Beastie (bēst′ĭ). Diminutive of *beast*.
Bedesman (bēdz′mąn). One that prays for or to; a poor pensioner.
Bedral (bĕd′ral). A beadle; also, one who is bedridden.
Beek (bēk). To bask.
Beet (bēt). To add fuel to fire.
Befa' (bē-fą′). Befall.
Befummed (bē-flŭm′′d). Palavered; flattered; cajoled.
Begood (bē-grŭd′). Began.
Begrutten (bē-grŭt′t'n). Showing the effects of violent weeping.
Begunk (bē-gŭnk′), **Begoke** (bē-gōk′). Trick.
Behint (bē-hĭnt′). Behind.
Beild (bēld), **Bield.** Shelter.
Bein (bēn). Wealthy; well provided.

Bait (bēt). To renew; to help to mend.
Bald (bēld). Bald.
Belike (bē-lī′k′). Perhaps.
Belive (bē-līv′). **Belyve**. By and by; speedily.
Bell-wavering (bĕl′-wā′-vĕr-ĭn). Wandering.
Ben (bĕn). Towards the inner apartment; the inner apartments of a house. — **To bring far ben**. To treat with great respect and hospitality. — **To be far ben with**. To be on terms of intimacy or familiarity with.
Bend (bĕnd). To drink hard; a pull of liquor.
Bend-leather (bĕnd′-lĕth′ĕr). Thick sole leather.
Benmost bore (bĕn′mōst bōr). Innermost hole.
Bennison (bĕn′nĭ-sŭn). Blessing.
Bent (bĕnt). A kind of wiry grass common in impoverished or neglected fields; metaphorically, the hill; the moor. — **Ta'en the bent**. Taken the field; run away.
Bethankit (b ē-t h ă n k′ ĭ t). Grace after meat.
Beuk = Buik.
Bicker (bĭk′ĕr). A kind of wooden vessel, made by a cooper, for holding liquor, brose, etc.; a fight with missiles; a short race.
Bide (bīd). To stay; to reside; to endure. — **Bide a blink**. Stay a moment.
Biding (bīd′ĭn). Abiding; waiting; residing.
Bie (bē). Shelter.
Biel (bēl). Dwelling place.
Bield (bēld). Shelter.
Bien (bēn). Wealthy; plentiful; pleasant; comfortably situated.
Big (bĭg). To build.
Biggin (bĭg′gĭn). A building; a house.
Biggit (bĭg′gĭt). Built.
Biggon (bĭg′ gŭn). **Biggonet** (bĭg′gŭn-ĕt). A large linen hood or cap, with ear-pieces, of the fashion worn by the Beguine sisterhood.
Bike (bīk), **Byke**. A nest of wild bees.
Bill (bŭl *or* bĭl). A bull.
Billie (bŭl′lĭ *or* bĭl′lĭ), **Billy**. Brother; a young fellow; a comrade.
Bind (bīnd) (in drinking). As much liquor as one can carry under his band or girdle. — **I'm at my bind**. I've got my full measure.
Bing (bĭng). A heap, as of grain, potatoes, etc.
Bink (bĭngk). Bench; bank; acclivity; heap.
Binn (bĕn), **Bing** (bĕng). Heap of unthrashed corn.
Binna (bĕn′nă). Be not.
Birk (bĕrk). Birch.
Birkenshaw (bĕrk′ĕn-shą). A wood of young birch trees.
Birkie (bĕrk′ĭ). A child's game at cards; a lively young fellow. [drink.]
Birle (bĕrl). To spend in
Birling (bĕrl′ĭn). Drinking; administering liquor; also, making a grumbling noise like an old-fashioned spinning wheel or hand mill in motion. — **Birling the bawbee**. Clubbing for drink.
Birlyman (bĕrl′ĭ-măn). The petty officer of a burgh or barony.
Birn (bĕrn). Burden. — **Skin and birn**. Full account of a sheep, by bringing the skin with the tar mark, and the head with the brand on the nose; the whole of any thing.
Birr (bĕr). Noise; vehemence; to stimulate.
Birring (bĕr′rĭn). The noise of partridges, etc., when they spring.
Birse (bĕrs). Bristle or bristles; bruise. — **To set up one's birse**. To rouse him to his mettle; to put him in a towering passion.
Bit (bĕt). Crisis; nick of time; used also as a diminutive, as, **a bit burn**, a small rivulet; **a bit lassie**, a little girl. Also, a small space; a spot. — **Blithe bit**. Pleasant spot.
Bittle (bĭt′t'l). A wooden bat for beating clothes.
Bittock (bĭt′tŭk). A little bit; a short distance.
Bizz (bĭz). A bustle; to buzz.
Blackaviced (blăk′ă-vĭst), **Blackavised**. Dark-complexioned.
Blackit (blăk′ĭt). Blackened.
Blacknebs (blăk′nĕbz). Democrats; factious, discontented revilers.
Blad (blăd). A blow or slap, cast or throw; a large piece or portion; a portfolio; to slap; to strike; to abuse.
Blae (blā). Pale blue, the color of the skin when bruised.
Blastie (blăs′tĭ). A shriveled dwarf; — a term of contempt.
Blasting (blăst′ĭn). Puffing and blowing; also, boasting.
Blastit (blăst′ĭt). Blasted.
Blate (blāt). Bashful; sheepish.
Blather (blĕth′ĕr). Bladder.
Blaud (blăd). See Blad.
Blaw (blą). To blow; to boast; to flatter; to coax. — **To blaw in one's lug**. To cajole or flatter a person.
Blaw-in-my-lug (blą′ĭn-mĭ-lŭg′). A flatterer; a parasite.
Blawart (blą′ĕrt), **Blaewort** (blā′ĕrt). A plant; *Centaurea cyanus* of Linnæus.
Blawn (bląn). Blown.
Blearin ane's ee (blēr′ĭn ănz ē). Blinding one with flattery.
Bleerit (blēr′ĭt). Bleared; sore with rheum; bedimmed with weeping.
Bleert an' blind (blērt ăn blīn). Bleared and blind.
Bleeze (blēz). A blaze; to blaze.
Bleezing (blēz′ĭng). Blazing.
Blellum (blĕl′lŭm). Idle talking fellow.
Blether (blĕth′ĕr). To talk idly; nonsense; a bladder.
Bletheration (blĕth′ĕr-ā′-shŭn). Nonsense; foolish language.
Blethers (blĕth′ĕrz). Babbling; foolish talk.
Bleth'rin (blĕth′rĭn). Talking idly.
Blink (blĭngk). A little while; a glimpse; a smiling look; to look kindly; to shine by fits.
Blinker (blĭngk′ĕr). A term of contempt.
Blinkin (blĭngk′ĭn). Smirking.
Blitter (blĭt′tĕr). Mire snipe.
Bloodwite (blŭd′wīt). Compensation, or fine for bloodshed.
Blude (blŭd). Blood.
Blue-gown (blōō′gōōn). One of those beggars who got annually, on the king's birthday, a blue cloak or gown, with a badge.
Bluid (blŭd). Blood.
Blume (blūm). Bloom.
Blunker (blŭngk′ĕr). Bungler; one that spoils everything he meddles with.
Bluntie (blŭnt′ĭ). Sniveling.
Blype (blīp). A shred; a large piece.
Boast (bōst). To try to intimidate; to threaten; to scold.
Bob (bŏb). To dance up and down.
Bock (bŏk). To vomit; to gush intermittently.
Bodach (bŏd′ăH). An old man; a bugaboo.
Bode (bōd). What is bidden; offer.
Bodle (bō′d'l), **Boddle**. A copper coin, value the sixth part of an English penny, equal to two doits, or Scottish pennies. [goblins.]
Bogilly (bō′gĭ-lĭ). Full of
Bogles (bō′g'lz). Goblins; bugbears; scarecrows.
Bole (bōl), **Boal**. A locker in the wall of a cottage, for keeping books, etc.; a crypt, or small press. — **Window bole**. A window with blinds of wood, with one small pane of glass in the middle, instead of a casement; also, an opening in the wall of a house, with a wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass.
Bonnally (bŏn′nal-lĭ), **Bonnaile** (bŏn′năl). A parting cup with a friend, in earnest of wishing him a prosperous journey.
Bonnet laird (bŏn′nĕt lârd). A small proprietor of land.
Bonnie (bŏn′nĭ), **Bonny**, *or* **Bonie**. Handsome; beautiful; also, strong; worthy; approved. — **Bonnie wawlies**. Toys, trinkets.
Bonnock. See Bannock.
Boord (bērd). A board.
Boor-tree = Bour-tree.
Boost (bōōst). Behoved; must needs.
Boot (but), **Buit**. A balance of value in barter. — **Into the boot**. Given into the boot.
Bordel (bōr′d'l). Brothel.
Bore (bōr). A hole in the wall.
Borrell-loons (bŏr′rel-lōōnz). Low rustic rogues.
Borrowing-days (bŏr′rō-ĭn-dāz). The three last days of March, O. S.

"March borrowed frae Aprile,
Three days, an' they were ill;
The first o' them was wind and weet,
The second o' them was snaw an' sleet,
The third o' them was sic a freeze,
That the birds' legs stack to the trees."

Boss (bas). Hollow.
Botch (bach). A tumor.
Bothy (bąth′ĭ). A hut; a hovel; a place where laboring servants are lodged.
Bouk (bōōk). Bulk; compass; body; corpse.
Bouking (bōōk′ĭn). Bucking.
Boul (bōōl). A bowl. — **Boul o' a pint stoup**. Handle of a two-quart pot.
Bountith (bōōn′tĭth). The bounty given in addition to stipulated wages.
Bourd (bōōrd). To jeer; to mock; a scoff.
Bourocks (bōōr′ŭks), **Bourachs**. Confused heaps; miserable huts; also, small inclosures.
Bour-tree (bur′-trē′), *or* **Bu'-tree** (bu′trē′). The shrub elder, planted much of old in hedges of barnyards, etc. — **Bour - tree - bush**. Elder bush.
Bouse (bōōz). To drink.
Bousing (bōōz′ĭn). Drinking; making merry with liquor.
Bow (bou). A boll; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a chalder, or four firlots.
Bowie (bou′ĭ). A cask with the head taken out; a tub; a milk pail.
Bowk = Bouk.
Bowkail (bou′kāl). Cabbage.
Bowrock (bou′rŭk). Cluster; heap; clump.
Bowt (bout). Bended; crooked; also, a bolt; a shaft.
Bra'. Brae.
Bracken (brăk′ĕn). Fern.
Brae (brā). A declivity; a precipice; the slope of a hill; rising ground.
Braid (brād). Broad.
Braik (brāk). A kind of harrow.
Brainge (brānj). To run rashly forward.
Brak (brāk). Broke; made insolvent.
Brander (brând′ĕr). A gridiron.
Brandered (brând′ ĕrd). Grilled; broiled.
Brankie (brăngk′ĭ). Gaudy.
Brank-new (brăngk′-nū). A phrase equivalent to "*speck and span new*;" quite new.
Branks (brăngks). A kind of wooden curb for horses.
Brany (brān′ĭ). Brandy.
Brash (brăsh). A sudden illness; an attack; assault.
Brat (brăt). Coarse clothing; a rag; also, a child.
Brattach (brăt′tăH). Standard or flag; literally, cloth.
Brattle (brăt′t'l). A short race; hurry; fury; rattle.
Braw (brą). Fine; handsome; well-dressed.
Brawlys (brą′lĭs), **Brawly** (brą′lĭ), *or* **Brawlie**. Very well; bravely; finely; heartily.
Braws (brąz). Braveries; finery.
Braxie (brăks′ĭ), *or* **Braxy**. A disease of sheep; — variously applied in different districts; also, a sheep which has died of disease.
Breaskit (brēs′kĭt) = Briskit.
Breastie (brĕst′ĭ). Dim. of *breast*.
Breastit (brĕst′ĭt). Did spring up or forward.
Brecham (brĕH′am). A work horse's collar.
Breckan, Brecken (brĕk′*an*). Fern.
Breed (brēd). To resemble; to take after.
Breef (brēf). An invulnerable or irresistible spell.
Breeks (brēks). Breeches. — **Breekless**. Breechless.
Breering (brēr′ĭn). Coming through the ground, as young grain, etc.
Breers, Breres (brērz). The first growth of the grain above ground.
Brent (brĕnt). Smooth; clear. — **Brent brow**. High forehead.
Brickle (brŭk′l). Brittle; ticklish.
Brie (brē). Juice; liquid.
Brig (brĕg). A bridge.
Briskit (brĭs′kĭt). Breast; the bosom.
Brither (brĭTH′ĕr). A brother.
Brochan (brŏH′*an*). Gruel.
Brochit (brŏH′ĭt), **Brocht** (brŏHt). Stitched; sewed.
Brocht (brŏHt). Act of picking.
Brock (brŏk). A badger.
Brockit-cow (brŏk′ĭt-kōō′). A white-faced cow.
Brod (brŏd). Goad to drive oxen.
Brog (brŏg). A pointed instrument, such as a shoemaker's awl.
Bogging (brŏg′gĭn). Pricking with a sharp-pointed instrument.
Brogue (brōg). A hum; a trick; bradawl; a brog.
Broke (brōk). Kitchen refuse; pigs' meat.
Broken man (brōk′*en* măn). Outlaw; bankrupt.
Broo (brē). Broth; juice; water; also, opinion founded on brulzie or report.
Broose (brōōz). A race at country weddings, to see who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from church.
Brose (brōz). A kind of pottage made by pouring boiling water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the liquid is poured. — **Brose time**. Brewis time; suppertime.
Brough (brŭH), **Brugh**. A borough; a hazy circle around the moon.
Brown Man o' the Moors (brōōn măn ō the mŭrz). A dwarf, or subterranean elf.
Brownie (brōōn′ĭ). A domestic goblin; the "Robin Goodfellow" of Scotland.
Browst (brōōst). Brewing; as much as is brewed at one time.
Bruckle (brŭk′'l). Brittle; ticklish.
Brugh (brŭH). A burgh.
Bruick (brŭk), **Brook**. To use; to wear; to enjoy.
Bruilzie (brŭl′yĭ *or* brŭl′zĭ), **Brulzie**. Broil; scuffle; disturbance.

Brunstane (brŭn′stān). Brimstone.
Brunt (brŭnt). Did burn; burnt.
Brust (brŭst). To burst; burst.
Brusten (brŭst′en). Bursted.
Buchan-bullers (bŭh′an bŭl′lĕrz). The boiling of the sea among the rocks on the coast of Buchan.
Buckie (bŭk′ĭ). Shell of a sea snail, or any spiral shell, of whatever size.—**Deil's,** *or* **Deevil's, buckie.** A perverse, refractory youngster; a mischievous madcap.
Buckskin (bŭk′skĭn). An inhabitant of Virginia.
Buff (bŭf). To beat.
Bught (bŭht). A pen for holding sheep.
Bughtin-time (bŭht′ĭn-tīm′). The time of collecting the sheep in the pens to be milked.
Buik, Buke, Beuk (bōōk *or* byūk). Book.
Buirdly (bŭrd′lĭ). Stout-made; strong; athletic.
Buist (bŭst), **Boost.** The brand put upon cattle by their owners.
Buke = BUIK.
Bum (bŭm). To hum.
Bumbazed (bŭm-bāzd′). Amazed; confused; stupefied.
Bumbee (bŭm-bē′). The large field bee.
Bumclock (bŭm′klŏk′). A humming beetle that flies in the summer evenings.
Bumming (bŭm′mĭn). Humming, as bees.
Bummle (bŭm′′l). To blunder.
Bummler (bŭm′lĕr). A blunderer.
Bung-fu' (bŭng′fū′), *or* **Bung** (bŭng). Tipsy; fuddled.
Bunker (bŭnk′ĕr). A bench or sort of low chest that serves for a seat; also, a window seat, or seat which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid.—**Sand bunker.** Sand bank.
Burdie (bĕr′dĭ). Diminutive of *bird*; maiden; damsel.
Bure (bur). Did bear.
Burn (bĕrn). Water; a brook; a rivulet.
Burnewin (bĕrn′ Y-wĭn). A blacksmith.
Burnie (bĕrn′Y). Diminutive of *burn*.
Busk (bŭsk). Dress; to dress; to prepare.
Buskie (bŭsk′Y). Busky.
Busking (bŭsk′ĭn). Dressing.
Buskit (bŭsk′ĭt). Dressed.
Busks (bŭsks). Dresses.
Busle (bŭs′′l). A bustle; to bustle.
Buss (bŭs). Bush; to deck; to dress.
Bussle (bŭs′s′l). Bustle.
But (bŭt). With.
But (bŭt). The outer apartment of a house, esp. of one consisting of only two apartments; towards the outer apartment.
But-an'-ben (bŭt-ăn-bĕn). The apartments on the opposite sides of the partition wall in a house, esp. of one consisting of two apartments.
Buttock mail (bŭt′tŭk māl). Fine imposed in lieu of sitting on the stool of repentance.
Buz (bŭz). Talk; ado; noise.
By (bĭ *or* bī). Past; beside; over and above.—**Down bye.** Down yonder; not far off.
By and attour (bĭ ănd At-tōōr′). In the neighborhood; outside.
Byganes (bĭ′gānz). What is gone by and past; bygones.
By himsel (bĭ hĭm-sĕl′). Lunatic; distracted.
Byke (bīk). A beehive; swarm; multitude.
By ordinar (bĭ′ ōr′dĭ-nar). More than ordinary.
Byre (bīr). A cow house.
Bytime (bĭ′tīm′). Odd time; interval of leisure; now and then.

C.

Ca' (ką). To call; to name; to drive.—**Ca'-throw.** Disturbance; prevention.—**Ca' the shuttle.** Drive the shuttle.
Cabir (kā′bĕr). A rafter.
Cadger (kăj′ĕr). A carrier; a huckster.
Cadgy (kăj′Y). Lively and frisky; wanton.
Cadie (kād′Y) *or* **Caddie.** A porter or messenger; attendant of a golf player.
Caff (kăf). Chaff.
Caft (kăft), **Coft** (kŏft). Bought.
Caickling (kāk′lĭn *or* kĕk′lĭn). Cackling.
Cailliach (kāl′lyăH). Old woman.
Caimed (kāmd), **Kaimed.** Combed.
Caird (kârd). Tinker.
Cairn (kârn, *also* kărn). Heap of loose stones, piled as a memorial of some individual or occurrence.
Cairn-ward = CAUF-WARD.
Callan (kăl′lan), **Callant.** Young lad; a fine fellow.
Caller (kăl′lĕr). Cool; fresh; refreshing.—**Caller oysters,** *or* **herrings.** Fresh or newly caught oysters or herrings.
Callet (kăl′lĕt). A trull.
Cam (kăm). Came.
Camsterie (kăm-stĕ′rĭ). **Camstery, Camstairie.** Froward; perverse; unmanageable.
Cangle (kăn′g′l). Quarrel; to differ; to wrangle.
Canie (kān′Y), **Cannie.** Gentle; mild; good; dexterous; neat; pretty. See CANNY.
Cankert (kăn′kĕrt). Fretful; ill-natured.
Canna (kăn′nä). Cannot.
Cannilie (kăn′nĭ-lĭ) *or* **Cannily.** Dexterously; gently.
Canny (kăn′nĭ), **Cannie.** Skilful; prudent; lucky; in a superstitious sense, good conditioned, and safe to deal with; trustworthy.
Cant (kănt). Lively; merry; brisk.
Cantie (kăn′tĭ) *or* **Canty.** Cheerful; merry; lively.
Cantle (kăn′t′l). Projecting part, as the crown of the head; ridge.
Cantrip (kăn′trĭp). Charm; spell.
Canty = CANTIE.
Cap (kăp). Wooden vessel for holding food or liquor.
Capercailzie (kăp′ĕr-kāl′yĭ), **Capercailye.** A species of grouse, called also **cock of the woods.**
Cappernoity (kăp′pĕr-noi′tĭ). Crabbed; peevish.
Cappit (kăp′pĭt). Dim. of *cap*.
Capstane (kāp′stān′). Copestone; keystone.
Capyl (kāp′′l), **Capul** (kāp′ŭl). Horse; in a more limited sense, work horse.
Careering (kā-rēr′ĭn). Cheerfully.
Carfuffled (kĕr-fŭf′f′ld), **Curfuffled.** Ruffled; rumpled.
Carl (kârl) *or* **Carle.** A churl; a gruff old man.
Carl-hemp (kârl′-hĕmp). The male stock of hemp, known by its superior strength and stature.
Carlie (kârl′Y). Dim. of CARL.
Carlin (kârl′ĭn), **Carline, Carling.** A woman, contemptuously; an old woman; the feminine of CARL.
Carritch (kăr′rĭch), **Carritches** (kăr′rĭchz). A catechism.
Carts (kârts). Cards.
Carvy (kâr′vY). Carraway.
Cast (kâst). Got over; recovered from.
Cast (kâst). Lot; fate; turn; chance; aim.
Castock (kâs′tŭk). The core of a cabbage.
Cast out (kâst ōōt). To fall out; to quarrel.
Cast up (kâst ŭp). To appear; also, to throw in one's teeth; to reproach with.
Ca't (kąt) *or* **Ca'd.** Called; driven; calved.
Cateran (kăt′*e*-ran). A Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a freebooter. [dron.]
Caudron (ką′drŭn). A cal-
Cauf (kąf). Calf.
Cauff (kąf). Chaff.
Cauffie (kąf′Y). Dim. of CAUF.
Cauf-ward (kąf′-wąrd′), **Calf-ward.** A place where calves are kept in the field.
Cauk an' keel (kąk *an* kēl). Chalk and red clay, for marking sheep.
Cauld (kąd). Cold.
Cauldrife (kąd′rĭf). Chilly; susceptible to cold.
Caup (kąp), **Cap** (kăp). A cup; a wooden bowl; the shell of a snail.
Causey (kąs′Y), **Calsay.** A raised and paved street.—**To keep the crown o' the causey.** To keep the middle or higher part of the street, in defiance of all to be met.
Cavie, Cavey (kā′vY). A hencoop; also, a partan, or common sea crab.
Cawk (kąk). Chalk; to chalk.
Certes (sĕr′tĕz), **Certis.** Surely; truly.
Certie, My certie (mĭ sĕr′tĭ). My faith; in good troth.
Cesses (sĕs′ez). Taxes.
Chack (chăk). A snack; a luncheon.
Chafts (chăfs). Jaws.
Chalder (chą′dĕr). In dry measure, sixteen bolls.
Chancy (chăn′sĭ). Lucky; safe.
Chanter (chănt′ĕr). A part of a bagpipe.
Chap (chăp). A blow; a knock; a fellow; to knock; also, a shop.
Chappit (chăp′pĕt). Struck; pounded; mashed.
Chaw (chą). Chew.
Cheap o't (chēp ōt). Well deserving of it; deserving worse.
Cheekit (chēk′ĭt). Checked.
Cheep (chēp). A chirp; to chirp.
Cheese-fat (chēz′-făt). A cheese dish; a cheese form.
Chenzie (chēn′zĭ). A chain.
Chield, Chiel, *or* **Cheel** (chēl). A young fellow.
Chimla (chĭm′lä). **Chimley,** (chĭm′lĭ), **Chimlie.** A chimney.—**Chimla lug** (chĭm′lä lŭg). The fireside.
Chimleyneuk (chĭm′lĭ-nyōōk′). Chimney corner.
Chittering (chĕt′tĕr-ĭn). Shivering; trembling.
Choast (hōst) = HOAST.
Chop (chŏp *or* shŏp). Shop.
Chow (chou). To chew.—**Cheek for chow.** Side by side.
Chowl (choul). Jowl.
Chuckie (chŭk′Y). A barn-door fowl; also, a pebble.
Chuckie-stanes (chŭk′Y-stānz′). Pebblestones, such as children play at chuck farthing or jackstones with.
Chuffie (chŭf′fĭ). Fat-faced.
Clachan (klăH′*a*n). A small village about a church; a hamlet.
Clack geese (klăk′ gēs), **Claick geese** (klāk). Barnacle geese.
Clagged (klągd), **Claggit** (kląg′gĭt). Clogged.
Clairshach (klâr′shăH), **Clairsho** (klâr′shō). A harp.
Claise (klāz), **Clase,** *or* **Claes.** Clothes.
Claith (klĭth). Cloth.
Claithing (klāth′ĭn). Clothing.
Claiths (klāz). Clothes.
Clamjamfrie (klăm′jăm′frĭ). A mob; tag-rag and bobtail.
Clamyhewit (klā-mĭ-hŭ′ĭt). A stroke. [stroke.]
Clankie (klăŋk′Y). A sharp
Clap (klăp). The clapper of a mill; a stroke; a moment.
Clapper (klăp′pĕr). The tongue; the tongue of a bell.—**Ringing his clapper.** Using his tongue freely.
Clarkit (klârk′ĭt). Wrote.
Clarty (klârt′Y), **Clorty** (klŏrt′Y). Unclean; filthy.
Clash (klăsh). An idle tale; the story of the day; tittle-tattle; scandal; idle talk.
Clat (klăt), **Claut** (kląt). To rake together; an instrument for raking together mire, weeds, etc.
Clatch (klăch). Mud; mire; to daub or smear with mire or slimy substance, as lime.
Clatter (klăt′tĕr). To tell idle stories; an idle story.
Clattertraps (klăt′tĕr-träps′). Rattletraps;—a ludicrous name for tools and accouterments.
Clatty (klăt′tĭ). Nasty; dirty; defiled.
Claught (kląnt). Clutched; snatched at; laid hold of.
Claut (kląt). To clean; to scrape; to rake; to claw.
Clauted (kląt′ĭt). Scraped.
Claver (klā′vĕr). Clover.
Claver (klā′vĕr). To talk idle nonsense; to gossip; idle talk; *pl.*, idle stories; gossip.
Claverin (klā′vĕr-ĭn). Talking idly and foolishly.
Claw (klą). To scratch; to scrape.—**To claw up their mittens.** To give them the finishing stroke.—**To claw favor.** To curry favor.
Clean (klēn). Handsome.
Cleck (klĕk). To collect; to bring together; to hatch.
Cleckin (klĕk′ĭn). A brood of chickens.
Cleed (klēd). To clothe.
Cleeds (klēdz). Clothes.
Cleek (klēk), **Cleick.** To hook; to link; to seize; to snatch up hastily; a hook.
Cleekit (klēk′ĭt). Caught as with a hook.—**Cleekit in the cunzie.** Hooked in the loin.
Cleg (klĕg). The gadfly.
Cleugh (klōōH). Cliff; also, a ravine.
Clink (klĭŋk). A smart stroke; a jingling sound; metaphorically money; also, to clink.
Clinket (klĭŋk′ĕt). Clanked; struck.
Clipe = CLYPE.
Clinkum bell (klĭŋk′ŭm bĕl). Who rings the church bell.
Clipping time (klĭp′pĭn tīm). The nick of time.—**To come in clipping time.** To come as opportunely as he who visits a farmer at sheep-shearing time, when there is always mirth and good cheer.
Clips (klĭps). Shears.
Clishmaclaver (klĭsh′ma-klā′vĕr). Idle conversation.
Clock (klŏk). To hatch; a beetle.
Clockin (klŏk′ĭn). Clucking; hatching.
Clodded (klŏd′ĭd). Threw clods; threw with violence.
Clomb (klōm), **Clum.** Climbed.
Cloot (klōt), **Cloove** (klōv). Divided hoof; cloven hoof.—**Cloot and cloot.** Hoof and hoof, i.e., every hoof.
Clootie (klōt′Y). The devil.
Clour (klōōr). A bump upon the head from a blow; also, indentation in a brass or pewter vessel; defacement; inequality of surface produced by a blow; to beat.
Coured (klōōrd). Dimpled; dented. [patch.]
Clouts (klōōts). Cloths; rag;
Cluds (klŭdz). Clouds.
Clung (klŭng). Empty; collapsed; drawn together.
Clunk (klŭŋk). The sound of liquor in emptying a bottle or cask.
Clute. See CLOOT.
Clype (klīp). Telltale; to tell secrets; to tattle.
Coal heugh (kōl hūH). A place where coals are hewed or dug.
Coaxin (kōks′ĭn). Wheedling.
Coble (kŏ′b′l). A small fishing-boat upon a river.
Cockernonie (kŏk′ĕr-nŏn-Y), **Cockernonny.** The gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet.

Cockyleekie (kŏk′Y-lēk′Y), **Cock-a-leekie.** Leek soup, in which a cock has been boiled.
Cock laird (kŏk′ lārd′). A land proprietor, who cultivates his own estate.
Cockie-brained (kŏk′l-brānd′). Chuckle-headed; foolish.
Cock-padle (kŏk′-pād′l). Lumpfish.
Cod (kŏd). Pillow; also, pod.
Codling (kŏd′lĭn). An apple so called. — **Carlisle codlings** are in great esteem.
Coft (kŏft). Bought.
Cog (kŏg). A wooden dish.
Coggie (kŏg′gY). Dim. of *cog*.
Cogue (kŏg). A round wooden vessel, for holding milk, brose, liquor, etc.
Coila (koil′yă). From Kyle, a district of Ayrshire, so called, according to tradition, from Coil, or Coilus, a Pictish monarch.
Collie (kŏl′Y). A shepherd's dog; a cur.
Collie-shangie (kŏl′Y-shâng-Y), **Collie-shangy.** A quarrel; disturbance; tumult; squabble. [mand.
Commaun (kŏm-mąn′). Com-
Conter (kŏn′ tĕr), **Contrair** (kŏn-trâr′). To thwart; to oppose.
Contrare (kŏn-trâr′). Contrary; also, opposition.
Cood (kĕd). The cud.
Coof (kĕf). A blockhead; a ninny.
Cookie (kōōk′Y). A kind of small sweet bread for eating at tea.
Cookit (kōōk′Yt). Appeared and disappeared by fits.
Coost (kĕst). Did cast.
Coot (kĕt). The ankle or foot.
Cootie (kĕt′Y). A wooden kitchen dish; also, a term applied to fowls whose legs are clad with feathers.
Corbie (kôr′bY). Raven. — **Corbie messenger.** One who is long upon his errand, or who, like the raven sent from the Ark, returns not again.
Core (kōr). Corps; party; clan.
Corn't (kŏrnt). Fed with oats.
Coronach (kŏr′ŏ-nŏH). Dirge; a lamentation for the dead.
Corrie (kŏr′rY). In the Highlands, a hollow recess in a mountain, open only on one side.
Cosh (kŏsh). Neat; snug.
Cosy (kō′zY), **Cozie, Cosie.** Warm and comfortable; snug; social; chatty.
Cottar (kŏt′tĕr), **Cotter.** A kind of farm dependent living in a cot house, or cottage.
Could na (kōōd′ nă). Could not.
Counted (kōōnt′Yt). Considered.
Countra (kŭn′trY *or* kYn′tră). Country.
Coup (koup). To turn over; to barter; to buy horses or cattle. — **To coup the crans.** To go to wreck, like a pot on the fire, when the crane upon which it stood is upset.
Coupit (koup′Yt). Turned; bought; traded.
Cour (kōōr), **Cowr.** To cower.
Courch. See CURCH.
Couthie (kōōth′Y). Kind; loving.
Cove (kōv). Cave.
Cowe (kou). To terrify; to keep under; to lop; a fright; a branch of furze; broom.
Cowp (koup). To barter; to tumble over; a gang.
Cowpit (koup′Yt). Tumbled.
Cow'rin (kŏ′rĭn). Cowering.
Cowt (kout), **Cowte.** A colt.
Cozie (kō′zY). See COSY.
Crabbit (krăb′bit). Crabbed; fretful.
Crack (krăk). Conversation; to converse; to boast; new; showy.
Crack-hemp (krăk′-hĕmp′). Gallows bird.
Crackin (krăk′Yn). Conversing.
Craemes (krēmz), **Creams, Krames.** Warehouses where goods are crammed or packed; range of booths for the sale of goods.
Craft (krăft) *or* **Croft** (krŏft *or* krōft). A field near a house (in old husbandry).
Craig (krāg). Rock; crag; neck; throat.
Craik (krāk). To cry or call incessantly.
Crambo-clink (krăm′bō-klYnk′) *or* **Crambo-jingle** (-jĭng′′l). Rhymes; doggerel verses.
Cran (krăn). Crane; an iron instrument suspended across the fire for supporting a pot or kettle; also, a quantity equal to the contents of a barrel.
Crank (krăngk). The noise of an ungreased wheel.
Crankous (krăngk′ŭs). Fretful; captious.
Cranreuch (krăn′rōōH). The hoarfrost.
Crap (krăp). A crop; to crop; the top of anything; the craw of a fowl; ludicrously, a man's stomach.
Crappit heads (krăp′pYt hĕdz). Puddings made in the heads of haddocks.
Craw (krą). A crow of a cock; a rook; to crow.
Creach (krēH), **Creagh.** A highland foray; a plundering incursion.
Creechie (krēsh′Y). Greasy.
Creefu' (krē′fu). A basketful.
Creel (krēl). A basket or pannier. — **To be in a creel,** *or* **to have one's wits in a creel.** To labor under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind.
Creepy (krēp′Y), *or* **Creepie.** A low wooden stool. — **Creepie chair.** The chair of repentance.
Creeshie (krēsh′Y). Greasy; tallowy.
Creish (krēsh), **Creesh.** Grease; tallow.
Creishing (krēsh′Yn). Greasing.
Crewels (krōō′elz). Scrofula.
Crock (krŏk). An old sheep.
Croft = CRAFT.
Crombie (krŭm′Y), **Crummy.** A crooked-horned cow.
Crood (krōōd) *or* **Croud.** To coo as a dove.
Crook (krōōk). A crook: specif., a curved iron upon which pothooks are hung in a fireplace.
Croon (krēn). A hollow and continued moan; to make a noise like the continued roar of a bull; to hum a tune.
Crooning (krēn′Yn). Humming.
Croony (krēn′Y). Crony; comrade.
Crouchie (krōōch′Y). Crookbacked.
Croulin (krōōl′Yn). Crawling.
Croun (krōōn). A crown.
Crouse (krōōs). Brisk; full of heart; courageous-like.
Crousely (krōōs′lY). Cheerfully; courageously.
Crowdie (kroud′Y), **Crowdy.** A composition of oatmeal and boiled water, sometimes from the broth of beef, mutton, etc.; also, meal and milk mixed in a cold state.
Crummie (krŭm′mY), **Crummy.** See CROMBIE.
Crummock (krŭm′mŭk). A cow with crooked horns.
Crump (krŭmp). Hard and brittle; — spoken of bread.
Crunt (krŭnt). A blow on the head with a cudgel.
Cruppin (krŭp′pĭn). Crept.
Cud (kŭd). Cudgel.
Cuddie (kŭd′dY). Ass.
Cuddle (kŭd′d'l). To fondle.
Cuif (kuf). A blockhead; a ninny.
Cuitikins (kut′Y-kYnz), **Cutikings.** Gaiters.
Cuittle (kut′t'l). To tickle; to wheedle. — **To cuittle favor.** To curry favor.
Cullion (kul′yŭn). Puppy; base sponging dog; base fellow; poltroon.
Cummer (kŭm′mĕr). Midwife; gossip.
Cummock (kŭm′mŭk). A short staff with a crooked head. [money.
Cunzie (kun′zY). Property;
Curch (kĕrch). A kerchief; a woman's covering for the head; an inner linen cap, sometimes worn without the *mutch*.
Curchie (kĕrch′Y). A courtesy.
Curcuddock (kĕr-kŭd′dŭk). Fond; familiar; warm in attention.
Curfuffle (kĕr-fŭf′f'l). Ruffle; rumple; put in a disordered and tumbled state.
Curler (kĕrl′ĕr). A player at the game of *curling*.
Curlie (kĕrl′Y). Curled; having hair falling naturally in ringlets.
Curliewhurlies (kĕrl′Y-hwĕrl′-Yz). Fantastical circular ornaments.
Curling (kĕrl′Yn). A game in which stones or heavy weights are propelled by the hand along the surface of the ice at a mark.
Curmurring (kĕr-mĕr′rYn). Murmuring; grumbling; a slight rumbling noise.
Curn (kĕrn). A quantity; an indefinite number.
Curney (kĕrn′Y). Round; granulated.
Curpin (kĕr′pYn). The rump of a fowl; buttocks; crupper.
Curple (kĕr′p'l). Crupper.
Currach (kŭr′răH). A coracle, or small skiff; a boat of wickerwork covered with hides.
Cushat (kŭsh′at). The dove, or wood pigeon.
Cusser (kŭs′sĕr), **Cuisser, Cursour.** A stallion.
Custock (kŭs′tŭk). The stalk or stem of a cabbage.
Cut-lugged (kŭt′-lŭgd). Cropeared.
Cutty (kŭt′tY). Short; also, testy; short-tempered; a slut; a worthless girl; a loose woman; a spoon; tobacco pipe cut or broken short. — **Cuttyspoon.** A short horn spoon. — **Cutty stool.** A short-legged stool; a small raised seat in old Scottish churches where acknowledged offenders against chastity were formerly seated during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

D.

Dab (dăb), **Daub** (dąb). To peck as birds do.
Dabs (dăbz). Small bits, or specks stuck upon anything.
Dacker (dăk′ĕr), **Daiker.** To search, as for stolen or smuggled goods; to toil; to work leisurely; to stroll about.
Dad (dăd). To thrash; to strike forcibly; to bespatter.
Dae (dē). To do.
Daezit (dāz′Yt). Stupefied.
Daffin (dăf′fĭn). Merriment; foolish playfulness.
Daft (dăft). Merry; giddy; foolish; mad.
Daidlin (dād′lĭn), **Daidling.** Loitering; trifling; tippling; getting on in a lazy, careless way.
Daigh (dăH). Dough.
Daighy (dăH′Y). Doughy, as underbaked bread; soft; spiritless.
Daiker = DACKER.
Daikering = DACKER.
Dail (dāl). A deal of wood.
Daimen (dā′mĕn). Rare; now and then.
Daimenicker (dā′mĕn-ĕk′ĕr). An ear of corn.
Dainty (dān′tY). Pleasant; good-humored; agreeable.
Dais. See DEAS.
Dales (dālz). Plains; valleys.
Dalt (dąlt). Foster-child.
Dam (dăm). To judge; condemn; water.
Dammer (dăm′mĕr). A miner; a stun; confusion by striking on the head.
Dandering (dăn′dĕr-Yn). Sauntering; roaming idly from place to place.
Danders (dăn′dĕrz). Cinders; refuse of a smith's fire.
Dandilly (dăn′dY-lY). Cherished; spoiled by too much indulgence.
Dang (dăng). Struck; subdued; knocked over.
Darg (dărg), **Dargue.** A day's work. [ling.
Darklins (dărk′lYnz). Dark-
Darn (dărn), **Dern** (dĕrn). To conceal.
Daud (dąd). To thrash; to abuse; to beat; to bang; a large piece; the noise of one falling flat.
Daur (dąr). To dare.
Daured (dąrt), **Daurt.** Dared.
Daurg (dąrg) *or* **Daurk** (dąrk). A day's labor.
Daurna (dąr′nă). Dare not.
Dautie (dą′tY), **Dawtie.** A pet.
Davoc (dă′vŭk). A diminutive for *David*.
Daw (dą). A drab; a sluggard; dawn.
Dawting (dąt′Yn). Fondling.
Dawtit (dąt′Yt) *or* **Dawtet.** Fondled; caressed.
Day (dā). — **The day.** To-day.
Dead thraw (dēd thrą). The death throes; last agonies.
Deadly (dē′dY). Dim. of *dear*.
Dearthfu' (dĕrth′fu). Dear.
Deas (dē′ăz), **Dais** (dā′Yz), **Dees** (dē′ez). Table; great hall table; a pew in the church; a turf seat erected at the doors of cottages.
Deasil (dā′zYl). Motion contrary to that of the sun; a Highland superstitious custom, implying some preternatural virtue.
Death-ruckle (dĕth- *or* dăth-rŭk′l). Death rattle.
Deave (dēv), **Deve.** To deafen; to stupefy with noise.
Dee (dē). To die.
Deeing (dē′Yn). Dying.
Deevil's-buckie (dē′vlz-bŭk′Y). Imp of Satan; limb of the devil.
Deil (dēl). Devil. — **Deil's dozen** (dēlz dŭz′en). Thirteen. — **Deil gaed o'er Jock Wabster** (dēl gĕd oor jŏk wăb′stĕr). Every thing went topsy-turvy; there was the devil to pay. — **Deil ma care** (dēl mă kār). The devil may care; I don't care; no matter; for all that. — **Deil's snuffbox** (dēlz snŭf′bŏks). The common puffball.
Delseerit (de-lē′rit), **Delieret.** Delirious.
Deliver (de-lĭv′ĕr). Active; free in motion; nimble.
Deliverly (de-lĭv′ĕr-lY). Actively; alertly.
Delve (dĕlv). See DEVEL.
Denty (dĕn′tY). Dainty; nice.
Dentier (dĕn′tY-ĕr). Daintier; more nice and delicate.
Dern (dĕrn). Concealed; secret; hidden.
Derned (dĕrn′′d). Concealed.
Descrive (de-skrēv′). To describe.
Deuk (dyuk *or* dyŏŏk). Duck.
Deve = DEAVE.
Devel (dĕv′′l). A very hard blow.
Diddle (dĭd′d'l). To strike; to knock; to jog.
Didna (dĭd′nă). Did not.
Dight (dĕnt). To wipe; to clean grain from chaff; to winnow; cleaned from chaff.
Dike (dĭk), **Dyke.** A wall or fence of stone or sods.
Din (dĕn). Dun.
Ding (dĕng). To worst; to push; to strike; to beat; to subdue.
Dink (dĕngk). Neat; trim; tidy; also, contemptuous; scornful of others.

Dinmont (dĭn′mŭnt *or* dĭm′-ŭt). A wether between one and two years old, or that has not yet been twice shorn.

Dinna (dĭn′nä). Do not.

Dinnie (dĕn′n'l). A thrill; a vibration; a tremulous motion; to tingle.

Dirdum (dĕr′dŭm). Uproar; tumult; evil; chance; penance.

Dirl (dĕrl). A slight, tremulous stroke or pain; a glancing stroke; to thrill; to tingle.

Dis (dĭz). Does.

Discreet (dĭs-krēt′). Discreet; also, civil; polite.

Discretion (dĭs-krē′shŭn). Civility.

Disjasked (dĭs-jäs′kĭt). Jaded; decayed; worn out.

Disjune (dē-zhŭn′), *or* **Dejune.** Breakfast.

Disna (dĭz′nä). Does not.

Dits (dĭts). Stops up.

Div (dĭv). Do.

Divot (dĭv′ŭt). Sod for thatching; a turf.

Dizzen (dĭz′z'n), *or* **Diz'n.** A dozen.

Doch-an-dorrach (dŏH′-an-dŏr′rŭH). Stirrup cup; parting cup.

Dochter (dŏH′tĕr). Daughter.

Doddie (dŭd′dĭ). Cow without horns.

Doil'd (doilt), **Doilt.** Stupid; confused; dazed.

Doited (dĭt′ĕt). Turned to dotage; stupid; confused.

Dole (dōl). A dole. — **Dead dole.** That which was dealt out to the poor at the funerals of the rich.

Dolt (dōlt). Stupefied; crazed.

Donnert (dŏn′nĕrt), **Donnard.** Grossly stupid; stunned. — **Auld donnert.** In dotage.

Doo (dōō). A dove.

Dook (dōōk), **Douk.** To duck; to immerse under water; to bathe.

Dooket. Doucat (dōōk′ĕt). Dovecot; pigeon house.

Dookit (dōōk′ĭt). See DOUKIT.

Dool (dēl). Sorrow. — **To sing dool.** To lament; to mourn.

Dooms (dōōmz). Doomed; damned; used intensively, as, **dooms bad.** Very bad.

Doon (dōōn). Down.

Door-stane (dōr′-stān′). Threshold.

Doot (dōōt). Doubt.

Dorlach. See DOURLACH.

Dorty (dōr′tĭ). Saucy; nice.

Dosen (dōz′en). To settle down; to become numb with cold.

Dottle (dŏt′t'l). Crazy.

Douce (dōōs), *or* **Douse.** Quiet; sober; sedate; wise; prudent.

Dought (dōōht). Was or were able; could.

Doukit (dōōk′ĭt). Ducked.

Doun (dōōn). Down.

Doup (doup). Backside; bottom; buttocks; but end.

Doup-skelper (doup′-skĕl′-pĕr). One that strikes the buttocks; a spanker.

Dour (dōōr), **Doure.** Hard and impenetrable in body or mind; stout; durable; sullen; stubborn. — **Dour and din.** Sullen; sallow.

Dourlach (dōōr′lăH). A bundle; a knapsack; literally, a satchel of arrows.

Douser (dōōs′ĕr). More prudent.

Douzie (dōō′zĭ). Unlucky.

Dover (dō′vĕr). To doze; to drowse; to lose consciousness for a moment, as when riding; a drowsy state; a doze.

Dow (dou). Am or are able; can; to decay.

Dow (dōō). Dove, a term of endearment.

Dowcote (dōō′kōt). Pigeon house; dovecot.

Dowed (doud). Faded; vapid; decayed; also, was able.

Dowf, Dowff (douf). Pithless; wanting force; hollow; dull.

Dowie (dou′ĭ), **Dolly** (dŏl′lĭ). Worn with grief, fatigue, etc.; half asleep; dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune.

Downa (dou′ná). Cannot.

Down bye (dōōn bĭ). Down the way.

Doylt = DOIL'D.

Draff-poke (dräf′-pōk). A bag for grains, or refuse of malt.

Draiglet (drāg′l't). Draggled.

Drammock (drŭm′mŭk), **Drummock.** A mixture, generally raw, of meal and water.

Drant = DRAUNT.

Drap (dräp). A drop; to drop.

Drappie (dräp′pĭ). A little drop.

Drapping (dräp′pĭn). Dropping.

Drappit egg (dräp′pĭt ĕg′). A poached egg.

Draunt (drŭnt), **Drant.** A drawl; to drawl.

Drave (drāv). Drove.

Dree (drē). To suffer; to endure; to dread the worst that may happen; also, to drain.

Dreel (drēl). To move quickly; to run in haste; a swift violent motion; to drill; drill.

Dreep (drēp). To ooze; to drop; to drip.

Dreigh (drēH). Tedious; long about it; tardy; slow.

Dribble (drĭb′b'l). Driveling; slaver; to drivel; to drip slowly.

Dridder (drĭd′ĕr), **Dreadour.** Dread; fear.

Drift (drĭft). A drove.

Drigie (drĕg′ĭ), **Dredgie** (drĕj′ĭ), **Dirgie** (dĭr′gĭ). A funeral company; compotation.

Drochlin (drŏH′lĭn), **Droghlin.** Puny; small and feeble.

Droddum (drŏd′dŭm). The breech.

Droghling and coghling (drŏH′lĭn an kŏH′lĭn). Wheezing and blowing.

Dronach (drŏ′năH). Penalty, punishment.

Drone (drōn). Part of a bagpipe.

Droop (drōōp). Rumpled; drooping at the crupper.

Droukit (drōōk′ĭt). Wet; drenched.

Drouth (drōōth). Thirst; drought.

Drouthy (drōōth′ĭ), **Droughty.** Thirsty.

Drow (drou). Drizzle; mizzling rain.

Drucken (drŭk′en). Drunken.

Drugsters (drŭg′stĕrz). Druggists.

Druken (drŭk′en). Drunken.

Drumly (drŭm′lĭ). Turbid, as with mud; thick; muddy.

Drummock = DRAMMOCK.

Drunt (drŭnt). Pet; sour humor; to disgruntle.

Dry multure (drĭ mōō′tĕr). Astricted mill dues, paid to one mill for grain that is ground at another.

Dub (dŭb). A small pond of rainwater; puddle.

Duddie (dŭd′dĭ), **Duddy.** Ragged; — said of garments.

Duds (dŭdz). Rags; tatters; clothes.

Dule (dul) = DOOL.

Dulse (dŭls), **Dulce.** Sea cel-[ery.

Dune (dŭn). Done.

Dung (dŭng). Worsted; pushed; driven.

Dung-ower (dŭng-ou′ĕr). Knocked over.

Dunnie-wassal (dŭn′nĭ-wäs′-sal). A Highland gentleman, generally the cadet of a family of rank, with a title derived from the land he occupied, though held at the will of his chieftain.

Dunshin (dŭn′shĭn), **Dunchin.** Jogging smartly with the elbow.

Dunt (dŭnt). A knock, stroke, or blow, that produces a din or sound; a sizable portion of anything.

Durk (dĕrk). A dirk.

Dush (dŭsh). To push or gore, as a ram or ox.

Dwam (dwäm), **Dwaim** (dwām), **Dwaum** (dwąm). A qualm; a swoon.

Dwine (dwīn), *or* **Dwyne.** To fade; to decay; to waste.

Dwinin (dwĭn′ĭn). Pining away; declining in health.

Dyester (dĭ′stĕr). Dyer.

Dyke (dĭk). A stone fence.

Dyvour (dĭ′vĕr). A bankrupt; a debtor who cannot pay; an ill-dressed, idle fellow.

E.

Eannaruich (ēn′ná-rōō′ĭH). Strong meat soup.

Ear (ār). Early.

Eard (ērd). Earth.

Earded (ērd′ed). Put in the earth; interred.

Earn (ērn). An eagle.

Easel (ēs′el). Eastward.

Ee (ē). **E'e.** The eye.

Een (ēn), **E'en.** The eves.

E'enin (ēn′ĭn). Evening.

Eerie (ē′rĭ). Frighted; dreading spirits.

Effeir o' war (ĕf-fēr′ ō wär). Warlike guise.

Eident (ē′dent). Diligent; careful; attentive.

Eider (ē′dĕr). More prominently.

Eik (ēk). **Eke.** Addition.

Eild (ēld). Old age.

Eilding (ēld′ĭn). Fuel.

Eithly (ēth′lĭ). Easily.

Elbuck (ĕl′bŭk). The elbow.

Eldin (ĕl′dĭn). Fuel; coal; peat.

Eldritch (ĕl′drĭch). Ghastly; frightful.

Elshin (ĕl′shĭn). An awl.

Eme (ēm). Uncle.

En' (ĕn). End.

Enbrugh (ĕm′brŭ). Edinburgh.

Endlong (ĕnd′lŏng). In uninterrupted succession; even on; at full length.

Eneugh (ē-nyōōH′), **Eneuch.** Enough.

Enow (ē-nōō′). Just now.

Equal-aqual (ē′kwal-ä′kwal). Alike; to balance accounts; to make one thing equal to another.

Errand (ĕr′rănd). Errand. — For ance errand = FOR ANES ERRAND. See ANES.

Especial (ĕs-pĕsh′al). Especially.

Estreen (ēs-trēn′), **Yestreen** (yēs-trēn′). Yesterday; more properly, last night.

Ether-stane (ĕth′ĕr-stān′). Adderstone.

Etter-cap (ĕt′tĕr-käp′), **Addercap** (ăd′dĕr-käp′), **Attercope** (ăt′tĕr-kōp′). A spider; a virulent atrabilious person.

Ettle (ĕt′t'l). To aim; to try; to attempt; to intend.

Evening (ē′v'n-ĭn). Comparing.

Evidents (ĕv′ĭ-dĕns). Evidences.

Ewest (ū′ĕst). Nearest; contiguous.

Ewking (ūk′ĭn). Itching.

Exies (ĕks′ĭz). Hysterics; ecstasies. [tion.

Exspiry (ĕks′pĭ-rĭ). Expira-

Eydent (ī′dent). Diligent; mindful.

F.

Fa' (fą). **Faw.** Fall; lot; waterfall; to befall.

Fa (fą). Get. — **We maunna fa that.** We must not hope to get that.

Fa'ard (fą′ērd). Favored. — **Ill-fa'ard.** Ill-favored.

Faddom't (făd′dŭmt). Fathomed.

Fae (fā). A foe.

Fae (fā), **Frae** (frā). From.

Fae (fā), **Fale.** Whose; who.

Faem (fām). Foam.

Fa'en (fąn). Fallen.

Faiket (fāk′et). Unknown; unemployed; abated.

Fail (fāl). Turf; sod. — **Fail dyke.** A wall of turf or sod.

Fair-fa' (fār′-fą′). Benediction; good luck to you!

Fairin (fār′ĭn). A fairing; a present.

Fairly (fār′lĭ). Entirely; quite.

Falther (fą′thĕr). Father.

Faitour (fā′tōōr). A rascal; a mean fellow.

Fallalls (făl′lălz). Foolish ornaments in dress.

Fallow (făl′lŭ). Fellow.

Falset (fą′sĕt). Falsehood.

Fan (făn). When.

Fand (fănd). Did find; found.

Fard (fărd *or* fard). Color.

Fard (fărd), **Faurd.** See FA'-ARD.

Farl (fārl), **Farle.** Now, the fourth part of a large cake, orig., of one of corn or bread.

Farrant (făr′rant). Far-seeing; sagacious.

Fash. **Fasherie** (fāsh′ĕr-ĭ), **Fasherie.** Trouble.

Fashin (fāsh′ĭn). Taking or giving trouble.

Fashous (fāsh′ŭs). Troublesome.

Fasht (fāsht). Troubled.

Fastereen-een (fāst′ĕr-ēn-ēn′), **Fastern's e'en, Fastern e'en.** Shrove Tuesday.

Fat (făt). What.

Fatt' reis (făt′ rēlz). Ends of ribbons. [dastard.

Faugard (fą′gärt). A coward;

Faugh (fąH). Fallow land.

Faught (fąHt). A fight.

Fauld (fąld). A fold; to fold.

Faulding (fąld′ĭn). Folding.

Faund (fąnd). Found.

Faur'd (fąrd). Favored. — **Weel faur'd.** Well favored; good-looking.

Fause (fąs). False.

Faut (fąt). Fault; default; want.

Fawsont (fąs′n't). Decent; seemly.

Feal (fāl) = FAIL.

Feal (fēl). Faithful; loyal; true.

Fear (fēr). **Fear.** Entire.

Feared (fērd). Affected with fear.

Fearfu' (fēr′fŭ). Fearful; terrible; frightful.

Fear't (fērt). Frighted.

Feat (fēt). Neat; spruce.

Fecht (fĕHt). To fight; a fight.

Fechtin (fĕHt′ĭn). Fighting.

Feck (fĕk). Strength and substance; part of a thing. — **Best feck.** Better part. — **Maist feck.** Greatest part.

Fecket (fĕk′et). An under waistcoat.

Feckfu' (fĕk′fŭ). Large; brawny; stout.

Feckless (fĕk′lĕs). Powerless; pithless; feeble; deficient in some quality. — **Feckless body.** A feeble, inefficient person.

Feckly (fĕk′lĭ). Weakly.

Fee (fē). Wages.

Feel (fēl). Fool; foolish.

Feg (fĕg). A fig.

Feide (fēd). Feud; enmity.

Fairy-farry (fē′rĭ-făr′rĭ), **Ferie-farie, Fiery-fary.** Bustle; confusion; tumult.

Fell (fĕl). The flesh immediately under the skin; a field pretty level, on the side or top of a hill; a rocky hill.

Fell (fĕl). Strong and fiery; keen; biting. — **Fell chield.** Fiery fellow; terrible fellow. — **Fell airts.** Hellish arts.

Fen (fĕn). Successful struggle; fight.

Fend (fĕnd). To live comfortably; defend; to provide; to make shift in general.

Fended (fĕnd′ed). Provided; made shift.

Fending (fĕnd′ĭn). Providing; provision.

Fendy (fĕnd′ĭ). Clever in providing.

Ferlie (fĕr′lĭ) *or* **Ferley.** To wonder; a wonder; a rarity; — a term of contempt.

Fernitickled (fĕr′nĭ-tĭk′t'l), *or* **Ferntickled** (fĕrn′tĭk-t'l). Freckled.

Fernyear (fĕrn′yēr). The preceding year.
Fetch (fĕch). To pull by fits.
Fetch't (fĕch't). Pulled intermittently.
Fettle (fĕt′t'l). To tie up; neat; tight; energy; condition.
Fey = Fie.
Fey (fā). Predestined; fatality; also, a foe.
Fickle (fĭk′'l). To puzzle; to nonplus.
Fickly (fĭk′lY). Puzzling; perplexing; difficult.
Fidge (fĭj). To fidget.
Fie (fī), **Fey**. Acting unaccountably, as persons in health and soon to die are supposed to do, in some last and extraordinary effort; under a death spell; also, a sheep.
Fiel (īēl). Soft; smooth.
Fient (fēnt). Fiend; — a petty oath. — **Fient a haet**. Deuce a bit.
Fier (fēr). Sound; healthy; a brother; a friend.
Fiery-fary = Feiry-farry.
Fike (fīke), **Fyke**. To be restless or fidgety; to fidget; to fuss or dally with; to trouble; to perplex.
Fiking (fīk′ĭn), **Fyking**. Fidgeting; fiddle-faddling.
Files (fīlz). Defiles; spoils; dirties.
Findsilly (fĭnd-sēl′lY). Apt to find. [whale.
Finner (fĭn′nĕr). A small
Fire-flaught (fīr′flaHt). Flash of lightning.
Firlot (fĕr′lŏt). Fourth part of a boll, as of meal, or the like.
Fisle (fīs′s'l), **Fissel**. To make a rustling noise; to fidget; a bustle.
Fisseniess (fīs′sen-lĕs), **Fizzenless, Fusionless** (fu′zhŭn-lĕs). Pithless; weak.
Fit (fĭt). A foot; a step.
Fite (fīt). White.
Fittie-lan (fĭt′tĭ-lăn′). The near horse of the hindmost pair in the plough.
Fizz (fĭz). To make a hissing noise, like fermentation.
Flae (flā). Flea.
Flaffan (flăf′fen). Flapping.
Flainen (flān′en). Flannel.
Flaming (flăm′ĭn). Basting.
Flash (flăsh). To dash out rashly.
Flaughter (flaH′tĕr). To cut down; to cut turf.
Flaughtering (flaH′tĕr-ĭn). Fluttering; fitful; flickering.
Flaw (flą). A gust; a blast.
Flee (flē). A fly; to fly.
Fleech (flēch). To flatter; to wheedle; to supplicate in a flattering manner.
Fleech'd (flēcht). Supplicated.
Fleechin (flēch′ĭn), **Fleeching**. Supplicating; flattering.
Flees (flēz). Flies.
Fleesh (flēsh). A fleece.
Fleg (flĕg). A kick; a random blow; fright; to affright; to terrify; to be afraid.
Fleggit (flĕg′gĭt). Frightened; terrified.
Flemet (flĕm′et), **Flamit** (flăm′ĭt). Banished; expelled.
Flemit (flĕm′ĭt). Frightened.
Flether (flĕth′ĕr). To decoy by fair words. [tering.
Fletherin (flĕth′ĕr-ĭn). Flat-
Flewit (flu′ĭt). A sharp blow.
Fley (flā). To scare; to frighten.
Flicher (flĭH′ĕr). To flutter, as young nestlings when the mother bird approaches.
Flichtering (flĭH′tĕr-ĭn). A fluttering.
Flight (flēnt). Arrow.
Flinders (flĭn′dĕrz). Shreds; broken pieces.
Fling (flĕng). To kick; to throw out the legs like a horse; to dance.
Flingin-tree (flĕng′ĭn-trē′). A piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable; a flail.
Flisk (flĕsk). To fret at the yoke.
Fliskıng (flĕsk′ĭn). Whisking up and down.
Fliskit (flĕsk′ĭt). Fretted.
Fliskma-hoys (flĕsk′ma-hĭz). Jill flirts.
Flit (flĕt). To remove; to depart.
Flitter (flĕt′tĕr). To vibrate like the wings of small birds.
Flittering (flĕt′tĕr-ĭn). Fluttering; vibrating.
Flory (flō′rY). Vain.
Flow-moss (flō′-mŏs′). Watery moss; morass.
Fluff (flŭf). Flash.
Fluff-gibs (flŭf′-gĭbz). Squibs.
Fluffed i' the pan (flŭft ĭ the pān). Burned priming, without firing the barrel of the gun or pistol.
Flunes (flunz). Pancakes.
Flunkie (flŭnk′Y). A servant in livery; footman.
Flyte (flīt), **Flite**. To scold.
Flytin (flīt′ĭn). Scolding.
Fodgel (fŏj′el). Squat; plump.
Folk free and sacless (fōk frē an sāk′lĕs). A lawful freeman.
Foor (fōōr). Went; fared.
Foord (fōōrd). A ford.
Forbears (fôr-bârz′ *or* -bērz′). Forefathers; ancestors.
For-bye (fôr-bī′). Past; beyond; besides; over and above.
Fore (fôr). **To the fore**. Still in existence; not lost, worn out or spent, as money, etc.; also, in front. [told.
Foretauld (fôr-tąld′). Fore-
Forfairn (fôr-fārn′). Distressed; worn out; jaded.
Forfaulted (fôr-fąt′ed). Forfeited.
Forfoucht (fôr-fąHt′), **Forfoughten** (fôr-fąHt′en). Exhausted with fighting; greatly fatigued, from any cause.
Forgather (fôr-găth′ĕr, *or* -gĕth′ĕr). To meet; to encounter.
Forgie (fôr-gē′). To forgive.
Forjesket (fôr-jĕs′ket). Jaded with fatigue.
Forpet (fôr′pĕt). Fourth part of a peck.
Forrit (fôr′rĭt, *or* fŭr′rĭt), **Forret**. Forward.
Forspeak (fôr-spēk′). To affect with the curse of an evil tongue, which brings ill luck upon what or whomsoever it praises; to injure by immoderate praise; to bewitch.
Fortalice (fôrt′ă-lĭs). A keep; fortress; castle.
Fother (fŏth′ĕr). Fodder.
Fou' (fōō), **Fou, Fow**. Full; drunk; also, a bushel; a pitchfork.
Fouats (fōō′ats). House-leeks.
Foughten (fąHt′en). Troubled; harassed.
Fouk (fouk). Folk; people.
Foumart (fōō′mărt), **Foulmart**. Polecat.
Founder (fōōn′dĕr). Stumble; to kill by a blow; to stun.
Four-nooked (fōōr′-nōōk′ĭt). Four-cornered.
Fouth (fōōth). Plenty; enough, or more than enough.
Foy (fĭ). Departing feast.
Fozy (fō′zY). Soft and spongy.
Frack (frăk). Ready; eager; forward.
Fractious (frăk′shŭs). Peevish; fretful; irritable; irascible.
Frae (frā). From. [dle.
Fraik (frāk). To flatter; wheed-
Frammit (frăm′mĭt). Estranged.
Frample (frăm′p'l). Unruly; forward; evil-conditioned.
Freath (frăth). Froth.
Freit (frēt), **Freat**. Superstitious notion or observance.
Frem (frĕm), **Fremmit** (frĕm′-mĭt), **Fraim** (frām), **Frem'd** (frĕm't). Strange; not related; acting like a stranger; keeping at a distance.
Fresh (frĕsh). A thaw after frost; a freshet.
Fricht (frĭHt). Fright.
Frien' (frēn). Friend.
Fristed (frĕst′ĭt). Put off for a time.
Fu' (ŭ). Full.
Fud (fŭd). The scut or tail of the hare, coney, etc.
Fuff (fŭf). To blow intermittently; to puff; to whiff; a puff; a whiff.
Fuff't (fŭft). Did blow; blew.
Fule (fūl). Fool.
Funk (fŭnk). To strike; to rear, as a horse; to provoke; to get angry; to faint.
Funk (fŭnk), **Funck**. A foolish perplexity, [riment.
Funnie (fŭn′nY). Full of mer-
Fur (fĕr), **Furr**. A furrow.
Fur-ahin (fĕr′-ă-hĭn′). The hindmost horse on the right hand when plowing.
Furdersome (fĕr′dĕr-sŭm). Industrious; pushing.
Furm (fĕrm). A form; bench.
Fusionless (fuzh′ŭn-lĕs *or* fōōzh′-). See Fissenless.
Fyke = Fike.
Fyle (fīl). To soil; to dirty.
Fyl't (fīlt). Soiled; dirtied.

G.

Gab (găb). The mouth; to speak volubly or loquaciously.
Gabby (găb′bY). Chatty; loquacious.
Gaberlunzie (găb′ĕr-lun′zY). A beggar; a mendicant; one who carries a wallet; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment. [iron.
Gad (găd). A goad; a bar of
Gadsman (gădz′măn). A plowboy; the boy that rides one of the horses in the plow.
Gae (gā). To go. — **Gaed** (gād). Went. — **Gaen** (gān) *or* **Gane**. Gone. — **Gaun** (gan). Going.
Gae-down (gā-dōōn′). A drinking bout.
Gae wa' (gā wą). Go away; have done; no more of that.
Gaet (gāt) *or* **Gate**. Way; manner; road.
Gair (gār). A triangular piece, as of unplowed land; a gore, as of cloth.
Gaired (gārd), **Gairy** (gār′Y). Having streaks of colors.
Gaisling (gās′lĭn). A gosling.
Gait (gāt). A goat.
Gaitt (gāt), **Get** (gĕt). What is begotten; a child, a brat.
Gane (gān). Gone.
Gang (găng). To go; to walk.
Ganging (găng′ĭn). Going.
Gangrel (găng′rĕl). A child beginning to walk; also, a vagrant.
Gant (gănt), **Gaunt**. To yawn.
Gar (gār), **Garr**. To make; to compel.
Garr'd (gārd). Made; compelled; caused.
Gar't (gārt). Forced to.
Garten (gār′ten). A garter.
Gascromh (găs′krōm). A long narrow spade, with a projecting footpiece, used in the Highlands for digging in stony ground, where no other instrument can be introduced.
Gash (găsh). Wise; sagacious; shrewd; talkative; also, to converse; also, prattle; chatter; gossip.
Gashin (găsh′ĭn). Conversing.
Gate (gāt). Way; manner.
Gathering peat (găth′ĕr-ĭn pēt). A fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers to alarm the country in time of danger, as *the fiery cross* was by the Highlanders.
Gathering coal. A piece of peat or coal put into the the fire at night, with the ashes gathered around it, to keep the fire till morning.
Gatty (găt′tĭ). Gouty; ill-natured.
Gaucy (gą′sY), **Gaucie**. Large and imposing; stately; portly.
Gaud (gąd). The plow shaft.
Gaud (gąd). A prod or goad.
Gauger (gąj′ĕr). An excise-man.
Gaun (gąn). Going.
Gaunt = Gant.
Gauntrees (gän′trēs) *or* **Goantrees**. Frams, or wooden frames on which casks in a cellar are placed.
Gaw (gą). To gall; to become pettish.
Gawsie (gą′sY). Plump; jolly; portly. See Gaucie.
Gay (gā). Pretty; tolerably. — **Gay gude**. Pretty good. — **Gay weel**. Pretty well.
Gayll (gī′lĭ). Middling; fairly; pretty well.
Gear (gēr). Goods; dress; equipment; riches.
Geck (gĕk). To toss the head in wantonness or scorn; to jeer; to mock; to sport.
Ged (gĕd), **Gedd**. A pike.
Geizened (gīz′′nt), **Geissend**. Shrunken; warped; leaky.
Gellock (gĕl′lŭk). Gavelock; an iron crowbar or lever.
Gelt (gĕlt). Brat.
Gentles (jĕn′t'lz). Gentlefolks.
Gentrice (jĕn′trĭs). Gentility; good descent.
Genty (jĕn′tY). Neat; trim; elegantly formed.
Geordie (jōr′dY). A guinea.
Get (gĕt). A child; a young one.
Gey = Gay.
Ghaist (gāst). A ghost.
Gie (gē). To give. — **Gied** (gēd). Gave. — **Gien** (gēn). Given.
Gif (gĭf). If. [ing.
Gifan (gĭf′an). **If**; supposi-
Giff-gaff (gĭf′-gáf′). Tit for tat; mutual giving and taking; *mutual* obligation.
Giftie (gĭft′Y). Dim. of *gift*.
Giglets (gĭg′lĕts). Playful girls.
Gill (gĕl). Gully.
Gillie (gĭl′Y). Dim. of *gill*, a liquid measure.
Gillie (gĭl′Y). A manservant in the Highlands. — **Gillie white-foot**, *or* **Gillie wet-foot**. A running footman who had to carry his master over brooks and watery places in traveling.
Gill-ravaging (gĕl-rav′ă-jĭn). Plundering.
Gilpey, Gilpy (gĕlp′Y). A half-grown, half-informed boy or girl; a romping lad; a hoyden.
Gimmer (gĕm′mĕr). A ewe from one to two years old.
Gin (gĕn). Against.
Gin (gĭn). If; suppose.
Gingle (jĕng′′l), **Gingling** (jĕng′lĭn). Jingle or clink; jingling.
Gipsey (jĕp′sY). A young girl.
Gird (gĕrd). Hoop; to strike.
Girdle (gĭr′d'l). An iron plate for frying cakes on.
Girn (gĕrn). To grin like an ill-natured dog; to twist the features in rage; agony.
Girnel (gĕrn′el), **Girnal** (gĕrn′al). A meal chest.
Girning (gĕrn′ĭn). Grinning.
Girr (gĕr). Hoop.
Girth (gĕrth), **Gird** (gĕrd). A hoop.
Gizz (gĭz). A periwig.
Glaikit (glāk′ĭt), **Glaik** (glāk). Thoughtless; light-headed; idle; inattentive; foolish.
Glaiks (glāks). Deception; delusion. — **Fling the glaiks in folk's een**. Metaph., to throw dust in people's eyes. — **To give the glaiks**. To befool and then leave in the lurch; to jilt.
Glaive (glāv). A sword.
Glaizie (glāz′Y). Glittering; smooth like a glass.
Glaum (gląm). To snatch at; to grasp at; to grope for; to aspire to.
Glaur (glar). Mud; mire.
Gleck (glĕk). Sharp; ready.
Gled (glēd). A kite.
Gledging (glĕj′ĭn). Looking slyly at one.
Gleed (glēd). Flame; a burning coal; a bright and strong fire.
Gleed (glēd), **Gleid, Gleyed**.

One-eyed; squinting; also, oblique; awry. — **Gaed a' gleed.** Went all wrong.
Gleeing (glē′ĭn). Squinting.
Gleg (glĕg). Sharp; keen; on the alert.
Gleib (glēb). Glebe.
Gley (glī). A squint; to squint; on one side; asquint. — **Agley.** Off at a side; wrong.
Glib-gabbet (glĭb′ gab-bĕt). That speaks smoothly and readily.
Gliff (glĭf). A glimpse; a short time; also, a fright.
Glint (glĕnt). To glance; to gleam; to peep.
Glisk (glĭsk). A glimpse.
Glitty (glĭt′tĭ). Smooth; glossy.
Gloamin (glōm′ĭn), **Gloaming.** The twilight.
Gloom (glēm). Frown.
Glour (glour), **Glowr.** To stare; to look; to glower; a stare; a look. [stared.]
Glowred (gloured). Looked;
Glunch (glŭnch). To frown; to look sour. [blankly.]
Goavan (gō′*van*). Staring
Gomeril (gŭm′ĕr-ĭl). A fool; a blockhead.
Gossipred (gŏs′ĭ-prĕd), **Gossiprie** (gŏs′ĭ-prē). Familiarity; intimacy; sponsorship.
Goud (goud). Gold.
Goustie (gōost′ĭ), **Gousty.** Waste; desolate; ghostly; dreary; preternatural.
Gouth (gōoth). A drop.
Gowan (gou′*an*). The flower of the daisy, hawkweed, etc.
Gowd (goud). Gold.
Gowden (goud′*en*). Golden.
Gowff (gouf). The game of golf; to strike as the bat does the ball at golf.
Gowff'd (gouft). Struck.
Gowk (gouk). The cuckoo; a fool.
Gowkit (gouk′ĭt). Foolish; stupid; giddy.
Gowl (goul). To howl; to talk unnecessarily loudly; to scold.
Gowling (goul′ĭn). Howling; noisy; scolding.
Gowpen (goup′*en*), **Gowpin** (goup′ĭn). As much as both hands held together, with the palms upward, and contracted in a circular form, can contain.
Gowpen-fu (goup′*en*-fu). The fill of the *goupen*; as much as can be contained in the hands held in a concave form.
Graddan (grăd′*dan*). Parched corn; also, meal ground on the quern, or hand mill.
Graff (grăf), **Greaf.** A grave.
Graining (grān′ĭn), **Graning.** Groaning.
Graip (grāp). A pronged instrument for cleaning stables; a dung fork.
Graith (grāth). Accouterments; furniture; dress; gear; harness.
Gramashes (grā-măsh′ĕz). Gaiters reaching to the knee
Gran (grān). Grand; fine.
Grane (grān), *or* **Grain.** A groan; to groan.
Grannie (grăn′nĭ). Grandmother.
Grape (grāp). To grope.
Grapit (grāp′ĭt). Groped.
Grat (grăt). Wept; shed tears; cried. [miliar.]
Great (grēt). Intimate; fa-
Gree (grē). To agree; to live in amity; to reconcile parties at variance. — **To bear the gree.** To be decidedly victor.
Gree (grē). A step; a degree; superiority; fame; reputation.
Green = GRIEN.
Greesheoch (grē′shŏH), **Griesoch.** Hot embers, — properly those of peats; peat fire piled on the hearth.
Gree't (grēt). Agreed.
Greet (grēt). To shed tears; to weep.
Greetin (grēt′ĭn), **Greeting.** Crying; weeping.
Grew (grōō), **Grue.** To shudder; to shiver.
Grice (grīs). Sucking pig.
Griddle (grĭd′d′l). See GIRDLE.
Grien (grēn), **Green.** To long; — said esp. of a pregnant woman; to covet.
Grieve (grēv). An overseer.
Grilse (grĭl-s), **Gilse** (gĭls). Gray; a young salmon; a clumsy child.
Grip (grĭp). Gripe.
Grippet (grŭp′pet), **Grippit** (grŭp′pĭt). Catched; seized.
Grippie (grŭp′pĭ), **Grippy.** Avaricious. — **Grippie** for **grippie.** Gripe for gripe; fair play in wrestling.
Gripple (grŭp′p′l). Griping; greedy; avaricious.
Grit (grĭt). Great; intimate; familiar.
Groat (grōt). An old English coin worth about 25 cents. — **To get the whistle of one's groat.** To play a losing game.
Grossart (grōz′ĕrt), **Grosert.** Gooseberry.
Grou = GREW.
Grousome (grōō′sŭm). Loathsomely grim. [berry.]
Groset (grōz′zĕt). A goose-
Grue (grōō). Shudder.
Grumph (grŭmf). A grunt; to grunt.
Grumphie (grŭmf′ĭ). A sow.
Grun' (grŭn), **Grund** (grŭnd *or* grūn). Ground; bottom.
Grunstane (grŭn′stān). A grindstone.
Gruntle (grŭnt′l). A snout; the phiz; a grunting noise.
Grunzie (grŭn′zĭ). Mouth.
Grup (grŭp). To gripe; to grasp or take hold of firmly.
Grushie (grŭsh′ĭ). Thick; of thriving growth. [wept.]
Grutten (grŭt′ten). Wept; be-
Guddle (gud′d′l). To cut awkwardly; to catch fish with the hands by groping in their lurking places.
Gude (gud). The Supreme Being; good.
Gudedame (gŭd′dām′). Grandmother.
Gud een (gŭd ēn). Good evening.
Gudeman (gŭd′măn′). Husband. [tels.]
Gudes (gŭdz). Goods; chat-
Gudesire (gŭd′sĭr′). Grandfather. [ter-in-law.
Gudesister (gud′sĭs′tĕr). Sis-
Gudewife (gŭd′wĭf′). Wife; landlady.
Guestened (gĕs′n′t). Been the guest of; lodged as a guest.
Guffaw (gŭf-fą′). **Gaffaw.** A loud burst of laughter.
Guid (gŭd). Good.
Guided (gīd′ĕd). Used; taken care of; treated; managed.
Guid e'en (gŭd ēn). Good evening.
Guidfather (gŭd′fă′thĕr), **Guidmother** (gud′mŭth′ĕr). Father-in-law and mother-in-law
Guidman (gŭd′măn′) *and* **Guidwife** (gŭd′wĭf′). The master and mistress of the house. — **Young guidman.** A man newly married.
Guid morning (gŭd mōrn′ĭn). Good morrow.
Guisards (gŭz′ĕrdz), **Gysarts** (gŭz′ĕrts). Disguised persons; mummers, who volunteered vocal music for money about the time of Christmas and New Year's Day.
Gully (gŭl′lĭ) or **Gullie.** A large knife.
Gulravage (gŭl-răv′*aj*). Riot.
Gumilie (gŭm′ĭ-lĭ). Muddy.
Gumption (gŭmp′shŭn). Common sense; understanding.
Guse (gōōs). Goose.
Gusing-iron (gŭz′ĭn-ĭ′ĕrn). A laundress's smoothing iron.
Gusty (gŭst′ĭ). Tasteful.
Gutcher (gŭch′ĕr). Grandfather.
Gutter-bloods (gŭt′tĕr-blŭdz). The rabble; persons meanly born.
Gy (gī). A rope.
Gyre carline (gīr kär′lĭn), **Gyre carling.** A hag; a weird-sister; an ogress.
Gyte (gīt). Crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious.

H.

Ha' (hą). Hall; manor-house.
Ha' bible (hą bī′b′l). Old or New Testament volume of the family Bible, in 4to or 8vo form.
Haaf (hāf). Seal [Orkney].
Haar (hā′ĕr). A fog; a chill easterly wind.
Hack (hăk). A fodder rack in a stable; a wooden frame, variously made and used.
Hacket (hăk′et). See HOWKIT.
Had (hąd). To hold.
Hadden (hąd′den). Holden.
Haddin (hąd′dĭn). Holding; inheritance.
Haddows (hăd′dĭz), **Haddies.** Haddocks. [erty.]
Hae (hā). Possession; prop-
Hae, Ha's. To have.
Haen (hān). Had (the participle).
Haet (hāt). Thing; jot; tittle. — **Fiant a haet.** A petty oath of negation.
Haff (hąf). Half.
Haffets (hąf′fĕts), **Haffits.** Half-heads; the sides of the head; the temples.
Haffin = HALFLIN.
Haffins = HALFLINS.
Hag (hăg). A gulf in mosses and moors; a quagmire; a year's cutting of oak.
Hagg (hăg). Brushwood.
Haggis, Haggies (hăg′gĭs), **Haggess.** The pluck, etc., of a cow or sheep, minced with suet, onions, etc., boiled in its paunch.
Hail (hāl), **Hale.** Whole. — **Hail** *or* **my ain.** All my own. — **Hale and feer.** Whole and entire.
Hain (hān). To spare; to save; to be penurious.
Hairst (hārst). Harvest.
Haith (hāth). A petty oath.
Haivers (hā′vĕrz). Nonsense; speaking without thought.
Hal' (hą) or **Hald** (hąd). An abiding place. [healthy.]
Hale (hāl). Whole; tight;
Halflin (hą-f′lĭn), **Haflin.** Half; nearly half; not fully grown; a half-grown person.
Halflins (hąf′lĭnz), **Haflins.** Partly. [tody.]
Halft (haft). Dwelling; cus-
Halfted (haft′ĭt). Domiciled.
Hallan (hąl′lan). A partition between the door of a cottage and the fireplace; also, a seat of turf at the outside.
Hallanshaker (hąl′lan-shāk′-ĕr). A fellow who must take his place behind backs at the hallan; a sturdy, beggarly scamp.
Hallions (hąl′yŭnz). Rogues; worthless fellows.
Hallowmas (hăl′lō-*mas*). Hallow eve, the 31st of October.
Halse (hąs), **Hause.** Throat; neck.
Halse (hāls), **Hailsie** (hāls′ĭ). Hail; salute; embrace.
Haly (hā′lĭ). Holy. — **Haly be his cast.** Happy be his fate.
Hame (hām). Home.
Hamely (hām′ĭ). Homely; affable; familiar.
Hammel (hăm′mĕl). Grain that has no beard.
Hamshackle (hăm′shāk′′l). To tie the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore legs.
Han' (hăn) *or* **Haun.** Hand.
Handfast (hănd′fāst). To betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation before the celebration of marriage.
Handfasting (hănd′fāst-ĭn). A kind of betrothment or conditional marriage, according to which the parties lived together for a year and a day, at the end of which time they were at liberty to separate or renew the engagement for life.
Handsel (hăn′sĕl), **Hansel.** The first money received for goods; a present on the first Monday after New Year's day.
Handwaled (hănd′wāld). Chosen; picked out with the hand.
Hane (hān), **Hain.** To spare; save; not to give away.
Hank (hăngk). Rope; coil.
Hantle (hănt′′l). A great many; a great deal.
Hap (hăp). An outer garment, mantle, plaid, etc.; to wrap; to cover; also, to hop.
Happer (hăp′pĕr). Hopper of a mill. [ping.]
Happing (hăp′pĭn). Hop-
Happit (hăp′pĭt), **Happed.** Hopped; also, covered for warmth or security.
Hapshackle (hăp′shāk′l). To tie the forefeet of a horse together.
Hap, step, an' loup (hăp stĕp *an* loup). Hop, step, and leap.
Harestane (hâr′stān′). A memorial stone.
Harigals (hăr′ĭ-*galz*). The heart, etc., of a sheep; the pluck.
Harkit (hărk′ĭt). Hearkened.
Harle (hărl). To drag, as with a rake; to pull roughly along; to trail along the ground.
Harn (hărn). Cloth made of coarse linen yarn.
Harns (hărnz). Brains. — **Harnpan.** Brain pan.
Harry (hăr′rĭ). To plunder.
Harrying (hăr′rĭ-ĭn). Plundering.
Harst (hărst). Harvest.
Hash (hăsh). A fellow that does not know how either to dress or to act with propriety; a clumsy sloven.
Hask (hăs′k). The finest wool.
Hasna (hăz′nä). Has not.
Hassock (hăs′sŭk). Anything thick, bushy, and ill-arranged.
Hassock (hăs′sŭk), **Haslock** (hăs′lŏk) (*from* **Halselock**). Throat lock or more bushy portion of the fleece of sheep, when they were in a more natural and less improved condition.
Hast (hăst). Harvest.
Hastit (hăst′ĭt). Hastened.
Hat (hăt). — **Giving one a hat.** Taking off the hat in his presence.
Hatted kit (hăt′tĭt kĭt) *or* **Hattit kit.** A bowlful of sour cream; a mixture of milk warm from the cow and buttermilk.
Haud (hąd). To hold.
Hauding (hąd′ĭn). Support; dependence.
Hauf (hąf). Half.
Haughs (hąHs). Low-lying rich lands; valleys.
Haulds (hądz). Holds; habitations; places of resort.
Haurl (hąrl). To drag; to peel.
Haurlin (hąrl′ĭn). Peeling; dragging roughly.
Hause (hąs). Throat. See HALSE.
Haver (hā′vĕr), **Haiver.** To talk foolishly or without method.
Haveral (hā′vĕr-*al*). A half-witted person; half-witted.
Havermeal (hā′vĕr-mēl). Oatmeal. [Idle talk.]
Havers (hā′vĕrz), **Haivers.**
Havins (hăv′ĭnz), **Havings.** Good manners; decorum; good sense.
Havrel (hăv′rĕl), **Haivrel.** A half-witted person.
Hawkie (hąk′ĭ). A cow; properly, one with a white face.
Hawkit (hąk′ĭt). White-faced; — applied to cattle; fig., foolish; silly.

Healsome (hāl′sŭm). Healthful; wholesome.
Heapit (hēp′ŷt). Heaped.
Hearse (hĕrs). Hoarse.
Heart-scald, Heart-scaud (hĕrt′-skạd). Heartburn; metaphorically, regret; remorse.
Heartsome (hĕrt′sŭm). Cheerful.
Heather (hĕth′ĕr). Heath.—**Heathercow.** Stalk of heath.
Heather-blutters (hĕth′ĕr-blŭt′tĕrz). Cock snipes;—from their cry in alternate flights and descents in the breeding season. [alas.]
Hech! (hĕh). Oh! strange!
Hecht (hĕht). Promised to foretell something that is to be got or given; foretold; offered.
Heck (hĕk). Hayrack.—**Heck and manger** (hĕk *an* mān′jĕr). Rack and manger.—**Living at heck and manger.** Living in quarters where everything is comfortable and plentiful.
Heckle (hĕk′l). A board, in which are fixed a number of sharp pins, used in dressing hemp, flax, etc.; also, to dress flax; to harass with questions.
Heckled (hĕk′ld). Hackled.
Heeze (hēz). To elevate; to raise; to hoist.
Heft (hĕft). To lift up; to carry aloft; to heft.
Hellicat (hạ′lĭ-kĭt). Half-witted.
Hempie (hĕmp′ŷ). A rogue; one for whom hemp grows; jocularly, a young person.
Hencavey (hĕn′kā′vĭ). Hencoop.
Herd (hĕrd). To tend flocks; one who tends cattle or sheep.
Herezeld (hĕr′ē-zĕld). An acknowledgment of vassalage.
Herriet (hĕr′ĭt). Herried.
Herrin (hĕr′ĭn). A herring.
Herry (hĕr′ĭ). To plunder; most properly, to plunder birds' nests.
Herryment (hĕr′ĭ-ment). Plundering; devastation.
Hership (hĕr′shŷp). Plunder.
Herse (hĕrs). Hoarse.
Hert (hĕrt). Heart.
Hesp (hĕsp). A hank of yarn; a hook or hasp.
Het (hĕt). Hot.
Heugh (hŭgh). A precipitous acclivity; also, a hollow dell; a ravine; a coalpit.
Heugh-head (hŭgh′-hĕd). Head of the cliff; also, head of the glen, between two cliffs.
Heuk (hyōōk). Hook; reaping hook.
Hich = HEUCH.
Hicht (hĕht). A loop; a knot.
Hickery-pickery (hĕk′ĕr-ĭ-pĕk′ĕr-ĭ). A phrase used in children's sports. Its original meaning is lost.
Hie (hĭ). To go in haste.
High-jinks (hĭ′-jĭnks). A game played in several different ways. Most commonly it was determined by a throw of dice who should for some time sustain a fictitious character or repeat a certain number of loose verses in a certain order, under the penalty of either swallowing an additional bumper, or paying a small sum toward the reckoning. [halt.]
Hilch (hĭlch). A hobble; to
Hilchin (hĭlch′ĭn). Halting.
Hinderlands (hĭn′ĕr-lānz′), **Hinderlans.** Back parts.
Hiney (hĭn′ĭ), **Hinny.** Honey.—**My hinny.** My darling.
Hing (hĭng). To hang.
Hirdie-girdie (hĕr′dĭ-gĕr′dĭ). Topsy-turvy; in reckless confusion.
Hirdum-dirdum (hĕr′dŭm-dĕr′dŭm). Confused, noisy mirth or revelry.
Hirple (hĕr′p'l). To walk lamely or crazily; to limp; to halt.
Hirsel (hĕr′s'l). A herd of cattle of any sort; so many cattle as one person can attend to.
Hirsel (hĕr′s'l). To move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface; to move sidewise in a sitting or lying posture, upon the ground or otherwise, by means of the hands only.
Hissel (hĕs′s'l), **Hissel** = HIRSEL.
Hissy (hĕz′zĭ). A hussy.
Histle (hĕs′tĭ). Dry; chapped; barren.
Hizzy (hĕz′zĭ). A hussy; a young girl.
Hoast (hōst), **Host.** To cough; to belch up; a cough.
Hobbleshow (hŏb′b'l-shō′), **Hobblishow.** A hubbub; a tumult; an uproar.
Hod (hŏd), **Hode.** To hide; to hoard. [crow.]
Hoddie (hŏd′dĭ). A carrion
Hoddin (hŏd′dĭn). The jolting motion of a countryman riding on a cart horse; also, humble.
Hoddingray (hŏd′d'n-grā′), **Haddengray** (hăd′d'n-grā′). Coarse cloth made from wool in its natural state without being dyed. [hoarded.]
Hoddit (hŏd′dĭt). Hid;
Hoddle (hŏd′d'l). To waddle.
Hoggie (hŏg′gĭ). A two-year old sheep.
Hogscore (hŏg′skōr). A kind of distance line, in curling, drawn across the rink or course.
Hog-shouther (hŏg-shōōth′ĕr). A game in which those who join jostle each other by the shoulders; to jostle with the shoulder.
Holm (hōm). Flat ground along the side of a river. Used in the North (*pronounced* hăm) for island.
Hoo (hōō). Delay; stop; a cap.
Hoodie-craw (hōōd′ĭ-krạ). Hooded crow.
Hoodock (hōōd′dŭk). Miserly; penurious.
Hool (hŭl), **Hull.** A husk; a hull; a covering; a slough; a pea or bean hull.
Hoolie (hōōl′ĭ), **Hool'y.** Slowly; leisurely.
Hooly and fairly (hōōl′ĭ *an* fār′lĭ). Fairly and softly.
Hoord (hōōrd). A hoard; to hoard.
Hoordit (hōōrd′ŷt). Hoarded.
Hoose (hōōs). House.
Horn (hōrn). A spoon made of horn; drinking cup.
Hornie (hōrn′ĭ). The devil, so called in allusion to his horns.
Host = HOAST.
Hostin (hŏst′ĭn). Coughing.
Hotch (hạch). Hitch; also, to fidget.
Hotch'd (hạcht). Turned topsy-turvy; blended; mixed.
Houdie (houd′ĭ). A midwife.
Houff (houf), **Howff.** A haunt; a chief place of resort; a house; a burial place.
Houghmagandie (hŏgh′mă-gān′dĭ). Fornication.
Houkit (houk′ŷt). Dug out.
Houlet (hōōl′ĕt). An owl.
Houp (hōōp). Hope.
Houps (hōōps). Hops; a mouthful of drink.
Housewife'skep (hŏs′wĭfs-kĕp′), **Hussie'skep.** Housewifery.
Housie (hŏōs′ĭ). Diminutive of *house*.
Houtfie, hout awa! (hŏōt′fĭ hŏōt ạ-wạ′). Pshaw! nonsense!
Houts touts (hŏōts tŏōts). Tut! tut-tut!
Hov'd (hŏvd). Heaved; swelled. [swell.]
Hove (hōv). To heave; to
Howdie (hou′dĭ). A midwife.
How (hŏō). A coif; hood; cap.
Howe (hou). Hollow; a hollow or dell; also, a hoe.
Howe-backit (hou′-bāk′ŷt). Sunk in the back;—said of a horse, &c.
Howff (houf). A place of resort; an ale-house.
Howk (houk). To dig.
Howkin (houk′ĭn). Digging.
Howkit (houk′ŷt). Dug out; dug.
Howm. See HOLM. [cite.]
Hoy (hoi). To urge; to in-
Hoying (hoi′ĭn). Hallooing to; setting on, as a dog.
Hoyse (hŏz). A pull upwards.
Hoy't (hoit). Urged.
Hoyte (hoit). To amble crazily.
Hughoc (hū′ŷk). Diminutive of *Hugh*.
Humdudgeon (hŭm-dŭj′ŭn). A complaint; needless noise; much ado about nothing.
Humie (hŭm′ĭ), **Humble.** Without horns.
Humlock-know (hŭm′ŭk-nō′). Hemlock knoll.
Hunder (hŭn′dĕr). Hundred.
Hurcheon (hĕr′chŭn). An urchin; a hedgehog.
Hurdies (hĕr′dĭz). The loins; the crupper; the buttocks.
Hure (hōōr). A whore.
Hurlbarrow (hĕrl′ bār′rĭ). Wheelbarrow.
Hurley-hackets (hĕr′lĭ-hāk′-ĕts). Small troughs or sledges, in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill. Hence, a *hurly-hacket* is a slide down a precipice.
Hurleyhouse (hĕr′lĭ-hōōs). A dilapidated, tottering house.
Hushion (hush′ŭn). Cushion.
Hutch (hŭch). A poor cottage.
Huz (hŭz). Us.
Hypothic (hī-pŏth′ĭk), **Hypothec.** A kind of annual rent.
Hyte (hīt). Mad.

I.

I' (ĭ). In. [cles.]
Iceshogels (ĭs′shŏ′g'lz). Icicles.
Icker (ĕk′ĕr). An ear of corn.
Ieroe (ē′e-rō). A great-grandchild.
Ilk (ĭlk) *or* **Ilka** (ĭlk′ạ). Each; every.—**Of that ilk.** Of the same,—used to denote that a gentleman's surname and the title of his estate are identical; as, **Knockwinnock of that ilk,** that is, Knockwinnock of Knockwinnock.
Ilka-days (ĭlk′ạ-dāz′). Every day; week days.
Ill (ĭl). Bad; difficult; evil; grieved; sorrowful.
Ill-faard (ĭl-fạrd′), **Ill-far'd, Ill-faurd.** Evil-favored; ugly; unbecoming; mean; disgraceful.
Ill-set (ĭl-sĕt′). Spiteful; ill-natured.
Ill-sorted (ĭl-sōrt′ŷt). Ill-arranged; ill-suited; ill-managed.
Ill-willie (ĭl-wĭl′lĭ). Ill-natured; malicious; niggardly.
Indentin (ĭn-dĕnt′ĭn). Indenturing.
Ingans (ĭng′ạnz). Onions.
In-geer (ĭn-gēr′). To glean corn, etc. [genuity.]
Ingine (ĭn′jĭn). Genius; in-
Ingle (ĭng′l). Fire; fireplace.—**Ingle-lowe.** Fireside light or glow.—**Ingle-side.** Fireside.—**Ingle-nook.** Corner by the fire.
In-ower and out-ower (ĭn-ou′ĕr *an* ōōt-ou′ĕr). Inward and outward; positively and violently.
In-put (ĭn′pōōt). Contribution.
Intae (ĭn′tā′). Into.
Ise (īz), **I'se.** I shall or will.
Itsel (ĭt-sĕl′). Itself.
Ither (ĭth′ĕr). Other; one another.

J.

Jackman (jăk′mạn). A man that wears a short mail jack or jacket.
Jad (jạd), *or* **Jaud.** A jade; also, a familiar term, among country folks, for a giddy young girl.
Jagg (jăg). A prick, as of a pin or thorn.
Jagger (jăg′gĕr). Peddler.
Jaloose (jạ-lōōz′). See JEALOUS.
Jaud (jạd), **Jadd** (jăd). A jade; a mare. [lets.]
Jaugs (jạgz). Peddler's wal-
Jauk (jạk). To dally; to trifle. [dallying.]
Jaukin (jạk′ĭn). Trifling;
Jauner (jạn′ĕr). Foolish talk.
Jaup (jạp). A splash or jerk of water; to jerk, as agitated water.
Jaw (jạ). A wave or dash of water; petulant loquacity; coarse raillery; to pour out; to shut; to jerk, as water.
Jaw-hole (jạ′-hōl). A sink.
Jawing (jạ′ĭn). Undulating; rolling water; also, loquacious talking.
Jawp (jạp). To throw water upon a person; to bespatter with mud or water.
Jealouse (jạ-lōōz′). To suspect; to guess. [budge.]
Jee (jē). To move; to stir; to
Jeedging (jēj′ĭn). Judging.
Jeisticor (jēs′tĭ-kōr). A waistcoat with sleeves.
Jibble (jĭb′b'l). To spill; to lose by pouring out.
Jig (jĭg). To creak.
Jillet (jĭl′lĕt). A jilt; a giddy girl. [water.]
Jilt (jĭlt). A slight dash of
Jimp (jĭmp *or* jŭmp). To jump; slender in the waist; handsome.
Jimply (jĕmp′lĭ), **Jimp** (jĕmp). Barely; scarcely; hardly.
Jink (jĕnk). A quick, unsory turn; a sudden turning a corner; to elude; to cheat; to trick; to make a quick turn; to avoid.
Jinker (jĕnk′ĕr). That turns quickly; a gay sprightly girl; a wag.
Jinketing about (jĕnk′et-ĭn ạ-bōōt′). Gadding about.
Jinkin (jĕnk′ĭn). Dodging.
Jirble (jĕr′b'l). To spill (a liquid) by jolting or shaking the vessel containing it.
Jirk (jĕrk). A jerk.
Jirkinet (jĕrk′ĭ-nĕt). An outer jacket.
Jirt (jĕrt). A jerk.
Jocteleg (jŏk′te-lĕg). A kind of clasp-knife.
Joes (jōz). Sweethearts.
Jougs (jōōgz). An iron collar formerly used to surround the neck of a criminal, and fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.
Jouk (jōōk), **Jowk.** To stoop; to bow the head; to duck to avoid a stroke.
Jow (jou). To swing and make pealing sound;—said of a large bell.
Jowkery-pawkery (jōōk′ĕr-ĭ-pāk′ĕr-ĭ), **Jowkery-pawkery.** Sly juggling talk or tricks; trickery.
Jundy (jŭn′dĭ), **Jundie.** To jog; to jostle with the elbow; a jog; a jostle with the elbow.
Justified (jŭs′tĭ-fīd). Made the victim of justice; hanged.

K.

Kae (kā). A daw.
Kail (kāl). Colewort; colewort soup.—**Kail through the reek.** A good rating; a good scolding.
Kail-blade (kāl′-blād). Colewort leaf.
Kail-runt (kāl′-rŭnt). The stem of colewort.
Kailworm (kāl′-wĕrm). A caterpillar.
Kail-yard (kāl′-yārd). Cabbage garden; vegetable garden.
Kaim (kām). A Danish fortified station; a low ridge.
Kain (kān). Farm rent in kind.

Kame (kām). A comb; honeycomb.
Kamester (kām′stēr). A woolcomber.
Kane (kān), **Kain**, **Cane**. Duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in eggs, fowls, &c.
Kavel (kā′vel). A mean fellow.
Keb (kēb). To cast lamb; to lose a lamb, as a ewe.
Kebars (kēb′arz). Rafters.
Kebback (kēb′bŭk), **Kebbock**, **Kebbuck**. A cheese.
Kebbie (kēb′bi). A cudgel; a club; a rough walking stick.
Keb-ewe (kēb′-ū″). A ewe that has lost her lamb.
Keek (kēk). A peep; to peep.
Keeking-glass (kēk′ĭn-glăs′). A looking-glass.
Keekit (kēk′ĭt). Peeped.
Keel (kēl). Ruddle; red chalk; soft stone for marking sheep.
Keelyvine-pen (kēl′ĭ-vĭn-pēn′). A pencil of black or red lead. [be noisy.
Keekie (kēk′ĭ). To cackle; to
Kelpies (kēl′pĭz). Mischievous spirits said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in storms.
Keltie (kēl′tĭ), **Kelty**. Fine of a bumper. — **To take keltie's mends**. Not to drink the cup out, in order to be fined in a bumper.
Kemping (kēmp′ĭn). Striving for victory, as reapers on a harvest field, etc.
Kemple (kēm′p'l). Forty wisps or bottles of straw or hay, of about eight pounds each.
Ken (kēn). To know. — **Kend** *or* **Ken't**. Knew.
Kennin' (kēn′nĭn), **Kenning**. Knowing; also, a small portion; a little.
Kenspeckle (kēn′spĕk′k'l). Having so singular an appearance as to be easily recognized; fitted to be a gazingstock.
Kent (kēnt). A cudgel; a rough walking stick; a shepherd's stick.
Kep (kĕp). To catch.
Kerne (kērn). A freebooter.
Ket (kĕt). Matted; hairy; a fleece of wool.
Kiaugh (kē′gH′). Carking anxiety. [fireplace.
Kill-logie (kĭl-lōg′ĭ). Kiln;
Kilt (kĕlt). The philabeg or short pleated petticoat of a Highlander. — **To kilt**. To tuck up or truss up.
Kimmer (kĭm′mēr), **Cummer**. A gossip; an idle, gossiping girl.
Kin' (kĭn). Kindred.
Kin' (kĭn). Kind.
Kind gallows (kĭn′ găl′lŭs). The gallows at Crieff; — the reason why so called being uncertain.
King's hood (kĭngz hōōd). A certain part of the entrails of a cow.
Kinrick (kĭn′rĭk). Kingdom.
Kintra (kĭn′trā), **Kintray**. Country.
Kintra cooser (kĭn′trā kōōz′ēr). Country stallion.
Kippage (kĭp′paj). Violent passion; disorder; confusion.
Kipper (kĭp′pēr). Salmon salted and sun-dried or smoke-dried; salmon in the state of spawning; also, to cure salmon by salting and drying.
Kirk (kērk). Church.
Kittle (kĕt′t'l). To tickle; also, difficult; risky; ticklish.
Kirn (kērn). The harvest supper; a churn.
Kirsen (kērs′en), **Kirsten**. To christen, or baptize.
Kirstening (kērs′en-ĭn). Christening.
Kirtle (kēr′t'l). Gown, mantle, or petticoat.
Kist (kĭst). A chest; a trunk; a coffin.
Kitchen (kĭch′en). Anything eaten with bread, potatoes, etc., such as butter, cheese, etc., to give a relish. — **Hunger is gude kitchen**. Hunger is good sauce. — **Bread to bread is nae kitchen**. It forms no enjoyment where individuals of only one sex associate. — **Kitchen fee**. Drippings.
Kitlin (kĕt′lĭn). A young cat.
Kittle (kĕt′t'l). To tickle; ticklish; also, (of cats) to bring forth young.
Kiuttle (kŭt′t'l). To cuddle.
Kiver (kĭv′ēr). To cover.
Knacks (knăks). Trifles for ornament; knickknacks.
Knaggie (knăg′gĭ). Like knags, or points of rocks.
Knap (knăp). To cut short; to clip; to speak in a brogue; esp., to affect to speak fine English without knowing how.
Knappin hammer (knăp′pĭn hăm′mēr). A hammer for breaking stones.
Knave (knāv). A servant; a miller's boy.
Knave bairn (knāv bārn). A male child.
Knavelled (knā′v'ld), **Navelled** (nā′-). Beat violently with the fists.
Knaveship (knāv′shĕp). Mill dues paid to the knaves or servants. [stone.
Knibloch (knĭb′lŭk). A small
Knowe (knou), **Knoll**. Rising ground; hillock.
Knurl (knērl). A dwarf.
Krames (krāmz) = CREMES.
Kye (kī). Cows. [shire.
Kyle (kĭl). A district in Ayr-
Kylevene. See KEELVINE.
Kyloes (kĭl′ōz). Small black cattle from the island of Skye; Highland cattle.
Kyte (kīt). The belly.
Kythe (kīth). To discover; to show one's self; to see; to appear.

L.

Lack (lăk). To depreciate; discommend. [*of lad.*]
Laddie (lăd′dĭ). Diminutive
Laggen (lăg′gen). The angle between the side and the bottom of a wooden dish.
Laid (lād). Load.
Laid till her (lād tŭl hēr). Awarded to her by fate; laid to her charge.
Laigh (lāH). Low. — **Laigh crofts**. Low-lying fields of inferior quality.
Lair (lār), **Lear**. Learning; education.
Laird (lārd). Lord of a manor; squire; owner of lands.
Lairing (lār′ĭn). Wading in snow, mud, or the like.
Laist (lāst). Last. [tant.]
Laith (lāth). Loath; reluc-
Laithfu' (lāth′fu). Bashful; sheepish.
Laive (lāv), **Lave**. The rest; what is left; remainder.
Lallans (lăl′anz). Scottish dialect; Lowlands.
Lambie (lăm′ĭ). Diminutive of *lamb*.
Lamiter (lăm′ĭ-tēr). A lame person; a cripple.
Lammas moon (lăm′mas mōōn). The harvest moon.
Lammer (lăm′mēr), **Lamer**, **Laumer**. Amber.
Lamp (lămp). To beat; also, to go quickly and with long strides.
Lampet (lăm′pĕt), **Lampit**. A kind of shellfish.
Lan' (lăn). Land; estate.
Lan'-afore (lăn′-a-fōr′). The foremost horse in the plow.
Lan'-ahin (lăn′-a-hĭn′). The hindmost horse in the plow.
Land (lăn *or* länd). Land; country; in towns, a building including different tenements, usually one above another. — **Land o' the leal**. The place of the faithful or blessed.
Landlouper (lăn′loup′ēr). Runagate; one who runs his country.
Lane (lān). Lone. — **My lane, thy lane**, etc. Myself alone, etc. — **By their lane**. Themselves alone.
Lanely (lān′lĭ). Lonely.
Lang (lăng). Long. — **To think lang**. To long; to weary. — **Lang kail**. Boiled coleworts; coleworts not shorn.
Langsyne (lăng′sĭn′). Long since; long ago; old times.
Lap (lăp). Did leap; leaped.
Lapper (lăp′pēr). To coagulate; to curdle.
Lassie (lăs′sĭ), **Lassock** (lăs′-sŭk), **Lassiky** (lăs′-sĭ-kĭ). Little girl. [alone.]
Lat (lăt). Let. — **Lat be**. Let
Latch (lăch). Mud; mire.
Lathron (lăth′rŭn). **Latheron**. A lazy, idle person; also, lazy.
Lauch (lăH). Laugh.
Lauch (lăH). Law; custom; usage; to laugh.
Lave (lāv). The rest; the remainder; the others.
Laverock (lāv′rŭk). The lark.
Lawing (lă′ĭn), **Lawin**. Shot; reckoning; bill.
Lawlan (lă′lan). Lowland.
Layne (lān). To conceal; to lie.
Lea'e (lē). To leave.
Leaguer lady (lēg′ēr lā′dĭ). A soldier's wife; a campaigner; a camp trotter.
Leal (lēl). Loyal; true; faithful.
Lear (lār). To learn; learning; (lē′ēr) a liar. [ridge.]
Lea rig (lē′ rĭg). A grassy
Led farm (lēd′ fārm). A farm held along with another, and on which the tenant does not reside.
Leddy (lĕd′dĭ). A lady.
Lee (lē). Lie.
Leech (lēch). A physician.
Leein (lē′ĭn). Lying.
Leelane (lē′lān′), **Leefu'lane** (lē′fu-lān′). All alone; quite solitary.
Lee-lang (lē′-lăng′). Livelong.
Leesome (lē′sŭm). Pleasant. — **Leesome lane**. Dear self alone. [Living.
Leevin' (lēv′ĭn), **Leeving**.
Leeze me (lēz′ mē). A phrase of congratulatory endearment; I am happy in thee, or proud of thee.
Leglin (lĕg′lĭn). Milk pail. — **Leglin girth** (lĕg′lĭn gērth). Girth of a milk pail.
Leister (lēs′tēr). A three-pronged dart for striking fish.
Len (lĕn), **Lend**. To loan.
Let a be (lĕt′a bē). Let alone.
Lethering (lĕth′ēr-ĭn). Tanning the hide; a thrashing.
Leugh (lŭH). Laughed.
Leuk (luk). A look; to look.
Leven (lēv′en), **Levin**. Lightning; the light of the sun.
Libbet (lĕb′bĕt). Gelded.
Licht (lĕHt). Light; merry.
Lichtly (lĕHt′lĭ). Lightly; merrily.
Lichtsome (lĕHt′sŭm). Merry; gladsome.
Lift (lĭft). The sky.
Lift cattle (lĭft kăt′t'l). To make a prey of cattle. — **To lift rents**. To collect rents.
Lifters (lĭft′ērz). Cattle dealers.
Lightly (lĕHt′lĭ). Sneering; to sneer at; to slight.
Like wake (lĭk′ wāk′), **Lyke wake**. The watching a corpse before interment.
Likit (lĭk′ĭt). Loved; delighted in.
Lilt (lĭlt). A ballad; a tune; a carol; to sing.
Limmer (lŭm′mēr). A kept mistress; a strumpet.
Link (lĕnk). To trip along; to do anything smartly and quickly.
Links (lĕnks). The windings of a river; the rich ground lying among the windings of a river; flat, sandy ground on the seashore; a golf course.
Lin (lĕn), **Linn**. A waterfall; a precipice.
Lint (lĕnt). Flax. — **Lint i' the bell**. Flax in flower.
Lintwhite (lĕnt′hwĭt). A linnet.
Lip (lŭp). To notch the edge of a sword, knife, etc.
Lippen (lŭp′pĕn). To expect; to rely upon; to trust to.
Lipping (lŭp′pĭn). Making notches on the edge of a sword or knife.
Lippit (lŭp′pĭt). Notched.
Lippy (lŭp′pĭ), **Lippie**. The fourth part of a peck.
List (lĭst). Agile; active.
Lith (lĭth). A joint; a section or division of a fruit.
Lither (lĭth′ēr). Sleepy; lazy.
Loan (lōn). A lane; an inclosed road; a place of milking.
Loanin (lōn′ĭn), **Loaning**. The green sward on which cows are milked.
Loch (lŏH). A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.
Lochan (lŏH′an). A small lake; a pond. [a handful.]
Lock (lŏk). A small quantity;
Lo'e (lōō), **Loo**. Love; to love.
Loof (lēf), **Luif**. The palm of the hand. — **Outside of the loof**. Back of the hand.
Loom (lēm). An implement; a vessel.
Loon (lōōn), **Loun**. A rogue; a rustic boy; a loose woman.
Loop (lōōp). A bend of a river.
Loopy (lōōp′ĭ). Crafty; deceitful.
Loosome (lōō′sŭm). Lovely.
Loot (lēt). Did let.
Looten (lēt′en). Permitted.
Looves (lēvz). Plural of LOOF.
Losh (lŏsh). Exclamation of wonder, surprise, or admiration.
Loun = LOON.
Loun (lōōn), **Lound** (lōōnd). Calm; low and sheltered; still; tranquil.
Lounder (lōōnd′ēr). A severe, stunning blow; to beat with severe strokes.
Loup (loup). A leap; a jump; to leap; to spring; to run or move quickly. — **Louping ill** (loup′ĭn ĭl). Leaping evil; a disease among sheep. — **Louping on stane**. A horse-block; a stone by which one leaps into the saddle. — **Loup the dyke**. To leap the fence; to break out of or into the inclosure; a scamp; giddy; unsettled.
Loupit (loup′ĭt). Leaped.
Lout (lout). To stoop; submit.
Louther (lōōth′ēr). To be involved in mire or snow; to walk with difficulty.
Low (lu), **Lowe**. A flame; to flame. [sheltered.]
Lowne (loun), **Loun**. Calm;
Lowp = LOUP.
Lowrie (lou′rĭ). Abbreviation of the proper name *Lawrence*.
Lowse (lous). To loose.
Luckie (lŭk′ĭ). A goody; a gammer; an old grandam. — **Luckie dad, Luckie daddie** (dăd′ĭ). A grandfather.
Luck penny (lŭk′ pĕn′nĭ). A small sum given back to the payer by one who receives money under a contract or bargain.
Lug (lŭg). The ear; a handle.
Lugget (lŭg′gĕt). Having a handle.
Luggie (lŭg′gĭ). A small wooden dish with a handle.
Lum (lŭm). The chimney.
Lunch (lŭnch). A large piece of cheese, flesh, &c.
Lunt (lŭnt). A column of smoke; to smoke.
Luntin (lŭnt′ĭn). Smoking.
Lyart (lĭ′ērt). Of a mixed color; gray; hoary.

M.

Maa (mā), **Ma** (mā), **Moe** (mō). More.
Magg (măg). To steal; a half penny; a perquisite in pence to servants, etc.

Magnum, Magnum bonum (măg′nŭm bō′nŭm). A double-sized bottle, holding two English quarts.
Mahoun (má-hōōn′). Satan.
Mail (māl). Payable rent.
Mail payer (māl pĭ′ĕr). A rent payer.
Mailed (māld). Mixed (with the blood).
Mallen (măl′en), **Mallin** (măl′ĭn), **Malling.** A farm.
Maining (mān′ĭn). Bemoaning.
Mains (mānz). The farm attached to a parsonage house; a demesne.
Mair (mār). More.
Maist (māst). Most; almost.
Maister (māst′ĕr). Master; an overmatch.
Maisterfu' (māst′ĕr-fy′). Imperious; violent; overbearing.
Maistery (māst′ĕr-ĭ). Power.
Maistly (māst′lĭ). Mostly.
Major (mā′jĕr). To look and talk big, or with a military air.
Mak (māk). To make.
Makin (māk′ĭn). Making.
Malison (māl′ĭ-sŭn). Malediction; curse.
Maltalent (māl′tăl-ent). An evil purpose; an evil inclination.
Mammocks (măm′ŭks). Gobbets.
Man (măn). Man.
Mane (mān). A moan; to moan; to bemoan.
Mang (măng). Among.
Manna (măn′nă). Must not.
Manse (mānz). A parsonage house.
Mansworn (mān′swōrn). Perjured.
Manteele (mān-tēl′). A mantle.
Manty (mān′tĭ). Mantua silk; a mantle.
Marle (mārl). Marvel; wonder; also, to mottle; to variegate.
Marrow (măr′rŭ). To match; a mate; one of a pair.
Mar's year (mārz yĕr). The year 1715.
Mart (mărt). The fatted cow or whatever animal is slaughtered at Martinmas for winter provision.
Masel (má-sĕl′). Myself.
Maser (más′ĕr). Mazer.
Mashlin (másh′lĭn), **Mashlum** (másh′lŭm). Mixed grain; meslin.
Mask (másk). To mash, as salt, etc.; to infuse; to be in a state of infusion. — **Mask in fat** (másk′ĭn făt). A mash tub. — **Maskin pat** (másk′ĭn păt). A teapot.
Maukin (mą′kĭn), **Mawkin.** A hare.
Maun (mąn). Must.
Maundering (mąn′dĕr-ĭn). Palavering; talking idly or incoherently.
Maunna (mąn′nă). Must not.
Maut (mąt). Malt.
Mavis (mā′vĭs). The thrush.
Maw (mą). To mow.
Mawking (mąk′ĭn), **Maulkin.** A hare.
Mawn (mąn). Mowed.
Maybie (mēb′ĭ). It may be; perhaps.
Mazed (māzd). Amazed.
Mear (mēr), **Meere.** Mare.
Mease (mēz). To settle; to appease.
Meg dorts (mĕg dōrts). Saucy Meg; a saucy wench.
Meikle (mē′k'l). Much; great; large; big; preëminent.
Meiths (mēths), **Meaths.** Eggs of the blowfly upon meat; maggots. [marks.]
Meiths (mēths). Marks; land-
Melder (mĕl′dĕr). As much meal as is ground at one time.
Mell (mĕl). To be intimate; to meddle; to mix; to interpose; also, a mallet, as for pounding barley in a stone trough.
Meltith (mĕl′tĕth), **Melteth.** A meal; food. [meal.]
Melvie (mĕl′vĭ). To soil with
Men' (mĕn). To mend.
Mends (mĕnz). Amends; atonement; revenge.
Mense (mĕns). Good manners; decorum; moderation.
Mensefu' (mĕns′fy). Mannerly; modest.
Menseless (mĕns′lĕs). Ill-bred; rude; impudent.
Menyie (mĕn′yĭ). The followers of a chieftain; band; retinue; troops.
Merle (mĕrl). The blackbird.
Mess (mĕs). Mass.
Messan (mĕs′săn), **Messin** (mĕs′sĭn). A little dog; cur.
Micht (mĭht). Might.
Michty (mĭh′tĭ). Mighty.
Mickle (mĭk′'l). See MEIKLE.
Midden (mĭd′den). A dunghill. — **Midden hole.** A gutter at the bottom of a dunghill. [not.]
Mightna (mĭht′nă). Might
Mim (mĭm). Prim; prudish; precise; affectedly meek.
Min' (mĭn). Mind; resemblance.
Mind't (mĭnt). Minded; resolved; intending.
Minnie (mĭn′nĭ). Mother; dam.
Mint (mĭnt). To aim; to attempt; to endeavor.
Mird (mĭrd). To meddle; fawn upon.
Mirk (mĭrk). Dark; obscure. — **Pit mirk.** Pitch dark.
Mirligoes (mĭr′lĭ-gōz). Dizziness; megrims in the head.
Misca' (mĭs-ką′). To abuse; to call names.
Mischieve (mĭs-chēv′). To do a mischief to; to hurt.
Misguggled (mĭs-gŭg′gl'd). Mangled and disfigured; rumpled and disordered.
Misken (mĭs-kĕn′). Neglect; overlook.
Mislear'd (mĭs-lērt′). Illtaught; ill-bred; unmannerly.
Mislippen (mĭs-lĭp′pen). To neglect; to suspect and disappoint. [tune.]
Misluck (mĭs-lŭk′). Misfor-
Misrid (mĭs-rĕd′). Entangled; confused. [sorts.]
Misset (mĭs′set). Put out of
Mister (mĭs′tĕr). Need. — **Mister wight.** A child of necessity; a doubtful character.
Misteuk (mĭs-tuk′). Mistook.
Mistryst (mĭs-trĭst′). To disappoint by breaking an engagement; to deceive; to use ill.
Mither (mĭth′ĕr). Mother.
Mittens (mĭt′tenz), **Mittans** (mĭt′tanz). Worsted gloves.
Mixtie maxtie (mĭks′tĭ măks′tĭ). Confusedly mixed.
Mizzles (mĭz′z'lz). Measles.
Moistify (mŏĭst′ĭ-fĭ). To moisten.
Mony (mōn′ĭ), *or* **Monie.** Many.
Mools = MOULS, MUILS.
Moop (mōōp). To nibble as a sheep.
Moor ill (mŭr ĕl), **Muir ill.** A disease among cattle.
Moorlan (mŭr′lan). Of, or belonging to, moors.
Mooth (mŭth). Foggy; misty.
Morn (mōrn). — **The morn.** Tomorrow.
Mornin' (mōrn′ĭn), **Morning.** Morning dram or draught.
Morts (mōrts). The skins of lambs that die of themselves.
Moss hags (mŏs′ hągz). Pits and sloughs in a mire or bog.
Mottie (mŏt′tĭ), **Motty.** Full of, or consisting of, motes.
Mou (mōō), **Mow.** Mouth; *pl.* **Mows** (mōōz) *or* **Mowes.** Jests. [blains.]
Moule (mōōlz), **Mowls.** Chil-
Moudiwarp (mōō′dĭ-wărp), **Moudiwart, Moudiwort, Mouldwarp** (mōōld′wărp). A mole.
Moule *or* **Mools** (mōōlz). Earth; mould.
Mousie (mōōs′ĭ). Dim. of *mouse.*
Mousted (*or* **Musted**) (mōōst′ĭt) **head.** Cropped head of hair, powdered with a kind of flour called *must.*
Mow = MOU.
Mowse (mōōs). Kindly thoughts; good opinion.
Moyen (moi′en). Influence; interest; means.
Muckle (mŭk′'l). See MEIKLE.
Mudge (mŭj). Stir.
Mugs (mŭgz). **Mugga.** The large Teeswater sheep.
Muhme (mōōm). A nurse.
Muils (mēlz), **Mools.** Moulds; cloth or list shoes for gout.
Muir (mur). A moor. — **Muir pouts.** Young grouse.
Mump (mŭmp). To hint; to aim at.
Munt (mŭnt). To mount.
Murgeons (mŭr′jŭnz). Grimaces; wry mouths.
Musie (mōōs′ĭ). Dim. of *muse.*
Muslin kail (mōōs′lĭn kāl′). Broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens.
Mutch (mŭch). A woman's linen or muslin cap.
Mutchkin (mŭch′kĭn). An English pint.
Mysell (mĭ-sĕl′), **Ma'sell** (má-sĕl′). Myself.

N.

Na' (nă). No; not; nor.
Nae (nă). No; not any.
Naething (nă′thĭng) *or* **Naithing.** Nothing.
Naig (năg). A nag; a horse.
Nain (nān). Own.
Nainsell (nān-sĕl′). Ownself.
Nane (nān). None.
Napery (nā′pĕr-ĭ). Table linen.
Nappy (năp′pĭ). Ale; tipsy; elevated with drink.
Nar (nār). Near.
Nashgab (năsh′găb). Impertinent chatter.
Natheless (năth′lĕs), **Nathless.** Nevertheless.
Near (nēr). Close; narrow; niggardly.
Near-hand (nēr′-hănd). Near at hand; nearly; almost.
Neb-bill (nĕb′-bĕl, nĕb′'l). Nose; point of anything.
Nebbit (nĕb′bĭt). Having a beak or nose.
Neebor (nē′bĕr). A neighbor.
Needna (nēd′nă). Need not.
Neeps (nēps). Turnips.
Ne'er-be-lickit (nēr′-be-lĭk′ĭt). Nothing which could be licked up by dog or cat; absolutely nothing.
Ne'er-do-weel (nēr′-dŭ-wēl′). Scapegrace, never to thrive.
Neeze (nēz). The nose.
Neeve (nēv). The closed hand; the fist.
Neevie-neevie-nick-nack (nē′vĭ-nē′vĭ-nĭk′-năk). The first line to the following three, viz.:

"Which hand will you tak?
Tak the right, tak the wrang,
I 'll beguile you if I can."

A lottery rhyme used among boys while whirling the two closed fists round each other, one containing the prize, the other empty.
Negleckit (nĕg-lĕk′ĭt). Neglected.
Neist (nēst). Nighest; next.
Neuk (nyuk). Nook; corner.
Nevelled. See KNEVELLED.
Nevoy (nĕv′ĭ). Nephew.
New-ca'd (nŭ′-kąd′). Newly driven.
Nicher (nĭH′ĕr). To neigh; to laugh in a loud and ridiculous manner.
Nick (nĭk). To break.
Nick-nackets (nĕk′-năk-ĕts). Trinkets; gimcracks.
Nicks (nĭks). Knocks; blows.
Nicksticks (nĕk′stĭks). Notched sticks; tallies.
Niest (nēst). Next.
Nieve = NEEVE.
Nievefu' (nē′fu). A handful.
Niffer (nĕf′fĕr). An exchange; to exchange; to barter.
Niffy-naffy (nĭf′fĭ-năf′fĭ). Fastidious; conceited and finical.
Niger (nē′gĕr). Negro.
Night cowl (nĕHt′ kōōl). A night-cap.
Nine-tailed cat (nīn′-tāld kăt). A hangman's whip.
Nit (nĕt). A nut.
No (nō). Not.
Nocht (nŏHt). Nothing.
Noited (nĭt′ĭt), **Knoited** (nĭt′-ĭt). Rapped; struck forcibly against; as, **Noited their heads,** knocked heads together.
Noo (nōō). Now.
Nor (nŏr). Than.
Norland (nŏr′lan). Northland.
Notet (nŏt′ĭt). Noted.
Nourice (nŭō′rĭs). A nurse.
Nout (nout), **Nowt, Nowte, Nolt** (nōlt). Black cattle.

O.

O' (ŏ). Of.
Ochils (ŏ′Helz). Mountains in Perthshire.
Ocht (ąHt). Ought; also, aught; anything.
Od! **Odd!** (ŏd). A minced oath; — a corruption of *God.*
Odd-come-shortly. Chance time not far off; escape.
Oe (ō′ĕ), **Oy, Oye.** Grandchild.
O'er-word (ou′ĕr-wĕrd′). A refrain.
Off-come (ŏf′-kōm). An excuse; an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext.
O haith (ō hāth). O faith!; — an oath.
Oh-on! (ō-hŏn′), **O-honari!** (ō-hŏn′ă-rē′). Alas! woe is me!
Olite (ō′lĭt), **Olight.** Active, nimble, ready.
Onding (ŏn′dĕng). Fall of rain or snow.
Onfall (ŏn′fą). A fall of rain or snow; a falling on; an attack.
Onstead (ŏn′stĕd). A farmstead; the buildings on a farm.
Ony (ŏn′ĭ), **Onie.** Any.
Oo (ōō), **Ou.** Wool.
Ool (ēl). An owl.
Oor (ōōr). Our.
Oorsels (ōōr-sĕlz′). Ourselves.
Oot (ōōt). Out.
Open steek (ō′pen stēk′). A kind of open stitch used in sewing.
Or (ōr). Ere; before.
Ordinar (ŏrd′nar). Ordinary; common; usual.
Orra (ŏr′rą). Odd; not matched; what may be spared; unemployed; petty; paltry.
Ort (ŏrt). To eject; throw aside; select.
Orts (ŏrts). That which is rejected.
Ostler wife (ŏs′lĕr wĭf). A woman that keeps an hostelry.
O't (ŏt). Of it.
Ought (ąHt). Aught; anything.
Ourie (ōōr′ĭ). Shivering; drooping.
Oursel (ōōr-sĕl′); **Oursels** (-sĕlz′). Ourself; ourselves.
Out-by (ōōt-bĭ′). Without; a little way out; at some distance; remote; sequestered.
Outcast (ōōt′kăst). A quarrel.
Outlers (ōōt′lĕrz). Cattle not housed.
Outshot (ōōt′shŏt). A projecting part of a building.
Outtak (ōōt′tăk). Except; besides.
Overly (ōu′ĕr-lĭ). Superficial; not deep or thorough; also, excessively; very.
Ower (ou′ĕr). Over; above; too; too much.
Ower-bye (ou′ĕr-bĭ). Over the way.
Ower-come (ou′ĕr-kōm). Excess.
Owergang (ou′ĕr-găng). To overrun; to exceed.

Owerhip (ou′ĕr-hĕp). A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm.
Owerlay (ou′ĕr-lā), **O'erlay**. A cravat; a covering.
Owerloup (ou′ĕr-loup). To get over the fence; to trespass on another's property. — **Start and owerloup.** A law phrase relating to marches.
Owersman (ou′ĕrz-măn). An overseer; a superintendent; an umpire.
Owerta'en (ou′ĕr-tān′). Overtaken.
Ower-word (ou′ĕr-wĕrd). The burden of a song.
Owk (ōōk). Meek.
Owsen (ou′sen). Oxen.
Oxter (ŏks′tĕr), **Oxtar**. The armpit.
Oye (ō′ē). Grandson. See **Og**.

P.

Pace (pās), **Pasch** (pásh). Easter.
Pack (pák). Intimate; familiar; twelve stone (of wool).
Paidle (pā′d'l), **Pettle** (pĕt′t'l). A paddle; a staff; a plow-staff; a hoe.
Paiddle (pā′d'l). To tramp, as clothes in a tub; to walk with short and irregular steps, like those of children; to dabble.
Paik (pāk). To beat; a blow.
Painch (pānch). Paunch.
Pairt (pārt). Part.
Pairtrick (pār′trĭk). A partridge.
Palmering (pą′mĕr-ĭn). Walking infirmly.
Pang (pāng). To cram.
Pantler (pánt′lĕr). Keeper of the pantry.
Paraffle (pár′á-f'l). Ostentatious display.
Parle (pārl). Speech.
Paraitch (pár′ĭch), **Parritch**. Porridge; oatmeal pudding, a well-known Scotch dish. — **Parritch time.** Breakfast-time. [parish.]
Parochine (pár′ŏ-shēn). A
Partan (pär′tan). The common sea crab.
Passemented (pās′se-mĕnt′ĭt). Guarded with lace, fringe, etc.
Pat (pät). Put; a pot.
Patrick (pā′trĭk), **Paetrick, Partrick** (pār′trĭk), **Pertrick** (pĕr′trĭk). A partridge.
Pattle (pät′t'l) *or* **Pettle** (pĕt′t'l). A plowstaff.
Pauchty (pąn′tĭ), **Paughty**. Proud; haughty.
Pauk (pąk). Wile.
Pauky (pąk′ĭ), **Pawkie**, *or* **Pawky**. Cunning; sly; wily; shrewd, in a good sense; drolly, but not mischievously.
Payt (pāt). Paid; beat.
Peach = Pech.
Pearlins (pĕrl′ĭnz), **Pearlings**. Lace made of silk or thread.
Pease bogie (pēz′ bō′g'l). Scarecrow.
Peaseweep (pēz′wēp), **Peeseweep, Peewеet** (pē′wĕt). The lapwing.
Peat (pēt). A pet; favorite; also, peat. — **Peat haggs** Sloughs in places from whence peat has been dug.
Pech (pĕh), **Pegh**. To fetch the breath short, as in an asthma.
Pechan (pĕh′an). The crop; stomach. [hawker.]
Pedder (pĕd′dĕr). A peddler;
Peeble (pē′b'l). A pebble.
Peech = Pech.
Peel (pēl). A pool; a place of strength, or fortification; esp., a stronghold, the defenses of which are of earth mixed with timber, strengthened with palisades.
Peel, Peelhouse (pēl′-hōōs′). In the Border counties, a small square tower, built of stone and lime.
Peenge (pĕnj). To complain; to whine.
Peer (pēr). Poor; appear; to make equal, or of the same rank; also, a pear.
Peerie (pē′rĭ). A boy's spinning top, set in motion by the pull of a string, in place of being whipped; curious; suspicious.
Peety (pē′tĭ). Pity.
Pegh = Pech.
Peghts (pĕhts). The Picts.
Pellack (pĕl′lak), **Pellock** (pĕl′lŭk). A porpoise; in old Scotch, a bullet.
Peltrie (pĕl′trĭ). Furrier's wares.
Penny stane (pĕn′nĭ stān). A stone quoit.
Penny-wheep (pĕn′nĭ-hwēp′). Small beer.
Pensy (pĕn′sĭ), **Pensie**. Proud and conceited; spruce.
Pettle (pĕt′t'l). To cherish; to indulge; to treat as a pet; a plow-staff.
Philabeg (fĭl′á-bĕg). The Highland kilt.
Phraise (frāz). Fair speeches; flattery; to flatter; to cajole.
Phraisin (frāz′ĭn), **Phraising**. Palavering; making long or fine speeches; flattery.
Pibroch (pē′brŏn). A Highland war song adapted to the bagpipe.
Pick (pĕk). A pick-ax; also, pitch. — **Pick mirk.** Dark as pitch.
Pickle (pĕk′'l). A grain of corn; a small quantity; also, to pick; to feed; to pilfer. — **To pickle in our ain pockneuk.** To supply ourselves from our own means.
Pick maw (pĕk′ mą). A small sea gull.
Pictarnie (pĕk-tär′nĭ). The great tern.
Pig (pĕg). An earthern pot, vessel, or pitcher; a piece of crockery; a can for a chimney top.
Pike (pĭk). To pick; to cull; to select.
Pilliewinks (pĭl′ĭ-wĭngks). Instruments for torturing the fingers. See Pinnywinkles.
Pinchers (pĭnch′ĕrz). Pincers; iron crows.
Pine (pīn). Pain; uneasiness.
Pinging (pĕng′ĭn). Uttering feeble, frequent, and somewhat peevish complaints. A sickly, spoiled child is called a *pinging thing*.
Pingled (pĕng′l'd). Pained; put to difficulty.
Pinner (pĕn′nĕr). A cap with lappets, formerly worn by women of rauk.
Pinnywinkles (pĕn′nĭ-wĭn′k'lz). A board with holes, into which the fingers are thrust, to be pressed upon with pegs, as a species of torture.
Pint (pĭnt). Two English quarts. — **Pint stoup.** A two quart measure.
Pioted (pī′ŭt-ĕd), **Pyoted**. Piebald.
Pipestaple (pīp′stā′p'l). A tobacco-stopper; also, broken tubes of clay tobacco pipes.
Pirn (pĕrn). A bobbin; the bobbin of a spinning wheel; the reed or quill bobbin in a weaver's shuttle; the wheel of a fishing rod.
Pit (pĕt). To put.
Pith (pĕth). Strength.
Pithless (pĕth′lĕs). Wanting strength.
Placad (plák′at). A public proclamation.
Plack (plák). An old Scotch copper coin, equal to the third of an English penny.
Plackless (plák′lĕs). Penniless; without money.
Plaiden (plād′en). Kind of coarse woolen cloth.
Plainstanes (plān′stānz′). The pavement.
Platie (plā′tĭ). Dim. of *plate*.
Plenishing (plĕn′ĭsh-ĭn). Furniture.
Plew (plōō), *or* **Pleugh**. A plow.
Plies (plīz). Folds.
Pliskie (plĭs′kĭ). Mischievous trick; plight; condition.
Pliver (plĭv′ĕr). Plover.
Plot (plŏt). To scald; to make scalding hot.
Plottie (plŏt′tĭ). Mulled wine.
Plout (plout) = Plot.
Ploy (ploi). Employment; a harmless frolic; a merry meeting.
Pluff (plŭf). A puff; a hairdresser's powder puff; to puff.
Pock (pŏk), **Poke**. Pouch; bag.
Pock-neuk (pŏk′nyuk′), **Pocknook**. Corner of a bag, as of a meal bag.
Pockmanty (pŏk-măn′tĭ). Portmanteau.
Poind (pĭnd). To distrain; to seize on cattle, or take the goods, as the laws of Scotland allow for rent.
Polonie (pō-lō′nĭ), **Polonian** (pō-lō′nĭ-*an*). A great-coat; a Polish surtout; a dress for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat, with loose, sloping skirts.
Pone (pōn). A thin turf.
Poo (pōō). To pull.
Poorfu' (pōōr′fu). Powerful.
Poor-man-of-mutton. The broiled remains of a shoulder of roast mutton.
Poortith (pōōr′tĭth). Poverty.
Pootry (pōō′trĭ), **Poutry**. Poultry.
Poot = Pout.
Poppling (pŏp′plĭn). Bubbling; purling; rippling.
Pose (pōz). A deposit; hoard of money.
Posie (pō′zĭ). A noseggy.
Potatoe-bogle (p'tą′tĭ-bŏ′g'l). A scarecrow in a potato-field.
Potter carrier (pŏt′tĕr kár′rĭ-ĕr), **Pottinger** (pŏt′tĭn-jĕr). An apothecary.
Pou (pōō). To pull.
Pouch (pōōch). A pocket.
Pouk (pōōk). To pluck; to pull; a slight, quick pull, or sportive snatch.
Poukit (pōōk′ĭt). Plucked; lean and bony; shabby; stingy.
Poupit (pōōp′ĭt). Pulpit.
Pouss (pōōs), **Pouse, Poos**. A push.
Poussie (pōōs′sĭ), **Poosie**. A hare or cat.
Pout (pōōt). A poult; a chick; a young child; a young partridge or moor fowl or grouse; to shoot at young grouse or partridges.
Pou't (pōōt). Pulled.
Pouther (pōō′thĕr). Powder.
Pouthered (pōō′thĕr'd). Powdered; corned; slightly salted.
Pouthery (pōō′thĕr-ĭ). Like powder.
Pouting (pōōt′ĭn). Shooting at the young poults of partridges.
Pow (pou). The poll; the head; also, a pool. — **Pow sowdie.** Sheep's-head broth; milk and meal boiled together; any mixture of incongruous sorts of food.
Pownie (pou′nĭ), **Powny**. A little horse; a pony.
Powtering (pou′tĕr-ĭn), **Pockering** (pŏk′ĕr-ĭn), **Poltering** (pŏl′-). Groping among the ashes; poking incessantly in the fire; rummaging in the dark.
Powther (pŏu′thĕr), *or* **Pouther**. Powder.
Pratty (prät′tĭ). Pretty.
Preceesely (pre-sēs′lĭ). Precisely.
Pree (prē). To taste.
Preen (prēn). A pin.
Prent (prĕnt). Print; printing.
Presstable (prĕs′tá-b'l). Payable.
Prick (prĭk). Spur.
Prick-my-dainty (prĭk′-mĭ-dān′tĭ). Affected and finical.
Prie (prē). To taste; to prove by tasting.
Prief (prēf). Proof.
Prig (prąg). To cheapen; to dispute; to haggle; to entreat; to dicker.
Primsie (prĭm′zĭ). Demure; precise.
Propale (prō-pāl′). To publish; to disclose.
Propine (prō-pīn′). A present; a gift; drink money.
Propone (prō-pōn′). To lay down; to propose.
Provos (prō′vŭs). Provosts.
Pu' (pų). To pull.
Public (pŭb′lĭk). A public house; an inn.
Puckle (pŭk′l). A bit; grain, as of salt, meal, &c.
Puddings (pŭd′dĭnz). Guts; sausages.
Puddock (pŭd′dŭk). A frog.
Puir (pųr). Poor.
Pun (pŭn). **Pund**. Pound; pounds.
Pupit (pōōp′ĭt). A pulpit.
Put on (pŭt ŏn). Clothed; dressed.
Putted (pŭt′tĭt) **a stane.** Pitched or threw a stone with the hand raised over the head. — **Putting the stone** is a very old Scottish and northern gymnastic exercise.
Pyat (pī′at), **Pyet** (pī′ĕt), **Pyot** (pī′ŭt). A magpie.
Pyket (pĭk′ĕt), **Piket**. Picked; made bare; emaciated.
Pyle (pīl), a word used in the phrase, **a pyle o' caff. A** single grain, chaff.

Q.

Quaich (kāh), **Quaigh, Quegh** (kĕh). A small shallow drinking cup with two ears for handles.
Quak (kwāk). To quake; also, to quack.
Quat (kwät). To quit.
Quean (kwēn). A young woman. The term, like the English *wench*, is sometimes used jocularly, though often grossly and disrespectfully.
Quecry-madam (kwē′rĭ-măd′-*am*). A pear, so called.
Quegh. See Quaich.
Queish, Quegh. See Quaich.
Quern (kĕrn). A handmill; also, a grain.
Quey (kwĭ). A heifer; a young cow.
Quire (kwīr). The choir of a church.
Quo' (kwō). Quoth.

R.

Rack (rák). To heed; to care.
Rad (rād). Afraid.
Rade (rād). Rode.
Rae (rā). Roe.
Raff (ráf). A person of worthless character. See Scowff.
Raible (rā′b'l). To rattle nonsense.
Raibles (rā′b'lz). To speak in a disconnected way; to wander in speech.
Rail (rāl). A woman's jacket.
Raip (rāp), **Rape**. A rope; a rood.
Rair (rār). To roar; to resound; to clamor; a roar; an outcry.
Raise (rāz). Rose; arose.
Raise *or* **Raize** (rāz). To madden; to inflame.
Ram feezl'd (răm fēz′l'd). Fatigued; overspread.
Rammel (răm′m'l), **Ramel, Ramle**. Small branches; mixed grain.
Rampallions (răm-pāl′yŭnz). Rude romps.
Rampauge (răm-pąj′), **Rampag**. To rage and storm; to prance about with fury.
Ram-stam (răm′-stăm′). Thoughtless; forward; rash.
Randy (răn′dĭ). Riotous; disorderly; also, a sturdy beggar.
Rant (rănt). Jollification.
Rape (răp). Rope.

Raploch (rap′lŏh). Properly a coarse, undyed, woolen cloth, but used as an adjective for coarse.

Rapparis *or* **Rapparees** (rap-pa-rēz′). Worthless runagates.

Rapscallions (rap-skal′yŭnz). Rascals.

Rarely (rār′lY). Excellently; very well.

Rase (rāz). Rose.

Rash (rash). A rush.—**Rash-buss**. A bush of rushes.

Rath (rath). Ready; quick; early.

Ratten (rat′ten), **Ratton** (-tŭn), **Rottin** (rŏt′ten), **Rotton**. A rat.

Raucle (raˌ′k'l). Rash; stout; fearless.

Raught (rąht). Reached.

Rauniletree (rân′l-trē′), **Randletree, Rantletree**. The beam from which the crook is suspended where there is no grate; also, a tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage, to support one end of the rooftree.

Rave (rāv). Tore.

Ravel (rāv′el). To entangle; to confuse; to speak in a disconnected or confused way.

Raw (ra). A row.

Rax (raks). To stretch; to reach.

Ream (rēm). Cream; to cream.

Reamin (rēm′ĭn). Brimful; frothing.

Reave (rēv). Rove.

Reaving (rēv′ĭn) = Reaving.

Rebute (rē-but′). Rebut; discomfiture.

Reck (rĕk). To heed.

Red (rĕd), **Redd, Redde**. To interfere and separate, as in the case of two people fighting; to disentangle; to clear; to put in order; also, advice; counsel; to counsel; to advise.

Redder's lick (rĕd′dĕrz lĭk′). See Redding straik.

Redding (rĕd′dĭn). Unraveling; putting to rights.

Redding came (rĕd′dĭn kām). A large toothed comb.

Redding straik (rĕd′dĭn strāk). A stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference.

Redd up (rĕd ŭp). To put in order.

Rede (rēd) = Red, and Reed.

Rede (rēd). Afraid.

Redshank (rĕd′shăngk). A Highlander with buskins of red deer skin, with the hair outwards; applied also as a nickname to a Highlander, in derision of his bare legs.

Red-wat-shod (rĕd′wät-shŏd′). Walking in blood over the shoe-tops. [mad.]

Red-wud (rĕd′-wŭd). Stark

Ree (rē). Half drunk; fuddled.

Reed (rēd), **Rede**. To fear.

Reef = Rief.

Reek (rēk), **Reik**. Smoke.

Reek (rēk), **Reik**. Course; exploit; adventure; frolic.

Reekie (rēk′Y). Smoky.

Reekin (rēk′ĭn), **Reikin**. Smoking.

Reekit (rēk′Yt), **Reikit**. Smoked; smoky.

Reem (rēm). Cream; froth.

Reestit (rēst′Yt). Withered; singed; rested.

Reeving (rēv′ĭn), **Reiving, Reaving**. Robbing.

Reif = Rief.

Reik (rēk). To reach; to stretch out the hand.

Reird (rērd) = Rair.

Reise (rēz), **Ryse**. Twig.

Reises (rēz′ez). Cut brushwood; shrubs.

Reist (rēst), **Reest**. To stop obstinately; to stick fast in the middle; to arrest; to dry by the heat of the sun, or in a chimney.

Reisted (rē̆st′Yt), **Reestit**. Stopped; stuck fast; also, roosted; smoke-dried.

Reisting (rēst′ĭn), **Reesting**. Restive; having the habit of stopping, as a horse.

Remead (rē-mēd′), **Remeid**. Remedy.

Remuve (rē-muv′). Remove.

Requite (rē-kwēt′). Requited.

Rest (rēst). To stand restive.

Restit (rēst′Yt). Stood restive; stunted; withered.

Restricked (rē-strĕk′Yt). Restricted.

Rew (ru). To take pity.

Richt (rĕHt). Right.

Rickle (rĭk′'l). A shook of grain; a stook; a loose heap of stones, or peats, etc.

Riding-days (rĭd′ĭn-dāz′). Days of hostile incursions on horseback.

Rief (rēf), **Reif**, *or* **Reef**. Plenty; robbery.—**Rief randies**. Sturdy beggars.

Rievers (rēv′ĕrz). Robbers.

Rieving (rēv′ĭn). See Reeving.

Riff-raff (rĭf′-răf′). The rabble.

Rig (rĕg). A ridge of land; the back of an animal; course; path.

Rig (rĕg), **Rigg**. A wild adventure; a dissipated frolic.

Rigging (rĕg′gĭn), **Riggin**. Back; ridge; roof.

Rigging-tree (rĕg′gĭn-trē′). Rooftree.

Rin (rĕn). To run; to melt.—**Rinnin**. Running.

Rink (rĕngk). A course; a running; the course of the stones in the game of curling.

Rin-there-out (rĕn′thĕr-ŏt′). To run out of doors; to gad about; a vagabond; a vagrant.

Rip (rĕp). A handful of unthreshed corn.

Ripe (rīp). To search; to probe; to investigate; to ransack.

Ripple (rĕp′p'l). Weakness in the back and knees; also, to separate the seed of (flax) from the stalk.—**Rippling kame** (rĭp′lĭng kām). An instrument for dressing flax.

Riskit (rĕsk′Yt). Made a noise like the tearing of roots.

Rit, Ritt (rĕt). To make an incision in the ground as a line of direction in digging; to rip; to tear; a slight incision in the ground; a scratch on a board.

Rive (rīv). A tear; rent.

Rizzer'd (rĕz′zĕrd), **Rizzar'd**. Half-salted and half-dried, as fish.

Rock (rŏk). A distaff.

Rockin (rŏk′ĭn). Spinning on the rock, or distaff.

Rokelay (rŏk′e-lā). A short cloak. [shred.]

Roon (roon). Round; also, a

Roopit (roop′Yt). Hoarse.

Roose (rooz), **Ruse**. To praise; to commend; to extol.

Rooser (roo′zĕr), **Ruser**. A boaster.

Roset (rō′zĕt). Rosin.

Rotten (rŏt′ten). A rat.

Roughies (rŭf′Yz). Withered boughs; a sort of rude torches; also, dried heath.

Roun' (roon). Round; in the circle of neighborhood.

Round (roon), **Roun**. A whisper.

Roup (roup). Auction; also (roop), hoarseness.

Roupit (roop′Yt), **Roupet** (roop′et). Hoarse, as with a cold.

Rouping (roup′Yn). Auctioning.—**Rouping wife** (roup′Yn wĭf′). A saleswoman who attends *roups*.

Roupit (roup′Yt), **Rouped**. Sold by auction.

Rousted (roost′Yt), **Roosted**. Rusted.

Routh (rooth). Plenty.

Routhie (rooth′Y). Plentiful.

Routing (root′ĭn), **Rowting**. Roaring; bellowing; snoring.

Roving (rōv′Yn). Raving; delirious; in high spirits.

Row (rou). To roll; to wrap; a roll; a list; a roll of bread.

Rowan-tree (rou′an-trē′). Mountain ash.

Rowed (roud). Rolled.

Rowt (rout), **Rowte**. To roar like a bull; to bellow.

Row't (rout). Wrapped; rolled.

Rowte = Rowt.

Rowth (routh) *or* **Routh**. Plenty.

Royt (rĭt). Forward; rude; disorderly.

Rozet (rō′zĕt). Rosin.

Rubbit (rŭb′bĭt). Robbed.

Ruckle (rŭk′'l). Quantity of loose material thrown together.

Rudas (ru′das), **Rowds** (rōodz). Masculine; stubborn; a haggard old woman.

Rue (ru), *or* **Rew**. To repent.

Rug (rŭg). To pull; a jerk; a tug; a dog-cheap bargain.

Rugging (rŭg′gĭn). Pulling roughly.

Rullion (rŭl′yŭn). A shoe made of untanned leather; a coarse-made, masculine woman.

Rund (rŭnd), **Rand** (rând). A selvage of broadcloth; list.

Rung (rŭng). A cudgel; a rough undressed staff.

Runkled (rŭngk′'ld). Wrinkled.

Runt (rŭnt). The trunk of a tree; stem of colewort or cabbage; an old cow.

Ruse = Roose.

Ryke (rĭk). Reach; also, noble; rich.

S.

Sa (sā), **Sae**. So.

Sab (sâb). To sob; also, to settle.

Sack and fork (sâk *an* fŏrk). Pit and gallows; the power of drowning and hanging.

Sack-doudling (sâk-dōod′lin). Bagpiping.

Sackless (sāk′lĕs), **Saikless, Sakeless**. Innocent.

Saft (sâft). Soft; softly.

Sain (sān), **Sane**. To bless against evil influence; lit., to sign with the sign of the cross.

Sair (sār). Sore; painful; sorely; a sore; very much; to serve; to fit; vagrant.

Sairly (sār′lY), *or* **Sairlie**. Sorely.

Sair't (sārt). Served.

Sairy (sār′Y), **Sairie**. Poor; silly.

Sall (sâl). Shall; also, stole.

Salvage (sâv′aj). Savage.

Sane = Sain.

Sang (sâng). Song.

Sap (sâp). Liquid taken with solid food to moisten it; a sop; a ninny; a heavy-headed fellow.

Sapeless (sāp′lĕs). See Sackless.

Sark (sârk). A shirt.

Sarkit (sârk′Yt). Provided with shirts.

Saucht (sąHt), **Saught**. Peace; ease; tranquillity.

Saugh (sąH). The sallow; broad-leaved willow.

Saul (sąl). Soul; mettle.

Saulie (są′lY). A hired mourner.

Sault (sąt) = Saut.

Saumont (są′mŭnt). A salmon.

Saunt (sąnt). A saint.

Saurless (sąr′lĕs). Insipid; tasteless.

Saut (sąt). Salt.—**Saut fat**. A pickling tub; a beef stand.—**Saut ît**. Salt dish.

Saw (są). To sow.

Sawin (są′ĭn), **Sawing**. Sowing.

Sawn (sąn). Sown.

Sawt (sąt). Salt.

Sax (sâks). Six.

Scaff-raff (skâf′răf′). Riffraff; rabble.

Scaith (skāth). To damage; to injure; injury; harm.

Scaithless (skāth′les). Unharmed; uninjured.

Scald (skąld), **Scauld**. To scold; to rate.

Scant (skânt). Scarcity; want.

Scart (skärt). To scratch; to scrape; a scratch; a meager, puny-looking person; a niggard.

Scart (skärt), **Scarth** (skärth). A cormorant.

Scat (skät). Loss; damage; tribute; tax.

Scaud (skąd). To scald.

Scauding (skąd′ĭn) Scalding.

Scauff-and-raff (skąf′an-răf′). Rough plenty, without selection; fun and frolic in plenty; refuse; rabble.

Scauld (skąld). To scold; a scold.

Scaup (skąp). Scalp; skull.

Scaur (skąr). Apt to be scared; to scare; to frighten; a precipitous bank of earth overhanging a river; a cliff.

Scawl (skąl). A scold.

Schelm (shĕlm), **Shelm**. A rogue; a rascal.

Schule (shul), **Shool**. Shovel.

Sclate (sklāt). To slate; to cover with slates, as a roof.

Scomfis (skŏm′fĭsh), **Scomfice**. To suffocate by bad air; to stifle.

Scone (skōn). A kind of bread; a small cake.

Scotch collops (skŏch kŏl′lŭps). Scotched collops; beefsteaks scotched and broiled in the frying pan; also, steak cut up and stewed or cooked in an iron pot.

Scoup (skōōp), **Skelp** (skĕlp). To move hastily from one place to another; to run; to scamper.

Scour (skōōr). To urge forward; to whip; to flog; to beat.

Scouth (skouth). Ease; liberty; freedom to say or do something.

Scouther (skou′thĕr). To scorch.

Scraich (skrâH), **Scraigh**. To scream, as a hen, partridge, etc.

Scranky (skrângk′Y). Thin; lean; lank.

Scrapit (skrăp′Yt). Expressed scorn: scraped.

Scraughing (skąH′Yn), **Scraighing** (skrâH′Yn). Screaming hoarsely.

Screed (skrēd). To tear; a rent; a long strip of cloth hastily torn off; a long tirade upon any subject, hastily brought out; a rash frolic; a poetical effusion in writing; a long list or catalogue. [rent.]

Screeded (skrēd′et). Torn;

Screigh (skrēH). To shriek.

Screigh o' morning (skrēH ŏ mŏrn′ĭn). The first dawn.

Scriave (skrēv). To glide swiftly along; to read quickly and continuously; a written narrative.

Scrievin (skrēv′ĭn). Gleesomely; swiftly.

Scrimp (skrĕmp). To scant; to skimp.

Scrimpet (skrĕmp′Yt), **Scrimpit**. Did scant; scanty.

Scrimpness (skrĕmp′nĕs). Scantiness; small allowance.

Scrimpy (skrĕmp′Y). Scanty.

Scroggie (skrŏg′gY). Covered with underwood.

Scud (skŭd). A blow with the open hand; a heavy shower.

Scudlar (skŭd′lĕr). A sculion.

Scufe (skuf). The racket or stringed battledoor used in striking the ball at tennis.

Sculduddery (skŭl-dŭd′le-rY). Grossness; obscenity in act or word.

Scull (skŭl). A shallow basket, as for fish or for peat fuel.

Scunner (skŭn′nĕr), **Sconner**. To loath; loathing; disgust.

Sealgh (sēlH), **Selch.** A seal or sea-calf.
Sea maw (sē′ mą′). The sea mew or sea gull.
Seannachie (sĕn′nä-hē′). A Highland bard who preserved and repeated the traditions of the tribes.
Seer (sēr). Sure.
Seile (sēl). Happiness; salvation.
Seiled (sēlt). Strained through a cloth or sieve.
Seip (sēp). To ooze.
Sel (sēl), **Sell.** Self. — **A body's sel** (à bŭd′Yz sēl). One's self alone. — **The sell o' it.** Itself.
Selgh (sĕlH). A seal.
Sell't (sĕlt). Did sell; sold.
Semple (sĕm′p'l). Of low birth; — opposed to *gentle*.
Sen' (sĕn). To send.
Sen't (sĕnt). I, he, or she sent, or did send; send it.
Ser'ing (sĕr′Yn), **Sairing.** Serving; as much as serves the turn; enough; as much as is served at once at a meal.
Servin (sĕrv′Yn). Servant.
Set (sĕt). Lot; also, to fit; to become; to suit.
Sets (sĕts), **Sets off** (sĕts ŏf). Goes away.
Settlin (sĕt′tlYn). Settling. — **To get a settlin.** To be frightened into quietness.
Sey (sĕ). The opening in a gown or shift, or other body garment, through which the arm passes; a sort of woolen cloth. — **Back-sey.** A sirloin of beef.
Shabble (shăb′b'l). A cutlass.
Shachl't (shąH′l't). Deformed; walked shamblingly; worn out of shape.
Shaird (shārd). A shred; a shard.
Shairney (shār′nY). Befouled with dung.
Shairn (shārn). Cow dung.
Shand (shănd). Worthless; base coin.
Shangan (shăng′an). A stick cleft at one end for putting the tail of a dog, etc., into, by way of mischief, or to frighten him away.
Shangling (shăng′lYn). Shambling.
Shank (shąnk). To travel on foot; to walk. — **Shank yoursell awa'.** Take to your legs; be off.
Shanks (shąnks). Legs.
Shanna (shăn′nä). Shall not.
Sharn (shārn). Cow dung.
Shathmont (shăth′mŭnt). Six inches in length.
Shauchle (shąH′l), **Shaughle.** To go slipshod; to walk lazily or shamblingly.
Shauchling (shąH′lYn), **Shaughling.** Shambling. — **Shauchling shoon.** Shoes trodden down on one side by bad walking.
Shaul (shąl). Shallow.
Shaup (shąp). A husk.
Shave (shāv), **Sheeve** (shēv). A slice of bread, cheese, &c.
Shaver (shā′vĕr). A humorous wag; a barber.
Shavie (shā′vY). To do an ill turn; a trick.
Shaw (shą). To show; a small wood in a hollow place.
Shaws (shąz). Stems and leaves of potatoes, turnips, etc.
Shealing (shēl′Yn). A temporary summer milk house; a hut; a shelter.
Shearing (shēr′Yn), **Sheering.** Reaping.
Sheeling hill (shēl′Yn hĭl). Rising ground near a mill, where the shelled oats are winnowed.
Sheen (shēn). Bright; shining.
Sheenest (shēn′ĕst). Clearest.
Sheepshank (shēp′shąnk′). — **To think one's self nae sheepshank.** To be conceited.
Shellum (shĕl′lŭm), **Skellum.** A rogue; a low, worthless fellow.
Sheltie (shĕl′tY). A pony.
Shent (shĕnt). Confounded; disturbed; ashamed.
Sherramoor (shĕr′rà-mōor′). Sheriff-moor, the famous battle fought in the Rebellion, A. D. 1715.
Sheugh (shųH), **Sheuch.** A ditch; a trench; a sluice.
Sheuk (shųk). Shook.
Shiel (shēl). A shed; to shell; to take out of the husk.
Shill (shĕl). Shrill.
Shilpit (shĕlp′tt). Weak; washy and insipid.
Shinty (shĭn′tY). Hockey; also, the club or stick used in playing the game.
Shirk (shĕrk). Clear; thin; to pour off liquor.
Shog (shŏg). A jog; jolt; a push off at one side.
Shogging (shŏg′gIn). Shaking; jogging.
Shoo (shōō). To force; to persuade.
Shool (shēl). A shovel; to shovel.
Shoon (shēn). Shoes.
Shoother (shōōth′ĕr). Shoulder.
Shore (shōr). To offer; to threaten; to count.
Shot (shŏt). A stroke in play; a move in chess or draughts.
Shot window (shŏt′ wIn′dY). A small window, chiefly filled with a board that opens and shuts; a projecting window.
Shouldna (shōōd′nä), **Sudna** (sŭd′nä). Should not.
Shouther (shōōth′er). Shoulder.
Shreigh (shrēH), **Shriegh.** To shriek; a shriek.
Shule = SHOOL.
Shure (shur). Sheared; cut.
Shute (shut). To shoot.
Sibb (sĕb). Related to by blood.
Sic (sĭk), **Siccan** (sĭk′kan). Such.
Siccar (sĭk′kĕr) = SICKER.
Sicht (sĭnt). Sight.
Sicker (sĭk′ĕr). Secure; safe; sure; cautious; precise in speech.
Siclike (sĭk′lIk). Just so. — **Sic and siclike.** A phrase commonly used to denote strict resemblance.
Side (sīd). Long; hanging low; — said of garments.
Sidelins (sĭd′lInz). Sidelong; slanting.
Siller (sĭl′lĕr). Silver; money.
Sillock (sĭl′lŭk). A fish; *Gadus carbonarius*.
Silly (sŭl′lY). In a weakly state of health, whether of body or mind.
Simmer (sĭm′mĕr). Summer.
Sin (sĭn). A son; also, the sun.
Sin' (sĭn). Since.
Sindry (sĭn′rY). Sundry; also, asunder; in a state of disjunction.
Sing (sĭnj). To singe.
Single (sĭng′l'). Small; weak; of low grade; also, seldom.
Singet (sĭnj′tt). Singed.
Sinsyne. Since; since then.
Sith (sĭth). Since.
Skail (skāl). To disperse; to scatter; to spill.
Skaith. See SCAITH.
Skart (skārt). A scratch; to scratch.
Skeely (skēl′Y), **Skeily, Skeelfu'** (skēl′fu). Skilful; cunning; intelligent.
Skeen (skēn). A knife; dirk. — **Skeen dubh** (skēn′ dōō). A black knife; hunting knife.
Skeigh (skēH). Mettlesome; proud; shy.
Skellies (skĕl′lYz). Squints.
Skelloch (skĕl′lŏH). A shrill cry; squall; wild mustard; wild radish.
Skellum (skĕl′lŭm). A worthless fellow.
Skelp (skĕlp). To strike; to slap; to walk with a smart tripping step; a smart stroke; blow; squall; heavy fall of rain.
Skelpin (skĕlp′Yn), **Skelping.** Walking; moving rapidly; active; also, slapping with the palm of the hand.
Skelpy-limmer (skĕlp′Y-lĕm′-mĕr). An opprobrious epithet for a woman.
Skep (skĕp). A twisted-straw beehive; a wicker basket.
Sketchers (skĕch′ĕrz), **Skitchers.** Skates.
Skiegh (skēH), *or* **Skeigh.** Proud; nice; coy; shy; high-mettled.
Skilly (skĭl′lY). Skillful; intelligent; skillful in curing.
Skink (skĭngk). To pour out; drink; a drink; also, a shin or hough of beef; soup made of the hough of beef.
Skinker (skĭngk′ĕr). A pourer out of liquor.
Skinkle (skĭngk′l'). To sparkle; to shine.
Skinklin (skĭngk′lYn). A small portion; also, glittering.
Skirl (skĕrl). To shriek; to cry shrilly; a shrill cry. — **A skirl in the pan.** The noise made by a frying pan when the butter is put in which prepares it for receiving the meat; also, the dish prepared in this manner.
Skirling (skĕrl′Yn). Shrieking; crying.
Skirl't (skĕrlt). Shrieked.
Skite (skIt), **Skyte.** Dash; squirt; smart blow; trick.
Skitt (skĕt). Banter; jeer.
Skivie (skĭ′vY). Out of the proper direction; deranged.
Sklent (sklĕnt). Slant; to run aslant; to deviate from truth.
Sklented (sklĕnt′tt). Ran, or hit, in an oblique direction.
Skouth (skųth). Vent; free action; scope.
Skreigh (skrēH). To scream; to screech; a loud, shrill cry. — **Skreigh o' day.** Peep of day.
Skrimp (skrĕmp). To stint, as to measure or quantity; to scrimp.
Skulduddery = SCULDUDDERY.
Skyrin (skĭ′rYn). Gaudy; showy; shining.
Skyte (skIt). To slide rapidly off; to skate; an oblique stroke; a worthless fellow.
Slack (slăk). An opening between two hills; a hollow where no water runs.
Slade (slād). Did slide; slid; slipped along; also, valley; den.
Slae (slā). Sloe.
Slaister (slās′tĕr). To work in anything soft and moist or unctuous; to plod through the mire; to do anything in an awkward and untidy way; — especially applied to dabbling in anything moist or unctuous.
Slaister (slās′tĕr). A sloppy mass; *pl.* slops.
Slake (slāk). To smear; a small quantity of that with which anything is bedaubed.
Slap (slăp). A gate; a pass; a breach in a fence.
Slaw (slą). Slow.
Sleaveless gate (slēv′lĕs gāt′), **Sleaveless errand** (ĕr′rant). An idle errand.
Slee (slē). Sly. — **Sleest** (slē′-ĕst). Slyest.
Sleekit (slēk′tt). Sleek; sly.
Slid (slēd). Slippery; glib; smooth.
Sliddery (slēd′dĕr-Y). Slippery.
Slighted (slĕHt′tt). Dismantled, as a fortress.
Slim (slĭm). Worthless; bad.
Slink (slĭngk). Flesh of an animal, esp. of a calf, prematurely cast; a worthless fellow; a sneaking fellow; cheat.
Sloan (slō′an). A sloven.
Slocken = SLOKEN.
Slogan (slō′gan). A war cry or gathering word.
Slokin (slŏk′Yn), **Sloken** (slŏk′en). To quench; to slake.
Slothound (slŏt′hōond), **Slouthhound** (slōōt-). A bloodhound that follows the slot, or scent.
Slough (slōōH). A husk; a glutton.
Slue (slōō). To slip softly and quietly.
Slump (slŭmp). The noise made by anything falling into a soft, miry place; marsh; swamp.
Slype (slIp *or* slūp). To fall over, as a wet furrow from the plough; to strip off, as bark.
Slypet (slIp′ĕt *or* slūp′ĕt). Slipped; fell.
Sma' (smą). Small.
Smaik (smāk). A silly fellow; a puny fellow; a paltry rogue.
Smeddum (smĕd′dŭm). Dust; powder; mettle; spirit; sagacity; sense.
Smeek (smēk), **Smeik.** To smoke; smoke; fumes.
Smeeked (smēk′t), **Smeekit.** Smoked.
Smiddy (smĕd′dY). A smithy.
Smit (smĕt). To infect; to stain; a stain.
Smoor (smōor), **Smore, Smure.** To smother; to suffocate; to conceal; also, to smother.
Smoutie (smōōt′Y). Smutty; obscene; ugly.
Smytrie (smĭ′trI *or* smēt′rY). A numerous collection of small individuals.
Snag (snăg), **Snaggy** (snăg′Y). A branch broken off from a tree; tree having the branches roughly cut off. — **Aik snag.** A stunted, gnarled stump of an oak.
Snap (snăp). Smart; quick; surly.
Snapper (snăp′pĕr). To stumble.
Snash (snăsh). Abuse; billinggate.
Snatch (snăch). A hasty repast.
Snaw (sną). Snow; to snow. — **Snaw broo.** Melted snow.
Snawie (sną′Y), **Snawy.** Snowy.
Sneck (snĕk). The latch of a door. — **Sneck drawer.** A latch lifter; a bolt drawer; sly fellow.
Snecket (snĕk′ĕt). Secured by a latch; notched.
Sned (snĕd). To lop; to cut off; to chisel stone.
Sneeshing (snēsh′Yn), **Sneesh′-in.** Snuff. — **Sneeshing mill** (snēsh′Yn mĭl). A snuff box.
Snell (snĕl). Bitter; biting; sharp; cold; severe.
Snick (snĕk) = SNECK.
Sniggering (snĭg′gĕr-Yn). Tittering sneeringly; giggling.
Snod (snŏd). Neat.
Snood (snēd). A young woman's fillet for tying round her hair, only worn by maidens.
Snool (snēl). One whose spirit is broken with oppressive slavery; to submit tamely; to sneak.
Snoove (snēv). To go smoothly and constantly; to sneak.
Snotter (snŏt′tĕr). Snot; also, the proboscis of a turkey-cock; also, to go loiteringly; to dawdle along. — **To snotter and snivel.** To blubber and snuffle.
Snowk (snōōk). To scent or snuff, as a dog, horse, etc.
Snowkit (snōōk′tt). Scented; snuffed.
Snuekin (snųk′Yn). Artful; plausible acting.
Snuffy (snŭf′fY). Sulky; angry; vexed.
Sober (sō′bĕr). Poor; feeble; weakly.
Sodger (sŏj′ĕr), **Soger.** Soldier.
Somedele (sŭm′dēl). Somewhat.
Somegate (sŭm′gāt). Somehow; somewhere.
Sonsie (sŏn′sY), **Sonsy.** Having sweet, engaging looks; lucky; jolly; fat; plump and good-natured.
Soom (sōōm). To swim.
Soop (sēp). To sweep.
Soor (sēr). Sour.
Sooth (sēth). Truth; — a petty oath.
Sorn (sōrn). To obtrude one's

self on another for bed and board.

Sorners (sŏr′nĕrz). Sojourners; sturdy beggars; obtrusive guests, who pleaded privilege, and were not easily got rid of, at least in the Highlands.

Sorning (sŏrn′ĭn). Spunging, and playing the unwelcome guest.

Sort (sŏrt). To assort; to arrange; to fit; to accommodate and manage.

Souck (sōōk). Wile; persuade; also, to suck; a suck.

Sough (sōōh). The noise of wind; a sigh; a sound dying on the ear; the breathing of a person in deep sleep; the chant, or recitative, peculiar to the old Presbyterians in Scotland; also, a rumor.

Soup (sōōp), **Soupe**. A spoonful or mouthful of soup, or other liquid, or spoon meat.

Souple (sōōp′l). The striking part of a flail; the swiple; piece of wood used as a cudgel.

Souple (sōōp′l). Supple; flexible; active; swift; also, subtle.

Souter (sōō′tĕr), **Soutor, Sowter**. A shoemaker.

Souther (south′ĕr), **Sowder**. Solder.

Southron (sōōth′rŭn). A south-country man; an Englishman.

Sowens (sō′ĕnz). Flummery; blancmange, made of the oatmeal which remains in the bran after bolting, converted into a subacid starch.

Sowp = SOUP.

Sowth (sōōth). To try over a tune with a low whistle; to whistle in a low tone.

Sowther (south′ĕr). Solder; to solder; to cement.

Spae (spā). To prophesy; to foretell.

Spaewife (spā′wīf). A prophetess.

Spail (spāl). A chip of wood; spell of work.

Spairge (spārj). To dash; to soil, as with mire.

Spak (spāk). Spoke.

Spang (spăng). A bound or spring; to spring with elastic force; to span; a span.

Sparrygrass (spăr′rĭ-grăs). Asparagus.

Spate (spāt). A swell in a river; an inundation; a sweeping torrent, after rain or thaw; a freshet.

Spaul (spāl). A limb.

Spauld (spăd), **Spawld**. The shoulder.

Spavie (spā′vĭ). Spavin.

Spaviet (spā′vĭt). Having the spavin.

Spean (spēn). To wean.

Speck and span new (spĕk and spăn nū). Quite new.

Speel (spēl). To climb.

Speer (spēr), **Speir**. To ask.

Speerings (spē′rĭnz). Askings; answers to questions asked; information.

Spence (spĕns), **Spens**. Dispensary; the place where the family sit and eat.

Spick and span. Matter and form.

Spier = SPEER.

Splatter (splăt′tĕr). To splutter.

Spleuchan (splōōh′an), **Spleughan**. A tobacco pouch.

Splore (splōr). A frolic; noise; riot.

Sponk (spŭnk). A spark of fire; sulphur match.

Sporran (spŏr′ron). A large leather purse worn in front of the kilt. [TLE.

Sprachle (spraH′l) = SPRAT-

Sprack (sprāk). Spruce; sprightly.

Spraickle (sprāk′l) = SPRATTLE.

Sprattle (sprăt′t'l). To scramble; to sprawl; to clamber.

Spreagh (sprēH). Prey; booty; literally, cattle.

Spreagherie (sprēH′ĕr-ĭ). Cattle lifting; prey driving; also, small spoil; paltry booty of small articles.

Spreckle (sprĕk′l). To spot; to speckle.

Spree (sprē), **Spray** (sprā). A convivial indulgence; a frolic; lark.

Spring (sprĕng). A merry tune to which people spring and dance; Scottish reel.

Sprit (sprĕt). A tough rooted plant, something like rushes.

Sprittie (sprĭt′tĭ). Full of spirits.

Sprug (sprŭg). A sparrow.

Sprush (sprŭsh). Spruce; trim.

Spulzie (spŭl′yĭ *or* spŭl′zĭ), **Spulye**. Spoil; to spoil.

Spule (spūl). Weaver's shuttle.

Spule-bane (spūl′-bān). The blade bone.

Spune (spun). A spoon.

Spunk (spŭnk). A match; taper; spark of fire; small fire; mettle; wit.

Spunkie (spŭnk′ĭ). Mettlesome; fiery; a will-o-the-wisp, or ignis fatuus.

Spurtle (spĕrt′t'l). A stick used in making oatmeal pudding or porridge.

Spur-whang (spĕr′-hwăng). Strap or leather thong for fastening a spur.

Squatter (skwŏt′tĕr). To flutter in water, as a wild duck, etc.

Squattle (skwŏt′t'l). To sprawl.

Squeal (skwēl). A scream; a screech; to scream.

Stacher (stăH′ĕr). To stagger.

Stack (stăk). Stuck.

Staff (stăf). A stave.

Staggie (stăg′gĭ). Dim. of *stag*.

Staig (stāg). A young horse, esp. one not yet broken in for work or riding; a stallion.

Staik (stāk). Steak.

Stamach (stăm′ŭk). Stomach.

Stance (stăns). Standing place; station; position.

Stanchel (stănch′ĕl). Stanchion; an iron bar for securing a window.

Stane (stān), **Staine**. Stone.

Stang (stăng). A sting; to sting; also, a long pole; branch of a tree.

Stank (stăngk). A pool of standing water.

Stant' (stănt). To stand. — **Stan't**. Did stand; stood.

Stap (stăp). Stop.

Stark (stărk). Stout; strong; rigid; stiff. — **Stark staring mad** (stărk′ĭn mād). Evidently quite mad.

Starn (stărn). Star.

Startle (stărt′t'l). To run, as cattle stung by the gadfly.

Stauk (stăk). To stalk.

Staumrel (stăm′rel). A blockhead; half-witted.

Staw (stą). Did steal; stole; also, to surfeit; to put to a stand.

Stead (stēd), **Steading** (stēd′-ĭn). Farmhouse.

Stech (stĕH). To cram the belly; to gormandize.

Stechin (stĕH′ĭn). Cramming.

Steek (stēk). To shut; to stitch; a stitch.

Steer (stēr), **Steir**. To molest; to meddle with; to stir.

Steery (stē′rĭ). Bustle; stir; disturbance; tumult; quandary.

Steeve (stēv), **Stive**. Stiff; strong; durable; firm; compact.

Steevely (stēv′lĭ), **Stievely**. Firmly.

Stell (stĕl). Covert; shelter; inclosure for cattle; still; a distillery; to place; to set.

Sten (stĕn), **Stend**. To leap; to spring; to stride; a leap; a stride.

Stent (stĕnt). Assessment; taxation; tax; tribute; also, a task; stint.

Stern (stĕrnz), **Starn** (stărnz). Star.

Stey (stī). Steep. — **Steyest**. Steepest.

Stibble (stĕb′b'l). Stubble.

Stibbler (stĕb′blĕr). One that gathers or feeds on the leavings or stubble of a harvested field; a clerical probationer; — applied in ridicule.

Stibble-rig (stĕb′b'l-rĭg′). The reaper in harvest who takes the lead.

Stick (stĕk). To botch; to bungle; to stab; a stoppage; obstacle. — **Stick an stow** (stĕk an stou). Totally; altogether.

Sticket (stĕk′ĭt), **Stickit**. Stuck; stopped in a course; bungled; botched. — **Stickit minister**. A clerical student or probationer, become unqualified for, or unable to continue in, the ministerial office.

Stievely = STEEVELY.

Stile (stīl). A crutch; to halt; to limp.

Stilt (stĕlt). Halt.

Stimpart (stĕm′pĕrt). The eighth part of a Winchester bushel.

Sting (stĕng). Pole used in managing cattle.

Sting and ling (stĕng an lĕng). Wholly; by force; — lit., pole and rope.

Stir (stĕr). Sir; also, = STEER.

Stirk (stĕrk). A young steer or heifer between one and two years old.

Stock (stŏk). A plant or root of colewort, cabbage, etc.

Stockin (stŏk′ĭn). Stocking. — **Throwing the stockin**. When the bride and bridegroom are put into bed, and the candle is put out, the former throws a stocking at random among the company, and the person whom it strikes is the next that will be married.

Stoit (stĭt). To totter; to stumble; to walk staggeringly.

Stook (stōōk). To make up in shocks, as grain: a rick or shock of grain, consisting of twelve sheaves.

Stoop and roop (stōōp an rōōp). Stump and rump; altogether.

Stoor (stōōr) = STOUR.

Stoor looking (stōōr lōōk′ĭn). Gruff looking.

Stoppit (stŏp′pĭt). Stopped.

Stot (stŏt). A bullock between two and three years old.

Stoup (stoup), *or* **Stowp**. A kind of jug or dish with a handle.

Stour (stōōr), **Stoor**. To rise in foam or spray, or in clouds, as dust or smoke; to move swiftly; also, sounding hollow; strong and hoarse; stern; gruff; large and strong; tall.

Stour (stōōr), **Stoure**. Dust, esp. dust in motion; violence; skirmish; battle.

Stouth (stouth). Theft; stealth.

Stourie (stōōr′ĭ), **Stowrie**. Dusty.

Stouth and routh (stōōth *an* rōōth). Plenty.

Stouthrief (stōōth′rēf), **Stouthreif**. Robbery.

Stow (stōō), **Stoo**. To cut off; to lop; to crop.

Stowings (stōō′ĭnz), **Stoolings**. Sprouts of colewort or other vegetable.

Stowlins (stou′lĭnz). By stealth.

Stown (stoun). Stolen.

Stowth = STOUTH.

Stoyte (stoit). Stumble.

Strack (străk). Did strike; struck.

Strae (strā). Straw. — **Strae death**. Death upon the bed straw; natural death.

Straik (strāk). Did strike; struck; also, to stroke; a stroke. [el.

Straike (strāk). Strike; bush-

Straikit (strāk′ĭt). Stroked.

Stramash (străm′ăsh). A crash; tumult.

Strang (străng). Strong.

Strappan (străp′pan). Tall and (usually) handsome; strapping.

Strath (străth). A valley through which a river runs.

Straucht (strąHt), **Straught**. Straight; to make straight; to stretch.

Strauchted (strąHt′ĭt), **Straughted**. Stretched; made straight.

Stravagin (stră-vā′gĭn). Wandering without an aim.

Streak (strēk), **Streek, Streik, Straik**. To stretch; to lay out (a corpse).

Streak (strēk). Stretched; to stretch.

Stress (strĕs). Hard pressure; act of distraining.

Striddle (strĭd′d'l). To straddle.

Stroan (strō′an), **Strone**. To spout; to stream; to urinate.

Strunt (strŭnt). Sulky fit; spirituous liquor; to walk sturdily. — **To tak' the strunt**. To take a pet.

Studdie (stŭd′dĭ). An anvil.

Stuff (stŭf). Grain or pulse of any kind.

Stumpie (stŭmp′ĭ). A short, thickset person.

Sturdied sheep (stĕr′dĭd shēp). A sheep that has the *sturdy*, or giddiness, from water in the head.

Sturt (stĕrt). To trouble; to molest; to frighten; to startle.

Sucker (sŏōk′ĕr), **Succre**. Sugar.

Suckin (suk′ĭn). Milk dues.

Sud (sud). Should.

Suddenty (sud′den-tĭ), **Suddainty**. Suddenness; surprise; an unexpected occurrence.

Sugh (sŏōH). The continued rushing noise of wind; sough.

Suld (sud). Should.

Sumph (sŭmf). A soft fellow.

Sune (sun). Soon.

Sune or Syne (sun ōr sĭn). Sooner or later.

Sunk (sŭnk), **Sonk** (sŏngk). Bunch of sod; cushion; *pl.* pad used instead of a saddle.

Sunkets (sunk′ĕts). Provision of any sort.

Sunkie (sunk′ĭ). A low stool.

Surquedy (sur′ke-dĭ). Presumption; insolence.

Sute (sut). Soot.

Suthron (suth′rŭn). Southern: — an old name for the English.

Swaird (swārd). Sward.

Swall'd (swąld). Swelled.

Swank (swăngk). Thin; slender; limber; agile.

Swankie (swăngk′ĭ) *or* **Swanker** (-ĕr). A supple, active young fellow or girl.

Swanking (swăngk′ĭn). Supple; active.

Swarf (swārf). Swoon; to swoon.

Swarfit (swārf′ĭt), **Swarved**. Swooned.

Swartback (swărt bâk). The great black-and-white gull.

Swarth (swărth). Swoon; faint.

Swarved (swārv′d). Swerved.

Swat (swăt). Did sweat.

Swatch (swăch). A sample.

Swats (swăts). New ale; wort.

Swatter (swăt′tĕr), **Squatter** (skwăt′tĕr). To splutter; to flounce; to move rapidly in the water, generally in an undulating way.

Sweal (swēl). To run; — said of a candle.

Swear (swēr) = SWEIR.

Sweaten (swēt′en). Sweating.

Sweepit (swēp′ĭt). Swept.

Sweir (swēr), **Sweer, Swear**. Lazy; indolent; reluctant; averse.

Swinge (swĭnj). To beat; to whip.

Swire (swīr). The neck; the declination of a mountain or hill near the summit.

Swirl (swĕrl). A curve; eddying blast or pool; knot in

wood; whirl; swirl; circular motion.
Swirlie (swĕrl′Y). Knaggy; full of knots.
Swith (swĕth). Begone; be off; quickly.
Swither (swĕth′ĕr). To hesitate in choice; an irresolute wavering in choice; doubt; hesitation.
Swoor (swur), **Swuir.** Swore.
Sybo (sī′bī). An onion that does not form a bulb at the root.
Syke (sīk), **Sike.** A small rill, commonly running out of a quagmire; a small rill without sand or gravel.
Syn (sĭn), **Sin** = SYNE.
Synd (sĭn). To rinse; also, aspect; appearance.
Syndings (sĭn′ĭnz). Rinsings; slops.
Syne (sīn). Since; ago; then; after that; in that case.
Syver (sī′vĕr). A gutter. — **Causeyed syver** (kas′ĭd sī′vĕr). Stone-paved gutter.

T.

Tack (tăk). An addition; a slight hold or fastening; a lease.
Tackets (tăk′ĕts). Hobnails for driving into the heels and soles of heavy shoes.
Tae (tā). To.
☞ The correctness of this spelling is disputed by some authors.
Tae (tā). A toe. — **Three-tae'd.** Having three prongs.
Tae (tā). — **The tae.** The one. — **Tae half.** The one half.
Taed (tād), **Taid.** A toad.
Taen (tān). One, correlative of *tither*, the other; also, taken.
Taiken (tāk′en), **Taikin** (tāk′ĭn). A mark; a token.
Taillie (tāl′ĭ). A deed of entail.
Tairge (tārj). A target.
Tait (tāt). A lock of wool, etc.; a small quantity.
Tak (tăk). To take.
Tale (tāl). Account; estimation. — **Wi' their tale.** According to their own story; as they pretend; forsooth.
Talent (tăl′ent). Aptitude; desire; purpose; inclination.
Tammie-norie (tăm′mĭ-nō′rĭ). The auk or puffin.
Tangle (tăng′l). The stem of the *Laminaria digitata*, a species of edible seaweed; also, a tall, lank person; any long, dangling thing.
Tangs (tăngz), **Taings.** Tongs.
Tap (tăp). The top. — **Tap of tow** (tăp ō tou). The quantity of tow or hards that is put upon the distaff; fig., a very irritable person.
Tape (tāp). To make a little of go a great way; to use sparingly.
Tapetless (tāp′ĕt-lĕs). Heedless; foolish.
Tappit hen (tăp′pĭt hĕn). A tin ale pot with a knob on the top resembling a crested hen.
Tarr'd (tărd). Marked with tar, as sheep. — **A' tarr'd wi' ae stick.** All tarred with one stick; one as bad as the other.
Tarrow (tăr′rō). To tarry; to haggle; to grumble; to murmur.
Tarry-breeks (tăr′rĭ-brēks). A sailor.
Tasker (tăsk′ĕr). A laborer who does task work.
Tasse (tăs), *or* **Tassie** (tăs′ĭ). A cup.
Tassel (tăs′ĕl). A tussle; struggle.
Tattie (tă′tĭ), **Tawtie.** Potato.
Tatty (tă′tĭ), **Tawty, Tattit** (tă′tĭt). Matted; also, rough and shaggy.
Tauld (tăld), *or* **Tald.** Told.
Taupie (tă′pĭ). A foolish, thoughtless young woman; slow, foolish slut.
Tauted (tă′tĕd), *or* **Tautie** (tă′tĭ) = TATTY.
Tawie (tă′Y). Allowing itself peaceably to be handled; — said of a horse, cow, etc.
Tawse (tăs), **Taws.** A leather strap with the end slit, used for chastisement.
Tee (tē). The mark in quoits, etc.; also, the knob of earth from which a ball is driven in golf.
Tee'd ball (at golf) (tēd bäl). A ball raised on a knob of earth.
Teind (tēnd). See TIEND.
Tender (tĕn′dĕr). Delicate, as to health; weakly; ailing.
Ten hours' bite (tĕn ōrz bīt). A slight feed to the horses while in the yoke, in the forenoon.
Tent (tĕnt). A field pulpit; attention; heed; caution; to take heed.
Tentie (tĕnt′Y). Heedful; cautious.
Tentless (tĕnt′lĕs). Heedless.
Teugh (tŭH), **Teuch.** Tough.
Thack (thăk). Thatch. — **Under thack and rape.** Under thatch and rope; — in allusion to the stacks in the barnyard, after they are thatched in for the winter; hence, snug and comfortable.
Thae (thā). These; those.
Thairm (thārm). Small gut; catgut; a fiddlestring.
Thankit (thăngk′ĭt). Thanked.
That (thăt). So; to such a degree; very. — **No that far off.** Not very far off.
Theek (thēk), **Theik.** Thatch; to thatch.
Theeking (thēk′ĭng). Thatch; thatching.
Theekit (thēk′ĭt). Thatched.
Thegither (thĕ-gĕth′ĕr). Together. [selves.
Themsel (thĕm-sĕl′). Themselves.
Theow and esne. Slaves; captives; bondsmen; — an obs. phrase.
Thereout (thăr-oōt′). Out of doors.
Thick (thĕk). Intimate; familiar.
Thieveless (thēv′lĕs). Cold; forbidding; bootless.
Thig (thĭg). To borrow; to beg; to ask.
Thiggers (thĭg′gĕrz). Mannerly beggars, that ask a benevolence, not an alms.
Thigging (thĭg′gĭn). Going round collecting benevolences; genteel begging.
Thir (thĭr). These.
Thirl (thĕrl). To bore; to pierce; to thrill.
Thirlage (thĕrl′aj). Thraldom; astriction to a mill.
Thirled (thĕrld). Thrilled; vibrated.
Thocht (thŏHt), **Thoucht.** Though; although.
Thocht (thŏHt). Thought; a moment; a very little.
Thole (thōl). To suffer; to endure; to bear.
Thoom (thōōm). A thumb.
Thought (thąHt). A very little; somewhat; a trifle.
Thowe (thou). A thaw; to thaw.
Thowless (thou′lĕs). Slack; lazy; sluggish.
Thram (thrăm). To thrive.
Thrang (thrăng). A throng; crowd; busy.
Thrapple (thrăp′p'l), **Throp-ple** (thrŏp′p'l). The throat; the windpipe.
Thraw (thrą). To sprain; to twist; to writhe; to be contrary; a twist; a wrench. — **Heads and thraws.** Lying side by side, the feet of one by the head of the other.
Thrawart (thrą′ĕrt). Cross-grained; ill-tempered.
Thrawin (thrą′ĭn), **Thrawing.** Twisting; thwarting.
Thrawn (thrąn). Sprained; twisted; perverse; crabbed; contradicted; contradictory spirit.
Threap (thrēp). To maintain by dint of assertion.
Threave (thrēv). 24 sheaves, or two stooks, of grain.
Threep (thrēp), **Threpe, Threap.** Accusation; pertinacious affirmation; threat; to assert pertinaciously; to quarrel. — **An auld threep.** A superstition obstinately persisted in of old.
Threepit (thrēp′ĭt). Persisted in averring.
Thresh (thrĕsh). A rush.
Threshin (thrĕsh′ĭn). Thrashing.
Thretteen (thĕr-tēn′). Thirteen.
Thrist (thrĕst). Thirst.
Thristle (thrĕs′l). A thistle.
Through (thrōō). To go on with; to carry through; to make out.
Through stane (thrōō′ stān′). A flat gravestone.
Throuther (thrōō′thĕr). Confused; flustrated.
Thrum (thrŭm). To tangle; to act whimsically; to trifle; to pur; (*pl.*) waste threads; a tangled mass; foolish whim; fit of ill humor. — **Thrum o'er** (thrŭm ou′ĕr). To tell over in a tiresome manner.
Thud (thud). To make a loud intermittent noise.
Thumbiekins (thŭm′ĭ-kĭnz). Thumb screws for torture.
Thunner (thŭn′nĕr). Thunder.
Thysel (thĭ-sĕl′). Thyself.
Ticht (tĭHt). Tight; neat; to make tight or close.
Tiends (tēnz). Tithes.
Tig (tĭg). A twitch; a tap; stag; a pet; a fit of sullen humor; to twitch; to give a slight stroke to.
Till (tŭl). To.
Tillie-wallie (tŭl′lĭ-wŭl′lĭ). Fiddle-faddle.
Till't (tŭl′t). To it.
Time about (tīm a-bōōt′). Alternately.
Timmer (tĭm′mĕr). Timber.
Tine (tīn). To lose.
Tinkler (tĭngk′lĕr). A tinker.
Tint (tĕnt). Lost. — **Tint the gate.** Lost the way.
Tip (tĕp *or* tŭp). A ram.
Tippence (tĕp′pens). Twopence.
Tippenny (tĕp′pen-nĭ). Ale at twopence a quart; small beer.
Tirl (tĕrl). To twirl; to pluck or strip off; to cause to vibrate; to vibrate; to uncover.
Tirlie-whirlie (tĕrl′Y-hwĕrl′Y). A whirligig; an ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines. — **Tirlie-whirlie holes.** Intricate holes.
Tirlin (tĕrl′ĭn), **Tirling.** Twirling; uncovering. — **Tirling at the door pin.** Twirling the handle of the latch.
Tirrievies (tĕr′rĭ-vēz). Tantrums.
Tither (tĕth′ĕr). The other.
Tittie (tĕt′tĭ), **Titty.** Child's name for *sister*.
Tittle (tĕt′t'l). To whisper.
Tittlin (tĕt′tlĭn). Whispering.
Tocher (tŏH′ĕr). A marriage portion.
Tod (tŏd). A fox.
Took (tōōk), **Touk.** To beat; stroke; blow.
Took o' drum (tōōk ō drŭm). Tuck of drum.
Toolyie (tēl′yĭ), **Tullyie.** To fight; a fight; quarrel; broil.
Toom (tōm). Empty.
Toon (tōōn). See TOWN.
Toop (tōōp). A ram.
Torsk (tŏrsk), **Tusk** (tŭsk). A short, thick codfish so called.
Tou (tōō). Thou.
Touk = TOOK.
Toun (tōōn). A hamlet; a farmhouse.
Toustie (tōōst′Y). Testy.
Tout (tōōt). A pet; a huff; a fit of ill humor; a copious draught; also, the blast of a horn or trumpet; to blow a horn, etc.; to pout; to sulk.
Toutie (tōōt′Y). Haughty; irascible.
Touzled (tōōz′l'd). Disordered; disheveled; rumpled. — **Touzled out.** Ransacked.
Tow (tou). Hards; also, a rope.
Towmond (tōō′mŭnd). A twelvemonth.
Town (tōōn). A town; any inhabited place; a single dwelling place; a farm steading.
Towzie (tou′zĭ). Rough; shaggy.
Toy (toi) *or* **Toy-mutch** (toi′-mŭch). A plain headdress of linen or woolen, covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes.
Toyte (toit). To totter like old age.
Trachle (trą′l'), **Trauchle.** To drag; to draggle; to dishevel.
Traiking (trāk′ĭn). Lounging; dangling.
Trailled (trāld). Dragged.
Trakit (trăk′ĭt). Worn out with fatigue.
Tramper (trămp′ĕr). A scamp; a runagate.
Trance (trăns), **Transe.** A passage.
Trash (trăsh). To snub; to maltreat; to jade; to abuse, as a horse.
Trashtrie (trăsh′trē). Trash.
Traycle (trā′k'l). Treacle.
Treen (trēn), **Trein.** Made of tree; wooden.
Trew (trų). To believe; trust.
Trews (trųz). Trowsers.
Trickie (trĕk′Y). Full of tricks.
Trig (trĕg). Spruce; neat.
Trimly (trĕm′lĭ). Excellently.
Trindle (trĕn′d'l), **Trintle** (trĭn′t'l). To trundle or roll.
Trock = TROKE.
Trogs (trŏgz), **Troggs.** Troth.
Troke (trōk). Exchange; barter; truck; familiar intercourse; to exchange.
Trone (trōn), **Tron.** A weighing machine consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar; — used for heavy wares. — **Trone-stone.** A weight equivalent to nineteen and a half pounds.
Trotcosie (trōt′kō′zĭ). A warm covering for the head, neck, and breast, when traveling in bad weather.
Trow (trou), **Trew** (trų). To believe; to think; to guess.
Trowth (trōōth). Truth; — a petty oath.
Trump (trŭmp). A Jew's-harp.
Tryst (trīst), **Tryste.** Appointment; rendezvous; to make an appointment.
Trysted (trīst′ĭt). Appointed; met by agreement.
Try't (trīt). Tried.
Tug (tŭg). Rawhide, of which plough traces were frequently made.
Tuilyie, Tuilzie (tŭl′yĭ) = TOOLYIE.
Tumbler (tŭm′blĕr). A kind of cart; a tumbrel.
Tup (tŭp), **Tupe.** A ram.
Turnpike *or* **Turnpike stair** (tĕrn′pīk stār). A winding staircase.
Tusk = TORSK.
Twa (twā), **Twae** (twā). Two.
Twa-three (twā′-thrē). A few; two or three.
'Twad (twăd). It would.
Twal (twąl *or* twāl), **Twall.** Twelve. — **Twalpennies.** One penny sterling, which is equivalent to twelve pence, ancient Scottish currency. — **Twalpennie worth.** A small quantity; a pennyworth.
Twin (twĭn). To part.
Twopenny (tŭ′pĕn-nĭ). Beer which cost twopence a Scottish quart; small beer.
Tyke (tīk). A dog.
Tyne (tīn). To lose; to forfeit; to be lost; to perish.
Tynes (tīnz). Antlers of a stag; teeth of a harrow; tines of a hay or dung fork.

U.

Ugsome (ōg′sŭm). Disgusting.
Uizle (ŭl′zē). Oil.
Umquhile (ŭm-hwīl′). Whilom; sometime; late; at times; formerly; former; late; deceased.
Unbrized (ŭn-brēzd′). Unbroken.
Uncanny (ŭn-kán′nĭ). Dangerous; imprudent; supposed to possess supernatural powers; severe (applied to a blow or fall).
Unce (ŭns). An ounce.
Unchancy (ŭn-chán′sĭ). Unlucky; dangerous; ill-fated.
Unco (ŭng′kō). Uncouth; strange; unknown. It is also used intensively; as *Unco little*, very little.
Uncoft (ŭn-kŏft′). Unbought.
Uncos (ŭn′kŭz). News; striking news.
Unfreens (ŭn′frēnz). Unfriends; enemies.
Unhalsed (ŭn-hąlst′). Unsaluted. [known.
Unkenn'd (ŭn-kĕnt′). Un-
Unsicker (ŭn-sĕk′ĕr). Unsure; unsafe; unsteady.
Unskaith'd (ŭn-skāthd′). Undamaged; unhurt.
Unsonny (ŭn-sŏn′ĭ). Unlucky; unfortunate.
Untenty (ŭn-tĕnt′ĭ). Incautious; careless.
Untill (ŭn-tĭl′). Unto.
Untimeous (ŭn-tīm′ŭs). Untimely; unseasonable.
Unweeting (ŭn-wēt′ĭn). Unwotting; unknowingly.
Up-bye (ŭp′bī). A little way farther on; up the way.
Upcast (ŭp′kást). A reproach.
Uphaud (ŭp-hąd′). To uphold; to maintain; to support.
Uphauden (ŭp-hąd′ĕn). Supported; laid under obligation.
Upo' (ŭp-ō′). Upon.
Upsetting (ŭp-sĕt′tĭn). Assuming; conceited.
Upsides with (ŭp-sĭdz′ wĭth). Even with; quits with.
Uptak (ŭp′tāk). Apprehension; conception; — applied to the understanding.
Upwith (ŭp′wĕth). Upwards; elated; a hill.

V.

Vae (vā) *or* **Voe** (vō) (in Orkney and Shetland). An inlet of the sea.
Valk (vāk). To be or become vacant.
Vaprin (vąp′rĭn). Vaporing.
Vassaill (vás′ząl). Vessel. — **Vassail-buird** (-burd). A cupboard.
Vera (vĕr′ą). Very.
Virl (vĕrl). A ring round a column, etc.; a ferrule.
Visnomy (vĭz′nō-mĭ). Visage.
Vivers (vē′vĕrs). Food; eatables.

W.

Wa' (wą). Wall.
Waal (wāl). Well.
Waal-head (wąl′-hĕd). Well-head; spring; foundation.
Wab (wąb). Web.
Wabster (wąb′stĕr). A weaver.
Wad (wąd). Would; to bet; a bet; wager; pledge; hostage. [not.
Wadna (wŭd′nā). Would
Wae (wā). Woe; sorrowful.
Waesome (wā′sum). Woful; melancholy.
Waese (wās). A bundle of straw, as for thatching; (wēz) a bundle of sticks used to shelter a doorway from the wind.
Waefu' (wā′fu). Woeful; sorrowful.
Waesucks (wā′sŭks), **O waes me!** (ō wās mē). Alas! O the pity.
Waff (wąf). Strayed; vagabond; solitary; paltry; worthless; dissipated; a blast; hasty motion; act of waving; sudden bodily ailment.
Waft (wąft). Woof.
Waif (wāf) = WAFF.
Wailfu' (wā′fu). Wailing.
Wair (wār) = WARE.
Waise = WEISE.
Wakerife (wąk′rĭf), **Waukrife**. Wakeful; given to sleeping lightly.
Wale (wāl). Choice; to choose.
Wal'd (wāld). Chose; chosen.
Walise (wą-lēs′). Saddlebags; a portmanteau; a valise.
Wallie (wŏl′lĭ). A valet.
Wallydraigle (wŏl′lĭ-drā′g'l), **Wallydaggle**. The youngest bird in a nest; hence, any feeble, ill-grown creature.
Walth (wąth). Plenty; abundance; wealth.
Walie (wāl′ĭ). Excellent; large; ample; a toy; gewgaw; also, an exclamation of grief.
Waly (wŏl′ĭ) = WALIE.
Wame (wām). Womb; belly.
Wamefou (wām′fu), **Wamefu'**. A bellyful.
Wampish (wŏmp′ĭsh). To toss about in a boasting or frantic manner; to brandish; to fluctuate.
Wan (wŏn). Particle of negation, used with adjectives and substantives.
Wan (wān). Got; won. — **Wan o'er**. Got over.
Wanchansie (wŏn-chán′sĭ), **Wanchancy**. Unlucky.
Wanion (wŏn′yŭn). A misfortune; vengeance; the devil.
Wanle (wān′l), **Wannle**. Active; strong; healthy.
Wanrestfu' (wŏn-rĕst′fu). Restless.
Wan-thriven (wŏn′-thrēv′en). Stunted; decayed; in a state of decline.
Wap (wąp). A throw; a quick, smart stroke; to throw quickly; to flap; a row; a quarrel.
Wapinschaw (wąp′ĭn-shą). An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the individual, made at certain seasons in each district.
Ware (wār), **Wair**. To expend; to lay out.
Wark (wārk). Work.
Warklume (wārk′lum), **Warkloom**. A tool or implement to work with.
Warl' (wārl), *or* **Warld**. World.
Warl'ing (wārl′ĭn). A worldling.
Warly (wār′lĭ). Worldly; eager to amass wealth.
Warran (wār′ran). A warrant; to warrant.
Warse (wārs). Worse.
Warst (wārst). Worst.
Warstle (wār′s'l), **Wirstle** (wĕr′s'l), **Wrastle** (wrás'l). A wrestle; a struggle; to wrestle; to strive.
Warstl'd, *or* **Warsl'd**. Wrestled; struggled.
Wasna (wŭz′nā). Was not.
Wast (wąst). West.
Wastell cake (wąs'l kāk). Wassail cake; an oaten loaf baked in the oven, with caraway seeds, &c., in it.
Wastrie (wąs′trĭ), **Wastry**. Waste; imprudent expense; prodigal.
Wastrife (wąs′rĭf). Prodigal; wasteful.
Wat (wąt). Wet. [know.
Wat (wąt), **Weet** (wēt). To
Water (wą′t'r), **Watter**. Water; a running stream; esp. a rather large stream of water; a river; the land watered by a stream. — **Water broo, Water brose**. Brose made of meal and water simply, without the addition of milk and butter, etc.
Wather (wąth′ĕr). Weather.
Watna (wąt′nā). I know not.
Wattle (wąt′t'l). A twig; a wand.
Wauble (wą′b'l). To swing; to reel.
Wauch = WAUGH.
Wauff (wąf). A wave: a flap.
Waugh (wąh), **Wauch**. Unpleasant to the taste; nauseous; unsavory; bad.
Waught (wąht). A hearty draught of liquor.
Wauk (wąk), **Waulk**. To full (cloth).
Wauk (wąk). To awake; to watch.
Waukit (wąk′ĭt). Thickened, as cloth by the fullers.
Waukrife = WAKERIFE.
Waur (wąr). Worse; also, to put to the worse; to get the better of.
Waur't (wąrt), **Waured**. Worsted; vanquished.
Waw (wą). Wall (*pl.* wawis); wave (*pl.* wawys).
Wawl (wąl). To roll the eyes, and look wildly.
Wean (wēn *or* wān), **Weanie** (wēn′ĭ *or* wān′ĭ). Little one; child.
Wear (wēr). To wear; to last; also, to move or conduct cautiously. — **Wear** (wĕr). **Weir**. War. — **Wear the jacket**. To wear the jacket of the Caledonian Hunt, paying a fee for that privilege and for the field privileges of the Hunt; — said of a citizen not entitled to this by his rank.
Wearifu' (wēr′ĭ-fu). Painful; distressing.
Weasand (wīz′and), **Weason** (wīz′n). The windpipe.
Weathergaws (wĕth′ĕr-gąz′). Signs of an approaching storm.
Weaving the stocking (wēv′ĭn the stŏk′ĭn). See *Throwing the stockin*, under STOCKIN.
Wecht (wĕht), **Weght**. A leather or skin covered winnowing hoop; a kind of tambourine.
Wee (wē). Little. — **Wee ane**. Little one; child. — **Wee bit**. A small matter. — **Wee things**. Little ones.
Weed (wēd). Dress.
Weel (wēl), **Weil**. Well; weal; prosperity; advantage.
Weel a weel (wēl ą wēl). Well, well!
Ween (wēn). To suspect.
Weet (wēt). Rain; wetness.
Weft (wĕft), **Waft** (wąft). Woof.
Weigh-bauks (wā′-bąks). The beam of a balance for weighing.
Weight (wĕht), **Wecht**. A sieve without holes, for winnowing corn.
Weil (wēl), **Wiel**. A small whirlpool.
Weird (wērd). Fate; destiny. — **The weird is dree'd** (drēd). The ill-fortune is suffered; the destiny is fulfilled.
Weize (wīz), **Weize**. To lead; to guide; to point out; to show the way; to direct; to put in the way.
Welked (wĕlk′ĭt). **Waulkit** (wąk′ĭt). Fulled, as cloth; callous.
Well (wēl), **Wele**. Whirlpool.
Werena (wĕr′nā). Were not.
Wern (wĕrn). A scar.
Wersh (wĕrsh). Insipid; tasteless.
Wes (wēs). Was.
We'se (wēz). We shall.
Wha (hwą). Who.
Whaap (hwąp), **Whap**. The curlew.
Whaizle (hwāz'l). To wheeze.
Whalpit (hwąlp′ĭt). Whelped.
Whample (hwąm′p'l). A stroke; blow; slash; to stroke; to slash.
Whang (hwąng). Leather; leathern string; a generous piece of cheese; bread; to flog.
Whap (hwąp). The curlew.
Whar (hwār), **Whare** (hwār), **Whaur** (hwąr). Where.
Whase (hwāz). Whose.
What for no? (hwăt fŏr nō). Why not?
Whatreck (hwŏt′rĕk). Nevertheless.
Whaup (hwąp). A curlew; also, a pod; capsule.
Wheen (hwēn), **Whin**. A parcel; a number; a quantity.
Wheep (hwēp). To whistle sharply at intervals; to squeak; also, to whip. — **Penny-wheep**. Small beer.
Whid (hwŭd). To move nimbly but noiselessly, as a scudding hare; to whisk; a whisk; a scudding away or along; a lie.
Whig (hwĕg). To go quickly; to jog along; to urge on.
Whigamore (hwĭg′ą-mōr). A great whig; — formerly applied to the Presbyterians.
Whigging (hwĕg′gĭn). Jogging along; urging forward.
Whigmaleeries (hwĕg′mą-lē′rĭz). Trinkets; knickknacks; whims; fancies; crotchets.
Whiles (hwīlz). Sometimes.
Whilk (hwĭlk). Which.
Whillied (hwĭld). Wheedled; cheated by wheedling.
Whilliewha (hwĭl′lĭ-hwą), **Whillywhae**. A vacillating or ambiguous person; a cheat; wheedling; cajolery; to cheat; to cozen; to cajole.
Whilly (hwĭl′lĭ). To wheedle; to gull; to cheat with specious pretenses.
Whillying (hwĭl′lĭ-ĭn). Bamboozling; deceiving with specious pretenses.
Whilly-whas = WHILLIEWHA.
Whin. See WHEEN.
Whinge (hwĭnj). To whine; to fawn like a dog.
Whinger (hwĕng′ĕr). A sort of hanger used as a knife at meals, and as a sword in broils.
Whin (hwŭn). Furze; gorse.
Whirligigums (hwĕrl′ĭ-gĭg-ŭmz). Useless ornaments; trifling appendages.
Whirry (hwĕr′rĭ). To hurry.
Whisht (hwĭsht) Silence. — **To hold one's whisht**. To be silent.
Whisk (hwĭsk). To sweep; to lash; to switch.
Whiskit (hwŭsk′ĭt). Lashed; switched.
Whissle (hwŭs′s'l). A whistle; to whistle.
White-hass (hwīt′ąs), **Whitehawse**. Sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet.
Whitter (hwŭt′tĕr). A hearty draught of liquor.
Whittie-whattieing (hwŭt′tĭ-hwŏt′tĭ-ĭn). Making foolish conjectures; reasoning to little purpose.
Whittle (hwŭt′t'l). A knife.
Whittret (hwŭt′rĕt). A weasel; — so called from its white throat.
Whommle = WHUMMLE.
Whorn (hwĕrn). Horn.
Whully-wha (hwŭl′lĭ-hwą′) = WHILLIEWHA.
Whummle (hwŭm′m'l), **Whummel**. To whelm; to turn over or upside down.
Whunstane (hwŭn′stān), Whinstone.
Whup (hwŭp). Whip.
Whyles (hwīlz). Whiles; sometimes.
Wi' (wē *or* wĭ). With.
Wicher (wĕh′ĕr). Willow (the smaller sort).
Wick (wĕk). To strike, as a stone, in an oblique direction; — a term in curling.
Widdie (wŭd′dĭ). A rope; gallows.
Widdle (wŭd′d'l). To wriggle; to attain by violent exertion.
Wiel (wēl). A small whirlpool.
Wifecarl (wĭf′kărl). A man who busies himself about household affairs or women's work.
Wifie (wĭf′ĭ). Dim. or endearing term for *wife*.

Wig (wĕg). A kind of flour bread.
Wigg (wĕg). The watery buttermilk.
Wight (wĕht). Strong; powerful; also, the shrew mouse.
Wile (wīl). To entice; to select.
Willie-coat (wŭl′ĭ-kōt), **Wyliecoat**. An undervest; an under petticoat.
Wilk (wŭlk). A kind of shell fish; a periwinkle.
Will (wĭl). Will. — **What's your will**. What's your pleasure? i. e., What did you say?
Will-a-wa (wŭl′á-wā). Weal away! woe is me!
Willawins (wŭl′lâ-wŭnz). Woe is me!
Willie-waught (wŭl′lĭ-wąht). A hearty drink; a long draught.
Willyard (wŭl′yard), **Willyart** (wŭl′yart). Wild; strange; unaccountable; shy; bewildering.
Wilsome (wŭl′sŭm). **A wild** boar.
Wimple (wĕm′p'l). A winding turn; to meander; to perplex. [dered.
Wimpl't (wĕm′p'lt). Meander-
Wimplin (wĕm′plĭn). Waving; meandering.
Win (wĕn). To winnow; to get; to labor; to dig; to arrive at any particular state or degree. — **To win by**. To get past. — **To win to**. To reach. — **To win aff**. To get away; to escape; to be acquitted.
Win' (wŭn). Wind. — **Win's**. Winds.
Wincheand (wĕnch′an). Wincing.
Windle (wĕn′d'l). To make straw into bundles.
Windlestrae (wĭn′′l-strā′). Crested dog's-tail grass.
Windles (wĭn′lz). A turning frame, upon which yarn is put to be wound off.
Windling (wĭn′lĭn). A bottle of straw or hay.
Window-bole (wĭn′dĭ-bōl′). The part of a cottage window that is filled by a wooden blind, which may occasionally be opened.
Windy (wĭn′dĭ). Boastful.
Wink (wĕnk). An instant; a twinkling.
Winklot (wĭnk′lŭt). A young woman.
Winna (wŭn′nä), **Wunna** (wŭn′nä). Will not.
Winnock (wĭn′nŭk). A window.
Wins (wŭns). Towards.
Winsey (wĭn′zĭ). Woolen.
Winsome (wĭn′sŭm). Gainly; lovely; pretty; of engaging appearance, or character and manners.
Win't (wĭnt). Wound, as a bobbin of yarn.
Wintle (wĭn′t'l). A staggering motion; to stagger; to reel; to roll.
Winze (wĕnz). An oath.
Wise (wīz). To advise.
Wisp (wĭsp). To clean; to tie up with straw; a handful of straw.
Wiss (wĭs). To wish; to wot.
Wist (wĭst). Wished.
Wistel (wĭs′′l). To wager.
Withershins (wĭth′ĕr-shĭnz′). Wrong-ways about; from right to left; contrary to the apparent motion of the sun.
Withgang (wŭth′gáng). Toleration.
Withgate (wĭth′gāt). Liberty.
Withoutten (wĭth-gōt′en). Without.
Withy-woody (wĭth′ĭ-wōod′ĭ). A rope of twisted wands.
Witter (wĭt′tĕr). To inform; to advise; a mark; sign.
Witter (wĭt′tĕr). Barb of a fishing spear, or of a fish-hook, etc.; throat.
Witting (wĭt′tĭn), **Weeting** (wēt′ĭn). Knowing.
Wizen'd (wĭz′n't). Hidebound; dried; shrunk.
Wizzen (wĕz′n), **Wizen**. Weasand; throat.
Wod (wŏd), **Wode**. A wood; also, mad; furious.
Woid (wĭd). To divide.
Wonner (wŭn′nĕr). A wonder; — a contemptuous appellation.
Wons (wŭnz). Dwells.
Woo' (wōō). Wool.
Woodie (wŭd′ĭ). A withie, or rope of twisted wands, in which malefactors seem formerly to have been hanged; gallows.
Wooer-bab (wōō′ĕr-băb). The garter knotted below the knee with a couple of loops, to denote the wearer's intention of proposing marriage.
Wordy (wĕrd′ĭ). Worthy.
Worreting (wĕr′rĕt-ĭn). Contention; wrangling.
Worriecow. (wĕr′rĭ-kōō′), **Wirriecow**. A bobgoblin; bugbear; scarecrow; devil.
Worry-carl (wĕr′rĭ-kärl′). A snarling, ill-natured person.
Worset (wĕr′sĕt). Worsted.
Wow (wou). An exclamation of pleasure or wonder.
Wowf (wōōf). Wayward; wild; unreclaimed; disordered in intellect.
Wown (wŭn). Wont; custom.
Wowne (wŭn). Wonted; accustomed.
Wrack (wrăk). To tease; to vex; also, to wreck; a wreck.
Wraith (wrāth). A spirit; ghost; apparition exactly like a living person, said to forbode the person's approaching death.
Wrang (wráng). Wrong; to wrong.
Wrat (wrát). Wart.
Wratch (wrách). To become niggardly; a wretch.
Wreeth (wrēth). A drifted heap of snow.
Wrek (wrĕk). Seaweed; refuse; trash.
Wrig (wrĕg). A feeble child or offspring.
Wud (wŭd), **Wood**. Mad.
Wuddie. See WOODIE.
Wud-mad (wŭd′-măd). Distracted.
Wull = WILL.
Wullawins = WILLAWINS.
Wullcat (wŭl′-kát). A wildcat; a catamount.
Wumble (wŭm′l). Wimble.
Wun (wŭn). To win; to get, in all its senses.
Wunna. See WINNA.
Wuss (wŭs). To wish.
Wuzzent (wŭz′z'nt). Withered; dried.
Wy (wī), **Wye**. A person.
Wyle (wīl). To beguile.
Wylie-coat = WILIE-COAT.
Wynds (wĭnz) (in a town). Turnings-off from the streets; lanes.
Wyte (wīt). Blame; to blame.
Wyted (wīt′ĕt). Blamed.

Y.

Yaff (yăf). To bark like a dog in a passion; to yelp; to prate; to talk pertly.
Yaffing (yăf′ĭn). Barking like a dog in a passion; chattering.
Yagger (yág′gĕr). A hunter; a ranger about the country; a peddler.
Yaird (yārd). A yard; a kitchen garden.
Yald (gald), **Yauld**. Supple; active; athletic.
Yammer (yam′mĕr). To complain peevishly.
Yammered (yam′mĕrt). Made a loud outcry.
Yanking (yăngk′ĭn). A way of talking English; active; pushing.
Yaud (yąd). A jade; a mare.
Yaud, — used in the phrase **Far yaud**. A cry of encouragement or direction from a shepherd to his dog.
Yauld (yąd). Alert; athletic.
Yaup (yąp). The cry of a bird or of a child.
Yearlings (yĕr′lĭnz). Born in the same year; coevals.
Yearn (yĕrn). To coagulate; to curdle, as milk.
Yearning (yĕrn′ĭn). Rennet.
Yeld (yĕld), **Yeald**. Barren.
Yell (yĕl). Barren; giving no milk.
Yelloch (yĕl′lŭh). A shrill cry; a yell; to scream; to shriek.
Yellow-yeldring (yĕl′lŭ-yĕl′drĭn), **Yellow yoldring** (yŏl′drĭn), **Yellow yorling** (yŏr′lĭn). The yellow-hammer.
Yer (yĕr). Your.
Yerk (yĕrk). To lash; to jerk.
Yerkit (yĕrk′ĭt). Jerked; lashed.
Yerl (yĕrl). An earl.
Yestreen (yĕs-trēn′). Yester even; last night. [will.
Ye'se (yēz). You shall; you
Yett (yĕt). A gate, such as is usually at the entrance into a farmyard or field.
Yeuking (ūk′ĭn). Itching.
Yeuks (ūks). Itches.
Yeuky (ūk′ĭ). Itchy.
Yeuns (yunz). The refuse of grain blown away by the farmers.
Yill (yĭl). Ale.
Yin (yĭn). One.
Yince (yĭns). Once.
Yird (yĭrd). Earth.
Yirr (yĕr). To snarl, like a dog; to growl.
Yirth (yĕrth). The earth.
Yokin (yōk′ĭn), **Yoking**. The ploughing done at one spell by the horses; spell; turn.
Yonker (yŭngk′ĕr). A young fellow.
Yont (yŏnt). Beyond.
Yook (ūk), **Yeuk**. Itch.
Yooking (ūk′ĭn), **Yeuking**, **Yowking**. Itching.
Yoursel (yĕr-sĕl′). Yourself.
Yowe (you). A ewe.
Yowie (you′ĭ). Dim. of **Yowe**.
Yule (yūl). Christmas.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, short; senāte, ĕvent, ĭdea, ōbey, ŭnite, câre, ärm, åsk, all, final.

VOCABULARY OF RHYMES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

§ 1. **The two most common forms of rhymes are** rhymes of monosyllables or final acccented syllables (called *single* or *male* rhymes); and rhymes of two syllables the first of which is accented (called *double* or *female* rhymes), such as *faster, pastor, fading, aiding, trouble, double*, etc.; but of these two forms much the most common is that of single, or male rhymes, which alone are given in this vocabulary.

§ 2. *Correspondence in sound and accent the test of a rhyme.* — Theoretically only those words rhyme each of which is a monosyllable, or ends in an accented syllable, or in two or more similarly accented syllables, exactly corresponding in sound with those of the other words. In a strict rhyme there is therefore exact correspondence in sound and also exact correspondence in accent. In practical usage, however, this theoretical standard of what constitutes a rhyme is not always observed, but more or less freedom is exercised in using as rhymes sounds which in careful pronunciation are distinguished from each other, or syllables the accent or stress of which is unequal.

§ 3. *Correspondence in accent.* — Strictly speaking single rhymes must consist only of monosyllables or of final syllables having a primary accent. There are, however, many words which have a primary accent on the antepenult, but in pronunciation receive a secondary, or sufficiently strong, accent or stress upon the final syllable to make it proper to use that syllable as a rhyme to another final syllable which receives a primary accent, or to use it as a rhyme to a monosyllable of the same sound; thus, *accumulate* may be used to rhyme with *date, expedite* to rhyme with *sight*, etc. In the case of some very common terminations, such as *-al, -or, -an, -ant*, etc. (see -AL, -AN, -ANT, -OR), there is a tendency in words accented on the antepenult to slight the final syllable in ordinary pronunciation so that it does not have the vowel quality which is given to it when distinctly pronounced. In these cases the words are suitable for single rhymes only when the final syllable is distinctly pronounced; and such use is to be avoided where the distinct pronunciation would sound stilted or awkward. There are some monosyllabic words, such as prepositions, articles, etc., which, although they are single words, are slurred over in speech, and do not receive an accent or stress sufficiently strong to make them suitable for use in serious verse, as rhymes with other monosyllabic words or accented syllables; and, for the same reason, the like use of an adjective at the end of a line with its substantive in the next line is usually objectionable.

§ 4. *Correspondence in sound.* — No definite line can be drawn between vowel sounds which so closely resemble each other as to make it proper to use them as rhymes with each other and those which do not. In this vocabulary some sounds which are very closely related, or are commonly confused with each other, have been treated together under the same vocabulary entrances, as well as those which for the sake of convenience are represented by different symbols. These cases are ă and ȧ (as in *hanch, lanch, band, command, rant, ant*; see Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 54, 55, and 61, 64); a̤ and ô (as in *war, nor, warm, norm*; see Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 70 and 113); ĕ and û (as in *her, pur, smirch, lurch, bird, curd*, etc.; see Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 85 and 139); o͞o and u̇ (as in *food, rude, fool, rule*, etc.; see Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 126 and 136); o͝o and u (as in *foot, put, wool, pull*, etc.; see Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 128 and 137).

Besides these sounds there are a number of others which are less closely allied, or less commonly confused, but which, nevertheless, more or less nearly constitute rhyming sounds, and are not infrequently so used by careful writers, such as ô and ŏ; ū and o͞o, u̇; ă and ŏ. In the most important of these cases references are made from the words given under one sound to those given under the other in this vocabulary, and to this note.

§ 5. *Words differently pronounced.* — Some words have more than one pronunciation recognized as being in good usage, and the more common of these, when they can be used in single rhymes in either or both pronunciations, are given in the vocabulary in each group with which they may rhyme; thus, *appulse* is given under *-ulse, ballet* under *-ay, aquiline* under *-in* and *-ine, oblique* under *-ēk* and *-īk*, etc.

§ 6. *Obsolete, archaic, or provincial rhymes.* — There are many cases in the older poets where words are used as rhymes in apparent contradiction to the present rules of rhyming and good pronunciation, but generally the words so used were formerly so pronounced or accented as to constitute proper rhymes, and some of these pronunciations, now obsolete among educated people, are still preserved in local dialects.

Most English words terminating in *-ain*, as *main, rain, gain*, etc., are still pronounced with the ā sound for the *ai*, and this pronunciation is still recognized as good usage in verse and poetry for the word *again*, which is in ordinary speech pronounced only ȧ-gĕn′. *Again* therefore is given under *-ain* as well as under *-en*.

The diphthong *ea* was frequently pronounced ā, and hence the sound of *ea* was the same as that of *ay*; and *peal, real, steal*, etc., were properly used to rhyme with *male, sale, quail*, etc., and *tea* with *obey*, as by Pope.

The diphthong *oi* was formerly pronounced nearly as ī, as in *join, boil, roil*, etc., which were formerly properly used to rhyme with *fine, mile, while*, etc. The word *roil* still preserves its archaic pronunciation in the variant form *rile*, and is provincially only so pronounced; and the word *boil* is similarly still provincially or archaically pronounced bīl.

Final syllables in *-y* and *-ie* were formerly accented, and were pronounced with an ē sound, and so rhymed with other final syllables having an ē sound, as in the following lines from Chaucer: —

> Let see now of your womanly pitee
> He is a kinges brother sone, pardee;
> And, though he were a povre bacheler,
> Sin he hath served yow so many a year,
> And had for yow so greet adversitee,
> It moste been considered, leveth me.

In the case of these words there has been a change in the accent as well as in the vowel sound, the accent having formerly, under the influence of the French, been on the final syllable. Subsequently the accent shifted from the final syllable, and the final vowel sound was changed from that of a ē sound to a ĭ or y̆ sound; and the syllable is now pronounced with such an entire absence of stress that, in serious verse, even when the primary accent is on the antepenult (see *Correspondence in accent*, above), the final syllable is no longer proper for use as a single rhyme, except as a distinct archaism.

Besides these there are many other cases where rhymes occur in the older poets which could no longer be used as such; as the rhyming of *queen, seen*, etc., with *sane, bane*; although many of these are still used in dialectic poetry, to represent the peculiarities of dialects in which obsolete pronunciations survive.

§ 7. In some words which came into English through the French the letter l was silent where it is now always pronounced, as for example in the word *fault*, which was rhymed by Pope, and properly so in his day, with *thought*.

§ 8. *Rhymes by contraction, elision*, etc. — The final two syllables of a word are often pronounced like a single syllable with a long vowel sound, by slurring over or slighting one of the syllables in the pronunciation, or by

dropping a consonant or vowel. Thus *plyer*, *mower*, *sower*, *lower*, etc., as ordinarily pronounced, may be used to rhyme with *lyre*, *fire*, *lore*, *pore*, etc.; and *over* in the poetical form *o'er* is pronounced so as to rhyme with *lore*, *roar*, *pore*, etc.; and *never* in the poetical form *ne'er* rhymes with *fare*, *care*, *stair*, etc. In dialectic or illiterate pronunciation such contractions and elisions are of much more frequent occurrence than in ordinary pronunciation, but these are not given in this vocabulary.

§ 9. *Vocabulary arrangement.* — For the purpose of arranging the words in this vocabulary only that part of the word or last syllable is considered which corresponds in sound with that of its rhymes, and for that purpose this part of each word is considered and treated as a termination or ending. All of these terminations, must, therefore, begin with the last sounded vowel or diphthong of the word.

Any particular word with its rhymes can, therefore, be readily found in this vocabulary by looking for the ending of the word beginning with the last sounded vowel or diphthong. In the case of all diphthongs consider the terminations or endings to begin with the first vowel of the diphthong. Thus in the case of *be*, *band*, *made*, *persuade*, *brain*, *aid*, *fatigue*, *league*, *due*, *blight*, etc., look in the vocabulary for *-e*, *-and*, *-ade*, *-uade*, *-ain*, *-aid*, *-igue*, *-eague*, *-ue*, *-ight*, etc., respectively, and under those entries will be found either the rhyming words or references to the headings under which they are given.

The case of words in *-re*, as for instance *massacre*, is an exception, and these words are given under *-er*.

-aa. See -AH.

-ab. Bab, cab, dab, gab, nab, blab, crab, drab, scab, slab, stab, abb.

-abe. Babe, astrolabe.

-ac. See -ACK.

-ace. Ace, dace, pace, face, lace, mace, race, brace, grace, place, space, trace, apace, deface, efface, disgrace, displace, misplace, replace, embrace, grimace, interlace, retrace, populace, base, case, chase, abase, debase, plaice, *etc. Archaic rhymes*, peace, grease, cease. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-ach. See -ATCH.

-ache. See -AKE.

-acht. See -OT.

-ack. Back, cack, hack, jack, lack, pack, quack, tack, sack, rack, black, clack, crack, knack, slack, snack, stack, track, wrack, alack, attack, lac, sac, sacque, plaque, almanac, zodiac, demoniac, symposiac.

-act. Act, fact, pact, tract, attract, abstract, extract, compact, contract, detract, distract, retract, exact, protract, refract, enact, infract, subtract, transact, cataract, counteract, cataphract; *also, the preterits and participles of verbs in* -ack, *as*, backed, hacked, *etc.*

-ad. (ăd) Add, bad, dad, gad, had, lad, mad, pad, sad, brad, clad, glad, plad, shad.

— (ŏd) Wad. See -OD.

-ade. Cade, fade, made, jade, lade, wade, blade, glade, shade, spade, trade, abrade, arcade, cascade, cockade, degrade, charade, crusade, evade, dissuade, grenade, invade, parade, persuade, pervade, pomade, blockade, brigade, brocade, balustrade, barricade, colonnade, enfilade, escalade, gasconade, esplanade, cavalcade, lemonade, marmalade, masquerade, renegade, retrograde, rodomontade, serenade, ambuscade, cannonade, palisade, aid, maid, braid, afraid, upbraid; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ay, -ey, *and* -eigh, *as*, played, obeyed, weighed, *etc.*

-adge. Badge, cadge.

-afe. Safe, chafe, vouchsafe, waif.

-aff. Gaff, chaff, draff, quaff, staff, engraff, riffraf, carafe, giraffe, epitaph, cenotaph, paragraph.

-aft. Aft, daft, haft, raft, waft, craft, shaft, abaft, graft, draft, ingraft, handicraft, draught; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -aff, *as*, quaffed, chaffed, *etc.*

-ag. Bag, cag, fag, gag, hag, lag, nag, quag, rag, tag, wag, brag, crag, drag, flag, knag, shag, slag, sag, swag, snag, stag, scrag.

-age. Age, cage, gage, page, rage, sage, wage, stage, swage, assuage, engage, disengage, enrage, presage, appanage, concubinage, heritage, hermitage, parentage, parsonage, personage, pasturage, patronage, pilgrimage, villanage, equipage.

-agm. See -AM.

-agne. See -AIN.

-ague. Plague, vague.

-ah. Ah, bah, hah, shah, sangfroid, hurra, octroi.

-aid. See -ADE.

-aif. See -AFE.

-aight. See -ATE.

-aign. See -AIN.

-ail. Ail, bail, brail, fail, hail, jail, mail, nail, pail, quail, rail, sail, tail, wail, flail, frail, grail, snail, trail, assail, avail, detail, bewail, entail, prevail, retail, countervail, ale, bale, dale, gale, hale, male, pale, sale, tale, vale, wale, scale, stale, swale, whale, impale, exhale, inhale, regale, veil, farthingale, nightingale. *Archaic rhymes*, peal, steal, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-aim. See -AME.

-ain. Cain, blain, brain, chain, fain, gain, grain, lain, main, pain, rain, vain, wain, drain, plain, slain, Spain, stain, swain, train, twain, sprain, strain, abstain, amain, attain, complain, contain, constrain, detain, disdain, distrain, domain, enchain, ascertain, entertain, explain, maintain, ordain, pertain, obtain, refrain, regain, remain, restrain, retain, sustain, appertain, bane, cane, dane, crane, fane, Jane, lane, mane, plane, sane, thane, ta'en, vane, wane, chicane, germane, humane, inane, insane, profane, hurricane, *etc.*, deign, arraign, campaign, champagne, feign, reign, vein, rein, thegn, thane. *Archaic rhymes*, again, lean, mean, queen, seen, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-ainst. Against, — *this rhymes with the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ence, -ense, *etc.*, *as*, commenced, sensed, *etc.*

-aint. Faint, paint, plaint, quaint, saint, taint, acquaint, attaint, complaint, constraint, distraint, restraint, feint.

-aipse. Traipse, — *this rhymes with the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular present of verbs, in* -ape, *as*, apes, scrapes, *etc.*

-air. See -ARE.

-airn. Cairn, bairn.

-aise. See -AZE.

-ait. See -ATE.

-aith. Faith, wraith.

-aize. See -AZE.

-ake. Bake, cake, hake, lake, make, quake, rake, sake, take, wake, brake, drake, flake, shake, slake, snake, stake, strake, spake, betake, forsake, mistake, partake, overtake, undertake, bespake, ache, break, steak, *etc. Archaic rhymes*, speak, weak, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-al. Cabal, canal, animal, admiral, cannibal, capital, cardinal, comical, conjugal, corporal, criminal, critical, festival, funeral, general, hospital, interval, liberal, madrigal, literal, magical, mineral, mystical, musical, natural, original, pastoral, pedestal, personal, physical, poetical, political, principal, prodigal, prophetical, rational, satirical, reciprocal, rhetorical, several, temporal, tragical, tyrannical, carnival, schismatical, whimsical, arsenal. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-ald. Bald, scald, emerald; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -all, -aul, *and* -awl, *as*, called, mauled, crawled, *etc.*

-ale. See -AIL.

-alf. Calf, half, behalf, laugh. *Nearly rhyming with these are* doff, scoff, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4, and -OFF.

-alk. Balk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk, calk, hawk.

-all. See -AWL.

-alm. Calm, balm, becalm, psalm, palm, embalm.

-alp. Scalp, Alp.

-alt. (ălt) Halt, malt, exalt, salt, smalt, vault, assault, default, fault. *For* fault *pronounced with silent* l see INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 7.

— (ält) Alt, shalt.

-alve. Calve, halve, salve; *nearly rhyming with these is* of. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-am, -amb. Am, clam, dam, ham, jam, ram, cram, dram, flam, sham, slam, swam, anagram, diagram, diaphragm, epigram, telegram, monogram, damn, lamb, jamb, camb.

-ame. Blame, came, dame, same, flame, fame, frame, game, lame, name, tame, shame, inflame, became, defame, misname, surname, misbecame, overcame, aim, claim, maim, acclaim, declaim, exclaim, proclaim, reclaim. *Archaic rhymes*, dream, gleam, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-amp. (ămp) Camp, champ, cramp, damp, ramp, stamp, tramp, vamp, lamp, clamp, decamp, encamp, revamp, *etc.*

— (ŏmp) Swamp. See -OMP.

-an. (ăn) Ban, can, dan, fan, man, pan, ran, tan, van, bran, clan, plan, scan, span, than, unman, foreran, began, divan, japan, rattan, sedan, trepan, alcoran, courtesan, partisan, ptarmigan, artisan, pelican, caravan. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

— (ŏn) Wan, swan, *etc.* See -ON.

-ance. Chance, dance, glance, lance, trance, prance, hanse, manse, entrance, advance, enhance, mis-

chance, expanse, romance, finance, complaisance, circumstance, countenance, deliverance, consonance, dissonance, extravagance, ignorance, inheritance, maintenance, temperance, intemperance, exorbitance, ordinance, sufferance, sustenance, utterance, arrogance, vigilance. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-anch. (ănch *and* ânch) Branch, stanch, lanch, blanch, ranch, hanch. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-and. (ănd *and* ând) And, band, hand, land, rand, sand, brand, bland, grand, gland, stand, strand, disband, expand, withstand, understand, reprimand, saraband, contraband, deodand, command, demand, remand, countermand; *also, the preterits and participles of verbs in* -an. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3, 4.

— (ŏnd) Wand. See -OND.

-ane. See -AIN.

-ang. Bang, fang, gang, hang, pang, tang, twang, sang, slang, sprang, rang, stang, clang, parasang, harangue, gangue.

-ange. Change, grange, range, strange, estrange, arrange, exchange, interchange, mange.

-angue. See -ANG.

-ank. Rank, blank, crank, shank, shrank, clank, dank, drank, sank, slank, flank, frank, spank, stank, tank, lank, plank, prank, thank, yank, disrank, mountebank.

-anse. See -ANCE.

-ant. (ânt *and* ănt) Ant, cant, plant, rant, scant, complaisant, decant, descant, displant, implant, recant, transplant, assonant, adamant, arrogant, combatant, consonant, cormorant, protestant, significant, visitant, covenant, dissonant, disputant, elegant, elephant, exorbitant, conversant, extravagant, ignorant, insignificant, inhabitant, militant, petulant, resonant, predominant, supplicant, sycophant, vigilant, petulant, chant, grant, pant, slant, aslant, gallant, supplant, enchant. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3, 4.

— (ạnt) Want, avaunt, vaunt.

-ap. Cap, gap, hap, lap, map, nap, pap, rap, sap, tap, chap, clap, trap, flap, knap, slap, snap, wrap, scrap, strap, enwrap, entrap, mishap, *etc.*

-ape. Ape, cape, chape, drape, grape, nape, rape, scrape, shape, escape, jape, trape, crape, crepe, tape. *Archaic rhymes*, heap, leap, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-aph. See -AFF.

-apse. Lapse, elapse, relapse, collapse; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular of the present tense of verbs, in* -ap, *as*, caps, maps, saps, laps, *etc.*

-apt. Apt, rapt, adapt; *also, the preterits and participles of the verbs in* -ap, *as*, tapped, slapped, *etc.*

-aque. Plaque. See -ACK.

-ar. (ăr) Bar, car, far, jar, mar, par, tar, czar, scar, spar, star, char, afar, debar, unbar, guitar, particular, perpendicular, secular, angular, regular, popular, singular, titular, vinegar, scimetar, calendar, catarrh, bazaar, are, caviare. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

— (ạr) War. See -OR.

-arb. Barb, garb.

-arce. See -ARSE.

-arch. (ärch) Arch, larch, march, parch, starch, countermarch.

— (ärk) See -ARK.

-ard. (ărd) Bard, card, guard, hard, lard, nard, pard, shard, yard, bombard, discard, placard, regard, interlard, retard, disregard; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ar, *as*, barred, scarred, *etc.*

— (ạrd) Ward, sward. See -ORD.

-are. (ãr *and* ār) Bare, care, dare, fare, hare, mare, pare, tare, rare, ware, blare, flare, glare, scare, share, snare, spare, square, stare, sware, prepare, aware, beware, compare, declare, ensnare, air, fair, hair, lair, pair, chair, stair, affair, debonair, despair, impair, repair, bear, pear, swear, tear, wear, forbear, forswear, there, where, ere, e'er, ne'er, elsewhere, whate'er, howe'er, howsoe'er, whene'er, where'er, *etc.*, heir, coheir, their. *Archaic rhymes*, rear, dear, hear, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6, 8.

-ares. Unawares, theirs; *also, the plurals of nouns and the third persons singular of verbs in* -are, -air, -eir, ear, *as*, cares, pairs, heirs, bears, *etc.*

-arf. (ạrf *and* ôrf) Dwarf, wharf, corf. Scarf *has no rhyme.*

-arge. Barge, charge, large, targe, marge, discharge, surcharge, enlarge.

-ark. Ark, bark, cark, clark, clerk, dark, hark, lark, mark, park, shark, spark, stark, debark, embark, remark, heresiarch, hierarch.

-arl. Snarl, marl, parl, gnarl, carl.

-arm. (ärm) Arm, barm, charm, farm, harm, alarm, disarm.

— (ạrm) Warm, swarm. See -ORM.

-arn. (ărn) Barn, darn, tarn, yarn.

— (ạrn) Warn. See -ORN.

-arp. (ärp) Carp, harp, sharp, counterscarp.

— (ạrp) Warp. See -ORP.

-arse. Parse, sparse, farce.

-arsh. Harsh, marsh.

-art. (ärt) Art, cart, chart, dart, hart, mart, part, smart, tart, start, apart, depart, impart, dispart, counterpart, heart.

— (ạrt) Wart, thwart. See -ORT.

-arth. Swarth. See -ORTH.

-arve. Carve, starve.

-as. (ŏz) Was, — *this nearly rhymes with the plurals of words ending in the sound of* -ah, *as*, huzzas, shahs, *etc.*

— (ăz) Has, as.

— (ăs) Gas. See -ASS.

-ase. (ās *and* āz). See -ACE *and* -AZE.

-ash. (ăsh) Ash, cash, dash, clash, crash, flash, gash, gnash, hash, lash, mash, plash, rash, sash, thrash, slash, trash, abash, calash, calabash.

— (ŏsh) Wash, quash, swash, squash, bosh, galoche.

-ask. Ask, task, bask, cask, flask, mask.

-asm. Chasm, spasm, cataplasm, enthusiasm, protoplasm.

-asp. Clasp, gasp, grasp, rasp, hasp, asp.

-ass. Ass, brass, class, glass, grass, lass, mass, pass, amass, repass, surpass, alas, gas, morass, sassafras.

-ast. Cast, caste, last, blast, mast, past, vast, fast, aghast, avast, forecast, overcast, outcast, repast, contrast; *also, the preterits and participles of verbs in* -ass, *as*, classed, amassed, *etc.*

-aste. Baste, chaste, haste, paste, taste, waste, distaste, waist; *also, the preterits and participles of verbs in* -ace, *as*, faced, placed, *etc. Archaic rhymes*, least, yeast. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-at. (ăt) At, bat, cat, hat, fat, vat, mat, pat, rat, sat, tat, brat, chat, flat, plat, sprat, that, gnat, cravat.

— (ŏt) What. See -OT.

-atch. (ăch) Catch, match, hatch, latch, patch, scratch, smatch, snatch, thatch, dispatch, attach, detach.

— (ŏch) Watch. See -OTCH.

-ate. Bate, date, fate, gate, grate, hate, late, mate, pate, plate, prate, rate, sate, state, skate, slate, bait, plait, strait, wait, await, great, eight, weight, straight, abate, belate, collate, create, debate, elate, dilate, estate, ingrate, innate, rebate, relate, sedate, translate, abdicate, abominate, abrogate, accelerate, accommodate, accumulate, accurate, adequate, affectionate, advocate, adulterate, aggravate, agitate, alienate, animate, annihilate, antedate, anticipate, antiquate, arbitrate, arrogate, articulate, assassinate, calculate, capitulate, captivate, celebrate, circulate, coagulate, commemorate, commiserate, communicate, compassionate, confederate, congratulate, congregate, consecrate, contaminate, cultivate, candidate, celebrate, considerate, consulate, capacitate, debilitate, dedicate, degenerate, delegate, deliberate, denominate, depopulate, dislocate, deprecate, discriminate, derogate, dissipate, delicate, disconsolate, desperate, educate, elevate, emulate, estimate, elaborate, equivocate, eradicate, evaporate, exaggerate, exasperate, expostulate, exterminate, extricate, facilitate, fortunate, generate, gratulate, hesitate, illuminate, irritate, imitate, immoderate, impetrate, importunate, imprecate, innovate, instigate, intimate, intimidate, intoxicate, intricate, invalidate, inviolate, magistrate, mediate, mitigate, moderate, necessitate, nominate, opiate, participate, passionate, penetrate, perpetrate, personate, potentate, precipitate, predestinate, predominate, premeditate, prevaricate, procrastinate, profligate, prognosticate, propagate, regenerate, regulate, reiterate, reprobate, reverberate, separate, sophisticate, stipulate, subjugate, subordinate, suffocate, terminate, tolerate, temperate, vindicate, violate. *Archaic rhymes*, beat, heat, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-ath. (ăth) Bath, lath, path, hath, wrath, aftermath, rath.

— (ạth) Wrath, swath.

-athe. Bathe, swathe, lathe, scathe.

-auce. Sauce, hawse.

-aud. Fraud, laud, applaud, defraud, broad, abroad, bawd; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -aw, *as*, gnawed, sawed, *etc.*

-augh. Laugh. See -ALF.

-aught. See -OUGHT, *and* -AFT.

-aulm. Haulm, shawm.

-ault. See -ALT.

-aunch. Launch, paunch, haunch, staunch.

-aunt. (ânt) Aunt, daunt, flaunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt, taunt, vaunt, avaunt. *Nearly rhyming with these is* font. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

— (ạnt) Vaunt, avaunt, want.

-ause. Cause, pause, clause, applause, because, yawse, hawse; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular of verbs, in* -aw, *as*, laws, draws, *etc.*

-aust. Exhaust, holocaust.

-aut. See -OUGHT.

-ave. Cave, brave, gave, grave, crave, lave, nave, knave, pave, rave, save, shave, slave, stave, wave, behave, deprave, engrave, outbrave, forgave, misgave, architrave. *The word* have *has no rhyme.*

-aw. Caw, craw, daw, law, chaw, claw, draw, flaw, gnaw, haw, jaw, maw, paw, raw, saw, shaw, straw,

taw, thaw, yaw, macaw, bashaw, withdraw, papaw, foresaw.

-awd. See -AUD.

-awk. See -ALK.

-awl. Awl, bawl, brawl, crawl, drawl, pawl, scrawl, spawl, sprawl, squall, yawl, all, ball, call, fall, gall, small, hall, pall, tall, wall, stall, squall, install, forestall, thrall, inthrall, waul.

-awm. See -AULM.

-awn. Dawn, brawn, fawn, pawn, prawn, spawn, drawn, yawn, lawn, withdrawn.

-ax. Ax, lax, tax, wax, relax, flax, parallax; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular present tense of verbs, in* -ack, *as,* backs, sacks, lacks, packs, *etc.*

-ay. Bay, bray, clay, day, dray, fay, tray, flay, fray, gray, gay, hay, jay, lay, may, nay, pay, play, ray, say, way, pray, splay, spray, slay, spay, stay, stray, sway, affray, allay, array, astray, away, belay, betray, bewray, decay, defray, delay, disarray, display, dismay, essay, forelay, assay, away, gainsay, inlay, mislay, portray, relay, repay, roundelay, virelay, waylay, neigh, weigh, inveigh, prey, they, convey, obey, purvey, survey, disobey, ballet, eh. *Archaic rhymes,* tea, sea, see, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-aze. Craze, daze, blaze, braze, gaze, glaze, haze, maze, raze, amaze, graze, raise, praise, dispraise, chaise, phrase, paraphrase; *also, the nouns plural, and the third persons singular of the present tense of verbs, in* -ay, -eigh, *and* -ey, *as,* days, inveighs, obeys, *etc. Archaic rhymes,* ease, tease. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-e. See -EE.

-ea. (ē *and, archaic,* ā) See -EE *and* -AY.

-eace. (ēs *and, archaic,* ās) See -EASE *and* -ACE.

-each. Beach, breach, bleach, each, peach, pleach, reach, preach, teach, impeach, beech, leech, speech, beseech, leech.

-ead. (ēd *and* ĕd) See -EED *and* -ED.

-eaf. (ēf *and* ĕf) See -IEF *and* -EF.

-eague. League, teague, intrigue, fatigue, renege.

-eak. (ēk) Beak, speak, bleak, creak, freak, leak, peak, sneak, squeak, streak, weak, tweak, wreak, bespeak, eke, cheek, Greek, leek, creek, meek, reek, seek, sleek, critique, bezique, clique, antique, oblique, pique, week, shriek. *For archaic rhymes see* -AKE.

— (āk) Break. See -AKE.

-eal. Deal, heal, reveal, meal, peal, seal, squeal, steal teal, veal, weal, wheal, zeal, repeal, conceal, congeal, anneal, appeal, reveal, eel, heel, feel, keel, kneel, peel, reel, teel, wheel, genteel. *For archaic rhymes see* -AIL.

-ealm. See -ELM.

-eald. See -IELD.

-ealth. Health, wealth, stealth, commonwealth.

-eam. Bream, cream, fleam, gleam, seam, scream, steam, stream, team, beam, dream, scheme, theme, blaspheme, extreme, supreme, deem, teem, beseem, misdeem, esteem, disesteem, redeem, seem. *For archaic rhymes see* -AME.

-eampt. See -EMPT.

-ean. Bean, ean, clean, dean, bottine, glean, lean, mean, quean, wean, yean, demean, unclean, convene, demesne, intervene, mien, machine, e'en, been, keen, screen, seen, scene, seine, preen, ween, sphene, steen, threne, green, sheen, spleen, lien, between, careen, foreseen, serene, obscene, terrene, sardine, undine, chagreen, nankeen, baleen, scalene, canteen, poteen, routine, tontine, ravine, subvene, cuisine, queen. *For archaic rhymes see* -AIN.

-eant. See -ENT.

-eap. (ēp *and, archaic,* āp) See -EEP *and* -APE.

-ear. (ēr *and, archaic,* ār) See -EER *and* -ARE.

-earch. See -URCH.

-eard. (ērd) Beard, weird; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ear, -ere; *as,* feared, revered.

— (-ĕrd) See -URD.

-earl. See -URL.

-earn. See -URN.

-earse. See -ERSE.

-eart. See -ART. *The word* peart *has no rhyme.*

-earth. See -IRTH.

-ease. (ēs) Cease, lease, release, grease, decease, decrease, increase, surcease, creese, peace, piece, niece, fleece, geese, frontispiece, apiece. *For archaic rhymes see* -ACE.

— (ēz) Ease, please, appease, disease, displease, tease, seize, breeze, freeze, wheeze, sneeze, squeeze, cheese, these, frieze; *also, the plurals of nouns in* -ea; *as,* teas, pleas, *etc.; and the third person singular, present tense, of verbs in* -ee; *as,* fees, sees, *etc. For archaic rhymes see* -AZE.

-eash. Leash, flysch. Backsheesh *nearly rhymes with these words.*

-east. East, feast, least, beast, yeast, priest; *also, the preterits and participles of verbs in* -ease, *as,* ceased, increased, *etc. For archaic rhymes see* -ASTE.

-eat. (ēt) Bleat, eat, feat, geat, heat, meat, neat, peat, seat, teat, treat, wheat, beat, cheat, defeat, estreat, escheat, repeat, entreat, retreat, obsolete, replete, concrete, complete, feet, fleet, gleet, greet, meet, sheet, sleet, street, sweet, discreet. *For archaic rhymes see* -ATE.

— (āt) Great. See -ATE.

— (ĕt) Threat. See -ET.

-eath. Breath, death, saith, sheth; *also, third person singular forms of verbs, when accented on the antepenult; as,* hindereth, lingereth, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-eathe. Breathe, sheathe, wreathe, bequeath, beneath, underneath, seethe.

-eau. See -OW (ō).

-eave. Cleave, heave, interweave, leave, interleave, reave, weave, bereave, inweave, beeve, receive, conceive, deceive, perceive, eve, grieve, thieve, aggrieve, achieve, believe, disbelieve, relieve, reprieve, retrieve.

-eb. Ebb, web, neb, bleb.

-eck. Beck, fleck, neck, check, deck, peck, reck, speck, wreck, geck.

-ect. Sect, abject, affect, correct, incorrect, collect, connect, defect, deflect, deject, detect, direct, disrespect, disaffect, dissect, effect, elect, eject, erect, expect, indirect, infect, inject, inspect, neglect, object, project, protect, recollect, reflect, reject, respect, select, subject, suspect, architect, circumspect, dialect, intellect, intersect; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -eck, *as,* decked, checked, *etc.*

-ed. Bed, bled, fed, fled, bred, led, red, shed, shred, sped, wed, zed, abed, inbred, misled, said, bread, dread, dead, head, lead, read, spread, stead, thread, tread, behead.

-ede. See -EED.

-edge. Edge, dredge, fledge, hedge, kedge, ledge, pledge, sedge, sledge, wedge, allege, privilege, sacrilege, sortilege.

-ee. Bee, fee, free, glee, knee, see, thee, three, tree, agree, decree, degree, disagree, foresee, o'ersee, pedigree, jubilee, calipee, lee, be, ge, he, me, we, she, sea, pea, plea, rei, flea, lea, tea, key, cap-a-pie. *Archaic rhymes to words ending in an* ē *sound are monosyllabic words ending in* -y, -ye, *or* -ie, *and polysyllables accented on the final syllable, or accented on the antepenult; as,* eye, melodie. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6, *and* -AY.

-eece. See -EASE (ēs).

-eech. See -EACH.

-eed. Bleed, breed, creed, deed, feed, freed, greed, heed, indeed, meed, need, reed, speed, seed, steed, tweed, weed, proceed, succeed, exceed, knead, read, cede, intercede, precede, recede, concede, impede, supersede, Swede, etc., bead, lead, mead, plead.

-eef. See -IEF.

-eek. See -EAK.

-eel. See -EAL.

-eem. See -EAM.

-een. See -EAN.

-eep. Creep, deep, keep, peep, seep, sheep, sleep, steep, sweep, weep, asleep, cheap, heap, leap, neap, reap. *For archaic rhymes see* -APE.

-eer. Beer, cheer, deer, fleer, jeer, leer, meer, peer, seer, sheer, sneer, steer, veer, pickeer, domineer, cannoneer, compeer, engineer, mutineer, pioneer, privateer, charioteer, chanticleer, career, mountaineer, here, mere, sphere, adhere, cohere, interfere, persevere, revere, austere, severe, sincere, hemisphere, ear, blear, clear, dear, drear, fear, gear, hear, near, sear, shear, smear, spear, tear, rear, year, appear, besmear, disappear, endear, auctioneer, bier, pier, tier, wier. *For archaic rhymes see* -ARE.

-eese. See -EASE.

-eet. See -EAT (-ēt).

-eethe. See -EATHE.

-eeve. See -EAVE.

-eeze. See -EASE (-ēz).

-ef. Clef, chef, enfeoff, deaf.

-eft. Eft, cleft, deft, left, reft, theft, weft, bereft.

-eg. Keg, leg, beg, peg, egg.

-egm. See -EM.

-egn. See -AIN.

-eh. See -AY.

-eigh. See -AY.

-eight. (āt *and* īt) See -ATE *and* -ITE.

-eign. See -AIN.

-eil. (āl *and* ēl) See -AIL *and* -EEL.

-ein. See -AIN.

-eint. See -AINT.

-eir. See -ARE.

-eird. See -EARD (ērd).

-eive. See -EAVE.

-eize. See -EASE (ēz).

-eke. See -EAK.

-el, ell. Ell, dell, dwell, fell, hell, knell, quell, sell, bell, cell, foretell, befell, yell, well, tell, swell, spell, smell, shell, asphodel, doggerel, dispel, excel, compel, repel, rebel, impel, expel, parallel, philomel, sentinel, infidel, citadel. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-eld. Eld, held, geld, withheld, upheld, beheld; *also, the preterits*

and past participles of verbs in -ell, *as*, swelled, felled.

-elf. Elf, pelf, self, shelf, himself.

-elk. Elk, whelk, yelk.

-elm. Elm, helm, realm, whelm, overwhelm.

-elp. Help, kelp, whelp, yelp.

-elt. Belt, Celt, gelt, melt, felt, welt, smelt, pelt, dwelt, dealt.

-elve. Delve, helve, shelve, twelve.

-elves. Elves, themselves; *also, the plurals of nouns, and third persons singular of verbs, in* -elf *and* -elve, *as*, twelves, delves, shelves.

-em. Gem, hem, stem, them, diadem, requiem, stratagem, apothegm, condemn, contemn, phlegm.

-eme. See -EAM.

-emn. See -EM.

-empt. Tempt, exempt, attempt, contempt, dreamt, preëmpt.

-en. Den, hen, fen, glen, ken, men, pen, ten, then, wen, when, wren, denizen, again.

-ence. Fence, hence, pence, thence, whence, commence, abstinence, circumference, conference, confidence, consequence, continence, benevolence, concupiscence, difference, diffidence, diligence, eloquence, eminence, evidence, excellence, impenitence, impertinence, impotence, impudence, improvidence, incontinence, indifference, indigence, indolence, inference, intelligence, innocence, magnificence, munificence, negligence, omnipotence, penitence, preference, providence, reference, residence, reverence, vehemence, violence, sense, dense, sense, condense, defense, dispense, expense, immense, incense, intense, offense, prepense, pretense, propense, suspense, frankincense, recompense. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-ench. Bench, blench, drench, retrench, quench, clench, stench, tench, trench, wench, wrench, intrench.

-end. Bend, mend, blend, end, fend, lend, rend, send, spend, tend, vend, wend, amend, attend, ascend, commend, contend, defend, depend, descend, distend, expend, extend, forefend, impend, misspend, offend, portend, pretend, suspend, transcend, unbend, apprehend, comprehend, condescend, discommend, minuend, recommend, reprehend, dividend, reverend, friend, befriend; *also, the preterits and participles of verbs in* -en, *as*, penned, kenned, *etc.*

-ends. Amends, — *this rhymes with the plurals of nouns, and third persons singular present tense of verbs, in* -end, *as*, ends, friends, mends, *etc.*

-ens. See -EAN.

-enge. Venge, avenge, revenge.

-ength. Length, strength.

-ense. (ĕns) See -ENCE.

— (ĕnz) Cleanse, — *this rhymes with the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular present tense of verbs, in* -en, *as*, hens, fens, pens, kens, *etc.*

-ent. Bent, blent, cent, lent, rent, pent, scent, sent, spent, tent, vent, went, meant, absent, ascent, assent, attent, augment, cement, content, consent, descent, dissent, event, extent, foment, frequent, indent, intent, invent, lament, misspent, o'erspent, present, prevent, relent, repent, resent, ostent, ferment, outwent, underwent, discontent, unbent, circumvent, represent, abstinent, accident, accomplishment, admonishment, acknowledgment, aliment, arbitrament, argument, banishment, battlement, blandishment, astonishment, armipotent, bellipotent, benevolent, chastisement, competent, compliment, complement, confident, continent, corpulent, detriment, different, diffident, diligent, disparagement, document, element, eloquent, eminent, equivalent, establishment, evident, excellent, excrement, exigent, experiment, firmament, fraudulent, government, embellishment, imminent, impenitent, impertinent, implement, impotent, imprisonment, improvident, impudent, incident, incompetent, incontinent, indifferent, indigent, innocent, insolent, instrument, irreverent, languishment, ligament, lineament, magnificent, management, medicament, malcontent, monument, negligent, nourishment, nutriment, occident, omnipotent, opulent, orient, ornament, parliament, penitent, permanent, pertinent, president, precedent, prevalent, provident, punishment, ravishment, regiment, resident, redolent, rudiment, sacrament, sediment, sentiment, settlement, subsequent, supplement, intelligent, tenement, temperament, testament, tournament, turbulent, vehement, violent, virulent, reverent. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-ents. Accoutrements, — *this rhymes with the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular present tense of verbs, in* -ent, *as*, scents, assents, *etc.*

-ep. Step, nep, rep.

-ept. Crept, sept, slept, swept, wept, kept, accept, adept, except, inept, intercept, stepped.

-er, -err. (ĕr *and* ûr) Aver, defer, infer, deter, inter, refer, transfer, confer, prefer, administer, wagoner, islander, arbiter, character, villager, cottager, dowager, forager, pillager, voyager, massacre, gardener, slanderer, flatterer, idolater, provender, theater, amphitheater, foreigner, lavender, messenger, passenger, sorcerer, interpreter, officer, mariner, conqueror, harbinger, minister, register, canister, chorister, sophister, presbyter, nourisher, philosopher, astrologer, loiterer, prisoner, astronomer, sepulcher, thunderer, traveler, murderer, usurer, err, her, sir, fir, stir, shirr, whirr, blur, cur, bur, fur, slur, spur, concur, demur, incur, recur, purr, myrrh. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-erb. (ĕrb *and* ûrb) Herb, verb, superb, acerb, curb, perturb, disturb.

-erch. See -URCH.

-erce. See -ERSE.

-erd. See -URD.

-ere. See -EER.

-erf. See -URF.

-erge. (ĕrj *and* ûrj) Merge, verge, absterge, deterge, diverge, converge, emerge, immerge, dirge, urge, purge, surge, scourge, spurge, demiurge.

-ergue. (ĕrg *and* ûrg) Exergue, burgh, iceberg.

-erm. See -IRM.

-ern. See -URN.

-erp. See -IRP.

-erse. (ĕrs *and* ûrs) Verse, herse, terse, absterse, adverse, averse, converse, disperse, immerse, perverse, reverse, transverse, traverse, asperse, intersperse, universe, amerce, coerce, curse, purse, nurse, accurse, disburse, imburse, reimburse, rehearse, hearse, worse.

-ert. (ĕrt *and* ûrt) Pert, wert, advert, alert, assert, avert, concert, convert, controvert, desert, divert, exert, expert, inert, insert, invert, pervert, revert, subvert, disconcert, malapert, blurt, curt, hurt, spurt, wort, dirt, shirt, flirt, squirt.

-erth. See -IRTH.

-erve. (ĕrv *and* ûrv) Serve, nerve, swerve, preserve, deserve, conserve, observe, reserve, disserve, subserve, curve.

-es, -esce. See -ESS.

-ese. See -EASE (ēz).

-esh. Flesh, fresh, refresh, thresh, afresh, mesh.

-esk, -esque. Desk, grotesque, burlesque, arabesque, picturesque, moresque.

-ess. Bless, dress, cess, chess, guess, less, mess, press, stress, access, address, assess, compress, confess, caress, depress, digress, dispossess, distress, excess, express, impress, oppress, possess, profess, progress, recess, repress, redress, success, transgress, acquiesce, noblesse, adulteress, bashfulness, bitterness, cheerfulness, comfortless, comeliness, craftiness, dizziness, drowsiness, eagerness, easiness, embassadress, emptiness, fatherless, filthiness, foolishness, forgetfulness, forwardness, frowardness, fruitfulness, fulsomeness, giddiness, greediness, gentleness, governess, happiness, haughtiness, heaviness, idleness, heinousness, hoariness, hollowness, holiness, lasciviousness, lawfulness, laziness, littleness, liveliness, loftiness, lioness, lowliness, manliness, masterless, mightiness, motherless, motionless, nakedness, neediness, noisomeness, numberless, patroness, peevishness, perfidiousness, pitiless, poetess, prophetess, ransomless, readiness, righteousness, shepherdess, sorceress, sordidness, spiritless, sprightliness, stubbornness, sturdiness, surliness, steadiness, tenderness, thoughtfulness, ugliness, uneasiness, unhappiness, votaress, usefulness, wakefulness, wantonness, weaponless, wariness, willingness, willfulness, weariness, wickedness, wilderness, wretchedness, drunkenness, childishness, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-esse. See -ESS.

-est. Best, blest, chest, crest, guest, jest, lest, nest, pest, quest, rest, test, vest, west, wrest, arrest, attest, behest, bequest, contest, detest, digest, divest, invest, infest, molest, obtest, protest, request, suggest, unrest, alkahest, interest, manifest, breast, abreast; *also, the preterits and the past participles of verbs in* -ess, *as*, dressed, expressed, *etc.*

-et. Bet, jet, fret, get, let, met, net, set, tret, wet, whet, yet, debt, abet, beget, beset, cadet, curvet, duet, forget, piquet, paraquet, regret, alphabet, amulet, anchoret, cabinet, epithet, parapet, rivulet, violet, coronet, annulet, croquette, sweat, threat, rosette, paroquet, stockinet, wagonette, epaulette, silhouette.

-etch. Etch, fetch, ketch, stretch, wretch, sketch, vetch, fletch, retch.

-ete. See -EAT (ēt).

-eth. See -EATH.

-ette. See -ET.

-euce. See -USE (ūs).

-eud. See -UDE (ūd).

-eum. See -OOM.

-eur. Amateur, connoisseur.

-euth. Sleuth, youth.

-eve. See -EAVE.

-ew. Blew, clew, dew, flew, few, new, knew, hew, Jew, mew, pew,

view, slew, spew, stew, yew, anew, askew, bedew, renew, review, emmew, interview, you, blue, clue, due, cue, glue, hue, sue, ensue, endue, imbue, pursue, subdue, adieu, purlieu, perdue, residue, avenue, revenue, retinue. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4, *and* -oo (o͞o *and* yo͞o).

-ewd. See -UDE (o͞od).

-ewn. See -UNE.

-ewt. See -UTE.

-ex. Sex, vex, annex, convex, complex, perplex, circumflex; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular of verbs, in* -eck, *as,* checks, decks, wrecks, *etc.*

-ext. Next, text, pretext; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ex, *as,* vexed, perplexed.

-ey. (ā *and* ē) See -AY *and* -EE.

-ib. Bib, crib, squib, drib, fib, glib, nib, rib.

-ibe. Bribe, gibe, tribe, scribe, ascribe, imbibe, describe, superscribe, prescribe, proscribe, subscribe, transcribe, inscribe.

-ic. See -ICK.

-ice. Ice, dice, lice, mice, nice, price, rice, spice, slice, thrice, trice, twice, advice, entice, vice, device, cockatrice, rise, paradise, vise, concise, precise, sacrifice. *Archaic rhymes,* choice, voice, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-ich. See -ITCH.

-ick. Brick, sick, chick, click, kick, lick, nick, pick, quick, rick, stick, thick, tick, trick, wick, arithmetic, choleric, catholic, heretic, rhetoric, lunatic, politic, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-ict. Strict, addict, afflict, convict, inflict, predict, contradict; also, *the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ick, *as,* licked, kicked, *etc.*

-id. Bid, chid, did, hid, kid, lid, mid, quid, slid, squid, skid, amid, rid, thrid, bestrid, pyramid, forbid.

-ide. Bide, chide, hide, glide, pride, ride, slide, side, stride, tide, wide, bride, abide, guide, suicide, regicide, homicide, parricide, matricide, fratricide, aside, astride, beside, bestride, betide, coincide, collide, confide, decide, deride, divide, elide, preside, provide, reside, subside, misguide, subdivide, pied; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ie *and* -y, *as,* died, replied, *etc., and the participle* sighed. *Archaic rhymes,* void, ride, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-ides. Ides, besides; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular of verbs, in* -ide, *as,* tides, rides, *etc.*

-idge. Bridge, midge, ridge, abridge.

-idst. Midst, amidst; *also, the second person singular of the present tense of verbs in* -id, *as,* thou did'st, bidd'st, *etc.*

-ie *or* **-y.** I, by, buy, cry, die, dry, eye, fly, fry, fie, hie, lie, pie, ply, pry, rye, shy, sly, spry, sky, sty, tie, try, vie, why, ally, apply, awry, belie, comply, decry, defy, descry, deny, imply, July, espy, outvie, outfly, rely, reply, supply, untie, amplify, beautify, certify, crucify, deify, dignify, edify, falsify, fortify, gratify, glorify, indemnify, justify, magnify, modify, mollify, mortify, pacify, petrify, purify, putrefy, qualify, ratify, rectify, sanctify, satisfy, scarify, signify, specify, stupefy, terrify, testify, verify, vilify, vitrify, vivify, prophesy, high, nigh, sigh, thigh. *For archaic rhymes with words ending in* -ie, -y, -ye, *etc., see* -EE. See also INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-iece. See -EASE (ēs).

-ied. See -IDE.

-ief. Grief, chief, fief, lief, thief, brief, belief, relief, bas-relief, reef, beef, leaf, sheaf, (*archaic*) deaf.

-iege. Liege, siege, assiege, besiege, renege.

-ield. Field, yield, shield, weald, wield, afield; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -eal, *as,* healed, sealed, *etc.*

-ien. See -EAN.

-iend. (ēnd) Fiend, spleened; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ean, *as,* weaned, gleaned, *etc.*

— (ĕnd) Friend. See -END.

-ier. See -EER.

-ierce. Fierce, pierce, tierce.

-iest. See -EAST.

-ieu. See -EW.

-ieve. See -EAVE.

-iew. See -EW.

-ieze. See -EASE (ēz).

-if. See -IFF.

-ife. Rife, fife, knife, wife, strife, life.

-iff. If, cliff, skiff, stiff, whiff, griffe, hieroglyph.

-ift. Gift, clift, drift, shift, lift, rift, sift, shrift, swift, thrift, adrift; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -iff, *as,* whiffed, *etc.*

-ig. Big, dig, fig, gig, grig, jig, pig, prig, rig, sprig, twig, swig, whig, wig, periwig, whirligig.

-igh. See -IE.

-ight. See -ITE.

-ign. See -INE.

-igue. See -EAGUE.

-ike. Dike, like, pike, spike, strike, alike, dislike, fyke, vandyke, tyke, oblique.

-il. See -ILL.

-ilch. Filch, milch.

-ild. (īld) Child, mild, wild, isled, aisled; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs of one syllable in* -ile, *or of more than one syllable, provided the accent be on the last, as,* piled, reviled, *etc. Archaic rhymes,* boiled, roiled, foiled, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

— (ĭld) Gild, guild, build, rebuild, self-willed, regild, engild; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ill, *as,* filled, willed, *etc.*

-ile. Bile, file, guile, mile, pile, smile, stile, tile, vile, while, awhile, wile, compile, revile, defile, erewhile, reconcile, beguile, isle, chyle, style, compile, resile, phial, aisle, rile, spile. *Archaic rhymes,* oil, boil, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-ilk. Milk, silk, bilk.

-ill *and* **-il.** Bill, brill, chill, dill, fill, frill, drill, gill, grill, hill, ill, kill, mill, nill, pill, quill, rill, shrill, sill, skill, spill, squill, still, swill, thill, thrill, till, trill, will, distill, fulfill, instill, quadrille, spadille, dishabille; *also,* codicil, daffodil, *and words ending in* -ile, *with the accent on the antepenult, as,* volatile, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-ilt. Gilt, jilt, built, quilt, guilt, hilt, kilt, lilt, milt, silt, spilt, stilt, tilt.

-ilth. Filth, tilth, spilth.

-im. Brim, dim, glim, grim, him, rim, skim, slim, swim, trim, whim, prim, cherubim, seraphim, interim, limb, hymn, limn, paradigm.

-imb. See -IM *and* -IME.

-ime. Chime, chyme, time, grime, clime, crime, prime, mime, slime, lime, sublime, pantomime, climb, rhyme, thyme, begrime.

-imes. Betimes, sometimes; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular present of verbs, in* -ime, *as,* chimes, rhymes, *etc.*

-imn. See -IM.

-imp. Gimp, imp, crimp, pimp, limp, gimp, shrimp, tymp.

-impse. Glimpse, — *this rhymes with the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular present of verbs, in* -imp, *as,* imps, limps, *etc.*

-in. Bin, brin, been, chin, din, fin, gin, grin, in, kin, pin, shin, sin, spin, skin, thin, tin, twin, whin, win, wynn, within, chagrin, akin, begin, inn, turmaline, baldachin, discipline, masculine, feminine, libertine, heroine, violin, underpin, beguine, aquiline. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-inc. See -INK.

-ince. Mince, chinse, prince, since, quince, rinse, wince, convince, evince.

-inch. Clinch, cinch, chinch, finch, flinch, winch, pinch, inch, lynch, skinch.

-inct. Tinct, instinct, distinct, extinct, precinct, succinct; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ink, *as,* linked, pinked, *etc.*

-ind. (ind) Bind, find, mind, blind, hind, kind, grind, rind, wind, behind, unkind, remind; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ine, *as,* refined. *Archaic rhymes,* joined, purloined, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

— (īnd) Rescind, wind; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -in, *as,* tinned, pinned.

-ine. (īn) Dine, brine, mine, chine, fine, line, nine, pine, shine, shrine, sine, swine, kine, thine, tine, trine, twine, vine, wine, whine, combine, confine, decline, define, incline, inshrine, intwine, opine, calcine, carbine, recline, refine, repine, superfine, interline, countermine, undermine, supine, concubine, porcupine, divine, sign, assign, consign, design, anodyne, aquiline. *Archaic rhymes,* join, loin, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

— (ĭn) See -IN.

-ing. Bring, sing, cling, fling, king, ling, ring, sling, spring, sting, string, swing, wing, wring, thing; *also, present participles in* -ing, *with the accent on the antepenult, as,* recovering, altering, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-inge. Cringe, fringe, hinge, singe, springe, swinge, tinge, twinge, infringe.

-ink. Ink, think, wink, drink, blink, brink, chink, clink, link, pink, shrink, sink, skink, slink, stink, bethink, forethink, zinc, cinque.

-inse. See -INCE.

-int. Dint, mint, hint, flint, lint, print, splint, sprint, squint, tint, asquint, imprint. Pint *has only archaic rhymes,* joint, oint, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6.

-inth. Plinth, hyacinth, labyrinth.

-inx. Minx, sphinx, lynx, methinks; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular of the present tense of verbs, in* -ink; *as,* winks, thinks, *etc.*

-ip. Chip, lip, hip, clip, dip, drip, flip, grip, nip, quip, sip, rip, scrip, ship, skip, slip, snip, strip, tip, trip, whip, equip, eldership, fellowship, workmanship, rivalship, *and all words in* -ship, *with the accent on the antepenultimate.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-ipe. Gripe, pipe, ripe, snipe,

tripe, stripe, wipe, type, archetype, prototype.

-ipse. Eclipse, apocalypse; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular present tense of verbs, in* -ip, *as*, lips, strips, *etc.*

-ique. See -EAK *and* -IKE.

-ir. See -ER.

-irch. See -URCH.

-ird. See -URD.

-ire. Fire, dire, hire, ire, lyre, mire, quire, sire, spire, squire, wire, tire, attire, acquire, admire, aspire, conspire, desire, inquire, entire, expire, inspire, require, respire, retire, transpire, squier, choir, gyre, friar, liar, brier; *also, nouns formed from verbs ending in* -ie *or* -y, *as*, crier, dyer, *and the comparative of adjectives of the same sounding terminations, as*, nigher, shyer, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 8.

-irge. See -ERGE.

-irk. See -URK.

-irl. See -URL.

-irm. (ẽrm *and* ûrm) Firm, squirm, affirm, confirm, infirm, germ, term, worm.

-irp. (ẽrp *and* ûrp) Chirp, extirp, usurp, discerp.

-irr. See -ER.

-irst. See -URST.

-irt. See -ERT.

-irth. (ẽrth *and* ûrth) Birth, girth, mirth, firth, earth, dearth, worth, berth.

-is. Is, his, whiz.

-isc. See -ISK.

-ise. (īs *and* īz) See -ICE *and* -IZE.

-ish. Dish, wish, fish, pish, swish.

-isk. Brisk, frisk, disk, disc, risk, whisk, basilisk, obelisk, tamarisk, odalisque.

-ism. Chrism, solecism, abysm, schism, prism, anachronism, syllogism, criticism, witticism, organism, heroism, egotism, egoism, cataclysm, mysticism, Methodism, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-isp. Crisp, wisp, lisp.

-iss. Bliss, miss, hiss, kiss, this, amiss, submiss, dismiss, remiss, abyss, cuish.

-ist. Fist, grist, hist, list, mist, twist, whist, wist, wrist, assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, resist, subsist, alchemist, anatomist, antagonist, annalist, cabalist, bigamist, economist, evangelist, eucharist, exorcist, fatalist, fabulist, herbalist, humorist, journalist, moralist, loyalist, royalist, novelist, oculist, organist, satirist, amethyst, *etc.*; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -iss, *as*, missed, hissed, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-it. Bit, chit, cit, hit, fit, grit, flit, kit, knit, lit, nit, pit, quit, sit, slit, smit, sprit, spit, split, tit, twit, wit, whit, writ, admit, acquit, befit, commit, emit, omit, outwit, permit, remit, submit, transmit, refit, benefit, intermit, pretermit, perquisite.

-itch. Ditch, pitch, fitch, bitch, flitch, hitch, itch, stitch, switch, twitch, witch, bewitch, which, rich, niche.

-ite, -ight. Bite, cite, kite, mite, quite, rite, site, smite, spite, trite, white, write, contrite, anthracite, chrysolite, disunite, despite, ignite, indite, invite, excite, incite, polite, requite, recite, unite, reunite, aconite, recondite, appetite, hermaphrodite, parasite, satellite, expedite, blight, benight, bright, fight, flight, fright, height, hight (was called), light, knight, night, might, plight, right, tight, sleight, slight, sight, spright, wight, wright, affright, alight, aright, foresight, delight, despite, unsight, upright, benight, bedight, oversight, proselyte, expedite.

-ith. Pith, smith, frith, withe. *The preposition* with *has no rhyme.*

-ithe. Blithe, tithe, writhe, lithe, scythe.

-ive. (īv) Five, dive, live, alive, hive, drive, rive, shive, shrive, strive, thrive, wive, arrive, connive, contrive, deprive, derive, revive, survive, gyve.

— (ĭv) Give, live, sieve, forgive, outlive, fugitive, laxative, narrative, prerogative, primitive, sensitive, affirmative, alternative, contemplative, demonstrative, diminutive, distributive, donative, inquisitive, lenitive, negative, perspective, positive, preparative, provocative, purgative, restorative, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-ix. Fix, six, mix, affix, commix, executrix, infix, prefix, prolix, transfix, intermix, crucifix, pyx, sardonyx, etc.; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons of verbs, in* -ick, *as*, wicks, licks, *etc.*

-ixt. Betwixt, — *this rhymes with the preterits and participles of verbs in* -ix, *as*, fixed, mixed, *etc.*

-iz. See -IS.

-ize. Prize, wise, rise, size, assize, guise, demise, disguise, baptize, advise, apprise, arise, authorize, canonize, catechise, dogmatize, chastise, civilize, colonize, comprise, criticise, despise, devise, emprise, enterprise, epitomize, equalize, excise, exercise, idolize, immortalize, patronize, moralize, otherwise, stigmatize, premise, recognize, revise, signalize, solemnize, supervise, surprise, surmise, sympathize, temporize, tyrannize, *etc.*, suffice, sacrifice; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular present tense of verbs, ending in* -ie *or* -y, *as*, pies, lies, *etc. Archaic rhymes*, noise, boys, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3, 6.

-o. (ō *and* o͞o) See -OW *and* -OO.

-oach. Broach, brooch, coach, poach, roach, abroach, approach, encroach, reproach, loach.

-oad. (ad *and* ōd) See -AUD *and* -ODE.

-oaf. Oaf, loaf.

-oak. See -OKE.

-oal. See -OLE.

-oam. See -OME.

-oan. See -ONE.

-oap. See -OPE.

-oar. See -ORE.

-oard. See -ORD (ōrd).

-oast. See -OST (ōst).

-oat. See -OTE.

-oath. See -OTH (ōth).

-oax. Hoax, coax; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular present of verbs, in* -oke, -oak, *etc.*; *as*, oaks, soaks, smokes.

-ob. Cob, fob, bob, hob, job, lob, mob, knob, sob, rob, throb, swab, squab.

-obe. Globe, lobe, probe, robe, disrobe, conglobe.

-ock. Block, lock, cock, clock, crock, dock, frock, flock, hock, hollyhock, knock, mock, pock, rock, shock, smock, stock, sock, unlock.

-oct. Concoct, decoct; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ock, *as*, blocked, locked, *etc.*

-od. Cod, clod, God, hod, pod, rod, sod, trod, nod, plod, shod, tod, demigod, odd, quad, wad.

-ode. Bode, ode, code, mode, node, rode, abode, corrode, explode, forebode, commode, incommode, episode, road, toad, goad, load, woad; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ow, *as*, owed, showed.

-odge. Dodge, lodge, podge.

-oe. (ō *and* o͞o) See -ow *and* -oo.

-oes. Does, buzz.

-off. Off, doff, scoff, cough, trough. See -ALF.

-oft. Oft, croft, loft, soft, toft, aloft; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -off, *as*, scoffed.

-og. Hog, bog, cog, dog, clog, fog, frog, grog, log, jog, agog, prog, pollywog, dialogue, epilogue, synagogue, catalogue, pedagogue.

-oge. Doge, gamboge.

-ogue. Brogue, rogue, vogue, prorogue, disembogue.

-oh. See -ow (ō).

-oice. Choice, voice, rejoice. *For archaic rhymes see* -ICE.

-oid. Void, avoid, devoid, asteroid, alkaloid; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -oy, *as*, buoyed, cloyed, *etc. For archaic rhymes see* -IDE.

-oil. Coif *has no rhyme.*

-oign. See -OIN.

-oil. Oil, boil, broil, coil, foil, moil, roil, soil, spoil, toil, despoil, embroil, recoil, turmoil, disembroil. *For archaic rhymes see* -ILE.

-oin. Coin, coign, join, subjoin, groin, loin, quoin, adjoin, benzoin, conjoin, disjoin, enjoin, purloin, rejoin. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 6, *and* -INE.

-oint. Oint, joint, point, conjoint, disjoint, anoint, appoint, disappoint, counterpoint, aroynt.

-oir. Devoir, reservoir.

-oire. See -IRE.

-oise. Poise, noise, counterpoise, equipoise, avoirdupois; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular present tense of verbs, in* -oy, *as*, boys, cloys, *etc. For archaic rhymes see* -IZE.

-oist. Hoist, moist, foist, joist; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -oice, *as*, rejoiced.

-oit. Quoit, dacoit, doit, droit, exploit, adroit.

-oke. Broke, choke, coke, joke, poke, smoke, spoke, stroke, yoke, artichoke, bespoke, convoke, invoke, provoke, revoke, awoke, cloak, oak, soak, baroque.

-ol. (ŏl) Loll, doll, extol, capitol, protocol, alcohol, vitriol, sol.

— (ōl) See -OLE.

-old. Old, bold, cold, fold, gold, hold, mold, mould, scold, sold, told, wold, behold, enfold, unfold, uphold, withhold, foretold, manifold, marigold; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -oll, -ole, -oal, *etc.*; *as*, rolled, cajoled, foaled, *etc.*

-ole. Bole, dole, jole, hole, mole, pole, sole, stole, whole, cajole, condole, parole, pistole, coal, foal, goal, patrol, bowl, droll, knoll, poll, roll, scroll, stroll, toll, troll, control, enroll, soul.

-olen. Stolen, swollen, or swoln.

-oll. (ŏl *and* ōl) See -OL *and* -OLE.

-olt. Bolt, colt, jolt, holt, dolt, molt, moult, revolt, thunderbolt.

-olve. Solve, absolve, resolve, convolve, involve, devolve, dissolve, evolve, revolve.

-om. (ŏm) From, Tom.

— (o͞om) Whom. See -OOM.

-omb. (o͞om, ōm, *and* ŭm) See -OOM, -OME, *and* -UM.

-ome. Chrome, dome, home, tome, foam, loam, roam, comb.

-omp. Romp, pomp, stomp, tromp, swamp.

-ompt. Prompt, — *this rhymes with the preterit and past participle of* romp.

-on. (ŏn) Don, on, con, upon, yon, anon, shone, paragon, phenomenon, gone, undergone, Amazon, jupon, swan, wan, cinnamon, comparison, caparison, garrison, skeleton, etc. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

— (ŭn) Son, ton, *etc.* See -UN.

-once. (ŏns) Sconce, ensconce, response, nonce.

— (ŭns) Once. See -UNCE.

-onch. Conch, honk.

-ond. Pond, bond, fond, yond, wand, beyond, abscond, correspond, despond, respond, diamond, vagabond; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -on, *as*, donned, conned, *etc.*

-one. (ōn) Prone, bone, cone, crone, drone, hone, throne, alone, shone, stone, tone, lone, zone, atone, depone, enthrone, intone, dethrone, postpone, grown, flown, disown, thrown, sown, own, loan, shown, overthrown, groan, blown, moan, known.

— (ŭn) Done. See -UN.

— (ŏn) Gone. See -ON.

-ong. (ŏng) Gong, long, prong, song, thong, strong, throng, wrong, along, belong, prolong.

— (ŭng) Among. See -UNG.

-ongue. See -UNG.

-onk. See -UNK, -ONCH.

-onse. See -ONCE (ŏns).

-ont. (ŏnt) Font, — *this nearly rhymes with* aunt, daunt, *etc.* See -AUNT (ănt), *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

— (ŭnt) Front. See -UNT.

-oo. (o͞o *and* u̧) Coo, too, woo, bamboo, taboo, shampoo, cockatoo, tattoo, shoe, two, who, etc., do, ado, undo, through, chew, eschew, brew, drew, grew, shrew, threw, crew, withdrew, screw, strew, rue, true, accrue, imbrue, ormolu. See -EW, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-ooch. Cartouch, smooch.

-ood (o͝od *and* u̧d). Brood, mood, food, rood, rude, crude, prude, intrude, obtrude, protrude, extrude; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -oo, *as*, cooed, wooed; *also, the preterits and past participles of many verbs in* -ue *and* -ew, *as*, brewed, strewed, *etc.* See -UDE, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

— (o͝od) Wood, good, hood, stood, withstood, could, would, should, understood, brotherhood, livelihood, likelihood, neighborhood, widowhood, etc. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-oof. Hoof, proof, roof, woof, aloof, disproof, reproof, behoof.

-ook. (o͝ok) Book, brook, cook, crook, hook, look, nook, rook, shook, took, mistook, undertook, forsook, betook.

— (o͞ok) Snook, spook, chibouque, caoutchouc. See -UKE, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-ool. (o͞ol *and* u̧l) Cool, drool, fool, pool, school, spool, stool, tool, befool, rule, overrule. See -ULE, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-oom. (o͞om *and* u̧m) Boom, gloom, groom, loom, room, spoom, bloom, broom, doom, tomb, entomb, whom, womb, grume. See -UME, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-oon. (o͞on *and* u̧n) Boon, loon, soon, moon, noon, spoon, swoon, baboon, raccoon, barracoon, cocoon, rigadoon, dragoon, typhoon, pantaloon, balloon, galloon, afternoon, harpoon, picaroon, monsoon, bassoon, platoon, pontoon, cartoon, festoon, buffoon, lampoon, poltroon, prune, rune. See -UNE, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-oop. (o͞op *and* u̧p) Loop, poop, scoop, sloop, stoop, swoop, troop, droop, whoop, coop, hoop, soup, group, croup, drupe. See -UPE, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-oor. (o͝or *and* u̧r) Boor, poor, moor, tour, amour, paramour, contour, assure, insure. See -URE, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

— (ōr) Door. See -ORE.

-oose. (o͞os *and* u̧s) Goose, loose, moose, caboose, noose, spruce, truce, ruse, abstruse. See -USE (ūs), *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

— (o͞oz) See -OOZE.

-oot. (o͝ot *and* u̧t) Root, boot, coot, hoot, moot, shoot, toot, soot, knout, brute, parachute, fruit, recruit, chute. See -UTE, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

— (o͝ot *and* u̧t) Foot, soot, put.

-ooth. (o͞oth) Booth, smooth, smoothe, soothe.

— (o͞oth *and* u̧th) Tooth, sooth, forsooth, uncouth, truth, ruth. See -EUTH, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-oove. See -OVE (o͞ov).

-ooze. Ooze, whose, choose, booze, lose, noose, snooze; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular present tense of many verbs, ending in* -oo, -ue (u̧), *etc., as*, coos, rues, *etc.* See -USE (ūz), *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-op. Chop, hop, drop, crop, fop, lop, mop, top, prop, flop, shop, slop, sop, stop, strop, swop, underprop, Ethiop.

-ope. Hope, cope, mope, grope, pope, rope, scope, slope, tope, trope, aslope, elope, interlope, telescope, heliotrope, horoscope, antelope, ope, soap.

-opt. Adopt *rhymes with the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -op, *as*, hopped, lopped, *etc.*

-or. (ôr *and* u̧r) Or, for, nor, abhor, lessor, obligor, legator, bailor, etc., war, bucentaur; *also, words ending in* -or; *as*, creditor, counselor, confessor, competitor, emperor, ancestor, conspirator, successor, conqueror, governor, *when pronounced so as to give the last syllable the* ôr *sound.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3, 4.

— (ōr) Bore, boar, *etc.* See -ORE, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-orb. Orb, sorb, absorb.

-orce. See -ORSE (ōrs).

-orch. Scorch, torch; *nearly rhyming with these is* porch. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-ord. (ôrd *and* u̧rd) Cord, chord, lord, record, accord, abhorred, harpsichord, ward, sward, award, reward.

— (ōrd) Hoard, board, aboard, ford, afford, sword, gourd; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ore, *as*, bored, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-ore. Bore, core, corps, gore, lore, more, ore, pore, score, shore, snore, sore, store, swore, tore, wore, yore, adore, afore, ashore, before, deplore, explore, ignore, implore, restore, forbore, foreswore, heretofore, hellebore, sycamore, boar, gore, oar, roar, soar, four, door, floor, corridor, o'er. See -OR, *and* INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-orf. Corf. See -ARF.

-orge. Gorge, disgorge, regorge. *Nearly rhyming with these is* forge.

-ork. Orc, cork, fork, stork, torque. *Nearly rhyming with these is* pork.

-orld. World *rhymes with the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -url, *as*, hurled, curled, *etc.*

-orm. (ôrm *and* u̧rm) Form, storm, conform, deform, inform, perform, reform, misinform, uniform, cruciform, multiform, chloroform, transform, norm, warm, swarm.

— (ûrm) Worm. See -IRM.

-orn. (ôrn *and* u̧rn) Born, corn, morn, horn, lorn, scorn, thorn, adorn, forlorn, suborn, unicorn, capricorn, warn, forewarn.

— (ōrn) Shorn, torn, worn, sworn, bourn, bourne, forsworn, overborne, borne, forborne, mourn, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-orp. Thorp, warp.

-orse. (ôrs) Corse, gorse, horse, morse, endorse, remorse, unhorse, torse, dextrorse.

— (ōrs) Corse, coarse, course, hoarse, recourse, intercourse, source, resource, force, divorce, enforce, perforce. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-orst. See -URST.

-ort. (ôrt *and* u̧rt) Short, ort, bort, sort, exhort, consort, distort, extort, resort, retort, snort, swart, thwart, wart, amort, assort.

— (ōrt) Fort, port, sport, comport, disport, export, import, support, transport, report, court. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-orth. Forth, fourth; *these nearly rhyme with* swarth, north.

-ose. (ōs) Close, dose, jocose, morose, verbose, operose, frondose, globose, gross, engross.

— (ōz) Close, dose, hose, pose, chose, nose, prose, those, rose, compose, depose, disclose, dispose, discompose, expose, impose, inclose, interpose, oppose, propose, recompose, repose, suppose, transpose, arose, presuppose, foreclose, *etc.*, doze, froze, gloze; *also, the plurals of nouns, and third persons singular indicative of verbs, in* -ow, -oe, -o, *etc., as*, rows, glows, foes, goes, *etc.*

-osh. See -ASH (ŏsh).

-osk, -osque. Bosk, mosque, kiosk.

-oss. Boss, loss, cross, dross, fosse, gloss, moss, toss, across, emboss, soss, albatross.

-ost. (ôst) Cost, frost, lost, accost, pentecost; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -oss, *as*, mossed, embossed, *etc.*

— (ōst) Ghost, host, post, compost, most, coast, boast, toast.

-ot. Clot, cot, blot, dot, got, hot, jot, lot, knot, not, plot, pot, scot, shot, slot, sot, spot, apricot, trot, tot, rot, grot, wot, begot, forgot, allot, besot, complot, counterplot, polyglot, what, squat, yacht.

-otch. Botch, blotch, crotch, notch, scotch, splotch, watch.

-ote. Dote, cote, note, vote, mote, quote, rote, tote, wrote, shoat, stoat, smote, azote, denote, promote, remote, devote, anecdote, antidote, boat, coat, bloat, doat, float, gloat, goat, oat, sloat, overfloat, afloat, throat, moat.

-oth. (ŏth) Broth, cloth, froth, Goth, moth, troth, betroth.

— (ōth) Both, loth, sloth, oath, growth.

— (a̧th) Wroth, swath.

-ou. (ou) Thou. See -OW (ou).

— (ū) You. See -EW.

-oubt. See -OUT (out).

-ouch. (ouch) Ouch, couch,

pouch, vouch, slouch, avouch, crouch, smouch, scaramouch.

— (ŭch) Touch. See -UTCH.

— (o͝och) Cartouche. See -OOCH.

-ouche. Douche, ruche, rouche, barouche, debouch.

-oud. Shroud, cloud, proud, loud, aloud, overshroud, crowd; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ow, *as,* bowed, vowed, *etc.*

-ough. (ąf, ou *and* ō, *and* ŭf) See -OFF, -OW, *and* -UFF.

-ought. Bought, thought, ought, brought, forethought, fought, ghaut, ghat, nought, sought, wrought, besought, bethought, methought, taut, aught, naught, caught, taught, bestraught, distraught.

-oul. (oul *and* ōl) See -OWL *and* -OLE.

-ould. See -OLD *and* -OOD (o͝od).

-oult. See -OLT.

-oun. See -OWN (oun).

-ounce. Bounce, flounce, frounce, renounce, jounce, pounce, ounce, trounce, announce, denounce, pronounce.

-ound. (ound) Bound, found, mound, ground, hound, pound, round, sound, wound, abound, aground, around, astound, confound, compound, expound, profound, rebound, redound, resound, propound, surround; *also, the preterits and past participles of the verbs in* -own (oun), *as,* frowned, renowned, *etc.*

— (o͝ond) Wound, — *this rhymes with preterits and past participles of verbs in* -oon *and* -une (u̧n); *as,* swooned, pruned, *etc., and nearly with those of verbs in* -une (ūn); *as,* tuned, communed, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-oung. See -UNG.

-ount. Count, mount, fount, amount, dismount, recount, remount, surmount, account, discount, miscount, paramount, tantamount.

-oup. See -OOP.

-ouque. See -OOK (o͝ok).

-our. Hour, flour, sour, our, scour, deflour, devour, bower, cower, flower, lower, power, shower, tower, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 8.

-ourge. See -ERGE.

-ourn. See -ORN (ōrn) *and* -URN.

-ourne. See -ORN (ōrn).

-ours. (ourz) Ours, — *this rhymes with the plurals of nouns, and the third persons present of verbs, in* -our *and* -ower, *as,* hours, scours, deflours, bowers, showers, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 8.

— (o͝orz) Yours, — *this rhymes with plurals of nouns, and third persons present of verbs, in* -ure, *as,* cures, endures, *etc., and nearly rhymes with plurals of words in* -oor, -our (o͝or), *etc.; as,* boors, moors, tours, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-ourse. See -ORSE (ōrs).

-ourt. See -ORT (ōrt).

-ourth. See -ORTH.

-ous. See -US.

-ouse. (ous) Douse, house, *n.,* louse, grouse, mouse, *n.,* chouse, souse.

— (ouz) House, *v.,* mouse, *v.,* rouse, spouse, carouse, souse, espouse, blowse, browse; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons present tense of verbs, in* -ow, *as,* brows, allows, *etc.*

-oust. Joust. See -UST.

-out. (out) Bout, lout, flout, stout, out, clout, pout, gout, grout, knout, rout, scout, shout, snout, spout, sprout, trout, about, devout, without, throughout, doubt, redoubt, misdoubt, drought.

— (o͝ot) Knout. See -OOT (o͝ot).

-outh. (outh) Mouth, *n.,* south, *a.,* drouth.

— (outh) Mouth, *v.,* — *the verb* south *is by some rhymed with this.*

— (ūth) See -EUTH.

-ove. (ōv) Wove, inwove, interwove, cove, Jove, alcove, clove, grove, mauve, shrove, hove, rove, stove, strove, throve, drove.

— (o͝ov) Move, behoove, behove, approve, disprove, disapprove, improve, groove, prove, reprove.

— (ŭv) Dove, glove, love, shove, above.

-ow. (ou) Now, bow, how, mow, cow, brow, plow, row, scow, sow, swough, vow, prow, avow, allow, disallow, endow, bough, slough, thou, kotow.

(ō) Blow, stow, crow, bow, flow, glow, grow, know, low, mow, row, show, sow, strow, stow, slow, snow, tow, throw, trow, below, bestow, foreknow, outgrow, overgrow, overflow, overthrow, reflow, foreshow, go, no, toe, foe, owe, wo, oh, so, lo, though, hoe, ho, ago, forego, undergo, dough, roe, sloe, beau, sew, strew.

-owd. See -OUD.

-owl. Cowl, growl, owl, fowl, howl, prowl, scowl, foul.

-own. (oun) Brown, town, clown, crown, down, drown, frown, gown, adown, renown, embrown, noun.

— (ōn) See -ONE.

-owse. See -OUSE.

-owth. Growth. See -OTH (ōth).

-ox. Ox, box, fox, equinox, orthodox, heterodox; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons present of verbs, in* -ock, *as,* locks, stocks, *etc.*

-oy. Boy, buoy, coy, employ, cloy, joy, toy, troy, alloy, annoy, convoy, decoy, deploy, destroy, enjoy, employ, savoy, corduroy.

-oynt. Aroynt. See -OINT.

-oze. See -OSE (ōz).

-uard. See -ARD.

-ub. Cub, club, dub, chub, drub, grub, rub, slub, snub, scrub, shrub, stub, tub, syllabub, Beelzebub.

-ube. Cube, tube.

-uce. See -USE (ūs).

-uch. See -UTCH.

-uck. Buck, cluck, luck, muck, puck, pluck, ruck, shuck, suck, struck, tuck, truck, duck, amuck.

-uct. Duct, conduct, deduct, induct, construct, eruct, instruct, obstruct, aqueduct; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -uck, *as,* ducked, sucked, *etc.*

-ud. Bud, scud, stud, mud, cud, blood, flood, rud, spud, thud.

-ude. (ūd) Allude, conclude, delude, denude, elude, exclude, exude, include, preclude, prelude, seclude, altitude, fortitude, gratitude, interlude, latitude, longitude, magnitude, multitude, quietude, solicitude, solitude, vicissitude, aptitude, habitude, ingratitude, inaptitude, lassitude, plenitude, promptitude, servitude, similitude, *etc.,* lewd, feud; *also, the preterits and past participles of many verbs in* -ew *and* -ue, *as,* stewed, viewed, subdued, *etc.* See -OOD.

— (u̧d) Rude, crude, etc. See -OOD.

-udge. Budge, judge, drudge, grudge, trudge, adjudge, sludge, smudge, fudge, prejudge.

-ue. (ū *and* u̧) See -EW *and* -OO.

-uff. Buff, cuff, bluff, huff, gruff, luff, muff, puff, scruff, scuff, snuff, stuff, ruff, rebuff, counterbuff, rough, chough, clough, sough, tough, enough, slough.

-uft. Tuft, — *this rhymes with the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -uff, *as,* cuffed, stuffed, *etc.*

-ug. Lug, bug, dug, drug, hug, jug, plug, rug, slug, smug, snug, mug, shrug, pug, tug.

-uhl. See -ULE.

-uice. See -USE (ūs).

-uide. See -IDE.

-uild. See -ILD (Ild).

-uint. See -INT (Int).

-uise. See -ISE (ize).

-uke. Duke, puke, rebuke, fluke. See -OOK (o͝ok).

-ul. (ŭl) Cull, dull, gull, hull, lull, mull, null, trull, scull, skull, annul, disannul, Mogul.

— (u̧l *and* o͝ol) Wool, bull, pull, full, bountiful, fanciful, sorrowful, dutiful, merciful, wonderful, worshipful, *etc.* See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 4.

-ulch. Mulch, gulch.

-ule. (ūl) Mule, pule, yule, ridicule, reticule, buhl. See -OOL.

-ulge. Bulge, indulge, divulge, promulge.

-ulk. Bulk, hulk, skulk, pulque.

-ull. See -UL.

-ulp. Pulp, gulp.

-ulse. Pulse, repulse, appulse, impulse, expulse, convulse.

-ult. Result, adult, exult, consult, occult, insult, penult, catapult, difficult.

-um. Chum, drum, glum, grum, gum, hum, mum, rum, scum, plum, stum, sum, swum, thrum, opium, premium, odium, medium, bomb, crumb, thumb, dumb, succumb, come, become, overcome, burthensome, cumbersome, frolicsome, humorsome, quarrelsome, troublesome, martyrdom, christendom.

-ume. (ūm) Fume, glume, plume, spume, assume, consume, exhume, legume, assume, costume, illume, perfume, resume, presume, deplume. See -OOM.

— (u̧m) Grume, rheum. See -OOM.

-ump. Bump, chump, clump, dump, pump, jump, lump, plump, rump, slump, stump, trump, thump, tump.

-un. Bun, dun, gun, nun, pun, run, sun, shun, tun, stun, spun, begun, son, won, ton, done, one, none, undone.

-unce. Dunce, once.

-unch. Bunch, crunch, punch, hunch, lunch, munch.

-unct. Defunct, disjunct.

-und. Fund, obtund, refund, rotund, moribund, rubicund; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -un, *as,* shunned, *etc.*

-une. (ūn) June, tune, untune, jejune, attune, commune, opportune, importune, triune, hewn, dune, picayune, impugn, oppugn. See -OON.

-ung. Bung, clung, dung, flung, hung, rung, strung, sung, sprung, slung, stung, swung, unsung, wrung, young, tongue, among.

-unge. Plunge, expunge, sponge.

-unk. Drunk, chunk, bunk, junk, hunk, skunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, spunk, punk, trunk, slunk, monk.

-unt. Brunt, blunt, hunt, runt, grunt, shunt, stunt, lunt, front, wont.

-up. Cup, sup, up, pup, scup.

-upe. Jupe, stupe. See -OOP.

-upt. Abrupt, corrupt, interrupt; *also, the past participles of verbs in* -up, *as,* supped, *etc.*

-ur. See -ER.

-urb. See -ERB.

-urch. Church, lurch, birch, perch, search, smirch.

-urd. Curd, surd, absurd, bird, gird, third, word, heard, herd, sherd; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ur, *as*, spurred.

-ure. (ūr) Cure, pure, dure, mure, lure, your, abjure, allure, demure, conjure, endure, guipure, colure, manure, enure, immature, immure, mature, obscure, procure, secure, adjure, caleuture, coverture, epicure, investiture, forfeiture, furniture, miniature, nouriture, overture, portraiture, immature, premature, primogeniture, sinecure, temperature. See -OOR (o͝or).

— (u̯r) Brisure, brochure, tournure.

-urf. Turf, scurf, surf, kerf, serf.

-urge. See -ERGE.

-urk. Lurk, Turk, work, burke, dirk, kirk, clerk, quirk, mirk, perk, smirk, yerk, irk, jerk.

-url. (ûrl *and* ĕrl) Churl, curl, furl, hurl, knurl, purl, uncurl, unfurl, girl, twirl, whirl, swirl, pearl, burl, kerl, earl.

-urn. (ûrn *and* ĕrn) Burn, churn, spurn, turn, urn, return, overturn, sojourn, adjourn, fern, kern, stern, discern, concern, learn, earn, yearn, quern, eterne, hern.

-urnt. Burnt, learnt.

-urp. See -IRP.

-urr. See -ER.

-urse. See -ERSE.

-urst. (ûrst *and* ĕrst) Burst, curst, durst, accurst, erst, thirst, worst, first, versed.

-urt. See -ERT.

-urve. See -ERVE.

-us. Us, bus, thus, buss, fuss, muss, truss, incubus, overplus, sarcophagus, syllabus, amorous, boisterous, clamorous, credulous, dangerous, degenerous, generous, emulous, fabulous, frivolous, hazardous, idolatrous, infamous, miraculous, mischievous, mountainous, mutinous, necessitous, numerous, ominous, perilous, poisonous, populous, prosperous, ridiculous, riotous, ruinous, scandalous, scrupulous, sedulous, traitorous, treacherous, tyrannous, venomous, vigorous, villainous, adventurous, adulterous, ambiguous, blasphemous, dolorous, fortuitous, sonorous, gluttonous, gratuitous, incredulous, lecherous, libidinous, magnanimous, obstreperous, odoriferous, ponderous, ravenous, rigorous, slanderous, solicitous, timorous, valorous, unanimous, calamitous, discuss, percuss, blunderbuss. See INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 3.

-use. (ūs) Use, abuse, profuse, diffuse, occluse, disuse, excuse, misuse, obtuse, recluse, juice, sluice, deuce, puce, luce, conduce, deduce, educe, induce, introduce, produce, seduce, traduce, reduce. See -OOSE.

— (u̯s) Ruse. See -OOSE.

— (ūz) Muse, use, fuse, news, abuse, amuse, contuse, diffuse, excuse, infuse, misuse, refuse, suffuse, transfuse, accuse; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons singular of verbs, in* -ew *and* -ue, *as*, dews, imbues, *etc.* See -OOZE.

-ush. (ŭsh) Blush, brush, crush, gush, flush, plush, rush, hush, lush, slush, thrush, tush.

— (u̯sh) Bush, push.

-usk. Busk, cusk, tusk, dusk, husk, musk, rusk.

-ust. Bust, crust, dost, dust, gust, joust, just, must, lust, rust, thrust, trust, adjust, adust, august, disgust, distrust, intrust, mistrust, robust, unjust; *also, the preterits and past participles of verbs in* -uss, *as*, trussed, discussed, *etc.*

-ut. (ŭt) But, butt, cut, hut, gut, glut, jut, nut, shut, strut, englut, rut, scut, slut, smut, abut.

— (u̯t) See -OOT (o͝ot).

-utch. Clutch, hutch, crutch, Dutch, much, such, touch, smutch.

-ute. (ūt) Jute, lute, flute, mute, scute, acute, astute, commute, compute, confute, dispute, dilute, depute, impute, minute, pollute, refute, repute, salute, transmute, volute, absolute, attribute, constitute, destitute, dissolute, execute, institute, irresolute, persecute, prosecute, prostitute, resolute, substitute. See -OOT (o͝ot *and* u̯t).

-uth. See -OOTH (o͝oth *and* u̯th).

-ux. Flux, crux; *also, the plurals of nouns, and the third persons present tense of verbs, in* -uck, *as*, ducks, trucks, *etc.*

-uzz. Buzz, does.

-y. See -IE.

-ymn. Hymn. See -IM.

-ymph. Nymph, lymph.

-yne. Anodyne. See -INE (īn).

-ynx. See -INX.

-ype. See -IPE.

-yph. See -IFF.

-ypse. See -IPSE.

-yre. See -IRE.

-yrrh. See -ER.

-ysm. See -ISM.

-yst. See -IST.

-yve. See -IVE (īv).

-yx. See -IX.

A
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY
OF
BIBLICAL, CLASSICAL, MYTHOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND GEOGRAPHICAL PROPER NAMES.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOCABULARY.

B. Biblical History and Geography.
C. Classical History, Geography, and Mythology.
E. Egyptian History, Geography, and Mythology.
H. Hindoo History, Geography, and Mythology.
M. Modern History and Geography.
N. Norse History, Geography, and Mythology (including Old German).

NOTE. — Foreign sounds are represented by the English sounds most nearly equivalent.

A.

Aa, ä, *M.*
Aachen, ä′kĕn, *M.*
Aalar, ā′a-lär, *B.*
Aalborg, ăl′bôrg, *M.*
Aar, är, *or* **Aren**, ä′ren, *M.*
Aargau, är′gou, *M.*
Aaron, ăr′ŭn, *B.*
Aaronites, ăr′ŭn-īts, *B.*
Aath, āth, = ATH, *M.*
Aba, ā′ba, *C.*
Abacuc, ăb′a-kŭk, *B.*
Abaddon, a-băd′dŏn, *B.*
Abadias, ăb′a-dī′as, *B.*
Abæ, ā′bē, *C.*
Abagtha, a-bāg′thä, *B.*
Abailard, ā′ba′lär′, = ABELARD, *M.*
Abakan, ä-bä-kän′, *M.*
Abakansk, ä-bä-känsk′, *M.*
Abalus, ăb′a-lŭs, *C.*
Abana, ăb′a-nä, *B.*
Abancay, ä-băn-kī′, *M.*
Abancourt, ä′bôN′kōōr′, *M.*
Abano, ä-bä′nō, *M.*
Abantes, a-băn′tēz, *C.*
Abantia, a-băn′shī-ä, *C.*
Abantiades, ăb′an-tī′a-dēz, *C.*
Abantias, a-băn′shī-as, *C.*
Abantis, a-băn′tĭs, *C.*
Abarbarea, ăb′ar-bā′rē-ä, *C.*
Abarim, ăb′a-rĭm, *B.*
Abaris, ăb′a-rĭs, *C.*
Abaron, ăb′a-rŏn, *B.*
Abas, ā′bas, *C.*
Abasa, ăb′a-sä, *C.*
Abascia *or* **Abassia**, ä-băsh′ĭ-ä, *M.*
Abasitis, ăb′a-sī′tĭs, *C.*
Abassus, a-băs′ŭs, *C.*
Abati *or* **Abatti**, a-bä′tē, *M.*
Abatos, ăb′a-tŏs, *C.*
Abba, ăb′bä, *B.*
Abbasides, ăb-bās′sĭ-dēz, *M.*
Abbatucci, ăb′bä-tōōt′chē, *M.*
Abbeville, *France*, ăb′vēl′; *S. C.*, ăb′bē-vĭl, *M.*
Abda, ăb′dä, *B.*
Abdalla, ăb-dăl′lä, *or* **Abdullah**, ăb-dŭl′lä, *M.*
Abdalonimus *or* **Abdalonymus**, ăb′dä-lŏn′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Abdeel, ăb′dē-ĕl, *B.*
Abd-el-Kader, ăbd-ĕl-kä′dĕr; *written also* **Abdul-Kadir**, *M.*
Abdelmalik, ăbd-ĕl-mä′lĭk, *M.*
Abdera, ăb-dē′rä, *C.*
Abderites, ăb′dē-rī′tēz, *C, and* **Abderita**, ăb′dē-rī′tä, *C.*
Abderus, ăb-dē′rŭs, *C.*
Abdi, ăb′dī, *B.*
Abdias, ăb-dī′as, *B.*
Abdiel, ăb′dĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Abdolonymus, ăb′dŏ-lŏn′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Abdon, ăb′dŏn, *B.*
Abdul Mejid *or* **Abdoul Medjid**, ăbd′ōōl-mē-jēd′, *M.*
Abeatæ, ăb′ē-ā′tē, *C.*
Abednego, ā-bĕd′nē-gō, *B.*
Abel, ā′bĕl, *B.*
Abelard, ăb′ē-lärd, *M.*
Abelbethmaachah, ā′bel-bĕth-mā′a-kä, *B.*
Abella, ā-bĕl′lä, *C.*
Abelmaim, ā′bel-mā′ĭm, *B.*
Abelmeholah, ā′bel-mē-hō′lä, *B.*
Abelmizraim, ā′bel-miz′rā-ĭm, *B.*
Abelshittim, ā′bel-shĭt′tĭm, *B.*
Abencerage, ä-bĕn′thrā-rā′hä, *M.*
Abenheim, ä′ben-hīm, *M.*
Aberbrothock, ăb′ĕr-brŏth′ŭk, *M.*
Abercromby *or* **Abercrombie**, ăb′ĕr-krŭm-bĭ, *M.*
Aberdeen, ăb-ĕr-dēn′, *M.*
Abergavenny, ăb′ĕr-gā′nĭ, *M.*
Aberistwith, ăb′ĕr-ĭst′with, *M.*
Abernethy, ăb′ĕr-nē-thĭ; *Scot.* ăb-ĕr-nēth′ĭ, *M.*
Abez, ā′bĕz, *B.*
Abi, ā′bĭ, *B.*
Abia *or* **Abiah**, ä-bī′ä, *B.*
Abialbon, ā′bĭ-ăl′bŏn, *B.*
Abiasaph, ā-bī′a-săf, *B.*
Abiathar, ā-bī′a-thēr, *B.*
Abib, ā′bĭb, *B.*
Abida *or* **Abidah**, ä-bī′dä, *B.*
Abidan, ăb′ĭ-dăn, *B.*
Abiel, ä-bī′ĕl, *B.*
Abiezer, ā′bĭ-ē′zēr, *B.*
Abiezrite, ā′bĭ-ēz′rīt, *B.*
Abigail, ăb′ĭ-gāl, *B.*
Abihail, ăb′ĭ-hā′ĭl, *B.*
Abihu, a-bī′hū, *B.*
Abihud, a-bī′hŭd, *B.*
Abil, ā′bĭ-ĭ, *C.*
Abijah, a-bī′jä, *B.*
Abijam, a-bī′jăm, *B.*
Abila, ăb′ĭ-lä, *C.*
Abilene, ăb′ĭ-lē′nē, *B. & C.*; ăb′ĭ-lēn, *M.*
Abimael, ä-bĭm′ā-ĕl, *B.*
Abimelech, a-bĭm′ē-lĕk, *B.*
Abinadab, a-bĭn′a-dăb, *B.*
Abiner, ăb′ĭ-nĕr, *B.*
Abinger, ăb′ĭn-jĕr, *M.*
Abinoam, a-bĭn′ō-ăm, *B.*
Abiram, a-bī′răm, *B.*
Abiron, a-bī′rŏn, *B.*
Abisares, a-bĭs′a-rēz, *C.*
Abisei, ăb′ĭ-sē′ĭ, *B.*
Abishag, ăb′ĭ-shăg, *B.*
Abishai, a-bĭsh′ā-ī, *B.*
Abishalom, a-bĭsh′a-lŏm, *B.*
Abishua, a-bĭsh′ū-ä, *B.*
Abishur, ăb′ĭ-shĕr, *B.*
Abisum, ăb′ĭ-sŭm, *B.*
Abital, ăb′ĭ-tăl, *B.*
Abitub, ăb′ĭ-tŭb, *B.*
Abiud, ä-bī′ŭd, *B.*
Ablancourt, äb′lôN′kōōr′, *M.*
Abner, ăb′nĕr, *B.*
Abnoba, ăb′nō-bä, *C.*
Abo, ä′bō; *Sw.* Åbo, ō′bōō, *M.*
Abobrica, ăb′ō-brĭ′ka, *C.*
Abœcritus, ä-bĕk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Abolani, ăb′ō-lā′nĭ, *C.*
Abomey, ăb′ō-mā′, *M.*
Aboniteichos, ä-bŏn′ĭ-tī′kŏs, *C.*
Aboo-Bekr = ABU-BEKR, *M.*
Abookeer, **Aboukir**, *or* **Abukir**, ä′bōō′kēr′, *M.*
Aborras, ä-bŏr′ras, *C.*
Abou-Bekr = ABU-BEKR, *M.*
Abradates, ăb′ra-dā′tēz, *C.*
Abraham, ā′bra-hăm, *B.*
Abram, ā′bram, *B.*
Abranches, ä-brän′shĕs, *M.*
Abrantes, ä-brän′tĕs, *M.*
Abrocomas, a-brŏk′ō-mas, *C.*
Abrodiætus, ăb′rō-dī-ē′tŭs, *C.*
Abrolhos, ä-brōl′yōs, *M.*
Abron, ā′brŏn, *C.*
Abronychus, a-brŏn′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Abrota, a-brō′ta, *or* ăb′rō-ta, *C.*
Abrotonum, a-brŏt′ō-nŭm, *C.*
Abrupolis, a-brŭ′pō-lĭs, *C.*
Abruzzo, ä-brōōt′sō, *M.*
Absalom, ăb′sa-lŏm; **-lon**, -lŏn, *B.*
Absecom, ăb-sē′kŭm, *M.*
Absyrtides, ăb-sēr′tĭ-dēz, *C.*
Absyrtus, ăb-sēr′tŭs, *C.*
Abu-Bekr, *or* **Abou-Bekr**, ä′bōō-bĕk′′r, *M.*
Abubus, a-bū′bŭs, *B.*
Abul-Feda, ä′bōōl-fĕd′a, *M.*, *or* **Aboulfeda.**
Abulites, ăb′ū-lī′tēz, *C.*
Abydus, a-bī′dŭs, *C.*
Abyla, ăb′ĭ-la, *C.*
Abyssini, ăb′ĭs-sī′nĭ, *C.*
Abyssinia, ăb′ĭs-sĭn′ĭ-ä, *M.*
Acacallis, ăk′a-kăl′lĭs, *C.*
Acacesius, ăk′a-sē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Acacius, a-kā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Academia, ăk′a-dē′mĭ-ä, *C.*
Academus, ăk′a-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Acalandrus, ăk′a-lăn′drŭs, *C.*
Acamas, ăk′a-mas, *C.*
Acampsis, a-kămp′sĭs, *C.*
Acantha, a-kăn′tha; **Acanthus**, a-kăn′thŭs, *C.*
Acapulco, ä-ka-pōōl′kō, *M.*
Acarnania, ăk′ar-nā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Acastus, a-kās′tŭs, *C.*
Acatan, ăk′a-tăn, *B.*
Accad, ăk′kăd, *B.*
Accaron, ăk′ka-rŏn, *B.*
Accho, ăk′kō, *B.*
Accia, ăk′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Accius, ăk′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Accomac, ăk′kō-măk, *M.*
Accos, ăk′kŏs, *B.*
Accoz, ăk′kŏz, *B.*
Accum, ăk′kŭm *or* ăk′kōōm, *M.*
Ace, ā′sē, *C.*
Aceldama, a-sĕl′dä-mä, *B.*
Aceratus, a-sĕr′a-tŭs, *C.*
Acerræ, a-sĕr′rē, *C.*
Acesia, a-sē′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Acesines, as′ē-sĭ′nēz, *C.*
Acesta, a-sĕs′tä, *C.*
Acestes, a-sĕs′tēz, *C.*
Achæa, a-kē′a; **Achæi**, a-kē′ī, *C.*
Achæmenes, a-kĕm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Achæmenides, ăk′ē-mĕn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Achæus, a-kē′ŭs, *C.*
Achaia, a-kā′yä, *B. & C.*
Achaicus, a-kā′ĭ-kŭs, *B.*
Achan, ā′kăn, *B.*
Achar, ā′kär, *B.*
Achard, ä′shär′, *M.*
Acharnæ, a-kär′nē, *C.*
Achates, a-kā′tēz, *C.*
Achaz, ā′kăz, *B.*
Achbor, ăk′bôr, *B.*
Acheen *or* **Atcheen**, ät-chēn′, *M.*
Acheloides, ăk′ē-lō′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Achelous, ăk′ē-lō′ŭs, *C. & M.*
Acheron, ăk′ē-rŏn, *C.*
Acherontia, ăk′ē-rŏn′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Acherusia, ăk′ē-rų′zhĭ-ä, *C.*
Achiacharus, ā′kĭ-ăk′a-rŭs, *M.*
Achias, a-kī′as, *B.*
Achillas, a-kĭl′las; **Achilles**, a-kĭl′lēz, *C.*
Achillea, ăk′ĭl-lē′ä, *C.*
Achilleis, ăk′ĭl-lē′ĭs, *C.*
Achilleum, ăk′ĭl-lē′ŭm, *C.*
Achilleus, a-kĭl′lē-ŭs *or* a-kĭl′lūs, *C.*
Achilli, a-kĕl′lē, *or* a-kĭl′lē, *M.*
Achim, ā′kĭm, *B.*
Achior, a-kī′ôr, *B.*
Achish, ā′kĭsh, *B.*
Achito, a-kē′tō, *M.*
Achitob, ăk′ĭ-tŏb, *B.*
Achivi, a-kī′vī, *C.*
Achladæus, ăk′lă-dē′ŭs, *C.*
Achmet, ăk′mĕt, *M.* = AHMED.
Achmetha, ăk′mē-thä, *B.*
Achmim, *or* **Akhmym**, ăk-mēm′, *M.*
Achmouneyn = OSHMOONEYN, *M.*
Achor, ā′kôr, *B.*
Achsa, ăk′sa, *B.*
Achsah, ăk′sä, *B.*
Achshaph, ăk′shăf, *B.*
Achzib, ăk′zĭb, *B.*
Acichorius, ăs′ĭ-kō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Acidalia, ăs′ĭ-dā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Acilia, a-sĭl′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Acilius, a-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Acipha, ās′ĭ-fä, *B.*
Acis, ā′sĭs, *C.*
Acitho, ăs′ĭ-thō, *B.*
Ackermann, ăk′ĕr-măn, *M.*
Acmonides, ăk-mŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Acœtes, a-sē′tēz, *C.*
Acontius, a-kŏn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Acoris, ăk′ō-rĭs, *C.*
Acorus, ăk′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Acqui, ä′kwē, *M.*
Acquia, ä-kwī′ä, *M.*
Acra, ā′krä, *C.*

Acra *or* **Acrа**, ăk′rȧ, *M.*
Acragas, ăk′rȧ-gas, *C.*
Acratus, ȧ-krā′tŭs, *C.*
Acre, ā′kẽr *or* ā′kẽr, *M.*
Acriæ, ăk′rī-ē, *C.*
Acriates, ā′krī-ā′tēz, *C.*
Acridophagi, ăk′rĭ-dŏf′ȧ-jī, *C.*
Acrisioneus, ȧ-krĭs′ĭ-ō-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Acrisioniades, ȧ-krĭs′ĭ-ō-nī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Acrisius, ȧ-krĭs′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Acritas, ȧ-krī′tas, *C.*
Acroathon, ăk′rō-ă′thŏn, *or* ȧ-krŏ′ȧ-thŏn, *C.*
Acrocerаunium, ăk′rō-sē-rā′nē-ŭm, *C.*
Acrocorinthus, ăk′rō-kō-rĭn′thŭs, *C.*
Acron, ā′krŏn, *C.*
Acropolis, ȧ-krŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Acrotatus, ȧ-krŏt′ȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Acrothoön, ăk′rō-thō′ŏn, *C.*
Actæa, ăk-tē′ȧ, *C.*
Actæon, ăk-tē′ŏn ; **Actæus**, ăk-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Actia, ăk′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Actisanes, ăk′tĭ-sā′nēz, *C.*
Actium, ăk′shĭ-ŭm ; **Actius**, ăk′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Actorides, ăk-tŏr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Actoris, ăk′tō-rĭs, *C.*
Acua, ȧ-kū′ȧ, *B.*
Acub, ā′kŭb, *B.*
Aculeo, ȧ-kū′lē-ō, *C.*
Acuña, ȧ-kōon′yȧ, *N.*
Acunha, ȧ-kōon′yȧ, *M.*
Acuphis, ȧ-kū′fĭs, *C.*
Acuulaus, ȧ-kū′sĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Adada, ăd′ȧ-dȧ, *C.*
Adadah, ăd′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Adæus, ȧ-dē′ŭs, *C.*
Adah, ā′dȧ, *B.*
Adalah, ăd′ȧ-l′ȧ, *B*
Adair, ȧ-dār′, *M.*
Adalbert, ăd′ȧl-bẽrt, *M.*
Adalia, ăd′ȧ-lĭ′ȧ, *B.*; ä-dä′lē-ä, *M.*
Adam, ăd′ȧm, *B.*
Adamah, ăd′ȧ-mȧ, *B.*
Adamantæa, ăd′ȧ-măn-tē′ȧ, *C.*
Adamas, ăd′ȧ-mȧs, *C.*
Adamastus, ăd′ȧ-mȧs′tŭs, *C.*
Adami, ăd′ȧ-mĭ, *B.*
Adana, ăd′ȧ-nȧ, *C.*; ä-dä′nä, *M.*
Adanson, ä′dŏn′sŏn′, *M.*
Adar, ā′där, *B.*
Adasa, ăd′ȧ-sȧ, *B.*
Adbeël, ăd′bē-ĕl, *B.*
Addan, ăd′dăn, *B.*
Addar, ăd′där, *B.*
Addi, ăd′dĭ, *B.*
Addo, ăd′dō, *B.*
Addon, ăd′dŏn, *B.*
Addua, ăd′dū-ȧ, *C.*
Addus, ăd′dŭs, *B.*
Adel, ȧ-dĕl′, *Africa*, ä-dāl′, *M.*
Adelaide, ăd′ē-lād, *M.*
Adelard, ăd′ē-lärd, *or* **Athelard**, ăth′ĕl-ärd, *M.*
Adelung, ä′de-lŏong, *M.*
Aden, ā′dn ; *Arab.* ä′dn, *M.*
Adherbal, ăd-hẽr′bal, *C.*
Adiatorix, ȧ′dĭ-ăt′ō-rĭks, *C.*
Adida, ăd′ĭ-dȧ, *B.*
Adienus, ăd′ĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Adiel, ā′dĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Adige, ăd′ĭ-jē ; *It.* ä′dē-jē, *M.*
Adimantus, ăd′ĭ-măn′tŭs, *C.*
Adin, ā′dĭn, *B.*
Adina, ăd′ĭ-nȧ, *B.*
Adino, ăd′ĭ-nō *or* ȧ-dī′nō, *B.*
Adinus, ăd′ĭ-nŭs, *B.*
Adirondack, ăd′ĭ-rŏn′dăk, *M.*
Adithaim, ăd′ĭ-thā′ĭm, *B.*
Adlai, ăd′lā *or* ăd′lā-ĭ, *B.*
Adlerberg, ăd′lẽr-bẽrg, *M.*
Admah, ăd′mȧ, *B.*
Admatha, ăd′mȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Admete, ăd-mē′tē, *C.*
Admeto, ăd-mē′tō, *C.*
Admetus, ăd-mē′tŭs, *C.*
Adnah *or* **Adna**, ăd′nȧ, *B.*
Adona, ăd′ō-nȧ, *B.*
Adonis, ȧ-dŏ′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Adonias, ăd′ō-nī′ȧs, *B.*
Adonibezek, ȧ-dŏn′ĭ-bē′zĕk, *B.*
Adonican, ȧ-dŏn′ĭ-kăn, *B.*
Adonijah, ăd′ō-nī′jȧ, *B.*
Adonikam, ȧ-dŏn′ĭ-kăm, *B.*
Adoniram, ăd′ō-nī′răm, *B.*
Adonis, ȧ-dŏ′nĭs, *C.*
Adonizedek, ȧ-dŏn′ĭ-zē′dĕk, *B.*
Adora, ȧ-dō′rȧ, *B.*
Adoraim, ăd′ō-rā′ĭm, *B.*
Adoram, ȧ-dō′răm, *B.*
Adour, ä′dōōr′, *M.*
Adowah, ä′dō-wä, *M.*
Adrain, ȧ-drān′, *M.*
Adramiti, ȧ′drȧ-mē′tē, *M.*
Adrammelech *or* **Adramelech**, ȧ-drăm′ĕ-lĕk, *B.*
Adramyttеum, ăd′rȧ-mĭt-tē′ŭm, *or* **-tium**, -mĭt-tĭ′ŭm, *or* -mĭt′tĭ-ŭm, *B. & C.*
Adrana, ăd′rȧ-nȧ, *or* ȧ-drā′nȧ, *C.*
Adrastia, ăd′rȧs-tĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Adrastii Campi, ăd′rȧs-tĭ′ī kăm′pī, *C.*
Adrastus, ȧ-drăs′tŭs, *C.*
Adreta, Des, dā′zȧ-drā′, *M.*
Adria, ā′drĭ-ȧ, *B.*, ä′drē-ä, *M.*
Adrianople, ăd′rĭ-ăn-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Adrianopolis, ăd′rĭ-ăn-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Adrianus, ā′drĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Adriatic, ăd′rē-ăt′ĭk, *M.*
Adriaticum, ā′drĭ-ăt′ĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Adriel, ā′drĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Adrimetum, ăd′rĭ-mē′tŭm, *C.*
Aduatici, ăd′ū-at′ĭ-sī, *or* **-atuci**, -ăt′ū-sī, *C.*
Aduel, ȧ-dū′ĕl, *B.*
Adula, ȧ-dū′lȧ, *C.*
Adullam, ȧ-dŭl′lăm, *B.*
Adullamite, ȧ-dŭl′lăm-ĭt, *B.*
Adulis, ȧ-dū′lĭs, *C.*
Adummim, ȧ-dŭm′mĭm, *B.*
Adyrmachidæ, ăd′ĭr-măk′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Æa, ē′ȧ, *C.*
Æacea, ē′ȧ-sē′ȧ, *C.*
Æacides, ē-ăs′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Æacus, ē′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Ææa, ē-ē′ȧ, *C.*
Æanteum, ē′ăn-tē′ŭm, *C.*
Æantides, ē-ăn′tĭ-dēz, *C.*
Æas, ē′as, *C.*
Ædesia, ē-dē′zhĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Aedias, ā′ē-dĭ′as, *B.*
Ædiles, ē-dĭ′lēz, *C.*
Ædilus, ēd′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Aedon, ā′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Aedonia, ā′ē-dō′nĭs, *C.*
Ædui, ēd′ū-ī, *C.*
Æsta, ē-ē′tȧ ; **Æstas**, ē-ē′tas ; *or* **Æstes**, ē-ē′tēz, *C.*
Æetias, ē-ē′shĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Ægæe, ē-jē′ē, *C.*
Ægæon, ē-jē′ŏn, *C.*
Ægæum, ē-jē′ŭm, *C.*
Ægæus, ē-jē′ŭs, *C.*
Ægaleos, ē-gā′lē-ŏs, *C.*
Ægaleum, ē-gā′lē-ŭm, *C.*
Ægaleus, ē-gā′lē-ŭs, *C.*
Ægean Sea, ē-jē′an sē, *M.*
Ægeleon, ē-jē′lē-ŏn, *C.*
Ægeria, ē-jē′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Ægesta, ē-jĕs′tȧ, *C.*
Ægeus, ē′jē-ŭs, *C.*
Ægiale, ē-jī′ȧ-lē, *C.*
Ægialea, ē′jĭ-ȧ-lē′ȧ, *C.*
Ægialeus, ē-jĭ′ȧ-lē-ŭs, *C.*
Ægialus, ē-jī′ȧ-lŭs, *C.*
Ægilia, *an island*, ē-jĭ′lĭ-ȧ, *a theme*, ē-jĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Ægina, ē-jī′nȧ, *C.*
Ægineta, ē-jĭ-nē′tȧ, *C.*
Æginetes, ē-jĭ′nē-tēz, *C.*
Ægiochus, ē-jī′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Ægipan, ē-jī′păn, *C.*
Ægira, ē-jī′rȧ, *C.*
Ægis, ē′jĭs, *C.*
Ægisthus, ē-jĭs′thŭs, *C.*
Ægium, ē′jĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Ægles, ē′glēz, *C.*
Æglestes, ē-glĕs′tēz, *C.*
Ægobolus, ē-gŏb′ō-lŭs, *C.*
Ægon, ē′gŏn, *C.*
Ægos Potamos, ē′gŏs pŏt′ȧ-mŏs, *or* **Ægos Potami**, pŏt′ȧ-mĭ, *C.*
Ægus, ē′gŭs, *C.*
Ægusa, ē-gū′sȧ, *C.*
Ægyptii, ē-jĭp′shĭ-ī, *C.*
Ægyptium, ē-jĭp′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Ægyptus, ē-jĭp′tŭs, *C.*
Ælin, ē′lĭn, *C.*
Ælianus, ē′lĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Ælius, ē′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Aello, ā-ĕl′lō, *C.*
Ælurus, ē-lū′rŭs, *C.*
Æmilia, ē-mĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Æmilius, ē-mĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Æmilianus, ē-mĭl′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Æmon, ē′mŏn ; *or* **Æmus**, ē′mŭs, *C.*
Æmonia, ē-mō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Æmonides, ē-mŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Ænaria, ē-nā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Ænea, ē-nē′ȧ, *C.*
Æneadæ, ē-nē′ȧ-dē, *C.*
Æneades, ē-nē′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Æneas, *of Corinth*, ē′nē-as, *B.*; *of Troy*, ē-nē′as, *C.*
Ænels, ē-nē′ĭs, *C.*
Ænesidemus, ē-nēs′ĭ-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Ænetus, ē-nē′tŭs, *C.*
Ænia, ē′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Ænobarbus, ē′nō-bär′bŭs, *C.*
Ænon, ē′nŏn, *B.*
Æolia, ē-ō′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Æoliæ, ē-ō′lĭ-ē, *C.*
Æolides, ē-ŏl′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Æolis, ē′ō-lĭs ; **Æolus**, ē′ō-lŭs, *C.*
Æora, ē-ō′rȧ, *C.*
Æpytus, ē-pī′tŭs, *C.*
Æqui, ē′kwĭ, *C.*
Æquicoli, ē-kwĭk′ō-lī, *C.*
Æquimelium, ē′kwĭ-mē′lĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Ærœ, ā′rō *or* ā′rē, *M.*
Aerope, ā-ēr′ō-pē, *C.*
Æropus, *mountain*, ēr′ō-pŭs, *C.*
Aeropus, ā-ēr′ō-pŭs, *C.*
Æsacus, ēs′ā-kŭs, *C.*
Æsagea, ē-sā′jē-ȧ, *C.*
Æschines, ēs′kĭ-nēz, *C.*
Æschrion, ēs′krĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Æschylus, ēs′kĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Æsculapius, ēs′kŭ-lā′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Æsir, ē′sẽr, *N.*
Æsopus, ē-sō′pŭs, *C.*; **Æsop**, ē′sŏp, *M.*
Æthalia, ē-thā′lĭ-ȧ *or* ēth′ȧ-lĭ′ȧ, *or* **-lea**, -lē′ȧ, *C.*
Æthiopia, ē′thĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Æthiops, ē′thĭ-ŏps, *C.*
Æthra, ē′thrȧ, *C.*
Æthusa, ē-thū′sȧ, *C.*
Aetion, ā-ē′shĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Aetolia, ē-tō′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Ætolus, ē-tō′lŭs, *C.*
Afghanistan, ăf-găn′ĭs-tăn′, *M.*
Afloom, ȧ-fē-ōom′, *M.*
Afragola, ä-frä-gō′lä, *M.*
Aframius, ȧ-frā′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Africa, ăf′rĭ-kȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Africanus, ăf′rĭ-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Africum, ăf′rĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Agaba, ăg′ȧ-bȧ, *B.*
Agabus, ăg′ȧ-bŭs, *B.*
Agag, ā′gag, *B.*
Agagite, ā′gag-īt, *B.*
Agamedes, ăg′ȧ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Agamemnon, ăg′ȧ-mĕm′nŏn, *C.*
Agamemnonides, ăg′ȧ-mĕm-nŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Agamus, ăg′ȧ-mŭs, *C.*
Aganippe, ăg′ȧ-nĭp′pē, *C.*
Agape, ăg′ȧ-pē, *C.*
Agapenor, ăg′ȧ-pē′nŏr, *C.*
Agar, ā′gär.
Agarenes, ăg′ȧ-rēnz, *B.*
Agareni, ăg′ȧ-rē′nī, *C.*
Agarista, ăg′ȧ-rĭs′tȧ, *C.*
Agasicles, ȧ-gās′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Agassiz, ăg′ȧ-sēz, *or* ȧ-gās′sĭz, *F.* ȧ′gȧs′sē′, *M.*
Agasus, ăg′ȧ-sŭs, *C.*
Agatha, ăg′ȧ-thȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Agatharchides, ăg′ȧ-thär′kĭ-dēz, *C.*
Agathias, ȧ-gā′thĭ-ăs, *C.*
Agatho, ăg′ȧ-thō, *C.*
Agathocles, ăg′ȧ-thō-klē′ȧ, *C.*
Agathocles, ȧ-găth′ō-klēz, *C.*
Agathon, ăg′ȧ-thŏn, *C.*
Agathyrni, ăg′ȧ-thẽr′sĭ, *C.*
Agave, ȧ-gā′vē, *C.*
Agde, ägd, *M.*
Agdestis, ăg-dĕs′tĭs, *C.*
Ageë, ā′jĕ-ē, *B.*
Agelastus, ȧ-jĕl′ăs′tŭs, *C.*
Agelaus, ăj′ĕ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Agen, ā′zhŏn′, *M.*
Agendicum, ȧ-jĕn′dĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Agenor, ȧ-jē′nŏr, *C.*
Agesander, ăj′ĕ-săn′dẽr, *C.*
Agesias, ȧ-jē′sĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Agesilaus, ȧ-jĕs′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Agesipolis, ăj′ĕ-sĭp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Agesistrata, ăj′ĕ-sĭs′trā-tȧ, *C.*
Aggenus, ăg-jē′nŭs, *C.*
Aggeus, ăg-jē′ŭs, *B.*
Agidæ, ăj′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Agincourt, ā′zhăⁿ′kōōr′, *M.*
Agis, ā′jĭs, *C.*
Agiaia, ăg-lā′ĭ-ȧ *or* ăg-lā′yȧ, *C.*
Aglaonice, ăg′lā-ō-nī′sē, *C.*
Aglauros, ăg-lą′rŏs, *C.*
Aglaus, ăg-lā′ŭs *or* ăg′lā-ŭs, *C.*
Agnodice, ăg-nŏd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Agnone, ȧn-yō′nē, *M.*
Agnonia, ăg′nō-nĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Agnonides, ăg-nŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Agonius, ȧ-gō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Agora, ăg′ō-rȧ, *C.*
Agoracritus, ăg′ō-răk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Agoranis, ăg′ō-rā′nĭs, *C.*
Agoranomi, ăg′ō-răn′ō-mī, *C.*
Agosta, ä-gōs′tä, *M.*
Agra, ā′grȧ, *C.*; ä′grä, *M.*
Agragas, ăg′rȧ-gas, *C.*
Agraulia, ȧ-grą′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Agraulos, ȧ-grą′lŏs, *C.*
Agrianes, ăg′grĭ-ā′nēz, *C.*
Agricola, ȧ-grĭk′ō-lȧ, *C.*
Agrigentum, ăg′rĭ-jĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Agrionia, ăg′rĭ-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Agrippa, ȧ-grĭp′pȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Agrippina, ăg′rĭp-pī′nȧ, *C.*
Agrius, ā′grĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Agrolas, ăg′rō-lăs, *C.*
Agron, ā′grŏn, *C.*
Agrotera, ȧ-grŏt′ẽr-ȧ, *C.*
Agua Nueva, ä′gwä nwā′vä, *M.*
Aguas Calientes, ä′gwäs kä′lē-ĕn′tēs, *M.*
Agueseau, d', dä′gȧ′sō′, *M.*
Aguilar, ä-gē-lär′, *M.*
Aguilhas, ä-gōōl′yäs, *M.*
Agur, ā′gẽr, *B.*
Agyieus, ȧ-jĭ′yē-ŭs, *C.*
Agylla, ȧ-jĭl′lȧ, *C.*
Agyrium, ȧ-jĭr′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Ahab, ā′hăb, *B.*
Ahala, ā-hā′lȧ, *C.*
Aharah, ā-hăr′ȧ, *B.*
Aharhel, ā-här′hĕl, *B.*
Ahasai, ā-hās′ȧ-ī, *B.*
Ahasbai, ā-hăz′bā-ī, *B.*
Ahasuerus, ā-hăs′ū-ē′rŭs, *B.*
Ahava, ȧ-hā′vȧ, *B.*
Ahavah, ȧ-hā′vȧ, *B.*
Ahaz, ā′hăz, *B.*
Ahazai, ā-hăz′ĭ-ī, *B.*
Ahaziah, ā-hȧ-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Ahban, ā′băn, *B.*
Ahenobarbus, ȧ-hēn′ō-bär′bŭs, *C.*
Aher, ā′hẽr, *B.*
Ahi, ā′hī, *B.*
Ahiah, ȧ-hī′ȧ, *B.*
Ahiam, ȧ-hī′ăm, *B.*
Ahian, ā-hī′ăn, *B.*
Ahiezer, ā′hī-ē′zẽr, *B.*
Ahihud, ā-hī′hŭd, *B.*
Ahijah, ā-hī′jȧ, *C.*
Ahikam, ā-hī′kăm, *B.*
Ahilud, ā-hī′lŭd, *B.*
Ahimaaz, ā-hĭm′ȧ-ăz, *B.*
Ahiman, ā-hī′măn, *B.*
Ahimelech, ā-hĭm′ĕ-lĕk, *B.*
Ahimoth, ā-hī′mŏth, *B.*
Ahinadab, ā-hĭn′ȧ-dăb, *B.*
Ahinoam, ā-hĭn′ō-ăm, *B.*
Ahio, ā-hī′ō, *B.*
Ahira, ā-hī′rȧ, *B.*
Ahiram, ā-hī′răm, *B.*
Ahiramites, ā-hī′răm-īts, *B.*
Ahisamach, ā-hĭs′ȧ-măk, *B.*
Ahishahar, ā-hĭsh′ȧ-här, *B.*
Ahishar, ā-hī′shär, *B.*
Ahithophel, ā-hĭth′ō-fĕl, *B.*
Ahitub, ā-hī′tŭb, *B.*
Ahlab, ā′lăb, *B.*
Ahlai, ā′lī-ī, *B.*
Ahmed, ä′mĕd, *or* **Achmet**, äk′mĕt, *M.*
Ahmedabad, ä′mĕd-ä-bäd′, *M.*
Ahmednuggur, ä′mĕd-nŭg′gẽr, *M.*
Ahoah, ȧ-hō′ȧ, *B.*
Ahohite, ȧ-hō′hīt, *B.*
Aholah, ȧ-hō′lȧ, *B.*
Aholiab, ȧ-hō′lĭ-ăb, *B.*
Aholibah, ȧ-hŏl′ĭ-bȧ, *B.*
Aholibamah, ȧ-hŏl-lĭb′ȧ-mȧ, *B.*
Ahriman, ä-rē-män′, *or* **-rĭ-man**, *Persian.*
Ahumal, ä-hū′mȧl-ī, *B.*
Ahuzam, ȧ-hū′zăm, *B.*
Ahuzzath, ȧ-hŭz′zăth, *B.*
Ai, ā′ī, *B.*
Aiah, ā-ī′ȧ, *or* **Ajah**, ā′jȧ, *B.*
Aiath, ā-ī′ăth, *B.*
Aidin, ī-dēn′, *M.*
Aidoneus, ā′ĭ-dō′nē-ŭs *or* ā′ĭ-dō′nŭs *or* ā-ĭd′ō-nŭs, *C.*
Aiguillon, d', dăⁿ′gē′yŏⁿ′, *M.*
Aijah, ā-ī′jȧ *or* ā′jȧ, *B.*
Aijaleth, ā′jȧ-lĕth *or* āj′ȧ-lĕth, *B.*
Aijalon, ā′jȧ-lŏn, *B.*
Aiken, ā′kẽn, *M.*
Ailly, d', dăl′yē′ *or* dä′yē′, *M.*
Ain, ā′ĭn, *B.*; ān, *M.*
Ainsworth, ānz′wŭrth, *M.*
Aintab, ĭn-täb′, *M.*
Airus, ā-ī′rŭs, *B.*
Aisne, ān, *M.*
Aius Locutius, ā′yŭs lō-kū′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Aix, āks, *M.*
Aix-la-Chapelle, āks′lä-shäp-pĕl′, *G.* **Achen**, ä′kẽn, *M.*
Ajaccio *or* **Ajazzo**, ä-yät′chō, *M.*
Ajah, ā′jȧ, *B.*
Ajalon, ăj′ȧ-lŏn, *B.*

Ajax, ā′jăks, *C.*
Akan, ä′kän, *B.*
Akbar, äk′bär, *Hind.* ŭk′bēr, *M.*
Akenside, ā′ken-sīd, *M.*
Akerblad, ä′ker-blăd, *M.*
Akerman, ä′kēr-măn, *M.*
Akhissar, äk′hĭs-sär′, *M.*
Akhmym, *or* **Achmim**, äk-mēm′, *M.*
Akkub, äk′kŭb, *B.*
Akrabattine, äk′rā-băt-tī′nē, *B.*
Akrabbim, á-krăb′bĭm, *B.*
Akshehr, **Akchehr**, *or* **Akscheher**, äk-shēr′ *or* ak-shā′-ēr, *M.*
Akulas, ä-kōō′läs, *M.*
Alabama, ăl′á-bā′má, *M.*
Alachua, á-lăch′ŭ-á, *M.*
Aladdin, á-lăd′dĭn, *Arab.* **Ala-ed-Din**, á-lä′ed-dēn′, *M.*
Alæa, á-lē′á, *C.*
Alæi, á-lē′ī, *C.*
Alæsa, á-lē′sá, *C.*
Alais, á-lā′, *M.*
Alala, ăl′á-lá, *C.*
Alalcomenæ, ăl′ăl-kŏm′ē-nē, *C.*
Alamani, ăl′á-mā′nī, *or* **Alamanni**, -măn′nī, *C.*
Alameth, ăl′á-mēth, *B.*
Alammelech, á-lăm′mē-lĕk, *B.*
Alamo, ä′lä-mō, *M.*
Alamos, ä′lä-mōs, *M.*
Alamoth, ăl′á-mŏth, *B.*
Alan, ăl′*an*, *M.*
Åland, ä′länd, *Sw.* ō′länd, *M.*
Alani, á-lā′nī, *C.*
Alapaha, á-läp′á-há, *M.*
Alard, á′lärt′, *M.*
Alaricus, ăl′á-rī′kŭs, *C.*; **Alaric**, ăl′á-rĭk, *M.*
Alashehr, ä′läs-shēr′, *M.*
Alastor, á-lăs′tôr, *C.*
Alastores, á-lăs′tō-rēz, *C.*
Alava, ăl′á-vä, *M.*
Alazon, ăl′á-zŏn, *or* á-lā′zŏn, *C.*
Alba, ăl′bä, *M.*
Albacete, ăl-bä-thā′tā, *M.*
Albacini, ăl-bä-chē′nē, *M.*
Albani, ăl-bā′nī, *C.*
Albania, ăl-bā′nĭ-á, *C.* & *M.*
Albano, ăl-bä′nō, *M.*
Albans, **St.** sānt ăl′banz, *M.*
Albanus, ăl-bā′nŭs, *C.*
Albany, ăl′bá-nĭ, *M.*
Albenses, ăl-bĕn′sēz, *C.*
Albermarle, ăl′be-märl, *M.*
Alberoni, ăl′bā-rō′nē, *M.*
Albertucci, ăl-bĕr-tōōt′chē, *M.*
Albia, ăl′bĭ-á, *C.*
Albici, ăl-bī′sī *or* ăl′bĭ-sī, *C.*
Albigaunum, ăl′bĭ-gą′nŭm, *C.*
Albini, ăl-bī′nī, *C.*
Albinus, ăl′bĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Albius, ăl′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Alboin, ăl′boin, *M.*
Alboni, ăl-bō′nē, *M.*
Albula, ăl′bŭ-lá, *C.*
Albunea, ăl-bū′nē-á, *C.*
Albuquerque, ăl-bōō-kĕr′kā *or* ăl′bōō-kĕrk, *M.*
Alby, *or* **Albi**, ăl′bē′, *M.*
Alcæus, ăl-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Alcala, ăl-kä-lä′, *M.*
Alcala de Henares, ăl-kä-lä′ dā ā-nä′rās, *M.*
Alcamo, ăl′kä-mō, *M.*
Alcander, ăl-kăn′dēr, *C.*
Alcañiz, ăl-kän-yēth′, *M.*
Alcantara, ăl-kän′tä-rä, *M.*
Alcathoe, ăl-kăth′ō-ē, *C.*
Alcathous, ăl-kăth′ō-ŭs, *C.*
Alce, ăl′sē, *C.*
Alcedo, ăl-sā′dō, *M.*
Alcenor, ăl-sē′nôr, *C.*
Alceste, ăl-sēs′tē, *or* **Alcestis**, -tĭs, *C.*
Alciati, ăl-chä′tē, *M.*
Alcibiades, ăl′sĭ-bī′á-dēz, *C.*
Alcidamas, ăl-sĭd′á-*mas*, *C.*
Alcidamea, ăl′sĭd-á-mē′á, *C.*
Alcidamus, ăl′sĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Alcides, ăl-sī′dēz, *C.*
Alcimachus, ăl-sĭm′á-kŭs; **Alcimede**, -ē-dē; **Alcimedon**, -ē-dŏn; **Acimenes**, -ē-nēz, *C.*
Alcimus, ăl′sĭ-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Alcidice, ăl-sĭd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Alcinous, ăl-sĭn′ō-ŭs, *C.*
Alciphron, ăl′sĭ-frŏn, *C.*
Alcippe, ăl-sĭp′pē, *C.*
Alcithoe, ăl-sĭth′ō-ē, *C.*
Alcmæon, ălk-mē′ŏn, *C.*
Alcmena, ălk-mē′ná, *C.*
Alcoy, ăl-kō′ē, *M.*
Alcuin, ăl′kwĭn, *M.*
Alcyone, ăl-sī′ō-nē, *C.*
Alcyoneus, ăl′sĭ-ō′nē-ŭs *or* -ō′nūs, *C.*
Aldegrever, ăl′de-grā′vēr, *or* **Aldegraef**, ăl′de-grēf, *M.*
Alderney, ăl′dēr-nĭ, *M.*
Aldini, ăl-dē′nē, *M.*
Aldrich, ăl′drĭch *or* ąl′drĭj, *M.*
Aldrovandi, ăl-drō-vän′dē, *or* **Aldrovandus**, ăl-drō-vän′dŭs, *M.*
Aldus, ăl′dŭs; *It.* **Aldo**, ăl′dō, *M.*
Alea, ā′lē-á, *C.*
Alecto, á-lĕk′tō; **-tor**, -tôr, *C.*
Alectryon, á-lĕk′trĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Aleius Campus, ā-lē′yŭs kăm′pŭs, *C.*
Alema, ăl′ē-má, *C.*
Aleman, ăl′mŏn′, *or* ä′le-mŏn′, *M.*
Alemanni, ăl′ē-măn′nī, *or* **Alemani**, ăl′ē-mā′nī, *C.*
Alembert, ä′lŏn′bâr′, *M.*
Alemeth, ăl′ē-mĕth, *or* -ā-lē′mĕth, *B.*
Alençon, ä′lŏn′sôn′, *M.*
Alentejo, ä-lĕn-tā′zhō, *M.*
Aleppo, á-lĕp′pō, *M.*
Aleria, ä-lā-rē′ä, *M.*
Alesa, á-lē′sá, *C.*
Alesia, á-lē′shĭ-á, *C.*
Alessandria, ăl-ĕs-sän′drē-ä, *M.*
Alethea, á-lē′thē-a, *C.*
Aleuadæ, ăl′ū-ā′dē, *C.*
Aleutian, á-lū′shĭ-an, *or* **Aleutan**, á-lū′tan, *M.*
Alex, ā′lĕks, *C.*
Alexamenus, ăl′ĕks-ăm′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Alexander, ăl′ĕgz-ăn′dēr, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Alexandra, ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drá, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Alexandria, *a woman*, ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drĭ-á, *C.*; *a city, modern pron.* ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drĭ-á, *classical pron.* ăl′ĕgz-ăn-drī′á, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Alexandrina, ăl′ĕgz-ăn-drī′ná, *C.*
Alexandropolis, á-lĕks′ăn-drŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Alexanor, ăl′ĕks-ā′nôr, *C.*
Alexas, á-lĕks′as, *C.*
Alexicacus, ăl′ĕks-ĭ-kā′kŭs, *C.*
Alexinus, ăl′ĕks-ī′nŭs, *C.*
Alexion, á-lĕks′ĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Alexippus, ăl′ĕks-ĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Alexis, á-lĕks′ĭs, *C.* & *M.*
Alexo, á-lĕks′ō, *C.*
Alexon, á-lĕks′ŏn, *C.*
Alfenus, ăl-fē′nŭs, *C.*
Alfieri, ăl-fē′ā-rē, *M.*
Alford, ąl′fērd, *M.*
Algarotti, ăl-gä-rōt′tē, *M.*
Algarve, ăl-gär′vä, *or* **Algarbia**, ăl-gär′bĭ-á, *M.*
Algeria, ăl-jē′rĭ-a, *M.*
Algeziras, ăl-je-zē′ras; *Sp.* äl-hŭ-thē′räs, *M.*
Algidum, ăl′gĭ-dŭm, *C.*
Algiers, ăl-jērz′, *M.*
Algoa, ăl-gō′á, *M.*
Alhama, á-lä′má, *M.*
Ali, ä′lē, *M.*
Aliacmon, ā′lĭ-ăk′mŏn, *C.*
Aliah, á-lī′á, *B.*
Alian, á-lī′ăn, *C.*
Aliartus, ăl′ĭ-är′tŭs, *C.*
Alicant, ăl′ĭ-kănt′, *or* **Alicante**, ăl′ē-kän′tā, *M.*
Alienus, ā′lĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Alifæ, á-lī′fē, *C.*
Alighieri, ä′lē-gē-ā′rē, *M.*
Alii, ā′lĭ-ī, *C.*
Aliæi, ăl′ĭ-ē′ī, *C.*
Alimentus, ăl′ĭ-mĕn′tŭs, *C.*
Aliphæ, á-lī′fē, *C.*
Aliphera, ăl′ĭ-fē′rá, *C.*
Alirrothius, ăl′ĭr-rō′thĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Alison, ăl′ĭ-sŭn, *M.*
Alkmaar, ălk-mär′, *M.*
Allahabad, ăl′lä-hŭ-bäd′, *M.*
Alle, ăl′le, *M.*
Allegany, **Alleghany**, *or* **Allegheny**, ăl′lē-gā′nĭ, *M.*
Allen, ăl′en, *or* **Alleyn**, *M.*
Allia, ăl′lĭ-á, *C.*
Allier, ä′lĭ-ā′, *M.*
Allma, ăl′má, *M.*
Alloa, ăl′lō-á, *M.*
Allobroges, ăl-lŏb′rō-jēz, *C.*
Allom, ăl′lŏm, *B.*
Allon, ăl′lŏn, *B.*
Allon-bachuth, ăl′lŏn-bāk′ŭth, *B.*
Allori, ăl-lō′rē, *M.*
Allotriges, ăl-lŏt′rĭ-jēz, *C.*
Allston, ąl′stŭn, *M.*
Allucius, ăl-lū′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Almack, ăl′măk, *M.*
Almaden, ăl-má-dĕn′, *M.*
Al-Mansur, ăl-măn-sōōr′, *or* Al-Mansour, *M.*
Almeida, ăl-mā′ē-dä, *M.*
Almeria, ăl-mā-rē′ä, *M.*
Almodad, ăl-mō′dăd, *B.*
Almon, ăl′mŏn, *B.*
Almon-diblathaim, ăl′mŏn-dĭb′lá-thā′ĭm, *B.*
Almunecar, ăl-mōōn-yä-kär′, *M.*
Alnathan, ăl′ná-than, *B.*
Alnwick *or* **Alnewick**, ăn′nĭk, *M.*
Aloa, á-lō′á, *C.*
Aloeus, á-lō′ē-ŭs *or* á-lō′yŭs, *C.*
Aloidæ, ăl′ō-ĭ′dē, *C.*
Aloides, ăl′ō-ĭ′dēz, *C.*
Alope, ăl′ō-pē, *C.*
Alopece, á-lŏp′ē-sē, *C.*
Alos, ā′lŏs, *C.*
Aloth, ā′lŏth, *B.*
Alp-Arslan, ălp′är-slän′, *M.*
Alpenus, ăl-pē′nŭs, *C.*
Alpha, ăl′fá, *B.* & *C.*
Alphæus, ăl-fē′ŭs, *B.*
Alphea, ăl-fē′á, *C.*
Alphenor, ăl-fē′nôr; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Alphesibœa, ăl′fē-sĭ-bē′á, *C.*
Alpheus, ăl-fē′ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Alphius, ăl′fĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Alpinus, ăl-pī′nŭs, *C.*
Alsace, ăl′sās′, *M.*
Alsium, ăl′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Alsop, ąl′sŭp, *M.*
Alston, ąl′stŭn, *M.*
Alströmer, ăl′strō-mēr, *M.*
Altai, ăl-tī′, *M.*
Altamaha, ąl′tá-má-hą′, *M.*
Altamura, ăl-tá-mōō′rä, *M.*
Altaneus, ăl′tá-nē′ŭs, *B.*
Altaschith, ăl-tăs′kĭth, *B.*
Altdorfer, ält′dôrf-ēr, *M.*
Altena, ăl′tā-nä, *M.*
Altenburg, ăl′tĕn-bōōrg, *M.*
Althæa, ăl-thē′á, *C.*
Althæmenes, ăl-thĕm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Altinum, ăl-tī′nŭm, *C.*
Alton, ąl′tŭn, *M.*
Altona, ăl′tō-nä, *or* ăl-tō′ná, *M.*
Altoona, ăl-tōō′nà, *M.*
Altzey *or* **Alzey**, ält′sĭ, *M.*
Alunetium, á-lŭn′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Alush, ā′lĭsh, *B.*
Alvah, ăl′vá, *B.*
Alvan, ăl′văn, *B.*
Alvarado, ăl-vä-rä′dō, *M.*
Alvarez, *Pg.* ăl′vä-rēs; *Sp.* ăl′vä-rĕth, *M.*
Alyattes, ā′lĭ-át′tēz, *C.*
Alyba, ăl′ĭ-bá, *C.*
Alycæa, ăl′ĭ-sē′á, *C.*
Alycomida, ăl′ĭ-kŏm′ĭ-dá, *C.*
Alypetus, ăl′ĭ-pē′tŭs, *C.*
Alypus, á-lī′pŭs, *C.*
Alyssus, á-lĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Alyxothoe, ăl′ĭks-ŏth′ō-ē, *C.*
Alyzea, ăl′ĭ-zē′á, *C.*
Amad, ā′măd, *B.*
Amadatha, á-măd′á-thá, *B.*
Amadathus, á-măd′á-thŭs, *B.*
Amadeo, á-má-dā′ō, *M.*
Amadeus, ăm-á-dē′ŭs, *M.*
Amadi, á-má′dĭ, *M.*
Amadochus, á-măd′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Amager, ä′mä-gēr, *M.*
Amal, ä′mäl, *B.*
Amalaric, ăm-ăl′á-rĭk, *M.*
Amalek, ăm′á-lĕk, *B.*
Amalekite, ăm′á-lĕk-ĭt, *B.*
Amalfi, á-măl′fē, *M.*
Amalric, á-măl′rĭk, *or* á-mäl′rēk, *M.*
Amalthæa, ăm′ăl-thē′á, *C.*
Amaltheum, ăm′ăl-thē′ŭm, *C.*
Aman, ā′măn, *B.*
Amana, ăm′á-ná *or* á-má′ná, *B.*
Amantia, á-măn′shĭ-á, *C.*
Amantini, ăm′ăn-tī′nī, *or* **Amanteni**, -tē′nī, *C.*
Amanus, á-má′nŭs, *C.*
Amaracus, á-măr′á-kŭs, *C.*
Amardi, á-mär′dī, *C.*
Amari, ä-má′rē, *M.*
Amariah, ăm′á-rī′á, *B.*
Amaryllis, ăm′á-rĭl′lĭs, *C.*
Amarynceus, ăm′á-rĭn-sē′ŭs, *or* -rĭn′sŭs, *C.*
Amaryncides, ăm′á-rĭn-sī′dēz, *C.*
Amarynthus, ăm′á-rĭn′thŭs, *C.*
Amas, ā′măs, *C.*
Amasa, ăm′á-sá *or* á-má′sá, *B.*
Amasai, á-más′ā-ī, *B.*
Amasea, ăm′á-sē′á, *or* **Amasia**, -sĭ′á, *B.*
Amashai, á-măsh′ā-ī, *B.*
Amasiah, ăm′á-sī′á, *B.*
Amasis, á-má′sĭs, *C.*
Amastris, á-măs′trĭs, *C.*
Amastrus, á-más′trŭs, *C.*
Amata, á-má′tá, *C.*
Atheis, ăm′á-thē′ĭs, *B.*
Amathis, ăm′á-thĭs, *B.*
Amathus, ăm′á-thŭs, *C.*
Amato, á-má′tō, *M.*
Amaxitis, á-măks′ĭ-tĭs, *C.*
Amazenes, ăm′á-zē′nēz, *C.*
Amaziah, ăm′á-zī′á, *B.*
Amazon, á-má′zŏn, *C.*; ăm′á-zŏn, *M.*
Amazones, á-măz′ō-nēz, *C.*
Amazonia, ăm′á-zō′nĭ-á, *C.* & *M.*
Amazonius, ăm′á-zō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ambarri, ăm-bär′rī, *C.*
Ambarvales Hostiæ, ăm′bär-vā′lēz hŏs′tĭ-ī, *C.*
Ambarvalia, ăm′bär-vā′lĭ-á, *C.*
Ambenus, ăm′bē-nŭs, *C.*
Amberg, ăm′bĕrg, *G.* ăm′bĕrg, *M.*
Amberger, ăm′bĕrg-ēr, *M.*
Ambiatinus, ăm′bĭ-á-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Ambigatus, ăm′bĭ-gā′tŭs, *C.*
Ambiorix, ăm-bī′ō-rĭks, *C.*
Amblada, ăm′blă-dá, *or* ăm-blă′dá, *C.*
Amboise, ôN′bwäz′, *M.*
Amboy, ăm-boi′, *M.*
Amboyna, ăm-boi′ná, *M.*
Ambracia, ăm-brā′zhĭ-á, *C.*
Ambriz, ăm-brēz′, *M.*
Ambrizette, ăm′brĭ-zĕt′, *M.*
Ambrones, ăm-brō′nēz, *C.*
Ambrosia, ăm-brō′zhĭ-á, *C.*
Ambrosius, ăm-brō′zhĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ambrysus, ăm-brĭz′sŭs, *C.*
Ambubajæ, ăm′bŭ-bā′jē, *C.*
Amedatha, á-mēd′á-thá, *B.*
Ameilhon, ä′mā′lôN′, *M.*
Ameles, ăm′ē-lēz, *C.*
Amelot de la Houssaye, ăm′lō′ de lá ōō′sā′, *M.*
Amenanus, ăm′ē-nā′nŭs, *C.*
Amenophis, ăm′ē-nō′fĭs, *C.*
Ameria, á-mē′rĭ-á, *C.*
America, á-mĕr′ĭ-ká, *M.*
Amerigo, á-mā-rē′gō, *or* á-mĕr′ē-gō, *M.*
Amersfort, *or* **Amersfoort**, ä′mĕrs-fôrt, *M.*
Amestratus, á-mĕs′trá-tŭs, *C.*
Amestris, á-mĕs′trĭs, *C.*
Amhara, ăm-hä′rà, *M.*
Amherst, ăm′ĕrst, *M.*
Ami, ä′mī, *B.*
Amida, á-mī′dá *or* ăm′ĭ-dá, *C.*
Amiens, ăm′ĭ-ĕnz; *F.* á′mē′ăN′, *M.*
Amilcar, á-mĭl′kär, *C.*
Amilos, ăm′ĭ-lŏs, *C.*
Aminadab, á-mĭn′á-dăb, *B.*
Amiot, *or* **Amyot**, ä′mĭ-ō′, *M.*
Amisia, á-mĭsh′ĭ-á, *and* **Amisius**, á-mĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Amisum, á-mī′sŭm, *or* **Amisus**, á-mī′sŭs, *C.*
Amisus, ăm′ĭ-sŭs, *C.*
Amite, á-mēt′, *M.*
Amiternum, ăm′ĭ-tĕr′nŭm, *C.*
Amittai, á-mĭt′tā-ī, *B.*
Amizabad, á-mĭz′á-băd, *B.*
Amlwch, ăm′lōōk, *M.*
Ammah, ăm′má, *B.*
Ammianus, ăm′mĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Ammidioi, ăm-mĭd′ĭ-oi, *B.*
Ammiel, ăm′mĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Ammihud, ăm-mī′hŭd, *B.*
Amminadab, ăm-mĭn′á-dăb, *B.*
Amminadib, ăm-mĭn′á-dĭb, *B.*
Ammishaddai, ăm′mĭ-shăd′dā-ī, *B.*
Ammizabad, ăm-mĭz′á-băd, *B.*
Ammon, ăm′mŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Ammonite, ăm′mŏn-ĭt, *B.*
Ammonitess, ăm′mŏn-ĭt-ĕs, *B.*
Ammonius, ăm-mō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ammonoosuck, ăm′mŏ-nōō′sŭk, *M.*
Amnæus, ăm-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Amnias, ăm′nĭ-as, *C.*
Amnisus, ăm-nī′sŭs, *C.*
Amnon, ăm′nŏn, *B.*
Amon, ā′mŏn, *B.*
Amometus, ăm′ō-mē′tŭs, *C.*
Amoo *or* **Amou**, á-mōō′, *M.*
Amoor *or* **Amour**, á-mōōr′, *M.*
Amor, ä′mōr, *C.*
Amorsus, ăm′ō-rē′ŭs, *C.*
Amorges, á-môr′jēz, *C.*

Amorgos, ă-mŏr′gŏs, *C.*
Amorite, ăm′ŏ-rīt, *B.*
Amos, ā′mŭs, *B.*
Amoskeag, ăm′ŏs-kĕg′, *M.*
Amoy, ă-moi′, *M.*
Amoz, ā′mŏz, *B.*
Ampelos, ăm′pē-lŏs, *C.*
Ampelusia, ăm′pē-lū′shĭ-ă, *C.*
Ampère, ŏN′pâr′, *M.*
Ampezzo, ăm-pĕt′sō, *M.*
Amphiaraus, ăm′fĭ-ā-rā′ŭs, *C.*
Amphiclea, ăm′fĭ-klē′ă, *C.*
Amphicrates, ăm-flk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Amphictyon, ăm-flk′tĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Amphictyones,
ăm′flk-tī′ō-nēz, *C.*
Amphidromia, ăm′fĭ-drō′mĭ-ă, *C.*
Amphigenia, ăm′fĭ-jē′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Amphilochus, ăm-fĭl′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Amphilytus, ăm-fĭl′ĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Amphimachus, ăm-fĭm′ă-kŭs, *C.*
Amphimedon, ăm-fĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Amphinomus, ăm-fĭn′ō-mŭs, *C.*
Amphion, ăm-fī′ŏn, *C.*
Amphipoles, ăm-fĭp′ō-lēz, *C.*
Amphipolis, ăm-fĭp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Amphipyros, ăm-fĭp′ĭ-rŏs, *C.*
Amphiro, ăm-fī′rō, *C.*
Amphisbæna, ăm′fĭs-bē′ná, *C.*
Amphissa, ăm-fĭs′ă, *C.*
Amphistides, ăm′fĭs-tī′dēz, *C.*
Amphistratus, ăm-fĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Amphitheatrum,
ăm′fĭ-thē-ā′trŭm, *C.*
Amphitrite, ăm′fĭ-trī′tē, *C.*
Amphitryon, ăm-fĭt′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Amphityroniades,
ăm-fĭt′rĭ-ō-nī′ă-dēz, *C.*
Amphoterus, ăm-fŏt′ĕ-rŭs, *C.*
Amphrysus, ăm-frī′sŭs, *C.*
Amplias, ăm′plĭ-ăs, *B.*
Ampudia, ăm-pōō′dē-ă, *M.*
Amram, ăm′răm, *B.*
Amramites, ăm′răm-īts, *B.*
Amraphel, ăm′rā-fĕl, *B.*
Amritsir, ăm-rĭt′sĭr, *or* **Umritsir**, ŭm-rĭt′sĭr, *M.*
Amsterdam, ăm-stĕr-dăm′, *M.*
Amu, **Amur**, = AMOO.
Amulius, ă-mū′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Amurath *or* **Amurat**,
ä-mōō-rät′, *M.*
Amycla, ă-mī′klă, *C.*
Amyclæ, ă-mī′klē, *or*
ăm′ĭ-klē, *C.*
Amyclas, ă-mī′klas, *C.*
Amycus, ăm′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Amydon, ăm′ĭ-dŏn, *C.*
Amymone, ăm′ĭ-mō′nē, *C.*
Amyntas, ă-mĭn′tas, *C.*
Amyntianus,
ă-mĭn′shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Amyntor, ă-mĭn′tôr, *C.*
Amyot = AMIOT, *M.*
Amyricus Campus,
ăm′ĭ-rī′kŭs kăm′pŭs, *C.*
Amystis, ă-mĭs′tĭs, *C.*
Amythaon, ăm′ĭ-thī′ŏn, *C.*
Amytis, ăm′ĭ-tĭs, *C.*
Amzi, ăm′zī, *B.*
Anab, ā′năb, *B.*
Anabasis, ă-năb′ă-sĭs, *C.*
Anacæa, ăn′ă-sē′ă, *C.*
Anaces, ăn′ă-sēz, *or* **Anactes**, ă-năk′tēz, *C.*
Anacharsis, ăn′ă-kär′sĭs, *C.*
Anacium, ăn′ă-sĭ′shŭm, *or* **Anaceum**, ăn′ă-sē′ŭm, *C.*
Anacreon, *prop.* ă-nă′krē-ŏn, *but in Eng. usage* ă-năk′rē-ŏn, *C.*
Anactorum, ă-năk′tō-rŭm, *C.*
Anadeer, ă-nă-dēr′, *M.*
Anadyomene, ăn′ă-dī-ŏm′ē-nē, *C.*
Anael, ăn′ă-ĕl, *B.*
Anagnia, ă-năg′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Anah, ā′nă, *B.*
Anaharath, ăn′ă-hā′răth, *B.*
Anahuac, ă-nä-wäk′, *M.*
Analah, ăn′ă-lă, *B.*
Analtis, ăn′ă-lī′tĭs, *C.*
Anak, ā′năk, *B.*
Anakims, ăn′ă-kĭmz, *B.*
Anam, ă-năm′, *or* **Annam**,
ă-năm′, *M.*
Anamim, ăn′ă-mĭm, *B.*
Anammelech, ă-năm′mē-lĕk, *B.*
Anan, ā′năn, *B.*
Anani, ă-nā′nī, *B.*
Ananiah, ăn′ă-nī′ă; **Ananias**, ăn′ă-nī′as, *B.*
Ananiel, ă-năn′ĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Anaphe, ăn′ă-fē, *C.*
Anaphlystus, ăn′ă-flĭs′tŭs, *C.*
Anapis, ă-nā′pĭs, *C.*
Anapius, ă-nā′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Anapus, ă-nā′pŭs, *C.*
Anas, ā′nas, *C.*
Anath, ā′năth, *B.*
Anathoth, ăn′ă-thŏth, *B.*
Anatole, ă-năt′ō-lē, *C.*
Anatolia, ăn′ă-tō′lĭ-ă, *M.*
Anaurus, ă-nạ′rŭs, *C.*
Anausis, ă-nạ′sĭs, *C.*
Anax, ā′năx, *C.*
Anaxagoras, ăn′ăks-ăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Anaxander, ăn′ăks-ăn′dēr, *C.*
Anaxandrides,
ăn′ăx-ăn′drĭ-dēz, *C.*
Anaxarchus, ăn′ăks-är′kŭs, *C.*
Anaxarete, ăn′ăks-ăr′ē-tē, *C.*
Anaxenor, ăn′ăks-ē′nŏr, *C.*
Anaxias, ă-năks′ĭ-as, *C.*
Anaxibia, ăn′ăks-ĭb′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Anaxicrates, ăn′ăks-ĭk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Anaxidamus, ă-năks′ĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Anaxilaus, ă-năks′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Anaxilides, ăn′ăks-ĭl′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Anaximander,
ă-năks′ĭ-măn′dēr, *C.*
Anaximenes, ăn′ăks-ĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Anaxipolis, ăn′ăks-ĭp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Anaxippus, ăn′ăks-ĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Anaxis, ă-năks′ĭs, *C.*
Ancæus, ăn-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Ancalites, ăn-kăl′ĭ-tēz, *or*
ăn′ká-lī′tēz, *C.*
Anchemolus, ăn-kĕm′ō-lŭs, *C.*
Anchesmus, ăn-kĕs′mŭs, *C.*
Anchiala, ăn-kī′ă-lă, *or* **-le**, -lē, *C.*
Anchialus, ăn-kī′ă-lŭs, *C.*
Anchimolus, ăn-kĭm′ō-lŭs, *C.*
Anchises, ăn-kī′sēz, *C.*
Anchisia, ăn-kĭsh′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Anchoæ, ăn′kō-ē, *C.*
Anchoe, ăn′kō-ē, *C.*
Anchurus, ăn-kū′rŭs, *C.*
Ancile, ăn-sī′lē, *C.*
Ancillon, ŏN′sē′yŏN′, *M.*
Ancona, ăn-kō′nă, *C.* & *M.*
Ancyræ, ăn-sī′rē, *C.*
Andabatæ, ăn-dăb′ă-tē, *C.*
Andalusia, ăn′dă-lū′shĭ-ă; *Sp.* än-dä-lōō-thē′ä, *M.*
Andaman, ăn′dă-măn′, *M.*
Andania, ăn-dā′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Andegavi, ăn′dē-gā′vī *or* ăn-dēg′ă-vī, *or* **-decavi**, -dēk′ă-vī, *C.*
Andera, ăn-dē′rä, *C.*
Anderitum, ăn-dē′rĭ-tŭm, *C.*
Andes, ăn′dēz, *M.*
Andikumu, ăn′dĭ-kōō′mōō, *M.*
Andocides, ăn-dŏs′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Andorra, ăn-dŏr′rä, *M.*
Andover, ăn′dō-vẽr, *M.*
Andral, ŏN′drăl′, *M.*
André, ăn′drē *or* ăn′drĭ, *M.*
Andreas, ăn′drē-as, *C.*
Andreus, ăn′drē-ŭs *or* ăn′drus, *C.*
Andrew, ăn′drōō, *B.*
Andria, ăn′drĭ-ă, *C.*
Andriaca, ăn-drĭ′ă-kä, *C.*
Andricus, ăn-drĭ′kŭs, *or*
ăn′drĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Andrieux, ŏN′drĭ-ĕ′, *M.*
Andriscus, ăn-drĭs′kŭs, *C.*
Andro, ăn′drō, *M.*
Androbius, ăn-drō′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Androclea, ăn′drō-klē′ă, *C.*
Androcles, ăn′drō-klēz, *C.*
Androclides, ăn′drō-klī′dēz, *C.*
Androclus, ăn′drō-klŭs, *C.*
Androdamas, ăn-drŏd′ă-mas, *C.*
Androdus, ăn-drō′dŭs, *C.*
Androgeus, ăn-drō′jē-ŭs, *C.*
Androgyne, ăn-drŏj′ĭ-nē, *C.*
Andromache, ăn-drŏm′ă-kē, *C.*
Andromachus,
ăn-drŏm′ă-kŭs, *C.*
Andromeda, ăn-drŏm′ē-dă, *C.*
Andronicus, ăn′drō-nī′kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Androphagi, ăn-drŏf′ă-jī, *C.*
Andropompus,
ăn′drō-pŏm′pŭs, *C.*
Andros, ăn′drŏs, *M.*
Androscoggin, ăn′drŏs-kŏg′ĭn, *M.*
Androsthenes,
ăn-drŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Androtion, ăn-drō′tĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Andujar *or* **Anduhar**,
än-dōō′här, *M.*
Anegada, ä-nā-gä′dä, *M.*
Anelontis, ăn′ē-lŏn′tĭs, *C.*
Anem, ā′nĕm, *B.*
Anemo, ăn′ē-mō, *C.*
Anemolia, ăn′ē-mō-lĭ′ă, *C.*
Anemosa, ăn′ē-mō′sä, *C.*
Anemotis, ăn′ē-mō′tĭs, *C.*
Anen, ā′nĕn, *B.*
Aner, ā′nẽr, *B.*
Anerastes, ăn′ē-rĕs′tēz, *C.*
Anethothite, ăn′ē-thŏth′īt, *B.*
Anetothite, ăn′ē-tŏth′ĭt, *B.*
Anetor, ă-nē′tôr, *C.*
Angelina, ăn′jĕ-lī′ná, *M.*
Angelion, ăn-jĕ′lĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Angelo, ăn′jă-lō, *M.*
Angelucci, ăn-jă-lōōt′chē, *M.*
Angelus, ăn′jĕ-lŭs. *C.*
Angermannland,
äng′ẽr-măn-länd′, *M.*
Angers, ăn′jẽrs, *formerly* **Angiers**, *F.* ŏN′zhā′, *M.*
Angites, ăn-jī′tēz, *C.*
Angitia, ăn-jĭsh′ĭ-a, *C.*
Angitula, ăn-jĭt′ū-lă, *C.*
Anglesey *or* **Anglesea**, ăn′g'l-sē, *M.*
Anglia, ăn′glĭ-ă, *C.*
Angola, ăn-gō′lă, *M.*
Angora, ăn-gō′rä, *M.*
Angostura, ăn-gŏs-tōō′rä, *M.*
Angoulême, ŏN′gōō′lăm′, *M.*
Angra, ăn′grä, *M.*
Anguilla, ăn-gwĭl′lä, *or* **Anguilla**, ăn-gē′lä, *M.*
Anguitia, ăn-gwĭsh′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Angus, ăn′gŭs, *M.*
Anhalt, ăn′hält, *M.*
Aniam, ā′nĭ-ăm, *B.*
Anicetus, ăn′ĭ-sē′tŭs, *C.*
Anicia, ă-nĭsh′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Anicius, ă-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Anigros, ă-nī′grŏs, *C.*
Anim, ā′nĭm, *B.*
Anitorgis, ăn′ĭ-tôr′jĭs, *C.*
Anius, ă′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Anjou, ŏN′zhōō′, *M.*
Ankober, ăn-kō′bẽr, *M.*
Ankori, ăn-kō′rē, *M.*
Anna, ăn′ná, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Annaas, ăn′nă-ăs, *B.*
Annaberg, ăn′ná-bẽrg, *M.*
Annagh, ăn-na′, *M.*
Annalis, ăn-nā′lĭs, *C.*
Annapolis, ăn-năp′ō-lĭs, *M.*
Ann Arundel, ăn ă-rŭn′dĕl, *M.*
Annas, ăn′nas, *B.*
Annecy, ăn-sē′, *M.*
Annesley, ăn′zlĭ, *M.*
Annianus, ăn′nĭ-ă′nŭs, *C.*
Annibal, ăn′nĭ-bal, *C.*
Anniceris, ăn-nĭs′ẽr-ĭs, *C.*
Annuus, ăn-nū′ŭs *or* ăn′nū-ŭs, *B.*
Anos, ā′nŏs, *B.*
Anquetil-Duperron,
ŏNk′tēl′-dụ-pâr′rŏN′, *M.*
Anspach, ăns′pak, *M.*
Anstruther, ăn-strŏ′thẽr *or* ăn′stẽr, *M.*
Antæus, ăn-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Antagoras, ăn-tăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Antalcidas, ăn-tăl′sĭ-das, *C.*
Antandros, ăn-tăn′drŏs, *C.*
Antea, ăn-tē′ă, *C.*
Anteius, ăn-tē′yŭs, *C.*
Antemnæ, ăn-tĕm′nē, *C.*
Antenor, ăn-tē′nôr, *C.*
Antequera, ăn-tā-kā′rä, *M.*
Anteros, ăn′tē-rŏs, *C.*
Anterus, ăn′tē-rŭs, *C.*
Anthæus, ăn-thē′ŭs, *C.*
Anthea, ăn-thē′ă, *C.*
Antheas, ăn′thē-as, *C.*
Anthedon, ăn-thē′dŏn, *C.*
Anthela, ăn-thē′lă, *C.*
Anthelia, ăn′thē-lĭ′ă, *C.*
Anthemis, ăn′thē-mĭs, *C.*
Anthemus, ăn′thē-mŭs, *C.*
Anthene, ăn-thē′nē, *C.*
Anthermus, ăn-thẽr′mŭs, *C.*
Antheusphoria, ăn-thŭs-fō′rĭ-ă, *C.*
Antheteria, ăn′thĕs-tē′rĭ-ă, *C.*
Antheus, ăn′thē-ŭs, *C.*
Anthia, ăn-thī′ă, *C.*
Anthinæ, ăn′thĭ-nē, *C.*
Anthium, ăn′thĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Anthropomorphitæ,
ăn-thrŏp′ō-mŏr-fī′tē, *C.*
Anthropophagi,
ăn′thrō-pŏf′ă-jī, *C.*
Anthylla, ăn-thĭl′lă, *C.*
Antia, ăn-tī′ă, *C.*
Antibes, ŏN′tēb′, *M.*
Antichrist, ăn′tĭ-krĭst, *B.*
Anticinolis, ăn′tĭs-ĭ-nō′lĭs, *C.*
Anticlea, ăn′tĭ-klē′ă, *C.*
Anticlides, ăn′tĭ-klī′dēz, *C.*
Anticosti, ăn′tĭ-kŏs′tĭ, *M.*
Anticragus, ăn-tĭk′rā-gŭs, *C.*
Anticrates, ăn-tĭk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Anticyra, ăn-tĭs′ĭ-rä, *C.*
Antidorus, ăn′tĭ-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Antietam, ăn-tē′tam, *M.*
Antigenes, ăn-tĭj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Antigenides, ăn′tĭ-jĕn′ĭ-dēz, *or* **-das**, -dăs, *C.*
Antigone, ăn-tĭg′ō-nē, *C.*
Antigonia, ăn′tĭ-gō-nĭ′ă, *C.*
Antigonus, ăn-tĭg′ō-nŭs, *C.*
Antigua, ăn-tē′gä, *M.*
Antilibanus, ăn′tĭ-lĭb′ă-nŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Antilles, ăn-tĭl′lēz *or* ŏN′tē′, *M.*
Antilochus, ăn-tĭl′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Antimachus, ăn-tĭm′ă-kŭs, *C.*
Antimenes, ăn-tĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Antinoe, ăn-tĭn′ō-ē, *C.*
Antinoea, ăn′tĭ-nō-ē′ă, *C.*
Antinoplis, ăn′tĭ-nōp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Antinous, ăn-tĭn′ō-ŭs, *C.*
Antioch, ăn′tĭ-ŏk, *B.* & *M.*
Antiochia, ăn′tĭ-ō-kĭ′ă, *B.*
Antiochians, ăn′tĭ-ō′kĭ-anz, *B.*
Antiochis, ăn-tī′ō-kĭs, *B.*
Antiochus, ăn-tī′ō-kŭs, *B.*
Antiope, ăn-tī′ō-pē, *C.*
Antioquia, ăn′tē-ō-kē′ä, *M.*
Antiparos, ăn-tĭp′ă-rŏs, *C.*
Antipas, ăn′tĭ-pas, *B.*
Antipater, ăn-tĭp′ă-tẽr, *B.* & *C.*
Antipatria, ăn-tĭ-pā′trĭ-ă *or* ăn′tĭ-pā-trī′ă, *C.*
Antipatris, ăn-tĭp′ă-trĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Antiphanes, ăn-tĭf′ă-nēz, *C.*
Antiphas, ăn′tĭ-fas, *C.*
Antiphates, ăn-tĭf′ă-tēz, *C.*
Antiphilus, ăn-tĭf′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Antiphon, ăn′tĭ-fŏn, *C.*
Antiphonus, ăn-tĭf′ō-nŭs, *C.*
Antiphus, ăn′tĭ-fŭs, *C.*
Antipodes, ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz, *C.* & *M.*
Antipolis, ăn-tĭp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Antirrhium, ăn-tĭr′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Antisana, ăn-tē-sä′nä, *M.*
Antissa, ăn-tĭs′sa, *C.*
Antisthenes, ăn-tĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Antium, ăn′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Antonelli, ăn-tō-nĕl′lē, *M.*
Antonia, ăn-tō′nĭ-ă, *B.* & *C.*
Antonina, ăn′tō-nĭ′nă, **Antoninus**, ăn-tō-nī′nŭs, *C.*
Antoniopolis,
ăn-tō′nĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Antoniopolitæ,
ăn′tō-nĭ′ō-pŏ-lī′tē, *C.*
Antonius, ăn-tō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Antorides, ăn-tôr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Antothijah, ăn′tō-thī′já, *B.*
Antothite, ăn′tŏth-īt, *B.*
Antwerp. ănt′wẽrp; *D.* **Antwerpen**, ănt′wẽrp-en, *M.*
Anub, ā′nŭb, *B.*
Anubis, ă-nū′bĭs, *E.*
Anus, ā′nŭs, *B.*
Anvers, ŏN′vâr′, *M.*
Anwari, ăn′wä-rē, *M.*
Anxanum, ăngks-ā′nŭm, *C.*
Anxur, ăngks′ẽr, *C.*
Anytus, ăn′ĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Anzin, ŏN′zăN′, *M.*
Aobrica, ā-ŏb′rĭ-kă, *or* **-riga**, -rĭ-gă, *C.*
Aœde, ā-ē′dē, *C.*
Aon, ā′ŏn, *C.*
Aones, ā′ō-nēz, *C.*
Aonia, ā-ō′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Aonides, ā-ŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Aoris, ā′ō-rĭs, *C.*
Aornos, ā-ôr′nŏs, *or* **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Aorsi, ā-ôr′sĭ, *C.*
Aorus, ā-ō′rŭs, *C.*
Aosphorus, ā-ŏs′fō-rŭs, *C.*
Aosta, ä-ŏs′tä, *M.*
Aous, ā-ō′ŭs, *C.*
Apache, ă-pă′chē, *M.*
Apæsus, ă-pē′sŭs, *C.*
Apama, ă-pā′mă *or* ăp′ă-mă, *or* **-me**, -mē, *C.*
Apame, ă-pā′mē, *B.*
Apamea, ăp′ă-mē′ă, *or* **-mia**, -mĭ′ă, *C.*
Apaturia, ăp′ă-tū′rĭ-ă, *C.*
Apella, ă-pĕl′lă, *C.*
Apelles, ă-pĕl′lēz, *B.* & *C.*
Apennines, ăp′ĕn-nĭnz, *M.*
Apenninus, ăp′ĕn-nī′nŭs, *C.*
Aper, ā′pẽr, *C.*
Apesas, ăp′ē-sas, *C.*
Aphace, ăf′ă-sē, *C.*

Aphareus, ă-fā′rē-ŭs *or* ăf′ā-rus, *C.*

Apharsachites, ă-fär′să-kīts; **Apharsathchites**, ă-fär′săth-kīts, *B.*

Aharsites, ă-fär′sīts, *B.*

Aphas, ā′fas, *C.*

Aphek, ā′fĕk, *B.*

Aphekah, ă-fē′kă, *B.*

Apherema, ă-fĕr′ē-mă, *B.*

Apherra, ă-fĕr′rā, *B.*

Aphetæ, ăf′ē-tē, *C.*

Aphiah, ă-fī′ă, *B.*

Aphik, ā′fĭk, *B.*

Aphra, ăf′rā, *B.*

Aphrah, ăf′rā, *B.*

Aphrices, ăf-rī′sēz, *C.*

Aphrodisia, ăf′rō-dĭzh′ĭ-ă, *C.*

Aphrodisias, ăf′rō-dĭzh′ĭ-as, *C.*

Aphrodisium, ăf′rō-dĭzh′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*

Aphrodite, ăf′rō-dī′tē, *or* **-ta**, -tă, *C.*

Aphses, ăf′sēz, *B.*

Aphytis, ă-fī′tĭs *or* ăf′ĭ-tĭs, *C.*

Apia, ā′pĭ-ă, *C.*

Apicata, ăp′ĭ-kā′tă, *C.*

Apicius, ă-pĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Apidanus, ă-pĭd′ă-nŭs, *C.*

Apina, ăp′ĭ-nă, *or* **-næ**, -nē, *C.*

Apiole, ă-pī′ō-lē, *C.*

Apion, ā′pĭ-ŏn, *C.*

Apis, ā′pĭs, *C.* & *E.*

Apollinares, ă-pŏl′ĭ-nā′rēz, *C.*

Apollinaris, ă-pŏl′ĭ-nā′rĭs, *C.*

Apollo, ă-pŏl′lō, *C.*

Apollocretes, ăp′ŏl-lŏk′rē-tēz, *C.*

Apollodorus, ă-pŏl′lō-dō′rŭs, *C.*

Apollonia, ăp′ŏl-lō′nĭ-ă, *B.* & *C.*

Apollonides, ăp′ŏl-lŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*

Apollonius, ăp′ŏl-lō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Apollophanes, ăp′ŏl-lŏf′ă-nēz, *B.*

Apollos, ă-pŏl′lŏs, *B.*

Apollyon, ă-pŏl′ĭ-ŏn *or* ă-pŏl′yŭn, *B.*

Aponiana, ă-pō′nĭ-ā′nă, *C.*

Apotheosis, ăp′ō-thē-ō′sĭs, *C.*

Appaim, ăp′pā-ĭm, *B.*

Appalachee, ăp′pă-lăch′ē, *M.*

Appalachian, ăp-pă-lā′chĭ-*an*, *M.*

Appalachicola, ăp′pă-lăch′ĭ-kō′lă, *M.*

Appendini, ăp-pĕn-dē′nī, *M.*

Appenzell, ăp-pĕnt-sĕl′, *M.*

Apphia, ăf′fĭ-ă, *B.*

Apphus, ăf′fŭs, *B.*

Appiades, ăp-pī′ă-dēz, *C.*

Appianus, ăp′pĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*

Appia Via, ăp′pĭ-ă vī′ă, *C.*

Appii Forum, ăp′pĭ-ī fō′rŭm, *B.* & *C.*

Appius, ăp′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Appomattox, ăp′pō-măt′tŭks, *M.*

Appula, ăp′pŭ-lă, *C.*

Appuleius, ăp′pū-lē′yŭs, *C.*

Apries, ā′prĭ-ēz, *C.*

Aprilis, ă-prī′lĭs, *C.*

Aptera, ăp′tē-ră, *C.*

Apuleia, ăp′ū-lē′yă, *C.*

Apuleius, ăp′ū-lē′yŭs, *C.*

Apulia, ă-pū′lĭ-ă; **Apulum**, -lŭm, *C.*

Apure, ă-pōō′rā, *M.*

Apurimac, ă-pōō-rē-mäk′, *M.*

Aquarius, ă-kwā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Aquila, ăk′wĭ-lă, *B.* & *C.*; ă′kwē-lă, *M.*

Aquileia, ăk′wĭ-lē′yă, *C.*

Aquilius, ăk′wĭ-lē′yŭs, *C.*

Aquilo, ăk′wĭ-lō, *C.*

Aquilonia, ăk′wĭ-lō′nĭ-ă, *C.*

Aquinas, ă-kwī′nas, *C.*

Aquinum, ă-kwī′nŭm, *C.*

Aquitaine, ăk′wē-tān′, *M.*

Aquitania, ăk′wĭ-tā′nĭ-ă, *C.*

Ar, är, *B.*

Ara, ā′ră, *B.*

Arab, ă′răb, *a city*, *B.*; ăr′ăb, *a native of Arabia*, *M.*

Arabah, ăr′ă-bä, *B.* & *M.*

Arabatthane, ăr′ă-băth-thā′nē, *B.*

Arabattine, ăr′ă-băt-tī′nē, *B.*

Arabes, ăr′ă-bēz, *C.*

Arabia, ă-rā′bĭ-ă, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*

Arabian, ă-rā′bĭ-*an*, *B.*

Arabicus, ă-răb′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*

Aracan, ä′rä-kän′, *M.*

Arachne, ă-răk′nē, *C.*

Arachnea, ăr′ăk-nē′ă, *C.*

Arachosia, ăr′ă-kō′shĭ-ă, *C.*

Arachotæ, ăr′ă-kō′tē, *or* **-ti**, -tī, *C.*

Aracynthus, ăr′ă-sĭn′thŭs, *C.*

Arad, ā′răd, *B.*; ŏr′ŏd′, *M.*

Aradus, ăr′ă-dŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Araæ, ă′rē, *C.*

Arago, ăr′ă-gō : *F.* ăr′ă′gō′, *M.*

Aragon, ăr′ă-gŏn, *Sp.* ä-rä-gōn′, *M.*

Araguay, ä-rä-gwī′, *M.*

Arah, ā′rä, *B.*

Aral, ăr′al, *M.*

Aram, ā′răm, *B.* & *M.*

Aramitæs, ă′răm-ĭt-ēs, *B.*

Aramnaharaim, ā′răm-nā′hă-rā′ĭm, *B.*

Aramzobah, ā′răm-zō′bä, *B.*

Aran, ā′răn, *B.*

Aranjuez, ä-rän-hwĕth′, *M.*

Arapahoe = ARRAPAHOE, ăr-răp′ă-hō, *M.*

Ararat, ăr′ă-răt, *B.* & *M.*

Ararath, ăr′ă-răth, *B.*

Aras, ăr′*as*, **Araxes**, ă-răks′ēz, *M.*

Arathes, ă-rā′thēz, *B.*

Aratus, ă-rā′tŭs, *C.*

Araunah, ă-rą′nă, *B.*

Araure, ä-rou′rā, *M.*

Araxes, ă-răks′ēz, *C.* & *M.*

Arba, ăr′bă, *B.*

Arbaces, ăr′bă-sēz, *C.*

Arbah, ăr′bă, *B.*

Arbathite, ăr′băth-ĭt, *B.*

Arbattis, ăr-băt′tĭs, *B.*

Arbe, ăr′bă, *M.*

Arbela, *Palestine*, ăr-bē′lă, *B.*; *Sicily*, **Arbela**, ăr′bē-lă, *or* **Arbele**, ăr′bē-lē, *C.*

Arbelus, ăr-bē′lŭs, *C.*

Arbite, ăr′bīt, *B.*

Arbogast, ăr′bō′gäst′, *M.*

Arbonai, ăr-bō′nā-ī, *B.*

Arborio, ăr-bō′rē-ō, *M.*

Arbroath, ăr′brōth, *M.*

Arbuckle, ăr′bŭk′l, *M.*

Arbuthnot, ăr′bŭth-nŏt ; *Scot.*, ăr-bŭth′nŭt, *M.*

Arcades, ăr′kă-dēz, *C.*

Arcadia, ăr-kā′dĭ-ă, *C.* & *M.*

Arcadius, ăr-kā′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Arcanum, ăr-kā′nŭm, *C.*

Arceophon, ăr-sē′ō-fŏn, *C.*

Arcesilaus, ăr-sēs′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*

Archagathus, ăr-kăg′ă-thŭs, *C.*

Archangel, ärk-ān′jĕl, *M.*

Archelaus, ăr′kē-lā′ŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Archemachus, ăr-kĕm′ă-kŭs, *C.*

Archemorus, ăr-kĕm′ō-rŭs, *C.*

Archenholz, ăr′kĕn-hŏlts, *M.*

Archeptolemus, ăr′kĕp-tŏl′ē-mŭs, *C.*

Archestratus, ăr-kĕs′trā-tŭs, *C.*

Archevites, ăr′kē-vīts, *B.*

Archi, ăr′kī, *B.*

Archias, ăr′kĭ-*as*, *C.*

Archidamas, ăr-kĭd′ă-*mas*, *C.*

Archidamia, ăr′kĭ-dā-mī′ă, *C.*

Archidamus, ăr′kĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*

Archidemus, ăr′kĭ-dē′mŭs, *C.*

Archigallus, ăr′kĭ-găl′lŭs, *C.*

Archigenes, ăr-kĭj′ē-nēz, *C.*

Archilochus, ăr-kĭl′ō-kŭs, *C.*

Archimedes, ăr′kĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*

Archinus, ăr-kī′nŭs, *C.*

Archipelagus, ăr′kĭ-pĕl′ă-gŭs, *C.*

Archippe, ăr-kĭp′pē, *C.*

Archippus, ăr-kĭp′pŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Archite, ăr′kīt, *B.*

Architis, ăr-kī′tĭs, *C.*

Archontes, ăr-kŏn′tēz, *C.*

Archytas, ăr-kī′*tas*, *C.*

Arcitenens, ăr-sĭt′ē-nĕnz, *C.*

Arcola, ăr-kō′lă ; **Arcole**, -lē, *M.*

Arçon, d′, dăr′sŏN′, *M.*

Arcot, ăr-kŏt′, *M.*

Arctinus, ärk-tī′nŭs, *C.*

Arctophylax, ärk-tŏf′ĭ-lăks, *C.*

Arcturus, ärk-tŭ′rŭs, *C.*

Arcturus, ärk-tŭ′rŭs, *B.*

Ard, ärd, *B.*

Ardalus, ăr′dă-lŭs, *C.*

Ardath, ăr′dăth, *B.*

Ardea, ăr′dē-ă, *C.*

Ardèche, ăr′dăsh′, *M.*

Arden *or* **Ardennes**, ăr′dĕn′, *M.*

Ardizzi, ăr′dĭ-zē′ĭ, *C.*

Ardites, ärd′ītz, *B.*

Ardon, ăr′dŏn, *B.*

Ardone, ăr′dō-nē, *C.*

Arduenna, ăr′dū-ĕn′ă, *C.*

Area, ā-rē′ă, *C.*

Arelatum, ăr′ē-lā′tŭm, *C.*

Areli, ā-rē′lī, *B.*

Arelites, ā-rē′līts, *B.*

Aremorica, ăr′ē-mŏr′ĭ-ká, *C.*

Arenæ, ā-rē′nē; **Arene**, -nē, *C.*

Arensberg, ä′rĕns-bĕrg ; **Arnsberg**, ärns′bĕrg, *M.*

Areopagitæ, ă-rē′ō-pă-jī′tē, *C.*

Areopagus, ă′rē-ŏp′ă-gŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Areopolis, ă′rē-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*

Arequipa, ä-rā-kē′pä, *M.*

Ares, ā′rēz, *B.* & *C.*

Aresthanas, ăr′ĕs-thā′năs, *C.*

Arestor, ă-rĕs′tŏr, *C.*

Arestorides, ăr′ĕs-tŏr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*

Areta, ăr′ē-tă, *C.*

Aretæus, ăr′ē-tē′ŭs, *C.*

Aretaphila, ăr′ē-tăf′ĭ-lă, *C.*

Aretas, ăr′ē-*tas*, *B.* & *C.*

Arete, ă-rē′tē *or* ăr′ē-tē, *C.*

Aretes, ăr′ē-tēz, *C.*

Arethusa, ăr′ē-thū′să, *C.*

Aretin, ä-re-tēn′, *M.*

Areus, ă-rē′ŭs, *B.*; ă′rē-ŭs *or* -rus, *C.*

Arezzo, ä-rĕt′sō, *M.*

Argæus, är-jē′ŭs, *C.*

Arganthonius, är′găn-thŏ′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*

Argea, är-jē′ă, *C.*

Argennum, är-jĕn′nŭm, *C.*

Argensola, de, dā̆ är-hĕn-sō′lä, *M.*

Argenson, d', dăr′zhŏN′sŏN′, *M.*

Argentan, är′zhŏN′tŏN′, *M.*

Argenteuil, är′zhŏN′tēl′, *M.*

Argentiera, är-jĕn′tē-ā′rä, *M.*

Argentine, *republic*, är′jĕn-tīn, *M.*

Argia, är-jī′ă, *C.*

Argilus, är′jĭ-lŭs, *C.*

Arginus, är-jī′nŭs, *C.*

Arginusæ, är′jĭ-nū′sē, *C.*

Argiphontes, är′jĭ-fŏn′tēz, *C.*

Argippæi, är′jĭp-pē′ī, *C.*

Argiva, är-jī′vă, *C.*

Argivi, är-jī′vī, *C.*

Argo, är′gō, *C.*

Argob, är′gŏb, *B.*

Argolicus, är-gŏl′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*

Argolis, är′gō-lĭs, *C.*

Argonautæ, är′gō-ną′tē, *C.*

Argoon, är-gōōn′, *M.*

Argostoli, är-gŏs′tō-lē, *M.*

Argous, är-gō′ŭs, *C.*

Argura, är-gū′- *or* är′gū-rä, *C.*

Argus, är′gŭs, *C.*

Argyle *or* **Argyll**, är-gīl′, *M.*

Argynnus, är-jĭn′nŭs, *C.*

Argyra, är′jĭ-rä, *C.*

Argyre, är′jĭ-rē, *C.*

Argyripa, är-jĭr′ĭ-pă, *C.*

Argyro-Castro, är′gĭ-rō-käs′trō, *M.*

Aria, ă′rĭ-ă, *and* ā-rī′ă, *C.*

Ariadne, ă′rĭ-ăd′nē, *C.*

Ariæus, ăr′ĭ-ē′ŭs, *C.*

Ariamnes, ăr′ĭ-ăm′nēz, *C.*

Ariantas, ăr′ĭ-ăn′tas, *C.*

Ariarathes, ă′rĭ-ă-rā′thēz, *B.* & *C.*

Aricia, ă-rĭsh′ĭ-ă, *C.*

Aricina, ăr′ĭ-sī′nă, *C.*

Aridæus, ăr′ĭ-dē′ŭs, *C.*

Aridai, ă-rĭd′ă-ī, *B.*

Aridatha, ă-rĭd′ă-thă, *B.*

Ariége, ä′rē-ăzh′, *M.*

Arieh, ă-rī′e, *B.*

Ariel, ā′rĭ-el, *B.*

Ariga, ă-rē′gă, *M.*

Arigæum, ăr′ĭ-jē′ŭm, *C.*

Arignote, ăr′ĭg-nō′tē, *C.*

Arii, ā-rī′ī *or* ăr′ĭ-ī, *C.*

Arimaspi, ăr′ĭ-măs′pī, *C.*

Arimathea *or* **-thæa**, ăr′ĭ-mă-thē′ă, *B.*

Arimazes, ăr′ĭ-mā′zēz, *C.*

Ariminum, ă-rĭm′ĭ-nŭm, *C.*

Arimphæi, ăr′ĭm-fē′ī, *C.*

Ariobarzanes, ă-rī′ō-băr-zā′nēz *or* ă′rĭ-ō-băr′zā-nēz, *C.*

Arioch, ā′rĭ-ŏk, *B.*

Ariomardus, ă′rĭ-ō-mär′dŭs, *C.*

Arion, ă-rī′ŏn, *C.*

Ariosto, ăr′ĭ-ŏs′tō *or* ä-rē-ōs′tō, *M.*

Ariovistus, ă′rĭ-ō-vĭs′tŭs, *C.*

Aris, ā′rĭs, *C.*

Arisai, ă-rĭs′ă-ī, *B.*

Arisba, ă-rĭz′bă, *C.*

Aristænetus, ăr′ĭs-tĕn′ē-tŭs, *C.*

Aristæum, ăr′ĭs-tē′ŭm; **-us**, -ŭs, *C.*

Aristagoras, ăr′ĭs-tăg′ō-ras, *C.*

Aristander, ăr′ĭs-tăn′dēr, *C.*

Aristarche, ăr′ĭs-tär′kē, *C.*

Aristarchus, ăr′ĭs-tär′kŭs, *B.*

Aristeas, ă-rĭs′tē-*as*, *C.*

Aristeræ, ă-rĭs′tē-rē, *C.*

Aristeus, ă-rĭs′tē-ŭs *or* ă-rĭs′tūs, *C.*

Aristhenes, ă-rĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*

Aristides, ăr′ĭs-tī′dēz, *C.*

Aristilius, ăr′ĭs-tĭl′ĭus, *C.*

Aristippus, ăr′ĭs-tĭp′pŭs, *C.*

Aristius, ă-rĭs′tĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Aristo, ă-rĭs′tō, *C.*

Aristobulus, ăr′ĭs-tō-bū′lŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Aristocles, ă-rĭs′tō-klēz, *C.*

Aristoclides, ă-rĭs′tō-klī′dēz, *C.*

Aristocrates, ăr′ĭs-tŏk′rā-tēz, *C.*

Aristodemus, ă-rĭs′tō-dē′mŭs, *C.*

Aristogenes, ăr′ĭs-tŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*

Aristogiton, ăr′ĭs-tō-jī′tŏn, *C.*

Aristomache, ăr′ĭs-tŏm′ă-kē, *or* **-achus**, -ă-kŭs, *C.*

Aristomedes, ă-rĭs′tō-mē′dēz, *C.*

Aristomedon, ăr′ĭs-tŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*

Aristomenes, ăr′ĭs-tŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*

Ariston, ă-rĭs′tŏn, *C.*

Aristonautæ, ă-rĭs′tō-ną′tē, *C.*

Aristonicus, ă-rĭs′tō-nī′kŭs, *C.*

Aristonides, ăr′ĭs-tŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*

Aristonus, ă-rĭs′tō-nŭs, *C.*

Aristonymus, ăr′ĭs-tŏn′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*

Aristophanes, ăr′ĭs-tŏf′ă-nēz, *C.*

Aristophon, ă-rĭs′tō-fŏn, *C.*

Aristoteles, ăr′ĭs-tŏt′ē-lēz, *C.*

Aristoxenus, ăr′ĭs-tŏks′ē-nŭs, *C.*

Aristus, ă-rĭs′tŭs, *C.*

Arius, *a river*, ă-rī′ŭs, *or* **Arias**, ă′rĭ-*as*, *C.*

Arius, *the heretic*, ă-rī′ŭs *or* ă′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Arizona, ăr-ĭ-zō′nă, *M.*

Arkansas, ăr′kăn-są′, *M.*

Arkecko *or* **Arkiko**, ăr-kē′kō, *M.*

Arkite, ärk′ĭt, *B.*

Arklow, ärk′lō, *M.*

Arlberg, ärl′bĕrg ; *G.* **ärl′bĕrg**, *M.*

Arles, ärl, *M.*

Arlincourt, är′lăn′kōōr′, *M.*

Arlington, är′lĭng-tŭn, *M.*

Armageddon, är′mă-gĕd′dŏn, *B.*

Armagh, är-mä′, *M.*

Armagnac, är′män′yäk′, *M.*

Armenia, är-mē′nĭ-ă, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*

Armentières, är′mŏN′tĭ-ăr′, *M.*

Armenus, är′mē-nŭs, *C.*

Armilustrium, är′mĭ-lŭs′trĭ-ŭm, *C.*

Arminius, är-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.* & *M.*

Armoni, är-mō′nī, *B.*

Armorica, är-mŏr′ĭ-sē, *C.*

Arna, är′nă, *B.*

Arnan, är′năn, *B.*

Arnaud, är′nō′, *M.*

Arnauld, är′nō′, *M.*

Arnault, är′nō′, *M.*

Arndt, ärnt, *M.*

Arnhem, ärn′hĕm, *or* **Arnheim**, ärn′hĭm, *M.*

Arno, är′nō, *M.*

Arnobius, är-nō′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Arnon, är′nŏn, *B.*

Arnould, är′nōō′, *M.*

Arnsberg, ärns′bĕrg, *M.*

Arnstadt, ärn′stät, *M.*

Arod, ā′rŏd, *B.*

Arodi, ăr′ō-dī, *B.*

Arodites, ă′rŏd-ĭts, *B.*

Aroer, ăr′ō-ĕr, *B.*

Aroerite, ăr′ō-ĕr-ĭt, *B.*

Arom, ă′rŏm, *B.*

Aromata, ă-rō′mă-tă, *C.*

Aroostook, ă-rōōs′tŏōk, *M.*

Arouet, ă′rōō′ă′, = VOLTAIRE, *M.*

Arpad, är′păd, *B.*

Arphad, är′făd, *B.*

Arphaxad, är-făks′ăd, *B.*

Arpino, är-pē′nō, *M.*

Arpinum, är-pī′nŭm, *C.*

Arrapahoe, är-răp′ă-hō, *M.*

Arras, ă′*ras* ; *F.* ăr′räs′, *M.*

Arrhabæus, ăr′ră-bē′ŭs, *C.*

Arrianus, ăr′rĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*

Arriaza, är-rĭ-ä′thä, *M.*

Arroe = ÆROE, *M.*

Arsaces, är′să-sēz, *B.*; ăr′să-sēz *or* är-sā′sēz, *C.*

Arsacidæ, är-sās′ĭ-dē, *C.*

Arsamosata, är′să-mō-sā′tă, *or* är′să-mŏs′ă-tă, *C.*

Arsanias, är-sā′nY-as, *C.*
Arsareth, är′sa-rĕth, *B.*
Arsia, är′shY-a, *C.*
Arsinoe, är-sīn′ō-ē, *C.*
Artabanus, är′ta-bā′nŭs, *C.*
Artabazanes, är′ta-ba-zā′nēz, *C.*
Artabazus, är′ta-bā′zŭs, *C.*
Artabri, är′ta-brī, *C.*
Artabrites, är′ta-brī′tē, *C.*
Artace, är′ta-sē, *C.*
Artacene, är′ta-sē′nē, *C.*
Artacoana, är′ta-kō-ā′na, *C.*
Artageras, är′ta-jē′ras, *C.*
Artanus, är-tā′nŭs, *C.*
Artaphernes, är′ta-fēr′nēz, *C.*
Artavasdes, är′ta-vās′dēz. *C.*
Artaxa, är-tāks′a, *or* **-taxias,** -tāks′Y-as, *C.*
Artaxata, är-tāks′a-ta, *C.*
Artaxerxes, är′tāks-ĕrks′ēz, *B. & C.*
Artayctes, är′ta-Yk′tēz, *C.*
Artemidorus, är′tĕm-I-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Artemas, är′tē-mas, *B.*
Artemis, är′tē-mis, *C.*
Artemisia, är′tē-mIsh′Y-a, *C.*
Artemisium, är′tē-mIsh′I-ŭm, *C.*
Artemita, är′tē-mI′ta, *C.*
Artemon, är′tē-mŏn, *C.*
Arteveld, är′tĕ-vĕlt, *or* **Artevelde,** är′tĕ-vĕl-de, *M.*
Artigas, är-tē′gäs, *M.*
Artois, är′twä′, *M.*
Artorius, är-tō′rI-ŭs, *C.*
Aruboth, är′ŭ-bŏth, *B.*
Arumah, a-rų′ma, *B.*
Arundel, *Eng.,* är′ŭn-del; *U.S.,* a-rŭn′dĕl, *M.*
Aruns, a′rŭnz, *C.*
Aruntius, a-rŭn′shY-ŭs, *C.*
Aruwimi, a′rōō-wē′mē, *M.*
Arvad, är′văd, *B.*
Arvadite, är′văd-It, *B.*
Arvales, är-vā′lēz, *C.*
Arverni, är-vĕr′nI, *C.*
Aryandes, a′rI-ăn′dēz, *C.*
Aryptæus, är′Ip-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Arza, är′za, *B.*
Asa, a′sa, *B.*
Asadas, as′a-dI′as, *B.*
Asael, as′a-ĕl, *B.*
Asahel, a′sa-hĕl, *B.*
Asaiah, as′a-I′a, *B.*
Asana, as′a-na, *B.*
Asander, a-săn′dĕr, *C.*
Asaph, a′săf, *B.*; as′*af, M.*
Asarael, a-sar′a-ĕl, *B.*
Asareel, a-sar′ē-ĕl, *B.*
Asarelah, as′a-rē′la, *B.*
Asbazareth, as-bāz′a-rĕth, *B.*
Asbystæ, as-bĭs′tē, *C.*
Ascalaphus, as-kăl′a-fŭs, *C.*
Ascalon, as′ka-lŏn, *B. & C.*, *also* **Ascalo,** as′ka-lō, *C.*
Ascania, as-kā′nI-a; **-nius,** -nY-ŭs, *C.*
Aschaffenburg, a-shăf′fen-bĕrg, *G.* a-shäf′fen-bōōrg′, *M.*
Ascham, as′kam, *M.*
Aschersleben, ash′ĕrs-lā′ben, *M.*
Asclepiea, as-klē′pI-ē′a, *or* **-piia,** -pI-I′ya, *C.*
Asclepiades, as′klē-pI′a-dēz, *C.*
Asclepiodorus, as-klē′pI-ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Asclepius, as-klē′pI-ŭs, *C.*
Ascletarie, as′klē-tā′rI-ō, *C.*
Ascoli, as′kō-lē, *M.*
Asconius, as-kō′nI-ŭs, *C.*
Ascongh = **Askew,** *M.*
Asculum, as′kŭ-lŭm, *C.*
Ascutney, as-kŭt′nI, *M.*
Asdrubal, as′drų-bal, *C.*
Aseas, a-sē′as, *B.*
Asebebia, a-sēb′ē-bI′a, *B.*
Asebia, as′ē-bI′a, *B.*
Asellio, a-sĕl′lY-ō, *C.*
Asenath, as′ē-năth, *B.*
Aser, a′sĕr, *B.*
Aserar, a-sē′rĕr, *B.*
Asgard, as′gärd, *N.*
Ashan, a′shăn, *B.*
Ashantee, a-shăn′tē, *or* ăsh-ăn-tē′, *M.*
Ashbea, ăsh-bē′a, *B.*
Ashbel, ăsh′bĕl, *B.*
Ashbelites, ăsh′bĕl-Its, *B.*
Ashburnham, ăsh′bĕrn-ăm, *M.*
Ashburton, ăsh′bĕr-tŭn, *M.*
Ashchenaz, ăsh′kē-năz, *B.*
Ashdod, ăsh′dŏd, *B.*
Ashdodites, ăsh′dŏd-Its, *B.*
Ashdoth, ăsh′dŏth, *B.*
Ashdothites, ăsh′dŏth-Its, *B.*
Ashdothpisgah, ăsh′dŏth-pIz′gä, *B.*
Asher, ăsh′ĕr, *B.*
Asherites, ăsh′ĕ-rIts, *B.*
Ashima, ăsh′I-ma, *B.*
Ashkelon, ăs′kē-lŏn, *B.*
Ashkenaz, ăsh′kē-năz, *B.*
Ashnah, ăsh′na, *B.*
Ashpenaz, ăsh′pē-năz, *B.*
Ashriel, ăsh′rI-ĕl, *B.*
Ashtabula, ăsh′ta-bū′lä, *M.*
Ashtaroth, ăsh′ta-rŏth, *B.*
Ashtemoh, ăsh′tē-mō, *B.*
Ashterathite, ăsh′tē-rŭth-It, *B.*
Ashteroth Karnaim, ăsh′tē-rŏth kar′nā-Ym, *B.*
Ashteroth, ăsh′tē-rŏth, *B.*
Ashuelot, ăsh′wĕ-lŏt, *M.*
Ashur, ăsh′ĕr, *B.*
Ashurites, ăsh′ū-rIts, *B.*
Ashvath, ăsh′văth, *B.*
Asia, a′shI-a, *B., C., & M.*
Asiaticus, a′shI-ăt′I-kŭs, *C.*
Asibias, as′I-bI′as, *B.*
Asiel, a′sI-el, *B.*
Asinaria, as′Y-nā′rI-a, *C.*
Asinarius, as′Y-nā′rI-ŭs, *C.*
Asine, as′I-nē *or* a-sI′nē, *C.*
Asinius, a-sIn′I-ŭs, *C.*
Asipha, as′I-fa, *B.*
Asius, a′shY-ŭs, *C.*
Askelon, as′kē-lŏn, *B.*
Askew *or* **Ascough,** ăs′kū, *M.*
Asmadai (Milton), ăs′ma-dI, *M.*
Asmaveth, ăs′ma-vĕth, *B.*
Asmodeus, ăz′mō-dē′ŭs, *B.*
Asmoneans (Josephus), ăs′mō-nē′anz, *B.*
Asnah, ăs′na, *B.*
Asnappar, ăs-năp′pär, *B.*
Asochis (Josephus), a-sō′kIs, *B.*
Asom, a′sŏm, *B.*
Asopia, a-sō′pI-a, *C.*
Asopiades, as′ō-pI′a-dēz, *C.*
Asopis, a-sō′pIs, *C.*
Asopus, a-sō′pŭs, *C.*
Aspamithres, ăs-păm′Y-thrēz, *C.*
Asparagium, ăs′pa-rā′jY-ŭm, *C.*
Aspasia, ăs-pā′zhY-a, *C.*
Aspasius, ăs-pā′zhY-ŭs, *C.*
Aspastes, ăs-pās′tēz, *C.*
Aspatha, ăs′pa-thä, *B.*
Aspathines, ăs′pa-thI′nēz *or* ăs-pāth′Y-nēz, *C.*
Aspendus, ăs-pĕn′dŭs, *C.*
Asphaltites, ăs′făl-tI′tēz, *C.*
Asphar, ăs′făr, *B.*
Aspharasus, ăs-făr′a-sŭs, *B.*
Aspinwall, ăs′pIn-wal, *M.*
Asporenus, ăs′pō-rē′nŭs, *C.*
Asriel, ăs′rI-el, *B.*
Asrielites, ăs′rI-el-Its, *B.*
Assabias, ăs′sa-bI′as, *B.*
Assalimoth, ăs-săl′I-mŏth, *B.*
Assam, ăs-săm′, *M.*
Assanias, ăs′sa-nI′as, *B.*
Assaremoth, ăs′sa-rē′mŏth, *B.*
Assaye, ăs-sī′, *M.*
Assheton, ăsh′tŏn, *M.*
Asshur, ăsh′ĕr, *B.*
Asshurim, ăs-shų′rĭm, *B.*
Assideans, ăs′sI-dē′anz, *B.*
Assinniboin, ăs-sĭn′nY-boin′, *M.*
Assir, ăs′sĕr, *B.*
Assisi, ăs-sē′sē, *M.*
Assos, ăs′sŏs, *B.*
Assouan, *or* **Asuan,** ăs′sōō-ăn′, *M.*
Assuerus, ăs′sū-ē′rŭs, *B.*
Assumption, ăs-sŭmp′shŭn, *in Sp.* **Asuncion,** ă-sōōn-thē-ōn′, *M.*
Asswan, ăs-wän′ = Assouan, *M.*
Assyria, ăs-sIr′Y-a, *B. & C.*
Assyrian, ăs-sIr′Y-an, *B.*
Astacus, ăs′ta-kŭs, *C.*
Astageni, ăs′ta-jē′nI, *C.*
Astapa, ăs′ta-pa, *C.*
Astapus, ăs′ta-pŭs, *C.*
Astaroth, ăs′ta-rŏth, *B.*
Astarte, ăs-tär′tē, *C.*
Astath, ăs′tăth, *B.*
Asteria, ăs-tē′rI-a, *C.*
Asterion, ăs-tē′rI-ŏn, *C.*
Asteris, ăs′tē-rIs, *C.*
Asterius, ăs-tē′rI-ŭs, *C.*
Asterodia, ăs′tē-rō′dI-a, *C.*
Asteropæ, ăs-tĕr′ō-pē, *or* **Asteropes,** ăs′tē-rō-pēz′a, *C.*
Asti, ăs′tē, *M.*
Astorga, ăs-tôr′gä, *M.*
Astoria, ăs-tō′rI-a, *M.*
Astrabad, ăs′tra-băd′, *M.*
Astræa, ăs-trē′a, *C.*
Astrakhan, ăs-trä-kän′, *M.*
Astura, ăs′tū-ra, *C.*
Astures, ăs-tū′rēz, *C.*
Asturias, ăs-tōō′rē-as, *M.*
Astyagē, ăs-tI′a-jē, *C.*
Astyages, ăs-tI′a-jēz, *B. & C.*
Astyalus, ăs-tI′a-lŭs, *C.*
Astyanax, ăs′tI′a-năks, *C.*
Astycrates, ăs-tI-krā-tē′a, *or* **-tia,** -tI′a, *C.*
Astydamas ăs-tYd′a-mas, *C.*
Astydamia, ăs′tI-dā-mI′a, *C.*
Astylus, ăs′tI-lŭs *or* ăs-tI′lŭs, *C.*
Astymedusa, ăs′tI-mē-dū′sa, *C.*
Astynome, ăs-tĭn′ō-mē, *C.*
Astynous, ăs-tĭn′ō-ŭs, *C.*
Astyoche, ăs-tI′ō-kē, *or* **Astyochia,** ăs′tI-ō-kI′a, *C.*
Astypalæa, ăs′tI-pa-lē′a, *C.*
Astyphilus, ăs-tIf′I-lŭs, *C.*
Astyron, ăs′tI-rŏn, *C.*
Asumption, ăs-sŭmp′shŭn, *M.*
Asuppim, a-sŭp′pĭm, *B.*
Asychis, ăs′I-kĭs, *C.*
Asyncritus, a-sĭn′krI-tŭs, *C.*
Atabulus, a-tăb′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Atabyris, a-tăb′I-rIs, *C.*
Atacama, a-tă-kä′ma, *M.*
Atad, ā′tăd, *B.*
Atahualpa, a-tä-hwäl′pa, *M.*
Atalanta, at′a-lăn′ta, *C.*
Atarah, ăt′a-ra, *B.*
Atarantes, ăt′a-răn′tēz, *C.*
Atarbechis, ăt′ăr-bē′kIs, *C.*
Atargatis, a-tär′ga-tIs, *B. & C.*
Atarnea, a-tär′nē-a *or* ăt′ar-nē′a, *C.*
Ataroth, ăt′a-rŏth, *B.*
Atarothadar, ăt′a-rŏth-ā′dăr, *B.*
Atarothaddar, ăt′a-rŏth-ăd′dăr, *B.*
Atax, ā′tăx, *C.*
Atchafalaya, ăch′ăf-a-lI′a, *M.*
Ate, ā′tē, *C.*
Atella, a-tĕl′la, *C.*
Ater, ā′tĕr, *B.*
Aterezias, at′ĕr-ē-zI′as, *B.*
Ath *or* **Aath,** ăt, *M.*
Athach, ā′thăk, *B.*
Athaiah, ăth′a-I′a, *B.*
Athaliah, ăth′a-lI′a, *B.*
Athamanes, ăth′a-mā′nēz, *C.*
Athamas, ăth′a-mas, *C.*
Athanasius, ăth′a-nā′shY-ŭs, *C.*
Athanatus, a-thăn′a-tŭs, *C.*
Athabasca, ăth′a-băs′ka, *M.*
Atharias, ăth′a-rI′as, *B.*
Athelstan, ăth′el-stăn, *M.*
Athena, a-thē′na; **Athenæ,** -nē, *C.*
Athenæa, ăth′ē-nē′a, *C.*
Athenæum, ăth′ē-nē′ŭm, *C.*
Athenæus, ăth′ē-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Athenagoras, ăth′ē-năg′ō-ras, *C.*
Athene, a-thē′nē, *C.*
Athenians, a-thē′nY-anz, *B.*
Athenio, a-thē′nI-ō, *or* **-nion,** -nI-ŏn, *C.*
Athenobius, ăth′ē-nō′bY-ŭs, *B.*
Athenodorus, a-thĕn′ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Athens, ăth′ĕnz, *B., C., & M.*
Athesis, ăth′ē-sĭs, *C.*
Athlai, ăth′lI, *B.*
Athlone, ăth-lōn′, *M.*
Athol, ăth′ŭl, *M.*
Athor, ăth′ĕr, *E.*
Athos, ā′thŏs, *C.*
Athous, a-thō′ŭs, *C.*
Athy, a-thī′, *M.*
Athymbra, a-thĭm′bra, *C.*
Atia, ā′shI-a, *C.*
Atilia, a-tIl′Y-a, *C.*
Atilla, a-tIl′la, *C.*
Atina, a-tē′na, *M.*
Atinia, a-tĭn′Y-a, *C.*
Atipha, ăt′I-fa, *B.*
Atlantes, ăt-lăn′tēz, *C.*
Atlantiades, ăt′lăn-tI′a-dēz, *C.*
Atlantides, ăt-lăn′tI-dēz, *C.*
Atlas, ăt′las, *C. & M.*
Atli, ăt′lI, *N.*
Atossa, a-tŏs′sa, *C.*
Atraces, ăt′ra-sēz, *C.*
Atramyttium, ăt′ra-mIsh′Y-ŭm, *C.*
Atrax, ā′trăx, *C.*
Atrebates, ăt′rē-bā′tēz *or* a-trēb′a-tēz, *C.*
Atreus, ā′trē-ŭs *or* ā′trYs, *C.*
Atri, a′trē, *M.*
Atridæ, a-trI′dē, *C.*
Atrides, a-trI′dēz, *C.*
Atropos, ăt′rō-pŏs, *C.*
Atroth, ăt′rŏth, *B.*
Attai, ăt′tI, *B.*
Attalia, ăt′ta-lI′a, *B. & C.*, *also* **Attalea,** -lē′a, *C.*
Attalus, ăt′ta-lŭs, *B. & C.*
Atteius, at-tē′yus, *C.*
Attharates, ăth-thăr′a-tēz, *B.*
Attica, ăt′tI-ka, *C.*
Atticus, ăt′tI′kŭs, *C.*
Attilius, ăt-tIl′Y-ŭs, *C.*
Attock, ăt-tŏk′, *M.*
Aturus, ăt′ū-rŭs, *C.*
Aube, ōb, *M.*
Aubenas, ōb′nä′, *M.*
Auber, ō′bär′, *M.*
Aubigné, ō′bēn′yā′, *M.*
Aubrey, ą′brI, *M.*
Auburn, ą′bĕrn, *M.*
Aubusson, ō′bųs′sôN′, *M.*
Auch, ōsh, *M.*
Auchinlech, äf′flĕk, *M.*
Auchmuty, ą′mŭ-tI, *M.*
Aude, ōd. *M.*
Audebert, ōd′bär′, *M.*
Audenarde, ō′dē-närd′, *M.*
Audera, a-dē′ra, *C.*
Audhumbla, ou-thōōm′blä, *N.*
Audouin, ō′dōō ăN′, *M.*
Audran, ō′drôN′, *M.*
Audubon, ą′dū-bŏn, *M.*
Auerbach, ou′ĕr-bäk, *M.*
Aufeia, a-fē′ya, *C.*
Aufenberg, ouf′en-bĕrg, *M.*
Aufidena, ą′fI-dē′na, *C.*
Aufidius, ą-fId′I-ŭs, *C.*
Aufidus, ą′fI-dŭs, *C.*
Auga, ą′ga, *C.*
Augeæ, ą-jē′ē, *C.*
Augeas, ą-jē′as, *C.*
Augereau, ōzh′rō′ *or* ō′zhe-rō′, *M.*
Augia, ą′jI-a, *B.*
Augias, ą-jI′as; **Augeas,** -jē′as, *C.*
Augilæ, ą′jI-lē, *C.*
Augsburg, ouks′bōōrg, *M.*
Augures, a′gū-rēz, *C.*
Augusta, ą-gŭs′ta, *C. & M.*
Augustales, ą-gŭs-tā′lēz, *or* -talia, -tā′lI-a, *C.*
Augusti, ou-gōōs′tē, *M.*
Augustin, F. ō′gųs′tăN′; *Sp.* ou-gōōs-tēn′, *M.*
Augustine, St., sānt ą′gŭs-tēn, *M.*
Augustinus, ą′gŭs-tI′nŭs, *C.*; **Augustin, Augustine,** ą-gŭs′tĭn, *or* **Austin,** ąs′tĭn, *M.*
Augustodunum, ą-gŭs′tō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Augustulus, ą-gŭs′tō-lŭs, *C.*
Augustus, ą-gŭs′tŭs, *B. & C.*
Auka, ą′ka, *B.*
Aulètes, ą-lē′tēz, *C.*
Aulis, ą′lIs, *C.*
Aulon, ą′lŏn, *C.*
Aulus, ą′lŭs, *C.*
Auranus, ą-rā′nŭs, *B.*
Aurelia, ą-rē′lI-a, *C.*
Aurelianus, ą-rē′lY-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Aurelius, ą-rē′lY-ŭs, *C.*
Auriga, ą-rI′ga, *C.*
Aurillac, ō′rē′yäk′ *or* ō′rē′yäk′, *M.*
Auro, ą′rō, *M.*
Aurora, ą-rō′ra, *C.*
Aurunci, ą-rŭn′sI, *C.*
Aurungabad, ō-rŭng′ga-bäd *or* ō-rŭng′a-bäd, *M.*
Aurungzebe, ō-rŭng-zāb′ *or* a′rŭng-zēb′, *M.*
Ausci, ąs′sI, *C.*
Auser, ą′sĕr, *C.*
Auson, ą′sŏn, *C.*
Ausonia, ą-sō′nI-a, *C.*
Ausonius, ą-sō′nI-ŭs, *C.*
Auspices, ąs′pI-sēz, *C.*
Austerlitz, ąs′tĕr-lIts; *G.* ous′tĕr-lĕts, *M.*
Australasia, ąs′trol-ā′shI-a, *M.*
Australia, ąs-trā′lI-a, *M.*
Austri, ou′strē, *N.*
Austria, ąs′trI-a; *G.* Oesterreich, ĕst′ĕr-rIk, *M.*
Autauga, ą-tą′gą, *M.*
Auteus, ą-tē′ŭs, *B.*
Autochthones, ą-tŏk′thŏ-nēz, *C.*
Autocrates, ą-tŏk′ra-tēz, *C.*
Autololes, ą-tŏl′ō-lēz, *C.*
Autolycus, ą-tŏl′Y-kŭs, *C.*
Automate, ą-tŏm′a-tē, *C.*
Automedon, ą-tŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Automedusa, ą′tō-mē-dū′sa, *C.*
Automenes, a-tŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Automoli, ą-tŏm′ō-lI, *C.*
Autonoe, ą-tŏn′ō-ē, *C.*
Autonoma, ą-tŏn′ō-ma, *C.*
Autonous, ą-tŏn′ō-ŭs, *C.*
Autun, ō′tŭn′, *M.*
Autura, ą-tū′ra, *C.*

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, short; senāte, ēvent, ĭdea, ōbey, ūnite, cāre, ärm, āsk, ąll, final. *B,* Biblical; *C,* Classical; *E,* Egyptian; *H,* Hindoo; *M,* Modern; *N,* Norse. [See p. 979.]

Auvergne, ō′vĕrn′ *or* ō′vărn′, *M.*
Auvigny, ō′vēn′yē′, *M.*
Auxerre, ō′sâr′, *M.*
Auxesia, ąks-ē′shY-ą, *C.*
Auxonne, ō′sŏn′, *M.*
Ava, ā′vą, *B.*; ä′vą, *M.*
Avacha, ą-vä′chą, *M.*
Avallon, ą′vąl′lōn′, *M.*
Avaran, ąv′ą-rąn, *B.*
Avaricum, ąv′ą-rĪ′kŭm *or* ą-vär′Y-kŭm, *C.*
Avaron, ąv′ą-rōn, *B.*
Avatar, ąv-ą-tär′, *H.*
Aveiro, ą-vā′ē-rō, *M.*
Avella, ą-vĕl′lą, *C.*; ä-vĕl′lä, *M.*
Avellino, ą-vĕl-lē′nō, *M.*
Avenches, ą′vōnsh′, *M.*
Aventinus, ąv′ĕn-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Avellaneda, ä-vel′yą-nä′dą, *M.*
Aven, ą′vĕn, *B.*
Avenzoar, ą′vĕn-zō′ąr, *or* Ar., **Ibn Zohr,** Yb′n zōr, *M.*
Averna, ą-vĕr′ną, *C.*
Averno, ą-vĕr′nō, *M.*
Avernus, ą-vĕr′nŭs, *C.*
Averroes, ą-vĕr′rō-ēs, *M.*
Aversa, ą-vĕr′są, *M.*
Avesnes, ą′vän′, *M.*
Aveyceba, ąv′ą-sē′bą, *M.*
Aveyron, ą′vą′rōn′, *M.*
Avezzano, ä-vĕd-zä′nō, *M.*
Avicenna, ąv-Y-sĕn′ną, *or* Ar., **Ibn Sina,** Yb′n sē′ną, *M.*
Avienus, ą′vY-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Avignon, ą′vēn′yōn′, *M.*
Avila, ą′vē-lä, *M.*
Avim, ą′vĭm, *B.*
Avims, ą′vĭmz, *B.*
Avites, ą′vīts, *B.*
Avith, ą′vĭth, *B.*
Avitus, ą-vī′tŭs, *C.*
Avlona, ąv-lō′ną, *M.*
Avon, ą′vŭn, *M.*
Avoyelles, ą′vō-ēlz′, *M.*
Avranches, ą′vrōnsh′, *M.*
Awamba, ą-wäm′bą, *M.*
Axenus, ąks′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Axinus, ąks-Y′nŭs, *C.*
Axiochus, ąks-Y′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Axion, ąks-Y′ōn *or* ąks′Y-ŏn, *C.*
Axiothea, ąks′Y-ō′thē-ą, *C.*
Axius, ąk′shY-ŭs, *C.*
Axona, ąks′ō-nä, *C.*
Axoom, Axoum, *or* **Axum,** ąk-sōōm′, *M.*
Ayala, ä-yä′lä, *M.*
Ayamonte, Y′ą-mŏn′tē, *M.*
Ayasoolook, Y′ą-sōō-lōōk′, *M.*
Ayeshah, ä′e-shą, *or* Y′e-shą, *M.*
Aylesbury, ālz′ber-Y, *M.*
Ayr, âr, *M.*
Ayrshire, âr′shēr, *M.*
Ayscough, ās′kŭ, *M.*
Ayton, Aytoun, ā′tŭn, *M.*
Azael, ăz′ą-ĕl, *B.*
Azaelus, ăz′ą-ē′lŭs, *B.*
Azah, ā′zą, *B.*
Azal, ā′zăl, *B.*
Azaliah, ăz′ą-lī′ą, *B.*
Azan, ā′zăn, *C.*
Azaniah, ăz′ą-nī′ą, *B.*
Azaphion, ą-zā′fY-ŏn, *B.*
Azara, ăz′ą-rą, *B.*; ä-thä′rä, *M.*
Azarael, ą-zăr′ą-ĕl *or* ą-zā′rē-ĕl, *also* **Azareel,** ą-zăr′ē-ĕl *or* ą-zā′rē-ĕl, *B.*
Azariah, ăz′ą-rī′ą, *B.*
Azarias, ăz′ą-rī′ąs, *B.*
Azaz, ā′zăz, *B.*
Azazel, ą-zā′zĕl, *B.*
Azaziah, ăz′ą-zī′ą, *B.*
Azbazareth, ăz-bāz′ą-rĕth, *B.*
Azbuk, ăz′bŭk, *B.*
Azeglio, ăd-zāl′yō, *M.*
Azekah, ą-zē′ką, *B.*
Azel, ā′zĕl, *B.*
Azem, ā′zĕm, *B.*
Azephurith, ăz′ē-fū′rĭth, *B.*
Azerbaijan, ä-zĕr-bī-yän′, *M.*
Azetas, ą-zē′tŭs, *B.*
Azgad, ăz′găd, *B.*
Azia, ą-zī′ą, *B.*
Aziel, ą-zī′ĕ-l, *B.*
Aziel, ā′zY-ĕl, *B.*
Aziris, ą-zī′rĭs, *C.*
Aziza, ą-zī′zą, *B.*
Azmaveth, ăz′mą-vĕth, *B.*
Azmon, ăz′mŏn, *B.*
Aznothtabor, ăz′nŏth-tā′bŏr, *B.*
Azof *or* **Azov,** ä-zŏv′, *M.*
Azor, ā′zôr, *B.*
Azores, ą-zōrz′, *M.*
Azotus, ą-zō′tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Azriel, ăz′rY-ĕl, *B.*
Azrikam, ăz′rY-kăm, *B.*
Azubah, ą-zōō′bą, *B.*
Azur, ā′zŭr, *B.*
Azuran, ăz′ū-răn, *B.*
Azzah, ăz′zą, *B.*
Azzan, ăz′zăn, *B.*
Azzo, ät′sō, *M.*
Azzur, ăz′zĕr, *B.*

B.

Baader, bä′dĕr, *M.*
Baal, bā′ąl, *B.*
Baalah, bā′ą-lą, *B.*
Baalath, bā′ą-lăth, *B.*
Baalath-beer, bā′ąl-băth-bē′ĕr, *B.*
Baalbec, bāl′bĕk′, *M.*
Baal-berith, bā′ąl-bē′rĭth, *B.*
Baale, bā′ą-lē, *B.*
Baal-gad, bā′ąl-găd, *B.*
Baal-hamon, bā′ąl-hā′mŏn, *B.*
Baal-hanan, bā′ąl-hā′năn, *B.*
Baal-hazor, bā′ąl-hā′zôr, *B.*
Baal-hermon, bā′ąl-hēr′mŏn, *B.*
Baali, bā′ąl-ī, *B.*
Baalim, bā′ąl-ĭm, *B.*
Baalis, bā′ąl-ĭs, *B.*
Baal-meon, bā′ąl-mē′ŏn, *B.*
Baal-peor, bā′ąl-pē′ôr, *B.*
Baal-perazim, bā′ąl-pĕr′ą-zĭm, *B.*
Baal-shalisha, bā′ąl-shā′lY-shą, *B.*
Baal-tamar, bā′ąl-tā′mär, *B.*
Baalzebub, bā′ąl-zē′bŭb, *B.*
Baal-zephon, bā′ąl-zē′fŏn, *B.*
Baanah *or* **Baana,** bā′ą-nä, *B.*
Baanias, bā′ą-nī′ąs, *B.*
Baara, bā′ą-rą, *B.*
Baaseiah, bā′ą-sē′yą, *B.*
Baashah *or* **Baasha,** bā′ą-shą, *B.*
Baasiah, bā′ą-sī′ą, *B.*
Baba, Ali, ä′lē bä′bä, *M.*
Babel, bā′bĕl, *B.*
Bab-el-Mandeb, băb′ĕl-măn′dĕb, *M.*
Babi, bā′bī, *B.*
Babilus, băb′Y-lŭs, *C.*
Babylon, băb′Y-lŭn, *B.* & *M.*
Babylonia, băb′Y-lō′nY-ą, *C.*
Babylonians, băb′Y-lō′nY-anz, *B.*
Babylonii, băb′Y-lō′nY-Y, *C.*
Babylonish, băb′Y-lō′nĭsh, *B.*
Baburs, bą-bĕr′są, *C.*
Baca, bā′ką, *B.*
Bacchanal, băk′ką-năl, *C.*
Bacchanalia, băk′ką-nā′lY-ą, *C.*
Bacchantes, băk-kăn′tēz, *C.*
Baccheis, băk-kē′Ys, *C.*
Bacchius, băk-kī′ŭs, *C.*
Bacchiadæ, băk-kī′ą-dē, *C.*
Bacchides, băk′kĭ-dēz, *B.*
Bacchium, băk-kĭ′ŭm, *C.*
Bacchius, băk-kĭ′ŭs, *C.*
Bacchurus, băk-kū′rŭs, *B.*
Bacchus, băk′kŭs, *C.*
Bacchylides, băk-kĭl′Y-dēz, *C.*
Bacciochi, bät-chō′kē, *M.*
Bacelus, bą-sē′lŭs, *C.*
Bacenor, bą-sē′nôr, *B.*
Bach, bäk, *M.*
Bacharach, bäk′ą-räk, *M.*
Bache, bāch, *M.*
Bachrites, bāk′rīts, *B.*
Bacis, bā′sĭs, *C.*
Bactra, bāk′trą, *C.*
Bactriana, bāk′trĭ-ā′nä; **-ni,** -nĭ; **-num,** -nŭm, *C.*
Bacuntius, bą-kŭn′shY-ŭs, *C.*
Bacuri, bą-kū′rĭ, *C.*
Badajos, bäd-ä-hōs′, *Sp. M.*
Badajoz, bäd-ä-hōs′, *M.*
Badakhshan, bą-dăk-shän′, *M.*
Baden, bä′den, *M.*
Badenweiler, bä′den-vī′lĕr, *M.*
Baduhennæ, bäd′ŭ-hĕn′nē, *or* **Badunnæ, Lucus,** bäd′ŭ-ĕn′nē lŭ′kŭs, *C.*
Bætica, bēt′Y-ką, *C.*
Baeza *or* **Baeça,** bä-ā′thä, *M.*
Bagamoyo, băg-ą-mō′yō, *M.*
Bagbinne, băg-bĭn′nē, *M.*
Bagdad, bäg-dăd′ *or* **băg′dăd,** *M.*
Bagehot, bāj′ŭt, *M.*
Baggesen, bäg′e-sĕn, *M.*
Baglione, bäl-yō′nä, *M.*
Baglivi, bäl-yē′vē, *M.*
Bagnares, bän-yä-rä′ä, *M.*
Bagnères-de-Bigorre, bän′yĕr′de-bē′gōr′, *M.*
Bagnoli, bän-yō′lē, *M.*
Bagnois, bän′yōl′, *M.*
Bago, bā′gō, *B.*
Bagoas, bą-gō′ąs, *B* & *C.*
Bagoi, bāg′ō-ī, *B.*
Bagrada, băg′rą-dą, *C.*
Bagradas, băg′rą-dąs, *C.*
Bagration, bą-grā′shŭn *or* bą′grą′tē′ōN′, *M.*
Bahadur, bą-hä′dōōr, *M.*
Bahamas, bą-hä′maz, *M.*
Baharumite, bą-hä′rŭm-īt, *B.*
Bahia, bą-ē′ą, *M.*
Bahobo, bą-hō′bō, *M.*
Bahrein Island, bä-rān′ Y′land, *M.*
Bahr-el-Abiad, bär-ĕl-ä′bY-äd′, *M.*
Bahr-el-Azrek, bär-ĕl-äz′rĕk, *M.*
Bahumus, bą-hū′mŭs, *B.*
Bahunga, bą-hŭn′gą, *M.*
Bahurim, bą-hū′rĭm, *B.*
Baiæ, bā′yē, *C.*
Baikal, bī′kăl′, *M.*
Bailen, bä-ē-lān′, *M.*
Baillie, bā′lē, *M.*
Bailly, bā′lē; *F.* bä′yē′, *M.*
Bain, bĂN, *M.*
Baireuth, bī′roit, *M.*
Baja, *Italy and Moldavia,* bä′yä; *Hungary,* bō′yō′, *M.*
Bajazet, bāj′ą-zĕt, *M.*
Bajith, bā′jĭth, *B.*
Bakbakkar, bāk-bāk′kär, *B.*
Bakbuk, bāk′bŭk, *B.*
Bakbukiah, bāk′bŭk-Y′ą, *B.*
Balaam, bā′lăm *or* bā′lē-am, *B.*
Bala, bā′lą, *C.*
Balac, bā′lăk, *B.*
Baladan, bāl′ą-dăn, *B.*
Balaghaut *or* **Balaghat,** bāl′ą-gąt′, *M.*
Balah, bā′lą, *B.*
Balak, bā′lăk, *B.*
Balaklava, bāl′ą-klä′vä, *M.*
Balamo, bāl′ą-mō, *B.*
Balanea *or* **-næa,** bāl′ą-nē′ą, *C.*
Balasamus, bą-lās′ą-mŭs, *C.*
Balaton, bāl′ą-tŏn, *or* **Balatony,** bä′lä′tōn′y′, *M.*
Balbec, bāl′bĕk *or* bāl-bĕk′, *M.*
Balbilius, băl-bĭl′ĭus, *C.*
Balbinus, băl-bĭ′nŭs, *C.*
Balboa, bäl-bō′ä, *M.*
Baldacchini, bäl-däk-kē′nē, *M.*
Baldini, bäl-dē′nē, *M.*
Baldr, bäl′dĕr, *N.*
Baldueci, bäl-dōōt′chē, *M.*
Baldung, bäl′dōōng, *M.*
Bale, bāl, = **Basel.**
Baleares, bą′lē-ā′rēz, *M.*
Balearic, bāl′ē-ăr′Yk, *M.*
Balschou, bą′l'l-shōō′, *M.*
Baletus, bą-lē′tŭs, *C.*
Balfour, bāl′fēr; *Scot.* bāl′fōōr, *M.*
Balfurosh, bāl-fūr-ōsh′ = **Barfurush,** *M.*
Balguy, bāl′gY, *M.*
Bali, bāl′Y, *N.*; bä′lē, *M.*
Baliente, bą-lē-ĕn′tā, *M.*
Balize, bą-lēz′, *M.*
Balkan, bāl-kän′, *M.*
Balkh, bälk, *M.*
Ballina, bäl′lē-nä′, *M.*
Ballinasloe, bāl′lY-ną-slō′, *M.*
Ballou, bāl-lōō′, *M.*
Ballston Spa, bąl′stŭn spä *or* spą, *M.*
Ballyshannon, bāl′lY-shăn′nŭn, *M.*
Balmoral, bāl-mŏr′ąl, *M.*
Balnuus, bāl-nū′ŭs, *C.*
Balthasar, bāl-thā′sär, *B.*
Baltic, bąl′tĭk, *M.*
Baltimore, bąl′tY-mōr, *M.*
Baluba, bą-lōō′bą, *M.*
Balzac, bāl′zăk′, *M.*
Bamah, bā′mą, *C.*
Bamberg, bäm′bĕrg; *G.* bäm′bĕrg, *M.*
Bambuk, băm-bōōk′, *M.*
Bamoth, bā′mŏth, *B.*
Bamoth-baal, bā′mŏth-bā′ąl, *B.*
Ban, băn, *B.*
Banaias, băn′ą-Y′ąs, *B.*
Banca, băŋk′ą, *M.*
Banff, băm′f, *M.*
Bangala, băŋ-gä′lą, *M.*
Bangalore, băŋ′gą-lōr′, *M.*
Bangasso, băn-gäs′sō, *M.*
Bangkok *or* **Bankok,** băŋ′kŏk′, *M.*
Bango, băn′gō, *M.*
Bangor, *Eng.* băŋ′gĕr; *U. S.* băn′gôr, *M.*
Bangweolo, băn′gwē-ō′lō, *M.*
Bani, bā′nĭ, *B.*
Banid, bā′nYd, *B.*
Banjoia, băn-zō′yą, *M.*
Bannais, băn-nā′yą, *B.*
Bannockburn, băn′nŏk-bĕrn′, *M.*
Bannus, băn′nŭs, *B.*
Bantam, băn′tăm, *M.*
Bantia, băn′shY-ą, *C.*
Banuas, băn′ū-ąs, *B.*
Banza, băn′zą, *M.*
Bapaume, bą′pōm′, *M.*
Barabbas, bą-răb′bas, *B.*
Barachel, bär′ą-kĕl, *B.*
Barachia, bär′ą-kĪ′ą, *B.*
Barachias, bär′ą-kĪ′ąs, *B.*
Baracoa, bä-rä-kō′ä, *M.*
Barak, bā′răk, *B.*
Barambo, bą-räm′bō, *M.*
Barante, bą′rŏnt′, *M.*
Barataria, bä-rä-tä′rē-ä, *M.*
Barathrum, bär′ą-thrŭm, *C.*
Baratier, bą′rä′tY-ā′ *or* bą′rą′tyā′, *M.*
Barbadoes, bär-bā′dōz, *M.*
Barbari, bär′bą-rĪ, *C.*
Barbaria, bär-bā′rĭ-ą, *C.*
Barbarossa, bär-bą-rŏs′są, *M.*
Barbary, bär′bą-rĭ, *M.*
Barbauld, bär′bąld, *M.*
Barberini, bär′bą-rē′nē, *M.*
Barbeyrac, bär′bā′rāk′, *M.*
Barbier, bär′bē-ā′ *or* bärb′yā′, *M.*
Barbosthenes, bär-bŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Barbour, bär′bĕr, *M.*
Barbuda, bär-bōō′dą, *M.*
Barcæi, bär-sē′Ī, *C.*
Barce, bär′sē, *C.*
Barcelona, bär-sē-lō′nä *or* bär-thē-lō′nä, *M.*
Bardylis, bär-dĭl′Ys, *C.*
Bareges, bą′rāzh′, *M.*
Bareilly *or* **Bareli,** bä-rä′lē, *M.*
Barère de Vieuzac, bä′rär′ de vY-uz′zăk′, *M.*
Baretti, bä-rĕt′tē, *M.*
Barfurush, bär-fōō-rōōsh′, *M.*
Bargagli, bär-gäl′yē, *M.*
Bargusii, bär-gū′sĭ-Y, *C.*
Barham, bär′ăm, *M.*
Barhumite, bär-hū′mĭt, *B.*
Bari, bä′rē, *M.*
Bariah, bą-rĪ′ą, *B.*
Baring, *E.* bär′Yng; *G.* bä′rĭng, *M.*
Baringa, bä-rĭn′gą, *M.*
Barisses, bą-rĭs′sēz, *C*
Barium, bā′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Bar-jesus, bär′jĭ′zŭs, *B.*
Bar-jona, bär′jō′nä, *B.*
Barkos, bär′kŏs, *B.*
Bar-le-Duc, bär′le-dụk′, *M.*
Barmecide, bär′mē-sĪd, *M.*
Barnabas, bär′nä-bąs, *B.*
Barnaul, bär-noul′, *M.*
Barnave, bär-näv′, *M.*
Barnegat, bär′nē-găt′, *M.*
Barneveldt, bär′ne-vĕlt′, *M.*
Baroach, bą-rōch′, *M.*
Baroccio, bä-rŏt′chō, *M.*
Baroda, bą-rō′dą, *B.*
Barodis, bą-rō′dĭs, *M.*
Barras, bä′rä′, *M.*
Barre, bär′rē, *M.*
Barrot, bä′rō′, *M.*
Barsabas, bär′są-bąs, *B.*
Bartacus, bär′tą-kŭs, *B.*
Barth, bärt, *M.*
Barthélemy, bär′tāl′mē′, *M.*
Barthès *or* **Barthez,** bär′tĕs′, *M.*
Bartholin, bär′tō-lĭn, *or* **Bartholinus,** bär-tō-lī′nŏs, *M.*
Bartholomew, bär-thŏl′ō-mū, *B.*
Bartimæus *or* **Bartimeus,** bär′tY-mē′ŭs, *B.*
Bartoli, bär′tō-lē, *M.*
Bartolini, bär-tō-lē′nē, *M.*
Bartolozzi, bär-tō-lōt′sē, *M.*
Bartsch, von, fŏn bärtsh, *M.*
Baruch, bā′rŭk, *B.*
Barumbu, bä-rōōm′bōō, *M.*
Barzanes, bär-zā′nēz, *C.*
Barzelai, bär-zĕl′ą-Ī *or* bär′ze-lī, *B.*
Barzillai, bär-zĭl′lą-Ī, *B.*
Basaloth, bās′ą-lŏth, *B.*
Bascama, bās′kä-mä, *B.*
Basel, bä′zel, *F.* **Bâle** *or* **Basle,** bäl, *M.*
Bashan, bā′shăn, *B.*
Bashan-havoth-jair, bā′shăn-hā′vŏth-jā′ĕr, *B.*
Bashemath, bāsh′ē-măth, *B.*
Basilea, bąs′Y-lē′ą, *or* **Basilia,** bąs′Y-lĭ′ą, *name of the city of Basel, of a goddess, and of an island, C.*
Basilia, bą-sĭl′Y-ą, = **Basel,** *C.*
Basilidæ, bąs′Y-lĭ′dē, *C.*

Basilides, bȧs′ĭ-lī′dēz, *C.*
Basiliopotamus, bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ō-pŏt′ȧ-mŭs, *C.*
Basilis, bȧs′ĭ-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Basilith, bȧs′ĭ-lĭth, *B.*
Basilius, bȧs′ĭ-lĭ-ŭs, *a river;* bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs *or* bȧs′ĭ-lĭ′ŭs = St. Basil, *C.*
Basilus, bȧs′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Basmath, bȧs′măth, *B.*
Basnage de Beauval, bȧ′năzh′ de bō′vȧl′, *M.*
Basoko, bȧ-sō′kō, *M.*
Basque, bȧsk, *M.*
Basrah, bȧs′rȧ = Bassora.
Bassa, bȧs′sȧ, *B.*
Bassano, bȧs-sȧ′nō, *M.*
Bassarides, bȧs-sȧr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Bassompierre, bȧs′sŏN′pĭ-ĕr′, *M.*
Bassonge, bȧs-sŏng′gē, *M.*
Bassora, bȧs′sŏ-rȧ, *M.*
Bastai, bȧs′tŭ-ī *or* bȧs′tȧ, *M.*
Bastarnæ, bȧs-tär′nē, *C.*
Basternæ, bȧs-tĕr′nē, *C.*
Bastia, bȧs-tē′ȧ, *M.*
Basundi, bȧ-sōōn′dē, *M.*
Basuto, bȧ-sū′tō, *M.*
Batavi, bȧ-tā′vī, *C.*
Batavia, bȧ-tā′vĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Batéke, bȧ-tā′kē, *M.*
Bathori, bȧ′tō-rē, *M.*
Bathos, bā′thŏs, *C.*
Bath-rabbim, bȧth′rȧb′bĭm, *B.*
Bathsheba, bȧth-shē′bȧ *or* bȧth′shē-bȧ, *B.*
Bath-shua, bȧth′shu′ȧ, *B.*
Bathurst, bȧth′ẽrst, *M.*
Bathyllus, bȧ-thĭl′lŭs, *C.*
Bath-zacharias, bȧth′zȧk-ȧ-rī′ȧs, *B.*
Baton, bȧ′tŏn, *C.*
Baton Rouge, bȧt′ŭn rōōzh, *M.*
Batoom *or* **Batoum**, bȧ-tōōm′, *M.*
Batrachomyomachia, bȧt′rȧ-kō′mĭ-ō-mȧ′kĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Battaglia *or* **Battaglia**, bȧt-tȧl′yä, *M.*
Batteux, bȧ′tŭ′, *M.*
Batthyani *or* **Bathyani**, bȧ-thyȧ′nē, *M.*
Battiades, bȧt-tī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Baubo, bȧ′bō, *C.*
Baucis, bȧ′sĭs, *C.*
Bauer, bou′ẽr, *M.*
Bauhin, bō′hăN′, *M.*
Baume, bōm, *M.*
Baumgarten, boum′gär-tĕn, *M.*
Baumgärtner, boum′gẽrt-nẽr, *M.*
Baur, bour, *M.*
Bautzen, bout′sĕn, *M.*
Bavai, bȧv′ȧ-ī *or* bȧ′vī, *B.*
Bavaria, bȧ-vā′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bayansi, bī-ȧn′sē, *M.*
Bayard, bā′ẽrd *or* bī′ẽrd, *F.* bȧ′yär′, *M.*
Bayazid, bī′ȧ-zēd′, *M.*
Bayer, bī′ẽr, *M.*
Bayeux, bȧ′yœ′, *M.*
Bayonne, bȧ-yŏn′; *F.*, bȧ′yŭn′, *M.*
Bayou, bī′ōō, *M.*
Bayreuth = Baireuth, *M.*
Bazlith, bȧz′lĭth, *B.*
Bazluth, bȧz′lŭth, *B.*
Bealiah, bē′ȧ-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Bealoth, bē′ȧ-lŏth, *B.*
Bean, bē′ȧn, *B.*
Béarn, bā′ärn′, *M.*
Beatoun, bē′tŭn, *M.*
Beatrice, bē′ȧ-trēs ; *It.* bā-ȧ-trā′chĕ, *M.*
Beatrix, bē′ȧ-trĭks, *M.*
Beattie, bē′tĭ ; *Scot.*, bā′tĭ, *M.*
Beauchamp, bē′chȧm ; *F.*, bō′shŏN′, *M.*
Beauclerc, bō′klẽrk, *M.*
Beaucoup, bō-kōōp′, *M.*
Beaufort, *E.*, bō′fẽrt *or* bū′fẽrt ; *F.*, bō′fōr′, *M.*
Beauharnais, bō′är′nā′, *M.*
Beaumarchais, bō′mär′shā′, *M.*
Beaumaris, bō-mā′rĭs, *M.*
Beaumont, bō′mŏnt ; *F.*, bō′mōN′, *M.*
Beaune, bōn, *M.*
Beauregard, *U. S.*, bō′rē-gärd ; *F.*, bō′rə′gär′, *M.*
Beausobre, bō′zōbr′, *M.*
Beauvais, bō′vā′, *M.*
Bebai, bēb′ī-ī, *B.*
Bebryces, bēb′rĭ-sēz, *or* bē-brī′sēz, *C.*
Bebrycia, bē-brĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Beccafumi, bĕk-kȧ-fōō′mē, *M.*
Beccaria, bĕk-kȧ-rē′ȧ, *M.*
Beccles, bĕk′k'lz, *M.*
Becher, bē′kẽr, *B.*
Bechorath, bē-kō′rȧth, *B.*
Beck, bĕk, *M.*
Bectileth, bĕk′tĭ-lĕth, *B.*
Bedad, bē′dăd, *B.*
Bedaiah, bē-dā′ĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Bedan, bē′dăn, *B.*
Beddoes, bĕd′ōz, *M.*
Bede, bēd, *M.*
Bedeiah, bē-dē′ĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Bedell, *U. S.*, bē-dĕl′ ; *Eng.*, bē′del *or* bē-dĕl′, *M.*
Bedmar, bĕd-mär′, *M.*
Bedouin *or* **Beduin**, bĕd′ōō-ĭn, *or* **Bedoween**, bĕd′ō-wēn, *M.*
Beeliada, bē′el-ĭ′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Beel-sarus, bē-ĕl′sȧ-rŭs, *B.*
Beel-tethmus, bē′ĕl-tĕth′mŭs, *B.*
Beesizebub, bē-ĕ′zĕ-bŭb, *B.*
Beer, bē′ẽr, *B.*
Beera, = **Beerah**, bē-ē′rȧ, *B.*
Beer-elim, bē′ẽr-ē′lĭm, *B.*
Beeri, bē′rī *or* bē′ẽr-rī, *B.*
Beer-lahai-roi, bē′ẽr-lȧ-hā′roi, *B.*
Beeroth, bē-ē′rŏth *or* bē′ẽr-rŏth, *B.*
Beerothites, bē-ē′rŏth-īts, *B.*
Beer-sheba, bē′ẽr-shē′bȧ *or* bē-ẽr′shē-bȧ, *B.*
Beesh-terah, bē-ĕsh′tē-rȧ, *B.*
Beethoven, bā′tō-vĕn, *M.*
Behemoth, bē′hē-mŏth, *B.*
Beham, bā′ăm, *M.*
Behn, bān, *M.*
Behnes, bānz, *M.*
Behring = Bering.
Behring Strait = Bering Strait.
Beira, bā′ī-rȧ, *M.*
Beirut = Bey'root, *M.*
Beith, bēth, *M.*
Beja, bā′zhȧ, *M.*
Bejapoor, bē′jȧ-pōōr′, *M.*
Bekah, bē′kȧ, *B.*
Bel, bĕl, *B.*
Bela *or* **Belah**, bē′lȧ, *B.*
Belaites, bē′lā-īts, *B.*
Beled el Jereed, bē′lĕd-ĕl-jĕr-ēd′, *M.*
Belem, bā-lĕN′, = Para, *M.*
Belemus, bĕl′ē-mŭs, *B.*
Belephantes, bĕl′ē-făn′tēz, *C.*
Peleseys, bĕl′ē-sīs, *C.*
Belfast, *U. S.*, bĕl′fȧst ; *Ireland*, bĕl-fȧst′, *M.*
Belfort, bĕl′fōr′, *M.*
Belgæ, bĕl′jē, *C.*
Belgica, bĕl′jĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Belgium, bĕl′jĭ-ŭm, *M.*
Belgrade, bĕl′grād′, *M.*
Belial, bē′lĭ-ȧl, *B.*
Belides, bē-lī′dēz, *C. sing.* (*male descendant of Belus*), *pl.* **Belides**, bĕl′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Belisana, bĕl′ĭ-sā′nȧ, *C.*
Belisarius, bĕl′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Belknap, bĕl′năp, *M.*
Bellamy, bĕl′ȧ-mĭ, *M.*
Bellarmin, bĕl-lär′mĭn ; *It.*, **Bellarmino**, bĕl-lär-mē′nō, *M.*
Bellefontaine, bĕl-fōn′tān, *M.*
Belle Isle *or* **Bellisle**, bĕl′ĭl, *M.*
Bellenden, bĕl′len-dĕn, *M.*
Bellerophon, bĕl-lĕr′ō-fŏn, *C.*
Bellerus, bĕl′lē-rŭs, *C.*
Bellini, bĕl-lē′nē, *M.*
Bellona, bĕl-lō′nȧ, *C.*
Bellonarii, bĕl′lō-nā′rĭ-ī, *C.*
Bellot, bĕl′lō, *M.*
Bellowsel, bĕl′lō-wĕl′-ĕl, *C.*
Belmaim, bĕl′mā-ĭm, *B.*
Belmen, bĕl′mĕn, *B.*
Belon, bē′lŏn, *C.* ; bĭlŏN, *M.*
Beloochistan, bē-lōō′chĭ-stän′, *M.*
Belphegor, bĕl′fē-gōr, *C.*
Belsham, bĕl′shȧm, *M.*
Belshazzar, bĕl-shăz′zär, *B.*
Belteshazzar, bĕl′tē-shăz′zär, *B.*
Belus, bē′lŭs, *C.*
Belvidere, bĕl′vē-dēr′, *M.*
Belvoir, bē′vẽr, *M.*
Belzoni, bĕl-zō′nē, *M.*
Bembe, bĕm′bȧ, *M.*
Ben, bĕn, *B.*
Benacus, bē-nā′kŭs, *C.*
Benaiah, bē-nā′yȧ, *B.*
Ben-ammi, bĕn-ăm′mĭ, *B.*
Benares, bē-nä′rēs, *M.*
Benbow, bĕn′bō, *M.*
Bencoolen, bĕn-kōō′lĕn, *M.*
Ben-eberak, bĕn′ĕ-bē′rak, *B.*
Benedetti, bā-nā-dĕt′tē, *M.*
Bene-jaakan, bĕn′ē-jā′ȧ-kăn, *B.*
Beneventum, bē-nē-vĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Bengal, bĕn-gȧl′, *M.*
Bengel, bĕng′ĕl *or* bĕng′gel, *M.*
Benger, bĕng′gẽr, *M.*
Benguela, bĕn-gā′lä, *M.*
Ben-hadad, bĕn-hā′dăd, *B.*
Ben-hail, bĕn-hā′ĭl, *B.*
Ben-hanan, bĕn-hā′năn, *B.*
Benin, bē-nē′, *M.*
Beninu, bĕn′ĭ-nŭ, *B.*
Benlowski *or* **Benyowski**, bĕn-yŏv′skē, *M.*
Benjamin, bĕn′jȧ-mĭn, *B.* & *M.*
Ben-Lomond, bĕn-lŏ′mŭnd, *M.*
Ben-Nevis, bĕn-nē′vĭs, *M.*
Bennui, bĕn′nŭ-ī, *B.*
Beno, bē′nō, *B.*
Benoni, bē-nō′nī, *B.*
Benowm, bē-noum′, *M.*
Benserade, bŏNs′rȧd′, *M.*
Bensheim, bĕns′hīm, *M.*
Bentham, bĕn′tam *or* bĕn′tham, *M.*
Bentheim, bĕnt′hīm, *M.*
Bentivoglio, bĕn-tē-vōl′yō, *M.*
Benvenuti, bĕn-vā-nōō′tē, *M.*
Benzoeth, bĕn-zō′ĕth, *B.*
Beon, bē′ŏn, *B.*
Beor, bē′ŏr, *B.*
Bera, bē′rȧ, *B.*
Berachah, bĕr′ȧ-kȧ, *B.*
Berachiah, bĕr′ȧ-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Berah, bē′rȧ, *B.*
Beraiah, bĕr-ā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Béranger, bā′rŏN′zhȧ′, *M.*
Berar, bā-rär′, *M.*
Berat, bĕr-ät′, *M.*
Bera, bē′rē-ȧ (*Gr. Bĕrĕa*) *in* 1 *Macc.* iz. 4 ; *elsewhere* bē-rē′ȧ (*Gr. Bĕroia*), *B.*
Berechiah, bĕr′ē-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Berecyntia, bĕr′ē-sĭn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Bered, bē′rĕd, *M.*
Berengario, bā-rĕn-gä′rĭ-ō (= *L.* **Berengarius**, bĕr′ĕn-gā′rĭ-ŭs, *Eng.* **Berenger**, bĕr′en-jẽr), *M.*
Berenice, bĕr-ē-nī′sē, *C.*
Beresford, bĕr′es-fẽrd, *C.*
Beresina, bĕr-ē-zē′nä, *M.*
Berezoff, bĕr′ē-zŏf, *or* **Berezov**, bĕr′ē-zŏv, *M.*
Bergamo, bĕr′gä-mō, *M.*
Bergen, bĕrg′en *or* bĕrg′en, *M.*
Bergen-op-zoom, bĕr′gen-ŏp-zōm, *M.*
Bergerac, bĕr′zhe-räk′, *M.*
Berghaus, bĕrg′haus, *M.*
Bergues, bĕrg, *M.*
Beri, bē′rī, *B.*
Beriah, bē-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Berlites, bē-rī′ĭts, *B.*
Bering Strait, bē′rĭng strāt *or* bā′rĭng strāt, *M.*
Berites, bē′rĭts, *B.*
Berith, bē′rĭth, *B.*
Berkeley, bĕrk′lē *or* bärk′lē, *M.*
Berkenhout, bĕr′ken-hout, *M.*
Berkshire, bĕrk′-*or* bärk′shẽr, *M.*
Berlichingen, bĕr′lĭk-ing-en, *M.*
Berlin, bĕr′lĭn : *G.* bĕr-lēn′, *M.*
Berlioz, bĕr′lĭ-ōz′, *M.*
Bermudas, bẽr-mū′dȧz, *M.*
Bern, **Berne**, bĕrn *or* bẽrn, *M.*
Bernadotte, bẽr-nȧ-dōt′, *M.*
Bernard, bẽr′nẽrd, *F.* bẽr′när′, *M.*
Bernice, bẽr-nī′sē, *B.*
Bernier, bẽr′nĭ-ā′, *M.*
Bernoulli, bẽr-nōōl′yē, *M.*
Berodach-baladan, bẽ-rō′dăk-băl′ȧ-dăn, *B.*
Beroe, bẽr′ō-ē, *C.*
Berœa, bē-rē′ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Beronice, bẽr′ō-nī′sē, *C.*
Berosus, bẽ-rō′sŭs, *C.*
Beroth, bē′rŏth, *B.*
Berothah, bē-rō′thȧ ; **Berothai**, bē-rō′thī, *B.*
Berothite, bē-rō′thīt, *B.*
Berretho, bẽr′rē-thō, *B.*
Berrhœa, bẽr-rē′ȧ, *C.*
Berryer, bẽr′ĭ-ā′, *M.*
Berthier, bẽr′tē-ā′, *M.*
Bertholiet, bẽr′tō′lĭ-ā′, *M.*
Bertie, bẽr′tē′, *M.*
Berwick, *Eng.*, bẽr′ĭk ; *U. S.*, bẽr′wĭk, *M.*
Berwickshire, bẽr′wĭk-shẽr, *M.*
Berytus, bẽr′ĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Berzelius, bẽr-zē′lĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Berzelius, bẽr-zē′lŭs, *B.*
Besai, bē′sā, *B.*
Besançon, bə′zŏN′sôN′, *M.*
Bescherelle, bĕsh′rĕl′, *M.*
Besippo, bē-sĭp′pō, *C.*
Besodeia, bĕs′ō-dē′yȧ, *B.*
Besor, bē′sŏr, *B.*
Bessarabia, bĕs′sȧ-rā′bĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bessemer, bĕs′ẽ-mẽr, *M.*
Bessières, bȧ′sĭ-ẽr′, *M.*
Betah, bē′tȧ, *B.*
Betane, bē-tā′nē, *B.*
Beten, bē′tĕn, *B.*
Bethabara, bĕth-ăb′ȧ-rȧ, *B.* & *M.*
Betham, bĕth′ăm, *M.*
Beth-anath, bĕth-ā′năth, *B.*
Beth-anoth, bĕth-ā′nŏth, *B.*
Bethany, bĕth′ȧ-nĭ, *B.*
Beth-arabah, bĕth-ăr′ȧ-bȧ, *B.*
Beth-aram, bĕth-ā′răm, *B.*
Beth-arbel, bĕth-är′bĕl, *B.*
Beth-aven, bĕth-ā′vĕn, *B.*
Beth-azmaveth, bĕth-ăz′mȧ-vĕth, *B.*
Beth-baal-meon, bĕth-bā′ȧl-mē′ŏn, *B.*
Beth-barah, bĕth′bā′rȧ, *B.*
Beth basi, bĕth-bā′sī, *B.*
Beth-birei, bĕth-bĭr′ē-ī, *B.*
Beth-car, bĕth′kär, *B.*
Beth-dagon, bĕth-dā′gŏn, *B.*
Beth diblathaim, bĕth-dĭb′lȧ-thā′ĭm, *B.*
Beth-eden, bĕth-ē′dĕn, *B.*
Bethel *or* **Beth-el**, bĕth′el, *B.* & *M.*
Bethelite, bĕth′el-īt, *B.*
Beth-emek, bĕth-ē′mĕk, *B.*
Bether, bē′thẽr, *B.*
Bethesda, bē-thĕz′dȧ, *B.*
Beth-ezel, bĕth-ē′zĕl, *B.*
Beth-gader, bĕth-gā′dẽr, *B.*
Beth-gamul, bĕth-gā′mŭl, *B.*
Beth-haccerem, bĕth-hăk′sē-rĕm, *B.*
Beth-haran, bĕth-hā′răn, *B.*
Beth-hoglah, bĕth-hŏg′lȧ, *B.*
Beth-horon, bĕth-hō′rŏn, *B.* & *M.*
Beth - jeshimoth, bĕth-jē′shĭ-mŏth ; **Jesimoth**, jē′sĭ-mŏth, *B.*
Beth-lebaoth, bĕth-lē′bȧ-ŏth, *B.*
Bethlehem, bĕth′lē-hĕm *or* bĭth-lē′hĕm ; **Bethlehemite**, -hĕm-īt, *B.*
Beth-lomon, bĕth-lō′mŏn, *B.*
Beth-maachah, bĕth-mā′ȧ-kȧ, *B.*
Beth-marcaboth, bĕth-mär′kȧ-bŏth, *B.*
Beth-meon, bĕth-mē′ŏn, *B.*
Beth-nimrah, bĕth-nĭm′rȧ, *B.*
Beth-oron, bĕth-ō′rŏn, *B.*
Beth-palet, bĕth-pā′lĕt, *B.*
Beth-pazzez, bĕth-păz′zĕz, *B.*
Beth-peor, bĕth-pē′ŏr, *B.*
Bethphage, bĕth′fȧ-jē, *B.*
Beth-phelet, bĕth-phē′lĕt, *B.*
Beth-rapha, bĕth-rā′fȧ, *B.*
Beth-rehob, bĕth-rē′hŏb, *B.*
Bethsaida, bĕth-sā′ĭ-dȧ, *B.*
Beth-samos, bĕth-sā′mŏs, *B.*
Bethsan, bĕth′sȧn, *B.*
Bethshan, bĕth′shăn, *B.*
Beth-shean, bĕth-shē′ăn, *B.*
Beth-shemesh, bĕth-shē′mĕsh, *B.*
Beth-shemite, bĕth-shē′mīt, *B.*
Beth-shittah, bĕth-shĭt′tȧ, *B.*
Beth-sura, bĕth-sū′rȧ, *B.*
Beth-tappuah, bĕth-tăp′pū-ȧ, *B.*
Bethuel, bē-thū′ĕl, *B.*
Bethul, bē′thŭl, *B.*
Bethulia, bĕth′ū-lī′ȧ *or* bē-thū′lĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Bethune, bē-thūn′, *M.*
Beth-zur, bĕth′zẽr, *B.*
Betolius, bē-tō′lĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Betonim, bē′tō-nĭm, *B.*
Bettini, bĕt-tē′nē, *M.*
Beulah, bū′lȧ *or* bē-ū′lȧ, *B.*
Beveland, bē′ve-länt, *M.*
Beveren, bĕv′ẽr-en, *M.*
Bewdley, būd′lĭ, *M.*
Bewick, bū′ĭk, *M.*
Bexar, bĕk-här′, *M.*
Betomasthem, bē′tō-măs′thĕm, *B.* ; **Betomestham**, bē′tō-mēs′thăm, *B.*
Beyra = Beira.
Beyroot *or* **Bairout**, bā′rōōt, *M.*
Beza, bē′zȧ, *M.*
Bezai, bē′zī, *B.*
Bezaleel, bē-zăl′ē-ĕl, *B.*
Bezek, bē′zĕk, *B.*
Bezer, bē′zẽr, *B.*
Bezeth, bē′zĕth, *B.*
Bezout, bē-zōō′, *M.*

Bhatgong *or* **Bhatgáon,** bät′gä′ŏn.
Bhavani, b′hä-vä′nē, *H.*
Bhooj, bhōōj, *M.*
Bhopaul, bō′pąl, *M.*
Bhurtpoor, bhŭrt′pōōr′, *M.*
Bialystok, bē-äl′ĭs-tŏk = BIELOSTOK, *M.*
Bianchi, bē-än′kē, *M.*
Bianchini, bē-än-kē′nē, *M.*
Bianor, bī-ā′nôr, *C.*
Biarritz, bē′är′rĕts′, *M.*
Biard, b′yär, *M.*
Biatas, bī′a-tas, *B.*
Bibaculus, bĭ-bāk′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Biblis, bĭ′blĭs, *C.*
Bibracte, bĭ-brāk′tēz, *C.*
Bibulus, bĭb′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Bicetre, bē′sätr′, *M.*
Bichat, bē′shä′, *M.*
Bichri, bĭk′rī, *B.*
Bicorniger, bī-kôr′nĭ-jėr, *C.*
Bicornis, bī-kôr′nĭs, *C.*
Bidassoa, bē′däs-sō′ä, *M.*
Bidkar, bĭd′kär, *B.*
Biela, bē′lä, *M.*
Bielefeld, bē′le-fĕlt′, *M.*
Bielostok, bē-äl′ō-stŏk, *M.*
Bienor, bī-ē′nôr, *C.*
Bifornis, bī-fôr′nĭs, *C.*
Bifrons, bī′frŏnz, *C.*
Bifrost, bĭf′rĕst, *N.*
Bigtha, bĭg′thä, *B.*
Bigthan, bĭg′thăn, *B.*
Bigthana, bĭg′thä-nä, *B.*
Bigvai, bĭg′vā-ī, *B.*
Bikari, bī-kä′rē, *M.*
Bilbao, bĭl-bä′ō, *M.*
Bilbilis, bĭl′bĭ-lĭs, *C.*
Bildad, bĭl′dăd, *B.*
Bilderdijk *or* **Bilderdyk,** bĭl′dėr-dĭk, *M.*
Bileam, bĭl′ē-ăm, *B.*
Bilgah, bĭl′gä, *B.*
Bilgai, bĭl′gā-ī, *B.*
Bilha *or* **Bilhah,** bĭl′há, *B.*
Bilhan, bĭl′hăn, *B.*
Billaud-Varennes, bē′yō′-vä′rĕn′, *M.*
Billaut, bē′yō′, *M.*
Billerica, bĭl′ĕr-kä, *M.*
Billiton, bĭl′ĭ-tŏn, *M.*
Bilshan, bĭl′shăn, *B.*
Bimater, bī-mā′tėr, *C.*
Bimba, bĭm′bä, *M.*
Bimhal, bĭm′hăl, *B.*
Binea, bĭn′ē-ä, *B.*
Bingen, bĭng′en, *M.*
Binghamton, bĭng′ăm-tŭn, *M.*
Bingium, bĭn′jĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Binnui, bĭn-nū′ĭ *or* bĭn′nū-ĭ, *B.*
Bio-bio, bē′ō-bē′ō, *M.*
Bion, bī′ŏn, *C.*
Biot, bī-ō′ *or* b′yō, *M.*
Birket-el-Keroon *or* **-Keroun,** bėr-kät′-ĕl-kä-rōōn′, *M.*
Birmingham, bėr′mĭng-ăm, *M.*
Birsha, bėr′shä, *B.*
Birzavith, bėr′zā-vĭth, *B.*
Bisaltæ, bĭ-săl′tē, *C.*
Bisaltis, bĭ-săl′tĭs, *C.*
Bisanthe, bĭ-săn′thē, *C.*
Biscay, bĭs′kā, *M.*
Bishlam, bĭsh′lăm, *B.*
Bismarck, bĭz′märk, *M.*
Bissagos, bĭs-sä′gōs, *M.*
Bistineau, bĭs′tĭ-nō′, *M.*
Bistonis, bĭs′tō-nĭs, *C.*
Bithiah, bĭ-thī′ä, *B.*
Bithron, bĭth′rŏn, *B.*
Bithus, bĭ′thŭs, *C.*
Bithyni, bĭ-thĭ′nī, *C.*
Bithynia, bĭ-thĭn′ĭ-ä, *B.* & *C.*
Biton, bī′tŏn, *C.*
Bituitus, bĭt′ū-ĭ′tŭs, *C.*
Bituriges, bĭ-tū′rĭ-jēz, *C.*
Bizjothjah, bĭz-jōth′já, *B.*
Bizthа, bĭz′thä, *B.*
Bizya, bĭz′zhĭ-ä, *C.*
Bizzari, bĕt-sä′rē, *M.*
Blanc, Mont, mŏN blŏN, *or* **Mount Blanc,** mount blăngk, *M.*
Blandusia, blăn-dū′shĭ-ĭ, *C.*
Blankenburg, blăn′ken-bōōrg, *M.*
Blastus, blăs′tŭs, *B.*
Bledsoe, blĕd′sō, *M.*
Bleiberg, blī′bĕrg, *M.*
Blemmyes, blĕm′mĭ-ēz, *C.*
Blenheim, blĕn′ĭm, *G.* **Blindheim,** blĭnt′hĭm, *M.*
Bligh, blī, *M.*
Blizard, blĭz′ĕrd, *M.*
Bloch, blŏk, *M.*
Bloemaert, blōō′märt, *M.*
Bloemen, blōō′men, *M.*
Blois, blwä, *M.*
Blomfield, blŭm′fēld, *M.*
Blondel, blŏn′dĕl′, *M.*
Blount, blŭnt, *M.*
Blücher, blōō′kĕr ; *G.* **blų′kĕr,** *M.*
Blucium, blū′sĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Blumenbach, blōō′men-bäk, *M.*
Boadicea, bō-ăd′ĭ-sē′ä, *C.*
Boag, bōg, *M.*
Boagrius, bō-ā′grĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Boanergas, bō′ä-nĕr′jēz, *B.*
Boaz, bō′ăz, *B.*
Bobadilla, bō-bä-dēl′yä, *M.*
Bober, bō′bĕr, *M.*
Bocage, bō′käzh′, *M.*
Boccaccio, bōk-kät′chō ; *F.* **Boccace,** bōk′käs′, *M.*
Boccalini, bōk-kä-lē′nē, *M.*
Boccanera, bōk-kä-nā′rä, *M.*
Boccas, bōk′kas, *B.*
Boccherini, bōk-kā-rē′nē, *M.*
Bocheris, bōk′kē-rĭs, *C.*
Bochart, bō′shär′, *M.*
Bocheru, bōk′ē-ru, *B.*
Bochim, bō′kĭm, *B.*
Böckh, bĕk, *M.*
Bode, bō′dė, *M.*
Boden See, bō′den zā′, *M.*
Bodin, bō′dăn′, *M.*
Bodiontici, bō′dĭ-ŏn′tĭ-sī, *C.*
Bodo, bō′dō, *M.*
Boduni, bō-dū′nī, *C.*
Boeckhout, bōōk′hout, *M.*
Boedromia, bē′ē-drō′mĭ-ä, *C.*
Bœotia, bē-ō′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Boerhaave, bōr′hāv, *D.* bōōr-hä′vē, *M.*
Boethia, bō′ē-thĭ′ä, *C.*
Boethius, bō-ē′thĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Boethus, bō-ē′thŭs, *C.*
Bogdanovitch, bōg-dä-nō′vĭch, *M.*
Boglio, bōl′yō, *M.*
Bogota, bō-gō-tä′, *M.*
Bohan, bō′hăn, *B.*
Bohemia, bō-hē′mĭ-ä, *M.*
Bohemond, bō′hē-mŏnd, *M.*
Böhme, bĕ′me, *or* **Böhm,** bĕm, *M.*
Boieldieu, bō′yĕl′dĭ-ų′, *M.*
Boii, bō′ĭ-ī, *C.*
Boileau, boi′lō ; *F.* bwä′lō′, *M.*
Boisé, boi′zā ; *F.* bwä′zā′, *M.*
Bois le Duc, bwä′lē dųk′, *M.*
Bois-Robert, bwä′-rō′bâr′, *M.*
Boissieu, bwäs′sĭ-ų′, *M.*
Boissy, bwä′sē′, *M.*
Bojardo *or* **Boiardo,** bō-yär′dō, *M.*
Bokaka, bō-kā′kä, *M.*
Bokhara, bōk-ä′rä, *or* **Bucharia,** bū-kä′rĭ-ä, *M.*
Bokumbi, bō-kōōm′bē, *M.*
Bola, bō′lä, *C.*
Bolbec, bōl′bĕk′, *N.*
Bolbitinum, bōl′bĭ-tī′nŭm, *C.*
Boleyn, bōl′ĭn, *M.*
Bolingbroke, bōl′ĭng-brōōk, *formerly* bōōl′ĭng-brōōk, *M.*
Bolissus, bō-lĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Bolivar, bōl-ĭ-vär′ ; *Sp.* bō-lē′vär, *M.*
Bolivia, bō-lĭv′ĭ-ä ; *Sp.* bō-lē′vē-ä, *M.*
Bolobo, bō′lō-bō, *M.*
Bologna, bō-lōn′yä, *M.*
Boloko, bō′lō-kō, *M.*
Bolsena, bōl-sā′nä, *M.*
Bolsover, bou′zėr, *M.*
Bolzano, bōl-zä′nō, *M.*
Boma, bō′mä, *M.*
Bomarsund, bō′mär-sōōnd′, *M.*
Bombay, bŏm-bā′, *M.*
Bomienses, bō-mĭ-ĕn′sēz, *C.*
Bomilcar, bō-mĭl′kär, *C.*
Dominicæ, bŏm′ĭ-nĭ′sē, *C.*
Bomokandi, bō′mō-kän′dē, *M.*
Bonaire, bō′nâr′, *M.*
Bonalya, bō-näl′yä, *M.*
Bonaparte, bō′nä-pärt ; *It.* bō-nä-pär′tä, *M.*
Bonaventura, bō′nä-vĕn-tōō′rä, *M.*
Bonaventure, bŏn′ä-vĕn′tūr′, *M.*
Bonavista, bŏn-ä-vĭs′tä, *M.*
Bondeh, bŏn′dē, *M.*
Boness, bō-nĕs′, *M.*
Bonet, bō′nā′, *M.*
Bonfadio, bŏn-fä′dē-ō, *M.*
Bonge, bŏng′gē, *M.*
Bonghi, bŏn′gē, *M.*
Bonheur, bō′nûr′, *M.*
Bonifaccio, bō-nē-fä′chō, *M.*
Bonita, bō-nē′tä, *M.*
Bonnard, bŏn′när′, *M.*
Bonnet, bō′nā′, *M.*
Bonomi, bō-nō′mē, *M.*
Bononcini, bō-nōn-chē′nē, *M.*
Bononia, bō-nō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Bonpland, bŏn′plŏN′, *M.*
Bonzo, bŏn′zō, *M.*
Boodes, bō-ō′dēz, *C.*
Boom, bōm, *M.*
Boosura, bō′ō-sū′rä, *C.*
Bootan, bōō-tän′, *M.*
Bootes, bō-ō′tēz, *C.*
Booz, bō′ŏz, *B.*
Bopaul *or* **Bhopal,** bō-pąl′, *M.*
Bor, bôr, *N.*
Borcette, bôr′sĕt′, *M.*
Bordeaux, bôr′dō′, *M.*
Boreas, bō′rē-as, *C.*
Bordone, bôr-dō′nē, *M.*
Boreasmi, bō′rē-ăs′mī, *C.*
Boreasmus, bō′rē-ăs′mŭs, *C.*
Borghese, bôr-gā′zā, *M.*
Borghild, bôrg′hĭld, *N.*
Borghini, bôr-gē′nē, *M.*
Borgia, bôr′jä, *M.*
Borgne, bôrn, *M.*
Bori, bō′rē, *N.*
Borith, bō′rĭth, *B.*
Borlase, bôr′lās, *M.*
Borneo, bôr′nē-ō, *M.*
Bornoo, bôr-nōō′, *M.*
Borodino, bôr-ō-dē′nō, *M.*
Borromeo, bôr-rō-mā′ō, *M.*
Borromini, bôr-rō-mē′nē, *M.*
Borysthenes, bō-rĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Boscath, bŏs′käth, *B.*
Boscawen, bŏs′kä-wĕn, *M.*
Boscovich, bŏs′kō-vĭk, *M.*
Boshuanas, bŏsh′ū-än′az, *M.*
Bosna-Serai, bŏs-nä-sĕr-ī′, = SERAJEVO, *M.*
Bosnia, bŏz′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Bosor, bō′sôr, *B.*
Bosora, bŏs′ō-rä, *B.*
Bosporus, bŏs′pō-rŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Bosquet, bŏs′kā′, *M.*
Bosrah, bŏz′rä, *B.* & *M.*
Bossu, bŏ′sōō, *M.*
Bossuet, bŏs′sų′ā′ *or* bŏs′swā′, *M.*
Bossut, bŏs′sų′, *M.*
Boswell, bŏz′wĕl, *M.*
Botetourt, bŏt′ē-tûrt, *M.*
Bothnia, bŏth′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Bothwell, bŏth′wĕl, *M.*
Bottari, bŏt-tä′rē, *M.*
Bottiæis, bŏt′tĭ-ē′ĭs, *C.*
Böttiger, bĕt′tē-gėr, *M.*
Botzaris = BOZZARIS.
Botzen, bŏt′sen, *M.*
Bouchardon, bōō′shär′dŏN′, *M.*
Bouches-du-Rhone, bōōsh′-dų-rōn′, *M.*
Boucher, *E.* bou′chėr ; *F.* bōō′shā′, *M.*
Boudinot, bōō′dē-nŏt, *M.*
Boufiers, bōō′fûr′, *M.*
Bougainville, bōō′găn′vēl′, *M.*
Bouguer, bōō′gā′, *M.*
Bouillet, bōō′yā′, *M.*
Bouillon, bōō′yŏN′ *or* bōōl′yŏN′, *M.*
Boulainvilliers, bōō′lăN′vē′yā′, *M.*
Boulanger, bōō′lăN′zhā′, *M.*
Boulogne, bōō′lōn′ ; *F.* bōō′lōn′, *M.*
Bouraka, bōō-rä′kä, *M.*
Bourbon, bōōr′bŭn ; *F.* bōōr′bŏN′, *M.*
Bourbonnes les Bains, bōōr′bŏn′ lā băN′, *M.*
Bourbon Vendée, bōōr′bŏN′ vŏN′dā′, *M.*
Bourcicault, bōōr-sē-kō′, *or* **Boucicault,** bōō-sē-kō′, *M.*
Bourdalone, bōōr′dä′lōō′, *M.*
Bourdon, bōōr′dŏN′, *M.*
Bourg, bōōr, *M.*
Bourgeois, bōōr′zhwä′, *M.*
Bourges, bōōrzh, *M.*
Bourgoing, bōōr′gwăN′, *M.*
Bourignon, bōō′rēn′yŏN′, *M.*
Bourne, bōrn, *M.*
Bournonville, bōōr′nŏn′vēl′, *M.*
Bourrienne, bōō′rē-ĕn′, *M.*
Bousquet, bōōs′kā′, *M.*
Bouterwek, bōō′tėr-vĕk, *M.*
Bouvier, bōō-vēr′ ; *F.* bōō′vē-ā′, *M.*
Bovianum, bō′vĭ-ā′nŭm, *C.*
Bovilla, bō-vĭl′lä ; -læ, -lē, *C.*
Bowditch, bou′dich, *M.*
Bowdoin, bō′den, *M.*
Bowles, bōlz, *M.*
Bowring, bou′rĭng, *M.*
Boydell, boi′dĕl, *M.*
Boyer, bwä′yā′, *M.*
Bozcath, bŏz′käth, *B.*
Bozez, bŏ′zĕz, *B.*
Bozrah, bŏz′rä, *B.*
Bozzaris *or* **Botzaris,** bŏt′sä-rĭs ; *popularly called* **bŏz-zär′ĭs,** *M.*
Bozzolo, bŏt′sō-lō, *M.*
Brabant, brä′bănt, *or* brä-bänt′, *M.*
Braccio, brät′chō, *M.*
Brachmanæ, brăk-mā′nē, *C.*
Brachmanes, brăk-mā′nēz, *C.*
Bradwardin, brăd′wär-dēn, *E.*
Braga, brä′gä, *M.*
Bragança, brä-gän′sä, *M.*
Bragi, brä′gĭ, *N.*
Brahe, brä *or* brä ; *Dan.* **brä′e,** *M.*
Brahm, bräm, *H.*
Brahma, brä′mä, *H.*
Brahma, brä′mä, *M.*
Brahmapootra, brä′mä-pōō′trä, *M.*
Bramah, brä′mä, *M.*
Bramante d' Urbino, brä-män′tā dōōr-bē′nō, *M.*
Branchidæ, brăn′kĭ-dē, *C.*
Brandenburg, brăn′den-bŭrg, *G.* ; brăn′den-bōōrg, *M.*
Brandt, brănt, *M.*
Brannodunum, brăn′nō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Brantome, brŏN′tōm′, *M.*
Brasidas, brās′ĭ-das, *C.*
Brasidea, brās′ĭ-dē′ä, *C.*
Brasidia, brās′ĭ-dĭ′ä, *C.*
Braunsberg, brouns′bĕrg, *M.*
Brauro, brą′rō ; **-ron,** -rŏn, *C.*
Brazil, brä-zĭl′ ; *Pg.* **brä-zēl′,** *M.*
Brazoria, brä-zō′rĭ-ä, *M.*
Brazos, brä′zŏs, *M.*
Brazza, brät′sä, *M.*
Brazzaville, brăz′zä-vēl′, *M.*
Breadalbane, brĕd-ăl′băn, *M.*
Breathitt, brĕth′ĭt, *M.*
Brechin, brĕk′ĭn, *M.*
Brecon, brĕk′ŏn, *M.*
Bredia, brē-dī′ä, *M.*
Bredow, brā′dō, *M.*
Bregentz, brā′gĕnts, *M.*
Breidablick, brī′dä-blĭk, *N.*
Breisach, brī′zäk, *M.*
Bremen, brĕm′en, *or* brā′men, *M.*
Bremer, brē′mėr, *M.*
Bremerhaven, brā′mėr-hä′fen, *M.*
Brescia, brĕsh′t-ä, *M.*
Breslau, brĕs′lou, *M.*
Bretagne, brē′tăn′, *M.*
Breton, brĕt′ŭn, *M.*
Bretschneider, brĕt′shnī-dėr, *M.*
Breuni, brų′nī, *C.*
Briançon, brē′ŏN′sŏN′, *M.*
Briareus, brī-ā′rē-ŭs *or* brī′a-rŭs, *C.*
Bridlington, brĭd′lĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Brieg, brēg, *M.*
Brienne, brē′ĕn′, *M.*
Brienz, brē′ens, *M.*
Bries, brēs, *M.*
Brieux, brē′u′, *M.*
Brigantes, brĭ-găn′tēz, *C.*
Brigantinus, brĭg′an-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Brighthelmston, brĭ′tŭn, = BRIGHTON, *M.*
Brighton, brĭ′tŭn, *M.*
Brindisi, brĭn-dē′sē, *M.*
Brioude, brē-ōōd′, *M.*
Brisach = BREISACH.
Brisæus, brĭ-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Briseis, brĭ-sē′ĭs, *C.*
Brisson, brē′sŏN′, *M.*
Brissot, brē′sō′, *M.*
Britain, brĭt′n, *M.*
Britanni, brĭ-tăn′nī, *C.*
Britannia, brĭ-tăn′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Britannicus, brĭ-tăn′nĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Britomartis, brĭt′ō-mär′tĭs, *C.*
Britones, brĭt′ō-nēz, *or* brĭ-tō′nēz, *C.*
Brittany, brĭt′tä-nĭ, *M.*
Brixellum, brĭks-ĕl′lŭm, *C.*
Brixham, brĭx′ŭm, *M.*
Brixia, brĭk′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Brockhaus, brōk′hous, *M.*
Brodie, brō′dĭ, *M.*
Broeck, brōōk, *M.*
Broglie, brō′y′, *M.*
Bromberg, brŏm′bĕrg, *M.*
Brome, brōm, *M.*
Bromius, brō′mĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Bromley, brŭm′lĭ, *M.*
Bromwich, brŭm′ĭj, *M.*
Brondolo, brŏn′dō-lō, *M.*
Brongniart, brŏn′yär′, *M.*
Brono, brō′nō, *N.*
Bronté, brŏn′tē, *M.*
Brookline, brōōk′lĭn, *M.*
Brooklyn, brōōk′lĭn, *M.*

Brotier, brŏ′tyā′, *M.*
Brough, brŭf, *M.*
Brougham, brōō′ăm, *M.*
Broughton, brou′tŭn, *M.*
Broussais, brōō′sā′, *M.*
Brown-Séquard, broun′-sā′kăr′, *M.*
Bruchsal, brōōk′säl, *M.*
Brück, bryk, *M.*
Brucker, brōōk′ĕr, *M.*
Bructeri, brŭk′tē-rī, *C.*
Brueys d'Aigalliers, bryₔā′ dā′gă′lyā′, *M.*
Bruges, brōō′jĕz *or* bruzh, *M.*
Brühl, bryl, *M.*
Brumoy, brōō′mwā′, *M.*
Brunck, brōōnk, *M.*
Brundusium, brŭn-dū′zhĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Brunel, bryₔnĕl′, *M.*
Brunelleschi, brōō-nĕl-lĕs′kē, *M.*
Brunet, bryₔnā′, *M.*
Brünn, brün; *G.* brŭn, *M.*
Brunswick, brŭnz′wĭk, *G.*; **Braunschweig**, broun′shvīg, *M.*
Brussels, brŭs′selz; *F.* **Bruxelles**, bryₔsĕl′, *M.*
Bruttii, bryₔ′shĭ-ī, *or* **Bruttii**, brŭt′tĭ-ī, *C.*
Brutus, bryₔ′tŭs, *C.*
Bruyn, broin, *M.*
Bryges, brī′jēz, *C.*
Brynhild, brĭn′hĭld, *N.*
Brzesc, bzheśts, or Brzesc Litewski, bzhĕśts lē-tĕv′skē, *M.*
Bubassus, bū-băs′sŭs, *M.*
Bubastis, bū-băs′tĭs, *C. & E.*
Bucephalus, bū-sĕf′ă-lŭs, *M.*
Bucephala, bū-sĕf′ă-lă, *M.*
Buch, bōōk, *M.*
Buchan, bŭk′an, *M.*
Buchanan, bŭk-ăn′an, *M.*
Bucharest, bū′kă-rĕst′, *M.*
Bucharia, bū-kā′rĭ-ă, *M.*
Buckingham, bŭk′ĭng-am, *M.*
Bucolica, bū-kŏl′ĭ-kă, *M.*
Buda, bū′dă ;
Hungarian bōō-dŏ′, *M.*
Buddha, bŏŏd′dă, *H.*
Budukhshan, bŭd-ŭk-shān′, *or* **Badakhshan**, bă-dăk-shān′, *M.*
Budweis, bōōd′vĭs, *M.*
Buena Vista, bū′nă vĭs′tă, *M.*
Buen Ayre, bwĕn ī′rĕ, *M.*
Buenos Ayres, bō′nŭs ā′rĭz ;
Sp. bwā′nŏs ī′rĕs, *M.*
Buffon, bŭf′ŭn; *F.* bōōf′fōnʷ′, *M.*
Bug, Bog, *or* **Boug**, bōōg, *M.*
Buhabo, bū-hā′bō, *M.*
Buhle, bōō′le, *M.*
Builth, bĭlth, *M.*
Bukangai, bū-kăng′gī, *M.*
Bukki, bŭk′kĭ, *B.*
Bukkia, bŭk-kī′ă, *B.*
Bul, bŭl, *B.*
Bulgaria, bŏŏl-gā′rĭ-ă, *M.*
Bulgarin, bŏŏl-gā′rĭn, *M.*
Bulis, bū′lĭs, *C.*
Buller, bŏŏl′ĕr, *M.*
Bulliard, bŏŏl′yär′, *M.*
Bullinger, bŏŏl′ĭng-ĕr, *M.*
Bülow, bŭ′lō, *M.*
Bulwer, bŏŏl′wĕr, *M.*
Bumba, bŏŏm′bă, *M.*
Bumbembe, bŏŏm-bĕm′be, *M.*
Bunah, bŭ′nă, *B.*
Buncombe, bŭnk′ŭm, *M.*
Bundelcund, bŭn′dĕl-kŭnd′, *M.*
Bunga, bŏŏn′gă, *M.*
Bunni, bŭn′nĭ, *B.*
Bunsen, bŏn′sen, *M.*
Bunus, bŭ′nŭs, *C.*
Bunzlau, bŏŏnts′lou, *M.*
Buonaparte, bŏŏ-ō′nä-pär′tā, = BONAPARTE.
Buonarotti, bŏŏ-ō′nä-rŏt′tē, *M.*
Buphagus, bū′fă-gŭs, *C.*
Buprasium, bū-prā′zĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Bura, bū′rä, *C.*
Buraicus, bū-rā′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Burckhardt, bŭrk′härt, *G.*; bŏŏrk′härt, *M.*
Burdett-Coutts, bĕr-dĕt′-kōōts, *M.*
Burdwan, bŭrd′wän, *M.*
Burg, bĕrg; *G.* bŏŏrg, *M.*
Bürger, bur′gĕr, *M.*
Burghley, Burleigh, bĕr′lĭ, *M.*
Burgk, bŏŏrk, *M.*
Burgos, bōōr′gŏs, *M.*
Burgoyne, bĕr-goin′, *M.*
Burgundy, bĕr′gŭn-dĭ, *M.*
Buriamaqui, bur′lă′mä′kē′, *M.*
Burleigh = BURGHLEY.
Burlington, bĕr′lĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Burnouf, bur′nōōf′, *M.*
Burrampoor, bŭr-răm-pōōr′, *M.*
Burrampooter, bŭr′ram-pōō′tĕr = BRAHMAPOOTRA.
Burscheid, bōōr′shīt, *M.*
Bury, bĕr′rĭ, *M.*
Büsching, bŭsh′ĭng, *M.*
Bushire, bōō-shēr′, *M.*
Busiris, bū-sī′rĭs, *C. & E.*
Bussange, bōōs-sän′ge, *M.*
Bussera, bōōs-sā′rä, *M.*
Bussy d'Amboise, bųsₔsē′ dŏnʷ′bwăz′, *M.*
Bustamente, bōōs-tä-mĕn′tā, *M.*
Butes, bū′tēz, *C.*
Buthrotum, bū-thrō′tŭm, *C.*
Buthrotus, bū-thrō′tŭs, *C.*
Butos, bū′tŏ-s, *C.*
Butorides, bū-tŏr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Butos, bū′tŏs, *C.*
Buttermere, bŭt′tĕr-mēr, *M.*
Buusama, bōō′ōō-sä′mä, *M.*
Buz, bŭz, *B.*
Buzi, bū′zī, *B.*
Buzite, bŭz′tĭt, *B.*
Buzyges, bū′zĭ-jēz *or* bū-zī′jēz, *C.*
Byblis, bĭ′blĭs, *C.*
Bynkershoek, bĭn′kĕr-shōōk, *M.*
Byssatis, bĭs-sā′tĭs, *C.*
Byssbe, bĭsh, *M.*
Byzacium, bĭ-zā′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Byzantium, bĭ-zăn′shĭ-ŭm, *C. & M.*
Byzas, bĭ′zas, *C.*

C.

Caanthus, kā-ăn′thŭs, *C.*
Cabalaca, kā-bäl′kä, *C.*
Caballero, kä-bäl-yā′rō, *M.*
Caballinus, kăb′*al*-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Cabanis, kä′bä′nēs′, *M.*
Cabarrus, kä-bär′rŭs, *M.*
Cabbon, kăb′bŏn, *B.*
Cabell, kăb′ĕl, *M.*
Cabet, kä′bā′, *M.*
Cabinda, kä-bĭn′dä, *C.*
Cabira, kā-bī′rä ; **-ri**, -rī, *C.*
Cabiria, kā-bĭr′ĭ-ă, *M.*
Cabot, kăb′ŭt ; *It.* **Caboto**, kä-bō′tō, *M.*
Cabrera, kä-brā′rä, *M.*
Cabul, kā′bŭl, *B.*
Cabul, Caboul, *or* **Kabul**, kä-bŭl′ *or* kä-bōōl′, *M.*
Cabyle, kăb′ĭ-lē *or* kā-bī′lē, *C.*
Caca, kā′kä ; **Cacus**, -kŭs, *C.*
Caccia, kät′chä, *M.*
Caceres, kä′thā-rĕs, *M.*
Cachao, kä-shā′ō, *M.*
Cachias, kä-shē′äs, *M.*
Cachoeira, kú′shō-ā′ē-rä, *M.*
Caddis, kăd′dĭs, *B.*
Cades, kā′dēs, *C.*
Cades-barne, kā′dēs-bär′nē, *B.*
Cadesh, kā′dĕsh, *B.*
Cadiz, kā′dĭz; *Sp.* kä′dĕth, *M.*
Cadmea, kăd-mē′ä, *C.*
Cadmeis, kăd-mē′ĭs, *C.*
Cadmiel, kăd′mĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Cadogan, kä-dō′gan, *M.*
Cadoudal, kä′dōōₔdäl′, *M.*
Caduceus, kä-dū′shē-ŭs, *C.*
Cadurci, kä-dĕr′sĭ, *C.*
Caecias, sē′shĭ-as, *C.*
Cadwallader, kăd-wŏl′ä-dĕr, *M.*
Cæcilia, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Cæcilius, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cæcilianus, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Cæcilius, sēs′ĭ-lĭus, *C.*
Cæcina, sē-sī′nä, *C.*
Cæcinus, sē-sī′nŭs, *C.*
Cæcubum, sē′kŭ-bŭm, *C.*
Cæcubus, sē′kŭ-bŭs, *C.*
Cæculus, sē′kŭ-lŭs, *C.*
Cædmon, kăd′mŭn, *M.*
Cælia, sē′lĭ-ă ; **Cælius**, -ŭs, *C.*
Caen, kŏn, *M.*
Cæna, sē′nä, *C.*
Cænens, sē′nē-ŭs *or* -nūs, *C.*
Cænides, sē-nī′dēz, *C.*
Cænina, sē-nī′nä, *C.*
Cænis, sē′nĭs, *C.*
Cænopolis, sē-nŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Cære, sē′rē, *C.*
Caermarthen, kĕr-măr′thĕn, *M.*
Caernarvon, kĕr-när′vŭn, *M.*
Cæsar, sē′zĕr, *B. & C.*
Cæsarea, sēs′ā-rē′ä, *B. & C.*
Cæsario, sē-sā′rĭ-ō, *C.*
Cæsarodunum, sēs′ā-rō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Cæsaromagus, sēs′ā-rŏm′ā-gŭs, *C.*
Cæsius, sē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cæyx, sē′ĭks, *C.*
Cagliari, kal′yū-rē, *M.*
Cagliostro, käl-yōs′trō, *M.*
Cagnoli, kän-yō′lē, *M.*
Cahawba, kä-hą′bä, *M.*
Cahir *or* **Caher**, kä′hĕr *or* kär, *M.*
Cahokia, kä-hō′kĭ-ä, *M.*
Cahoos *or* **Cahoes**, kä-hōz′, *M.*
Cahors, kä′ōr′, *M.*
Calaphas, kā′yä-fas, *B.*
Caicos, kī′kŏs, *M.*
Caicus, kā′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Caidareta, kī-dā-rā′tä, *M.*
Caieta, kā′ĭ-ē′tä, *C.*
Caillet, kä′yā′, *M.*
Cain, kān, *B.*
Cainan, kā′ĭ-nan, *B.*
Cairngorm, kārn-gôrm′, *M.*
Cairns, kārns, *M.*
Cairo, *U. S.*, kār′ō ; *Egypt*, kī′rō, *M.*
Caius, kā′yŭs, *C.* ; **kēz**, *M.*
Calaber, kăl′ä-bĕr, *C.*
Calabria, kä-lā′brĭ-ä, *C.* ; **kä-lā′brĭ-ä**, *or* **kä-lä′brĭ-ä**, *M.*
Calah, kā′lä, *B.*
Calahorra, kä-lä-ōr′rä, *M.*
Calais, kăl′ā-ĭs, *C.* ; **kăl′ĭs**, *F.* ; kä′lē′, *M.*
Calamis, kăl′ä-mĭs, *C.*
Calamos, kăl′ä-mŏs, *C.*
Calamolalus, kăl′ä-mŏl′ä-lŭs, *B.*
Calamy, kăl′ä-mĭ, *M.*
Calantus, kăl′ä-nŭs, *C.*
Calatayud, kä-lä-tä-yōōd′, *M.*
Calates, kăl′ä-tēz, *C.*
Calatrava, kä-lä-trä′vä, *M.*
Calaurea, kăl′ą-rē′ä, *C.*
Calauria, kăl′ą-rĭ′ä *or* kăl-ą′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Calcasieu, kăl′kä-shōō, *M.*
Calcol, kăl′kŏl, *B.*
Calcutta, kăl-kŭt′tä, *M.*
Caldas da Rainha, kăl′dăs dä rä-ēn′yä, *M.*
Caldea, kăl-dē′ä, *B.*
Caldeans, kăl-dē′anz, *B.*
Caldees, kăl′dēz, *B.*
Calder, kąl′dĕr, *M.*
Calderon, kăl-dä-rōn′, *M.*
Cale, kā′lē, *C.*
Caleb, kā′lĕb, *B.*
Caleb-ephratah, kā′lĕb-ĕf′rä-tä, *B.*
Caledones, kä-lēd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Caledonia, kăl′ē-dō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Calentum, kä-lĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Calenus, kä-lē′nŭs, *C.*
Cales, kā′lēz, *C.*
Caleti, kăl′ē-tī, *C.*
Calhoun, kăl-hōōn′, *M.*
Calicut, kăl′ĭ-kŭt, *M.*
Calidasa, kä-lē-dä′sä, *M.*
Calidius, kä-lĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
California, kăl-ĭ-fôr′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Caligmon, kăl′ĭg-ŏn′, *M.*
Caligula, kä-lĭg′ū-lä, *C.*
Calitas, kăl′ĭ-tas, *B.*
Calkoen van Beek, kăl′kōōn vän bāk, *M.*
Callaici, kăl-lā′ĭ-sĭ, *C.*
Callao, käl-lä′ō *or* kăl-yä′ō, *M.*
Callcott, kąl′kŭt, *M.*
Callet, kä′lā′, *M.*
Callias, kăl′lĭ-as, *C.*
Callicerus, kăl′lĭ-sē′rŭs, *C.*
Callicharium, kăl-lĭk′ō-rŭm, *C.*
Callicles, kăl′lĭ-klēz, *C.*
Callicolona, kăl′lĭ-kō-lō′nä, *C.*
Callicrates, kăl-lĭk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Callicratidas, kăl′lĭ-krăt′ĭ-das, *C.*
Callidius, kăl-lĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Calligenes, kăl-lĭj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Callimachus, kăl-lĭm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Callimedes, kăl′lĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Callimedon, kăl-lĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Callinus, kăl-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Calliope, kăl-lī′ō-pē, *C.*
Calliopea, kăl′lĭ-ō-pē′ä, *C.*
Callipatira, kăl′lĭ-pä-tī′rä, *C.*
Calliphon, kăl′lĭ-fŏn, *C.*
Callipolis, kăl-lĭp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Callirrhoe, kăl-lĭr′rō-ē, *C.*
Calliste, kăl-lĭs′tē, *C.*
Callistia, kăl′lĭs-tĭ′ä, *C.*
Callisthenes, kăl-lĭs′thē-nēz, *B.*
Callisto, kăl-lĭs′tō, *C.*
Callistonichus, kăl′lĭs-tō-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Callistratus, kăl-lĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Callixena, kăl-lĭks′ē-nä, *C.*
Calmet, kăl′mĕt ; *F.* kăl′mā′, *M.*
Calne, kän, *M.*
Calneh, kăl′ne, *B.*
Calno, kăl′nō, *B.*
Calor, kā′lōr, *C.*
Calphi, kăl′fī, *B.*
Calpurnius, kăl-pĕr′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Caltagirone, kăl-tä-jē-rō′nā, *M.*
Calusidius, kăl′ū-sĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Calvados, kăl-vä-dōs′, *M.*
Calvary, kăl′vä-rĭ, *B.*
Calvert, kăl′vĕrt, *M.*
Calycadnus, kăl′ĭ-kăd′nŭs, *C.*
Calyce, kăl′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Calydna, kä-lĭd′nä, *C.*
Calydon, kăl′ĭ-dŏn, *C.*
Calydonius, kăl′ĭ-dō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Calymne, kä-lĭm′nē, *C.*
Calynda, kä-lĭn′dä, *C.*
Calypso, kä-lĭp′sō, *C.*
Camalodunum, kăm′ä-lō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Camanche, kä-măn′chē, *M.*
Camarina, kăm′ä-rī′nä, *C.*
Camarine, kăm′ä-rī′nē, *C.*
Cambacéres, kŏnʷ′ba-sā′rĕs′, *M.*
Cambaules, kăm-ba′lēz, *C.*
Cambay, kăm-bā′, *M.*
Cambodia, kăm-bō′dĭ-ä, *M.*
Cambrai *or* **Cambray**, kŏnʷ′brā′, *M.*
Cambria, kăm′brĭ-ä, *M.*
Cambridge, kām′brĭj, *M.*
Cambronne, kŏnʷ′brŭn′, *M.*
Cambunii, kăm-bū′nĭ-ī, *C.*
Cambyses, kăm-bī′sēz, *C. & E.*
Camera, kăm′ē-rä, *C.*
Camerinum, kăm′ē-rī′nŭm, *C.*
Camerinus, kăm′ē-rī′nŭs, *C.*
Cameron, kăm′ē-rŭn, *M.*
Camilla, kä-mĭl′lä, *C.*
Camillæ, kä-mĭl′lē-lus, -lŭs, *C.*
Caminha, kä-mēn′yä, *M.*
Camira, kä-mī′rä, *C.*
Camiro, kä-mī′rō, *C.*
Camirus, kä-mī′rŭs, *C.*
Camœnæ, kä-mē′nē, *C.*
Camœns, kä-mō″ĕnz *or* kăm′ō-ĕnz, *Pg.* kä-mōʷ′ĕns, *M.*
Camon, kăk′mŏn, *B.*
Camondo, kăm′ō-rŏn′dō, *M.*
Campagna, kăm-pän′yä, *M.*
Campan, kŏnʷ′pŏnʷ′, *M.*
Campania, kăm-pā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Campaspe, kăm-păs′pē, *C.*
Campbell, kăm′el *or* kăm′bel, *M.*
Campeachy, kăm-pē′chē ; *Mexico*, **Campeche**, kăm-pā′chā, *M.*
Campobasso, kăm-pō-bäs′sō, *M.*
Camuccini, kä-mōōt-chē′nē, *M.*
Camus, kä′mus′, *M.*
Camusat, kä′mu′zä′, *M.*
Cana, kā′nä, *B. & C.*
Canaan, kā′nan *or* kā′nă-an, *B.*
Canaanite, kā′nan-īt *or* kā′nan-ĭt ; **-ites**, -īt-ēs, *B.*
Canada, kăn′ä-dä, *M.*
Canajoharie, kăn-ä-jō-hăr′rĭ, *M.*
Canandaigua, kăn-an-dā′gwä, *M.*
Cananore, kăn′ä-nōr, *M.*
Canara, kăn′ä-rä, *M.*
Canaries, kä-nā′rēz, *M.*
Canarii, kä-nā′rĭ-ī, *C.*
Canasauga, kăn′ä-są′gä, *M.*
Canastota, kăn′as-tō′tä, *M.*
Canaveral, kä-năv′ĕr-al, *M.*
Cancellieri, kăn-chĕl-lē-ā′rē, *M.*
Candace, kăn′dä-sē, *B. & C.*
Candahar *or* **Kandahar**, kän′dä-här′, *M.*
Candaules, kăn-da′lēz, *C.*
Candavia, kăn-dā′vĭ-ä, *C.*
Candia, kăn′dĭ-ä, *M.*
Canens, kā′nĕnz, *C.*
Canephori, kä-nĕf′ō-rī, *C.*
Caniculares, kä-nĭk′ū-lā′rēz, *C.*
Canidia, kä-nĭd′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Canidius, kä-nĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Caninefates, kä-nĭn′ē-fā′tēz, *C.*
Caninius, kä-nĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Canisteo, kăn′ĭs-tē′ō, *M.*
Canius, kā′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Canneh, kăn′ne, *B.*
Cannes, kăn, *M.*
Cannouchee, kăn-nōō′chē, *M.*
Canonica, kä-nō′nē-kä, *M.*
Canopicum, kä-nŏp′ĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Canopus, kä-nō′pŭs, *C.*
Canova, kä-nō′vä, *M.*
Canrobert, kŏnʷ′rō′bâr′, *M.*
Cantabri, kăn′tă-brī, *C.*

Cantabria, kăn-tā′brĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Cantal, kŏN′tȧl′, *M.*
Cantemir, kăn′te-mēr, *M.*
Canterbury, kăn′tẽr-bẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Cantharus, kăn′thȧ-rŭs, *C.*
Cantium, kăn′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Canton, *China*, kăn-tŏn′; *U. S.*, kăn′tŭn, *M.*
Canuleia, kăn′ū-lē′yȧ, *C.*
Canuleius, kăn′ū-lē′yŭs, *C.*
Canusium, kȧ-nū′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Canute, kȧ-nūt′, *M.*
Capaneus, kăp-ȧ′ nē-ŭs, *or* kăp′ȧ-nūs, *C.*
Cape Breton, kāp brĕt′ŭn, *M.*
Capefigue, kăp′ĭfĕg′, *M.*
Cape Girardeau, kāp jē-rär-dō′, *M.*
Cape Haitien *or* **Haytien**, kāp hā′tē-ĕn, *M.*
Capel, kāp′ĕl, *M.*
Capella, kȧ-pĕl′ȧ, *C.*
Capena, kȧ-pē′nȧ; **-ni**, -nī, *C.*
Cape Palmas, kāp pȧl′mȧs, *M.*
Capernaum, kȧ-pẽr′nā-ŭm, *B.*
Capet, kā′pĕt; *F.* kȧ′pā′, *M.*
Capetus, kāp′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Cape Verde, kāp vẽrd, *M.*
Caphareus, kȧ-fā′rŭs, *C.*
Capharsalama, kăf′ăr-săl′ȧ-mȧ, *B.*
Caphenatha, kȧ-fĕn′ȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Caphira, kă-fī′rȧ, *B.*
Caphthorim, kăf′thō-rĭm, *B.*
Caphtor, kăf′tôr, *B.*
Caphtorim, kăf′tō-rĭm, *B.*
Capitanata, kă-pē-tȧ-nä′tȧ, *M.*
Capito, kăp′ĭ-tō, *C.*
Capitolinus, kăp′ĭ-tō-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Capitolium, kăp-ĭ-tō′lĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Capo d'Istria, kä′pō dĭs′trē-ȧ, *M.*
Cappadocia, kăp-pȧ-dō′shĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Cappadox, kăp′pȧ-dŏx, *C.*
Capraria, kȧ-prā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Capreæ, kă′prē-ē, *C.*
Capri, kä′prē, *M.*
Capricornus, kăp′rĭ-kŏr′nŭs, *C.*
Caprotina, kăp′rō-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Capua, kăp′ū-ȧ, *C.*; kä′pōō-ä, *M.*
Capys, kā′pĭs, *C.*
Caqueta, kä-kā′tä, = JAPURA, *M.*
Carabasion, kăr′ȧ-bā′sĭ-ŏn, *B.*
Caracalla, kăr′ȧ-kăl′ȧ, *C.*
Caracas, kä-rä′kȧs, *M.*
Caracates, kăr′ȧ-kā′tēz, *C.*
Caracci *or* **Carracci**, kä-rät′chē, *M.*
Caractacus, kȧ-răk′tȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Caradoc, kă-rā′dŏk, *M.*
Caraglio, kä-räl′yō, *M.*
Caralis, kăr′ȧ-lĭs, *C.*
Caraman, kä-rä-män′, *M.*
Caramania, kăr′ȧ-mā′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Carambis, kȧ-răm′bĭs, *C.*
Caranus, kăr′ȧ-nŭs, *C.*
Carasulus, kăr-ȧ-sŭl′ŭs, *C.*
Caravaggio, kä-rä-väd′jō, *M.*
Carcas, kär′kȧs, *B.*
Carcassonne, kär′kȧs′sŭn′, *M.*
Carchamis, kär′kȧ-mĭs, *B.*
Carchemish, kär′kĕ-mĭsh, *B.*
Carchedon, kär-kē′dŏn, *C.*
Carcinus, kär′sĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Cardan, kär′dŏn, *M.*
Cardenas, kär-dā′nȧs, *M.*
Cardia, kär′dĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Cardiff *or* **Caerdiff**, kär′dĭf, *M.*
Cardigan, kär′dĭ-gan, *M.*
Cardona, kär-dō′nȧ, *M.*
Carduchi, kär-dū′kī, *C.*
Careah, kȧ-rē′ȧ, *B.*
Careme, kȧ′rȧm′, *M.*
Cares, kā′rēz, *C.*
Carew, kȧ-rōō′, *M.*
Cariaco, kä-rē-ä′kō, *M.*
Caria, kā′rĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Caribbean Sea, kăr′ĭb-bē′an sē′, *M.*
Caribbees, kăr′ĭb-bēz, *M.*
Carilla, kȧ-rĭl′ȧ, *C.*
Carinæ, kȧ-rī′nē, *C.*
Carinus, kȧ-rī′nŭs, *C.*
Carinthia, kȧ-rĭn′thĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Carl'n, kär-län′, *M.*
Carlisle, kär-līl′, *M.*
Carlsbad *or* **Karlsbad**, kärls′bät, *M.*
Carlscrona, kärls-krōō′nȧ, *M.*
Carlsruhe *or* **Karlsruhe**, kärls′rōō-e, *M.*
Carlyle, kär-līl′, *M.*
Carmagnola, kär-män-yō′lä, *M.*
Carmania, kär-mā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Carmanians, kär-mā′nĭ-ănz, *B.*
Carme, kär′mē, *B.*
Carmel, kär′mel, *B.*
Carmelite, kär′mĕl-īt, *B.*
Carmelitess, kär′mĕl-ĭt-ĕs, *B.*
Carmelus, kär-mē′lŭs, *C.*
Carmenta, kär-mĕn′tȧ, *C.*
Carmentis, kä-mĕn′tĭs, *C.*
Carmentales, kär′mĕn-tā′lēz; **Carmentalis**, -lĭs, *C.*
Carmi, kär′mī, *B.*
Carmites, kär′mīts, *B.*
Carmichael, kär-mĭ′kel *or* kär′mĭ-kel, *M.*
Carnaim, kär′nā-ĭm, *C.*
Carnatic, kär-năt′ĭk, *M.*
Carnea, kär′nē-ȧ, *C.*
Carneades, kär-nē′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Carneia, kär-nē′yȧ, **Carnia**, kär-nī′ȧ, *or* **Carnea**, kär-nē′ȧ, *C.*
Carniola, kär-nĭ-ō′lȧ; *G.* **Krain**, krīn, *M.*
Carnion, kär′nĭ-ŏn, *B.*
Carnot, kär′nō′, *M.*
Carnutes, kär-nū′tēz, *C.*
Carolina, kăr′ō-lī′nȧ, *M.*
Carolus, kăr′ō-lŭs, *C.*; **Charles**, *M.*
Carondelet, kȧ-rŏn′de-lā, *M.*
Carpaccio, kär-pät′chō, *M.*
Carpathian, kär-pā′thĭ-ăn, *M.*
Carpathus, kär′pȧ-thŭs, *C.*
Carpentaria, kär′pĕn-tā′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Carpentier, kär′pŏN′tē-ā′, *M.*
Carpentras, kär′pŏN′träs′, *M.*
Carphasalama, kär′fȧ-săl′ȧ-mȧ, *B.*
Carpophora, kär-pŏf′ō-rȧ, *C.*
Carpus, kär′pŭs, *B.*
Carradori, kär-rä-dō′rē, *M.*
Carrara, kär-rä′rȧ, *M.*
Carrick-on-Suir, kăr′rĭk-ŏn-shur′, *M.*
Carrickfergus, kăr′rĭk-fĕr′gŭs, *M.*
Carrucci, kär-rōō′chē, *M.*
Carseoli, kär-sē′ō-lī, *C.*
Carshena, kär-shē′nȧ, *B.*
Cartagena *or* **Carthagena**, kär-tȧ-jē′nȧ; *Sp.* kär-tä-hä′nȧ, *M.*
Cartago, kär-tä′gō, *M.*
Carteia, kär-tē′yȧ, *C.*
Carteret, kär′tẽr-ĕt, *M.*
Carthæa, kär-thē′ȧ, *C.*
Carthage, kär′thĭj, *M.*
Carthaginenses, kär-thȧ-jĭ-nĕn′sēz, *C.*
Carthago, kär-thā′gō, *C.*
Carus, kā′rŭs, *C.*
Carvajal, kär-vä-häl′, *M.*
Carvilius, kär-vĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Carya, kā′rĭ-ȧ; **Caryæ**, -rĭ-ē, *C.*
Caryatæ, kăr′ĭ-ā′tē, *C.*
Caryatides, kăr′ĭ-ăt′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Carystus, kȧ-rĭs′tŭs, *C.*
Casale, kä-sä′lē, *C.*; kä-sä′lā, *M.*
Casal Maggiore, kä-säl′ mäd-jō′rē, *M.*
Casanova, kä-sä-nō′vä, *M.*
Casaubon, kȧ-sa′bŭn, *M.*
Cascellius, kăs-sĕl′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Caserta, kä-sär′tä, *M.*
Cashmere *or* **Kashmir**, kăsh-mēr′, *M.*
Casilinum, kăs′ĭ-lī′nŭm, *C.*
Casimir, kăz′ĕ-mēr, *M.*
Casini, kä-sē′nē, *M.*
Casiphia, kȧ-sĭf′ĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Casius, kā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Casleu, kăs′lŭ, *B.*
Casluhim, kăs′lū-hĭm, *B.*
Casphon, kăs′fŏn, *B.*
Casphor, kăs′fôr, *B.*
Caspian, kăs′pĭ-an, *M.*
Caspii, kăs′pĭ-ī, *C.*
Caspis, kăs′pĭs, *B.*
Caspium, kăs′pĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Cassander, kăs-săn′dẽr, *C.*
Cassandria, kăs-săn′drĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Cassandra, kăs-săn′drȧ, *C.*
Cassel *or* **Kassel**, kăs′sel, *M.*
Cassia, kăs′shȧ, *C.*
Cassine, kăs-sē′nē, *M.*
Cassini, kăs-sē′nē, *M.*
Cassiodorus, kăsh′ĭ-ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Cassiope, kăs-sī′ō-pē, *or* **Cassiopea**, kăsh′ĭ-ō-pē′ȧ, *C.*
Cassiquiari, kä-sē-kē-ä′rē, *M.*
Cassiterides, kăs′sĭ-tẽr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Cassius, kăsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cassivelaunus, kăs′sĭ-vē-lą′nŭs, *C.*
Castabala, kăs-tăb′ȧ-lȧ, *C.*
Castaglione, käs-tāl-yō′nā, *M.*
Castagno, käs-tän′yō, *M.*
Castalia, kăs-tā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Castalius Fons, kăs-tā′lĭ-ŭs fŏnz′, *C.*
Castanos, käs-tän′yōs, *M.*
Castelnau, käs′tĕl′nō′, *M.*
Castelnaudary, käs′tĕl′nō′dä′rē′, *M.*
Castelvetrano, käs-tĕl′vā-trä′nō, *M.*
Castiglione, käs-tēl-yō′nā, *M.*
Castile, käs-tēl′; *Sp.* **Castilla**, käs-tēl′yȧ, *M.*
Castine, käs-tēn′, *M.*
Castlebar, käs′l-bär, *M.*
Castlereagh, käs′l-rā′, *M.*
Castor, käs′tôr, *B. & C.*
Castrén, käs-trān′, *M.*
Castres, käst′r, *M.*
Castrogiovanni, käs′trō-jō-vän′nē, *M.*
Castruccio, käs-trōōt′chō, *M.*
Castulo, käs′tū-lō, *C.*
Catabamba, kä-tä-bäm′bä, *M.*
Catabeni, kăt′ȧ-bē′nī, *C.*
Catacecaumene, kăt′ȧ-sē-ką′mē-nē, *C.*
Catadupa, kăt′ȧ-dū′pȧ, *C.*
Catahoula, kăt′ȧ-hōō′lȧ, *M.*
Catalani, kä-tä-lä′nē, *M.*
Catalonia, kăt′ȧ-lō′nĭ-ȧ; *Sp.* **Cataluña**, kä-tä-lōōn′yä, *M.*
Catana, kăt′ȧ-nȧ, *C.*
Catania, kä-tä′nē-ä, *M.*
Catanzaro, kä-tän-zä′rō, *M.*
Catarrhactes, kăt′ăr-răk′tēz, *C.*
Catawba, kȧ-tą′bȧ, *M.*
Cateau-Cambrésis, kă′tō′kōN′brā′zē′, *M.*
Cathæa, kȧ-thē′ȧ, *C.*
Cathua, kȧ-thū′ȧ, *B.*
Catilina, kăt′ĭ-lī′nȧ, *C.*; **Catiline**, kăt′ĭ-lĭn, *M.*
Catillus, kȧ-tĭl′lŭs, *or* **Catilus**, kăt′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Catius, kā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cato, kā′tō, *C.*
Catorce, kä-tōr′sā, *M.*
Cattaraugus, kăt′tȧ-rą′gŭs, *M.*
Cattaro, kät′tä-rō, *M.*
Cattegat *or* **Kattegat**, kăt′tĕ-găt′, *M.*
Catullus, kȧ-tŭl′lŭs, *C.*
Catulus, kăt′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Caturiges, kăt′ū-rī′jēz, *C.*
Caubul, ką-bōōl′, *M.*
Caucasus, ką′kȧ-sŭs, *C. & M.*
Cauchy, kō′shē′, *M.*
Caucones, ką-kō′nēz, *C.*
Caudium, kȧ′dĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Caulaincourt, kō′lăN′kōōr′, *M.*
Caulonia, ką-lō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Caunus, ką′nŭs, *C.*
Cauros, ką′rŏs; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Causse, kōs, *M.*
Cava, kä′vȧ, *M.*
Cavalgnac, kä′văn′yăk′, *M.*
Cavalieri, kä-vä-lē-ā′rē, *M.*
Cavan, *F.*, kȧ′vĭN′; *E.*, kăv′an, *M.*
Cavares, kăv′ȧ-rēz, *C.*
Cavendish, kăv′en-dĭsh, *or* **Candish**, kăn′dĭsh, *M.*
Cavery *or* **Cauvery**, ką′vẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Cavour, kȧ-vōōr′, *M.*
Cawnpur, kąn′pōōr′, *M.*
Caxamarca, kä-hä-mär′kä, *M.*
Caxias *or* **Cachias**, kä-shē′as, *M.*
Cayenne, kī-yĕn′ *or* kī-ĕn′, *M.*
Cayes, kā, *M.*
Caylus, kā-lŭs′, *M.*
Cayster, kā-ĭs′tẽr, *C.*
Caystrus, kā-ĭs′trŭs, *C.*
Cayuga, kȧ-yōō′gȧ, *M.*
Cazalès, kä′zä′lĕs′, *M.*
Cazenovia, kăz′e-nō′vĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Cea, sē′ȧ, *C.*
Cean-Bermudez, thā-ăn′bẽr-mōō′dĕth, *M.*
Ceará, sē-ä-rä′, *M.*
Ceba, sē′bȧ; **Cebes**, sē′bēz, *C.*
Cebrenia, sē-brē′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Cebrus, sē′brŭs, *C.*
Cecchi, chĕk′kē, *M.*
Cecil, sĭs′ĭl *or* sēs′ĭl, *M.*
Cecilius, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cecina, sē-sī′nȧ, *C.*
Cecropia, sē-krō′pĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Cecropidæ, sē-krŏp′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Cecropis, sēk′rō-pĭs, *C.*
Cecrops, sē′krŏps, *C.*
Cedrestis, sē′drē-stĭ′tĭs, *C.*
Cedron, sē′drŏn, *B.*
Cefalu, chĕf-ä-lōō′, *M.*
Cei, sē′ī, *C.*
Ceilan, sē′lăn, *B.*
Celadon, sĕl′ȧ-dŏn, *C.*
Celadus, sĕl′ȧ-dŭs, *C.*
Celænæ, sē-lē′nē; **-no**, **-nō**, *C.*
Celebes, sĕl′ē-bēz, *M.*
Celeia, sē-lē′yȧ, *C.*
Celenna, sē-lĕn′nȧ, *C.*
Celer, sē′lẽr, *C.*
Celeres, sĕl′ẽ-rēz, *C.*
Celetrum, sĕl′ē-trŭm, *C.*
Celeus, sē′lē-ŭs, *C.*
Celle *or* **Zelle**, tsĕl′le, *M.*
Cellini, chĕl-lē′nē, *M.*
Celosyria, sĕl′ō-sĭr′ĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Celtiberi, sĕl′tĭ-bẽr′ī, *C.*
Celtici, sĕl′tĭ-sī, *C.*
Celtoscythæ, sĕl-tŏs′sĭ-thē, *C.*
Cema, sē′mȧ, *C.*
Cenæum, sē-nē′ŭm, *C.*
Cenchrea, sĕn′krē-ȧ, *B.*
Cenchreæ, sĕn′krē-ē, *C.*
Cenchreis, sĕn-krē′ĭs, *C.*
Cenchreus, sĕn-krē′ŭs, *C.*
Cenchrius, sĕn-krĭ′ŭs, *C.*
Cenci, chĕn′chē, *M.*
Cendebeus, sĕn′dē-bē′ŭs, *B.*
Cenimagni, sĕn′ĭ-măg′nī, *C.*
Cenina, sē-nī′nȧ, *C.*
Cenis, sē′nĭs *or* sē-nē′, *M.*
Censores, sĕn-sō′rēz, *C.*
Censorinus, sĕn′sō-rī′nŭs, *C.*
Centauri, sĕn-tą′rī, *C.*
Centlivre, sĕnt-lē′vẽr *or* sĕnt-lĭv′ẽr, *M.*
Centrones, sĕn-trō′nēz, *C.*
Centumviri, sĕn-tŭm′vĭ-rī, *C.*
Centuria, sĕn-tū′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Centuripa, sĕn-tū′rĭ-pȧ, *C.*
Centuripæ, sĕn-tū′rĭ-pē, *C.*
Ceos, sē′ŏs, *C.*
Cephalæ, sĕf′ȧ-lē, *C.*
Cephalædis, sĕf′ȧ-lē′dĭs, *C.*
Cephalædium, sĕf′ȧ-lē′dĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Cephalas, sĕf′ȧ-las; **-le**, -lē, *C.*
Cephallen, sē-făl′lĕn, *C.*
Cephallenia, sĕf′ăl-lē′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Cephalo, sĕf′ȧ-lō; **-lon**, -lŏn, *C.*
Cephalonia, sĕf′ȧ-lō′nĭ-ȧ, *C. & M.*; *It.* chĕf-ä-lō′nē-ä, *M.*
Cephalus, sĕf′ȧ-lŭs, *C.*
Cephas, sē′fas, *B.*
Cephenes, sĕf′ē-nēz, *C.*
Cepheus, sē′fē-ŭs *or* sē′fŭs, *C.*
Cephisia, sē-fĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Cephisodorus, sē-fĭs′ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Cephisodotus, sĕf′ĭ-sō′dō-tŭs, *C.*
Cephisus, sē-fī′sŭs, *C.*
Cephissus, sē-fĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Ceram, sē-răm′; *Pg.* sĕr-roun′, *M.*
Ceramicus, sĕr′ȧ-mĭ′kŭs, *C.*
Ceramus, sĕr′ȧ-mŭs, *C.*
Ceras, sē′ras, *B.*
Cerasus, sĕr′ȧ-sŭs, *C.*
Ceratus, sĕr′ȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Ceraunia, sē-rą′nĭ-ȧ; **-nii**, -nĭ-ī; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Cerbalus, sẽr′bȧ-lŭs, *C.*
Cerberus, sẽr′bẽ-rŭs, *C.*
Cercasaurum, sẽr′kȧ-są′rŭm *or* sẽr-kăs′ą-rŭm, *C.*
Cerceis, sẽr-sē′ĭs, *C.*
Cercina, sẽr-sī′nȧ; **Cercinna**, sẽr-sĭn′nȧ, *C.*
Cercopes, sẽr-kō′pēz, *C.*
Cercyon, sẽr′sĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Cercyra, sẽr-sī′rȧ, *C.*
Cerealia, sẽ-rē-ā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Ceres, sē′rēz, *C.*
Cerigo, chĕr′ĭ-gō, *M.*
Cerilli, sē-rĭl′lĭ, *C.*
Cerinthus, sẽ-rĭn′thŭs, *C.*
Cerretani, sẽr′rē-tā′nī, *C.*
Cervantes Saavedra, sẽr-văn′tēz sä-vĕd′rȧ, *M.*
Cervera, thĕr-vā′rȧ, *M.*
Cervia, chẽr′vĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Cesar, sē′zẽr, *B.*
Cesarea, sĕs′ȧ-rē′ȧ; *C.* **Philippi**, fĭ-lĭp′pī, *B.*
Cesari, chä′zä-rē, *M.*
Cesarotti, chä-sä-rōt′tē, *M.*
Cesena, chä-sā′nȧ, *M.*
Cesi, chä′sē, *M.*
Cestrinus, sĕs-trī′nŭs, *C.*
Cetab, sē′tăb, *B.*
Cetema, sē-tā′mä, *M.*
Cethegus, sĭ-thē′gŭs, *C.*
Cetius, sē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ceto, sē′tō, *C.*
Ceus, sē′ŭs, *C.*
Ceuta, sū′tȧ; *Sp.* thä′ōō-tä, *M.*
Cevennes, sā′vĕn′, *M.*
Ceylon, sē-lŏn′ *or* sĭ-lŏn′, *M.*
Ceyx, sē′ĭks, *C.*
Chabert, shä′bẽr′, *M.*
Chabrias, kă′brĭ-ăs, *C.*
Chabris, kă′brĭs, *B.*

Chad, Tchad, *or* **Tchad,** chăd, *M.*

Chadias, kā′dĭ-as, *B.*

Chæreas, kē′rē-as, *B. & C.*

Chæremon, kē-rē′mŏn, *C.*

Chærephon, kēr′ē-fŏn, *C.*

Chæreas, kē′rē-as, *B.*

Chæronea, kēr′ō-nē′ȧ, *C.*

Chagres, chä′grĕs, *M.*

Chalæum, kȧ-lē′ŭm, *C.*

Chalcæa, Chalcea, kăl-sē′ȧ, *C.*

Chalcedon, kăl-sē′dŏn, *C.*

Chalcedonia, kăl′sĕ-dō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Chalcidene, kăl′sĭ-dē′nē, *C.*

Chalcidenses, kăl′sĭ-dĕn′sēz, *C.*

Chalcidice, kăl-sĭd′ĭ-sē, *C.*

Chalcicus, kăl′sĭ-kŭs, *C.*

Chalcol, kăl′kŏl, *B.*

Chaldæa, kăl-dē′ȧ, *C.*; **Chaldea,** kăl-dē′ȧ, *B.*

Chaldæi, kăl-dē′ī, *C.*

Chaldees, kăl′dēz, *B.*

Chaleur, shä-lēr′, *M.*

Chalmers, chăl′mĕrz; *Scot.,* chȧ′mĕrz, *M.*

Chalons, shȧ′lôN′, *M.*

Chalons-sur-Marne, shȧ′lôN′-sür-märn, *M.*

Chalons-sur-Saone, shȧ′lôN′-sür-sōn, *M.*

Chalybes, kăl′ĭ-bēz, *C.*

Chalybon, kăl′ĭ-bŏn, *C.*

Chalybonitis, kăl′ĭ-bō-nī′tĭs, *C.*

Chalybs, kā′lĭbz, *C.*

Chamavi, kȧ-mā′vī, *C.*

Chambaud, shôN′bō′, *M.*

Chambertin, shôN′bĕr′tăN′, *M.*

Chambéry, shôN′bā′rē′, *M.*

Chambord, shôN′bōr′, *M.*

Chambray *or* **Chambrai,** shôN′brā′, *M.*

Chamier, shä′mĭ-ā′, *M.*

Chamisso, shä′mĭs′ō, *M.*

Chamouni, shä′mōō′nē′, *M.*

Champagne, shăm-pān′; *F.* shôN′pän′, *M.*

Champlain, shăm-plān′, *M.*

Champollion, shăm-pōl′lē-ŭn *or* shôN′pōl′yôN′, *M.*

Chamuhongo, chä-mōō-hōN′gō, *M.*

Chanaan, kā′nan *or* kā′nă-an, *B.*

Chanaanite, kā′nan-īt, *or* kā′nă-an-īt, *B.*

Chandeleur, shăn-dē-lōōr′, *M.*

Chandernagore, shăn′dĕr-nȧ-gōr′, *M.*

Changarnier, shôN′gär′nĭ-ā′, *M.*

Channuneus, kăn′nŭ-nē′ŭs, *B.*

Chantilly, shăn-tĭl′lē, *F.*; shôN′tē′yē′ *or* -tē′yē′, *M.*

Chantrey, chăn′trĭ, *M.*

Chany *or* **Tchany,** chä′nē, *M.*

Chaon, kā′ŏn, *C.*

Chaones, kā′ō-nēz, *C.*

Chaonia, kā-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Chaos, kā′ŏs, *C.*

Chapala, chä-pä′lä, *M.*

Chappe, shăp, *M.*

Chappelow, chăp′el-ō, *M.*

Chaptal, shăp′tăl′, *M.*

Chapultepec, chä-pōōl′tä-pĕk′, *M.*

Charaathalar, kăr′ȧ-ăth′ȧ-lär, *B.*

Characa, kăr′ȧ-kȧ, *B.*

Charadra, kăr′ȧ-drȧ, *C.*

Charashim, kăr′ȧ-shĭm, *B.*

Charasim, kăr′ȧ-sĭm, *B.*

Charax, kā′răks, *C.*

Charaxus, kȧ-răks′ŭs, *C.*

Charcas, chär′käs, *M.*

Charchemish, kär′kē-mĭsh, *B.*

Charcus, kär′kŭs, *B.*

Chardon, shär′dôN, *M.*

Charea, kā′rē-ȧ, *B.*

Charente, shä′rôNt′, *M.*

Charente Inferieur, shä′rôNt′ ăN′fā′rĭ-ēr′, *M.*

Chares, kā′rēz, *C.*

Charicles, kăr′ĭ-klēz, *C.*

Charidamus, kăr′ĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*

Charilaus, kăr′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*

Charilius, kȧ-rĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Charimenes, kȧ-rĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*

Charisia, kȧ-rĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Charisius, kȧ-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Charites, kăr′ĭ-tēz, *C.*

Chariton, kăr′ĭ-tŏn, *C.*; chär′ĭ-tŭn, *M.*

Charlemagne, shär′le-mān; *F.,* shärl′män′, *M.*

Charlevoix, shär′le-vwä′ *or* shä l′vwä′, *M.*

Charmadas, kăr′mȧ-das *or* kär-mā′das, *C.*

Charmides, kär′mĭ-dēz, *C.*

Charmione, kär-mī′ō-nē, *C.*

Charmis, kär′mĭs, *B.*

Charon, kā′rŏn, *C.*

Charondas, kȧ-rŏn′das, *C.*

Charoneum, kăr′ō-nē′ŭm, *or* **Charonium,** kăr′ō-nĭ′ŭm, *C.*

Charops, kā′rŏps, *or* **Charopes,** kăr′ō-pēz, *C.*

Charpentier, shär′pôN′tĭ-ā′, *M.*

Charran, kär′răn, *B.*

Chartier, shär′tĭ-ā′, *M.*

Chartres, shärt′r, *M.*

Charybdis, kȧ-rĭb′dĭs, *C.*

Chaseba, kăs′ē-bȧ, *B.*

Chasles, shäl, *M.*

Chassel, shäs′sĕl′, *M.*

Chastel *or* **Chatel,** shä′tĕl′, *M.*

Chastelain, shät′lăN′, *M.*

Chastelet, shät′lā′, *M.*

Chateaubriand, shä′tō′brē′ôN′, *M.*

Chateaubriant, shä′tō′brē′ôN′, *M.*

Chateaudun, shä′tō′dŭN′, *M.*

Chateaugay, shät′ō-gā′, *M.*

Chateau-Gonthier, shä′tō′gôN′tĭ-ā′, *M.*

Chateauroux, shä′tō′rōō′, *M.*

Chatellerault, shä′tĕl′rō′, *M.*

Chatham, chăt′am, *M.*

Chattahooche, chăt′tȧ-hōō′chē, *M.*

Chattanooga, chăt′tȧ-nōō′gȧ, *M.*

Chattooga, chăt-tōō′gȧ, *M.*

Chaubi, kȧ′bĭ, *C.*

Chauci, kȧ′sĭ *or* kā-ū′sĭ, *C.*

Chaudet, shō′dā′, *M.*

Chaudière, shō′dĭ-ār′, *M.*

Chaulnes, shōn, *M.*

Chaumont, *France,* shō′môN′; *N. Y.,* shō-mŏ′, *M.*

Chauncey, chän′sĭ, *or* chąn′sĭ, *M.*

Chautauqua, shȧ-tą′kwȧ, *M.*

Chauvin, shō′văN′, *M.*

Chaworth, chą′wŭrth, *M.*

Chazy, shāz-ē′, *M.*

Chebar, kē′bär, *B.*

Chebucto, shē-bŭk′tō, *M.*

Chedoriaomer, kĕd′ôr-lā′ō-mĕr, *B.*

Chelal, kē′lăl, *B.*

Chelcias, kĕl′sĭ-as, *B.*

Cheldonia, kĕl′dō-nĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Chellians, kĕl′lĭ-anz, *B.*

Chelluh, kĕl′lŭ, *B.*

Chellus, kĕl′lŭs, *B.*

Chelmsford, chĕmz′fŭrd, *M.*

Chelod, kē′lŏd, *B.*

Chelone, kē-lō′nē, *C.*

Chelonitis, kĕl′ō-nī′tĭs, *C.*

Chelonophagi, kĕl′ō-nŏf′ȧ-jī, *C.*

Cheltenham, chĕlt′nŭm, *M.*

Chelub, kē′lŭb, *B.*

Chelubai, kē-lŭ′bī, *B.*

Chemarims, kĕm′ȧ-rĭmz, *B.*

Chemnitz, kĕm′nĭts, *M.*

Chemosh, kē′mŏsh, *B.*

Chemung, shē-mŭng′, *M.*

Chenaanah, kē-nā′ȧ-nȧ, *B.*

Chenango, shē-năn′gō, *M.*

Chenani, kēn′ȧ-nī, *B.*

Chenaniah, kēn′ȧ-nī′ȧ, *B.*

Chenier, shā′nĭ-ā′, *M.*

Cheopes, kē′ō-pēz, *C.*

Cheops, kē′ŏps, *C., E., & M.*

Chephar-haamonai, kē′fär-hā-ăm′ō-nā, *B.*

Chephirah, kē-fī′rȧ, *B.*

Chepstow, chĕp′stō, *M.*

Cher, shär, *M.*

Cheran, kē′răn, *B.*

Cheraw, chē-rą′, *M.*

Cherbourg, shĕr′bĕrg *or* shĕr′bōōr′, *M.*

Chereas, kēr′ē-ăs, *B.*

Cherethims, kēr′ē-thĭmz, *B.*

Cherethites, kēr′ē-thīts, *B.*

Cherith, kē′rĭth, *B.*

Chernigov *or* **Tchernigov,** chĕr-nē-gŏv′, *M.*

Cherokee, chĕr′ō-kē′, *M.*

Cherronesus, kēr′rō-nē′sŭs, *C.*

Cherseas, kēr′sē-ăs, *C.*

Chersidamas, kēr-sĭd′ȧ-mas, *C.*

Cherso, kēr′sō, *M.*

Chersonesus, kēr′sō-nē′sŭs, *C.*

Cherub, kē′rŭb, *B.*

Cherubini, kā-rōō-bē′nē, *M.*

Cherusci, kē-rŭs′sī, *C.*

Chesalon, kē′sȧ-lŏn, *B.*

Chesapeake, chĕs′ȧ-pēk, *M.*

Chesed, kē′sĕd, *B.*

Cheselden, chĕs′el-dĕn, *M.*

Chesil, kē′sĭl, *B.*

Chesulloth, kē-sŭl′lŏth, *B.*

Chesuncook, chē-sŭn′kŏŏk, *M.*

Chethiim, kē-thī′ĭm, *B.*

Chetimaches Lake, chĕt′Y-măch′ez lāk, *M.*

Chettiim, kĕt′tĭ-ĭm, *B.*

Chevalier, shē-vă′lĭ-ā′, *M.*

Cheverus, shĕv′e-rŭs; *F.* she-vrųs′, *M.*

Cheviot, chĭv′ē-ŭt, *M.*

Chevreul, she-vrēl′, *M.*

Cheyenne, shī′ĕn′, *M.*

Cheyne, chān *or* chīn, *M.*

Chezib, kē′zĭb, *B.*

Chiapas, chē-ä′pä, *M.*

Chiari, kē-ä′rē, *M.*

Chiavari, kē-ä′vä-rē, *M.*

Chiavenna, kē-ä-vĕn′nä, *M.*

Chicago, shē-ką′gō, *M.*

Chichester, chĭch′es-tĕr, *M.*

Chickahominy, chĭk′ȧ-hŏm′Y-nĭ, *M.*

Chickamauga, chĭk′ȧ-mą′gȧ, *C.*

Chickapee, chĭk′ȧ-pē, *M.*

Chickasaw, chĭk′ȧ-są, *M.*

Chicopee, chĭk′ō-pē, *M.*

Chicot, shē′kō, *M.*

Chidon, kĭ′dŏn, *B.*

Chieti, kē-ā′tē, *M.*

Chihuahua, chē-wä′wä, *M.*

Childebert, chĭl′de-bĕrt; *F.* shēl′de-bār′, *M.*

Childeric, chĭl′dĕr-Ik; *F.* **Childéric,** shēl′dā′rēk′, *M.*

Chileab, kĭl′ē-ăb, *B.*

Chili, chĭl′Ĭ; *Sp.* **Chile,** chē′lā, *M.*

Chilion, kĭ-lī′ŏn, *B.*

Chilius, kĭl′Ĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Chillicothe, chĭl-lĭ-kŏth′ē, *M.*

Chillon, shē′yôN′ *or* shĭl′lŭn, *M.*

Chilmad, kĭl′măd, *B.*

Chilo, kĭ′lō, *C.*

Chloe, kē-lō′ē′, *M.*

Chilperic, chĭl′pĕr-Ik; *F.* **Chilpéric,** shēl′pā′rēk′, *M.*

Chimæra, kĭ-mē′rȧ, *C.*

Chimarus, kĭm′ȧ-rŭs, *C.*

Chimborazo, chĭm′bō-rā′zō; *Sp.* chēm-bō-rā′thō, *M.*

Chimera, kĭm′ē-rȧ, *C.*

Chimerium, kĭ-mē′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*

Chimham, kĭm′hăm, *B.*

China, chĭ′nȧ, *M.*

Chinchilla, chĭn′chēl′yä, *M.*

Chinko, chēn′kō, *M.*

Chinnereth, kĭn′nē-rĕth, *B.*

Chinneroth, kĭn′nē-rŏth, *B.*

Chinte, chēn′tā, *M.*

Chios, kī′ŏs, *B., C., & M.*

Chippenham, chĭp′nŭm, *M.*

Chippewa, chĭp′pē-wä, *M.*

Chippeway, chĭp′pē-wā, *M.*

Chiquitos, chē-kē′tōs, *M.*

Chiriqui, chē′rē-kē′, *M.*

Chirodamas, kī-rŏd′ȧ-mas, *C.*

Chiron, kī′rŏn, *C.*

Chiselhurst, chĭz′el-hērst, *M.*

Chisholm, chĭz′ŭm, *M.*

Chisleu, kĭs′lū, *B.*

Chislon, kĭs′lŏn, *B.*

Chisloth-tabor, kĭs′lŏth-tā′bôr, *B.*

Chiswick, chĭz′Ĭk, *M.*

Chitone, kĭ-tō′nē, *C.*

Chittagong, chĭt′tą-gŏng, *M.*

Chittim, kĭt′tĭm, *B.*

Chiun, kĭ′ŭn, *B.*

Chloe, klō′ē, *B. & C.*

Chlopicki, klō-pĭt′skē, *M.*

Chloris, klō′rĭs, *C.*

Chlorus, klō′rŭs, *C.*

Choaspes, kō-ăs′pēz, *C.*

Choba, kō′bȧ, *B.*

Chobai, kō′bă-ī, *B.*

Choctaw, chŏk′tą, *M.*

Chœrades, kēr′ȧ-dēz, *C.*

Chœrilus, kēr′Y-lŭs, *C.*

Choiseul, shwä′zēl′, *M.*

Choisy, shwä′zē′, *M.*

Cholmondely, chŭm′lĭ, *M.*

Choloe, kŏl′ō-ē, *C.*

Cholula, kō-lōō′lä, *M.*

Chorashan, kō-rā′shăn, *B.*

Chorasmii, kō-răz′mĭ-ī, *C.*

Chorazin, kō-rā′zĭn, *B.*

Chorœbus, kō-rē′bŭs, *C.*

Chosameus, kŏs′ȧ-mē′ŭs, *B.*

Chowan, chō-wän′, *M.*

Chozeba, kō-zē′bȧ, *B.*

Chremes, krē′mēz, *C.*

Christ, krīst, *B.*

Christiana, krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ȧ, *M.*

Christiania, krĭs′tē-ā′nē-ȧ, *M.*

Christiansand, krĭs′tē-ans-ănd′, *M.*

Christianstad, krĭs′tē-an-stăd′, *M.*

Christine, krê-tēn′; *Sw.* **Christina,** krĭs-tē′nä, *M.*

Christophe, krēs′tŏf′, *M.*

Christophorus, krĭs-tŏf′ō-rŭs, *C.*

Chromia, krō′mĭ-ȧ *or* krō-mī′ȧ, *C.*

Chronos, krō′nŏs *or* krŏn′ŏs, *C.*

Chrudim, krōō′dĭm, *M.*

Chrysa, krĭ′sȧ, *C.*

Chrysaor, krĭ-sā′ōr, *C.*

Chrysaoreus, krĭs′ȧ-ō′rē-ŭs, *C.*

Chrysas, krĭ′sas, *C.*

Chryseis, krĭ-sē′ĭs, *C.*

Chryses, krĭ′sēz, *C.*

Chrysippus, krĭ-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*

Chrysoceras, krĭ-sŏs′ē-ras, *C.*

Chrysogenes, krĭ-sŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*

Chrysogonus, krĭ-sŏg′ō-nŭs, *C.*

Chrysopolis, krĭ-sŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*

Chrysorrhoas, krĭ-sŏr′rō-as, *C.*

Chrysostomus, krĭ-sŏs′tō-mŭs, *C.*; **Chrysostom,** krĭs′ŏs-tŭm, *M.*

Chrysothemis, krĭ-sŏth′ē-mĭs, *C.*

Chthonia, kthō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Chuapa, chōō-ä′pä, *M.*

Chub, kŭb, *B.*

Chudleigh, chŭd′lĭ, *M.*

Chumbul, chŭm′bŭl, *M.*

Chun, kŭn, *B.*

Chuprah, chŭp′rä, *M.*

Chuquisaca, chōō-kē-sä′kä, *M.*

Chur, *India,* chōōr; *Switzerland,* kōōr, *or* **Coire,** kwär, *M.*

Chushanrishathaim, kū′shăn-rĭsh′ȧ-thā′ĭm, *B.*

Chusi, kū′sĭ, *B.*

Chuza, kū′zȧ, *B.*

Ciampelli, chē-ăm-pĕl′lē, *M.*

Ciampi, chē-ăm′pē, *M.*

Ciara, sē-ä′rä, *M.*

Ciarpi, chē-är′pē, *M.*

Cibalæ, sĭ′bȧ-lē, *C.*

Cibyra, sĭb′Y-rȧ, *C.*

Cicero, sĭs′ē-rō, *C.*

Cicones, sĭs′ō-nēz, *C.*

Cienfuegos, sē-ĕn-fwā′gōs, *M.*

Cignaroli, chēn-yä-rō′lē, *M.*

Cigoli, chē′gō-lē, *M.*

Cilicia, sĭ-lĭsh′Y-ȧ, *B. & C.*

Cilix, sĭ′lĭks, *C.*

Cimabue, chē-mä-bōō′ā, *M.*

Cimarosa, chē-mä-rō′sä, *M.*

Cimarron, sĭm′ȧ-rŏn′, *M.*

Cimbricus, sĭm′brĭ-kŭs, *C.*

Ciminus, sĭm′Y-nŭs, *C.*

Cimmeri, sĭm-mē′rĭ, *C.*

Cimmerii, sĭm-mē′rĭ-ī, *C.*

Cimmerium, sĭm-mē′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*

Cimmeris, sĭm′mē-rĭs, *C.*

Cimolus, sĭm′ō-lŭs, *C.*

Cimon, sī′mŏn, *C.*

Cinaloa, sĭn-ȧ-lō′ȧ, *M.*

Cinara, sĭn′ȧ-rȧ, *C.*

Cinca, sĭn′kȧ-ä, *C.*

Cincinnati, sĭn′sĭn-nā′tĭ, *M.*

Cincinnatus, sĭn′sĭn-nā′tŭs, *C.*

Cincius, sĭn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Cineas, sĭn′ē-as, *C.*

Cinesias, sĭ-nē′shĭ-as, *C.*

Cinethon, sĭn′ē-thŏn, *C.*

Cingetorix, sĭn-jĕt′ō-rĭks, *C.*

Cingulum, sĭn′gū-lŭm, *C.*

Cinereth, sĭn′nē-rĕth, *B.*

Cinneroth, sĭn′nē-rŏth, *B.*

Cinq Mars, sănk′ märs′, *M.*

Cinque Ports, sĭŋk pōrts, *M.*

Cintra, sĭn′trȧ *or* sĕn′trä, *M.*

Cinxia, sĭŋk′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Cinyphus, sĭn′Y-fŭs, *C.*

Cinyps, sī′nĭps, *C.*

Cinyras, sĭn′Y-ras, *C.*

Cipriani, chē-prē-ä′nē, *M.*

Cirama, sĭr′ȧ-mȧ, *B.*

Circæum, sĕr-sē′ŭm, *C.*

Circars, sĕr′kärz, *M.*

Circassia, sĕr-kăsh′Y-ȧ, *M.*

Circenses Ludi, sĕr-sĕn′sēz lū′dĭ, *C.*

Circe, sĕr′sē, *C.*

Circeii, sĕr-sē′yĭ, *C.*

Circius, sĕr′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Cirencester, sĭs′ĕ-tĕr *or* sĭs′Ie-tĕr, *M.*

Ciris, sĭ′rĭs, *C.*

Cis, sĭs, *B.*

Cisai, sĭ′sā, *B.*

Cisalpina, sĭs′ăl-pĭ′nȧ, *C.*

Cisseis, sĭs-sē′ĭs, *C.*

Cisseus, sĭs-sē′ŭs *or* sĭs′sē-ŭs, *C.*

Cithæron, sĭ-thē′rŏn, *C.*

Citharista, sĭth′ȧ-rĭs′tȧ, *C.*

Citheron, sĭth′ē-rŏn, *C.*

Citherus, sĭ-thē′rŭs, *C.*

Citiei, sĭsh′Ĭ-ē′ī, *C.*

Citims, sĭt′Ymz, *B.*

Citium, sĭsh′Y-ŭm, *C.*

ā, ē, Ī, ō, ū, long; **ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў,** short; **senāte, event, ĭdea, ōbey, ūnite, cāre, ärm, ăsk, ąll,** fin*a*l.
B, Biblical; *C,* Classical; *E,* Egyptian; *H,* Hindoo; *M,* Modern; *N,* Norse. [See p. 979.]

Cittadella, chŸt-tä-dĕl′lä, *M.*
Ciudad Real, thē-o͞o-däd′ rä-äl′, *M.*
Ciudad Rodrigo, thē-o͞o-däd′ rŏd-rē′gō, *M.*
Cius, sĪ′ŭs, *C.*
Civilis, sĭ-vī′lĭs, *C.*
Civita Vecchia, chē′vē-tä vĕk′kē-ä, *M.*
Clacmannan, klăk-măn′nan, *M.*
Cladeus, klā′dē-ŭs, *C.*
Clamency, klăm′sē′, *M.*
Clanis, klā′nĭs, *C.*
Clanius, klā′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Claros, klā′rŏs, *C.*
Clarus, klā′rŭs, *C.*
Clastidium, klăs-tĭd′Ÿ-ŭm, *C.*
Claudia, klą′dĭ-ą, *B.* & *C.*
Claude, kląd ; *F.* klōd, *M.*
Claudia, klą′dĭ-ą, *B.*
Claudiæ Aquæ, klą′dĭ-ē ā′kwē, *C.*
Claudianus, klą-dĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.* ; **Claudian**, klą′dĭ-an, *M.*
Claudiopolis, klą-dĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Claudius, klą′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Clausel, klō-zĕl′, *M.*
Claverhouse, klāv′er-ŭs *or* klāv′ĕrs, *M.*
Claviger, klāv′Y-jĕr, *C.*
Clavigero, klā-vē-hā′rō, *M.*
Clavijo, klā-vē′hō, *M.*
Clazomenæ, klā-zōm′ē-nē, *C.*
Cleanthes, klē-ăn′thēz, *C.*
Clearchus, klē-är′kŭs, *C.*
Cleea, klē-ē′ä, *or* **Cleia**, klē-ī′ä, *C.*
Clemens, klē′mĕnz, *C.* ; **Clement**, klĕm′ent, *M.*
Clement, klĕm′ent, *B.* & *M.*
Cleobis, klē′ō-bĭs, *C.*
Cleobulina, klē-ŏb′ū-lī′nē, *C.*
Cleobulus, klē-ŏb′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Cleœtas, klē-ē′tas, *C.*
Cleomachus, klē-ŏm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Cleombrotus, klē-ŏm′brō-tŭs, *C.*
Cleomedes, klē′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Cleomelus, klē′ō-mē′lŭs, *C.*
Cleomenes, klē-ŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Cleon, klē′ŏn, *C.*
Cleonæ, **Cleone**, klē-ō′nē, *C.*
Cleonica, klē′ō-nĭ′ka, *C.*
Cleonymus, klē-ŏn′Ÿ-mŭs, *C.*
Cleopas, klē′ō-pas, *B.*
Cleopater, klē-ŏp′ä-tĕr, *C.*
Cleopatra, klē′ō-pä′trä, *classical pron.* klē-ŏp′ä-trä, *C.*
Cleopatris, klē-ŏp′ä-trĭs, *C.*
Cleophanes, klē-ŏf′ä-nēz, *C.*
Cleophantus, klē′ō-făn′tŭs, *C.*
Cleophas, klē′ō-fas, *B.*
Cleoptolemus, klē-ŏp-tŏl′ē-mŭs, *C.*
Cleopus, klē′ō-pŭs, *C.*
Cleostratus, klē-ŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Clepsydra, klĕp′sĭ-drä, *C.*
Clerfayt, klĕr′fā′, *M.*
Clermont, *F.*, klĕr′mōn′ ; *U. S.*, klĕr-mŏnt′, *M.*
Clermont Ferrand, klĕr′mōn′ fĕr′rŏn′, *M.*
Clermont-Tonnerre, klĕr′mōn′-tŏn′nĕr′, *M.*
Cleves, klēvz ; *G.* **Kleve**, klā′fe, *M.*
Climax, klī′măks, *C.*
Clinias, klĭn′Ÿ-as, *C.*
Clinus, klī′nŭs, *C.*
Clio, klī′ō, *C.*
Clisthenes, klĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Clitæ, klī′tē, *C.*
Clitarchus, klī-tär′kŭs, *C.*
Clitheroe, klĭth′ĕr-ō, *M.*
Clitomachus, klī-tŏm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Clitor, klī′tŏr, *C.*
Clitumnus, klī-tŭm′nŭs, *C.*
Clitus, klī′tŭs, *C.*
Cloaca, klō-ā′ka, *C.*
Cloacina, klō′ä-sĭ′nä, *C.*
Clodia, klō′dĭ-ä, *C.*
Clodius, klō′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cloe, klō′ē, *B.*
Cœlia, klē′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Clogher, klŏ′hĕr, *M.*
Cloghnakilty, klŏh′ná-kĭl′tĭ, *or* **Clonakilty**, klŏ′ná-kĭl′tĭ, *M.*
Clonmell, klŏn-mĕl′, *M.*
Clootz *or* **Cloots**, klōts, *M.*
Clopas, klō′pas, *B.*
Clotaire, klō′tär′, *M.*
Clotho, klō′thō, *C.*
Clotilda, klō-tĭl′dä, *or* **Clotilde**, klō-tēld′, *M.*
Clough, klŭf, *M.*
Clovis, klō′vĭs, *M.*
Clowes, klouz, *M.*
Cluacina, klū′ą-sĭ′ná, *C.*
Cluentius, klu-ĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Clupea, klū′pē-ą, *C.*
Clusini, klū-sī′nī, *C.*
Clusium, klū′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Clusius, klū′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Clymeneides, klĭm′ē-nē′Ÿ-dēz, *C.*
Clymenus, klĭm′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Clymene, klĭm′e-nē, *C.*
Clytemnestra, klĭt′ĕm-nēs′trä, *C.*
Clytie, klĭsh′ē, *C.*
Clytius, klĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cnagia, nā′jĭ-ä, *C.*
Cnemides, nē-mī′dēz, *C.*
Cnemus, nē′mŭs, *C.*
Cneus, nē′ŭs, *C.*
Cnidus, nī′dŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Cnosus, nō′sŭs, *C.*
Coahoma, kō-ä-hō′ma, *M.*
Coastræ, kō-ăs′trē, *C.*
Coatræ, kō-ā′trē, *C.*
Coblenz *or* **Koblenz**, kō′blĕnts, *M.*
Cobu, kō-bo͞o′, *M.*
Coburg, kō′bĕrg ; *G.* **kō′bo͞org**, *M.*
Cocalus, kŏk′ä-lŭs, *C.*
Cocceius, kŏk-sē′yŭs, *C.*
Cochabamba, kō-chä-bäm′bä, *M.*
Cochin, kō′chēn′, *state of Madras, India*; kō′shăn′, *French engraver, M.*
Cochin China, kō′chĭn chī′nä, *M.*
Cochituate, kō-chĭt′ū-at, *M.*
Cochran, kŏk′ran, *M.*
Cochrane, kŏk′ran, *M.*
Cockburn, kō′bĕrn, *M.*
Cocles, kō′klēz, *C.*
Coclites, kŏk′lĭ-tēz, *C.*
Cocytus, kō-sī′tŭs, *C.*
Codani, kō-dā′nĭ, *C.*
Codanus, kō-dā′nŭs, *C.*
Codazzi, kō-dät′sē, *M.*
Codogno, kō-dōn′yō, *M.*
Codomannus, kŏd′ō-măn′nŭs, *C.*
Codorus, kō-dō′rŭs, *M.*
Codropolis, kō-drŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Codrus, kō′drŭs, *C.*
Cœcilius, sē-sĭl′Ÿ-ŭs, *C.*
Cœcoa, sē′kŏ-ä, *C.*
Cœcus, sē′kŭs, *C.*
Cœnorum, kō͞o-hō′rŭm, *M.*
Cœle, sē′lē, *C.*
Cœlesyria, sē′lē-sĭr′Ÿ-ä ; **Cœlosyria**, sĕl′ō-sĭr′Ÿ-ä, *B.* & *C.*
Cœlia, sē′lĭ-ä ; **-lius**, -lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cœlosyria = CŒLESYRIA, *C.*
Cœlus, sē′lŭs, *C.*
Cœur de Lion, kĕr-de-lĭ′ŭn, *F.* ; kēr′ de lē′ŏn′, *M.*
Coevorden, kō͞o′vōr-den, *M.*
Coeymans, kwē′manz, *M.*
Cognac, kōn′yäk′, *M.*
Cohahuila, kō-ä-wē′lä, *M.*
Cohoes, kō-hōz′, *M.*
Cohors, kō′hôrs, *M.*
Coimbatoor, kō-ĭm-bä-to͞or′, *M.*
Coimbra, kō-ēm′brä, *M.*
Coire, kwär ; *G.* **Chur**, kō͞or, *M.*
Coja, kō′yä, *M.*
Coke, kōōk *or* kōk, *M.*
Cola, kō′lä, *B.*
Colbert, kōl′bâr′, *M.*
Colburn, kōl′bĕrn, *M.*
Colby, kōl′bĭ, *M.*
Colchela, kōl-kē′lą, *C.*
Colchester, kōl′ches-tĕr, *M.*
Colden, kōl′den, *M.*
Colenda, kō-lĕn′dä, *C.*
Colenso, kō-lĕn′sō, *M.*
Colerain, Coleraine, kōl-rān′, *M.*
Coleridge, kōl′rĭj, *M.*
Colhozeh, kōl-hō′ze, *B.*
Coligny *or* **Coligni**, kō′lēn′yē′ *or* kō-lēn′yē, *M.*
Colima, kō-lē′ma, *M.*
Colin, kō′lăn′, *M.*
Colius, kō′lĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Collatia, kōl-lā′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Collatinus, kōl′lą-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Collin, kōl′lăn′, *M.*
Collina, kōl-lī′ná, *C.*
Collot d'Herbois, kōl′lō′ dĕr′bwä′, *M.*
Colman, kōl′man, *M.*
Colne, kōln, *M.*
Colnebrook, kōn′brōōk, *M.*
Cologne, kō-lōn′ ; *G.* **Köln**, kœln, *M.*
Colombia, kō-lŏm′bē-ä, *M.*
Colombo, kō-lōm′bō ; *or* **Columbo**, kō-lŭm′bō, *M.*
Colon, kō-lōn′, *M.*
Colonæ, kō-lō′nē ; **-ne**, -nē, *C.*
Colonia, kō-lō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Colonos, kō-lō′nŏs, *C.*
Colonsa, kōl′ŏn-sä, *or* **Colonsay**, -sā, *M.*
Colophon, kōl′ō-fŏn, *C.*
Colorado, kōl-ō-rä′dō, *M.*
Colossæ, kō-lŏs′sē, *C.*
Colosse, kō-lŏs′sē, *B.*
Colossians, kō-lŏsh′Ÿ-anz, *B.*
Colossus, kō-lŏs′sŭs, *C.*
Colquhoun, kō-hōōn′, *M.*
Colquitt, kōl′kwĭt, *M.*
Colton, kōl′tŭn, *M.*
Colubraria, kōl′ū-brā′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Columba, kō-lŭm′bä, *C.*
Columbia, kō-lŭm′bĭ-ä, *M.*
Columella, kōl′ŭ-mĕl′lä, *C.*
Columnæ Herculis, kō-lŭm′nē hĕr′kū-lĭs, *C.*
Coluthus, kō-lū′thŭs, *C.*
Comagene, kōm′ą-jē′nē, *C.*
Comana, kō-mā′nä, *C.*
Comanche, kō-măn′chē, *M.*
Comayagua, kō-mī-ä′gwä, *M.*
Combahe, kōm′bą-hē′, *M.*
Combe, kōōm *or* kōm, *M.*
Comines, kō′mēn′, *or* **Commines**, kōm′mēn′, *M.*
Comitia, kō-mĭsh′Ÿ-ä, *C.*
Commodus, kōm′mō-dŭs, *C.*
Comonfort, kō′mōn-fōrt′, *M.*
Comorin, kōm′ō-rĭn, *M.*
Comorn *or* **Komorn**, kō′mōrn, *M.*
Comoro, kōm′ō-rō, *M.*
Compiègne, kōn′pē′ān′, *M.*
Compitalia, kōm′pĭ-tā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Comstock, kŭm′stŏk, *M.*
Comum, kō′mŭm, *C.*
Comus, kō′mŭs, *C.*
Conaniah, kōn′ą-nĭ′ą, *B.*
Concani, kōn′ką-nī, *C.*
Concepcion, kŏn-sĕp′shŭn ; *Sp.* kōn-thĕp-thē-ōn′, *M.*
Conchas, kōn′chäs, *M.*
Concord, kŏŋk′ĕrd, *M.*
Concordia, kŏn-kôr′dĭ-ä, *C.* & *M.*
Condate, kŏn-dā′tē, *C.*
Condé, kōn′dā *or* kōn′dā′, *M.*
Condillac, kōn′dē′yäk′, *M.*
Condochates, kŏn′dō-kā′tēz, *C.*
Condorcet, kōN′dōr′sā′, *M.*
Condrusi, kŏn-drų′sī, *C.*
Conecuh, kō-nē′kä, *M.*
Conemaugh, kōn′ē-mą, *M.*
Conestoga, kōn′ēs-tō′gą, *M.*
Conestus, kō-nĕ′stŭs, *M.*
Confucius, kŏn-fū′shĭ-ŭs ; *Chinese* **Kong-Fu-Tse**, kŏng-fo͞o-tsā′, *M.*
Congaree, kŏŋ′gą-rē′, *M.*
Congleton, kŏŋ′g'l-tŭn, *M.*
Congo, kŏŋ′gō, *M.*
Congreve, kŏŋ′grēv, *M.*
Coniaci, kō-nī′ą-sī, *C.*
Coniah, kō-nī′ä, *B.*
Conimbrica, kŏn′ĭm-brĭ′kä, *C.*
Connaught, kŏn′nąt, *M.*
Connecticut, kŏn-nĕt′Ÿ-kŭt, *M.*
Connidas, kŏn′nĭ-das, *C.*
Conon, kō′nŏn, *C.*
Cononiah, kŏn′ō-nī′ä, *B.*
Consentes, kŏn-sĕn′tēz, *C.*
Consentia, kŏn-sĕn′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Constance, kŏn′stans ; *G.* **Constanz**, kŏn′stänts, *M.*
Constant de Rebecque, kŏN′-stôN′ de re-bĕk′, *M.*
Constantia, *woman*, kŏn-stăn′-shĭ-ä ; *city*, kŏn′stan-tĭ′ä, *C.*
Constantina, kŏn′stan-tī′nä, *C.* ; kŏn′stän-tē′nä, *M.*
Constantinople, kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nō′pl, *M.* ; **Constantinopolis**, kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Constantinus, kŏn′stan-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Constantius, kŏn-stăn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Contarini, kŏn-tä-rē′nē, *M.*
Contreras, kŏn-trā′räs, *M.*
Conybeare, kŭn′Ÿ-bâr, *M.*
Cooch Bahar, kōōch′ bä-här′, *M.*
Coomassie, kōō-mäs′sĭ, *M.*
Coos, kō′ŏs, *B.* & *C.* ; *county of N. H.* kō-ōs′ ; *county of Ore.* kōōs, *M.*
Copæ, kŏ′pē, *C.*
Copais, kŏ′pā-ĭs *or* kō-pā′ĭs, *C.*
Copenhagen, kō-pĕn-hā′gen, *M.*
Copernicus, kō-pĕr′nĭ-kŭs, *M.*
Copia, kŏ′pĭ-ä, *C.*
Copiapo, kŏ′pē-ä-pō′, *M.*
Coquerel, kōk′rel, *M.*
Coquimbo, kō-kēm′bō, *M.*
Cora, kŏ′rä, *C.*
Coracesium, kŏr′ą-sē′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Coralli, kŏ-răl′lī, *C.*
Corax, kŏ′răks, *C.*
Corbe, kôr′bē, *B.*
Corbeau, kôr′bō′, *M.*
Corbell, kôr′bāl′, *M.*
Corbulo, kôr′bū-lō, *C.*
Corcyra, kôr-sī′rä *or* kôr′sĭ-rä, *C.* ; kôr-sĭ′rä, *M.* = CORFU.
Corday, kôr′dā′, *M.*
Cordilleras, kôr-dĭl′lēr-as ; *Sp.* kôr-dēl-yā′ras, *M.*
Cordoba *or* **-va**, kôr′dō-bä *or* -vä, *M.*
Corduba, kôr′dū-bä, *C.*
Cordyla, kôr-dĭ′lä, *C.*
Core, kō′rē, *C.*
Corea *or* **Korea**, kō-rē′ą, *M.*
Coreæ, kō′rē-ē, *C.*
Corfinium, kôr-fĭn′Ÿ-ŭm, *C.*
Corfu, kôr-fo͞o′, *M.*,= CORCYRA.
Corinna, kō-rĭn′nä, *C.*
Corinnus, kō-rĭn′nŭs, *C.*
Corinth, kŏr′ĭnth, *B.* & *M.*
Corinthians, kō-rĭn′thĭ-anz, *B.*
Corinthus, kŏ-rĭn′thŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Coriolanus, kŏ′rĭ-ō-lā′nŭs, *C.*
Corioli, kō-rĭ′ō-lī, *C.*
Coriolla, kŏ′rĭ-ŏl′lä, *C.*
Corneille, kôr-nāl′ ; *F.* kôr′nāl′ *or* kôr′nāy′, *M.*
Cornelia, kôr-nē′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Cornelius, kôr-nē′lĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Cornicum, kôr-nī′kŭ-lŭm, *C.*
Cornificius, kôr′nĭ-fĭsh′Ÿ-ŭs, *C.*
Corniger, kôr′nĭ-jĕr, *C.*
Cornwallis, kôrn-wŏl′lĭs, *M.*
Corœbus, kō-rē′bŭs, *C.*
Coromandel, kŏr′ō-măn′del, *M.*
Corona, kō-rō′nä, *C.*
Coronea, kŏ′rō-nē′ä, *C.*
Coronia, kŏ′rō-nī′ä, *C.*
Coronis, kō-rō′nĭs, *C.*
Corpus Christi, kôr′pŭs krĭs′tĭ, *M.*
Correggio, kôr-rĕd′jō, *M.*
Corrèze, kôr′rāz′, *M.*
Corrientes, kôr-rē-ĕn′tēz, *M.*
Corsea, kôr-sē′ä, *or* **Corsia**, -sĭ′ä, *C.*
Corsica, kôr′sĭ-ka *or* kôr′-, *C.* & *M.* ; *F.* **Corse**, kôrs, *M.*
Corte, kôr′tā, *M.*
Cortez, kôr′tĕz ; *Sp.* **Cortés**, kôr-tās′, *M.*
Cortona, kôr-tō′ną, *C.* & *M.*
Cortoreza, kôr′tŭ-rē-sä′, *M.*
Corunna, kō-rŭn′ną ; *Sp.* **Coruña**, kō-rōōn′yä, *M.*
Corvinus, kôr-vī′nŭs, *C.*
Coryate *or* **Coryat**, kôr′Ÿ-ăt, *M.*
Corybantes, kŏr′Ÿ-băn′tēz, *C.*
Corybas, kŏr′Ÿ-bās, *C.*
Corycus, kŏr′Ÿ-kŭs *or* kō-rī′kŭs, *C.*
Corydon, kŏr′Ÿ-dŏn, *C.*
Corymbifer, kō-rĭm′bĭ-fĕr, *C.*
Corynetes, kŏr′Ÿ-nē′tēz, *C.*
Coryphasium, kŏr′Ÿ-fā′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Corythus, kŏr′Ÿ-thŭs, *C.*
Cos, kŏs, *B.*
Cosa, kō′sä, *C.*
Cosæ, kō′sē, *C.*
Cosam, kō′săm, *C.*
Cosanum, kō-sā′nŭm, *C.*
Cosenza, kō-sĕn′dzä, *M.*
Cosne, kōn, *M.*
Cossutii, kŏs-sū′shĭ-ī, *C.*
Costa Rica, kŏs′tä rē′kä, *M.*
Cosyra, kō-sī′rä, *C.*
Côte d'Or, kōt′ dôr′, *M.*
Cotes, kō′tēz, *C.*
Côtes du Nord, kōt′ dų nôr′, *M.*
Cothon, kō′thŏn, *C.*
Cotignola, kō-tēn-yō′lä, *M.*
Cotiso, kō′tĭ-sō, *C.*
Cotopaxi, kō′tō-päks′ē ; *Sp.* kō-tō-pä′hē, *M.*
Cottbus *or* **Kottbus**, kŏt′bōōs, *M.*
Cottes, kŏt′tēz, *C.*
Cottiæ, kŏt′tĭ-ē, *C.*
Cottin, kō-tăn′, *M.*
Cotyaion, kŏ′tĭ-ā-ī′ŏn ; **-ium**, -ĭ′ŭm ; **-eum**, -ē′ŭm, *C.*
Cotyllus, kō-tĭl′lŭs, *C.*
Cotys, kō′tĭs, *C.*
Cotytto, kō-tĭt′tō, *C.*
Coulomb, kōō-lōn′, *M.*
Coupé, kōō′pā′, *M.*
Courier de Méré, kōō′rĭ-ā′ de mā′rā′, *M.*

Courland, kōōr′land, *M.*
Courtenay, kērt′nā, *M.*
Courtrai, kōōr′trā′, *M.*
Courtois, kōōr′twä′, *M.*
Cousin, kōō′zăn′, *M.*
Coustou, kōōs′tōō′, *M.*
Coutances, kōō′tŏNs′, *M.*
Coutha, kō′thä, *B.*
Couthon, kōō′tŏN′, *M.*
Coutts. *See* BURDETT-COUTTS.
Coventry, kŭv′en-trĭ, *M.*
Covilhão. kō-vēl-youN′, *M.*
Covington, kŭv′ing-tŭn, *M.*
Cowes, kouz, *M.*
Cowley, kou′lĭ, *formerly pron. and often written* **Cooley,** kōō′lĭ, *M.*
Cowper, kou′pĕr *or* kōō′pĕr, *M.*
Coysevox, kwäz′vōks′, *M.*
Coz, kŏz, *B.*
Cozbi, kŏz′bī, *B.*
Cracow, krä′kō ; *Polish* **Krakow,** krä′kōōf, *M.*
Cradock, krăd′ŭk, *M.*
Cragus, krä′gŭs, *C.*
Cranaus, krăn′ā-ŭs, *C.*
Cranon, krā′nŏn, *C.*
Crashaw, krăsh′ä, *M.*
Cratæmenes, krā-tĕm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Crater, krā′tĕr, *C.*
Craterus, krā-tē′rŭs, *C.*
Crates, krā′tēz, *B. & C.*
Crathis, krā′thĭs, *C.*
Cratidas, krā-tī′das, *C.*
Cratinus, krā-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Cratippus, krā-tĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Cratisthenes, krā-tĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Cratylus, krăt′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Crayer, krī′yĕr, *or F.* krā′yā′, *M.*
Crébillon, krā′bē′yôN′, *M.*
Crécy, krĕs′sē ; *F.* krā′sē′, *M.*
Crefeld, krā′fĕlt, *M.*
Crema, krā′mä, *M.*
Cremera, krē-mē′rä. *C.*
Cremmyon, krĕm′mĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Cremnitz *or* **Kremnitz,** krĕm′nĭts, *M.*
Cremona, krē-mō′nä ; *It.* krā-mō′nä, *C. & M.*
Cremutius, krē-mū′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Creon, krē′ŏn, *C.*
Creophilus, krē-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Cresphontes, krĕs-fŏn′tēz, *C.*
Cresus, krē′sŭs, *C.*
Creta, krē′tä, *C.*
Crete, krēt, *B. & M.* ; krē′tē, *C.*
Cretea, krē′tē-ä, *C.*
Cretes, krē′tēz, *B.*, krē′tēz, *C.*
Cretheis, krē′thē-ĭs *or* krē-thē′ĭs, *C.*
Cretians, krē′shanz, *B.*
Creusa, krē-ū′sä, *C.*
Creuse, krēz, *M.*
Creusis, krų′sĭs, *C.*
Creuzer, kroit′sĕr, *M.*
Crevecœur, krāv′kĕr′, *M.*
Crichton, krī′tŭn, *M.*
Crimea, krĭ-mē′ä ; *Russ.* **Krim,** *M.*
Crimisus, krĭ-mī′sŭs, *C.*
Crispinus, krĭs-pī′nŭs, *C.*
Crispus, krĭs′pŭs, *B.*
Critheis, krĭ-thē′ĭs, *C.*
Critias, krĭsh′ĭ-as, *C.*
Crito, krī′tō, *C.*
Critobulus, krĭ-tŏ-bū′lŭs, *C.*
Critolaus, krĭ-tŏ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Criumetopon, krĭ′ū-mē-tō′pŏn, *C.*
Crius, krī′ŭs, *C.*
Croatia, krō-ā′shĭ-ä, *M.*
Crobyzi, krō-bĭ′zĭ, *C.*
Crocodilopolis, krŏk′ō-dĭ′lŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Crocus, krō′kŭs, *C.*
Cœsus, krē′sŭs, *C.*
Cromarty, krŏm′ēr-tĭ, *M.*
Crommyon, krŏm′mĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Cromwell, krŏm′wĕl, *M.*
Cronia, krō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Cronstadt, krŏn′stät, *M.*
Crophi, krō′fī, *C.*
Crotona, krō-tō′nä, *C.*
Crotoniatæ, krō′tō-nī-ā′tē, *C.*
Cruikshank, krōōk′shăngk, *M.*
Crustumeri, krŭs-tū′mē-rī, *C.*
Crustumeria, krŭs′tū-mē′rĭ-ä ; **Crustumerium,** -rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Crustumini, krŭs′tū-mī′nī, *C.*
Csaba, chŏb′ŏ, *M.*
Csokonai, chō′kō-nų-ē, *M.*
Csongrád, chōn-grād′, *M.*
Ctemene, tēm′ē-nē, *C.*
Ctenus, tē′nŭs, *C.*
Ctesias, tē′sĭ-as, *C.*
Ctesibius, tē-sĭb′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ctesicles, tē′sĭ-klēz, *C.*
Ctesidemus, tēs′ĭ-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Ctesilaus, tēs′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Ctesiphon, tēs′ĭ-fŏn, *C.*
Ctesippus, tē-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Ctimene, tĭm′e-nē, *C.*
Cuba, kū′bä ; *Sp.* kōō′bä, *M.*
Cuenca, kwĕn′kä, *M.*
Cujas, kų′zhäs, *M.*
Cularo. kū′lä-rō, *C.*
Culiacan, kōō-lē-ä-kän′, *M.*
Culloden, kŭl-lō′den, *M.*
Culm, kōōlm, *M.*
Culpeper *or* **Culpepper,** kŭl′pĕp-ĕr, *M.*
Cuma, kū′mä, *C.* ; kōō′mä, *M.* ; **Cumæ,** kū′mē, *C.*
Cumaná, kōō-mä-nä′, *M.*
Cumania, kū-mā′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Cunard, kŭ-närd′, *M.*
Cunha, kōōn′yä, *M.*
Cupido, kū-pī′dō, *C.* ; **Cupid,** kū′pĭd, *M.*
Curaçoa, kū′rä-sō′, *M.*
Curaray, kōō-rä-rī′, *M.*
Cures, kū′rēz, *C.*
Curetes, kū-rē′tēz, *C.*
Curetis, kū-rē′tĭs, *C.*
Curia, kū′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Curiatii, kū′rĭ-ā′shĭ-ī, *C.*
Curio, kū′rĭ-ō, *C.*
Curiosolitæ, kū-rĭ′ō-sŏ-lī′tē, *C.*
Curium, kū′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Curius, kū′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Curriuck, kŭr′rĭ-tŭk, *M.*
Curtia, kĕr′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Curtius, -shĭ-ŭs. *C.*
Curulis, kū-ru′lĭs, *C.*
Curzola, kōōr-dzō′lä, *M.*
Cush, kŭsh, *B.*
Cushan, kū′shăn, *B.*
Cushanrishathaim, kū′shăn-rĭsh′ä-thā′ĭm, *B.*
Cushi, kū′shī, *B.*
Cussæi, kŭs-sē′ī, *C.*
Cusus, kū′sŭs, *C.*
Cuth, kŭth, *B.*
Cuthah, kū′thä *or* kŭth′rä, *B.*
Cutilia, kū-tĭl′ĭ-ä ; -iæ, -ī-ē, *C.*
Cuttack, kŭt-tăk′, *M.*
Cuvier, kū′vĭ-ĕr ; *F.* ku′vē-ā′, *M.*
Cuyabá, kōō-yä′bä′, *M.*
Cuyahoga, kī′ä-hō′gä, *M.*
Cuyp *or* **Kuyp,** koip, *M.*
Cuzco, kōōs′kō, *M.*
Cwmdu, kōōm′dē, *M.*
Cyamon, sī′ä-mŏn, *B.*
Cyane, sī′ä-nē, *C.*
Cyaneæ, sī-ā′nē-ē, *C.*
Cyaneus, sī-ā′nē-ŭs, *C.*
Cyaxares, sī-ăks′ä-rēz, *C.*
Cybale, sĭb′ä-lē, *C.*
Cybebe, sī-bē′bē, *C.*
Cybele, sĭb′ē-lē ; -la, -lä, *C.*
Cybira, sĭb′ĭ-rä, *C.*
Cybotus, sī-bō′tŭs, *C.*
Cychreus, sĭk′rē-ŭs *or* sī′krųs, *C.*
Cyclades, sĭk′lä-dēz, *C. & M.*
Cyclopes, sī-klō′pēz, *C.*
Cydias, sĭd′ĭ-as, *C.*
Cydimache, sī-dĭm′ä-kē, *C.*
Cydippe, sī-dĭp′pē, *C.*
Cydonea, sĭd′ō-nē′ä, *C.*
Cydones, sī-dō′nēz, *C.*
Cydonia, sī-dō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Cydrara, sĭd′rä-rä *or* sī-drā′rä, *C.*
Cyllene, sĭl-lē′nē, *C.*
Cylleneus, sĭl′lē-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Cyma, sī′mä, *C.*
Cymæ, sī′mē, *C.*
Cynægirus, sĭn′ē-jī′rŭs, *C.*
Cynara, sĭn′ä-rä, *C.*
Cynaretus, sĭn′ä-rē′tŭs, *C.*
Cyneas, sī-nē′as, *C.*
Cynetes, sī-nē′tēz, *C.*
Cynici, sĭn′ĭ-sī, *C.*
Cynisca, sī-nĭs′kä, *C.*
Cyno, sī′nō, *C.*
Cynocephalæ, sĭn′ō-sĕf′ä-lē ; **Cynocephali,** -lī, *C.*
Cynophontis, sĭn′ō-fŏn′tĭs, *C.*
Cynosarges, sĭn′ō-sär′jēz, *C.*
Cynossema, sĭn′ŏs-sē′mä, *C.*
Cynosura, sĭn′ō-sū′rä, *C.*
Cynthia, sĭn′thĭ-ä, *C.*
Cynthius, sĭn′thĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cyparissa, sĭp′ä-rĭs′sä ; **-sus,** -sŭs ; **-sia,** -rĭsh′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Cyprians, sĭp′rĭ-anz, *B.*
Cyprianus, sĭp′rĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Cyprinum, sĭp′rĭ-nŭm, *C.*
Cyprus, sī′prŭs, *B., C. & M.*
Cypselides, sĭp-sē′lĭ-dēz, *C.*
Cypselus, sĭp′sē-lŭs, *C.*
Cyrama, sĭr′ä-mä, *B.*
Cyrenaica, sĭr′ē-nā′ĭ-kä, *C.*
Cyrenaici, sĭr′ē-nā′ĭ-sī, *C.*
Cyrene, sī-rē′nē, *B. & C.*
Cyrenius, sī-rē′nĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Cyreschata, sī-rēs′kä-tä, *C.*
Cyriades, sī-rī′ä-dēz, *C.*
Cyrillus, sī-rĭl′lŭs, *C.*
Cyrrhestica, sĭr-rēs′tĭ-kä, *C.*
Cyrrhesticus, sĭr-rēs′tĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Cyrsilus, sēr′sĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Cyrus, sī′rŭs, *B. & C.*
Cyta, sī′tä, *C.*
Cytæis, sī-tē′ĭs, *C.*
Cythera, sī-thē′rä, *C. & M.*
Cytheræa, sĭth′ē-rē′ä ; **-rea,** *C.*
Cytheris, sī-thē′rĭs, *C.*
Cytheron, sī-thē′rŏn, *C.*
Cytinium, sī-tĭn′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Cytorus, sī-tō′rŭs, *C.*
Cyzicum, sĭz′ĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Czartoryski, chär-tō-rĭs′kē, *M.*
Czaslau, chäs′lou, *M.*
Czernigow, chĕr′nē-gŏf, *M.*
Czernowitz, chĕr′nō-vĭts, *M.*
Czerny, tsĕr′nē, *M.*
Czirknicz *or* **Zirknitz,** tsĕrk′nĭts, *M.*

D.

Daæ, dā′ē, *C.*
Dabareh, dăb′ä-rē, *B.*
Dabbasheth, dăb′bä-shĕth, *B.*
Daberath. dăb′ē-răth, *B.*
Dabria, dā′brĭ-ä, *B.*
Dacca, dăk′kä, *M.*
Dacia, dā′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Dacier, dä′sē′ā′, *M.*
Dacobi, dā-kō′bī, *B.*
Dactyli, dăk′tĭ-lī, *C.*
Da Cunha, dä kōōn′yä, *M.*
Daddeus, dăd-dē′ŭs, *B.*
Dædalus, dĕd′ä-lŭs, *C.*
Dædala, dĕd′ä-lä, *C.*
Dæmocrates, dē-mŏk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Dæmon, dē′mŏn, *C.*
Daghestan, dä′gĕs-tän′, *M.*
Dagobert, dăg′ō-bĕrt ; *F.* dä′gō′bâr′, *M.*
Dagon, dā′gŏn, *B.*
Daguerre, dä′gĕr′, *M.*
Dahæ, dā′hē, *C.*
Dahl, däl, *M.*
Dahlgren, däl′grĕn, *M.*
Dahlingen, däl′ing-en, *M.*
Dahomey, dä-hō′mä′, *M.*
Daisan, dā′sän, *B.*
Dakota, dä-kō′tä, *M.*
Dalaiah, dăl′ä-ī′ä, *B.*
Dalgarno, dăl-gär′nō, *M.*
Dalhousie, dăl-hōō′zĭ, *M.*
Dalilah, dä-lī′lä, *B.*
Dalkeith, dăl-kēth′, *M.*
Dalles, dălz, *M.*
Dalmagetus, dăl′mä-jē′tŭs, *C.*
Dalmanutha, dăl′mä-nū′thä, *B.*
Dalmatæ, dăl′mä-tē, *C.*
Dalmatia, dăl-mā′shĭ-ä, *B., C., & M.*
Dalmaticus, dăl-măt′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Dalphon, dăl′fŏn, *B.*
Dalrymple, dăl′rĭm-p'l, *M.*
Dalton, dąl′tŭn, *M.*
Dalzell, dăl-zĭl′, *M.*
Damaris, dăm′ä-rĭs, *B.*
Damariscotta, dăm′ä-rĭs-kŏt′tä, *M.*
Damascena, dăm′ăs-sē′nä : **-ne,** -nē ; **-nus,** -nŭs, *C.*
Damascenes, dăm-ä-sēnz′, *B.*
Damascius, dä-mäs′sĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Damascus, dä-mäs′kŭs, *B., C., & M.*
Damasippus, dăm′ä-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Damasus, dăm′ä-sŭs, *C.*
Damba, dăm′bä, *M.*
Damiens, dä′mĭ-ănz ; *F.* dä′mē′ŏN′, *M.*
Damietta, dăm′ĭ-ĕt′tä, *M.*
Damnii, dăm′nĭ-ī, *C.*
Damocles, dăm′ō-klēz, *C.*
Damocreon, dä-mŏ′krē-ŏn, *C.*
Damocritus, dä-mŏk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Damon, dā′mŏn, *C.*
Damonicus, dăm′ō-nĭ′kŭs, *C.*
Damostratus, dä-mŏs′trä-tŭs, *C.*
Dampier, dăm′pĕr, *M.*
Dan, dăn, *B.*
Dana, dā′nä, *C. & M.*
Danae, dăn′ä-ē, *C.*
Danai, dăn′ä-ī, *C.*
Danaidæ, dä-nā′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Danaides, dä-nā′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Danaus, dăn′ä-ŭs, *C.*
Dancourt, dŏN′kōōr′, *M.*
Dandolo, dän′dō-lō, *M.*
Danemora, dä-nē-mō′rä, *M.*
Danican, dä′nē′kŏN′, *M.*
Daniel, dăn′ĭ-el *or* **dăn′yel,** *B. & M.*
Danites, dăn′ĭts, *B.*
Danjaan, dăn-jā′ăn, *B.*
Dannah, dăn′nä, *B.*
Dannecker, dän′ne-kĕr, *M.*
Dannemora, dăn′nē-mō′rä, *M.*
Dantan, dŏN′tŏN′, *M.*
Dante, dăn′tē ; *It.* dän′tā, *orig.* **Durante,** dōō-rän′tā, *M.*
Danton, dăn′tŭn *or* dŏN′tŏN′, *M.*
Dantzic, dănt′sĭk ; *G.* **Danzig,** dănt′sĭg, *M.*
Danube, dăn′ūb ; *G.* **Donau,** dō′nou, *M.*
Danubius, dä-nū′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Daphne, dăf′nē, *B. & C.*
Daphnephoria, dăf′nē-fō′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Dara, dā′rä, *B.*
Daraba, dăr′ä-bä, *C.*
Darantasia, dăr′an-tā′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Darc *or* **D'Arc,** därk, *M.*
Darda, dăr′dä, *B.*
Dardanelles, dăr′dä-nĕlz′, *M.*
Dardanides, dăr-dăn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Dardanis, dăr′dä-nĭs, *C.*
Dardanus, dăr′dä-nŭs, *C.*
Dares, dā′rēz, *C.* ; dăr′ēs, *M.*
Dareus, dä-rē′ŭs, *C.*
Darfoor, dăr-fōōr′, *M.*
Daricus, dä-rī′kŭs, *C.*
Darien, *Georgia, U. S.,* dā′rē-ĕn ; *the Isthmus of,* dä-rē-ĕn′, *M.*
Darius, dä-rī′ŭs, *B., C., & M.*
Darkon, dăr′kŏn, *B.*
Darmstadt, därm′stät, *M.*
Dartmouth, därt′mŭth, *M.*
Darwar, dăr′wär, *M.*
Datames, dăt′ä-mēz, *C.*
Dataphernes, dăt′ä-fĕr′nēz, *C.*
Dathan, dā′thăn, *B.*
Dathemah *or* **Dathema,** dāth′ē-mä, *B.*
Datis, dā′tĭs, *C.*
Datos, dā′tŏs, *C.*
Daton, dā′tŏn, *C.*
Daub, doup, *M.*
Daubenton, dō′bŏN′tŏN′, *M.*
Daubeny, dōb′nĭ *or* dą′be-nĭ, *M.*
D'Aubigné, dō′bēn′yā′, *M.*
Daubigny, dō′bēn′yē′, *M.*
Daulis, dą′lĭs, *C.*
Daun, doun, *M.*
Daunia, dą′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Daunus, dą′nŭs, *C.*
Dauphiné, dō′fē′nā′, *M.*
Davenant, dăv′en-ant, *M.*
Davenport, dăv′en-pōrt, *M.*
David, dā′vĭd ; *F.,* dä′vĕd′ ; *G.* dä′vĭt, *B. & M.*
Daviess, dā′vĭs, *M.*
Davout *or* **Davoust,** dä′vōō′, *M.*
Davila, dä′vē-lä, *M.*
Debir, dē′bĕr, *B.*
Debora, Deborah, dĕb′ō-rä *or* dē-bō′rä, *B. & M.*
Deborus, dĕb′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Debreczin, dā-brĕt′sĭn, *M.*
Decapolis, dē-kăp′ō-lĭs, *B. & C.*
Decatur, dē-kā′tĕr, *M.*
Deccan, dĕk′kăn, *M.*
Decebalus, dē-sĕb′ä-lŭs, *C.*
Decelea, dĕs′ē-lē′ä, *C.*
Decetia, dē-sē′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Decimus, dĕs′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Decius, dē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Decrio, dē-krī′ō, *C.*
Dedan, dē′dăn, *B.*
Dedanim, dĕd′ä-nĭm, *B.*
De Foe *or* **Defoe,** dē-fō′, *M.*
Dehavites, dē-hā′vīts, *B.*
Deianira, dē-ī′ä-nī′rä, *C.*
Deicoon, dē-ĭk′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Deidamia, dē-ĭd′ä-mī′ä, *B.*
Deioces, dē-ī′ō-sēz, *C.*
Deiochus, dē-ī′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Deioneus, dē′ĭ-ō′nē-ŭs *or* dē′ĭ-ō-nūs, *C.*
Deiotarus, dē′ĭ-ō-tā′rŭs, *C.*
Deiphobe, dē-ĭf′ō-bē, *C.*
Deiphobus, dē-ĭf′ō-bŭs, *C.*
Dejanira, dē′jä-nī′rä, *C.*
Dekar, dē′kär, *B.*
Delacroix, de-lä′krwä′, *M.*
Delagoa, dē′lä-gō′ä, *M.*
Delalah, dē′lä-ī′ä, *B.*
Delambre, de-lôN′br′, *M.*
Delano, dē′lä-nō, *M.*
Delaroche, de-lä′rōsh′, *M.*
Delatour, de-lä′tōōr′, *M.*
Delaunay, de-lō′nä′, *M.*
Delaval, de-lä′väl′, *M.*
Delaware, dē′lä-wär, *M.*
Deleb, dā′lĕb, *M.*

Delft, dĕlft, *M.*
Delgada, dĕl-gä′dä, *M.*
Delhi, *C. S.*, dĕl′hĭ; *India*, dĕl′lē, *M.*
Delia, dē′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Deliah, dē-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Delisle, de-lēl′ *or* de-lĭl′, *M.*
Delium, dē′lĭ-ŭm; **-us**, -ŭs, *C.*
Delminium, dĕl-mĭn′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Delolme, de-lōlm′, *M.*
Delorme, de-lōrm′, *M.*
Delos, dē′lŏs, *C.*
Delphicola, dĕl-fĭk′ō-ȧ, *C.*
Delphicus, dĕl′fĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Delphinium, dĕl-fĭn′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Delus, dē′lŭs, *B.*
Delvino, dĕl′vĭ-nō, *M.*
Demades, dĕm′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Demarata, dĕm′ȧ-rā′tȧ, *C.*
Demaratus, dĕm′ȧ-rā′tŭs, *C.*
Demarete, dē-măr′ē-tē, *C.*
Demas, dē′mas, *B.*
Dembea, dĕm′bē-ȧ *or* dĕm-bē′ȧ, *M.*
Dembinski, dĕm-bēn′skē, *M.*
Demerara, dĕm′ĕr-ä′rȧ, *M.*
Demeter, dē-mē′tẽr, *C.*
Demetrius, dē-mē′trĭ-ŭs; **Demetrias**, -trĭ-ȧs, *B. & C.*
Demidof, dĕm′ĭ-dŏf, *or* **Demidov**, dĕm′ē-dŏv′, *M.*
Democedes, dĕm′ō-sē′dēz, *C.*
Demochares, dē-mŏk′ȧ-rēz, *C.*
Democles, dĕm′ō-klēz, *C.*
Democrates, dē-mŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Democritus, dē-mŏk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Demodice, dē-mŏd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Demodoce, dē-mŏd′ō-sē, *C.*
Demoivre, de-mwävr′, *M.*
Demophon, dĕm′ō-fŏn, *B. & C.*
Demophoon, dē-mŏf′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Demopolis, dē-mŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Demosthenes, dē-mŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Demostratus, dē-mŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Denbigh, dĕn′bĭ, *M.*
Dender, dĕn′dẽr, *M.*
Denderah, dĕn′dẽr-ä, *M.*
Dendermonde, dĕn-dẽr-mŏn′de, *M.*
Denham, dĕn′ȧm, *M.*
Denina, dä-nē′nä, *M.*
Denis *or* **Denys**, de-nē′, *M.*
Denmark, dĕn′märk, *M.*
Dennis, **St.**, sĕnt dĕn′ĭs *or* dĕn′ē; *F.*, **Saint Denis**, săN′ de-nē′, *M.*
Denon, de-nôN′, *M.*
Dentatus, dĕn-tā′tŭs, *C.*
Denver, dĕn′vẽr, *M.*
Deodatus, dē-ŏd′ȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Deois, dē-ō′ĭs, *C.*
Déparcieux, dā′pär′sĭ-u′, *M.*
Depeyster, dē-pīs′tẽr, *M.*
Deptford, dĕt′fẽrd, *M.*
Derbe, dẽr′bĭ, *B.*
Derbend, dẽr-bĕnd′, *M.*
Derby, dẽr′bĭ *or* där′bĭ, *M.*
Derceto, dẽr-sē′tō, *C.*
Dercetis, dẽr′sē-tĭs, *C.*
Dercylides, dẽr-sĭl′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Derham, dẽr′ȧm, *M.*
Derne, dẽr′ne, *M.*
Derr, dẽr′, *M.*
Dertona, dẽr-tō′nȧ, *C.*
De Ruyter, dē rī′tẽr *or* dē roi′tẽr, *M.*
Deruyter, dē-rī′tẽr, *M.*
Derzhavin, dẽr-zhä′vĭn, *M.*
Desaguadero, dĕs′ȧ-gwä-dä′rō, *M.*
Desaguliers, dā′zȧ′gu′lĭ-ȧ′, *M.*
Desaix de Veygoux *or* **Desayx**, de-sā′de-vā′goo′, *M.*
Descartes, dā′kärt′, *M.*
Deschamps, dā′shôN′, *M.*
Deseret, dĕs′ẽr-ĕt, *M.*
Desha, de-shä′, *M.*
Deshoulières, dā′zoo′lĭ-ȧr′, *M.*
Des Moines, de moin′, *M.*
Desmoulins, dā′moo′lăN′, *M.*
De Soto, de sō′tō, *M.*
Desprez, dā′prā′, *M.*
Dessaix, dā′sä′, *M.*
Dessalines, dā′sä′lēn′, *M.*
Dessau, dĕs′sȧ-ŭ, *B.*; dĕs′są; *G.* dĕs′sou, *M.*
D'Estaing, dĕs′tăN′, *M.*
De Thou, de too′, *M.*
Detmold, dĕt′mōld; *G.* dĕt′môlt, *M.*
Detroit, dē-troit′, *M.*
Dettingen, dĕt′tĭng-en, *M.*
Deucalion, dū-kā′lĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Deuel, dē-ū′ĕl, *B.*
Deuteronomy, dū′tẽr-ŏn′ō-mĭ, *B.*
Deutz, doits, *M.*
Deux-ponts, dē′pôN′; *G.* **Zweibrücken**, tsvī-brŭk′en, *M.*
Deventer, dā′ven-tẽr, *M.*
Devereux, dĕv′ẽr-ōo, *M.*
De Vit, dē′ vēt′, *M.*
Devizes, dē-vī′zĕz, *M.*
Devona, dē-vō′nȧ, *C.*
Devonshire, dĕv′ŭn-shẽr, *M.*
Devrient, dā′vrē′ôN′, *M.*
Dewas, dā′wäs′, *M.*
D'Ewes, dūz, *M.*
De Wette, de vēt′te, *M.*
Dexamene, dĕks-ăm′ē-nē, *C.*
Dhawalaghiri, dä-wŏl′ȧ-gē′rē, *M.*
Dia, dī′ȧ, *C.*
Diagoras, dī-ăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Dialis, dī-ā′lĭs, *C.*
Diamastagosis, dī-ȧ-măs′tȧ-gō′sĭs, *C.*
Diana, dī-ăn′ȧ *or* dī-ā′nȧ, *B.*; dī-ā′nȧ, *C.*
Dianium, dī-ā′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Diaphanes, dī-ăf′ȧ-nēz, *C.*
Diarbekr, dē-är′bĕkr, *M.*
Diasia, dī-ā′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Diblaim, dĭb′lȧ-ĭm, *B.*
Diblath, dĭb′lăth, *B.*
Diblathaim, dĭb′lȧ-thā′ĭm, *B.*
Dibon, dī′bŏn, *B.*
Dibri, dĭb′rĭ, *B.*
Dibue, dē′boō-ā, *M.*
Dicæa, dī-sē′ȧ, *C.*
Dictamnum, dĭk-tăm′nŭm, *C.*
Dictator, dĭk-tā′tẽr, *C.*
Dictynna, dĭk-tĭn′nȧ, *C.*
Didero, dē′drō′, *M.*
Diderot, dē′drō′, *M.*
Didius, dĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Dido, dī′dō, *C.*
Didot, dē′dō′, *M.*
Didymus, dĭd′ĭ-mŭs, *B. & C.*
Diebitch *or* **Diebitsch**, dē′bĭch, *M.*
Dieffenbach, dēf′fen-bäk, *M.*
Diego, dē-ā′gō, *M.*
Diele, dē-ā′lē, *M.*
Diemen, dē′men, *M.*
Diepholz, dēp′hōlts, *M.*
Dieppe, dē′ep′, *M.*
Diespiter, dī-ĕs′pĭ-tẽr, *C.*
Diest, dēst, *M.*
Dietrich, dē′trĭk, *M.*
Diez, dēts, *M.*
Digentia, dĭ-gĕn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Digne, dēn′y′, *M.*
Dijl, dī′ĭl, *C.*
Dijon, dē′zhôN′, *M.*
Diklah, dĭk′lȧ, *B.*
Dilean, dĭl′ē-ăn, *B.*
Dillingen, dĭl′lĭng-en, *M.*
Dimalus, dĭ-mā′lŭs, *C.*
Dimnah, dĭm′nȧ, *B.*
Dimon, dī′mŏn, *B.*
Dimonah, dī-mō′nȧ, *B.*
Dinah, dī′nȧ, *B.*
Dinaites, dī′nȧ-ĭts, *B.*
Dinan, dē′nôN′, *M.*
Dinant, dē′nôN′ *or* dē-nänt′, *M.*
Dinapoor *or* **Dinapur**, dē-nȧ-pōōr′, *M.*
Dinarchus, dī-när′kŭs, *C.*
Dindymus, dĭn′dĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Dinhabah, dĭn′hȧ-bȧ *or* dĭn-hā′bȧ, *B.*
Dinocrates, dī-nŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Dinolochus, dī-nŏl′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Dinomache, dī-nŏm′ȧ-kē, *C.*
Dinomachus, dī-nŏm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Dinomenes, dī-nŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Dinon, dī′nŏn, *C.*
Dinosthenes, dī-nŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Dinostratus, dī-nŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Dinwiddie, dĭn-wĭd′ĭ, *M.*
Dioclea, *a woman*, dī′ō-klē′ȧ; *a city*, dī-ō′klē-ȧ, *C.*
Diocles, dī′ō-klēz, *C.*
Diocletianus, dī′ō-klē′shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Diodati, dē-ō-dä′tē, *M.*
Diodorus, dī′ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Diodotus, dī-ŏd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Diogenes, dī-ŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Diomede, dī′ō-mē′dē, *C.*
Diomedes, dī′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Diomedon, dī-ŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Dion, dī′ŏn, *C.*
Dionæa, dī′ō-nē′ȧ, *C.*
Dione, dī-ō′nē, *C.*
Dionysiades, dī′ō-nĭ-sī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Dionysipolis, dī′ō-nĭ-sĭp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Dionysius, dī′ō-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs; **-ias**, -ĭ-ȧs; **-ius**: **-ia**, -ĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Dionysus, dī′ō-nī′sŭs, *C.*
Diophanes, dī-ŏf′ȧ-nēz, *C.*
Diophantus, dī′ō-făn′tŭs, *C.*
Dioscorides, dī′ŏs-kŏr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Dioscorinthius, dī′ŏs-kō-rĭn′thĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Dioscuri, dī′ŏs-kū′rĭ, *C.*
Diospolis, dī-ŏs′pō-lĭs, *C.*
Diotrephes, dī-ŏt′rē-fēz, *B. & C.*
Dipolis, dĭp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Diræ, dī′rē, *C.*
Dirce, dẽr′sē, *C.*
Discordia, dĭs-kôr′dĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Dishan, dī′shăn, *B.*
Dishon, dī′shŏn, *B.*
Disraeli *or* **D'Israeli**, dĭz-rā′lĭ *or* dĭz-rē′lē, *M.*
Dithyrambus, dĭth′ĭ-răm′bŭs, *C.*
Divitiacus, dĭv′ĭ-tĭ′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Divodurum, dĭv′ō-dū′rŭm, *C.*
Dizahab, dĭz′ȧ-hăb, *B.*
Djuma, zhōō′mȧ, *M.*
Dnieper, nē′pẽr; *Russ.* dnyĕp′ẽr, *M.*
Dniester, nēs′tẽr; *Russ.* dnyĕs′tẽr, *M.*
Doab *or* **Dooab**, dōō-ăb′, *M.*
Dobrowski, dō-brŏv′skē, *M.*
Docimus, dŏ′sĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Doclea, dŏ′klē-ȧ, *C.*
Docus, dŏ′kŭs, *B.*
Dodai, dŏd′ȧ-ĭ, *B.*
Dodanim, dŏd′ȧ-nĭm, *B.*
Dodavah, dŏd′ȧ-vȧ, *B.*
Doderlein, dē′dẽr-līn, *M.*
Dodo, dō′dō, *B.*
Dodoens, dō-dōons′, *M.*
Dodona, dō-dō′nȧ; **-ne**, -nē, *C.*
Dodonis, dō-dō′nĭs, *C.*
Dodonæus, dŏ′dō-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Doeg, dō′ĕg, *B.*
Dofrafield, dō′frȧ-fĭ-ĕld′, *M.*
Dolabella, dŏl′ȧ-bĕl′lȧ, *C.*
Dole, dōl, *M.*
Dolgelly, dŏl-gĕth′lē, *M.*
Dolgorouki *or* **Dolgoruki**, dŏl′gō-rōō′kē, *M.*
Doliche, dŏl′ĭ-kē, *C.*
Dolomieu, dŏ′lō′mĭ-u′, *M.*
Dolon, dō′lŏn, *C.*
Dolopes, dŏl′ō-pēz, *C.*
Domat, dō′mä′, *M.*
Domenichino, dō-mā-nē-kē′nō, *M.*
Domiducus, dŏm′ĭ-dū′kŭs, *C.*
Domingo, dō-mĭŋ′gō, *M.*
Dominica, dŏm-ĭ-nē′kȧ; *F.* **Dominique**, dō′mē′nēk′, *M.*
Dominici, dō-mē-nē′chē, *M.*
Domitia, dō-mĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Domitianus, dō-mĭsh′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Donaghadee, dŏn′ȧ-hä-dē′, *M.*
Donar, dō′när, = THOR, *N.*
Donatus, dō-nā′tŭs, *C.*
Doncaster, dŏŋ′kas-tẽr, *M.*
Donegal, dŏn′ē-gal′, *M.*
Dongola, dŏŋ′gō-lȧ, *M.*
Dongu, dŏŋ′gŭ, *M.*
Donizetti, dŏn-ē-zĕt′tē *or* dō-nĭd-zĕt′tē, *M.*
Donovan, dŏn′ō-vȧn, *M.*
Donusa, dō-nū′sȧ, *C.*
Doorga, dōōr′gȧ, = KALI, *H.*
Dophkah, dŏf′kȧ, *B.*
Dor, dôr, *B.*
Dora, dō′rȧ, *B.*
Dorcas, dôr′kas, *B.*
Dorchester, dôr′ches-tẽr, *M.*
Dordogne, dôr-dōn′, *M.*
Dordrecht, dôrd′rekt, *M.*
Dores, dō′rēz, *C.*
Doricus, dŏr′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Dorion, dō′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Doris, dō′rĭs, *C.*
Doriscus, dō-rĭs′kŭs, *C.*
Dornoch, dôr′nŏk, *M.*
Dorosma, dō-rŏsh′mŏ, *M.*
Dorothea, dō-rō′thē-ȧ, *C.*; dôr′ō-thē′ȧ, *M.*
Dorpat, dôr′ pät, *or* **Dörpt**, dẽrpt, *M.*
Dorsetshire, dôr′set-shẽr, *M.*
Dort, dôrt, *or* **Dordrecht**, dôrt′rekt, *M.*
Dorus, dō′rŭs, *B.*
Dorylæum, dôr′ĭ-lē′ŭm, *C.*
Dorymenes, dō-rĭm′ē-nēz, *B. & C.*
Dositheus, dō-sĭth′ē-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Doson, dō′sŏn, *C.*
Dothaim, dō′thā-ĭm, *B.*
Dothan, dō′thăn, *B.*
Douai *or* **Douay**, dōō′ā′, *M.*
Doubs, dōō, *M.*
Douce, dōōs, *M.*
Doughty, dou′tĭ *or* dō′tĭ, *M.*
Douglas, dŭg′las, *M.*
Douro, dōō′rō; *Sp.* **Duero**, dōō-ā′rō, *M.*
Douw, douv *or* dou, *M.*
Dover, dō′vẽr, *M.*
Dovrefield, dō′vre-fĭ-ĕld′, *M.*
Dowlatabad, dou′lȧ-tȧ-băd′, *M.*
Downpatrick, doun-păt′rĭk, *M.*
Draco, drā′kō, *C.*
Draguignan, drä′gēn′yôN′, *M.*
Drapana, drăp′ȧ-nȧ, *C.*
Drave, drāv; *G.* **Drau**, drou, *M.*
Drenthe, drĕn′te, *M.*
Drepana, drĕp′ȧ-nȧ, *C.*
Drepanum, drĕp′ȧ-nŭm, *C.*
Dreux, drē, *M.*
Drin, drēn, *or* **Drino**, drē′nō, *M.*
Drogheda, drō′hē-dȧ, *M.*
Drohobicz, drō′hō-bĭch, *M.*
Droitwich, droit′ĭch, *M.*
Dromore, drō′mōr, *M.*
Drontheim, drŏnt′ĭm; *Norw.* **Trondjem**, trŏnd′yĕm, *M.*
Drouyn de l'Huys *or* **de Lhuys**, drōō′ăN′ de lu′ē′, *M.*
Droz, drō, *M.*
Druentia, drų-ĕn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Druidæ, drų′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Druides, drų′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Druses, drōō′sĕz, *M.*
Drusilla, drų-sĭl′lȧ, *B. & C.*
Dryades, drī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Drymæa, drĭ-mē′ȧ, *C.*
Dryopes, drī′ō-pēz, *C.*
Duanesburg, dū-ănz′bẽrg, *M.*
Dubis, dū′bĭs, *C.*
Dublin, dŭb′lĭn, *M.*
Dubno, dōōb′nō, *M.*
Dubois, dōō-bois′ *or* dų′bwä′, *M.*
Dubris, dū′brĭs, *C.*
Dubuque, dōō-būk′, *M.*
Ducange, dōō-känj′, *F.* dų′kŏNzh′, *M.*
Duchatel, dų′shä′tĕl′, *M.*
Duchesne, dų′shān′, *M.*
Duclos, dų′klō′, *M.*
Dudevant, dōō′de-vôN′ *or* dųd′vôN′, *M.*
Duero, dōō-ā′rō = DOURO, *M.*
Dufrénoy, dų′frā′nwä′, *M.*
Dufresnoy, dų′frā′nwä′, *M.*
Duhamel, dų′ä′mĕl′, *M.*
Du Guesclin, dų gä′klăN′, *M.*
Dui, dōō′ē, *M.*
Duillia, dū-ĭl′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Duillius, dū-ĭl′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Duisburg, dōō′ĭs-bōōrg, *M.*
Duiveland, doi′ve-länt, *M.*
Dulce, dōōl′sā *or* -thā′, *M.*
Dulcigno, dōōl-chēn′yō, *M.*
Dulichium, dū-lĭk′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Dulwich, dŭl′ĭj, *M.*
Dumah, dū′mȧ, *B.*
Dumas, dų′mä′, *M.*
Dumbarton, dŭm-bär′tŭn, *M.*
Dumblane, dŭm-blān′, *M.*
Dumesnil, dų′mā′nē′, *M.*
Dumfries, dŭm-frēs′, *M.*
Dumnorix, dŭm′nō-rĭks, *C.*
Dumont, dų′môN′, *M.*
Dumoulin, dų′mōō′lăN′, *M.*
Dumouriez, dų′mōō′rĭ-ā′, *M.*
Dunbar, dŭn-bär′, *M.*
Duncan, dŭnk′an, *M.*
Dundalk, dŭn-dȧk′, *M.*
Dundas, dŭn-dăs′, *M.*
Dundee, dŭn-dē′, *M.*
Dunedin, dŭn-ēd′ĭn, *M.*
Dunfermline, dŭn-fẽr′lĭn, *M.*
Dungannon, dŭn-găn′nŭn, *M.*
Dungarvon, dŭn-gär′vŭn, *M.*
Dungeness, dŭn-jē-nĕs′, *M.*
Dunglison, dŭŋ′glĭ-sŭn, *M.*
Dunkeld, dŭn-kĕl′, *M.*
Dunkirk, dŭn′kẽrk; *F.* **Dunkerque**, dŭn′kẽrk′, *M.*
Dunsinane, dŭn′sĭn-ān′, *M.*
Dunwich, dŭn′ĭch, *M.*
Duperré, dų′pā′rā′, *M.*
Duperron, dų′pā′rôN′, *M.*
Dupin, dų′păN′, *M.*
Duplessis, dų′plā′sē′, *M.*
Duplin, dŭ′plĭn, *M.*
Duponceau, dōō-pôN′sō; *F.* dų′pôN′sō′, *M.*
Dupont, dų′pôN′, *M.*
Du Pont, dū pŏnt′; *F.* dų′pôN′, *M.*
Dupré, dų′prā′, *M.*
Dupuis, **Dupuy**, dų′pwē′, *M.*
Dupuytren, dų′pwē′trôN′, *M.*
Duquesne, dų′kān′, *M.*
Dura, dū′rȧ, *B.*
Durance, dų′rôNs′, *M.*
Durand, dū-rănd′; *F.* dų′rôN′, *M.*
Durango, dōō-răŋ′gō, *M.*
Durante, dōō-rän′tā, *M.*
Durazzo, dōō-rät′sō, *or* **Durasa**, dų′rä′, *M.*
Dürer, dų′rẽr, *M.*

Durham, dŭr′ăm, *M.*
Durius, dū′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Durlach, dōōr′läk, *M.*
Durocortorum, dū′rō-kôr′tō-rŭm, *C.*
Düsseldorf, dus′sel-dōrf′, *M.*
Dutens, dy′tŏN′, *M.*
Duumviri, dū-ŭm′vĭ-rī, *C.*
Duval, dōō-vôl′ *or* dy′vül′, *M.*
Duvernoy, dy′vĕr′nwä′, *M.*
Duyckinck, dī′kĭnk, *M.*
Duyveland, dœ̄′vĕ-länt, *M.*
Dwina, dwē′nä, *M.*
Dyck *or* **Dijk**, dĭk′, *M.*
Dyle *or* **Dijle**, dīl, *M.*
Dyras, dī′ras, *C.*
Dzialoszice, dzē-ä-lō-shĕt′sē, *M.*

E.

Eachard, ēch′ĕrd, *M.*
Eadmer *or* **Edmer**, ĕd′mĕr, *M.*
Eanes, ē′ä-nēz, *B.*
Eanus, ē-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Earlom, ĕrl′ŭm, *M.*
Earn, Loch, lŏk ĕrn, *M.*
Ebal, ē′băl, *B.*
Ebed, ē′bĕd, *B.*
Ebedmelech, ē′bĕd-mē′lĕk, *B.*
Ebeling, ā′bel-ĭng, *M.*
Ebenezer *or* **Eben-ezer**, ĕb′ĕn-ē′zĕr, *B.* & *M.*
Eber, ē′bĕr, *B.*
Eberhard, ĕb′ĕr-härd *or* ā′bĕr-härt, *M.*
Eberle, ĕb′er-lē, *M.*
Ebiasaph, ē-bī′a-săf, *B.*
Ebora, ĕb′ō-rä, *C.*; ēb′ō-rä, *M.*
Boracum, ĕb′ō-rā′kŭm, *C.*
Ebro, ē′brō; *Sp.* ā′brō, *M.*
Ebronah, ē-brō′nä, *B.*
Ebudæ, ē-bū′dē, *C.*
Eburones, ēb′ū-rō′nēz, *C.*
Ebusus, ēb′ū-sŭs *or* ē-bū′-, *C.*
Ecanus, ē-kā′nŭs, *B.*
Ecbatana, ĕk-băt′a-nä, *B.* & *C.*
Eccles, ĕk′elz, *M.*
Ecclesiastes, ĕk-klē′zĭ-ăs′tēz, *B.*
Ecclesiasticus, ĕk-klē′zĭ-ăs′tĭ-kŭs, *B.*
Echelles, Les, lā′zĕz′shĕl′, *M.*
Echemenez, ē-kĕm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Echemon, ē-kē′mŏn, *C.*
Echemus, ĕk′ē-mŭs, *C.*
Echeneus, ĕk′ē-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Echidna, ē-kĭd′nä, *C.*
Echinades, ē-kĭn′ä-dēz, *C.*
Echinæ, ē-kī′nē, *C.*
Echinussa, ĕk′ĭ-nŭs′sä, *C.*
Echion, ē-kī′ŏn, *C.*
Echionides, ĕk′ĭ-ŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Echo, ĕ′kō, *C.*
Ecija, ā′thĕ-hä, *M.*
Eckhard, ĕk′ärt, *M.*
Eckmühl, ĕk′mül, *M.*
Ecuador, ĕk-wä-dôr′, *M.*
Ed, ĕd, *B.*
Edar, ē′där, *B.*
Edda, ĕd′dä, *N.*
Eddias, ĕd-dī′as, *B.*
Eden, ē′dĕn, *B.* & *M.*
Eder, ē′dĕr, *B.*
Edes, ē′dēz, *B.*
Edessa, ē-dĕs′sä, *or* **Edesa**, ē-dē′sä, *C.*
Edeta, ē-dē′tä, *C.*
Edetani, ĕd′ē-tā′nī, *C.*
Edfoo, Edfu, ĕd′fōō′, *M.*
Edina, ē-dī′nä, *M.*
Edina, ē-dī′nä, *M.*
Edinburgh, Edinboro', Edinborough, ĕd′in-bŭr-rō, *M.*
Edisto, ĕd′is-tō, *M.*
Edna, ĕd′nä, *B.*
Edom, ē′dŏm, *B.*
Edon, ē′dŏn, *C.*
Edones, ē-dō′nēz, *C.*
Edoni, ē-dō′nī, *C.*
Edonis, ē-dō′nĭs *or* ē-dō′nĭs, *C.*
Edomite, ē′dŏm-ĭt, *B.*
Edrei, ĕd′rē-ī, *B.*
Eeckhout, āk′hout, *M.*
Egeria, ē-jē′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Egerton, ĕj′ĕr-tŭn, *M.*
Egesinus, ĕj′ē-sī′nŭs, *C.*
Egeta, ē-jē′tä, *C.*
Eginhard, ĕg′ĭn-härd = EINHARD.
Eglah, ĕg′lä, *B.*
Eglaim, ĕg′lā-ĭm, *B.*
Eglon, ĕg′lŏn, *B.*
Egripo, ĕg′rĭ-pō, *M.*
Egypt, ē′jĭpt, *B.* & *M.*
Ehi, ē′hī, *B.*
Ehrenberg, ā′ren-bĕrg, *M.*
Ehrenbreitstein, ā′ren-brīt′stīn, *M.*
Ehud, ē′hŭd, *B.*
Eichendorf, ī′ken-dōrf, *M.*
Eichstadt *or* **Aichstädt**, īk′stĕt, *M.*
Eilenburg, ī′len-bŏŏrg, *M.*
Eimbeck, ĭm′bĕk, *M.*
Eimeo, ī′mē-ō, *M.*
Einhard, īn′härt, *M.*
Eion, ī′ŏn, *C.*
Eisenach, ī′sen-äk, *M.*
Eisenstadt, ī′zen-stät, *M.*
Eisleben, īs′lā-ben, *M.*
Ejibo, ē-jē′bō, *M.*
Eker, ē′kĕr, *B.*
Ekrebel, ĕk′rē-bĕl, *B.*
Ekron, ĕk′rŏn, *B.*
Ekronites, ĕk′rŏn-īts, *B.*
Ela, ē′lä, *B.*
Eladah, ē′lä-dä, *B.*
Elæa, ē-lē′ä, *C.*
Elagabalus, ĕl′ē-găb′ä-lŭs, *C.*
Elah, ē′lä, *B.*
Elam, ē′lăm, *B.*
Elamites, ē′lăm-īts, *B.*
Elaphebolia, ĕl′ä-fē-bō′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Elasah, ĕl′ä-sä, *B.*
Elatea, ĕl′ä-tē′ä, *C.*
Elath, ē′lăth, *B.*
Elaver, ĕl′ä-vĕr, *C.*
Elbe, ĕlb; *G.* ĕl′bē, *M.*
Elberfeld, ĕl′bĕr-fĕlt′, *M.*
Elbeuf, ĕl′bĕf′, *M.*
El-bethel, ĕl′bĕth′ĕl, *B.*
Elbrooz *or* **Elbrus**, ĕl-brōōz′, *M.*
Elche, ĕl′chā, *M.*
Elcia, ĕl′shĭ-ä, *B.*
Eldaah, ĕl′dā-ä *or* ĕl-dā′ä, *B.*
Eldad, ĕl′dăd, *B.*
Elea, ē-lē′ä, *C.*
Elead, ē′lē-ăd, *B.*
Elealeh, ē-lē-ā′lē, *B.*
Eleasa, ē-lē′ä-sä, *B.*
Eleasah, ē-lē′ä-sä, *B.*
Eleazar, ē-lē-ā′zēr, *B.*
Eleazurus, ē-lē-ā-zū′rŭs, *B.*
Electra, ē-lĕk′trä, *C.*
Electrides, ē-lĕk′trĭ-dēz, *C.*
Electryon, ē-lĕk′trĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Elegia, ĕl′ē-jī′ä, *C.*
Elei, ē-lē′ī, *C.*
Eleleus, ē-lē′lē-ŭs *or* ēl′ē-lūs, *C.*
El-elohe Israel, ĕl′ē-lō′hē Ĭz′rā-ĕl, *B.*
Eleph, ē′lĭf, *B.*
Elephanta, ĕl′ē-făn′tä, *M.*
Elephantine, ĕl′ē-făn′tĭ-nē *or* ĕl′ē-făn-tī′nē, *C.*
Elephantis, ĕl′ē-făn′tĭs, *C.*
Elephantophagi, ĕl′ē-făn-tŏf′ä-jī, *C.*
Elephas, ĕl′ē-fas, *C.*
Eleusa, ĕl′ē-ŭ′sä, *C.*
Eleusinia, ĕl′ŭ-sĭn′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Eleusinus, ĕl′ŭ-sī′nŭs, *C.*
Eleusis, ē-lū′sĭs, *C.*
Eleutheræ, ē-lū′thēr-ē, *C.*
Eleutheria, ĕl′ŭ-thē′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Eleutheris, ē-lū′thē-rĭs, *C.*
Eleutherus, ē-lū′thē-rŭs, *B.*
Eleutho, ē-lū′thō, *C.*
Eleuzai, ē-lū′zā-ī, *B.*
Elgin, *Scot.*, ĕl′gĭn; *F. S.*, ĕl′jĭn, *M.*
Elhanan, ĕl-hā′năn, *B.*
Eli, ē′lī, *B.*
Eliab, ē-lī′ăb, *B.*
Eliada *or* **Eliadah**, ē-lī′ä-dä, *B.*
Eliadas, ē-lī′ä-das, *B.*
Eliadun, ē-lī′ä-dŭn, *B.*
Eliah, ē-lī′ä, *B.*
Eliahba, ē-lī′ä-bä, *B.*
Eliakim, ē-lī′ä-kĭm, *B.*
Eliali, ē-lī′ä-lī, *B.*
Eliam, ē-lī′ăm, *B.*
Elianonias, ē-lī′ä-ō-nī′as, *B.*
Elias, ē-lī′as, *B.*; ē-lī′as, *C.*
Eliasaph, ē-lī′ä-săf, *B.*
Eliashib, ē-lī′ä-shĭb, *B.*
Eliasib, ē-lī′ä-sĭb, *B.*
Eliasis, ē-lī′ä-sĭs, *B.*
Eliatha *or* **Eliathah**, ē-lī′ä-thä, *B.*
Elicaon, ēl′ĭ-kā′ŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Elicius, ē-lĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Elidad, ē-lī′dăd, *B.*
Eliel, ē-lī′ĕl, *B.*
Elienai, ē-lī′ē-nā′ī, *B.*
Eliezer, ē-lī-ē′zēr, *B.*
Elihaba, ē-lī′hä-bä, *B.*
Elihoenai, ēl′ĭ-hō-ē′nā-ī, *B.*
Elihoreph, ēl′ĭ-hō′rĕf, *B.*
Elihu, ē-lī′hū, *B.*
Elijah, ē-lī′jä, *B.*
Elika, ēl′ĭ-kä *or* ē-lī′kä, *B.*
Elim, ē′lĭm, *B.*
Elimelech, ē-lĭm′ē-lĕk, *B.*
Elioenai, ēl′ĭ-ō-ē′nā-ī, *B.*
Elionas, ē-lī′ō-nas, *B.*
Eliphal, ēl′ĭ-făl, *B.*
Eliphalat, ē-lĭf′ä-lăt, *B.*
Eliphaleh, ē-lĭf′ä-lē, *B.*
Eliphalet, ē-lĭf′ä-lĕt, *B.*
Eliphaz, ēl′ĭ-făz *or* ē-lī′făz, *B.*
Elipheleh, ē-lĭf′ē-lē, *B.*
Eliphelet, ē-lĭf′ē-lĕt, *B.*
Elis, ē′lĭs, *C.*
Elisabeth, ē-lĭz′ä-bĕth, *B.*
Elisæus *and* **Eliseus**, ēl′ĭ-sē′ŭs, *B.*
Elisha *and* **Elishah**, ē-lī′shä, *B.*
Elishama *and* **Elishamah**, ē-lĭsh′ä-mä, *B.*
Elishaphat, ē-lĭsh′ä-făt, *B.*
Elisheba, ē-lĭsh′ē-bä, *B.*
Elishua, ēl′ĭ-shu′ä, *B.*
Elisimus, ē-lĭs′ĭ-mŭs, *B.*
Elissa, ē-lĭs′sä, *C.*
Eliu, ē-lī′ŭ, *B.*
Eliud, ē-lī′ŭd, *B.*
Elizaphan, ē-lĭz′ä-făn, *B.*
Elizeus, ēl′ĭ-zē′ŭs, *B.*
Elizur, ē-lī′zēr, *B.*
Elkanah, ēl′kä-nä, *B.*
Elkoshite, ēl′kŏsh-ĭt, *B.*
Ella, ēl′lä, *M.*
Ellasar, ēl′lā-sär, *B.*
Ellesmere, ĕlz′mĕr, *M.*
Ellopia, ēl-lō′pĭ-ä, *C.*
Elmes, ĕlmz, *M.*
Elmira, ĕl-mī′rä, *M.*
Elmodam, ēl-mō′dăm, *B.*
Elnaam, ēl′nā-am, *B.*
Elnathan, ēl′nā-thăn, *B.*
Elohim, ēl′ō-hĭm, *B.*
Eloi, ē-lō′ī, *B.*
Elon, ē′lŏn, *B.*
Elon-beth-hanan, ē′lŏn-bĕth′-hā′năn, *B.*
Elonites, ē′lŏn-īts, *B.*
Elora, ē-lō′rä, *M.*
Eloth, ē′lŏth, *B.*
Elpaal, ēl′pā-al, *B.*
Elpalet, ēl′pā-lĕt, *B.*
El-paran, ēl′pā′răn, *B.*
El Paso, ēl pä′sō, *M.*
Elpinice, ēl′pĭ-nī′sē, *C.*
Elphinstone, ēl′fĭn-stūn, *M.*
Elsheimer, ĕls′hī-mĕr, *M.*
Elsinore, ēl′sĭ-nōr′, *M.*
Eltekeh, ēl′tē-kē, *B.*
Eltekon, ēl′tē-kŏn, *B.*
Eltham, ĕlt′am, *M.*
Eltolad, ēl-tō′lăd *or* ēl-tō-lăd′, *B.*
Elul, ē′lŭl, *B.*
Elusa, *Gaul*, ēl′ŭ-sä; *Palestine*, ē-lū′sä, *C.*
Eluzai, ē-lū′zā-ī, *B.*
Elymais, ēl′ĭ-mā′ĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Elymas, ēl′ĭ-mas, *B.*
Elymeans, ēl′ĭ-mē′anz, *B.*
Elysium, ē-lĭzh′ŭ-ŭm, *C.*
Elzabad, ēl′zä-băd, *B.*
Elzaphan, ēl′zä-făn, *B.*
Elzevir, ĕl′zĕ-vēr; *D.* **Elzevier** *or* **Elsevier**, ĕl-zĕ-vēr′, *M.*
Emanuel, ē-măn′ŭ-ĕl, *B.* & *M.*
Emden *or* **Embden**, ĕm′den, *M.*
Embrun, ŏN′brŭN′, *M.*
Emerita, ē-mĕr′ĭ-tä, *C.*
Emesa, ĕm′ē-sä, *C.*
Emims, ē′mĭmz, *B.*
Emmanuel, ĕm-măn′ŭ-el, *B.*
Emmaus, ĕm-mā′ŭs, *B.*
Emmenes, ĕm′mē-nēz, *C.*
Emmer, ĕm′mĕr, *B.*
Emmerich, ĕm′mĕr-ĭk, *M.*
Emmor, ĕm′mōr, *B.*
Empedocles, ĕm-pĕd′ō-klēz, *C.*
Empedon, ĕm′pē-dŏn, *C.*
Emporia, ĕm-pō′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Emporiæ, ĕm-pō′rĭ-ē, *C.*
Ems, ĕms, *M.*
Enæsimus, ē-nē′sĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Enam, ē′năm, *B.*
Enan, ē′năn, *B.*
Enasibus, ē-nās′ĭ-bŭs, *B.*
Enceladus, ĕn-sĕl′ä-dŭs, *C.*
Encke, ĕnk′e, *M.*
Endera, ĕn′dē-rä, *C.*
Enderun, ĕn-dē′rŭm, *C.*
Endor, ĕn′dōr *or* ĕn′dēr, *B.*
Endymion, ĕn-dĭm′ĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Eneas, ē′nē-as, *B.*
En-eglaim, ĕn′ĕg′lā-ĭm *or* ĕn′ĕg-lā′ĭm, *B.*
Enemessar, ĕn′ē-mĕs′sär, *B.*
Enenius, ē-nē′nĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Eneti, ĕn′ē-tī, *C.*
Engaddi, ĕn-găd′dī, *B.*
Engadine, ĕn′gä-dēn′, *M.*
En-gannim, ĕn′găn′nĭm, *B.*
En-gedi, ĕn-gē′dī, *B.*
Engel, ĕng′el, *M.*
Enghien, ŏN′gĕ-ŏN′, *M.*
England, ĭŋ′gland, *M.*
En-haddah, ĕn′hăd′dä, *B.*
En-hakkore, ĕn′hăk′kō-rē, *B.*
En-hazor, ĕn′hā′zôr, *B.*
Enipeus, ē-nĭp′ē-ŭs *or* ē-nī′pŭs, *C.*
Enkhuisen, ĕnk′hoi′sen, *M.*
En-mishpat, ĕn′mĭsh′păt, *B.*
Enniscorthy, ĕn′nĭs-kôr′thĭ, *M.*
Enniskillen, ĕn′nĭs-kĭl′len, *M.*
Ennius, ĕn′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Enoch, ē′nŏk, *B.* & *M.*
Enon, ē′nŏn, *B.*
Enope, ē′nō-pē, *C.*
Enos, ē′nŭs, *B.*
Enosh, ē′nŏsh, *B.*
En-rimmon, ĕn′rĭm′mŏn, *B.*
En-rogel, ĕn′rō′gĕl, *B.*
En-shemesh, ĕn′shē′mĕsh, *B.*
En-tappuah, ĕn′tăp-pū′ä, *B.*
Entella, ĕn-tĕl′lä, *C.*
Entellus, ĕn-tĕl′lŭs, *C.*
Entre Rios, ĕn′trā rē′ōs, *M.*
Enyo, ē-nī′ō, *C.*
Eon de Beaumont, d', dā′ŏN′ de bō′mŏN′, *M.*
Eos, ē′ŏs, *C.*
Eous, ē-ō′ŭs, *C.*
Epænetus, ē-pē′nē-tŭs, *C.*
Epaminondas, ē-păm′ĭ-nŏn′dăs, *C.*
Epaphras, ĕp′ä-fras, *B.*
Epaphroditus, ē-păf′rō-dī′tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Epenetus, ē-pē′nē-tŭs, *B.*
Eperies, ā′pĕ′rē′ĕs′, *M.*
Epernay, ā′pĕr′nā′, *M.*
Epes, ēps, *M.*
Epeus, ē-pē′ŭs, *C.*
Ephah, ē′fä, *B.*
Ephai, ē′fā, *B.*
Epher, ē′fĕr, *B.*
Ephes-dammim, ē′fĕs-dăm′mĭm, *B.*
Ephesian, ē-fē′zhan, *B.*
Ephesus, ĕf′ē-sŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Ephetæ, ĕf′ē-tē, *C.*
Ephialtes, ĕf′ĭ-ăl′tēz, *C.*
Ephlal, ĕf′lăl, *B.*
Ephori, ĕf′ō-rī, *C.*
Ephorus, ĕf′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Ephphatha, ĕf′fä-thä, *B.*
Ephraim, ē′frā-ĭm, *B.*
Ephraimite, ē′frā-ĭm-ĭt, *B.*
Ephrain, ē′frā-ĭn, *B.*
Ephratah, ĕf′rä-tä, *B.*
Ephrath, ĕf′răth, *B.*
Ephrathite, ĕf′răth-ĭt, *B.*
Ephron, ē′frŏn, *B.*
Ephyra, ĕp′ĭ-rä, *C.*
Epicharmus, ĕf′ĭ-kär′mŭs, *C.*
Epicrates, ē-pĭk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Epicrene, ĕp′ĭ-krē′nē, *C.*
Epictetus, ĕp-ĭk-tē′tŭs, *C.*
Epicureans, ĕp′ĭ-kū-rē′anz *or* ĕp′ĭ-kū′rē-anz, *B.*
Epicurei, ĕp′ĭ-kū-rē′ī, *C.*
Epicurus, ĕp′ĭ-kū′rŭs, *C.*
Epidamnus, ĕp′ĭ-dăm′nŭs, *C.*
Epidaphne, ĕp′ĭ-dăf′nē, *C.*
Epidauria, ĕp′ĭ-dą′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Epidaurus, ĕp′ĭ-dą′rŭs, *C.*
Epidotæ, ĕp′ĭ-dō′tē, *C.*
Epidromus, ē-pĭd′rō-mŭs, *C.*
Epigenes, ē-pĭj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Epigoni, ē-pĭg′ō-nī, *C.*
Epimachus, ē-pĭm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Epimedes, ĕp′ĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Epimenes, ē-pĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Epimenides, ĕp′ĭ-mĕn′ē-dēz, *C.*
Epimetheus, ĕp′ĭ-mē′thŭs, *C.*
Epinal, ā′pē′nāl′, *M.*
Epinay, d', dā′pē′nā′, *M.*
Epiphanes, ĕp′ĭ-fā-nē′ä, *C.*
Epiphanes, ē-pĭf′ä-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Epipolæ, ē-pĭp′ō-lē, *C.*
Epirus, ē-pī′rŭs, *C.*
Eponymus, ē-pŏn′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Epope, ē-pō′pē, *C.*
Eporedorix, ĕp′ō-rĕd′ō-rĭks, *C.*
Equatorville, ē-kwā′tôr-vĭl′, *M.*
Equiria, ē-kwĭr′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Equites, ĕk′wĭ-tēz, *C.*
Er, ĕr, *B.*
Eran, ē′răn, *B.*
Eranites, ē′răn-īts, *B.*
Erasistratus, ĕr-ä-sĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Erasmus, ē-răz′mŭs, *M.*
Erastus, ē-răs′tŭs, *B.*
Erato, ĕr′ä-tō, *C.*
Eratosthenes, ĕr′ä-tŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Eratostratus, ĕr′ä-tŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Erbach, ĕr′bäk, *M.*
Ercilla y Zuñiga, ĕr-thēl′yä ē zōōn-yĕ′gä, *M.*
Erebus, ĕr′ē-bŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Erech, ē′rĕk, *B.*
Erechtheus, ē-rĕk′thŭs, *C.*

Erechthidæ, ĕr′ĕk-thī′dē, *C.*
Ereglee, ĕr′e-glē′, *M.*
Eresus, ĕr′ē-sŭs, *or* **Eressus,** ē-rĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Eretria, ē-rē′trĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eretum, ē-rē′tŭm, *C.*
Erfurt, ĕr′fo͝ort, *M.*
Eri, ē′rī, *B.*
Eribœa, ĕr′ĭ-bē′ȧ, *C.*
Eric, ĕr′ĭk *or* ē′rĭk, *N.* & *M.*
Erichtho, ē-rĭk′thō, *C.*
Erichthonius, ĕr′ĭk-thō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ericsson, ĕr′ĭk-sŭn, *M.*
Ericusa, ĕr′ĭ-kū′sȧ, *C.*
Eridanus, ē-rĭd′ȧ-nŭs, *C.*
Erie, ē′rĭ, *M.*
Erigone, ē-rĭg′ō-nē, *C.*
Erigoneius, ē-rĭg′ō-nē′yŭs, *C.*
Erigonus, *man,* ē-rĭg′ō-nŭs ; *river,* ĕr′ĭ-gŏ′nŭs, *C.*
Erimede, ĕr′ĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Erin, ē′rĭn, = IRELAND, *M.*
Erineos, ē-rĭn′ē-ŏs, *C.*
Erinna, ē-rĭn′nȧ, *C.*
Erinnys, ē-rĭn′nĭs, *C.*
Erinys, ē-rī′nĭs, *C.*
Eriphyle, ĕr′ĭ-fī′lē, *C.*
Eris, ē′rĭs, *C.*
Erisichthon, ĕr′ĭ-sĭk′thŏn, *C.*
Erites, ē′rītes, *B.*
Erivan, ĕr′ĭ-vän′, *M.*
Erlangen, ĕr′läng-en, *M.*
Erlau, ĕr′lou, *M.*
Erne, ĕrn, *M.*
Eros, ē′rŏs, *C.*
Erostratus, ē-rŏs′trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Ersch, ĕrsh, *M.*
Erskine, ĕr′skĭn, *M.*
Erycina, ĕr′ĭ-sī′nȧ, *C.*
Erymanthus, ĕr′ĭ-măn′thŭs. *C.*
Erythea, ĕr′ĭ-thē′ȧ, *or* **Erithia,** ĕr′ĭ-thĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Erythræ, ĕr′ĭ-thrē, *C.*
Erythros, ē-rĭth′rŏs, *C.*
Eryx, ē′rĭks, *C.*
Eryximachus, ĕr′ĭks-ĭm′ȧ-kŭs. *C.*
Erz-Gebirge, ĕrts′ge-bēr′ge, *M.*
Erzroom, ĕrz-rōōm′, *M.*
Esaias, ē-zā′yas, *B.*
Esar-haddon, ē′sär-hăd′dŏn, *B.*
Esau, ē′sa, *B.*
Esay, ē′sā, *B.*
Escurial, ĕs-kōō-rē-ăl′, *M.*
Esdraelom, ĕs′drȧ-ē′lŏm, *B.*
Esdraelon, ĕs′drȧ-ē′lŏn, *B.*
Esdras, ĕs′dras *or* ĕz′dras, *B.*
Esdrelom, ĕs-drē′lŏm, *B.*
Esdrelon, ĕs-drē′lŏn, *B.*
Esebon, ĕs′ē-bŏn, *B.*
Esebras, ē-sē′brĭ-as, *B.*
Esek, ē′sĕk, *B.*
Esh-baal, ĕsh′bā′al, *B.*
Eshban, ĕsh′băn, *B.*
Eshcol, ĕsh′kŏl, *B.*
Eshean, ē′shē-an, *B.*
Eshek, ē′shĕk, *B.*
Eshkalonites, ĕsh′kȧ-lŏn′ĭts, *B.*
Eshtaol, ĕsh′tā-ŏl, *B.*
Eshtaolites, ĕsh′tā-ŭl-ĭts *or* ĕsh′tą-lĭts, *B.*
Eshtemoh, ĕsh′tē-mō, *B.*
Eshtemora, ĕsh′tē-mō′rȧ *or* ĕsh-tĕm′ō-rȧ, *B.*
Eshton, ĕsh′tŏn, *B.*
Eski Baba, ĕs′kĭ bä′bȧ, *M.*
Eski Sagra, ĕs′kĭ sä′grȧ, *M.*
Esli. ĕs′lĭ, *B.*
Esneh, ĕs′nē, *M.*
Esopis, ē-sō′pĭs, *C.*
Esora, ē-sō′rȧ, *B.*
Esparraro, ĕs-pär-tä′rō, *M.*
Espinasse, de l′, *or* **Lespinasse, de,** *de* lĕs′pē′nȧs′, *M.*
Espremesnil, d'. dä′prā′mā′nēl′, *M.*
Espronceda, ĕs-prŏn-thā′dä, *M.*
Esquilinus, ĕs′kwĭ-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Esquillæ, ĕs-kwĭl′lē, *C.*
Esquimalt, ĕs′kē-mält, *M.*
Esril, ĕs′rĭl, *B.*
Esrom, ĕs′rŏm, *B.*
Esseni, ĕs-sē′nī, *C.*
Essequibo, ĕs′sĭ-kē′bō, *M.*
Estaing, ĕs′tăN′, *or* **d'Estaing,** dĕs′tăN′, *M.*
Estampes, d', dā′tôNp′, *M.*
Este, ĕs′tā, *M.*
Esterhazy *or* **Eszterházy,** ĕs′tĕr-hä′zē, *M.*
Esthaol, ĕst′hā-ŏl, *B.*
Esther, ĕs′tĕr, *B.*
Esthonia, ĕs-thō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Estiæotis, ĕs′tĭ-ē-ō′tĭs, *C.*
Estienne, ā′tĭ-ĕn′, *M.*
Estremadura, ĕs-trā-mȧ-dōō′rȧ, *M.*
Esula, ĕs′ū-lȧ, *C.*
Etam, ē′tăm, *B.*
Etampes, ā′tôNp′, *M.*
Eteocles, ē-tē′ō-klēz, *C.*
Eteoclus, ē-tē′ō-klŭs, *C.*
Eteoneus, ē′tē-ō′nē-ŭs *or* ē′tē-ō′nūs, *C.*
Etesiæ, ē-tē′zhyĕ, *C.*
Etham, ē′thăm, *B.*
Ethan, ē′than, *B.* & *M.*
Ethanim, ēth′ȧ-nĭm, *B.*
Ethbaal, ēth′bā-ăl, *B.*
Ethelbald, ēth′el-bąld, *M.*
Ethelbert, ēth′el-bĕrt, *M.*
Ethelred, ēth′el-rĕd, *M.*
Ethelwolf, ēth′el-wo͝olf, *M.*
Ether, ē′thēr, *B.*
Ethiopia, ē′thĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Ethiopian, ē′thĭ-ō′pĭ-an, *B.*
Ethma, ēth′mȧ, *B.*
Ethnan, ēth′năn, *B.*
Ethni, ēth′nī, *B.*
Etienne, Saint, sănt ā′tē-ĕn′, *M.*
Etna *or* **Ætna,** ĕt′nȧ, *M.*
Etowah, ē′tō-wȧ, *M.*
Etruria, ē-trų′rĭ-ȧ, *M.* & *C.*
Etrusci, ē-trŭs′sī, *C.*
Eu, ū, *M.*
Euagetus, ū′ȧ-jē′tŭs, *C.*
Euagoras, ū-ăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Eubœa, ū-bē′ȧ, *C.*
Euboicus, ū-bō′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Eubulides, ū-bū′lĭ-dēz, *C.*
Eubulus, ū-bū′lŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Euclides, ū-klī′dēz, *C.*
Eucrates, ū′krȧ-tēz, *C.*
Eucratides, ū-krăt′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Eudæmon, ū-dē′mŏn, *C.*
Eudamidas, ū-dăm′ĭ-das, *C.*
Eudamus, ū′dȧ-mŭs *or* ū-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Eudemus, ū-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Eudicus, ū′dĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Eudocia, ū-dō′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eudocimus, ū-dŏs′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Eudora, ū-dō′rȧ, *C.*
Eudoxia, ū-dŏks′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eudoxus, ū-dŏks′ŭs, *C.*
Euenor, ū-ē′nŏr, *C.*
Euenus, ū-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Euenus, ū-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Euergetæ, ū-ĕr′jē-tē, *C.*
Euergetes, ū-ĕr′jē-tēz, *B.*
Eufaula, ū-fą′lȧ, *M.*
Euganei, ū-gā′nē-ī, *C.*
Eugenius, ū-jē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Euhemerus, ū-hĕm′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Euler, yōō′lĕr ; *G.* oi′lĕr, *M.*
Eumæus, ū-mē′ŭs, *C.*
Eumelus, ū-mē′lŭs, *C.*
Eumenes, ū′mē-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Eumenia, ū-mē′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eumenides, ū-mĕn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Eumolpidæ, ū-mŏl′pĭ-dē, *C.*
Eumolpus, ū-mŏl′pŭs, *C.*
Eunapius, ū-nā′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Eunatan, ū′nȧ-tăn, *B.*
Eunice, ū-nī′sē *or* ū′nĭs, *B.* ; ū-nī′sē, *C.*
Eunicus, ū-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Eunomia, ū-nō′mĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eunones, ū-nō′nēz, *C.*
Eunous, ū′nō-ŭs, *C.*
Eunuchus, ū-nū′kŭs, *C.*
Euodias, ū-ō′dĭ-as, *B.*
Euonymus, ū-ŏn′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Eupator, ū′pȧ-tŏr, *B.* & *C.*
Eupatoria, ū′pȧ-tō′rĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Eupen, oi′pen, *M.*
Euphaes, ū′fȧ-ēz, *C.*
Eupheme, ū-fē′mē, *C.*
Euphiletus, ū′fĭ-lē′tŭs, *C.*
Euphorbus, ū-fôr′bŭs, *C.*
Euphorion, ū-fō′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Euphranor, ū-frā′nŏr, *C.*
Euphrates, ū-frā′tēz, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*, *Turkish* **Frat,** frät, *M.*
Euphron, ū′frŏn, *C.*
Euphrosyne, ū-frŏs′ĭ-nē, *C.*
Eupolemus, ū-pŏl′ē-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Eupolis, ū′pō-lĭs, *C.*
Euprepes, ū′prē-pēz, *C.*
Eure, yōōr, *M.*
Euripides, ū-rĭp′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Euripus, ū-rī′pŭs, *C.*
Eurocydon, ū-rŏk′ĭ-dŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Europa, ū-rō′pȧ, *C.*
Europæus, ū′rō-pē′ŭs, *C.*
Europas, ū-rō′pas, *C.*
Europus, ū-rō′pŭs, *C.*
Europe, ū′rŭp, *M.*
Eurotas, ū-rō′tas, *C.*
Eurus, ū′rŭs, *C.*
Euryale, ū-rī′ȧ-lē, *C.*
Euryalus, ū-rī′ȧ-lŭs, *C.*
Eurybates, ū-rĭb′ȧ-tēz, *C.*
Eurybiades, ū-rĭ-bī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Eurybotus, ū-rĭb′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Euryclea, ū′rĭ-klē′ȧ, *C.*
Euryclia, ū′rĭ-klĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Eurycoon, ū-rĭk′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Eurycrates, ū-rĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Eurydamas, ū-rĭd′ȧ-mas, *C.*
Eurydemus, ū′rĭ-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Eurydice, ū-rĭd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Euryelus, ū′rĭ-ē′lĭs, *C.*
Eurymachus, ū-rĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Eurymede, *wife of Glaucus,* ū-rĭm′ē-dē ; *daughter of Œneus,* ū′rĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Eurymedon, ū-rĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Eurymenæ, ū-rĭm′ē-nē, *C.*
Eurymenes, ū-rĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Eurynomus, ū-rĭn′ō-mŭs, *C.*
Eurysthenes, ū-rĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Eurystheus, ū-rĭs′thē-ŭs *or* ū-rĭs′thūs, *C.*
Eurytion, ū-rĭsh′ĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Eurytus, ū′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Eusebes, ū′sē-bēz, *C.*
Eusebia, *a woman,* ū-sē′bĭ-ȧ ; *a city,* ū′sē-bĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Eusebius, ū-sē′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Eustathius, ū-stā′thĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Eusthenes, ŭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Euterpe, ū-tĕr′pē, *C.*
Euthycrates, ū-thĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Euthymenes, ū-thĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Euthymus, ū-thĭ′mŭs, *C.*
Eutiches, ū-tī′kēz, *C.*
Eutropius, ū-trō′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Eutychus, ū′tĭ-kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Euxenidas, ūg-zĕn′ĭ-das, *C.*
Euxenon, ūks′ē-nŏn, *C.*
Euxine, ūks′ĭn, *M.*
Euxinus Pontus, ūks-ĭ′nŭs pŏn′tŭs, *C.*
Evadne, ē-văd′nē, *C.*
Evages, ēv′ȧ-jēz, *C.*
Evagoras, ē-vāg′ō-ras, *C.*
Evagore, ē-vāg′ō-rē, *C.*
Evander, ē-văn′dēr, *C.*
Evangelus, ē-văn′jē-lŭs, *C.*
Eve, ēv, *B.*
Evemerus, ē-vĕm′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Evenor, ē-vē′nŏr, *C.*
Evenus, ē-vē′nŭs, *C.*
Evephenus, ē-vĕf′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Everdingen, ēv′ĕr-dĭng-en, *M.*
Evesham, ēvz′ŭm *or* ēvz′hŭm, *M.*
Evi, ē′vī, *B.*
Evil-merodach, ē′vĭl-mē-rō′dăk, *B.*
Evora, ēv′ō-rȧ, *M.*
Evreux, ēv′rē′, *M.*
Ewart, ū′ĕrt, *M.*
Ewing, ū′ĭng, *M.*
Exuma, ĕgz-ū′mȧ, *M.*
Eyck, īk, *M.*
Eylau, ī′lou, *M.*
Eyre, ār, *M.*
Ezar, ē′zär, *B.*
Ezbai, ēz′bā-ī, *B.*
Ezbon, ēz′bŏn, *B.*
Ezechias, ēz′ē-kī′as, *B.*
Ezecias, ēz′ē-sī′as, *B.*
Ezekias, ēz′ē-kī′as, *B.*
Ezekiel, ē-zē′kĭ-el, *B.*
Ezel, ē′zĕl, *B.*
Ezem, ē′zĕm, *B.*
Ezer, ē′zĕr, *B.*
Ezerias, ēz′ē-rī′as, *B.*
Ezias, ē-zī′as, *B.*
Ezion-gaber, ē′zĭ-ŏn-gā′bĕr, *B.*
Ezion-geber, ē′zĭ-ŏn-gē′bĕr, *B.*
Eznite, ēz′nīt, *B.*
Ezra, ēz′rȧ, *B.*
Ezrahite, ēz′rȧ-hīt, *B.*
Ezri, ēz′rī, *B.*
Ezron, ēz′rŏn, *B.*

F.

Fabaria, fȧ-bā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Fabii, fā′bĭ-ī, *C.*
Fabius, fā′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Fabre, fȧbr, *M.*
Fabretti, fȧ-brĕt′tē, *M.*
Fabriano, fȧ-brē-ä′nō, *M.*
Fabricius, fȧ-brĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Fabrizio, fȧ-brēt′sē-ō, *M.*
Fabroni, fȧ-brō′nē, *M.*
Fabyan *or* **Fabian,** fā′bĭ-an, *M.*
Facciolati, fät-chō-lä′tē, *or* **Facciolato,** -lä′tō, *M.*
Faenza, fȧ-ĕn′zȧ, *M.*
Fæsulæ, fēs′ū-lē, *C.*
Fafnir, fäf′nĕr, *N.*
Fahlun = FALUN.
Fahrenheit, fä′ren-hīt, *M.*
Faloom *or* **Faloum** = FAYOUM.
Fairbairn, fâr′bârn, *M.*
Falaise, fą′lāz′, *M.*
Falckenstein, fälk′ken-stīn′, *M.*
Falconer, fą̊k′nĕr *or* fą̊′ken-ĕr, *M.*
Falconet, făl′kō-nā′, *M.*
Faleria, fȧ-lē′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Falerii, fȧ-lē′rĭ-ī, *C.*
Falerina, făl′ĕ-rī′nȧ, *C.*
Falernus, fȧ-lĕr′nŭs, *C.*
Falieri, ä-lē-ā′rē, *M.*
Falisci, fā-lĭs′sī, *C.*
Faliscus, ȧ-lĭs′kŭs, *C.*
Falkirk, fą̊l′kĕrk, *M.*
Falkland, fą̊k′land, *M.*
Falmouth, făl′mŭth, *M.*
Falster, făl′stĕr, *M.*
Falun, fą̊′lōōn, *M.*
Faneuil, fūn′ĭl, *M.*
Fannia, făn′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Fannii, făn′nĭ-ī, *C.*
Fannius, făn′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Fano, fä′nō, *M.*
Faraday, făr′ȧ-dā, *M.*
Farfarus, fär′fȧ-rŭs, *C.*
Faria-y-Souza, fä-rē′ä-ē-sō′zā, *M.*
Farnese, fär-nēz′ ; *It.* fär-nā′sā, *M.*
Faro, fä′rō, *M.*
Faröe, fä′rō *or* fä′rē-e, *M.*
Farquhar, fär′kwär *or* fär′kär, *M.*
Fars, färs, *or* **Farsistan,** fär-sĭs-tän′, *M.*
Fatima, fä-tē′mȧ *or* fät′ē-mȧ, *M.*
Faucher, fō′shä′, *M.*
Fauna, fą̊′nȧ, *C.*
Faunus, fą̊′nŭs, *C.*
Faunalia, fą̊-nā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Fauquier, fą̊-kēr′, *M.*
Faust. fousť or fąst, *M.*
Faustina, fąs-tī′nȧ, *C.*
Faustulus, fąs′tū-lŭs, *C.*
Fauvera, fō-vē′rȧ, *M.*
Faventia, fȧ-vĕn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Faversham, fāv′ĕr-shȧm, *M.*
Favorinus, fāv′ō-rī′nŭs, *C.*
Favre, fâvr, *M.*
Fayal, fī-ȧl′, *M.*
Fayette, fā′tĕt′, *M.*
Fayetteville, fā′ĕt-vĭl, *M.*
Fayoum, fī-ōōm′, *M.*
Fécamp, fā′kôN′, *M.*
Feciales, fē′shĭ-ā′lēz, *C.*
Federici, fā-dā-rē′chē, *M.*
Fedor, fē′dĕr, = FEODOR, *M.*
Feejee = FIJI, fē′jē, *M.*
Feith, fīt, *M.*
Feliciana, fā-lē-chē-ä′nȧ, *M.*
Feliciano, fā-lē-chē-ä′nō, *M.*
Felicitas, fē-lĭs′ĭ-tăs, *C.*
Felix, fē′lĭks, *B.* & *C.*
Fénelon, fēn′e-lŭn ; *F.* fān′lôN′ *or* fā′ne-lôN′, *M.*
Fenris, fĕn′rĭs, *N.*
Feodor, fā-ō′dôr, *M.*
Feodosia, fā-ō-dō′sē-ȧ, *M.*
Feralia, fē-rā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Ferdusi = FIRDUSI.
Ferentinum, fĕr′ĕn-tī′nŭm, *C.*
Ferentum, fē-rĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Feretrius, fē-rē′trĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Fermanagh, fĕr-măn′ȧ, *M.*
Fermat, fĕr′mȧ′, *M.*
Fermoy, fĕr-moi′, *M.*
Fernandina, fĕr-năn-dē′nȧ, *M.*
Ferney, fĕr′nĭ *or* fĕr-nā′, *M.*
Feronia, fē-rō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Ferrara, fĕr-rä′rȧ, *M.*
Ferreira, fĕr-rā-ē′rȧ, *M.*
Ferro, fĕr′rō, *M.*
Ferrol, fĕr-rōl′, *M.*
Fescennia, fĕs-sĕn′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Fesch, fĕsh, *M.*
Festus, fĕs′tŭs, *B.*
Feti, fā′tē, *M.*
Feuerbach, foi′ĕr-bäk, *M.*
Feversham, fēv′ĕr-shȧm, *M.*
Fezzan, fĕz-zän′, *M.*
Fibrenus, fī-brē′nŭs, *C.*
Fichte, fĭk′te, *M.*
Fichtelberg, fĭk′tel-bĕrg, *M.*
Fichtelgebirge, fĭk′tel-ge-bēr′ge, *M.*
Ficino, fē-chē′nō, *M.*
Ficulnea, fī-kŭl′nē-ȧ, *C.*
Fidena, fī-dē′nȧ, *C.*
Fidenæ, fī-dē′nē, *C.*
Fides, fī′dēz, *C.*
Fieschi, fē-ĕs′kē, *M.*
Fiesole, fyĕs′ō-lā, *or* **Fesole,** fēs′ō-lē, *M.*
Figeac, fē′zhäk′, *M.*
Figueras, fē-gā′rȧs, *M.*
Fiji, **Feejee,** fē′jē, *M.*
Filippa, Filippi, *etc.* = PHILIPPA, PHILIPPI, *etc.*

Fingal, fĭŋ′gəl *or* fĭŋ-gäl′, *M.*
Finistère, fĭ′nĭs-târ′, *M.*
Finland, fĭn′land, *M.*
Fiorillo, fē-ō-rēl′lō, *M.*
Firdausi, fĕr-dou′sē, **-dusi,** fĕr-dōō′sē, *M.*
Firmin, fĕr′mĭn, *M.*
Fiscellus, fĭs-sĕl′lŭs, *C.*
Fischer, fĭsh′ĕr, *M.*
Fisme, fĕm, *M.*
Fitzroy, fĭts-roi′, *M.*
Fiume, fē-ōō′mā, *M.*
Flaminia, flă-mĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Flaminius, flă-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Flanders, flăn′dẽrz, *M.*
Flandin, flōN-dăN′, *M.*
Flavia, flā′vĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Flavius, flā′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Flavina, flā-vī′nȧ, *C.*
Flavinia, flā-vĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Flavona, flā-vō′nȧ, *C.*
Fléchier, flā′shĭ-ā″, *M.*
Flensburg, flĕns′bŏorg, *M.*
Fleury, flē′rē′, *M.*
Flora, flō′rȧ, *C.*
Floralia, flō-rā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Florence, flŏr′ens ; *It.* **Firenze,** fē-rĕnt′sā, *M.*
Florentia, flō-rĕn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Flores, flō′rēs, *M.*
Florez, flō′rĕth, *M.*
Floriana, flō′rĭ-ā″nȧ, *C.*
Florida, flŏr′ĭ-dȧ, *M.*
Florus, flō′rŭs, *C.*
Flotow, flō′tō, *M.*
Flügel *or* **Fluegel,** flu′gel, *M.*
Flushing, flŭsh′ĭng, *M.*
Foggia, fōd′jä, *M.*
Foglia, fōl′yä, *M.*
Fohr, fēr, *or* **Föhrde,** fĕr′de, *M.*
Foix, fwä, *M.*
Folard, fō′lär′, *M.*
Foligno, fō-lēn′yō, *M.*
Fonblanque, fōn-blăNk′, *M.*
Fondi, fōn′dē, *M.*
Fonseca, fōn-sā′kä, *M.*
Fontaine, fōn-tăn′, *M.*
Fontainebleau, fōN′tăn′blō′, *M.*
Fontanelle, fōN′tȧ-nĕl′, *M.*
Fontanes, fōn′tăn′, *M.*
Fonteius, fōn-tē′yŭs, *C.*
Fontenay, fōNt′nă″, *M.*
Fontenelle, fōNt′nĕl′, *M.*
Fontenoi, fōn-te-noi′ ; *F.* fōN′tə′nwȧ″, *M.*
Forbes, *Eng.,* fôrbz ; *Scot.,* fôr′bĕz, *M.*
Forbin, fôr′băN′, *M.*
Forcellini, fôr-chĕl-lē′nē, *M.*
Fordyce, fôr-dīs′, *M.*
Forlì, fôr-lē′, *M.*
Formentera, fôr-mĕn-tā′rȧ, *M.*
Formiæ, fôr′mĭ-ē, *C.*
Formosa, fôr-mō′sȧ, *M.*
Forshey, fôr′shĭ, *M.*
Förster *or* **Foerster,** fĕr′stĕr, *M.*
Forsyth, fôr-sīth′, *M.*
Fortescue, fôr′tĕs-kū, *M.*
Fortoul, fôr′tōōl′, *M.*
Fortuna, fôr-tū′nȧ, *C.*
Fortunatus, fôr′tū-nā′tŭs, *B. & C.*
Foruli, fôr′ū-lī, *C.*
Forum, fō′rŭm, *C.*
Foxbroke, fŏks′brōōk, *M.*
Foscari, fŏs-kä′rē, *M.*
Foschini, fŏs-kē′nē, *M.*
Foscolo, fŏs′kō-lō, *M.*
Fossano, fŏs-sä′nō, *M.*
Fossati, fŏs-sä′tē, *M.*
Fothergill, fŏth′ĕr-gĭl, *M.*
Fotheringay, fŏth′ĕr-ĭŋ-gā′, *M.*
Foucault, fōō′kō′, *M.*
Fouché, fōō′shā′, *M.*
Foucher, fōō′shā′, *M.*
Fougères, fōō′zhār′, *M.*
Foulis, fou′lĭs; *Scot.* foulz, *M.*
Foulques, fōōk, *M.*
Fouqué, fōō′kā′, *M.*
Fourche la Fave, fōōrsh lä fäv′, *M.*
Fourier, fōōr′ĭ-ā″r ; *F.* fōō′rē-ā′, *M.*
Fournier, fōōr′nē-ā′, *M.*
Fowey, fō′ĭ, *M.*
Foyers *or* **Fyers,** fī′ẽrz, *M.*
Fracastoro, frä-käs-tō′rō, *M.*
France, frăns ; *F.* frōNs, *M.*
Francesca. frän-chĕs′kä, *M.*
Franche Comté, frōNsh kōN′tā′, *M.*
Francia, frän′sē-ȧ ; *Sp.* frän′thē-ä ; *It.* frän′chä, *M.*
François, frōN′swä′, *M.*
Franconia, frăŋ-kō′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Frankenstein, frăŋk′en-stīn, *M.*
Frankenthal, frăŋk′en-täl, *M.*
Frankfort, frăŋk′fẽrt ; *G.* **Frankfurt,** frăŋk′fōōrt, *M.*
Franz, frants, *M.*
Franzenbad, frants′en-bät, *M.*
Frascati. frus-kä′tē, *M.*
Fraunhofer, froun′hō-fẽr, *M.*
Fraustadt, frou′stät, *M.*
Fregella, frē-jĕl′lȧ, *C.*
Freiberg, frī′bĕrg, *M.*
Freiburg, frī′bĕrg *or* frī′bōōrg, *M.*
Freiligrath, frī′le-grät′, *M.*
Freinsheim, frīns′hĭm, *M.*
Freising, frī′zĭng, *or* **Freisingen,** frī′zĭng-en, *M.*
Freistadt, frī′stät, *M.*
Fréjus, frā′zhŭs″, *M.*
Frelinghuysen, frē′lĭng-hī′zen, *M.*
Fremont, frē-mŏnt′ ; *F.* **Frémont,** frā′mōN′, *M.*
Frentani, frĕn-tā′nĭ, *C.*
Fréron, frā′rōN′, *M.*
Fresnel, frā′nĕl′, *M.*
Freund, froint, *M.*
Frey, frī, *M.*
Freytag, frī′täg, *M.*
Friedland, frēt′länt, *M.*
Fries, frēs, *M.*
Friesland, frēz′land ; **Vriesland,** frēs′länt, *M.*
Frio, frē′ō, *M.*
Frisch, frĭsh, *M.*
Frische Haff, frĭsh′e häf, *M.*
Frisi, frē′sē, *M.*
Frisii, frĭzh′ĭ-ī, *C.*
Friuli, frē-ōō′lē, *M.*
Frobisher, frŏb′ĭsh-ẽr, *M.*
Frodsham, frŏd′shəm, *M.*
Froissart, frois′särt ; *F.* frwȧ′sär′, *M.*
Frontenac, frŏn′te-năk, *or F.* frōN′te-năk′, *M.*
Frontinus, frŏn-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Froude, frōōd, *M.*
Fucinus, fū′sĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Fuentes. fwĕn′tĕs, *M.*
Fuertaventura. fwẽr′tä-vĕn-tōō′rȧ, *M.*
Fugalia. fū-gā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Fulda, fōōl′dä, *M.*
Fulton, fōōl′tŭn, *M.*
Fulvia, fŭl′vĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Fulvius, fŭl′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Funchal. fōōn-shäl′, *M.*
Fundanus, fŭn-dā′nŭs, *C.*
Fünen, fu′nen, *M.*
Fünfkirchen. funf′kĭrk′en, *M.*
Furiæ, fū′rĭ-ē ; **Furii,** -ĭ-ī, *C.*
Furina. fū-rī′nȧ, *C.*
Furius. fū′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Furneaux, fur′nō′, *M.*
Furnes, furn, *M.*
Furnius. fûr′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Furruckabad, fŭr′rŭk-ä-bäd′, *M.*
Fürth, furt, *M.*
Fuseli. fū′se-lĭ ; *GSwiss* **Fuessli.** fus′lē, *M.*
Fusia, fū′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Fusius, fū′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Fyers = **Foyers,** *M.*
Fyzabad, fī′zä-bäd′, *M.*

G.

Gabala, găb′ȧ-lȧ, *C.*
Gabalez. găb′ȧ-lēz, *C.*
Gabatha, Gabbatha, găb′bȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Gabii, gā′bĭ-ī, *C.*
Gabinia, gā-bĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gabinius, gā-bĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Gabinus, gā-bī′nŭs, *C.*
Gabriel, gā′brĭ-el, *B.*
Gadara, gād′ȧ-rȧ, *B. & C.*
Gades, gā′dēz, *C.*
Gaditanus, găd′ĭ-tā′nŭs, *C.*
Gæa. jē′ȧ, *C.*
Gaertner, Gärtner, gẽrt′nẽr, *M.*
Gaeta, gä-ā′tä, *M.*
Gætuli, jē-tū′lī, *C.*
Gætulia, jē-tū′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gagern, gä′gẽrn, *M.*
Gagnier, gän′yā′, *M.*
Gaham, gā′hum, *B.*
Gahar, gā′här, *B.*
Gail, gal *or* gīl, *M.*
Gaillard, gā′yär′, *M.*
Gaillon, gī′yōN′, *M.*
Gainsborough, gānz′bŭr-rō, *M.*
Gairloch, gār′lŏk, *M.*
Gaius, gā′yŭs, *B. & C.*
Gakoko, gä-kō′kō, *M.*
Galaad, gā′lȧ-ăd, *B.*
Galal, gā′lăl, *B.*
Galanthis. gä-lăn′thĭs, *C.*
Galapagos, gä-lä-pä′gōs, *M.*
Galashiels, găl′ȧ-shēlz′, *M.*
Galatæ, gȧ-lā′tē, *C.*
Galatea, găl′ȧ-tē′ȧ, *C.*
Galatia, gȧ-lā′shĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Galatians, gȧ-lā′shənz, *B.*
Galatz, gȧ′lats, *M.*
Galeed, gā′lē-ĕd, *B.*
Galen, gā′lĕn, *M.*
Galena, gȧ-lē′nȧ, *M.*
Galenus, gȧ-lē′nŭs, *C.*
Galerius, gȧ-lē′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Galesus, gā-lē′sŭs, *C.*
Galgala, găl′gȧ-lȧ, *B.*
Galiani, gä-lē-ä′nē, *M.*
Galicia, gȧ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Galien, gȧ′lĭ-ăN′, *M.*
Galignani, gä-lēn-yä′nē, *M.*
Galilæa, găl′ĭ-lē′ȧ, *C.*; **Galilean** *or* **Galilean.** -lē′an, *C.*
Galilee, găl′ĭ-lē, *B.*
Galileo, găl′ĭ-lē′ō ; *It.* gä-lē-lā′ō, *M.*
Gall, gal, *G.* gäl, *M.*
Galland, gȧl′lôN′, *M.*
Gallatin. găl′lȧ-tĭn, *M.*
Gallaudet, găl-lȧ-dĕt′, *M.*
Gallegos, gäl-yä′gōs, *M.*
Gallia, găl′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gallicus, găl′lĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Gallienus. găl′lĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Gallim, găl′lĭm, *B.*
Gallio. găl′lĭ-ō, *B.*
Gallipoli. gäl-lē′pō-lē, *M.*
Gallipolis, găl-lĭp′ō-lĭs, *C.*; *Ohio,* găl′lĭ-pō-lĭs′, *M.*
Gallograecia. găl′lō-grē′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Galloway, găl′lō-wā, *M.*
Galluzi. gäl-lōōt′sē, *M.*
Galluzo, gäl-lōōt′sō, *M.*
Galt, gault, *M.*
Galvani, gäl-vä′nē, *M.*
Galveston, găl′ves-tŭn, *M.*
Galway, gal′wā, *M.*
Gamaci, gäm′ȧ-chē, *B.*
Gamaliel, gȧ-mā′lĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Gambia, găm′bĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Gamelia, gȧ-mē′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gammadims, găm′mȧ-dĭmz, *B.*
Gamul, gā′mŭl, *B.*
Ganchu, gän′chōō, *M.*
Gand, gôN, *M.*
Ganesa. gȧ-nā′sȧ, *H.*
Gangaridæ. găn-găr′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Ganges, găn′jēz ; *Hind.* **Gunga,** *M.*
Gango, gän′gō, *M.*
Ganymede, găn′ĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Ganymedes, găn′ĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Gap, gáp, *M.*
Gapetch, gä′pĕs, *M.*
Gar, gär, *B.*
Garamantes. găr′ȧ-măn′tēz, *C.*
Garçao *or* **Garçam,** gär-soun′, *M.*
Garcia, *Sp.* gär-thē′ä ; *Pg.* gär-sē′ä, *M.*
Garcias, gär-thē′ȧs, *M.*
Garcilaso, gär-thē-lä′sō, *M.*
Gard, gär, *M.*
Garda. gär′dä, *M.*
Gardanne, gär′dän′, *M.*
Gardiner, gärd′nẽr, *M.*
Gardon, gär′dôN′, *M.*
Gareb, gā′rĕb, *B.*
Garenganze. gä′ren-gän′zē, *M.*
Garfagnana, gär-fün-yä′nä, *M.*
Garganus. gär-gā′nŭs, *C.*
Gargaphia, gär-gā′fĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gargarus, gär-gā′rŭs, *C.*
Garibaldi, gär-ĭ-bäl′dĭ *or* gä-rē-bäl′dē, *M.*
Garigliano, gä-rēl-yä′nō, *M.*
Garizim, gär′ĭ-zĭm, *B.*
Garmite, gär′mīt, *B.*
Garofalo, gä-rō′fä-lō, *M.*
Garonne, gȧ′rŭn′, *M.*
Gartner = **Gaertner,** *M.*
Garumna. gä-rŭm′nȧ, *C.*
Gasconade. găs′kō-nād′, *M.*
Gascony, găs′kō-nĭ, *M.*
Gascoygne *or* **Gascoigne,** găs-koin′, *M.*
Gashmu, găsh′mŭ, *B.*
Gasparin, găs′pȧ-rĭn *or* găs′pä′răN′, *M.*
Gaspe, găs′pē′, *M.*
Gasse, gäs′se, *M.*
Gassendi, gäs-sen′dē, *M.*
Gataker, gāt′ȧ-kẽr, *M.*
Gatam, gā′tăm, *B.*
Gath, gāth, *B.*
Gath-hepher, gāth′hē′fẽr, *B.*
Gath-rimmon, gāth′rĭm′mŏn, *B.*
Gatteaux, gät′tō′, *M.*
Gau, gō *or* gou, *M.*
Gaubel, gō′bel′, *M.*
Gaugamela, gȧ-gä-mē′lȧ, *C.*
Gaulthier, *F.,* gō′tē-ā′ ; *G.* goul′tẽr, *M.*
Gaulus. gȧ′lŭs, *C.*
Gaurus, gȧ′rŭs, *C.*
Gauss, gous, *M.*
Gauthier, Gautier. gō′tē-ā′, *M.*
Gavarni, gä′vär′nē″, *M.*
Gavazzi, gä-vät′sē, *M.*
Gaveston, gāv′es-tŭn, *M.*
Gay-Lussac, gā′lüs′sāk′, *M.*
Gaza, gā′zȧ, *B.*
Gazara. gā-zā′rȧ, *B.*
Gazathites, gā′zȧth-Its, *B.*
Gazer. gā′zẽr, *B.*
Gazera. gā-zē′rȧ, *B.*
Gazez. gā′zĕz, *B.*
Gazites. gā′zīts, *B.*
Gazzam. gāz′zăm, *B.*
Géant. zhā′ōN′, *M.*
Geba. gē′bȧ, *B.*
Geauga. jē-ą′gȧ, *M.*
Gebal. gē′bal, *B.*
Geber. gē′bẽr, *B.*
Gebim. gē′bĭm, *B.*
Ged. gĕd, *M.*
Gedaliah. gĕd-ȧ-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Geddes. gĕd′dēs, *M.*
Geddur. gĕd′dẽr, *B.*
Gedeon. gĕd′ē-ŏn, *B.*
Geder. gē′dẽr, *B.*
Gederah. gē-dē′rȧ, *B.*
Gederathite, gĕd′ē-rȧth-It, *B.*
Gederite. gĕd′ē-rīt, *B.*
Gederoth. gĕ-dē′rŏth, *B.*
Gederothaim. gĕd′ē-rŏth-ā′ĭm, *B.*
Gedor, gē′dôr, *B.*
Gedrosia, jē-drō′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Geefs, gāfs, *M.*
Geel. hāl, *M.*
Geelong, gē′lŏng″, *M.*
Gefle. yĕv′lē, *M.*
Gehazi, gē-hā′zī, *B.*
Gehenna. gē-hĕn′nȧ, *B.*
Geiger. gī′gẽr, *M.*
Geijer, yī′ẽr, *M.*
Gela, jē′lȧ, *C.*
Gelderland. hēl′dẽr-länt *or* gēl′dẽr-länd, *M.*
Gelders *or* **Guelders,** gēl′dẽrz, *M.*
Gel e. zhe-lā′. *M.*
Geleloth. gēl′ē-lŏth, *B.*
Gelia. jē-lĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Geli. jī′lī, *M.*
Gellert. gĕl′lẽrt, *M.*
Gellius. jĕl′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Gelo. jē′lō ; **Gelon,** jē′lŏn, *C.*
Geloni. jē-lō′nī, *C.*
Gemalli. gē-mäl′lī, *B.*
Gemariah. gĕm-ȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Gemini. jĕm′ĭ-nī, *C.*
Geminius. jē-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Geminus. jĕm′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*; *the astronomer,* jē-mī′nŭs, *M.*
Genaanu. gē-ną′nī, *C.*
Genesareth. gē-nĕs′ȧ-rĕth, *B.*
Genese. jēn′ē-sē, *C.*
Geneses. jēn-ē-sē′, *M.*
Geneseo. jēn′ē-sē′ō, *M.*
Genesis. jēn′ē-sĭs, *B.*
Genet. jē-nĕt′ *or* zh′nā′, *M.*
Genetor. jēn′ē-tôr, *C.*
Geneva. jē-nē′vȧ *or* jēn′ē-vȧ, *C.*; jē-nē′vȧ, *M.*; *F.* **Genève,** zhe-nāv′; *G.* **Genf,** gänf, *M.*
Gengis, *or* **Jengis, Khan,** jŏn′gĭs kän *or* -kän, *M.*
Genil *or* **Jenil,** hā-nēl′, *M.*
Genius, jē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Genlis. zhōn′lē′, *M.*
Gennesar. gĕn-nē′sär, *B.*
Gennesaret, gĕn-nēs′ȧ-rĕt, *B.*
Genneus, gĕn-nē′ŭs, *B.*
Genoa, jēn′ō-ȧ, *C. & M.*; *It.* **Genova,** jēn′ō-vȧ, *M.*
Genovesi, jē-nō-vā′zē, *M.*
Genseric, jēn′sẽr-ĭk, *M.*
Gensonné, zhōn′sō′nā′, *M.*
Gentius, jĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Genua, jēn′ū-ȧ, *C.*
Genubath, gē-nū′băth, *B.*
Genusus, jēn′ū-sŭs, *C.*
Geoffroy, *Eng.* jĕf′frĭ ; *F.* **Geoffroy** *or* **Geoffroi,** zhŏf′frwȧ′, *M.*
Geon, gē′ŏn, *B.*
Georgia, jôr′jĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Georgica, jē-ôr′jĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Gera, gā′rȧ, *M.*
Gera. Gerah, gē′rȧ, *B.*
Gerando, zhe-rōN′dō′, *M.*
Gerar, gē′rär, *B.*
Gerard. jē′rẽrd *or* je-rärd′ ; *F.* G´rard, zhī′rär′, *M.*
Gerbier, zhĕr′bĕ-ā′, *M.*
Gerda. gẽr′dȧ, *N.*
Gergesenes, gẽr′gē-sēnz, *B.*
Gergesites, gẽr′gē-sīts, *B.*

Gergovia, jĕr-gō′vĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gerizim, gĕr′ĭ-zĭm, *B.*
Germania, jĕr-mā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Germanicus, jĕr-măn′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Germanii, jĕr-mā′nĭ-ī, *C.*
Germanus, jĕr-mā′nŭs, *C.*
Germany, jĕr′mȧ-nĭ, *M.*
Gerona, hȧ′rō-nä, *M.*
Geronthræ, jē-rŏn′thrē, *C.*
Gerrhenians, gĕr-rē′nĭ-ənz, *B.*
Gerry, gĕr′rĭ, *M.*
Gers, zhĕr, *M.*
Gershom, gĕr′shŭm, *B.*
Gershon, gĕr′shŏn, *B.*
Gerson, *E.* zhĕr′sŏn′ ;
G. gĕr′sōn, *M.* ; gĕr′sŏn, *B.*
Gervais, zhĕr′vā′, *M.*
Gervaise, zhĕr′vāz′, *M.*
Geryon. jē′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Geryones, jē-rĭ′ō-nēz, *C.*
Gerzites, gĕr′zīts, *B.*
Gesem, gē′sĕm, *B.*
Gesenius, gē-sē′nĭ-ŭs ;
G. gā-zā′nē-ŏōs, *M.*
Gesham, gē′shăm, *B.*
Geshem, gē′shĕm, *B.*
Geshur, gē′shĕr, *B.*
Geshuri, gĕsh′ū-rī, *B.*
Geshurites, gĕsh′ū-rīts, *B.*
Gesner, gĕs′nĕr, *M.*
Gessler, gĕs′lĕr, *M.*
Gessoriacum, jĕs′sō-rĭ′ȧ-kŭm, *C.*
Geta, jē′tȧ ; **Getæ,** jē′tē, *C.*
Gether, gē′thĕr, *B.*
Gethsemane, gĕth-sĕm′ȧ-nē, *B.*
Gettysburg, gĕt′ĭz-bĕrg, *M.*
Getulia, jē-tū′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Geuel, gē-ū′ĕl, *B.*
Gex, zhĕks, *M.*
Geysers, gī′sĕrz, *M.*
Gezer, gē′zĕr, *B.*
Gezrites, gĕz′rīts, *B.*
Ghadamis, gä-dä′mĭs, *M.*
Ghauts, gats, *M.*
Gheel, gāl, *M.*
Ghent, gĕnt ; *F.* **Gand,** gŏN, *M.*
Ghiberti, gĭ-bĕr′tē, *M.*
Ghirlandajo, gēr-län-dä′yō, *M.*
Ghoolghoola, gōōl-gōō′lä, *M.*
Giah, gī′ȧ, *B.*
Gibbar, gĭb′bär, *B.*
Gibbethon, gĭb′bē-thŏn, *B.*
Gibbon, gĭb′bŭn, *M.*
Gibbs, gĭbz, *M.*
Gibea, Gibeah, gĭb′ē-ȧ, *B.*
Gibeath, gĭb′ē-ăth, *B.*
Gibeathite, gĭb′ē-ȧth-īt, *B.*
Gibeon, gĭb′ē-ŏn, *B.*
Gibeonite, gĭb′ē-ŏn-īt, *B.*
Giblites, gĭb′lĭts, *B.*
Gibraltar, jĭ-brȧl′tẽr ;
Sp. hē-bräl-tär′, *M.*
Gibson, gĭb′sŭn, *M.*
Giddalti, gĭd-dăl′tī, *B.*
Giddel, gĭd′dĕl, *B.*
Gideon, gĭd′ē-ŭn, *B.*
Gideoni, gĭd′ē-ō′nī, *B.*
Gidom, gī′dŏm, *B.*
Giessen, gēs′sen, *M.*
Gifford, gĭf′fẽrd *and* jĭf′fẽrd, *M.*
Gigantes, jī-găn′tēz, *C.*
Gignac, zhēn′yäk′, *M.*
Gignoux, zhēn′yō′, *M.*
Gihon, gī′hŏn, *B.*
Gijon, hē-hōn′, *M.*
Gijona, hē-hō′nä, *M.*
Gila, hē′lä, *M.*
Gilbert, gĭl′bẽrt, *M.*
Gilboa, gĭl-bō′ȧ *or* gĭl′bō-ȧ, *B.* & *M.*
Gilchrist, gĭl′krĭst, *M.*
Gilead, gĭl′ē-ad, *B.* & *M.*
Gileadite, gĭl′ē-ad-īt, *B.*
Gileal, gĭl′ē-ăl, *B.*
Giles, jīlz, *M.*
Gilfillan, gĭl-fĭl′ȧn, *M.*
Gilford, gĭl′fẽrd, *M.*
Gilgal, gĭl′găl, *B.*
Gilles, zhēl, *M.*
Gillespie, gĭl-lĕs′pē, *M.*
Gillot, zhē′yō′, *M.*
Gillott, gĭl′ŭt, *M.*
Gilray, gĭl′rā, *M.*
Gilly, zhē′yē′, *M.*
Gilman, gĭl′mȧn, *M.*
Gilmore, gĭl′mōr, *M.*
Giloh, gī′lō, *B.*
Gilolo, hē-lō′lō, *M.*
Gilonite, gĭl′lŏn-īt, *B.*
Gilpin, gĭl′pĭn, *M.*
Gimzo, gĭm′zō, *B.*
Ginambansa, jĭn′ăm - băn′sȧ, *M.*
Ginath, gī′năth, *B.*
Ginguené, zhĭN′ge-nā′, *M.*
Ginnetho, gĭn′nē-thō, *B.*
Ginnethon, gĭn′nē-thŏn, *B.*
Ginungagap, gē-nōōn′gȧ-găp, *N.*
Gioberti, jō-bĕr′tē, *M.*
Giocondo, jō-kŏn′dō, *M.*
Gioja *or* **Gioia,** jō′yä, *M.*
Giordano, jōr-dä′nō, *M.*
Giorgione, jōr-jō′nē, *M.*
Giotto, jŏt′tō, *M.*
Giovanni, jō-vän′nē, *M.*
Giovio, jō′vē-ō, *M.*
Girard, jĭ-rärd′ ; *F.* zhē′rär′, *M.*
Girardin, zhē′rär′dăN′, *M.*
Giraud, zhē′rō′, *M.*
Girgashite, gĕr′gȧ-shīt, *B.*
Girgasite, gĕr′gȧ-sīt, *B.*
Girjeh *or* **Djirdjeh,** jĕr′jē, *M.*
Girjenti, jĕr-jĕn′tē, *M.*
Girodet Trioson, zhē′rō′dā′ trē′ō′zŏN′, *M.*
Gironde, zhē′rŏNd′, *M.*
Gisborne, gĭz′bẽrn, *M.*
Gispa, gĭs′pȧ, *B.*
Gita Nzege, jē′tȧ 'nzē′gē, *M.*
Gitschin *or* **Giczin,** gĭch′ĭn, *M.*
Gittah-hepher, gĭt′tȧ-hē′fẽr, *B.*
Gittaim, gĭt′tā-ĭm, *B.*
Gittite, gĭt′tīt, *B.*
Gittith, gĭt′tĭth, *B.*
Giulio Romano, jōō′lē-ō rō-mä′nō, *M.*
Gizeh, gē′ze, *M.*
Gizonite, gĭ′zō-nīte, *B.*
Gizrites, gĭz′rīts, *B.*
Gjöll *or* **Gjöl,** gyöl, *M.*
Gladiatorii Ludi, glă-dĭ-ȧ-tō′rĭ-ī lū′dī, *C.*
Glamorganshire, glă-môr′găn-shēr, *M.*
Glaphyra, glăf′ĭ-rȧ, *C.*
Glarus, glär′ōōs, *M.*
Glasgow, glăs′gō, *M.*
Glastonbury, glăs′ŭn-bĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Glatz, glȧts, *M.*
Glauber, glą′bẽr *or* glou′bẽr, *M.*
Glauchau, glou′kou, *M.*
Glaucopis, glą-kō′pĭs, *C.*
Glaucus, glą′kŭs, *C.*
Gleig, glēg, *M.*
Gleim, glīm, *M.*
Gleiwitz, glī′vĭts, *M.*
Glendower, glĕn′dou-ẽr, *M.*
Glenelg, glĕn-ĕlg′, *M.*
Glogau, glō′gou, *M.*
Gloucester, glŏs′tẽr, *M.*
Glover, glŭv′ẽr, *M.*
Gluck, glōōk, *M.*
Glück, glȧk, *M.*
Glückstadt, glȧk′stät, *M.*
Gmelin, gmā′lĭn, *M.*
Gmir, gmēr, *N.*
Gmünd, gmunt, *or* **Gmünden,** gmun′den, *M.*
Gmund, gmōōnt, *M.*
Gneisenau, gnī′ze-nou, *M.*
Gnidus, nī′dŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Gnossia, nŏs′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Goath, gō′ăth, *B.*
Gob, gŏb, *B.*
Gobay, gō′bȧ, *M.*
Gobelin, gōb′e-lĭn ;
F. gȯb′lăN′, *M.*
Godavery, gō-dä′vẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Godolphin, gō-dŏl′fĭn, *M.*
Godunov, Godounov, *or* **Godunow,** gō-dōō-nŏf′, *M.*
Goes, hōōs, *M.*
Goethe = GÖTHE, *M.*
Gog, gŏg, *B.*
Gojam, gō-jäm′, *M.*
Golan, gō′lăn, *B.*
Golconda, gōl-kōn′dȧ, *M.*
Goldberg, gōlt′bẽrg, *M.*
Goldoni, gōl-dō′nē, *M.*
Goldschmidt, gōlt′shmĭt, *M.*
Goldsmith, gōld′smĭth, *M.*
Golgotha, gōl′gō-thȧ, *B.*
Goliath, gō-lī′ăth, *B.*
Golitzin, gō-lēt′sĭn, *M.*
Golnow, gōl′nōv, *M.*
Gomara, gō-mä′rä, *M.*
Gombroon, gŏm-brōōn′, *M.*
Gomer, gō′mẽr, *B.*
Gomera, gō-mā′rä, *M.*
Gomes, gō′mĕs, *M.*
Gomez, gō′mĕth, *M.*
Gomorrah, Gomorrha, gō-mŏr′rȧ, *B.*
Gonaives, gō′nä-ēv′ *or* gō′nīv′, *M.*
Gonatus, gō-nā′tŭs, *C.*
Gonçalo = GONZALO.
Gondar, gŏn′där, *M.*
Gondokoro, gŏn′dō-kō′rō, *M.*
Gondola, gŏn′dō-lä, *M.*
Gonja, gŏn′jȧ, *M.*
Gonzaga, gŏn-zä′gä, *M.*
Gonzalez, gŏn-zä′lĕs, *M.*
Gonzalo, gŏn-thä′lō, *M.*
Goochland, gōōch′land, *M.*
Goomty, gōōm′tĭ, *M.*
Gordianus, gôr′dĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Gordius, gôr′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Goree, gō′rē′, *M.*
Gorgel *or* **Görgey,** gẽr′gā ; *G.* gẽr′gĭ, *M.*
Gorges, gôr′jĕz, *M.*
Gorgias, gôr′jĭ-ȧs, *B.* & *C.*
Gorgona, gôr′gō-nȧ, *C.*
Gorgones, gôr′gō-nēz, *C.*
Gorgonia, gôr-gō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gorgonius, gôr-gō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Gorgonifera, gôr′gō-nĭf′ẽ-rȧ, *C.*
Gorgopas, gôr-gō′pas, *C.*
Gorgophone, gôr-gŏf′ō-nē, *C.*
Gorgophonus, gôr-gŏf′ō-nŭs, *C.*
Gorgopis, gôr-gō′pĭs, *C.*
Görlitz, gẽr′lĭts, *M.*
Gortchakov, Gortchakow, *or* **Gortchakoff,** gôr′chä-kŏf, *M.*
Gortyna, gôr-tī′nȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Gortyne, gôr-tī′nē, *B.* & *C.*
Görtz, gẽrts, *M.*
Goshen, gō′shen, *B.* & *M.*
Gosselin, gōs′lăN′, *M.*
Gotha, gō′tä, *M.*
Gothe *or* **Goethe,** gē′te, *M.*
Gothenburg, gōt′en-bẽrg, *M.*
Gothi, gō′thī, *C.*
Gothland, gōth′land, *M.*
Gotholias, gōth′ō-lī′ȧs, *B.*
Gothoniel, gō-thōn′ĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Göttingen, gĕt′tĭng-en, *M.*
Gouda, gou′dä ; *D.* hou′dä, *M.*
Gough, gŏf *or* gŏf, *M.*
Goujon, gōō′zhŏN′, *M.*
Goulard, gōō′lärd′ *or* gōō′lär′, *M.*
Gould, gōōld, *M.*
Gourgaud, gōōr′gō′, *M.*
Gournay, gōōr′nā′, *M.*
Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, gōō′vĭ-ŏN′-sĂN′-sēr′, *M.*
Gower, gou′ẽr *or* gōr, *M.*
Goyaz, gō-yäz′, *M.*
Goyen, gwī′en, *M.*
Gozan, gō′zăn, *B.*
Gozzi, gōt′sē, *M.*
Gozzo, gōt′sō, *M.*
Gozzoli, gōt′sō-lē, *M.*
Graaf, gräf, *M.*
Graba, grā′bȧ, *B.*
Gracias a Dios, grā′sē-ȧs ä dē-ōs′, *M.*
Graciosa, grā-sē-ō′sȧ, *M.*
Gradivus, grȧ-dī′vŭs, *C.*
Græcia, grē′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Græme, grām, *M.*
Graeta *or* **Gaeta,** grē′tȧ, *M.*
Grafenhausen, grä′fen-hou′zen, *M.*
Grammont, grăm′mŏN′, *M.*
Grampians, grăm′pĭ-ənz, *M.*
Gran, grän, *M.*
Granada, grä-nä′dä, *M.*
Granadilla, grä-nä-dēl′yä, *M.*
Grandpré, grŏN′prā′, *M.*
Granger, grān′jẽr ;
F. grŏN′zhā′, *M.*
Granicus, grȧ-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Grantham, grănt′ăm, *M.*
Granville, *U. S.,* grăn′vĭl ; *F.* grŏN′vēl′, *M.*
Grasse, gräs, *M.*
Gratiæ, grā′shĭ-ē, *C.*
Gratian, grā′shĭ-ŭn, *C.*
Gratianus, grā′shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Gratiot, grāsh′ĭ-ŭt, *M.*
Gratius, grā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Grattan, grăt′t'n, *M.*
Grätz *or* **Graetz,** grēts, *M.*
Grau, grou, *M.*
Graubündten, grou′bunt-en, *M.*
Graudentz, grou′dĕnts, *M.*
Graun, groun, *M.*
Graus, grous, *M.*
Gravelines, grăv′lēn′, *M.*
Gravelot, grăv′lō′, *M.*
Gravesend, grāvz′end, *M.*
Gravina, grȧ-vē′nä, *M.*
Graziani, grät-sē-ä′nē, *M.*
Greaves, grēvz, *M.*
Grebenstein, grā′ben-stīn, *M.*
Grecia, grē′shĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Gredr, grē′dẽr, *N.*
Greece, grēs, *B.* & *M.*
Greenough, grēn′ō, *M.*
Greenwich, grēn′wĭch *or* grĭn′ĭj, *M.*
Gregorius, grē-gō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Greifswalde, grīfs′wäl-de, *M.*
Grenada, gre-nä′dȧ, *a W. Indian island* (*not* **Granada,** *in Spain*), *M.*
Grenoble, gre-nō′b'l, *M.*
Gresham, grēsh′ŭm, *M.*
Gresset, grĕs′sā′, *M.*
Grétry, grā′trē′, *M.*
Gretsch, grĕtch, *M.*
Greve, grā′vȧ, *M.*
Greville *or* **Grevile,** grēv′ĭl, *M.*
Griesbach, grēs′bäk, *M.*
Griesheim, grēs′hīm, *M.*
Grimaldi, grē-mäl′dē, *M.*
Grindelwald, grĭn′del-vält′, *M.*
Grinnell, grĭ′nĕl′, *M.*
Griqualand, grē′kwä-länd, *M.*
Grisi, grē′sē, *M.*
Grisons, grē′zŏN′, *M.*
Grocyn, grō′sĭn, *M.*
Groningen, hrō′nĭng-hĕn, *M.*
Gronov, grō′nōv, *M.*
Groot, grōt, *M.*
Gross Glogau, grōs glō′gou, *M.*
Grosswardein, grōs-wär′dīn, *M.*
Grosvenor, grō′ven-ẽr, *M.*
Grotius, grō′shĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Groton, grōt′'n, *M.*
Grouchy, grōō-shē′, *M.*
Grünberg, grun′bẽrg, *M.*
Gruter, grōō′tẽr, *M.*
Gryneus, *Apollo,* grĭ-nē′ŭs ; *a Centaur,* grĭ′nē-ŭs *or* grĭ′nūs, *C.*
Guadalajara, gwä-dä-lä-hä′rȧ, *M.*
Guadaloupe, gä′dȧ-lōōp′, *M.*
Guadalquivir, gwä-dăl-kē-vēr′, *M.*
Guadalupe, gą-dȧ-lōōp′ ; *Sp.* gwä-dä-lōō′pā, *M.*
Guadiana, gwä-dē-ä′nä, *M.*
Gualeguay, gwä-lā-gwä-ē′, *M.*
Gualeguaychu, gwä-lā-gwĭ-shōō′, *M.*
Gualterius, gū′ăl-tē′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Guanahani, gwä-nä-hä′nē, *M.*
Guanajuato *or* **Guanaxuato,** gwä′nä-hwä′tō, *M.*
Guancavelica, gwän-kä-vā-lē′kä = HUANCAVELICA, *M.*
Guanches, gwän′chez, *M.*
Guarda, gwär′dȧ, *M.*
Guardafui, gwär′dȧ-fwē *or* gär′dȧ-fwē′, *M.*
Guarini, gwä-rē′nē, *M.*
Guaso, gwä′zō, *M.*
Guastalla, gwäs-täl′lä, *M.*
Guatemala, gą-te-mä′lȧ ; *Sp.* gwä-tā-mä′lä, *M.*
Guatemoc, gwä′tā-mōk, *M.*
Guatemozin, gwä-tā-mōt′sēn, *M.*
Guayama, gwĭ-ä′mä, *M.*
Guayaquil, gwĭ′ä-kēl′, *M.*
Guaymas, gwĭ′mäs, *M.*
Guayra, gwī′rä, *M.*
Guben, gōō′ben, *M.*
Gudin, gu′dăN′, *M.*
Gudrun, gōōd′rōōn, *N.*
Guelderland, gĕl′dẽr-länd = GELDERLAND, *M.*
Guelders, gĕl′dẽrz = GELDERS, *M.*
Guelph, gwĕlf ; *It.* **Guelfo,** gwĕl′fō, *M.*
Guercino, gwẽr-chā′nō, *M.*
Guéret, gā′rā′, *M.*
Guericke, gä′rĭk-e, *M.*
Guérin, gā′răN′, *M.*
Guernsey, gẽrn′zĭ, *M.*
Gueroult, ge-rōō′ or grōō, *M.*
Guglielmi, gōōl-yĕl′mē, *M.*
Guglielmo, gōōl-yĕl′mō, *M.*
Guiana *or* **Guyana,** gē-ä′nȧ, *M.*
Guicciardini, gwĕt-chär-dē′nē, *M.*
Guicowar, gwĭk′ō-wẽr, *M.*
Guidi, gwē′dē, *M.*
Guido Reni, gwē′dō rā′nē, *M.*
Guienne, gē′ĕn′, *M.*
Guignes, gēn, *M.*
Guignon, gēn′yŏN′, *M.*
Guildford, Guilford, gĭl′fẽrd, *M.*
Guinea, gĭn′ē, *M.*
Guingamp, găN′gŏN′, *M.*
Guiot, gē′ō′, *M.*
Guipuzcoa, gē-pōōth′kō-ä, *M.*
Guiscard, gēs′kär′, *M.*
Guise, gēz, *M.*
Guizot, gwē′zō′ *or* gē′zō′, *M.*
Gujerat, gōōj-ĕr-ät′, *M.*
Gulielmus, gū′lĭ-ĕl′mŭs, *C.*
Gulltoppr, gōōl′tŏpr, *N.*
Gumba, gŭm′bȧ, *M.*
Gumbinnen, gōōm-bĭn′nen, *M.*
Gundwana, gŭnd-wä′nȧ, *M.*
Guni, gū′nĭ, *B.*
Gunites, gū′nīts, *B.*
Gunnar, gŭn′nẽr, *N.*
Gunst, gōōnst, *M.*
Günther, gun′tẽr, *M.*
Güntzburg, gunts′bōōrg, *M.*
Gur, gẽr, *B.*
Gur-baal, gẽr′bā′al, *B.*

Gurhwal, gûr′wäl′, *M.*
Gustrow, gus′trōv, *M.*
Gutenberg, gōōt′en-bĕrg, *M.*
Guthrie, gŭth′rĭ, *M.*
Guyandott, gī-ăn-dŏt′, *M.*
Guyon, gī′ŭn *or* gē′ŏn′, *M.*
Guyot, gē′ō′, *M.*
Guyton Morveau, gē′tŏn′ mōr′vō′, *M.*
Guzerat, gŏōz-ĕr-ät′, *M.*
Guzman, gŏōth-män′, *M.*
Gwalior, gwä′lĭ-ōr, *M.*
Gwengwere, gwŭn-gwā′rē, *M.*
Gyarus, jī′a-rŭs ; **-ros**, -rŏs, *C.*
Gylippus, jī-lĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Gymnasium, jĭm-nā′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Gymnosphistæ, jĭm′nŏs-fĭs′tē, *C.*
Gynæcothœnas, jĭ-nēk′ō-thē′nas, *C.*
Gyula, dyoō′lŏ, *M.*
Gzhatsk, gzhätsk, *M.*

H.

Haahashtari, hä′a-häsh′ta-rĭ, *B.*
Haamonai, hā-ăm′ō-nā, *B.*
Haarlem, här′lĕm, *M.*
Haase, hä′ze, *M.*
Habaia, ha-bā′ya, *B.*
Habakkuk, hăb′ăk-kŭk *or* hā-bäk′kŭk, *B.*
Habana, La, lä hā-vä′nä = HAVANA.
Habaziniah, hăb′a-zī-nī′a, *B.*
Habbacuc, hăb′ba-kŭk, *B.*
Habersham, hăb′ĕr-shăm, *M.*
Habor, hā′bôr, *B.*
Habsburg, häpe′bōōrg, *M.*
Hachaliah, hăk′a-lī′a, *B.*
Hachette, ä′shĕt′, *M.*
Hachilah, hăk′ī-la, *B.*
Hachmoni, hăk′mō-nī, *B.*
Hachmonite, hăk′mō-nīt, *B.*
Hadad, hā′dăd, *B.*
Hadadezer, hăd′ăd-ē′zĕr, *B.*
Hadad-rimmon, hā′dăd-rĭm′mŏn, *B.*
Hadar, hā′där, *B.*
Hadarezer, hăd′a-rē′zĕr, *B.*
Hadashah, hăd′ā-shā *or* hā-dū′shā, *B.*
Hadassah, hā-dăs′sā, *B.*
Hadattah, hā-dăt′tä, *B.*
Hades, hā′dēz, *C.*
Hadid, hā′dĭd, *B.*
Hadlai, hăd′lā-ī, *B.*
Hadleigh, hād′lĭ, *M.*
Hadley, hăd′lĭ, *M.*
Hadoram, hā-dō′ram, *B.*
Hadoth, hā′drăk, *M.*
Hadramaut, hăd-rā-mout′, *M.*
Hadrianus, hā′drĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Hadriaticum, hā′drĭ-ăt′ĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Hadrumetum, hăd′rŭ-mē′tŭm, *C.*
Hæmera, hē-mē′ra, *C.*
Hæmonia, hē-mō′nĭ-a, *C.*
Hæmus, hē′mŭs, *C.*
Hafiz, hăf′ĭz, *M.*
Hagab, hā′găb, *B.*
Hagaba, hăg′a-bä ; **-bah**, *B.*
Hagar, hā′gär, *B.*
Hagarenes, hā′gär-ēnz′, *B.*
Hagedorn, hä′ge-dôrn, *M.*
Hagenau, hä′ge-nou, *M.*
Hagenbach, hä′gen-bäk, *M.*
Hagerite, hā′gĕr-īt, *B.*
Haggai, hăg′gā-ī, *B.*
Haggeri, hăg′gē-rī, *B.*
Haggi, hăg′gī, *B.*
Haggiah, hăg-gī′a, *B.*
Haggites, hăg′gīts, *B.*
Haggith, hăg′gĭth, *B.*
Haghe, hāg, *M.*
Hagia, hā′gĭ-a, *B.*
Hague, hāg, *M.*
Hagueneau, äg′nō′ = HAGENAU, *M.*
Hahn, hän, *M.*
Hahnemann, hä′ne-män, *M.*
Hai, hā′ī, *B.*
Hainan, hī-năn′, *M.*
Hainault, ā′nō′, *M.*
Haiti = HAYTI.
Hakkatan, hăk′ka-tăn, *B.*
Hakkoz, hăk′kŏz, *B.*
Hakluyt, hăk′lōōt, *M.*
Hakodadi, hä-kō-dä′dē, *M.*
Hakupha, hā-kū′fa, *B.*
Halah, hā′lä, *B.*
Halak, hā′lăk, *B.*
Halberstadt, hăl′bĕr-stät′, *M.*
Halcyone, hăl-sī′ō-nē, *C.*
Haldeman, hōl′de-man, *M.*
Halesowen, hālz-ō′en, *M.*
Halévy, ä′lā′vē′, *M.*
Halhul, hăl′hŭl, *B.*
Hali, hā′lī, *B.*
Haliacmon, hā′lĭ-ăk′mŏn, *C.*
Haliartus, hā′lĭ-är′tŭs, *C.*
Halicarnassus, hăl′ĭ-kär-năs′sŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Halifax, hăl′ĭ-făks, *M.*
Halket, hăl′kĕt *or* hăk′ĕt, *M.*
Hall, hąl, *M.*
Halle, hăl′le, *M.*
Halloesh, hăl-lō′ĕsh, *B.*
Hallohesh, hăl-lō′hĕsh, *B.*
Hallowell, hōl′ō-wĕl, *M.*
Halmydessus, hăl′mĭ-dĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Halonesus, hăl′ō-nē′sŭs, *C.*
Halys, hā′lĭs, *C.*
Ham, hăm, *B.*
Hamadan, hä-mä-dän′, *M.*
Hamadryades, hăm′a-drī′a-dēz, *C.*
Haman, hā′măn, *B.*
Hamath, hā′măth, *B.*
Hamathite, hā′măth-īt, *B.*
Hamath-zobah, hā′măth-zō′bà, *B.*
Hamburg, hăm′bĕrg ; *G.* hăm′bōōrg, *M.*
Hameln, hä′mĕln, *M.*
Hamilcar, hä-mĭl′kär, *C.*
Hamital, hăm′ĭ-tăl, *B.*
Hamma-lekoth, hăm′ma-lē′kŏth, *B.*
Hammath, hăm′măth, *B.*
Hammedatha, hăm-mēd′a-thà, *B.*
Hammelech, hăm′mē-lĕk, *B.*
Hammer Purgstall, hä′mĕr pōōrg′stäl, *M.*
Hammoleketh, hăm-mōl′ē-kĕth, *B.*
Hammon, hăm′mŏn, *B.*
Hammoth-dor, hăm′mŏth-dôr, *B.*
Hamonah, hăm′ō-nà *or* hā-mō′nà, *B.*
Hamon-gog, hā′mŏn-gŏg, *B.*
Hamor, hā′môr, *B.*
Hamoth, hā′mŏth, *B.*
Hampshire, hămp′shĕr, *M.*
Hamuel, hā-mū′ĕl, *B.*
Hamul, hā′mŭl, *B.*
Hamulites, hā′mŭl-īts, *B.*
Hamutal, hā-mū′tăl, *B.*
Hanameel, hā-năm′ē-ĕl, *B.*
Hanan, hā′năn, *B.*
Hananeel, hā-năn′ē-ĕl, *B.*
Hanani, hā-nā′nī *or* hăn′nā-ī, *B.*
Hananiah, hăn′a-nī′a, *B.*
Hanau, hä′nau, *M.*
Handel, hän′dĕl ; *G.* **Händel**, hĕn′dĕl, *M.*
Hanes, hā′nēz, *B.*
Hangchow, häng′chou, *M.*
Haniel, hăn′ĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Hannah, hăn′na, *B.*
Hannathon, hăn′na-thŏn, *B.*
Hannibal, hăn′nĭ-bal, *C.*
Hanniel, hăn′nĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Hanoch, hā′nŏk, *B.*
Hanover, hăn′ō-vĕr ; *G.* **Hannover**, hăn-nō′vĕr, *M.*
Hanun, hā′nŭn, *B.*
Haphraim, hăph′a-rā′ĭm, *B.*
Haphraim, hăf-rā′ĭm, *B.*
Hapsburg, häps′bŭrg = HABSBURG.
Hara, hā′ra, *B.*
Haradah, hăr′a-dà, *B.*
Haran, hā′răn, *B.*
Hararite, hā′ra-rīt, *B.*
Harbona, här-bō′na ; **-nah**, *B.*
Harcourt, *E.* här′kĕrt; *F.* är′kōōr′, *M.*
Hardicanute, här′de-ka-nūt′, *M.*
Hardinge, här′dĭng, *M.*
Hardouin, är′dwăN′, *M.*
Hareph, hā′rĕf, *B.*
Hareth, hā′rĕth, *B.*
Harfleur, är′flĕr′, *M.*
Harhaiah, här′hā-ī′a, *B.*
Harhas, här′has, *B.*
Harhur, här′hĕr, *B.*
Harim, hā′rĭm, *B.*
Hariph, hā′rĭf, *B.*
Harlem, här′lem, *M.*
Harmodius, här-mō′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Harmonia, här-mō′nĭ-a, *C.*
Harmonicus, här′mŏ-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Harnepher, här′nē-fĕr, *B.*
Harod, hā′rŏd, *B.*
Harodite, hā′rŏd-īt, *B.*
Haroeh, hăr′ō-ĕ, *B.*
Harosheth, hā-rō′shĕth, *B.*
Haroun-al-Raschid, hā-rōōn′-ăl-răsh′ĭd, *or* **Harun-or-Haroun-er-Rashid**, hā-rōōn′-ĕr-rŭ-shēd′, *M.*
Harpagus, här′pa-gŭs, *C.*
Harpalyce, här-păl′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Harpocrates, här-pŏk′ra-tēz, *C.*
Harpyiæ, här-pī′yē, *C.*
Harsha, här′shä, *B.*
Hartlepool, härt′lē-pōōl′, *M.*
Hartsoeker, härt′sōō-kĕr, *M.*
Harudes, hā-rū′dēz, *C.*
Harum, hā′rŭm, *B.*
Harumaph, hā-rū′măf, *B.*
Haruphite, hăr′ŭ-fīt *or* hā-rū′fīt, *B.*
Haruspex, hā-rŭs′pĕks. *C.*
Haruz, hā′rŭz, *B.*
Harwich, hăr′rĭj, *M.*
Harz *or* **Hartz**, härts, *M.*
Hasadiah, hăs′a-dī′a, *B.*
Hasdrubal, hăs′drŭ-bal, *C.*
Hase, hä′ze, *M.*
Hasenuah, hăs-ē-nū′a, *B.*
Hashabiah, hăsh′a-bī′a, *B.*
Hashabna, hā-shăb′na, *B.*
Hashabniah, hăsh′ăb-nī′a, *B.*
Hashbadana, hăsh-băd′a-na, *B.*
Hashem, hā′shĕm, *B.*
Hashmona, hăsh-mō′na, *B.*
Hashub, hā′shŭb, *B.*
Hashubа, hā-shu′ba, *B.*
Hashum, hā′shŭm, *B.*
Hashupha, hā-shu′fa, *B.*
Hasrah, hās′ra, *B.*
Hasse, häs′e, *M.*
Hasselt, häs′sĕlt, *M.*
Hassenaah, hās′sē-nā′a, *B.*
Hasshub, hās′shŭb, *B.*
Hastings, hăst′ĭngz, *M.*
Hasupha, hā-sū′fà, *B.*
Hatach, hā′tăk, *B.*
Hathath, hā′thăth, *B.*
Hatipha, hăt′ĭ-fà *or* hā-tī′fà, *B.*
Hatita, hăt′ĭ-tà, *B.*
Hattaavah, hăt-tā′a-và, *B.*
Hatteras, hăt′tĕr-as, *M.*
Hatticon, hăt′tĭ-kŏn, *B.*
Hattil, hăt′tĭl, *B.*
Hattush, hăt′tŭsh, *B.*
Haupt, houpt, *M.*
Hauran, hą′ran, *B.*
Hauser, hou′zĕr, *M.*
Hautefeuille, ōt′fĕl′, *M.*
Haüy, ä′wē′, *M.*
Havana, hä-vän′a, *M.*
Havelock, hăv′e-lŏk, *M.*
Haverhill, hā′vĕr-ĭl, *M.*
Havilah, hăv′ĭ-là, *B.*
Havoth-jair, hā′vŏth-jā′ĕr, *B.*
Havre de Grace, hăv′ĕr de grās, *M.*
Hawaii, hä-wī′ē, *M.*
Hayden, hā′dn ; *G.* hīdn, *M.*
Haynau, hī′nou, *M.*
Hayti *or* **Haiti**, hā′tĭ ; *F.* ä′ē′tē′, *M.*
Hazael, hăz′a-ĕl, *B.*
Hazaiah, hā-zā′yà, *B.*
Hazar-addar, hā′zär-ăd′där, *B.*
Hazar-enan, hā′zär-ē′năn, *B.*
Hazar-gaddah, hā′zär-găd′da, *B.*
Hazar-hatticon, hā′zär-hăt′tĭ-kŏn, *B.*
Hazar-maveth, hā′zär-mā′vĕth, *B.*
Hazar-shual, hā′zär-shu′ăl, *B.*
Hazar-susah, hā′zär-sū′sa, *B.*
Hazar-susim, hā′zär-sū′sĭm, *B.*
Hazazon-Tamar, hăz′a-zŏn-tā′mär, *B.*
Hazebrouck, ăz′brōōk′, *M.*
Hazelelponi, hăz′ĕ-lĕl-pō′nī, *B.*
Hazerim, hā-zē′rĭm, *B.*
Hazeroth, hā-zē′rŏth, *B.*
Hazezon-tamar, hăz′ē-zŏn-tā′mär, *B.*
Haziel, hā′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Hazo, hā′zŏ, *B.*
Hazor, hā′zôr, *B.*
Hazor Hadattah, hā′zôr hà-dăt′tà, *B.*
Hazubah, hăz′ū-bà, *B.*
Hazzurim, hăz′zū-rĭm, *B.*
Héanault, ā′nō′, *M.*
Hearne, hĕrn, *M.*
Hebe, hē′bē, *C.*
Heber, hē′bĕr, *B.* & *M.*
Heberden, hĕb′ĕr-den, *M.*
Heberites, hē′bĕr-īts, *B.*
Hebrew, hē′brŭ, *B.*
Hebrewess, hē′brŭ-ĕs, *B.*
Hebrides, hĕb′rĭ-dēz, *M.*
Hebron, hē′brŭn, *B.* & *M.*
Hebronites, hē′brŭn-īts, *B.*
Hebrus, hē′brŭs, *C.*
Hecatæus, hĕk′a-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Hecate, hek′a-tē, *C.*
Hecatompolis, hĕk′a-tŏm′pō-lĭs, *C.*
Hecatompylos, hĕk′a-tŏm′pĭ-lŏs, *C.*
Hecla, hĕk′la, *M.*
Hecuba, hĕk′ū-ba, *C.*
Hedjaz = HEJAZ, *M.*
Heeren, hā′ren, *M.*
Hegal, hē′gą-ĭ, *B.*
Hege, hē′ge, *B.*
Hegel, hā′gel, *M.*
Hegemon, hē-jē′mŏn *or* hĕj′ē-mŏn, *C.*
Hegesias, hē-jē′sĭ-as, *C.*
Hegesibulus, hē-jĕs′ĭ-bŭ′lŭs, *C.*
Hegesippus, hē-jĕs′ĭp-pŭs, *C.*
Hegesistratus, hē-jĕs′ĭs-trā-tŭs, *C.*
Hegestratus, hē-jĕs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Heidelberg, hī′dĕl-bĕrg, *M.*
Heilbronn, hīl′brōn′, *M.*
Heimdal, hīm′dăl, *N.*
Heine, hī′ne, *M.*
Heinroth, hīn′rōt, *M.*
Heinse, hīn′se, *M.*
Heinsius, hīn′sē-ŭs, *M.*
Heintzelman, hĭnt′sel-măn, *M.*
Heister, hīs′tĕr, *M.*
Hejaz, hĕj-ăz′, *M.*
Hel, hĕl, *N.*
Hela, hē′la, *N.*
Helah, hē′lä, *B.*
Helam, hē′lăm, *B.*
Helbah, hĕl′bà, *B.*
Helbon, hĕl′bŏn, *B.*
Helchiah, hĕl-kī′a, *B.*
Helchias, hĕl-kī′as, *B.*
Heldai, hĕl′dā-ī, *B.*
Heleb, hē′lĕb, *B.*
Heled, hē′lĕd, *B.*
Helek, hē′lĕk, *B.*
Helekites, hē′lĕk-īts, *B.*
Helem, hē′lĕm, *B.*
Helena, hĕl′ē-na, *C.*
Helena, Saint, sānt hĕ-lē′nà, *M.*
Helenor, hĕ-lē′nôr, *C.*
Helenus, hĕl′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Heleph, hē′lĕf, *B.*
Helez, hē′lĕz, *B.*
Helgé, hăl′gē, *N.*
Heli, hē′lī, *B.*
Heliades, hē-lī′a-dēz, *C.*
Helias, hē-lī′as, *B.*
Helice, hĕl′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Helicon, hĕl′ĭ-kŏn, *C.*
Heliconiades, hĕl′ĭ-kō-nī′a-dēz, *C.*
Heliconis, hĕl′ĭ-kō′nĭs, *C.*
Heligoland, hĕl′ĭ-gō-länd, *M.*
Heliodorus, hē′lĭ-ō-dō′rŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Heliogabalus, hē′lĭ-ō-găb′a-lŭs *or* hē-lĭ′ŏg-a-bă′lŭs, *C.*
Helion, hē′lĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Heliopolis, hē′lĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Helios, hē′lĭ-ŏs, *C.*
Helkai, hĕl′kā-ī, *B.*
Helkath, hĕl′kăth, *B.*
Helkath-hazzurim, hĕl′kăth-hăz′zū-rĭm, *B.*
Helkias, hĕl-kī′as, *B.*
Helenes, hĕl-lē′nēz, *C.*
Hellespont, hĕl′lĕs-pŏnt, *M.*
Hellespontus, hĕl′lĕs-pŏn′tŭs, *C.*
Hellopes, hĕl′lō-pēz, *C.*
Hellotis, hĕl-lō′tĭs, *C.*
Helmstädt, hĕlm′stĕt, *M.*
Helmund, hĕl′mŭnd, *M.*
Helon, hē′lŏn, *B.*
Helorus, hē-lō′rŭs, *C.*
Helos, hē′lŏs, *C.*
Helotæ, hē-lō′tæ ; **-tes**, -tēz, *C.*
Helsingfors, hĕl′sĭng-fôrs′, *M.*
Helsingör, hĕl′sĭng-ĕr′, *M.*
Helvellyn, hĕl-vĕl′lĭn, *M.*
Helvetia, hĕl-vē′shĭ-a, *C.* & *M.*
Helvetii, hĕl-vē′shĭ-ī, *C.*
Helvetius, hĕl-vē′shĭ-ŭs ; *F.* ĕl′vā′sē′us′, *M.*
Helvii, hĕl′vĭ-ī, *C.*
Helvoetsluys, hĕl′vōōt-slois′, *M.*
Hemam, hē′măm, *B.*
Heman, hē′man, *B.*
Hemans, hĕm′anz, *M.*
Hemath, hē′măth, *B.*
Hemdan, hĕm′dăn, *B.*
Hen, hĕn, *B.*
Hena, hē′nà, *B.*
Henadad, hĕn′a-dăd, *B.*
Heneti, hĕn′ē-tī, *C.*
Hengest, hĕn′gĕst, *M.*
Hengist, hĕn′gĭst, *M.*
Hengstenberg, hĕng′sten-bĕrg, *M.*
Heniochi, hē-nī′ō-kī, *C.*

Henke, hĕn′ke, *M.*
Henkel, hĕnk′el, *M.*
Henlopen, hĕn-lō′pĕn, *M.*
Hennequin, ĕn′kăn′, *M.*
Henniker, hĕn′nĭ-kẽr, *M.*
Henoch, hē′nŏk, *B.*
Henriko, hĕn-rī′kō, *M.*
Henriques, ĕn-rē′kes, *M.*
Hepher, hē′fẽr, *B.*
Hepherites, hē′fẽr-īts, *B.*
Hephæstia, *a town,* hĕ-fēs′tĭ-ȧ; *a festival,* hĕf′ĕs-tī′ȧ, *C.*
Hephæstiades, hĕf′ĕs-tī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Hephæstio, hē-fēs′tĭ-ō, *C.*
Hephæstion, hē-fēs′tĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Hephzibah, hĕf′zĭ-bȧ, *B.*
Heptapylos, hĕp-tăp′ĭ-lŏs, *C.*
Hera, hē′rȧ, *C.*
Heraclea, hĕr′ȧ-klē′ȧ, *C.*
Heracleotes, hē-rȧ-klē-ō′tēz, *C.*
Heracles, hĕr′ȧ-klēz, *C.*
Heracletus, hĕr′ȧ-klē′tŭs, *C.*
Heracleum, hĕr′ȧ-klē′ŭm, *C.*
Heraclia, hĕr′ȧ-klī′ȧ, *C.*
Heraclidæ, hĕr′ȧ-klī′dē, *C.*
Heraclides, hĕr′ȧ-klī′dēz, *C.*
Heraclitus, hĕr′ȧ-klī′tŭs, *C.*
Heraclius, hĕr′ȧ-klī′ŭs, *C.*
Heræa, hē-rē′ȧ, *C.*
Heræum, hē-rē′ŭm, *C.*
Herat, hĕr-ät′, *M.*
Hérault, ȧ′rō′, *M.*
Herbelot, d', dĕr′blō′, *M.*
Herculaneum, hĕr′kū-lā′nē-ŭm *or* hĕr′kū-lā-nē′ŭm, *C.*
Hercules, hĕr′kū-lēz, *B.* & *C.*
Herculeum, hĕr-kū′lē-ŭm, *C.*
Hercyna, hĕr-sī′nȧ, *C.*
Hercynia, hĕr-sĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Herder, hĕr′dẽr *or* hĕr′dẽr, *M.*
Herdonius, hẽr-dō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hereford, hĕr′e-fẽrd, *M.*
Herennius, hē-rĕn′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Heres, hē′rēz, *B.*
Heresh, hē′rĕsh, *B.*
Heriot, hĕr′ĭ-ŭt, *M.*
Herkimer, hĕr′kĭ-mẽr, *M.*
Hermæa, hẽr-mē′ȧ, *C.*
Hermæum, hẽr-mē′ŭm, *C.*
Hermannstadt, hẽr′mȧn-stät, *M.*
Hermaphroditus, hẽr-măf′rō-dī′tŭs, *C.*
Hermas, hẽr′mas, *B.*
Hermathena, hẽr′mȧ-thē′nȧ, *C.*
Hermes, hẽr′mēz, *B.* & *C.*
Hermesianax, hẽr′mē-sī′ȧ-năks, *C.*
Hermias, hẽr-mī′as *or* hẽr′mĭ-as, *C.*
Herminius, hẽr-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Herminus, hẽr-mī′nŭs, *C.*
Hermione, hẽr-mī′ō-nē, *C.*
Hermiones, hẽr-mī′ō-nēz *or* hẽr′mĭ-ō′nēz, *C.*
Hermionicus Sinus, hẽr′mĭ-ŏn′ĭ-kŭs sī′nŭs, *C.*
Hermionis, hẽr-mī′ō-nĭs, *C.*
Hermippus, hẽr-mĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Hermocles, hẽr′mō-klēz, *C.*
Hermoclides, hẽr′mō-klī′dēz, *C.*
Hermocrates, hẽr-mŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Hermocratia, hẽr-mō′krȧ-tī′ȧ, *C.*
Hermodorus, hẽr′mō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Hermolaus, hẽr-mō-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Hermon, hẽr′mŏn, *B.*
Hermonites, hẽr′mŏn-īts, *B.*
Hermopolis, hẽr-mŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Hermotimus, hẽr′mō-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Hermunduri, hẽr′mŭn-dū′rī *or* hẽr-mŭn′dū-rī, *C.*
Hero, hē′rō, *C.*
Herod, hĕr′ŭd, *B.*
Herodes, hē-rō′dēz, *C.*
Herodians, hē-rō′dĭ-ănz, *B.*
Herodianus, hē-rō-dĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Herodias, hē-rō′dĭ-as, *B.*
Herodion, hē-rō′dĭ-ŏn, *B.*
Herodotus, hē-rŏd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Heroes, hē-rō′ēz, *C.*
Herois, hē-rō′ĭs, *C.*
Heron, hē′rŏn, *C.*
Heroopolis, hē′rō-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Herophila, hē-rŏf′ĭ-lȧ, *C.*
Herophilus, hē-rŏf′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Herostratus, hē-rŏs′trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Herrera, ĕr-rā′rȧ, *M.*
Herrnhut, hẽrn′hŏŏt, *M.*
Herschel, hẽr′shel, *M.*
Hersfeld, hẽrs′fĕlt, *M.*
Hersilia, hẽr-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hertford, *Eng.,* här′fẽrd; *U. S.,* hẽrt′fẽrd, *M.*
Heruli, hĕr′ū-lī, *C.*
Hervey, hẽr′vĭ *or* här′vĭ, *M.*
Herzegovina, hẽrt′sē-gō-vē′nȧ, *M.*
Herzog, hẽrt′sōg, *M.*
Hesed, hē′sĕd, *B.*
Heshbon, hĕsh′bŏn, *B.*
Heshmon, hĕsh′mŏn, *B.*
Hesiodus, hē-sī′ō-dŭs, *C.*
Hesione, hē-sī′ō-nē, *C.*
Hesiones, hē-sī′ō-nēz, *C.*
Hespera, hĕs′pē-rȧ, *C.*
Hesperis, hĕs′pē-rĭs, *C.*
Hesperus, hĕs′pē-rŭs, *C.*
Hesperia, hĕs-pē′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hesperides, hĕs-pĕr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Hesperis, hĕs′pē-rĭs, *C.*
Hesperus, hĕs′pē-rŭs, *C.*
Hesron, hĕs′rŏn, *B.*
Hesronites, hĕs′rŏn-īts, *B.*
Hesse, *painter,* ĕs; *G. state,* hĕs; *G.* **Hessen,** hĕs′sen, *M.*
Hesychius, hē-sĭk′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Heth, hĕth, *B.*
Hethlon, hĕth′lŏn, *B.*
Hetruria, hē-trụ′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Heumann, hoi′mȧn, *M.*
Hewes, hūz, *M.*
Heylin, hā′lĭn, *M.*
Heyne, hī′ne, *M.*
Heyse, hī′ze, *M.*
Heytesbury, hāts′bẽr-ȳ, *M.*
Heywood, hā′wŏod, *M.*
Hezeki, hĕz′ē-kī, *B.*
Hezekiah, hĕz′ē-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Hezion, hē′zĭ-ŏn, *B.*
Hezir, hē′zẽr, *B.*
Hezrai, hĕz′rā-ī, *B.*
Hezro, hĕz′rō, *B.*
Hezron, hĕz′rŏn, *B.*
Hezronites, hĕz′rŏn-īts, *B.*
Hibernia, hī-bẽr′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hiddai, hĭd′dā-ī, *B.*
Hiddekel, hĭd′dĕ-kĕl, *B.*
Hiel, hī′ĕl, *B.*
Hiempsal, hī-ĕmp′sal, *C.*
Hiera, *an island,* hī′ē-rȧ; *a person,* hī-ē′rȧ, *C.*
Hierapolis, hī′ē-răp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Hiereel, hī-ēr′ē-ĕl, *B.*
Hieremoth, hī-ēr′ē-mŏth, *B.*
Hierichus, hī-ĕr′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Hierielus, hī-ēr′ĭ-ē′lŭs, *B.*
Hiermas, hī-ēr′mas, *B.*
Hiero, hī′ē-rō, *C.*
Hierocles, hī-ēr′ō-klēz, *C.*
Hieroclides, hī′ē-rō-klī′dēz, *C.*
Hieronica, hī′ē-rŏn′ĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Hieronicæ, hī′ē-rō-nī′sē, *C.*
Hieronymus, hī′ē-rŏn′ĭ-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Hierophon, hī-ĕr′ō-fŏn, *C.*
Hierosolyma, hī′ē-rō-sŏl′ĭ-mȧ, *C.*
Hierusalem, hī′ē-rụ-sȧ-lĕm, *B.*
Higgaion, hĭg-gā′yŏn, *B.*
Highlands, hī′landz; *Scot.* hē′landz, *M.*
Hilaria, hī-lā′rĭ-ȧ; **-rio,** -rĭ-ō, *C.*
Hilarius, hī-lā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hildburghausen, hĭlt′bŏorg-hou′zen, *M.*
Hildesheim, hĭl′dēs-hīm′, *M.*
Hilen, hī′lĕn, *C.*
Hilkiah, hĭl-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Hillah, hĭl′lä, *M.*
Hillel, hĭl′lĕl, *B.*
Hilo, hē′lō, *M.*
Himalaya, hĭm-ä′lȧ-yȧ; *often pron.* hĭm-ȧ-lā′yȧ, *M.*
Himera, hĭm′ē-rȧ, *C.*
Himinbjörg, hĭm′ĭn-byĕrg, *N.*
Himilco, hĭ-mĭl′kō, *C.*
Hindoo-Koosh, hĭn′dōō-kōōsh, *M.*
Hindostan, Hindustan, hĭn-dŭ-stän′, *M.*
Hinnom, hĭn′nŭm, *B.*
Hipparchus, hĭp-pär′kŭs, *C.*
Hippasus, hĭp′pȧ-sŭs, *C.*
Hippia, hĭp′pĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hippias, hĭp′pĭ-as, *C.*
Hippius, hĭp′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hippobotes, hĭp-pŏb′ō-tēz, *C.*
Hippocentauri, hĭp′pō-sĕn-tạ′rī, *C.*
Hippocleas, hĭp-pŏk′klē-as, *C.*
Hippocoon, hĭp-pŏk′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Hippocrates, hĭp-pŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Hippocratia, hĭp′pō-krā-tī′ȧ, *C.*
Hippocrene, hĭp-pō-krē′nē, *C.*
Hippodamas, hĭp-pŏd′ȧ-mas, *C.*
Hippodame, hĭp-pŏd′ȧ-mē, *C.*
Hippodamia, hĭp′pō-dȧ-mī′ȧ, *C.*
Hippodromus, hĭp-pŏd′rō-mŭs, *C.*
Hippolyte, hĭp-pŏl′ĭ-tē, *C.*
Hippolytus, hĭp-pŏl′ĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Hippomachus, hĭp-pŏm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Hippomedon, hĭp-pŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Hippomenes, hĭp-pŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Hippomolgi, hĭp′pō-mŏl′jī, *C.*
Hippona, hĭp-pō′nȧ, *C.*
Hipponax, hĭp-pō′năks, *C.*
Hipponoe, hĭp-pŏn′ō-ē, *C.*
Hippopodes, hĭp-pŏp′ō-dēz, *C.*
Hippotas, hĭp′pō-tăs, *C.*
Hippotes, hĭp′pō-tēz, *C.*
Hippothoon, hĭp-pŏth′rō-ŏn, *C.*
Hippuris, hĭp-pū′rĭs, *C.*
Hirah, hī′rȧ, *B.*
Hiram, hī′ram, *B.*
Hircanus, hẽr-kā′nŭs, *B.*
Hirpini, hẽr-pī′nī, *C.*
Hispalis, hĭs′pȧ-lĭs, *C.*
Hispania, hĭs-pā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hispaniola, hĭs′pān-ĭ-ō′lȧ, *M.*
Hispanus, hĭs-pā′nŭs, *C.*
Histiæotis, hĭs′tĭ-ē-ō′tĭs, *C.*
Histiæus, hĭs′tĭ-ē′ŭs, *C.*
Hittite, hĭt′tĭt, *B.*
Hivite, hī′vĭt, *B.*
Hizkiah, hĭz-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Hizkijah, hĭz-kī′jȧ, *B.*
Hoang-Ho, hō-äng′hō′, *M.*
Hoba, hō′bȧ, *B.*
Hobab, hō′băb, *B.*
Hobah, hō′bȧ, *B.*
Hobaiah, hō-bā′yȧ, *B.*
Hoboken, hō′bō-ken *or* hō-bō′ken, *M.*
Hoche, hŏsh, *M.*
Hochheim, hŏk′hīm, *M.*
Hod, hŏd, *B.*
Hodaiah, hŏd′ā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Hodaviah, hŏd′ā-vī′ȧ, *B.*
Hodesh, hō′dĕsh, *B.*
Hodevah, hō-dē′vȧ, *B.*
Hodiah, hō-dī′ȧ, *B.*
Hodijah, hō-dī′jȧ, *B.*
Hödr, hĕdr, *N.*
Hoefer, *G.* hĕ′fẽr; *F.* ȯ′fâr′, *M.*
Hoek *or* **Hoeck,** hŏŏk, *M.*
Hofwyl, hŏf′wĭl, *or G.* **Hofwell,** hŏf′vĭl, *M.*
Hogarth, hō′gärth, *M.*
Hogg, hŏg; *Scottish* hŏg, *M.*
Hoglah, hŏg′lȧ, *B.*
Hoham, hō′hăm, *B.*
Hohenlinden, hō-en-lĭn′den, *M.*
Hohenlohe, hō′en-lō-e, *M.*
Hohenzollern, hō′en-tsŏl′lẽrn, *M.*
Holbach, hōl′bäk, *M.*
Holbein, hōl′bīn, *M.*
Holinshed *or* **Hollynshed,** hŏl′ĭnz-hĕd, *M.*
Holland, hŏl′lŭnd; *D.* hŏl′länt, *M.*
Holmes, hōmz, *M.*
Holofernes, hŏl′ō-fẽr′nēz, *B.*
Holon, hō′lŏn, *B.*
Holstein, hōl′stīn, *M.*
Holston, hōl′stŭn, *M.*
Holyhead, hŏl′ĭ-hĕd, *M.*
Homam, hō′măm, *B.*
Homburg, hŏm′bẽrg, *M.*
Home, hōm; *Scot.* hūm, *M.*
Homer, hō′mẽr, *M.*
Homerus, hō-mē′rŭs, *C.*
Homs, hŏms, *M.*
Honan, hō′nän′, *M.*
Honda, hŏn′dȧ; *Sp.* ōn′dä, *M.*
Honduras, hŏn-dōō′ras, *M.*
Honfleur, ôn′flẽr′, *M.*
Hong-Kong *or* **Hongkong,** hŏng′kŏng′, *M.*
Honiton, hŏn′ĭ-tŭn, *M.*
Honolulu, hŏ′nō-lōō′lōō, *M.*
Honor, hŏ′nẽr, *C.*
Honorinus, hŏn′ō-rĭ′nŭs, *C.*
Honorius, hō-nō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hooft *or* **Hoofft,** hōft, *M.*
Hoogly *or* **Hooghly,** hōog′lĭ, *M.*
Hophni, hŏf′nī, *B.*
Hophra, hŏf′rȧ, *B.*
Hor, hôr, *B.*
Horam, hō′rȧm, *B.*
Horapollo, hŏr′ȧ-pŏl′lō, *C.*
Horatia, hō-rā′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Horatius, hō-rā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Horeb, hō′rĕb, *B.*
Horem, hō′rĕm, *B.*
Hor-hagiddad, hôr′-hȧ-gĭd′dăd, *B.*
Hori, hō′rī, *B.*
Horims, hō′rĭmz, *B.*
Horite, hō′rīt, *B.*
Hormah, hôr′mȧ, *B.*
Horonaim, hŏr′ō-nā′ĭm, *B.*
Horonite, hŏr′ō-nīt, *B.*
Hortensia, hôr-ten′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hortensius, hôr-ten′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Horus, hō′rŭs, *C.*
Hosa, Hosah, hō′sȧ, *B.*
Hosea, hō-zē′ȧ, *B.* & *M.*
Hoshaiah, hŏsh′ā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Hoshama, hŏsh′ā-mȧ, *B.*
Hoshea, hō-shē′ȧ, *B.*
Hostilia, hŏs-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hostilius, hŏs-tĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hotham, hō′thăm, *B.*
Hothan, hō′thăn, *B.*
Hothir, hō′thẽr, *B.*
Hottinger, hŏt′ing-ẽr, *M.*
Houdin, ōō′dăn′, *M.*
Houdon, ōō′dôn′, *M.*
Houghton, hō′tn, *M.*
Hounslow, hounz′lō, *M.*
Housatonic, hōō-sȧ-tŏn′ĭk, *M.*
Houssa, hou′sä, *M.*
Houston, hūs′tŭn *or* hous′tŭn, *M.*
Hoveden, hŭv′den *or* hŏv′den, *M.*
Hovey, hŭv′ĭ, *M.*
Howard, hou′ẽrd, *M.*
Howe, hou, *M.*
Howell, hou′el, *M.*
Howes, houz, *M.*
Howitt, hou′ĭt, *M.*
Hozier, ō′zẽr-ā′, *M.*
Hræsvelgr, hrās′vĕl′gr; *Icelandic* hrīs′vĕl-gr, *N.*
Hrimthursar, hrēm′tōor-sär, *N.*
Hrungnir, hrōong′nẽr, *N.*
Huancayo, wän-kī′yō, *M.*
Huánuco, wä′nōō-kō, *M.*
Huascar, wäs′kär, *M.*
Hubert, hōō′bẽr; *F.* ụ′bâr′, *M.*
Huber, ụ′bâr′, *M.*
Hübner, hụb′nẽr, *M.*
Huc, ụk, *M.*
Hué, hōō-ā′, *M.*
Huelva, wĕl′vä, *M.*
Huerta, wẽr′tä, *M.*
Huesca, wĕs′kä, *M.*
Hufeland, hōō′fe-länt, *M.*
Huger, ū-jẽ′, *M.*
Hughes, hūz, *M.*
Hukkok, hŭk′kŏk, *B.*
Hukok, hŭ′kŏk, *B.*
Hul, hŭl, *B.*
Huldah, hŭl′dȧ, *B.*
Humbert, hŭm′bẽrt; *F.* ŭn′bâr′, *M.*
Humboldt, hŭm′bōlt; *G.* hōom′bōlt, *M.*
Hummel, hŏm′el, *M.*
Humtah, hŭm′tȧ, *B.*
Hunding, hōon′dĭng, *N.*
Hungary, hŭn′gȧ-rĭ, *M.*
Hupham, hū′făm, *B.*
Huphamites, hū′fȧm-īts, *B.*
Huppah, hŭp′pȧ, *B.*
Huppim, hŭp′pĭm, *B.*
Hur, hẽr, *B.*
Hurai, hū′rī, *B.*
Huram, hū′răm, *B.*
Hurdwar, hûrd-wär′, *M.*
Huri, hū′rī, *B.*
Huron, hū′rŭn, *M.*
Hushah, hū′shȧ, *B.*
Hushai, hū′shā, *B.*
Husham, hū′shăm, *B.*
Hushathite, hŭ′shăth-īt, *B.*
Hushim, hū′shĭm, *B.*
Huskisson, hŭs′kĭs-sŭn, *M.*
Huss *or* **Hus,** hŭs; *G.* hōos, *M.*
Hutten, hōōt′ten, *M.*
Huy, hoi, *M.*
Huyghens, hī′gĕnz *or* hoi′gĕnz, *M.*
Huysum, hoi′sŭm, *M.*
Huz, hŭz, *B.*
Huzoth, hū′zŏth, *B.*
Huzzah, hŭz′zȧ, *B.*
Hven *or* **Hveen,** hvän, *M.*
Hyacinthia, hī′ȧ-sĭn′thĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hyacinthus, hī′ȧ-sĭn′thŭs, *C.*
Hyades, hī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Hyampolis, hī-ăm′pō-lĭs, *C.*
Hyantis, hī-ăn′tĭs, *C.*
Hyapura = **Japura.**
Hyas, hī′as, *C.*
Hybla, hī′blȧ, *C.*
Hybrids, hĭb′rĭ-dȧ, *C.*
Hydarnes, hī-där′nēz, *C.*
Hydaspes, hī-dăs′pēz, *B.* & *C.*
Hyderabad, hī′dẽr-ȧ-bŭd′, *M.*
Hyder Ali, hī′dẽr ä′lĭ, *M.*
Hydra, hī′drȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Hydraotes, hīd′rȧ-ō′tēz, *C.*
Hydrus, hī′drŭs, *C.*
Hyempsal, hī-ĕmp′sal, *C.*
Hygea, hī-jē′ȧ; **-geia,** -jē′yȧ; **-gia,** -jī′ȧ; **-ginus,** -jī′nŭs, *C.*
Hylactor, hī-lăk′tẽr, *C.*

Hylas, hī′lăs ; **Hylax**, -lăks, *C.*
Hyle, hī′lē, *C.*
Hymen, hī′mĕn, *C.*
Hymenæus, -neus, hī′mē-nē′ŭs, *B.*
Hymettus, hī-mĕt′tŭs, *C.*
Hypæpa, hī-pē′pȧ, *C.*
Hypanis, hĭp′ȧ-nĭs, *C.*
Hypata, hĭp′ȧ-tȧ, *C.*
Hyperbolus, hī-pĕr′bō-lŭs, *C.*
Hyperborei, hī|p′ĕr-bō′rē-ī *or* hī-pĕr′bō-rē′ī, *C.*
Hyperia, hĭp′ē-rĭ′ȧ, *or* **-rea**, -rē′ȧ, *C.*
Hyperides, hĭp′ē-rĭ′dēz *or* hī-pĕr′ī-dēz, *C.*
Hyperion, hĭp′ē-rĭ′ŏn *or* hī-pē′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Hypermenes, hī-pĕr′mē-nēz, *C.*
Hypermnestra, hĭp′ĕrm-nĕs′trȧ, *C.*
Hypsicrates, hĭp-sĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Hypsipyle, hĭp-sĭp′ĭ-lē, *C.*
Hyrcania, hĕr-kā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hyrcanum Mare, hĕr-kā′nŭm mā′rē, *C.*
Hyrcanus, hĕr-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Hyrieus, hĭ-rĭ′ē-ŭs *or* hĭr′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hyrmina, hĕr-mī′nȧ, *C.*
Hyrmine, hĕr′mĭ-nē, *C.*
Hyrnetho, hĕr-nē′thō, *C.*
Hyrtacus, hĕr′tȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Hystaspes, hĭs-tăs′pēz, *C.*
Hythe, hĭth, *M.*

I.

☞ For names in Eastern Europe and Asia beginning with **I** followed by a vowel, see **Y**; as, **Yakoutsk** for **Iakoutsk.**

Ia, ī′ȧ, *C.*
Iacchus, ī-ăk′kŭs, *C.*
Ialysus, ī-ăl′ĭ-sŭs, *C.*
Iambe, ī-ăm′bē, *C.*
Iamblichus, ī-ăm′blĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Iamidæ, ī-ăm′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Ianthe, ī-ăn′thē, *C.*
Ianthea, ī′ăn-thē′ȧ, *C.*
Iapetus, ī-ăp′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Iapygia, ī′ȧ-pĭj′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Iapyx, ī-ȧ′pĭx, *C.*
Iarbas, ī-är′bȧs, *C.*
Iarchas, ī-är′kŭs, *C.*
Iasides, ī-ăs′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Iasis, ī′ȧ-sĭs, *C.*
Iasius, ī-ā′sĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Iasus, ī-ā′sŭs, *C.*
Iaxartes, ī′ăks-är′tēz, *C.*
Ibarra, ē-bär′rȧ, *M.*
Ibera, ī-bē′rȧ, *C.*
Iberi, ī-bē′rī, *C.*
Iberia, ī-bē′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Iberus, ī-bē′rŭs, *C.*
Ibhar, ĭb′här, *B.*
Ibis, ī′bĭs, *C.*
Ibleam, ĭb′lē-ăm, *B.*
Ibneiah, ĭb-nē′yȧ, *B.*
Ibnijah, ĭb-nī′jȧ, *B.*
Ibrahim, ĭb-rȧ′hĕm, *M.*
Ibri, ĭb′rī, *M.*
Ibycus, ĭb′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Idæan, ĭd′zăn, *M.*
Icaria, ī-kā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Icarius, ī-kā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Icaris, ĭk′ȧ-rĭs ; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Iccius, ĭk′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Iceland, īs′lənd, *M.*
Icelos, īs′ē-lŏs, *C.*
Iceni, ī-sē′nī, *C.*
Ichabod, ĭk′ȧ-bŏd, *B.* & *M.*
Ichnusa, ĭk-nū′sȧ, *C.*
Ichthyophagi, ĭk′thĭ-ŏf′ȧ-jī, *C.*
Icilius, ī-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ico, ē-kō′, *M.*
Iconium, ī-kō′nĭ-ŭm, *B.* & *C.*
Iculisma, ĭk′ŭ-lĭs′mȧ, *C.*
Ida, ī′dȧ, *C.*
Idæa, ī-dē′ȧ, *C.*
Idaho, ī′dȧ-hō, *M.*
Idala, ī-dā′lȧ, *B.*
Idalia, ī-dā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Idalie, ī-dā′lĭ-ē, *C.*
Idalis, ī′dȧ-lĭs, *C.*
Idas, ī′dȧs, *C.*
Idbash, ĭd′bȧsh, *B.*
Iddo, ĭd′dō, *B.*
Idea, *a town*, ĭd′ē-ȧ ; *daughter of Danaus*, ī-dē′ȧ, *C.*
Ideler, ī′dē-lēr, *C.*
Idex, ī′dĕx, *C.*
Idistavisus, ĭ-dĭs′tȧ-vī′sŭs, *or* **Idistavisus**, ĭ-dĭs′lȧ-vī′sŭs, *C.*
Idomenæ, Idomene, ĭ-dŏm′ē-nē, *C.*
Idomeneus, ĭ-dŏm′ē-nūs, *C.*
Idothea, ĭ-dō′thē-ȧ, *C.*
Idria, ĭd′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Idubeda, ĭ-dū′bē-dȧ, *C.*
Iduel, ĭd′ū-ĕl, *B.*
Idumæa, **Idumea**, Yd′ū-mē′ȧ, *B.*
Idumæans, Yd′ū-mē′ănz, *B.*
Idume, ĭ-dū′mē, *C.*
Idumea, Yd′ū-mē′ȧ, *C.*
Idumeans, Yd′ū-mē′ans, *B.*
Iesi, yȧ′sē, *M.*
Igal, Y′găl, *B.*
Igdaliah, Yg′dȧ-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Igeal, Yg′ē-ăl, *B.*
Iglau, Yg′lou, *M.*
Ignatius, Yg-nā′shY-ŭs, *C.*
Igualada, ē-gwä-lä′dä, *M.*
Iguvium, Y-gū′vY-ŭm, *C.*
Ihuru, ē-hōō′rōō, *M.*
Iim, ī′ĭm, *B.*
Ije-abarim, Y|ē′ē-ăb′ȧ-rĭm, *B.*
Ijon, ī′jŏn, *B.*
Ikelemba, Yk′ȧ-lĕm′bȧ, *M.*
Ikengo, Yk′ĕn-gō, *M.*
Ikkesh, Yk′kĕsh, *B.*
Ikoko, Yk-ō′kō, *M.*
Ilai, ī′lī, *B.*
Ile de France, ēl *de* frŏNs′, *M.*
Ilerda, ĭ-lĕr′dȧ, *C.*
Ilergetes, Yl′ĕr-jē′tēz *or* ĭ-lĕr′jē-tēz, *C.*
Ilfracombe, Yl′frȧ-kōom, *M.*
Ili, ē′lē′, *M.*
Ilia, Yl′Y-ȧ, *C.*
Iliacus, ĭ-lī′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Iliades, ĭ-lī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Ilias, Yl′Y-ȧs, *C.*
Ilion, Yl′Y-ŏn, *C.* & *M.*
Ilione, ĭ-lī′ō-nē, *or* **Ilona**, -ō-nȧ, *C.*
Ilioneus, Yl′Y-ō′nē-ŭs *or* Yl-Y′ō-nŭs, *C.*
Ilissus, ĭ-lĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Ilithyia, Yl′Y-thĭ′yȧ, *C.*
Ilium, Yl′Y-ŭm, *or* **Ilion**, Yl′Y-ŏn, *C.*
Ille, ēl, *M.*
Illimani, ēl-yē-mä′nē, *M.*
Illinois, Yl-lY-noĭ′ *or* Yl-lY-noiz′, *M.*
Illiturgis, Yl′lY-tûr′jYs, *C.*
Illyria, Yl-lYr′ĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Illyricum, Yl-lYr′Y-kŭm, *B.* & *C.*
Illyris, Yl′lY-rĭs, *C.*
Ilunga, ĭl-lōōn′gȧ, *M.*
Ilungo, Yl-lōōn′gō, *M.*
Ilus, ī′lŭs, *C.*
Ilyris, Y-lī′rĭs, *C.*
Imaus, Ym′ū-ŭs *or* ĭ-mā′ŭs, *C.*
Imbarus, Ym′bȧ-rŭs, *C.*
Imbrasides, Ym-brās′Y-dēz, *C.*
Imbrasus, Ym′brā-sŭs, *C.*
Imbros, Im′brŏs, *C.*
Imla, **Imlah**, Im′lȧ, *B.*
Immah, Im′mȧ, *B.*
Immanuel, Im-măn′ū-ĕl, *B.*
Immer, Im′mĕr, *B.*
Imna, Im′nȧ, *B.*
Imnah, Im′nȧ, *B.*
Imola, Im′ō-lȧ, *C.* ; ē′mō-lȧ, *M.*
Imrah, Im′rȧ, *B.*
Imri, Im′rĭ, *B.*
Inachi, Yn′ȧ-kĭ, *C.*
Inachia, ĭ-nā′kĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Inachidæ, ĭ-năk′Y-dē, *C.*
Inachus, Yn′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Ina Muana, ē′nȧ mwä′nȧ, *M.*
Inchbald, Ynch′bôld, *M.*
Incitatus, Yn′sĭ-tā′tŭs, *C.*
Indeman, Yn′dē-măn′, *M.*
India, Yn′dY-ȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Indiana, Yn-dY-ăn′ȧ, *M.*
Indianapolis, Yn′dY-ȧn-ăp′ō-lĭs, *M.*
Indicus, Yn′dY-kŭs, *C.*
Indies, Yn′dĭz, *M.*
Indigetes, Yn-dĭj′ē-tēz, *also* Yn′dĭ-jē′tēz, *a people*, *C.*
Indogenes, Yn-dŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Indore, Yn-dōr′, *M.*
Indra, Yn′drȧ, *H.*
Indre, ăNd′r, *M.*
Indus, Yn′dŭs, = **Sindh**, *M.*
Inez, ē′nĕz *or* ĭ′nĕz, *M.*
Ingelow, Yn′je-lō, *M.*
Ingemann, Yng′e-măn, *M.*
Ingenhouss, Yng′en-hous, *M.*
Ingoldstadt, Yng′ōl-stät, *M.*
Ingres, ĂNg′r, *M.*
Inguiphus, Yn-gŭl′fŭs, *or* **Ingulf**, Yn′gŭlf, *M.*
Inkerman, Yŋk-ĕr′măn′, *M.*
Inkissa, Yŋ-kĭs′sȧ, *M.*
Innspruck, Yns′prŏŏk, *M.*
Ino, ī′nō, *C.*
Inoa, ĭ-nō′ȧ, *C.*
Inopus, ĭ-nō′pŭs, *C.*
Inous, ĭ-nō′ŭs, *C.*
Inpegna, Yn-pän′yȧ, *M.*
Insubres, Yn′sŭ-brēz, *C.*
Intaphernes, Yn′tŭ-fĕr′nēz, *C.*
Interamna, Yn′tĕr-ăm′nȧ, *C.*
Interlaken *or* **Interlachen**, Yn′tĕr-läk′en, *M.*
Inuus, Yn′ū-ŭs, *C.*
Inverness, Yn-vĕr-nĕs′, *M.*
Io, ī′ō, *C.*
Iolaia, ī′ō-lā′ȧ, *C.*
Iolas, ī′ō-lăs, *C.*
Iolaus, ī′ō-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Iolchos, ī-ōl′kŏs, *C.*
Iole, ī′ō-lē; **Ioli**, ī-ō′lī, *C.*
Ioli, ē-ō′lē, *M.*
Ion, ī′ŏn, *C.*
Iona, ē-ō′nȧ, *M.*
Ione, *Antioch*, ī-ō′nē ; *a Nereid*, ī′ō-nē, *C.*
Iones, ī-ō′nēz, *C.*
Ionia, ī-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Iope, ī′ō-pē, *C.*
Ios, ī′ŏs, *C.*
Iowa, ī′ō-wȧ, *M.*
Ipheidean, Yf′ē-dē′yȧ, *B.*
Iphiclus, Yf′ĭ-klŭs, *C.*
Iphicles, Yf′Y-klēz, *C.*
Iphicrates, Y-fĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Iphidamas, Y-fĭd′ȧ-mŭs, *C.*
Iphidamia, Yf′Y-dā-mĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Iphigenia, Yf′Y-jē-nĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Iphimedon, Y-fĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Iphimedusa, Yf′Y-mē-dū′sȧ, *C.*
Iphinoe, Y-fĭn′ō-ē, *C.*
Iphis, ī′fĭs, *C.*
Iphitus, Yf′Y-tŭs, *C.*
Ipswich, Ips′wĭch, *M.*
Ir, ĕr, *B.*
Ira, ī′rȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Irad, ī′răd, *B.*
Irak Adjemi, ē′răk ăj′e-mē, *or* **Irak Ajmi**, ē-răk′ ăj′mē, *M.*
Iram, ī′răm, *B.*
Iredell, Ir′dĕl, *M.*
Ireland, Ir′lənd, *M.*
Irenæus, Ir-ē-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Irene, ī-rē′nē, *C.*
Irenis, ī-rē′nĭs, *C.*
Ireton, Ir′tŭn, *M.*
Iri, ī′rĭ, *B.*
Iriarte *or* **Yriarte**, ē′rē-är′tȧ, *M.*
Irijah, ī-rī′jȧ, *B.*
Iris, ī′rĭs, *C.*
Irkootsk, ĕr-kōōtsk′, *M.*
Ir-nahash, ĕr′-nā′hăsh, *B.*
Iron, ī′rŏn, *B.*
Iroquois, ĭr′ō-kwoi′, *M.*
Irpeel, ĕr′pē-ĕl, *B.*
Irrawaddy, Ir-rȧ-wŏd′dY, *M.*
Ir-shemesh, ĕr′shĕ′mĕsh, *B.*
Irtish *or* **Irtysh**, ĕr′tĭsh, *M.*
Iru, ī′rŭ, *B.*
Irus, ī′rŭs, *C.*
Irvine, ĕr′vĭn, *M.*
Isaac, ī′zȧk, *B.* & *M.*
Isabey, ē′zȧ′bā′, *M.*
Isacus, ī-sā′kŭs, *C.*
Isæus, ī-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Isaiah, ī-zā′yȧ, *B.*
Isander, ī-săn′dĕr, *C.*
Isanghila, Ys′ăn-gē′lȧ, *M.*
Isangi, ē-sāŋ′gē, *M.*
Isara, Ys′ȧ-rȧ, *C.*
Isauria, ī-sa′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Isauricus, ī-sa′rĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Isaah, Ys′kȧ, *B.*
Iscariot, Ys-kăr′ĭ-ŭt, *B.*
Ischia, Ys′kē-ȧ, *M.*
Ischil, Ysh′ĭl, *B.*
Ischomachus, Ys-kŏm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Isdael, Ys′dē-ĕl, *B.*
Ise, ē′sē, *M.*
Iseke, ē-sā′kē, *M.*
Iser *or* **Isar**, ē′zĕr, *M.*
Isère, ē′zăr′, *M.*
Iserlohn, ē′zĕr-lōn′, *M.*
Ishbah, Ish′bȧ, *B.*
Ishbak, Ish′băk, *B.*
Ishbi-benob, Ish′bĭ-bē′nŏb, *B.*
Ish-bosheth, Ish-bō′shĕth, *B.*
Ishi, ī′shī, *B.*
Ishiah, ĭ-shī′ȧ, *B.*
Ishijah, ĭ-shī′jȧ, *B.*
Ishma, Ish′mȧ, *B.*
Ishmael, Ish′mē-ĕl, *B.*
Ishmaelite, Ish′mē-ĕl-īt, *B.*
Ishmaiah, Ish′mā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Ishmeelite, Ish′mē-ĕl-īt, *B.*
Ishmerai, Ish′mē-rā, *B.*
Ishod, ī′shŏd, *B.*
Ishpan, Ish′păn, *B.*
Ishtob, Ish′tŏb, *B.*
Ishuah, Ish′ū-ȧ, *B.*
Ishuai, Ish′ū-ā, *B.*
Ishui, Ish′ū-ī, *B.*
Isias, Ish′ĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Isidora, Ys′ĭ-dŏ′rȧ; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Isis, ī′sĭs, *C.*, *E.*, & *M.*
Iskanderoon, ĕs-kän′dĕr-rōōn′, *M.*
Isla, ēs′lä, *M.*
Islamabad, Ys-lüm′ȧ-bȧd, *M.*
Islay, ī′lȧ, *or* **Isla**, ī′lȧ, *M.*
Islington, Iz′lĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Islip, Is′lĭp, *M.*
Ismachiah, Ys′mȧ-kĭ′ȧ, *B.*
Ismael, Is′mā-ĕl, *C.*
Ismaiah, Ys′mȧ-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Ismail, Is-mā-ēl′, *M.*
Ismara, Ys′mȧ-rȧ ; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Ismene, Is-mē′nē, *C.*
Ismenias, Ys-mē′nĭ-ăs, *C.*
Ismenides, Ys-mĕn′Y-dēz, *C.*
Ismenus, *son of Apollo*, Is-mē′nŭs ; *a Chian*, Ys′mē-nŭs, *C.*
Isocles, Ys′ō-klēz, *C.*
Isocrates, ī-sŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Ispah, Is′pȧ, *B.*
Ispahan, Ys-pȧ-hän′, *M.*
Israel, Is′rā-ĕl *or* Yz′rā-ĕl, *B.*
Israelite, Is′rā-ĕl-īt *or* Yz′rā-ĕl-īt, *B.*
Issachar, Ys′sȧ-kär, *B.*
Issedones, Ys-sĕd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Isshiah, Ys-shī′ȧ, *B.*
Issoire, ēs′ewär′, *M.*
Issoudun, ē′sōō′dŭN′, *M.*
Istalcurus, Ys′tăl-kū′rŭs, *B.*
Isthmia, Isth′mĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Isthmius, Isth′mĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Istiæotis, Ys′tĭ-ē-ō′tĭs, *C.*
Istria, Is′trĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Istropolis, Is-trŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Isuah, Is′ū-ȧ, *B.*
Isui, Ys′ū-ĭ, *B.*
Itali, Ĭt′ȧ-lĭ; **-lis**, -lĭs; **-lus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Italia, ĭ-tā′lY-ȧ, *C.* ; *It.* ē-tä′lē-ä, *M.*
Italica, ĭ-tăl′ĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Italicus, ĭ-tăl′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Italus, Ĭt′ȧ-lŭs, *C.*
Italy, Ĭt′ȧ-lĭ, *B.* & *M.*
Itapicuru, ē-tä-pē-kōō-rōō′, *M.*
Itasca, ĭ-tăs′kȧ, *M.*
Itawamba, Ĭt-ȧ-wŏm′bȧ, *M.*
Ithaca, Ith′ȧ-kȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Ithacesiæ, Ith′ȧ-sē′shĭ-ē, *C.*
Ithæmenes, Y-thĕm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Ithai, Ith′ȧ-ī, *B.*
Ithamar, Ith′ȧ-mär, *B.*
Ithiel, Ith′ĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Ithmah, Ith′mȧ, *B.*
Ithnan, Ith′năn, *B.*
Ithomæa, Ith ō-mē′ȧ, *C.*
Ithome, ĭ-thō′mē, *C.*
Ithra, Ith′rȧ, *B.*
Ithran, Ith′răn, *B.*
Ithream, Ith′rē-ăm, *B.*
Ithrite, Ith′rĭt, *B.*
Ithuriel, Ĭth ū-rē′ĭ, *C.*
Itimbiri, ē-tĭm′bē-rē, *M.*
Itone, ĭ-tō′nē ; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Itorum, Ĭt′ō-rŭm, *C.*
Itri, ē′trē, *M.*
Ittah-kazin, Yt′tȧ-kā′zYn, *B.*
Ittai, Ĭt′tā-ĭ, *B.*
Ituræa *or* **Iturea**, Yt′ū-rē′ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Iturbide, ē-tōōr-bē′dē, *M.*
Iturí, ē-tōō′rē, *M.*
Ityæ, ĭ′tĭs, *C.*
Iuka, ĭ-ū′kȧ, *M.*
Iulis, ĭ-ū′lĭs ; **Iulus**, ĭ-ū′lŭs, *C.*
Ivah, ī′vȧ, *B.*
Ivan, ē-vän′, *M.*
Iviça, ē-vē′sȧ, *M.*
Ivrea, ē-vrā′ȧ, *M.*
Ivry, ēv′rē′, *M.*
Ixion, Yks-ī′ŏn, *C.*
Ixionides, Yks′ĭ-ŏn′Y-dēz, *C.*
Izehar, Yz′ē-här, *B.*
Izeharites, Yz′ē-hăr-ĭts, *B.*
Izhar, Yz′hăr, *B.*
Izharites, Yz′hăr-ĭts, *B.*
Izrahiah, Yz′rȧ-hī′ȧ, *B.*
Izrahite, Yz′rȧ-hīt, *B.*
Izreel, Yz′rē-ĕl, *B.*
Izri, Yz′rĭ, *B.*

J.

Jaakan, jā′ȧ-kăn, *B.*
Jaakobah, jā-ăk′ō-bȧ, *B.*
Jaala *or* **Jaalah**, jȧ-ā′lȧ, *B.*
Jaalam, jȧ-ā′lăm, *B.*
Jaanai, jā′ȧ-nī *or* jȧ-ā′nī, *B.*
Jaare-oregim, jā′ȧ-rē-, *or* jā-ăr′ē-ŏr′ē-gĭm, *B.*
Jaasau, jā′ȧ-sȧ, *B.*
Jaasiel, jā-ā′sĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Jaazaniah, jā-ăz′ȧ-nī′ȧ, *B.*
Jaazer, jā-ā′zĕr, *B.*
Jaaziah, jā′ȧ-zī′ȧ, *B.*

Jaaziel, jā-ā′zȳ-ĕl, *B.*
Jabal, jā′băl, *B.*
Jabbok, jăb′bŏk, *B.*
Jabesh, jā′bĕsh, *B.*
Jabesh-gilead, jā′bĕsh-gĭl′ē-ad, *B.*
Jabez, jā′bĕz, *B.*
Jabin, jā′bĭn, *B.*
Jabneel, jăb′nē-ĕl, *B.*
Jabneh, jăb′nē, *B.*
Jaca, hä′kä, *M.*
Jachan, jā′kăn, *B.*
Jachin. jā′kĭn, *B.*
Jachinites, jā′kĭn-īts, *B.*
Jacmel, zhäk′mĕl′, *M.*
Jacob, jā′kŭb, *B.*
Jacobi, yä-kō′bē, *M.*
Jacobus, jȧ-kō′bŭs, *C.*
Jacquard. zhäk′kär′, *M.*
Jacquemel *or* **Jacmel,** zhäk′mĕl′, *M.*
Jacubus, jȧ-kū′bŭs, *C.*
Jada. jā′dȧ, *B.*
Jadau, jȧ-dā′ū, *B.*
Jaddua, jăd-dū′ȧ, *B.*
Jadon, jā′dŏn, *B.*
Jael, jā′ĕl, *B.*
Jaen, hä-ān′, *M.*
Jaffa, jăf′fȧ *or* yäf′fä, *M.*
Jaffnapatam, jăf′nȧ-pȧ-tăm′, *M.*
Jagua *or* **Xagua,** hä′gwä, *M.*
Jagur, jā′gẽr, *B.*
Jah, jä′, *B.*
Jahalelel, jȧ-hā′lē-lĕl, *B.*
Jahath, jā′hăth, *B.*
Jahaz, jā′hăz, *B.*
Jahaza, Jahazah, jȧ-hā′zȧ, *B.*
Jahaziah, jā′hȧ-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Jahaziel, jȧ-hā′zī-ĕl, *B.*
Jahdai, jā′dȧ-ī, *B.*
Jahdiel, jā′dī-ĕl, *B.*
Jahdo, jā′dō, *B.*
Jahleel, jā′lē-ĕl, *B.*
Jahleelites, jā′lē-ĕl-īts, *B.*
Jahmai, jā′mā-ī, *B.*
Jahn, yän, *M.*
Jahzah, jā′zȧ, *B.*
Jahzeel, jā′zē-ĕl, *B.*
Jahzeelites, jā′zē-ĕl-īts, *B.*
Jahzerah, jā′zē-rȧ, *B.*
Jahziel, jā′zī-ĕl, *B.*
Jair, jā′ẽr ; **Jairite,** jā′ĭ-rīt, *B.*
Jairus, *in Esther,* jā′ĭ-rŭs ; *in New Test.,* jā-ī′rŭs, *B.*
Jakan, jā′kăn, *B.*
Jakeh, jā′kē, *B.*
Jakim, jā′kĭm, *B.*
Jalafa, jȧ-lā′fȧ, *M.*
Jalapa *or* **Xalapa,** hä-lä′pä, *M.*
Jalisco *or* **Xalisco,** hä-lēs′kō, *M.*
Jalon, jā′lŏn, *B.*
Jamaica, jȧ-mā′kȧ, *M.*
Jambres, jăm′brēs, *B.*
Jambri, jăm′brī, *B.*
James, jā′mz, *B.*
Jamieson, jā′mĭ-sŭn, *M.*
Jamin, jā′mĭn, *B.*
Jaminites, jā′mĭn-īts, *B.*
Jamlech, jām′lĕk, *B.*
Jamnia. jām-nī′ȧ, *B.*
Jamnites, jām′nīts, *B.*
Janauschek, yä′nou-shĕk, *M.*
Janiculum, jȧ-nĭk′ū-lŭm, *C.*
Janin, zhä′nĂN′, *M.*
Janina, yä-nē′nȧ, *M.*
Janna, jăn′nȧ, *B.*
Jannes, jăn′nēz, *B.*
Janoah. jȧ-nō′ȧ, *B.*
Janohah, jȧ-nō′hȧ, *B.*
Jansen, jăn′sĕn ; *D.* yän′sen ; *F.* zhŎN′sŎN′ ; *L.* **Jansenius,** jăn-sē′nĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Janum, jā′nŭm, *B.*
Janus, jā′nŭs, *C.*
Japan, jȧ-pän′, *M.*
Japetus, jȧp′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Japheth, jā′fĕth, *B.*
Japhia, jȧ-fī′ȧ, *B.*
Japhlet, jăf′lĕt, *B.*
Japhleti, jăf′lē-tī *or* jăf-lē′tī, *B.*
Japho, jā′fō, *B.*
Japura, zhä-pōō-rä′, *M.*
Jaquemel, zhäk′mĕl′, *M.*
Jarah, jā′rȧ, *B.*
Jareb, jā′rĕb, *B.*
Jared, jā′rĕd, *B.*
Jaresiah, jā′rē-sī′ȧ, *B.*
Jarha, jär′hȧ, *B.*
Jarib, jā′rĭb, *B.*
Jarimoth, jär′ĭ-mŏth, *B.*
Jarmuth, jär′mŭth, *B.*
Jarnac, zhär′näk′, *M.*
Jaroah, jȧ-rō′ȧ, *B.*
Jaroslaw *or* **Yaroslav,** etc., yä′rō-slȧv′, *M.*
Jasael, jā′sā-ĕl *or* jās′ā-ĕl, *B.*
Jashen, jā′shĕn, *B.*
Jasher. jā′shẽr, *B.*
Jashobeam, jȧ-shō′bē-ăm, *B.*
Jashub, jā′shŭb *or* jăsh′ŭb, *B.*
Jashubi-lehem, jăsh′ū-bī-lē′hĕm, *B.*
Jashubites, jăsh′ū-bīts, *B.*
Jasiel. jā′sĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Jasmin, zhäs′mĂN′, *or* (*Prov.*) **Jansmin,** *M.*
Jason, jā′sŭn, *B.* & *C.*
Jassy, yä′sē, *M.*
Jasubus. jȧ-sū′bŭs, *B.*
Jaszberény, yäs′bā-rān′y′, *M.*
Jatal. jā′tăl, *B.*
Jathniel, jăth′nĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Jattir, jăt′tẽr, *B.*
Jauer, you′ẽr, *M.*
Jaura, zhou-rōō′, *M.*
Java, jä′vȧ *or* jȧ′vȧ, *M.*
Javan, jā′vȧn, *B.*
Jayadeva, jī′ȧ-dā′vȧ, *M.*
Jazar, jā′zär: **Jazer,** jā′zẽr, *B.*
Jaziel, jā′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Jaziz, jā′zĭz, *B.*
Jeanne d'Arc, zhän′därk′, *M.*
Jean Paul, zhŏN′ poul′ *or* jĕn pȧl′, = RICHTER, *M.*
Jearim, jē′ȧ-rĭm, *B.*
Jeaterai, jē-ăt′ē-rī, *B.*
Jeberechiah, jē-bĕr′ē-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Jebus, jē′bŭs, *B.*
Jebusi. jē-bū′sī, *B.*
Jebusite, jē-bū′sīt, *B.*
Jecamiah, jĕk′ȧ-mī′ȧ, *B.*
Jecholiah, jĕk′ō-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Jechonias, jĕk′ō-nī′ăs, *B.*
Jecoliah, jĕk′ō-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Jeconiah, jĕk′ō-nī′ȧ, *B.*
Jeconias, jĕk′ō-nī′ăs, *B.*
Jedaiah, jē-dā′yȧ, *B.*
Jedburgh, jĕd′bŭr-ȧ, *M.*
Jeddo *or* **Yeddo,** jĕd′dō *or* yĕd′dō, *M.*
Jedeiah, jē-dē′yȧ, *B.*
Jedeus, jē-dē′ŭs, *B.*
Jediael, jē-dī′ȧ-ĕl, *B.*
Jedidah, jȧ-dī′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Jedidiah, jĕd′ĭ-dī′ȧ, *B.*
Jediel, jĕd′ĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Jeduthun, jĕd′ū-thŭn, *B.*
Jeeil, jē-ē′ĭl; **Jeelus,** -lŭs, *B.*
Jeezer, jē-ē′zẽr, *B.*
Jeezerites, jē-ē′zẽr-īts, *B.*
Jegar-sahadutha, jē′gär-sā′hȧ-dū′thȧ, *B.*
Jehaleel, jē-hā′lē-ĕl, *B.*
Jehaleleel, jē′hā-lē′lē-ĕl, *B.*
Jehaleliel, jē-hā′lē-lĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Jehaziel, jē′hȧ-zī′ĕl, *B.*
Jehdeiah, jē-dē′yȧ, *B.*
Jehezekel, jē-hĕz′ē-kĕl, *B.*
Jehiah, jē-hī′ȧ, *B.*
Jehiel, jē-hī′ĕl, *B.*
Jehieli, jē-hī′ē-lī, *B.*
Jehizkiah, jē′hĭz-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Jehoadah, jē-hō′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Jehoaddan, jē′hō-ăd′dȧn, *B.*
Jehoahaz, jē-hō′ȧ-hăz, *B.*
Jehoash, jē-hō′ăsh, *B.*
Jehohanan, jē′hō-hā′năn *or* jē-hō′hȧ-năn, *B.*
Jehoiachin, jē-hoi′ȧ-kĭn, *B.*
Jehoiakim, jē-hoi′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Jehoiada, jē-hoi′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Jehoiarib, jē-hoi′ȧ-rĭb, *B.*
Jehol, yä′hōl *or* zhä′hōl, *M.*
Jehonadab, jē-hŏn′ȧ-dăb, *B.*
Jehonathan, jē-hŏn′ȧ-thăn, *B.*
Jehoram, jē-hō′răm, *B.*
Jehoshabeath, jē′hō-shăb′ē-ăth, *B.*
Jehoshaphat, jē-hŏsh′ȧ-făt, *B.*
Jehosheba, jē-hŏsh′ē-bȧ, *B.*
Jehoshua *or* **-uah,** jē-hŏsh′ū-ȧ, *B.*
Jehovah, jē-hō′vȧ, *B.*
Jehovah-jireh. jē-hō′vȧ-jī′rē, *B.*
Jehovah-nissi, jē-hō′vȧ-nĭs′ī, *B.*
Jehovah-shalom, jē-hō′vȧ-shā′lŏm, *B.*
Jehovah-shammah, jē-hō′vȧ-shăm′mȧ, *B.*
Jehovah-tsidkenu, jē-hō′vȧ-sĭd′kē-nū, *B.*
Jehozabad, jē-hŏz′ȧ-băd, *B.*
Jehozadak, jē-hŏz′ȧ-dăk, *B.*
Jehu, jē′hū, *B.*
Jehudi, jē-hū′dī, *B.*
Jehudijah, jē′hū-dī′jȧ, *B.*
Jehush, jē′hŭsh, *B.*
Jeiel, jē-ī′ĕl, *B.*
Jekabzeel, jē-kăb′zē-ĕl, *B.*
Jekameam, jĕk′ȧ-mē′ăm, *B.*
Jekamiah, jĕk′ȧ-mī′ȧ, *B.*
Jekuthiel, jē-kū′thī-ĕl, *B.*
Jellachich, yĕl′ȧ-chĭch, *M.*
Jemima, jē-mī′mȧ *or* jĕm′ĭ-mȧ, *B.*
Jemnaan, jĕm′mē-ăn, *B.*
Jemuel, jē-mū′ĕl, *B.*
Jena. jēn′ȧ ; *G.* yā′nä, *M.*
Jephthae, jĕf′thā-ē, *B.*
Jephthah, jĕf′thȧ, *B.*
Jephunne, Jephunneh, jē-fŭn′nē, *B.*
Jerah, jē′rȧ, *B.*
Jerahmeel, jē-rȧ′mē-ĕl, *B.*
Jerahmeelite, jē-rȧ′mē-ĕl-īt, *B.*
Jerechus, jĕr′ē-kŭs, *B.*
Jered, jē′rĕd, *B.*
Jeremai, jĕr′ē-mā, *B.*
Jeremiah, jĕr′ē-mī′ȧ, *B.*
Jeremias, jĕr′ē-mī′ȧs, *B.*
Jeremoth, jĕr′ē-mŏth, *B.*
Jeremy, jĕr′ē-mĭ, *B.*
Jerez = XERES, hā-rĕth′, *M.*
Jeriah, jē-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Jeribai, jĕr′ĭ-bā, *B.*
Jericho, jĕr′ĭ-kō, *B.* & *M.*
Jeriel, jĕ′rĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Jerijah. jē-rī′jȧ, *B.*
Jerimoth, jĕr′ĭ-mŏth, *B.*
Jerioth, jĕ′rĭ-ŏth, *B.*
Jeroboam, jĕr′ō-bō′ăm, *B.*
Jeroham, jĕr′ō-hăm, *B.*
Jersey, jẽr′zĭ, *M.*
Jerubbaal. jē-rŭb′bȧ-ăl, *B.*
Jerubbesheth, jē-rŭb′bē-shĕth, *B.*
Jerubbesheth, jē-rŭb′bē-shĕth, *B.*
Jeruel, jĕr′ū-ĕl, *B.*
Jerusalem, jē-rōō′sȧ-lĕm, *B.*
Jerusha, Jerushah, jē-rōō′shȧ, *B.*
Jesaiah, jē-sā′yȧ, *B.*
Jeshaiah, jē-shā′yȧ, *B.*
Jeshanah, jēsh′ȧ-nȧ, *B.*
Jesharela, jē-shăr′ē-lȧ, *B.*
Jeshebeab, jē-shĕb′ē-ăb, *B.*
Jesher, jē′shẽr, *B.*
Jeshimon, jēsh′ĭ-mŏn, *B.*
Jeshishai, jē-shĭsh′ā-ī, *B.*
Jeshohaiah, jēsh′ō-hā′yȧ *or* jēsh′ō-hā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Jeshua, Jeshuah, jēsh′ū-ȧ, *B.*
Jeshurun, jēsh′ū-rŭn, *B.*
Jesi = IESI.
Jesiah. jē-sī′ȧ, *B.*
Jesimiel, jē-sĭm′ĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Jesse, jĕs′sē, *B.*
Jesso = YEZO.
Jessue, jĕs′sū-ē, *B.*
Jesu. jē′sŭ, *B.*
Jesui, jĕs′ū-ī, *B.*
Jesuites, jĕs′ū-īts, *B.*
Jesurun, jĕs′ū-rŭn, *B.*
Jesus, jē′zŭs, *B.*
Jether, jē′thẽr, *B.*
Jetheth, jē′thĕth, *B.*
Jethlah, jĕth′lȧ, *B.*
Jethro, jē′thrō, *B.*
Jetur, jē′tŭr, *B.*
Jeuel, jē′ū-ĕl *or* jū′ĕl, *B.*
Jeush, jē′ŭsh, *B.*
Jeuz, jē′ŭz, *B.*
Jew. jū *or* jōō, *B.* & *M.*
Jeypoor, jī-pōōr′, *M.*
Jezaniah, jĕz′ȧ-nī′ȧ, *B.*
Jezebel, jĕz′ē-bĕl, *B.*
Jezelus, jē-zē′lŭs, *B.*
Jezer, jē′zẽr, *B.*
Jezerites, jē′zẽr-īts, *B.*
Jeziah, jē-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Jeziel. jē′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Jezliah, jĕz-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Jezoar. jĕz′ō-ăr, *B.*
Jezrahiah. jĕz′rȧ-hī′ȧ, *B.*
Jezreel. jĕz′rē-ĕl, *B.*
Jezreelite. jĕz′rē-ĕl-īt, *B.*
Jezreelites, jĕz′rē-ĕl-īts, *B.*
Jibsam, jĭb′săm, *B.*
Jiddah *or* **Djidda,** jĭd′dȧ, *M.*
Jidlaph. jĭd′lăf, *B.*
Jijona *or* **Xixona,** hē-hō′nä, *M.*
Jimna. Jimnah, jĭm′nȧ, *B.*
Jimnites, jĭm′nīts, *B.*
Jipe. jē′pē, *M.*
Jiphtah. jĭf′tȧ, *B.*
Jiphthahel, jĭf′thȧ-hĕl, *B.*
Joab, jō′ăb, *B.*
Joachaz, jō′ȧ-kăz, *B.*
Joachim, jō′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Joacim. jō′ȧ-sĭm, *B.*
Joadanus, jō′ȧ-dā′nŭs, *B.*
Joah. jō′ȧ, *B.*
Joahaz, jō′ȧ-hăz, *B.*
Joakim, jō′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Joanan, jō-ā′nan, *B.*
Joan of Arc, jō-ăn′, *or* jōn′, ŏv ärk, *M.*
Joanes, hō-ä′nĕs, *or* **Juanes,** hōō-ä′nĕs, *M.*
Joanna, jō-ăn′nȧ, *B.*
Joannan, jō-ăn′năn, *B.*
Joarib, jō′ȧ-rĭb, *B.*
Joash, jō′ăsh, *B.*
Joatham, jō′ȧ-thăm, *B.*
Joazabdus, jō′ȧ-zăb′dŭs, *B.*
Job, jōb, *B.*
Jobab, jō′băb, *B.*
Jocasta, jō-kăs′tȧ, *C.*
Jochebed, jŏk′ē-bĕd, *B.*
Joda, jō′dȧ, *B.*
Jo Daviess, jō dā′vĭs, *M.*
Joed, jō′ĕd, *B.*
Joel, jō′ĕl, *B.*
Joelah, jō-ē′lȧ, *B.*
Joezer, jō-ē′zẽr, *B.*
Jogbehah, jŏg′bē-hȧ, *B.*
Jogli, jŏg′lī, *B.*
Joha, jō′hȧ, *B.*
Johanan, jō-hā′nan, *B.*
Johanna, jō-hăn′nȧ, *M.*
Johannes, jō-hăn′nēz, *B.*
John, jŏn, *B.* & *M.*
Joiada, joi′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Joiakim, joi′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Joiarib, joi′ȧ-rĭb, *B.*
Jokdeam, jŏk′dē-ăm, *B.*
Jokim, jō′kĭm, *B.*
Jokmeam, jŏk′mē-ăm, *B.*
Jokneam, jŏk′nē-ăm, *B.*
Jokshan, jŏk′shăn, *B.*
Joktan, jŏk′tăn, *B.*
Joktheel, jŏk′thē-ĕl, *B.*
Joliba, jŏl′ī-bȧ, *M.*
Joinville, join′vĭl ; *F.* zhwĂN′vēl′, *M.*
Jolifa, jō-lī′fȧ, *M.*
Jomini, zhō′mē′nē′, *M.*
Jona, jō′nȧ, *B.*
Jonadab, jŏn′ȧ-dăb, *B.*
Jonah, jō′nȧ, *B.*
Jonan, jō′năn, *B.*
Jonas, jō′năs, *B.*
Jonathan, jŏn′ȧ-thȧn, *B.*
Jonathas. jŏn′ȧ-thăs, *B.*
Jonath-elem-rechoim, jō′nath-ē-lĕm-rē-kō′ĭm, *B.*
Jönköping, yœn′chē-pĭng, *M.*
Joppa, jŏp′pȧ, *B.*
Joppe, jŏp′pē, *B.*
Jorah, jō′rȧ, *B.*
Jorai, jō′rā-ī, *B.*
Joram, jō′răm, *B.*
Jordan. jôr′dȧn, *B.* & *M.*
Jordanes, jôr-dā′nēz, *C.*
Joribas, jôr′ĭ-băs, *B.*
Joribus, jôr′ĭ-bŭs, *B.*
Jorim, jō′rĭm, *B.*
Jorkoam, jôr′kō-ăm, *B.*
Jornandes, jôr-nän′dēz, *C.*
Jorullo, hō-rōōl′yō, *M.*
Josabad, jŏs′ȧ-băd, *B.*
Josaphat, jŏs′ȧ-făt, *B.*
Josaphias, jŏs′ȧ-fī′ăs, *B.*
Jose, jō′sē, *B.*
Josedec, Josedech, jŏs′ē-dĕk, *B.*
Joseph, jō′zĕf, *B.*
Josephus, jō-sē′fŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Josea, jō′sē-ȧ, *B.*
Joshabad, jŏsh′ȧ-băd, *B.*
Joshah, jō′shȧ, *B.*
Joshaphat, jŏsh′ȧ-făt, *B.*
Joshaviah. jŏsh′ȧ-vī′ȧ, *B.*
Josh-bekashah, jŏsh′-bĕk′ȧ-shȧ, *B.*
Joshua, jŏsh′ū-ȧ, *B.*
Josiah, jō-sī′ȧ, *B.*
Josias. jō-sī′ăs, *B.*
Josiphiah. jŏs′ĭ-fī′ȧ, *B.*
Josquin des Pres, zhŏ′kăN′ dā prā′, *M.*
Jotbah, jōt′bȧ, *B.*
Jotbath, jōt′băth, *B.*
Jotbathah, jōt′bȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Jotham, jō′thăm, *B.*
Jotunheim, jē′tōon-hĭm, *N.*
Joubert, zhōō′bâr′, *M.*
Jouffroy, zhōōf′frwä′, *M.*
Jourdan, zhōōr′dŏN′, *M.*
Joux, zhōō′, *M.*
Jovianus, jō′vĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Jowett, jō′ĕt, *M.*
Jozabad. jŏz′ȧ-băd, *B.*
Jozachar, jŏz′ȧ-kär, *B.*
Jozadak, jŏz′ȧ-dăk, *B.*
Juan Fernandez, jōō′ăn fẽr-năn′dēz ; *Sp.* hōō-ăn′ fẽr-nän′dĕth, *M.*
Juarez, hōō-ä′rĕs *or* hwä′rĕth, *M.*
Juba, jū′bȧ, *C.*
Jubal, jū′bal, *B.*
Jucal, jū′kăl, *B.*
Juda, Judah, jū′dȧ, *B.*
Judæa, jū-dē′ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Judas, jū′dȧs, *B.*
Jude, jūd, *B.*
Judea, jū-dē′ȧ, *B.*
Judith, jū′dĭth, *B.*
Juel, jū′ĕl, *B.*
Juggernaut, jŭg-ẽr-nȧt′, *M.*

Jugurtha, jo͞o-gûr′thä, *C.*
Jujuy, ho͞o-hwē′, *M.*
Julia, jo͞o′lĭ-ä, *B. & C.*
Julius, jo͞o′lĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Julianus, jo͞o-lĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Juliers, zho͞o-lē′ĕrs′ ; *G.* **Jülich**, yo͞o′lĭk, *M.*
Julii, jo͞o′lĭ-ī, *C.*
Juliomagus, jo͞o′lĭ-ŏm′ä-gŭs, *C.*
Juliopolis, jo͞o′lĭ-ŏp′o-lĭs, *C.*
Julius, jo͞o′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Jullien, zho͞o-lē′ăN′ *or* zho͞o-lyĕN′, *M.*
Jumna, jŭm′nä, *M.*
Jungfrau, yo͝ong′frou, *M.*
Jungmann, yo͝ong′män, *M.*
Junia, jo͞o′nĭ-ä, *B. & C.*
Juniata, jo͞o′nĭ-ā′tä, *M.*
Juno, jo͞o′nō, *C.*
Junonalia, jo͞o-nō-nā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Junones, jo͞o-nō′nēz, *C.*
Junonia, jo͞o-nō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Junonigena, jo͞o-nŏ-nĭj′ē-nä, *C.*
Junot, zhōō′nō′, *M.*
Jupiter, jo͞o′pĭ-tẽr, *B. & C.*
Jura, jo͞o′rä ; *F.* zhōō′rä′, *C. & M.*
Jushab-hesed, jo͞o′shăb-hē′sĕd, *B.*
Jussieu, zhy′sĭ-ē′, *M.*
Justinianus, jŭs-tĭn′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Justinus, jŭs-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Justus, jŭs′tŭs, *B.*
Jutland, jŭt′land, *M.*
Juttah, jŭt′tä, *B.*
Juturna, jo͞o-tûr′nä, *C.*
Juvenalis, jo͞o′vē-nā′lĭs, *C.*
Juventas, jo͞o-vĕn′tăs, *C.*
Juverna, jo͞o-vẽr′nä, *C.*

K.

Kaarta, kär′tä, *M.*
Kaas, käs, *M.*
Kabajendi, kä-bä-jĕn′dĭ, *M.*
Kabambarre, kä-bäm-bär′rē, *M.*
Kabompo, kä-bŏm′pō, *M.*
Kabzeel, käb′zē-ĕl, *B.*
Kacungo, kä-kōōn′gō, *M.*
Kades, kā′dēz, *B.*
Kadesh, kā′dĕsh, *B.*
Kadesh-barnea, kā′dĕsh-bär′nē-ä, *B.*
Kadmiel, käd′mĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Kadmonites, käd′mŏn-īts, *B.*
Kafuro, kä-fo͞o′rō, *M.*
Kafus, kā-fō͞os′, *M.*
Kagera, kä-jā′rä, *M.*
Kagunga, kä-gōōn′gä, *M.*
Kairwan, kīr′wän′, *M.*
Kaisareeyeh, kī-zar-ē′e, *M.*
Kaisarieh, kī-zar-ē′ĕh, *M.*
Kakessa, kä-kĕs′sä, *M.*
Kakungu, kä-kōōn′gōō, *M.*
Kalamazoo, kăl′ä-mä-zo͞o′, *M.*
Kalasa, kä-lä′zä, *M.*
Kalassa, kä-lăs′sä, *M.*
Kalul, kä-lo͞o′wē, *M.*
Kalisz, kä′lĭsh, *M.*
Kall, käl, *M.*
Kalmar, käl′mär, *M.*
Kalooga, kä-lo͞o′gä, *M.*
Kaluan, kä-lo͞o′ăn, *M.*
Kalusz, kä′lo͞osh, *M.*
Kamadeva, kä-mä-dā′vä, *H.*
Kamalambo, kä′mä-räm′bō, *M.*
Kamchatka *or* **Kamtchatka**, käm-chăt′kä, *M.*
Kämpfer, kĕmp′fẽr, *M.*
Kanah, kā′nä, *B.*
Kanawha, kä-nô′wä, *M.*
Kandahár, kăn-dĭ-här′, *M.*
Kankakee, kang′kä-kē′, *M.*
Kanna, kän′nä, *M.*
Kansas, kăn′zas, *M.*
Kant, känt *or* känt, *M.*
Kantemir, kän′te-mēr′, *M.*
Kapuka, kä-po͞o′kä, *M.*
Kara, kä′rä, *M.*
Karagwe, kä-räg′wē, *M.*
Kara-Hissar, kä′rä′-hĭs-sär′, *M.*
Karamania, kä-rä-mā′nē-ä, *M.*
Karamzin, kä-räm-zēn′, *M.*
Kara-Su-Bazar, kä′rä′-so͞o-bä-zär′, *M.*
Kareah, kä-rē′ä, *B.*
Karema, kä-rā′mä, *M.*
Karkaa, kär′kĭ-ä, *B.*
Karker, kär′kẽr, *B.*
Karlsburg, kärls′bo͝org, *M.*
Karnaim, kär′nā-ĭm, *B.*
Kartah, kär′tä, *B.*
Kartan, kär′tăn, *B.*
Kasan = KAZAN.
Kaschau, käsh′ou ; *Hung.* **Kassa**, kŏsh′shŏ, *M.*
Kasembi, kä-sĕm′bē, *M.*
Kashan, kä-shän′, *M.*
Kashgar, kash-gär′, *M.*
Kasaai, kä-sī′, *M.*
Kastner, kĕst′nẽr, *M.*
Katahdin, kä-tä′dĭn, *M.*
Katanga, kä-tăn′gä, *M.*
Katende, kä-tăn′dē, *M.*
Kative, kä-tē′vē, *M.*
Katona, kŏt′ō-nŏ, *M.*
Katrine, kat′rĭn, *M.*
Kattath, kăt′ăth, *B.*
Kattegat CATTEGAT.
Kaufmann, kouf′mun, *M.*
Kaunitz, kou′nĭts, *M.*
Kavalli, kä-väl′lĭ, *M.*
Kavanagh, kăv′ä-nä, *M.*
Kavele, kä-vä′lē, *M.*
Kazan, kä-zän′, *M.*
Kearney, kär′nĭ, *M.*
Keble, kē′b'l, *M.*
Keczkemét, kĕch-kĕm-āt′, *M.*
Kedar, kē′där, *B.*
Kedemah, kē-dē′mä, *B.*
Kedemoth, kĕd′ē-mŏth, *B.*
Kedesh, kē′dĕsh, *B.*
Kedesh Naphtali, kē′dĕsh năf′tä-lī, *B.*
Kehelathah, kē-hĕl′ä-thä, *B.*
Kehi, kāl, *M.*
Keighley, kēth′lē, *M.*
Keighly, *local form* **Keithly**, kēth′lĭ, *M.*
Keightly, kīt′lē, *M.*
Keliah, kĭ′lä, *B.*
Kelser, kĭ′zẽr, *M.*
Kelaiah, kĕ-lā′ä, *B.*
Kelat, kĕl-ät′, *M.*
Kelita, kĕl′ĭ-tä, *B.*
Kemuel, kē-mū′ĕl, *B.*
Kenan, kē′năn, *B.*
Kenath, kē′năth, *B.*
Kenaz, kē′năz, *B.*
Keneh, kĕn′ĕ, *M.*
Kenezite, kĕn′ē-zīt, *B.*
Kenia, kĕn′yä, *M.*
Kenite, kē′nīt, *B.*
Kennebec, kĕn′ĕ-bĕk′, *M.*
Kennebunk, kĕn′ĕ-bŭnk′, *M.*
Kennizzites, kĕn-nĭz′zīts, *B.*
Kensington, kĕn′sĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Kentucky, kĕn-tŭk′ĭ, *M.*
Keokuk, kē′ō-kŭk′, *M.*
Keren-happuch, kē′rĕn-hăp′pŭk, *B.*
Kergu'len, kĕrg′ē-lĕn, *M.*
Kerguelen-Tremarec, kĕr′gē′lăN′-trē′mä′rĕk′, *M.*
Kerioth, kĕ′rĭ-ŏth, *B.*
Kermán, kẽr-män′, *M.*
Kerner, kẽr′nẽr *or* kẽr′nẽr, *M.*
Keros, kē′rŏs, *B.*
Keszthely, kĕst-hĕl′, *M.*
Ketcho, kĕ′chō, *M.*
Keturah, kĕ-to͞o′rä, *B.*
Kezia, kē-zī′ä, *B.*
Keziz, kē′zĭz, *B.*
Kharkov, kär-kŏf′, *M.*
Khartoom, kär-to͞om′, *M.*
Khem, kĕm, *M.*
Kherson, kẽr-sŏn′, *M.*
Khiva, kē′vä, *M.*
Khoozistan, kōō-zĭs-tän′, *M.*
Khorassan, kō-rŭs-sän′, *M.*
Khuns, kŭns, *E.*
Khyber, kī′bẽr, *M.*
Kiakhta, kē-äk′tä, *M.*
Kiangau, kē-äng′sŏō, *M.*
Kiballa, kĭ-bŭl′lä, *M.*
Kibanga, kĭ-băn′gä, *M.*
Kibroth-hattavah, kĭb′rŏth-hăt-tā′vä, *B.*
Kibzaim, kĭb′zā-ĭm, *B.*
Kickapoo, kĭk-ä-po͞o′, *M.*
Kidderminster, kĭd-dẽr-mĭn′stẽr, *M.*
Kidron, kĭd′rŏn, *B.*
Kiel, kēl, *M.*
Kiev, kē-ĕf′, *M.*
Kikassa, kĭ-käs′sä, *M.*
Kilima-Njaro, kĭ-lē-mĭn′jĭ-rō′, *M.*
Kilinga, kē-lĭn′gä, *M.*
Kilkenny, kĭl-kĕn′ĭ, *M.*
Killarney, kĭl-är′nĭ, *M.*
Kilmarnock, kĭl-mär′nŭk, *M.*
Kimawenzi, kē′mä-wĕn′zē, *M.*
Kimpoko, kĭm-pō′kō, *M.*
Kinah, kī′nä, *B.*
Kincardine, kĭn-kär′dĭn, *M.*
King-ke-tao *or* **Kingkitao**, king-kē-tä′o, *M.*
Kinross, kĭn′rŏs′, *M.*
Kinsale, kĭn-sāl′, *M.*
Kinshassa, kĭn-shäs′sä, *M.*
Kioo-Stoo, kē-o͞o′shē-o͞o, *M.*
Kioto, kē-ō′tō, *M.*
Kiowa, kē′ō-wä′, *M.*
Kipembwe, kĭ-pĕm′bwē, *M.*
Kir, kẽr, *B.*
Kircher, kĭrk′ẽr, *M.*
Kir-haraseth, kẽr′-här′ä-sĕth, *B.*
Kir-hareseth, kẽr′-här′e-sĕth, *B.*
Kir-haresh, kẽr′-hā′rĕsh, *B.*
Kir-heres, kẽr-hē′rēz, *B.*
Kiriath, kĭr′ĭ-ăth, *B.*
Kiriathaim, kĭr′ĭ-ā-thā′ĭm, *B.*
Kiriathiarius, kĭr′ĭ-ăth′ĭ-ā′rĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Kirioth, kĭr′ĭ-ŏth, *B.*
Kirjath, kẽr′jăth, *B.*
Kirjath-aim, kẽr′jăth-ā′ĭm, *B.*
Kirjath-arba, kẽr′jăth-är′bä, *B.*
Kirjath-arim, kẽr′jăth-ū′rĭm, *B.*
Kirjath-baal, kẽr′jăth-bā′al, *B.*
Kirjath-huzoth, kẽr′jăth-hū′zŏth, *B.*
Kirjath-jearim, kẽr′jăth-jē′ä-rĭm, *B.*
Kirjath-sannah, kẽr′jăth-săn′nä, *B.*
Kirjath-sepher, kẽr′jăth-sē′fẽr, *B.*
Kirkcudbright, kẽr-kōō′brē, *M.*
Kirkwall, kẽrk′wal, *M.*
Kirri, kĭr′rī, *M.*
Kirwan, kẽr′wän, *M.*
Kisanga, kĭ-săng′gä, *M.*
Kisfoludy, kĭsh′fō-lo͞o′dĭ, *M.*
Kish, kĭsh, *B.*
Kishi, kĭsh′ĭ, *B.*
Kishion, kĭsh′ĭ-ŏn, *B.*
Kishon, kī′shŏn, *B.*
Kison, kī′sŏn, *B.*
Kissonga, kĭ-sŏn′gō, *M.*
Kistna, kĭst′nä, = KRISHNA, *M.*
Kitchitchi, kĭt-kē′kĭ, *M.*
Kithlish, kĭth′lĭsh, *B.*
Kitron, kĭt′rŏn, *B.*
Kittatinny, kĭt′ä-tĭn′nĭ, *M.*
Kittim, kĭt′tĭm, *B.*
Kitura, kĭ-to͞o′rä, *M.*
Kiushiu, kyo͞o-shyo͞o′, *M.*
Kizil Irmak, kĭz′ĕl ẽr-mäk′, *M.*
Klagenfurth, klä′gen-fo͞ort′, *M.*
Klamath, klä′măth, *M.*
Klaproth, kläp′rōt, *M.*
Klattau, klät′tou, *M.*
Klausenburg, klou′zen-bo͞org, *M.*
Kleber, klā′bẽr, *or* **Kl'ber**, klä′bẽr′, *M.*
Klenze, klĕnt′se, *M.*
Kneller, nĕl′ẽr ; *G.*, knĕl′ẽr, *M.*
Knolles, nōlz, *M.*
Knowles, nōlz, *M.*
Knut, knōōt, = CANUTE, *M.*
Koa, kō′ä, *B.*
Koango, kō-ăn′gō, *M.*
Kobbo, kŏb′bō, *M.*
Kobell, kō′bĕl, *M.*
Koenigsberg = KÖNIGSBERG.
Kohath, kō′hăth, *B.*
Kohathites, kō′hăth-īts, *B.*
Kohlrausch, kōl′roush, *M.*
Kolaiah, kōl′ā-ī′ä *or* kō-lā′yä, *B.*
Kolbe, kōl′bē, *M.*
Kolin, kō-lēn′, *M.*
Kolliker, kŏl′ĭ-kẽr, *M.*
Kompaka, kŏm-pä′kä, *M.*
Kongsberg, kŏngs′bẽrg, *M.*
Konieh, kō′nĭ-ĕh, *M.*
Königrätz, kē′nĭg-rĕts, *M.*
Königsberg, kē′nĭgs-bẽrg, *M.*
Kooban, kōō-bän′, *M.*
Koordistan = KURDISTAN, *M.*
Kooril, kōōr′ĕl, *M.*
Koorsk, kōōrsk, *M.*
Korah, kō′rä, *B.*
Korahite, kō′rä-īt, *B.*
Korathite, kō′răth-īt, *B.*
Kore, kō′rē, *B.*
Korhite, kō′rhīt, *B.*
Körner *or* **Koerner**, kẽr′nẽr, *M.*
Kosciusko, kŏs′ĭ-ŭs-kō ; *Polish* **Kosciuszko**, kŏsh-yo͞osh′kō, *M.*
Kossuth, kŏsh-shōōt′ *or* kŏsh-sŏōth′, *M.*
Kostroma, kŏs-trō′mä, *M.*
Kotzebue, kōt′se-bō͞o ; *G.* kōt′se-bō͞o, *M.*
Kovno, kŏv′nō, *M.*
Koz, kŏz, *B.*
Krasicki, krä-shēt′skē, *M.*
Krasnoyarsk, kräs′nō-yärsk′, *M.*
Kraus, krous, *M.*
Kremnitz, krĕm′nĭts, *M.*
Kreutzer, kroit′sẽr, *M.*
Kreuznach, kroits′näk, *M.*
Krishna, krĭsh′nä, *or* **Kistna**, kĭst′nä, *H. & M.*
Kradener, kru′de-nẽr, *M.*
Krummacher, krōōm′mäk-ẽr, *M.*
Kugelgen, ku′gĕl-gĕn, *M.*
Kuhn, kōōn, *M.*
Kuhnol, ku′nōl, *M.*
Kuiru, kwē′lo͞o, *M.*
Kumbana, kōōm-bä′nä, *M.*
Kunda, kōōn′dä, *M.*
Kunduz, kōōn-dōōz′, *M.*
Kurdistan *or* **Koordistan**, kōōr-dĭs-tän′, *M.*
Kurile, kōō′rĭl, *M.*
Kurland = COURLAND, *M.*
Kurma, kẽr′mä, *H.*
Kurshee, kär′shē, *M.*
Kursk, kōō sk, *M.*
Kurtz *or* **Kurz**, kōōrts, *M.*
Kuthaiah, kōō-thā′yä, *B.*
Kutaja *or* **Kutaya**, kōō-tī′yä, *M.*
Kutusof *or* **Koutouzof**, kōō-tōō′zŏf, *M.*
Kuvera, kōō-vā′rä, *H.*
Kuyp *or* **Cuyp**, koip, *M.*

L.

Laadah, lā′ä-dä, *B.*
Laadan, lā′ä-dăn, *B.*
Laaland, lä′land, *M.*
Laban, lā′bən, *B.*
Labana, läb′ä-nä, *B.*
Labdacides, läb-dăs′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Labdacus, läb′dä-kŭs, *C.*
Labeo, lā′bē-ō, *C.*
Laberius, lä-bē′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Labicum, lä-bī′kŭm, *C.*
Labienus, lä-bĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Lablache, lä′blăsh′, *M.*
Latorde, lä′bōrd′, *M.*
Labore, lä-bō′rā, *M.*
Labouchere, lä′bōō′shâr′, *M.*
Laboulaye, lä′bōō′lā′, *M.*
La Bourdonnaie, lä bo͞or′dŏn′nā′, *M.*
Labrador, läb′rä-dôr′, *M.*
Labyrinthus, läb′ĭ-rĭn′thŭs, *C.*
Lacæna, lä-sē′nä, *C.*
Laccadives, läk′ä-dīvz, *M.*
Lacedæmon, läs′ē-dē′mŏn, *C.*
Lacedæmonii, läs′ē-dē-mō′nĭ-ī, *C.*
Lacedæmonius, läs′ē-dē-mō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Lacépède, lä′sā′pād′, *M.*
Lachesis, läk′ē-sĭs, *C.*
Lachish, lā′kĭsh, *B.*
Lachmann, läk′män, *M.*
Lacinium, lä-sĭn′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Lackawanna, läk-ä-wŏn′ä, *M.*
Lacobriga, läk′ō-brī′gä, *C.*
Laconia, lä-kō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Laconica, lä-kŏn′ĭ-kä, *C.*
Lacrotz, lä′krōts′, *M.*
La Crosse, lä krŏs′, *M.*
Lactantius, läk-tăn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Lacunus, lä-kū′nŭs, *B.*
Lacydes, läs′ĭ-dēz *or* lä-sī′dēz, *C.*
Ladakh, lä-däk′, *M.*
Ladan, lā′dăn, *B.*
Lade, lā′dē, *C.*
Lado, lä′dō, *M.*
Ladoces, läd′ō-sē′ä, *C.*
Ladislas, läd′ĭs-läs, *or* **Ladislaus**, läd′ĭs-lā′ŭs, *M.*
Ladoga, läd′ō-gä, *M.*
Ladon, lā′dŏn, *C.*
Ladrones, lä-drō′nēz′ ; *Sp.* lä-drō′nĕs, *M.*
Lael, lā′ĕl, *B.*
Lælaps, lē′läps, *C.*
Lælianus, lē′lĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Lælius, lē′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Laennec, lā′nĕk′, *M.*
Laertes, lā-ûr′tēz, *C.*
Laertius, lā-ûr′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Læstrygones, lĕs-trĭg′ō-nēz, *C.*
Lætoria, lē-tō′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Lævinus, lē-vī′nŭs, *C.*
La Fayette *or* **Lafayette**, lä′fa′ĕt′, *M.*
Laffitte, läf-fĭt′ *or* lä′fēt′, *M.*
La Fortaine, lä fôn-tän′ ; *F.* lä fôr′tän′, *M.*
La Fourche, lä fo͞orsh, *M.*
Lagny, län′yē′, *M.*
Lagoa dos Patos, lä-gō′ä dŏs pä′tŏs, *M.*
Lago Maggiore, lä′gō mäd-jō′rē, *M.*
La Grange, lä grānj′, *M.*

La Guayra, lä gwī′rä, *M.*
Laguna, lä-gōō′nä, *M.*
Lagus, lā′gŭs, *C.*
Lagusa, lä-zōō′sä, *C.*
Lahad, lā′hăd, *B.*
Lahairoi, lä-hā′roi, *B.*
La Harpe *or* **Laharpe,** lä-ärp′, *M.*
La Hire *or* **Lahire,** lä-ēr′, *M.*
Lahmam, lä′măm, *B.*
Lahmi, lä′mī, *B.*
Lahn, länn, *M.*
Lahore. lä-hōr′, *M.*
Lahsa, lä′sä, *M.*
Laiades, lā-ī′ä-dēz, *C.*
Laibach, lī′bäk, *M.*
Laing, läng, *M.*
Lais, lā′ĭs, *C.*
Laish, lā′ĭsh, *B.*
Laius, lā′yŭs, *C.*
Lakolela, lä′kō-lā′lä, *M.*
Lakshmi, läksh′mĭ, *H.*
Lakum, lā′kŭm, *B.*
Lalande, lä′lōNd′, *M.*
Lally-Tollendal, lä′lē′-tōl′lōN′däl′, *M.*
Lamachus, lăm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
La Mancha, lä män′chä, *M.*
Lamar, lä-mär′, *M.*
La Marmora *or* **Lamarmora,** lä-mär′mō-rä, *M.*
La Marche, lä märsh, *M.*
Lamarque, lä′märk′, *M.*
Lamartine, lä′mär′tēn′, *M.*
Lamballe, lōN′bäl′, *M.*
Lambayeque, läm-bī-ā′kā, *M.*
Lambrani, läm-brā′nī, *C.*
Lamech, lā′m k, *B.*
Lamego. lä-mā′gō, *M.*
La Mennais *or* **Lamennais,** lä′mä′nā′, *M.*
Lamia, lā′mĭ-ä, *C.*
Lamiæ. lā′mī-ē, *C.*
Lammermuir, läm′mĕr-mōōr′, *M.*
Lamoricière, lä′mō′rē′sē-âr′, *M.*
Lamothe. lä′mōt′, *M.*
Lamouroux, lä′mōō′rōō′, *M.*
Lampedo, läm-pē′dō, *C.*
Lampetia, läm′pē-tĭ′ä, *C.*
Lampeto. läm′pē-tō, *C.*
Lampridius Ælius. läm-prĭd′ĭ-ŭs ē′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Lamprocles, läm′prō-klēz, *C.*
Lampsacus, läm′sä-kŭs, *C.*
Lampsachum, läm′sä-kŭm, *C.*
Lamus, lā′mŭs, *C.*
Lamyrus, läm′ĭ-rŭs, *C.*
Lanai, lä-nä′ē, *M.*
Lanark, län′ark, *M.*
Lancashire, läŋk′ä-shēr, *M.*
Lancaster, läŋk′as-tĕr, *M.*
Lancia, län′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Lanciano, län-chä′nō, *M.*
Landana, län-dä′nä, *M.*
Landau, län′dou, *M.*
Landes, lōNd, *M.*
Landskrona, länd′z-krōō′nä, *M.*
Landshut, länts′hōōt, *M.*
Lanfranc, län′frăŋk, *M.*
Langeac, lōN′zhäk′, *M.*
Langelande *or* **Langland,** läng′land, *M.*
Langensalza, läng′en-zäl′tsä, *M.*
Langholm, läng′ŭm, *M.*
Langobordi, läŋ′gō-bōr′dĭ, *C.*
Langres, lōNgr, *M.*
Languedoc, lōN′gĕ-dōk′, *M.*
Lannes, län *or* län, *M.*
Lantier, lōN′tĭ-ā′, *M.*
Lanuvium, lä-nū′vĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Lanzarote, län-thä-rō′tä, *M.*
Laocoon, lā-ŏk′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Laodamas, lā-ŏd′ä-mas, *C.*
Laodamia, lā-ŏd′ä-mĭ′ä, *C.*
Laodice, lā-ŏd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Laodicea, lā-ŏd′ĭ-sē′ä, *B.* & *C.*
Laodiceans, lā-ŏd′ĭ-sē′anz, *B.*
Laodocus, lā-ŏd′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Laomache, lī-ŏm′ä-kē, *C.*
Laomedes, lā′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Laomedia, lā′ō-mē-dĭ′ä, *C.*
Laomedon, lī-ŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Laomedontiadæ. lā-ŏm′ē-dŏn-tī′ä-dē, *C.*
Laomenes, lī-ŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Laon, lä′ōN′, *M.*
Laonice, lā′ō-nī′sē, *C.*
Laonome, lā-ŏn′ō-mē, *C.*
Laos, lä′ōs, *M.*
La Paz, lä päth′, *M.*
Laphria. lē′frī-ä, *C.*
Laphystium, lä-fĭs′tĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Lapidoth, läp′ĭ-dŏth, *B.*
Lapithæ, läp′ĭ-thē, *C.*
Laplace, lä′plăss′, *M.*
La Plata, lä plä′tä, *M.*
La Puebla, lä pwĕb′lä, *M.*
Lara, lä′rä, *C.*
Laranda, lä-răn′dä, *C.*
Laredo, lä-rā′dō, *M.*
Larentia, lä-rĕn′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Lares, lā′rēz, *C.*
Larina, lä-rī′nä, *C.*
Larissa, lä-rĭs′sä, *C.* & *M.*
Larissus, lä-rĭs′sŭs *or* lăr′ĭs-sŭs, *C.*
Laristan, lăr′ĭs-tän′, *M.*
Larius, lā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
La Rochejaquelein *or* **La Rochejacquelin,** lä roshʼzhäk′läN′, *M.*
Larrey, läʳ′rē *or* lä′rā′, *M.*
Lartius, lär′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
La Salle, lä säl′, *M.*
Las Casas, läs kä′säs, *M.*
Las Cases, läs käz′, *M.*
Lasea, lā-sē′ä, *B.*
Lasha, lā′shä, *B.*
Lasharon, lā-shā′rŏn, *B.*
Las Palmas, läs päl′mäs, *M.*
Lassa *or* **Hlassa,** lä′läs′sä, *M.*
Lasthenes, läs′thē-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Lasus, lā′sŭs, *C.*
Latacunga, lä-tä-kōōn′gä, *M.*
Latakia, lä-tä-kē′ä, *M.*
Lateranus, lăt′ĕr-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Laterium, lä-tē′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Latham, lā′thŭm, *M.*
Latialis, lā′shĭ-ā′lĭs, *C.*
Latinæ, lä-tī′nē, *C.*
Latini, lä-tī′nī, *C.*
Latinus, lä-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Latium, lā′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Latobrigi, lăt′ō-brī′jī, *C.*
Latomiæ, lä-tō′mĭ-ē, *C.*
Latona. lä-tō′nä, *C.*
Latopolis, lä-tŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Latour, lä′tōōr′, *M.*
Latous, lä-tō′ŭs, *C.*
Latreille, lä-trāl′, *or* lä′trā′y', *M.*
Latrobe, lä′trōb′, *M.*
Lauban, lou′bän, *M.*
Lauderdale, lą′dēr-dāl, *M.*
Laudon *or* **Loudon,** lou′dŭn, *M.*
Lauenburg, lou′en-bōōrg, *M.*
Launceston, länsʼtŭn, *M.*
Laura, lą′rä, *C.* & *M.*
Lauræum, lą-rē′ä-kŭm, *C.*
Laurentalia, lą′rĕn-tā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Laurentes, lą-rĕn′tēz, *C.*
Laurentia, lą-rĕn′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Laurentini, lą′rĕn-tī′nī, *C.*
Laurentum, lą-rĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Lauron, lą′rŏn, *C.*
Laus, lā′ŭs, *C.*
Lausanne, lō′zän′, *M.*
Lausus, lą′sŭs, *C.*
Lauterbrunnen. lou′tĕr-brŏōn′en, *M.*
Lavacca, lä-väk′kä, *M.*
Laval. lä′väl′, *M.*
Lavater, lä-vä′tĕr *or* lä′vä′târ′, *M.*
Laverna, lä-vĕr′nä, *C.*
Lavernium, lä-vĕr′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Lavinia, lä-vĭn′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Lavinium, lä-vĭn′ĭ-ŭm, *or* **Lavinum,** lä-vī′nŭm, *C.*
Lavoisier, lä′vwä′zē-ā′, *M.*
Lavoro, lä-vō′rō, *C.*
Lawrence, lą′rĕns, *M.*
Layard, lā′ärd, *M.*
Laybach, lī′bäk, *M.*
Lazarus, läz′ä-rŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Leah, lē′ä, *B.*
Leamington, lĕm′ĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Leander. lē-ăn′dĕr, *C.*
Leannoth, lē-ăn′nŏth, *B.*
Leavenworth, lĕv′en-wĕrth, *M.*
Lebadea, lĕb′ä-dē′ä, *C.*
Lebana *or* **Lebanah,** lĕb′ä-nä, *B.*
Lebanon, lĕb′ä-nŏn, *B.* & *M.*
Lebaoth, lē-bā′ŏth, *B.*
Lebbæus, Lebbeus, lĕb-bē′ŭs, *B.*
Lebedus, lĕb′ē-dŭs, *C.*
Lebedos, lĕb′ē-dŏs, *C.*
Leblanc, le-blōN′, *M.*
Leblond, le-blōN′, *M.*
Lebœuf, le-bĕf′, *M.*
Lebonah, lē-bō′nä, *B.*
Le Brun *or* **Lebrun,** le-brŭN′, *M.*
Lecah, lē′ka, *B.*
Lecce, lĕt′chä, *M.*
Lech, lĕk, *M.*
Lechæum, lē-kē′ŭm, *C.*
Le Clerc *or* **Leclerc,** le-klâr′, *M.*
Lecomte, le-kōNt′, *M.*
Leconte, le-kōNt′, *M.*
Le Creuzot, le krų′zō′, *M.*
Lectoure, lĕk-tōōr′, *M.*
Leda, lē′dä, *C.*
Ledæa, lē-dē′ä, *C.*
Ledru-Rollin, le-drų′-rōl′läN′, *M.*
Ledus, lē′dŭs, *C.*
Lefebvre, le-fĕvr′ *or* le-fāvr′, *M.*
Legaré, le-grē′, *M.*
Legendre, le-zhōNdr′ *or* le-jĕn′dĕr, *M.*
Leger, lā′zhā′, *M.*
Leghorn, lĕg′hôrn *or* lĕg-hôrn′; *It.* **Livorno,** lē-vōr′-nō, *M.*
Legnago, lān-yä′gō, *M.*
Legnano, lān-yä′nō, *M.*
Legrand, le-grōN′, *M.*
Leh, lā, *M.*
Lehabim, lē′hā-bĭm, *B.*
Lehi, lē′hī, *B.*
Lehigh. lē′hī, *M.*
Leibnitz *or* **Leibniz,** līb′nĭts, *M.*
Leicester, lĕs′tĕr, *M.*
Leigh, lē, *M.*
Leighton, lē′tŭn *or* lā′tŭn, *M.*
Leiningen, lī′nĭng-en, *M.*
Leinster, lĭn′stĕr *or* lēn′stĕr, *M.*
Leipsic, līp′sĭk; *G.* **Leipzig,** līp′tsĭg. *M.*
Leiria *or* **Leyria,** lā-rē′ä, *M.*
Leith, lēth, *M.*
Leitmeritz, līt′mĕr-ĭts, *M.*
Leitrim, lē′trĭm, *M.*
Lekedi, lē-kā′dē, *M.*
Leleges, lĕl′ē-jēz, *C.*
Lelex, lā′lĕks, *C.*
Lemaistre, le-mâtr′, *M.*
Le Mans, le mōN, *M.*
Lemanus, lē-mā′nŭs, *C.*
Lemberg, lĕm′bĕrg, *M.*
Lemoine, le-mwän′ *or* le-moin′, *M.*
Lemovices, lĕm′ō-vī′sēz *or* lē-mō′vĭ-sēz, *C.*
Lempriere, lĕm′prĭ-ĕr′ *or* lᵊm-prēr′, *M.*
Lemuel, lĕm′ū-ĕl, *B.*
Lemures, lĕm′ū-rēz, *C.*
Lemuria, lē-mū′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Lena, lē′nä, *M.*
Lenæus, lē-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Lenawee, lĕn′ä-wē, *M.*
Lenclos *or* **L'Enclos,** lōN′klō′, *M.*
Lenfant *or* **L'Enfant,** lōN′fōN′, *M.*
Lenni-Lennapé, lĕn′nē-lĕn-nä′pā, *M.*
Lenoir, le-nōr′ *or* le-nwär′, *M.*
Lentini, lĕn-tē′nē, *M.*
Lentulus, lĕn′tū-lŭs, *C.*
Leo, lē′ō, *C.*
Leocorion, lē′ō-kō′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Leodamas, lē-ŏd′ä-mas, *C.*
Leominster, *U. S.,* lĕm′ĭn-stĕr; *Eng.* lĭn′stĕr, *M.*
Leon, lē′ŏn : *Sp.* lā-ōn′, *M.*
Leoni, lā-ō′nē, *M.*
Leonida, lē-ŏn′ĭ-dä, *C.*
Leonidas, lē-ŏn′ĭ-das, *C.*
Leonides, lē-ŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Leontini, lē′ŏn-tī′nī, *C.*
Leontium, lē-ŏn′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Leosthenes, lē-ŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Leotychides, lē′ō-tĭk′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Lepanto, lē-pän′tō *or* lā-pän′tō, *M.*
Lepida, lĕp′ĭ-dä, *C.*
Lepidus, lĕp′ĭ-dŭs, *C.*
Lepontii, lē-pŏn′shĭ-ī, *C.*
Leptines, lĕp′tĭ-nēz, *C.*
Lerici, lā′rē-chē, *M.*
Lerida, lĕr′ē-dä, *M.*
Lerina, lē-rī′nä, *C.*
Lero, lē′rō, *C.*
Leros, lē′rŏs, *C.*
Leroux, le-rōō′, *M.*
Lerwick, lĕr′ĭk, *M.*
Le Sage *or* **Lesage,** le-säzh′, *M.*
Les Andelys, lā′zŏN′dlē′, *M.*
Lesbous, lĕs-bō′ŭs, *C.*
Leshem, lē′shĕm, *C.*
Lesina, lĕs′ē-nä, *M.*
Lespinasse *or* **L'Espinasse,** lᵊs′pē′näs′, *M.*
L'Estolle, lā′twäl′, *M.*
L'Estrange, lē-strānj′, *M.*
Lesueur, *French painter,* le-sų′ĕr′, *M.*
Le Sueur, *French musician,* le sų′ĕr′, *M.*
Lesura, lē-sū′rä *or* lē-sū′rä, *C.*
Lethe, lē′thē, *C.*
Lettus, lĕt′tŭs, *B.*
Letushim, lē-tū′shĭm, *B.*
Leuca, lū′kä, *C.*
Leucadia, lū-kā′dĭ-ä, *C.*
Leucas, lū′kas, *C.*
Leuce, lū′sē, *C.*
Luci, lū′sī, *C.*
Leuchtenberg, loik′ten-bĕrg, *M.*
Leucippe, lū-sĭp′pē, *C.*
Leucippus, lū-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Leucon. lū′kŏn, *C.*
Leucopetra, lū-kŏp′ē-trä, *C.*
Leucophrys, lū′kō-frĭs, *C.*
Leucos, lū′kŏs, *C.*
Leucosia, lū-kō′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Leucosyria, lū′kō-sĭr′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Leucothea, lū-kō′thē-ä, *C.*
Leucothoe. lū-kŏth′ō-ē, *C.*
Leuctra, lūk′trä, *C.*
Leuctrum, lūk′trŭm, *C.*
Leucyanias, lū′sĭ-ā′nĭ-as, *M.*
Leummim, lē-ŭm′mĭm, *B.*
Leutschau, loit′shou, *M.*
Leuwenhoek, lē′wen-hōōk, *M.*
Levant, lē-vänt′, *M.*
Lever, lē′vĕr, *M.*
Leverrier, le-vĕr′rĭ-ĕr *or* le-vā′rē-ā′, *M.*
Levi, lē′vī, *B.*
Levis, lē′vĭs, *B.*
Lévisac, lā′vē-zäk′, *M.*
Levite, lē′vīt, *B.*
Leviticus, lē-vĭt′ĭ-kŭs, *B.*
Lewes. lū′ĭs, *M.*
Lewisham, lū′ĭsh-ăm, *M.*
Lexovii, lĕks-ō′vĭ-ī, *C.*
Leyden *or* **Leiden,** lī′den, *M.*
L'Hopital *or* **L'Hospital,** lō′pē′tăl′, *M.*
Liba, lē′bä, *M.*
Libadia, lē-vä-dē′ä, *M.*
Libanius, lĭ-bā′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Libanus, lĭb′ä-nŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Libentina, lĭb′ĕn-tī′nä, *C.*
Liber, lī′bĕr, *C.*
Libera, lĭb′ē-rä, *C.*
Liberi, lē′bĕ-rē, *M.*
Liberia, lī-bē′rĭ-ä, *M.*
Libertas, lī-bĕr′tas, *C.*
Libethra. lī-bē′thrä, *C.*
Libethrides, lī-bĕth′rĭ-dēz, *C.*
Libici, lĭb′ĭ-sī, *C.*
Libitina, lĭb′ĭ-tī′nä, *C.*
Libnah, lĭb′nä, *B.*
Libni. lĭb′nī, *M.*
Libnites, lĭb′nīts, *M.*
Libon, lī′bŏn, *C.*
Libophœnices, lĭb′ō-fē-nī′sēz, *C.*
Libourne, lē′bōōrn′, *M.*
Liburna, lī-bĕr′nä, *C.*
Liburnia, lī-bĕr′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Libya. lĭb′ĭ-ä, *B.* & *C.*
Libyci, lĭb′ĭ-sī, *C.*
Libycum Mare, lĭb′ĭ-kŭm mā′rē, *C.*
Libyssa, lī-bĭs′sä, *C.*
Lichades. lĭk′ä-dēz, *C.*
Lichas. lī′kas, *C.*
Lichfield. lĭch′fēld, *M.*
Lichtenau. lĭk′tc-nou, *M.*
Lichtenberg, lĭk′ten-bĕrg, *M.*
Lichtenfels, lĭk′ten-fĕls, *M.*
Lichtenstein, lĭk′ten-stīn, *M.*
Lichtwehr, lĭk′tvār, *M.*
Licinia, lī-sĭn′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Licinius, lī-sĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Licinus, lĭs′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Licona. lē-kō′nä, *M.*
Liddell. lĭd′ĕl, *M.*
Lieber, lē′bĕr, *M.*
Liebig, lē′bĭg, *M.*
Liége, lē′äzh′, *M.*
Liegnitz, lēg′nĭts, *M.*
Liemba. lē-ĕm′bä, *M.*
Lierre. lē-âr′, *M.*
Ligarius, lĭ-gā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Liger, lī′jĕr, *C.*
Ligures, lĭg′ū-rēz, *C.*
Liguria, lĭ-gū′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Ligusticum Mare, lĭ-gŭs′tĭ-kŭm mā′rē, *C.*
Likhi, lĭk′hī, *C.*
Liki, lē′kī, *M.*
Likuala. lē′kōō-ä′lä, *M.*
Lille *or* **Lisle,** lēl, *M.*
Lilybæum, lĭl′ĭ-bē′ŭm, *C.*
Lima, *Peru,* lē′mä ; *U. S.,* lī′mä, *M.*
Limborch, lĭm′bôrk, *M.*
Limburg, lĭm′bĕrg ; *F.* **Limbourg** *or* **Limborg,** lăn′bōōr′, *M.*
Limerick, lĭm′ĕr-ĭk, *M.*
Limoges, lē′mōzh′, *M.*
Limousin, lē′mōō′zăN′, *M.*
Linacre, lĭn′ä-kĕr, *M.*
Linares, lē-nä′rēs, *M.*
Lincoln, lĭŋk′ŭn, *M.*
Lingard, lĭŋ′gärd, *M.*
Lingones, lĭn′gō-nēz, *C.*
Linköping, lĭn′chē-pĭng, *M.*

Linlithgow, lĭn-lĭth′gō, *M.*
Linné, lĭn-nā′; *L.* **Linnæus**, lĭn-nē′us, *M.*
Linnell, lĭn′ĕl, *M.*
Lintz *or* **Linz**, lĭnts, *M.*
Linus, lī′nŭs, *B., C., & M.*
Lipara, lĭp′a-rȧ, *C.*
Liparus, lĭp′a-rŭs, *C.*
Lipari, lĭp′a-rē, *M.*
Liparis, lĭp′a-rĭs, *C.*
Lipenga, lē-pĕn′gȧ, *M.*
Lippe, lĭp′pe, *M.*
Lippincott, lĭp′ĭn-kŭt, *M.*
Liquentia, lĭ-kwĕn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Liris, lī′rĭs, *C.*
Lisbon, lĭz′bŭn; *Pg.* **Lisboa**, lēs-bō′ȧ, *M.*
Lisle *or* **Lille**, lēl, *M.*
Lissa, lĭs′sȧ, *M.*
Lizzt, lĭst, *M.*
Literum, lĭ-tēr′nŭm, *C.*
Lithuania, lĭth′ū-ā′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Litis, lī′tĭs, *M.*
Lityerses, lĭt′ĭ-ēr′sēz, *C.*
Lityerses, lĭt′ĭ-ēr′sēz, *C.*
Livadia, lĭv-ȧ-dē′ȧ, *M.*
Liverpool, lĭv′ēr-pōōl, *M.*
Livia, lĭv′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Livius, lĭv′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Livonia, lĭ-vō′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Livorno, lē-vōr′nō, *M.*
Lixus, lĭks′ŭs, *C.*
Lizzne, lĭ-zō′nā, *M.*
Llandaff, lăn-dăf′, *M.*
Llanelly, lă-nĕth′lĭ, *M.*
Llangollen, lăn-gŏth′lĕn, *M.*
Llanidloes, lăn′ĭd-lēs, *M.*
Llano, lă′nō, *M.*
Llanrwst, lăn′rōōst, *M.*
Llerena, lyā-rā′nȧ, *M.*
Llorente, lyō-rĕn′tȧ, *M.*
Lloyd, loid, *M.*
Loammi, lō-ăm′mī, *B.*
Loange, lōō-ăng′gȧ, *M.*
Loango, lōō-ăng′gō, *M.*
Lobbor, lŏb′bōr, *M.*
Lochaber, lŏk-ā′bĕr, *M.*
Loch Leven, lŏk lĕv′en, *M.*
Loch Lomond, lŏk lō′mŭnd, *M.*
Locri, lō′krī, *C.*
Locusta, lō-kŭs′tȧ, *C.*
Locutius, lō-kū′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Lod, lŏd, *B.*
Lo-debar, lō′-dē′bär, *B.*
Lodève, lō′dāv′, *M.*
Lodi, *It.*, lō′dē; *U. S.*, lō′dī, *M.*
Loffoden, lŏf-fō′den, *M.*
Loggia, lŏd′jȧ, *M.*
Logroño, lō-grōn′yō, *M.*
Lohemba, lō-hĕm′bȧ, *M.*
Lohza, lō-hŭ′ȧ, *M.*
Loika, lō-ī′kȧ, *M.*
Loir, lwär, *M.*
Loire, lwär, *M.*
Loiret, lwä′rā′, *M.*
Lois, lō′ĭs, *B.*
Loki, lō′kĭ, *N.*
Lokman, lŏk′măn, *M.*
Loko, lō′kō, *M.*
Lokoma, lō-kō′mȧ, *M.*
Lola Montes, lō′lȧ mōn′tēz, *M.*
Lolli, lŏl′lĭ, *M.*
Lollia, lŏl′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Lollianus, lŏl′lĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Lollius, lŏl′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Lomami, lō-mä′mĭ, *M.*
Lombardi, lŏm-bär′dē, *M.*
Lombardy, lŏm′bär-dĭ, *M.*
Loménie, lō′mā′nē′, *M.*
Lomond, Loch, lŏk′ lō′mŭnd, *M.*
Lomonosoff, Lomonosov, lŏm-ō-nō′sŏf, *M.*
Londinium, lŏn-dĭn′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
London, lŭn′dŭn, *M.*
Londonderry, lŭn′dŭn-dĕr′ĭ, *M.*
Longhi, lŏn′gē, *M.*
Longimanus, lŏn-jĭm′ȧ-nŭs, *C.*
Longinus, lŏn-jī′nŭs, *C.*
Longobardi, lŏn′gō-bär′dī, *C.*
Longueville, lŏng′vĭl′, *M.*
Longula, lŏn′gū-lȧ, *C.*
Lons-le-Saulnier, lŏn′-le-sōn′yā′, *M.*
Loo-Choo, lōō′-chōō′, *M.*
Lope de Vega, lō′pā de vā′gȧ, *M.*
Lopez, lō′pĕz *or* lō′pĕth, *M.*
Lopori, lō-pō′rĭ, *M.*
Loraln, lō-răn′, *M.*
Loreto, lō-rā′tō, *or* **Loretto**, lō-rĕt′tō, *M.*
Lorient *or* **L'Orient**, lō′rē-ŏN′, *M.*
Lorraine, lō′rān′, *M.*
Lo-ruhama, lō′-rụ′hȧ-mȧ, *B.*
Los Angeles, lōs ăn′gĕl-ēs, *M.*
Lostwithiel, lŏst-wĭth′ĕl, *M.*
Lot, lŏt, *B.*; lō, *M.*
Lotan, lō′tăn, *B.*
Lothaire, lo-thär′ *or* lō-tär′, *M.*
Lothasubus, lŏth′ȧ-sū′bŭs, *B.*
Lothian, lo′thĭ-an, *M.*
Lotis, lō′tĭs, *or* **Lotos**, lō′tŏs, *C.*
Lotophagi, lō-tŏf′ȧ-jī, *C.*
Loubi, lōō′bĭ, *M.*
Loudon, lou′dŭn, *M.*
Lougen, lou′gen, *M.*
Lough, luf, *M.*
Loughborough, luf′bŭr-ŭ, *M.*
Lough Erne, lŏk ĕrn′, *M.*
Lough Neagh, lŏk nā′, *M.*
Lougnrea, lŏk′rā′, *M.*
Louis, lōō′ĭs; *F.* lōō′ē′, *M.*
Louisiade, lōō-ē-zē-ăd′, *M.*
Louisiana, lōō′ē-zē-ā′nȧ, *M.*
Louisville, lōō′ĭs-vĭl *or* lōō′ĭ-vĭl, *M.*
Louth, louth, *or* **louth**, *M.*
Louvain, lōō′văn′, *M.*
Louverture *or* **L'Ouverture**, lōō′vĕr′tur′, *M.*
Louviers, lōō′vē-ā′, *M.*
Louvois, lōō′vwä′, *M.*
Lowa, lō′wȧ, *M.*
Lowe, lō′we, *M.*
Lowell, lō′ĕl, *M.*
Lower, lou′ĕr, *M.*
Lowndes, loundz, *M.*
Lowth, louth, *M.*
Loyola, lō-yō′lȧ, *M.*
Lozère, lō′zār′, *M.*
Lozon, lō′zŏn, *B.*
Lualalba, lōō′ăl-ăl′bȧ, *M.*
Luama, lōō-ā′mȧ, *M.*
Luapula, lōō′ȧ-pōō′lȧ, *M.*
Luavala, lōō-ȧ-vä′lȧ, *M.*
Lubanya, lōō-băn′yȧ, *M.*
Lübeck, lụ′bĕk, *M.*
Lubesu, lōō-bā′sōō, *M.*
Lubi, lōō′bĭ, *M.*
Lubilah, lōō-bē′rĭa, *M.*
Lubim, lū′bĭm, *B.*
Lubims, lū′bĭmz, *B.*
Lubin, lū′bĭn, *M.*
Luburi, lōō-bōō′rĭ, *M.*
Luca, lū′kȧ, *C.*
Lucani, lū-kā′nī, *C.*
Lucania, lū-kā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Lucanus, lū-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Lucaria, lū-kā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Lucas, lū′kas, *B.* & *M.*
Lucca, lōōk′kȧ, *M.*
Lucceius, lūk-sē′yŭs, *C.*
Lucena, lū-sē′nȧ *or* lōō-thā′nä, *M.*
Lucera, lōō-chā′rä, *M.*
Luceres, lū′sē-rēz, *C.*
Luceria, lū-sē′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Lucerne, lōō-sērn′, *M.*
Lucia, lū′shĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Lucianus, lū′shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Lucidus, lū′sĭ-dŭs, *C.*
Lucifer, lū′sĭ-fĕr, *B.* & *C.*
Lucilius, lū-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Lucilla, lū-sĭl′lȧ, *C.*
Lucina, lū-sī′nȧ, *C.*
Lucius, lū′shĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Lücke, lụk′ke, *M.*
Lucknow, lŭk′nou′, *M.*
Lucon, lụ′sŏN′, *M.*
Lucretia, lū-krē′shĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Lucretilis, lū-krēt′ĭ-lĭs, *C.*
Lucretius, lū-krē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Luctatius, lŭk-tā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Luculli Horti, lū-kŭl′lī hôr′tī, *C.*
Lucullus, lū-kŭl′lŭs, *C.*
Lucumo, lū′kū-mō, *C.*
Lucus, lū′kŭs, *C.*
Lud, lŭd, *B.*
Ludim, lū′dĭm, *B.*
Ludwigsburg, lōōd′vĭgs-bōōrg, *M.*
Ludwigslust, lōōd′vĭgz-lōōst, *M.*
Luebo, lōō-ā′bō, *M.*
Luifa, lōō-ē′fȧ, *M.*
Lufula, lōō-fōō′lȧ, *M.*
Lugano, lōō-gä′nō, *M.*
Lugdunum, lŭg-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Lugo, lōō′gō, *M.*
Luhith, lū′hĭth, *B.*
Luini, lōō-ē′nē, *M.*
Lukalla, lōō-kăl′lȧ, *M.*
Lukassi, lōō-kăs′sĭ, *M.*
Luke, lūk, *B.*
Lukenye, lōō-kĕn′yĕ, *M.*
Lukuga, lōō-kōō′gȧ, *M.*
Lukugu, lōō-kōō′gōō, *M.*
Lulea, lōō′lĕ-ȧ, *M.*
Lully, lŭl′lĭ, *M.*
Lulongo, lōō-lĕn′gō, *M.*
Lulu, lōō′lōō, *M.*
Lulua, lōō′lōō-ȧ, *M.*
Luluaberg, lōō-lōō′ȧ-bĕrg, *M.*
Lumbi, loom′bĭ, *M.*
Luna, lū′nȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Luncaya, lōōn-kā′yȧ, *M.*
Luneburg, lụ′ne-bōōrg′, *M.*
Lunenburg, lū′nen-bĕrg, *M.*
Luneville, lū′ne-vĭl *or* lụ′nā′vēl′, *M.*
Lunge, lōōn′gĕ, *M.*
Lupa, lū′pȧ, *C.*
Lupata, lū-pā′tȧ, *M.*
Lupercal, lū-pĕr′kăl, *C.*
Lupercalia, lū′pĕr-kā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Luperci, lū-pĕr′sī, *C.*
Lupercus, lū-pĕr′kŭs, *C.*
Lupias, lū′pĭ-ăs, *or* **Lupia**, lū′pĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Lupus, lū′pŭs, *C.*
Luray, lū-rā′, *M.*
Lurimbi, lōō-rĭm′bē, *M.*
Lusatia, lū-sā′shĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Lusibi, lōō-sē′bē, *M.*
Lusitania, lū′sĭ-tā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Lusones, lū-sō′nēz, *C.*
Lutatius, lū-tā′shĭs, *C.*
Lutete, lōō-tā′tē, *M.*
Lutetia, lū-tē′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Lutzen, lōōt′sen, *M.*
Luxemburg, lŭks′ĕm-bĕrg; *F.* **Luxembourg**, lụks′ŏN′bōōr′, *M.*
Luxeuil, lụks′ēl′, *M.*
Luxor, lŭks′ôr, *M.*
Luz, lŭz, *B.*
Luzerne, lū-zĕrn′, *M.*
Luzon, lōō-zōn′; *Sp.* lōō-thōn′, *M.*
Lyæus, lī-ē′ŭs, *C.*
Lycabas, lĭk′ȧ-bȧs, *C.*
Lycabetus, lĭk′ȧ-bē′tŭs, *C.*
Lycæa, lī-sē′ȧ, *C.*
Lycæus, lī-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Lycambes, lī-kăm′bēz, *C.*
Lycaon, lī-kā′ŏn, *C.*
Lycaonia, lĭk′ā-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Lycastus, lī-kăs′tŭs, *C.*
Lyce, lī′sē, *C.*
Lyceas, lĭs′ē-ȧs, *C.*
Lyceum, lī-sē′ŭm, *C.*
Lychnidus, lĭk′nĭ-dŭs, *C.*
Lycia, lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Lycidas, lĭs′ĭ-dȧs, *C.*
Lycide, lĭs′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Lyciscus, lī-sĭs′kŭs, *C.*
Lycius, lĭ-sĭ′ŭs *or* lĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Lycomedes, lĭk′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Lycoming, lī-kŏm′ĭng, *M.*
Lycon, lī′kŏn, *C.*
Lycone, lī-kō′nē, *C.*
Lycophron, lĭk′ō-frŏn, *C.*
Lycopolis, lī-kŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Lycorea, lĭk′ō-rē′ȧ, *C.*
Lycoreus, lī-kō′rē-ŭs *or* lī-kō′rụs, *C.*
Lycoris, lī-kō′rĭs, *C.*
Lycorius, lĭk′ō-rĭ′ŭs, *C.*
Lycormas, lī-kôr′măs, *C.*
Lycortas, lī-kôr′tăs, *C.*
Lycosura, lĭk′ō-sū′rȧ, *C.*
Lycurgides, lĭk′ŭr-jĭ′dēz, *C.*
Lycurgus, lī-kēr′gŭs, *C.*
Lycus, lī′kŭs, *C.*
Lydda, lĭd′ȧ, *B.*
Lydia, lĭd′ĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Lydius, lĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Lydus, lī′dŭs, *C.*
Lyford, lĭf′ĕrd, *M.*
Lygdamis, lĭg′dȧ-mĭs, *C.*
Lygdamus, lĭg′dȧ-mŭs, *C.*
Lygodesma, lī′gō-dēs′mȧ, *C.*
Lym-Fiord, lụm-fī-ôrd′, *M.*
Lynceus, lĭn′sŭs *or* lĭn′sē-ŭs, *C.*
Lynn-Regis, lĭn-rē′jĭs, *M.*
Lyonnais *or* **Lyonais**, lī′ŏn′nā′, *M.*
Lyons, lī′ŭnz; *F.* **Lyon**, lī′ŏN′, *M.*
Lyrcea, lĭr-sē′ȧ, *or* **Lyrcia**, lĭr-sĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Lyrnessus, lĭr-nĕs′sŭs, *or* **Lyrnesus**, lĭr-nē′sŭs, *C.*
Lys, lēs; *Flemish* **Leye**, lī′e, *M.*
Lysagoras, lī-săg′ō-rȧs, *C.*
Lysander, lī-săn′dẽr, *C.* & *M.*
Lysandra, lī-săn′drȧ, *C.*
Lysanias, lī-sā′nĭ-ăs, *B.* & *C.*
Lysias, lĭsh′ĭ-ȧs, *B.* & *C.*
Lysicrates, lī-sĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Lysimachia, lī-sĭm′ȧ-kĭ′ȧ *or* lĭs′ĭ-mā′kĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Lysimachus, lī-sĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Lysimenes, lī-sĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Lysippe, lī-sĭp′pē, *C.*
Lysippus, lī-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Lysia, lĭ′sĭs, *C.*
Lystra, lĭs′trȧ, *B.*

M.

Maacah, Maachah, mā′ȧ-kȧ, *B.*
Maachathi, mā-ăk′ȧ-thī, *B.*
Maachathite, mā-ăk′ȧ-thīt, *B.*
Maad, mad, *M.*
Maadai, mā-ăd′ī, *B.*
Maadiah, mā′ȧ-dī′ȧ, *B.*
Maai, mā-ā′ī, *B.*
Maalchacrabbim, mā-ăl′ē-ȧ-krăb′bĭm *or* mā′ȧ-lē-, *B.*
Maani, mā′ȧ-nī, *B.*
Maarath, mā′ȧ-răth, *B.*
Maas, mas, = MEUSE, *M.*
Maaseiah, mā′ȧ-sē′yȧ, *B.*
Maasiai, mā-ăs′ĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Maasias, mā-ā-sī′ȧs, *B.*
Maath, mā′ăth, *B.*
Maaz, mā′ăz, *B.*
Maaziah, mā′ȧ-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Mabdai, măb′dā-ī, *B.*
Mabenga, mȧ-bāŋ′gȧ, *M.*
Mabillon, mă′bē′yôN′, *M.*
Mably, mă′blē′, *M.*
Mabode, mā-bō′dē, *M.*
Macæ, mā′sē, *C.*
Macalon, măk′ȧ-lŏn, *B.*
Macao, mā-kā′ō *or* mā-kou′, *M.*
Macareus, mă-kā′rē-ŭs *or* măk′ȧ-rụs, *C.*
Macaria, mă-kā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Macassar, mă-kăs′sar, *M.*
Macaulay, mă-kạ′lĭ, *M.*
Macbeth, măk-bĕth′, *M.*
Maccabæus, măk′kȧ-bē′ŭs, *B.*
Maccabees, măk′kȧ-bēz, *B.*
Macchiavelli, măk-kē-ȧ-vĕl′lē, *M.*
MacCulloch, mȧ-kŭl′ŭ, *M.*
Macedo, măs′ē-dō, *C.*
Macedones, mă-sēd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Macedonia, măs′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Macedonicus, măs′ē-dŏn′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Macer, mā′sẽr, *C.*
Macerata, mā-chā-rā′tȧ, *M.*
MacGillivray, măk-gĭl′ĭ-vrā, *M.*
Machanidas, mă-kăn′ĭ-dȧs, *C.*
Machaon, mă-kā′ŏn, *C.*
Machbanai, măk′bā-nī, *B.*
Machbenah, măk′bē-nȧ, *B.*
Machi, mā′kĭ, *B.*
Machias, mă-kī′ȧs, *M.*
Machiavel, măk′ĭ-ȧ-vĕl, = MACCHIAVELLI, *M.*
Machir, mā′kẽr, *B.*
Machirites, mā′kẽr-īts, *B.*
Machmas, măk′măs, *B.*
Machnadebai, măk′nȧ-dē′bī, *B.*
Machpelah, măk-pē′lȧ, *B.*
MacIlvaine, măk-ĭl-vān′, *M.*
Mackay, mȧ-kī′ *or* mă-kā′, *M.*
Mackinac *or* **Mackinaw**, măk′ĭ-nạ, *M.*
Mackintosh, măk′ĭn-tŏsh, *M.*
Macklin, măk′lĭn, *M.*
Maclaurin, măk-lạ′rĭn, *M.*
Maclean, mȧk-lān′, *M.*
MacLeod, mȧk-loud′, *M.*
Maclise, mȧ-klēs′, *M.*
Macomb, mȧ-kōōm′ *or* -kŏmb′, *M.*
Macon, mā′kŭn, *M.*
Mâcon, mă′kôN′, *M.*
Macoupin, mȧ-kōō′pĭn, *M.*
Macquarie, mȧ-kwŏr′ĭ, *M.*
Macra, mā′krȧ, *C.*
Macready, măk-rē′dĭ, *M.*
Macrianus, mă′krĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Macrinus, mă-krī′nŭs, *C.*
Macrobii, mă-krō′bĭ-ī, *C.*
Macrobius, mă-krō′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Macrochir, măk′rō-kẽr, *B.*
Macron, mā′krŏn, *B.*
Macrones, mă-krō′nēz, *C.*
Maculla, mă-kŭl′lȧ, *M.*
Madagascar, măd′*a*-găs′kar, *M.*
Madai, mād′ā-ī, *B.*
Madaura, mă-dạ′rȧ, *C.*
Madeira, mȧ-dē′rȧ, *M.*
Madetas, mād′ē-tăs, *C.*
Madi, mā′dĭ, *M.*
Madiabun, mā-dĭ′ȧ-bŭn, *B.*
Madiah, mā-dī′ȧ, *B.*
Madian, mā′dĭ-an, *B.*
Madima, mā-dē′mȧ, *M.*
Madison, măd′ĭ-sŭn, *M.*
Madiville, mă′dĭ-vĭl, *M.*
Madmanna, măd-măn′nȧ, *B.*
Madmen, mād′mĕn, *B.*
Madmenah, mād-mē′nȧ, *B.*
Madoc, mād′ŏk, *M.*
Madon, mā′dŏn, *B.*

Madox, măd′ŭks, *M.*
Madoz, mä-dōth′, *M.*
Madras, mä-drăs′, *M.*
Madrid, măd′rĭd ;
Sp. mä-drēd′, *M.*
Madura, mä-dōō′rä, *M.*
Mæander, mē-ăn′dẽr, *C.*
Mæcenas, mē-sē′nas, *C.*
Mædi, mē′dī, *C.*
Mælar, mā′lär, *M.*
Mælius, mē′lĭ-us, *C.*
Maelström, māl′strēm *or* mal′strŭm, *M.*
Maelus, mē′lŭs, *C.*
Mænades, mēn′a-dēz, *C.*
Mænala, mēn′a-là, *C.*
Mænalus, mēn′a-lus, *C.*
Mænia, mē-ō′nĭ-a, *C.*
Mæonidæ, mē-ŏn′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Mæonides, mē-ŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Mæonis, mē′o-nĭs, *C.*
Mæota, mē-ō′tē, *C.*
Mæotis Palus, mē-ō′tĭs pā′lŭs, *C.*
Maestricht, mäs′trĭkt, *M.*
Mævius, mē′vĭ-us, *C.*
Maffei, mäf-fā′ē, *M.*
Magadoxo, mä-gä-dō′shō, *M.*
Magadoxa, mä-gä-dō′shä, *M.*
Magala, mä-gä′là, *M.*
Magbish, măg′bĭsh, *B.*
Magdala, măg′dä-là, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Magdalena, măg-dä-lē′nä, *M.*
Magdalene, măg′dä-lēn′, *B.*
Magdeburg, măg′de-bōōrg′, *M.*
Magdiel, măg′dĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Maged, mā′gĕd, *B.*
Magellan, mä-jĕl′lan, *M.*
Magendie, mä′zhŏn′dē′, *M.*
Maggi, mäd′jē, *M.*
Maggiore, mäd-jō′rā, *M.*
Magiddo, mä-gĭd′dō, *B.*
Maginn, mä-gĭn′, *M.*
Magliabechi, mäl-yä-bĕk′kē, *M.*
Magnentius, măg-nĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Magnesia, măg-nē′zhĭ-a, *C.*
Mago, mā′gō, *C.*
Magog, mā′gŏg, *B.*
Magor-missabib, mā′gôr-mĭs′sä-bĭb, *B.*
Magpiash, măg′pĭ-ăsh, *B.*
Magungo, mä-gōōn′gō, *M.*
Magus, mā′gŭs, *C.*
Mahabharata, mä-hä-bä′rä-tä, *H.*
Mahalah, mä-hā′là *or* mä′hä-là, *B.*
Mahalaleel, mä-hā′lā-lē′ĕl *or* mä-hăl′ā-lēl, *B.*
Mahalath, mā′hä-lăth, *B.*
Mahaleel, mä-hā′lē-ĕl, *B.*
Mahali, mā′hä-lĭ, *B.*
Mahanadi, mä′hä-nä′dē, *M.*
Mahanaim, mä′hä-nā′ĭm, *B.*
Mahaneh-dan, mā′hä-nē-dăn, *B.*
Maharai, mä-här′ī-ī, *B.*
Maharbal, mä-här′bal, *C.*
Mahath, mā′hăth, *B.*
Mahavite, mä′hä-vīt, *B.*
Mahazioth, mä-hā′zĭ-ŏth, *B.*
Maher-shalal-hasch-baz, mā′hĕr–shăl′ăl–hăsh′–băz′ *or* -shā′lăl–, *B.*
Mahlah, mā′lĭ, *B.*
Mahli, mā′lī, *B.*
Mahlites, mā′līts, *B.*
Mahlon, mäh′lŏn, *B.*
Mahmud, **Mahmoud**, mä-mōōd′, *M.*
Mahol, mā′hŏl, *B.*
Mahomet, mä-hŏm′ĕt, mā′hō-mĕt, *or* mä′hō-mĕt = MOHAMMED, *M.*
Mahon, mä-hōn′ *or* mä-ōn′, *M.*
Mahratta, mä-rät′ä, *M.*
Mai, mā′ē, *M.*
Maia, mā′yà, *C.*
Maida, mī′dä, *M.*
Maillard, mä′yär′, *M.*
Maimonides, mī-mŏn′ē-dēz, *or* **Maimun**, mī-mōōn′, *M.*
Mai Muene, mī mwā′nē, *M.*
Main *or* **Mayn**, mān *or* mīn, *M.*
Maine, mān, *M.*
Maintenon, mān′te-nŏn′, *M.*
Mainwaring, mān′nẽr-ĭng, *M.*
Mainz, mĭnts, *or* **Mayence**, mā-ŏns′, *or* **Mentz**, mĕnts, *M.*
Maistre, mātr, *M.*
Majeba, mä-jā′bä, *M.*
Majestas, mä-jĕs′tăs, *C.*
Majorca, mä-jôr′kä, *C.* & *M.*
Makabana, mä′kä-bä′nä, *M.*
Makaka, mä-kä′ká, *M.*
Makalumbi, mä′kä-lōōm′bĭ, *M.*
Makaz, mā′kăz, *B.*
Maked, mā′kĕd, *B.*
Makhedah, mäk-hē′dà, *B.*
Makheloth, mäk-hē′lŏth, *B.*
Makoko, mä-kō′kō, *M.*
Makouta, mä-kōō′tà, *M.*
Maktesh, mäk′tĕsh, *B.*
Makua, mä-kōō′ä, *M.*
Makura, mä-kōō′rä, *M.*
Malabar, mäl-à-bär′, *M.*
Malaca *or* **Malacha**, mä-lā′ká, *C.*
Malacca, mä-läk′à, *M.*
Malachi, **Malachy**, mäl′à-kĭ, *B.*
Malaga, mäl′à-gà *or* mä′là-gä, *M.*
Malagrida, mäl-à-grī′dà, *M.*
Malandi, mä-län′dĭ, *M.*
Malarn *or* **Mlar**, mä′lär, *M.*
Malay, mä-lā′, *M.*
Malaya, mä-lā′yà, *M.*
Malcham, mäl′kăm, *B.*
Malchiah, mäl-kī′à, *B.*
Malchiel, mäl′kĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Malchielites, mäl′kĭ-ĕl-īts, *B.*
Malchijah, mäl-kī′jà, *B.*
Malchiram, mäl-kī′răm, *B.*
Malchishua, mäl′kĭ-shu′à, *B.*
Malchus, mäl′kŭs, *B.*
Malcolm, mäl′kŭm, *M.*
Malden, mäl′dĕn, *M.*
Maldive, mäl′dĭv, *M.*
Malebranche, mäl′brŏnsh′, *M.*
Maleleel, mä-lē′lē-ĕl, *B.*
Malesherbes, mäl′zärb′, *M.*
Maleventum, mäl′ē-vĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Malibran, mä′lē′brŏn′, *M.*
Malindi, mä-lĭn′dĭ, *M.*
Malines, mä′lēn′, = MECHLIN, *M.*
Malkwandu, mäl′kwän′dōō, *M.*
Mallos, mäl′lŏs, *B.*
Mallothi, mäl′lō-thī, *B.*
Malluch, mäl′lŭk, *B.*
Malmaison, mäl′mā′zŏn′, *M.*
Malmesbury, mämz′bẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Malmö, mäl′mē, *M.*
Malmohus, mäl′mē-hōōs, *M.*
Malo, mä′lō, *M.*
Malone, mä-lōn′, *M.*
Malpighi, mäl-pē′gē, *M.*
Malplaquet, mäl′plà′kà′, *M.*
Malta, mäl′tà, *M.*
Malte-Brun, mal-te-brŭn′, *F.* mält′brŭn′, *M.*
Malthus, mäl′thŭs, *M.*
Malvern, *Eng.*, mą′vẽrn; *U. S.*, mäl′vẽrn, *M.*
Malwah, mĭl′wä, *M.*
Mamaias, mä-mä′yàs, *B.*
Mamboia, mäm-bō′yà, *M.*
Mambul, mäm′bōōl, *M.*
Mamercus, mä-mẽr′kŭs, *C.*
Mamertina, mäm′ẽr-tī′nà, *C.*
Mamilia, mä-mĭl′ĭ-à, *C.*
Mamilii, mä-mĭl′ĭ-ī, *C.*
Mamilius, mä-mĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mammæa, mäm-mē′à, *C.*
Mammon, mäm′mŭn, *B.*
Mamnitanaimus, mäm-nĭ′tà-nā′mŭs, *B.*
Mamre, mäm′rē, *B.*
Mamuchus, mä-mū′kŭs, *B.*
Mamun, mä-mōōn′, *M.*
Mamurius, mä-mū′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mamurra, mä-mŭr′rà, *C.*
Manaar, mä-när′, *M.*
Manaen, măn′a-ĕn, *B.*
Manahath, măn′a-hăth, *B.*
Manahethites, mä-nā′hĕth-īts, *B.*
Manasseas, măn′as-sē′as, *B.*
Manasseh, mä-năs′sē, *B.*
Manasses, mä-năs′sēz, *B.*
Manassites, mä-năs′sīts, *B.*
Manbanga, măn-băn′gà, *M.*
Mancha, măn′chà, *M.*
Manche, mŏnsh, *M.*
Manchester, măn′chĕs-tẽr, *M.*
Manchooria *or* **Mantchooria**, măn-chōō′rĭ-à, *M.*
Mancinus, măn-sī′nŭs, *C.*
Manco Capac, măn′kō ka-păk′, *M.*
Manda, män′dà, *M.*
Mandela, măn-dē′là, *C.*
Mandingos, măn-dĭn′gōz, *M.*
Maneh, mā′nē, *B.*
Manetho, măn′ē-thō, *C.*
Manes, mā′nēz, *C.*
Manfredi, män-frā′dē, *M.*
Manfredonia, män-frā-dō′nē-à, *M.*
Mangudo, män-gōō′dō, *M.*
Manhattan, män-hăt′an, *M.*
Manheim *or* **Mannheim**, män′hĭm, *M.*
Mani, mā′nĭ, *B.*
Mania, mā′nĭ-à, *C.*
Manila *or* **Manilla**, mä-nĭl′à ;
Sp. **Manila**, mä-nē′là, *M.*
Manilia, mä-nĭl′ĭ-à, *C.*
Manilius, mà-nĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Manitowoc, măn′ĭ-tō-wŏk′, *M.*
Manlia Lex, măn′lĭ-à lĕks, *C.*
Manlius, măn′lĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Manoan, mä-nō′à, *B.*
Manrique, man-rē′kā, *M.*
Mansuetus, măn-swē′tŭs, *C.*
Mansur, măn-sōōr′, *M.*
Mantchooria = MANCHOORIA.
Mantell, măn′tel, *M.*
Mantinea, măn′tĭ-nē′à, *C.*
Mantineus, măn-tĭn′ē-ŭs, *C.*
Mantua, măn′tū-à, *C.* & *M.* ; *It.* **Mantova**, män′tō-vä, *M.*
Manu, mä′nōō, *or* **Menu**, mā′nōō, *It.* **Manutius**, mà-nū′shĭ-ŭs : *It.* **Manuzio**, ma-nōō′sĭ-ō, *M.*
Manyanga, män-yän′gà, *M.*
Manzanillo, măn-thä-nē′yō, *M.*
Manzoni, män-zō′nē, *M.*
Maoch, mā′ŏk, *B.*
Maon, mā′ŏn, *B.*
Maonites, mā′ŏn-īts, *B.*
Mara, **Marah**, mā′rà, *B.*
Maracaybo, mä-rä-kī′bō, *M.*
Maralah, mär′a-là, *B.*
Maranatha, măr′a-năth′à *or* mär′a-nā′thà, *B.*
Maranhao, mä-rän-yä′ōn, *M.*
Marañon, mä-rän-yōn′, *M.*
Marat, mä′rä′, *M.*
Marathon, măr′a-thŏn, *C.*
Marbella, mär-bĕl′yä, *M.*
Marblehead, mär′bl-hĕd, *M.*
Marburg, mär′bōōrg, *M.*
Marcel, mär′sĕl′, *M.*
Marcella, mär-sĕl′là, *C.*
Marcellinus, mär′sĕl-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Marcello, mär-chĕl′lō, *M.*
Marcellus, mär-sĕl′lŭs, *C.*
Marches, märsh, *M.*
Marchesi, mär-kā′zē, *M.*
Marcia, mär′shĭ-à, *C.*
Marciana, mär′shĭ-ā′nà, *C.*
Marcianopolis, mär′shĭ-ăn-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Marcianus, mär-shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Marcilius, mär-stĭ′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Marcius, mär′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Marcomanni, mär′kō-măn′nī, *C.*
Marcus, mär′kŭs, *B.*
Mardin, mär′dēn, *M.*
Mardocheus, mär′dō-kē′ŭs, *B.*
Mardonius, mär-dō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Maréchal, mä′rā′shäl′, *M.*
Mareotis, mä′rē-ō′tĭs, *C.*
Maresha, mä-rē′shà, *B.*
Mareshah, mä-rē′shà, *B.*
Margaris, mär′gà-rĭs, *C.*
Margarita, mär-gà-rē′tà, *M.*
Margaritone, mär-gà-rē-tō′nā, *M.*
Margiana, mär′jĭ-ā′nà, *C.*
Margiane, mär′jĭ-ā′nē, *C.*
Margites, mär-jī′tēz, *C.*
Maria, mä-rī′à, *also* mä′rĭ-à, *C.* ; mä-rī′à, *M.*
Maria Lex, mä′rĭ-à lĕks, *C.*
Mariamne, mä′rĭ-ăm′nē, *C.*
Mariana, mä-rē-ä′nà, *M.*
Mariandyni, mä′rĭ-ăn-dĭ′nī, *C.*
Marianus, mä′rĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Marica, mä-rī′kà, *C.*
Marienberg, mä-rē′en-bẽrg, *M.*
Marie Antoinette, mä′rē′ äṅ′twä′nĕt′, *M.*
Marienburg, mä-rē′en-bōōrg, *M.*
Marienwerder, mä-rē′en-vẽr-dẽr, *M.*
Marietta, mä′rĭ-ĕt′à, *M.*
Marigliano, mä-rēl-yä′nō, *M.*
Marimoth, mär′ĭ-mŏth, *B.*
Marin, mä-rēn′, *M.*
Marion, mä′rĭ-ŏn, *C.* ; *a place*, mä′rĭ-ŭn ; *a man*, mär′ĭ-ŭn, *M.*
Mariri, mä-rē′rē, *M.*
Marisa, mär′ĭ-sà, *B.*
Maritima, mà-rĭt′ĭ-mà, *C.*
Maritza, mä-rĭt′sä, *M.*
Marius, mär′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Marivaux, mä′rē′vō′, *M.*
Mark, märk, *B.*
Marlborough, mal′bŭr-rō, *M.*
Marlowe *or* **Marlow**, mär′lō, *M.*
Marmarica, mär-mär′ĭ-kà, *C.*
Marmaridæ, mär-mär′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Marmarion, mär-mär′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Marmier, mär′mĭ-ā′, *M.*
Marmont, mär′mŏn′, *M.*
Marmontel, mär′mŏn′tĕl′, *M.*
Marmora, mär′mō-rà, *M.*
Marmoth, mär′mŏth, *B.*
Marne, märn, *M.*
Maro, mā′rō, *C.*
Marocco, mà-rŏk′kō, *M.*
Marochetti, mä-rō-kĕt′tē, *M.*
Maron, mā′rŏn, *C.*
Maronea, mär′ō-nē′à, *C.*
Maronia, mär′ō-nĭ′à, *C.*
Maros nŏ′ĭsh′, *M.*
Maroth, mā′rŏth, *B.*
Marpesia, mär-pē′shĭ-à, *C.*
Marpessa, mär-pĕs′sà, *C.*
Marpesus, mär-pē′sŭs, *C.*
Marquesas, mär-kā′sàs *or* mär-kwē′sàs, *M.*
Marquette, mär-kĕt′, *M.*
Marrast, mär′räs′, *M.*
Marrubium, mär-rū′bĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Marrucini, mär′rŭ-sī′nī, *C.*
Marruvium, mär-rū′vĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Marryatt, mär′ĭ-at, *M.*
Mars, märz, *B.*
Marsaci, mär-sā′sī, *C.*
Marsala, mär-sä′là, *M.*
Marseilles, mär-sālz′ ; *F.* **Marseille**, mär-sāl′, *M.*
Marsena, mär′sē-nà, *B.*
Marsigli, mär-sēl′yē, *M.*
Marsyas, mär′shĭ-ăs, *C.*
Martaban, mär′ta-băn′, *M.*
Martel, mär-tĕl′, *M.*
Martha, mär′thà, *B.*
Martialis, mär′shĭ-ā′lĭs, *C.*
Martigues, mär′tēg′, *M.*
Martineau, mär′tĭ-nō, *M.*
Martinez, mär-tē′nĕth *or* -nĕz, *M.*
Martini, mär-tē′nē, *M.*
Martinique, mär-tĭ-nēk′, *M.*
Martius, mär′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Marullus, mà-rŭl′lŭs, *C.*
Maruts, mä′rōōts, *H.*
Marwar, mär′wär, *M.*
Mary, mā′rĭ, *B.* & *M.*
Maryland, mĕr′ĭ-land, *M.*
Marylebone, mär′e-bŭn, *M.*
Masaccio, mä-sät′chō, *M.*
Masafuera, mäs-a-fwā′rà, *M.*
Masaloth, mäs′a-lŏth, *B.*
Masaniello, mä-sä-nē-ĕl′lō, *M.*
Mascarene, mäs′ká-rēn, *M.*
Maschil, mäs′kĭl, *B.*
Maseres = DE MASERES, *M.*
Masesa, mä-zā′zà, *M.*
Mash, măsh, *B.*
Mashal, mä′shăl, *B.*
Masham, măsh′am, *M.*
Masias, mä-sī′as, *B.*
Masigiton, mäs′ĭ-jĭ′tŭn, *C.*
Masimani, mä′zĕ-mä′nĭ, *M.*
Masinissa, mäs′ĭ-nĭs′sà, *C.*
Maskat, mäs-kät′, *M.*
Maskegon, mäs′kĕ-gŏn, *M.*
Maskelyne, mäs′ke-lĭn, *M.*
Masnah, mäs′nän, *B.*
Maspha, mäs′fà, *B.*
Masrekah, mäs′rē-ká, *B.*
Massa, mäs′sà, *B.*
Massachusetts, mäs′sa-chŭ′sĕts, *M.*
Massagetæ, mäs′sà-jē′tē, *C.*
Massah, mäs′sà, *B.*
Massasoit, mäs′sà-soit, *M.*
Massaua, mäs-sou′ä, *M.*
Massena, mäs-sā′nà ; *F.* mä′sā′nä′, *M.*
Massias, mäs-sī′as, *B.*
Massicus, mäs′sĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Massilia, mäs-sĭl′ĭ-à, *C.*
Massilon, *U. S.*, mäs′ĭ-lŭn; *F.*, mäs′sē′yŏn′, *M.*
Massinger, mäs′sĭn-jẽr, *M.*
Massowah *or* **-wa**, mäs′sō-wä, *M.*
Massyli, mäs-sĭ′lī, *C.*
Mastramela, mäs-trăm′ē-là, *C.*
Masulipatam, mä-sōō′lē-pā-tăm′, *M.*
Mat, măt, *B.*
Matadi, mä-tä′dĭ, *M.*
Matagorda, măt′a-gôr′dà, *M.*
Matamoros, măt′a-mo′rŏs, *M.*
Matanzas, mä-tän′zas, *M.*
Matapan, mä-tä-pän′, *M.*
Mathanias, măth′a-nī′as, *B.*
Mather, măth′ẽr, *M.*
Mathusala, mà-thū′sà-là, *B.*
Matisco, mà-tĭs′kō, *C.*
Matralia, mà-trā′lĭ-à, *C.*
Matred, mā′trĕd, *B.*
Matri, mā′trī, *B.*
Matrona, măt′rō-nà, *the Marne river*, *also* mà-trō′nà, *C.*
Matronalia, mā′trō-nā′lĭ-à, *C.*
Matsya, mät′sĕ′yà, *H.*
Matsys, mät′sĭs′, *M.*

Matsumaye, măt-sōō-mä′yĕ, *M*

Mattan, măt′tăn, *B.*

Mattanah, măt′tä-nä, *B.*

Mattaniah, măt′tä-nī′ä, *B.*

Mattatha, Mattathah, măt′tä-thä, *B.*

Mattathias, măt′tä-thī′ăs, *B.*

Mattenai, măt′tē-nā′ī, *B.*

Matthan, măt′thăn, *B.*

Matthanias, măt′thä-nī′ăs, *B.*

Matthat, măt′thăt, *B.*

Matthelas, măt-thē′lăs, *B.*

Matthew, măth′ū, *B.*

Matthias, măt-thī′ăs, *B.*

Matthisson, măt′thĭs-sŏn, *M.*

Mattithiah, măt′tĭ-thī′ä, *B.*

Matucetæ, mă-tū′sē-tē, *C.*

Matumba, mä-tōōm′bä, *M.*

Matura, mä-tū′rä, *C.*

Maturin, măt′yōō-rĭn, *M.*

Matuta, mă-tū′tä, *C.*

Mauch Chunk, mąk′ chŭnk′, *M.*

Mauchline, mąk′lĭn, *M.*

Maui, mou′ē, *M.*

Maumee, mą-mē′, *M.*

Mauna Loa, mou′nä lō′ä, *M.*

Maunder, mąn′dĕr, *M.*

Maupertuis, mō′pĕr′twē′, *M.*

Maurepas, mō′rē-pä′, *M.*

Mauri, mą′rī, *C.*

Mauricus, mą-rī′kŭs *or* mą-rĭ′kŭs, *C.*

Mauritania, mą-rĭ-tā′nĭ-ä, *C.*

Mauritius, mą-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *M.*

Maurus, mą′rŭs, *C.*

Maurusii, mą-rų′shĭ-ī, *C.*

Maury, *U. S.,* mą′rĭ *or* mŭr′rĭ; *F.,* mō′rē′, *M.*

Mausoli, mą-sō′lī; **-lus,** -lŭs, *C.*

Maut, mout, *M.*

Mavors, mā′vôrz, *C.*

Mavortia, mā-vôr′shĭ-ä, *C.*

Mavrocordatos, mäv-rō-kōr-dä′tŏs, *M.*

Mawo, mä′wō, *M.*

Maxentius, măks-ĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Maximianus, măks-ĭm-ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*

Maximinus, măks′ĭ-mī′nŭs, *C.*

Maximus, măks′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*

Mayence, mä-yŏns′, = **Mainz,** *M.*

Mayenne, mī′ĕn′, *M.*

Mayn, mīn, *M.*

Maynooth, mā′nōōth, *M.*

Mayo, *U. S.,* mā′ō; *Irel.,* mī-ō′; *Mexico,* mī′ō, *M.*

Mayombe, mä-yōm′bä, *M.*

Mazaca, măz′ä-kä, *C.*

Mazamboni, mä′zäm-bō′nĭ, *M.*

Mazanderan, mä-zän-dĕ-rän′, *M.*

Mazarin, măz-ä-rĕn′; *F.* mä′zä′rĂN′, *M.*

Mazatlan, mä-sät-län′, *M.*

Mazeres, mä′zâr′, *M.*

Mazitias, măz′ĭ-tī′ăs, *B.*

Mazzaroth, măz′zä-rŏth, *B.*

Mazzini, mät-sē′nē *or* mä-zē′nē, *M.*

Mbage, 'mbä′gä, *M.*

Mbaro, 'mbä′rō, *M.*

Mbili, 'mbē′lē, *M.*

Mbill, 'mbĭl, *M.*

Mbima, 'mbē′mä, *M.*

Mbina, 'mbē′nä, *M.*

M'Binza, mĕ-bĕn′zä, *M.*

Mboma, 'mbō′mä, *M.*

Mbomo, 'mbō′mō, *M.*

Mbomu, 'mbō′mōō, *M.*

Mdabura, 'mdä-bōō′rä, *M.*

Meagher, mā′ĕr *or* mē′gĕr, *M.*

Meah, mē′ä, *B.*

Meani, mē-ā′nī, *B.*

Mearah, mē-ā′rä, *B.*

Meaux, mō, *M.*

Mebunnai, mē-bŭn′nī, *B.*

Mebzar, mĕb′zär, *B.*

Mecherathite, mĕk′ĕ-rä-thīt, *B.*

Mechlin, mĕk′lĭn ; *F.* **Malines,** mä′lēn′, *M.*

Mecklenburg, mĕk′len-bĕrg ; *G.* mĕk′len-bōōrg, *M.*

Medaba, mĕd′ä-bä, *B.*

Medad, mē′dăd, *B.*

Medan, mē′dăn, *B.*

Mede, mēd, *B.*

Medea, mē-dē′ä, *C.*

Medeba, mĕd′ē-bä, *B.*

Media, mē′dĭ-ä, *B.* & *C.*

Median, mē′dĭ-ăn, *B.*

Medici, mĕd′ē-chē, *M.*

Medicis, mā-dē-sēs′ *or* mĕd′ē-sĭs, *M.*

Medicus, mĕd′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*

Medina, *Arabia,* mā-dē′nä ; *U. S.,* mē-dī′nä, *M.*

Medina-Sidonia, mā-dē′nä-sē-dō′nē-ä, *M.*

Mediolanum, mē′dĭ-ō-lā′nŭm, *C.*

Mediomatrici, mē′dĭ-ō-măt′rĭ-sī, *C.*

Mediterranean, mĕd′ĭ-tĕr-rā′nē-an, *M.*

Meditrina, mĕd′ĭ-trī′nä, *C.*

Medoakus, mē-dō′ä-kŭs, *C.*

Medon, mē′dŏn, *C.*

Meduana, mĕd′ū-ā′nä, *C.*

Meduli, mĕd′ū-lī *or* mē-dū′lī, *C.*

Medus, mē′dŭs, *C.*

Medusa, mē-dū′sä, *C.*

Meeda, mē-ē′dä, *B.*

Meerut, mē′rŭt, *M.*

Megabyzus, mĕg′ä-bī′zŭs, *C.*

Megacles, mĕg′ä-klēz, *C.*

Megæra, mē-jē′rä, *C.*

Megale, mĕg′ä-lē, *C.*

Megalesia, mĕg′ä-lē′zhĭ-ä, *C.*

Megalia, mē-gā′lĭ-ä, *C.*

Megalophanes, mĕg′ä-lŏf′ä-nēz, *C.*

Megalopolis, mĕg′ä-lŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*

Megara, mĕg′ä-rä, *C.*

Megaris, mĕg′ä-rĭs, *C.*

Megasthenes, mē-găs′thē-nēz, *C.*

Megiddo, mē-gĭd′dō, *B.*

Megiddon, mē-gĭd′dŏn, *B.*

Megista, mē-jĭs′tä, *C.*

Megistias, mē-jĭs′tĭ-ăs, *C.*

Mehemet Ali, mā-hĕm′ĕt ä′lē; *letter* **Mohammed Ali,** *M.*

Mehetabeel, mē-hĕt′ä-bē′ĕl, *B.*

Mehetabel, mē-hĕt′ä-bĕl, *B.*

Mehida, mē-hī′dä, *B.*

Mehir, mē′hĭr, *B.*

Meholah, mē-hō′lä, *B.*

Meholathite, mē-hō′lĭ-thīt, *B.*

Mehujael, mē-hū′jā-ĕl, *B.*

Mehuman, mē-hū′măn, *B.*

Mehunim, mē-hū′nĭm, *B.*

Mehunims, mē-hū′nĭmz, *B.*

Meinam, mā-ē-näm′, = **Menam.**

Meigs. mēgz, *M.*

Meinecke, mī′ne-ke, *M.*

Meiningen, mī′nĭng-en, *M.*

Meissen, mī′sen, *M.*

Mejarkon, mē-jär′kŏn, *B.*

Mejerda, me-jĕr′dä, *M.*

Mejinna, mē-jĭn′nä, *M.*

Mekinez, Mekines, mĕk′ĭ-nĕz, *M.*

Mekonah, mĕk′ō-nä, *B.*

Mekran, mĕk′rän′, *M.*

Mela, mē′lä, *C.*

Melampus, mē-lăm′pŭs, *C.*

Melanchætes, mĕl′ăn-kē′tēz, *C.*

Melanchæni, mĕl′ăn-kē′nī, *C.*

Melanchthon, *less prop.* **Melancthon,** mē-lăngk′thŭn, *M.*

Melanippe, mĕl′ä-nĭp′pē, *C.*

Melanippides, mĕl′ä-nĭp′pĭ-dēz, *C.*

Melanippus, mĕl′ä-nĭp′pŭs, *C.*

Melanthius, mē-lăn′thĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Melanthus, mē-lăn′thŭs, *C.*

Melas, mē′lăs, *C.*

Melatiah, mĕl′ä-tī′ä, *B.*

Melbourne, mĕl′bĕrn, *M.*

Melchi, mĕl′kī, *B.*

Melchia, mĕl-kī′ä, *B.*

Melchias, mĕl-kī′ăs, *B.*

Melchiel, mĕl′kĭ-ĕl, *B.*

Melchisedec, mĕl-kĭz′ē-dĕk, *B.*

Melchishua, mĕl-kĭsh′ū-ä, *B.*

Melchizedek, mĕl-kĭz′ē-dĕk, *B.*

Melea, mē′lē-ä, *B.*

Meleager, mē′lē-ā′jĕr, *or* mĕ-lē′ä-jĕr, *C.*

Meleagrides, mē′lē-ăg′rĭ-dēz, *C.*

Melech, mē′lĕk, *B.*

Melendez y Valdes, mā-lĕn′dĕth ē väl′dĕth, *M.*

Meles, mē′lēz, *C.*

Melesigenus, mē-lē-sĭj′ē-nŭs, *C.*

Meletæ, mē-lē′tē, *C.*

Meletus, mē-lē′tŭs, *C.*

Melia, mē′lĭ-ä, *C.*

Meliboea, mē-lĭ-bē′ä, *C.*

Melibœus, mē-lĭ-bē′ŭs, *C.*

Melicerta, mē-lĭ-sĕr′tä, *C.*

Melicertes, mē-lĭ-sĕr′tēz, *C.*

Melichu, mē-lĭ-kŭ, *B.*

Meligunis, mē-lĭ-gū′nĭs, *C.*

Melissa, mē-lĭs′sä, *C.*

Melissus, mē-lĭs′sŭs, *C.*

Melita, mē-lī′tä, *B.*

Melita *or* **Melito,** mē-lī′tō, *C.*

Melitene, mē-lĭ-tē′nē, *C.*

Melius, mē′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Melos, mē′lŏs, *C.*

Melpomene, mĕl-pŏm′ē-nē, *C.*

Melrose, mĕl-rōz′, *M.*

Melton-Mowbray, mĕl′tŭn-mō′brē, *M.*

Melun, mĕ-lŭN′, *M.*

Memel, mā′mel, *M.*

Memmia, mĕm′mĭ-ä, *C.*

Memmingen, mĕm′mĭng-en, *M.*

Memmius, mĕm′mĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Memnonium, mĕm-nō′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*

Memphis, mĕm′fĭs, *B.*, *E.*, & *M.*

Memphitis, mĕm-fī′tĭs, *C.*

Memphremagog, mĕm′frē-mā′gŏg, *M.*

Memucan, mē-mū′kăn, *B.*

Mena, mē′nä, *C.*

Menage, mā′nązh′, *M.*

Menahem, mē-nā′hĕm, *B.*

Menai, mĕn′ĭ, *M.*

Menalcas, mē-năl′kas, *C.*

Menalippe, mĕn′ä-lĭp′pē, *C.*

Menam, mē-näm′, *M.*

Menan, mē′năn, *B.* ; **mē-năn′,** *M.*

Menander, mē-năn′dĕr, *C.*

Menapii, mē-nā′pĭ-ī, *C.*

Menas, mē′năs, *C.*

Mendaña, men-dän′yä, *M.*

Mende, mōnd, *M.*

Mendelssohn, mĕn′del-sōn, *M.*

Mendocino, mĕn-dō-sē′nō, *M.*

Mendoza, mĕn-dō′thä, *M.*

Mene, mē′nē, *B.*

Menecrates, mē-nĕk′rä-tēz, *C.*

Menedemus, mĕn′ē-dē′mŭs, *C.*

Menelaia, mĕn′ē-lā′yä, *C.*

Menelaius, mĕn′ē-lā′yŭs, *C.*

Menelaus, mĕn′ē-lā′ŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Mene Mere, mē′nē mā′rē, *M.*

Menenius, mē-nē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Menes, mē′nēz, *C.*

Menestheus, mē-nēs′thūs, *B.*; mē-nĕs′thē-ŭs *or* -thūs, *C.*

Mengo, mĕn′gō, *M.*

Menippus, mē-nĭp′pŭs, *C.*

Menius, mē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Menoba, mĕn′ō-bä, *C.*

Menoceus, mē-nē′sē-ŭs *or* -sūs, *C.*

Menœtes, mē-nē′tēz, *C.*

Menogenes, mē-nŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*

Menon, mē′nŏn, *C.*

Menophilus, mē-nof′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*

Menshikof, Menchikof, *or* **Menschikow,** mĕn′shĕ-kŏf, *M.*

Menton, mŏN′tôN′ : *It.* **Mentone,** mĕn-tō′nē, *M.*

Mentz, mĕnts, = **Mainz,** *M.*

Menu, mŭn′ōō, *M.*

Menzaleh, mĕn-zä′lē, *M.*

Menzel, mĕn′zĕl, *M.*

Meonenim, mē-ŏn′ē-nĭm, *B.*

Meonothai, mē-ŏn′ō-thī, *B.*

Mephaath, mĕf′ä-ăth, *B.*

Mephibosheth, mē-fĭb′ō-shĕth, *B.*

Mephitis, mĕ-fī′tĭs, *C.*

Mequinez *or* **Mekinez,** mĕk′ĭ-nĕz, *M.*

Merab, mē′răb, *B.*

Meraiah, mĕr-ā-ī′ä, *B.*

Meraioth, mĕ-rā′yŏth, *B.*

Meran, mē′răn, *B.*

Merari, mĕr′ä-rī *or* mē-rā′rī, *B.*

Merathaim, mĕr′ä-thā′ĭm, *B.*

Mercator, mĕr-kā′tĕr, *M.* ; -tôr, *C.*

Mercedes, mĕr-sā′dĕs, *M.*

Mercier, mär′sĭ-ā′, *M.*

Mercurius, mĕr-kū′rĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Mered, mē′rĕd, *B.*

Meremoth, mĕr′ē-mŏth, *B.*

Meres, mē′rēz, *B.*

Mergui *or* **Merghi,** mĕr-gē′, *M.*

Merian, mā′rē-an, *M.*

Meribah, mĕr′ĭ-bä, *B.*

Meribah Kadesh, mĕr′ĭ-bä kā′dĕsh, *B.*

Merib-baal, mĕr′ĭb-bā′al, *B.*

Merida, mĕr′ĭ-dä, *M.*

Meriones, mē-rī′ō-nēz, *C.*

Merioneth, mĕr′ĭ-ŏn′ĕth, *M.*

Mermnadæ, mĕrm′nä-dē, *C.*

Merodach-baladan, mē-rō′dăk-băl′ä-dăn, *B.*

Meroe, mĕr′ō-ē, *C.* & *M.*

Merom, mē′rŏm, *B.*

Meronothite, mē-rŏn′ō-thīt, *B.*

Merope, mĕr′ō-pē, *C.*

Meropis, mĕr′ō-pĭs, *C.*

Merops, mē′rŏps, *C.*

Meroz, mē′rŏz, *B.*

Merrimack, mĕr′rĭ-măk, *M.*

Merseburg, mĕr′se-bōōrg′, *M.*

Mersey, mĕr′zĭ, *M.*

Merthyr Tydvil, mĕr′thĕr tĭd′vĭl, *M.*

Merus, mē′rŭs, *C.*

Meruth, mē′rŭth, *B.*

Mesapia, mē-sā′pĭ-ä, *C.*

Mesech, mē′sĕk, *B.*

Mesene, mē-sē′nē, *C.*

Mesha, mē′shä, *B.*

Meshach, mē′shăk, *B.*

Meshech, mē′shĕk, *B.*

Meshed, mĕsh′ĕd, *M.*

Meshelemiah, mē-shĕl′ē-mī′ä, *B.*

Meshezabeel, mē-shĕz′ä-bĕl, *B.*

Meshezabel, mē-shĕz′ä-bĕl, *B.*

Meshillemith, mē-shĭl′lē-mĭth, *B.*

Meshillemoth, mē-shĭl′lē-mŏth, *B.*

Meshobab, mē-shō′băb, *B.*

Meshullam, mē-shŭl′lăm, *B.*

Meshullemeth, mē-shŭl′lē-mĕth, *B.*

Mesmer, mĕs′mĕr, *M.*

Mesobaite, mĕs′ō-bā′ĭt, *B.*

Mesomedes, mĕs′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*

Mesopotamia, mĕs′ō-pō-tā′mĭ-ä, *B.* & *C.*

Messala, mĕs-sā′lä, *C.*

Messalina, mĕs′sä-lī′nä, *C.*

Messalinus, mĕs′sä-lī′nŭs, *C.*

Messana, mĕ-sā′nä, *C.*

Messapia, mĕs-sā′pĭ-ä, *C.*

Messene, mĕ-sē′nē, *C.*

Messena, mĕs-sē′nä, *C.*

Messenia, mĕ-sē′nĭ-ä, *C.*

Messiah, mĕ-sī′ä, *or* **Messias,** mĕs-sī′as, *B.*

Messina, mĕ-sē′nä, *M.*

Metabus, mĕt′ä-bŭs, *C.*

Metapontum, mĕ-tä-pŏn′tŭm; **Metapontus,** mĕt′ä-pŏn′tŭs, *C.*

Metastasio, mā-tä-stä′zē-ō, *M.*

Metaurus, mē-tą′rŭs, *C.*

Metella, mē-tĕl′lä, *C.*

Metelli, mē-tĕl′lī, *C.*

Meterus, mē-tē′rŭs, *B.*

Methegammah, mē-thĕg-ăm′mä, *B.*

Methoar, mē-thō′ăr, *B.*

Methodius, mē-thō′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Methone, mē-thō′nē, *C.*

Methusael, mē-thū′sā-ĕl, *B.*

Methuselah, mē-thū′sē-lä, *B.*

Methymna, mē-thĭm′nä, *C.*

Metilia Lex, mē-tĭl′ĭ-ä lĕx, *C.*

Metilii, mē-tĭl′ĭ-ī, *C.*

Metis, mē′tĭs, *C.*

Metius, mē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Metœcia, mē-tē′shĭ-ä, *C.*

Meton, mē′tŏn, *C.*

Metope, mē-tō′pē ; *architecture,* mĕt′ō-pē, *M.*

Metopus, mē-tō′pŭs, *C.*

Metrobius, mē-trō′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Metrocles, mĕt′rō-klēz, *C.*

Metrodorus, mĕt′rō-dō′rŭs, *C.*

Metropolis, mē-trŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*

Metropolitæ, mĕ-trō-pŏ-lī′tē, *C.*

Metternich, mĕ′tĕr-nĭk, *M.*

Metullum, mē-tŭl′lŭm, *C.*

Metz, mĕts, *M.*

Meunim, mē-ū′nĭm, *B.*

Meurthe, mĕrt, *M.*

Meuse, mūz ; *F.* mēz, *M.*

Mevania, mē-vā′nĭ-ä, *C.*

Mexico, mĕks′ĭ-kō ; *Sp.* mä′hē-kō, *M.*

Meyer, mī′ĕr, *M.*

Meyerbeer, mī′ĕr-bār′, *M.*

Meyrick, mĕr′ĭk, *M.*

Mezahab, mĕz′ä-hăb, *B.*

Mezentius, mē-z n′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*

M zeray, măz′rā′ ; *M.*

M zières, mā′zē-âr′, *M.*

Mezzofanti, mĕd-zō-fän′tē, *M.*

Mfini, 'mfē′nē, *M.*

Mfumbiro, 'mfōōm-bē′rō, *M.*

Mgongo, 'mgĕn′gō, *M.*

Mlako, mē-ä′kō, *M.*

Miall, mī′al, *M.*

Miami, mī-ăm′ĭ, *M.*

Mianim, mī′ä-mĭm, *B.*

Mibhar, mĭb′hăr, *B.*

Mibsam, mĭb′săm, *B.*

Mibzar, mĭb′zär, *B.*

Micah, mī′kä. *B.*

Micaiah, mĭ-kā′yä, *B.*

Micha, mī′kä, *B.*

Michael, mī′kā-ĕl *or* mĭ′kel, *B.*

Michaelis, mī-kā-ē′lĭs, *M.*

Michah, mī′kä. *B.*

Michaiah, mī-kā′yä, *B.*

Michallovitch, mĭ-kăl′lō-vĭch, *M.*

Michal, mī′kal, *B.*

Michaud, mĭ′shō′, *M.*

Micheas, mĭ-kē′as, *B.*

Michelet, mĕsh′lā′, *M.*
Michigan, mĭsh′ĭ-gan, *M.*
Michmas, mĭk′măs, *B.*
Michmash, mĭk′măsh, *B.*
Michmethah, mĭk′mē-thä, *B.*
Michoacan, mē-kō-ä-kän′, *M.*
Michri, mĭk′rī, *B.*
Michtam, mĭk′tăm, *B.*
Micipsa, mĭ-sĭp′sä, *C.*
Micklewicz, mĕtsk-yä′vĭch, *M.*
Midas, mī′das, *C.*
Middin, mĭd′dĭn, *B.*
Midea, *mother of Licymnius,* mĭd′ē-ä ; *mother of Antiochus,* mī-dē′ä, *C.*
Midgard, mĭd′gärd, *N.*
Midian, mĭd′ĭ-an, *B.*
Midianite, mĭd′ĭ-an-īt, *B.*
Miel, mēl, *M.*
Migdael, mĭg′dā-ĕl, *B.*
Migdal-gad, mĭg′dăl-găd′, *B.*
Migdol, mĭg′dŏl, *B.*
Mignard, mēn′yär′, *M.*
Mignet, mēn′yā′, *M.*
Mignot, mēn′yō′, *M.*
Migron, mĭg′rŏn, *B.*
Mijamin, mĭj′ä-mĭn, *B.*
Mikik, mē′kĭk, *M.*
Mikloth, mĭk′lŏth, *B.*
Mikneiah, mĭk-nē′ä, *B.*
Milalai, mĭl′ä-lā′ĭ, *B.*
Milan, *U. S.,* mĭ′lan ; *Italy,* mĭl′an *or* mĭ-lăn′ ; *It.* Milano, mē-lä′nō, *M.*
Milazzo, mē-lät′sō, *M.*
Milcah, mĭl′kə, *B.*
Milcom, mĭl′kŏm, *B.*
Milesia, mĭ-lē′zhĭ-ə, *C.*
Milesii, mĭ-lē′zhĭ-ī, *C.*
Milesius, mĭ-lē′zhĭ-us, *C.*
Miletis, mĭ-lē′tĭs, *C.*
Miletum, mĭ-lē′tŭm, *B.*
Miletus, mĭ-lē′tŭs, *C.*
Milichus, mĭl′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Millo, mĭl′lō, *B.*
Milne, *Scot.,* mĭl ; *E.,* mĭln, *M.*
Milnes, mĭlz, *M.*
Milo. mĭ′lō, *C.*
Miloradovitch, mē-lō-rä′dō-vĭch, *M.*
Miltiades, mĭl-tī′ä-dēz, *C.*
Milton, mĭl′tŭn, *M.*
Milvius, mĭl′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Milwaukee, mĭl-wô′kē, *M.*
Mimalones, mĭ-mā′ō-nēz, *C.*
Mimas, mī′măs, *C.*
Mimir, mē′mēr, *N.*
Mimnermus, mĭm-nēr′mŭs, *C.*
Minas-Geraes, mē′näs-zhŭ-rä′ēs, *M.*
Mincio, mĭn′chō, *M.*
Mincius, mĭn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mindanao, mĭn-dä-nä′ō, *M.*
Minerva, mĭ-nĕr′vä, *C.*
Minho, mēn′yō, *M.*
Minianim, mĭ-nī′ä-nĭm, *B.*
Minié, mē′nē-ā′, *M.*
Minio, mĭn′ĭ-ō, *C.*
Minnæi, mĭn-nē′ī, *C.*
Minnesota, mĭn-ē-sō′tä, *M.*
Minni, mĭn′nī, *B.*
Minnith, mĭn′nĭth, *B.*
Miño, mēn′yō, *M.*
Mino, mē′nō, *M.*
Minoïs, mĭ-nō′ĭs, *C.*
Minorca, mĭ-nôr′kä, *M.*
Minos, mī′nŏs, *C.*
Minotaurus, mĭn-ō-tä′rŭs, *C.*
Minturnæ, mĭn-tĕr′nē, *C.*
Minucia. mĭ-nū′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Minucius, mĭ-nū′shĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Minyæ, mĭn′yē, *C.*
Minyas, mĭn′yas, *C.*
Minyeïdes, mĭn′yē′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Miphka, mĭf′kä, *B.*
Miquelon, mē′ke-lôN′, *M.*
Mirabeau, mĭr-ä-bō′ *or* mē′rä′bō′, *M.*
Miramichi, mĭr′ä-mē-shē′, *M.*
Mirandola, mē-rän′dō-lä, *M.*
Mirepoix, mē′re-pwä′, *M.*
Miriam, mĭr′ĭ-am, *B.*
Mirimo, mē-rē′mō, *M.*
Mirma, mēr′mä, *B.*
Mirzapoor, mēr′zä-pōōr′, *M.*
Misael, mĭs′ā-ĕl, *B.*
Misenum, mĭ-sē′nŭm, *C.*
Misenus, mĭ-sē′nŭs, *C.*
Misgab, mĭs′găb, *B.*
Mishael, mĭsh′ā-ĕl, *B.*
Mishal, mĭ′shal, *B.*
Misheal, mĭ′shē-al, *B.*
Mishma, mĭsh′mä, *B.*
Mishmannah, mĭsh-măn′nä, *B.*
Mishraites, mĭsh′rā-īts, *B.*
Miskolcz, mĭsh-kōlts′, *M.*
Mispar, mĭs′pär, *B.*
Mispereth, mĭs′pē-rĕth, *B.*
Misrephothmaim, mĭs′rē-fōth-mā′ĭm, *B.*
Missa, mĭs′sä, *M.*
Missabib, mĭs′sä-bĭb, *B.*
Missisquoi, mĭs-ĭs′kwoi, *M.*
Mississippi, mĭs′ĭs-sĭp′ĭ, *M.*
Missolonghi, mĭs′sō-lōn′gē, *M.*
Missouri, mĭs-sō′rĭ, *M.*
Mitau *or* **Mittau,** mē′tou, *M.*
Mithcah, mĭth′kä, *B.*
Mithnite, mĭth′nīt, *B.*
Mithradates, mĭth′rä-dā′tēz, *C.*
Mithras, mĭ′thras, *C.*
Mithredath, mĭth′rē-dăth, *B.*
Mithridates, mĭth′rĭ-dā′tēz, *B.* *C.*
Mithrobarzanes, mĭth′rō-bär-zā′nēz, *C.*
Mittermaier, mĭt′ĕr-mī-ĕr, *M.*
Mitylene, mĭt′ĭ-lē′nē, *B.* ; **Mitylenæ** *or* **Mitylene,** *C.*
Mizar, mī′zar, *B.*
Mizpah, mĭz′pə, *B.*
Mizpar, mĭz′pär, *B.*
Mispeh, mĭz′pe, *B.*
Mizraïm, mĭz-rā′ĭm, *B.*
Mizzah, mĭz′zä, *B.*
Mkango, 'mkän′gō, *M.*
Mkanjo, 'mkän′yō, *M.*
Mkizamba, 'mkĭ-zäm′bä, *M.*
Mnasalcas, nä-säl′kas, *C.*
Mnasicles, nās′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Mnasigiton, nās′ĭ-jī′tŏn, *C.*
Mnasippus, nä-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Mnason, nā′sŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Mnemium, nē-mī′ŭm, *C.*
Mnemon, nē′mŏn, *C.*
Mnemosyne, nē-mŏs′ĭ-nē, *C.*
Mnesarchus, nē-sär′kŭs, *C.*
Mneslaus, nēs′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Mnesimache, nē-sĭm′ä-kē, *C.*
Mnestheus, nēs′thūs, *C.*
Mnevis, nē′vĭs, *C.* & *E.*
Moab, mō′ăb, *B.*
Moabite, mō′ăb-īt, *B.*
Moadiah, mō′ä-dī′ä, *B.*
Moamia, mō-ä-mē′ä, *M.*
Mobanji, mō-bän′jĭ, *M.*
Mobile, mō-bēl′, *M.*
Mocha, mō′kä, *Arab.* mō′kä′, *M.*
Mochmur, mŏk′mēr, *B.*
Modena, mōd′ē-nä, *M.*
Modestus, mō-dĕs′tŭs, *C.*
Modica, mō′dē-kä, *M.*
Modin, mō′dĭn, *B.*
Mœnus, mē′nŭs, *C.*
Mœragetes, mē-răj′ē-tēz, *C.*
Mœris, mē′rĭs, *C.*
Mœro, mō-ā′rō, *M.*
Mœsia, mē′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Moeth, mō′ĕth, *B.*
Mogadore, mŏg-ä-dōr′, *M.*
Mogul, mō-gŭl′, *M.*
Mohacs, mō-häch′, *M.*
Mohammed, mō-hăm′mĕd, *M.*
Mohawk, mō′hąk, *M.*
Moheelev, *or* **Mohilev,** mō-hē′lĕv, *M.*
Mohegan, mō-hē′gan, *M.*
M.hlor, mē′lōr, *M.*
Moine, mwän, *M.*
Moir, moi′ĕr, *M.*
Moissac, mwäs-säk′, *M.*
Mojeka, mō-jā′kä, *M.*
Mokundi, mō-kōōn′dĭ. *M.*
Moldau, mōl′dou, *M.*
Moldavia, mōl-dā′vĭ-ä, *M.*
Molé, mō′lā′, *M.*
Molech, mō′lĕk, *B.*
Moleschott, mō′lĕ-shŏt, *M.*
Molesworth, mōlz′wŭrth, *M.*
Molfetta, mōl-fĕt′tä, *M.*
Moli, mō′lī, *B.*
Molia, mō-lī′ä, *C.*
Molid, mō′lĭd, *B.*
Molière, mō′lē-âr′, *M.*
Molina, mō-lē′nä, *M.*
Molinos, mō-lē′nŏs, *M.*
Moliše, mō-lē′shĭ, *M.*
M.ller, mēl′ĕr, *M.*
M.lli, mēl′lĭ, *M.*
Molo, mō′lō, *C.*
Moloch, mō′lŏk, *B.*
Molois, mōl′ō-ĭs, *C.*
Molokai, mō-lō-kī′, *M.*
Molorchus, mō-lôr′kŭs, *C.*
Molossi, mō-lŏs′sī, *C.*
Molossia, mō-lŏs′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Molossis, mō-lŏs′sĭs, *C.*
Molossus, mō-lŏs′sŭs, *C.*
Moluccas, mō-lŭk′käz, *M.*
Molumbi, mō-lōōm′bĭ, *M.*
Molyneux, mŏl′ĭ-nōōks′, *M.*
Mombas, mōm-bäs′, *M.*
Mombasa, mōm-bä′sä, *M.*
Mombutu, mōm-bōō′tōō, *M.*
Momdis, mōm′dĭs, *B.*
Momenge, mō-mĕn′gä, *M.*
Mompox, mōm′pŏx′, *M.*
Momus, mō′mŭs, *C.*
Mona, mō′nä, *M.*
Monaco, mŏn′ä-kō, *M.*
Monadnock, mō-năd′nŭk, *M.*
Monæses, mō-nē′sēz, *C.*
Monaghan, mŏn′ä-han, *M.*
Mona Kandi, mō′nä kän′dĭ, *M.*
Mona Mangi, mō′nä măn′gĭ, *M.*
Monastir, mŏn-as-tēr′, *M.*
Mona Tenda, mō′nä tĕn′dä, *M.*
Moncreiff, mŏn-krēf′, *M.*
Mondego, mŏn-dā′gō, *M.*
Mondonedo, mŏn-dŏn-yā′dō, *M.*
Mondongo, mŏn-dŏn′gō, *M.*
Moneta, mō-nē′tä, *C.*
Mongalla, mŏn-gäl′lä, *M.*
Mongolia, mŏn-gō′lĭ-ä, *M.*
Monima, mŏn′ĭ-mä, *C.*
Monnoyer, mô′nwä′yā′, *M.*
Monœcus, mō-nē′kŭs, *C.*
Monodus, mŏn′ō-dŭs, *C.*
Monongahela, mō-nŏn-gä-hē′lä, *M.*
Monongalia, mō-nŏn-gā′lĭ-ä, *M.*
Monopoli, mō-nō′pō-lē, *M.*
Monreale, mŏn-rä-ä′lē, *M.*
Monroe, mŭn-rō′, *M.*
Monrovia, mŏn-rō′vĭ-ä, *M.*
Mons, mŏns, *M.*
Monstrelet, mŏN′stre-lā′, *M.*
Montagnana, mŏn-tän-yä′nä, *M.*
Montague, mŏn′tä-gŭ, *M.*
Montalgne, mŏn-tän′ ; *F.* mŏN′tän′y′, *M.*
Montalban, mŏn-tăl-bän′, *M.*
Montalembert, mŏN′tä′lôN′bâr′, *M.*
Montana, mŏn-tä′nä, *M.*
Montanus, mŏn-tā′nŭs, *C.*
Montargis, mŏN′tär′zhē′, *M.*
Montauban, mŏN′tō′bôN′, *M.*
Mont Blanc, mŏN blôN, *M.*
Montbrison, mŏn′brē′zôN′, *M.*
Montcalm, mŏnt-käm′, *F.* môN′kälm′, *M.*
Mont Cenis, mŏN se-nē′, *M.*
Mont-de-Marson, mŏN′-de-mär′sôN′, *M.*
Montecuccoli, mŏn-tā-kōō′kō-lē, *M.*
Monteith, mŏn-tēth′, *M.*
Montélimart, môN′tā′lē′mär′, *M.*
Montenegro, mŏn′tā-nä′grō, *M.*
Monterey, mŏn-te-rā′, *M.*
Montespan, môN′tĭs′pôN′, *M.*
Montesquieu, mŏn′tĕs-kū′ ; *F.* môN′tĕs′kē-ē′, *M.*
Montevideo, mŏn-tā′vē′dā-ō, *M.*
Montfaucon, mŏn′fō′kôN′, *M.*
Montgolfier, mŏnt-gōl′fĭ-ĕr, *F.* môN′gōl′fĭ-ā′, *M.*
Montgomery, mŏnt-gŭm′ĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Montholon, môN′tō′lôN′, *M.*
Monticello, *Italy,* mŏn-tē-chĕl′lō ; *U. S.,* mŏn-tĭ-sĕl′lō, *M.*
Montijo, mŏn-tē′hō, *M.*
Montilla, mŏn-tēl′yä, *M.*
Montmartre, môN′mär′tr, *M.*
Montmorency, môN′mō′rôN′sē′, *M.*
Montpelier, mŏnt-pē′lĭ-ĕr, *M.*
Montpellier, môN′p l′lyā′, *M.*
Montpensier, môN′pôN′sē-ā′, *M.*
Montreal, mŏnt′rē-ăl′, *M.*
Montrose, mŭn-trōz′, *M.*
Montserrat, mŏnt′sĕr-rät′, *M.*
Montucla, mŏN′tu′klä′, *M.*
Mon Tzombi, mŏn tsĕm′bĭ, *M.*
Monychus, mŏn′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Mooltan, mōōl-tän′, *M.*
Moore. mōr, *M.*
Moorshedabad, mōōr′shĕd-ä-bŭd′, *M.*
Moosias, mō′ō-sĭ′ŭs, *B.*
Mopoco, mō-pō′kō, *M.*
Mopsium, mŏp′sĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Mopsopia, mŏp-sō′pĭ-ə, *C.*
Mopsuestia, mŏp′sŭ-ĕs′tĭ-ä, *C.*
Moradabad, mō-rä′dŭ-bäd′, *M.*
Morales, mō-rä′lĕs, *M.*
Morasthite, mō′rä-thīt *or* mō′răs-thīt, *B.*
Moratin, mō-rä-tēn′, *M.*
Moravia, mō-rā′vĭ-ä, *M.*
Moray *or* **Murray,** mŭr′ā, *M.*
Morbihan, môr′bē′ôN′, *M.*
Mordecai, môr′dē-kī, *B.*
Morea, mō-rē′ä, *M.*
Moreau, mō′rō′, *M.*
Moreh, mō′re, *B.*
Morena, Sierra, sē-ĕr′rä mō-rā′nä, *M.*
Moresheth-gath, mōr′ĕsh-ĕth-găth′, *B.*
Morgentia, môr-jĕn′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Morghen, môr′gen, *M.*
Moriah, mō-rī′ä, *B.*
Morians, mō′rĭ-anz, *B.*
Morillo, mō-rēl′yō, *M.*
Morin, mō′răN′, *M.*
Morini, mōr′ĭ-nī *or* **mō-rī′nī,** *M.*
Morlaix, môr′lā′, *M.*
Morny, môr′nē *or* môr′nē′, *M.*
Morocco, mō-rŏk′ō, *M.*
Morpheus, môr′phē-ŭs *or* -fūs, *C.*
Morrell, mŏr′rel *or* mŏr-rĕl′, *M.*
Mortagne, môr′tăn′y′, *M.*
Mortara, mō-tä′rä, *M.*
Morton, môr′tŭn, *M.*
Mosa, mō′sä, *C.*
Mosby, mōz′bĭ, *M.*
Moscheles, mŏsh′e-lĕs, *M.*
Moschion, mŏs′kĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Moscow, mŏs′kō ; *Russ.* **Moskva,** mŏsk-vä′, *M.*
Mosella, mō-sĕl′lä, *C.*
Moselle, mō-zĕl′, *M.*
Mosera, mō-sē′rä, *B.*
Moseroth, mō-sē′rŏth, *B.*
Moses, mō′zĭz, *B.* & *C.*
Mosheim, mōs′hīm, *M.*
Mosollam, mō-sŏl′lăm, *B.*
Mosollamon, mō-sŏl′lä-mŏn, *B.*
Mosquera, mŏs-kā′rä, *M.*
Mosquito, mŭs-kē′tō, *M.*
Mossokonghe, mŏs′sō-kŏn′gwŭ, *M.*
Mossumba, mŏs-sōōm′bä, *M.*
Mostul, mō′sŭl, *M.*
Mosychlus, mō-sĭk′lŭs, *C.*
Mosynœsi, mŏs′ĭ-nē′sī, *C.*
Mouata, mōō-ä′tä, *M.*
Moulins, mōō′lăN′, *M.*
Moulton, mōl′tŭn, *M.*
Moultrie, mōō′trĭ, *M.*
Mounier, mōō′nĭ-ā′, *M.*
Mowatt, mō′ăt, *M.*
Mower. mou′ĕr, *M.*
Moyamensing, moi′ä-mĕn′sĭng, *M.*
Moza, mō′zä, *B.*
Mozah, mō′zä, *B.*
Mozambique, mō-zam-bēk′, *M.*
Mozart, mō-zärt′ ; *G.* **möt′sart,** *M.*
Mpala, 'mpä′lä, *M.*
Mpama, 'mpä′mä, *M.*
Mpota, 'mpō′tä, *M.*
Mpuelo, 'mpwä′lō, *M.*
Mpunga, 'mpōōn′gä, *M.*
Mpwapwa, 'mpwä′pwä, *M.*
Mruli, 'mrōō′lĭ, *M.*
Msalala, 'msä-lä′lä, *M.*
Msuata, 'mswä′tä, *M.*
Mswa, 'mswä, *M.*
Mswar, 'mswär, *M.*
Mtombwe, 'mtĕm′bwŭ, *M.*
Mu, mŭ, *E.*
Muafi, mwä′fĭ, *M.*
Muata, mwä′tä, *M.*
Mudie, mū′dĭ ; *Scot.* **nāōō′dĭ,** *M.*
Muena Mene, mwä′nä mā′ne, *M.*
Muggi, mŭg′gĭ, *M.*
Muggia, mōōd′jä, *M.*
Muguge, mu-gu′gĕ, *M.*
Mugwardie, mug-wär′dē, *M.*
Muhlenberg, -burg, mŭh′len-bĕrg, *M.*
Mühlhausen, mul-hou′zen, *M.*
Mühlheim, mul′hīm, *M.*
Muhova, mōō-hō′vä, *M.*
Muiri, mwē′rĭ, *M.*
Mukolla, mōō-kōl′lä, *M.*
Mukonde, mōō-kĕn′dē, *M.*
Mukuri, mōō-kōō′rĭ. *M.*
Mulcaster, mŭl′kăs-tĕr, *M.*
Mulciber, mŭl′sĭ-bĕr, *C.*
Mulde, mōōl′de, *M.*
Mulemba, mōō-lĕm′bä, *M.*
Müller, mul′lĕr, *M.*
Muller, mŭl′lĕr, *M.*
Mulready, mŭl′rĕ-dĭ, *M.*
Mulvius, mŭl′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mumbembe, mŭm-bām′bē, *M.*
Mummius, mŭm′mĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Munatius, mū-nā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Munchausen, mŭn-chū′sen ; *G.* **Münchhausen,** munk′hou-zen, *M.*
Mundu, mōōn′dōō, *M.*
Munduku, mōōn-dōō′kōō, *M.*

Munich, mū′nĭk ; *G.* **München,** mun′shen, *M.*
Munin, mōōn′ĭn, *N.*
Munono, mōō-nō′nō, *M.*
Muñoz, mōōn-yōth′, *M.*
Munster, *Ireland,* mŭn′stẽr ; *Germany,* mōōn′stẽr, *M.*
Munychia, mū-nĭk′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Muoa, mōō-ō′ȧ, *M.*
Muppim, mŭp′ĭm, *B.*
Mur *or* **Muhr,** mōor, *M.*
Muræna, mū-rē′nȧ, *C.*
Murat, mụ′rȧ′ *or* mū-rät′, *M.*
Muratori, mōō-rä-tō′rē, *M.*
Muravief *or* **Muraviev,** mōō-rä-vĕf′ *or* mōō-rä-vē-ĕf′, *M.*
Murcia, mẽr′shĭ-ȧ, *C. & M. ; Sp.* mōōr′thē-ȧ, *M.*
Murillo, mōō-rēl′yō *or* mū-rĭl′lō, *M.*
Murviedro, mōōr-vē-ā′drō, *M.*
Murzuk, mōōr′zōōk′, *M.*
Musa, mū′sȧ, *C.*
Musaba, mōō-sä′bȧ, *M.*
Musæus, mū-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Musagoræ, mū-săg′ō-rē, *C.*
Muscat, mŭs-kät′, *M.*
Muscatine, mŭs-kȧ-tēn′, *M.*
Muscogee, mŭs-kō′gē, *M.*
Muscovy, mŭs′kō-vĭ, *M.*
Musea, mū-sē′ȧ, *C.*
Museum, mū-sē′ŭm, *C.*
Mushi, mū′shĭ, *B.*
Mushites, mū′shīts, *B.*
Muskingum, mŭs-kĭŋ′gŭm, *M.*
Muspelheim, mōōs′pĕl-hĭm, *N.*
Mussumba, mōōs-sōōm′bȧ, *M.*
Mut, mōōt, *E.*
Muta, mū′tȧ, *C.*
Mutchie, mụ′chē, *M.*
Muthlabben, mŭth-lăb′bĕn, *B.*
Mutia, mū′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Mutina, mū-tī′nȧ, *C.*
Mutines, mū′tĭ-nēz, *C.*
Mutinus, mū-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Mutius, mū′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mutumoa, mōō-tōō-mō′ȧ, *M.*
Mutunus, mū-tū′nŭs, *C.*
Muziano, mōōt-sē-ä′nō, *M.*
Muzuris, mū-zū′rĭs, *C.*
Mwumi, mwōō′mĭ, *M.*
Mycale, mĭk′ȧ-lē, *C.*
Mycalessos, mĭk′ȧ-lĕs′sŏs, *C.*
Mycalessus, mĭk′ȧ-lĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Mycenæ, -ne. mĭ-sē′nē, *C.*
Mycenis, mĭ-sē′nĭs. *C.*
Mycerinus, mĭs-ẽr-ī′nŭs, *C.*
Mycerina, mĭs-ẽr-ī′nȧ, *C.*
Mycon, mī′kŏn, *C.*
Myconos, mī′kō-nŏs, *M.*
Myconus, mĭk′ō-nŭs *or* mĭ-kō′nŭs, *C.*
Myecphoris, mĭ-ĕk′fō-rĭs, *C.*
Myenus, mĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Mygale, mĭg′ȧ-lē, *C.*
Mygdonia, mĭg-dō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Mygdonus, mĭg′dō-nŭs *or* mĭg-dō′nŭs, *C.*
Mylassa, mĭ-lăs′sȧ, *C.*
Mylasa, mĭ-lā′sȧ, *C.*
Myle, mī′lē, *C.*
Mylitta, mĭ-lĭt′tȧ, *C.*
Myndus, mĭn′dŭs, *B.*
Myonesus, mī′ō-nē′sŭs, *C.*
Myonia, mī-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Myra, mī′rȧ, *B. & C.*
Myrina, mĭ-rī′nȧ, *C.*
Myrinus, mĭ-rī′nŭs *or* mĭr′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Myrmidone, mẽr-mĭd′ō-nē, *C.*
Myron, mī′rŏn, *C.*
Myrsilus, mẽr-sī′lŭs, *C.*
Myrtilus, mẽr′tĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Myrtoum Mare, mẽr-tō′ŭm mā′rē, *C.*
Myrtuntium, mẽr-tŭn′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Myscellus, mĭs-sĕl′lŭs, *C.*
Mysia, mĭz′hĭ′-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Myson, mī′sŏn, *C.*
Mysore, mĭ-sōr′, *M.*
Mytens, mĭ′tens, *M.*
Mytilene, mĭt′ĭ-lē′nē, *C. & M.*, = METELIN, *M.*
Myus, mī′ŭs, *C.*
Mzczonow, mshū-zō′nōv, *M.*
Mzombe, ′mzōm′bū, *M.*

N.

Naam, nā′ŭm, *B.*
Naamah, nā′ȧ-mȧ, *B.*
Naaman, nā′ȧ-măn. *B.*
Naamathite, nā′ȧ-măth-īt, *B.*
Naamites, nā′ȧ-mīts, *B.*
Naarah, nā′ȧ-rȧ, *B.*
Naaral, nā′ȧ-răl, *B.*
Naaran, nā′ȧ-răn, *B.*
Naarath, nā′ȧ-răth, *B.*
Naas, nās, *M.*
Naashon, nā-ăsh′ŏn, *B.*
Naason, nā′ȧ-sŏn. *B.*
Naathus, nā′ȧ-thŭs, *B.*
Nabal, nā′bȧl, *B.*
Nabarias, năb′ȧ-rī′ȧs, *B.*
Nabarzanes, năb′ăr-zā′nēz, *C.*
Nabathæa, năb′ȧ-thē′ȧ, *C.*
Nabatheans, năb′ȧ-thē′ȧnz, *B.*
Nabathites, năb′ȧ-thīts, *B.*
Nabis, nā′bĭs, *C.*
Naboth, nā′bŏth, *B.*
Nabuchodonosor, năb′ū-kō-dŏn′ō-sôr, *B.*
Nachon, nā′kŏn, *B.*
Nachor, nā′kôr, *B.*
Nacogdoches, năk′ō-dō′chĕz, *M.*
Nacolia, năk-ō-lī′ȧ *or* nȧ-kō′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Nacone, năk′ō-nē *or* nȧ-kō′nē, *C.*
Nadab, nā′dăb, *B.*
Nadabatha, nā-dăb′ȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Nadir Shah, nā′dr shä, *M.*
Nænia, nē′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Naera, nā-ē′rȧ, *C.*
Nævia, nē′vĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Nævius, nē′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Naga, nä′gȧ, *H.*
Naganandá, nä-gä-nän′dȧ, *H.*
Nagasaki, nä-gä-sä′kē, *M.*
Nagge, năg′gē, *B.*
Nagy Enyed, nŏdj ĕn′yĕd′, *M.*
Nagy Károly, nŏdj kä-rŏl′, *M.*
Nahalal, nā′hȧ-lăl, *B.*
Nahaliel, nȧ-hā′lĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Nahallal, nā-hăl′lăl, *B.*
Nahalol, nā′hȧ-lŏl, *B.*
Naham, nā′hăm, *B.*
Nahamani, nā-hăm′ȧ-nī, *B.*
Nahanarvali, nā-hăn′ăr-vā′lĭ, *C.*
Nahant, nȧ-hănt′, *M.*
Naharai, nā-hăr′ā-ī, *B.*
Naharaim, nā′hȧ-rā′ĭm, *B.*
Nahari, nā′hȧ-rī, *B.*
Naharvali, nā′hăr-vā′lĭ, *C.*
Nahash, nā′hăsh, *B.*
Nahath, nā′hăth, *B.*
Nahbi, nā′bī, *B.*
Nahor, nā′hôr, *B.*
Nahshon, nā′shŏn, *B.*
Nahum, nā′hŭm, *B.*
Naiades, nā-ī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Naias, nā′yȧs, *C.*
Naidus, nā′ĭ-dŭs, *B.*
Nain, nā′ĭn, *B.*
Naioth, nā′yŏth, *B.*
Nais, nā′ĭs, *C.*
Naissus, nā-ĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Naiwasha, nī-wä′shȧ, *M.*
Nako, nä′kō, *M.*
Namaqua, nȧ-mä′kwȧ, *M.*
Namur, nȧ′mûr ; *F.* nȧ′mụr′, *M.*
Nana Sahib, nä′nȧ sä′hĭb, *M.*
Nancy, năn′sĭ ; *F.* nôN′sē′, *M.*
Nanea, nā-nē′ȧ, *B.*
Nangasaki, năn-gä-sä′kē, *M.*
Nankin, năn-kĭn′ *or* năn′kĭn, *or* **Nanking,** năn-kĭng′, *M.*
Nantes, năntș ; *F.* nôNt, *M.*
Nanteuil, nôN′tẽl′ *or* nôN′tẽ′y', *M.*
Nantuates, năn-tū-ā′tēz, *C.*
Nantucket, năn-tŭk′ĕt, *M.*
Nantwich, nănt′ĭch, *M.*
Naomi, nā-ō′mĭ *or* nā′ō-mĭ, *B.*
Napææ, nȧ-pē′ē, *C.*
Naphilus, năf′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Naphish, nā′fĭsh, *B.*
Naphisi, nāf′ĭ-sī, *B.*
Naphtali, năf′tȧ-lī, *B.*
Naphthar, năf′thär, *B.*
Naphtuhim, năf′tŭ-hĭm, *B.*
Napier, nā′pĭ-ẽr, *M.*
Naples, nā′plz ; *It.* **Napoli,** nä′pō-lē, *M.*
Napoleon, nȧ-pō′lē-ŏn, *M.*
Nárada, nä′rȧ-dȧ, *H.*
Narasingha, när-ȧ-sĭŋ′gȧ, *H.*
Nárâyana, nä-rĭ′yȧ-nȧ, *H.*
Narbona, när-bō′nȧ, *C.*
Narbonensis, när′bō-nĕn′sĭs, *C.*
Narbonne, när-bŏn′, *M.*
Narcissus, när-sĭs′sĭs, *B. & C.*
Narisci, nȧ-rĭs′sĭ, *C.*
Narnia, när′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Narova, nä′rō-vȧ *or* nä-rō′vä, *M.*
Narragansett, năr′ȧ-găn′sĕt, *M.*
Narva, när′vä, *M.*
Narvaez, när-vä′ĕth, *M.*
Narvcia, nȧ-rĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Nasamon, năs′ȧ-mŏn, *C.*
Nasamones, năs′ȧ-mō′nēz, *C.*
Nasbas, năs′bȧs, *B.*
Nascio, năsh′ĭ-ō, *C.*
Naseby, nāz′bĭ, *M.*
Nashon, nā′shŏn, *B.*
Nashua, năsh′ū-ȧ, *M.*
Nasica, nā-sī′kȧ, *C.*
Nasidienus, nā′sĭd-ĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Nasidius, nȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nasith, nā′sĭth, *B.*
Naso, nā′sō, *C.*
Nasor, nā′sôr, *B.*
Nassau, năs′ȧ, *M.*
Nastrand, nŭs′trănd, *N.*
Nasus, nā′sŭs, *C.*
Natal, nȧ-tăl′, *M.*
Natchez, năch′ĕz, *M.*
Natchitoches, năk-ĭ-tŏsh′ *or* năch-ĭ-tŏch′ĕz, *M.*
Nathan, nā′thăn, *B.*
Nathanael, nȧ-thăn′ā-ĕl, *B.*
Nathanias, năth′ȧ-nī′ȧs, *B.*
Nathan-melech, nā′thăn-mē′lĕk, *B.*
Naucrates, nȧ′krȧ-tēs, *C.*
Naukratis, nȧ′krȧ-tĭs, *C.*
Naugatuck, nȧ′gȧ-tŭk, *M.*
Nauiochus, nȧ′ĭ-ō-kŭs, *C.*
Nauma, nā′ŭm, *B.*
Naumachus, nȧ′mȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Naumburg, noum′bûrg, *M.*
Nauplia, nȧ′plĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Nauplius, nȧ′plĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nausicaa, nȧ-sĭk′ā-ȧ, *C.*
Nausimache, nȧ-sĭm′ȧ-kē, *C.*
Nausimachus, nȧ-sĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Nauteles, nȧ′tĕ-lēz, *C.*
Nauvoo, nȧ-vōō′, *M.*
Nava, nä′vȧ, *C.*
Navajoe, näv′ȧ-hō, *M.*
Navarino, nä-vä-rē′nō, *M.*
Navarre, nȧ-vär′ ; *Sp.* **Navarra,** nä-vär′rä, *M.*
Navarrete, nä-vä-rā′tĕ, *M.*
Nave, nā′vē, *B.*
Navius, nā′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Naxia, năks′ĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Naxos, năks′ŏs, *C. & M.*
Nazarene, năz′ȧ-rēn, *B.*
Nazareth, năz′ȧ-rĕth. *B. & M.*
Nazarite, năz′ȧ-rīt. *B.*
Ndoruma, ′ndō-rōō′mȧ, *M.*
Ndua, ′ndōō′ȧ, *M.*
Neæra, nē-ē′rȧ, *C.*
Neæthus, nē-ē′thŭs, *C.*
Neagh, Lough, lŏh nā′, *M.*
Neah, nē′ȧ, *B.*
Nealces, nē-ăl′sēz, *C.*
Neander, nē-ăn′dẽr, *M.*
Neanthes, nē-ăn′thēz, *C.*
Neapolis, nē-ăp′ō-lĭs, *B. & C.*
Neapolitani, nē′ȧ-pŏl′ĭ-tā′nī, *C.*
Nearchus, nē′ăr′kŭs, *C.*
Neariah, nē′ȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Nebaioth, nē-bā′yŏth, *B.*
Nebajoth, nē-bā′jŏth, *B.*
Nebaliat, nē-bā′lăt, *B.*
Nebat, nē′băt, *B.*
Nebo, nē′bō, *B.*
Nebraska, nē-brăs′kȧ, *M.*
Nebrodes, nē-brō′dēz, *C.*
Nebrophonos, nē-brŏf′ō-nŏs, *C.*
Nebuchadnezzar, nē-bŭ-kăd-nēz′zär, *B.*
Nebuchadrezzar, nē-bŭ-kăd-rēz′zär, *B.*
Nebushasban, nēb′ŭ-shăs′băn, *B.*
Nebuzar-adan, nēb′ŭ-zär-ā′dăn, *B.*
Necho, nē′kō, *B.*
Neckar, nĕk′är, *M.*
Necker, nĕk′ẽr ; *F.* nĕk′kär′, *M.*
Necodan, nē-kō′dăn, *B.*
Necropolis, nē-krŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Nectanabis, nĕk-tăn′ȧ-bĭs, *C.*
Nectanebus, nĕk′tȧ-nē′bŭs *or* nĕk-tăn′ē-bŭs, *C.*
Nedabiah, nēd′ȧ-bī′ȧ, *B.*
Nedjed, nĕd′jĕd, *M.*
Neemias, nē′ē-mī′ȧs, *B.*
Neer, nār, *M.*
Nef, nĕf, *E.*
Negapatam, nĕg′ȧ-pȧ-tăm′, *M.*
Neginoth, nĕg′ĭ-nŏth, *B.*
Negropont, nā′grō-pŏnt, *M.*
Nehelamite, nē-hĕl′ȧ-mīt, *B.*
Nehemiah, nē′hē-mī′ȧ, *B.*
Nehemias, nē′hē-mī′ȧs, *B.*
Nehiloth, nē′hĭ-lŏth, *B.*
Nehum, nē′hŭm, *B.*
Nehushta, nē-hŭsh′tȧ, *B.*
Nehushtan, nē-hŭsh′tăn, *B.*
Neiel, nē′ĭ-ĕl or nē′ĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Neilgherry, nēl-gĕr′ē, *M.*
Neisse, nī′sẽ, *M.*
Neith, nāth, *or* **Neitha,** nā′thȧ, *E.*
Nekeb, nē′kĕb, *B.*
Nekoda, nē-kō′dȧ, *B.*
Neleus, nē′lē-ŭs *or* nē′lūs, *C.*
Nemæa, nē-mē′ȧ, *or* **Nemea,** *games,* nē′mē-ȧ, *C.*
Nemea, *town & river,* nē′mē-ȧ, *C.*
Nemetes, nĕm′ē-tēz, *C.*
Nemesa, nĕm′ē-sȧ, *C.*
Nemesianus, nē-mē′sĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Nemesis, nĕm′ē-sĭs, *C.*
Nemoralia, nĕm′ō-rā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Nemossus, nē-mŏs′sŭs, *C.*
Nemours, nē-mōōr′, *M.*
Nemuel, nē-mū′ĕl, *B.*
Nemuelites, nē-mū′ĕl-īts, *B.*
Nenagh, nā′nȧ, *M.*
Neobule, nē′ō-bū′lē, *C.*
Neocæsarea, nē′ō-sē′ȧ-rē′ȧ, *C.*
Neocles, nē′ō-klēz, *C.*
Neogenes, nē-ŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Neolaus, nē′ō-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Neomagus, nē-ŏm′ȧ-gŭs. *C.*
Neomedes, nē′ō-mē′dēz. *C.*
Neomenia, nē′ō-mē′nĭ-ȧ. *C.*
Neon, nē′ŏn, *C.*
Neontichos, nē′ŏn-tĭ′kŏs. *C.*
Neoptolemus, nē′ŏp-tŏl′ē-mŭs, *C.*
Neosho, nē-ō′shō, *M.*
Nepál, nā-pȧl′, *M.*
Nepaul, nē-pąl′, *M.*
Nepe, nē′pē, *C.*
Neph, nĕf, *E.*
Nephalia, nē-fā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Nepheg, nē′fĕg. *B.*
Nephele, nĕf′ē-lē, *C.*
Nephelis, nĕf′ē-lĭs, *C.*
Nephi, nē′fī. *B.*
Nephis, nē′fĭs. *B.*
Nephish, nē′fĭsh, *B.*
Nephishesim, nē-fĭsh′ē-sĭm, *B.*
Nephthali, nĕf′thȧ-lī. *B.*
Nephthalim, nĕf′thȧ-lĭm, *B.*
Nephthys, nĭf′thĭs, *E.*
Nephtoa, nĕf′tō-ȧ, *B.*
Nephusim, nē-fŭ′sĭm, *B.*
Nepia, nē-pī′ȧ, *C.*
Nepoko, nē-pō′kō, *M.*
Nepos, nē′pŏs, *C.*
Nepotianus, nē′pō-shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Nepthali, nĕp′thȧ-lī. *B.*
Nepthalim, nĕp′thȧ-lĭm, *B.*
Neptunalia, nĕp′tū-nā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Neptunus, nĕp-tū′nŭs, *C.*
Ner, nẽr. *B.*
Nerbuddah, nẽr-bŭd′ȧ, *M.*
Nereides, nē-rē′ī-dēz, *C.*
Nereis, nē-rē′ĭs *or* nē′rē-ĭs, *C.*
Neretum, nē-rē′tŭm, *C.*
Nereus, nē′rŭs, *B.* ; nē′rē-ŭs *or* nē′rŭs, *C.*
Nergal, nẽr′găl, *B.*
Nergal-sharezer, nẽr′găl-shȧ-rē′zẽr, *B.*
Neri, nē′rī, *B.* ; nā′rē, *M.*
Neriah, nē-rī′ȧ. *B.*
Nerias, nē-rī′ȧs, *B.*
Nero, nē′rō, *B. & C.*
Neronia, nē-rō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Nervii, nẽr′vĭ-ī, *C.*
Nesis, nē′sĭs, *C.*
Nesselrode, nĕs′sĕl-rōd′e, *M.*
Nestocles, nĕs′tō-klēz, *C.*
Nestoras, nĕs′tō-ras, *C.*
Nestorius, nĕs-tō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nethaneel, nē-thān′ē-ĕl, *B.*
Nethaniah, nē′thȧ-nī′ȧ, *B.*
Netherlands, nĕ′thẽr-landz ; *D.* **Nederland,** nā′dẽr-länt, *M.*
Nethinims, nē′thĭ-nĭmz, *B.*
Nethon, nē-tŏn′, *M.*
Netopha, nĕ-tō′fȧ, *B.*
Netophathi, nē-tŏf′ȧ-thī, *B.*
Netophathite, nē-tŏf′ȧ-thīt, *B.*
Netum, nē′tŭm, *C.*
Neuburg, noi′bûrg, *M.*
Neuchatel *or* **Neufchatel,** nē′shä′tĕl′, *M.*
Neuilly, nē′yē′, *M.*
Neukomm, noi′kŏm, *M.*
Neumann, noi′mȧn, *M.*
Neumarkt, noi′mȧrkt, *M.*
Neurode, noi′rō-de, *M.*
Neu-Ruppin, noi-rōōp-pēn′, *M.*
Neusatz, noi′sätz, *M.*
Neuse, nūs, *M.*
Neusohl, noi′zōl, *M.*
Neustadt, noi′stät, *M.*
Neuwied, noi′vēt, *M.*
Neva, nā′vȧ, *M.*
Nevada, nē-vä′dȧ, *M.*
Nevers, ne-vẽr′, *M.*
Nevis, nē′vĭs, *M.*
Newark, nū′ẽrk, *M.*
New Castle, nū′ kăs-sl, *M.*

Newfoundland, nū′fund-lănd′, *M.*
New Granada, nū grā-nā′dä, *M.*
New Guinea, nū gĭn′ē, *M.*
New Hampshire, nū hămp′shēr, *M.*
New Jersey, nū jĕr′zĭ, *M.*
New Leon, nū lē′ŏn ; *Sp.* **Nuevo Leon**, nwā′vō lā-ōn′, *M.*
Newmarket, nū-mär′kĕt, *M.*
New Orleans, nū ôr′lē-anz, *M.*
Newton, nū′tŭn, *M.*
New Zealand, nū zē′lănd, *M.*
Ney, nā, *M.*
Nezheen, nēzh′ēn, *M.*
Neziah, nē-zī′ä, *B.*
Nezib, nē′zĭb, *B.*
Nez Perces, nā pĕr′sā′, *M.*
N'gami, 'ngä′mē, *M.*
Nghiri, 'ngē′rē, *M.*
Ngombe, 'ngŏm′bē, *M.*
Nguco, 'ngo͞o′kō, *M.*
Nguru, 'ngo͞o′rō͞o, *M.*
Ngutunga, 'ngo͞o-to͞on′gä, *M.*
Niagara, nī-ăg′a-rä, *M.*
Nibhaz, nĭb′hăz, *B.*
Nibshan, nĭb′shăn, *B.*
Nicæa *or* **Nicea**, nī-sē′ä, *C.*
Nicænetus, nī-sē-nē′tŭs, *C.*
Nicagoras, nĭ-kăg′ō-răs, *C.*
Nicander, nĭ-kăn′dēr, *C.*
Nicanor, nī-kā′nôr, *B.* & *C.*
Nicaragua, nē-kä-rä′gwä, *M.*
Nicator, nĭ-kā′tôr, *B.*
Nice, nī′sē, *C.* ; nēs, *M.*
Niceas, nīs′ē-as, *C.*
Nicephorium, nīs′ē-fō′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Nicephorius, nīs′ē-fō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nicephorus, nī-sĕf′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Nicer, nī′sēr, *C.*
Nicéron, nē′sā′rôn′, *M.*
Nicetas, nī-sē′tas, *C.*
Nicéteria, nīs′ē-tē′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Nicetes, nī-sē′tēz, *C.*
Nicias, nĭsh′ĭ-as, *C.*
Nicippus, nī-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Nico, nī′kō, *C.*
Nicobar, nīk′ō-bär, *M.*
Nicochares, nī-kŏk′ä-rēz, *C.*
Nicocrates, nī-kŏk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Nicocreon, nī-kŏ′krē-ŏn, *C.*
Nicodamus, nīk′ō-dā′mŭs *or* nĭ-kŏd′ä-mŭs, *C.*
Nicodemus, nīk′ō-dē′mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Nicodorus, nīk′ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Nicolai, nē-kō-lä′ē *or* nē-kō-lī′, *M.*
Nicolaitans, nīk′ō-lā′ĭ-tanz, *B.*
Nicolas, nīk′ō-las, *B.* & *M.*
Nicolaus, nīk′ō-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Nicolay, nē-kō-lā′ē, *M.*
Nicole, nē′kōl′, *M.*
Nicomachus, nī-kŏm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Nicomedea, nīk′ō-mē-dē′ä, *C.*
Nicomedes, nīk′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Nicomedia, nīk′ō-mē′dē-ä, *C.*
Nicon, nī′kŏn, *C.*
Nicophanes, nī-kŏf′ä-nēz, *C.*
Nicophon, nīk′ō-fŏn, *C.*
Nicopolis, nī-kŏp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.* ; nē-kŏp′ō-lĭs, *M.*
Nicosia, nē-kō-sē′ä, *M.*
Nicostratus, nī-kŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Niebuhr, nē′bo͝or, *M.*
Nieder Wesel, nē′dĕr vā′zel, *M.*
Niemcewicz, nyĕm-tsĕ′vĭch, *M.*
Niemen, nē′men ; *Polish* nyĕm′en, *M.*
Niepce, nē-ĕps′, *M.*
Nieuwport, nyuv′pôrt, *M.*
Nièvre, nē′ăvr′, *M.*
Nifheim, nĭf′ĭ-hīm, *N.*
Niger, nī′jẽr, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Nigidius, nĭ-jĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nigritæ, nī-grī′tē, *C.*
Nijni, nĭj′nē, *M.*
Nikolaiev, nē-kō-lī′ĕf′, *M.*
Nikolsburg, nē′kōlz-bo͝org′, *M.*
Nile, nīl, *M.*
Nileus, nīl′ē-ŭs *or* nī′lŭs, *C.*
Nilgiri, nĭl-gē′rĭ, *M.*
Nilus, nī′lŭs, *C.*
Nimar, nē′mär′, *M.*
Nimeguen = **Nymwegen**, *M.*
Nimes *or* **Nismes**, nēm, *M.*
Nimrah, nĭm′rä, *B.*
Nimrim, nĭm′rĭm, *B.*
Nimrod, nĭm′rŏd, *B.*
Nimshi, nĭm′shī, *B.*
Nindo, nĭn′dō, *M.*
Nineve, nĭn′ē-vē, *C.*
Nineveh, **Nineve**, nĭn′ē-ve, *B.*
Ninevites, nĭn′ē-vīts, *B.*
Ningpo, nĭng′pō′, *M.*
Ninive, nĭn′ĭ-vē, *C.*
Ninyus, nĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Niobe, nī′ō-bē, *C.*
Niphates, nĭ-fā′tēz, *C.*
Niphon, nīf′ŏn′, *or* **Nippon**, nĭp′ŏn′, *M.*
Nipissing, nĭp′ĭs-sĭng, *M.*
Nireus, nī′rē-ŭs *or* nī′rŭs, *C.*
Nisa, nī′sä, *C.*
Nisæa, nĭ-sē′ä, *C.*
Nisan, nī′săn, *B.*
Nishapoor, nĭsh′ä-po͝or′, *M.*
Nisibis, nĭs′ĭ-bĭs, *C.*
Nisroch, nĭs′rŏk, *B.*
Nisus, nī′sŭs, *C.*
Nisyrus, nĭ-sī′rŭs, *C.*
Nitet.s, nī-tē′tĭs, *C.*
Nitiobriges, nĭt′ĭ-ō-brī′jēz *or* nĭt′ĭ-ō-brĭ′jēz, *C.*
Nitocris, nī-tō′krĭs, *C.*
Nitria, nĭt′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Nivaria, nĭ-vā′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Nizhni-Novgorod, nĭzh′nē-nŏv-gŏ′rŏd, *M.*
Nkange, 'nkän′ge, *M.*
Nkanje, 'nkän′je, *M.*
Nkurl, 'nko͞o′rĭ, *M.*
Nmalagaria, 'nmä′lä-gä′rĭ-ä, *M.*
Nmalagarido, 'nmä′lä-gä-rē′dō, *M.*
No, nō, *B.*
Noadiah, nō′ä-dī′ä, *B.*
Noah, nō′ä, *B.*
Noailles, nō′äl′ *or* nō′ăy′, *M.*
Noamon, nō-ā′mŏn, *B.*
Nob, nŏb, *B.*
Nobah, nō′bä, *B.*
Nocera, nō-chā′rä, *M.*
Noctiluca, nŏk′tĭ-lū′kä, *C.*
Nod, nŏd, *B.*
Nodab, nō′dăb, *B.*
Nodier, nō′dĭ-ā′, *M.*
Noe, nō′ē, *B.*
Noeba, nō-ē′bä, *B.*
Noga, nō′gä, *B.*
Nogah, nō′gä, *B.*
Nohah, nō′hä, *B.*
Nola, nō′lä, *C.*
Nollet, nō′lā′, *M.*
Nomades, nŏm′ä-dēz, *B.* & *C.*
Nomentanus, nŏm′ĕn-tē′nŭs, *C.*
Nomentum, nō-mĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Nomius, nō′mĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Non, nŏn, *B.*
Nonacris, nŏn′ä-krĭs *or* nō-nā′krĭs, *C.*
Nonius, nō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Noodt, nōt, *M.*
Noph, nŏf, *B.*
Nophah, nō′fä, *B.*
Norbanus, nôr-bā′nŭs, *C.*
Nordhausen, nôrt-hou′zen, *M.*
Nördlingen, nĕrt′lĭng-en, *M.*
Nordri, nôrd′rĭ, *N.*
Norfolk, nôr′fŭk, *M.*
Noricum, nôr′ĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Normandy, nôr′man-dĭ, *M.*
Nornen, nôr′nen, *N.*
Norridgewock, nôr′rĭj-wŏk, *M.*
Norrköping, nôr′chē-pĭng, *M.*
Nortia, nôr′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Norway, nôr′wā, *M.*
Norwich, *Eng.*, nôr′rĭj ; *U. S.*, nôr′wĭch, *M.*
Nosai-Bé, nō′sā′bā′, *M.*
Nostradamus, nŏs′trä-dā′mŭs; *F.* **Notredame**, nō′tr-dăm′, *M.*
Notium, nō-tĭ′ŭm, *C.*
Nottingham, nŏt′ĭng-am, *M.*
Notus, nō′tŭs, *C.*
Novaia, nō-vĭ′ä, *M.*
Novalis, nō-vä′lĭs, *M.*
Novara, nō-vä′rä, *M.*
Novaria, nō-vā′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Nova Scotia, nō′vä skō′shĭ-ä, *M.*
Nova Zembla, nō′vä zĕm′blä, *M.*
Novella, nō-vĕl′lä, *M.*
Novesium, nō-vē′zhĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Novgorod, nŏv′gō-rŏd, *M.*
Novi, nō′vē, *M.*
Noviodunum, nō′vĭ-ō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Noviomagum, nō′vĭ-ŏm′ä-gŭm ; **-gus**, -gŭs, *C.*
Noyon, nō′yôn′, *M.*
Nautua, 'nəō-to͞o′ä, *M.*
N'Tenke, n'tĕn′kē, *M.*
Nu, nū ; **Num**, nŭm, *E.*
Nubia, nū′bĭ-ä, *M.*
Nuceria, nū-sē′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Nueces, nwā′sēs, *M.*
Nuevo Leon, nwā′vō lā-ōn′, *M.*
Nuithones, nī-ŧth′ō-nēz, *C.*
Nukahiva, nōō′kä-hē′vä, *M.*
Nula, nō͞o′lä, *M.*
Num, nŭm, *E.*
Numa, nū′mä, *C.*
Numana, nū-mā′nä, *C.*
Numantia, nū-măn′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Numenia, nū-mē′nĭ-ä, *B.* & *C.*
Numenius, nū-mē′nĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Numerianus, nū′mĕr-ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Numicus, nū-mī′kŭs, *C.*
Numida, nū′mĭ-dä, *C.*
Numidæ, nū′mĭ-dē, *C.*
Numidia, nū-mĭd′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Numidius, nū-mĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Numitor, nū′mĭ-tôr, *C.*
Numitorius, nū-mĭ-tō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nun, nŭn, *B.*
Nun *or* **Noon**, nōōn, *M.*
Nundina, nŭn′dĭ-nä, *C.*
Nuremberg, nū′rem-bĕrg ; *G.* **Nürnberg**, nurn′bĕrg, *M.*
Nursia, nûr′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Nutpe, nōōt′pē, *B.*
Nyanga, nē-äŋ′gä *or* n'yäŋ′gä, *M.*
Nyangwe, nē-äŋ′gwā, *M.*
Nyanza, nē-än′zä, *M.*
Nyassa, nē-äs′sä, *M.*
Nycteis, nĭk-tē′ĭs, *C.*
Nycteius, nĭk-tē′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nyctelius, nĭk-tē′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nycteus, nĭk′tē-ŭs *or* nĭk′tŭs, *C.*
Nyctimene, nĭk-tĭm′e-nē, *C.*
Nyköping, nu-chē′pĭng, *M.*
Nymphæum, nĭm-fē′ŭm, *C.*
Nimfeus, nĭm-fē′ŭs, *C.*
Nymphas, nĭm′făs, *B.*
Nymphidius, nĭm-fĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nymwegen, nĭm′wā′gen, *M.*
Nyon, nē′ôn′, *M.*
Nysa, nī′sä, *C.*
Nysæus, nĭ-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Nyseus, nīs′ē-ŭs, *or* nī′sŭs, *C.*
Nysiades, nī-sī′ä-dēz, *C.*

O.

Oahu, ō-ä′hō͞o, *M.*
Oajaca, wä-hä′kä, *M.*
Oarses, ō-är′sēz, *C.*
Oases, ō′ä-sēz, *C.*
Oasis, ō′ä-sĭs *or* ō-ā′sĭs, *C.*
Oaxaca, wä-hä′kä, *M.*
Oaxes, ō-ăks′ēz, *C.*
Oaxus, ō-ăks′ŭs, *C.*
Ob, ŏb, *M.*
Obadiah, ō′bä-dī′ä *or* ŏb′ä-dī′ä, *B.*
Obal, ō′băl, *B.*
Obamba, ō-bäm′bä, *M.*
Obdia, ŏb-dī′ä, *B.*
Obed, ō′bĕd, *B.*
Obededom, ō-bĕd′ē-dŏm, *B.*
Oberlin, ō′bĕr-lĭn, *M.*
Obeth, ō′bĕth, *B.*
Obi, ō′bē, *M.*
Obil, ō′bĭl, *B.*
Oboth, ō′bŏth, *B.*
Obumbi, ō-bo͞om′bē, *M.*
O'Callaghan, ō-kăl′ä-han, *M.*
Ocaña, ō-kän′yä, *M.*
Oceana, ō-shē-ā′nä, *M.*
Oceania, ō′shē-ā′nĭ-ä, *or* **Oceanica**, ō′shē-ăn′ĭ-kä, *M.*
Oceanides, ō′shē-ăn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Oceanitides, ō′shē-ä-nĭt′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Oceanus, ō-sē′ä-nŭs, *C.*
Ocelis, ō-sē′lĭs, *C.*
Ocelum, ōs′ē-lŭm, *C.*
Ocha, ō′kä, *C.*
Ochakov, ŏch′ä-kŏf′, *M.*
Ochiel, ō′kĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Ochlokonee, ŏk′lō-kō′nē *or* ŏk-lō-kō′nē, *M.*
Ochus, ō′kŭs, *C.*
Ocidelus, ōs′ĭ-dē′lŭs, *B.*
Ocina, ō-sī′nä, *B.*
Ocmulgee, ŏk-mŭl′gē, *M.*
Oconee, ō-kō′nē, *M.*
Ocracoke, ō′krä-kōk, *M.*
Ocran, ōk′răn, *B.*
Ocriculum, ō-krĭk′ū-lŭm, *C.*
Octavia, ŏk-tā′vĭ-ä, *C.*
Octavius, ŏk-tā′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Octavianus, ŏk-tā′vĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Octogesa, ŏk′tō-jē′sä, *C.*
Ocypete, ō-sĭp′ē-tē, *C.*
Ocyroe, ō-sĭr′ō-ē, *C.*
Oded, ō′dĕd, *B.*
Odenatus, ōd′ē-nā′tŭs, *C.*
Odense, ō′dens-se, *M.*
Odessa, ō-dĕs′sä, *M.*
Odessus, ō-dĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Odeum, ō-dē′ŭm, *C.*
Odin, ō′dĭn, *N.*
Odoacer, ō-dō′ä-sẽr *or* ōd′ō-ā′sẽr, *C.*
Odollam, ō-dŏl′lăm, *B.*
Odonarkes, ōd′ō-när′kēz, *B.*
Odrysæ, ōd′rĭ-sē, *C.*
Odyssea, ōd-ĭs-sē′ä, *C.*
Odysseum, ōd-ĭs-sē′ŭm, *C.*
Odysseus, ō-dĭs′sē-ŭs *or* ō-dĭs′sūs, *C.*
Œagrus, ē-ā′grŭs, *C.*
Œax, ē′ăks, *C.*
Œbalia, ē-bā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Œbalus, ēb′ä-lŭs, *C.*
Œbares, ē-bā′rēz, *C.*
Œchalia, ē-kā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Œcolampadius, ēk′ō-lăm-pā′dĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Œcumenius, ēk′ū-mē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Œdipus, ēd′ĭ-pŭs, *C.*
Oeland, ē′länt, *M.*
Oels, ēls, *M.*
Œne, ē′nē, *C.*
Œneis, ē-nē′ĭs, *C.*
Œneon, ē′nē-ŏn, *C.*
Œneus, ē′nē-ŭs *or* ē′nŭs, *C.*
Œnias, ē′nĭ-as, *C.*
Œnides, ē-nī′dēz, *C.*
Œnomaus, ē-nŏm′ä-ŭs *or* ēn′ō-mā′ŭs, *C.*
Œnona, ē-nō′nē, *C.*
Œnonas, ē-nō′năs, *C.*
Œnone, ē-nō′nē, *C.*
Œnopia, ē-nō′pĭ-ä, *C.*
Œnopion, ē-nō′pĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Œnotri, ē-nō′trī, *C.*
Œnotria, ē-nō′trĭ-ä, *C.*
Œnotrus, ē-nō′trŭs, *C.*
Œnusa, ē-nū′sä, *C.*
Œonus, ē-ō′nŭs, *C.*
Œroe, ē-ēr′ō-ē, *C.*
Oesel, ē′sel, *M.*
Œta, ē′tä, *C.*
Œtylus, ē-tī′lŭs, *C.*
Offenbach, ôf′fen-bäk, *M.*
Offerdingen, ôf′tĕr-dĭng-en, *M.*
Og, ŏg, *B.*
Ogeechee, ō-gē′chē, *M.*
Ogilby, ō′gil-bĭ, *M.*
Ogilvie, ō′gl-vĭ, *M.*
Oglethorpe, ō′gl-thôrp, *M.*
Oglio, ōl′yō, *M.*
Ogowe, ō-gō′wā, *M.*
Ogulnius, ō-gŭl′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ogyges, ōj′ĭ-jēz, *C.*
Ogygia, ō-jĭj′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Ogygidæ, ō-jĭj′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Ohad, ō′hăd, *B.*
Ohel, ō′hĕl, *B.*
Ohio, ō-hī′ō, *M.*
Ohlenschlager, ē′len-shlā′gẽr, *M.*
Öhlmüller, ēl′mul-ẽr, *M.*
Oileus, ō-ĭl′ē-ŭs *or* ō-ī′lŭs, *C.*
Oise, wäz, *M.*
Ojeda, ō-hā′dä, *M.*
Ojibbeway, ō-jĭb′bē-wā, *M.*
Okanga, ō-käŋ′gä, *M.*
Okechobee, ō-kē-chō′bē, *M.*
Okefinokee, ō-kē-fĭ-nō′kē, *M.*
Okhotsk, ō-kŏtsk′, *M.*
Oktibbeha, ŏk-tĭb′bē-hä, *M.*
Olamus, ōl′ä-mŭs, *B.*
Olaus, ō-lā′ŭs, *or* **Olaf**, ō′läf, *M.*
Olbia, ōl′bĭ-ä, *C.*
Olcinium, ōl-sĭn′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Oldenburg, ōl′den-bo͝org, *M.*
Oldmixon, ōld′mĭks-ŭn, *M.*
Oldys, ōl′dĭs *or* ōl′dĭz, *M.*
Olearius, ō-lā-ā′rĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Olearos, ō-lē′ä-rŏs, *C.*
Olearus, ō-lē′ä-rŭs, *C.*
Olen, ō′lĕn, *C.*
Olenos, ōl′ē-nŏs, *C.*
Olerus, ōl′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Olenum, ōl′ē-nŭm, *C.*
Olenus, ōl′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Olerus, ō′lē-rŭs, *M.*
Olisipo, ōl′ĭ-sĭ′pō *or* ō-lĭs′Y-pō, *C.*
Olisippo, ōl′Y-sĭp′pō, *C.*
Olivares, ō-lē-vä′rĕs, *M.*
Olivenza, ō-lē-vĕn′thä, *M.*
Olivet, ōl′Y-vĕt, *B.* ; ō′lē-vä′ *or* ōl′ē-vĕt, *M.*
Olivier, ō′lē-vY-ā′, *M.*
Ollius, ōl′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Olmstead, ōm′stĕd, *M.*
Olmütz, ōl′mŭts, *M.*
Olofernes, ōl′ō-fẽr′nēz, *B.*
Olonetz *or* **Olonets**, ō-lō-nĕts′, *M.*
Olophernes, ōl′ō-fẽr′nēz, *B.*
Olshausen, ōls′hou-zen, *M.*
Olympas, ō-lĭm′pas, *B.*
Olympia, ō-lĭm′pĭ-ä, *C.* & *M.*
Olympias, ō-lĭm′pĭ-as, *C.*
Olympiodorus, ō-lĭm′pĭ-ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Olympius, ō-lĭm′pĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Olympus, ō-lĭm′pŭs, *C.*
Olynthus, ō-lĭn′thŭs, *C.*

Olyphant, ŏl′ȳ-fant, *M.*
Omaerus, ōm′ā-ē′tŭs, *B.*
Omaha, ō′mä-hȧ′, *M.*
Oman, ō-män′, *M.*
Omar, ō′mär, *B.*
O'Meara, ō-mē′rȧ ;
Irish ō-mā′ra, *M.*
Omega, ō′me-gȧ, *or* ō-mē′gȧ, *B.*
Omole, ōm′ō-lē, *C.*
Omophagia, ōm′ō-fā′jȳ-ȧ, *C.*
Omphale, ōm′fȧ-lē, *C.*
Omphalus, ōm′fȧ-lŭs, *C.*
Omri, ōm′rī, *B.*
On. ŏn, *B.*
Onam, ō′nȧm, *B.*
Onan, ō′nȧn, *B.*
Onasicrates, ōn′ȧ-sĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Onasimedes, ōn′ȧ-sĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Onasiphoria, ōn′ȧ-sĭf′ō-rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Onesamites, ōn′kē-mī′tēz, *C.*
Onchestus, ŏn-kĕs′tŭs, *C.*
Onega, ō-nē′gȧ ; *Russ.* ō-nä′gä, *M.*
Oneglia, ō-nāl′yä, *M.*
Oneida, ō-nī′dȧ, *M.*
Onesicritus, ōn′ē-sĭk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Onesima, ō-nē′sĭ-mȧ, *C.*
Onesimus, ō-nē′sĭ-mŭs, *B. & C.*
Onesiphorus, ōn′ē-sĭf′ō-rŭs, *B. & C.*
Oniares, ō-nī′ȧ-rēz, *B.*
Onias, ō-nī′ȧs, *B.*
Onium, ō-nī′ŭm, *C.*
Onkelos, ŏnk′e-lŏs, *M.*
Ono, ō′nō, *B.*
Onomacritus, ōn′ō-măk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Onomarchus, ōn′ō-mär′kŭs, *C.*
Onondaga, ŏn-un-dȧ′gȧ, *M.*
Onsander, ŏn′ō-sän′dẽr, *C.*
Ontario, ŏn-tā′rĭ-o, *M.*
Onuphis, ō-nū′fĭs, *C.*
Onus, ō′nŭs, *B.*
Oojein *or* **Oujein,** ōō-jān′ = UJJAIN, *M.*
Oonalaska, ōō-nȧ-läs′kȧ, *M.*
Oonao, ōō′nā-ō, *M.*
Oorfa, ōōr′fȧ, *M.*
Ooroomeyah, ōō-rōō-mē′ȧ, *M.*
Oosterhout, ōs′tẽr-hout′, *M.*
Oozbek, ōōz-b k′, *M.*
Opalia, ō-pā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Opelousas, ŏp-ē-lōō′sȧs, *M.*
Ophel, ō′fĕl, *B.*
Ophias, ō′fĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Ophioneus, ō′fĭ-ō-nē′ŭs, *or* ō-lī′ō-nūs, *C.*
Ophir, ō′fẽr, *B. & M.*
Ophis, ō′fĭs, *C.*
Ophiusa, ō′fĭ-ū′sȧ, *C.*
Ophni, ŏf′nī, *B.*
Ophrah, ŏf′rȧ, *B.*
Opica, ō-pē′kȧ, *M.*
Opici, ŏp′ĭ-sī, *C.*
Opilius, ō-pĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Opima Spolia,
ō-pī′mȧ spō′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Opimius, ō-pĭm′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Opis, ō′pĭs, *C.*
Opitergini, ŏp′ĭ-tẽr-jī′nī, *C.*
Opitz, ō′pĭts, *M.*
Oporto, ō-pōr′tō, *M.*
Oppenheim, ŏp′pen-hīm, *M.*
Oppia, ŏp′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Oppianus, ŏp′pĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Opsius, ŏp′sĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Optatus, ŏp-tā′tŭs, *C.*
Optimus, ŏp′tĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Opus, ō′pŭs, *C.*
Oquirrh, ō′kwẽr, *M.*
Oran, ō-rän′, *M.*
Orange, ŏr′ănj ; *F.* ō′rôNzh′, *M.*
Orbigny, d', dōr′bēn′yē′, *M.*
Orbilius, ōr-bĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Orbona, ōr-bō′nȧ, *C.*
Orcades, ōr′kȧ-dēz, *C. & M.*
Orchius, ōr′kĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Orchomenum, ōr-kŏm′ē-nŭm, *C.*
Orchomenus, ōr-kŏm′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Ordessus, ōr-dĕ′sŭs, *C.*
Ordessus, ōr-dē′sŭs, *C.*
Ordovices, ōr′dō-vī′sēz, *C.*
Oreades, ō-rē′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Oreb, ō′rĕb, *B.*
Orebro, ē′rĕ-brōō, *M.*
Oregon, ŏr′ē-gŏn, *M.*
Orel, ō-rĕl′, *or* **Orlov,** ōr-lŏf′, *M.*
Orellana, ō-rĕl-yä′nä, *M.*
Oren, ō′rĕn, *B.*
Orenboorg, ō′ren-bōōrg, *M.*
Oreos, *a city,* ŏ′rē-ŏs ; *Bacchus,* ō-rē′ŏs, *C.*
Orestæ, ō-rĕs′tē, *C.*
Orestes, ō-rĕs′tēz, *C.*
Oreteum, ōr′ē-tē′ŭm, *C.*
Orestidæ, ōr′ĕs-tī′dē, *C.*
Oretæ, ōr′ē-tē, *C.*
Oretani, ōr′ē-tā′nī, *C.*
Oreum, ō′rē-ŭm ; **-us,** **-ŭs,** *C.*
Ornia, ōr-ī′ȧ *or* ōr-ī′ē-ȧ′, *M.*
Orgas, ōr′gȧ, *C.*
Orgas, ōr′gas, *C.*
Orgetorix, ōr-jĕt′ō-rĭks, *C.*
Orgia, ōr′jĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Oribasus, ō-rĭb′ȧ-sŭs, *C.*
Oricum, ōr′ĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Oricus, ōr′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Oriens, ō′rĭ-ĕnz, *C.*
Origenes, ō-rĭj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Origo, ō-rī′gō, *C.*
Orihuela, ō-rē-wā′lä, *M.*
Orinoco, ō-rĭ-nō′kō, *M.*
Orion, ō-rī′ŏn, *B. & C.*
Orithyia, ōr′ĭ-thĭ′yȧ, *C.*
Orizaba, ō-rē-thä′bä, *M.*
Orkney, ōrk′nē, *M.*
Orléannais, ōr′lā-ăn′nā′, *M.*
Orleans, ōr′lē-ənz ;
F. ôr′lā′ôN′, *M.*
Ormenus, ōr′mē-nŭs, *C.*
Ormus, ōr′mŭs, *M.*
Ormuzd *or* **Ormuzd** *or* **Ormuzd,** ōr′mŭzd *or* ōr′mōōzd, *Persian.*
Ornan, ōr′nȧn, *B.*
Ornea, ōr′nē-ȧ, *C.*
Ornithon, ōr-nī′thŏn, *C.*
Orodes, ō-rō′dēz, *C.*
Oroetes, ō-rē′tēz, *C.*
Oromedon, ō-rŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Orontes, ō-rŏn′tēz, *C. & M.*
Oropus, ō-rō′pŭs, *C.*
Orosius, ō-rō′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Orospeda, ō-rŏs′pē-dȧ, *C.*
Orpah, ōr′pȧ, *B.*
Orpheus, ōr-fē′ŭs *or* ōr′fŭs, *C.*
Orsay, d', dōr′sā′, *M.*
Orsini, ōr-sē′nē, *M.*
Orsinoe, ōr-sĭn′ō-ē, *C.*
Orsinome, ōr-sĭn′ō-mē, *C.*
Orsippus, ōr-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Orsted, ẽr′stẽd, *M.*
Ortegal, ōr-tā-gäl′, *M.*
Orthez *or* **Orthes,** ōr′tā′, *M.*
Orthia, ōr-thī′ȧ, *C.*
Orthosias, ōr′thō-sī′as, *B.*
Orthrus, ōr′thrŭs, *C.*
Ortygia, ōr-tĭj′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Orus, ō′rŭs, *C.*
Orvieto, ōr-vē-ā′tō, *M.*
Oryx, ō′rĭks, *C.*
Osaces, ō-sā′sēz, *C.*
Osage, ō-sāj′ ; *F.* ō-zäzh′, *M.*
Osaias, ō-zā′yas, *B.*
Osbaldistone, ŏs-bäl-dĭs′tūn, *M.*
Osceola, ŏs-ē-ō′lȧ, *M.*
Oschophoria, ŏs′kō-fō′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Osea, ō-zē′ȧ, *B.*
Osee, ō′zē, *B.*
O'Shaughnessy, ō-shą′ne-sĭ, *M.*
Oshea, ō-shē′ȧ, *B.*
Oshmooneyn, ŏsh-mōō-nān′, *M.*
Osiris, ō-sī′rĭs, *C. & E.*
Osismii, ō-sĭs′mĭ-ī, *C.*
Osnabrück, ŏs′nȧ-brụk′, *M.*
Osnaburg, ŏz′nȧ-bẽrg, *M.*
Ossian, ŏsh′an, *M.*
Ossoli, ŏs′sō-lē, *M.*
Ostade, ŏs-tä′dę, *M.*
Ostend, ŏs-tend′, *M.*
Osterwold, ŏs′tẽr-vält, *M.*
Ostia, ŏs′tĭ-ȧ, *C. & M.*
Ostiaks, ŏs′tĭ-ȧks′, *M.*
Ostorius, ŏs-tō′rĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Ostrogothi, ŏs-trŏg′ō-thī, *C.*
Oswegatchie, ŏs-wē-găch′ĭ, *M.*
Oswego, ŏs-wē′gō, *M.*
Oswestry, ŏz′ĕs-trē, *M.*
Otchakof *or* **Ozakow,**
ŏch-ȧ-kŏf′, *M.*
Othni, ŏth′nī, *B.*
Othniel, ŏth′nĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Otho, ō′thō, *C. & M.*
Othonias, ŏth′ō-nī′as, *B.*
Othryades, ō-thrī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Othrys, ō′thrĭs, *C.*
Otranto, ō-trän′tō, *M.*
Ottajano, ōt-tä-yä′nō, *M.*
Ottawa, ŏt′tȧ-wȧ, *M.*
Ottoman, ŏt′tō-mȧn, *M.*
Otus, ō′tŭs, *C.*
Ouachita *or* **Washita,**
wŏsh′ĭ-tą, *M.*
Ouche, ōōsh, *M.*
Oude, oud, *M.*
Oudenarde, ou-de-närʹde, *M.*
Oudinot, ōō′dē′nō′, *M.*
Ougrée, ōō′grā′, *M.*
Ouray, ōō-rī′, *M.*
Ouse, ōōz, *M.*
Ousely, ōōz′lĭ, *M.*
Overweg, ō′vẽr-vūg, *M.*
Overyssel, ō-vẽr-ĭs′sel, *M.*
Ovid, ŏv′ĭd, *C. & M.*
Ovidius, ō-vĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Oviedo, ō-vē-ā′dō, *M.*
Oviembo, ō-vĭ-em′bō, *M.*
Owego, ō-wē′gō, *M.*
Owyhee, ō-wī′hē, *M.*
Ox, ŏks, *B.*
Oxartes, ŏks-är′tēz, *C.*
Oxenstiern, ŏks′en-stẽrn′, *M.*
Oxus, ŏks′ŭs, *C. & M.*
Oxyporus, ŏks-ĭp′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Oxyrrhoe, ŏks-ĭr′rō-ē, *C.*
Oxyrynchus, ŏks′ĭ-rĭn′kŭs, *C.*
Oyapock *or* **Oyapoc,** oi-ȧ-pŏk′, *M.*
Ozanam, ō′zȧ′nôN′, *M.*
Ozark, ō-zärk′, *M.*
Ozem, ō′zĕm, *B.*
Ozias, ō-zī′ȧs, *B.*
Oziel, ō′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Ozni, ŏz′nī, *B.*
Oznites, ŏz′nīts, *B.*
Ozoa, ō′zō-ȧ, *C.*
Ozola, ōz′ō-lȧ, *C.*
Ozolæ, ōz′ō-lē ; -lī, -lī, *C.*
Ozora, ō-zō′rȧ, *B.*

P.

Paarai, pā′ȧ-rī, *B.*
Pacatianus, pȧ-kā′shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Pacheco, pä-chā′kō, *M.*
Pachuca, pä-chōō′kä, *M.*
Pachynum, pȧ-kĭ′nŭm, *C.*
Pachynus, pȧ-kĭ′nŭs, *C.*
Pacio, pā′chō, *M.* ; **Pacius,**
pā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pacorus, pāk′ō-rŭs *or*
pȧ-kō′rŭs, *C.*
Pactolus, pāk-tō′lŭs, *C.*
Paktolus, pāk′tō-lŭs, *C.*
Pactya, pāk′tĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pacuvius, pȧ-kū′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Padan, pā′dȧn, *B.*
Padan-aram, pā′dȧn-ā′rȧm, *B.*
Padang, pä-däng′, *M.*
Padon, pā′dŏn, *B.*
Padua, pād′ū-ȧ, *C. & M.* ;
It. **Padova,** pä′dō-vä, *M.*
Padus, pā′dŭs, *C.*
Paduæ, pā-dū′ē, *C.*
Pæan, pē′ȧn, *C.*
Pæon, pē′ŏn, *C.*
Pæones, pē′ō-nēz, *C.*
Pæonia, pē-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pæorides, pē-ŏr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Pæsos, pē′sŏs, *C.*
Pæstum, pē′stŭm, *C.*
Pætus Cæcinna,
pē′tŭs sē-sĭn′nȧ, *C.*
Paez, pā′ĕz, *M.*
Pagan, pā-gän′, *M.*
Paganini, pä-gä-nē′nē, *M.*
Pagasæ, pāg′ȧ-sē; **-sa,** -sȧ, *C.*
Pagès, pä′zhä′, *M.*
Paget, pāj′ĕt, *M.*
Pagliel, pä′lĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Pahath-moab, pā′hăth-mō′ăb, *B.*
Pai, pā′ĭ, *B.*
Paisiello, pī-zē-ĕl′lō, *M.*
Paisley, pāz′lĭ, *M.*
Paixhans, pāks′ănz, *M.*
Pakura, pä-kōō′rä, *M.*
Palacky, pä-läts′kē, *M.*
Palæmon, pȧ-lē′mŏn, *C.*
Palæapolis, pā′lē-ăp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Palæpaphos, pā-lēp′ȧ-fŏs, *C.*
Palæpharsalus,
pā-lēf′ăr-sā′lŭs, *C.*
Palæpolis, pā-lēp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Palæste, pā-lēs′tē, *C.*
Palæstina, pāl-ĕs-tī′nȧ, *C.*
Palæstini, pāl-ĕs-tī′nī, *C.*
Palæstyrus, pā-lēs′tĭ-rŭs, *C.*
Palafox, pä′lä-fŏks′ ;
Sp. pä-lä-fōh′, *M.*
Palal, pā′lăl, *B.*
Palamedes, pāl′ȧ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Palatinus, pāl′ȧ-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Palatium, pȧ-lā′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Palawan, pä′lä-wän′, *M.*
Palembang, pä′lĕm-bäng′, *M.*
Palencia, pä-lĕn′thē-ä, *M.*
Palenque, pä-lĕng′kä, *M.*
Palermo, pä-lẽr′mō ;
It. pä-lẽr′mō, *M.*
Pales, pā′lēz, *C.*
Palestina, pāl′ĕs-tī′nȧ, *B.*
Palestine, pāl′ĕs-tīn, *B. & M.*
Palestrina, pä-lĕs-trē′nä, *M.*
Palgrave, pal′grāv, *M.*
Palibrotha, pā-lĭb′rō-thȧ, *C.*
Palici, pā-lī′sī, *C.*
Palilia, pȧ-lĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Palinurus, pāl′ĭ-nū′rŭs, *C.*
Palladium, pȧl-lā′dĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Palladius, pāl-lā′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pallamcotta, pāl′yäm-kŏt′tä, *M.*
Pallanteum, pāl′lăn-tē′ŭm, *C.*
Pallantias, pāl-lăn′shĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Pallatides, pāl-lăt′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Palmavicino, pä-lä-vē-chē′no, *M.*
Pallene, pāl-lē′nē, *C.*
Palliser, pāl′ĭs-ẽr, *M.*
Pallu, pāl′lŭ, *B.*
Palluites, pāl′lū-ĭts, *B.*
Palma, pāl′mȧ, *M.*
Palmaria, pāl-mā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Palmas *or* **Las Palmas,**
läs pāl′mȧs, *M.*
Palmblad, pälm′blȧd, *M.*
Palmer, pä′mẽr, *M.*
Palmerston, pām′ẽr-stŭn, *M.*
Palmyra, pāl-mī′rȧ, *C. & M.*
Palo Alto, pä′lō äl′tō, *M.*
Palti, pāl′tī, *B.*
Paltiel, pāl′tĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Paltite, pāl′tīt, *B.*
Pamisus, pȧ-mī′sŭs *or*
păm′ĭ-sŭs, *C.*
Pamlico, pām′lĭ-kō, *M.*
Pammeres, pām′mē-nēz, *C.*
Pamphilus, pām′fĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Pamphyle, pām-fī′lē, *C.*
Pamphylia, pām-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Pamplona, pām-plō′nä, *M.*
Pamunkey *or* **Pamunky,**
pȧ-mŭngk′ĭ, *M.*
Panacea, păn′ȧ-sē′ȧ, *C.*
Panætius, pȧ-nē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Panama, pän′ȧ-mä′, *M.*
Panathenæa, păn-ăth′ē-nē′ȧ, *C.*
Panchæa, păn-kē′ȧ, *C.*
Panchaia, păn-kā′ȳ-ȧ, *C.*
Pandareus, pȧn-dā′rē-ŭs, *C.*
Pandarus, pän′dä-rŭs, *C.*
Pandataria, pän′dä-tä′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pandemus, pän-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Pandia, pän-dī′ȧ, *C.*
Pandion, pän-dī′ŏn, *C.*
Pandora, pän-dō′rȧ, *C.*
Pandorus, pän-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Pandosia, pän-dō′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pandrosos, pän′drō-sŏs, *C.*
Panegyris, pȧ-nē′jĭ-rĭs, *C.*
Panemus, *a month,* păn′ē-mŭs ;
a man, pȧ-nē′mŭs, *C.*
Panga, pän′gȧ, *M.*
Pangæus, pän-jē′ŭs, *C.*
Pangani, pän-gä′nĭ, *M.*
Panhellenes, păn′hĕ-lē′nēz, *C.*
Panionium, pȧ-nĭ-ō′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Panizzi, pä-nĕt′sē, *M.*
Pannag, pän′nȧg, *B.*
Pannona, pän′ō-nȧ, *C.*
Pannonia, pän-nō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Panola, pän-ō′lȧ, *M.*
Panomphæus, pän′ŏm-fē′ŭs, *C.*
Panope, păn′ō-pē, *C.*
Panopea, păn′ō-pē′ȧ, *C.*
Panopeus, pȧ-nō′pē-ŭs *or*
păn′ō-pūs, *C.*
Panopolis, pȧ-nŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Panoptes, pȧ-nŏp′tēz, *C.*
Panormus, pȧ-nōr′mŭs, *C.*
Partaleon, pär-tā′lē-ŏn, *C.*
Parthea, pär-thē′ȧ, *C.*
Pantheon, păn′thē-ŏn *or*
pän-thē′ŏn, *C.*
Panthoides, pän-thō′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Panticapæum,
păn′tĭ-kȧ-pē′ŭm, *C.*
Panticapes, pän-tĭk′ȧ-pēz, *C.*
Paoli, *It.,* pā′ō-lē *or* pou′lē ;
U. S., pā-ō′lē, *M.*
Paphia, pā′fĭ-ȧ, *or* **Paphie,** -ē ;
Paphii, -ī, *C.*
Paphlagonia, pāf′lȧ-gō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Paphos, pā′fŏs, *B. & C.*
Paphus, pā′fŭs, *C.*
Papias, pā′pȳ-ȧs, *C.*
Papin, pāp′ĭn ; *F.* pä′pĂN′, *M.*
Papineau, pä′pē′nō′, *M.*
Papinianus, pȧ-pĭn′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Papirius, pȧ-pĭr′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Papua, păp′ōō-ȧ *or* pä′pōō-ä, = NEW GUINEA, *M.*
Papyrius, pȧ-pĭr′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Para, pä-rä′, *M.*
Parabyston, pär′ȧ-bȳs′tŏn, *C.*
Paracelsus, pär′ȧ-sĕl′sŭs, *M.*
Paracletus, pär′ȧ-klē′tŭs, *C.*
Paraclytus, pȧ-răk′lĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Paradise, pär′ȧ-dīs, *B. & M.*
Parætacæ, pȧ-rē′tȧ-sē, *C.*
Parætonium, pär′ē-tō′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Paraguay, pä-rä-gwī′ *or*
pä′rä-gwā, *M.*
Parah, pā′rȧ, *B.*
Parahiba, pä-rä-ē′bä, *M.*

Paramaribo, păr-ȧ-măr′ĭ-bō, *M.*
Paran, pā′răn, *B.*
Parana, pȧ-rȧ-nȧ′, *M.*
Parbar, pär′bär, *B.*
Pardoe, pär′dō, *M.*
Paré, pa′ră′, *M.*
Paredes y Arrillaga, pȧ-rā′thās ē ȧ-rēl-yä′gä, *M.*
Pareja, pȧ-rā′hä, *M.*
Parentalia, păr″ĕn-tā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Parima, pȧ-rē′mȧ, *M.*
Parina-cota, pȧ′rē-nä-kō′tä, *M.*
Paris, pă′rĭs, *C.*; *Eng.* păr′ĭs; *F.* pa′rē′, *M.*
Parisii, pȧ-rĭsh′ĭ-ĭ, *C.*
Parium, pā′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Parma, pär′mȧ, *M.*
Parmashta, pär-mȧsh′tȧ, *B.*
Parmenas, pär′mē-nas, *B.* & *C.*
Parmenides, pär-mĕn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Parmenio, pär-mē′nĭ-ō, *C.*
Parmigiano, pär-mē-jä′nō, *M.*
Parnach, pär′năk, *B.*
Parnassus, pär-năs′sŭs, *C.*
Parnasus, pär-nā′sŭs, *C.*
Parnessus, pär-nĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Parnell, pär′nel, *M.*
Paropamisus, pär-ō-păm′ĭ-sŭs, *or* **Paropamisan** (-săn) **Mountains,** *M.*
Paropamisus, pȧr′ō-pȧm′ĭ-sŭs *or* pär′ō-pȧ-mī′sŭs, *C.*
Paropus, pȧ-rō′pŭs, *C.*
Paros, pā′rŏs, *C.* & *M.*
Parosh, pā′rŏsh, *B.*
Parrhasia, pär-rā′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Parrhasius, pär-rā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Parshandatha, pär-shăn′dȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Partheni, pär-thē′nī; **Parthenia,** -nĭ-ȧ; **Parthenias,** -nĭ-as; **Parthenius,** -nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Parthenice, pär-thĕn′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Parthenon, pär′thē-nŏn, *C.*
Parthenopæus, pär′thĕn-ō-pē′ŭs, *C.*
Parthenope, pär-thĕn′ō-pē, *C.*
Parthia, pär′thĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Parthians, pär′thĭ-ȧnz, *B.*
Parthiene, pär′thĭ-ē′nē, *C.*
Parthini, pär-thī′nī, *C.*
Parthinus, pär-thī′nŭs, *C.*
Paruah, pär′ȧ-ȧ, *B.*
Parvaim, pär-vā′ĭm *or* pär′vȧ-ĭm, *B.*
Parysatis, pȧ-rĭs′ȧ-tĭs, *C.*
Pasach, pā′sȧk, *B.*
Pasargadæ, pȧ-sär′gȧ-dē, *C.*
Pascagoula, pās-kȧ-gōō′lȧ, *M.*
Pascal, pās′kal; *F.* pȧs′kȧl′, *M.*
Pasco, pās′kō, *M.*
Pas-dammim, pȧs′-dăm′mĭm, *B.*
Pas-de-Calais, pä′-de-kȧ′lā′, *M.*
Paseah, pā-sē′ȧ, *B.*
Paseas, pā′sē-as, *C.*
Pashur, pȧsh′ĕr, *B.*
Pasiphae, pȧ-sĭf′ȧ-ē, *C.*
Pasifile, pȧ-sĭf′ĭ-lē, *C.*
Pasiteles, pȧ-sĭt′ĕ-lēz, *C.*
Pasithea, pȧ-sĭth′ē-ȧ, *C.*
Pasithoe, pȧ-sĭth′ō-ē, *C.*
Pasitigris, pȧ-sĭt′ĭ-grĭs, *C.*
Paskevitch *or* **Paskewitsch,** pȧs-kā′vĭch, *M.*
Pasquier, pȧs′kĭ-ā′, *M.*
Passaic, pȧs-sā′ĭk, *M.*
Passamaquoddy, pȧs′sȧ-mȧ-kwŏd′ĭ, *M.*
Passaro, pȧs′sȧ-rō, *C.*
Passaron, pȧs′sȧ-rŏn, *C.*
Passau, pȧs′sou, *M.*
Passerat, pȧs′rȧ′, *M.*
Passeri, pȧs-sā′rē, *M.*
Passienus, pȧ′sĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Passignano, pȧs-sēn-yä′nō, *M.*
Passow, pä′sō, *M.*
Patagonia, păt-ȧ-gō′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Patala, pă′tȧ-lȧ, *C.*
Patale, pă′tȧ-lē, *C.*
Patara, pă′tȧ-rȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Patavium, pȧ-tā′vĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Paterculus, pȧ-tĕr′kŭ-lŭs, *C.*
Paterson ăt′ĕr-sŭn, *M.*
Patheus, pȧ-thē′ŭs, *B.*
Pathros, pāth′rŏs, *B.*
Patizites, pă′tĭ-zī′tēz, *C.*
Patmos, păt′mŏs, *B.* & *M.*
Patræ, pă′trē, *C.*
Patras, pȧ-trȧs′, *M.*
Patricius, pȧ-trĭsh′ŭs, *C.*
Patrobas, pă′trō-bas, *B.*
Patrocles, pă′trō-klēz, *C.*
Patroclus, pȧ-trō′klŭs, *B.*
Patrous, pȧ-trō′ŭs, *C.*
Patulcius, pȧ-tŭl′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pau, pā′ō, *B.*; pō, *M.*
Paul, pȧl, *B.* & *M.*
Paula, pȧ′lȧ, *C.*
Paulina, pȧ-lī′nȧ, *C.*; pȧ-lē′nȧ, *M.*
Paulinus, pȧ-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Paulus, pȧ′lŭs, *B.* & *C.*; pou′lŭs, *M.*
Pausanias, pȧ-sā′nĭ-as, *C.*
Pauw. pou, *M.*
Paventia, pȧ-vĕn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pavia, pä-vē′ä, *M.*
Pavor, pā′vŏr, *C.*
Pawcatuck, pȧ′kȧ-tŭk *or* pȧ-kȧ-tŭk′, *M.*
Pawtucket, pȧ-tŭk′ĕt, *M.*
Paxos, pāks′ŏs, *C.* & *M.*
Paz, La, lä pāth, *M.*
Peabody, pē′bŏd-ĭ, *M.*
Pearce, pērs *or* pērs, *M.*
Pearson, pēr′sŭn *or* pēr′sŭn, *M.*
Pe-Chee-Lee, pē-chē′lē′, *M.*
Pecquet, pȧ-kā′, *M.*
Pedahel, pĕd′ȧ-hĕl, *B.*
Pedahzur, pē-dä′zēr *or* pĕd′ȧ-zēr, *B.*
Pedaiah, pē-dā′yȧ, *B.*
Pedasus, pĕd′ȧ-sŭs, *C.*
Pedee, pē-dē′, *M.*
Pedo, pē′dō, *C.*
Pedum, pē′dŭm, *C.*
Peebles, pē′blz, *M.*
Pegasis, pĕg′ȧ-sĭs, *C.*
Pegasides, pē-gās′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Pegasus, pĕg′ȧ-sŭs, *C.*
Peipus, pā′ē-pōos, *M.*
Pegu, pē-gōō′, *M.*
Pei Ho, pā-hō′, *M.*
Pekah, pē′kȧ, *B.*
Pekahiah, pēk′ȧ-hī′ȧ, *B.*
Pekin, pē-kĭn′, *or* **Peking,** pē-kĭng′, *M.*
Pekod. pē′kŏd, *B.*
Pelagius, pē-lā′jĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pelaiah, pē′lā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Pelaliah, pē′lȧ-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Pelasgi, pē-lăs′jī; **-gia,** -jĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pelasgus, pē-lăs′gŭs, *C.*
Pelatiah, pē′lȧ-tī′ȧ, *B.*
Peleg, pē′lĕg, *B.*
Pelet, pē′lĕt, *B.*
Peleth, pē′lĕth, *B.*
Pelew, pē-lū′, *M.*
Peliades, pē-lī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Pelias, pē′lĭ-as, *B.*; pē′lĭ-as, *C.*
Pelides, pē-lī′dēz, *C.*
Peligni, pē-lĭg′nī, *C.*
Pelion, *a mountain,* pē′lĭ-ŏn; *son of Peleus,* pē-lī′ŏn, *C.*
Pélissier, pā′lē′sĭ-ā′, *M.*
Pellene, pĕl-lē′nē, *C.*
Pellerin, pĕl′rȧn′, *M.*
Pellico, pĕl′lē-kō, *M.*
Pelonite, pē′lŏn-īt, *B.*
Pelopea, pĕl′ō-pē′ȧ, *C.*
Pelopia, pē-lō′pĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pelopidæ, pē-lŏp′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Pelopidas, pē-lŏp′ĭ-dăs, *C.*
Peloponnesus, p l′ō-pŏn-nē′sŭs, *C.*
Pelops, pē′lŏps, *C.*
Peloras, pē-lō′ras, *C.*
Peloria, pē-lō′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pelorus, pē-lō′rŭs, *C.*
Peluslum, pē-lŭs′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Pemba, pĕm′bȧ, *M.*
Pembina, pĕm′bē-nȧ, *M.*
Pembroke, pĕm′brōōk, *M.*
Penang, pē-năng′, *M.*
Penates, pē-nā′tēz, *C.*
Penelope, pē-nĕl′ō-pē, *C.*
Peneus, pē-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Peniel, pē-nī′ĕl, *B.*
Penninah, pē-nĭn′nȧ, *B.*
Peninus, pē-nī′nŭs, *C.*
Pennsylvania, pĕn-sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Penobscot, pē-nŏb′skŭt, *M.*
Penrhyn, pĕn′rĭn, *M.*
Penrith, pĕn′rĭth *or* pē′rĭth, *M.*
Penryn, pĕn′rĭn′, *M.*
Pensacola, pĕn-sȧ-kō′lȧ, *M.*
Pentapolis, pĕn-tăp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Pentelicus, pĕn-tĕl′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Penthesilea, pĕn′thē-sĭ-lē′ȧ, *C.*
Pentheus, pĕn′thē-ŭs, *or* pĕn′thŭs, *C.*
Penthylus, pĕn′thĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Penuel, pē-nū′ĕl, *B.*
Penzance, pĕn-zănz′, *M.*
Peor, pē′ŏr, *B.*
Peoria, pē-ō′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Peparethos, pĕp′ȧ-rē′thŏs, *C.*
Pepin, *king,* pĕp′ĭn *or* pīp′ĭn; *F.* pe-păn′; *Wisconsin,* pē-pĭn, *M.*
Pepusch, pȧ′pōōsh, *M.*
Pepys, pēp′ĭs *or* pēps, *M.*
Peræa, pē-rē′ȧ, *C.*
Perazim, pēr′ȧ-zĭm, *B.*
Percope, pēr-kō′pē, *C.*
Percote, pēr-kō′tē, *C.*
Perdiccas, pēr-dĭk′kas, *C.*
Perdido, pēr-dē′dō, *M.*
Peregrinus, pēr′ē-grī′nŭs, *C.*
Pereira, pē-rā′rȧ; *Pg.* pā-rā′ē-rä, *M.*
Perenna, pē-rĕn′nȧ, *C.*
Perennis, pē-rĕn′nĭs, *C.*
Peresh, pē′rĕsh, *B.*
Perez, pē′rĕz, *B.*
Perez-uzza, pē′rĕz-ŭz′zȧ, *B.*
Perez-uzzah, pē′rĕz-ŭz′zȧ, *B.*
Perga, pĕr′gȧ, *B.*
Pergama, pĕr′gȧ-mȧ, *C.*
Pergamena, pĕr′gȧ-mē′nȧ, *C.*
Pergamina, pĕr′gȧ-mī′nȧ, *C.*
Pergamis, pĕr′gȧ-mĭs, *C.*
Pergamos, pĕr′gȧ-mŏs, *B.*
Pergamum, pĕr′gȧ-mŭm, *C.*
Pergamus, pĕr′gȧ-mŭs, *C.*
Pergola, pĕr′gō-lȧ, *M.*
Pergolesi, pĕr-gō-lā′sē, *M.*
Periander, pĕ′rĭ-ăn′dĕr, *C.*
Peribœa, pĕr′ĭ-bē′ȧ, *C.*
Perichymenus, pĕr′ĭ-kĭm′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Periclea, pĕr′ĭ-klē′ȧ, *C.*
Pericles, pĕr′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Periclides, pĕr′ĭ-klī′dēz, *C.*
Periclitus, pĕr′ĭ-klī′tŭs, *C.*
Periclytus, pē-rĭk′lĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Perida, pē-rī′dȧ, *B.*
Periegetes, pē-rī′ē-gē′tēz, *C.*
Périgord, pā′rē′gōr′, *M.*
Périgueux, pā′rē′gē′, *M.*
Perilla, pē-rĭl′lȧ, *C.*
Perillus, pē-rĭl′lŭs, *C.*
Perimela, pĕr′ĭ-mē′lȧ, *C.*
Perinthus, pē-rĭn′thŭs, *C.*
Peripatetici, pĕr′ĭ-pȧ-tĕt′ĭ-sī, *C.*
Perizzite, pĕr′ĭz-zīt, *B.*
Permenas, pĕr′mē-nas, *B.*
Permessus, pĕr-mĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Pernambuco, pēr-năm-bōō′kō, *M.*
Pernau, pĕr′nou, *M.*
Pero, pē′rō, *C.*
Peroe, pĕr′ō-ē, *C.*
Perpenna, pĕr-pĕn′nȧ, *C.*
Perperena, pĕr′pĕ-rē′nȧ, *C.*
Perpignan, pĕr′pēn′yōN′, *M.*
Perquimans, pĕr-kwĭm′ȧnz, *M.*
Perrault, pȧ′rō′, *M.*
Perrhœbia, pĕr-rē′bĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Perrot, pȧ′rō′, *M.*
Persæus, pĕr-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Persea, pĕr-sē′ȧ; **Perseis,** -ĭs, *C.*
Persephone, pĕr-s ĕf′ĭ-nē, *C.*
Persepolis, pĕr-sĕp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Perseus, pĕr′sŭs, *B.*; pĕr′sē-ŭs *or* pĕr′sŭs, *C.*
Persia, pĕr′shĭ-ȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Persigny, pȧr′sēn′yē′, *M.*
Persis, pĕr′sĭs, *B.*
Persius, pĕr′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pertaubghur, pĕr-tȧb-gŭr′, *M.*
Pertinax, pĕr′tĭ-năks, *C.*
Peru, pē-rōō′; *Sp.* pā-rōō′, *M.*
Peruda, pē-rų′dȧ, *B.*
Perugia, pā-rōō′jȧ, *M.*
Perusia, pē-rų′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Peruzzi, pā-rōōt′sē, *M.*
Pescennius, pĕs-sĕn′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Peschiera, pes-kĕ-ā′rä, *M.*
Peshawer, pā-shou′ĕr, *M.*
Pessimus, pĕs′sĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Pestalozzi, pĕs-tä-lōt′sē, *M.*
Pesth, p st; *Hung.* pĕsht, *M.*
Petchora, pĕt-chō′rȧ, *M.*
Petelini, pĕ′tē-lī′nī, *C.*
Peteos, pē′tē-ŏs, *C.*
Peter, pē′tĕr, *B.* & *M.*
Petersburg, pē′tĕrz-bĕrg, *M.*
Peterwardein, pā-tĕr-vär′dīn, *M.*
Pethaliah, pĕth′ȧ-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Pethor, pē′thôr, *B.*
Pethuel, pē-thū′ĕl, *B.*
Petilia, pē-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Petilius, pē-tĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Petion, pā′tē′ôN′, *M.*
Petit, pe-tē′, *M.*
Petitot, pe-tē′tō′, *M.*
Petosiris, pē′tō-sī′rĭs, *C.*
Petra, pē′trȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Petræa, pē-trē′ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Petrarch, pē′trärk; *It.* **Petrarca,** pā-trär′kä, *M.*
Petrelus, pē-trē′ŭs, *C.*
Petrinum, pē-trī′nŭm, *C.*
Petrocorii, pē-trō-kō′rĭ-ī, *C.*
Petronia, pē-trō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Petronius, pē-trō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Petrozavodsk, pā-trō-zä-vŏdsk′, *M.*
Peucestes, pū-sēs′tēz, *C.*
Peucetia, pū-sē′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Peucini, pū-sī′nī, *C.*
Peulthai, pē-ŭl′thī, *B.*
Peyton, pā′tŭn, *M.*
Pezenas, pāz′nȧ, *M.*
Pfeffel, pfĕf′fel, *M.*
Pfeiffer, *E.* fī′fĕr; *G.* pfīf′ĕr, *M.*
Phaath Moab, fā′ăth mō′ăb, *M.*
Phacareth, făk′ȧ-rĕth, *B.*
Phæa, fē′ȧ, *C.*
Phæacia, fē-ā′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Phæax, fē′ăks, *C.*
Phædra, fē′drȧ, *C.*
Phædron, fē′drŏn, *C.*
Phædrus. fē′drŭs, *C.*
Phænarete, fē-năr′ē-tē, *C.*
Phæneas, fē′nē-as, *C.*
Phaethon, fā′ē-thŏn, *C.*
Phaetontiades, fā′ē-tŏn-tī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Phaisur, fā′sĕr, *B.*
Phalacrina, făl′ȧ-krī′nȧ, *C.*
Phalanthus, fȧ-lăn′thŭs, *C.*
Phalara, fȧ-lā′rȧ *or* făl′ȧ-rȧ; *C.*
Phalaris, făl′ȧ-rĭs. *C.*
Phaldaius, făl-dā′yŭs, *B.*
Phaleas, fȧ-lē′as, *B.*; fā′lē-as, *C.*
Phalec, fā′lĕk, *B.*
Phaleg, fā′lĕg, *B.*
Phalera. fȧ-lē′rȧ, *C.*
Phaleron, fȧ-lē′rŏn, *C.*
Phalerum, fȧ-lē′rŭm, *C.*
Phalerus, *one of the Lapithæ,* fȧ-lē′rŭs; *companion of Jason,* făl′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Phallica, făl′lĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Phallu, făl′lŭ, *B.*
Phalore, fȧ-lō′rē, *C.*
Phaltiel, făl′tĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Phanæus, fȧ-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Phantasia, făn-tā′zhĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Phantasos, făn′tȧ-sŏs, *C.*
Phanuel, fȧ-nū′ĕl, *B.*
Phaon, fā′ŏn, *C.*
Pharacim, făr′ȧ-sĭm, *M.*
Pharæ. fā′rē, *C.*
Pharamond, făr′ȧ-mŏnd; *F.* fȧ′rȧ′môN′, *M.*
Pharao, fār′ā-ō, *B.*
Pharaoh, fā′rō *or* fā′rā-ō, *B.* & *E.*
Pharaoh-hophra, fā′rō-hŏf′rȧ, *or* fā′rā-ō-, *B.*
Pharaoh-neboh, fā′rō-nē′kō *or* fā′rā-ō-, *B.*
Pharathoni, făr′ȧ-thō′nī, *B.*
Phares *or* **Pharez,** fā′rēz, *B.*
Pharira, fȧ-rī′rȧ, *B.*
Pharis, fā′rĭs, *C.*
Pharisee, făr′ĭ-sē, *B.*
Pharmacusa, făr′mȧ-kŭ′sȧ, *C.*
Pharnabazus, făr′nȧ-bā′zŭs, *C.*
Pharnace, făr-nā′sē, *C.*
Pharnacea *or* **-cia,** făr-nā′shĭ-ȧ; *also* **Pharnacia,** făr′nā-sĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Pharnaces, făr′nā-sēz, *C.*
Pharos, fā′rŏs, *C.*
Pharosh, fā′rŏsh, *B.*
Pharpar, făr′pär, *B.*
Pharsalia, făr-sā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pharsalus, făr′sȧ-lŭs, *C.*
Pharsalos, făr′sȧ-lŏs, *C.*
Pharus, fā′rŭs, *C.*
Pharusii, fȧ-rų′shĭ-ī, *C.*
Pharzites, făr′zīts, *B.*
Phaseah, fȧ-sē′ȧ *or* fā′sē-ȧ, *B.*
Phaselis, fā-sē′lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Phasiana, fā′shĭ-ā″nȧ, *C.*
Phasias, fā′shĭ-as, *C.*
Phasiron, fās′ĭ-rŏn, *B.*
Phasis, fā′sĭs, *C.*
Phassaron, fās′sȧ-rŏn, *B.*
Phebe. fē′bē, *B.*
Phegeus, fē′jē-ŭs *or* fē′jŭs, *C.*
Phemius, fē′mĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pheneus, *a man,* fē-nē′ŭs; **Pheneus** *or* **Pheneum,** *a lake and city,* fē′nē-ŭs *or* fē′nē-ŭm, *C.*
Pheng-Hoo, fĕng-hōō′, *or* **Pescadores,** pĕs-kȧ-dō′rēs, *M.*
Phenice, fē-nī′sē, *B.*
Phenicia, fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Pheræ, fē′rē, *C.*
Pheræus, fē-rē′ŭs, *C.*
Pherecrates, fē-rĕk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Pherenice, fĕr′ē-nī′sē, *C.*
Pherenicus, fĕr′ē-nĭ′kŭs, *C.*
Pheresites, fĕr′ē-sī′tēz, *B.*
Pheretima, fĕr′ē-tĭ′mȧ, *C.*
Pheron, fē′rŏn, *C.*

Pherezite, fĕr′ē-zīt, *B.*
Phi-beseth, fī′-bē′sĕth, *B.*
Phibeseth, fĭb′ē-sĕth, *B.*
Phichol, fī′kŏl, *B.*
Phidias, fĭd′ĭ-as, *C.*
Phidippides, fī-dĭp′pĭ-dēz, *C.*
Phiditia, fī-dĭsh′ĭ-ā, *C.*
Phidon, fī′dŏn, *C.*
Phidyle, fĭd′ĭ-lē, *C.*
Phigalea, fĭg′ā-lē′ā *or* fī-gā′lē-ā, *C.*
Phigalei, fī-gā′lē-ī, *C.*
Phiia, fī′lā, *C.*
Philadelphia, fĭl′ā-dĕl-fī′ā, *C.*; *N.* a-dĕl′fĭ-a, *M.*
Philadelphus, fĭl′ā-dĕl′fŭs, *C.*
Philæ, fī′lē, *C.*
Philæni, fī-lē′nī, *C.*
Philalethes, fĭl′ā-lē′thēz, *C.*
Philammon, fī-lăm′mŏn, *C.*
Philarches, fī-lär′kēz, *B.*
Philatærus, fĭl′ā-tē′rŭs, *C.*
Philemon, fī-lē′mŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Philetas, fī-lē′tas, *B.* & *C.*; -te, -tē; -tor, -tŏr; -tus, -tŭs, *C.*
Philidor, fĭl′ē-dôr, *M.*
Philinus, fī-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Philip, fĭl′ĭp, *B.* & *M.*
Philippei, fĭl′ĭp-pē′ī, *C.*
Philippi, fī-lĭp′pī, *B.* & *C.*
Philippians, fī-lĭp′pĭ-anz, *B.*
Philippides, fī-lĭp′pĭ-dēz, *C.*
Philippine, fĭl′ĭp-pĭn, *M.*
Philippopolis, fĭl′ĭp-pŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Philippus, fī-lĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Philiscus, fī-lĭs′kŭs, *C.*
Philistia, fī-lĭs′tĭ-ā, *B.*
Philistim, fī-lĭs′tĭm, *B.*
Philistine, fī-lĭs′tĭn, *B.*
Philistion, fī-lĭs′tĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Philistus, fī-lĭs′tŭs, *C.*
Philo, fī′lō, *C.*
Philochorus, fī-lŏk′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Philocles, fĭl′ō-klēz, *C.*
Philocrates, fī-lŏk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Philoctetes, fĭl′ŏk-tē′tēz, *C.*
Philocyprus, fĭl′ō-sī′prŭs, *C.*
Philodamus, fĭl′ō-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Philodemus, fĭl′ō-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Philodice, fī-lŏd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Philogenes, fī-lŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Philolaus, fĭl′ō-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Philologus, fī-lŏl′ō-gŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Philomache, fī-lŏm′ā-kē, *C.*
Philomachus, fī-lŏm′ā-kŭs, *C.*
Philombrotus, fī-lŏm′brō-tŭs, *C.*
Philomela, fĭl′ō-mē′lā, *C.*
Philomelus, fĭl′ō-mē′lŭs, *C.*
Philometor, fĭl-ō-mē′tôr *or* fĭl′ō-mē′tŏr, *B.* & *C.*
Philonides, fī-lŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Philonoe, fī-lŏn′ō-ē, *C.*
Philonome, fī-lŏn′ō-mē, *C.*
Philopator, fī-lŏp′ā-tŏr, *C.*
Philopœmen, fĭl′ō-pē′mĕn, *C.*
Philostratus, fī-lŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Philotas, fī-lō′tas, *C.*
Philotheus, fī-lō′thē-ŭs, *C.*
Philotimus, fĭl′ō-tī′mŭs, *C.*
Philotis, fī-lō′tĭs, *C.*
Philoxenus, fī-lŏks′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Philyra, fĭl′ĭ-rā, *C.*
Philyrides, fī-lĭr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Phineas, fĭn′ē-as, *B.*
Phinehas, fĭn′ē-has, *B.*
Phineus, fĭn′ē-ŭs, *B.*
Phineus, fĭn′ē-ŭs *or* fī′nŭs, *C.*
Phintia, fĭn′shĭ-ā, *C.*
Phintias, fĭn′shĭ-as, *C.*
Phison, fī′sŏn, *B.*
Phlegethon, flĕg′ē-thŏn, *C.*
Phlegon, flē′gŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Phlegra, flē′grā, *C.*
Phlegyæ, flē′jĭ-ē, *C.*
Phlegyas, flē′jĭ-as, *C.*
Phliasii, flī-ā′shĭ-ī, *C.*
Phlius, flī′ŭs, *C.*
Phloros, flō′rŏs, *B.*
Phobetor, fō-bē′tŏr, *C.*
Phobos, fō′bŏs, *C.*
Phocæa, fō-sē′ā, *C.*
Phocais, fō′kĭ-ăs, *C.*
Phocæe, fō′sē-ē, *C.*
Phoceus, fō′sē-ŭs *or* fō′sŭs, *C.*
Phocion, fō′shĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Phocis, fō′sĭs, *C.*
Phocus, fō′kŭs, *C.*
Phocylides, fō-sĭl′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Phodenses, fō-dĕn′sēz, *C.*
Phœbe, fē′bē, *C.*
Phœbidas, fē-bī′dăs, *C.*
Phœbigena, fē-bĭj′ē-nā, *C.*
Phœbus, fē′bŭs, *C.*
Phœnice, fē-nī′sē, *or* **Phœnicia**, fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ā, *C.*
Phœnicus, fē-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Phœnicusa, fē-nĭ′kū-sā, *C.*
Phœnissa, fē-nĭs′sā, *C.*
Phœnix, fē′nĭks, *C.* & *M.*
Pholoe, fŏl′ō-ē, *C.*
Pholus, fō′lŭs, *C.*
Phormio, fôr′mĭ-ō, *C.*
Phoroneus, fō-rō′nē-ŭs *or* fō-rō′nūs, *C.*
Phoronis, fō-rō′nĭs, *C.*
Phosphorus, fŏs′fō-rŭs, *C.*
Photinus, fō-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Photius, fō′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Phraates, frā-ā′tēz, *C.*
Phrah, frä, *E.*
Phrahates, frā-hā′tēz, *C.*
Phraortes, frā-ôr′tēz, *C.*
Phrasidotus, frā-sĭd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Phrasimede, frās′ĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Phrixus, frĭks′ŭs, *C.*
Phronima, frŏn′ĭ-mā, *C.*
Phrygia, frĭj′ĭ-ā, *B.* & *C.*
Phrygius, frĭj′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Phryne, frī′nē, *C.*
Phryno, frī′nō, *C.*
Phrynichus, frĭn′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Phrynis, frī′nĭs, *C.*
Phryno, frī′nō, *C.*
Phryxus, frĭks′ŭs, *C.*
Phthia, thī′ā, *C.*
Phthiotis, fthī-ō′tĭs, *C.*
Phud, fŭd, *B.*
Phurah, fū′rä, *B.*
Phurim, fū′rĭm, *B.*
Phut, fŭt, *B.*
Phuvah, fū′vä, *B.*
Phya, fī′ā, *C.*
Phycus, fī′kŭs, *C.*
Phygela, fĭj′ē-lā, *C.*
Phygellus, fī-gĕl′lŭs, *B.*
Phylace, fĭl′ā-sē, *C.*
Phylacus, fĭl′ā-kŭs, *C.*
Phyle, fī′lē, *C.*
Phyllius, fĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Phylomachus, fī-lŏm′ā-kŭs, *C.*
Physcoa, fĭs′kō-ā, *C.*
Physon, fī′sŏn, *B.*
Placenza, pē-ā-chĕn′zä, *M.*
Pialia, pī-ā′lĭ-ā, *C.*
Piave, pē-ä′vä, *M.*
Piazzi, pĭ-ät′sē, *M.*
Pi-beseth, pī′-bē′sĕth, *B.*
Pibeseth, pĭb′ē-sĕth, *B.*
Picard, pē′kär′, *M.*
Picardy, pĭk′är-dĭ, *M.*
Piccini, pĕt-chē′nē, *M.*
Piccolomini, pĭk-kō-lōm′ē-nē, *M.*
Piceni, pī-sē′nī, *C.*
Picentia, pī-sĕn′shĭ-ā, *C.*
Picentini, pĭs′ēn-tī′nī, *C.*
Picenum, pī-sē′nŭm, *C.*
Pichegru, pĕsh′gry, *M.*
Pichincha, pē-chĕn′chä, *M.*
Picot, pē′kō′, *M.*
Pictavi, pĭk-tā′vī, *C.*
Pictones, pĭk′tō-nēz, *C.*
Pictou, pĭk-tōō′, *M.*
Piedmont, pēd′mŏnt, *M.*
Piera, pĭ′ē-rā, *C.*
Pieres, pĭ′ē-rēz, *C.*
Pierce, pērs *or* pĕrs, *M.*
Pieria, pī-ē′rĭ-ā *or* pī′ē-rĭ′ā, *or* **Pierea**, pī′ē-rē′ā, *C.*
Pierides, pī-ĕr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Peris, pī′ē-rĭs, *C.*
Pierus, pĭ′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Pierre, pē′âr′, *M.*
Pierus, pī′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Pietas, pī′ē-tăs, *C.*
Pigalle, pē′gäl′, *M.*
Pi-hahiroth, pī′-hā-hĭ′rŏth, *B.*
Pilate, pĭ′lat, *B.*
Pilatus, pī-lā′tŭs, *C.*; pē-lä′tōōs, *M.*
Pilcomayo, pĭl-kō-mī′ō, *M.*
Pildash, pĭl′dăsh, *M.*
Pileha, pī′lē-hä, *M.*
Piles, pīlz, *F.* pēl, *M.*
Pileser, pī-lē′zĕr, *B.*
Pilau, pĭl′lou, *M.*
Pilneser, pĭl-nē′zĕr, *B.*
Pilpai *or* **Pilpay**, pĭl′pī *or* pĭl′pā, *M.*
Piltai, pĭl′tā, *B.*
Pilumnus, pī-lŭm′nŭs, *C.*
Pimplea, pĭm-plē′ā, *C.*
Pinarius, pī-nā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pinarus, pĭn′ā-rŭs, *C.*
Pindarus, pĭn′dā-rŭs, *C.*
Pindasus, pĭn′dā-sŭs, *C.*
Pinel, pē′nĕl′, *M.*
Pinelli, pē-nĕl′yē, *M.*
Pinerolo, pē-nā-rō′lō, *M.*
Pinon, pē′nōn, *B.*
Pintelli, pēn-tĕl′lē, *M.*
Pinturicchio, pēn-tōō-rēk′kē-ō, *M.*
Piombo, pē-ŭm′bō, *M.*
Piozzi, pē-ŏt′sē *or* pē-ŏz′zĭ, *M.*
Pira, pī′rā, *B.*
Piræeus, pī-rē′ē-ŭs *or* pī-rē′ŭs, *C.*
Piræus, pī-rē′ŭs, *C.*
Piram, pī′răm, *B.*
Piranesi, pē-rä-nä′sē, *M.*
Pirathon, pĭr′ā-thŏn, *B.*
Pirathonite, pĭr′ā-thŏn-īt, *B.*
Pirene, pī-rē′nē, *C.*
Pirithous, pĭ-rĭth′ō-ŭs, *C.*
Pirmasens, pēr′mä-sĕns, *M.*
Piron, pē′rôn′, *M.*
Pisa, pī′sa, *C.*; pē′zä, *M.*
Pisæ, pī′sē, *C.*
Pisander, pī-săn′dĕr, *C.*
Pisano, pē-sä′nō, *M.*
Pisates, pī-sā′tēz, *C.*
Pisaurus, pī-sa′rŭs, *C.*
Piscataquas, pĭs-kăt′ā-kwä, *M.*
Piscataquis, pĭs-kăt′ā-kwĭs, *M.*
Piseus, pĭs′ē-ŭs *or* pīs′ŭs, *C.*
Pisgah, pĭz′gä, *B.*
Pisias, pĭsh′ĭ-as, *C.*
Pisidia, pī-sĭd′ĭ-ā, *B.* & *C.*
Pisistratidæ, pīs′ĭs-trăt′ĭ-dē; **Pisistratides**, -dēz, *C.*
Pisistratus, pī-sĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Piso, pī′sō, *C.*
Pison, pī′sŏn, *M.*
Pisones, pī-sō′nēz, *C.*
Pispah, pĭ′spä, *B.*
Pistoja, pē-stō′yä, *M.*
Piteâ, pĭt′ē-ô, *M.*
Pithagoras, pĭ-thăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Pithecusa, pĭth′ē-kū′sä, *C.*
Pitho, pī′thō, *C.*
Pitholeon, pĭ-thō′lē-ŏn, *C.*
Pithon, pī′thŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Pittheus, pĭt′thē-ŭs *or* pĭt′thūs, *C.*
Pittsylvania, pĭt-sĭl-vā′nĭ-ā, *M.*
Pitulani, pĭt′ū-lā′nī, *C.*
Pityus, pĭt′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pityusæ, pĭt′ĭ-ū′sē, *C.*
Pi Ute, pī yūt, *M.*
Pizarro, pē-zär′rō; *Sp.* pē-thär′rō, *M.*
Placentia, plā-sĕn′shĭ-ā, *C.* & *M.*
Placidia, plā-sĭd′ĭ-ā, *C.*
Planasia, plā-nā′shĭ-ā, *C.*
Plancina, plăn-sī′nä, *C.*
Plantagenet, plăn-tăj′ē-nĕt, *M.*
Plantin, plăn′tăn′, *M.*
Plaquemine, plăk′mēn′, *M.*
Plasencia, plä-sĭ-n′thē-ä, *M.*
Plassey, plăs′ĭ, *M.*
Plata, plä′tä, *M.*
Platæa, plā-tē′ā, *C.*
Platææ, plā-tē′ē, *C.*
Platea, plā-tē′ā *or* plā′tē-ā, *C.*
Plato, plā′tō, *C.*
Platof *or* **Platow**, plä′tŏf, *M.*
Platte, plăt, *M.*
Plauen, plou′en, *M.*
Plautia Lex, plą′shĭ-ā lĕks, *C.*
Plautianus, plą-shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Plautius, plą′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Plautus, plą′tŭs, *C.*
Pleiades, plē′yā-dēz, *B.* & *C.*, *also* plī-ī′ā-dēz, *C.*
Pleione, plī-ī′ō-nē, *C.*
Pleisse, plī′se, *M.*
Plemmyrium, plĕm-mĭr′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Pleumoxii, plū-mŏks′ĭ-ī, *C.*
Plevna, plĕv′nä, *M.*
Plexippus, plĕks-ĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Pleyel, plī′ĕl, *or* **Pleyl**, plīl, *M.*
Plinius, plĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Plinlimmon, plĭn-lĭm′mŭn, *M.*
Plistarchus, plĭs-tär′kŭs, *C.*
Plisthenes, plĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Plistinus, plĭs-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Plistoanax, plĭs-tō′ā-năks, *C.*
Plistonax, plĭs-tō′năks, *C.*
Plock *or* **Plotsk**, plŏtsk, *M.*
Plombières, plôn′bē-är′, *M.*
Plotinopolis, plŏt′ĭ-nŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Plotinus, plō-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Ploug, ploug, *M.*
Plowden, plou′den, *M.*
Plutarchus, plū-tär′kŭs, *C.*
Pluto, plū′tō, *C.*
Plutus, plū′tŭs, *C.*
Pluvius, plū′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Plymouth, plĭm′ŭth, *M.*
Plynteria, plĭn-tē′rĭ-ā, *C.*
Pnebesis, nē-bē′sĭs, *C.*
Pnigeus, nĭj′ē-ŭs *or* nī′jŭs, *C.*
Pocahontas, pō-kä-hŏn′tas, *M.*
Pochereth, pŏk′ē-rĕth, *B.*
Pocock, pō′kŏk, *M.*
Pocomoke, pō′kō-mōk, *M.*
Podalea, pŏd′ā-lē′ā, *or* **Podalia**, pō-dā′lĭ-ā, *C.*
Podaliprius, pŏd′ā-lĭ′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Podarces, pō-där′sēz, *C.*
Podarge, pō-där′jē, *C.*
Podiebrad, pō-dyā′brăd, *M.*
Podolia, pō-dō′lĭ-ā, *or* **Podolsk**, pō-dōlsk′, *M.*
Pœas, pē′as, *C.*
Pœcile, pē-sĭ′lē, *C.*
Pœni, pē′nī, *C.*
Pœnicus, pē-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Pœon, pē′ŏn; **Pœus**, pē′ŭs, *C.*
Pœonia, pē-ō′nĭ-ā, *C.*
Pogge, pŏg′gē, *M.*
Pogon, pō′gŏn, *C.*
Poinsette, poin′sĕt, *M.*
Poisson, pwä′sôn′, *M.*
Pointe Coupée, pwănt′ kōō′pē′, *M.*
Poitevin, pwät′văn′, *M.*
Poitiers, pwä′tĭ-ā′, *M.*
Poitou, pwä′tōō′, *M.*
Pola, pō′lä, *C.*
Poland, pō′land; *Polish* **Polska**, pōl′skä′, *M.*
Polemon, pō′lē-mŏn, *C.*
Polias, pō′lĭ-as, *C.*
Polignac, pō′lēn′yak′, *M.*
Poliorcetes, pō-lĭ-ôr-sē′tēz, *C.*
Polisma, pō-lĭs′mä, *C.*
Politea, pŏl′ĭ-tē′ā, *C.*
Polites, pō-lī′tēz, *C.*
Politziano, pō-lēt-sē-ä′nō, *M.*
Polk, pōk, *M.*
Pollentia, pŏl-lĕn′shĭ-ā, *C.*
Pollio, pŏl′lĭ-ō, *C.*
Pollock, pŏl′ŭk, *M.*
Polotzk, pō-lŏtsk′, *M.*
Poltava *or* **Pultowa**, pōl-tä′vä, *M.*
Polusca, pō-lŭs′kä, *C.*
Polyænus, pō-lī-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Polyarchus, pō-lĭ-är′kŭs, *C.*
Polyæretus, pŏ-lī-ā-rē′tŭs, *C.*
Polybius, pō-lĭb′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Polybotes, pō-lĭb′ō-tēz, *C.*
Polybus, pŏl′ĭ-bŭs, *C.*
Polycarpus, pŏl′ĭ-kär′pŭs, *C.*
Polychares, pŏ-lĭk′ā-rēz, *C.*
Polycles, pŏl′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Polycletus, pŏl′ĭ-klē′tŭs, *C.*
Polycrates, pō-lĭk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Polydamas, pō-lĭd′ā-mas, *C.*
Polydamna, pŏl′ĭ-dăm′nä, *C.*
Polydectes, pŏl′ĭ-dĕk′tēz, *C.*
Polydora, pŏl′ĭ-dō′rä, *C.*
Polydorus, pŏl′ĭ-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Polygnotus, pŏl′ĭg-nō′tŭs, *C.*
Polyhymnia, pŏl′ĭ-hĭm′nĭ-ā, *or* **Polymnia**, pŏ-lĭm′nĭ-ā, *C.*
Polyidus, pŏl′ĭ-dŭs, *C.*
Polymachus, pō-lĭm′ā-kŭs, *C.*
Polymede, pŏl′ĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Polymedes, pŏl′ĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Polymedon, pō-lĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Polynesia, pŏl-ĭ-nē′shĭ-ā, *M.*
Polymnestor, pŏl′ĭm-nēs′tŏr, *C.*
Polymnestus, pŏl′ĭm-nēs′tŭs, *C.*
Polyræs, pŏl′ĭ-nī′ēz, *C.*
Polypemon, pŏl′ĭ-pē′mŏn, *C.*
Polyperchon, pŏl′ĭ-pĕr′kŏn, *C.*
Polyphemus, pŏl′ĭ-fē′mŭs, *C.*
Polysthenes, pŏ-lĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Polystratus, pŏ-lĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Polyxo, pō-lĭks′ō, *C.*
Polyzelus, pŏl′ĭ-zē′lŭs, *C.*
Pombal, pōm-bäl′, *M.*
Pomerania, pŏm-ĕr-ā′nĭ-ā; *G.* **Pommern**, pŏm′mĕrn, *M.*
Pometia, pō-mē′shĭ-ā, *C.*
Pometii, pō-mē′shĭ-ī, *C.*
Pomona, pō-mō′nä, *C.*
Pompadour, pŏm′pä-dōōr′, *M.*
Pompeia, pŏm-pē′yä, *C.*
Pompeius, pŏm-pē′yŭs, *C.*
Pompelanus, pŏm′pē-yā′nŭs, *C.*
Pompeii, pŏm-pē′yī, *C.*; pŏm-pä′yē, *M.*
Pompeiopolis, pŏm′pē-ĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Pompeius, pŏm-pē′yŭs, *C.*
Pompelon, pŏm′pē-lŏn, *C.*
Pompey, pŏm′pĭ, *M.*
Pompilia, pŏm-pĭl′ĭ-ā, *C.*
Pompilius, pŏm-pĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ponponia, pŏm-pō′nĭ-ā, *C.*
Ponponius, pŏm-pō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pomptina, pŏmp-tī′nä, *C.*
Ponape, pō′nā-pā′, *M.*
Ponce de Leon, pōn′thā dā lē-ōn′, *M.*
Pondicherry, pŏn-dĭ-shĕr′ĭ; *F.* **Pondichéry**, pôn′dē′shā′rē′, *M.*
Poniatowski, pō-nē-ä-tôv′skē, *M.*
Ponsard, pôn′sär′, *M.*
Ponsonby, pŏn′sŭn-bĭ, *M.*
Ponta Delgada, pŏn′tä dĕl-gä′dä, *M.*
Pontchartrain, pŏnt-chär-trān′, *M.*
Pontefract, pŏm′frĕt, *M.*

Pontia, pŏn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pontiac, pŏn′tĭ-ăk, *M.*
Ponticum Mare, pŏn′tĭ-kŭm mā′rē, *C.*
Ponticus, pŏn′tĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Pontina, pŏn-tī′nȧ, *C.*
Pontius, pŏn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pontius Pilate, pŏn′shĭ-ŭs pī′lat, *B.*
Pontoppidan, pŏn-tŏp′ĭ-dăn, *M.*
Pontormo, pŏn-tôr′mō, *M.*
Pontotoc, pŏn′tō-tŏk′, *M.*
Pontremoli, pŏn-trĕm′ō-lē, *M.*
Pontus, pŏn′tŭs, *B.*
Poonah *or* **Puna,** pōō′nȧ, *M.*
Ponz, pŏnth, *M.*
Popacabac, pō′pȧ-kă′băk, *M.*
Popayan, pō-pī-ăn′, *M.*
Poperinghe, pŏp′ĕr-ĭng-hĕn, *M.*
Popham, pŏp′ȧm, *M.*
Popilius, pō-pĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Poplicola, pŏp-lĭk′ō-lȧ, *C.*
Popocatapetl, pō-pō′kăt-ȧ-pā′tl, *M.*
Poppæa, pŏp-pē′ȧ, *C.*
Populonia, pŏp′ū-lō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Poratha, pōr′ȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Porcia, pōr′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Porcius, pōr′shĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Porphyres, pōr′fĭ-rēz, *C.*
Porphyrion, pōr-fĭr′ĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Porphyrogennetus, pōr-fĭr′ō-jĕn-nē′tŭs, *C.*
Porsenna, pōr-sĕn′nȧ, *or* **Porsena,** pōr′sē-nȧ, *C.*
Portalis, pōr-tā-lēs′, *M.*
Port au Prince, pōrt′ ō′ prănss′, *M.*
Porteus, pōr′tē-ŭs, *M.*
Port Mahon, pōrt mā-hŏn′, *M.*
Portobello, pōr′tō-bĕl′lō, *M.*
Porto Praya, pōr′tō prī′ȧ, *M.*
Porto Rico, pōr′tō rē′kō ; *Sp.* **Puerto Rico,** pwĕr′tō rē′kō, *M.*
Port Said. pōrt sä-ēd′, *M.*
Portsmouth, pōrts′mŭth, *M.*
Portugal, pōr′tū-gal ; *Pg.* pōr-tōō-gäl′, *M.*
Portumnus, pōr-tŭm′nŭs, *C.*
Porus, pō′rŭs, *C.*
Posen, pō′zĕn ; *Polish* **Poznan,** pōz′nän, *M.*
Positea, pō-sĭd′ē-ȧ, *C.*
Poseidon, pō-sīd′ē-ŏn, *C.*
Posidenum, pōs′ĭ-dē′nŭm, *C.*
Posideum, pōs′ĭ-dē′ŭm, *C.*
Posidon, pō-sī′dŏn, *C.*
Posidonia, pōs′ĭ-dō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Posidonius, pōs′ĭ-dō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Posthumius, pŏs-thū′mĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Posthumus, pŏs′thū-mŭs, *C.*
Postlethwayt, pōs′sl-thwāt, *M.*
Postumius, pŏs-tū′mĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Postverta, pōst-vĕr′tȧ, *C.*
Potamides, pō-tăm′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Potamon, pō′tȧ-mŏn, *C.*
Potamus, pō′tȧ-mŭs, *C.*
Potemkin, pō-tĕm′kĭn ; *Russ.* pōt-yōm′kĭn, *M.*
Potenza, pō-tĕn′zä, *M.*
Potidæa, pō-tĭ′dē-ȧ, *C.*
Potiphar, pō′tĭ-fär, *B.*
Potipherah, pō-tĭf′ē-rȧ, *B.*
Potitii, pō-tĭsh′ĭ-ĭ, *C.*
Potniæ, pōt′nĭ-ē, *C.*
Potomac, pō-tō′măk, *M.*
Potosi, pō-tō′sĭ ; *Sp.* pō-tō-sē′, *M.*
Pottawatomie, pŏt-tȧ-wŏt′ō-mĭ, *M.*
Poughkeepsie, pō-kĭp′sĭ, *M.*
Poujoulat, pōō′zhōō′lä′, *M.*
Poultney, pōlt′nē, *M.*
Poussin, pōō′sănN′, *M.*
Powell, pou′el, *M.*
Powhatan, pou′hȧ-tăn′, *M.*
Pownall, pou′nal, *M.*
Po-yang, pō′-yäng′, *M.*
Pozzo, pōt′sō, *M.*
Pozzuoli, pōt-sōō-ō′lē, *M.*
Pradier, prȧ-dĭ-ā′, *M.*
Pradt, prät *or* prȧ, *M.*
Praed, prād, *M.*
Prælius, prē′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Præneste, prē-nēs′tē, *C.*
Prætor, prē′tŏr, *C.*
Praga, prä′gȧ, *M.*
Prague, präg ; *G.* **Prag,** präg, *M.*
Prairie du Chien, prā′rē dōō shēn′, *M.*
Pratinax, prăt′ĭ-năks, *C.*
Praxagoras, präks-ăg′ō-rȧs, *C.*
Praxiteles, präks-ĭt′ē-lēz, *C.*
Preble, prĕb′l, *M.*
Prenzlau, prĕnts′lou, *M.*
Presque Isle, prĕsk ēl, *M.*
Pressburg, prĕs′bûrng, *M.*
Prestonpans, prĕs′tŭnz-pănz′, *M.*
Prevesa, prȧ′vĕ-sä, *M.*
Prevost, prē-vō′, *or* **Prévost,** prā′vō′, *M.*
Priamides, prĭ-ăm′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Priamus, prĭ′ȧ-mŭs, *C.*
Priapus. prĭ-ā′pŭs, *C.*
Pribylov, prē-bē-lôv′, *M.*
Prichard, prĭch′ĕrd, *M.*
Prideaux, prĭd′ō *or* prĭd′ŭks, *M.*
Priene, prĭ-ē′nē, *C.*
Priessnitz, prēs′nĭts, *M.*
Primaticcio, prē-mä-tēt′chō, *M.*
Princeton, prĭns′tŭn, *M.*
Pripets, prĭp′ĕts, *M.*
Prisca, prĭs′kȧ, *B.*
Priscianus, prĭsh′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Priscilla, prĭs-sĭl′lȧ, *B. & C.*
Privas, prē′vȧs′, *M.*
Privernum, prĭ-vĕr′nŭm, *C.*
Probus, prō′bŭs, *C.*
Procas, prō′kas, *C.*
Prochorus, prŏk′ō-rŭs, *B. & C.*
Prochyta, prŏk′ĭ-tȧ, *C.*
Procillus, prō-sĭl′lŭs, *C.*
Procles, prŏk′lēz, *C.*
Proclides, prō-klī′dēz, *C.*
Proconesus, prŏk′ō-nē′sŭs, *C.*
Procopius, prō-kō′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Procris, prō′krĭs, *C.*
Procrustes, prō-krŭs′tēz, *C.*
Proculeius, prŏk′ū-lē′yŭs, *C.*
Proculus, prŏk′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Procyon, prō′shĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Prodicus, prŏd′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Prœtides, prēt′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Prometheus, prō-mē′thē-ŭs *or* prō-mē′thūs, *C.*
Promethia, prŏm′ē-thĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Promethides, prŏm′ē-thĭ′dēz, *C.*
Promethis, prō-mē′thĭs, *C.*
Promethus, prō-mē′thŭs, *C.*
Pronapides, prō-năp′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Pronomus, prŏn′ō-mŭs, *C.*
Pronuba, prŏn′ū-bȧ, *C.*
Prony, prō′nē′, *M.*
Propertius, prō-pĕr′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Propœtides, prō-pēt′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Propontis, prō-pŏn′tĭs, *C.*
Propylæa, prŏp′ĭ-lē′ȧ, *C.*
Proserpina, prŏ-sĕr′pĭ-nȧ, *C.*
Protagoras, prō-tăg′ō-rȧs, *C.*
Proteas, prō′tē-ȧs, *C.*
Protesilaus, prō-tĕs′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Proteus, prō′tē-ŭs *or* prō′tūs, *C.*
Protogenes, prō-tŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Proudhon, prōō′dôN′, *M.*
Provence, prō′vŏNs′, *M.*
Proxemis, prŏks′ē-mĭs, *C.*
Prudentius, prū-dĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Prud'hon, prüd′dôN′, *M.*
Prusa, prū′sȧ, *C.*
Prusias, prū′shĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Prussia, prŭsh′ȧ *or* prŭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Pruth, prŭth ; *G.* prōōt, *M.*
Prutz, prōōts, *M.*
Prytanes, prĭt′ȧ-nēz, *C.*
Prytaneum, prĭt′ȧ-nē′ŭm, *C.*
Przemysl, pzhĕm′ĭsl, *M.*
Psalmanazar, săl-mȧ-nā′zär, *M.*
Psamathe, săm′ȧ-thē, *C.*
Psammetichus, săm-mĕt′ĭ-kŭs, *or* săm′mē-tĭ′kŭs, *C.*
Psaphis, sā′fĭs, *C.*
Pseudolus, sū′dō-lŭs, *C.*
Pskov, pskŏv, *M.*
Psophis, sō′fĭs, *C.*
Psyche, sī′kē, *C.*
Ptelea, tē′lē-ȧ ; **Pteleon,** tē′lē-ŏn ; **Pteleum,** tē′lē-ŭm, *C.*
Pterelaus, tĕr′ē-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Pteria, tē′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pterion, tē′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Ptolemæum, tŏl′ē-mē′ŭm, *also* **-maeum, -mā-ē′ŭm ; -mæus, -mē′ŭs, *C.*
Ptolemais, tŏl′ē-mā′ĭs, *B. & C.*
Ptolemee, tŏl′ē-mē, *B.*
Ptolemeus, tŏl′ē-mē′ŭs, *B.*
Ptous, tō′ŭs, *C.*
Pua, pū′ȧ, *B.*
Puah, pū′ȧ, *B.*
Publicia, pŭb-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Publicius, pŭb-lĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Publicola, pŭb-lĭk′ō-lȧ, *C.*
Publius, pŭb′lĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Pudens, pū′dĕnz, *B.*
Pudica, pū-dī′kȧ, *C.*
Puebla, pwĕb′lä, *M.*
Pueblo, pwĕb′lō, *M.*
Puerto Cabello, pwăr′tō kä-bāl′yō, *M.*
Puffendorf, pŭf′ĕn-dôrf ; *G.* **Pufendorf,** pōō′fĕn-dôrf, *M.*
Puget, pū′jĕt *or* pụ′zhā′, *M.*
Pughe, pū, *M.*
Pugin, pū′jĭn ; *F.* pụ′zhăN′, *M.*
Puhites, pū′hīts, *B.*
Pul, pŭl, *B.*
Pulaski, pū-läs′kĭ ; *Polish* pōō-läs′kē, *M.*
Pulcheria, pŭl-kē′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pulci, pōōl′chē, *M.*
Pulszky, pōōl′skē, *M.*
Pulteyn, pōōl′tĭn, *M.*
Pulteney, pŭlt′nĭ, *M.*
Punicum Bellum, pū′nĭ-kŭm bĕl′lŭm, *C.*
Punjab, pŭn-jäb′, *M.*
Puntas Arenas, pōōn′tȧs ä-rā′nȧs, *M.*
Punites, pū′nīts, *B.*
Punon, pū′nŏn, *B.*
Puplenus, pū′plĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Pupius, pū′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pur, pĕr, *B.*
Purim, pū′rĭm, *B.*
Pusey, pū′zĭ, *M.*
Put. pŭt, *B.*
Puteoli, pū-tē′ō-lī, *B. & C.*
Putiel, pū′tĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Puy-de-Dome, pwē′-de-dōm′, *M.*
Pwllheli, pōōth-hā′ĕ, *M.*
Pyanepsia, pī′ȧ-nĕp′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pygmæi, pĭg-mē′ī, *C.*
Pygmæon, pĭg-mē′ŏn, *C.*
Pygmalion, pĭg-mā′lĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Pylades, pĭl′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Pylæ, pī′lē, *C.*
Pylagoræ, pī-lăg′ō-rē, *C.*
Pylas, pī′lȧs, *C.*
Pylogenes, pī-lŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Pylora, pī-lō′rȧ, *C.*
Pylos, pī′lŏs, *C.*
Pyra, pī′rȧ, *C.*
Pyracmon, pī-răk′mŏn, *C.*
Pyramus, pĭr′ȧ-mŭs, *C.*
Pyrasus, pĭr′ȧ-sŭs, *C.*
Pyrenæi, pĭr-ē-nē′ī, *C.*
Pyrenæus, pĭr-ē-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Pyrene, pī-rē′nē, *C.*
Pyrenees, pĭr′ē-nēz, *M.*
Pyretus, *a centaur,* pī-rē′tŭs ; *a river,* pĭr′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Pyrgoteles, pĭr-gŏt′ē-lēz, *C.*
Pyrmont, pĭr′mŏnt, *M.*
Pyrodes, pī-rō′dēz, *C.*
Pyrrheum, pĭr-rē′ŭm, *C.*
Pyrrhia, pĭr′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pyrrhica, pĭr′rĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Pyrrhidæ, pĭr′rĭ-dē *or* pĭr-rī′dē, *C.*
Pythagoras, pī-thăg′ō-rȧs, *C.*
Pytheas, pĭth′ē-ȧs, *C.*
Pytheus, pĭth′ē-ŭs *or* pī′thūs, *C.*
**Pythia, pĭth′ĭ-ȧ ; -ias, -ĭ-ȧs ; -ion, -ĭ-ŏn ; -ium, -ĭ-ŭm ; -ius, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pytho, pī′thō, *C.*
Pythocles, pĭth′ō-klēz, *C.*
Pythogenes, pī-thŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Python, pī′thŏn, *C.*
Pythonissa, pĭth′ō-nĭs′sȧ, *C.*
Pythostratus, pī-thŏs′trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Pytna, pĭt′nȧ, *C.*

Q.

Quadi, kwā′dī, *C.*
Quadratus, kwŏd-rā′tŭs, *C.*
Quadriceps, kwŏd′rĭ-sĕps, *C.*
Quadrifrons, kwŏd′rĭ-frŏnz, *C.*
Quæstores, kwēs-tō′rēz, *C.*
Quaglio, kwäl′yō, *M.*
Quang-Sée, kwäng′-sā′, *M.*
Quartus, kwąr′tŭs, *B. & C.*
Quatre Bras, kátr′ brȧ′, *M.*
Quebec, kwē-bĕk′, *M.*
Quedlinburg, kwĕd′lĭn-bûrg, *M.*
Queretaro, kā-rā′tä-rō, *M.*
Querquetula, kwĕr-kwĕt′ū-lȧ, *C.*
Quesnay, kā′nā′, *M.*
Quesnel, kā′nĕl′, *M.*
Quevedo, kā-vā′dō, *M.*
Quiberon, kē′brôN′, *M.*
Quietus, kwī-ē′tŭs, *C.*
Quimper, kănN′pār′, *M.*
Quinctilia, kwĭnk-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Quinctius, kwĭnk′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Quincy, kwĭn′zĭ *or* kwĭn′zĭ, *M.*
Quindecimviri, kwĭn′dē-sĭm′vĭ-rī, *C.*
Quinebaug, kwĭn-ē-bŭg′, *M.*
Quinet, kē′nā′, *M.*
Quinquatria, kwĭn-kwā′trĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Quinquennales, kwĭn′kwĕn-nā′lēz, *C.*
Quintilia, kwĭn-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Quintilianus, kwĭn-tĭl′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Quintilis, kwĭn-tī′lĭs, *C.*
Quintilius, kwĭn-tĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Quintilla, kwĭn-tĭl′lȧ, *C.*
Quintillus, kwĭn-tĭl′lŭs, *C.*
Quintius, kwĭn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Quintus, kwĭn′tŭs, *B.*
Quintus Memmius, kwĭn′tŭs mĕm′mĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Quirinalia, kwĭr′ĭ-nā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Quirinalis, kwĭr′ĭ-nā′lĭs, *C.*
Quirinus, kwĭ-rī′nŭs, *C.*
Quirites, kwĭ-rī′tēz, *C.*
Quito, kē′tō, *M.*
Quizama, kē-zä′mä, *M.*
Qukuru, kōō-kōō′rōō, *M.*

R.

Ra, rä, *E.*
Raab, räb, *M.*
Raamah, rā′ȧ-mȧ, *B.*
Raamia, rā′ȧ-mĭ′ȧ, *B.*
Raamses, rā-ăm′sēz, *B.*
Rabbah, răb′bȧ, *B.*
Rabbath, răb′băth, *B.*
Rabbi. răb′bī, *B.*
Rabbith, răb′bĭth, *B.*
Rabboni, răb-bō′nī, *B.*
Rabelais, rȧ′be-lā′ *or* răb′lā′, *M.*
Rabirius, rȧ-bĭr′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Rabmag, răb′măg, *B.*
Rabsaces, răb′sȧ-sēz, *B.*
Rabsaris, răb′sȧ-rĭs, *B.*
Rabshakeh, răb′shȧ-kē, *B.*
Raca, rā′kȧ, *B.*
Racha, rā′kȧ, *B.*
Rachab, rā′kăb, *B.*
Rachal, rā′kăl, *B.*
Rachel, rā′chĕl, *B.* ; *F.,* rȧ′shĕl′, *M.*
Racine, rȧ′sēn′, *M.*
Raddai, răd′dā-ī, *B.*
Radetzky, rä-dĕt′skē, *M.*
Radnor, răd′nŏr, *M.*
Raeburn, rā′bĕrn, *M.*
Ræti, rē′tī, *C.*
Raffaelle. räf-fä-ĕl′lä, = RAPHAEL, *M.*
Ragan, rā′găn, *B.*
Rages, rā′jēz, *B.*
Raglan, răg′lən, *M.*
Raguel, rā-gū′el, *B.*
Ragusa, rä-gōō′sä, *M.*
Rahab, rā′hăb, *B.*
Raham, rā′hăm, *B.*
Rahel, rā′hĕl, *B.*
Raipoor, rī′pōōr′, *M.*
Rajpoot, rāj-pōōt′, *M.*
Rajpootana, rāj-pōō-tä′nä, *M.*
Rakem, rā′kĕm, *B.*
Rakkath, rāk′kăth, *B.*
Rakkon, rāk′kŏn, *B.*
Raleigh, rą′lĭ, *M.*
Rahway, rą′wā, *M.*
Ram. răm, *B.*
Rama. Ramah, rā′mȧ, *B.*
Ramath, rā′măth, *B.*
Ramathaim, rā′mȧ-thā′ĭm *or* răm′ȧ-thā′ĭm, *B.*
Ramathem, răm′ȧ-thĕm, *B.*
Ramathite, rā′măth-īt, *B.*
Ramath-lehi, rā′măth-lē′hī, *B.*
Ramath-mizpeh, rā′măth-mĭz′pe, *B.*
Ramayana, rä-mä-yä′nä, *H.*
Ramboulllet, rôN′bōō′yā′, *M.*
Rameses, rȧ-mē′sēz, *B.*
Ramgunga, răm-gŭng′ȧ, *M.*
Ramiah, rā-mī′ȧ, *B.*
Ramillies, rȧ′mē′yē′, *M.*
Ramiro, rä-mē′rō, *M.*
Ramises, rȧ-mī′sēz, *C.*
Ramoth, rā′mŏth, *B.*
Ramoth-gilead, rā′mŏth-gĭl′ē-ăd, *B.*
Ramsay, răm′zĭ, *M.*
Rancé, rôN′sā′, *M.*
Rangoon, răn-gōōn′, *M.*
Ranke, răn′ke, *M.*
Ranno, răn′nō, *E.*
Raoul-Rochette, ſoul′-rō′shĕt′, *M.*
Rapha, rā′fȧ, *B.*
Raphael, rā′fȧ-ĕl *or* rā′fĕl, *B.* ; rā′fȧ-ĕl *or* răf′ȧ-ĕl, *M.*
Raphaim, rā-fā′ĭm, *B.*

fēn, recent, ôrb, rude, full, ûrn, food, foot, out, oil, chair, go, sing, ink, then, thin, boN.
B, Biblical ; *C,* Classical ; *E,* Egyptian ; *H,* Hindoo ; *M,* Modern ; *N,* Norse. [See p. 979.]

Raphon, rā′fŏn, *B.*
Raphu, rā′fū, *B.*
Rapidan, răp′ĭ-dăn′, *M.*
Rapides, răp′ĭ-dēz′, *M.*
Rapin, răp′ĭn *or* rā′păN′, *M.*
Rappahannock, răp-a-hăn′uk, *M.*
Raritan, răr′ĭt-an, *M.*
Raspail, ras′pāl′ *or* ras′pā′y', *M.*
Rasses, răs′sēz, *B.*
Rassia, răs′sĭa, *B.*
Rathumus, ra-thū′mŭs *or* răth′ū-mŭs, *B.*
Ratisbon, răt′ĭs-bŭn ; *G.* **Regensburg**, rā′gens-bōorg′, *M.*
Rauch, rouk, *M.*
Raumer, rou′mĕr, *M.*
Rauraci, raʏ′rā-sī, *C.*
Ravaillac, ra′vā′yăk′, *M.*
Ravenna, ra-vĕn′na, *C. & M.*
Ravensburg, rā′vens-bōorg, *M.*
Ravenscroft, rā′venz-krŏft, *M.*
Ravenstein, rā′ven-stīn, *M.*
Raynal, raʏ′năl′, *M.*
Raynouard, rā′nōō′är′, *M.*
Razis, rā′zĭs, *B.*
Reading, rĕd′ĭng, *M.*
Reaia, rē′a-ĭ′a, *or* **Reaiah**, rē′a-ĭ′a, *B.*
Reate, rē-ā′tē, *C.*
Réaumur, rā′ō′mur′ *or* rō′mĕr, *M.*
Reba, rē′ba, *B.*
Rebecca *or* **Rebekah**, rē-bĕk′ka, *B.*
Récamier, rā′kā′mĭ-ā′, *M.*
Rechab, rē′kăb, *B.*
Rechabites, rē′kăb-ītes, *B.*
Rechah, rē′ka, *B.*
Redi, rā′dē, *M.*
Rediculus, rĕ-dĭk′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Redones, rĕd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Regaf, rā′găf, *M.*
Reelaiah, rē′ēl-ā′ya, *B.*
Reelias, rē-ēl′ĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Reesaias, rē-sā′yas, *B.*
Regem, rē′gĕm, *B.*
Regem-melech, rē′gĕm–mē′lĕk, *B.*
Regensburg, rā′genz-bōorg, = Ratisbon, *M.*
Reggio, rād′jō, *M.*
Regilla, rē-jĭl′la, *C.*
Regillanus, rĕj′ĭl-lā′nŭs, *C.*
Regillus, rē-jĭl′lŭs, *C.*
Regin, rē′gĭn, *N.*
Regina, rē-jī′na, *C.*
Reginus, rē-jī′nŭs, *C.*
Regiomontanus, rē′jĭ-ō-mŏn-tā′nŭs, *M.*
Regnard, rān′yär′, *M.*
Regnault, rān′yō′, *M.*
Regulus, rĕg′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Rehabiah, rē′ha-bī′a, *B.*
Rehob, rē′hŏb, *B.*
Rehoboam, rē′hō-bō′ăm, *B.*
Rehoboth, rē-hō′bŏth, *B. & M.*
Rehu, rē′hū, *B.*
Rehum, rē′hŭm, *B.*
Rei, rē′ĭ, *B.*
Reichardt, rīk′ärt, *M.*
Reichenbach, rīk′en-bäk, *M.*
Reichenberg, rīk′en-bĕrg, *M.*
Reigate, rī′gĕt, *M.*
Reikiavik, rī′kĭ-a-vīk, *M.*
Reimarus, rī-mā′rŭs, *M.*
Reims *or* **Rheims**, rēmz ; *F.* rĂNS, *M.*
Reimthursen, rīm′thụr-zen, *N.*
Rein, rīn, *M.*
Reinecke, rī′nĭ′-ke, *M.*
Reinhard, rīn′härt, *M.*
Reinhold, rīn′hōlt, *M.*
Rekem, rē′kĕm, *B.*
Remaliah, rē-ma-lī′a, *B.*
Rembrandt, rĕm′brănt ; *D.* rĕm′brănt, *M.*
Remeth, rē′mĕth, *B.*
Remi, rē′mī, *C.*
Remmon, rĕm′mŏn, *B.*
Remmonmethoar, rē-mŏn-mĕth′ō-ăr, *B.*
Remphan, rĕm′făn, *B.*
Remulus, rĕm′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Remuria, rē-mū′rĭ-a, *C.*
Remus, rē′mŭs, *C.*
Rémusat, rā′mu′zä′, *M.*
Renaix, re-nā′, *M.*
Renan, re-nôN′, *M.*
Rendsburg, rĕndz′bōorg, *M.*
René, re-nā′, *M.*
Renfrew, rĕn′frụ, *M.*
Rennel, rĕn′nĕl, *M.*
Rennell, rĕn′nĕl, *M.*
Renouf, re-nōōf′, *M.*
Rensselaer, rĕn′se-lĕr, *M.*
Rephael, rē′fā-ĕl, *B.*
Rephah, rē′fà, *B.*
Rephaiah, rē′fa-ĭ′a, *B.*
Rephaim, rē′fa-ĭm, *B.*
Rephaims, rē′fa-ĭmz, *B.*
Rephidim, rē′fĭ-dĭm, *B.*
Rerir, rē′rĕr, *N.*
Resaca, rā-sä′ka, *M.*
Resen, rē′sĕn, *B.*
Resheph, rē′shĕf, *B.*
Retina, rē-tī′na, *C.*
Retz, rĕta, *F.* rĕs, *M.*
Reu, rē′ū, *B.*
Reuben, ru′bĕn, *B.*
Reubenites, ru′bĕn-īts, *B.*
Reuchlin, roĭk′lĭn, *M.*
Reuel, rē-ū′el *or* ru′ĕl, *B.*
Reumah, ry′ma, *B.*
Reus, rā′ŏos, *M.*
Reuss, rois, *M.*
Reutlingen, roit′lĭng-en, *M.*
Revel, rĕv′el, *M.*
Revilla, rā-vēl′ya, *M.*
Rey, rā, *M.*
Reynaud, rā′nō′, *M.*
Reynolds, rĕn′ŭlz, *M.*
Rezeph, rē′zĕf, *B.*
Rezia, rē-zī′a, *B.*
Rezin, rē′zĭn, *B.*
Rezon, rē′zŏn, *B.*
Rhacotis, ra-kō′tĭs, *C.*
Rhadamanthus, răd′a-măn′thŭs, *C.*
Rhadamas, răd′a-mas, *C.*
Rhæsena, rē-sē′na, *C.*
Rhæti *or* **Ræti**, rē′tī, *C.*
Rhætia, rē′shĭ-a, *C.*
Rharos, rā′rŏs, *C.*
Rhea, rē′a, *C.* ; rā, *M.*
Rheatown, rā′toun, *M.*
Rhedones, rĕd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Rhegium, rē′jĭ-ŭm, *B. & C.*
Rheims = Reims, *M.*
Rheinthal, rīn′tāl, *M.*
Rhemi, rē′mī, *C.*
Rhena, rē′na, *C.*
Rheni, rē′nī, *C.*
Rhenus, rē′nŭs, *C.*
Rhesa, rē′sa, *B.*
Rhesus, rē′sŭs, *C.*
Rhianus, rī-a′nŭs, *C.*
Rhinocolura, rīn′ō-kō-lū′ra, *C.*
Rhine, *G.* **Rhein**, *D.* **Rhyn**, rīn, *M.*
Rhio, rē′ō, *M.*
Rhion, rī′ŏn, *C.*
Rhiphæi, rī-fē′ī, *C.*
Rhium, rī′ŭm, *C.*
Rhoda, rō′da, *B.*
Rhodanus, rŏd′a-nŭs, *C.*
Rhode, rō′dē, *C.*
Rhodes, rōdz, *B. & M.*
Rhodil, rō′dĭ-l, *C.*
Rhodocus, rŏd′ō-kŭs, *B.*
Rhodogun, rŏd′ō-gŭ′nē, *C.*
Rhodope, rŏd′ō-pē, *C.*
Rhodopis, rō-dŏ′pĭs, *C.*
Rhodus, rō′dŭs, *B. & C.*
Rhœbus, rē′bŭs, *C.*
Rhœcus, rē′kŭs, *C.*
Rhœteum, rē-tē′ŭm, *C.*
Rhœtus, rē′tŭs, *C.*
Rhone, rōn, *M.*
Rhosus, rō′sŭs, *C.*
Rhoxane, rŏks-a′nē, *C.*
Rhoxolani, rŏks′ō-lā′nĭ, *C.*
Rhuteni, rū-tē′nĭ, *C.*
Rhutheni, ry-thē′nī, *C.*
Rhyndacus, rĭn′da-kŭs, *C.*
Rhytium, rĭsh′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Riazan, rē-ä-zän′, *M.*
Ribai, rī′bā, *B.*
Riba-Riba, rē′bà–rē′bà, *M.*
Ribault *or* **Ribaut**, rē′bō′, *M.*
Ribera, rē-bā′ra, *M.*
Ribiah, rĭb′ĭ′a, *B.*
Ricardo, rē-kär′dō, *M.*
Ricasoli, rē-ka′zō-lē, *M.*
Ricci, rēt′chē, *M.*
Riccioli, rēt-chō′lē, *M.*
Richelieu, rē′she-lō′ *or* rēsh′le′ē′, *M.*
Richter, rĭk′tĕr, *M.*
Rideau, rē′dō′, *M.*
Riehl, rēl, *M.*
Rienzi, rē-ĕn′zē, *or* **Rienzo**, rē-ĕn′zō, *M.*
Rieti, rē-ā′tē, *M.*
Riga, rī′gà *or* rē′gà, *M.*
Rigaud, rē′gō′, *M.*
Rigi, rē′gē, *M.*
Rigodulum, rĭg′ō-dū′lŭm, *C.*
Rikwa, rē′kwà, *M.*
Rimini, rē′mē-nē, *M.*
Rimmon, rĭm′mŏn, *B.*
Rimmon-pares, rĭm′mŏn-pā′rēz, *B.*
Rincon, rēn-kōn′, *M.*
Rinnah, rĭn′nà, *B.*
Riobamba, rē-ō-bäm′bä, *M.*
Rio Branco, rē′ō brän′kō, *M.*
Rio de Janeiro, rē′ō dā zhā-nā′ē-rō, *M.*
Rio del Norte, rē′ō dĕl nōr′tā, *M.*
Rio Grande, rē′ō grän′dā, *M.*
Riom, rē′ŏN′, *M.*
Riphæi, rĭ-fē′ī, *C.*
Riphath, rī′făth, *B.*
Ripon, rĭp′ŭn, *M.*
Rissah, rĭs′sa, *B.*
Rithmah, rĭth′ma, *B.*
Rives, rēvz, *M.*
Rives-altes, rēv′zält′, *M.*
Rivoli, rē′vō-lē, *M.*
Rizpah, rīz′pà, *B.*
Rizzio, rēt′sē-ō *or* rĭt′sē-ō, *M.*
Roanoke, rō′a-nōk′, *M.*
Robespierre, rō′bes-pēr′ *or* rō′b s′pē-ār′, *M.*
Robigo, rō-bī′gō, *C.*
Robigus, rō-bī′gŭs, *C.*
Roboam, rō′bō-ăm, *B.*
Rochambeau, rō′shŏN′bō′, *M.*
Rochefort, rōsh′fōr′, *M.*
Rochefoucauld, rōsh′fōō′kō′, *M.*
Rochelle, rō′shĭl′, *M.*
Rochester, rŏch′es-tĕr, *M.*
Rodanim, rō′da-nĭm, *B.*
Rodez, rō′dā′, *M.*
Roer *or* **Ruhr**, rōr, *M.*
Roermond, rōōr-mōnt′, *M.*
Rogelim, rō-gē′lĭm, *B.*
Roget, rō′zhā *or* rō′zhā′, *M.*
Rohan, rō′ăN′, *M.*
Rohgah, rō′gà, *B.*
Roimus, rō′ĭ-mŭs, *B.*
Rollin, rōl′lĭn ; *F.* rōl′lăN′, *M.*
Roma, rō′ma, *C. & in It. M.*
Romagna, rō-män′ya, *M.*
Romagnosi, rō-măn-yō′sē, *M.*
Romain, rō-măN′, *M.*
Romaine, rō-mān′, *M.*
Romamti-ezer, rō-măm′tĭ-ē′zĕr, *B.*
Romanes, rō-mānz′, *M.*
Romani, rō-mā′nĭ, *C.*
Romanus, rō-mā′nŭs, *C.*
Romanov, rō-mä-nôv′ *or* rō-mā′nŏv, *M.*
Romanzov, rō-măn′zŏv, *M.*
Rome, rōm, *B. & M.*
Romilly, rŏm′ĭl-lĭ ; *F.* rō′mēl′yē′, *M.*
Romula, rŏm′ū-la, *C.*
Romulidæ, rō-mŭl′ĭ-dē, *C.*
Romulus, rŏm′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Romus, rō′mŭs, *C.*
Roncevalles, rŏn-thĕs-väl′yĕs, *M.*
Ronge, rŏng′e, *M.*
Ronsard, rōN′sär′, *M.*
Roon, rōn, *M.*
Roosebool, rōōs-chōōk′, *M.*
Roscius, rŏs′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Rosecrans, rō′ze-krānz, *M.*
Roselli, rō-zĕl′lē, *M.*
Rosellini, rō-sĕl-lē′nē, *M.*
Rosenkrantz, rō′zen-krānts, *M.*
Rosenmüller, rō′zen-mụ′lĕr, *M.*
Rosetta, rō-zĕt′ta, *M.*
Rosh, rŏsh, *B.*
Rossano, rŏs-sā′nō, *M.*
Rossini, rŏs-sē′nē, *M.*
Rostopschin, rŏs-tŏp-chēn′, *M.*
Rothenburg, rō′ten-bōorg, *M.*
Rotherham, rŏth′ĕr-ŭm, *M.*
Rotherhithe, rŏth′ĕr-hĭth, *M.*
Rothermel, rŏth′ĕr-mĕl, *M.*
Rothesay, rŏth′sā, *M.*
Rothschild, rŏs′chĭld ; *G.* rōt′shĭlt, *M.*
Rotterdam, rŏt′ĕr-dăm′, *M.*
Roubaix, rōō′bā′, *M.*
Roubiliac, rōō′bē′lyăk′, *M.*
Rouen, rōō′ŏN′, *M.*
Rougemont, rōōzh′mŏN′, *M.*
Roumania, rōō-ma′nĭ-a, *M.*
Roumelia, rōō-mē′lĭ-a, *M.*
Rousseau, rōō′sō′, *M.*
Rousset, rōō′sā′, *M.*
Roussillon, rōō′sē′yŏN′ *or* rōō′sē′yōN′, *M.*
Routh, routh, *M.*
Routledge, rŭt′lĭj, *M.*
Roveredo, rō-vā-rā′dō, *M.*
Rovigno, rō-vēn′yō, *M.*
Rovigo, rō-vē′gō, *M.*
Rowan, *place*, rō-ăn′ ; *person*, rō′an, *M.*
Rowe, rō, *M.*
Rowley, rou′lĭ, *M.*
Roxana, rŏks-a′na, *C.*
Roxburgh, rŏks′bŭr-re, *M.*
Roxbury, rŏks′bŭr-ĭ, *M.*
Roxolani, rŏks′ō-lā′nĭ, *C.*
Royer-Collard, rwä′yā′-kō′lär′, *M.*
Ruanda, rōō-än′dá, *M.*
Ruoi, rōō′bĭ, *M.*
Rubico, ry′bĭ-kō, *C.*
Ruticon, ry′bĭ-kŏn, *C.*
Rubigo, ry-bī′gō, *C.*
Rubini, rōō-bē′nĭ, *M.*
Rubrius, ry′brĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ruckert, ryk′kĕrt, *M.*
Rude, rud, *M.*
Rudiæ, ry′dĭ-ē, *C.*
R.diger, ry′dĭg-ĕr, *M.*
Rudolstadt, rōō′dōl-stät, *M.*
Ruffini, rōōf-fē′nĭ, *M.*
Ruffinus, rōf-fī′nŭs, *C.*
Rufillus, ru-fĭl′lŭs, *C.*
Rufus, ry′fŭs, *B., C., & M.*
Rugby, rŭg′bĭ, *M.*
Rugen, ry′gen, *M.*
Rugii, ry′jĭ-ī, *C.*
Ruhamah, ry′hā-ma, *B.*
Ruhnken, rōōn′ken, *M.*
Ruhr, rōōr, *M.*
Ruisdael = Ruysdael, *M.*
Rumah, ry′ma, *B.*
Runnymede, rŭn′ĭ-mēd, *M.*
Runpoor, rŭn-pōōr′, *M.*
Rupilius, ry-pĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Russia, rŭsh′a, *M.*
Rustam, rōōs′tŭm, *M.*
Rusticus, rŭs′tĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Rutani, ry-tā′nĭ, *C.*
Rutgers, rŭt′gĕrz, *M.*
Ruth, rōōth, *B.*
Rutherford, rŭth′ĕr-fĕrd, *M.*
Ruthergien, rŭth′ĕr-glĭn *or* rŭg′len, *M.*
Rutilius, ry-tĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Rutuli, ry-tū-lī, *C.*
Rutupæ, ry-tū-pē, *C.*
Ruvo di Puglia, rōō′vō dē pōōl′yà, *M.*
Ruvu, rōō′vōō, *M.*
Ruwenga, rōō-wĕn′gà, *M.*
Ruwenzori, rōō-wen-zō′rĭ, *M.*
Ruysbroek, roĭs′brōōk, *M.*
Ruysch *or* **Ruisch**, roisk, *M.*
Ruysdael *or* **Ruisdael**, roĭs′dāl, *M.*
Ruyter, roĭ′tĕr, *M.*
Ryswick, rĭz′wĭk ; *D.* rĭs′vĭk, *M.*
Rzhev, rzhĕv, *M.*

S.

Saadani, sā′ā-dā′nĭ, *M.*
Saadi = Sadi, *M.*
Saale, sā′le, *M.*
Saalfeld, zäl′fĕlt, *M.*
Saar, sär ; *F.* **Sarre**, sär, *M.*
Saarbrück, sär′brụk, *M.*
Saardam = Zaandam, *M.*
Saar-Louis, sär-lōō′ĭs, *M.*
Saavedra, sā-a-vē′drā, *M.*
Saba, sā′bà, *C.* ; sā′bā, *M.*
Sabachthani, sa′bāk-thā′nĭ, *M.*
Sabæi, sā-bē′ī, *C.*
Sabaki, sā-bā′kĭ, *M.*
Sabaoth, sā-bā′ŏth *or* sā-bā′ŏth, *B.*
Sabat, sā′bät, *B.*
Sabate, sā-bā′tē, *C.*
Sabateas, sā-bā-tē′as, *B.*
Sabateus, sā-bā-tē′ŭs, *B.*
Sabatier, sā′bā′tyā′, *M.*
Sabatus, sā-bā′tŭs, *B.*
Sabazius, sā-bā′zĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sabban, sāb′băn, *B.*
Sabbatheus, sāb′bā-thē′ŭs, *B.*
Sabbeus, sāb-bē′ŭs, *B.*
Sabdi, sāb′dĭ, *B.*
Sabeans, sā-bē′anz, *B.*
Sabella, sā-bĕl′la, *C.*
Sabelli, sā-bĕl′lī, *C.*
Sabellus, sā-bĕl′lŭs, *C.*
Sabi, sā′bĭ, *B.*
Sabie, sā′bĭ-ē, *B.*
Sabina, sā-bī′na, *C.*
Sabine, sā-bēn′, *also* sāb′ĭn *and* sā′bĭn, *M.*
Sabini, sā-bī′nī, *C.*
Sabinianus, sā-bĭn′Y-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Sabinus, sā-bī′nŭs, *C.*
Sabis, sā′bĭs, *C.*
Sabota, sāb′ō-ta, *C.*
Sabrata, sāb′rā-ta, *C.*
Sabrina, sā-brī′na, *C.*
Sabta *or* **Sabtah**, sāb′tà, *B.*
Sabtecha *or* **Sabtechah**, sāb′tē-kà, *B.*
Sabura, sāb′ū-rà, *C.*
Sabus, sā′bŭs, *C.*
Sac, sak, *M.*
Sacadas, sāk′a-das, *C.*
Sacæ, sā′sē, *C.*
Sacar, sā′kär, *B.*
Saccatoo, sāk′a-tōō, *M.*
Sacchetti, sāk-kĕt′tē, *M.*

Sachau, sä′kou, *M.*
Sacher-Masoch, sä′kĕr-mä′zŏk, *M.*
Sacheverell, sa-chĕv′ĕr-el, *M.*
Sachs, zäks, *M.*
Sachsen, säk′sen, = SAXONY, *M.*
Sachsenheim, säk′sen-hīm, *M.*
Sackatoo = SACCATOO, *M.*
Saco, sa′kō, *M.*
Sacramento, säk-rä-mĕn′tō, *M.*
Sacrani, sä-krā′nī, *C.*
Sacrator, sä-krā′tŏr, *C.*
Sacy, sä′sē′, *M.*
Sadales, säd′ä-lēz, *C.*
Sadamias, säd′ä-mī′as, *B.*
Sadas, sā′das, *B.*
Saddeus, säd-dē′ŭs, *B.*
Sadduc, säd′dŭk, *B.*
Sadducees, säd′dŭ-sēz, *B.*
Sadi, sä′dē, *M.*
Sado, sä′dō, *M.*
Sadoc, sā′lŏk, *B.*
Sadoleto, sä-dō-lā′tō, *M.*
Sadowa, sä-dō′vä, *M.*
Sadyattes, sā-dī-ăt′tēz, *C.*
Sætabis, sē′t-bĭs, *C.*
Saga, sā′gä, *N.*
Sagadahoc, săg′ä-dä-hŏk′, *M.*
Sagalassus, săg′ä-lăs′sŭs, *C.*
Sagana, săg′ä-nä, *C.*
Sagaris, săg′a-rĭs, *C.*
Saghalien, sä-gä′len, *M.*
Saginaw, săg′ĭ-nę, *M.*
Sagitta, sä-gĭt′tä, *C.*
Saguntus, sä-gŭn′tŭs, *C.*
Saguenay, săg′e-nā′, *M.*
Saguntum, sä-gŭn′tum, *C.*
Sahadatha, sā′hä-dū′thä, *B.*
Sahara, sä-hä′rä, *M.*
Saida, sī′dä, *M.*
Saigon, sī-gŏn′, *M.*
Saint Arnaud, sānt′är-nō′, *M.*
Saint Augustine, sānt ą′gŭs-tēn′, *M.*
Saint Bernard, sānt bĕr′närd, *M.*
Saint Clair, sānt klâr′, *M.*
Saint Cloud, sānt kloud′; *F.* sănt′klō′, *M.*
Saint Cyr, sănt sēr′, *M.*
Saint Denis, sănt′ dnē′, *M.*
Saintes, sănt, *M.*
Saint Étienne, sănt′ ā′tē-ĕn′, *M.*
Saint Évremond, sănt′ā′vre-mŏn′, *M.*
Saint Gall, sānt′ gäl′, *M.*
Saint Germain, sānt′ zhĕr′mănt′, *M.*
Saint Gothard, sānt′ gŏ′tär′, *M.*
Saint Helena, sānt hĕ-lē′nä, *M.*
Saint Hilaire, sānt′ tē′lâr′, *M.*
Saintine, sănt′tēn′, *M.*
Saint John, sānt jŏn′; *Eng.*, sĭn′jĭn, *M.*
Saint Just, sānt′ zhōst′, *M.*
Saint Leger, sĭl′lĭn-jĕr, *M.*
Saint Louis, sānt lōō′ĭs *or* sānt lōō′ĭ, *M.*
Saint Martin, sānt′ mär′tănt′, *M.*
Saintonge, sănt′tŏnzh′, *M.*
Saint Petersburg, sānt pē′tĕrz-bĕrg, *M.*
Saint Pierre, sānt′ pē-âr′, *M.*
Saint Simon, sānt′ sī′mŏn′, *M.*
Sais, sā′ĭs, *C.*
Saiva, sī′vä, *H.*
Sakhalien, säk-hăl′ĭ-ĕn, *M.*
Sala, sä′lä, *B.* & *C.*; săl′a, *M.*
Saladin, săl′a-dĭn, *M.*
Salado, sä-lä′dō, *M.*
Salah, sā′lä, *B.*
Salamanca, săl-a-măn′ka, *M.*
Salamina, săl′a-mī′na, *C.*
Salamis, săl′a-mĭs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Salapia, sa-lā′pĭ-a, *C.*
Salapiæ, sa-lā′pĭ-ē, *C.*
Salasadai, săl′a-sā′da-ī, *B.*
Salassi, sa-lăs′sī, *C.*
Salathiel, sa-lā′thĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Salcah *or* **Salchah**, săl′ka, *B.*
Saldanha, säl-dän′ya, *M.*
Saleius, sa-lē′yŭs, *C.*
Salem, sā′lĕm, *B.* & *M.*
Saleni, sa-lē′nī, *C.*
Salentini, săl′ĕn-tī′nī, *C.*
Salerno, sa-lĕr′nō, *M.*
Salernum, sa-lĕr′nŭm, *C.*
Sales, sā′lēs, *M.*
Saleyer, sä-lī′ĕr, *M.*
Salford, säl′fĕrd, *M.*
Salganeus, săl-gā′nē-ŭs *or* săl-gā′nŭs, *C.*
Salia, sā′lĭ-a, *C.*
Salieri, sä-lē-ā′rē, *M.*
Salii, sā′lĭ-ī, *C.*
Salim, sā′lĭm, *B.*
Salina, sä-lē′nä, *M.*
Salinæ, sä-lī′nē, *C.*
Salinator, săl′ĭ-nā′tŏr, *C.*
Saline, sä-lēn′, *M.*
Salisbury, sąlz′ber-ĭ, *M.*
Salius, sā′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sallai, săl′lā-ĭ, *B.*
Sallu, săl′lŭ, *B.*
Sallum, săl′lŭm, *B.*
Sallumus, săl-lū′mŭs, *B.*
Sallustius, săl-lŭs′tŭ-ŭs, *C.*
Salm, sälm, *M.*
Salma *or* **Salmah**, săl′ma, *B.*
Salmacis, săl′ma-sĭs, *C.*
Salmanasar, săl′măn-ā′sär, *B.*
Salmasius, săl-mā′shĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Salmon, săl′mŭn, *B.*
Salmone, săl-mō′nē, *B.* & *C.*
Salmoneus, săl-mō′nē-ŭs *or* săl-mō′nŭs, *C.*
Salmonis, săl-mō′nĭs, *C.*
Salmydessus, săl′mĭ-dĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Salo, sā′lō, *C.*
Salom, sā′lŏm, *B.*
Salome, sa-lō′mē, *B.* & *C.*
Salomon, săl′ō-mŏn, *C.*
Salon, sa′lŏn, *C.*
Salona, sa-lō′na, *C.*; sä-lō′nä, *M.*
Salonæ, sa-lō′nē, *C.*
Salonica, sä-lō-nē′kä, *M.*
Salonina, săl′ō-nī′na, *C.*
Saloninus, săl′ō-nī′nŭs, *C.*
Salonius, sa-lō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Salop, săl′ŭp, = SHROPSHIRE, *M.*
Saltillo, säl-tēl′yō, *M.*
Saltzburg, sälts′bŏorg, *M.*
Salu, sā′lŭ, *B.*
Salum, sā′lŭm, *B.*
Saluzzo, sä-lōōt′sō, *M.*
Salvador, säl-vä-dōr′, *M.*
Salvandy, säl′vän′dē′, *M.*
Salverte, säl′vĕrt′, *M.*
Salviati, säl-vē-ā′tē, *M.*
Salvidienus, săl-vĭd′ĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Salvius, săl′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Salwin, säl-wĭn′, *M.*
Salyes, sā′lĭ-ēz, *C.*
Salzredel, säl′zrā′del, *M.*
Samael, sām′ă-ĕl, *B.*
Samaias, sa-mā′yas, *B.*
Samana, sä′mä-nä′, *M.*
Samarcand, săm′ăr-kănd′, *M.*
Samaria, sa-mā′rĭ-a, *B.* & *C.*; săm′a-rī′a, *C.*
Samarita, săm′a-rī′ta, *C.*
Samaritan, sa-măr′ĭ-tan, *B.*
Samatus, sām′a-tŭs, *B.*
Sambre, sŏn′br, *M.*
Same, sā′mē, *C.*
Sameius, sa-mē′yŭs, *B.*
Samgar-nebo, săm′gar-nē′bō, *B.*
Sami, sā′mĭ, *B.*
Samia, sā′mĭ-a, *C.*
Samis, sā′mĭs, *B.*
Samlah, săm′la, *B.*
Sammus, săm′mŭs, *B.*
Samnitæ, săm-nī′tē, *C.*
Samnites, săm-nī′tēz, *C.*
Samium, sām′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Samoa, sa-mō′a, *M.*
Samogitia, sā′mō-jĭsh′ē-a, *M.*
Samoieds, sām′oi-ĕdz′, *M.*
Samonium, sa-mō′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Samos, sā′mŏs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Samosata, sa-mŏs′a-ta, *C.*
Samoset, sām′o-sĕt, *M.*
Samothrace, sām′o-thrā′sē, *C.*
Samothracia, sām′o-thrā′shĭ-a, *B.* & *C.*
Samothraki, sā′mō-thrā′kē, *M.*
Sampsames, sămp′sa-mēz, *B.*
Samson, sām′sŭn, *B.*
Samuel, sām′ū-ĕl, *B.*
Samus, sā′mŭs, *C.*
Sana, sā′na, *M.*
Sanaa, sä-nä′, *M.*
Sanabassar, sān′ä-bās′sär, *B.*
Sanabassarus, sān′ä-bās′sa-rŭs, *B.*
Sanadon, sā′nä′dŏn′, *M.*
San Antonio, sän än-tō′nĭ-ō, *M.*
Sanasib, sān′a-sĭb, *B.*
San Augustine, sän ą′gŭs-tēn′, *M.*
Sanballat, sān-bal′lăt, *B.*
San Bartolome, sän bär′tō-lō-mā′, *M.*
San Blas, sän blās′, *M.*
San Buenaventura, sän bwā′nä-vĕn-tōō′rä, *M.*
Sanches, sän′chĕth, *M.*
Sanchoniathon, sān′kō-nĭ′a-thŏn *or* sān′kō-nī-ā′thŏn, *C.*
Sand, sănd *or* sŏnd, *M.*
Sanda, sän′dä, *M.*
Sandaleon, săn′dā-lē′ŏn, *C.*
Sandaliotæ, sān′dā-lī-ō′tēs, *C.*
San Diego, sän dē-ā′gō, *M.*
Sandoval, sän-dō′val, *M.*
Sandrocottus, sān′drō-kŏt′tŭs, *C.*
Sandusky, sän-dŭs′kĭ, *M.*
Sandwich, sănd′wĭch, *M.*
Sandys, sān′dĭs *or* sănd′z, *M.*
San Felipe, sän fä-lē′pā, *M.*
San Fernando, sän fĕr-nän′dō, *M.*
San Francisco, sän frăn-sĭs′kō, *M.*
Sanga, sän′gä, *M.*
Sangamon, sāŋ′gä-mŏn, *M.*
Sangarius, sān-gā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sangha, sän′gä, *M.*
San Joaquin, sän hō-ä-kēn′, *M.*
San José, sän hō-sā′, *M.*
San Juan, sän hōō-än′, *M.*
Sankullu, sän-kōōl′lōō, *M.*
Sankuru, sän-kōō′rōō, *M.*
San Luis, sän lōō-ēs′, *M.*
San Marino, sän mä-rē′nō, *M.*
Sanmicheli, sän-mē-kā′lĕ, *M.*
Sannazaro, sän′na-zä′rō, *M.*
San Patricio, sän pä-trē′sē-ō, *M.*
Sanquhar, sąnk′ĕr, *M.*
San Salvador, sän säl-vä-dōr′, *M.*
Sansannah, săn-săn′na, *B.*
Sanson, sŏn′sŏn′, *M.*
Sansovino, sän-sō-vē′nō, *M.*
Santa Barbara, sän′ta bär′bä-ra, *M.*
Santa Cruz, sän′ta krōōs, *or* **St. Croix**, sānt kroi′, *M.*
Santa Fé, sän′ta fā′, *M.*
Santa Maria, sän′ta mä-rē′a, *M.*
Santa Marta, sän′ta mär′ta, *M.*
Santa Maura, sän′ta mou′ra, *M.*
Santander, sän-tän-dār′, *M.*
Santarem, sän-ta-rĕn′, *M.*
Santee, sän-tē′, *M.*
Santiago, sän-tē-ā′gō, *M.*
Santillana, sän-tēl-yä′nō, *M.*
Santones, sān′tō-nēs, *C.*
Santorini, sän-tō-rē′nē, *M.*
Santos, sän′tōs, *M.*
Sao, soun, *M.*
Sao Joao, soun′ zhō-oun′, *M.*
Saon, sā′ŏn, *C.*
Saône, sōn, *M.*
Sapaei, sa-pē′ī, *C.*
Saph, săf, *B.*
Saphai, sa-fē′ī, *C.*
Saphat, sā′făt, *B.*
Saphatias, săf′a-tī′as, *B.*
Sapheth, sā′fĕth, *B.*
Saphir, sā′fĕr *or* săf′ĕr, *B.*
Sapirene, săp′ĭ-rē′nē, *C.*
Sapor, sā′pŏr, *C.*
Sapphira, săf-fī′ra, *B.*
Sappho, săf′fō, *C.*
Sara, sā′ra, *B.*
Sarabat, sā-ra-bāt′, *M.*
Sarabias, sā′ra-bī′as, *B.*
Saracene, săr′a-sē′nē, *C.*
Saraceni, săr′a-sē′nī, *C.*
Saragossa, sär-ä-gŏs′ä ; *Sp.* **Zaragoza**, thä-rä-gō′thä, *M.*
Sarah, sā′ra, *B.*
Sarai, sā′rā, *B.*
Saraia *or* **Saraiah**, sär′a-ĭ′a, *B.*
Saraias, sā-rā′yas, *B.*
Sarajevo, sä-rä-yā′vō, *M.*
Saramel, sär′ä-mĕl, *B.*
Saranac, sär′a-năk, *M.*
Saranga, sa-răn′jēz, *C.*
Saraph, sā′răf, *B.*
Sarapis, sa-rā′pĭs, *C.*
Saraswati, sär-ăs-vät′ē, *H.*
Saratoga, sär-*a*-tō′gä, *M.*
Saratov *or* **Saratoff**, sä-rä-tŏf′, *M.*
Saravus, sä-rā′vŭs *or* sär′ä-vŭs, *M.*
Sarawan, sär-ä-wän′, *M.*
Sarchedonus, sär-kĕd′ō-nŭs, *B.*
Sardanapalus, sär′dăn-a-pā′lŭs, *C.*
Sardene, sär-dē′nē *or* sär′dē-nē, *C.*
Sardeon, sär′dē-ŏn, *C.*
Sardeus, sär-dē′ŭs, *B.*
Sardinia, sär-dĭn′ĭ-a, *C.* & *M.*; *H.* **Sardegna**, sär-dān′yä, *M.*
Sardis, sär′dĭs, *B.*
Sardites, sär′dīts, *B.*
Sardones, sär′dō-nēz, *C.*
Sardonicus, sär-dŏn′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Sardonyx, sär′dō-nĭks *or* sär-dō′nĭks, *C.*
Sarea, sā′rē-a, *B.*
Saree *or* **Sari**, sä-rē′, *M.*
Sarepta, sa-rĕp′ta, *B.*
Sargasso, sär-gäs′ō, *M.*
Sargon, sär′gŏn, *B.*
Sarid, sā′rĭd, *B.*
Sarmatæ, sär′ma-tē, *C.*
Sarmatia, sär-mā′shĭ-a, *C.*
Sarmentus, sär-mĕn′tŭs, *C.*
Sarmiento, sär-mē-n′tō, *M.*
Sarneus, sär-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Saron, sā′rŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Sarondicus Sinus, sa-rŏn′dĭ-kŭs sī′nŭs, *C.*
Saros, *Turk.* shä′rŏsh ; *Hung.* sā′rŏs, *M.*
Sarothie, sa-rō′thĭ-ē, *B.*
Sarpedon, sär-pē′dŏn, *C.*
Sarrastes, sär-ras′tēz, *C.*
Sarsechim, sär-sē′kĭm, *B.*
Sarsina, sär′sĭ-na, *C.*
Sarsura, sär-sū′ra, *C.*
Sarthe, särt, *M.*
Saruch, sā′rŭk, *B.*
Sarun, sā′rŭn, *M.*
Saskatchewan, săs-kăch′ē-wąn′, *M.*
Sason, sā′sŏn, *C.*
Sassari, säs′sä-rē, *M.*
Satan, sā′tan, *B.*
Satanas, sā′ta-nas, *C.*
Sataspes, sa-tās′pēz, *C.*
Sathrabuzanes, săth′ra-bū-zā′nēz, *B.*
Sati, sāt′ē, *H.*
Satibarzanes, sāt′ĭ-bär-zā′nēz, *C.*
Saticula, sa-tĭk′ū-la, *C.*
Saticulus, sa-tĭk′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Satrapeni, sāt′ra-pē′nī, *C.*
Satricum, sāt′rĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Satsuma, sät′sōō-mä, *M.*
Satura, sāt′ū-ra, *C.*
Satureius, sāt′ū-rē′yŭs, *C.*
Saturnalia, sāt′ĕr-nā′lĭ-a, *C.*
Saturnia, sa-tĕr′nĭ-a, *C.*
Saturninus, sāt′ĕr-nī′nŭs, *C.*
Saturnius, sa-tĕr′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Saturnus, sa-tĕr′nŭs, *C.*
Satyri, sāt′ĭ-rī, *C.*
Saturus, sāt′ĭ-rŭs, *C.*
Saul, sąl, *B.*
Saulcy, sō′sē′, *M.*
Sault Sainte Marie, sōō sānt mā′rĭ, *M.*
Saumaise, sō′māz′, *M.*
Saumarez, sō′ma-rā′, *M.*
Saunderson, sän′dĕr-sŭn, *M.*
Saurin, są′rĭn ; *F.* sō′răn′, *M.*
Saussure, sō′sŭr′, *M.*
Sauterne *or* **Sauternes**, sō′tărn′, *M.*
Savannah, sa-văn′na, *M.*
Savaran, sä′vä-rän, *B.*
Savary, sä′vä′rē′, *M.*
Save, sāv ; *G.* **Sau**, sou, *M.*
Savera, sa-vē′ra, *B.*
Savias, sā′vĭ-as, *B.*
Savigliano, sä-vēl-yä′nō, *M.*
Savignano, sä-vēn-yä′nō, *M.*
Savigny, sä′vēn′yē′, *M.*
Saville *or* **Saviille**, sāv′ĭl, *M.*
Savo, sä′vō, *C.*
Savona, sä-vō′nä, *C.*
Savonarola, sä-vō-nä-rō′lä, *M.*
Savoy, sa-voi′; *F.* **Savoie**, sa′vwä′, *M.*
Savus, sā′vŭs, *C.*
Saxe-Altenburg, säks-ăl′ten-bĕrg; *G.* **Sachsen-Altenburg**, zäk′sen-ăl′ten-bŏorg′, *M.*
Saxe-Coburg, säks-kō′bĕrg; *G.* **Sachsen-Coburg**, zäk′sen-kō′bŏorg, *M.*
Saxe-Meiningen, säks-mī′-nĭng-en ; *G.* **Sachsen-Meiningen**, zäk′sen-mī′nĭng-en, *M.*
Saxe-Weimar, säks-wī′mär; *G.* **Sachsen-W.**, zäk′sen-vī′mär, *M.*
Saxones, säks′ō-nēz, *C.*
Saxony, säk′sō-nĭ, *M.*
Scæa, sē′a, *C.*
Scævа, sē′va, *C.*
Scævola, sē′vō-la, *C.*
Scaliger, skăl′ĭ-jĕr, *M.*
Scamander, skä-măn′dĕr, *C.*
Scamandria, skä-măn′drĭ-a, *C.*
Scamozzi, skä-mōt′sē, *M.*
Scandinavia, skăn′dĭ-nā′vĭ-a, *C.* & *M.*
Scaptensula, skăp-tĕn′sŭ-la, *C.*
Scaptesula, skăn-tēs′ŭ-la, *C.*
Scaptia, skăp′shĭ-a, *C.*
Scapula, skăp′ŭ-la, *C.*
Scarborough, skär′brō *or* skär′bŭr-rō, *M.*
Scarpanto, skär′pän-tō, *M.*
Scarperia, skär-pā-rē′a, *C.*
Scarphia, skär-fī′a, *M.*

Scarron, skă′rŏn′, *M.*
Scaurus, ską′rŭs, *C.*
Scedæus, sēd′ē-ŭs, *C.*
Sceleratus, sĕl′ĕr-ā′tŭs, *C.*
Scenitæ, sē-nī′tē, *C.*
Sceva, sē′vă, *B.*
Schaaf, shäf, *M.*
Schack, shäk, *M.*
Schadow, shä′dō, *M.*
Schaeffer, shā′fĕr, *M.*
Schaffhausen, shäf-hou′zen, *M.*
Schaffle, shĕf′fle, *M.*
Schamyl, shăm′ĭl, *M.*
Schaumburg-Lippe, shoum′bŏorg-lĭp′pe, *M.*
Schedia, skē′dĭ-ă, *C.*
Schedius, skē′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Schedone, skŭ-dō′nē, *M.*
Scheele, shā′le, *M.*
Scheffer, shĕf′ĕr, *M.*
Scheldt, skelt ; *D.* **Schelde**, skĕl′de ; *F.* **Escaut**, ĕs′kō′, *M.*
Scheller, shĕl′ĕr, *M.*
Schelling, shĕl′ĭng, *M.*
Schemnitz, shĕm′nĭts ; *Hung.* **Selmecz Bánya**, shĕl-mĕts′ bän′yŏ, *M.*
Schenck, skĕnk, *M.*
Schenectady, skē-nĕk′tă-dĭ, *M.*
Scheria, skē′rĭ-ă, *C.*
Scherz, shĕrts, *M.*
Schiaparelli, skē-ă-pă-rĕl′lē, *M.*
Schidone, skē-dō′nā, = Scudone, *M.*
Schiedam, skē-dăm′, *M.*
Schiller, shĭl′lĕr, *M.*
Schimmelpennink, shĭm′mĕl-pĕn′nĭnk, *M.*
Schinkel, shĭnk′el, *M.*
Schiegel, shlā′gel, *M.*
Schleiermacher, shlī′ĕr-mäk′ĕr, *M.*
Schleswig, shlēs′wĭg, *M.*
Schlosser, shlŏs′ĕr, *M.*
Schlözer, shlēts′ĕr, *M.*
Schmidt, shmĭt, *M.*
Schneider, shnī′dĕr, *M.*
Schnorr, shnōr, *M.*
Schœnus, skē′nē-ŭs *or* skē′nŭs, *C.*
Schœnus, skē′nŭs, *C.*
Schoharie, skō-hăr′ĭ, *M.*
Schöll *or* **Schoell**, shĕl, *M.*
Schomberg, shŏm′bĕrg ; *G.* shōm′bĕrg, *M.*
Schomburgh, shŏm′bŏork, *M.*
Schön *or* **Schoen**, shēn, *M.*
Schönbein, shēn′bīn, *M.*
Schönbrunn, shēn′brŏon, *M.*
Schönfeld, shēn′fĕlt, *M.*
Schoodic, skōō′dĭk, *M.*
Schooley's Mountain, skōōl′ĭz moun′tĭn, *M.*
Schopenhauer, shō′pen-hou′ĕr, *M.*
Schott, shŏt, *M.*
Schouw, skou, *M.*
Schowen, skou′ven, *M.*
Schreiber, shrī′bĕr, *M.*
Schouwen, skou′ven, *M.*
Schrevelius, skrē-vē′lĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Schröder, shrō′dĕr, *M.*
Schroon, skrōon, *M.*
Schubert, shōō′bĕrt, *M.*
Schultens, skŭl′tĕns, *M.*
Schultz, shōōlts, *M.*
Schulze, shōōl′tse, *M.*
Schumacher, shōō′mä-kĕr, *M.*
Schumann, shōō′män, *M.*
Schuyler, skĭ′lĕr, *M.*
Schuylkill, skōōl′kĭl, *M.*
Schwarz, shvärts, *M.*
Schwarzburg, shvärts′bŏorg, *M.*
Schwarzenburg, shvärt′sen-bĕrg, *M.*
Schwarzwald, shvärts′vält, *M.*
Schweidnitz, shvīt′nĭts, *M.*
Schweinfurt, shvīn′fŏort, *M.*
Schwerin, shvē-rēn′, *M.*
Schwytz, shvĭts, *M.*
Sciathos, sĭ′ă-thŏs, *C.*
Scidros, sĭ′drŏs, *C.*
Scigliano, shĕl-yä′nō, *M.*
Scilly, sĭl′ĭ, *M.*
Scilurus, sĭ-lū′rŭs, *C.*
Scinà, shē-nä′, *M.*
Scinis, shē′nĭs, *C.*
Scio, sĭ′ō, *M.*
Scione, sĭ-ō′nē, *C.*
Scioppius, shĭ-ŏp′pĭ-ŭs ; *G.* **Schopp**, shŏp, *M.*
Scioto, sĭ-ō′tō, *M.*
Scipiadæ, sĭ-pī′ă-dē, *C.*
Scipio, sĭp′ĭ-ō, *C.*
Scira, sĭ′rā, *C.*
Sciras, sĭ′ras, *C.*
Sciron, sī′rŏn, *C.*
Scirus, sī′rŭs, *C.*
Scituate, sĭt′ū-āt, *M.*
Sclavonia, sklă-vō′nĭ-ă, *M.*
Scolus, skō′lŭs, *C.*
Scopas, skō′pas, *C.*
Scordisci, skŏr-dĭs′sī, *C.*
Scordiscæ, skŏr-dĭs′sē, *C.*
Scoresby, skōrz′bĭ, *M.*
Scotinus, skō-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Scotland, skŏt′land, *M.*
Scotussa, skō-tŭs′să, *C.*
Scribe, skrēb, *M.*
Scribonia, skrĭ-bō′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Scribonianus, skrĭ-bō′nĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Scribonius, skrĭ-bō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Scudéri *or* **Scudéry**, skŭ-dā′rē′, *M.*
Scutari, skōō′tä-rē, *M.*
Scylaceum, sĭl′ă-sē′ŭm, *C.*
Scylax, sī′lăks, *C.*
Scyllæum, sĭl-lē′ŭm, *C.*
Scyllias, sĭl′lĭ-as, *C.*
Scyras, sī′ras, *C.*
Scyrias, sĭr′ĭ-as, *C.*
Scyros, sī′rŏs, *C.*
Scythia, sĭ′thĭ-ă, *C.*
Scythæ, sĭ′thē, *C.*
Scythes, sī′thēz, *C.*
Scythia, sĭth′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Scythian, sĭth′ĭ-an, *B.*
Scythinus, sī-thī′nŭs, *C.*
Scython, sī′thŏn, *C.*
Scythopolis, sī-thŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Scythopolitans, sĭth′ō-pō-lī′tanz, *C.*
Seb, sĕb, *E.*
Seba, sē′bă, *B.*
Sebago, sē-bā′gō, *M.*
Sebaste, sē-bās′tē, *C.*
Sebastea, sēb′as-tē′ă, *C.*
Sebastia, sēb′as-tī′ă, *C.*
Sebastian, sē-bās chŭn, *M.*
Sebastiani, sā-bäs-tē-ä′nē, *M.*
Sebastopol = Sevastopol, *M.*
Sebat, sē′băt, *B.*
Sebe, sā′bā, *M.*
Sebeda, sēb′ē-dă, *C.*
Sebennytus, sēb′ĕn-nī′tŭs, *C.*
Sebetos, sē-bē′tŏs, *C.*
Sebis, sā′bĭs, *M.*
Secacah, sēk′ă-kă, *B.*
Secchia, sēk′kē-ä, *M.*
Sechenias, sēk′ă-nī′as, *B.*
Sechu, sē′kŭ, *B.*
Se-Chuen, sā′-chōō′ĕn′, *M.*
Secunderabad, sē-kŭn′dĕr-ă-băd′, *M.*
Secundus, sē-kŭn′dŭs, *B.*
Sedan, se-dŏn′, *M.*
Sedecias, sēd′ē-sī′as, *B.*
Sedetani, sēd′ē-tā′nī, *C.*
Sedgwick, sĭj′wĭk, *M.*
Seduni, sē-dū′nī, *C.*
Sedusii, sē-dū′sĭ-ī, *C.*
Seeland, sē′land; *Danish* **Sjælland**, syēl′länd, *M.*
Seetapoor, sē′ta-pōor′, *M.*
Seevas *or* **Sivas**, sē′vas′, *M.*
Seevah *or* **Sivah**, sē′wä, *M.*
Segesta, sē-jĕs′tă, *C.*
Segestes, sē-jĕs′tēz, *C.*
Segetia, sē-jē′shĭ-ă, *C.*
Segida, sē-jī′dă, *C.*
Segneri, sān′yā-rē, *M.*
Segni, sān′yē, *M.*
Segobriga, sĕg′ō-brī′gă, *C.*
Segodunum, sĕg′ō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Segontia, sē-gŏn′shĭ-ă, *C.*
Segontiaci, sē-gŏn-tī′ă-sī, *C.*
Segorbe, sē-gōr′bē, *M.*
Segovia, sē-gō′vĭ-ă, *C.*; *Sp.* sā-gō′vē-ä, *M.*
Segub, sē′gŭb, *B.*
Séguier, sā′gē′ā′, *M.*
Seguntium, sē-gŭn′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Ségur, sā′gur′, *M.*
Segusiani, sē-gū-sĭ-ā′nī, *C.* & *M.*
Segusio, sē-gū′sĭ-ō, *C.*
Seine, sān, *M.*
Seir, sē′ĭr, *B.*
Seirath, sē′rāth, *B.*
Seius, sē′yŭs, *C.*
Sejanus, sē-jā′nŭs, *C.*
Sela *or* **Selah**, sē′lă, *B.*
Sela-hammahlekoth, sē′la-hăm′mä-lē′kŏth, *B.*
Seled, sē′lĕd, *B.*
Selemia, sēl′ē-mī′ă, *B.*
Selemias, sēl′ē-mī′as, *B.*
Selemnus, sē-lĕm′nŭs, *C.*
Selene, sē-lē′nē, *C.*
Seleucia, sē-lū′shĭ-ă, *B.*; sē-lū′sĭ-ă, *also* **Seleucea**, sē-lū′sē-ă, *C.*
Seleucis, sē-lū′sĭs, *C.*
Seleucus, sē-lū′kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Selgovæ, sĕl′gō-vē, *C.*
Selimnus, sē-lĭm′nŭs, *C.*
Selinus, sē-lī′nŭs *or* sĕl′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Sellasia, sĕl-lā′shĭ-ă, *C.*
Selleis, sĕl-lē′ĭs, *C.*
Selletæ, sĕl-lē′tē, *C.*
Selymbria, sē-lĭm′brĭ-ă, *C.*
Sem, sĕm, *B.*
Semachiah, sĕm′ă-kī′ă, *B.*
Semaiah, sĕm′ā-ī′ă, *B.*
Semel, sē′mĕl, *C.*
Semela, sēm′ē-lă, *C.*
Semele, sēm′ē-lē, *C.*
Semellius, sē-mĕl′lĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Semigermani, sĕm′ĭ-jĕr-mā′nī, *C.*
Semiguntus, sĕm′ĭ-gŭn′tŭs, *C.*
Seminoles, sĕm′ĭ-nōlz, *M.*
Semiramis, sē-mĭr′ă-mĭs, *C.*
Semis, sē′mĭs, *B.*
Semliki, sĕm-lē′kĭ, *M.*
Semnones, sēm′nō-nēz *or* sēm-nō′nēz, *C.*
Semones, sē-mō′nēz, *C.*
Sempach, sēm′päk, *M.*
Sempronia, sēm-prō′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Sempronius, sēm-prō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Semurium, sē-mū′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Sena, sē′nă, *C.*
Senaah, sē-nā′ă *or* sēn′ā-ă, *B.*
Senator, sē-nā′tŏr, *C.*
Senatus, sē-nā′tŭs, *C.*
Seneca, sĕn′ē-ka, *C.* & *M.*
Senecio, sē-nē′shĭ-ō, *C.*
Senegal, sĕn′e-gal′; *F.* sā′nā′gäl′, *M.*
Senegambia, sĕn-ē-găm′bĭ-ă, *M.*
Seneh, sē′ne, *B.*
Senia, sē′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Senir, sē′nĕr, *B.*
Sennaar *or* **Sennar**, sĕn-när′, *M.*
Sennacherib, sĕn-nāk′ē-rĭb *or* sĕn′ná-kē′rĭb, *B.*
Senones, *Gaul*, sēn′ō-nēz ; *Italy*, sē-nō′nēz, *C.*
Sentinum, sĕn-tī′nŭm, *C.*
Senuah, sē-nū′ă, *B.*
Seorim, sē-ō′rĭm, *B.*
Sephar, sē′fär, *B.*
Sepharad, sĕf′ā-răd, *B.*
Sepharvaim, sĕf′ăr-vā′ĭm, *B.*
Sepharvites, sē′făr-vīts, *B.*
Sephela, sē-fē′lă, *B.*
Septemviri, sĕp-tĕm′vĭ-rī, *C.*
Septimius, sĕp-tĭm′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Septimus, sĕp′tĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Sepulveda, sā-pōol′vā-dä, *M.*
Sequana, sē′kwā-nă, *C.*
Sequani, sē′kwā-nī, *C.*
Serah, sē′rā, *B.*
Seraiah, sēr′ā-ī′ă, *B.*
Seraing, se-răN′, *M.*
Serajevo = Sarajevo, *M.*
Serampore, sēr-ăm-pōr′, *M.*
Serapio, sē-rā′pĭ-ō, *C.*
Serapion, sē-rā′pĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Serapis, sē-rā′pĭs, *C.* & *B.*
Serbonis, sēr-bō′nĭs, *C.*
Sered, sē′rĕd, *B.*
Serena, sē-rē′nă, *C.*
Serenianus, sē′rē-nĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Serenus, sē-rē′nŭs, *C.*
Seres, sē′rēz, *C.*
Sergestus, sēr-jĕs′tŭs, *C.*
Sergi, sēr′jē, *M.*
Sergia, sēr′jĭ-ă, *C.*
Sergius, sēr′jĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Seringapatam, sēr-ĭŋ′gă-pă-tăm′, *M.*
Seringham, sēr-ĭŋ′gŭm, *M.*
Seriphus, sē′rĭ-fŭs, *C.*
Seron, sē′rŏn, *B.*
Serranus, sēr-rā′nŭs, *C.*
Sertorius, sēr-tō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Serug, sē′rŭg, *B.*
Servæus, sēr-vē′ŭs, *C.*
Servetus, sēr-vē′tŭs ; *Sp.* **Servedo**, sēr-vā′dō, *M.*
Servia, sēr′vĭ-ă, *M.*
Servianus, sēr′vĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Servilia, sēr-vĭl′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Servilianus, sēr′vĭl-ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Servilius, sēr-vĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Servius, sēr′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sesia, sā′sē-ä, *M.*
Sesis, sē′sĭs, *B.*
Sesostris, sē-sŏs′trĭs, *C.*
Sesse, sās′sĕt, *M.*
Sesthel, sēs′thĕl, *B.*
Sestias, sēs′tĭ-as, *C.*
Sestius, sēs′tĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sesuvii, sē-sū′vĭ-ī, *C.*
Setabis, sēt′ă-bĭs, *C.*
Seth, sĕth, *B.*
Sethon, sē′thŏn, *C.*
Sethur, sē′thĕr, *B.*
Setia, sē′shĭ-ă, *C.*
Settignano, sĕt-tēn-yä′nō, *M.*
Setubal, sā-tōō′bäl, *or* **Saint Ubes**, sĕnt-ūbz′, *M.*
Sevastopol, sĕv′ăs-tō′pŏl ; *Russ.* sā-vās-tō′pōl, *M.*
Severa, sē-vē′rā, *C.*
Severianus, sē′vē-rĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Severn, sev′ĕrn, *M.*
Severus, sē-vē′rŭs, *C.*
Sevier, sē-vēr′, *M.*
Sévigné, sā-vēn′yā *or* sā′vēn′yā′, *M.*
Seville, sĕv′ĭl *or* sē-vĭl′ ; *Sp.* **Sevilla**, sā-vēl′yä, *M.*
Sevo, sē′vō, *C.*
Sèvre, sāvr, *M.*
Seward, sōō′ĕrd, *M.*
Sextia, sĕks′tĭ-ă, *C.*
Sextilia, sĕks-tĭl′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Sextilis, sĕks-tĭ′lĭs, *C.*
Sextilius, sĕks-tĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sextius, sĕks′tĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Seychelles, sā′shel′, *M.*
Seyffarth, zĭ′färt, *M.*
Seymour, sē′mĕr, *M.*
Sforza, sfōrt′sä, *M.*
Shaalabbin, shā′a-lăb′bĭn, *B.*
Shaalbim, shā-ăl′bĭm, *B.*
Shaalbonite, shā-ăl′bō-nīt, *B.*
Shaaph, shā′ăf, *B.*
Shaaraim, shā′ā-rā′ĭm, *B.*
Shaashgaz, shā-ăsh′găz, *B.*
Shabbethai, shăb-bĕth′ā-ĭ, *B.*
Shachia, shāk′ĭ-ă, *B.*
Shaddai, shăd′ā-ĭ, *B.*
Shadrach, shā′drăk, *B.*
Shage, shā′gē, *B.*
Shahabad, shä′hä-bäd′, *M.*
Shaharaim, shā′hā-rā′ĭm, *B.*
Shahazima, shā-hāz′ĭ-mā, *B.*
Shahazimath, shā-hāz′ĭ-măth, *B.*
Shah-Jehan, shä′-je-hän′, *M.*
Shakespeare, **Shakspeare**, *or* **Shakspere**, shāk′spēr, *M.*
Shalem, shā′lĕm, *B.*
Shalim, shā′lĭm, *B.*
Shalisha, shāl′ĭ-shā, *B.*
Shallecheth, shāl′lē-kĕth, *B.*
Shallum, shāl′lŭm, *B.*
Shallun, shāl′lŭn, *B.*
Shalmai, shāl′mā-ī, *B.*
Shalman, shāl′măn, *B.*
Shalmaneser, shăl′mā-nē′zĕr, *B.*
Shama, shā′mā, *B.*
Shamariah, shăm′ā-rī′ă, *B.*
Shamed, shā′mĕd, *B.*
Shamer, shā′mĕr, *B.*
Shamgar, shām′gär, *B.*
Shamhuth, shām′hŭth, *B.*
Shamir, shā′mĕr, *B.*
Shamma *or* **Shammah**, shăm′mā, *B.*
Shammai, shăm′mā-ī, *B.*
Shammoth, shăm′mŏth, *B.*
Shammua, **-ah**, shăm-mū′ă, *B.*
Shamo, shā′mō′, *M.*
Shamsherai, shăm′shĕ-rā′ĭ, *B.*
Shamyl = Schamyl, *M.*
Shang-Hai, shăng-hī′, *M.*
Shapham, shā′făm, *B.*
Shaphan, shā′făn, *B.*
Shaphat, shā′făt, *B.*
Shapher, shā′fĕr, *B.*
Sharai, shăr′ā-ĭ, *B.*
Sharaim, shăr′ā-ĭm, *B.*
Sharar, shā′răr, *B.*
Sharezer, shā-rē′zĕr, *B.*
Sharon, shăr′ŭn, *B.* & *M.*
Sharonite, shăr′ŭn-īt, *B.*
Sharuhen, shā-rū′hĕn, *B.*
Shashai, shăsh′ā-ĭ, *B.*
Shashak, shāk′shăk, *B.*
Shatt-el-Arab, shăt-el-ā′răb, *M.*
Shaul, shā′ŭl, *B.*
Shaulites, shā′ŭl-īts, *B.*
Shaveh, shā′ve, *B.*
Shaveh-Kiriathaim, shā′ve-kĭr′ĭ-a-thā′ĭm, *B.*
Shavsha, shāv′shā, *B.*
Shawangunk, shŏŋ′gŭm, *M.*
Sheal, shē′ăl, *B.*
Shealtiel, shē-ăl′tĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Sheariah, shē′ā-rī′ă, *B.*
Shear-jashub, shē′ăr-jā′shŭb, *B.*
Sheba, **Shebah**, shē′bă, *B.*
Shebam, shē′băm, *B.*
Shebaniah, shĕb′ă-nī′ă, *B.*
Shebarim, shĕb′ā-rĭm, *B.*
Sheber, shē′bĕr, *B.*
Shebna, shĕb′nă, *B.*
Sheboygan, shĕ-boi′găn, *M.*
Shebuel, shĕb′ū-ĕl, *B.*
Shecaniah *or* **Shechaniah**, shĕk′ă-nī′ă, *B.*
Shechem, shē′kĕm, *B.*
Shechemites, shē′kĕm-īts, *B.*
Shedeur, shĕd′ē-ŭr, *B.*
Sheerness, shēr-nĕs′, *M.*
Shehariah, shē′hă-rī′ă, *B.*

Sheil, shēl, *M.*
Shelah, shē′lȧ, *B.*
Shelanites, shē′lăn-īts, *B.*
Shelemiah, shĕl′ē-mī′ȧ, *B.*
Sheleph, shē′lĕf, *B.*
Shelesh, shē′lĕsh, *B.*
Shelomi, shĕl′ō-mī, *B.*
Shelomith, shĕl′ō-mĭth, *B.*
Shelomoth, shĕl′ō-mŏth, *B.*
Shelumiel, shē-lū′mī-ĕl, *B.*
Shem, shēm, *B.*
Shema, shē′mȧ, *B.*
Shemaah, shē-mā′ȧ *or* shĕm′ȧ-ȧ, *B.*
Shemaiah, shĕm′ā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Shemariah, shĕm′ȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Shemeber, shĕm′ē-bĕr, *B.*
Shemer, shē′mĕr, *B.*
Shemida *or* **Shemidah**, shē-mī′dȧ, *B.*
Shemidaites, shē-mī′dā-īts, *B.*
Sheminith, shĕm′ĭ-nĭth, *B.*
Shemiramoth, shē-mĭr′ȧ-mŏth, *B.*
Shemuel, shē-mū′ĕl, *B.*
Shen, shĕn, *B.*
Shenandoah, shĕn′ăn-dō′ȧ, *M.*
Shenazar, shē-nā′zär, *B.*
Shenir, shē′nĕr, *B.*
Shepham, shē′făm, *B.*
Shephathiah, shĕf′ȧ-thī′ȧ, *B.*
Shephatiah, shĕf′ȧ-tī′ȧ, *B.*
Shephi, shē′fī, *B.*
Shepho, shē′fō, *B.*
Shephuphan, shē-fū′făn, *B.*
Sherah, shē′rȧ, *B.*
Sherebiah, shĕr′ē-bī′ȧ, *B.*
Seresh, shē′rĕsh, *B.*
Sherezer, she-rē′zĕr, *B.*
Sherif-ed-Din, she-rēf′-ĕd-dēn′, *M.*
Sheshach, shē′shăk, *B.*
Sheshai, shē′shī, *B.*
Sheshan, shē′shăn, *B.*
Sheah-bazzar, shēsh-băz′zär, *B.*
Sheth, shĕth, *B.*
Shethar, shē′thär, *B.*
Shethar-boznai, shē′thär-bŏz′nā-ī, *B.*
Sheva, shē′vȧ, *B.*
Sheyenne, shī′ĕn′, *M.*
Shiawassee, shī′ȧ-wŏs′ē, *M.*
Shibboleth, shĭb′bō-lĕth, *B.*
Shibmah, shĭb′mȧ, *B.*
Shicron, shī′krŏn, *B.*
Shiggaion, shĭg-gā′yŏn, *B.*
Shiglonoth, shĭg′lō-nŏth *or* shī-glī′ō-nŏth, *B.*
Shihon, shī′hŏn, *B.*
Shihor, shī′hôr, *B.*
Shihor-libnath, shī′hôr-lĭb′năth, *B.*
Shikarpoor, shĭk′ăr-pōōr′, *M.*
Shilhi, shĭl′hī, *B.*
Shilhim, shĭl′hĭm, *B.*
Shillem, shĭl′lĕm, *B.*
Shillemites, shĭl′lĕm-īts, *B.*
Shilo, shī′lō, *B.*
Shiloah, shī-lō′ȧ, *B.*
Shiloh, shī′lō, *B.* & *M.*
Shiloni, shĭ-lō′nī, *B.*
Shilonite, shī′lō-nīt *or* shī-lō′nīt, *B.*
Shilshah, shĭl′shȧ, *B.*
Shimea *or* **Shimeah**, shĭm′ē-ȧ, *B.*
Shimeam, shĭm′ē-ăm, *B.*
Shimeath, shĭm′ē-ăth, *B.*
Shimeathites, shĭm′ē-ăth-īts, *B.*
Shimei, shĭm′ē-ī, *B.*
Shimeon, shĭm′ē-ŏn, *B.*
Shimhi, shĭm′hī, *B.*
Shimi, shī′mī, *B.*
Shimites, shĭm′īts, *B.*
Shimma, shĭm′mȧ, *B.*
Shimon, shī′mŏn, *B.*
Shimrath, shĭm′răth, *B.*
Shimri, shĭm′rī, *B.*
Shimrith, shĭm′rĭth, *B.*
Shimrom, shĭm′rŏm, *B.*
Shimron, shĭm′rŏn, *B.*
Shimronites, shĭm′rŏn-īts, *B.*
Shimron-meron, shĭm′rŏn-mē′rŏn, *B.*
Shimshai, shĭm′shī, *B.*
Shinab, shī′năb, *B.*
Shinar, shī′när, *B.*
Shion, shī′ŏn, *B.*
Shiphi, shī′fī, *B.*
Shiphmite, shĭf′mīt, *B.*
Shiphrah, shĭf′rȧ, *B.*
Shiphtan, shĭf′tăn, *B.*
Shiré, shē′rā, *M.*
Shiraz, shē′răz, *M.*
Shirwa, shēr′wȧ, *M.*
Shisha, shī′shȧ, *B.*
Shishak, shī′shăk, *B.*
Shishkof, shĭsh′kŏf, *M.*
Shitrai, shĭt′rā-ī, *B.*
Shittim, shĭt′tĭm, *B.*
Shiza, shī′zȧ, *B.*
Shoa, shō′ȧ, *B.* & *M.*
Shoah, shō′ȧ, *B.*
Shobab, shō′băb, *B.*
Shobach, shō′băk, *B.*
Shobal, shō′bȧ-l, *B.*
Shobal, shō′băl, *B.*
Shobek, shō′bĕk, *B.*
Shobi, shō′bī, *B.*
Shocho, shō′kō, *B.*
Shochoh, shō′kō, *B.*
Shoco, shō′kō, *B.*
Shoham, shō′hăm, *B.*
Shomer, shō′mĕr, *B.*
Shoomia *or* **Schumia**, shōōm′lä, *M.*
Shooster *or* **Shuster**, shōōs′tĕr, *M.*
Shophach, shō′făk, *B.*
Shophan, shō′făn, *B.*
Shoshannim, shō-shăn′nĭm, *B.*
Shoshannim-eduth, shō-shăn′nĭm-ē′dŭth, *B.*
Shoshone, shō-shō′nē, *M.*
Shrewsbury, *U.S.*, shrōōz′bĕr-ĭ; *Eng.*, shrōōz′- *or* shrōz′bĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Shropshire, shrŏp′shēr, *or* **Salop**, sā′lŏp, *M.*
Shua *or* **Shuah**, shų′ȧ, *B.*
Shual, shų′ăl, *B.*
Shubael, shų′bī-ĕl, *B.*
Shuham, shų′hăm, *B.*
Shuhamites, shų′hăm-īts, *B.*
Shuhite, shų′hīt, *B.*
Shulamite, shų′lăm-īt, *B.*
Shumathites, shų′măth-īt, *B.*
Shumla, shōōm′lä, *M.*
Shunamite, shų′năm-īt, *B.*
Shunem, shų′nĭm, *B.*
Shuni, shų′nī, *B.*
Shunites, shų′nīts, *B.*
Shupham, shų′făm, *B.*
Shuphamites, shų′făm-īts, *B.*
Shuppim, shŭp′pĭm, *B.*
Shur, shųr, *B.*
Shushan, shų′shăn, *B.*
Shushan-eduth, shų′shăn-ē′dŭth, *B.*
Shuster = SHOOSTER, *M.*
Shuthalites, shų′thȧ-īts, *B.*
Shuthelah, shų′thē-lȧ, *B.*
Sia, sī′ȧ, *B.*
Siaha, sī′ȧ-hȧ, *B.*
Siam, sī-ăm′ *or* sē-ăm′, *M.*
Siba, sī′bȧ, *B.*
Sibbecai *or* **Sibbechai**, sĭb′bē-kī, *B.*
Sibboleth, sĭb′bō-lĕth, *B.*
Siberia, sī-bē′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Siberia, sĭb′ē-rĭs, *C.*
Sibmah, sĭb′mȧ, *B.*
Sibraim, sĭb-rā′ĭm *or* sĭb′rȧ-ĭm, *B.*
Sibylla, sĭ-bĭl′lȧ, *C.*
Sicambri, sĭ-kăm′brĭ, *C.*
Sicambria, sĭ-kăm′brĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sicani, sĭ-kā′nī *or* sĭk′ȧ-nī, *C.*
Sicania, sĭ-kā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sicanus, sĭ-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Sicard, sē′kär′, *M.*
Sicelides, sĭ-sĕl′ī-dēz, *C.*
Sicelis, sĭs′ē-lĭs, *C.*
Sichæus, sī-kē′ŭs, *C.*
Sichem, sī′kĕm, *B.*
Sicilia, sĭ-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sicily, sĭs′ĭ-lĭ, *M.*
Sicinius, sĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sicinus, sĭs′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Sickingen, sĭk′ĭng-ĕn, *M.*
Sicoris, sĭk′ō-rĭs, *C.*
Sicorus, sĭk′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Siculi, sĭk′ū-lī, *C.*
Siculus, sĭk′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Sicyon, sĭsh′ĭ-ŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Sicyonia, sĭsh′ĭ-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Siddim, sĭd′dĭm, *B.*
Side, sī′dē, *B.*
Sidene, sī-dē′nē, *C.*
Sidenus, sī-dē′nŭs, *C.*
Sidero, sĭ-dē′rō, *C.*
Sidicinum, sĭd′ĭ-sī′nŭm, *C.*
Sidmouth, sĭd′mŭth, *M.*
Sidon, sī′dŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Sidones, sī-dō′nēz *or* sĭd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Sidonians, sī-dō′nĭ-ănz, *B.*
Sidonii, sī-dō′nĭ-ī, *C.*
Sidonis, sĭd′ō-nĭs *or* sī-dō′nĭs, *C.*
Siebold, zē′bōlt, *M.*
Siedlec, sēd′lĕts, *M.*
Siegfried, sēg′frēd, *N.*
Siena, sē-ā′nȧ, *M.*
Sienna, sē-ĕn′nȧ, *M.*
Sierra, sē-ĕr′rȧ ; **S. Leone**, -lē-ō′nē ; **S. Madre**, -mä′drā ; **S. Morena**, -mō-rā′nä ; **S. Nevada**, -nā-vä′dä, *M.*
Sieyès, sē-ĕs′ *or* sē′ȧ-yĕs′, *M.*
Siga, sī′gȧ, *C.*
Sigæum, sĭ-jē′ŭm, *C.*
Sigel, sē′gel, *M.*
Sigeum, sĭ-jē′ŭm, *C.*
Sigionoth, sĭ-gī′nŏth, *B.*
Sigismund, sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd, *M.*
Sigmaringen, sĭg-mȧ-rĭng′en, *M.*
Sigmund, sĭg′mŭnd, *N.*
Signia, sĭg′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Signy, sĭg′nĭ, *N.*
Sigourney, sĭg′ẽr-nĭ, *M.*
Siguenza, sē-gĕn′thä, *M.*
Sigurd, sē′gōōrd, *N.*
Sigyni, sī-jĭ′nī, *C.*
Sigynna, sĭ-jĭn′nē, *C.*
Sihon, sī′hŏn, *B.*
Sihor, sī′hôr, *B.*
Si-kiang, sē′-kyäng′, *M.*
Sila, sī′lȧ, *C.*
Silana, sĭ-lā′nȧ. *C.*
Silanus, sĭ-lā′nŭs, *C.*
Silao, sē-lä′ō, *M.*
Silarus, sĭl′ȧ-rŭs, *C.*
Silas, sī′lăs, *B.*
Sileni, sī-lē′nī, *C.*
Silenus, sī-lē′nŭs, *C.*
Silesia, sī-lē′shĭ-ȧ ; *G.* **Schlesien**, shlā′zē-ĕn, *M.*
Silicense, sĭl′ĭ-sĕn′sē, *C.*
Silistria, sĭ-lĭs′trĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Silius, sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Silla, sĭl′lȧ, *C.*
Siloah, sī-lō′ȧ *or* sĭl′ō-ȧ, *B.*
Siloam, sī-lō′ăm *or* sĭl′ō-ăm, *B.*
Silos, sī-lō′ĕ *or* sĭl′ō-ē, *B.*
Silpia, sĭl′pĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Silures, sī-lū′rēz *or* sĭl′ū-rēz, *C.*
Silvanus, sĭl-vā′nŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Silvestre, sēl′vĕstr′, *M.*
Silvius, sĭl′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Simalcue, sĭ′măl-kū″ē, *B.*
Simancas, sē-män′käs, *M.*
Simbirsk *or* **Simbeersk**, sĭm-bērsk′, *M.*
Simena, sĭ-mē′nȧ, *C.*
Simeon, sĭm′ē-ŏn, *B.*
Simeonites, sĭm′ē-ŏn-īts, *B.*
Simethus, sĭ-mē′thŭs, *C.*
Simferopol, sĭm-fĕr-ō′pŏl, *M.*
Similis, sĭm′ĭ-lĭs, *C.*
Simiu, sē-mē′ōō, *M.*
Simla, sĭm′lȧ, *M.*
Simmias, sĭm′mĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Simo, sī′mō, *C.*
Simois, sĭm′ō-ĭs, *C.*
Simon, sī′mŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Simone, sī-mō′nē, *C.*
Simonides, sī-mŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Simplicius, sĭm-plĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Simplon, sĭm′plŏn ; *F.* săN′plôN″, *M.*
Simpson, sĭmp′sŭn, *M.*
Simri, sĭm′rĭ, *B.*
Simulus, sĭm′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Simus, sī′mŭs, *C.*
Simyra, sĭm′ĭ-rȧ, *C.*
Sin, sĭn, *B.*
Sina, sī′nȧ, *B.*
Sinai, sī′nā *or* sī′nă-ī, *B.*
Sinde *or* **Scinde**, sĭnd, *M.*
Sinera, sĭ-nē′rȧ, *C.*
Singapore, sĭng′gȧ-pōr′, *M.*
Singara, sĭn′gȧ-rȧ, *C.*
Singlo, sĭn-gē′ō, *M.*
Sinigaglia, sē-nē-gäl′yä, *M.*
Sinim, sī′nĭm, *B.*
Sinis, sī′nĭs, *C.*
Sinite, sī′nĭt, *B.*
Sinoe, sĭn′ō-ē, *C.*
Sinon, sī′nŏn, *C.*
Sinope, sĭn-ō′pē, *C.* & *M.* ; *Turkish* **Sinoob**, **Sinoub**, *or* **Sinub**, sē-nōōb′, *M.*
Sinorix, sĭn′ō-rĭks, *C.*
Sintice, sĭn-tī′sē, *C.*
Sintii, sĭn′shĭ-ī, *C.*
Sinuessa, sĭn′ū-ĕs′sȧ, *C.*
Sion, sī′ŏn, *B.*
Sioux, sōō, *M.*
Siphmoth, sĭf′mŏth, *B.*
Sipontum, sĭ-pŏn′tŭm, *C.*
Sippai, sĭp′pī, *B.*
Sipylus, sĭp′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Sirach, sī′răk, *B.*
Sirah, sī′rȧ, *B.*
Sirenes, sī-rē′nēz, *C.*
Sirini, sĭ-rī′nī, *C.*
Sirion, sĭr′ĭ-ŏn, *B.*
Siris, sī′rĭs, *C.*
Sirius, sĭr′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sirmio, sĭr′mĭ-ō, *C.*
Sirmium, sĕr′mĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Sisamai, sĭ′sȧm′ī-ī, *B.*
Sisamnes, sĭ-săm′nēz, *C.*
Sisapo, sĭs′ȧ-pō, *C.*
Sisara, sĭs′ȧ-rȧ, *C.*
Siscia, sĭs-sĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Sisenna, sĭ-sĕn′nȧ, *C.*
Sisera, sĭs′ẽ-rȧ, *B.*
Sisigambis, sĭs′ĭ-găm′bĭs, *C.*
Sismondi, sēs-mōn′dē, *M.*
Sistova, sēs-tō′vä ; *Bulgarian* **Shtab**, shtäb, *M.*
Sisygambis, sĭs′ĭ-găm′bĭs, *C.*
Sisyphus, sĭs′ĭ-fŭs, *C.*
Sitalces, sĭ-tăl′sēz, *C.*
Sitheni, sĭ-thē′nī, *C.*
Sithon, sĭ′thŏn, *C.*
Sithonia, sĭ-thō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sithonii, sĭ-thō′nĭ-ī, *C.*
Sithonis, sĭth′ō-nĭs, *C.*
Sitia, sĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sitius, sĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sitnah, sĭt′nȧ, *B.*
Sitones, sĭt′ō-nēz, *C.*
Siva, sē′vȧ, *H.*
Sivan, sĭ′văn, *B.*
Sivas, sē-väs′, *M.*
Siwah, sē′wä, *M.*
Sjöberg, syē′bĕrg, *M.*
Sjögren, syē′grĕn, *M.*
Skagger Rack, skăg′gĕr răk, *M.*
Skaneateles, skăn-ē-ăt′lĕs, *M.*
Skibbereen, skĭb′bĕr-ēn′, *M.*
Skirnir, skĕr′nĕr, *N.*
Skrymnir, skrĭm′nĕr, *N.*
Skrzynecki, skzhē-nĕt′skē, *M.*
Skye, skī, *M.*
Slavonia, slȧ-vō′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Sleidan, slī′dăn, *M.*
Sleipnir, slēp′nĕr, *N.*
Sleswick, slēs′wĭk; *G.* **Schleswig**, shlēs′vĭg, *M.*
Slidell, slī-dĕl′, *M.*
Sluis *or* **Sluys**, slois, *M.*
Smaragdus, smȧ-răg′dŭs, *C.*
Smenus, smē′nŭs, *C.*
Smilax, smī′lăks, *C.*
Smilis, smī′lĭs, *C.*
Smintheus, smĭn′thē-ŭs, *or* smĭn′thŭs, *C.*
Smolensk, smō-lĕnsk′, *M.*
Smyrna, smĕr′nȧ, *B.* & *M.* ; *Turkish* **Izmeer**, ĭz-mēr′, *M.*
Snohomish, snō-hō′mĭsh, *M.*
Snorre Sturluson, snōr′rā stōōr′lōō-sŭn, *M.*
Snowden, snō′dŭn, *M.*
So, sō, *B.*
Soane, sōn, *M.*
Sobieski, sō-bē-ĕs′kē, *M.*
Socho *or* **Sochoh**, sō′kō, *B.*
Socinus, sō-sī′nŭs ; *It.* **Sozzini**, sōt-sē′nē, *M.*
Socoh, sō′kō, *B.*
Socotra, sō-kō′trȧ *or* sŏk′ō-trȧ, *M.*
Socrates, sŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Socratis, sŏk′rȧ-tĭs, *C.*
Sodi, sō′dĭ, *B.*
Sodom, sŏd′ŏm, *B.*
Sodoma, sŏd′ō-mȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Sodomites, sŏd′ŏm-īts, *B.*
Sodomitish, sŏd′ŏm-ĭt-ĭsh, *B.*
Sœmias, sē′mĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Sofala, sō-fä′lȧ, *M.*
Sogdiana, sŏg′dĭ-ā′nȧ, *C.*
Sogdianus, sŏg′dĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Soissons, swäs′sōN′, *M.*
Sokoto, sō-kō-tō′, *M.*
Solander, sō-lăn′dẽr, *M.*
Soleure, sō′lur′ ; *G.* **Solothurn**, sō-lō-tōōrn′, *M.*
Solferino, sōl-fĭ-rē′nō, *M.*
Soliman, sōl′ĭ-măn *or* sō-lĭ-măn′, = SULIMAN, *M.*
Solinus, sō-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Solis, sō-lēs′ *or* sō′lĭs, *M.*
Solomon, sŏl′ō-mŭn, *B.*
Solon, sō′lŏn, *C.*
Solonium, sō-lō′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Solyma, sŏl′ĭ-mȧ, *C.*
Solymæ, sŏl′ĭ-mē, *C.*
Soma, sō′mȧ, *H.*
Somali, sō-mä′lē, *M.*
Sombwe, sŏmb′wĕ, *M.*
Somers, sŭm′ẽrz, *M.*
Somerset, sŭm′ẽr-sĕt, *M.*
Somme, sŏm, *M.*
Sömmering, zĕm′mẽr-ĭng, *M.*
Sondershausen, zŏn′dẽrz-hou′zen, *M.*
Sonoma, sō-nō′mȧ, *M.*
Sonora, sō-nō′rȧ, *M.*
Sontag, zŏn′tăg, *M.*
Soodan = SOUDAN.
Sooloo, sōō′lōō′, *M.*
Soora, sōō′rȧ, *M.*
Sopater, sŏp′ȧ-tẽr, *B.* & *C.*
Sophax, sō′făks, *C.*
Sophene, sō-fē′nē, *C.*

Sopher'eth, sō'fĕr-ĕth, *B.*
Sophia, sō'fĭ-ȧ, *or* sō-fī'ȧ, *C.*; sō-fē'ȧ = **Traiditza**, trĕ-ȧ-dĕt'sȧ, *M.*
Sophocles, sŏf'ō-klēz, *C.*
Sophonias, sŏf'ō-nī'ȧs, *B.*
Sophonisba, sŏf'ō-nĭs'bȧ, *C.*
Sophron, sō'frŏn, *C.*
Sophrona, sŏf'rō-nȧ, *C.*
Sophronia, sō-frō'nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sophronicus, sō-frŏn'ĭ-kŭs *or* sŏf'rō-nī'kŭs, *C.*
Sophroniscus, sŏf'rō-nĭs'kus, *C.*
Sophronius, sō-frō'nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sophrosyne, sō-frŏs'ĭ-nē, *C.*
Sopolis, sŏp'ō-lĭs, *C.*
Soprony, sō-prōn'y', *M.*
Sora, sō'rȧ, *C.*
Soracte, sō-rāk'tē, *C.*
Soractes, sō-rāk'tēz, *C.*
Soranus, sō-rā'nŭs, *C.*
Sorata, sō-rā'tȧ, *M.*
Sorek, sō'rĕk, *B.*
Sorex, sō'rĕks, *C.*
Soritia, sō-rish'ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sorrento, sŏr-rĕn'tō, *M.*
Sosia, sō'shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sosibius, sō-sĭb'ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sosicrates, sō-sĭk'rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Sosigenes, sō-sĭj'ĕ-nēz, *C.*
Sosii, sō'shĭ-ī, *C.*
Sosilus, sŏs'ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Sosipater, sō-sĭp'ȧ-tẽr, *B.*
Sosistratus, sō-sĭs'trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Sositheus, sō-sĭth'ē-ŭs, *C.*
Sosius, sō'shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sospita, sŏs'pĭ-tȧ, *C.*
Sosthenes, sŏs'thē-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Sostratus, sŏs'trȧ-tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Sotades, sō'tȧ-dēz, *C.*
Sotai, sō'tā-ī, *B.*
Soter, sō'tẽr, *C.*
Sotera, sō-tē'rȧ, *C.*
Soteres, sō-tē'rēz, *C.*
Soteria, sō-tē'rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sotheby, sŭth'ĕ-bỹ, *M.*
Sotiates, sō'shĭ-ā'tēz, *C.*
Sotion, sō'shĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Soudan, Sudan, *or* **Soodan**, sōō-dän', *M.*
Soule, sōl, *M.*
Soulé, sōō'lā', *M.*
Soulouque, sōō'lōōk', *M.*
Soult, sōōlt, *M.*
Sous, sō'ŭs, *C.*
Sousa *or* **Souza**, sōō'zä, *M.*
Southampton, sŭth-hămp'tŭn, *M.*
Southard, sŭth'ẽrd, *M.*
Southern, sŭth'ẽrn, *M.*
Southey, south'y *or* sŭth'ĭ, *M.*
Southwark, sŭth'ẽrk, *M.*
Souvestre, sōō'vĕstr', *M.*
Sowerbi, sou'ẽr-bĭ, *M.*
Soyer, soi'ẽr *or* swä'yā', *M.*
Sozomene, sō-zŏm'ĕ-nē, *C.*
Sozomenus, sō-zŏm'ĕ-nŭs, *C.*
Spa, spą, *M.*
Spaco, snā'kō, *C.*
Spagnoletto, spän-yō-lĕt'tō, *M.*
Spain, spān, *B.* & *M.*; *Sp.* **España**, ĕs-pän'yä, *M.*
Spalato, spä-lä'tō, *M.*
Spalding, spąl'dĭng, *M.*
Spallanzani, späl-län-zä'nē, *M.*
Spandau, spän'dou, *M.*
Spanheim, spän'hīm, *M.*
Sparta, spär'tȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Spartacus, spär'tȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Spartani, spär-tā'nĭ, *C.*
Spartianus, spär'shĭ-ā'nŭs, *C.*
Sperchius, spẽr-kī'ŭs, *C.*
Spermatophagi, spẽr'mȧ-tŏf'ȧ-jī, *C.*
Speusippus, spū-sĭp'pŭs, *C.*
Spey, spā, *M.*
Speyer *or* **Spires**, spīr, *M.*
Spezzia, spät'sē-ä, *M.*
Sphacteria, sfăk-tē'rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sphinx, sfĭngks, *E.*
Sphodrias, sfŏ'drĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Spiegel, spē'gel, *M.*
Spinola, spē'nō-lä, *M.*
Spinoza, spē-nō'zä, *M.*
Spitamenes, spĭ-tăm'ĕ-nēz, *C.*
Spithridates, spĭth'rĭ-dā'tēz, *C.*
Spitzbergen, spĭts-bẽrg'en, *M.*
Spitzgen, spĭts'gen, *M.*
Spoleto, spō-lā'tō, *M.*
Spoletum, spō-lē'tŭm, *C.*
Sporades, spŏr'ȧ-dēz, *C.* & *M.*
Spottsylvania, spŏt-sĭl-vā'nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Sprague, sprāg, *M.*
Spurinna, spū-rĭn'nȧ, *C.*
Spurius, spū'rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Spurtzheim, spōōrts'hīm, *M.*
Squarcione, skwär-chō'nē, *M.*
Squier, skwĭr, *M.*
Staal, stäl, *M.*
Staal-Holstein, stäl'-hōl-stān', *M.*
Staberius, stȧ-bē'rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Stabiæ, stā'bĭ-ē, *C.*
Stabrock, stā'brŏok, *M.*
Stabulum, stāb'ū-lŭm, *C.*
Stachys, stā'kĭs, *B.*
Stade, stä'de, *M.*
Staël, stäl *or* stä'ĕl', *M.*
Stagira, stȧ-jī'rȧ, *C.*
Stagirus, stȧ-jī'rŭs, *C.*
Stahl, stäl, *M.*
Stains, stā'yĭs, *C.*
Stamboul, stăm-bōōl', = **Constantinople**, *M.*
Stanhope, stăn'ŭp, *M.*
Stanislaus, stăn-ĭs-lā'ŭs, stăn-ĭs-lä'ŭs *or* stăn-ĭs-lou', *M.*
Stanton, stăn'tŭn, *M.*
Stapel, stä'pel, *M.*
Staphylus, stăf'ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Stargard, stär'gärt, *M.*
Stasander, stȧ-săn'dẽr, *C.*
Stasanor, stȧ-sā'nŏr, *C.*
Staseas, stā'sē-ȧs, *C.*
Stasicrates, stȧ-sĭk'rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Stasileos, stȧ-sĭl'ē-ŏs, *C.*
Staten Island, stăt'en ī'land, *M.*
Statilia, stȧ-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Statilius, stȧ-tĭl'ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Statinæ, stȧ-tī'nē, *C.*
Statira, stȧ-tī'rȧ, *C.*
Statius, stā'shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Stator, stā'tŏr, *C.*
Staudlin, stoid-lēn', *M.*
Staunton, stän'tŭn, *M.*
Stavanger, stä-vän'gẽr, *M.*
Stavropol, stäv-rō'pōl, *M.*
Stchedrin, stchĕd'rēn, *M.*
Steenwyk, stān'wĭk, *M.*
Stein, stīn, *M.*
Stellates, stĕl-lā'tēz, *C.*
Stellio, stĕl'lĭ-ō, *C.*
Stenocrates, stē-nŏk'rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Stentorius, stĕn'tō-rĭs, *C.*
Stephana, stĭf'ȧ-nȧ, *C.*
Stephanus, stĕf'ȧ-nŭs, *C.*
Stephanus, stĕf'ȧ-nus, *B.*
Stephani, stĕf-fā'nē, *M.*
Stephanieville, stĕf'ăn-ē-vĭl', *M.*
Stephanus, stĕf'ȧ-nŭs, *C.*
Stephen, stē'vẽn, *B.*
Sterope, stẽr'ō-pē, *C.*
Steropes, stẽr'ō-pēz, *C.*
Stertinius, stẽr-tĭn'ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Stesagoras, stē-săg'ō-ras, *C.*
Stesichorus, stē-sĭk'ō-ras, *C.*
Stesilaus, stēs'ĭ-lā'ŭs, *C.*
Stesimbrotus, stē-sĭm'brō-tŭs, *C.*
Stettin, stĕt-tēn', *M.*
Steuben, stū'ben *or* stū-bĕn', *M.*
Steubenville, stū'ben-vĭl, *M.*
Steyer *or* **Steyr**, stī'ẽr, *M.*
Sthenele, sthĕn'ĕ-lē, *C.*
Sthenelus, sthĕn'ĕ-lŭs, *C.*
Sthenis, sthē'nĭs, *C.*
Stheno, sthē'nō, *C.*
Stigliano, stēl-yä'nō, *M.*
Stilicho, stĭl'ĭ-kō, *C.*
Stimicon, stĭm'ĭ-kŏn, *C.*
Stiphelus, stĭf'ĕ-lŭs, *C.*
Stjernhjelm, styĕrn'yĕlm, *M.*
Stobæus, stō-bē'ŭs, *C.*
Stockholm, stŏk'hōlm, *M.*
Stœchades, stŏk'ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Stoici, stō'ĭ-sĭ, *C.*
Stonehenge, stōn'hĭnj, *M.*
Stonington, stŏn'ĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Storrs, stŏrz, *M.*
Stowell, stō'ĕl, *M.*
Strabo, strā'bō, *C.*
Strahan *or* **Strachan**, strän, *M.*
Stralsund, străl'sōond, *M.*
Strasburg, străz'bûrg; *G.* **Strassburg**, străs'bōōrg, *M.*
Stratarchus, strȧ-tär'kŭs, *C.*
Stratico, strĭ'tĭ-kō, *M.*
Strato, strā'tō, *C.*
Stratocles, străt'ō-klēz, *C.*
Stratola, străt'ō-lȧ, *C.*
Stratolas, străt'ō-lȧs, *C.*
Stratonicus, străt'ō-nĭ'kŭs, *C.*
Stratonice, străt'ō-nī'sē, *C.*
Stratonis Turris, strā-tō'nĭs tŭr'rĭs, *C.*
Strauss, strous, *M.*
Stromboli, strŏm'bō-lē, *M.*
Strophades, strŏf'ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Strophius, strŏf'fĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Struensee, strōō'en-zā, *M.*
Struve, strōō've, *M.*
Strymodorus, strĭm'ō-dō'rŭs, *C.*
Strymon, strĭ'mŏn, *C.*
Stubera, stū-bē'rȧ, *C.*
Stuhlweissenburg, stōōl-vī'sen-bōōrg, *M.*
Sturm, *G.* stōōrm; *E.* stûrm, *M.*
Stuttgart, stōōt'gärt, *M.*
Stuyvesant, stī'vĕs-ant, *M.*
Stymphalis, stĭm-fā'lĭs, *C.*
Stymphalus, stĭm-fā'lŭs, *C.*
Styra, stī'rȧ, *C.*
Styria, stĭr'ĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Suabia, swā'bĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Suada, sū-ā'dȧ, *C.*
Suah, sū'ȧ, *B.*
Suardones, sū'ăr-dō'nēz *or* swär-dō-nēz, *C.*
Suba, sū'bȧ, *B.*
Subai, sū'bā-ī, *B.*
Sublicius, sŭb-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Submontorium, sŭb'mŏn-tō'rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Subura, sū-bū'rȧ, *C.*
Suburra, sū-bŭr'rȧ, *C.*
Succoth, sŭk'kŏth, *B.*
Succoth-benoth, sŭk'kŏth-bē'nŏth, *B.*
Suchathites, sū'kăth-īts, *B.*
Suchet, sy'shā', *M.*
Sucro, sū'crō, *C.*
Sud, sŭd, *B.*
Sudan, sōō-dän', *M.*
Sudeten-Gebirge, sōō-dā'ten-ge-bēr'ge, *M.*
Sudias, sū'dĭ-ȧs, *B.*
Sudri, sū'drĭ, *N.*
Sue, sū; *F.* sy, *M.*
Suessa, sū-ĕs'ȧ, *C.*
Suessones, sū-ĕs'sō-nēz *or* swĕs-sō'nēz, *C.*
Suetonius, swē-tō'nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Suevi, swē'vī, *C.*
Suevius, swē'vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Suez, sōō-ĕz', *M.*
Suffenus, sŭf-fē'nŭs, *C.*
Suffolk, sŭf'ŭk, *M.*
Suhali, sōō-hā'lĭ, *M.*
Suidas, sū'ĭ-dȧs, *C.*
Suilius, sū-ĭl'ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Suiones, swī'ō-nēz, *C.*
Suir, shōōr, *M.*
Sukkiims, sŭk'kĭ-ĭmz, *B.*
Suliman, sōō-lē-män', *or* **Suleiman**, sōō-lā-män', *M.*
Sully, sŭ-lē'; *F.* sy'yē', *M.*
Sulpitia *or* **Sulpicia**, sŭl-pĭsh'ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sulpitius *or* **Sulpicius**, sŭl-pĭsh'ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sumatra, sōō-mä'trȧ, *M.*
Sumbawa, sŭm-bä'wȧ, *M.*
Sunbury, sŭn'bẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Sunda, sŭn'dȧ, *M.*
Sunderland, sŭn'dẽr-lănd, *M.*
Sunium, sū'nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Suovetaurilia, sū'ō-vē-tą-rĭl'ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Superum Mare, sū'pē-rŭm mā'rē, *C.*
Sur, sẽr, *B.*
Sura, sū'rȧ, *C.*
Surajah Dowla, sū-rä'jȧ dou'lȧ, *M.*
Surat, sōō-rät', *M.*
Surena, sū-rē'nȧ, *C.*
Surinam, sōō-rĭ-näm', *M.*
Surium, sū'rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Surius, sū'rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Surrentum, sŭr-rĕn'tŭm, *C.*
Surtr, sẽr'tẽr, *N.*
Surus, sū'rŭs, *C.*
Surya, sōōr'yȧ, *H.*
Susa, sū'sȧ, *B.* & *C.*; sōō'sä, *M.*
Susana, sū'sa-nȧ, *C.*
Susan-chites, sū'zăn-kīts, *B.*
Susanna, Susannah, sū-zăn'nȧ, *B.*
Susarion, sū-sā'rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Susi, sū'sĭ, *B.*
Susiana, sū'shĭ-ā'nȧ, *C.*
Sushiani, sū'shĭ-ā'nĭ, *C.*
Susquehanna, sŭs-kwĕ-hăn'ȧ, *M.*
Sutlej, sŭt'lĭj, *M.*
Sutrium, sū'trĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Suvaroff *or* **Suvarov**, sōō-vä'rŏf, *or* **Suvoroff**, sōō-vō'rŏf, *M.*
Suwanee, sū-wĭ'nē, *M.*
Svendborg, svĕn'bŏrg, *M.*
Swabia = **Suabia**, *M.*
Swanevelt, swä'ne-vĕlt, *M.*
Swansea, swŏn'sē, *M.*
Sweden, swē'den, *M.*
Swedenborg, swē'den-bŏrg', *M.*
Sweynheim, swān'hīm, *M.*
Switzerland, swĭt'zẽr-land, *M.*
Syagrus, sī-ā'grŭs, *C.*
Sybaris, sĭb'ȧ-rĭs, *C.*
Sybarita, sĭb'ȧ-rĭ'tȧ, *C.*
Sybaritis, sĭb'ȧ-rī'tĭs, *C.*
Sybota, sĭb'ō-tȧ, *C.*
Sybotas, sĭb'ō-tas, *C.*
Sycene, sī-sē'nē, *B.*
Sychar, sī'kär, *B.*
Sychem, sī'kĕm, *B.*
Sychemite, sī'kĕm-īt, *B.*
Sydenham, sĭd'en-ăm, *M.*
Syedra, sī'ē-drȧ, *C.*
Syelus, sī-ē'lŭs, *B.*
Syene, sī-ē'nē, *B.* & *C.*
Syennesis, sī-ĕn'nē-sĭs, *C.*
Sylea, sĭl'ē-ȧ, *C.*
Syleum, sĭ-lē'ŭm, *C.*
Syleus, sĭl'ē-ŭs *or* sī'lŭs, *C.*
Syloson, sĭl'ō-sŏn, *C.*
Sylvanus, sĭl-vā'nŭs, *C.*
Sylvia, sĭl'vĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sylvius, sĭl'vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Syma, sī'mȧ, *C.*
Symbolum, sĭm'bō-lŭm, *C.*
Syme, sī'mē, *C.*
Symmachus, sĭm'mȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Symplegades, sĭm-plĕg'ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Syncellus, sĭn-sĕl'lŭs, *C.*
Synesius, sĭ-nē'shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Synope, sī-nō'pē, *C.*
Syntiche, sĭn'tĭ-kē, *B.*
Syntyche, sĭn'tĭ-kē, *C.*
Syphæum, sĭ-fē'ŭm, *C.*
Syphax, sĭ'făks, *C.*
Syracosia, sĭr'ȧ-kō'shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Syracusæ, sĭr'ȧ-kū'sē, *C.*
Syracuse, sĭr'ȧ-kūs, *B.* & *M.*; *It.* **Siracusa**, sē-rȧ-kōō'sä, *M.*
Syria, sĭr'ĭ-ȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Syriac, sĭr'ĭ-ăk, *B.*
Syria-maachah, sĭr'ĭ-ȧ-mā'ȧ-kȧ, *B.*
Syrian, sĭr'ĭ-ŭn, *B.*
Syrinx, sĭr'ĭngks, *C.*
Syrion, sĭr'ĭ-ŭn, *B.*
Syrophœnix, sĭr'ō-fē'nĭks, *C.*
Syrophœnica, sĭr'ō-fē-nĭsh'ĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Syrophenician, sĭr'ō-fē-nĭsh'ăn, *B.*
Syrophœnices, sĭr'ō-fē-nī'sēz, *C.*
Syros, sī'rŏs, *C.*
Syrtica, sẽr'tĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Syrus, sī'rŭs, *C.*
Sythas, sī'thas, *C.*
Szegedin, sz-gĕd-ēn', *M.*

T.

Taanach, tā'ȧ-năk, *B.*
Taanath-shiloh, tā-ā-năth-shī'lō, *B.*
Taautes, tā-ą'tēz, *C.*
Tabaoth, tăb'ā-ŏth, *B.*
Tabasco, tä-bäs'kō, *M.*
Tabbaoth, tăb'bā-ŏth, *B.*
Tabbath, tăb'băth, *B.*
Tabeal, tā'bē-ăl, *B.*
Tabeel, tā'bē-ĕl, *B.*
Tabellius, tȧ-bĕl'lĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Taberah, tăb'ē-rȧ, *B.*
Tabitha, tăb'ĭ-thȧ, *B.*
Tabor, tā'bŏr, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Tabora, tä-bō'rä, *M.*
Tabraca, tăb'rȧ-kȧ, *C.*
Tabreez, tä-brēz', *M.*
Tabrimon, tăb'rĭ-mŏn, *B.*
Tabriz, tä-brēz', *M.*
Tabuda, tä-bū'dȧ, *C.*
Taburnus, tä-bûr'nŭs, *C.*
Tacape, tăk'ȧ-pē, *C.*
Tacatnah, tăk'ȧ-tŭ'ȧ, *C.*
Tacazze, tä-kät'sē, *M.*
Tacfarinas, tăk'fȧ-rī'nas, *C.*
Tachê, tā'shē', *M.*
Tachmonite, tăk'mŏn-īt, *B.*
Tachompso, tȧ-kŏmp'sō, *C.*
Tachos, tā'kŏs, *C.*
Tacita, tăs'ĭ-tȧ, *C.*
Tacitus, tăs'ĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Taconic, tȧ-kŏn'ĭk, *M.*
Tadmor, tăd'mŏr, *B.*
Tænaros, tē'nȧ-rŏs, *C.*
Tænarus, tē'nȧ-rŭs, *C.*
Tafilet, tăf-ĭ-lĕt', *M.*
Taganrog, tŭg-ăn-rŏg', *M.*
Tages, tā'jēz, *C.*
Taghkanic = **Taconic**, *M.*
Tagliacozzi, täl-yä-kōt'sē, *M.*
Tagliamento, täl-yä-mĭn'tō, *M.*
Taglioni, täl-yō'nē, *M.*
Tagonius, tȧ-gō'nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tagus, tā'gŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Tahan, tā'hăn, *B.*
Tahanites, tā'hăn-īts, *B.*
Tahapanes, tā-hāp'ȧ-nēz, *B.*
Tahash, tā'hăsh, *B.*
Tahiti, tä-hē'tē, = **Otaheite**, *M.*

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, short; senāte, ēvent, ĭdea, ōbey, ūnite, cȧre, ärm, åsk, ąll, final. *B*, Biblical; *C*, Classical; *E*, Egyptian; *H*, Hindoo; *M*, Modern; *N*, Norse. [See p. 979.]

Tahlequah, tä/lē-kwä′, *M.*
Tahoe, tä-hō′, *M.*
Tahpanhes, tä′pan-hēz, *B.*
Tahpenes, tä′pen-ēz, *B.*
Tahrea, tä′rē-ä, *B.*
Tahtim-hodshi, tä′tim-hŏd′shī, *B.*
Taillandier, tä′yôN′dĭ-ā′, *M.*
Tainan, tī′nän′, *M.*
Taiwan, tī-wŏn′, = FORMOSA, *M.*
Tako, tä′kō, *M.*
Talaus, tā′lā-ŭs, *C.*
Talavera de la Reyna, tä-lä-vä′rä dā lä rä′ē-nä, *M.*
Talbot, tal′bŭt, *M.*
Taletum, tā′lē-tŭm, *C.*
Talfourd, tal′fērd, *M.*
Taliacotius, tā′lĭ-ä-kō′shĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Taliaferro, tŏl′ĭ-vēr *or* tā′lĭ-fēr, *M.*
Talitha cumi, tā′lĭ-thä kū′mī, *B.*
Tallahassee, tăl-ä-hās′ē, *M.*
Tallahatchie, tăl-ä-hăch′ē, *M.*
Tallapoosa, tăl-ä-pōō′sä, *M.*
Talleyrand, tăl′lĭ-rănd ; *F.* tăl′lā′rôN′, *M.*
Tallien, tä′lē-ăN′, *M.*
Tallmadge, tăl′mĭj, *M.*
Talmai, tăl′mī, *B.*
Talmon, tăl′mŏn, *B.*
Talsas, tăl′sās, *B.*
Talthybius, tăl-thĭb′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tamah, tā′mä, *B.*
Tamaqua, tä-mä′kwä, *M.*
Tamar, tā′mär, *B.*
Tamarus, tăm′ä-rŭs, *C.*
Tamaulipas, tä-mou-lē′pās, *M.*
Tambira, tăm-bē′rä, *M.*
Tambov, tăm-bŏf′, *M.*
Tameriane, tăm′ĕr-lān, *M.*
Tamesis, tăm′ē-sĭs, *C.*
Tammuz, tăm′mŭz, *B.*
Tamos, tā′mŏs, *C.*
Tampico, tăm-pē′kō, *M.*
Tana, tä′nä, *M.*
Tanach, tā′năk, *B.*
Tanager, tăn′ä-jĕr *or* tā-nā′jĕr, *C.*
Tanagra, tăn′ä-grä *or* tä-nä′grä, *C.*
Tanais, tăn′ā-ĭs, *C.*
Tananarivoo, tä-nä-nä-rē-vōō′, *M.*
Tanaquil, tăn′ä-kwĭl, *C.*
Tanetum, tä-nē′tŭm, *C.*
Taney, tä′nĭ, *M.*
Tanganyika, tăn′gän-yē′kä, *M.*
Tangasi, tän-gä′sĭ, *M.*
Tangier, tăn-jēr′, *M.*
Tanhumeth, tăn′hū-mĕth, *B.*
Tanis, tā′nĭs, *B. & C.*
Tanjore, tăn-jōr′, *M.*
Tanna, tăn′nä, *M.*
Tantalis, tăn′tä-lĭs, *C.*
Tantalus, tăn′tä-lŭs, *C.*
Tanusius, tä-nū′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Taos, tä′ŏs *or* tous, *M.*
Tapajós, tä-pä-zhōs′, *M.*
Taphath, tā′făth, *B.*
Taphiæ, tā′fĭ-ē, *C.*
Taphnes, tāf′nēz, *B.*
Taphon, tā′fŏn, *B.*
Tappuah, tăp′pū-ä, *B.*
Taprobane, tä-prō′bä-nē, *C.*
Taptee *or* **Tapti**, täp′tē′, *M.*
Tarah, tā′rä, *B.*
Taralah, tăr′ä-lä, *B.*
Taranto, tä′rän-tō, *M.*
Tarascon, tä-räs′kŏn, *C. ;* tä′räs′kôN′, *M.*
Taraxippus, tăr′ăks-ĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Tarbell, tär-bĕl′lĭ, *C.*
Tarbes, tärb, *M.*
Tarchetius, tär-kē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tarchondimotus, tär′kŏn-dĭm′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Tarea, tä′rē-ä, *B.*
Tarentum, tä-rĕn′tŭm, *C. & M.*
Tarentus, tä-rĕn′tŭs, *C.*
Tarichea, *Egypt*, tăr′ĭ-kē′ä ; *Palestine*, tä-rĭk′ē-ä, *C.*
Tarifa, tä-rē′fä, *M.*
Tarn, tärn, *M.*
Tarpeia, tär-pē′yä, *C.*
Tarpeius, tär-pē′yŭs, *C.*
Tarpelites, tär′pĕl-ītz, *B.*
Tarquinia, tär-kwĭn′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Tarquinius, tär-kwĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tarquitius, tär-kwĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tarracina, tăr′rä-sĭ′nä, *C.*
Tarraco, tăr′rä-kō, *C.*
Tarragona, tär-rä-gō′nä, *M.*
Tarshis, tär′shĭs, *B.*
Tarshish, tär′shĭsh, *B.*
Tarsius, tär-shĭ′ŭs, *C.*
Tarsus, tär′sŭs, *B. & M.*
Tartaglia, tär-täl′yä, *M.*
Tartak, tär′tăk, *B.*
Tartan, tär′tan, *B.*
Tartarus, tär′tä-rŭs, *C.*
Tartessus, tär-tĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Taschereau, täsh′rō′, *M.*
Tasgetius, täs-jē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tashkend, täsh-kend′, *M.*
Tasmania, täz-mā′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Tasso, täs′sō ; *It.* täs′sō, *M.*
Tassoni, täs-sō′nē, *M.*
Tatham, tāt′am, *M.*
Tatianus, tā′shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Tatienses, tā′shĭ-ĕn′sēz, *C.*
Tatius, tā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tatnai, tāt′nā-ĭ, *B.*
Tauchnitz, touk′nĭts, *M.*
Tauler, tou′lĕr, *M.*
Taunton, *Mass.*, tan′tŭn ; *Eng.* tan′tŭn, *M.*
Taurus, tä′rŭs, *C.*
Taurania, tä-rā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Tauri, tä′rī, *C.*
Taurica, tä′rĭ-kä, *C.*
Taurica Chersonesus, tä′rĭ-kä kĕr′sō-nē′sŭs, *C.*
Taurida, tä′rĭ-dä, = KRIM, *M.*
Taurini, tä-rī′nī, *C.*
Taurisci, tä-rĭs′sī, *C.*
Tauromenium, tä′rō-mĭn′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Taurus, tä′rŭs, *C.*
Tausig, tou′zĭg, *M.*
Taussig, tou′sĭg, *M.*
Tavernier, tä′vĕr′nĭ-ā′, *M.*
Tavistock, täv′ĭs-tŭk, *M.*
Taxila, täks′ĭ-lä, *C.*
Taximagulus, täks′ĭ-măg′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Taygete, tā-ĭj′ē-tē *or* tā′ĭ-jē′tē, *C.*
Taygetus, tā-ĭj′ē-tŭs, *or* **Taygeta**, tā-ĭj′ē-tä, *C.*
Tchad = CHAD, *M.*
Tchama, ch'ä′mä, *M.*
Tchany, **Tchani**, = CHANY, *M.*
Tchernigov = CHERNIGOV, *M.*
Tchiloango, chĭl′ō-än′gō, *M.*
Tchuapa, chōō-ä′pä, *M.*
Tchumbiri, tchōōm-bē′rĭ, *M.*
Teanum, tē-ā′nŭm, *C.*
Tearus, tē-ā′rŭs, *C.*
Teate, tē-ā′tē, *C.*
Teatea, tē-ā′tē-ä, *C.*
Tebah, tē′bä, *B.*
Teballah, tē′bä-lĭ′ä, *B.*
Tebeth, tē′bĕth, *B.*
Teche, tĕsh, *M.*
Tecmessa, tĕk-mĕs′ä, *C.*
Tectosagæ, tĕk-tŏs′ä-jē, *C.*
Tectosages, tĕk-tŏs′ä-jēz, *C.*
Tecumseh, tē-kŭm′se, *M.*
Tegea, tē′jē-ä, *C.*
Tegnér, tĕg′nār′, *M.*
Tegula, tĕg′ū-lä, *C.*
Tegyra, tē-jī′rä, *C.*
Tehaphnehs, tē-hăf′nē-hēz, *B.*
Teheran, te-hrän′, *M.*
Tehinnah, tē-hĭn′nä, *B.*
Tehuacan, tā-wä-kän′, *M.*
Tehuantepec, tā-wän-tä-pĕk′, *M.*
Teia, tē′yä ; **Teius**, tē′yŭs, *C.*
Teignmouth, tĭn′mŭth, *M.*
Tejuco, tĭz-hō′kō, *M.*
Tekel, tē′kĕl, *B.*
Tekoa *or* **Tekoah**, tē-kō′ä, *B.*
Tekoite, tē-kō′īt, *B.*
Tela, tē′lä, *C.*
Tel-abib, tĕl-ā′bĭb, *B.*
Telah, tē′lä, *B.*
Telaim, tē′lā-ĭm, *B.*
Telamon, tē′lä-mŏn, *C.*
Telamoniades, tē′lā-mō-nī′ä-dēz, *C.*
Telassar, tē-lās′sär, *B.*
Telchinius, tĕl-kĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Telea, tē′lē-ä, *C.*
Teleboæ, tē-lēb′ō-ē, *C.*
Teleboas, tē-lēb′ō-as, *C.*
Teleboes, tē-lēb′ō-ēz, *C.*
Teleboides, tē′lē-bō′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Telecles, tē′lē-klēz, *C.*
Telegonus, tē-lĕg′ō-nŭs, *C.*
Telem, tē′lĕm, *B.*
Telemachus, tē-lĕm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Tel-haresha, tĕl′-hä-rē′shä, *B.*
Tel-harsa, tĕl-här′sä, *B.*
Tel-mela *or* **Tel-melah**, tĕl-mē′lä, *B.*
Telemus, tē′lē-mŭs, *C.*
Telephassa, tē′lē-făs′nä, *C.*
Telephus, tē′lē-fŭs, *C.*
Telesia, tē-lē′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Telesicles, tē-lĕs′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Telesilla, tē′lē-sĭl′lä, *C.*
Telesinicus, tē′lē-sĭ-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Telesinus, tē′lē-sī′nŭs, *C.*
Telesippus, tē′lē-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Telethusa, tē′lē-thū′sä, *C.*
Teleutias, tē-lū′shĭ-as, *C.*
Telienæ, tē′lĭ-ē′nē, *C.*
Teliez, tē′lĭ-yăth, *M.*
Tellias, tĕl′lĭ-as, *C.*
Tellurus, tĕl-lū′rŭs, *C.*
Telmessus, tĕl-mĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Telmissus, tĕl-mĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Telos, tē′lŏs, *C.*
Telphusa, tĕl-fū′sä, *C.*
Telugus, tĕl′ō-gōōz′, *M.*
Tema, tē′mä, *B.*
Teman, tē′măn, *B.*
Temani, tē′mī-nī, *B.*
Temanite, tē′măn-īt, *B.*
Temathia, tē-mā′thĭ-ä, *C.*
Temenite, tē′mĕn-īt, *B.*
Temenites, tĕm′ē-nī′tēz, *C.*
Temenos, tĕm′ē-nŏs, *C.*
Temenus, tĕm′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Temerinda, tĕm′ē-rĭn′dä, *C.*
Temes, tām-shē′, *M.*
Temesa, tĕm′ē-sä, *C.*
Temese, tĕm′ē-sē, *C.*
Temesvar, t m-esh-vär′, *M.*
Tenasserim, t n-äs′ēr-ĭm, *M.*
Tenchteri, tĕnk-tē′rĭ, *C.*
Tenea, tē′nē-ä, *C.*
Tenedos, tĕn′ē-dŏs, *C. & M.*
Tenerani, tā-nā-rä′nē, *M.*
Teneriffe, tĕn-ēr-ĭf′, *M.*
Tenerus, tĕn′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Tenes, tē′nēz, *C.*
Tenesis, tĕn′ē-sĭs, *C.*
Teneum, tē-nē′ŭm, *C.*
Teniers, tĕn′yĕrz ; *F.* tā′nĭ-ā′ *or* tĭn′yā′, *M.*
Tennessee, tĕn-nĕs-sē′, *M.*
Tenos, tē′nŏs, *C.*
Tenterden, tĕn′tĕr-den, *M.*
Tentyra, tĕn-tī′rä, *C.*
Teos, tē′ŏs, *or* **Teios**, tē′yŏs, *C.*
Tepic, tä-pēk′, *M.*
Terah, tē′rä, *B.*
Teraphim, tĕr′ĭ-fĭm, *B.*
Terceira, tĕr-sā′ē-rä, *M.*
Teredon, tĕr′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Terentia, tē-rĕn′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Terentianus, tĕr′ĕn-shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Terentius, tē-rĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Terentus, tē-rĕn′tŭs, *C.*
Teresh, tē′rĕsh, *B.*
Tereus, tĕr′rē-ŭs *or* tē′rŭs, *C.*
Tergeminus, tĕr-jĭ′mĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Tergeste, tĕr-jĕs′tē, *C.*
Tergestum, tĕr-jĕs′tŭm, *C.*
Terias, tē′rĭ-as, *C.*
Teridates, tĕr′ĭ-dā′tēz, *C.*
Terina, tē-rī′nä, *C.*
Terioli, tē-rī′ō-lī, *C.*
Termera, tĕr′mē-rä, *C.*
Termerus, tĕr′mē-rŭs, *C.*
Termesus, tĕr-mē′sŭs *or* tĕr′mē-sŭs, *C.*
Terminalia, tĕr′mĭ-nā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Terminalis, tĕr′mĭ-nā′lĭs, *C.*
Termini, tĕr′mē-nī, *M.*
Terminus, tĕr′mĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Ternate, tĕr-nāt′, *M.*
Terpander, tĕr-păn′dĕr, *C.*
Terpsichore, tĕrp-sĭk′ō-rē, *C.*
Terracina, tĕr′rä-sĭ′nä, *C. ;* tĕr-rä-chē′nä, *M.*
Terra del Fuego, tĕr′rä dĕl fwä′gō, *M.*
Terra di Lavoro, tĕr′rä dē lä-vō′rō, = CASERTA, *M.*
Terra di Otranto, tĕr′rä dē ō-trän′tō, = LECCE, *M.*
Terrasson, tĕr′rä′sôN′, *M.*
Terre-Bonne, tĕr′-bŏn′, *M.*
Terre-Haute, tĕr′e-hōt, *M.*
Tertia, tĕr′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Tertius, tĕr′shĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Tertullianus, tĕr′tŭl-lĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Tertullus, tĕr-tŭl′lŭs, *B.*
Teschen, tĕsh′en, *M.*
Tessin, tĕs-sēn′, *M.*
Testa, tĕ′tä, *B.*
Tethys, tē′thĭs, *C.*
Tetrapolis, tē-trăp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Tetricus, tĕt′rĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Tetuan, tĕt-ōō-än′, *M.*
Teucer, tū′sĕr, *C.*
Teucri, tū′krī, *C.*
Teucria, tū′krĭ-ä, *C.*
Teuk-Cham, tā′ōōk-shŭm′, *M.*
Teumessus, tū-mĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Teuta, tū′tä, *C.*
Teutoburgium, tū′tō-bĕr′gĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Teutoni, tū′tō-nī, *or* **Teutones**, tū′tō-nēz, *C.*
Teverone, tā-vä-rō′nē, *M.*
Teviot, tĭv′ĭ-ŭt, *M.*
Tewfik, tŏf′fĭk, *M.*
Tewkesbury, **Tewksbury**, tūks′bĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Texier, tĕs′ĭ-ā′, *M.*
Thabena, thä-bē′nä, *C.*
Thackeray, thăk′e-rĭ, *M.*
Thaddæus, thăd-dē′ŭs, *B.*
Thaddeus, thăd-dē′ŭs *or* thăd′dē-ŭs, *B.*
Thahash, thā′hăsh, *B.*
Thais, thā′ĭs, *C.*
Thala, thā′lä, *C.*
Thalamæ, thăl′ä-mē, *C.*
Thalame, thăl′ä-mē, *C.*
Thalassius, thä-lăs′sĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Thalberg, tăl′bĕrg, *M.*
Thales, thā′lēz, *C.*
Thalestris, thä-lĕs′trĭs, *C.*
Thalia, thā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Thalpius, thăl′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Thamah, thā′mä, *B.*
Thamar, thā′mär, *B.*
Thame, tām, *M.*
Thames, tēmz, *M.*
Thamnatha, thăm′nä-thä, *B.*
Thamyras, thăm′ĭ-ras, *C.*
Thamyris, thăm′ĭ-rĭs, *C.*
Thanatos, thăn′ä-tŏs, *C.*
Thanet, thăn′ĕt, *M.*
Thapsacus, thăp′sä-kŭs, *C.*
Thara, thā′rä, *B.*
Thargella, thär-jĕl′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Tharra, thär′rä, *B.*
Tharshish, thär′shĭsh, *B.*
Tharsus, thär′sŭs, *B.*
Thasius, thā′sĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Thasos, thā′sŏs, *C.*
Thasus, thā′sŭs, *C.*
Thassi, thās′sī, *B.*
Thaumaci, thä′mä-sĭ, *C.*
Thaumacus, thä′mä-kŭs, *C.*
Thaumantias, thä-măn′shĭ-as, *C.*
Thaumantis, thä-măn′tĭs, *C.*
Thaumas, thä′mas, *C.*
Thea, thē′ä, *C.*
Theagenes, thē-ăj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Theagoras, thē-ăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Theano, thē-ā′nō, *C.*
Thearidas, thē-ăr′ĭ-das, *C.*
Thebæ, thē′bē, *C.*
Thebais, thēb′ā-ĭs *or* thē-bā′ĭs, *C.*
Thebe, thē′bē, *C.*
Thebes, thēbz, *M.*
Thebez, thē′bēz, *B.*
Thecoe, thē-kō′ē, *B.*
Theiss, tīs, *M.*
Thelasar, thē-lā′sär, *B.*
Thelersas, thē-lĕr′sas, *B.*
Theman, thē′măn, *B.*
Themis, thē′mĭs, *C.*
Themiscyra, thē-mĭs′sĭ-rä, *C.*
Themison, thĕm′ĭ-sŏn, *C.*
Themista, thē-mĭs′tä, *C.*
Themistocles, thē-mĭs′tō-klēz, *C.*
Themistogenes, thĕm′ĭs-tŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Thénard, tā′när′, *M.*
Theobald, thē′ō-bald *or* tē′bald, *M.*
Theocanus, thē-ŏk′ä-nŭs, *B.*
Theocles, thē′ō-klēz, *C.*
Theoclus, thē′ō-klŭs, *C.*
Theoclidas, thē′ō-klĭ′das, *C.*
Theoclymenus, thē′ō-klĭm′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Theoclytus, thē-ŏk′lĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Theocritus, thē-ŏk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Theodamas, thē-ŏd′ä-mas, *C.*
Theodamus, thē′ō-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Theodatus, thē-ŏd′ä-tŭs, *C.*
Theodectes, thē′ō-dĕk′tēz, *C.*
Theodemus, thē′ō-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Theodora, thē′ō-dō′rä, *C.*
Theodoretus, thē′ō-dō-rē′tŭs, *C.*
Theodoricus, thē′ō-dŏ-rĭ′kŭs, *C.*
Theodorus, thē′ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Theodosiopolis, thē′ō-dō′sĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Theodosius, thē′ō-dō′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Theodota, thē-ŏd′ō-tä, *C.*
Theodotas, thē-ŏd′ō-tas, *C.*
Theodotes, thē-ŏd′ō-tēz, *C.*
Theodotion, thē′ō-dō′tĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Theodotus, thē-ŏd′ō-tŭs, *B. & C.*
Theodulus, thē′ō-dŭ′lŭs, *C.*
Theogenes, thē-ŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Theognis, thē-ŏg′nĭs, *C.*
Theomnes, thē-ŏm′nēz, *C.*
Theomnestus, thē′ŏm-nēs′tŭs *C.*
Theon, thē′ŏn, *C.*
Theonoe, thē-ŏn′ō-ē, *C.*
Theope, thē′ō-pē, *C.*
Theophane, thē-ŏf′ä-nē, *C.*
Theophanes, thē-ŏf′ä-nēz, *C.*
Theophania, thē′ō-fā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Theophilus, thē-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs, *B. & C.*

Theophrastus, thē′ō-frăs′tŭs, *C.*

Theophylactus, thē′ō-fĭ-lăk′tŭs, *C.*

Theopolis, thē-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*

Theopompus, thē′ō-pŏm′pŭs, *C.*

Theotimus, thē′ō-tī′mŭs, *C.*

Theoxena, thē-ŏks′ē-nȧ, *C.*

Theoxenia, thē′ŏks-ē′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Theoxenius, thē′ŏks-ē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Theramenes, thē-răm′ē-nēz, *C.*

Theras, thē′răs, *B.*

Thericles, thĕr′ĭ-klēz, *C.*

Theridamas, thē-rĭd′ȧ-mȧs, *C.*

Thermeleth, thĕr′mē-lĕth, *B.*

Thermodon, thĕr-mō′dŏn, *C.*

Thermopylæ, thĕr-mŏp′ĭ-lē, *C.*

Therodamas, thē-rŏd′ȧ-mȧs, *C.*

Theron, thē′rŏn, *C.*

Thesander, thē-săn′dẽr, *C.*

Thersilochus, thĕr-sĭl′ō-kŭs, *C.*

Thersitæ, thĕr-sī′tē, *C.*

Thersites, thĕr-sī′tēz, *C.*

Theseä, thē-sē′ȧ, *C.*

Theseum, thē-sē′ŭm, *C.*

Theseis, thē-sē′ĭs, *C.*

Theseus, thē′sē-ŭs *or* thē′sūs, *C.*

Thesidæ, thē-sī′dē, *C.*

Thesides, thē-sī′dēz, *C.*

Thesiger, thē′sĭ-jẽr, *M.*

Thesimenes, thē-sĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*

Thesmophora, thēs-mŏf′ō-rȧ, *C.*

Thesmothetæ, thēs-mŏth′ē-tē, *C.*

Thespea, thĕs-pē′ȧ; **-pia,** -pĭ′ȧ; **-piæ,** thĕs′pĭ-ē, *C.*

Thespiadæ, thĕs-pī′ȧ-dē, *C.*

Thespiades, thĕs-pī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*

Thespius, thĕs′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Thesprotia, thĕs-prō′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Thesprotus, thĕs-prō′tŭs, *C.*

Thessalia, thĕs-sȧ′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Thessaliotis, thĕs′sȧ-lĭ-ō′tĭs, *C.*

Thessalonians, thĕs-sȧ-lō′nĭ-ănz, *C.*

Thessalonica, thĕs′sȧ-lō-nī′kȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*

Thessalus, thĕs′sȧ-lŭs, *C.*

Thessaly, thĕs′*a*-lĭ, *or* **Thessalia,** thĕs-sā′lĭ-ȧ, *M.*

Thetis, thē′tĭs, *C.*

Theudas, thū′dȧs, *B.*

Theuriet, tē′rĭ-ā′, *M.*

Thia, thī′ȧ, *C.*

Thias, thī′ȧs, *C.*

Thiassi, tē-ăs′sē, *N.*

Thibaudeau, tē′bō′dō′, *M.*

Thibaut *or* **Thibaud,** tē′bō′, *M.*

Thibet = TIBET, *M.*

Thibodeau, tē′bō′dō′, *M.*

Thielt, tēlt, *M.*

Thierry, tē′ă-rē′, *M.*

Thiers, tē′ăr′, *M.*

Thimnethah, thĭm′nē-thȧ, *B.*

Thiodamas, thī-ŏd′ȧ-mȧs, *C.*

Thion, tē′ŏn′, *M.*

Thionville, tē′ôn′vēl′, *M.*

Thirmida, thĕr′mĭ-dȧ, *C.*

Thisbe, thĭz′bē, *B.*

Thisoa, thĭs′ō-ȧ, *C.*

Thoas, thō′ăs; **Thoe,** thō′ē, *C.*

Tholuck, tō′lŏŏk, *M.*

Thom. tŏm, *M.*

Thomar, tō-mär′, *M.*

Thomas. tŏm′ȧs, *B.*

Thomaston. tŏm′ȧs-tŭn, *M.*

Thomoi. thŏm′ō-ī, *B.*

Thoon, thō′ŏn, *C.*

Thor, thôr, *N.*

Thorax, thō′răks, *C.*

Thoresby, thōrz′bĭ, *M.*

Thoria Lex, thō′rĭ-ȧ lĕks, *C.*

Thorild, tôr′ĭld, *M.*

Thorn. *Prussia,* tôrn, *M.*

Thorwaldsen, tôr′vȧld-sen, *M.*

Thoth, thōth, *E.*

Thott, tŏt, *M.*

Thous, thō′ŭs, *C.*

Thouvenel, tōōv′nĕl′, *M.*

Thrace, thrā′sē, *C.*; **thrās,** *M.*

Thraces, thrā′sēz, *C.*

Thracia, thrā′shĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*

Thracis, thrā′sĭs, *C.*

Thræcida, thrē′sĭ-dȧ, *C.*

Thrasea, thrā′sē-ȧ; *also, name of a ship,* **-sea,** -sē′ȧ, *or* **-sia,** -sĭ′ȧ, *C.*

Thraseas, thrā-sē′ăs, *B.*

Thrasius, thrā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Thraso, thrā′sō, *C.*

Thrasybulus, thrăs′ĭ-bŭl′ŭs, *C.*

Thrasydæus, thrăs′ĭ-dē′ŭs, *C.*

Thrasydamus, thrăs′ĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*

Thrasyllus, thrȧ-sĭl′ŭs, *C.*

Thrasymachus, thrā-sĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*

Thrasymedes, thrăs′ĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*

Thrasymenes, thrȧ-sĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*

Thrasymenus, thrăs′ĭ-mē′nŭs, *C.*

Thuaka, thōō-ä′kȧ, *M.*

Thucydides, thū-sĭd′ĭ-dēz, *C.*

Thuisto, thū-ĭs′tō, *C.*

Thulden, tül′den, *M.*

Thule, thū′lē, *C.*

Thummel, tŭm′mĕl, *M.*

Thummim, thŭm′mĭm, *B.*

Thun, tōōn. *M.*

Thurgau, tōōr′gou, *M.*

Thurii, thū′rĭ-ī, *C.*

Thuringia, thū-rĭn′jĭ-ȧ ; *G.* **Thüringen,** tü′rĭng-en, *M.*

Thurini, thū-rī′nī, *C.*

Thurium, thū′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*

Thuscia, thŭs′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Thya, thī′ȧ, *C.*

Thyades, thī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*

Thyamis, thī′ȧ-mĭs, *C.*

Thyatira, thī′ȧ-tī′rȧ, *B.* & *C.*

Thyene, thī-ē′nē, *C.*

Thyesta, thī-ĕs′tȧ, *C.*

Thyestes, thī-ĕs′tēz, *C.*

Thymbria, thĭm′brĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Thymele, thĭm′ē-lē, *C.*

Thymochares, thĭ-mŏk′ȧ-rēz, *C.*

Thymœtes, thĭ-mē′tēz, *C.*

Thyrides, thĭr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*

Thyrsagete, thĕr-sāj′ē-tē, *C.*

Thyus, thī′ŭs, *C.*

Tiaareni, tĭb′ȧ-rē′nĭ, *C.*

Tiber, tī′bẽr; *It.* **Tevere,** tā′vā-rē, *M.*

Tiberias, tī-bē′rĭ-ȧs, *B.* & *C.*

Tiberis, tĭb′ē-rĭs, *C.*

Tiberinus, tĭb′ē-rī′nŭs, *C.*

Tiberius, tī-bē′rĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Tibesis, tī-bē′sĭs, *C.*

Tibet, tĭ-bĕt′ *or* tĭb′ĕt, *M.*

Tibhath, tĭb′hăth, *B.*

Tibni, tĭb′nī, *B.*

Tibullus, tĭ-bŭl′ŭs, *C.*

Tibur, tī′bẽr, *C.*

Tichius, tĭk′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Ticino. tē-chē′nō, *M.*

Ticinus, *a river,* tĭ-sī′nŭs ; *a man,* tĭs′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*

Ticonderoga, tī-kŏn′dẽr-ō′gȧ, *M.*

Ticozzi, tē-kŏt′sē, *M.*

Tidal, tī′dal, *B.*

Tidor, tē-dôr′, *M.*

Tieck, tēk, *M.*

Tiedemann, tē′de-män, *M.*

Tien-Tsin, tē-ĕn′-tsĕn, *M.*

Tierra del Fuego, tē-ĕr′rȧ dĕl fwā′gō, *M.*

Tifata, tĭ-fā′tȧ, *C.*

Tifernum, tĭ-fẽr′nŭm, *C.*

Tiflis, tĭf-lēs′, *M.*

Tigellinus, tĭj′ĕl-ī′nŭs, *C.*

Tigellius, tĭ-jĕl′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Tighe, tī, *M.*

Tiglath-pileser, tĭg′lăth-pĭ-lē′zẽr, *B.*

Tigranes, tī-grā′nēz, *C.*

Tigranocerta, tĭ′grăn′ō-sẽr′tȧ, *C.*

Tigré, tē′grā, *M.*

Tigres, tī′grēz, *C.*

Tigris, tī′grĭs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*

Tigurini, tĭg′ū-rī′nī, *C.*

Tikvah, tĭk′vȧ, *B.*

Tikvath, tĭk′văth, *B.*

Tilatæi, tĭl′ȧ-tē′ī, *C.*

Tilavemptus, tĭl′ȧ-vĕmp′tŭs, *C.*

Tilgath-pilneser, tĭl′găth-pĭl-nē′zẽr, *B.*

Tilghman, tĭl′mȧn, *M.*

Tillemont, tē′ye-mŏN′, *M.*

Tilly, tĭl′lĭ ; *F.* tē′yē′, *M.*

Tilon, tī′lŏn, *B.*

Timæa, tī-mē′ȧ, *C.*

Timænetus, tī-mē′nē-tŭs, *C.*

Timæus, tī-mē′ŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Timagenes, tī-măj′ē-nēz, *C.*

Timagoras, tī-măg′ō-ras, *C.*

Timandra, tī-măn′drȧ, *C.*

Timanthes, tī-măn′thēz, *C.*

Timarchus, tī-mär′kŭs, *C.*

Timasion, tī-mā′sĭ-ŏn, *C.*

Timasitheus, tĭm′ȧ-sĭth′ē-ŭs, *C.*

Timavus, tĭ-mā′vŭs, *C.*

Timbuktu *or* **Timbuctoo,** tĭm-bŏŏk′tōō, *M.*

Timeas, tĭm′ē-ȧs, *C.*

Timesius, tī-mē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Timeus, tī-mē′ŭs, *B.*

Timna *or* **Timnah,** tĭm′nȧ, *B.*

Timnath, tĭm′năth, *B.*

Timnathah, tĭm′nȧ-thȧ, *B.*

Timnath-heres, tĭm′năth-hē′rēz, *B.*

Timnath-serah, tĭm′năth-sē′rȧ, *B.*

Timnite, tĭm′nīt, *B.*

Timocharis, tī-mŏk′ȧ-rĭs, *C.*

Timocles, tĭm′ō-klēz, *C.*

Timocrates, tī-mŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*

Timocreon, tī-mŏ′krē-ŏn, *C.*

Timoleon, tī-mō′lē-ŏn, *C.*

Timomachus, tī-mŏm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*

Timon, tī′mŏn, *B.* & *C.*

Timor Laut, tē-mōr′ lout, *M.*

Timotheus, tī-mō′thē-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Timothy, tĭm′ō-thĭ, *B.*

Timour *or* **Timur,** tī-mōōr′, *M.*

Timpanogos, tĭm′pȧ-nō′gŏs, *M.*

Tinnevelly, tĭn′nē-vĕl′lĭ, *M.*

Tintoretto, tĭn-tō-rĕt′tō, *M.*

Tioga, tī-ō′gȧ, *M.*

Tiphsah, tĭf′sȧ, *B.*

Tiphys, tĭf′fĭs, *C.*

Tippecanoe, tĭp′pē-kȧ-nōō′, *M.*

Tipperary, tĭp-ẽr-ā′rĭ, *M.*

Tippoo Sahib, tĭp-ōō′ sä′hĭb, *M.*

Tiraboschi, tē-rä-bōs′kē, *M.*

Tiras, tī′ras, *B.*

Tirathites, tī′răth-īts, *B.*

Tiree, tī-rē′, *M.*

Tiresias, tī-rē′shĭ-ȧs, *C.*

Tirhakah, tĭr′hȧ-kȧ, *B.*

Tirhanah, tĭr′hȧ-nȧ, *B.*

Tirhee, tĭr-hē′, *M.*

Iiria, tĭr′ĭ-ȧ, *B.*

Tiridates, tĭr′ĭ-dā′tēz, *C.*

Tirlemont, tẽr′lᵊmŏN′, *M.*

Tiro, tī′rō, *C.*

Tirshatha, tẽr′shăth-ȧ, *B.*

Tirynthus, tī-rĭn′thŭs, *C.*

Tirzah. tẽr′zȧ, *B.*

Tisamenus, tī-săm′ē-nŭs, *C.*

Tisandrus, tī-săn′drŭs, *C.*

Tischbein, tĭsh′bīn, *M.*

Tischendorf, tĭsh′en-dôrf, *M.*

Tishbite, tĭsh′bīt, *B.*

Tishomingo, tĭsh′ō-mĭn′gō, *M.*

Tisias, tĭsh′ĭ-ȧs, *C.*

Tisiphone, tĭ-sĭf′ō-nē, *C.*

Tisiphonus, tī-sĭf′ō-nŭs, *C.*

Tissaphernes, tĭs′sȧ-fẽr′nēz, *C.*

Tissot, tē′sō′, *M.*

Titæa. tī-tē′ȧ, *C.*

Titan, tī′tăn, *B.* & *C.*

Titania, tī-tā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Titanes, tī-tā′nēz, *C.*

Titanides, tī-tăn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*

Titanus, *a giant,* also *a river,* tī-tā′nŭs ; *a mountain,* tĭt′ȧ-nŭs, *C.*

Titaresus, tĭt′ȧ-ɪ̄′sŭs, *C.*

Tithenidia, tĭth′ē-nĭd′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Tithonus, tĭ-thō′nŭs, *C.*

Tithraustes, tĭ-thrȧs′tēz, *C.*

Titia, tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Titian, tĭsh′ăn ; *It.* **Tiziano,** tēt-sē-ä′nō, *M.*

Titiana, tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ′nȧ, *C.*

Titianus, tĭsh′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*

Titicaca, tĭt-ē-kä′kä, *M.*

Tities, tĭsh′ĭ-ēz, *C.*

Titinius, tī-tĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Titius, tĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Titormus, tī-tōr′mŭs, *C.*

Titurius, tī-tū′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Titus, tī′tŭs, *B.* & *C.*

Tityrus, tĭt′ĭ-rŭs, *C.*

Tityus, tĭt′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Tivoli, tĭv′ō-lĭ ; *It.* tē′vō-lē, *M.*

Tixtla, tēst′lä, *M.*

Tiziano = TITIAN.

Tizite, tī′zīt, *B.*

Tlalpan, tläl-pän′, *M.*

Tlascala, tläs-kä′lä, *M.*

Tlemcen, tlĕm-sĕn′, *M.*

Tlepolemus, tlē-pŏl′ē-mŭs, *C.*

Tlumacz, tlōō-mäkz′, *M.*

Tmarus, mär′rŭs, *C.*

Tmolus, mō′lŭs, *C.*

Toah, tō′ȧ, *B.*

Tob, tŏb, *B.*

Tob-adonijah, tŏb′-ăd′ō-nī′jȧ, *B.*

Tobago, tō-bā′gō, *M.*

Tobiah, tō-bī′ȧ, *B.*

Tobias, tō-bī′ȧs, *B.*

Tobis, tō′bĭs, *B.*

Tobiel, tō′bĭ-ĕl, *B.*

Tobijah, tō-bī′jȧ, *B.*

Tobit, tō′bĭt, *B.*

Tobol, tō-bŏl′, *M.*

Tobolsk, tō-bŏlsk′, *M.*

Tocat = TOKAT, *M.*

Tochen, tō′ken, *B.*

Tocqueville, tŏk′vĭl′ ; *F.* tŏk′vēl′, *M.*

Todleben, tōt′lā-ben, *M.*

Togarmah, tō-gär′mȧ, *B.*

Togata, tō-gā′tȧ, *C.*

Tohu, tō′hŭ, *B.*

Toi, tō′ī, *B.*

Tokat, tō-kät′, *M.*

Tokay, tō-kā′, *M.*

Tokyo, tō′kē-ō, *M.*

Tola, tō′lȧ, *B.*

Tolad, tō′lăd. *B.*

Tolaites, tō′lā-īts, *B.*

Tolbanes, tŏl′bȧ-nēz, *C.*

Toledo, tō-lē′dō ; *Sp.* tō-lā′dō, *M.*

Tolentino, tō-lĕn-tē′nō, *M.*

Toletum, tō-lē′tŭm, *C.*

Tolosa, tō-lō′sȧ, *C.* & *M.*

Tolstoi, tōl-stō′ē′, *M.*

Toluca, tō-lōō′kä, *M.*

Tolumnius, tō-lŭm′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Tolus, tō′lŭs, *C.*

Tombigbee, tŏm-bĭg′bē, *M.*

Tommaseo, tōm-mä-sē′ō, *M.*

Tonawanda, tŏn′ȧ-wŏn′dȧ, *M.*

Tones, tō′nē-ȧ, *C.*

Tongatabu, tŏng′gȧ-tä′bōō, *M.*

Tonquin, tŏn-kēn′, *M.*

Tooggoort, tōōg′gōōrt′, *M.*

Toola = TULA, *M.*

Toorkistan = TURKESTAN, *M.*

Topazus, tō-pā′zŭs, *C.*

Topeka, tō-pē′kȧ, *M.*

Tophel. tō′fĕl, *B.*

Tophet, tō′fĕt, *B.*

Topheth, tō′fĕth, *B.*

Topiitz, tē′pĭ-ĭts, *M.*

Topsham, tŏps′ăm, *M.*

Torbay, tôr-bā′, *M.*

Tordenskiold, tôr′den-skē-ŏld, *M.*

Toreño. tō-rān′yō, *M.*

Toretæ, tōr′ē-tē, *C.*

Torgau, tôr′gou, *M.*

Torneå, tôr′nē-ō, *M.*

Toro. tō′rō, *M.*

Toronto, tō-rŏn′tō, *M.*

Torquata, tôr-kwā′tȧ, *C.*

Torquato, tôr-kwä′tō, *M.*

Torquatus, tôr-kwā′tŭs, *C.*

Torquemada, tôr-kā-mä′dä, *M.*

Torres Vedras, tŏr′rĕs vā′drȧs, *M.*

Torricelli, tôr-rē-chĕl′lē, *or* tôr-rĭ-sĕl′lĭ, *M.*

Tortuga. tôr-tōō′gȧ, *M.*

Torus, tō′rŭs, *C.*

Toryne, tō-rī′nē, *C.*

Tou, tō′ŭ, *B.*

Touey, tou′sĭ, *M.*

Toul, tōōl, *M.*

Toula, tōō′lȧ, *M.*

Toulon. tōō-lôN′, *M.*

Toulouse, tōō-lōōz′, *M.*

Touraine, tōō-rān′, *M.*

Tourcoing, tōōr-kwăN′, *M.*

Tourgee, tōōr-zhā′, *M.*

Tournay, tōōr′nā′, *M.*

Tournefort, tōōr′ne-fôr′, *M.*

Tourneur, tẽr′nẽr, *M.*

Tours, tōōr, *M.*

Toussaint L'Ouverture, tōō-săN′ lōō-vẽr-tūr′, *M.*

Towcester, tous′tẽr, *M.*

Townshend, toun′zend, *M.*

Toxeus, tŏks′ē-ŭs *or* tŏks′ūs, *C.*

Toxicratæ, tŏks-ĭk′rȧ-tē, *C.*

Toyama, tō-yä′mä′, *M.*

Trachalus, trăk′ȧ-lŭs, *C.*

Trachas. trā′kas, *C.*

Trachinize, trȧ-kĭn′ī-ē, *C.*

Trachonitis, trăk′ō-nī′tĭs, *B.* & *C.*

Tradescant, trăd′es-kănt, *M.*

Trafalgar, trăf′*al*-gär′ *or* trȧ-făl′gär, *M.*

Tragus. trā′gŭs, *C.*

Trajanopolis, trăj′an-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*

Trajanus. trȧ-jā′nŭs, *C.*

Tralee, trȧ-lē′, *M.*

Tranquebar, trăn′kwe-bär′, *M.*

Transvaal, trăns-väl′, *M.*

Transylvania, trăn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*

Trapani, trä-pä′nē, *M.*

Trasimenus, trăs′ĭ-mē′nŭs, *C.*

Tras-os-Montes, trăs-ōs-mōn′tĕs, *M.*

Travancore, trăv′an-kōr′, *M.*

Trebatius, trē-bā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Trebellianus, trē-bĕl′lĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*

Trebellienus, trē-bĕl′lĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*

Trebellius, trē-bĕl′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*

Trebia, trē′bĭ-ȧ, *C.*

Trebius, trē′bY-ŭs, *C.*
Trebizond, trĕb′Y-zŏnd′, *M.*
Trebonius, trē-bō′nI-ŭs, *C.*
Trebula, trĕb′ū-lă, *C.*
Tredegar, trĕd′ē-gär, *M.*
Tremilse, trĕm′ē-lē, *M.*
Tremont, trē-mŏnt′, *M.*
Trent, trĕnt, *M.*
Trerus, trē′rŭs, *C.*
Trevelyan, trē-vĕl′yan, *M.*
Treveri, trĕv′ē-rI, *C.*
Treves, trēvz, *M.*
Treviglio, trā-vēl′yō, *M.*
Treviri, trĕv′I-rI, *C.*
Treviso, trā-vē′sō, *M.*
Trevor, trē′vẽr, *M.*
Triaria, trI-ā′rI-ă, *C.*
Triarius, trI-ā′rI-ŭs, *C.*
Triballi, trĭ-băl′lI, *C.*
Triboci, trĭb′ō-sI, *C.*
Tribolo, trē′bō-lō, *M.*
Tribuni, trI-bū′nI, *C.*
Tricasses, trI-kăs′sēz, *C.*
Tricastini, trĭk′as-tI′nI, *C.*
Trichinopoly, trĭch′ĭn-ŏp′ō-lY, *M.*
Tricipitinus, trĭt-sĭp′Y-tI′nŭs, *C.*
Tricorythus, trĭ-kŏr′Y-thŭs, *C.*
Tricoupis, trĭ-kōō′pĭs, *M.*
Tricrena, trĭ-krē′nă, *C.*
Tridentum, trĭ-dĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Triest, trē-ĕst′, *or* **Trieste**, trē-ĕs′tā, *M.*
Trieterica, trI′ē-tĕr′Y-kă, *C.*
Trifolinus, trIf′ō-lI′nŭs, *C.*
Trigemina, trI-jĕm′I-nă, *C.*
Trigemini, trI-jĕm′I-nI, *C.*
Trikala, trē′kă-lă, *M.*
Trimurti, trē-mōōr′tē, *H.*
Trinacria, trI-nā′krI-ă, *or* **Trinacris**, trĭn′ă-krĭs, *C.*
Trincomali, trĭn′kō-mā-lē′, *M.*
Trinidad, trĭn′I-dăd′, *M.*
Trinobantes, trĭn′ō-băn′tēz, *C.*
Triocala, trI-ŏk′ă-lă, *C.*
Triopas, trI′ō-pas, *C.*
Triops, trI′ŏps, *C.*
Triphylia, trI-fĭl′I-ă, *C.*
Tripoli, trĭp′ō-lI, *M.*
Tripolis, trĭp′ō-lĭs, *B. & C.*; trē-pō′lĭs, *M.*
Tripolitza, trē-pō-lĭt′sä, *M.*
Triptolemus, trĭp-tōl′ē-mŭs, *C.*
Triquetra, trĭk′wē-trä, *C.*
Trismegistus, trĭs′mē-jĭs′tŭs, *C.*
Tristan, trĭs′tan ; *F.* trēs′tŏN′, *M.*
Trithen, trē′tĕn, *M.*
Tritia, trĭsh′I-ă, *C.*
Triton, trI′tŏn, *C.*
Tritones, trI-tō′nēz, *C.*
Tritonis, trI-tō′nĭs, *C.*
Tritonus, trI-tō′nŭs, *C.*
Triumviri, trI-ŭm′vI-rI, *C.*
Triventum, trI-vĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Trivia, trIv′I-ă, *C.*
Triviæ Antrum, trIv′I-ē ăn′trŭm, *C.*
Triviæ Lacus, trIv′I-ē lā′kŭs, *C.*
Trivicum, trI-vI′kŭm, *C.*
Troades, trō′ă-dēz, *C.*
Troas, trō′ăs, *B. & C.*
Trochois, trŏk′ō-Is, *C.*
Trœzene, trē-zē′nē, *C.*
Trogilus, trŏj′I-lŭs, *C.*
Troglodytæ, trŏg-lŏd′Y-tē *or* trŏg-lō-dI′tē ; **Troglodytes**, -tēz, *C.*
Trogus Pompeius, trō′gŭs pŏm-pē′yŭs, *C.*
Trogyllium, trō-jĭl′lI-ŭm, *B.*
Troilus, trō′I-lŭs, *C.*
Trois Rivières, trwä′ rē′vI-âr′, *M.*
Troja, trō′jä, *C.*
Trojani, trō-jā′nI, *C.*
Trollweiber, trĕl′vI-bĕr, *N.*
Tronchin, trŏN′shăN′, *M.*
Trondhjem, trŏnd′yĕm, *M.*
Trophimus, trŏf′I-mŭs, *B. & C.*
Trophonius, trō-fō′nY-ŭs, *C.*
Trosachs, trŏs′ăks, *M.*
Trossulum, trŏs′sŭ-lŭm, *C.*
Trowbridge, trō′brĭj, *M.*
Troyes, trwä, *M.*
Truentini, trụ′ĕn-tī′nI, *C.*
Truentum, trụ-ĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Trujillo *or* **Truxillo**, trōō-hēl′yō, *C.*
Tryphena, trĭ-fē′nă, *M.*
Trypherus, trĭf′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Tryphiodorus, trĭf′Y-ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Tryphon, trĭ′fŏn, *B. & C.*
Tryphosa, trĭ-fō′să, *B. & C.*
Tschirnhausen, tshĕrn′hou-zen, *M.*
Tschudi, tshōō′dē, *M.*
Tuam, tōō′am, *M.*
Tubal, tū′bal, *B.*
Tubal-cain, tū′bal-kān′, *B.*
Tubero, tū′bē-rō, *C.*
Tubieni, tū′bI-ē′nI, *B.*
Tubingen, tụ′bĭng-en, *M.*
Tucson, tŭ-sŏn′, *M.*
Tucuman, tōō-kōō-män′, *M.*
Tudela, tōō-dā′lä, *M.*
Tuisco, tū-Is′kō, *C.*
Tuisto, tū-Is′tō, *C.*
Tuk-cham, tōōk-shäm, *M.*
Tula, Toola, tōō′lä, *M.*
Tule, tōō′lē, *M.*
Tulingi, tū-lĭn′jI, *C.*
Tullia, tŭl′lI-ă, *C.*
Tullius, tŭl′lI-ŭs, *C.*
Tullianum, tŭl′lI-ā′nŭm, *C.*
Tulliola, tŭl-lI′ō-lă, *C.*
Tullius, tŭl′lY-ŭs, *C.*
Tulloch, tŭl′ŭk, *M.*
Tumbuli, tōōm-bōō′lI, *M.*
Tunes, tū′nēz, *C.*
Tungurahua, tōōn′gōō-rä′hwä, *M.*
Tunguses, tŭn-gū′sĕz, *M.*
Tunis, tū′nĭs, *C. & M.*
Tuolumne, twō′lŭm-nē, *M.*
Tupelo, tū′pe-lō, *M.*
Turdetani, tûr′de-tā′nI, *C.*
Turenne, tū-rĕn′ ; *F.* tụ-rĕn′, *M.*
Turgénev, tōōr-gē-nyĕf′, *M.*
Turgot, tụr-gō′, *M.*
Turin, tū′rĭn ; *It.* **Torino**, tō-rē′nō, *M.*
Turius, tū′rI-ŭs, *C.*
Turkestan *or* **Turkistan**, tōōr′kĕs-tän′, *M.*
Turkey, tẽr′kI, *M.*
Turnhout, tẽrn′hount, *M.*
Turones, tū′rō-nēz, *C.*
Turpin, tẽr′pĭn, *M.*
Turpio, tẽr′pI-ō, *C.*
Turullius, tū-rŭl′lI-ŭs, *C.*
Tuscaloosa, tŭs′kä-lōō′sä, *C.*
Tuscania, tŭs-kā′nI-ă, *C.*
Tuscany, tŭs′kä-nI, *M.*
Tuscarawas, tŭs′kä-rą′wäs, *M.*
Tuscarora, tŭs′kä-rō′rä, *M.*
Tuscola, tŭs′kō-lä, *M.*
Tusculani, tŭs-kŭ-lā′nI, *C.*
Tusculanum, tŭs′kŭ-lā′nŭm, *C.*
Tusculi, tŭs′kŭ-lI, *C.*
Tusculum, tŭs′kŭ-lŭm, *C.*
Tutia, tū′shY-ă, *C.*
Tuticum, tū′tI-kŭm, *C.*
Tutilo, tōō′tē-lō, *M.*
Tuxtla, tōōks′lä, *M.*
Tver *or* **Twer**, tvĕr, *M.*
Tyana, tI′ă-nă, *C.*
Tyanæus, tI′ă-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Tyanitis, tI′ă-nI′tĭs, *C.*
Tybris, tI′brĭs, *C.*
Tybur, tI′bẽr, *C.*
Tyche, tI′kē, *C.*
Tychicus, tĭk′I-kŭs, *B. & C.*
Tychius, tĭk′I-ŭs, *C.*
Tyde, tI′dē, *C.*
Tydeus, tId′ē-ŭs, *C.*
Tyddes, tĭd′I-dēz, *C.*
Tylos, tI′lŏs, *C.*
Tymolus, tI-mō′lŭs, *C.*
Tympania, tĭm′pă-nI′ă, *C.*
Tymphæi, tĭm-fē′I, *C.*
Tyndale, tĭn′dal, *M.*
Tyndarides, tĭn-dăr′Y-dēz, *C.*
Tyndaris, tĭn-dā′rĭs, *C.*
Tyndarus, tĭn-dā′rŭs, *C.*
Tynemouth, tĭn′mŭth, *M.*
Tynnichus, tĭn′nI-kŭs, *C.*
Typhoeus, tI-fō′ē-ŭs *or* tI-fō′ŭs, *C.*
Typhon, tI′fŏn, *C. & E.*
Tyr, tẽr, *N.*
Tyra, tI′rä, *C.*
Tyrannion, tI-răn′nY-ŏn, *C.*
Tyrannus, tI-răn′nŭs, *B. & C.*
Tyras, tI′răs, *C.*
Tyre, tIr, *B. & M.*
Tyree = TIREE, *M.*
Tyres, tI′rēz, *C.*
Tyridates, tIr′I-dā′tēz, *C.*
Tyrii, tIr′Y-I, *C.*
Tirius, tIr′I-ŭs, *C.*
Tyrnau, tẽr′nou, *M.*
Tyro, tI′rō, *C.*
Tyrol, tIr′ŭl, *M.*
Tyrone, tI-rōn′, *M.*
Tyros, tI′rŏs, *C.*
Tyrrel, tIr′el, *M.*
Tyrrheni, tIr-rē′nI, *C.*
Tyrrhenum, tIr-rē′nŭm, *C.*
Tyrrhenus, tIr-rē′nŭs, *C.*
Tyrtæus, tẽr-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Tyrus, tI′rŭs, *B. & C.*
Tyrwhitt, tĭr′Yt *or* tẽr′wYt, *M.*
Tysias, tIsh′Y-as, *C.*
Tzacones, zăk′ō-nēz, *C.*
Tzombi, tsŏm′bY, *M.*
Tzschirner, tshĭr′nẽr, *M.*

U.

Uanapu, wä-nä-pōō′, *M.*
Uando, ōō-än′dō, *M.*
Uargia, wär′glä, *M.*
Uarra, ōō-är′rä, *M.*
Ubeda, ōō-bā′dä, *M.*
Uberti, ōō-bĕr′tē, *M.*
Ubii, ū′bI-I, *C.*
Ucal, ū′kăl, *B.*
Ucalegon, ū-kăl′ē-gŏn, *C.*
Ucayale, ōō-kI-ä′lä, *M.*
Ucayali, ōō-kI-ä′lē, *M.*
Uccello, ōōt-chĕl′lō, *M.*
Udine, ōō′dē-nā, *M.*
Udvarhely, ōōd′vär′hĕl′, *M.*
Uel, ū′ĕl, *B.*
Ufens, ū′fĕnz, *C.*
Ufentina, ū′fĕn-tI′nä, *C.*
Uffenbach, ōōf′en-bäk, *M.*
Ugaia, ōō′gä-ē′ä, *M.*
Ugalla, ōō-gäl′lä, *M.*
Ugarrowa, ōō′gär-rou′wä, *M.*
Uggione = DUGLIONE, *M.*
Ugingo, ōō-gĭn′gō, *M.*
Ugogi, ōō-gō′jē, *M.*
Ugogo, ōō-gō′gō, *M.*
Ugolino, ōō-gō-lē′nō, *M.*
Uhaiyama, ōō′hI-yä′mä, *M.*
Uhehe, ōō-hā′hä, *M.*
Uhland, ōō′länt *or* ū′länd, *M.*
Uist, wĭst, *M.*
Ultenhage, ol′tĕn-hą′ge, *M.*
Ultji, ōō-jē′jē, *M.*
Ukala, ōō-kä′lä, *M.*
Ukasso, ōō-käs′sō, *M.*
Ukerewe, ōō′kĕr-ā′wä, *M.*
Ukiah, ū-kI′ä, *M.*
Ukonongo, ōō′kō-nōn′gō, *M.*
Ukraine, ōō′krăn, *M.*
Ukumi, ōō-kōō′mI, *M.*
Ulai, ū′lā-I, *B.*
Ulala, ōō-lä′lä, *M.*
Ulam, ū′lăm, *B.*
Ulealborg, ōō′lē-ă-bôrg′, *M.*
Ulfilas *or* **Ulphilas**, ŭl′fI-las, *M.*
Ulinde, ōō-lēn′dä, *M.*
Ulla, ŭl′lä, *B.*
Ulloa, ōōl-yō′ä, *M.*
Ullr *or* **Uller**, ōōl′ĕr, *M.*
Ulm, ōōlm, *M.*
Ulpianus, ŭl′pI-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Ulrici, ōōl′rĕt-sē, *M.*
Ulster, ŭl′stẽr, *M.*
Ulubræ, ŭl′ū-brē, *C.*
Ulysses, ū-lĭs′sēz, *C. & M.*
Umbagog, ŭm′bä-gŏg, *M.*
Umballah, ŭm-bäl′lä, *M.*
Umbria, ŭm′brI-ă, *C.*
Umbricius, ŭm-brĭsh′Y-ŭs, *C.*
Umbugwe, ōōm-bŭg′wä, *M.*
Umeå, ōō′mē-ō, *M.*
Ummah, ŭm′mä, *B.*
Undecemviri, ŭn′dē-sĕm′vY-rI, *C.*
Unelli, ū-nĕl′lI, *C.*
Ungama, ŭn-gä′mä, *M.*
Ungelli, ŭn-gĕl′lI, *M.*
Unger, ōōng′ẽr, *M.*
Unni, ŭn′nI, *B.*
Unterwalden, ōōn′tẽr-väl′den, *M.*
Unxia, ŭnk′shY-ă, *C.*
Unyampaka, ōō′nY-ăm-pä′kä, *M.*
Unyamwesi, ōō′nY-ăm-wā′zY, *M.*
Upamba, ōō-päm′bä, *M.*
Upernavik, ōō′per-nä′vĭk, *M.*
Upham, ŭp′ăm, *M.*
Upharsin, ū-fär′sĭn, *B.*
Uphaz, ū′făz, *B.*
Upis, ū′pĭs, *C.*
Upoto, ōō-pō′tō, *M.*
Upsal, ŭp′săl, *or* **Upsala**, ŭp-sä′lä, *M.*
Ur, ẽr, *B.*
Ural, ū′răl, *M.*
Uralsk, ōō-rälsk′, *M.*
Uramo, ōō-rä′mō, *M.*
Urania, ū-rā′nI-ă, *C.*
Uranopolis, ū′răn-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Uranus, ū′rā-nŭs, *C.*
Urban, ẽr′băn, *M.*
Urbana, ẽr-bā′nä, *C.*
Urbanus, ẽr-bā′nŭs, *C.*
Urbana, ẽr-băn′ä, *M.*
Urbane, ẽr′băn, *M.*
Urbicola, ẽr-bĭk′ō-lä, *C.*
Urbicus, ẽr′bI-kŭs, *C.*
Urbino, ōōr-bē′nō, *M.*
Urbinum, ẽr-bI′nŭm, *C.*
Urfa, ōōr′fä, *M.*
Urguru, ōōr-gōō′rōō, *M.*
Urii, ū′rI, *B.*; ōō′rI, *M.*
Uriah, ū-rI′ä, *B.*
Urias, ū-rI′as, *B.*
Uriel, ū′rI-ĕl, *B.*
Urijah, ū-rI′jä, *B.*
Urim, ū′rĭm, *B.*
Urion, ū-rI′ŏn, *C.*
Urquhart, ẽrk′härt, *M.*
Urua, ōō-rōō′ä, *M.*
Uruguay, ōō-rōō-gwI′ *or* ū′rōō-gwä′, *M.*
Urumiah, ōō′rōō-mē′ä, *M.*
Urundi, ōō-rūn′dI, *M.*
Ururi, ōō-rōō′rI, *M.*
Usagara, ōō′sä-gä′rä, *M.*
Usambara, ōō′säm-bä′rä, *M.*
Usaramo, ōō′sä-rä′mō, *M.*
Usegua, ōō′sä-gōō′ä, *M.*
Ushant, ush′ant, *M.*
Ushas, ōō′shäs, *H.*
Usongora, ōō′sōn-gō′rä, *M.*
Ussambi, ōōs-säm′bI, *M.*
Ussumkua, ōōs′sŭm-kōō′ŭ, *M.*
Ussure, ōōs-sōō′rŭ, *M.*
Uta, ū′tä, *B.*
Utah, ū′tä, *M.*
Uthai, ū′thä-I, *B.*
Uthi, ū′thI, *B.*
Utica, ū′tI-kä, *C. & M.*
Utrecht, ū′trĕkt, *M.*
Utrera, ōō-trā′rä, *M.*
Uttoxeter, ŭks′e-tẽr, *M.*
Utungu, ōō-tōōn′gōō, *M.*
Uvinsa, ōō-vIn′sä, *M.*
Uwayu, ōō-wä′yōō, *M.*
Uwins, ū′Inz, *M.*
Uxellodunum, ŭks-ĕl′lō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Uxii, ŭk′shI-I, *C.*
Uxmal, ōōsh-mäl′, *M.*
Uz, ŭz, *B.*
Uzai, ū′zăI *or* ū′zăI, *B.*
Uzal, ū′zăl, *B.*
Uzès, ụ′zĕs′, *M.*
Uzija, ōō-zē′jä, *M.*
Uzza *or* **Uzzah**, ŭz′zä, *B.*
Uzzen-sherah, ŭz′zĕn-shē′rä, *B.*
Uzzi, ŭz′zI, *B.*
Uzziah, ŭz-zI′ä, *B.*
Uzziel, ŭz-zI′ĕl *or* ŭz′zY-ĕl, *B.*
Uzzielites, ŭz-zI′ĕl-Its, *B.*

V.

Vaagen, vä′gen, *M.*
Vaal, väl, *M.*
Vaccæi, văk-sē′I, *C.*
Vacherot, väsh′rō′, *M.*
Vacovia, vä-kō′vI-ä, *M.*
Vacuna, vä-kū′nä, *C.*
Vadimonis Lacus, văd′Y-mō′nĭs lā′kŭs, *C.*
Vaga, vā′gä, *C.*
Vagedrusa, vāj′ē-drụ′sä, *C.*
Vageni, vā-jē′nI, *C.*
Vahalis, vā′hä-lĭs, *C.*
Vahl, väl, *M.*
Vaigatz, vI′gäts′, *M.*
Vaillant, vä′yôN′, *M.*
Vaishnava, vīsh′nä-vä, *H.*
Vaisyas, vīs′yäs, *H.*
Vajezatha, vä-jēz′ä-thä, *B.*
Valais, vä′lā′, *M.*
Valaskjalf, vä-läs′kyälf, *N.*
Valckenaer, väl′ke-när, *M.*
Valdepeñas, väl-dā-pān′yäs, *M.*
Valdes, väl′dĕs, *M.*
Valdivia, väl-dē′vē-ä, *M.*
Valence, vä′lôNs′, *M.*
Valencia, vä-lĕn′shI-ă; *Sp.* vä-lān′thē-ä, *M.*
Valenciennes, vä′lôN′sē-ĕn′, *M.*
Valens, vā′lĕnz, *C.*
Valentia, vä-lĕn′shI-ă, *M.*
Valentini, väl′ĕn-tI′nI, *C.*
Valentinianus, väl′ĕn-tĭn′Y-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Valentinus, väl′ĕn-tI′nŭs, *C.*
Valeria, vä-lē′rI-ă, *C.*
Valerianus, vä-lē′rI-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Valerius, vä-lē′rI-ŭs, *C.*
Valerus, väl′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Valetium, vä-lē′shI-ŭm, *C.*
Valgius, väl′jI-ŭs, *C.*
Valí, vä′lē, *N.*
Valkyria, väl-kY′Y-ä, *N.*
Valladolid, väl-yä-dō-lēd′, *M.*
Vallandigham, vä-lăn′dI-găm, *M.*
Valle, väl′Y, *M.*
Vallière, väl′yâr′, *M.*
Valmiki, väl′mē-kē, *M.*
Valois, väl′wä′, *M.*

Valparaiso, văl-pă-rī′sō, *M.*
Valtelline, vält′t-l-ēn′, *M.*
Vanbrugh, văn′brŭg, *M.*
Van Buren, văn bū′rĕn, *M.*
Vancouver, văn-kōō′vĕr, *M.*
Vandalia, văn-dā′lĭ-ă, *M.*
Vandalii, văn-dā′lĭ-ī, *C.*
Van der Heyden, văn dĕr hī′dĕn, *M.*
Van der Meulen, văn dĕr mu′lĕn, *M.*
Van Diemen, văn dē′mĕn, *M.*
Vandyke, văn-dīk′, *M.*
Vanglones, văn′jĭ-ō′nēz, *C.*
Vanlah, vä-nī′ä, *B.*
Vannes, văn, *M.*
Vanni, văn′nē, *M.*
Vannius, văn′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vannucci, văn-nōōt′chē, = Perugino, *M.*
Van Oost, văn ōst, *M.*
Van Rensselaer, văn rĕn′se-lĕr, *M.*
Vansittart, văn-sĭt′ärt, *M.*
Vaperau, văp-ĕr-ō′ or văp′rō′, *M.*
Varanes, vä-rā′nēz, *C.*
Varchi, vär′kē, *M.*
Vardæi, vär-dē′ī, *C.*
Varennes, vä′rĕnz′, *M.*
Vargas, vär′gäs, *M.*
Varignon, vä′rēn′yôN′, *M.*
Varius, vā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Varna, vär′nä, *M.*
Varnhagen, *G.* färn′hä-gen ; *Pg.* vär-nä-zhēn′, *M.*
Varuna, vä′rōō-nä, *H.*
Varus, vā′rŭs, *C.*
Vásárhely, vä′shär′hĕl′, *M.*
Vasari, vä-sä′rē, *M.*
Vasates, vā-sā′tēz, *C.*
Vascones, văs′kō-nēz or văs-kō′nēz, *C.*
Vashni, väsh′nĭ, *B.*
Vashti, väsh′tī, *B.*
Vata, vä′tä, *H.*
Vaticanus, văt′ĭ-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Vatienus, vā′shĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Vattel, văt-tĕl′ or văt′tĕl′, *M.*
Vauban, vō′bäN′, *M.*
Vaucher, vō′shär′, *M.*
Vaucluse, vō′klüz′, *M.*
Vaud, vō, *M.*
Vaudreuil, vō′drĕl′, *M.*
Vaugelas, vōzh′lä′, *M.*
Vauzhan, vạn or vạ′ạn, *M.*
Vauquelin, vō′klăN′, *M.*
Vautier, vō′tĭ-ā′, *M.*
Vaux, vāks, *M.*
Vayu, vä′yōō, *H.*
Ve, vā, *N.*
Vecchi, vĕk′kē, *M.*
Vecchio, v ĕ′kĕ-ō, *M.*
Vectius, vĕk′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vectones, vĕk-tō′nēz or vĕk′tō-nēz, *C.*
Veda, vā′dä, *H.*
Vega, vā′gä, *M.*
Vegetius, vē-jē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Veglia, vĕl′yä, *M.*
Vela, vā′yä, *C.*
Velentes, vē-lĕn′tēz, *C.*
Veiento, vē′ĭ-ĕn′tō, *C.*
Veii, vē′yī, *C.*
Veit, vīt or īt, *M.*
Vejovis, vē-jō′vĭs, *C.*
Velabrum, vē-lā′brŭm, *C.*
Velanius, vē-lā′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Velasquez, vä-läs′keth or -kĕs, *M.*
Velez Malaga, vā′lĕth mä′lä-gä, *M.*
Velia, vē′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Velina, vē-lī′nä, *C.*
Velino, vā-lē′nō, *M.*
Velinus, vē-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Veliterna, vē-lĭ-tĕr′nä, *C.*
Velitræ, vē-lī′trē, *C.*
Velleius Paterculus, vĕl′lē-yŭs pa-tĕr′kŭ-lŭs, *C.*
Velletri, vĕl-lā′trē, *M.*
Velpeau, vĕl′pō′, *M.*
Venafrum, vē-nā′frŭm, *C.*
Venango, vē-năn′gō, *M.*
Vendée, vŏN′dā′, *M.*
Vendôme, vŏN′dōm′, *M.*
Venedi, vē′nē-dī, *C.*
Veneti, vē′nē-tī, *C.*
Venetia, vē-nē′shĭ-ä, *C.* & *M.*
Veneziano, vā-nē′tsē-ä′nō, *M.*
Venezuela, vĕn′e-zwē′lä, *M.*
Venice, vĕn′ĭs ; *It.* **Venezia**, vā-nā′dzē-ä, *M.*
Venilia, vē-nĭl′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Venloo or **Venlo**, vĕn-lō′, *M.*
Vennones, vĕn-nō′nēz or vĕn′nō-nēz, *C.*
Ventidius, vĕn-tĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ventimiglia, vĕn-tē-mēl′yä, *M.*
Venulelus, vē-nū-lē′yŭs, *C.*
Venus, vē′nŭs, *C.*
Venusia, vē-nū′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Vera Cruz, vā′rä krōōs, *M.*
Veragri, vē-rā′grī or vĕr′ä-grī, *C.*
Veranius, vē-rā′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Verannius, vē-rā′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vercellæ, vĕr-sĕl′lē, *C.*
Vercelli, vĕr-chĕl′lē, *M.*
Vercingetorix, vĕr-sĭn-jĕt′ō-rĭks, *C.*
Verde, vĕrd, *M.*
Verdun, vĕr′dŭN′, *M.*
Vergasilaunus, vĕr′gās-ĭ-lą′nŭs, *C.*
Vergellus, vĕr-jĕl′lŭs, *C.*
Vergennes, vĕr-jĕnz′ ; *F.* vĕr′zhĕn′, *M.*
Vergilia, vĕr-jĭl′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Vergilia, vĕr-jĭl′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Verginius, vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vergniaud or **-aux**, vĕrn′yō′, *M.*
Vergobretus, vĕr-gŏb′rē-tŭs, *C.*
Veritas, vĕr′ĭ-tăs, *C.*
Vermejo, vĕr-mā′hō, *M.*
Vermigli, vĕr-mēl′yē, *M.*
Vermont, vĕr-mŏnt′, *M.*
Vernet, vĕr′nā′, *M.*
Vernon, vĕr′nŭn, *M.*
Veromandui, vĕr′ō-măn′dū-nī, *C.*
Verona, vē-rō′nä, *C.* ; vä-rō′nä, *M.*
Verones, vē-rō′nēz, *C.*
Veronica, vĕr′ō-nĭ′kä, *C.*
Verplanck, vĕr-plănk′, *M.*
Verrius, vĕr′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Verrocchio, vĕr-rŏk′kē-ō, *M.*
Versailles, vĕr-sālz′ ; *F.* vĕr′sä′yᵊ or vĕr-sä′ĕl, *M.*
Verstegan, vĕr-stē′gan, *M.*
Verticordia, vĕr′tĭ-kôr′dĭ-ä, *C.*
Vertot, vĕr′tō′, *M.*
Vertumnalia, vĕr′tŭm-nā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Vertumnus, vĕr-tŭm′nŭs, *C.*
Verulam, vĕr′ōō-lăm, *M.*
Verulanus, vĕr′ō-lā′nŭs, *C.*
Verus, vē′rŭs, *C.*
Verviers, vĕr′vĭ-ā′, *M.*
Veseris, vē-sē′rĭs, *C.*
Vesevus, vē-sē′vŭs, *C.*
Vesoul, vᵊzōōl′, *M.*
Vespacianus, vĕs-pā′shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Vespucci, vĕs-pōōt′chē, *M.*
Vestales, vĕs-tā′lēz, *C.*
Vestalia, vĕs-tā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Vestalis, vĕs-tā′lĭs, *C.*
Vestilius, vĕs-tĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vestini, vĕs-tī′nī, *C.*
Vestinus, vĕs-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Vestri, vĕs′trē, *N.*
Vesuvius, vē-sū′vĭ-ŭs, *C.* & *M.* ; *It.* **Vesuvio**, vā-sōō′vē-ō, *M.*
Vesvius, vĕs′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vetera, vē′tĕ-rä, *C.*
Vetius, vē′tĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vettones, vĕt-tō′nēz, *C.*
Vettori, vĕt-tō′rē, *M.*
Vetulonia, vē-tŭ-lō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Veturia, vē-tū′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Veturius, vē-tū′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vetus, vē′tŭs, *C.*
Veuillot, vᵊyō′, *M.*
Vevay or **Vevey**, ve-vā′, *M.*
Viadrus, vī-ā′drŭs or vĭ′ä-drŭs, *C.*
Viardot, vē′är-dō′, *M.*
Viatka or **Wjatka**, vē-ät′kä, *M.*
Vibidia, vĭ-bĭd′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Vibidius, vĭ-bĭd′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vibius, vĭb′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vibo, vī′bō, *C.*
Viborg, vē′bôrg ; *Finnish* **Wuburi**, vu-pōō′rē, *M.*
Vibullius, vĭ-bŭl′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vica Pota, vī′kä pō′tä, *C.*
Vicentia, vĭ-sĕn′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Vicenza, vē-chĕn′tsä, *M.*
Vicetia, vĭ-sē′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Vich, vēk, *M.*
Vicksburg, vĭks′bĕrg, *M.*
Vico, vē′kō, *M.*
Vicq d'Azyr, vēk dä′zēr′, *M.*
Victoria, vĭk-tō′rĭ-ä, *C.* & *M.*
Victorius, vĭk-tō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Vida, vē′dä, *M.*
Vidar, vē′där, *N.*
Vidaurri, vē-dou′rē, *M.*
Vidocq, vē′dôk′, *M.*
Vienna, vĭ-ĕn′nä, *C.* ; vē-ĕn′nä, *M.* ; *G.* **Wien**, vēn, *M.*
Vienne, vē′ĕn′, *M.*
Vigevano, vē-jā′vä-nō, *M.*
Vignaud, vēn′yō′, *M.*
Vignola, vēn′yō-lä, *M.*
Vignoles, vēn′yōl′, *M.*
Vigny, vēn′yē′, *M.*
Vilers, vē′lär′, *M.*
Vigo, vē′gō or vĭ′gō, *M.*
Vili, vē′lē, *N.*
Villa, vēl′yä or vĭl′lä, *M.*
Villach, vĭl′lak′, *M.*
Villa del Fuerte, vēl′yä dĕl fwär′tā, *M.*
Villafranca, vēl′yä-frän′kä, *M.*
Villagran, vēl-yä-grän′, *M.*
Villalobos, vēl-yä-lō′bōs, *M.*
Villanova, vēl-lä-nō′vä, *M.*
Villanueva, vēl-yä-nwā′vä, *M.*
Villa Real, vēl′yä rā-äl′, *M.*
Villa Rica, vēl′lä rē′kä, *M.*
Villars, vĭl′ärz or vē′yärs′, *M.*
Villefranche, vēl′frôNsh′, *M.*
Villegas, vēl-yā′gäs, *M.*
Villehardouin, vēl′är′dōō′ĂN′, *M.*
Villemain, vēl′măN′, *M.*
Villeneuve, vēl′nĕv′, *M.*
Villers, vē′yär′, *M.*
Villia Lex, vĭl′lĭ-ä lĕks, *C.*
Villiers, vĭl′yĕrs, *M.*
Villius, vĭl′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vilna or **Wilna**, vĭl′nä, *M.*
Viminalis, vĭm′ĭ-nā′lĭs, *C.*
Vinaroz, vē-nä-rōth′, *M.*
Vincennes, vĭn-sĕnz′ ; *F.* văN′sĕn′, *M.*
Vincentius, vĭn-sĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vinci, vĭn′chē or vēn′chē, *M.*
Vincius, vĭn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vindelici, vĭn-dĕl′ĭ-sī, *C.*
Vindemiator, vĭn-dē mĭ-ā′tŏr, *C.*
Vindicius, vĭn-dĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vindobona, vĭn-dō-bō′nä or vĭn′dō-bō′nä, *C.*
Vindonissa, vĭn′dō-nĭs′sä, *C.*
Vinet, vē′nā′, *M.*
Virgolf, vĭn′gŏlf, *N.*
Vinicius, vĭ-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vinius, vĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vipsania, vĭp-sā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Vique. Vich, vēk or vĭk, *M.*
Virbius, vĭr′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Virgilius, vĕr-jĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Virginia, vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-ä, *C.* & *M.*
Virginius, vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Viriathus, vĭr′ĭ-ā′thŭs, *C.*
Viriplaca, vĭr′ĭ-plā′kä, *C.*
Virodunum, vĭr′ō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Vischer, fĭsh′ĕr, *M.*
Visellia, vĭ-sĕl′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Visellus, vĭ-sĕl′lŭs, *C.*
Vishnu, vĭsh′nōō, *H.*
Visconti, vēs-kōn′tē, *M.*
Visigothæ, vĭ-sĭg′ō-thē, *C.*
Vistula, vĭs′tŭ-lä, *C.* & *M.*
Vitebsk or **Witebsk**, vē-tĕbsk′, *M.*
Vitellia, vĭ-tĕl′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Vitellius, vĭ-tĕl′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Viterbo, vē-tĕr′bō, *M.*
Vitia, vĭsh′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Vitoria or **Vittoria**, vē-tō′rē-ä, *M.*
Vitruvius, vĭ-trų′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vitula, vĭt′ŭ-lä, *C.*
Vives, vē′vĕs, *M.*
Viviani, vē-vē-ä′nē, *M.*
Vizagapatam, vĭz-zä′ga-pa-tăm′, *M.*
Vladimir, vlăd′ĭ-mĕr or vlä-dē′mĕr, *M.*
Voconia Lex, vō-kō′nĭ-ä lĕks, *C.*
Vogel, fō′gel, *M.*
Vogesus, vō′jē-sŭs or vō-jē′sŭs, *C.*
Vogt, fōgt, *M.*
Vogué, vō′gu′ā′, *M.*
Voisin, vwä′zăN′, *M.*
Volaterra, vō-lä-tĕr′rä, *C.*
Volga, vōl′gä, *M.*
Volhynia, vōl-hĭn′ĭ-ä ; *Polish* **Wolynsk**, vō-lĕnsk′, *M.*
Volney, vōl′nĭ ; *F.* vōl′nā′, *M.*
Vologda or **Wologda**, vō-lŏg′dä, *M.*
Vologeses, vē-lō′jē-sēz, *C.*
Volscius, vōl′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Volsinii, vōl-sĭn′ĭ-ī, *C.*
Volsung, vōl′sŏong, *N.*
Voltaire, vōl′tär′, *M.*
Voltinia, vōl-tĭn′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Volubilis, vō-lū′bĭ-lĭs, *C.*
Volumna, vō-lŭm′nä, *C.*
Volumnia, vō-lŭm′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Volumnius, vō-lŭm′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Volumnus, vō-lŭm′nŭs, *C.*
Volupia, vō-lū′pĭ-ä, *C.*
Voluptas, vō-lŭp′tăs, *C.*
Volusenus, vōl′ŭ-sē′nŭs, *C.*
Volusianus, vō-lū′sĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Volusius, vō-lū′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Volusus, vōl′ŭ-sŭs, *C.*
Volux, vō′lŭks, *C.*
Vomanus, vō-mā′nŭs, *C.*
Vonones, vō-nō′nēz, *C.*
Vophsi, vōf′sī, *B.*
Vopiscus, vō-pĭs′kŭs, *C.*
Voranus, vō-rā′nŭs, *C.*
Vorarlberg, fôr-ärl′bĕrg, *M.*
Voronezh, vō-rō-nēzh′, *M.*
Vortigern, vôr′tĭ-gĕrn, *M.*
Vosges, vōzh, *M.*
Voss, ĭōs, *M.*
Votienus, vō-shĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Vouet, vōō′ā′, *M.*
Voyer, vwä′yā′, *M.*
Vries, vrēs, *M.*
Vritra, vrē′trä, *H.*
Vulcanus, vŭl-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Vulcatius, vŭl-kā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vulturnus, vŭl-tĕr′nŭm, *C.*
Vulturnus, vŭl-tĕr′nŭs, *C.*
Vuna, vōō′nä, *M.*

W.

Waagen, vä′gen, *M.*
Waal or **Wahal**, väl, *M.*
Wabash, wą′băsh, *M.*
Wachter, väk′tĕr, *M.*
Wachter or **Waechter**, vĕk′tĕr, *M.*
Wachusett, wą-chū′sĕt, *M.*
Waday, wä′dī, *M.*
Wadelai, wä-dē-lī′, *M.*
Wagram, vä′gräm, *M.*
Wahl, väl, *M.*
Walch, välk, *M.*
Walcheren, väl′kĕr-en, *M.*
Waldeck, väl′dĕk, *M.*
Waldemar, väl′de-mär, *M.*
Waldenses, wŏl-dĕn′sēz, *M.*
Waldo, wŏl′dō, *M.*
Waldoborough, wäl′dō-bŭr′rŭ, *M.*
Waldstädter, vält′stĕt-ĕr, *M.*
Wales, wālz, *M.*
Walewski, vä-lĕf′skē or wä-lŭf′skē, *M.*
Walhalla, väl-hăl′lä, *N.*
Wallachia, wŏl-lā′kĭ-ä, *M.*
Wallenstein, väl′len-stīn′, *M.*
Wallich, väl′lĭk, *M.*
Wallis, wŏl′ĭs, *M.*
Walmesley, wŏmz′lĭ, *M.*
Walsingham, wŏl′sĭng-am, *M.*
Waltham, wŏl′thăm, *M.*
Walther, väl′tĕr, *M.*
Wambu, wăm′bōō, *M.*
Wambutti, wäm-bōōt′tĭ, *M.*
Wami, wä′mĭ, *M.*
Wandi, wän′dĭ, *M.*
Wandsworth, wŏnz′wŭrth, *M.*
Waraszdin, vä′ras-dēn′, *M.*
Warburton, wąr′bĕr-tŭn, *M.*
Wargentin, vär′gen-tēn′, *M.*
Warham, wąr′ăm, *M.*
Warsaw, wąr′są ; *Polish* **Warszawa**, vär-shä′vä, *M.*
Warwick, *Eng.*, wŏr′ĭk ; *U. S.*, wąr′wĭk, *M.*
Washington, wŏsh′ĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Washita, wŏsh′ĭ-tą, *M.*
Washoe, wŏsh′ō, *M.*
Watelet, vät′lā′, *M.*
Wateree, wŏt′ĕr-ē′, *M.*
Waterloo, wą′tĕr-lōō ; *D.* vą′ter-lō′, *M.*
Watervliet, wą′tĕr-vlēt, *M.*
Watteau, vät′tō′, *M.*
Waugh, wą, *M.*
Weber, wē′bĕr ; *G.* vā′bĕr ; *river*, wĕ′bĕr, *M.*
Wednesbury, wĕnz′bĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Wednesfield, wĕnz′fēld, *M.*
Weeninx, wā′nĭngks, *M.*
Weichselburg, vĭk′sel-bōōrg, *M.*
Weigel, vī′gel, *M.*
Weimar, vī′mär, *M.*
Weinheim, vīn′hīm, *M.*
Weishaupt, vīs′houpt, *M.*
Weiss, wīs, *M.*
Weisse, vī′se, *M.*
Weissenburg, vī′sen-bōōrg, *M.*
Welle, wĕl′lē, *M.*
Wellesley, wĕlz′lĭ, *M.*
Wellington, wĕl′lĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Wemyss, wēmz, *M.*
Wener, vā′nĕr, *or* **Wenner**, v n′nĕr, *M.*
Wenzel, vĕnt′sĕl ; *Latin* **Wenceslaus**, wĕn′sĕs-lā′ŭs, *M.*
Werner, wĕr′nĕr or vĕr′nĕr, *M.*
Wernigerode, vĕr′nē-gā-rō′dē, *M.*
Werra, vĕr′rä, *M.*
Werre, wĕr′rᵊ, *M.*
Wesel, vā′zel, *M.*

Weser, wā′zĕr, *M.*
Westmacott, wĕst′mȧ-kŭt, *M.*
Westmeath, wĕst′mēth, *M.*
Westminster, wĕst′mĭn-stẽr, *M.*
Westmoreland, wĕst′mōōr-land *or* west-mōr′land, *M.*
Westphalia, wĕst-fā′lĭ-ȧ ; *G.* **Westphalen**, vest-fä′len, *M.*
Weyden, wī′den, *M.*
Weymouth, wā′mŭth, *M.*
Whalley, hwŏl′ĭ, *M.*
Wharton, hwar′tŭn, *M.*
Whewell, hū′el, *M.*
Whitefield, hwīt′fēld, *M.*
Whydah, hwīd′ȧ, *M.*
Wichita, wĭch′ĭ-tȧ, *M.*
Wiclif, **Wickliffe**, = **Wycliffe**, *M.*
Widin, vĭd′ĭn, *M.*
Wiedersheim, vē′dẽrs-hīm, *M.*
Wieland, vē′lant, *M.*
Wieliczka, vĕ-lĭch′kȧ, *M.*
Wien, vēn, = **Vienna**, *M.*
Wiesbaden, vēs-bä′den *or* vēs′bä-den, *M.*
Wieselgren, vē′zel-grĕn, *M.*
Wildenbruch, vĭl′den-brōōk, *M.*
Wilkesbarre, wĭlks′băr-ĭ, *M.*
Willaert, wĭl′lärt, *M.*
Willamette, wĭl-ă′mĕt, *M.*
Willoughby, wĭl′ō-bĭ, *M.*
Willughby, wĭl′ŭ-bĭ, *M.*
Wilna, wĭl′nȧ, *M.*
Winckelmann, vĭn′kel-män, *M.*
Windham, wĭnd′ȧm, *M.*
Windischgratz, vĭn′dish-grĕts, *M.*
Windsor, wĭn′zẽr, *M.*
Winkelried, vĭn′kel-rēt, *M.*
Winnebago, wĭn′ẽ-bā′gō, *M.*
Winnepesaukee *or* **Winipisiogee**, wĭn′ẽ-pe-sȧ′kē, *M.*
Winnipeg, wĭn′ĭ-pĕg, *M.*
Wirth, vērt, *M.*
Wisbech, wĭz′bēch, *M.*
Wisby, **Visby**, vĭs′bŭ, *M.*
Wiscasset, wĭs-kăs′sĕt, *M.*
Wisconsin, wĭs-kŏn′sĭn, *M.*
Wismar, wĕs′mär, *M.*
Wissembourg, vĭs′sŏN′bōōr′, *M.*
Witebsk = **Vitebsk**, *M.*
Wito, wē′tō, *M.*
Wittenberg, wĭt′ten-bĕrg ; *G.* vĭt′ten-b *or* m, *M.*
Wittgenstein, wĭt′gen-stīn, *M.*
Witzleben, wĭts′lā-bn, *M.*
Wiveliscombe, wĭv′e-lĭs′kŭm *or* wĭls′kŭm, *M.*
Wladimir = **Vladimir**, *M.*
Woburn, wō′bẽrn, *M.*
Woden, wō′den, *N.*
Wöhler *or* **Woehler**, vē′lẽr, *M.*
Wohlgemuth, vōl′ge-mōōt, *M.*
Wolcott, wōl′kŭt *or* wōōl′kŭt, *M.*
Wolfenbüttel, vōl′fen-bŭ′tel, *M.*
Wolff, vŏlf, *M.*
Wolga = **Volga**, *M.*
Wolgelaiwotua, wōl′gẽ-lī-wŏt′ŭ-ȧ, *M.*
Wollaston, wŏol′ȧs-tŭn, *M.*
Wollstonecraft, wŏol′stŭn-krăft, *M.*
Wolsey, wōōl′zĭ, *M.*
Wolverhampton, wŏo͝l′vẽr-hămp′tŭn, *M.*
Woolwich, wōōl′ĭj, *M.*
Worcester, wōōs′tẽr, *M.*
Wordsworth, wẽrdz′wẽrth, *M.*
Worms, vōrms, *M.*
Woronicz, vō-rō′nĭch, *M.*
Wotton, wŏt′tŭn, *M.*
Wouverman, wou′vẽr-män, *M.*
Wrangel, răng′gel, *M.*
Wraxall, răks′ȧl, *M.*
Wrexham, rĕks′ȧm, *M.*
Wrottesley, rŏts′lĭ, *M.*
Wualaba, wōō′ȧ-lä′bȧ, *M.*
Würtemberg, vur′tem-bĕrg′, *M.*
Würtzburg, vurts′bōōrg, *M.*
Wyandot, *also* **Wyandotte**, wī′ȧn-dŏt′, *M.*
Wycherly, wĭch′ẽr-lĭ, *M.*
Wycliffe, **Wyclif**, **Wiclif**, *or* **Wickliffe**, wĭk′lĭf, *M.*
Wycombe, wĭk′ŭm, *M.*
Wye, wī, *M.*
Wylie, wī′lĭ, *M.*
Wyndham, wĭnd′ȧm, *M.*
Wyntoun, wĭn′tŭn, *M.*
Wyoming, wī-ō′mĭng (*not* wī′ō-mĭng), *M.*
Wythe, wĭth (*not* wīth), *M.*

X.

Xagua, hä′gwä, *M.*
Xalapa *or* **Jalapa**, hä-lä′pä, *M.*
Xanthia, zăn′thĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Xanthias, zăn′thĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Xanthica, zăn′thĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Xanthicus, zăn′thĭ-kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Xanthippe, zăn-tĭp′pē, *C.*
Xanthippus, zăn-tĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Xauxa = **Jauja**, *M.*
Xavier, zăv′ĭ-ẽr ; *Sp.* hä-vē-är′, *M.*
Xenagoras, zē-năg′ō-ras, *C.*
Xenarchus, zē-när′kŭs, *C.*
Xenares, zēn′ȧ-rēz, *C.*
Xenea, zē′nē-ȧ, *C.*
Xenetus, zēn′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Xenia, zē′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Xeniades, zē-nī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Xenius, zē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Xenoclea, zēn′ō-klē′ȧ, *C.*
Xenocles, zēn′ō-klēz, *C.*
Xenocrates, zē-nŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Xenodamus, zē-nŏd′ȧ-mŭs *or* zēn′ō-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Xenodemus, zēn′ō-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Xenodice, zē-nŏd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Xenodochus, zē-nŏd′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Xenodotus, zē-nŏd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Xenophanes, zē-nŏf′ȧ-nēz, *C.*
Xenophon, zēn′ō-fŏn, *C.*
Xenotimus, zēn′ō-tī′mŭs, *C.*
Xeres, hä-rĕth′, *M.*
Xeres = **Jerez**, *M.*
Xerolibya, zēr′ō-lĭb′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Ximene, zī-mē′nē, *C.*
Ximenes, zī-mē′nēz ; *Sp.* hē-mā′nĕs, *M.*
Xingu *or* **Chingu**, shēn-gōō′, *M.*
Xochimilco, hō-kē-mēl′kō, *M.*
Xulla, zōōl′lä, *M.*
Xychus, zĭ′kŭs, *C.*
Xylander, kse-län′dẽr, *M.*
Xylenopolis, zĭl-ē-nŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Xypete, zĭp′ē-tē, *C.*
Xystiani, zĭs′tĭ-ȧ′nĭ, *C.*

Y.

Yakootsk, yä-kōōtsk′, *M.*
Yaku, yä′kōō, *M.*
Yalabusha, yăl′ȧ-bōōsh′ȧ, *M.*
Yalafa, yȧ′lä-fä, *M.*
Yalunga, yä-lōōn′gȧ, *M.*
Yambusa, yäm-bōō′ȧ, *M.*
Yambuga, väm-bōō′gȧ, *M.*
Yang-tse-Kiang, yäng′tsē-kĭ-äng′, *M.*
Yanina, yȧ′nē-nȧ, *M.*
Yarkand, yär′kȧnd′, *M.*
Yaroslav, yä-rō-slȧv′, *M.*
Yazoo, yȧ-zōō′, *M.*
Yeddo, yĕd′dō, *M.*
Yekaterinoslav, yĕ-kȧ-tā-rē-nō-slȧv′, *M.*
Yelizavetgrad, yĕ-lē-sä-vĕt-grȧd′, *M.*
Yemen, yĕm′en, *M.*
Yenikale, yĕn-ē-kä′lē, *M.*
Yenisei, yĕ-nē-sā′ē, *M.*
Yeovil, yō′vĭl, *M.*
Yezso *or* **Yezo**, yä′zō, *M.*
Ygdrasil, ĭg′drȧ-sĭl, *N.*
Ymir, ē′mẽr, *N.*
Yonge, yŭng, *M.*
Yonkers, yŏŋk′ẽrz, *M.*
Yonne, yŏn, *M.*
Yosemite, yō-sĕm′ĭ-tē, *M.*
Youatt, yōō′at, *M.*
Youghal, yal, *M.*
Youghiogheny, yō-hŭ-gā′nĭ, *M.*
Youmans, yōō′manz, *M.*
Ypres, ē′pr, *M.*
Ypsilanti, ĭp′sĭ-lăn′tĭ, *M.*
Yriarte *or* **Iriarte**, ē-rē-är′tā, *M.*
Ysabeau, ē′zȧ-bō′, *M.*
Yssel *or* **Ijssel**, ī′sel, *M.*
Yucatan, yōō′kȧ-tăn′, *M.*
Yupanqui, yōō-pän′kē, *M.*
Yverdun, ē′vẽr-dŭN′, *M.*
Yvetot, ēv′tō′, *M.*

Z.

Zaab, zäb, *M.*
Zaanaim, zā′ȧ-nā′ĭm, *B.*
Zaandam, zän-dämʹ, *M.*
Zaavan, zā′ȧ-văn, *B.*
Zaazan, zā′ȧ-zăn, *B.*
Zaazannim, zā′ȧ-zăn′nĭm, *B.*
Zabad, zā′băd, *B.*
Zabadæans, zăb′ȧ-dē′anz, *B.*
Zabadaias, zăb′ȧ-dī′as, *B.*
Zabadeans, zăb′ȧ-dē′anz, *C.*
Zabatus, zăb′ȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Zabbai, zăb′bī, *B.*
Zabbud, zăb′bŭd, *B.*
Zabdeus, zăb-dē′ŭs, *B.*
Zabdiel, zăb′dĭ-el, *B.*
Zabolus, zăb′ō-lŭs, *C.*
Zabud, zā′bŭd, *B.*
Zabdi, zăb′dĭ, *B.*
Zabulon, zăb′ŭ-lŏn, *B.*
Zacatecas, zăk′ȧ-tā′kas, *M.*
Zaccai, zăk′kā-ī, *B.*
Zacchæus, **Zaccheus**, zăk-kē′ŭs, *B.*
Zacchur, zăk′kẽr, *B.*
Zaccur, zăk′kẽr, *B.*
Zach, tsäk, *M.*
Zacharia, tsäk-ä-rē′ä, *M.*
Zachariah, zăk′ȧ-rī′ȧ ; **Zacharias**, zăk′ȧ-rī′as, *B.*
Zachary, zăk′ȧ-rĭ, *B.*
Zacher, zā′kẽr, *B.*
Zacynthus, zȧ-sĭn′thŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Zadok, zā′dŏk, *B.*
Zagreus, zā-grē′ŭs *or* zā′gruș, *C.*
Zagrus, zā′grŭs, *C.*
Zaham, zā′hăm, *B.*
Zair, zā′ẽr, *B.*
Zaire, zā-ēr′, *M.*
Zalaph, zā′lăf, *B.*
Zalates, zăl′ȧ-tēz, *C.*
Zaleucus, zȧ-lū′kŭs, *C.*
Zalmon, zăl′mŏn, *C.*
Zalmonah, zăl-mō′nȧ, *B.*
Zalmunna, zăl-mŭn′nȧ, *B.*
Zaluski, zȧ-lōōs′kē, *M.*
Zama, zā′mȧ, *C.*
Zambezi, zăm-bā′zē, *M.*
Zambis, zăm′bĭs, *B.*
Zambri, zăm′brĭ, *B.*
Zamalxis, zȧ-mŏlks′ĭs, *C.*
Zamora, thä-mō′rä, *M.*
Zamoth, zā′mŏth, *B.*
Zampieri, dzăm-pē-ā′rē, *M.*
Zamzummims, zăm-zŭm′mĭmz, *B.*
Zanchi, zän′kē, *M.*
Zanesville, zānz′vĭl, *M.*
Zanguebar, zän′ge-bär, *M.*
Zanoah, zȧ-nō′ȧ, *B.*
Zante, zän′tē, *M.*
Zanzibar, zän′zĭ-bär, *M.*
Zapata, sä-pä′tȧ, *M.*
Zaphnath-paaneah, zăf′năth-pā′ȧ-nē-ȧ, *B.*
Zaphon, zā′fŏn, *B.*
Zapp, zăp, *M.*
Zappu, zăp′pōō, *M.*
Zara, zā′rȧ, *B.* ; zä′rä, *M.*
Zaraces, zăr′ȧ-sēz, *B.*
Zarah, zā′rȧ, *B.*
Zaraias, zăr′ȧ-ī′as, *B.*
Zarbienus, zär′bĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Zarate, zhä-rä′tä, *M.*
Zareah, zā′rē-ȧ, *B.*
Zarephath, zăr′ē-făth, *B.*
Zaretan, zăr′ē-tăn, *B.*
Zareth-shahar, zā′rĕth-shā′här, *B.*
Zarhites, zär′hīts, *B.*
Zaria, zȧ′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Zartanah, zär′tȧ-nȧ, *B.*
Zarthan, zär′thăn, *B.*
Zathoe, zăth′ō-ē, *B.*
Zathui, zȧ-thū′ī, *B.*
Zatthu, zăt′thŭ, *B.*
Zattu, zăt′tŭ, *B.*
Zavala, thä-vä′lä, *M.*
Zavan, zā′văn, *B.*
Zawa Bonga, zä′wȧ bŏn′gȧ, *M.*
Zaza, zā′zȧ, *B.*
Zealand, zē′lȧnd ; *Dutch* **Zeeland**, zā′länt, *M.*
Zebadiah, zĕb′ȧ-dī′ȧ, *B.*
Zebah, zē′bȧ, *B.*
Zebaim, zĕb-bā′ĭm, *B.*
Zebedee, zĕb′ē-dē, *B.*
Zebina, zē-bī′nȧ, *B.*
Zeboiim, zē-boi′ĭm, *C.*
Zeboim, zē-bō′ĭm, *B.*
Zebu, zē-bōō′, *M.*
Zebudah, zē-bū′dȧ, *B.*
Zebul, zē′bŭl, *B.*
Zebulonites, zĕb′ŭ-lŏn-īts, *B.*
Zebulun, zĕb′ŭ-lŭn, *B.*
Zebulunite, zĕb′ŭ-lŭn-īt, *B.*
Zebzah, zĕb′zȧ, *B.*
Zechariah, zĕk′ȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Zedad, zē′dăd, *B.*
Zedechias, zĕd′ē-kī′as, *B.*
Zedekiah, zĕd′ē-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Zeeb, zē′ĕb *or* zēb′, *B.*
Zeilah, zā′lȧ, *M.*
Zeitz, tsĭts, *M.*
Zela, zē′lȧ, *C.*
Zelah, zē′lȧ, *B.*
Zelaya, thā-lī′yȧ, *M.*
Zele, zā′le, *M.*
Zelek, zē′lĕk, *B.*
Zelle = **Celle**, *M.*
Zelophehad, zē-lŏf′fē-hăd, *B.*
Zelotes, zē-lō′tēz, *B.*
Zelotti, zȧ-lŏt′tē, *M.*
Zelter, tsĕl′tẽr, *M.*
Zemaraim, zĕm′ȧ-rā′ĭm, *B.*
Zemarite, zĕm′ȧ-rīt, *B.*
Zemira, zē-mī′rȧ, *B.*
Zenan, zē′năn, *B.*
Zenas, zē′nas, *B.*
Zeno, zē′nō, *C.*
Zend-Avesta, zĕnd′-ȧ-vĕs′tȧ, *H.*
Zenobia, zē-nō′bĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Zenodorus, zēn′ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Zenodotus, zē-nŏd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Zenogenes, zē-nŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Zenophanes, zē-nŏf′ȧ-nēz, *C.*
Zenothemis, zē-nŏth′ē-mĭs, *C.*
Zephaniah, zĕf′ȧ-nī′ȧ, *B.*
Zephath, zē′făth, *B.*
Zephatha, zĕf′ȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Zephi, zē′fī, *B.*
Zepho, zē′fō, *B.*
Zephon, zē′fŏn, *B.*
Zephonites, zĕf′ō-nīts, *B.*
Zephyre, zĕf′ĭ-rē, *C.*
Zephyrium, zē-fĭr′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Zephyrus, zĕf′ĭ-rŭs, *C.*
Zer, zĕr, *B.*
Zerah, zē′rȧ, *B.*
Zerahiah, zĕr′ȧ-hī′ȧ, *B.*
Zeraiah, zĕr′ā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Zerbst, tsĕrpst, *M.*
Zered, zē′rĕd, *B.*
Zereda, zēr′ē-dȧ, *B.*
Zeredathah, zē-rē′dȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Zererath, zēr′ē-răth, *B.*
Zeresh, zē′rĕsh, *B.*
Zeri, zē′rĭ, *B.*
Zeror, zē′rôr, *B.*
Zeruah, zē-rū′ȧ, *B.*
Zerubbabel, zē-rŭb′bū-bel, *B.*
Zeruiah, zĕr′ŭ-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Zerynthus, zē-rĭn′thŭs, *C.*
Zetham, zē′thăm, *B.*
Zethan, zē′thăn, *B.*
Zethar, zē′thär, *B.*
Zethes, zē′thēz, *C.*
Zetus, zē′tŭs, *C.*
Zeugitana, zū′jĭ-tā′nȧ, *C.*
Zeuss, tsoĭs, *M.*
Zeuxidamus, zūks′ĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Zeuxippe, zūks-ĭp′pē, *C.*
Zeuxis, zūks′ĭs, *C.*
Zeuxo, zūks′ō, *C.*
Zhitomeer, zhĭt-ō-mēr′, *M.*
Zia, zī′ȧ, *B.*
Ziba, zī′bȧ, *B.*
Zibeon, zĭb′ē-ŏn, *B.*
Zibia *or* **Zibiah**, zĭb′ĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Zichri, zĭk′rĭ, *B.*
Ziddim, zĭd′dĭm, *B.*
Zidkijah, zĭd-kī′jȧ, *B.*
Zidon, zī′dŏn, *B.*
Zidonians, zĭ-dō′nĭ-anz, *B.*
Ziegler, tsēg′lẽr, *M.*
Ziff, zĭf, *B.*
Ziha, zī′hȧ, *B.*
Ziklag, zĭk′lăg, *B.*
Zilia, zĭ-lī′ȧ *or* zĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Zillah, zĭl′lȧ, *B.*
Zilpah, zĭl′pȧ, *B.*
Zilthai, zĭl′thī, *B.*
Zimmah, zĭm′mȧ, *B.*
Zimmermann, zĭm′mẽr-man ; *G.* tsĭm′ẽr-män, *M.*
Zimran, zĭm′răn, *B.*
Zimri, zĭm′rĭ, *B.*
Zin, zĭn, *B.*
Zina, zī′nȧ, *B.*
Zinzendorf, tsĭnt′sen-dôrf, *M.*
Zion, zī′ŭn, *B.*
Zior, zī′ôr, *B.*
Ziph, zĭf, *B.*
Ziphah, zī′fȧ, *B.*
Ziphims, zĭf′ĭmz, *B.*
Ziphion, zĭf′ĭ-ŏn, *B.*
Ziphites, zĭf′īts, *B.*
Ziphron, zī′frŏn, *B.*
Zipœtes, zĭ-pē′tēz, *C.*
Zippor, zĭp′pôr, *B.*
Zipporah, zĭp-pō′rȧ, *B.*
Zirknitz, tsĭrk′nĭts, *M.*
Zithri, zĭth′rĭ, *B.*
Zittau, tsĭt′tou, *B.*
Ziz, zĭz, *B.*
Ziza *or* **Zizah**, zī′zȧ, *B.*
Zlatoosk, zlä-tōōsk′, *M.*
Zloczow, zhlō′chôv, *M.*
Znaim, znīm, *M.*
Zoan, zō′an, *B.*
Zoar, zō′ar, *B.*
Zoba, **Zobah**, zō′bȧ, *B.*
Zobebah, zō-bē′bȧ, *B.*

Zodiacus, zŏ-dĭ′ă-kŭs, *C.*
Zœteus, zē′tē-ŭs *or* zē′tūs, *C.*
Zohar, zō′här, *B.*
Zoheleth, zō′hē-lĕth, *B.*
Zoheth, zō′hĕth, *B.*
Zoilus, zō′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Zoippus, zō-ĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Zollikofer, tsŏl′ē-kō′fĕr, *M.*
Zombe, zōm′be, *M.*
Zona, zō′nä, *C.*
Zonaras, zō-nā′ras, *C.*
Zongo, zŏn′gō, *M.*
Zophah, zō′fä, *B.*
Zophai, zō′fī, *B.*
Zophar, zō′fär, *B.*
Zophim, zō′fĭm, *B.*
Zopyrion, zō-pĭr′ĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Zopyrus, zō′pĭ-rŭs, *C.*
Zorah, zō′rä, *B.*
Zorathites, zō′răth-īts, *B.*
Zoreah, zō′rē-ä, *B.*
Zorilla, thō-rēl′yä, *M.*
Zorites, zō′rīts, *B.*
Zoroaster, zō′rō-ăs′tĕr *or* zŏr′ō-ăs′tĕr, *C.*
Zoroastres, zŏr′ō-ăs′trēz, *C.*
Zorobabel, zō-rŏb′ä-bĕl, *B.*
Zosimus, zŏs′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Zosteria, zŏs-tē′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Zouch, zōōch, *M.*
Zrinyi, zrēn′yē, *M.*
Zschokke, tshŏk′ke, *M.*
Zuar, zū′är, *B.*
Zuccarelli, dzŏŏk′kä-rĕl′lē, *M.*
Zuccaro, dzŏŏk-kä′rō *or* dzŏŏk′kä-rō, *M.*
Zucchi, dzŏŏk′kē, *M.*
Zug, zōōg *or* sōōg, *M.*
Zuilichau, tsuĭ′lē-kouˊ, *M.*
Zululand, zōō′lōō-länd, *M.*
Zumalacarregui *or* **Zumalacarregui**, thōō-mä-lä-kar′rä-gē, *M.*
Zumpt, tsŏŏmpt, *M.*
Zuñi, zōōn′yĭ, *M.*
Zuñiga, thōōn-yē′gä, *M.*
Zunz, tsŏŏnts, *M.*
Zuph, zūf, *B.*
Zur, zĕr, *B.*
Zürich, *G.* tsu′rĭk, *M.*
Zuriel, zū′rĭ-el, *B.*
Zuri-shaddai, zū′rī-shăd′dā-ī, *B.*
Zuyder Zee, zoi′dĕr zā, *M.*
Zuzims, zū′zĭmz, *B.*
Zvornik, zvŏr′nĭk, *M.*
Zweibrücken, tsvī-brŭk′en, *M.*
Zwellendam, zwĕl′len-dăm, *M.*
Zwickau, tsvĭk′ou, *M.*
Zwingli, tsvĭng′lē, *M.*
Zwirner, tsvĭrn′ĕr, *M.*
Zwolle, zwŏl′le, *M.*
Zygena, zĭ-jē′nä, *C.*
Zygia, zĭj′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Zygii, zĭj′ĭ-ī, *C.*
Zygopolis, zī-gŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*

A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES.

WITH THEIR ORIGIN, SIGNIFICATION, FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS, ETC.

☞ The design of the following Vocabulary is, in part, to supplement that of the Vocabulary of Proper Names, which contains only surnames. Besides the English Christian Names, and their corresponding Latin forms, the principal equivalents in modern foreign languages are given in this Vocabulary, as well as those nicknames and diminutives which are well established or are etymologically important.

With one or two exceptions only, no notice is taken in this Vocabulary of surnames, which are often used as Christian names; such, for example, as *Addison*, *Harvey*, *Jefferson*, *Sidney*, etc.

The etymologies given are intended only to indicate the source from which the name is derived (often through some other intermediate language), and do not mean that the English word is in the original form.

NOTE. *The abbreviation* **L. id.** *indicates that the Latin form of the name is the same as the English.*

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A.

Aar'on (âr'ŭn). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired. Arab. Harun (hä'rōōn'), *or* Haroun; L. id.

Ab'di-el (ăb'dĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Servant of God.

A'bel (ā'bĕl). [Heb.] Breath; vanity. L. A'bĕl, A-bē'lŭs.

A-bi'a-thar (ā-bī'ā-thẽr). [Heb.] Father of plenty. L. id.

A-bi'el (ā-bī'ĕl). [Heb.] Father of strength. L. A'bĭ-ĕl.

A-bi'jah (ā-bī'jā). [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father. L. A'bĭ-ăm, A'bĭ-ā.

Ab'ner (ăb'nẽr). [Heb.] Father of light. L. id.

A'bra-ham (ā'brā-hăm). [Heb.] Father of a multitude. L. A'brā-hā'mŭs; F. Abraham (ä'brä'ŏN'); It. Abrahamo (ä-brä'mō); Sp. Abrahan (ä-brä-än'); Pg. Abrahão (ä-brä-oun'); G. Abraham (ä'brä-hăm'); Arab. Ibrahim (ē'brä-hēm'). — *Dim.* Abe (āb).

A'bram (ā'brăm). [Heb.] Father of elevation. L. A-brā'mŭs; F. Abram (ä'brŏN'); It. Abramo (ä-brä'mō); Sp. Abram (ä'bräm'). — *Dim.* Abe.

Ab'sa-lom (ăb'sā-lŏm). [Heb.] Father of peace. L. id.

Ad'am (ăd'ăm). [Heb.] Man; earth man; red earth. L. A-dā'mŭs; F. Adam (ä'dŏN'); It. Adamo (ä-dä'mō); Sp. Adan (ä-dän'); Pg. Adão (ä-doun'); G. Adam (ä'dăm). — *Dim.* Ade (ād).

A'di-el (ā'dĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Ornament of God.

A-dolph' (ā-dŏlf'), **A-dol'phus** (ā-dŏl'fŭs). } [Teutonic.] Noble wolf; *i. e.*, noble hero. L. A-dŏl'phŭs; F. Adolphe (ä'dŏlf'); It. Adolfo (ä-dōl'fō), *or* Udolfo (ŏŏ-dōl'fō); Sp. Adolfo (ä-dōl'fō); G. Adolf (ä'dŏlf), Adolph, *also* Odulf (ō'dōōlf). — *Dim.* Dŏl'phŭs.

Ad'o-ni'ram (ăd'ō-nī'răm). [Heb.] Lord of height.

Al'bert (ăl'bẽrt). [Teutonic.] Nobly bright; illustrious. L. Al-bĕr'tŭs; F. Albert (äl'bĕr'); It. & Sp. Alberto (äl-bĕr'tō); G. Adalbert (ä'dăl-bẽrt), Albert (äl'bẽrt), Albrecht (äl'brĕkt). — *Dim.* Al.

Al'ex-an'der (ăl'ĕgz-ăn'dẽr). [Gr.] A defender of men. L. id.; F. Alexandre (ä'lĕk'sŏN'dr); It. Alessandro (ä-lĕs-sän'drō); Sp. Alejandro (ä-lā-hän'drō); G. & D. Alexander (ä'lĕk-sän'dẽr). — *Dim.* Al'ĕck, El'ĭck, Săn'dẽr, Săn'dy, Saw'nie. — *Fem.* Alexandra, Alexandrina.

Al'fred (ăl'frĕd). [Teutonic.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good counselor. L. Al-frē'dŭs, A'lŭ-rē'dŭs; F. Alfred (äl'frād'); It. & Sp. Alfredo (äl-frā'dō); Pg. Alfred (äl-frād'); G. Alfred (äl'frät). — *Dim.* Alf.

Al'ger-non (ăl'jẽr-nŏn). [F.] Whiskers.

Al'mon (ăl'mŏn). [Heb.] Hidden.

A-lon'zo (ā-lŏn'zō) = ALPHONSO.

Al-phon'so (ăl-fŏn'sō). [Teutonic.] All ready; willing. L. Al-phŏn'sŭs; F. Alphonse (äl'fŏns'); It. Alfonso (äl-fōn'sō); Sp. Ildefonso (ĕl-dā-fōn'sō), Alfonso (äl-fōn'sō), Alonso (ä-lōn'so); Pg. Affonso (äf-fōn'sō); G. Alfons (äl'fŏns).

Al'vah (ăl'vä), **Al'van** (ăl'vän), **Al'vin** (ăl'vĭn), **Al'win** (ăl'wĭn). } [Heb.] Iniquity. [OHG.] Beloved by all. F. Aluin (ä'lu'ăn'); It. & Sp. Aluino (ä-lōō-ē'nō); G. Alwin (äl'vēn).

Am'a-ri'ah (ăm'ā-rī'ā). [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.

Am'a-sa (ăm'ā-sā *or* ā-mā'sā). [Heb.] A burden.

Am'mi (ăm'mī). [Heb.] My people.

A'mos (ā'mŭs). [Heb.] Strong; courageous; *otherwise*, burden.

An'drew (ăn'drụ). [Gr.] Strong; manly. L. An'drē-as; F. André (ŏn'drā'), Andrieu (ŏn'drē-ē'); It. Andrea (än-drā'ä); Sp. Andres (än-drĕs'); Pg. Andre (än'drā'); G. & D. Andreas (än'drā-äs). — *Dim.* An'dy.

An'tho-ny **An'to-ny** } [L.] Priceless; praiseworthy. L. An-tō'nĭ-ŭs; F. Antoine (ŏN'twăn'); It. & Sp. Antonio (än-tō'nē-ō); Pg. Antonio (än-tō'nĕ-ōōs), Anton (än'tŏn). — *Dim.* Tō'nў. — *Fem.* Antonia.

Ar'chi-bald (är'chĭ-bald). [G.] Very bold; *otherwise*, holy prince. L. Ar'chĭ-băl'dŭs; F. Archambault (är'shŏN'bō'); It. Arcibaldo (är-chē-bäl'dō); G. Archimbald (ärk'ĭm-bält). — *Dim.* Archy (är'chĭ).

Ar'i-el (ā'rĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Lion of God; valiant for God.

Ar'is-tar'chus (ăr'ĭs-tär'kŭs). [Gr.] Good prince.

Ar'nold (är'nŭld). [OHG.] Strong as an eagle. F. Arnaud (är'nō'), Arnaut; It. Arnoldo (är-nōl'dō); Sp. Arnaldo (är-näl'dō); G. Arnold (är'nōlt).

Ar'te-mas (är'tĕ-*mas*). [Gr.] Gift of Artemis.

Ar'thur (är'thẽr). [Celt.] High; noble. L. Ar-tū'rŭs; F. Artur (är'tur'), Artus (är'tụs'); It. Arturo (är-tōō'rō).

A'sa (ā'sä). [Heb.] Healer; physician.

A'sa-hel (ā'sä-hĕl). [Heb.] Made of God.

A'saph (ā'săf). [Heb.] A collector. L. As'ā-phŭs.

Ash'bel (ăsh'bĕl). [Heb.] Fire of Bel.

Ath'el-stan (ăth'ĕl-stăn). [AS.] Noble stone.

Au'brey (ą'brĭ). [OHG.] Ruler of spirits. F. Aubri (ō'brē'); It. Alberico (äl-bā-rē'kō); G. & D. Alberich (äl'bẽr-ĕk).

Au-gus'tin **Au-gus'tine** **Aus'tin** } [L.] Belonging to Augustus. L. Aug'ŭs-tī'nŭs; F. Augustin (ō'gụs'tăN'); It. Agos-

tino (ä-gŏs-tē′nō); Sp. Augustino (ou-gōōs-tē′nō); G. Augustin (ou-gōōs-tēn′).

☞ In the U. S. Augustin is often pronounced ą′gŭs-tĭn, or ą′gŭs-tēn.

Au-gus′tus (ą-gŭs′tŭs). [L.] Exalted; imperial. L. id.; F. Auguste (ō′gŭst′); G. August (ou′goost). — *Dim.* Gŭs, Gŭs′tŭs. — *Fem.* Augusta.

Au-re′li-us (ą-rē′lĭ-ŭs). [L.] Golden. L. id.

Aus′tin (ąs′tĭn). See AUGUSTIN.

Az′a-ri′ah (ăz′ą-ri′ą). [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B.

Bald′win (bą̈ld′wĭn). [Teutonic.] Bold, courageous friend. L. Bāl′dŭ-ĭ′nŭs; F. Baudouin (bō′dōō′ăN′); It. Baldovino (bäl-dō-vē′nō), Balduino (-dōō-ē′nō); G. Balduin (bäl′dōō-ēn).

Bar′a-chi′as (băr′ą-kī′as). [Heb.] Whom Jehovah has blessed.

Bar′na-bas (bär′nȧ-bas), } [Heb.]
Bar′na-by (bär′nȧ-bĭ). } Son of exhortation or consolation. F. Barnabé (bär′nà′bā′); It. Barna (bär′nä), Barnaba (bär′nä-bä); Sp. Barnabas (bär-nä-bäs′), Bernabé (bĕr-nä-bā′); G. & D. Barnabas (bär′nä-bäs).

Bar′nard. See BERNARD.

Bar-thol′o-mew (bär-thŏl′ō-mū). [Heb.] A warlike son. L. Bär′thŏ-lŏ-mæ′ŭs; F. Bartolomée (bär-tō′-lō′mā′), Barthélemi (bär′tą̈l′mē′); It. Bartolomeo (bär-tō-lō-nā′ō); Sp. Bartolomé (bär-tō-lō-mā′); Pg. Bartolomeu (bär-tō-lō-nā′ōō); G. Bartholomäus (bär-tō-lō-nā′ōōs), Barthel (bär′tĕl). — *Dim.* Bärt, Bät.

Bar-zil′lai (lär-zĭl′lī *or* -lā-ī). [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm.

Bas′il (bā′sĭl *or* băz′ĭl). [Gr.] Kingly; royal. L. Bā-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs; F. Basile (bä′zēl′); It., Sp., & Pg. Basilio (bä-zē′lē-ō); G. Basilius (bä-zē′-lē-ōōs).

Ben′e-dict (bĕn′ē-dĭkt), } [L.]
Ben′net (bĕn′nĕt). } Blessed. L. Bĕn′ĕ-dĭc′tŭs; F. Benoît (benwä′); It. Benedetto (bā-nā-dĕt′tō), Bettino (bĕt-tē′nō); Sp. Benedicto (bā-nā-dēk′tō), Benito (bā-nē′tō). — *Fem.* Benedicta.

Ben′ja-min (bĕn′jȧ-mĭn). [Heb.] Son of the right hand. It. Beniamino (bā-nē-ä-mē′nō). — *Dim.* Bĕn, Bĕn′ny.

Ben-o′ni (bĕn-ō′nī). [Heb.] Son of grief or trouble.

Ber′nard (bĕr′nĕrd), } [Teutonic.]
Bar′nard (bär′nĕrd). } Bold as a bear. L. Bĕr-när′dŭs; F. Bernard (bĕr′när′), It. Bernardo (bĕr-när′dō), Sp. Bernardo (bĕr-när′dō), Bernal (bĕr-näl′); G. Bernhard (bĕrn′härt). — *Dim.* Bär′ney.

Be-thu′el (bē-thū′ĕl). [Heb.] Man of God.

Be-zal′e-el (bē-zą̈l′ē-ĕl *or* bĕz′ą-lĕl). [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.

Bri′an (brī′an). [Celt.] Strong. It. Briano (brē-ä′nō). Brown.

Bru′no (brų′nō). [Teutonic.]

C.

Cad-wal′la-der (kăd-wŏl′lą-dĕr). [W.] Battle arranger.

Cæ′sar (sē′zĕr). [L.] Hairy; *or* blue-eyed; *or*, born under the *Cæsarian* operation. L. id.; F. César (sā′zăr′); It. Cesare (chā′zū-rā); G. Cäsar (tsā′zär).

Ca′leb (kā′lĕb). [Heb.] A dog.

Cal′vin (kă̈l′vĭn). [L.] Bald. L. Căl-vī′nŭs; F. Calvin (kal′văN′), Cauvin (kō′văN′), Chauvin (shō′văN′).

Ce′cil (sē′sĭl, sĭs′ĭl, *or* sēs′ĭl). [L.] Dim-sighted.

Ce′phas (sē′fas). [Aram.] A stone.

Charles (chärlz). [Teutonic.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited. L. Căr′ō-lŭs; F. Charles (shärl); It. Carlo (kär′lō); Sp. & Pg. Carlos (kär′lōs); G. Carl, Karl (kärl). — *Dim.* Chär′lĭe, *or* Chär′leў. — *Fem.* Caroline, Charlotte.

Chris′to-pher (krĭs′tō-fĕr). [Gr.] Bearing Christ. L. Chrĭs-tŏph′ō-rŭs; F. Christophe (krēs′tōf′), It. Cristoforo (krēs-tō′fō-rō); Sp. Cristoval (krēs-tō-väl′); Pg. Christovão (krēs-tō-vouN′); G. Christophorus (krēs-tō′fō-rōōs), Christoph (krēs′tōf). — *Dim.* Kēs′tĕr, Kĭt, Chrĭs.

Clar′ence (klăr′ens). [L.] Illustrious. L. Clarentius (klą-rĕn′shĭ-ŭs).

Clau′di-us (klą̈′dĭ-ŭs), } [L.]
Claude (klą̈d). } Lame. L. Claudius; F. Claude (klōd); It. & Sp. Claudio (klou′dē-ō); G. & D. Claudius (klou′dē-ōōs).

Clem′ent (klĕm′ent). [L.] Merciful. L. Clē′mĕns; F. Clément (klā′mŏN′); It. & Sp. Clemente (klā-mĕn′tā); G. Clemens (klā′mĕns).

Con′rad (kŏn′răd). [OHG.] Bold in counsel; resolute. L. Cŏn-rā′dŭs; F. Conrade (kŏn′răd′); It. Conrado (kōn-rä′dō), Corrado (kŏr-rä′dō); Sp. Conrado (kōn-rä′dō); G. Konrad (kōn′rät).

Con′stan-tine (kŏn′stan-tīn). [L.] Resolute; firm. L. Cŏn′stăn-tī′nŭs; It. Costantino (kōs-tän-tē′nō); Sp. & Pg. Constantino (kōn-stän-tē′nō); G. Constantin (kōn′stän-tēn′).

Cris′pin (krĭs′pĭn), } [L.] Having
Cris′pus (krĭs′pŭs), } curly hair.
Cris′pi-an (-pĭ-an). } L. Crĭs-pī′-nŭs, Crĭs′pŭs, Crĭs-pĭ′-ā′nŭs; F. Crispin (krēs′păN′), Crépin (krā′-păN′); It. Crispino (krēs-pē′nō), Crispo (krēs′pō); Sp. Crispo (krēs′-pō); G. Cris′pus (krēs′pōōs), Crispinus (krēs-pē′nōōs). [L. id.

Cy′rus (sī′rŭs). [Per.] The sun.

D.

Dan (dăn). [Heb.] A judge.

Dan′i-el (dăn′ĭ-ĕl, dăn′yĕl, *or* dăn′ēl). [Heb.] Divine judge. — *Dim.* Dăn. [server. L. id.

Da-ri′us (dą-rī′ŭs). [Per.] Pre-

Da′vid (dā′vĭd). [Heb.] Beloved. F. David (dà′vēd′); It. Davide (dä-vē′dā), Davidde (dä-vēd′dā); G. David (dä′vĕt). — *Dim.* Dā′vў, Dave (dāv).

De-me′tri-us (dē-mē′trĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres. L. id.

Den′is (dĕn′ĭs), } From F. form of
Den′nis (-nĭs), } DIONYSIUS.

Dex′ter (dĕks′tĕr). [L.] The right hand; fortunate.

Di-o-ny′si-us (dī′ō-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysus, the god of wine. L. id. F. Denys (denē′), *or* Denis. [chief.

Don′ald (dŏn′ąld). [Celt.] Proud

Dun′can (dŭn′kan). [Celt.] Brown chief.

E.

Eb′en (ēb′ĕn). [Heb.] A stone.

Eb′en-e′zer (ēb′ĕn-ē′zĕr). [Heb.] The stone of help.

Ed′gar (ĕd′gĕr). [AS.] A javelin (or protector) of property. L. Ed′gā-rŭs; It. Edgaro (ĕd-gä′rō); G. Edgar (ĕt′gär).

Ed′mund (ĕd′mŭnd). [AS.] Defender of property. L. Ed-mŭn′-dŭs; F. Edmond (ăd′mōN′); It. Edmondo (ĕd-mōn′dō); Sp. & Pg. Edmundo (ĕd-mōōn′dō); G. Edmund (ĕt′mōōnt); D. Edmond (ĕt′mônt). — *Dim.* Ed, Nĕd.

Ed′ward (ĕd′wĕrd. [AS.] Guardian of property. L. Ed-vär′dŭs; F. Édouard (ā′dōō′ăr′); It. Eduardo (ā-dōō-är′dō), Edoardo (ā-dō-är′dō), Odoardo (ō-dō-är′dō); Sp. Eduardo (ā-dōō-är′dō); G. Eduard (ā′dōō-ärt). — *Dim.* Ed, Ed′dў, Nĕd, Nĕd′-dў, Tĕd, Tĕd′dў.

Ed′win (ĕd′wĭn). [AS.] Gainer of property. L. Ed-vī′nŭs; It. Eduino (ā-dōō-ē′nō); G. Edwin (ĕt′vĭn). — *Dim.* Ed, Ed′dў.

Eg′bert (ĕg′bĕrt). [Teutonic.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword. L. Eg-bĕr′tŭs; It. & Pg. Egberto (ĕg-bĕr′tō); G. Eckbert (ĕk′bĕrt); Egbert (ĕg′bĕrt).

El′bert (ĕl′bĕrt) = ALBERT. L. El-bĕr′tŭs.

El′dred (ĕl′drĕd). [AS.] Terrible.

E′le-a′zer (ē′lē-ā′zĕr). [Heb.] To whom God is a help. Sp. Eleazaro (ā-lā-ä′thä-rō).

E′li (ē′lī). [Heb.] A foster son.

E-li′a-kim (ē-lī′ą-kĭm). [Heb.] Whom God sets up. F. Éliacin (ā′lē′-ä′săN′).

E-li′as (ē-lī′as). Same as ELIJAH.

E-li′hu (ē-lī′hū). [Heb.] God the Lord.

E-li′jah (ē-lī′ją). [Heb.] Jehovah is my God. L. E-lī′as; F. Élie (ā′lē′); It. Elia (ā-lē′ä); G. & D. Elias (ā-lē′äs), Elia (ā-lē′ä).

E-liph′a-let (ē-lĭf′ą-lĕt). [Heb.] God of salvation.

E-li′sha (ē-lī′shą). [Heb.] God my salvation. L. El′ĭ-sē′ŭs; F. Élisée (ā′lē′zā′); It. Eliseo (ā-lē-zā′ō).

E-li′zur (ē-lī′zĕr). [Heb.] God is my rock.

El′lis (ĕl′lĭs). Var. of ELISHA.

El′na-than (ĕl′nà-than *or* ĕl-nā′-than). [Heb.] God gave.

Em-man′u-el (ĕm-măn′ ū-ĕl). [Heb.] God with us. F. Emmanuel (ā′mā′nu′ĕl′); It. Emmanuele (ĕm-mä-nōō-ā′lā); Sp. Manuel (mä-nōō-āl′); Pg. Manuel (mą-nōō-ā′l′), Manoel (mä-nō-ā′l′); G. Emanuel (ā-mā′-nōō-ēl).

Em′e-ry (ĕm′ĕr-ĭ), } [AS.
Em′me-ry (ĕm′ą-mĕr-ĭ), } Power-
Em′o-ry (ĕm′ō-rĭ). } ful; rich. L. Al′mā-rī′cŭs; It. Amerigo (ä-mā-rē′gō); F. Emeri (ą̈m′rē′), Émeric (ą̈m′rēk′).

E-ne′as (ē-nē′as). [Gr.] Praised; commended. L. Æ-nē′as; F. Énée (ā′nā′); Sp. Eneas (ā-nā′ās).

E′noch (ē′nŭk). [Heb.] Consecrated. F. Énoch (ā′nŏk′).

E′nos (ē′nŭs). [Heb.] Man.

E′phra-im (ē′frā-ĭm). [Heb.] Very fruitful. L. E′phrā-ī′mŭs.

E-ras′mus (ē-răz′mŭs). [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved. L. id.

E′ric (ēr′ĭk *or* ē′rĭk). [AS.] Rich; brave; powerful. L. E-rī′cŭs.

E′sau (ē′są). [Heb.] Covered with hair. F. Ésaü (ā′zā′ų′).

E′than (ē′than). [Heb.] Firmness; strength.

Eu′gene (ū′jēn *or* ū-jēn′). [Gr.] Well-born; noble. L. Eu-ģē′nĭ-ŭs; F. Eugène (ē′zhĕn′); It. Eugenio (ā-ōō-jā′nē-ō); Sp. Eugenio (ā-ōō-hā′nē-ō); G. Eugenius (oi-gā′nē-ōōs), Eugen (oi-gān′). — *Fem.* Eugenia.

Eus'tace (ūs'tās). [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm. L. Eu-stā'-chĭ-ŭs, Eu-stā'thĭ-ŭs; F. Eustache (ēs'tăsh'), Eustathe (ēs'tät'); It. Eustazio (ā-ōō-stät'sē-ō), Eustachio (ā-ōō-stä'kē-ō); Sp. Eustaquio (ā-ōō-stä'-kē-ō); G. Eustathius (oi-stä'tē-ōōs).

Ev'an (ĕv'an). [W.] Young warrior.

E-ze'ki-el (ē-zē'kĭ-el *or* -kĭl). [Heb.] Strength of God. F. Ézéchiel (ā'zā'shē'āl'); Sp. Ezequiel (ā-thā-kē-āl'); G. & D. Ezechiel (ā-tsā'kē-āl). — *Dim.* Zeke (zēk).

Ez'ra (ĕz'rā). [Heb.] Help. L. Es'dras; F. Esdras (ās'drās').

F.

Fe'lix (fē'lĭks). [L.] Happy; prosperous. L. id.; F. Félix (fā'lēs'); It. Felice (fā-lē'chā); Sp. Felix (fā-lēks'); Pg. Feliz (fā-lēz'); G. Felix (fā'lĕks). — *Fem.* Felicia.

Fer'di-nand (fĕr'dĭ-nănd). [OHG.] Brave; valiant. F. Ferdinand (fĕr'dē'nôN'); It. Ferdinando (fĕr-dē-nän'dō); Sp. Hernando (hĕr-nän'dō), Fernando (fĕr-nän'dō); G. Ferdinand (fĕr'dē-nänt).

Fran'cis (frăn'sĭs), **Frank** (frăngk). [OHG.] Free. L. Frăn-cĭs'cŭs; F. François (frôN'swä'); It. Francesco (frän-chĕs'kō), Franco (frän'kō); Sp. Francisco (frän-thēs'kō); G. Franciscus (frän-tsĭs'kŏōs), Franz (frănts). — *Fem.* Frances, Fanny.

Fred'er-ic (frĕd'ĕr-ĭk), **Fred'er-ick** (frĕd'ĕr-ĭk). [OHG.] Abounding in peace; *or*, peaceful ruler. L. Frĕd'ĕr-ī'cŭs, Frĭd'ĕr-ī'cŭs; F. Frédéric (frā'dā-rēk'); It. Federigo (fā-dā-rē'gō), Frederico (frā-dā-rē'kō); Sp. & Pg. Federico (fā-dā-rē'kō); Pg. Frederico (frā-dā-rē'kō); G. Friedrich (frē'drĕk), Fritz (frĭts). — *Dim.* Frĕd, Frĕd'dy. — *Fem.* Frederica.

G.

Ga'bri-el (gā'brĭ-el). [Heb.] Man of God. — *Dim.* Gabe (gāb).

Ga-ma'li-el (gā-mā'lĭ-ĕl *or* -māl'-yel). [Heb.] Recompense of God.

Geof'frey (jĕf'frĭ). [OHG.] L. Gaufrē'dŭs, Gălfrī'dŭs; F. Geoffroi (zhŏ'frwä'). Not connected with *Godfrey*.

George (jôrj). [Gr.] A landholder; husbandman. L. Georgius (jôr'jĭ-ŭs); F. Georges, George (zhôrzh); It. Giorgio (jōr'jō); Sp. Jorge (hōr'hă); Pg. Jorge (zhōr'-zhă); G. Georg (gā-ōrg'). — *Dim.* Georgie (jôr'jĭ), Geordie (jôr'dĭ). — Fem. Georgiana.

Ger'ald (jĕr'ald), **Ger'ard** (jĕr'ĕrd). [OG.] Strong with the spear. L. Gē-rär'dŭs, Gē-răl'dŭs; F. Gérard (zhā'rär'), Géraud (zhā'rō'), Giraud (zhē'rō'), Giraud (zhē'rō'); It. Gerardo (jä-rär'dō), Gherardo (gä-rär'dō), Giraldo (jē-räl'dō); G. Gerhard (gĕr'härt), Gerold (gā'rōlt).

Ger'shom (gĕr'shŭm). [Heb.] An exile. [destroyer.

Gid'e-on (gĭd'ē-ŭn). [Heb.] A

Gil'bert (gĭl'bĕrt). [OHG.] Yellow-bright; famous. L. Gĭl-bĕr'tŭs; F. Guilbert (gēl'bĕr'), Gilbert (zhēl'-bĕr'); It. Gilberto (jēl-bĕr'tō); Sp. Gilberto (hēl-bĕr'tō); G. Gilbert (gēl'bĕrt), Giselbert (gē'zel-bĕrt). — *Dim.* Gil (gĭl).

God'frey (gŏd'frĭ). [OHG.] At peace with God. L. Gŏd'ē-frī'dŭs; F. Godefroi (gŏ'd'frwä'); It. Godofredo (gō-dō-frā'dō), Goffredo (gŏf-frā'dō); Sp. Godofredo (gō-dō-frā'-dō), Gofredo (gō-frā'dō); G. Gottfried (gōt'frēt). [in war.

God'win (gŏd'wĭn). [AS.] Good

Greg'o-ry (grĕg'ō-rĭ). [G.] Watchful. L. Grē-gō'rĭ-ŭs; F. Grégoire (grā'gwär'); It., Sp., & Pg. Gregorio (grā-gō'rē-ō); G. Gregorius (grā-gō'rē-ōōs), Gregor (grā-gōr').

Gus-ta'vus (gŭs-tā'vŭs). [Sw.] A warrior; hero. L. id.; F. Gustave (gus'täv'); It. & Sp. Gustavo (gōōs-tä'vō); G. Gustav (gōōs-täf').

Guy (gī). [OHG.] L. Guī'dō; F. Guy (gē); It. Guido (gwē'dō); Sp. Guido (gē'dō); G. Guido (gē'dō).

H.

Han'ni-bal (hăn'nĭ-bal). [Punic.] Grace of Baal. L. id.; F. Hannibal, Annibal (än'nē'bäl'); It. Annibale (än-nē'bä-lā); Sp. Anibal (ä-nē-bäl').

Har'old (hăr'ŭld). [AS.] A champion; general of an army. F. Harold (ä'rōld'); It. Aroldo (ä-rōl'dō).

Harun *or* **Haroun.** See AARON.

He'man (hē'mən). [Heb.] Faithful. F. Héman (ā'môN'); Sp. Eman (ā-män'); G. Heman (hā'män).

Hen'ry (hĕn'rĭ). [OHG.] The head or chief of a house. L. Hĕn-rī'cŭs, En-rī'cŭs; F. Henri (ôN'rē'); It. Enrico (ĕn-rē'kō); Sp. Enrique (ĕn-rē'kā); Pg. Henrique (ĕN-rē'kă); G. Heinrich (hīn'rĕk); D. Hendrik (hĕn'drĕk). — *Dim.* Hăr'rў, Hăl, Hĕn. — *Fem.* Henrietta, Harriet.

Her'bert (hĕr'bĕrt). [AS.] Glory of the army. L. Hĕr-bĕr'tŭs; F. Herbert (ĕr'bĕr'); It. Erberto (ĕr-bĕr'tō); Sp. Heberto (ā-bĕr'tō); G. Herbert (hĕr'bĕrt).

Her'man (hĕr'man). [Teutonic.] A warrior. L. Ar-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs; It. Ermanno (ĕr-män'nō); G. Hermann (hĕr'män).

Hez'e-ki'ah (hĕz'ē-kī'ä). [Heb.] Strength of the Lord. F. Ézéchias (ā'zā'shē-äs'); It. Ezechia (ĕd-zā-kē'ä).

Hil'a-ry (hĭl'ă-rў). [L.] Cheerful. L. Hī-lā'rĭ-ŭs; F. Hilaire (ē'lâr'); It. Ilario (ē-lä'rē-ō). — *Fem.* Hilaria.

Hi'ram (hī'ram). [Heb.] Most noble.

Ho'mer (hō'mĕr). [Gr.] A pledge; security. L. Hō-mē'rŭs.

Hor'ace (hŏr'ĕs) = HORATIO.

Ho-ra'ti-o (hō-rā'shĭ-ō *or* -shō). [L.] (*Uncertain.*) L. Horatius (hō-rā'shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs); F. Horace (ō'räs'); It. Orazio (ō-rät'se-ō); Sp. Horacio (ō-rä'thē-ō).

Ho-se'a (hō-zē'ä). [Heb.] Salvation. [whole.

How'ell (hou'ĕl). [W.] Sound;

Hugh (hū), **Hu'go** (hū'gō). [Teut.] Spirit; soul. L. Hū'gō; F. Hugues (ug); It. Ugo (ōō'gō); Sp. Hugo (ōō'gō); G. Hugo (hōō'gō).

Humph'rey, Humph'ry, Protector of the home. L. Hŭm-phrē'dŭs *or* Hŭm-frī'dŭs; F. Onfroi (ôN'frwä'); It. Onofredo (ō-nō-frā'dō), Omfredo (ōm-frā'dō); G. Humfried (hōōm'frēt).

I.

Ich'a-bod (ĭk'ă-bŏd). [Heb.] The glory has departed.

Ig-na'ti-us (ĭg-nā'shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs). [Gr.] Fiery. L. id.; F. Ignace (ēn'yäs'); It. Ignazio (ēn-yät'sē-ō); Sp. Ignacio (ēg-nä'thē-ō); Pg. Ignacio (ēg-nä'sē-ō); G. Ignaz (ēg-näts').

Im-man'u-el (ĭm-măn'ū-ĕl). [Heb.] See EMMANUEL.

In'gram (ĭn'gram). [Teut.] Raven.

I'ra (ī'rä). [Heb.] Watchful.

I'saac (ī'zak). [Heb.] Laughter. L. I-sā'ă-cŭs; F. Isaac (ē'zä'äk'); It. Isacco (ē-zäk'kō); G. Isaak (ē'-zäk). — *Dim.* Ik (ĭk), Ike (īk).

I-sai'ah (ī-zā'yä). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord. L. Isaias (ī-zā'yas).

Is'ra-el (ĭs'rā-ĕl *or* ĭz'rā-ĕl). [Heb.] A soldier of God.

I-van' *or* ē'vän). See JOHN.

J.

Ja'bez (jā'bĕz). [Heb.] He will cause pain.

Ja'cob (jā'kŭb). [Heb.] A supplanter. L. Jā-cō'bŭs; F. Jacob (zhä'kōb'); It. Giacobbe (jä-kōb'bā); Sp. Jacobo (hä-kō'bō); G. Jakob (yä'-kōp). — *Dim.* Jake (jāk). See JAMES.

Ja'i-rus (jā'ĭ-rŭs). [Heb.] He will enlighten. L. id.

James (jāmz). Same as JACOB. F. Jacques (zhäk); It. Jacopo (yä'kō-pō), Jachimo (yä'kē-mō), Giacomo (jä'kō-mō); Sp. Jacobo (hä-kō'bō), Diego (dē-ā'gō), Jago (hä'gō), Jaime (hī'mā); Pg. Jayme (zhī'mā), Diogo (dē-ō'gō). — *Dim.* Jĕm, Jĭm, Jĕm'-mў, Jĭm'mў. — *Fem.* Jaqueline.

Ja'pheth (jā'fĕth; *collog.* jā'fĕt). [Heb.] Enlargement.

Ja'red (jā'rĕd). [Heb.] Descent.

Ja'son (jā'sŭn). [Gr.] A healer. L. id. [supple.

Ja'van (jā'van). [Heb.] Clay;

Jed'e-dī'ah (jĕd'ē-dī'ä). [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.

Jef'frey (jĕf'frĭ) = GEOFFREY.

Jer'e-mī'ah (jĕr'ē-mī'ä), **Jer'e-mī'as** (jĕr'ē-mī'as), **Jer'e-my** (jĕr'e-mĭ). [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord. L. Jĕr'ē-mī'as; F. Jérémie (zhā'rā'mē'); It. Geremia (jā-rā-mē'ä).

Jer'ome (jĕr'ŭm *in England, but in America usually* jē-rōm'). [Gr.] Holy name. L. Hĭ'ē-rōn'ў-mŭs; F. Jérôme (zhā'rōm'); It. Geronimo (jä-rō'nē-mō), Girolamo (jē-rō'lä-mō); Sp. Jeronimo (hä-rō'nē-mō), Jeromo (hä-rō'mō); Pg. Jeronimo (zhā-rō'nē-mō); G. Hieronymus (ē-ā-rō'nē-mōōs).

Jes'se (jĕs'sē). [Heb.] Wealth.

Jo'ab (jō'ăb). [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.

Job (jōb). [Heb.] Afflicted; presented.

Jo'el (jō'ĕl). [Heb.] The Lord is God.

John (jŏn). [Heb.] The gracious gift of God. L. Jō-hăn'nēs *or* Jō-ăn'nēs; F. Jean (zhôN); It. Giovanni (jō-vän'nē), Gian (jän), Gianni (jän'-nē); Sp. Juan (hōō-än'); Pg. João (zhō-oun'); G. Johann (yō'hän), Johannes (yō-hän'nĕs), Hans (hăns); D. Jan (yän); Russ. Ivan (ē-vän'). — *Dim.* Jŏhn'ny, Jăck, Jŏck. — *Fem.* Joanna, Joan, Jane.

Jo'nah (jō'nä), **Jo'nas** (jō'nas). [Heb.] A dove.

Jon'a-than (jŏn'ä-than). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.

Jo'seph (jō'sĕf). [Heb.] He shall add. L. Jō-sē'phŭs; F. Joseph (zhō'-zĕf'); It. Giuseppe (jōō-sĕp'pā); Sp. José (hō-zā'); Pg. José, Joze (zhō-zā');

G. Joseph (yō′zĕf). — *Dim.* Joe (jō). — *Fem.* Josephine.

Josh'u-a (jŏsh′ū-ȧ). [Heb.] God of salvation. L. Jos′ū-ȧ. — *Dim.* Jŏsh.

Jo-si'ah (jō-sī′ȧ), **Jo-si'as** (jō-sī′ȧs). [Heb.] Given of the Lord.

Jo'tham (jō′thȧm). [Heb.] The Lord is upright.

Ju'dah (jū′dȧ). [Heb.] Praised.

Ju'li-an (jū′lĭ-*ȧn* or jūl′yȧn). [L.] Of, or belonging to, Julius. LL. Jū′lĭ-ā′nŭs; F. Julien (zhụ′lĭ′ăN′).

Ju'li-us (jū′lĭ-ŭs *or* jūl′yŭs). [Gr.] Soft-haired. L. id.; F. Jules (zhụl); It. Giulio (jōō′lē-ō′); Sp. Julio (hōō′lē-ō′); G. & D. Julius (yōō′lē-ōōs). — *Dim.* Jule (jūl). — *Fem.* Julia, Juliet.

Jus'tin (jŭs′tĭn). [L.] Just. L. Jŭs-tī′nŭs; F. Justin (zhụs′tăN′); It. Giustino (jōōs-tē′nō′); Sp. Justino (hōōs-tē′nō′); G. Justin (yōōs′tēn).

K.

Ken'neth (kĕn′nĕth). [Gael.] A leader; commander.

L.

La'ban (lā′bȧn). [Heb.] White.

Lau'rence, **Law'rence,** (lą′rĕns). [L.] Crowned with laurel. L. Laurentius (lą-rĕn′shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs); F. Laurent (lō′rŏN′); It. Lorenzo (lō-rĕn′tsō); Sp. Lorenzo (lō-rĕn′thō); Pg. Laurenço (lou-rĕn′shō); G. Lorenz (lō′rĕnts). — *Dim.* Lăr′ry. — *Fem.* Laura.

Laz'a-rus (lăz′ȧ-rŭs). [Heb.] God will help.

Le-an'der (lē-ăn′dẽr). [Gr.] Lion man. F. Léandre (lā′ŏN′dr′); It. & Sp. Leandro (lā-ăn′drō).

Leb-be'us (lĕb-bē′ŭs; *colloq.* lĕb′bē-ŭs). [Heb.] Praise.

Lem'u-el (lĕm′ū-ĕl). [Heb.] Created by God.

Leon'ard (lĕn′ẽrd). [G.] Strong *or* brave as a lion. L. Lē′ō-när′dŭs; F. Léonard (lā′ō′när′); It. Lionardo (lē-ō-när′dō); Sp. & Pg. Leonardo (lā-ō-när′dō); G. Leonhard (lā′ōn-härt). [Lionlike.

Le-on'i-das (lē-ŏn′ĭ-*das*). [Gr.]

Le'o-pold (lē′ō-pōld, *formerly* lĕp′ōld). [OHG.] Bold for the people. F. Léopold (lā′ō′pōld′); It., Sp., & Pg. Leopoldo (lā-ō-pōl′dō); G. Luitpold (lōō′ĕt-pōlt), Leupold (loi′pōlt), Leopold (lā′ō-pōlt).

Le'vi (lē′vī). [Heb.] Adhesion.

Lew'is (lōō′ĭs). [OHG.] Bold warrior. L. Lū-dō-vī′cŭs; F. Louis (lōō′ē′); It. Lodovico (lō-dō-vē′kō), Luigi (lōō-ē′jē); Sp. Clodoveo (klō-dō-vā′ō), Luis (lōō-ēs′); Pg. Luiz (lōō-ēs′); G. Ludwig (lōōt′vĕg). — *Dim.* Lewie (lōō′ĭ), Louie (lōō′ĭ), Lew (lōō), Lou. — *Fem.* Louisa, Louise. [haired.

Li'nus (lī′nŭs). [Gr.] Flaxen-

Lo'do-wic (lō′dō-wĭk) = Lewis.

Lo-ren'zo (lō-rĕn′zō) = Laurence.

Lot (lŏt). [Heb.] Veil; covering.

Lou'is (lōō′ĭs). F. form of Lewis.

Lu'cas (lū′kȧs). See Luke.

Lu'ci-us (lū′shĭ-ŭs *or* lū′shŭs). [L.] Born at daybreak. L. id.; F. Luce (lụs); It. Lucio (lōō′chō). — *Fem.* Lucia, Lucy.

Lu'do-vic (lū′dō-vĭk) = Lewis.

Luke (lūk). [Gr.] L. Lū′cąs; F. Luc (lụk); It. Luca (lōō′kȧ); Sp. & Pg. Lucas (lōō′kȧs); G. Lukas (lōō′kȧs).

Lu'ther (lū′thẽr). [G.] Illustrious warrior. L. Lū-thē′rŭs; F. Lothaire (lō′tȧr′); It. Lotario (lō-tȧ′rē-ō); Sp. Clotario (klō-tȧ′rē-ō); G. Luther (lōō′tẽr), Lothar (lō-tär′).

M.

Mad'oc (măd′ŭk). [W.] Good; beneficent.

Mal'a-chi (măl′ȧ-kī). [Heb.] Messenger of the Lord.

Ma-nas'seh (mȧ-năs′sē). [Heb.] Forgetfulness. L. Mą-năs′sēą (-sēz).

Mar-cel'lus (mär-sĕl′lŭs). [L.] Dim. of Marcus.

Mar'cus (mär′kŭs), **Mark** (märk). [L.] A hammer; *otherwise*, a male. L. Mär′cŭs; F. Marc (märk); It. Marco (mär′kō); Sp. Marcos (mär′kōs); G. Markus (mär′kōōs).

Mar'tin (mär′tĭn). [L.] Of Mars; warlike. L. Mär-tī′nŭs; F. Martin (mär′tăN′), Mertin (mẽr′tăN′); It. & Sp. Martino (mär-tē′nō); Pg. Martinho (mär-tēn′yō); G. Martin (mär′tēn).

Mat'thew (măth′ū). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. L. Măt-thæ′ŭs; F. Mathieu (mȧ′tē′ẽ′); It. Matteo (mȧt-tā′ō); Sp. Mateo (mȧ-tā′ō); G. Matthæus (mȧt-tā′ōōs). — *Dim.* Măt.

Mat-thi'as (mȧt-thī′*ȧs*). Greek form of Matthew.

Mau'rice (mą′rĭs). [L.] Moorish; dark-colored. L. Mauritius (mą-rĭ′shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs).

Max'i-mil'i-an (măks′ĭ-mĭl′ĭ-*ȧn*). [L.] Greatest Æmilianus. L. Măx′ĭ-mĭl′ĭ-ā′nŭs; F. Maximilien (mȧk′sē′mē′lē′ăN′); Pg. Maximilião (mȧ-shē-mē-lē-oun′); G. Maximilian (mȧk′sē-mē-lē-ȧn′).

Mi'cah (mī′kȧ). [Heb.] Who is like Jehovah?

Mi'cha-el (mī′kȧ-ĕl *or* mī′kĕl). [Heb.] Who is like God? F. Michel (mē′shȧl′); It. Michele (mē-kā′lā); Sp. & Pg. Miguel (mē-gāl′); G. Michael (mē′kä-ĕl). — *Dim.* Mike (mīk).

Miles (mīlz). [L.] Soldier.

Mor'gan (môr′gȧn). [W.] A seaman.

Mo'ses (mō′zĕz). [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water. L. Moyses (mō′ĭ-sēz *or* mō-ī′sēz); F. Moïse (mȯ′ēz′); It. Moisè (mō-ē-zā′); Sp. Moises (mō′ē-sās′); G. Moses (mō′zĕz). — *Dim.* Mose (mōz).

N.

Na'a-man (nā′ȧ-mȧn). [Heb.] Pleasantness. [solation.

Na'hum (nā′hŭm). [Heb.] Con-

Na-po'le-on (nȧ-pō′lē-ŭn). [Gr.] Lion of the forest dell. F. Napoléon (nà′pȯ′lā′ôN′); It. Napoleone (nä-pō-lā-ō′nā). [gift.

Na'than (nā′thȧn). [Heb.] Given;

Na-than'a-el (nȧ-thăn′ȧ-ĕl), **Na-than'i-el** (nȧ-thăn′ĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Gift of God. F. Nathaniel (nà′tà′nē′ȧl′).

Ne'he-mi'ah (nē′hē-mī′ȧ). [Heb.] Comfort of Jehovah. L. Nē′hē-mī′ȧs.

Nich'o-las (nĭk′ō-lȧs). [Gr.] Victory of the people. L. NIc-ō-lā′ŭs; F. Nicolas (nē′kō′lȧ′), Nicole (nē′kōl′); It. Nicolo (nē-kō-lō′), Nicola (nē-kō′lä); Sp. Nicolas (nē-kō-lȧs′); G. Nikolaus (nē′kō-lous). — *Dim.* NIck. [fort.

No'ah (nō′ȧ). [Heb.] Rest; com-

No'el (nō′*el*). [L.] Christmas; born on Christmas Day. F. Noël (nō′ĕl′); It. Natale (nä-tä′lā); Sp. & Pg. Natal (nä-tȧl′).

O.

O'ba-di'ah (ō′bȧ-dī′ȧ). [Heb.] Servant of the Lord. [God.

O'bed (ō′bĕd). [Heb.] Serving

Oc-ta'vi-us (ŏk-tā′vĭ-ŭs), **Oc-ta'vus** (ŏk-tā′vŭs). [L.] The eighth born. L. Oc-tā′vĭ-ŭs, Oc-tā-vī′ā-nŭs; F. Octavien (ôk′tȧ′vē′ăN′). — *Fem.* Octavia.

Ol'i-ver (ŏl′ĭ-vẽr). [L.] An olive tree. L. Ol′ĭ-vē′rŭs; F. Olivier (ô′lē′vĭ-ā′); It. Oliviero (ō-lē-vē-ā′rō), Uliviero (oō-lē-vē-ā′rō); G. & D. Oliver (ō′lē-vẽr). [of Roland.

Or-lan'do (ôr-lăn′dō). It. form

Os'car (ŏs′kẽr). [Celt.] Bounding warrior. L. Os′cā-rŭs.

Os'mond, **Os'mund** (ŏz′mŭnd). [Teutonic.] Protection of God. F. Osmont (ôz′môN′).

Ow'en (ō′ĕn). [Celt.] Lamb; *or*, young warrior. [of the Lord.

O-zi'as (ō-zī′*ȧs*). [Heb.] Strength

P.

Pat'rick (păt′rĭk). [L.] Noble; a patrician. L. Patricius (pȧ-trĭ′shĭ-ŭs *or* -shŭs); F. Patrice (pȧ′trēs′); It. Patrizio (pä-trēt′sē-ō); Sp. Patricio (pä-trē′thē-ō); Pg. Patricio (pä-trē′sē-ō); G. Patrizius (pä-trēt′sē-ōōs). — *Dim.* Păt, Păd′dy.

Paul (pȧl), **Pau'lus** (pą′lŭs). [L.] Little. L. Pau′lŭs; F. Paul (pōl); It. Paolo (pä′ō-lō); Sp. Pablo (päb′lō); Pg. Paulo (pou′lō); G. Paul (poul). — *Fem.* Paula.

Pe'leg (pē′lĕg). [Heb.] Division.

Pe'ter (pē′tẽr). [Gr.] A rock. L. Pē′trŭs; F. Pierre (pē′ĕr′); It. Pietro (pē-ā′trō); Sp. & Pg. Pedro (pā′drō); G. Peter (pā′tẽr), Petrus (pā′trōōs). — *Dim.* Pete (pēt), Pē′tẽr-kĭn.

Phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn′dẽr). [Gr.] Lover of men.

Phi-le'mon (fĭ-lē′mŏn). [Gr.] Loving; friendly.

Phil'ip (fĭl′ĭp). [Gr.] A lover of horses. L. Phĭ-lĭp′pŭs; F. Philippe (fē′lĕp′); It. Filippo (fē-lēp′pō); Sp. Felipe (fā-lē′pā); Pg. Felippe (fā-lēp′pā); G. Philipp (fē′lĭp). — *Dim.* Phĭl, Pĭp. — *Fem.* Philippa.

Phin'e-as (fĭn′ē-*ȧs*). [Heb.]

Phin'e-has Mouth of brass.

Pi'us (pī′ŭs). [L.] Pious; dutiful; filial. L. id.; F. Pie (pē); It. Pio (pē′ō). [Much fruit.

Pol'y-carp (pŏl′ĭ-kärp). [Gr.]

Q.

Quin'tin (kwĭn′tĭn). [L.] The fifth. L. Quĭn′tŭs.

R.

Ralph (rălf; *in England often* rāf) = Rodolphus. L. Rā-dŭl′phŭs.

Raph'a-el (răf′ā-ĕl). [Heb.] The healing of God. F. Raphael (rȧ′fȧ′ĕl′); It. Raffaello (räf-fä-ĕl′lō), Raffaele (räf-fä-ā′lā); G. Raphael (rä′fä-ĕl).

Ray'mond, **Ray'mund** (rā′mŭnd). [Teut.] Wise protection. F. Raymond (rȧ′môN′); It. Raimondo (rī-mōn′dō); G. Raimund (rī′mōōnt).

Reg'i-nald (rĕj'ĭ-nald). [Teutonic.] Strong ruler. L. Rĕg'ĭ-năl'dŭs; F. Regnauld (*re-nō'*), Renaud, Regnault; It. Rinaldo (rē-näl'dō); Sp. Reynaldos (rā-ē-näl'dōs); G. Reinwald (rīn'vält), Reinald (rī'nält).

Reu'ben (rų'bĕn). [Heb.] Behold, a son!

Reu'el (rų'ĕl). [Heb.] Friend of God.

Reyn'old (rĕn'ŭld) = Reginald.

Rich'ard (rĭch'ĕrd). [OHG.] Strong like a ruler; powerful. L. Rĭ-cär'dŭs; F. Richard (rē'shär'); It. Riccardo (rēk-kär'dō); Sp. & Pg. Ricardo (rē-kär'dō); G. Richard (rēk'ärt). — *Dim.* Dĭck, Dĭck'ĕn.

Rob'ert (rŏb'ĕrt). [OHG.] Bright in fame. L. Rŏ-bĕr'tŭs; F. Robert (rō'bĕr'), Rupert (rų'pĕr'); It. Roberto (rō-bĕr'tō), Ruberto (rōō-bĕr'tō), Ruperto (rōō-pĕr'tō); Sp. Roberto (rō-bĕr'tō), Ruperto (rōō-pĕr'tō); Pg. Roberto (rō-bĕr'tō); G. Robert (rō'bĕrt), Rupert (rōō'pĕrt), Rudbert (rōōd'bĕrt), Ruprecht (rōō'prĕkt). — *Dim.* Bŏb, Bŏb'bў, Dŏb, Dŏb'bĭn, Rŏb, Rŏb'ĭn, Pŏp.

Rod'er-ic } (rŏd'ĕr-ĭk). [Teu-
Rod'er-ick } tonic.] Rich in fame. F. Rodrigue (rō'drēg'); It. Rodrigo (rō-drē'gō); Sp. Rodrigo (rō-drē'gō), Ruy (rōō'ē); G. Roderich (rō'dă-rĕk); Russ. Rurik (rōō'rĕk).

Ro'dolph (rō'dŏlf), } Same
Ro-dol'phus (rō-dŏl'fŭs). } as Rudolf. [OHG.] Famous wolf, *or* hero. L. Rŏ-dŏl'phŭs; F. Rodolphe (rō'dŏlf'), Raoul (rä'ōōl'); It. Rodolfo (rō-dōl'fō), Ridolfo (rē-dōl'fō); G. Rudolf (rōō'dōlf).

Rog'er (rŏj'ĕr). [OHG.] Famous with the spear. L. Rŏ-ġē'rŭs; F. Roger (rō'zhā'); It. Ruggiero (rōōd-jā'rō), Rogero (rō-jā'rō); Sp. Rogerio (rō-hā'rē-ō); Pg. Rogerio (rō-zhā'rē-ō); G. Rüdiger (rų'dē-ġĕr). — *Dim.* Hodge (hŏj), Hodgkin (hŏj'kĭn).

Ro'land (rō'land). French form of Rowland.

Row'land (rō'land). [Teutonic.] Fame of the land. L. Rō̆t-lăn'dŭs, Rō-lăn'dŭs; F. Roland (rō'lŏN'); It. Orlando (ôr-län'dō); Sp. Roldan (rōl-dän'); Pg. Rolando (rō-län'dō); Roldão (rōl-doun'); G. Roland (rō'länt).

Ru'dolph (rų'dŏlf), } Variants of Rodolph, Rodolphus.
Ru-dol'phus (rų-dŏl'fŭs). }

Ru'fus (rų'fŭs). [L.] Red; red-haired.

Ru'pert (rų'pĕrt) = Robert. L. Rų-pĕr'tŭs.

S.

Sal'mon (săl'mŭn). [Heb.] Shady.

Sam'son (săm'sŭn), } [Heb.]
Samp'son (sămp'sŭn). } Splendid sun; *i. e.*, great joy and felicity.

Sam'u-el (săm'ū-ĕl). [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God. — *Dim.* Săm, Săm'mў.

Saul (sąl). [Heb.] Asked for.

Se'ba (sē'bą). [Heb.] Eminent.

Se-bas'tian (sē-băs'chan). [Gr.] Venerable; reverend. L. Sē-băs'tĭ-ā'nŭs; F. Sébastien (sā'bäs'tē-ăN'); It. Sebastiano (sā-bäs-tō-ä'nō); Sp. Sebastian (sā-bäs-tē-än'); Pg. Sebastião (sā-bäs-tē-ouN').

Seth (sĕth). [Heb.] Appointed.

Sha'drach (shā'drăk). [Heb.] Rejoicing in the way.

Sig'is-mund (sĭj'ĭs-mŭnd). [OHG.] Conquering protection. F. Sigismond (sē'zhēs'mōN'); It. Sigismondo (sē-jēs-mōn'dō), Sizmondo (sēs-mōn'dō); Sp. Sigismundo (sē-hēs-mōōn'dō); G. Sigismund (zē'gēs-mōōnt), Sigmund (zēg'mōōnt).

Si'las (sī'las). [L.] Contr. of Silvanus. L. id.

Sil-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs). [L.] Living in a wood. L. id.; F. Silvain (sēl'vaN'). — *Fem.* Sylvia.

Sil-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tĕr). [L.] Rural; rustic. L. id.; F. Silvestre (sēl'vĕs'tr'); G. Silvester (zĕl-vĕs'tĕr). — *Dim.* Vĕs'tĕr, Vĕst.

Sim'e-on (sĭm'ē-ŭn), } [Heb.]
Si'mon (sī'mŭn). } Hearing with acceptance. L. id.; F. Siméon (sē'mā'ôN'), Simon (sē'môN'); It. Simone (sē-mō'nā); Sp. Simon (sē-mōn'); G. Simeon (zē'mā-ōn), Simon (zē'mōn). — *Dim.* Sĭm.

Sol'o-mon (sŏl'ō-mŭn). [Heb.] Peaceable. F. Salomon (sä'lô'môN'); It. Salomone (sä-lō-mō'nā); G. Salomo (zä'lō-mō). — *Dim.* Sŏl.

Ste'phen (stē'vĕn). [Gr.] A crown. L. Stĕph'ă-nŭs; F. Étienne (ā'tē-ĕn'); It. Stefano (stā'fä-nō); Sp. Estevan (ēs-tā-vän'), Esteban (ēs-tā-bän'); G. Stephan (stā'fän). — *Dim.* Steve (stēv), Stē'vĭe.

Syl'van (sĭl'vănn), } Same
Syl-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs). } as Silvanus.

Syl-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tĕr). Same as Silvester.

T.

Thad'de-us (thăd'dē-ŭs). [Syr.] The wise. L. Thăd-dæ'ŭs; It. Taddeo (tăd-dā'ō); Sp. Tadeo (tă-dā'ō); G. Thaddäus (tä-dä'ōōs).

The'o-bald (thē'ō-bąld, *formerly* tĭb'ąld). [Teutonic.] Bold for the people. F. Thibaut (tē'bō'); It. Teobaldo (tā-ō-bäl'dō); G. Dietbold (dēt'bōlt).

The'o-dore (thē'ō-dōr). [Gr.] Gift of God. L. Thē'ō-dō'rŭs; F. Théodore (tā'ô-dōr'); It. Teodoro (tā-ō-dō'rō); G. Theodor (tā'ō-dōr); Russ. & Pol. Feodor (fā'ō-dōr). — *Dim.* Tĕd, Tĕd'dў.

The-od'o-ric (thē-ŏd'ō-rĭk. [Teutonic.] Powerful among the people. L. Thē-ŏd'ō-rī'cŭs.

The-oph'i-lus (thē-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs). [Gr.] A lover of God. L. id.; F. Théophile (tā'ô'fēl'); It. & Sp. Teofilo (tā-ō'fē-lō); G. Theophilus (tā-ō'fē-lōōs).

The'ron (thē'rŏn). [Gr.] A hunter.

Thom'as (tŏm'as). [Heb.] A twin. L. id.; F. Thomas (tô'mä'); It. Tomaso (tō-mä'sō); Sp. Tomas (tō-mäs'); Pg. Thomas (tō-mäs'). — *Dim.* Tŏm, Tŏm'mў. — *Fem.* Thomasine.

Tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thĭ). [Gr.] Fearing God. L. Tĭ-mō'thē-ŭs; F. Timothée (tē'mô'tā'); It. Timoteo (tē-mō'tā-ō); Sp. Timoteo (tē-mō-tā'ō); G. Timotheus (tē-mō'tā-ōōs). — *Dim.* Tĭm.

Ti'tus (tī'tŭs). [Gr.] (*Uncertain.*) L. id.; F. Tite (tēt); It., Sp., & Pg. Tito (tē'tō).

To-bi'ah (tō-bī'ą), } [Heb.] Distinguished of Jehovah.
To-bi'as (tō-bī'as). } L. Tō-bī'as; F. Tobie (tô'bē'). — *Dim.* Tō'bў.

U.

U-lys'ses (ū-lĭs'sēz). [Gr.] A hater.

Ur'ban (ĕr'ban). [L.] Of the town; courteous. L. Ŭr-bā'nŭs; F. Urbain (ur'băN'); It. Urbano (ōōr-bä'nō); G. Urbanus (ōōr-bä'nōōs), Urban (ōōr'bän).

U-ri'ah (ū-rī'ą). [Heb.] Light of Jehovah. [God.

U'ri-el (ū'rĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Light of

V.

Val'en-tine (văl'en-tīn). [L.] Strong; healthy; powerful. L. Văl'ĕn-tī'nŭs; F. Valentin (vä'lôN'tăN'); It. Valentino (vä-lĕn-tē'nō).

Vic'tor (vĭk'tĕr). [L.] A conqueror. L. id.; F. Victor (vēk'tōr'); G. Victor (vēk'tōr). — *Fem.* Victoria.

Vin'cent (vĭn'sent). [L.] Conquering. L. Vĭn'cĕnş; F. Vincent (văN'sôN'); It. Vincenzio (vĕn-chĕn'zē-ō); Sp. Vincente (vĕn-thĕn'tā); G. Vincenz (vĕn'tsĕnts).

Viv'i-an (vĭv'ĭ-an). [L.] Lively. F. Vivien (vē'vē-ăN').

W.

Wal'ter (wąl'tĕr). [OHG.] Ruling the host. L. Guąl-tē'rŭs; F. Gauthier, Gautier (gô'tyā'); It. Gualtiero (gwäl-tē-ā'rō); G. Walther (väl'tĕr). — *Dim.* Wąt.

Wil'liam (wĭl'yam). [OHG.] Resolute helmet, *or*, helmet of resolution; defense. L. Gŭĭ'lĭ-ĕl'mŭs, *or* Gū'lĭ-ĕl'mŭs; F. Guillaume (gē'yōm'); It. Guglielmo (gōōl-yē-ĕl'mō); Sp. Guillermo (gēl-yār'mō); G. Wilhelm (vĭl'hĕlm). — *Dim.* Wĭll, Wĭl'lў, Bĭll, Bĭl'lў. — *Fem.* Wilhelmina. [peace.

Win'fred (wĭn'frĕd). [AS.] Win-

Z.

Zab'di-el (zăb'dĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Gift of God.

Zac-che'us (zăk-kē'ŭs; *colloq.* zăk'kē-ŭs). [Heb.] Innocent; pure.

Zach'a-ri'ah (zăk'ą-rī'ą), } [Heb.]
Zach'a-ry (zăk'ą-rĭ). } Remembered of Jehovah. — *Dim.* Zach (zăk).

Za'dok (zā'dŏk). [Heb.] Just.

Zeb'a-di'ah (zĕb'ą-dī'ą), } [Heb.]
Zeb'e-dee (zĕb'ē-dē). } Gift of Jehovah.

Ze-bi'na (zē-bī'ną). [Heb.] Bought.

Zech'a-ri'ah (zĕk'ą-rī'ą). [Heb.] Same as Zachariah.

Zed'e-ki'ah (zĕd'ē-kī'ą). [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.

Ze-lo'tes (zē-lō'tēz). [Gr.] A zealot.

Ze'nas (zē'nas). [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter.

Zeph'a-ni'ah (zĕf'ą-nī'ą). [Heb.] Hid of Jehovah.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

A.

Ab'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-gal). [Heb.] My father's joy. — *Dim.* Ab'by.

A'da (ā'dà). Same as Edith.

Ad'a-line (ăd'à-lĭn). Same as Adeline.

Ad'e-la (ăd'ē-là). See Adeline.

Ad'e-laide (ăd'ē-lād). See Adeline.

Ad'e-li'na (ăd'ē-lī'nà), **Ad'e-line** (ăd'ē-lĭn). [Teutonic.] Of noble birth ; a princess. F. Adeline (ä'd'lēn'), Adélaïde (ä'dà'là'ēd'), Adèle (ä'dāl'). — *Dim.* Ad'dy.

Ag'a-tha (ăg'à-thà). [Gr.] Good ; kind. F. Agathe (ä'gät'); It. Agata (ä'gä-tä) ; G. Agathe (ä-gä'tà).

Ag'nes (ăg'nĕs). [Gr.] Chaste ; pure. F. Agnès (än'yäs') ; It. Agnese (än-yā'zà) ; Sp. Ines (ē-nĕs') ; G. Agnes (äg'nĕs). [Albert.

Al-ber'ta (ăl-bĕr'tà). Fem. of

Al'ex-an'dra (ăl'ĕgz-ăn'drà *or* ăl'ĕks-ăn'drà), **Al'ex-an-dri'na** (-ăn-drī'nà). [Gr.] Fem. of Alexander. F. Alexandrine (ä'lĕk'sŏn'drēn') ; It. Alessandra (ä-lĕs-sän'drà).

Al'ice (ăl'ĭs), The same as

A-lic'i-a (à-lĭsh'ĭ-à). } Adeline.

— *Dim.* Al'ly, *or* Al'lie, El'sie.

Al'ma (ăl'mà). [L.] Nourishing.

Al-mi'ra (ăl-mī'rà). [Ar.] Princess. [healer.

Al-the'a (ăl-thē'à). [Gr.] A

Am'a-bel (ăm'à-bĕl). [L.] Lovable. L. A-mā-bĭ'lĭs.

A-man'da (à-măn'dà). [L.] Worthy to be loved. — *Dim.* Măn'dy.

A-me'li-a (à-mē'lĭ-à *or* à-mēl'yà). [Teutonic.] Busy ; energetic. F. Amélie (ä'mā'lē') ; It. Amelia (ä-mā'lē-ä), Amalia (ä-mä'lē-ä).

A'my (ā'mĭ). [L.] Beloved. L. A-mā'tà ; F. Aimée (ā'mā') ; It. Amata (ä-mä'tä).

An-gel'i-ca (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kà), **An'ge-li'na** (ăn'jē-lī'nà). } [Gr.] Lovely ; angelic. F. Angèle (ŏn'zhăl'), Angeline (ŏn'zh'lēn'), Angélique (ŏn'zhā'lēk') ; It. Angelica (än'jā'lē-kä), Agnola (än'yŏ-lä), Angiola (än'jŏ-lä) ; G. Angelica (än-gā'lē-kä), Angelina (än-gā-lē'nä).

Ann (ăn), **An'na** (ăn'nà), **Anne** (ăn). } [Heb.] Grace ; — Var. Hannah. L. An'nà ; F. Anne (än), Annette (än'nĕt'), Nannette (nän'nĕt'), Ninon (nē'nŏN') ; It. Anna (än'nä) ; Sp. Ana (ä'nä) ; G. Anna (än'nä). — *Dim.* An'nie, Năn'ny, Năn'çy, Năn, Nina (nē'nà).

An-netto' (ăn-nĕt'). See Anna.

An'toi-nette' (E. ăn'toi-nĕt' ; F. ŏn'twà'nĕt'). French dim. of Antonia.

An-to'ni-a (ăn-tō'nĭ-à). [L.] Inestimable. L. id. ; F. Antonie (ŏn'tō'nē') ; It. & Sp. Antonina (än-tō-nē'nà) ; G. Antonie (än-tō'nē-ä).

Ar'a-bel'la (ăr'à-bĕl'là). [L.] A fair altar ; *otherwise*, an Arabian woman. F. Arabelle (ä'rà'bĕl') ; It. Arabella (ä-rä-bĕl'lä) ; Sp. Arabela (ä-rä-bā'là). — *Dim.* Bĕl'là, Bĕl.

Au-gus'ta (ą-gŭs'tà). [L.] Fem. of Augustus. L. id. ; G. & D. Augusta (ou-gōs'tä).

Au-re'li-a (ą-rē'lĭ-à *or* ą-rēl'yà). [L.] Fem. of Aurelius. L. id. ; F. Aurélie (ō'rā'lē').

Au-ro'ra (ą-rō'rà). [L.] Morning redness ; fresh ; brilliant. L. id.

B.

Bar'ba-ra (bär'bà-rà). [Gr.] Foreign ; strange. L. id. ; F. Barbe (bärb). — *Dim.* Băb.

Be'a-trice (bē'à-trēs *or* -trĭs), **Be'a-trix** (bē'à-trĭks). [L.] Making happy. L. Bē-ā'trĭx ; F. Béatrice (bā'ä'trēs') ; Béatrix (bā'ä'trēs') ; It. Beatrice (bā-ä-trē'chā) ; Sp. Beatriz (bā-ä-trēth') ; G. & D. Beatrix (bā-ä'trēks).

Be-lin'da (bē-lĭn'dà). (*Uncertain.*)

Belle (bĕl). [F.] Beautiful.

Ben'e-dict'a (bĕn'ē-dĭk'tà). [L.] Feminine of Benedict. L. id. ; F. Bénoîte (bā'nwät') ; It. Benedetta (bā-nā-dĕt'tä) ; Sp. Benita (bā-nē'tä).

Ber'tha (bĕr'thà). [Teutonic.] Bright ; beautiful ; F. Berthe (bĕrt) ; It. & Sp. Berta (bĕr'tä) ; G. & D. Bertha (bĕr'tä). — *Dim.* Bĕr'tў.

Bes'sie (bĕs'sĭ), **Bet'sey** (bĕt'sĭ). } Diminutives of Elizabeth.

Blanch (blänch), **Blanche** (blänch). } [Teutonic.] White. F. Blanche (blŏnsh) ; It. Bianca (bĭän'kä) ; Sp. & G. Blanca (blän'kä).

Bridg'et (brĭj'ĕt). [Celt.] Strength. F. Brigitte (brē'zhĕt') ; It. Brigida (brē'jē-dä) ; Sp. Brigida (brē'hē-dä) ; G. Brigitta (brē-gĕt'tä). — *Dim.* Bĭd'dy.

C.

Ca-mil'la (kà-mĭl'là). [L.] Attendant at a sacrifice. L. id. ; F. Camille (kà'mēl').

Car'o-line (kăr'ō-lĭn). Fem. of Charles. F. Caroline (kà'rō'lēn') ; It., Sp., & Pg. Carolina (kä-rō-lē'nà) ; G. Caroline (kä-rō-lē'nä). — *Dim.* Căr'rĭe, Căd'dĭe.

Cath'a-ri'na (kăth'à-rī'nà), **Cath'a-rine** (kăth'à-rĭn), **Cath'er-ine** (kăth'ĕr-ĭn). } [Gr.] F. Catherine (kà't'-rēn') ; It. Caterina (kä-tä-rē'nä) ; Sp. Catalina (kä-tä-lē'nä) ; Pg. Catharina (kä-tä-rē'nä) ; G. Katharine (kä-tä-rē'nä). — *Dim.* Kate (kāt), Kĭt, Kĭt'tў.

Ce-cil'i-a (sē-sĭl'ĭ-à), **Cec'i-ly** (sĕs'ĭ-lĭ). } [L.] Fem. of Cecil. F. Cécile (sā'sēl') ; It. Cecilia (chā-chē'lē-ä) ; Sp. Cecilia (thā-thē'lē-ä) ; G. Cäcilia (tsā-tsē'lē-ä). — *Dim.* Sisely (sĭs'lў), Sĭs, Cĭs.

Cel'es-tine (sē-lĕs-tĭn *or* sē-lĕs'tĭn). [L.] Heavenly.

Ce'lī-a (sē'lĭ-à *or* sēl'yà). [L.] F. Célie (sā'lē') ; It. Celia (chā'lē-ä).

Char'lotte (shär'lŏt). Fem. of Charles. F. Charlotte (shär'lŏt') ; It. Carlotta (kär-lŏt'tä) ; Sp. & Pg. Carlota (kär-lō'tä) ; G. Charlotte (shär-lŏt'tä).

Chlo'e (klō'ē). [Gr.] A green herb ; blooming.

Chris'ti-an'a (krĭs'tĭ-ăn'à), **Chris-ti'na** (krĭs-tē'nà). } [Gr.] Fem. of *Christian*. F. Christine (krēs-tēn') ; It. & Sp. Cristina (krēs-tē'nä) ; Pg. Cristinha (krēs-tēn'yà) ; G. Christiane (krēs-tē-ä'nä), Christine (krēs-tē'nä).—*Dim.* Chrĭs'sie, Xina (zē'nà).

Cic'e-ly (sĭs'ē-lĭ) = Cecilia.

Clar'a (klăr'à). [L.] Bright ; illustrious. L. id. ; F. Claire (klâr) ; It. Chiara (kē-ä'rà). — *Dim.* Clare (klâr).

Clar'i-bel (klăr'ĭ-bĕl). [L.] Brightly fair.

Clar'ice (klăr'ĭs), **Cla-ris'sa** (klà-rĭs'sà). } [L.] Dim. of Clara. It. & G. Clarissa (klä-rēs'sä) ; F. Clarisse (klà'rēs').

Clau'di-a (klą'dĭ-à). [L.] Fem. of Claudius. F. Claude (klōd) ; It. & G. Claudia (klou'dē-ä).

Clem'en-ti'na (klĕm'ĕn-tē'nà), **Clem'en-tine** (klĕm'ĕn-tēn *or* -tĭn). [L.] Fem. of Clement. F. Clémentine (klā'mŏn'tēn') ; G. Clementine (klā-men-tē'nä).

Con'stance (kŏn'*stans*). [L.] Fem. of *Constant*. L. Cŏn'stănş, Constantia (kŏn-stăn'shĭ-à *or* -shà) ; F. Constance (kôn'stŏns') ; It. Costanza (kŏs-tän'zä) ; Sp. Costenza (kŏs-tān'thä), Constanza (kŏn-stän'thä) ; G. Constanze (kŏn-stän'tsĕ) ; G. & D. Constantia (kŏn-stän'tsē-ä).

Co'ra (kō'rà). [Gr.] Maiden.

Cor-de'li-a (kôr-dē'lĭ-à *or* -dēl'yà). [L.] Warm-hearted. L. id. ; F. Cordélie (kôr'dā'lē').

Co-rin'na (kŏ-rĭn'nà). [Deriv. of Cora.] Maiden. L. & It. id. ; F. Corinne (kŏ'rēn').

Cor-ne'li-a (kôr-nē'lĭ-à *or* -nēl'yà). [L.] Fem. of Cornelius. L. id. ; F. Cornélie (kôr'nā'lē').

Cyn'thi-a (sĭn'thĭ-à). [Gr.] Of *or* from Mt. Cynthus.

D.

Deb'o-rah (dĕb'ō-rà). [Heb.] A bee. G. Debora (dā-bō'rä).

De'li-a (dē'lĭ-à *or* dēl'yà). [Gr.] Of Delos.

Di-an'a (dī-ăn'à *or* dī-ā'nà). [L.] Goddess. L. Dī-ā'nà ; F. Diane (dē'-än') ; It. & G. Diana (dē-ä'nä).

Di'nah (dī'nà). [Heb.] Judged.

Do'ra (dō'rà). Dim. of Dorothea, Eudora, Theodora. [zelle.

Dor'cas (dôr'*kas*). [Gr.] A ga-

Do-rin'da (dŏ-rĭn'dà). The same as Dorothea.

Dor'o-the'a (dŏr'ō-thē'à), **Dor'o-thy** (dŏr'ō-thĭ). } [Gr.] Gift of God. F. Dorothée (dō'rō'tā') ; Dorette (dō'rĕt') ; It. & Sp. Dorotea (dō-rō-tā'ä) ; G. Dorothea (dō-rō-tā'ä). — *Dim.* Dŏl, Dŏl'lў.

E.

E'dith (ē'dĭth). [AS.] Happiness ; *otherwise*, rich gift. L. Ed'ĭ-thà.

Ed'na (ĕd'nà). [Heb.] Pleasure.

El'e-a-nor (ĕl'ē-à-nôr), **El'i-nor** (ĕl'ĭ-nôr). } Var. of Helen. It. Eleonora (ā-lā-ō-nō'rà) ; G. Eleonore (ā-lā-ō-nō'rà) ; F. Aliénor (ä'lē'ä'nôr'). — *Dim.* El'là, El'len, Nĕll, Nĕl'lĭe, Nō'rà.

E-lis'a-beth (ē-lĭz'à-bĕth), **E-liz'a-beth** (ē-lĭz'à-bĕth), **E-li'za** (ē-lī'zà). }

[Heb.] Worshiper of God ; consecrated to God. F. Élisabeth (ā'lē'zà'bĕt'), Élise (ā'lēz') ; It. Elisabetta (ā-lē-zä-bĕt'tä), Elisa (ā-lē'zä) ; G. Elisabeth (ā-lē'zä-bĕt), Elise (ā-lē'zä). — *Dim.* Bĕss, Bĕs'sў, Bĕth, Bĕt'sey, Bĕt'tў, El'sĭe, Lĭz, Lĭz'zў, Lĭb'bў, Li'sà.

El'la (ĕl'là), **El'len** (ĕl'lĕn). See Eleanor.

Em'e-line (ĕm'ē-lĭn), **Em'me-line** (-mē-lĭn). [Teutonic.] Energetic; industrious.

Em'i-ly (ĕm'ĭ-lĭ) = EMELINE. F. Émilie (ā'mē'lē'); It., Sp., & Pg. Emilia (ā-mē'lē-ä); G. Emilie (ā-mē'lē-ä).

Em'ma (ĕm'mä) = EMELINE. F. Emma (ĕm'mä'); It. & Pg. Emma (ĕm'mä); G. Emma (ĕm'mä). — *Dim.* Emm, Em'mie.

Es'ther (ĕs'tẽr). [Per.] A star; good fortune. F. Esther (ās'târ'); It. Ester (ĕs'tẽr), Esterre (ĕs-tĕr'rā); Sp. Ester (ĕs-târ'); G. Esther (ās'tẽr). — *Dim.* Es'sie.

Eth'el (ĕth'ĕl). [AS.] Noble.

Eu-do'ra (ū-dō'rä). [Gr.] Good gift; F. Eudore (ē'dōr').

Eu-ge'ni-a (ū-jē'nĭ-ä). Fem. of EUGENE. F. Eugénie (ē'zhā'nē'); It. Eugenia (ā-ōō-jā'nē-ä); Sp. Eugenia (ā-ōō-hā'nē-ä). — *Dim.* Genie (jē'nĭ).

Eu-la'li-a (ū-lā'lĭ-ä). [Gr.] Fair speech. F. Eulalie (ē'lä'lē') ; It. Eulalia (ā-ōō-lä'lē-ä). [victory.

Eu'nice (ū'nĭs). [Gr.] Happy

Eu-phe'mi-a (ū-fē'mĭ-ä). [Gr.] Of good report. F. Euphémie (ē'fā'mē') ; It. & Sp. Eufemia (ā-ōō-tā'mē-ä) ; G. Euphemia (oi-fā'mē-ä). — *Dim.* Ef'fie. [F. Eve (āv).

E'va (ē'vä). [Heb.] Life. L. id.;

E-van'ge-line (ē-văn'jē-lĭn *or* -līn). [Gr.] Bringing glad news.

Eve (ēv). Same as EVA.

Ev'e-li'na (ĕv'ē-lī'nä), **Ev'e-line** (ĕv'ē-lĭn), **Ev'e-lyn** (ĕv'ē-lĭn). Diminutive of EVA.

F.

Faus-ti'na (fąs-tī'nä). [L.] Lucky. F. Faustine (fōs'tēn').

Fe-lic'i-a (fē-lĭsh'ĭ-ä *or* fē-lĭsh'ä). [L.] Happiness. F. Félicie (fā'lē'sē') ; It. Felicia (fā-lē'chē-ä).

Fi-de'li-a (fī-dē'lĭ-ä *or* fī-dēl'yä). [L.] Faithful.

Flo'ra (flō'rä). [L.] Flowers. L. id. ; F. Flore (flōr).

Flor'ence (flŏr'ens). [L.] Blooming; flourishing. L. Florentia (flō-rĕn'shĭ-ä *or* -shä).

Fran'ces (frăn'sĕz). Fem. of FRANCIS. L. Frăn-cīs'cä ; F. Françoise (frŏN'swäz') ; It. Francesca (frăn-chĕs'kä) ; Sp. Francisca (frän-thēs'kä); Pg. Francisca (frän-sēs'kä) ; G. Franziske (frän-tsēs'kä). — *Dim.* Făn'ny, Frănk. [of FREDERIC.

Fred'er-i'ca (frĕd'ĕr-ī'kä). Fem.

G.

Geor'gi-an'a (jôr'jĭ-ăn'ä), **Geor-gi'na** (jôr-jē'nä). Fem. of GEORGE. F. Georgine (zhôr'zhēn'), Georgette (zhôr'zhĕt') ; It. Giorgia (jōr'jä) ; G. Georgine (gä-ôr-gē'nä).

Ger'al-dine (jĕr'*ŭl*-dĭn). Fem. of GERALD.

Ger'trude (gĕr'trụd). [OHG.] Spear maiden. F. Gertrude (zhĕr'trụd') ; It. Gertrude (jĕr-trōō'dā), Geltruda (jĕl-trōō'dä) ; Sp. Gertrudis (hĕr-trōō'dēs) ; G. Gertraud (gĕr'trout), Gertrud (gĕr'trōōt). — *Dim.* Gĕr'tie, Trụ'dy.

Gri-sel'da (grĭ-sĕl'dä). [Teutonic.] Stone heroine. — *Dim.* Grĭs'sĕl.

H.

Han'nah (hăn'nä). [Heb.] Same as ANNA.

Har'ri-et (hăr'rĭ-ĕt), **Har'ri-ot** (hăr'rĭ-ŭt). Fem. of HENRY. — *Dim.* Hăt'tỹ.

Hel'en (hĕl'ĕn), **Hel'e-na** (hĕl'ē-nä). [Gr.] Light. L. Hĕl'ē-nä ; F. Hélène (ā'lān') ; It. Elena (ā'lä-nä) ; Sp. Helena (ā-lā'nä), Elena ; G. Helene (hā-lā'nä). — *Dim.* Nĕll, Nĕl'lỹ.

Hen'ri-et'ta (hĕn'rĭ-ĕt'tä). Fem. of HENRY. F. Henriette (ŏN'rē'ĕt') ; It. Enrichetta (ĕn-rē-kĕt'tä) ; Sp. Enriqueta (ĕn-rē-kā'tä) ; G. Henriette (hĕn-rē-ĕt'tä). — *Dim.* Et'tá, Hĕt'tỹ, Nĕt'tĭe. [Same as ESTHER.

Hes'ter (hĕs'tẽr), **Hes'ther**.

Ho-no'ra (hŏ-nō'rä), **Ho-no'rí-a** (hŏ-nō'rĭ-ä). [L.] Honorable. — *Dim.* Nō'räh, Nō'rá.

Hor-ten'si-a (hôr-tĕn'shĭ-ä *or* -shä). [L.] A lady gardener. L. id. ; F. Hortense (ôr'tŏNs') ; It. Ortensia (ôr-tĕn'sē-ä) ; G. Hortensia (hôr-tĕn'sē-ä). [weasel.

Hul'dah (hŭl'dä). [Heb.] A

I.

I'da (ī'dä). [Teutonic.] Godlike.

I'nez (ē'nĕz *or* ī'nĕz). Pg. form of AGNES.

I-rene' (ī-rēn' *or* ī-rē'nē). [Gr.] Peace. F. Irène (ē'rān') ; It. & G. Irene (ē-rā'nā).

Is'a-bel (Iz'ä-bĕl), **Is'a-bel'la** (-bĕl'lä). Same as ELIZABETH. F. Isabeau (ē'zä'bō'), Isabelle (-bĕl') ; It. Isabella (ē-zä-bĕl'lä) ; Sp. Isabel (ē-sä-bĕl') *or* Ysabel ; G. & D. Isabelle (ē-zä-bĕl'lä). — *Dim.* Bĕl, Bĕl'lä.

J.

Jane (jān). Same as JOAN.

Ja-net' (jä-nĕt' *or* jăn'ĕt ; *in Eng.* jăn'ĕt). Dim. of JANE. [JOAN.

Jean (jēn), **Jeanne** (jēn). See

Jean-nette' (jē-nĕt'). Dim. of JEAN. [dove.

Je-mi'ma (jē-mī'mä). [Heb.] A

Je-ru'sha (jē-rụ'shä). [Heb.] Possessed ; married.

Jo-an' (jō-ăn' *or* jōn), **Jo-an'na** (jō-ăn'nä), **Jo-han'na** (-hăn'nä). [Heb.] Fem. of JOHN. L. Jō-hăn'nä ; F. Jeanne (zhän) ; It. Giovanna (jō-vän'nä) ; Sp. Juana (hōō-ä'nä) ; Pg. Jovanna (zhō-vän'nä) ; G. Johanna (yō-hän'nä).

Jo'seph-ine (jō'zĕf-ēn). Fem. of JOSEPH. F. Joséphine (zhō'zā'fēn') ; It. Giuseppina (jōō-sĕp-pē'nä) ; Sp. Josefina (hō-sā-fē'nä) ; G. Josephine (yō-zä-fē'nä). — *Dim.* Jō, Jō'zỹ.

Joyce (jois). [L.] Sportive.

Ju'dith (jū'dĭth). [Heb.] Praised. F. Judith (zhụ'dĕt') ; G. Judith (yōō'dĕt). — *Dim.* Jū'dỹ.

Ju'li-a (jū'lĭ-ä *or* jūl'yä). [L.] Fem. of JULIUS. L. id. ; F. Julie (zhụ'lē') ; It. Giulia (jōō'lē-ä) ; Sp. Julia (hōō'lē-ä) ; G. Julie (yōō'lē-ä)

Ju'li-an'a (jū'lĭ-ăn'ä). [L.] Fem. of JULIAN. L. id. ; F. Julienne (zhụ'lē'ĕn').

Ju'li-et (jū'lĭ-ĕt). Dim. of JULIA.

Jus-ti'na (jŭs-tī'nä). [L.] Fem. of JUSTIN. L. id. ; F. Justine (zhụs'tēn') ; It. Giustina (jōōs-tē'nä).

K.

Kate (kāt). Dim. of CATHARINE.

Kath'a-rine (kăth'ä-rĭn), **Kath'er-ine** (kăth'ĕr-ĭn). Same as CATHARINE.

L.

Lau'ra (lą'rä). [L.] A laurel. F. Laure (lōr) ; It. & G. Laura (lou'rä).

Lau-rin'da (lą-rĭn'dä). [L.] Deriv. of LAURA. [Latium.

La-vin'i-a (lä-vĭn'ĭ-ä). [L.] Of

Le'na (lē'nä). Dim. of HELENA or MAGDALENE.

Le'o-no'ra (lē'ō-nō'rä). Same as ELEANOR. It. Leonora (lā-ō-nō'rä) ; G. Lenore (lā-nō'rā).

Le-ti'ti-a (lē-tĭsh'ĭ-ä *or* lē-tĭsh'ä). [L.] Happiness. L. Laetitia (lē-tĭsh'ĭ-ä) ; It. Letizia (lā-tēt'sē-ä).

Lil'i-an (lĭl'ĭ-*an*), **Lil'ly** (lĭl'lĭ). [L.] Lily.

Lo-rin'da (lō-rĭn'dä). Var. of LAURINDA.

Lou-i'sa (lōō-ē'zä), **Lou-ise'** (lōō-ēz'). Fem. of LOUIS. F. Louise (lōō'ēz') ; It. Luisa (lōō-ē'zä) ; Sp. Luisa (lōō-ē'zä) ; Pg. Luiza (lōō-ē'zä) ; G. Luise (lōō-ē'zä), Ludovika (lōō-dō-vē'kä). — *Dim.* Lou, Lou'ie.

Lu'ci-a (lū'shĭ-ä). [L.] Italian form of LUCY.

Lu-cin'da (lū-sĭn'dä). [L.] Deriv. of LUCY.

Lu'crece (lū'krēs), **Lu-cre'ti-a** (lū-krē'shĭ-ä *or* -shä). [L.] Gain ; *otherwise*, light. L. Lucretia (lū-krē'shĭ-a *or* -shä) ; It. Lucrezia (lōō-krāt'sē-ä).

Lu'cy (lū'sĭ). Fem. of LUCIUS. F. Lucie (lụ'sē') ; It. Lucia (lōō-chē'ä) ; Sp. Lucia (lōō'thē-ä).

Lyd'i-a (lĭd'ĭ-ä). [Gr.] A native of Lydia.

M.

Ma'bel (mā'bĕl). Contr. fr. AMABEL.

Mad'e-line (măd'ē-lĭn). See MAGDALENE.

Mag'da-lene (măg'dä-lēn, *prop.* măg'dä-lē'nē). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala. F. Magdelaine (mä'd'lān'), Madeleine (mä'd'lān'), Madelon (mä'd'lŏN') ; It. Maddalena (mädd-dä-lā'nä) ; Sp. Magdalena (măg-dä-lā'nä), Madelena (mä-dä-lā'nä) ; Pg. Magdalena (măg-dä-lā'nä) ; G. Magdalene (măg-dä-lā'nä). — *Dim.* Maud, Maud'lĭn, Maun. [MARCELLUS.

Mar-cel'la (mär-sĕl'lä). Fem. of

Mar'ci-a (mär'shĭ-ä *or* -shä). [L.] Fem. of MARCIUS.

Mar'ga-ret (mär'gä-rĕt *or* mär'grĕt). [Gr.] A pearl. F. Marguerite (mär'*ge*-rēt') ; It. Margherita (märr-gä-rē'tä) ; Sp. Margarita (märgä-rē'tä) ; Pg. Margarida (märr-gärē'dä) ; G. Margarethe (märr-gä-rā'tä). — *Dim.* Mär'gie, Mär'gĕr-ỹ, Mädge, Mäg, Mäg'gỹ, Mĕg, Mĕg'gỹ.

Ma-ri'a (mä-rī'ä). See MARY.

Ma'ri-anne' (mā'rĭ-ăn'). A compound of MARY and ANNE. F. Mariane, Marianne (mä'rē'ăn') ; It. Marianna (mä-rē-än'nä) ; Sp. & Pg. Mariana (mä-rē-ä'nä) ; G. Marianne (mä-rē-än'nä). [MARY.

Ma'ri-on (mā'rĭ-ŏn). Var. of

Mar'tha (mär'thä). [Heb.] The ruler of the house ; *otherwise*, sorrowful ; melancholy. F. Marthe (märt) ; It. & Sp. Marta (mär'tä) ; Pg., G., & D. Martha (mär'tä). — *Dim.* Mät, Mät'tỹ.

Ma'ry (mā'rỹ). [Heb.] Bitter ; *otherwise*, their rebellion, *or* star of the sea. L. Mā-rī'ä ; F. Marie (mā'rē'), Marion (mā'rē'ŏN') ; It., Sp., & Pg. Maria (mä-rē'ä) ; G. Maria (mä-rē'ä), Marie (mä-rē'ä). — *Dim.* Māy, Mŏll, Mŏl'lỹ.

Ma-thil'da (mȧ-tĭl'dȧ), **Ma-til'da** (mȧ-tĭl'dȧ). } [OHG.] Mighty battle maid; heroine. F. Mathilde (mȧ'tĕld'); It. Matilda (mȧ-tēl'dȧ); G. Mathilde (mȧ-tēl'dȧ). — *Dim.* Mȧt, Mȧt'ty, Mȧud, Tĭl'dȧ.

Maud (mȧd). Contr. of MATILDA *or* MAGDALENE.

May (mā). The month of MAY, or a dim. of MARY.

Me-het'a-bel (mē-hĕt'ȧ-bĕl), **Me-hit'a-ble** (mē-hĭt'ȧ-b'l). } [Heb.] Benefited of God.

Mel'i-cent (mĕl'ĭ-sĕnt). [L.] Sweet singer; *otherwise* [Teutonic], work; strength.

Me-lis'sa (mē-lĭs'sȧ). [Gr.] A bee. F. Mélisse (mā'lēs'), Mélite (mā'lēt').

Mil'dred (mĭl'drĕd). [G.] Mild threatener.

Mil'i-cent (mĭl'ĭ-sĕnt). See MELICENT.

Min'nie (mĭn'nĭ). [Cf. G. Minna.] Remembrance; love. Frequently used as nickname for MARY.

Mi-ran'da (mĭ-răn'dȧ). [L.] Admirable. L. id.

Mir'i-am (mĭr'ĭ-*am*). [Heb.] = MARY.

My'ra (mī'rȧ). [Gr.] She who weeps or laments.

N.

Nan'cy (năn'sĭ). See ANNE.

Nel'lie (nĕl'lĭ). *Dim.* of ELLEN, HELEN, *or* ELEANOR.

No'ra (nō'rȧ), **No'rah** (nō'rȧ). } Contr. fr. HONORA, LEONORA, *or* ELEANOR.

O.

Oc-ta'vi-a (ŏk-tā'vĭ-ȧ). [L.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS. L. id.; F. Octavie (ŏk'tā'vē'), Octave (ŏk'tāv'); It. Ottavia (ŏt-tä'vē-ä); Sp. Octavia (ŏk-tä'vē-ä); G. Octavia (ŏk-tä'vē-ä). — *Dim.* Tā'vȳ, Tāve.

Ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), **O-liv'i-a** (ō-lĭv'ĭ-ȧ). } [L.] An olive. L. O-lĭv'ĭ-ȧ; It. & G. Olivia (ō-lē'vē-ä). **O-phe'li-a** (ō-fē'lĭ-ȧ *or* ō-fēl'yȧ). [Gr.] Serpent. F. Ophélie (ō'fā'lē').

P.

Pau'la (pą'lȧ). [L.] Feminine of PAULUS, or PAUL. L. id.; It. Paola (pä'ō-lä); Sp., Pg., & G. Paula (pou'lä); F. Paule (pōl).

Pau-li'na (pą-lī'nȧ), **Pau-line'** (pą-lēn'). } [L.] Dim. of PAULA. F. Pauline (pō'lēn'); It. Paolina (pä-ō-lē'nä).

Pe-nel'o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē). [Gr.] A weaver. L. id.

Phe'be (fē'bē). Same as PHŒBE.

Phi-lip'pa (fĭ-lĭp'pȧ). Fem. of PHILIP. F. Philippine (fē'lēp'pēn'); It. Filippa (fē-lēp'pä), Filippina (fē-lēp-pē'nä); Sp. & Pg. Felipa (fā-lē'pä); G. Philippine (fē-lēp-pē'nā).

Phil'lis (fĭl'lĭs) = PHYLLIS.

Phœ'be (fē'bē). [Gr.] Shining. F. Phœbé (fā'bā'); It. Febe (fā'bā).

Phyl'lis (fĭl'lĭs). [Gr.] A green bough.

Pol'ly (pŏl'lĭ). A dim. of MARY.

Pris-cil'la (prĭs-sĭl'lȧ). [L.] Somewhat old. L. id.

R.

Ra'chel (rā'chĕl). [Heb.] A ewe. F. Rachel (rä'shĕl'); It. Rachele (rä-kā'lā); Sp. Raquel (rä-kāl'); Pg. Rachel (rä'kȧl); G. Rahel (rä'hȧl).

Re-bec'ca (rē-bĕk'kȧ), **Re-bek'ah** (rē-bĕk'ȧ). } [Heb.] Of enchanting beauty. L. Rē-bĕc'cȧ. — *Dim.* Bĕck'ȳ.

Rho'da (rō'dȧ). [Gr.] A rose.

Ro'sa (rō'zȧ). [L.] A rose. It. & Pg. Rō'zä; Sp. Rosa (rō'sä).

Ros'a-bel (rōz'ȧ-bĕl), **Ros'a-bel'la** (-bĕl'lȧ). } [L.] A fair rose.

Ro-sa'li-a (rō-zā'lĭ-ȧ), **Ros'a-lie** (rōz'ȧ-lē). } Deriv. of ROSA.

Ros'a-lind (rōz'ȧ-lĭnd). [L.] Beautiful as a rose.

Ros'a-mond (rōz'ȧ-mŭnd). [Teutonic.] Horse protection, *or* famous protection. F. Rosemonde (rō'z'mōnd'); It. Rosmonda (rōz-mōn'dä); Sp. Rosamunda (rō-sä-mōōn'dä).

Rox-an'a (rŏks-ăn'ȧ). [Per.] Dawn of day. F. Roxane (rŏk'săn'). — *Dim.* Rŏx'ȳ.

Ruth (rųth). [Heb.] Beauty.

S.

Sa-bi'na (sȧ-bī'nȧ). [L.] A Sabine woman. F. Sabine (sä'bēn'); G. Sabina (sä-bē'nä).

Sa-lome' (sȧ-lōm', *properly* sȧ-lō'mē). [Heb.] Peaceful. F. Salomé (sä'lō'mā').

Sa'ra (sā'rȧ), **Sa'rah** (sā'rȧ). } [Heb.] A princess. F. Sara (sä'rä'); It., Sp., & Pg. Sara (sä'rä); G. Sara (zä'rä). — *Dim.* Sā'lȳ, Sā'lĭ'ȳ.

Se-li'na (sē-lī'nȧ). [Gr.] Paraley; *otherwise*, moon.

Sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl). [Gr.] A sibyl. L. Sibylla (sĭ-bĭl'lȧ).

So-phi'a (sō-fī'ȧ). [Gr.] Wisdom. F. Sophie (sō'fē'); It. Sofia (sō-fē'ä); G. Sophia (zō-fē'ä). — *Dim.* Sō'phȳ.

So-phro'ni-a (sō-frō'nĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Of a sound mind.

Stel'la (stĕl'lȧ). [L.] A star. L. id.; F. Estelle (ĕs'tĕl'); Sp. Estella (ĕs-tĕl'yä).

Steph'a-na (stĕf'ȧ-nȧ). [Gr.] Fem. of STEPHEN. F. Stéphanie (stā'fā'nē').

Su'san (sū'*z*an), **Su-san'na** (sū-zăn'nȧ), **Su-san'nah** (-zăn'nȧ). } [Heb.] A lily. F. Susanne (sy'zăn'). It. Susanna (sōō-zän'nä). — *Dim.* Sūe, Sūke, Sū'kȳ, Sū'sĭe, Sū'zȳ.

Syl'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ȧ). [L.] Fem. of SYLVANUS.

T.

Tab'i-tha (tăb'ĭ-thȧ). [Syr.] A gazelle.

The'o-do'ra (thē'ō-dō'rȧ). [Gr.] Fem. of THEODORE. It. Teodora (tā-ō-dō'rä); G. Theodora (tā-ō-dō'rä). — *Dim.* Dō'rȧ.

The'o-do'si-a (thē'ō-dō'shĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ). [Gr.] Gift of God. It. Teodosia (tā-ō-dō'zē-ä); G. Theodosia (tā-ō-dō'zē-ä).

The-re'sa (te-rē'sȧ). [Gr.] Carrying ears of grain. F. Thérèse (tā'rāz'); It. Teresa (tā-rā'zä); Sp. Teresa (tā-rā'sä); Pg. Theresa (tā-rā'zä); G. Therese (tā-rā'zȧ), Theresia (tā-rā'zē-ä). — *Dim.* Tĕr'rȳ, Trā'çȳ.

Thom'a-sa (tŏm'ȧ-sȧ), **Thom'a-sine** (-sēn). } Fem. of THOMAS.

U.

Ul-ri'ca (ŭl-rī'kȧ). [Teutonic.] Rich. F. Ulrique (ųl'rēk'); It. Ulrica (ōōl-rē'kä); G. Ulrike (ōōl-rē'kā).

U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Heavenly; one of the Muses. L. id.; F. Uranie (ų'rä-nē').

Ur'su-la (ĕr'sū-lȧ). [L.] She-bear. L. id.; F. Ursule (ųr'sųl'); It. Orsola (ōr'sō-lä); Sp. Ursola (ōōr'sō-lä).

V.

Va-le'ri-a (vȧ-lē'rĭ-ȧ). [L.] Victory. L. id.; F. Valérie (vä'lā'rē'). **Vic-to'ri-a** (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧ). [L.] Victory. L. id.; F. Victoire (vēk'twär'); It. Vittoria (vēt-tō'rē-ä); G. Victoria (vēk-tō'rē-ä).

Vi'o-la (vī'ō-lȧ). [L.] A violet. L. id.; F. Violette (vē'ō'lĕt'); It. Viola (vē-ō'lä); Sp. & Pg. Violante (vē-ō-län'tȧ); G. Viola (vē-ō'lä), Violе (vē-ō'lȧ).

Vir-gin'i-a (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Virgin; pure. L. id.; F. Virginie (vĕr'zhē'nē'); It. Virginia (vēr-jē'nē-ä); G. Virginia (vēr-gē'nē-ä).

Viv'i-an (vĭv'ĭ-*an*). [L.] Lively. F. Vivienne (vē'vē-ĕn'); It. Viviana (vē-vē-ä'nä).

W.

Wil'hel-mi'na (wĭl'hĕl-mē'nȧ). [OHG.] Fem. of *Wilhelm*, German of WILLIAM. F. Guillelmine (gē'yĕl'mēn'); Guillemette (gē'y'-mĕt'); It. Guglielma (gōōl-yĕ-ēl'mä); Sp. Guillelmina (gēl-yēl-mē'nä); G. Wilhelmine (wēl-hēl-mē'nä).

Win'i-fred (wĭn'ĭ-frĕd). [Teutonic.] A lover of peace. *Dim.* WIN'NIE.

Z.

Ze-no'bi-a (zē-nō'bĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter. L. id.; F. Zénobie (zā'nō'bē').

Zoe (zō). [Gr.] Life.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC.,

IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

NOTE. — Most of the Roman or Italic deities became sooner or later identified with Greek deities, so that the Roman and Greek names became interchanged. The larger part of the myths related of the gods by the later Roman poets are derived from the Greek mythology.

Ab'a-ris (ăb'ȧ-rĭs). A Scythian priest of Apollo, said to have ridden through the air on an arrow.

Ab-syr'tus (ăb-sẽr'tŭs). The younger brother of Medea who (according to one legend) was cut up and cast into the sea by Medea when she was pursued by Æetes in her flight with Jason in the Argo.

A-ces'tes (ȧ-sẽs'tēz). A king of Sicily, who entertained Æneas.

A-chæ'us (ȧ-kē'ŭs). Son of Xuthus (a descendant of Deucalion), and ancestor of the Achæans.

A-cha'tes (ȧ-kā'tēz). A trusty (L. *fidus*) companion of Æneas.

Ach'e-ron (ăk'ẽ-rŏn). The bitter river of the infernal regions, over which Charon ferried the souls of the dead.

A-chil'les (ȧ-kĭl'lēz). The son of Peleus and Thetis (see THETIS); hero of Homer's Iliad, and leader of the Myrmidons. He slew Hector of Troy in battle, and was (according to a later tradition) himself slain by Paris by a wound in the heel, his only vulnerable part.

Ac'i-da'li-a (ăs'ĭ-dā'lĭ-ȧ). A surname of Aphrodite (Venus).

A'cis (ā'sĭs). A Sicilian shepherd, son of Faunus, loved by Galatea, and therefore slain by Polyphemus.

A-cris'i-us (ȧ-krĭs'ĭ-ŭs). Brother of Prœtus and ruler of Larissa. He was a grandson of Danaus and father of Danae.

Ac-tæ'on (ăk-tē'ŭn). A celebrated Greek hunter, who, having seen Artemis (Diana) bathing, was changed into a stag and hunted down by his own hounds. According to another myth he angered the goddess by boasting that he excelled her in hunting.

Ad-me'tus (ăd-mē'tŭs). The king of Pheræ, in Thessaly, and one of the Argonauts. When sick he was told by the oracle that he could recover only by some one volunteering to die in his stead, which his wife Alcestis did.

A-do-nai'a (ȧ-dŏ-nī'yȧ), *or* **A-do-ni'as** (ȧ-dŏ-nī'ȧs). A name of Aphrodite.

A-don'is (ȧ-dŏn'ĭs). A Cyprian youth famed for his beauty and beloved by Aphrodite (Venus), but torn in pieces by a wild boar. The gods, to console the goddess, decreed that he might continue to live half the year, during spring and summer.

A-dras'ti-a (ȧ-drăs'tĭ-ȧ). One of the nymphs who tended and nursed Zeus on Mount Ida.

A-dras'tus (ȧ-drăs'tŭs). A king of Argos, father-in-law of Polynices. He commanded the forces in the war of the Seven against Thebes, and alone of the seven returned.

Æ'a-cus (ē'ȧ-kŭs). Son of Zeus and Ægina, who became after death one of the judges in Hades and, in later tradition, the gate-keeper of Hades.

Æ-e'tes (ē-ē'tēz). Son of Helios and Perseis and king of Colchis.

Æ-gæ'us (ē-gē'ŭs). King of Athens; father of Theseus; fabled to have drowned himself in the Ægean sea.

Æ-ge'ri-a. See EGERIA.

Æ-gis'thus (ē-jĭs'thŭs). The seducer of Clytæmnestra, killed by Orestes.

Æ'gle (ē'glē). **1.** One of the Hesperides. **2.** The fairest of the Naiads.

Æ-gyp'tus (ē-jĭp'tŭs). A king of Egypt, whose fifty sons, except Lynceus, were slain on their wedding night by their brides, the daughters of Danaus.

Æ-ne'as (ē-nē'ȧs). A valiant Trojan warrior (son of Aphrodite (Venus) and Anchises), distinguished for his pious care of his father at the capture of Troy. His adventures form the subject of Virgil's Æneid.

Æ'o-lus (ē'ŏ-lŭs). The god or ruler of the winds, which he let out from their prison in the caves of one of the Lipara islands; the son of Hippotas, and ruler of the Æolian islands.

Æs'cu-la'pi-us (ĕs'kū-lā'pĭ-ŭs), *or* **As-cle'pi-as** (ăs-klē'pĭ-ȧs). Son of Apollo, and god of medicine. For raising the dead he was slain by Zeus, and he was afterwards worshiped as a god.

Æ'thon (ē'thŏn). One of the horses to the chariot of Phœbus, or Pallas, or Aurora, etc.

Ag'a-mem'non (ăg'ȧ-mĕm'nŏn). Brother of Menelaus, and commander of the Grecian forces against Troy. He was murdered by his faithless wife Clytæmnestra.

Ag'a-nip'pe (ăg'ȧ-nĭp'pē). A nymph of a well or spring of the same name at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

A'jax (ā'jăks). **1.** A son of Telamon, and the strongest and greatest in stature of the Greeks in the Trojan war. **2.** Son of Oïleus, and king of the Locri. He was the swiftest of the Greeks in the Trojan war, except Achilles.

Al-cæ'us (ăl-sē'ŭs). Son of Perseus and Andromeda, and father of Amphitryon.

Al-ces'tis (ăl-sĕs'tĭs). Wife of Admetus, whose life she preserved by dying in his stead. She was brought back from Hades by Hercules.

Al-ci'des (ăl-sī'dēz). **1.** A name of Amphitryon, son of Alcæus. **2.** A name esp. of Hercules, whose stepfather was Amphitryon.

Al-cin'o-us (ăl-sĭn'ō-ŭs). The king of Phæacia who entertained Ulysses when shipwrecked.

Alc-me'ne (ălk-mē'nē). Wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Zeus.

Al-cy'o-ne (ăl-sī'ō-nē), *or* **Hal-cy'one** (hăl-). A daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself in grief for the loss of her husband, and was turned into a kingfisher.

A-lec'to (ȧ-lĕk'tō). A Fury.

Al'ex-an'der (ăl'ĕx-ăn'dẽr). A name of Paris.

Al-phe'us (ăl-fē'ŭs). See ARETHUSA.

Al-thæ'a (ăl-thē'ȧ). Mother of Meleager, and sister of Deïaneira.

Am'al-the'a (ăm'ăl-thē'ȧ). The goat that supplied Zeus with milk on Mount Ida.

Am'a-zons (ăm'ȧ-zŏnz). Warlike women of Asia Minor who often engaged in contest with the Grecian heroes.

Am'mon (ăm'mŏn). The Egyptian deity whose chief seat of worship was Thebes. By the Greeks and Romans he was called Zeus, or Jupiter, Ammon. He was sometimes represented in the form of a ram.

Am'phi-a-ra'us (ăm'fĭ-ȧ-rā'ŭs). Brother of Adrastus, one of the Seven who besieged Thebes. He was a seer, and foretold that all but Adrastus would perish in the expedition.

Am-phi'on (ăm-fī'ŏn). Son of Zeus and Antiope, whose skill in music was such that, at the sound of his lyre, stones came together and formed the walls of Thebes.

Am'phi-tri'te (ăm'fĭ-trī'tē). Wife of Poseidon, and mother of Triton.

Am-phit'ry-on (ăm-fĭt'rĭ-ŏn). Son of Alcæus. To win the hand of Alcmene he avenged the death of her brothers on the Taphians.

An-cæ'us (ăn-sē'ŭs). A king of the Samians, who, leaving a cup of wine untasted to pursue a boar by which he was killed, gave rise to

the proverb, "There 's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

An-chi'ses (ăn-kī'sēz). Father of Æneas, and, next to Adonis, the chief favorite of Aphrodite (Venus) among mortals.

An-drom'a-che (ăn-drŏm'ȧ-kē). Wife of Hector, distinguished for her domestic virtues.

An-drom'e-da (ăn-drŏm'ē-dȧ). Daughter of Cassiopeia and the Ethiopian king Cepheus. She was exposed to a sea monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who married her.

An-tæ'us (ăn-tē'ŭs). A son of Poseidon; monarch of Libya. He was of gigantic size and strength, and invincible so long as he remained in contact with his mother Earth (Gæa). He was slain by Hercules, who held him in his arms.

An-tig'o-ne (ăn-tĭg'ō-nē). Daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta; famous for filial piety.

An-ti'o-pe (ăn-tī'ō-pē). Mother of Amphion and Zethus, who was tormented by Dirce, the jealous wife of her uncle.

A-nu'bis (ȧ-nū'bĭs). The Egyptian god of funeral rites, and the escort of souls to the inferior world, confounded by the Greeks with Hermes. He was represented as a jackal, a dog, or a man with a jackal's head.

Aph'ro-di'te (ăf'rō-dī'tē). The Greek goddess of love and wedlock, who (according to one myth) rose from the foam of the sea at Cyprus; — identified with Venus.

A'pis (ā'pĭs). The bull of Memphis, worshiped by the Egyptians, and (according to some) regarded as the incarnation of the god Osiris.

A-pol'lo (ȧ-pŏl'lō). A deity of the Greeks and Romans, worshiped as the sun-god. He was also god of medicine, divination, archery, and poetry, and leader of the Muses.

A-rach'ne (ȧ-răk'nē). A Lydian maiden, who was changed into a spider for presuming to challenge Athene to a trial of skill in weaving.

A'res (ā'rēz). The Greek god of bloody war, son of Zeus and Hera, delighting in the tumult and horrors of battle. He was fierce and gigantic, but handsome, and was beloved by Aphrodite. The Romans identified him with Mars.

Ar'e-thu'sa (ăr'ē-thū'sȧ). A beautiful Nereid who changed into a fountain on the island of Ortygia when pursued by the river god Alpheus, who, in the form of the river Alpheus, was fabled to have pursued her thither under the sea and there mingled with her waters.

Ar'go (ăr'gō). The ship in which the Argonauts sailed.

Ar'go-nauts (ăr'gō-nȧts). Companions of Jason, who went to Colchis, in the ship Argo, to fetch the golden fleece.

Ar'gus (ăr'gŭs). A mythical person with a hundred eyes, set by Hera to watch Io. He was killed by Hermes, whereupon Hera placed his eyes in the tail of a peacock.

A'ri-ad'ne (ā'rĭ-ăd'nē). Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who loved Theseus, and gave him a clew of thread which guided him out of the labyrinth of Crete. She sailed away with Theseus, but was abandoned by him on the island of Naxos.

A-ri'on (ȧ-rī'ŏn). A famous musician and lyric poet of Methymna (about 625 B. C.), in Lesbos, fabled to have been rescued from drowning by a dolphin charmed with his music.

Ar'is-tæ'us (ăr'ĭs-tē'ŭs). A son of Apollo and Cyrene; the protector of flocks and herds, and of vine and olive plantations. He taught men the management of bees.

Ar'te-mis (ăr'tē-mĭs). The Greek virgin goddess of light, daughter of Zeus and Leto, who punished evil with her keen arrows and with deadly sickness, and also protected mortals from pestilence and danger. The Romans identified her with Diana.

As-cal'a-phus (ăs-kăl'ȧ-fŭs). A son of Acheron, who, having revealed that Proserpine had eaten part of a pomegranate in the kingdom of Pluto, was turned into an owl.

As-ca'ni-us (ăs-kā'nĭ-ŭs). The son of Æneas and Creusa, and founder of the city of Alba in Italy.

As-tar'te (ăs-tär'tē). The Phœnician goddess corresponding to, and partly the original of, the Greek Aphrodite. She is commonly considered as the moon goddess, and is variously represented, usually, however, as a woman with four wings, wearing a pointed cap, and holding a dove in her hand.

As-træ'a (ăs-trē'ȧ). The goddess of justice. She was the last god to dwell on earth, but left the earth on the termination of the Golden Age.

As-ty'a-nax (ăs-tī'ȧ-năx). Son of Hector, of Troy.

At'a-lan'ta (ăt'ȧ-lăn'tȧ). In Arcadian myth, a daughter of Zeus and Clemene, who became a swift huntress and took part in the Calydonian boar hunt, being the first to strike the boar. She married Meilanion. In Bœotian myth, a beautiful swift-footed maiden who would marry only the one who should outrun her in a race. See HIPPOMENES.

A'te (ā'tē). The goddess believed to incite revenge and to stir up mischief, and to move men to actions leading to ruin. She was a daughter of Zeus, who cast her from Olympus.

A-the'ne (ȧ-thē'nē). The Greek goddess of wisdom, science, and just war, and tutelary deity of Athens. The Roman Minerva became identified with Athene.

A'thor (ā'thŏr). An Egyptian goddess, identified by the Greeks with Aphrodite.

At'las (ăt'lȧs). A Titan, who fought against Zeus, and was condemned to support the world. Later myths make Atlas a man who was metamorphosed into a mountain supporting the vault of heaven.

At'ro-pos (ăt'rō-pŏs). One of the Fates.

Au'ge-as (ą'jē-ȧs). Mythical king of Elis. Hercules, for the fifth labor, in one day cleansed his stables of the accumulated filth of thirty years by turning a river through them.

Au-ro'ra (ą-rō'rȧ). The Latin goddess of morning. She became identified with the Greek Eos.

Bac-chan'tes (băk-kăn'tēz). Priestesses of Bacchus.

Bac'chus (băk'kŭs). A name of Dionysus, god of wine.

Bel-ler'o-phon (bĕl-lĕr'ō-fŏn), *or* **Hip-pon'o-us** (hĭp-pŏn'ō-ŭs). Son of Glaucus. Being falsely accused by the wife of Prœtus, king of the Argives, he was sent with a sealed letter from Prœtus to his father-in-law, commanding him to put the bearer to death. Bellerophon was then sent on three perilous missions, one being to slay the Chimæra, which he did, riding the horse Pegasus. A later legend makes him perish in an attempt to mount to Olympus on the back of Pegasus.

Bel-lo'na (bĕl-lō'nȧ). The Roman goddess of war, and sister of Mars.

Be'lus (bē'lŭs). A mythical king of Libya, Arabia, etc., son of Poseidon, and brother of Agenor.

Ber'e-ni'ce (bĕr'ē-nī'sē). Sister and wife of Ptolemy Euergetes. Her beautiful hair, which she had sacrificed to the gods, was fabled to have been transformed into the constellation Coma Berenices.

Bi'frons (bī'frŏnz). An epithet of Janus.

Bo'na De'a (bō'nȧ dē'ȧ). A Roman goddess of fruitfulness, worshiped only by women.

Bo're-as (bō'rē-ȧs). The personification of the north wind.

Bri-a're-us (brĭ-ā'rē-ŭs), *or* **Bri'a-reus** (brĭ'ȧ-rŭs). A fabulous giant, son of Uranus and Gæa, with a hundred hands and fifty heads.

Bri-se'is (brĭ-sē'ĭs). A beautiful slave over whom Achilles and Agamemnon quarreled.

Bron'tes (brŏn'tēz). A Cyclops who forged the thunderbolts of Zeus.

Bu-si'ris (bū-sī'rĭs). A mythical king of Egypt, who sacrificed all foreigners that visited Egypt. He was slain by Hercules.

Byb'lis (bĭb'lĭs). The daughter of Miletus, who wept herself into a fountain for love of her brother Caunus.

Ca-bi'ri (kȧ-bī'rī). Mystic deities anciently worshiped in Samothrace, Greece, and other countries.

Ca'cus (kā'kŭs). A noted giant and robber, slain by Hercules for stealing from him the oxen of Geryon.

Cad'mus (kăd'mŭs). Son of the Phenician king Agenor; the mythical inventor of alphabetic writing, and founder of Thebes in Bœotia. He there slew a terrible dragon and, on the advice of Athene, sowed its teeth in the ground. From them there sprang up armed giants (called Spartæ). Cadmus threw a stone among them and they thereupon fell to fighting till only five remained, who were the ancestors of the Thebans.

Cal'chas (kăl'kȧs). A famous soothsayer of the Greeks before Troy.

Cal-li'o-pe (kăl-lī'ō-pē). Mother of Orpheus, and chief of the Muses, — presiding over epic poetry.

Cal-lis'to (kăl-lĭs'tō). Daughter of Lycaon, attendant of Artemis, beloved by Zeus, who changed her into a bear to conceal her from the jealous Hera. She was slain by Artemis in the chase, and became the constellation Arctos.

Cal'y-do'ni-an hunt (kăl'ĭ-dō'nĭ-ȧn hŭnt'). A famous hunt, of Grecian mythology, to slay a wild boar sent by Artemis to ravage the territory of Œneus, king of Calydon. Meleager, Atalanta, Perseus, Jason, and many other heroes took part in it.

Ca-lyp'so (kȧ-lĭp'sō). A nymph who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained Ulysses.

Ca-mil'la (kȧ-mĭl'lȧ). A swift-footed Italian virgin who fought and was slain in the war with Æneas.

Ca-pa'ne-us (kȧ-pā'nē-ŭs), *or* **Cap'a-**

neus (kăp'ă-nūs). One of the seven heroes who led an expedition from Argos against Thebes. He was slain with lightning by Zeus.

Cas-san'dra (kăs-săn'drȧ). A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, whose prophecies the Trojans disbelieved.

Cas-ta'li-a (kăs-tā'lĭ-ȧ). A celebrated fountain at the base of Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Cas'tor (kăs'tôr). Son of Zeus or Tyndareus and Leda, twin brother of Pollux; noted for his skill in managing horses.

Ce'crops (sē'krŏps). The founder and first king of Athens, said to have instituted marriage and instructed the Athenians in agriculture, navigation, religion, etc. In the dispute between Poseidon and Athene as to the relative usefulness of the horse and the olive he was fabled to have been judge, and to have decided in favor of Athene and the olive.

Cen'taurs (sĕn'tȧrz). A fabulous Thessalian race, half man and half horse, the offspring of Ixion and a phantom. See IXION.

Ce'phe-us (sē'fē-ŭs), *or* **Ce'pheus** (sē'fūs). A king of Ethiopia, father of Andromeda.

Cer'be-rus (sûr'bĕ-rŭs). The three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades against any who should attempt to go out.

Ce'res (sē'rēz). The old Italic goddess of grain, fruits, and agriculture, sister of Jupiter. She early became identified with the Greek Demeter, as the mother of Proserpine or Persephone, etc.

Cha'ron (kā'rŏn). The son of Erebus and Nyx, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx to Hades.

Cha-ryb'dis (kȧ-rĭb'dĭs). A voracious daughter of Poseidon, fabled to have been hurled by a thunderbolt of Zeus into the sea on the coast of Sicily, where she drew in the waters of the sea, and spewed them out again.

Chei'ron (kī'rŏn), *or* **Chi'ron**. The wise centaur, skilled in medicine, music, and other arts, under whose care Achilles was brought up. He perished by being accidentally struck with a poisoned arrow by Hercules.

Chi-mæ'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ). A fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited fire, and was slain by Bellerophon.

Chry-se'is (krĭ-sē'ĭs). A daughter of Chryses, a Trojan priest of Apollo, captured by the Greeks, and given to Agamemnon. Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Grecian hosts, till she was restored to her father.

Cir'ce (sûr'sē). A sea-nymph and sorceress, who, by means of an enchanted cup, turned men into animals. Ulysses tarried a year with her on his return from Troy.

Cli'o (klī'ō). Muse of history; — represented with a half-opened roll.

Clo'a-ci'na (klō'ȧ-sī'nȧ). A Roman goddess, who presided over the sewers; — sometimes called Venus Cloacina. [Fates.

Clo'tho (klō'thō). Youngest of the

Clyt'em-nes'tra } (klĭt'ĕm-nĕs'trȧ).

Clyt'em-nes'tra } The faithless wife of Agamemnon, whom she, with her paramour Ægisthus, murdered on his return from Troy, for which they were killed by Orestes.

Co-cy'tus (kō-sī'tŭs). A river of Hades, a tributary of Acheron.

Cœ'lus (sē'lŭs). One of the earlier Roman deities, the father of Saturn.

Co'mus (kō'mŭs). A god of festivals and merriment. He was often represented as in drunken sleep with torch reversed.

Cor'y-ban'tes (kŏr'ĭ-băn'tēz). The first priests of Cybele, claimed to have been the first merely human beings on earth.

Cre'on (krē'ŏn). A king of Thebes, whose daughter, Jocasta, was married by Œdipus.

Crœ'sus (krē'sŭs). A king of Lydia, celebrated for his great riches.

Cron'os (krŏn'ŏs), *or* **Cron'us** (-ŭs). One of the Titans, son of Uranus and Gæa, husband of his sister Rhea, and father of Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Hestia, and Hera. He was the god of harvest, and after the death of his father, whom he slew, was supreme ruler till superseded by Zeus.

Cu'pid (kū'pĭd). The Roman god of love, son of Mars and Venus. Cf. EROS.

Cyb'e-le (sĭb'ĕ-lē). The wife of Cronos (Saturn), and mother of the Olympian gods. Her festival was celebrated with wild orgies. She is sometimes confounded with Hera.

Cy'clops (sī'klŏps), *sing. & pl.*; *Lat. pl.* CY-CLO'PES (sĭ-klō'pēz). Savage one-eyed giants represented in Homeric myth as Sicilian shepherds. According to later tradition they were the assistants of Hephæstus. See POLYPHEMUS and BRONTES.

Cyn'thi-a (sĭn'thĭ-ȧ). A surname of Artemis or Diana, from Mount Cynthus, in Delos, where she was born.

Cyn'thi-us (sĭn'thĭ-ŭs). A surname of Apollo.

Cyp'a-ris'sus (sĭp'ȧ-rĭs'sŭs). A youth beloved by Apollo or Silvanus. Having by accident slain a favorite stag, he was changed, through grief, into a cypress.

Dæd'a-lus (dĕd'ȧ-lŭs). A famous mythical Athenian artificer, and the builder of the Cretan labyrinth. He and his son, Icarus, having been confined therein, flew away on wings made by Dædalus. See ICARUS.

Da'mon (dā'mŏn). A Pythagorean of Syracuse, celebrated for his friendship for Pythias, or Phintias.

Dan'a-e (dăn'ȧ-ē). Daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her, when shut up in a tower by her father, in the form of a shower of gold.

Dan-a'i-des (dăn-ā'ĭ-dēz). The fifty mythical daughters of Danaus, all of whom, except Hypermnestra, slew their husbands, the sons of Ægyptus, on their wedding night. They were condemned in Hades to forever pour water into sieves.

Daph'ne (dăf'nē). A nymph beloved by Apollo, but who chose rather to be changed into a laurel than yield to his solicitations.

Dar'da-nus (dăr'dȧ-nŭs). Son of Zeus and Electra, and mythical founder of the city of Troy.

De-i'a-ni'ra (dē-ĭ'ȧ-nī'rȧ), *or* **Dej'a-ni'ra** (dĕj'ȧ-nī'rȧ). The wife of Hercules, who sent to her husband a shirt steeped in the poisoned blood of the centaur Nessus. Hercules in his agony burnt himself on Mount Œta, and Deianira hung herself for grief. See NESSUS.

De-id'a-mi'a (dē-ĭd'ȧ-mī'ȧ). Daughter of Lycomedes, and mother of Neoptolemus by Achilles.

De'li-a (dē'lĭ-ȧ), **De'li-us** (dē'lĭ-ŭs). Names of Artemis (Diana) and Apollo, from Delos, their birthplace.

Del'phi (dĕl'fī). A town of Phocis at the base of Mount Parnassus, where was a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

De-me'ter (dē-mē'tĕr). A Greek goddess, daughter of Cronos and Rhea, and the mother of Persephone by Zeus. The Roman Ceres became identified with her.

De-iph'o-be (dē-ĭf'ō-bē). A daughter of Glaucus, to whom Apollo gave the gift of prophecy, and who dwelt in a grotto or cave near the town of Cumæ, whence she was called the Cumæan Sibyl. From her Tarquin the Proud was fabled to have obtained the three sibylline books.

Deu-ca'li-on (dū-kā'lĭ-ŏn). Son of Prometheus, preserved, with his wife Pyrrha, in a wooden chest from a flood which drowned the rest of mankind. Landing on Mount Parnassus, they repeopled the country by throwing stones behind them, which became men and women.

Di-an'a (dĭ-ăn'ȧ *or* dĭ-ăn'ȧ). An ancient Italic goddess, regarded as the virgin moon goddess, the protector of virginity, and of women in childbirth. She became identified with the Greek Artemis. Diana of Ephesus was the patron goddess of Ephesus, and, although not fabled to have been a virgin, was identified with the Latin Diana and the Greek Artemis, as the goddess of fertility, childbirth, and hunting.

Di'do (dī'dō) A surname of the Phœnician moon goddess, Astarte, who was worshiped as the protectress of Carthage. Later, the name was given to the Tyrian Elissa, the mythical foundress and queen of Carthage, who (as related by Virgil) killed herself because Æneas slighted her.

Di'o-med (dī'ō-mĕd), *or* **Di'o-me'des** (-mē'dēz). **1.** A reputed son of Ares, and mythical king of Thrace, whose horses fed on human flesh. One of the twelve labors of Hercules was to capture these horses and bring them to Mycenæ. **2.** A Grecian hero who helped Ulysses carry off the Palladium from Troy.

Di-o'ne (dĭ-ō'nē). A sea-nymph, who was the mother (according to one myth) of Aphrodite.

Di'o-ny'sus (dī'ō-nī'sŭs). The Greek god of wine, son of Zeus and Semele. He was prematurely born by Semele, who at her own request (prompted by the jealous Hera) was visited by Zeus in thunder and lightning, and consumed. He was brought up by Ino, and spent many years wandering about the earth, and introduced the cultivation of the vine. He was also called Bacchus, originally a surname.

Dir'ce (dĭr'sē). Wife of Lycus (king of Thebes). She was dragged to death by a bull to the horns of which she was bound by the sons of Antiope, whom she persecuted.

Dis-cor'di-a (dĭs-kôr'dĭ-ȧ). The goddess of discord, banished from heaven for exciting dissensions among the gods.

Dry'ads. See HAMADRYADS.

Ech'o (ĕk'ō). A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but being slighted by him, pined away until nothing was left but her voice. Another myth makes her a moun-

tain nymph who was a servant of Hera, but was so talkative that she had to be kept at a distance.

E-ge'ri-a (ē-jē'rĭ-ȧ). A nymph fabled to have taught Numa in religion, and bestowed her love upon him.

E-lec'tra (ē-lĕk'trȧ). **1.** One of the Pleiades, and mother of Dardanus by Zeus. **2.** A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, and sister of Orestes.

E-lys'i-um (ē-lĭzh'ĭ-ŭm). The blissful abode of the souls of good men, and of heroes exempt from death.

En-cel'a-dus (ĕn-sĕl'ȧ-dŭs). One of the hundred-armed giants who made war upon the gods. According to one myth, Zeus buried him under Mount Etna.

En-dym'i-on (ĕn-dĭm'ĭ-ŏn). A beautiful youth, whom Selene (the moon) kissed as he lay in eternal sleep on Mount Latmos, in Caria.

E'os (ē'ŏs). The Greek goddess of the morning, wife of Tithonus, with whom she lived at the end of the earth on the banks of the Oceanus; — identified with Aurora.

E-pe'us (ē-pē'ŭs). Son of Panopeus, and fabricator of the wooden horse, by means of which Troy was taken.

Eph'i-al'tes (ĕf'ĭ-ȧl'tēz). A giant, son of Poseidon, who, with his brother Otus, waged war upon the Olympian gods; — killed by Apollo.

Er'a-to (ĕr'ȧ-tō). The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

Er'e-bus (ĕr'ē-bŭs). **1.** An infernal deity, son of Chaos, and brother of Nyx. **2.** A dark and gloomy cavern through which the shades pass on their way from Earth to Hades.

E-rin'nys (ē-rĭn'nĭs); *pl.* **Erinnyes** (-nĭ-ēz). Either of the Greek goddesses who were the avengers of wickedness; — represented with snakes and lighted torches. The Romans called them Furiæ or Diræ.

E'ris (ē'rĭs). The Greek goddess of discord, sister of Ares.

E'ros (ē'rŏs). The Greek god of love and devoted friendship; — identified by the Romans with Cupid.

Eu-men'i-des (ū-mĕn'ĭ-dēz). [Lit., gracious ones.] A euphemistic name of the Furies, whose true name of *Erinnyes* was ill-omened.

Eu-phros'y-ne (ū-frŏs'ĭ-nē). One of the three Graces.

Eu-ro'pa (ū-rō'pȧ). Daughter of the Phenician king Agenor, or of Phœnix; mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon by Zeus, who, as a white bull, carried her into Crete.

Eu-ry'a-le (ū-rī'ȧ-lē). **1.** Daughter of Minos, and mother of Orion. **2.** One of the Gorgons.

Eu-ry'a-lus (-lŭs). A Trojan, famed for his friendship for Nisus.

Eu-ryd'i-ce (ū-rĭd'ĭ-sē). Wife of Orpheus, who, on her death, by the charm of his music, persuaded Pluto to allow her to return with him to the upper world, the condition being imposed that he should not look back at her until they reached the light. Orpheus looked around and she was caught back.

Eu-ryn'o-me (ū-rĭn'ō-mē). Daughter of Oceanus; mother of the Graces.

Eu-rys'the-us (ū-rĭs'thē-ŭs), *or* **Eurys'theus** (-thūs). A king of Mycenæ, for whom Hercules performed his twelve labors.

Eu-ter'pe (ū-tĕr'pē). Muse of joy and pleasure; patroness of flute-players and music in general.

Fates (fāts). The three goddesses who presided over human destiny; Parcæ; Mœræ. They were represented as spinning the thread of life, Clotho putting the wool on the spindle, Lachesis spinning it, and Atropos, the eldest, cutting it off when the hour of death comes. Sometimes the Fates are given as four, including Tyche, or Fortuna, but this is an error.

Fat'u-us (făt'ū-ŭs). See **Faunus.**

Fau'na (fȧ'nȧ). A Roman goddess, fabled to have been the wife of Faunus, or (in other myths) his daughter. Her characteristics are obscure. A festival was celebrated to her in May with mysterious ceremonies, music, merry games, and wine.

Fau'nus (fȧ'nŭs). A mythical king of Latium, worshiped, after death, under the name of Fatuus, as a prophetic god of agriculture and of shepherds, and identified with Pan. In the poets, Faunus becomes one of many wood deities represented with the legs of a goat; and these were identified with the Satyrs.

Fe-ro'ni-a (fē-rō'nĭ-ȧ). An Italian deity, the patroness of freedmen, and (later) the goddess of flowers.

Flo'ra (flō'rȧ). The goddess of flowers and spring.

For-tu'na (fôr-tū'nȧ). The goddess of good luck, usually represented holding a rudder in one hand and the horn of plenty in the other.

Fu'ries (fū'rĭz). See **Erinnys.**

Gæ'a (jē'ȧ), **Gai'a** (gī'ȧ), *or* **Ge** (jē). A Greek goddess, the daughter of Chaos, who of herself begat Uranus. He became her husband, and to him she bore the Titans. She assisted Cronos to slay Uranus.

Gal'a-tæ'a (gȧl'ȧ-tē'ȧ). A sea-nymph, sister of Thetis, passionately loved by Polyphemus.

Gan'y-me'de (găn'ĭ-mē'dē; *Eng. pron.* gan'ĭ-mēd), *Lat.* **Gan'y-me'des** (-dēz). The son of Tros. Because he was "the most beautiful of mortal men" he was carried off by Zeus, or the eagle of Zeus, to become cup-bearer to the god, in place of, or together with, Hebe.

Ge'ry-on (jē'rĭ-ŏn). A three-headed, three-bodied giant, king of the island of Erythea, on the coast of Spain, whose herd of cattle Hercules carried off to Greece, after he had killed Geryon.

Gi'ants (jī'ants), *or* **Gi-gan'tes** (jī-găn'tēz). Any being in human form of great size; specif., the monsters who, in later legends, are described as sprung from the blood of Uranus when slain, and as having legs of serpents or dragons. They fought to overthrow Zeus, who released the Hecatoncheires and Cyclopes to aid him in destroying them. They were confused with the Titans.

Glau'cus (glą'kŭs). A son of Sisyphus; father of Deiphobe. He was torn to pieces by his own horses, and his name was ill-omened to equestrians, as he was believed to go about as an evil spirit frightening horses.

Gor'di-us (gŏr'dĭ-ŭs). A peasant who, by direction of an oracle, was proclaimed king of Phrygia by certain messengers who met him riding in a wagon. The oracle declared that whoever should succeed in untying the knot (Gordian knot) by which the yoke was tied to the tongue of the wagon should be master of all Asia. Alexander the Great, in 333 B. C., being unable to untie it, cut it with his sword.

Gor'gon (gŏr'gŏn). A daughter (Medusa) of Phorcys and Ceto, having serpents instead of hair. Her aspect was so frightful that mortals who gazed upon her face were turned to stone. She was beheaded by Perseus. She had two like sisters, Euryale and Stheno, also sometimes called Gorgons.

Gra'ces (grā'sĕz). The female personifications of beauty and grace. According to Hesiod they are three in number, Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia, the virgin daughters of Zeus and Eurynome.

Gy'ges (jī'jēz). **1.** An officer of Candaules, king of Lydia, who, having unwillingly seen the queen disrobe, was compelled to kill the king or be put to death himself. He murdered the king and became king of Lydia about 716 B. C. According to a tradition he came into possession of the throne by means of an enchanted ring with which he could make himself invisible. **2.** A giant with a hundred arms.

Ha'des (hā'dēz). **1.** In Greek mythology, a son of Cronos and Rhea. He shared the universe with Zeus and Poseidon, receiving the empire of the lower world, with the sovereignty of the dead. He became identified with the Roman Pluto. **2.** The "house of Hades;" the place of departed spirits, comprehending, according to a common myth, both Elysium and Tartarus.

Ham'a-dry'ads (hăm'ȧ-drī'ădz), *or* **Dry'ads** (drī'ădz). In Greek mythology, the nymphs who inhabited groves, ravines, and wooded valleys, coming into existence and dying with particular trees. They lived in the deep forests, whence their name Oreades.

Har'pies (här'pĭz), *L.* **Har-py'i-æ** (här-pĭ'ĭ-ē). In Greek mythology, the daughters of Thaumas; the demons of the storm, and hence of death. In early art they appear in human form with wings; later they have the body, legs, and claws of a bird with the head, arms, and breasts of a woman.

Har-poc'ra-tes (här-pŏk'rȧ-tēz). An Egyptian divinity, son of Osiris and Isis, worshiped in Greece and Rome as the god of silence, but regarded by the Egyptians as symbolizing the weak winter sun, — represented as a child, sitting on a lotus flower, with his finger on his mouth.

He'be (hē'bē). The goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the Olympian gods until superseded by Ganymede, under which name she was also known and worshiped. According to one myth she became the wife of Hercules, when he was taken to Olympus.

Hec'a-te (hĕk'ȧ-tē). One of the Titans, a goddess of the Greeks, presiding over roads, doors, and gates. She is a powerful goddess, all the secret powers of nature being at her command, and she confers riches, power, and honor upon men. She is the goddess of marriage, and can cure madness, and presides over rites of magic and exorcism. She was often confounded with Artemis and Persephone. Some of the myths made her a moon goddess, like Selene or Luna.

Hec'a-ton-chei'res (hĕk'ȧ-tŏn-kī'rēz). The three hundred-handed

sons of Uranus and Gæa. They were Cottus, Gyges, and Briareus.

Hec'tor (hĕk'tŏr). Son of Priam and Hecuba, and bravest of the Trojans; slain by Achilles, who dragged his body thrice round the walls of Troy.

Hec'u-ba (hĕc'ū-bà). The wife of Priam. After the fall of Troy she became the slave of Ulysses. She killed the two children of Polymestor, and put out his eyes; and was then turned into a dog, which sprang into the sea and perished.

Hel'e-na (hĕl'ē-nà), *Eng.* **Hel'en**. Daughter of Tyndarus and Leda (or, according to other traditions, Zeus and Leda), and wife of Menelaus; the most beautiful woman in all Greece. By running away with Paris, she occasioned the Trojan war. After the fall of Troy she returned with Menelaus to Greece.

Hel'e-nus (hĕl'ē-nŭs). The son of Priam, spared by the Greeks on account of his skill in divination.

Hel'i-con (hĕl'ĭ-kŏn). A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

He'li-os (hē'lĭ-ŏs), *or* **He'li-us** (hē'lĭ-ŭs). The charioteer of the sun, and the god of light, of life, and growth in the vegetable world, and the originator of the seasons. He became identified with Apollo.

Hel'le (hĕl'lē). Daughter of Athamus and Nephele. She fled from her stepmother Ino, and was drowned in the Dardanelles, thence called the Hellespont.

He-phæs'tus (hē-fēs'tŭs). The Greek god of fire and lightning. He was the smith of the gods, and one myth located his workshop under Mount Etna, where he was assisted by the Cyclops. He was (according to Homer) son of Zeus and Hera, and was identified by the Romans with Vulcan.

He'ra (hē'rà). A Greek goddess, daughter of Cronos and Rhea. She was wife of Zeus, and queen of heaven, and was the goddess of women, marriage, and childbirth.

Her'cu-les (hĕr'kŭ-lēz), *or* **Her'a-cles** (hĕr'ăk-lēz). The most famous hero of Greek mythology, son of Zeus and Alcmene. He was celebrated for his great strength, and especially for his *twelve labors*. See Antæus, Augeas, Deianira, Diomed, Hesione, Hydra, Hylas, and Omphale.

Her'mes (hĕr'mēz). Son of Zeus and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods; was the god of commerce, lying, stealing, oratory, gymnastics, and chance. He is represented with the caduceus, petasus, and winged feet.

Her-mi'o-ne (hĕr-mī'ō-nē). Daughter of Menelaus and Helena; wife first of Neoptolemus, afterwards of Orestes, who slew Neoptolemus.

He'ro (hē'rō). A beautiful priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, in Thrace, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim over the Hellespont to see her. Leander was finally drowned and Hero threw herself, in despair, into the sea.

He-si'o-ne (hē-sī'ō-nē). Daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea monster by Hercules.

Hes-per'i-des (hĕs-pĕr'ĭ-dēz). The nymphs, Aegle, Erytheis, and Hespere (and later also Arethusa), who were set in the garden of the gods to watch the golden apples produced from those given to Hera on her marriage to Zeus. One tradition makes them the three daughters of Atlas and Hesperis.

Hes'pe-rus (hĕs'pē-rŭs), *or* **Ves'per** (vĕs'pĕr). Son of Iapetus and Asia, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.

Hes'ti-a (hĕs'tĭ-à). The Greek virgin goddess of sacrificial fire, and of the hearth; firstborn daughter of Cronos and Rhea. She was zealously worshiped, but had no temple dedicated to her alone in Greece, the hearth fires being her proper sanctuaries. She was identified by the Romans with Vesta.

Hip-pol'y-tus (hĭp-pŏl'ĭ-tŭs). Son of Theseus and the amazon Antiope. He was killed at the instigation of his stepmother, whose advances he had rejected. In a Roman myth he is restored to life by Æsculapius, at the request of Diana.

Hip-pom'e-nes (hĭp-pŏm'ē-nēz). A Greek prince, who beat Atalanta in a race by throwing golden apples before her (which she stooped to pick up), and thus obtained her as his wife. They were both changed into lions.

Hy'a-cin'thus (hī'à-sĭn'thŭs). A beautiful Spartan youth from whose blood, when slain, Apollo caused the hyacinth to spring, or (according to another myth) marked the petals with the letters αι for woe, or Υα for Ὑάκινθος.

Hy'a-des (hī'à-dēz), *or* **Hy'ads** (-ădz). Nymphs whose parentage, names, and number are differently stated; but the number commonly given is seven. They were placed among the stars, being the seven in the head of Taurus, and were thought to bode rain when they rose with the sun.

Hy'dra (hī'drà). In Greek mythology, a water serpent with nine (the number commonly given) heads, of which the middle one was immortal. It infested Lake Lerna; but was slain by Hercules, as one of his seven labors.

Hy-gi-ei'a (hĭ-jĭ-ī'yà) *or* **Hy-ge'ia** (-jē'yà). Daughter, or according to another myth the wife, of Æsculapius; goddess of health, — usually represented as holding a serpent, the symbol of health.

Hy'las (hī'lȧs). A beautiful son of Theodamus, passionately loved by Hercules, by whom he was kidnaped and taken on the Argonautic expedition. Hylas was lost on the coast of Mysia.

Hym'e-næ'us (hĭm'ē-nē'ŭs), *or* **Hy'men** (hī'mĕn). The Greek god of marriage; son of Apollo and Calliope, or, according to others, of Dionysus and Aphrodite.

I-ac'chus (ĭ-ăk'kŭs). In Greek mythology, chief of the gods of the Eleusinian mysteries; sometimes identified with Bacchus or Dionysus.

I-ap'e-tus (ĭ-ăp'ē-tŭs). A son of Uranus and Gæa, and father of Atlas, Prometheus, Epimetheus, etc.

Ic'a-rus (ĭk'à-rŭs). A son of Dædalus, who, in their flight from Crete, flew so high that the sun melted the wax with which his wings were fastened on. He fell into the Icarian, or Ægean, Sea.

I-dom'e-neus (ĭ-dŏm'ē-nûs). A king of Crete, and the leader of the Cretans against Troy. He sacrificed his son to Poseidon to keep a vow made for delivery from peril.

I'lus (ī'lŭs). Son of Tros; founder of Troy, which he named Ilium.

I'o (ī'ō). Daughter of Inachus and Ismene, beloved by Zeus, who, through fear of Hera, turned her into a heifer. She was pursued by a gadfly across the sea (Ionian Sea) into Egypt, recovered her original shape, bore Epaphas, was worshiped as Isis, and married king Telegonus, becoming the ancestress of the royal families of Egypt, Phœnicia, Crete, Argos, and Thebes.

Iph'i-ge-ni'a (ĭf'ĭ-gē-nī'à). Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra. Her father sought to sacrifice her to Artemis, whose resentment he had incurred, but the goddess put a doe in her place, and carried her to the Tauric Chersonese, where she became a priestess in the temple of Artemis.

I'ris (ī'rĭs). Daughter of Thaumas and Electra; personification of the rainbow, and messenger of the gods, corresponding, in her relation to Hera, to Hermes as the messenger of Zeus.

I'sis (ī'sĭs). An Egyptian goddess worshiped with Osiris, — represented as a woman with a throne on her head, or with the horns of a cow, an animal sacred to her. Her emblems are the life sign and the lotus, and she had power to open the gates of the nether world and give the deceased landed possessions there. She was identified with Demeter and Persephone.

I'tys (ī'tĭs). The son of Tereus. Procne and Philomela killed him and served a dish of his flesh to his father.

Ix-i'on (Ĭks-ī'ŏn). A king of the Lapithæ, in Thessaly. He was entertained by Zeus at the table of the gods, and became the father of the Centaurs by a phantom which he supposed to be Hera, whom he attempted to seduce. He was punished for his treachery by being chained to a four-spoked, fiery wheel perpetually revolving.

Ja'nus (jā'nŭs). An ancient Italian deity, the god of entrances, beginnings, war, and springs. He is commonly represented with two bearded faces, looking in opposite directions, and making but one head. His temple, as god of war, at Rome, was closed only in time of peace. He was ranked nearly equal to Jupiter.

Ja'son (jā'sŭn). A prince of Thessaly, who, with the aid of Medea, brought away from Colchis the golden fleece, guarded by a sleepless dragon. After his return, he slew his usurping uncle Pelias, and assumed the throne which was his of right.

Jo-cas'ta (jō-kăs'tà). Wife of Œdipus.

Ju'no (jū'nō). In Roman mythology, daughter of Saturn and Ops, and sister and wife of Jupiter, — identified at a later time with the Greek goddess Hera. She was the queen of heaven; the patroness of women, and the goddess of marriage, wedlock, and childbirth; and the ideal of female modesty and prudence.

Ju'pi-ter (jū'pĭ-tẽr), *or* **Di-es'pi-ter** (dĭ-ĕs'pĭ-tẽr). In Roman mythology, the supreme god of heaven, later identified with the Greek god Zeus; son of Saturn, brother of Neptune and Pluto, and brother and husband of Juno; god of the sky, of hospitality and good faith, and, above all, the supreme protector and guardian of the state.

Lach'e-sis (lăk'ĕ-sĭs). One of the three Fates.

La-er'tes (lā-ẽr'tēz). King of the island of Ithaca, and father of Odysseus.

La'i-us (lā'ĭ-ŭs). Father of Œdipus.

La'mi-a (lā'mĭ-ȧ). **1.** A daughter of Poseidon who bore to Zeus the first Delphic sibyl. **2.** A beautiful queen of Libya whom Zeus loved, and Hera through jealousy changed to an ugly witch who went about strangling children. The name was also given to various hobgoblins who, vampire-like, sucked the blood of young men.

La-oc'o-on (lā-ŏk'ō-ŏn). A Trojan priest, who, having offended Pallas, was destroyed by serpents, together with his two sons.

La-om'e-don (lā-ŏm'ĕ-dŏn). A king of Troy, and father of Priam and Hesione; killed by Hercules for refusing to give his promised reward for delivering Hesione.

Lap'i-thæ (lăp'ĭ-thē). A Thessalian people famous for its fabulous combats with the Centaurs. To this tribe belonged Ixion and his son Peirithoüs.

La'res (lā'rēz). Roman tutelar deities, including those worshiped as household deities (*Lares familiares*), and those whose worship was a matter of public concern (*Lares compitales*).

La-ti'nus (lȧ-tī'nŭs). A king of Latium, who gave Æneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.

La-to'na (-tō'nȧ). Latin name of Leto.

La-vin'i-a (lȧ-vĭn'ĭ-ȧ). See LATINUS.

Le-an'der (lē-ăn'dẽr). See HERO.

Le'da (lē'dȧ). Daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndareus, beloved by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a swan. To Zeus she bore (according to one myth) Pollux and Helena, and to Tyndareus Castor and Clytæmnestra. Homer makes Castor and Pollux the sons of Tyndareus, and Helena the daughter of Zeus; other myths reverse this.

Lem'u-res (lĕm'ū-rēz). Wandering evil spirits which the genii of evil doers became after their death. They afflict men with diseases which can be cured only by sacrifices.

Ler'na (lẽr'nȧ). The swamp south of Argos, where Hercules slew the Hydra.

Le'the (lē'thē). **1.** A daughter of Eris, and the personification of forgetfulness. **2.** A river of the lower world, of which the departed souls drank before entering the Elysian fields, and at once forgot the past.

Le'to (lē'tō). A Titan who was the wife of Zeus before he married Hera, and bore to him Apollo and Artemis. According to an Homeric hymn Leto was the mistress of Zeus, and pursued by the jealous Hera gave birth to her offspring on the floating island of Delos.

Leu-co'si-a (lū-kō'sĭ-ȧ). One of the Sirens.

Li-ge'i-a (lĭ-jē'ĭ-ȧ). One of the Sirens.

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr). The planet Venus as the morning star. By an error of commentators the name has often been applied to Satan.

Lu-ci'na (lū-sī'nȧ). The goddess of light; — usually an epithet of Juno as the goddess of childbirth.

Lu'na (lū'nȧ). Roman moon goddess.

Lu-per'cus (lū-pẽr'kŭs). A name of Pan.

Ly-ca'on (lĭ-kā'ŏn). A king of Arcadia, who, having set human flesh before Zeus at a repast, was destroyed by lightning, or (another myth) turned into a wolf.

Lyc'o-me'des (lĭk'ō-mē'dēz). A king of the island of Scyros, among whose daughters Achilles was for a time concealed, disguised as a girl, to avoid going to the Trojan war.

Ma-cha'on (mȧ-kā'ŏn). Son of Æsculapius; a surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.

Ma'i-a (mā'ĭ-ȧ). Daughter of Atlas, and mother of Hermes by Zeus.

Mars (märz). The Roman god of war, and, next to Jupiter, the principal national god of the Italic peoples. He became identified with Ares. See QUIRINUS.

Mar'sy-as (mär'sĭ-*as*). Originally, a Phrygian god; later, made a Satyr or Silenus who contested on his flute against Apollo on his lyre. The Muses decided against Apollo, who thereupon flayed Marsyas alive.

Mau-so'lus (mȧ-sō'lŭs). A king of Caria, and husband of Artemisia his sister, who, in 353 B. C., erected to his memory a magnificent monument, the Mausoleum, which was one of the "seven wonders."

Me-de'a (mē-dē'ȧ). A sorceress, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis. Through her witchcraft Jason secured the golden fleece. She fled with Jason, and slew her brother Absyrtus to enable them to escape. See ABSYRTUS.

Me-du'sa (mē-dū'sȧ). See GORGON.

Me-le'a-ger (mē-lē'ȧ-jẽr). Son of Œneus (king of Calydon) and Althæa. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand, and this his mother burned in anger at the death of her brothers, slain by him.

Mel-pom'e-ne (mĕl-pŏm'ē-nē). The Muse of tragedy.

Mem'non (mĕm'nŏn). A king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Eos. He went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles. His name became connected at the period of the Roman Empire with a seated colossal statue near Thebes, which gave forth a sound like that of a harp string when the beams of the rising sun first fell upon it.

Men'e-la'us (mĕn'ē-lā'ŭs). King of Sparta and husband of Helen.

Men'tor (mĕn'tẽr). A faithful and discreet friend left by Ulysses in charge of his household, and particularly of his son Telemachus.

Mer'cu-ry (mẽr'kū-rȳ). The Roman god of commerce and gain; he became identified with Hermes.

Mi'das (mī'dȧs). A king of Phrygia, who entreated Dionysus that everything he touched might be turned to gold, and would have starved had not the god taken away the power. Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass for deciding against him in a musical contest with Pan.

Mi'lo (mī'lō). A celebrated athlete of Crotona in southern Italy (flourished about 510 B. C.). According to the fable he attempted to rend a partially split tree in the forest, but the wood closed on his fingers and held him fast while he was devoured by wolves.

Mi-ner'va (mĭ-nẽr'vȧ). The Roman goddess of reason, of invention, and of the arts and sciences. She became identified with the Greek Athene, and was given warlike attributes.

Mi'nos (mī'nŏs). A mythical king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa, and brother of Rhadamanthus and Sarpedon by whom Philoctetes was cured. After death he was made a judge in Hades.

Min'o-taur (mĭn'ō-tȧr). A monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, the offspring of Pasiphaë (wife of Minos) and Poseidon's bull. He was kept in the Cretan labyrinth, and fed on human victims till killed by Theseus.

Mne-mos'y-ne (nē-mŏs'ĭ-nē). Mother of the Muses; goddess of memory.

Mœ'ræ (mē'rē). The Greek name of the Fates.

Mo'mus (mō'mŭs). The god of mockery and censure; a son of NOX.

Mor'phe-us (mŏr'fê-ŭs), *or* **Mor'pheus** (mŏr'fŭs). The god of dreams; son of Nyx, or, by another legend, of Somnus.

Mors (mŏrz). A deified personification of death.

Mu'ses (mū'zĕz). Nine goddesses (originally three) who presided over poetry, music, and the liberal arts and sciences. They were commonly said to be daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne. Their names were Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.

Na'iads (nā'yădz). Nymphs of fountains, streams, and lakes.

Nar-cis'sus (när-sĭs'sŭs). A beautiful mythical Greek youth, who was unaffected by love, till to punish him for his unfeeling heart Nemesis caused him to fall in love with the reflection of himself in the water. He pined away, and when the Naiads came to bury him they found only a flower.

Nem'e-sis (nĕm'ê-sĭs). The goddess of retributive justice. She was represented as a beautiful, queenly figure, wearing a crown or diadem.

Ne'op-tol'e-mus (nē'ŏp-tŏl'ê-mŭs), *or* **Pyr'rhus** (pĭr'rŭs). Son of Achilles and Deidamia. He was brave, but cruel, and slew Priam at the sacred hearth of Zeus. He was slain by Orestes, who then married Hermione his wife.

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn). The Italic god of the sea and of other waters; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter, and husband of Salacia. Neptune early became completely identified with the Greek Poseidon.

Ne're-ids (nē'rê-ĭdz). Nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus, of whom there were many, including Amphitrite, Thetis, and Galatea.

Ne're-us (nē'rê-ŭs), *or* **Ne'reus** (nē'rūs). A sea god, son of Pontus and Gaia, husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.

Nes'sus (nĕs'sŭs). A centaur slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow for offering violence to Deianira.

Nes'tor (nĕs'tŏr). Son of Neleus and Chloris; king of Pylos. Having outlived three generations, he was reverenced among the Greek heroes before Troy for his wisdom, justice, and knowledge of war.

Ni'o-be (nī'ō-bē). A daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. In her pride in her numerous children she made a slighting comparison between herself and Leto, whose two only children, Apollo and Artemis, then slew all her offspring. Zeus changed her into stone.

Nox (nŏx), *Greek* **Nyx** (nĭx). Goddess of night, daughter of Chaos, wife of Erebus.

Nym'phæ (nĭm'fē). Maiden divinities inferior to other gods, including Naiads, Nereids, Hamadryads, Hyades, Oreads, etc. They were beneficent genii of dwelling-places.

O'ce-an'i-des (ō'sē-ăn'ĭ-dēz). Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus.

O-ce'a-nus (ō-sē'á-nŭs). **1.** The swift river encircling all known lands and seas. **2.** Son of Ouranos and Gaia, personifying this river. He was father of the Oceanides and river gods by Thetis.

O-dys'seus (ō-dĭs'sūs). See Ulysses.

Œd'i-pus (ĕd'ĭ-pŭs). A king of Thebes who solved the riddle of the Sphinx; unwittingly killed his father, Laius; and married his mother, Jocasta, on discovering which he went mad and put out his own eyes.

Om'pha-le (ŏm'fá-lē). A queen of Lydia, whom Hercules in obedience to a Delphian oracle served as a slave. He became enamored of her, and to please her wore the dress of a woman and spun wool, while she wore his invulnerable lion's skin.

Ops (ŏps). An ancient Italic goddess of plenty and fertility; the wife of Saturnus; — sometimes identified with Cybele.

O're-ads (ō'rē-ădz). Nymphs of the mountains who accompanied Artemis in hunting.

O-res'tes (ō-rēs'tēz). Son of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, brother of Electra and Iphigenia. He slew his mother and her paramour Ægisthus, and was in consequence tormented by the Erinnyes.

O-ri'on (ō-rī'ŏn). A giant hunter who was made a constellation. The accounts of his parentage and the manner of his death vary. One of the myths makes him one of the lovers of Eos.

Or'phe-us (ôr'fē-ŭs), *or* **Or'pheus** (ôr'fūs). A poet, and musician, who with his sweet lyre charmed the very rocks and trees to follow him; son of Apollo and Calliope. See Eurydice.

O-si'ris (ō-sī'rĭs). An Egyptian deity, brother and husband of Isis; the creator, the foe of evil, and the god of the Nile.

Os'sa (ŏs'sá). A lofty mountain of Thessaly, which the giants, in their war against the Gods, piled upon Mount Pelion, to scale Olympus.

Pac-to'lus (păk-tō'lŭs). A river of Lydia long celebrated for its auriferous sands. Midas was fabled to have washed himself in it.

Pal'a-me'des (păl'á-mē'dēz). A king of Eubœa, and one of the Greeks before Troy, where he lost his life (according to one myth) through the machinations of Ulysses, whose feigned madness (feigned to avoid going to war) he had discovered.

Pa'les (pā'lēz). An Italic goddess of shepherds and flocks.

Pal'i-nu'rus (păl'ĭ-nū'rŭs). The pilot of Æneas, who fell asleep at the helm, and tumbled into the sea.

Pal-la'di-um (păl-lā'dĭ-ŭm). A wooden image of Pallas, on the possession of which the security of Troy was supposed to depend. It was stolen from Troy by Ulysses and Diomedes.

Pal'las (păl'*las*). A name of Athene.

Pan (păn). The Greek god of pastures, flocks, and forests, represented usually with the head (bearded and with the horns and ears of a goat) and body of a man and the legs of a goat.

Pan-do'ra (păn-dō'rá). The first woman, made of clay by Hephæstus at the command of Zeus, to avenge the theft of fire by Prometheus. Aphrodite endowed her with great beauty, Hermes with cunning, and each of the gods bestowed on her some fatal gift for the punishment of men. She became the wife of Epimetheus, bringing with her a box, which Zeus (according to one myth) gave her, containing all kinds of blessings; curiosity tempted her to open it, and they all flew out, but Hope remained at the bottom.

Par'cæ (păr'sē). The Latin name of the Fates.

Par'is (păr'ĭs). Son of Priam (king of Troy) and of Hecuba. He decided a contest of beauty between Hera (Juno), Pallas, and Aphrodite (Venus), in favor of the last, who, in return, promised him Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and the most beautiful of women. By carrying her off to Troy, he brought on the Trojan war.

Par-then'o-pe (păr-thĕn'ō-pē). One of the three Sirens. Failing to win the love of Ulysses, she cast herself into the sea, and was cast up drowned on the shore.

Pa-siph'a-ë (pá-sĭf'á-ē). A daughter of Helios and Perseïs; wife of Minos. For her Dædalus made a figure of a cow so lifelike that it deceived the herd.

Pa-tro'clus (pá-trō'klŭs). One of the Greeks before Troy, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.

Pax (păks). The goddess of peace, often represented as holding a cornucopia.

Peg'a-sus (pĕg'á-sŭs). A winged steed, belonging to Apollo and the Muses. He sprang from the trunk of Medusa, when she was slain.

Pe'lops (pē'lŏps). A king of Phrygia; son of Tantalus, and brother of Niobe. When a child he was served up to the gods by his father; but was restored to life, and given an ivory shoulder in place of one eaten by Demeter. He won his wife Hippodameia by a successful horse race with her father.

Pe-na'tes (pē-nā'tēz). Latin tutelary deities of the household, and of the state, including the Lares.

Pe-nel'o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē). The wife of Ulysses, who, being pressed by suitors during his absence, made them promise to delay until she finished a web, of which she unraveled at night what she wove by day.

Pen'the-sil'i-a (pĕn'thē-sĭl'ĭ-á). A beautiful Amazon who fought for the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles.

Per'dix (pĕr'dĭx). A skillful artisan, nephew of Dædalus, thrown from a tower by his jealous uncle, and changed by Athene into a partridge.

Per-seph'o-ne (pĕr-sĕf'ō-nē), *or* **Pro-ser'pi-na** (prō-sĕr'pĭ-ná), *or* (*Anglicized form*) **Pros'er-pine** (prŏs'ĕr-pēn). The daughter of Demeter (Ceres), and wife of Hades (Pluto), by whom she was carried off while gathering flowers in Nysia. To appease Demeter, Zeus decreed that she should be permitted to pass a part of the time each year upon earth and in Olympus; but since she had tasted a pomegranate (the symbol of marriage), which Hades had given her, in the lower world, she was not wholly released. She is essentially a personification of the changes in the seasons.

Per'se-us (pĕr'sē-ŭs), *or* **Per'seus** (pĕr'sūs). Son of Zeus and Danaë; he slew the Gorgon, and rescued Andromache.

Pha'e-thon (fā'ē-thŏn), *or* **Pha'e-ton** (-tŏn). **1.** A name or surname of Helios. **2.** A son of Helios and Prote, who obtained permission from his father to drive his chariot (the sun) for a single day; but, being unable to manage the fiery steeds, was slain by Zeus with a thunderbolt to prevent the earth being set on fire.

Phe'nix, *or* **Phœ'nix** (fē'nĭx). A fabulous bird, which, according to Herodotus, visited Heliopolis, in Egypt, once in every five hundred years. It had no mate, but when about to die made a nest and burned itself to ashes, from which a young phenix arose.

Phil'oc-te'tes (fĭl'ŏk-tē'tēz). A celebrated archer in the Trojan war. Hercules, when dying, gave him his unerring bow and poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.

Phil'o-me'la (fĭl'ō-mē'lá). Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. When pursued by Tereus for serving up to him Itys, his son, she was changed into a nightingale, or, according to the Latin poets, a swallow.

Phin'e-us (fĭn'ē-ŭs), *or* **Phi'neus** (fī'nūs). A soothsaying king of Thrace, who, having blinded and imprisoned his children on a false accusation, was himself struck blind and tormented by the Harpies.

Phin'ti-as (fĭn'tĭ-*as*). See Damon.

Phleg'e-thon (flĕg'ē-thŏn). A river of fire in Hades which flowed into Acheron.

Phle'gy-as (flē'jĭ-*as*). A king of the Lapithæ, who, having burnt the temple of Apollo, was placed in Hades under a great stone, apparently about to fall at every moment.

Phœ'be (fē'bē). A surname of Artemis (Diana), as moon goddess.

Phœ'bus (fē'bŭs). An epithet of Apollo, as god of the sun.

Phœ'nix. See Phenix.

Phor'cus (fôr'kŭs) *or* **Phor'cys** (-sĭs). A sea god, son of Pontus and Gaia (according to a post-Homeric myth), and father of the Gorgons and of Scylla.

Pi-er'i-des (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dēz). **1.** A name given to the Muses from their birthplace Pieria. **2.** The daughters of Pierius, who were changed into magpies for contesting with the Muses in singing.

Pi-rith'o-us (pī-rĭth'ō-ŭs). Son of Ixion; husband of Hippodamia, and intimate friend of Theseus.

Ple'ia-des (plē'yá-dēz). The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, transformed into the constellation of the same name.

Plu'to (plū'tō). The Roman name, derived from the Greek, of Hades, god of the lower world; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and husband of Persephone. He was called Πλούτων by the Greeks as being the god of the wealth of the earth.

Plu'tus (plū'tŭs). The personification of wealth, represented as blind

and lame in his approach, but winged in his departure.

Pol'lux (pŏl'lŭks). A famous pugilist, son of Zeus or Tyndarus and Leda, and twin brother of Castor.

Po-lyd'a-mas (pō-lĭd'ȧ-măs). A famous athlete (lived about 400 B. C.) who was fabled to have killed unarmed a huge lion, stopped a chariot at full gallop, etc.

Pol'y-dore (pŏl'ĭ-dōr), *or* **Pol'y-do'rus** (pŏl'ĭ-dō'rŭs). A son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Achilles, or for his riches by the Thracian king Polymestor.

Pol'y-hym'ni-a (pŏl'ĭ-hĭm'nĭ-ȧ), *or* **Po-lym'ni-a** (pō-lĭm'nĭ-ȧ). Muse presiding over singing and rhetoric.

Pol'y-nei'ces (pŏl'ĭ-nī'sēz). A son of Œdipus, who, being deprived of his share of the throne of Thebes by his brother Eteocles, instigated Adrastus, king of Sicyon, to organize the war of the fruitless Seven against Thebes.

Pol'y-phe'mus (pŏl'ĭ-fē'mŭs). One of the Cyclops whose single eye Ulysses burnt out with a firebrand, having first made him drunk.

Po-mo'na (pō-mō'nȧ). The Roman goddess of fruit trees.

Po-sei'don (pō-sī'dŏn). The Greek god of the sea, son of Cronos and Rhea, and brother of Zeus. He was supreme over the sea, raised or quelled storms, and was the creator of the horse. With his trident he shattered rocks, called forth or subdued storms, shook the earth, etc. The Romans identified him with Neptune.

Pri'am (prī'ăm). Son of Laomedon; husband of Hecuba; and father of Hector, Paris, &c. He was the last king of Troy.

Pri-a'pus (prĭ-ā'pŭs). Son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, the protector of farmers, shepherds, and fishermen, and the god of fertility.

Proc'ne (prŏk'nē). Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens; wife of Tereus; and sister of Philomela. She was changed into a swallow, or according to some, a nightingale. See PHILOMELA, and ITYS.

Pro-crus'tes (prō-krŭs'tēz). A savage highwayman of Attica, who placed his captives on a couch, to which he fitted them by stretching them if too short, or by cutting off their legs if too long. He was slain by Theseus.

Pro-me'the-us (prō-mē'thē-ŭs), *or* **Pro-me'theus** (-thūs). Son of Iapetus and Clymene; cousin, or according to some, brother to Epimetheus; brother of Atlas; and father of Deucalion. Having stolen fire from heaven, he was bound fast on Mount Caucasus and tormented by a vulture, which fed daily upon his liver.

Pro-ser'pi-na, *or* **Pros'er-pine**. See PERSEPHONE.

Pro'te-us (prō'tē-ŭs), *or* **Pro'teus** (-tūs). Son of Oceanus and Tethys; a sea god who foretold future events, and possessed the power of transforming himself into various shapes.

Psy'che (sī'kē). A beautiful nymph beloved by Eros (Cupid), — the deified and personified soul.

Pyg-ma'li-on (pĭg-mā'lĭ-ŏn). **1.** Son of Belus, and king of Tyre, and brother of Dido, whose husband, Sichæus, he slew for his money. **2.** Great-grandson of Belus, and king of Cyprus, who made a statue of which he became so enamored that Aphrodite (Venus) on his entreaty gave it life.

Pyl'a-des (pĭl'ȧ-dēz). Friend of Orestes, and husband of Electra.

Pyr'a-mus (pĭr'ȧ-mŭs). A Babylonian, the lover of Thisbe. On account of her supposed death he stabbed himself under a mulberry tree; and she, finding his corpse, put an end to her life on the same spot and with the same weapon.

Pyr'rha (pĭr'rȧ). See DEUCALION.

Pyr'rhus (pĭr'rŭs). See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Pyth'i-as (pĭth'ĭ-ȧs), *or* **Phin'ti-as** (fĭn'tĭ-ȧs). See DAMON.

Py'thon (pī'thŏn). A soothsaying serpent, or dragon, killed near Delphi, by Apollo, who instituted there the Pythian games, and was hence called Pythius.

Qui-ri'nus (kwĭ-rī'nŭs). A Roman civic deity who became identified with Romulus, and with Mars. He was the father of Romulus, who was also called Quirinus.

Re'mus (rē'mŭs). The twin brother of Romulus, slain by him for leaping in scorn over the walls of Rome when they were building.

Rhad'a-man'thus (răd'ȧ-măn'thŭs). A just lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus, and brother of Minos. He became, after death, one of the judges in Hades.

Rhe'a (rē'ȧ). **1.** In Roman mythology, the mother, by Mars, of Romulus and Remus. **2.** Daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronos, and mother of Zeus, Poseidon, etc. She was often identified with Cybele, and sometimes with Ops.

Rom'u-lus (rŏm'ū-lŭs). A son of Mars and Rhea Sylvia, a vestal virgin, who finally became the founder and first king of Rome. His uncle threw him as soon as born into the Tiber, but he was saved and reared by a shepherd.

Sal-mo'ne-us (săl-mō'nē-ŭs), *or* **Sal-mo'neus** (-nūs). A king of Elis, struck by lightning for imitating the thunderbolts of Zeus.

Sa-ra'pis (sȧ-rā'pĭs). See SERAPIS.

Sar-pe'don (sär-pē'dŏn). **1.** A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Minos, and king of Lycia. **2.** A Lycian prince, a brave ally of the Trojans, killed by Patroclus.

Sat'urn (săt'ŭrn). An ancient Italic god, who at a very early date became identified with the Greek Cronos, with whom, however, he originally had little in common. The later myths make him son of Cœlus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. Having been banished from the throne of heaven by his son, he fled for safety into Italy and taught the people agriculture and the useful arts. The time in which he did this is called the Golden Age.

Sa'tyrs (sā'tẽrz). In Greek mythology, a class of beings connected with the worship of Dionysus, represented as human beings with pointed ears, horns on the forehead, and the tail of a horse or goat. They became identified with the Roman Fauni, and represented the luxurious forces in Nature.

Scyl'la (sĭl'lȧ). **1.** A sea nymph, daughter of Phorcys, changed by Circe into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches, and represented as dwelling in a rock cave on the Italian coast, opposite Charybdis on the coast of Sicily. **2.** A daughter of Nisus of Megara, beloved by Minos, for love of whom she took from her father's head a lock on which his life depended. She was changed into a lark.

Sem'e-le (sĕm'ĕ-lē). Daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Dionysus.

Se-ra'pis (sĕ-rā'pĭs). A name of Osiris as judge of the under world.

Si-le'nus (sī-lē'nŭs). The foster-father of Bacchus; lascivious and addicted to drunkenness, but regarded as the god of abstruse mysteries and knowledge. He is represented as a full-bearded old man, with pointed ears, short horns and a flat nose, and often as riding on an ass. He became identified with the Satyrs, the older of whom were called Sileni.

Sil-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs). A Roman god of agriculture, the protector of herds from wolves, trees from lightning, and the defender of boundaries, represented with a sickle in his right hand and a bough in his left.

Si'rens (sī'rĕnz). Three sea nymphs represented with the head, the arms, and the bust of a young woman, and the lower part of the body in the form of a bird (or later, in the form of a fish), who with their sweet voices enticed ashore those sailing by, and then killed them. According to one legend they were the daughters of Acheloüs, a river god; according to another, they were the daughters of Phorcys.

Sis'y-phus (sĭs'ĭ-fŭs). Son of Æolus; king of Corinth, and a noted robber, killed by Theseus. He was condemned in Hades to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which always rolled back to the bottom.

Sol (sŏl). The sun god of the Romans.

Som'nus (sŏm'nŭs). The Roman god of sleep, a son of Nox.

Sphinx (sfĭnks). A fabulous monster near Thebes (represented with the head, and often the breasts, of a woman, the body of a lion or dog, and the wings of a bird), which put forth riddles to passers by, and devoured, or cast from the rock where she lived, all who were unable to solve them. Œdipus solved one, whereupon she destroyed herself. The Sphinx of the Egyptians was a beneficent goddess of wisdom personifying the fruitful earth.

Sten'tor (stĕn'tŏr). A Greek herald before Troy, whose voice was said to have been as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

Styx (stĭks). In Greek mythology, a river of the infernal regions, by which the gods swore their most solemn oaths.

Syl-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs). See SILVANUS.

Sym-pleg'a-des (sĭm-pleg'ȧ-dēz). Two great cliffs which swung or moved together and crushed anything that went between them. Jason rowed the Argo through, with only the loss of the rudder, by first sending a pigeon through and then starting as the cliffs receded.

Ta'lus (tā'lŭs). A bronze youth slain by Philoctetes on the Argonautic expedition, with an arrow of Hercules.

Tan'ta-lus (tăn'tȧ-lŭs). A king of Phrygia, son of Zeus, and father

of Niobe and Pelops. For revealing the secrets of the gods, or (another myth) for serving his son as food to the gods, he was condemned to stand in Tartarus in water up to his chin, and under a tree laden with delicious fruits, the water and fruit always receding when he tried to partake of them.

Tar'ta-rus (tär'tȧ-rŭs). A sunless abyss, far below Hades, described among the later poets as the place of punishment for the souls of the wicked. Sometimes used as a synonym of Hades.

Tel'a-mon (tĕl'ȧ-mŏn). One of the Argonauts, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer. He was king of Salamis, and first scaled the walls, when Hercules took the city of Troy in the reign of Laomedon.

Tĕ-lem'a-chus (tĕ-lĕm'ȧ-kŭs). The only son of Ulysses and Penelope. He went in search of his father after the siege of Troy.

Tel'lus (tĕl'lŭs). The Roman goddess personifying the earth, and represented as a woman with many breasts distended with milk.

Tem'pe (tĕm'pē). A valley of Thessaly through which ran the river Peneus, between Ossa and Pelion; described by the poets as the most delightful spot on the earth.

Tē're-us (tē'rē-ŭs, *or* tē'rūs). A king of Thrace who married Procne, and afterwards her sister Philomela, pretending that Procne was dead. See Itys.

Ter'mi-nus (tĕr'mĭ-nŭs). The Roman god who presided over limits and boundaries.

Terp-sich'o-re (tĕrp-sĭk'ō-rē). The Muse who presided over the choral dances and the dramatic chorus.

Ter'ra (tĕr'rȧ). The Roman goddess personifying the earth, and answering to the Greek Gaia.

Tē'thys (tē'thĭs). Wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea nymphs and river gods, and of Nereus.

Tha-lī'a (thȧ-lī'ȧ). **1.** The Muse of joy, and of feasting with song and dance; later, the Muse of comedy. **2.** One of the three Graces.

The'mis (thē'mĭs). The Titan daughter of Uranus and Gaia, and goddess of law, order, and abstract right; mother by Zeus of the Horæ and Mœræ (Fates).

Ther-si'tes (thĕr-sĭ'tēz). A ribald jester and scoffer in the Greek army before Troy, slain by Achilles in a fit of anger.

The'se-us (thē'sē-ŭs), *or* **The'seus** (-sūs). One of the most famous of the heroes of Greek legend; son of Ægeus (king of Athens) and Æthra. He captured the bull of Marathon; slew the Minotaur with the help of Ariadne, who loved him; fought the Amazons, by one of whom he was father of Hippolytus; went on the Calydonian boar-hunt; was one of the Argonauts; cut off the head of Medusa; defeated the Centaurs, etc.

The'tis (thē'tĭs). A sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris; beloved by Zeus, he gave her in marriage to Peleus because it had been prophesied that she would bear a son mightier than his father. She was the mother of Achilles.

This'be (thĭz'bē). See Pyramus.

Ti-siph'o-ne (tĭ-sĭf'ō-nē). One of the Erinnyes.

Ti'tan (tī'tȧn). **1.** The name of certain sons of Uranus and Gæa (Heaven and Earth), one of whom, Cronos, killed his father, he in turn being deposed by his own son Zeus; the Titans after a terrible war with Zeus and his brothers and sisters were cast into Tartarus by Zeus (Jupiter), with his thunderbolts, under guard of the Hecatoncheires. Later legends make the Titans the sons of a god named Titan. **2.** A name of Helios, the sun god.

Tī-tho'nus (tī-thō'nŭs). Son (or brother) of Laomedon, and father of Memnon by Eos (Aurora). The gods, at her request, endowed him with immortality but not with eternal youth, and then he became very withered with age Eos turned him into a grasshopper.

Tit'y-us (tĭt'ĭ-ŭs). A huge giant, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Gæa, slain for an attempt on the chastity of Artemis or Leto, and condemned in Tartarus to have a vulture forever feeding on his liver, which was perpetually renewed.

Trip-tol'e-mus (trĭp-tŏl'ē-mŭs). A king of Eleusis, who was the inventor of the plow, and patron of agriculture. He became a judge in the lower world.

Tri'ton (trī'tŏn). Son of Poseidon and Amphitrite (or Celæno), or according to some, of Oceanus and Tethys; a sea god who acted as the herald of Poseidon, commonly repesented blowing a shell-trumpet.

Tro'ĭ-lus (trō'ĭ-lŭs). Son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles.

Tro-pho'ni-us (trō-fō'nĭ-ŭs). The legendary builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi. He was worshiped as a hero after his death.

Tur'nus (tûr'nŭs). A king of the Rutuli, in Italy, killed by Æneas.

Tyd'e-us (tĭd'ē-ŭs), *or* **Ty'deus** (tī'dūs). A king of Calydon, father of Diomedes; celebrated for his victory over Eteocles, king of Thebes.

Ty-pho'e-us (tĭ-fō'ē-ŭs), *or* **Ty-pho'eus** (tĭ-fō'ūs). A famous giant, who was struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Etna.

Ty'phon (tī'fŏn). A son of Typhoeus, and father of the winds; he was later confused with Typhoeus.

U-lys'ses (ū-lĭs'sēz). Son of Laërtes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, and king of Ithaca, famous for his wanderings on his return from the Trojan war. He was courageous and full of resources in difficulties. He was also called *Odysseus*.

U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ). The Muse of astronomy, and the celestial forces.

U'ra-nus (ū'rȧ-nŭs). In Greek mythology, the son of Gæa (Tellus), and, by her, father of the Titans, Cyclopes, and Hecatoncheires. Cronos (Saturn), the youngest of the Titans, dethroned him. The Latin Cœlus was identified with him.

Ve'nus (vē'nŭs). Roman goddess of love and beauty; wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid, Æneas, etc.; later identified with Aphrodite.

Ver-tum'nus (vĕr-tŭm'nŭs). A Roman god of the seasons (particularly Spring) and of gardens and orchards; the lover of Pomona.

Ves'ta (vĕs'tȧ). The Roman goddess who presided over the family altar and the chief altar of the city, tribe, or people; daughter of Saturn and sister of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, and Ceres; identified with Hestia. Her temple contained a sacred fire, tended by virgins, and never permitted to go out.

Vul'can (vŭl'kȧn). Son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, and husband of Venus; lame from his birth, or (in late myths) made so by injuries received in being hurled down from heaven by Jupiter; the god of fire, and of working in metal, and the patron of handicraftsmen. His workshops on earth were supposed to be under volcanoes, as Mount Etna, where, assisted by the Cyclops, he forged the thunderbolts of Jove. He became identified with Hephæstus.

Zeph'y-rus (zĕf'ĭ-rŭs). The west wind, son of Æolus and Aurora, and the ardent lover of Flora.

Ze'tes (zē'tēz). One of the Argonauts, son of Boreas. He and his brother, Calais, drove the Harpies from Thrace.

Ze'thus (zē'thŭs). Son of Zeus and Antiope, and twin-brother of Amphion; of great prowess and skilled in hunting and herding.

Zeus (zūs). The supreme deity of the Greeks, husband of Hera, and generally regarded as son of Cronos and Rhea. He was god of the heavens, of snow, rain, thunder, lightning, heat, and cold. The Romans identified him with Jupiter.

QUOTATIONS,

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS,

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, IN PERIODICALS, AND IN CONVERSATION,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

NOTE. — Some very common words and phrases from foreign languages will be found in the Vocabulary. The abbreviations used here are L. Latin; F. French; G. German; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish; Gr. Greek.

A.

À bas. [F.] Down; at the foot; down with.
Ab extra. [L.] From without.
Ab hoc et ab hâc. [L.] From this and from that; indiscriminately from all sources.
Ab inconvenienti. [L.] From the inconvenience. [cradle.
Ab incunabulis. [L.] From the
Ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
Ab intra. [L.] From within.
Abnormis sapiens. [L.] Wise without instruction.
À bon chat, bon rat. [F.] To a good cat, a good rat; i. e., Greek meet Greek.
À bon marché. [F.] At a good bargain; cheap.
Ab origine. [L.] From the origin.
Ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] From the egg to the apples (the beginning and end of a meal).
Absente reo. [L.] The defendant being absent.
Absit invidia. [L.] Let there be no ill will.
Absque hoc. [L.] Without this.
Ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all.
Ab urbe conditâ. [L.] From the founding of the City (of Rome; reckoned as 753 B. C.).
Abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is no argument against proper use.
A capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to heel; cap-a-pie.
Accessit. [L.] He came near.
À chaque saint sa chandelle. [F.] To each saint his candle; to every man his due.
À cheval. [F.] On horseback.
À compte. [F.] On account.
À corps perdu. [F.] To the loss of the body; headlong.
Actum est de republicâ. [L.] It is all over with the commonwealth.
Ad arbitrium. [L.] At discretion.
Ad astra. [L.] To the stars, or to an exalted state.
Ad astra per aspera. [L.] To the stars through difficulties.
A dato. [L.] From date.
Ad Calendas Græcas. [L.] At the Greek Calends; i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
Ad captandum vulgus. [L.] To catch the rabble.
Ad eundem (sc. *gradum*). [L.] To the same degree.
Ad finem. [L.] To the end.
Ad gustum. [L.] To one's taste.
Ad hominem. [L.] To the man; i. e. to his interests and passions.
Adhuc sub judice lis est. [L.] The case is still in the hands of the judge.
A die. [L.] From that day on.
Ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.
Ad interim. [L.] In the meanwhile.
Ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
Ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust.
Ad patres. [L.] To his fathers; dead. [purpose.
Ad rem. [L.] To the point; to the
À droite. [F.] To the right.
Ad unguem. [L.] To the touch of the nail; to a fine finish; exactly.
Ad utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
Ad valorem. [L.] According to the value.
Ad vivum. [L.] To the life.
Ægrescit medendo. [L.] The remedy is worse than the disease.
Ægri somnia vana. [L.] A sick man's idle dreams.
Æquam servare mentem. [L.] To preserve an equable mind.
Æquo animo. [L.] With an equable mind; with equanimity.
Ære perennius. [L.] More enduring than brass.
Ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his, *or* her, age.
Affaire d'amour. [F.] A love affair. [of honor.
Affaire d'honneur. [F.] An affair
Affaire du cœur. [F.] An affair of the heart.
À fin de. [F.] To the end that.
A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.
À gauche. [F.] To the left.
Agenda. [L.] Things to be done.
Age quod agis. [L.] Attend to what you do.
Agnus Dei. [L.] Lamb of God.
À grands frais. [F.] At great expense.
À haute voix. [F.] Aloud.
À huis clos. [F.] With closed doors.
À l'abandon. [F.] At random.
À la bonne heure. [F.] In good time; timely.
À l'abri. [F.] Under shelter.
À la dérobée. [F.] By stealth.
À la Française. [F.] After the French mode or fashion.
À la mode. [F.] In fashion.
À la Tartuffe. [F.] Like Tartuffe; hypocritically.
Alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.
Alia tentanda via est. [L.] Another way must be tried.
À l'improviste. [F.] Unawares; on a sudden.
Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Even the good Homer sometimes nods (i. e., gets prosy); even the best sometimes fall short.
Alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — the motto of Oregon.
Alium quercum excute. [L.] Shake some other oak.
Allez vous en. [F.] Away with you.
Allons. [F.] Let us go; come.
Alma mater. [L.] Fostering mother.
Al più. [It.] At most.
Alter ego. [L.] Another self.
Alter idem. [L.] Another precisely similar.
Alter ipse amicus. [L.] A friend is a second self. [rels.
Amantium iræ. [L.] Lovers' quar-
À ma puissance. [F.] To my utmost; as far as I can.
A maximis ad minima. [L.] From the greatest to the least.
À méchant chien, court lien. [F.] To a vicious dog, a short chain.
Ame de boue. [F.] A soul of mud; a low fellow.
Amende honorable. [F.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
A mensâ et thoro. [L.] From bed and board.
Amicus curiæ. [L.] A friend of the court; a disinterested person who advises the court; one who applies to the court in favor of an infant.
Amicus humani generis. [L.] A friend of the human race.
Amicus usque ad aras. [L.] A friend even to the altar.
Ami de cour. [F.] A friend of the court; hence, an uncertain friend.
Ami de mouvement. [F.] A friend of progress.
À moitié. [F.] By halves.
Amor patriæ. [F.] Love of one's own country; patriotism.
Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. [F.] Love is potent, but money is omnipotent. [ity.
Amour propre. [F.] Self-love; van-

Ancien régime. [F.] Ancient order of things.
Anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake in the grass.
Animis opibusque parati. [L.] Prepared in mind and resources; ready to give life and property; — a motto of South Carolina.
Animus furandi. [L.] Intent to steal.
Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his (or her) age.
Anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.
Anno urbis conditæ. [L.] In the year the city (Rome) was built (B. C. 753).
Annus mirabilis. [L.] The year of wonders.
Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
Ante lucem. [L.] Before light.
Ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
Ante tubam trepidat. [L.] He trembles before the trumpet (sounds).
Antiquâ homo virtute et fide. [L.] A man of ancient virtue and fidelity.
À outrance. [F.] To the utmost.
A parte ante. [L.] From the preceding part.
À pas de géant. [F.] With a giant's stride.
À peindre. [F.] Worth painting.
À perte de vue. [F.] Out of sight.
À peu près. [F.] Nearly.
À pied. [F.] On foot.
À plomb. [F.] Perpendicularly.
A posse ad esse. [L.] From possibility to reality.
A posteriori. [L.] From the effect to the cause.
Apparatus belli. [L.] Supplies of war.
Appui. [F.] Point of support; rallying point.
A priori. [L.] From the cause to the effect.
À propos de bottes. [F.] Apropos to boots; without reason.
À propos de rien. [F.] Apropos to nothing.
Aquâ et igne interdictus. [L.] Interdicted from fire and water.
Aqua vitæ. [L.] Water of life; brandy; spirit; alcohol.
Aquila non capit muscas. [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.
Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An umpire in matter of taste.
Arcana cœlestia. [L.] Secrets of heaven.
Arcana imperii. [L.] State secrets.
Argent comptant. [F.] Ready money.
Argumentum ad baculinum. [L.] Club law; appeal to force.
Argumentum ad crumenam. [L.] An argument appealing to the purse; i. e., to pecuniary interest.
Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
Argumentum ad verecundiam. [L.] An argument to modesty.
Arrectis auribus. [L.] With attentive ears.
Arrière pensée. [F.] A mental reservation.
Ars est celare artem. [L.] True art is to conceal art.
Ars longa vita brevis. [L.] Art is long and life short.
Asinus ad lyram. [L.] An ass to a lyre; an absurd union.
A teneris annis. [L.] From tender years.
À toute outrance. [F.] To the utmost.
Au bon droit. [F.] To the just right.
Au bout de son Latin. [F.] At the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.
Au contraire. [F.] On the contrary.
Au courant. [F.] To the present time.
Au fait. [F.] Well instructed; expert.
Au fond. [F.] At the bottom; in the main.
Au pis aller. [F.] At the worst.
Au plaisir de vous revoir. [F.] Till I have the pleasure of seeing you again.
Au reste. [F.] As for the rest.
Au revoir. [F.] Adieu until we meet again; auf wiedersehen.
Aude sapere. [L.] Dare to be wise.
Auf wiedersehen. [G.] Till we meet again; au revoir.
Aura popularis. [L.] The popular breeze.
Aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden mean.
Auri sacra fames. [L.] The accursed thirst for gold.
Auris teneo lupum. [L.] I have a wolf by the ears.
Aurum potabile. [L.] Potable gold.
Auspicium melioris ævi. [L.] A pledge of better times.
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [F.] No sooner said than done.
Autant de têtes, autant d'avis. [F.] Many men, many minds.
Aut Cæsar, aut nullus. [L.] Either Cæsar, or nobody.
Autrefois acquit. [F.] Formerly acquitted.
Autrefois convict. [F.] Formerly convicted.
Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
Aux armes. [F.] To arms.
Auxilium ab alto. [L.] Help from on high.
Avant-coureur. [F.] Forerunner.
Avant propos. [F.] Preliminary matter; preface.
Avec permission. [F.] With permission.
A verbis ad verbera. [L.] From words to blows.
A vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the bond of matrimony.
Avise la fin. [F.] Consider the end.
À votre santé. [F.] To your health.

B.

Battre la campagne. [F.] To beat the bush; to scour the country.
Beatæ memoriæ. [L.] Of blessed memory.
Beau monde. [F.] The fashionable world.
Beaux esprits. [F.] Gay spirits; men of wit.
Beaux yeux. [F.] Handsome eyes; that is, attractive looks.
Bel esprit. [F.] A brilliant mind; a wit.
Bellum internecinum. [L.] A war of extermination.
Bellum lethale. [L.] A deadly war.
Benigno numine. [L.] By the favor of Providence.
Ben trovato. [It.] Well found; a happy invention.
Bête noir. [F.] A black beast; a bugbear.
Bienséance. [F.] Civility; decorum.
Bienvenue. [F.] Welcome.
Billet d'amour. [F.] A love-letter.
Bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives promptly.
Bis peccare in bello non licet. [L.] To blunder twice in war is not permitted.
Bis vincit, qui se vincit in victoriâ. [L.] He conquers a second time, who controls himself in victory.
Bonâ fide. [L.] In good faith.
Bon ami. [F.] Good friend.
Bon gré, mal gré. [F.] Willing or unwilling.
Bonhomie. [F.] Good-nature; simplicity.
Bonis avibus. [L.] With good omens.
Bon jour. [F.] Good day; good morning.
Bonne bouche. [F.] A delicate morsel.
Bonne et belle. [F.] Good and handsome.
Bonne foi. [F.] Good faith; bona fides.
Bon soir. [F.] Good evening.
Bouleversement. [F.] Overturning; subversion.
Boutez en avant. [F.] Push forward.
Brevet d'invention. [F.] A letter patent for an invention.
Brevi manu. [L.] With a short hand; forthwith.
Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Buona mano. [It.] A small present.

C.

Cacoëthes. [L.] An evil habit.
Cacoëthes loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking.
Cacoëthes scribendi. [L.] An itch for scribbling.
Cadit questio. [L.] The question falls; discussion is at an end.
Cæca invidia est. [L.] Envy is blind.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The rest is wanting.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Calèche. [F.] A calash.
Calembour. [F.] A pun.
Candida pax. [L.] White-robed Peace.
Cantatrice. [It.] A female professional singer.
Capax. [L.] Capable (in law).
Capitulum. [L.] Head; section.
Captatio benevolentiæ. [L.] A carrying favor.
Caput mortuum. [L.] The worthless remains.
Caret initio et fine. [L.] It lacks a beginning and an end.
Carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day.
Cassis lutissima virtus. [L.] Virtue is the safest shield.
Casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war.
Casus fœderis. [L.] The end of the league.
Catalogue raisonné. [F.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
Causa sine quâ non. [L.] An indispensable cause.
Caveat actor. [L.] Let the doer beware.
Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
Cave canem. [L.] Beware of the dog; — often worked in mosaic at the outer entrance of Roman houses.
Cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown, i. e., the military authority to the civil.
Cede Deo. [L.] Submit to Providence.
Ce monde est plein de fous. [F.] The world is full of fools.
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [F.] It is only the first step which is difficult.
Certiorari. [L.] To be certified, — a writ calling up the records of an inferior court.
Certum pete finem. [L.] Aim at a certain end.
C'est-à-dire. [F.] That is to say.
C'est fait de lui. [F.] It is all over with him.
C'est une autre chose. [F.] That is a different thing.
Chacun à son goût. [F.] Everyone to his taste.
Champs Élysées. [F.] Elysian Fields.
Chanson. [F.] A song.
Chapeau bas. [F.] Hats off.
Chapeau bras. [F.] A military cocked hat.
Chapelle ardente. [F.] Candles set round a coffin.
Chasse cousin. [F.] Bad wine given to drive away poor relations.

Châteaux en Espagne. [F.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.
Chef de cuisine. [F.] Head cook.
Chef d'œuvre. [F.] A masterpiece.
Chemin de fer. [F.] Iron road; i. e., railroad.
Chère amie. [F.] A dear friend; a mistress. [will be.
Che sarà, sarà. [It.] What will be,
Cheval de bataille. [F.] War-horse; chief dependence.
Chevalier d'industrie. [F.] A knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.
Chronique scandaleuse. [F.] A chronicle of vices and crimes.
Ci gît. [F.] Here lies; hic jacet.
Circa, or *Circiter.* [L.] About.
Circuitus verborum. [L.] A circumlocution.
Cito maturum, cito putridum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
Citoyen. [F.] A citizen; a burgher.
Civilitas successit barbarum. [L.] Civilization succeeds barbarism; — the motto of Minnesota when a territory.
Clarior e tenebris. [L.] Brighter from obscurity.
Clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] A renowned and venerable name.
Classes aisées. [F.] The leisure classes.
Cœlebs, quid agam? [L.] Being a bachelor, what shall I do?
Cœlum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt. [L.] They change their sky, not their affections, who cross the sea.
Cœna Domini. [L.] The Lord's Supper.
Cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I exist.
Comitas inter gentes. [L.] Politeness between nations. [be.
Comme il faut. [F.] As it should
Comme je fus. [F.] As I was.
Commune bonum. [L.] The common good.
Compagnon de voyage. [F.] Traveling companion. [mind.
Compos mentis. [L.] Of a sound
Compte rendu. [F.] Account rendered; report. [nestly.
Con amore. [It.] With love; ear-
Concio ad clerum. [L.] A discourse to the clergy.
Concordia discors. [L.] Discordant harmony.
Concours. [F.] Competition.
Con dolore. [It.] With grief.
Conjunctis viribus. [L.] With united powers.
Conquiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace. [state.
Conseil d'état. [F.] Council of
Consensus facit legem. [L.] Consent makes the law.
Consilio et animis. [L.] By wisdom and courage.
Constantiâ et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue.
Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good morals or manners.
Contretemps. [F.] An awkward mishap or accident.
Conversazione. [It.] A meeting of company for conversation.
Copia verborum. [L.] Copiousness of words; hence, fluency of speech.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us.
Coram non judice. [L.] Before one who is not the proper judge.
Cordon sanitaire. [F.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.
Corps de garde. [F.] A body of men who watch in a guardroom; the guardroom itself.
Corps diplomatique. [F.] A diplomatic body.
Corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of the offense.
Corpus juris civilis. [L.] The body of the Roman or civil law, as contained in the Justinian code, digest, etc.
Corrigenda. [L.] Errors to be corrected.
Cor unum, via una. [L.] One heart, one way.
Couleur de rose. [F.] Rose color; an aspect of attractiveness.
Coup de grâce. [F.] A stroke of mercy; finishing stroke.
Coup de main. [F.] A sudden enterprise or effort. [stroke.
Coup de maître. [F.] A master-
Coup de pied. [F.] A kick.
Coup de plume. [F.] A literary attack.
Coup de soleil. [F.] Sunstroke.
Coup d'essai. [F.] A first attempt.
Coup d'état. [F.] Stroke of policy; decisive action in public affairs.
Coup d'œil. [F.] Glance of the eye.
Courage sans peur. [F.] Courage without fear. [it may.
Coûte qu'il coûte. [F.] Cost what
Craignez honte. [F.] Fear disgrace.
Credat Judæus Apella. [L.] Let Apella, the [superstitious] Jew, believe it.
Crede quod habes, et habes. [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it. [credulous.
Credula res amor est. [L.] Love is
Crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.
Crescit eundo. [L.] It increases by going; — the territorial motto of New Mexico.
Crescit sub pondere virtus. [L.] Virtue increa · under a burden.
Crimen falsi.] Falsehood; perjury. [treason.
Crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] High
Cruz criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
Cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? colloquially, of what use?
Cuisine. [F.] A kitchen; cookery.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
Curiosa felicitas. [L.] A felicitous tact.
Currente calamo. [L.] With a running, or rapid, pen.
Custos morum. [L.] The guardian of morals. [the rolls.
Custos rotulorum. [L.] Keeper of

D.

D'accord. [F.] Agreed; in tune.
Da locum melioribus. [L.] Give place to your betters. [sign.
Dal segno. [It.] Repeat from the
Dame d'honneur. [F.] A maid of honor. [women.
Dames de la halle. [F.] Market
Damnant quod non intelligunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not comprehend.
Dare pondus fumo. [L.] To give weight to smoke, i. e., importance to trifles. [received.
Data et accepta. [L.] Given out and
Data fata secutus. [L.] Following revealed destiny.
Date obolum Belisario. [L.] Give a penny to Belisarius.
Davus sum, non Œdipus. [L.] I am Davus, not Œdipus; a simple servant, not a conjurer.
De auctoritate mihi commissâ. [L.] By the authority given to me.
De bonis non. [L.] Of [a decedent's] goods not yet administered.
De bonne grâce. [F.] Gracefully; willingly.
Decrevi. [L.] I have decreed.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day. [really.
De facto. [L.] In fact; actually;
De gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
Dehors. [F.] Without; out of; foreign; irrelevant. [God.
Dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of
Déjeuner à la fourchette. [F.] Breakfast with a fork; i. e., a meat breakfast. [right.
De jure. [L.] By virtue of law; by
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed; i. e., there must be no halfway measures.
De mal en pis. [F.] From bad to worse.
Demi-jour. [F.] Partial light.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
De nihilo nihil fit. [L.] From nothing, nothing comes.
De novo. [L.] Anew.
Deo date. [L.] Give to God.
Deo duce. [L.] God being my leader.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing.
De profundis. [L.] Out of the depths. [source.
Dernier ressort. [F.] A last re-
Desiderata curiosa. [L.] Things to be desired and that are curious.
Desipere in loco. [L.] To jest at the proper time.
Désorienté. [F.] Having lost one's bearings; confused. [wanting.
Desunt cætera. [L.] The rest is
De trop. [F.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.
Detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
Deus ex machinâ. [L.] A god from the machine, i. e., from a theatrical contrivance for making gods appear in the air; hence, an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.
Deus vobiscum. [L.] God be with you. [ble time.
Dextro tempore. [L.] At a favora-
Dies faustus. [L.] Lucky day.
Dies infaustus. [L.] Unlucky day.
Dies iræ. [L.] Day of wrath.
Dies non. [L.] A day on which court is not held.
Dieu avec nous. [F.] God with us.
Dieu défend le droit. [F.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit. [F.] God and my right. [you.
Dieu vous garde. [F.] God protect
Dignus vindice nodus. [L.] A difficulty worthy of such a protector, or deliverer. [grees.
Di grado in grado. [It.] By de-
Dii penates. [L.] Household gods.
Diis aliter visum. [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise.
Dirigo. [L.] I direct, or guide; — the motto of Maine.
Di salto. [It.] By leaps.
Diseur de bon mots. [F.] A sayer of good things; a wit.
Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs, or remains. [nent.
Distingué. [F.] Distinguished; emi-
Distrait. [F.] Absent in thought.
Docendo discimus. [L.] We learn by teaching.

Dolce. [It.] Soft; — used in music.
Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Doli capax. [L.] Capable of criminal intent.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you. [pill.
Dorer la pilule. [F.] To gild the
Double entente. [F.] Double meaning; a play on words; — often incorrectly written *Double entendre.*
Douceur. [F.] Sweetness; a bribe.
Doux yeux. [F.] Soft glances.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters represented in a drama.
Droit au travail. [F.] The right to live by labor. [tions.
Droit de gens. [F.] The law of na-
Droit et avant. [F.] Right and forward. [loyal.
Droit et loyal. [F.] Upright and
Ducit amor patriæ. [L.] The love of country guides.
Dulce est desipere in loco. [L.] It is pleasant to jest opportunely.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe, I hope; — a motto of South Carolina.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure.
Durante vitâ. [L.] During life.

E.

Eau de Cologne. [F.] Cologne.
Eau de vie. [F.] Aqua vitæ; brandy.
Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man; — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.
Ecce signum. [L.] Behold the sign.
École de droit. [F.] Law school.
E contrario. [L.] On the contrary.
Édition de luxe. [F.] A splendid edition. [edition.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first
Égalité. [F.] Equality.
Ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king.
Élève. [F.] A pupil; a foster child.
Empressement. [F.] Ardor; zeal.
Emunctæ naris homo. [L.] A man of nice perception.
Éloge. [F.] A funeral oration.
Éloignement. [F.] Estrangement.
En ami. [F.] As a friend.
En attendant. [F.] In the meantime.
En arrière. [F.] In the rear.
En avant! [F.] Forward!
En badinant. [F.] In jest.
En cueros, or *En cueros vivos.* [Sp.] Stark naked.
Ende gut, Alles gut. [G.] All 's well that ends well.
En déshabillé. [F.] In undress.
En Dieu est ma fiance. [F.] In God is my trust. [at home.
En famille. [F.] With the family;
Enfans perdus. [F.] Lost children; forlorn hope.
Enfant gâté. [F.] A spoiled child.
Enfant terrible. [F.] Terrible child; one that annoys by ill-timed remarks.
Enfant trouvé. [F.] A foundling.
En fin. [F.] At last; finally.
En flûte. [F.] With guns on the upper deck only.
En foule. [F.] In a crowd.
En grande tenue. [F.] In full dress.
En masse. [F.] In a body.
En passant. [F.] In passing.
En plein jour. [F.] In broad day.
En queue. [F.] Immediately following; in line.
En rapport. [F.] In a condition or relation of sympathy.
En règle. [F.] In order; according to rules. [requital.
En revanche. [F.] In return; in
En route. [F.] On the way.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.
Ens rationis. [L.] A creature of reason; a reasonable being.
En suite. [F.] In company.
En suivant la vérité. [F.] In following the truth.
En vérité. [F.] In truth; verily.
Entente cordiale. [F.] An understanding of good will and justice towards each other, between the chief persons of two states.
Entourage. [F.] Surroundings.
Entre deux vins. [F.] Between two wines; i. e., half drunk.
Entremets. [F.] Side dishes at table.
Entre nous. [F.] Between ourselves; confidentially.
Eo nomine. [L.] By that name.
E pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many; — the motto of the United States.
E re nata. [L.] According to the exigency.
Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis. [L.] He snatched the thunderbolt from heaven, and the scepter from tyrants; — said of Franklin. [is human.
Errare humanum est. [L.] To err
Espièglerie. [F.] Sportive tricks.
Esprit de corps. [F.] The animating spirit of a collective body.
Esprit des lois. [F.] The spirit of the laws.
Esprit fort. [F.] A freethinker.
Esse quam videri. [L.] To be rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be perpetual; — the motto of Idaho.
Esto quod esse videris. [L.] Be what you seem. [thy spirit.
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with
Et id genus omne. [L.] And everything of the sort. [the like.
Et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of
Et tu, Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus; — implying betrayal by a friend.
Eureka. [Gr. εὕρηκα.] I have found it; — the motto of California.
E vestigio. [L.] At once; on the spot.
Ewigkeit. [G.] Eternity. [denly.
Ex abrupto. [L.] Abruptly; sud-
Ex æquo et bono. [L.] Agreeably to what is good and right.
Ex bene placito. [L.] At pleasure.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily.
Ex capite. [L.] From the head.
Ex cathedrâ. [L.] From the official chair (originally of the pope); hence, with high authority.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated; — the motto of New York.
Exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis. [L.] The necessary exceptions being made.
Excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
Ex concesso. [L.] From what has been conceded. [made it.
Excudit. [L.] He fashioned or
Ex curiâ. [L.] Out of court.
Ex delicto. [L.] From an offense; from a wrong not involving a breach of contract.
Exempla sunt odiosa. [L.] Examples are offensive. [example.
Exempli gratiâ. [L.] By way of
Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
Ex fumo dare lucem. [L.] To bring light from smoke; to make things clear.
Exitus acta probat. [L.] The event justifies the deed; — Washington's motto.
Ex mero motu. [L.] Of his own motion or accord. [tom.
Ex more. [L.] According to cus-
Ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] From nothing, nothing comes. [office.
Ex officio. [L.] By virtue of his
Ex parte. [L.] On one side only.
Ex pede Herculem. [L.] We recognize a Hercules by the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from a part.
Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment or test of the cross.
Experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has tried, or had experience.
Exposé. [F.] An exposition.
Ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done. [meditation.
Ex tempore. [L.] Without pre-
Ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one judge of all.
Ex vi termini. [L.] By the meaning, or force, of the expression.

F.

Faber suæ fortunæ. [L.] The architect of his own fortune.
Facies non omnibus una. [L.] All do not have the same face.
Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently preëminent; the admitted chief.
Facilis est descensus Averni. [L.] Easy is the descent to Avernus [Hades]; i. e., it is easy to get into difficulty.
Facit indignatio versus. [L.] Indignation inspires the verses.
Façon de parler. [F.] Manner of speaking. [people.
Fæx populi. [L.] Dregs of the
Faire bonne mine. [F.] To put on a good face.
Faire l'homme d'importance. [F.] To assume an air of importance.
Faire sans dire. [F.] Act and say nothing. [duty.
Faire son devoir. [F.] To do his
Fait accompli. [F.] A thing already done.
Falsi crimen. [L.] Forgery.
Fama clamosa. [L.] Current scandal.
Fama semper vivat. [L.] May his fame endure forever.
Fare, fac. [L.] Say, do.
Fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is right to learn even from an enemy.
Fasti et nefasti dies. [L.] Lucky and unlucky days. [pose.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates op-
Fatti maschii; parole femine. [It.] Lit., deeds are males; words, females; i. e., when deeds are needed words will not suffice; — a motto of Maryland.
Faubourg. [F.] A suburb.
Fauteuil. [F.] An easy chair.
Faux pas. [F.] A false step; mistake.
Fecit. [L.] He made it.
Femme couverte. [F.] A married woman; a woman having a husband.
Femme de chambre. [F.] A chambermaid. [keeper.
Femme de charge. [F.] A house-
Femme galante. [F.] A prostitute.
Feræ naturæ. [L.] Of a wild nature.
Festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.

Fête champêtre. [F.] A rural festival.
Feu de joie. [F.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
Feuilleton. [F.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, etc. [coach.
Fiacre. [F.] A kind of hackney
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens fall.
Fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fideliter. [L.] Faithfully.
Fide, non armis. [L.] By faith, not arms.
Fide, sed cui vide. [L.] Trust, but see whom. [treachery.
Fides Punica. [L.] Punic faith;
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; i. e., a true friend.
Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody; — a legal term for a bastard.
Filius terræ. [L.] One of low birth.
Fille de chambre. [F.] A chamber-maid. [honor.
Fille d'honneur. [F.] A maid of
Fille de joie. [F.] A prostitute.
Finem respice. [L.] Look to the end.
Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Fit fabricando faber. [L.] Practice makes a skilled workman.
Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
Flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the offense.
Flux de bouche. [F.] Garrulity.
Fortes fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
Fortiter in re. [L.] Resolute in deed.
Franco. [It.] Post free.
Frangas non flectas. [L.] You may break me, but not bend me.
Froides mains, chaude amour. [F.] Cold hands, warm heart.
Fronti nulla fides. [L.] Put no faith in good looks.
Fruges consumere nati. [L.] Born [merely] to consume the fruits of the earth.
Fugit hora. [L.] The hour passes.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Ilium *has* been.
Fulmen brutum. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Functus officio. [L.] Out of office.
Furor loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking. [writing.
Furor scribendi. [L.] A rage for

G.

Gallice. [L.] In French.
Garçon. [F.] A boy, or a waiter.
Garde à cheval. [F.] A mounted guard.
Garde du corps. [F.] A body guard.
Garde mobile. [F.] A guard liable to general service.
Gardez bien. [F.] Take good care.
Gardez la foi. [F.] Keep the faith.
Gaudeamus igitur. [L.] So let us be joyful. [the place.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of
Gens d'armes. [F.] Armed police.
Gens de condition. [F.] People of rank (or quality).
Gens d'église. [F.] Churchmen.
Gens de guerre. [F.] Military men.
Gens de même famille. [F.] Birds of a feather.
Gens de peu. [F.] The lower classes.
Gens togata. [L.] Civilians.
Genus irritabile vatum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Gibier de potence. [F.] A gallows bird.
Gitano. [It.] A gipsy.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest. [Father.
Gloria Patri. [L.] Glory be to the
Gloria virtutis umbra. [L.] Glory the shadow of virtue.
Γνῶθι σεαυτόν (*Gnothi seauton*). [Gr.] Know thyself.
Goutte à goutte. [F.] Drop by drop.
Grâce à Dieu. Thanks be to God.
Gradus ad Parnassum. [L.] Aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
Grande chère et beau feu. [F.] Good cheer (living) and a bright fire.
Grande merci. [F.] Many thanks.
Grande parure. [F.] Full dress.
Gratis dictum. [L.] Mere assertion.
Gravamen. [L.] The ground or essence of a complaint or action.
Guerre à mort. [F.] War to the death. [uttermost.
Guerre à outrance. [F.] War to the

H.

Hac lege. [L.] With this law.
Haec olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things some day.
Haud longis intervallis. [L.] At brief intervals.
Haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps. [elty.
Haute nouveauté. [F.] A great nov-
Haut et bon. [F.] Lofty and good.
Haut goût. [F.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.
Helluo librorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a bookworm.
Hiatus valde deflendus. [L.] A deficiency much to be regretted.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
Hic finis fandi. [L.] Here was an end to the discourse.
Hic jacet. [L.] Here lies.
Hinc illæ lacrymæ. [L.] Hence these tears. [tion.
Hoc age. [L.] Do this; pay atten-
Hoc anno. [L.] In this year.
Hoc loco. [L.] In this place.
Hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
Hoi polloi. [Gr. οἱ πολλοί.] The many; the rabble.
Hominis est errare. [L.] It is common for man to err.
Homme d'affaires. [F.] A man of affairs; a business man.
Homme de bien. [F.] A good man.
Homme de cour. [F.] A courtier.
Homme de lettres. [F.] A man of letters; a literary man.
Homme d'épée. [F.] A soldier.
Homme d'esprit. [F.] A man of talent.
Homme d'état. [F.] A statesman.
Homo alieni. [L.] A man under the control of another.
Homo multarum literarum. [L.] A man of great learning.
Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man, and deem nothing that relates to man foreign to my feelings.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [F.] May he be shamed who thinks evil of it, — the motto of the Order of the Garter. [time.
Hora è sempre. [It.] It is always
Hora fugit. [L.] The hour passes.
Horresco referens. [L.] I shudder to relate. [dition to fight.
Hors de combat. [F.] Out of con-
Hors de la loi. [F.] In the condition of an outlaw.
Hors de saison. [F.] Out of season.
Hors d'œuvre. [F.] Out of course.
Hortus siccus. [L.] A collection of dried plants.
Hostis humani generis. [L.] An enemy of the human race.
Hôtel de ville. [F.] Town hall.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I.

Ich dien. [G.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is.
Id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort.
Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses no one.
Ignotum per ignotius. [L.] That which is unknown by something still more unknown.
Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. [F.] He has neither speech nor spur; i. e., neither wit nor courage.
Il ne faut jamais défier un fou. [F.] One should never defy a fool.
Imo pectore. [L.] From the bottom of the heart.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A government within a government.
Imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; — a license to print a book, etc.
Improvvisatore. [It.] An impromptu poet. [tu poetess.
Improvvisatrice. [It.] An impromp-
In æternum. [L.] Forever.
In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.
In capite. [L.] In chief; i. e., immediately from the king.
In cælo quies. [L.] There is rest in heaven.
In commendam. [L.] In trust.
Incredulus odi. [L.] Being incredulous I cannot bear it.
In curiâ. [L.] In the court.
Inde iræ. [L.] Hence these resentments.
Index expurgatorius. [L.] A list of prohibited books.
In dubiis. [L.] In doubtful matters.
In equilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium.
In esse. [L.] In being.
Inest clementia forti. [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave.
In extenso. [L.] At full length.
In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
Infinito. [L.] Perpetually.
In flagrante delicto. [L.] (Taken) in the commission of the offense.
In formâ pauperis. [L.] As a poor man.
In foro conscientiæ. [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity. [forth.
In futuro. [L.] In future; hence-
In hoc signo vinces. [L.] In this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer.
In limine. [L.] At the threshold.
In loco. [L.] In the proper place or circumstances; opportunely.
In loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
In medias res. [L.] In the midst of things or affairs.
In medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] You will go most safely in the middle.
In memoriam. [L.] In memory.
In nomine. [L.] In the name of.
In nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
In omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for everything.
In perpetuum. [L.] Forever.
In petto. [It.] In the breast.
In posse. [L.] In possible existence.
In præsenti. [L.] At present.

In propriâ personâ. [L.] In person; himself or herself.
In puris naturalibus. [L.] Quite naked.
In re. [L.] In the matter of.
In rem. [L.] Against the thing.
In rerum naturâ. [L.] In the nature of things.
In sæcula sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.
Insculpsit. [L.] He engraved it.
In situ. [L.] In its original situation.
Insouciance. [F.] Carelessness; indifference.
Instar omnium. [L.] Like all; an example to others.
In statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
In te, Domine, speravi. [L.] In thee, Lord, have I put my trust.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
Inter arma silent leges. [L.] In the midst of arms the laws are silent.
Inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
Inter pocula. [L.] In his cups.
In terrorem. [L.] As a warning.
Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.
In toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
In transitu. [L.] On the passage.
Intra parietes. [L.] Within walls.
In utramque fortunam paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
In utroque fidelis. [L.] Faithful in both.
In vacuo. [L.] In empty space.
In verba magistri jurare. [L.] To swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another.
In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine; i. e., a drunken person speaks the truth.
Invitâ Minervâ. [L.] Without genius.
Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it.
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself.
Ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.
Ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is brief madness.
Ita lex scripta est. [L.] Thus the law is written.

J.

Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
Jamais arrière. [F.] Never behind.
Januis clausis. [L.] With closed doors.
Je me fie en Dieu. [F.] I put my trust in God.
Je ne sais quoi. [F.] I know not what.
Je n'oublierai jamais. [F.] I shall never forget.
Jeu de mots. [F.] A play on words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit. [F.] A witticism.
Je vis en espoir. [F.] I live in hope.
Jubilate Deo. [L.] Rejoice in the Lord.
Judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.
Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.
Jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
Jus civile. [L.] Civil law.
Jus divinum. [L.] Divine law.
Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
Jus gentium. [L.] Law of nations.
Juste milieu. [F.] The golden mean.
Justum et tenacem propositi virum. [L.] A just man, and one tenacious of his purpose.

L.

Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers everything.
Lade nicht alles in ein Schiff. [G.] Do not put all in one ship.
La fortune passe partoute. [F.] Fortune (good or evil) passes everywhere.
Laissez faire. [F.] Let alone.
Laissez nous faire. [F.] Let us act for ourselves.
La maladie sans maladie. [F.] Hypochondria.
Langage des halles. [F.] Language of the market-places; billingsgate.
Lapis philosophorum. [L.] The philosopher's stone.
Lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.
Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.
Latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Laudator temporis acti. [L.] A praiser of time past.
Laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.
Laus propria sordet. [L.] Self-praise debases.
Le beau monde. [F.] The fashionable world.
Le bon temps viendra. [F.] The good time will come.
Lector benevole. [L.] Kind reader; gentle reader.
Le diable boiteux. [F.] The lame devil.
Legatus a latere. [L.] A papal embassador.
Légèreté. [F.] Lightness; levity.
Le grand œuvre. [F.] The great work; i. e., finding the philosopher's stone.
Le mot d'énigme. [F.] The key to the mystery.
L'empire des lettres. [F.] The republic of letters.
Le pas. [F.] Precedence in place or rank.
Le roi et l'état. [L.] King and state.
Le roi le veut. [L.] The king wills it; — signifying the royal assent to a bill.
Le roi s'avisera. [L.] The king will consider or deliberate; — signifying the withholding of the royal assent to a bill.
Le savoir-faire. [F.] See *Savoir-faire.*
Lèse majesté. [F.] High treason.
Les larmes aux yeux. [F.] Tears in one's eyes.
Les plus sage ne le sont pas toujours. [F.] The wisest are not always so.
L'étoile du nord. [F.] The star of the north; — motto of Minnesota.
Lettre de cachet. [F.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant.
Lettre de change. [F.] Bill of exchange.
Lettre de créance. [F.] Letter of credit.
Lettre de marque. [F.] A letter of marque or of reprisal.
Lex loci. [L.] The law of the place.
Lex non scripta. [L.] The unwritten, or common, law.
Lex scripta. [L.] Statute law.
Lex talionis. [L.] Law of retaliation.
Lex terræ. [L.] The law of the land.
Licentia vatum. [L.] License of poets.
Limæ labor et mora. [L.] Labor and delay of the file, i. e., finishing off.
L'inconnu. [F.] The unknown.
Lis pendens. [L.] A pending or continuing action or suit; notice of such an action.
Lis sub judice. [L.] A case still undecided.
Lit de justice. [F.] The king's throne in the parliament of Paris.
Lite pendente. [L.] While the action is pending.
Litera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
Loci communes. [L.] Common places.
Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
Locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.
Locus in quo. [L.] The place in which.
Locus penitentiæ. [L.] Opportunity for repentance.
Locus sigilli. [L.] Place of the seal.
Longo intervallo. [L.] By or with long interval.
Lucidus ordo. [L.] A clear arrangement.
Lucus a non lucendo. [L.] A phrase expressing a fanciful derivation of the word *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, from the verb *lucere*, to shine, *a non lucendo*, from its not being light; and hence used in ridicule to characterize anything as plainly illogical or absurd.
Ludere cum sacris. [L.] To trifle with sacred things.
Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Ma chère. [F.] My dear.
Macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in virtue.
Ma foi. [F.] Upon my faith.
Magnæ spes altera Romæ. [L.] Another hope of great Rome.
Magna est veritas, et prevalebit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and it will prevail.
Magnas inter opes inops. [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.
Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
Maintien le droit. [F.] Maintain the right.
Maison de campagne. [F.] A country seat.
Maison de santé. [F.] A private hospital or asylum; sanitarium.
Maison de ville. [F.] The town-hall.
Maître d'hôtel. [F.] A house-steward.
Maladie du pays. [F.] Homesickness.
Mala fide. [L.] In bad faith.
Mal à propos. [F.] Ill-timed.
Mal de dents. [F.] Toothache.
Mal de mer. [F.] Seasickness.
Mal de tête. [F.] Headache.
Mal entendre. [F.] Mistake; misunderstanding.
Malgré nous. [F.] In spite of us.
Malum in se. [L.] Bad or wrong in itself.
Malum prohibitum. [L.] An evil prohibited; evil because prohibited.
Mania a potu. [L.] Madness from drink.
Manibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.
Manu propriâ. [L.] With one's own hand.
Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; i. e., a sea or bay, within the jurisdiction of a nation, and not a part of the high seas.
Mariage de convenance. [F.] A marriage of convenience.
Matériel. [F.] Materials or instruments employed.
Mauvais goût. [F.] Bad taste.
Mauvais honte. [F.] False modesty.
Maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in the littlest things.
Μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν (mega biblion, mega kakon). [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Me judice. [L.] I being judge.
Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
Mens agitat molem. [L.] Mind moves matter.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Meo periculo. [L.] At my own risk.
Meo voto. [L.] By my desire.
Merum sal. [L.] Pure salt; Attic wit.
Mésalliance. [F.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
Mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.

Mise en scène. [F.] The putting in preparation for the stage.
Miserabile vulgus. [L.] A wretched crew.
Miseris succurrere disco. [L.] I learn to help the wretched.
Modo et formâ. [L.] In manner and form. [operation.
Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of
Mon ami. [F.] My friend.
Mon cher. [F.] My dear (fellow).
Montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.
Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more durable than brass.
More majorum. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
More suo. [L.] In his own way.
Mors omnibus communis. [L.] Death is common to all.
Mot de guet. [F.] Watchword.
Motu proprio. [L.] Of his own accord. [little.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in
Munus Apolline dignum. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
Mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N.

Ne cede malis. [L.] Yield not to misfortune.
Ne exeat. [L.] Let him not depart.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
Nec prece nec pretio. [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
Nec scire fas est omnia. [L.] It is not permitted to know everything.
Née. [F.] Born; as, Madame de Staël, *née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
Nefasti dies. [L.] Unlucky days.
Ne fronti credere. [L.] Trust not to appearances.
Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition.
Nemine dissentiente. [L.] No one dissenting.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland.
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. [L.] No one ever became a villain all at once.
Nemo solus sapit. [L.] No one is the only wise one.
Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further.
Ne quid nimis. [L.] Not anything too much, or too far.
Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit. [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it. [nothing.
Nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at
Nil conscire sibi. [L.] To be conscious of no fault. [spair.
Nil desperandum. [L.] Never de-
Nil sine numine. [L.] Nothing without God; — the motto of Colorado.
Nimium ne crede colori. [L.] Trust not too much to looks.
N'importe. [F.] It matters not.
Nitor in adversum. [L.] I strive against opposition.
Noblesse oblige. [F.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
Nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not. [me.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Don't touch
Nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
Nom de guerre. [F.] A war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.
Nom de plume. [F.] A pen name; an assumed title.
Nomen et omen. [L.] A name ominous, or significant, of the thing.
Non assumpsit. [L.] He did not undertake; — defendant's plea to assumpsit.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind. [pear.
Non constat. [L.] It does not ap-
Non datur tertium. [L.] There is no third (choice). [been found.
Non est inventus. [L.] He has not
Non est vivere sed valere vita. [L.] Not merely to live is life, but to have good health. [me.
Non libet. [L.] It does not please
Non liquet. [L.] It is not clear.
Non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
Non obstante. [L.] Notwithstanding.
Non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We can not, all of us, do all things.
Non omnis moriar. [L.] I shall not wholly die. [but what.
Non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not who,
Non quo, sed quomodo. [L.] Not by whom, but how.
Non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
Non sibi, sed patriæ. [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
Non sum qualis eram. [L.] I am not what I was.
Nosce te ipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Noscitur ex sociis. [L.] A man is known by his companions.
Nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
N'oubliez pas. [F.] Do not forget.
Nous verrons. [F.] We shall see.
Novus homo. [L.] A new man.
Nuance. [F.] Shade; tint.
Nudum pactum. [L.] A naked contract; i. e., one made without any consideration, and hence void.
Nugæ canoræ. [L.] Melodious trifles; mere jingling.
Nulla dies sine lineâ. [L.] No day without a line; i. e., no day without something done.
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. [L.] Not bound to swear to the dogmas of any master.
Nullius filius. [L.] Nobody's son; i. e., a bastard. [never.
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or
Nunquam non paratus. [L.] Never unprepared.

O.

Obiit. [L.] He [or she] died.
Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said [by a judge] by the way, or in passing, i. e., on a point not material to the case. [first beginnings.
Obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the
Œil de bœuf. [F.] A bull's eye.
Officina gentium. [L.] The workshop of the nations.
Ohe! jam satis. [L.] Oh! now there is enough. [no rest.
Ohne Hast, ohne Rast. [G.] No haste,
Οπολλοί. See *Hoi polloi.* [omen.
Omen faustum. [L.] A favorable
Omne bonum desuper. [L.] Every good is from above.
Omne ignotum pro magnifico. [L.] Whatever is unknown is thought to be magnificent.
Omnia bona bonis. [L.] To the good all things are good.
Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
Omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labor overcomes all things.
Omnis amans, amens. [L.] Every lover is demented.
On connaît l'ami au besoin. [F.] A friend is known in time of need.
On dit. [F.] They say; hence, a flying rumor.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving. [while.
Operæ pretium est. [L.] It is worth
Ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.] The orator is made, but the poet is born.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With round, full voice.
Ore tenus. [L.] So far as the mouth.
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
Otiosa sedulitas. [L.] Idle industry; trifling laboriousness.
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
Oubliette. [F.] Dungeon of a castle.
Oui dire. [F.] Hearsay.
Ouvrage de longue haleine. [F.] A work for a long breath; a tedious business. [tisan.
Ouvrier. [F.] A workman; an ar-

P.

Pacta conventa. [L.] The conditions agreed upon.
Pallida mors. [L.] Pale death.
Palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won it bear the palm.
Par ci, par là. [F.] Here and there.
Parem non fert. [L.] He does not endure an equal. [eminence.
Par excellence. [F.] By way of
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.
Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
Parole d'honneur. [F.] Word of honor. [party.
Pars adversa. [L.] The adverse
Pars pro toto. [L.] A part for the whole. [plice.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accom-
Particulier. [F.] A private gentleman.
Parturiunt montes; nascetur ridiculus mus. [L.] The mountains are in labor; a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth.
Parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things with great.
Pas à pas. [F.] Step by step.
Pâté de foie gras. [F.] Goose-liver pie. [a family.
Paterfamilias. [L.] The father of
Pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer. [country.
Pater patriæ. [L.] Father of his
Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.
Patriis virtutibus. [L.] By ancestral virtue.
Paz in bello. [L.] Peace in war.
Peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
Pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
Penetralia. [L.] Inmost parts; privacy; sanctuary.
Pensée. [F.] Thought.
Per ambages. [L.] By circuitous ways; indirectly or figuratively.
Per angusta ad augusta. [L.] Through straits to exalted conditions.
Per annum. [L.] By the year.
Per aspera ad astra. [L.] Through trials to the stars, i. e., glory.
Per capita. [L.] By the head.
Per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
Per contante. [It.] For cash.
Per contra. [L.] Contrariwise.

Per curiam. [L.] By the court.
Per diem. [L.] By the day.
Perdu. [F.] Lost.
Per fas et nefas. [L.] Through right and wrong.
Per mese. [It.] By the month.
Per saltum. [L.] By a leap or jump.
Per se. [L.] By itself considered.
Per viam. [L.] By the way of.
Petit coup. [F.] A small mask.
Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
Petit maître. [F.] A dandy; a coxcomb.
Peu-à-peu. [F.] Little by little.
Peu de chose. [F.] A trifle.
Pièce de résistance. [F.] A solid joint. [temporary lodging.
Pied à terre. [F.] A resting place;
Pinxit. [L.] He [or she] painted it.
Pis aller. [F.] The last shift.
Più. [It.] More.
Plenojure. [L.] With full authority.
Poco a poco. [It.] Little by little.
Poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
Point d'appui. [F.] Point of support; prop. [lit., fish.
Poisson d'avril. [F.] April fool,
Pons asinorum. [L.] Asses' bridge; — a phrase applied: (*a*) To a certain problem in geometry. (*b*) To a key to, or translation of, a Latin or Greek book.
Populus vult decipi. [L.] People like to be deceived.
Posse videor. [L.] I seem to be able.
Possunt quia posse videntur. [L.] They can because they think they can.
Postea. [L.] Hereafter; thereafter.
Poste restante. [F.] To remain until called for. [clouds, sunshine.
Post nubila, Phœbus. [L.] After
Post obitum. [L.] After death.
Potage au gras. [F.] Meat soup.
Pour acquit. [F.] Paid. [visit.
Pour faire visite. [F.] To pay a
Pour passer le temps. [F.] To pass away the time. [leave.
Pour prendre congé. [F.] To take
Præmonitus, præmunitus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
Preux chevalier. [F.] A brave knight.
Primâ facie. [L.] On the first view.
Primus inter pares. [L.] Chief among equals.
Principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.
Principiis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Prior tempore, prior jure. [L.] First in time, first by right.
Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and firesides.
Probatum est. [L.] It is proved.
Pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good. [ment.
Procès verbal. [F.] A written state-
Pro confesso. [L.] As if conceded.
Procul, O procul este, profani! [L.] Far, far hence, O ye profane!
Pro et con. [L.] For and against.
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The unholy or uninitiated rabble. [form.
Pro formâ. [L.] For the sake of
Pro hâc vice. [L.] For this turn or occasion. [bill.
Projet de loi. [F.] A legislative
Pro patriâ. [L.] For our country.
Pro ratâ. [L.] In proportion.
Pro rege, lege, et grege. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
Pro re natâ. [L.] For a special emergency.
Pro tanto. [L.] For so much.
Pro tempore. [L.] For the time being.
Punica fides. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

Q.

Quære. [L.] Query; inquiry.
Qualis ab incepto. [L.] The same as from the beginning.
Qualis rex, talis grex. [L.] Like king, like people. [you please.
Quantum libet. [L.] As much as
Quantum meruit. [L.] As much as he has deserved.
Quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How changed from what he was!
Quantum sufficit. [L.] As much as suffices. [will.
Quantum vis. [L.] As much as you
Quelque chose. [F.] A trifle; something; anything. [be done?
Quid faciendum? [L.] What is to
Quid nunc? [L.] What now?
Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent. [laugh?
Quid rides? [L.] Why do you
Quid times? [L.] What do you fear? [teaches, learns.
Qui docet, discit. [L.] He who
Quien sabe? [Sp.] Who knows?
Qui facit per alium, facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another does it himself.
Qui n'a santé n'a rien. [F.] He who has not health has nothing.
Qui nimium probat, nihil probat. [L.] He who proves too much proves nothing.
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guards?
Qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted still sustains; — the motto of Connecticut.
Qui va là? [F.] Who goes there?
Qui vive? [F.] Who goes there? — *On the qui vive*, on the alert.
Quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent.
Quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intent? [may God avert!
Quod avertat Deus! [L.] Which
Quod bene notandum. [L.] Which must be especially noticed.
Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.
Quod erat faciendum. [L.] Which was to be done.
Quod vide. [L.] Which see.
Quo jure? [L.] By what right?
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] Many men, many minds.

R.

Raison d'état. [F.] A reason of state. [being.
Raison d'être. [F.] A reason for
Rara avis. [L.] A rare bird.
Réchauffé. [F.] Warmed over, as food; hence, stale; old; insipid.
Redolet lucernâ. [L.] It smells of the lamp.
Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.
Regina. [L.] Queen.
Regnant populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, *Regnat populus.*]
Re infectâ. [L.] The business being unfinished.
Renommée. [F.] Renown; fame.
Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
Res gestæ. [L.] Things done; transaction; subject matter. [end.
Respice finem. [L.] Look to the
Répondre en Normand. [F.] To answer in Norman French; to answer evasively. [wealth.
Respublica. [L.] The common-
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons. [F.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
Ride, si sapis. [L.] Laugh, if you are wise. [establishment.
Rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; re-
Rire entre cuir et chair, or *Rire sous cape.* [F.] To laugh secretly; to laugh in one's sleeve. [gown.
Robe de chambre. [F.] A dressing-
Rouleau. [F.] A little roll.
Ruat cælum. [L.] Let the heavens fall. [own weight.
Ruit mole suâ. [L.] It falls of its
Ruse de guerre. [F.] A stratagem of war. [town.
Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in

S.

Sal Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; wit.
Salle. [F.] A hall.
Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; — motto of Missouri.
Salve! [L.] Hail! — the motto of Idaho when a territory. [safe.
Salvo jure. [L.] The right being
Salvo pudore. [L.] Without offense to modesty.
Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies. [mony.
Sans cérémonie. [F.] Without cere-
Sans façon. [F.] Without trouble.
Sans pareil. [F.] Without equal.
Sans peur et sans reproche. [F.] Without fear and without reproach.
Sans souci. [F.] Free from care.
Sapere aude. [L.] Dare to be wise.
Sartor resartus. [L.] The tailor mended. [words.
Satis verbōrum. [L.] Enough of
Savoir faire, or *Le savoir faire.* [F.] The knowing how to do; ability.
Savoir vivre. [F.] Good breeding.
Scandalum magnatum. [L.] Speech or writing defaming persons of dignity. [known.
Scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be
Scripsit. [L.] He [or she] wrote it.
Sculpsit. [L.] He [or she] sculptured it.
Scuto bonæ voluntatis tuæ coronanasti nos. [L.] With the shield of thy good will thou hast encompassed us; — a motto of Maryland.
Secundum ordinem. [L.] In order.
Sed hæc hactenus. [L.] So far, so much. [rule.
Selon les règles. [F.] According to
Semel et simul. [L.] Once and together.
Semel pro semper. [L.] Once for all.
Semper avarus eget. [L.] The avaricious man is always needy.
Semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
Semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
Semper paratus. [L.] Always ready.
Senātūs consultum. [L.] A decree of the Senate.
Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.
Sensu bono. [L.] In a good sense.
Sensu malo. [L.] In a bad sense.
Serus in cælum redeas. [L.] Late may you return to heaven.
Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
Sic passim. [L.] So everywhere.
Sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Ever so to tyrants; — motto of Virginia.
Sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] So passes away earthly glory.
Sicut ante. [L.] As before.

Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis. [L.] As God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.
Sic vos, non vobis. [L.] Thus do ye, but not for yourselves.
Silent leges inter arma. [L.] The laws are silent in time of war.
Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance. [care.
Sine curâ. [L.] Without charge or
Sine die. [L.] Without a day appointed.
Sine dubio. [L.] Without doubt.
Sine invidiâ. [L.] Without envy.
Sine odio. [L.] Without hatred.
Sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
Si parva licet componere magnis. [L.] If it is allowable to compare small things with great.
Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look about you; — the motto of Michigan.
Siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveler.
Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.
Si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish peace, prepare for war.
Sola nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue, the only nobility. [accord.
Sponte suâ. [L.] Of one's own
Stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one foot.
Statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state which was before the war.
Status quo. [L.] The state in which.
Stet. [L.] Let it stand. [stress.
Sturm und Drang. [G.] Storm and
Stylo inverso. [L.] With an inverted stylus.
Sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every man has his own pleasures.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manners, resolute in deed.
Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
Sub pœnâ. [L.] Under a penalty.
Sub rosa. [L.] Under the rose; privately. [pearance of.
Sub specie. [L.] Under the ap-
Sub voce. [L.] Under the voice.
Suggestio falsi. [L.] Suggestion of falsehood.
Sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind.
Sui juris. [L.] Of one's own right; i. e., not under the power of another, as are slaves, minors, etc.
Summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.
Suo Marte. [L.] By his own strength.
Suppressio veri. [L.] Suppression of the truth. [his own.
Suum cuique. [L.] Let each have

T.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet. [life.
Tædium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of
Tangere vulnus. [L.] To touch a sore spot.
Tant mieux. [F.] So much the better.
Tant pis. [F.] So much the worse.
Tapis. [F.] A carpet; also, the cover of a council table; hence, To be on the *tapis*, to be under consideration. [ter, like man.
Tel maître, tel valet. [F.] Like mas-
Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time the devourer of all things.
Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
Tenax propositi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
Terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; i. e., a human being.
Terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing. [country.
Terra incognita. [L.] An unknown
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.
Tiens ta foi. [F.] Keep thy faith.
Tiers-état. [F.] The third estate; commons or commonalty.
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts. [by men.
Toga virilis. [L.] The toga worn
Τὸ καλόν (*To kalon*). [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
Τὸ πρέπον (*To prepon*). [Gr.] The proper or becoming.
Totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.
Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
Totis viribus. [L.] With all his might.
Toto cœlo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
Toujours perdrix. [F.] Always partridges; i. e., always the same thing.
Tour de force. [F.] A feat of might or skill.
Tour d'expression. [F.] An idiom or peculiar force of expression.
Tourner casaque. [F.] To turn one's coat. [defrayed.
Tous frais faites. [F.] All expense
Tout à-l'heure. [F.] Instantly.
Tout-à-fait. [F.] Entirely.
Tout à vous. [F.] Wholly yours.
Tout au contraire. [F.] On the contrary. [same.
Tout de même. [F.] Precisely the
Tout de suite. [F.] Immediately.
Tout ensemble. [F.] The whole taken together.
Tout est pris. [F.] All is taken.
Tout le monde est sage après coup. [F.] Everybody is wise after the event; hindsight is better than foresight.
Troja fuit. [L.] Troy *has* been.
Tu ne cede malis. [L.] Do not yield to evils.
Tu quoque, Brute. [L.] And thou too, Brutus; — implying betrayal by a friend.
Tuum est. [L.] It is your own.

U.

Uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith. [tioned.
Ubi supra. [L.] Where above men-
Ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; i. e., war.
Ultima Thule. [L.] Utmost limit.
Ultimus regum. [L.] The last of kings. [is allowable.
Ultra licitum. [L.] Beyond what
Unâ voce. [L.] With one voice.
Un fait accompli. [F.] An accomplished fact. [unanimously.
Uno animo. [L.] With one mind;
Un sot à triple étage. [F.] An egregious blockhead. [altars.
Usque ad aras. [L.] To the very
Usque ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust.
Usus loquendi. [L.] Usage of speech.
Ut infra. [L.] As below.
Uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.
Ut pignus amicitiæ. [L.] As a pledge of friendship.
Ut supra. [L.] As above stated.

V.

Vade in pace. [L.] Go in peace.
Vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.
Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Vale. [L.] Farewell.
Valet de chambre. [F.] An attendant; a footman. [ings.
Variæ lectiones. [L.] Various read-
Variorum notæ. [L.] The notes of various authors. [oars.
Velis et remis. [L.] With sails and
Vel prece, vel pretio. [L.] For either love or money.
Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. [able winds.
Ventis secundis. [L.] With favor-
Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
Veritas prævalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail. [out fear.
Vérité sans peur. [F.] Truth with-
Vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] No footsteps backward.
Vetturo. [It.] A hack. [question.
Vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed
Viâ. [L.] By the way of.
Via media. [L.] A middle course.
Via trita, via tuta. [L.] The beaten path is the safe path.
Vice. [L.] In the place of.
Vice versâ. [L.] The terms being exchanged. [above.
Vide ut supra. [L.] See as stated
Vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country prevails.
Vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
Vincit qui se vincit. [L.] He conquers who overcomes himself.
Vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of marriage.
Vires acquirit eundo. [L.] She [Rumor] acquires strength in her progress.
Virtute et fide. [L.] By, or with, virtue and faith. [office.
Virtute officii. [L.] By virtue of
Vis à vis. [F.] Opposite; facing.
Vis inertiæ. [L.] The power of inertia; resistance of a body at rest.
Vis viva. [L.] Living force; the force of a moving body.
Vita brevis, ars longa. [L.] Life is short, and art long. [queen.
Vivat regina. [L.] Long live the
Vivat rex. [L.] Long live the king.
Vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony. [trifling.
Vive la bagatelle. [F.] Success to
Vive la république. [F.] Long live the republic. [king.
Vive le roi. [F.] Long live the
Vivere sat vincere. [L.] To conquer is to live enough. [there are.
Voilà. [F.] Behold; there is, *or*
Voir le dessous des cartes. [F.] To see the underside of the cards.
Volens et potens. [L.] Willing and able.
Volente Deo. [L.] God willing.
Volo, non valeo. [L.] I am willing, but unable.
Vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vraisemblance. [F.] Verisimilitude.
Vulgo. [L.] Commonly.

Z.

Zeitgeist. [G.] The spirit of the times.
Zonam perdidit. [L.] He has lost his purse (belt).
Zonam solvere. [L.] To loose the [virgin] zone or girdle; — a part of the Roman marriage ceremony.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

NOTE. — The capitalization of abbreviations is frequently a matter of choice. In some important cases the alternative forms are given in this list.

A.

A. America; American.
a., or *a.* Adjective; Afternoon; Acre; Answer; Alto; Accepted (*in commerce*); Are (*in the metric system*).
a., or *@.* (*Ad.*) To *or* at.
ā., or *āā.* (*Ana*, Gr. ἀνά.) Of each the same quantity (*in medicine*).
A. A. Associate of Arts.
A. A. A. G. Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. C. (*Anno ante Christum.*) In the year before Christ.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. Q. M. Acting Assistant Quartermaster.
A. A. S. (*Academiæ Americanæ Socius.*) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts; Able-bodied (*seaman*).
Ab. Abyssinian.
Abbr., or *abbrev.* Abbreviated; Abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abd. Abdicated.
ab. init. (*Ab initio.*) From the beginning.
Abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abr. Abridged; Abridgment.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
Abs. re. (*Absente reo.*) The defendant being absent.
A. C. (*Ante Christum.*) Before Christ; Archchancellor.
Acc. Accusative.
Acc., or *Acct.* Account.
A. C. S. American Colonization Society.
Act., or *act.* Active.
A. D. (*Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord; Archduke.
Ad., or *adv.* Adverb.
A. D. C. Aid-de-camp.
Ad. capt. (*Ad captandum.*) For the purpose of catching.
Ad fin. (*Ad finem.*) At the end.
Ad inf. (*Ad infinitum.*) To infinity.
Ad. int. (*Ad interim.*) In the interim *or* meantime.
Adj., or *adj.* Adjective.
Adjt. Adjutant.
Ad lib. (*Ad libitum.*) At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Adv. Advocate; Advertisement; Adverb; Advent. — (*Ad valorem.*) At, *or* on, the value. — (*Adversus.*) Against.
Æ., *Æt.*, or *Ætat.* (*Ætatis.*) Of age; aged.
A. F. A. Associate of the Faculty of Arts; Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.
A. G. Adjutant General; Accountant General.
Ag. (*Argentum.*) Silver.
Agr., or *Agric.* Agriculture; Agricultural.
Agt. Agent.
A. H. (*Anno Hegiræ.*) In the year of the Hegira (622 A. D.)
☞ There is a difference of 10 days, 21 hours, 48 minutes, between the Christian year and the Mussulman year, so that 33 Christian years nearly equal 34 Mussulman years.
A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.
A. I. American Institute.
A. I. A. Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
Al. Aluminium.
Al., or *Ala.* Alabama.
Alas. Alaska.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred.
Alg. Algebra. [Alto.
Alt. Altitude; Alternate;
A. M. (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts. — (*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon. — (*Anno Mundi.*) In the year of the world. — (*Ave Maria.*) Hail Mary. — (*Annus Mirabilis.*) The wonderful year (1666).
Am. Amos; American.
Amb. Ambassador.
Amer. American.
Amt. Amount.
An. (*Anno.*) In the year.
Angl. Anglican.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans., or *ans.* Answer.
Ant., or *Antiq.* Antiquities; Antonym.
A. O. F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
A. O. H. Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Aor., or *aor.* Aorist.
A. O. S. S. (*Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius.*) Member of the American Oriental Society.
A. O. U. W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.
Ap. April; Apostle; Appius.
A. P. Associate Presbyterian.
A. P. A. American Protective Association.
Apo. Apogee.
App. Apostles; Appendix; Appointed.
Apr. April.
A. P. S. Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy (*London*).
A. Q. M. Assistant Quartermaster.
A. R. (*Anno Regni.*) Year of the reign.
Aram. Aramaic.
Arch. Architecture.
Archd. Archdeacon.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ari., or *Ariz.* Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armenian.
Armor. Armorican.
Arr. Arrived; Arrivals.
A. R. R. (*Anno Regni Regis*, or *Reginæ.*) In the year of the king's, *or* queen's, reign.
As. Arsenic; Arkansas; Astronomy.
Asst. Assistant.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.
Att., or *Atty.* Attorney.
Atty. Gen. Attorney General.
Au. (*Aunes.*) French ells.
A. U. C. (*Ab Urbe Conditâ.*) From the building of the city (i. e., *Rome*, 753 B. C., *as a period from which a reckoning is made*).
Aug. August.
Au., or *Aur.* (*Aurum.*) Gold.
Av. Avenue.
A. V. Authorized Version; Artillery Volunteers. — (*Annos vixit.*) He, *or* She, lived (so many) years.
Avdp. Avoirdupois.
Ave. Avenue.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.
A. Y. M. Ancient York Masonry.

B

B. Boron; Baron; British.
B., or *b.* Bass (*in music*); Bay; Book; Base; Born.
B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.
Ba. Barium.
Bal. Balance.
Bank. Banking.
Bar. Barleycorn; Barrel; Barrister.
Barb. Barbadoes.
Bart., or *Bt.* Baronet.
Bat., or *Batt.* Battery; Battalion.
Bbl. Barrel. — *bbls.* Barrels.
B. C. Before Christ; British Columbia.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bond; Bound.
Bdl. Bundle.
Bds. (*Bound in*) boards.
B. E. Bill of Exchange.
Be. (*Beryllium.*) Glucinum.
Belg. Belgium; Belgic.
Benj. Benjamin.
B. ès L. (*Bachelier ès Lettres.*) Bachelor of Letters.
B. F., or *B. fir.* Firkin of beer.
B. I. British India.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible; Biblical.
Biog. Biography.
Biol. Biology; Biological.
Bisc. Biscayan.
Bk. Bank; Book.
Bkg. Banking.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws; Bill of Lading.
Bl. Barrel; Bale.
B. L. E. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Bls. Bales.
B. M. (*Baccalaureus Medicinæ.*) Bachelor of Medicine.
B. M., or *B. Mus.* (*Baccalaureus Musicæ.*) Bachelor of Music.
Bn. Battalion.
B. O. Branch office; Buyer's option.
Bor. Boron; Borough.
B. P. Bill of Parcels; Bills payable.
Bp. Bishop.
Bque. Barque.
Br. Brother; Bromine.
B. Rec. Bills receivable.
Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig. Gen. Brigadier General.
Brit. Britain; British.
Bro. Brother. — *Bros.* Brothers.
B. S. Bachelor of Surgery; Bill of sale.
B. S., or *B. Sc.* Bachelor of Science.
Bt. Baronet.
Bus., or *Bush.* Bushel.
B. V. (*Beata Virgo.*) Blessed Virgin. — (*Bene Vale.*) Farewell.
B. V. M. Blessed Virgin Mary.

C.

C. Carbon; Chancellor; Chancery; Consul.
C., or *c.* Central; Cubic; Chief; Court. — (*Congius.*) A gallon. — (*Centum.*) A hundred; Cent; Centime; Centigrade; Centimeter. — (*Caput.*) Chapter.
C. A. Chartered Accountant; Chief Accountant; Controller of Accounts; Confederate Army.
Ca. Calcium. — (*Circa.*) About.
Cæt. par. See *Cet. par.*
Cal. California; Calendar. — (*Calendæ.*) Calends.
Cam., or *Camb.* Cambridge.
Cant. Canticles.
Cantab. (*Cantabrigiensis.*) Of Cambridge.
Cap. Capital. — (*Caput.*) Chapter.
Capt. Captain.
Car. Carat; Carpentry.
Card. Cardinal.
C. A. S. (*Connecticuttensis Academiæ Sociæ.*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
Cash. Cashier.
Cat. Catalogue; Catalan.
Cath. Catholic; Cathedral; Catherine; Cathode.
C. B. Companion of the Bath; Cape Breton.
Cb. Columbium.
C. B. S. Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.
C. C. Caius College; County Commissioner; County Court; Contra Credit; Crown Clerk; cubic centimeter. — (*Compte Courante.*) Account Current.
CC. [L.] Carissimus; Clarissimus; Circum.
C. C. C. Corpus Christi College; Christ's College, London.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas; Code of Civil Procedure.
C. Cr. P. Code of Criminal Procedure.
Cd. Cadmium.
C. D. V. Carte de visite.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
Ce. Cerium.
Cel. Celsius.
Cent. Centigrade. — (*Centum.*) A hundred.
Cf., or *cf.* (*Confer.*) Compare.
C. F. I. Cost, freight, and insurance.
cg. Centigrams.
C. G. Consul General.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S. Centimeter-gramme-second (*applied to a system of units*); Commissary General of Subsistence.
C. H. Courthouse; Customhouse; Captain of the Host.
Ch. Church; Chapter; Charles; Chaldean; Chancellor; Child.
Chal. Chaldron.
Chap. Chapter.
Chem. Chemistry.
Ch. J. Chief Justice.
Chr. Christopher; Christian; Christ.
Chron. Chronicles; Chronology.
cir., or *circ.* (*circum, circa.*) About.
Cit. Citation; Citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cl. Chlorine.
Cl., or *cl.* Clergyman; Clerk; Clause; Cloth (*binding*).
cl. Centiliter.
Cld., or *cld.* Cleared.
C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
Coll., or *Colloq.* Colloquial.
Clk. Clerk.
C. M. Common Meter; Certificated Master; Corresponding Member. — (*Chirurgiæ Magister.*) Master in Surgery.
cm. Centimeter.
cml. Commercial.
C. O. Crown Office; Colonial Office; Commanding officer; Care of.
Co. Cobalt; Company; County.
Coch., or *Cochl.* (*Cochleare.*) A spoonful.
C. O. D. Cash, *or* Collect, on Delivery.
Cog. Cognate; Cognate with.
Col. Colonel; Colossians; Colorado.
Col. Corp. Color Corporal.
Coll. College; Collector; Colleague.
Colo. Colorado.
Com. Commissioner; Commander; Commodore; Committee; Commerce; Commentary; Common.
Comdt. Commandant.
Com. off. Commissioned officer.
Comp. Compare; Comparative; Compound.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
Con. (*Contra.*) Against; In opposition.
Con. Cr. Contra Credit.
Cong. Congress; Congressional; Congregational. — (*Congius.*) A gallon.
Conj. Conjunction.
Conn., *Con.*, or *Ct.* Connecticut.
Con. Sect. Conic Sections.
Const. Constable; Constitution.
Contr. Contracted; Contraction.
Cor. Corinthians; Coroner; Correspondent; Correlative.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Corn. Cornwall; Cornish.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos., or *cos.* Cosine.
Cosec., or *cosec.* Cosecant.
Coss. (*Consules* or *Consulibus.*) Consuls (*of Rome*).
Cot., or *cot.* Cotangent.
Cotg. Cotgrove.
C. P. Court of Probate; Common Pleas; Chief Patriarch.
cp. Compare.
C. P. S. Congregational Publishing Society. — (*Custos Privati Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C. P. M. Common Particular Meter.
Cr. Credit; Creditor; Chromium.
C. R. (*Carolus Rex.*) King Charles. — (*Civis Romanus.*) Roman Citizen. — (*Custos Rotulorum.*) Keeper of the Rolls.
C. R. P. (*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium.*) Calendar of the Patent Rolls.
Cres. Crescendo.
Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, *or* Adultery.
C. S. Court of Sessions; Civil Service; Clerk to the Signet. — (*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.
Cs. Cæsium; Cases; Consul.
C. S. A. Confederate States of America; Confederate States Army.
C. S. I. Companion Star of India.
C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.
C. T. Certificated Teacher.
Ct. Connecticut.
Ct., or *ct.* (*Centum.*) Cent; A hundred. — County; Court.
C. T. A. U. Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
ctl. Cental.
Cts., or *cts.* Cents.
Cu. (*Cuprum.*) Copper.
Cum Div., or *cum. d.* With dividend.
Cur., or *Curt.* Current.
C. V. Common Version.
C. W. Canada West.
C. W. O. Cash with Order.
Cwt., or *cwt.* (Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and E. *weight.*) Hundredweight; Hundredweights.
Cyc., or *Cyclo.* Cyclopædia.

D.

D. (*Deus.*) God. — Dominus; Dux; David; Duke; Duchess; Dowager; Dutch; Didymium.
D., or *d.* Day; Died; Dollar; Dime; Daughter; Deputy; Degree; Dose. — (*Denarius*, or *denarii.*) A penny, *or* Pence.
Da. Davyum.
D. A. G. Deputy Adjutant General.
Dak. Dakota.
Dan. Danish; Daniel.
Dat., or *dat.* Dative.
dbk. Drawback.
D. C. District of Columbia; District Court; Deputy Consul. — (*Da Capo.*) Again, *or* From the beginning.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (*or* Canon) Law.
D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
D. D. D. (*Dono dedit, dedicavit.*) He gave and consecrated as a gift.
d. d. Days after date.
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December; Declination; Declension.
Def., or *def.* Definition; Defendant.
Deft., or *deft.* Defendant.
Deg., or *deg.* Degree, Degrees.
dekag. Dekagram.
dekal. Dekaliter.
dekam. Dekameter.
Del. Delaware; Delegate.
Del., or *del.* (*Delineavit.*) He, *or* She, drew it; — prefixed to the draughtsman's name.
Dem. Democrat; Democratic.
Dep. Deputy; Department; Deponent.
Dept. Department; Deponent.
Der., or *Deriv.* Derived; Derivative; Derivation.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D. F. (*Fidei defensor.*) Defender of the faith. — Dean of the Faculty.
Dft., or *dft.* Defendant; Draft.
D. G. (*Dei grâtia.*) By the grace of God. — Dragoon Guards.
dg. Decigram.
D. H. Deadhead.
Di. Didymium.
Dial. Dialectic.
Diam., or *diam.* Diameter.
Dict. Dictionary.
Dim., or *Dimin.* Diminutive; Diminuendo.
Dis., or *Disct.* Discount.
Disp. Dispensatory.
Dist. District; Distant.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
Div. Dividend; Division; Divide; Divided; Divisor.
D. L. Deputy Lieutenant.
dl. Deciliter.
D. Lit. Doctor of Literature. [fice.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Of-
D. M. Doctor of Music.
dm. Decimeter.
D. M. D. (*Doctor Medicinæ Dentalis.*) Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Do., or *do.* (*Ditto.*) The same.
Dols., or *dols.* Dollars.
D. O. M. (*Deo Optimo Maximo.*) To God, the Best, the Greatest.
Dom. Dominion.
Dom. Econ. Domestic Economy.
Doz., or *doz.* Dozen.
D. P. Doctor of Philosophy. [Office.
D. P. O. Distributing Post
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram.
D. S. (*Dal Segno.*) From the Sign. — Days' sight.
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
d. s. p. (*Decessit sine prole.*) Died without issue.
D. T. Dakota Territory. — (*Doctor Theologiæ.*) Doctor of Divinity.
D. V. (*Deo Volente.*) God willing.
D. V. M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
d. v. p. (*Decessit viia patris.*) Died during his father's life.
Dwt. (Lat. *denarius* and English *weight.*) Pennyweight.
dwtf. Daily [and] weekly till forbidden.
Dyn. Dynamics.

E.

E. East; Earl; English; Eastern (*Postal District, London*); Erbium.
E., or *e.* Eagle; Eagles.
ea. Each.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.
Eb. Erbium.
Eben. Ebenezer.
Ebor. (*Eboracum.*) York.
E. C. Eastern Central (*Postal District, London*); Established Church.
Eccl., or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Eclec. Eclectic. [Union.
E. C. U. English Church
Ecua. Ecuador.
Ed. Editor; Edition.
Ed., or *Edin.* Edinburgh.
E. D. S. English Dialect Society.
Edm. Edmund.
E. E. Errors excepted; Ells English; Electrical Engineer.
E. E. & M. P. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
E. E. D. S. Early English Dialect Society.
E. E. T. S. Early English Text Society.
E. Fl. Flemish ells.
E. Fr. French ells.
e. g. (*exempli gratiâ.*) For example. [India.
E. I. East Indies, *or* East
E. I. C., or *E. I. Co.* East India Company.
Elec. Electricity.
E. Lon. East Longitude.
Elz. Elzevir.
E. M. Mining Engineer.
E. M. F. Electromotive Force.
Emp. Emperor; Empress.
Encyc. Encyclopædia.
E. N. E. East-northeast.
Eng. England; English; Engineers; Engraving.
Engin. Engineering.
Ent., or *Entom.* Entomology. [traordinary.
Env. Ext. Envoy Ex-
eod. Every other day.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epis. Episcopal.
Eq., or *eq.* Equal; Equivalent.
Er. Erbium.
E. S. Scotch ells.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-southeast.
Esp., *esp.*, or *espec.* Especially.
Esq., or *Esqr.* Esquire.
Est. Esther.
E. T. English Translation.
et al. (*et alibi.*) And elsewhere.—(*et alii*, or *aliæ.*) And others.
Etc., *etc.*, or *&c.* (*Et cæteri, cæteræ*, or *cætera.*) And others; and so forth.
et seq., or *et seqq.* (*et sequentes*, or *et sequentia.*) And the following.
E. U. Evangelical Union.
Ex. Example; Exodus; Exception. [tion.
Exc. Excellency; Excep-
Exch. Exchange; Exchequer. [mittee.
Ex. Com. Executive Com-
Ex. cp. Without (*extra*) coupon.
Exd., or *ex div.* (*ex dividendo.*) Without the dividend.
Exec., or *Exr.* Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
ex. g., *ex. gr.* See *e. g.*
Exod., or *Exx.* Exodus.
Exon. (*Exonia.*) Exeter.
Exr. Executor.
Ext. Extra; Extract.
Exx. Executrix.
Ez., or *Ezr.* Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

F. France; French; Fahrenheit; Fellow; Friday; Fluorine.
F., or *f.* Feminine; Franc; Florin; Farthing; Foot; Folio; Forte.
F., or *Fahr.* Fahrenheit.
F. A. A. Free of all average.
F. A. I. A. Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.
F. A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
Far. Farriery; Farthing.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F. B. S. Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F. C. Free Church (*of Scotland*).
Fcp., or *fcp.* Foolscap.
F. D. (*Fidei defensor.*) Defender of the faith.
Fe. (*Ferrum.*) Iron.
Feb. February.
Fec. (*Fecit.*) He, *or* She, made it.
Fem., or *fem.* Feminine.
ff. Folios; Following; Fortissimo.
FF. [L.] (*Felicissimus.*) Most happy. — (*Fratres.*) Brothers; brethren.
F. F. V. First families of Virginia.
F. G. S. Fellow of the Geographical Society.
F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
Fid. Def. (*Fidei Defensor*, or *Defensatrix.*) Defender of the faith.
Fig., or *fig.* Figure, Figures; Figuratively.
Fir., or *fir.* Firkin.
Fl., or *fl.* Florin, Florins; Flourished.
Fl. Flamen; Flanders; Flemish.
Fl., *Fla.*, or *Flor.* Florida.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F. M. Field Marshal.
Fo., or *Fol.* Folio.
F. O. B. Free on board.
F. P. A. Free of particular average.
Fr. France; Francis; French.—(G. *Frau.*) Mrs.
fr. From; Franc.
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Fri. Friday.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. [Israel.
F. S. I. Free Sons of
F. S. S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft., or *ft.* Foot, Feet; Fort; Fortified.
Fth. Fathom.
Fur., or *fur.* Furlong.
Fut., or *fut.* Future.
F. W. B. Free Will Baptist.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoölogical Society.

G.

G. Gaius; Gellius; German; Glucinum.
G., or *g.* Guinea, Guineas; Guide; Genitive; Gulf; Gram.
G. A. General Assembly.
Ga. Georgia; Gallium.
Gal. Galatians.
Gal., or *gal.* Gallon, Gallons.
Galv. Galvanism; Galvanic.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. Grand Chapter.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath. [divisor.
g. c. d. Greatest common
g. c. m. Greatest common measure.
G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G. C. S. I. Grand Commander of the Star of India. [Duchess.
G. D. Grand Duke; Grand
Gen. Genesis; General; Genitive; Generally; Genus.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Geog. Geography.
Geol. Geology.
Geom. Geometry.
Ger. Gerund.
Ger., or *Germ.* German.
Gi., or *gi.* Gills.
G. L. Grand Lodge.
Gl. Glucinum.
G. M. Grand Master.
gm. Gram.
G. O. General Order.
Gov. Governor.
G. P. (*Gloria Patri.*) Glory to the Father.
G. P. O. General Post Office.
G. R. Grand Recorder. — (*Georgius Rex.*) George the King.
Gr. Great; Greek.
Gr., or *gr.* Grain, Grains; Grammar; Great; Gross.
gs. Guineas.
G. S. Grand Secretary; Grand Scribe.
G. T. Good Templars; Grand Tiler.
Gtt. (*Guttæ.*) Drops.

H.

H. Hydrogen.
H., or *h.* High; Height; Harbor; Husband; Hour, Hours.
ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His, *or* Her, Britannic Majesty.
H. C. House of Commons; Herald's College.
H. C. M. His, *or* Her, Catholic Majesty.
Hdkf. Handkerchief.
H. E. His Eminence; His Excellency.
h. e. (*Hic est*, or *hoc est.*) That is, *or* This is.
Heb., or *Hebr.* Hebrew; Hebrews.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
Herp. Herpetology.
Hf.-bd., or *hf.-bd.* Half-bound.
H. G. Horse Guards.
hg. Hektogram.
Hg. (*Hydrargyrum.*) Mercury.
H. H. His, *or* Her, Highness; His Holiness (*the Pope*).
Hhd., or *hhd.* Hogshead.
Hier. (*Hierosolyma.*) Jerusalem.
H. I. H. His, *or* Her, Imperial Highness.
Hil. Hilary.
Hind. Hindoo; Hindostan; Hindostanee.
Hipp. Hippocrates.
Hist. History.
h. j. (*Hic jacet.*) Here lies.
H. L. House of Lords.
hl. Hektoliter.
H. M. His, *or* Her, Majesty; Hallelujah Meter.
hm. Hektometer.
H. M. P. (*Hoc monumentum posuit.*) Erected this monument.
H. M. S. His, *or* Her, Majesty's Steamer, Ship, *or* Service.
Hon. Honorable.
Hor. Horizon; Horology.
Hort. Horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
H. P. Horse power; Half pay; High Priest.
H. R. House of Representatives.
Hr., or *hr.* Hour.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire, *or* Emperor.
H. R. H. His, *or* Her, Royal Highness.
h. s. (*Hic situs.*) Here lies.
H. S. S. (*Historiæ Societatis Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
ht. Height.
Hund. Hundred.
Hyd., or *Hydros.* Hydrostatics.
Hypoth. Hypothesis; Hypothetical.

I.

I. Iodine; Island.—(*Imperator.*) Emperor.—Idaho.
Ia. Iowa.

Ib., *Ibid.* (*Ibidem.*) In the same place.
I. C. (*Jesus Christus.*) Jesus Christ.
Icon. Iconographic.
Id. Idaho.—(*Idem.*) The same.
I. e., or *i. e.* (*Id est.*) That is.
I. H. S. (*Jesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Savior of Men.

☞ This was originally written IHΣ, and intended as an abbreviation of 'IHΣOYΣ, the Greek form of the word *Jesus*. The Greek H (*eta*) having been mistaken for the Latin H (*aitch*), and a Latin S substituted for the Greek Σ, the three letters were supposed to be the initials of three separate words.

Ill. Illinois.
Imp. Imperial.—(*Imperator.*) Emperor.
Imp., or *imp.* Imperfect; Imperative; Imparted.—(*Imprimatur.*) Let it be printed.
In. Indium.
In., or *in.* Inch, Inches.
Inch., or *Incho.* Inchoative.
incog. (*incognito.*) Unknown.
Ind. Indiana.
Ind., or *ind.* Indicative.
Ind. T., or *Ind. Ter.* Indian Territory.
Inf., or *inf.* Infinitive; Infantry.
In lim. (*In limine.*) At the outset.
In loc. (*In loco.*) In its place.
In loc. cit. (*In loco citato.*) In the place cited.
I. N. R. I. (*Jesus* [or *Jesus*] *Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum* [or *Judæorum*].) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Ins., or *Insur.* Insurance.
inst. Instant; Institute.
Int., or *int.* Interest.
Interj., or *int.* Interjection.
in trans. (*in transitu.*) On the passage.
Inv. Invoice.
Io. Iowa.
Ion. Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red Men.
I. O. S. M. Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.
I O U. I owe you;—an acknowledgment for money.
i. q. (*idem quod.*) The same as.
Ir. Iridium; Irish; Ire-
I. R. O. Internal Revenue Office. [land. [Society.
I. S. Inside Sentinel; Irish
Is., or *Isa.* Isaiah.
Isl., or *isl.* Island.
I. T. Indian Territory; Inner Temple.
It., or *Ital.* Italian; Italic.
Itin. Itinerary.
I. W. Isle of Wight.

J.

J. Judge; Justice; Julius; Junius; Jupiter.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jac. Jacob.
J. A. G. Judge Advocate General.
Jan. January.
Jas. James.
J. C. Jesus Christ; Justice Clerk; Julius Cæsar; Jurisconsult.
J. C. D. (*Juris Civilis Doctor.*) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws; Junior Deacon.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. G. W. Junior Grand Warden.
J. H. S. See *I. H. S.*
Jno. John.
Jo. Joel.
Jon., or *Jona.* Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journeyman; Journal.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr., *jr.*, or *Jun.* Junior.
J. U. D., or *J. V. D.* (*Juris Utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of Both Laws (i. e., *the Canon and the Civil Law*).
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jul. July; Julius.
Jul. Per. Julian Period.
Jun., or *Junr.* Junior.
Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
Just. Justice; Justinian.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K.

K. King, Kings; Knight.—(*Kalium.*) Potassium.—(*Kalendæ.*) Calends.
K. A. Knight of St. Andrew (in Russia).
Kal. Calends.
Kan., *Kans.*, or *Kas.* Kansas.
K. B. Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.
K. C. King's Counsel; Knight of the Crescent (*in Turkey*).
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
Ken., or *Ky.* Kentucky.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece (*in Spain* or *Austria*).
kg. Kilogram.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross; Knight of the Golden Circle.
K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
Ki., or *Kin.* Kings.
Kilo., or *km.* Kilometer.
kl. Kiloliter.
Kilog. Kilogram.
K. M. Knight of Malta.
km. Kilometer.
Knt., or *Kt.* Knight.
K. P. Knight of Pythias; Knight of St. Patrick.
kr. Kreutzer.
Ks. Kansas.
K. T. Knight Templar; Knight of the Thistle.
Kt. Knight.
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord; Low; Lithium; Law.
L., or *l.* Lake; Latitude; League; Line; Link; Liter; Long.—(*Libra.*) A pound (*in weight*).
L., *l.*, or £. A pound sterling. [ana.
La. Lanthanum; Louisi-
Lam. Lamentations.
L. A. S. Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Lat. Latin.
Lat., or *lat.* Latitude.
Lb., *lb.*, or ℔. (*Libra.*) A pound (*in weight*).
L. C. Lower Canada; Lord Chancellor; Lord Chamberlain.
l. c. Lower case; Letter of credit.—(*loco citato.*) In the place before cited.
L. C. B. Lord Chief Baron.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice. [multiple.
l. c. m. Least common
L. D. Lady Day; Light Dragoons.
Ld. Lord.
Ldp., or *Lp.* Lordship.
Lea., or *lea.* League.
Leg., or *Legis.* Legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.
L. G. Life Guards.
l. h. Left hand.
L. H. D. (*Literarum Humanorum Doctor.*) Doctor of Humanities;—a degree conferred by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. [urer.
L. H. T. Lord High Treas-
L. I. Long Island; Light Infantry.
Li., or *L.* Lithium.
Lib., or *lib.* (*Liber.*) Book.—(*Libra.*) Pound; Library.
Lieut., or *Lt.* Lieutenant.
Lin. Lineal; Linear.
Linn. Linnæus; Linnæan.
Liq. Liquor.
Lit., or *lit.* Liter; Literally.
Lit. D., or *Litt. D.* Doctor of Literature.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Liv., or *liv.* Livre.
l. l. (*loco laudato.*) In the place quoted.
LL. B. (*Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.

☞ The initial letter of a word is sometimes doubled, as in the present instance, to signify the plural.

LL. D. (*Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws. See *LL. B.*
L. L. I. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
L. M. Long Meter.
L. M. D. Long Meter Double.
loc. cit. (*loco citato.*) In the place cited.
Log. Logarithm.
Lon., *Long.* Longitude.
Loq. (*Loquitur.*) Speaks.
Lou., or *La.* Louisiana.
Lp., or *Ldp.* Lordship.
L. P. Lord Provost.
L. P. M. Long Particular Meter.
L. R. C. P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L. S. Left Side; Linnæan Society.—(*Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. D., £ *s. d.*, or *l. s. d.* (*Libra, Solidi, Denarii.*) Pounds, Shillings, Pence.
l. t. Long ton.
Lt., or *Lieut.* Lieutenant.
Ltd. Limited.
Lv., or *lv.* Livres.

M.

M. Marquis; Monday; Monsieur.—(*Meridies.*) Meridian; Noon.—(*Mille.*) Thousand.
M., or *m.* Masculine; Married; Moon; Month, Months; Minute, Minutes; Minim; Morning; Mile, Miles; Meter.—(*Mille.*) Thousand; Mill, Mills.—(*Misce.*) Mix.—(*Mistura.*) Mixture.—(*Mensura.*) Measure; By measure.—(*Manipulus.*) Handful.
M. A. Military Academy; Master of Arts.
Mac., or *Macc.* Maccabees.
Maced. Macedonia.
Mach. Machinery.
Mad., or *Madm.* Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Maj. Gen. Major General.
Mal. Malachi.
Man. Manège; Manual.
Manuf. Manufacturing.
Mar. March; Maritime.
March. Marchioness.
Marg. Trans. Marginal translation.
Marq. Marquis.
Mas., *Masc.* Masculine.
Mass., or *Ms.* Massachusetts.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine.—(*Musicæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Music.
M. C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant.
Mch. March.
m. d. Months after date.
M. D. (*Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
Mdm. Madam.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal; Military, Mining, *or* Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.
Me. Maine.
Med. Medical; Mediæval.
Mem. Memorandum.
M. E. S. Methodist Episcopal South.
Messrs., or *MM.* (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs. See *LL. B.* [physical.
Met. Metaphysics; Meta-
Meth. Methodist.
mf. (*Mezza forte.*) Moderately loud.
Mfg. Manufacturing.
M. ft. (*Mistura fiat.*) Let a mixture be made.
mg. Milligram.
Mg. Magnesium.

Mgr. Monsignor.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society; Member of the Historical Society.
Mi. Mississippi; Mile.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michigan; Michael.
Mid. Midshipman.
Mil. Military.
Min., or *min.* Minute, Minutes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
Miss. Mississippi.
ml. Milliliter.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
mm. Millimeter.
MM. Their Majesties. — (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen. See *LL. B.*
Mme. Madame.
Mn. Manganese.
M. N. A. S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
Mo. Missouri; Monday; Molybdenum.
Mo., or *mo.* (*Moderato.*) Moderately. — Month.
Mod. Modern.
mol. wt. Molecular weight.
Mon., or *Mond.* Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, or Sir.
Monsig. Monsignor.
Mont. Montana.
Mos., or *mos.* Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament; Member of Police; Municipal Police. — (*Milia passuum.*) A thousand paces; — a Roman mile.
M. P. C. Member of Parliament in Canada.
M. P. P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
M. P. S. Member of the Philological Society; Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M. R. Master of the Rolls.
Mr. Master; Mister.
M. R. A. S. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M. R. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress; Missis.
MS. Manuscript.
m. s. Months after sight.
M. S. Master of Science; Master of Surgery. — (*Memoriæ sacrum.*) Sacred to the memory.
Ms. Massachusetts.
m. s. l. Mean sea level.
MSS. Manuscripts. See *LL. B.*
Mt. Mount, *or* Mountain.
M. T. C. Marcus Tullius Cicero.
Mus. B. Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D., *Mus. Doc.*, or *Mus. Doct.* Doctor of Music.
mv. (*Mezza voce.*) With half the voice.
M. W. Most Worthy.
M. W. G. M. Most Worshipful Grand Master.
M. W. P. Most Worthy Patriarchy.
myg. Myriagram.
myl. Myrialiter.
mym. Myriameter.
Myth. Mythology.

N.

N. Noon; North; Neptune; Nitrogen.
N., or *n.* Noun; Note; Name; New; Number; Neuter; Nominative; Nail, Nails.
N. A. North America; North American.
Na. (*Natrium.*) Sodium.
Na., or *na.* Nail, Nails.
N. A. D. National Academy of Design.
Nah. Nahum.
N. A. S. National Academy of Sciences.
Nap. Napoleon.
Nat. Natural; National.
Nath. Nathaniel.
Naut. Nautical.
Nav. Naval.
N. B. North British; North Britain; New Brunswick. — (*Nota bene.*) Note well; Take notice.
Nb. Niobium.
N. C. North Carolina; New Church.
N. D., or *n. d.* No date.
N. Dak., or *N. D.* North Dakota.
N. E. Northeast; Northern Eastern (*Postal District, London*); New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente.*) No one contradicting; Unanimously.
Nem. diss. (*Nemine dissentiente.*) No one dissenting.
Neth. Netherlands.
Neut., or *neut.* Neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. G. New Granada; North German; Noble Grand; No good.
Nj. Norwegium.
NGr. New Greek.
N. H. New Hampshire.
Ni. Nickel.
N. J. New Jersey.
NL. New Latin.
N. l., or *n. l.* (*Non liquet.*) It appears not; The case is not clear. — (*Non licet.*) It is not permitted.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. M. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-northeast.
N. N. W. North-northwest.
N. O. New Orleans.
No. Norium.
No., or *no.* (*Numero.*) Number.
Nol. pros. (*Nolle prosequi.*) To be unwilling to prosecute.
Nom., or *nom.* Nominative.
Non-com. Noncommissioned.
Non Con., or *non con.* Noncontent; *i. e.* dissentient (*House of Lords*).
Non obst., or *non obst.* (*Non obstante.*) Notwithstanding.
Non Pros., or *Non pros.* (*Non prosequitur.*) He does not prosecute; — a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.
Non seq., or *non seq.* (*Non sequitur.*) It does not follow.
Norw. Norway.
Nos., or *nos.* Numbers.
Notts. Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence; Notary Public; Nisi prius.
N. P. D. North Polar Distance.
N. R. North River.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (*since* 1752). — (*Notre Seigneur.*) Our Lord.
N. T. New Testament.
N. u., or *n. u.* Name unknown.
Num., or *Numb.* Numbers.
Nux vom. Nux vomica.
N. W. Northwest; Northwestern (*Postal District, London*).
N. W. P. Northwest Province.
N. W. T. Northwest Territory.
N. Y. New York.
N. Z. New Zealand.

O.

O. Ohio; Oxygen; Old. — (*Octarius.*) Pint.
Ob., or *ob.* (*Obiit.*) Died; Obiter.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obdt. Obedient.
Obj., or *obj.* Objective; Objection.
Obs. Observatory; Observe.
Obt., or *Obdt.* Obedient.
Oct. October.
Off. Official; Officinal.
O. H. M. S. On Her Majesty's Service.
Okla. Oklahoma.
Ol. (*Oleum.*) Oil.
Ol., or *Olym.* Olympiad.
O. M. Old measurement.
Op. Opposite; Opus; Opera.
Opt., or *opt.* Optics; Optative.
Or. Oregon; Oriental.
Ord. Ordinance; Ordinary.
Orig. Originally.
Ornith. Ornithology; Ornithological.
O. S. Old Style (*before* 1752); Ordinary Seaman; Old School; Old Series.
Os. Osmium.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (*Oxoniensis.*) Oxonian, *or* of Oxford.
Oz., or *oz.* Ounce, or ounces.

☞ The *z* is here used to represent the character ȝ, anciently an abbreviation for terminations.

P.

P. Phosphorus.
P., or *p.* Page; Part; Pipe; Participle; Penny; Pint. — (*Pondere.*) By weight. — (*Pater.*) Father. — (*piano.*) Soft.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
pa. Participial adjective.
Pal. Paleontology; Paleontological.
pam., or *pamph.* Pamphlet.
Parl. Parliament.
Part., or *part.* Participle.
Pass., or *pass.* Passive.
Pb. (*Plumbum.*) Lead.
P. B. (*Philosophiæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Philosophy.
P. C. Privy Councilor. — (*Patres Conscripti.*) Conscript Fathers. — Past Commander.
P. C. P. Past Chief Patriarch.
Pd. Paid; Palladium.
P. E. Protestant Episcopal; Presiding Elder.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
Per an., or *per an.* (*Per annum.*) By the year.
Per cent., *per cent.*, *Per ct.*, or *per ct.* (*Per centum.*) By the hundred.
Perf., or *perf.* Perfect.
Perh. Perhaps.
Per pro. (*Per procurationem.*) By procuration; On behalf of.
Pert. Pertaining.
Pet. Peter.
pf. Perfect; Preferred.
P. G. Past Grand.
Pg. Portuguese.
Ph. B. (*Philosophiæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. (*Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philip; Philippians; Philosophy; Philemon.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon.
Philom. (*Philomathes.*) Lover of learning.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
Phren. Phrenology; Phrenological.
Pinx., *pinx.*, or *Pxt.*, *pxt.* (*Pinxit.*) He, *or* She, painted it.
P. J. Police Justice; Presiding Justice; Probate Judge.
Pk., or *pk.* Peck.
Pkg. Package.
Pl., or *pl.* Plural.
Plff. Plaintiff.
Plupf. Pluperfect.
Plu., *Plur.*, or *plu.*, *plur.* Plural.
P. M. Postmaster; Past Master; Past Midshipman. — (*Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon.
pm. Premium.
P. M. G. Postmaster General.
P. O. Post-Office.
P. O. D. Post-Office Department; Pay on Delivery.
P. O. O. Post-Office Order.
P. of H. Patron of Husbandry.
Pop. Population.
Port. Portuguese.
Pos., *pos.*, *Poss.*, or *poss.* Possessive.
P. P. Parish Priest.
p. p. Past Participle.
PP. (*Patres.*) Fathers.
pp. Pages (see *LL. B.*).
P. P. C. (*Pour prendre congé.*) To take leave.
Pph., or *pph.* Pamphlet.
p. p. i. Policy proof of interest.
p. pr. Present Participle.
P. Q. Province of Quebec.
P. R. Prize Ring; Porto Rico. — (*Populus Romanus.*) Roman People.
Pr., *pr.*, or ℙ. (*Per.*) By the.

Preb. Prebend.
Pref. Prefix.
Prep., or *prep.* Preposition.
Pres. President.
Pret., or *pret.* Preterit.
Priv. Private; Privative.
P. R. N. (*Pro re nata.*) According to the occasion.
Prob. Problem.
Prof. Professor.
Prom. Promontory.
Pron., or *pron.* Pronoun.
Prot. Protestant.
Pro tem., or *pro tem.* (*Pro tempore.*) For the time being. [Province.
Prov. Proverbs; Provost;
Prox. (*Proximo.*) Next.
prs. Pairs.
P. S. (*Post scriptum.*) Postscript. — Privy Seal.
Ps., Psalm, *or* Psalms.
Pt. Pint; Part; Payment; Platinum; Point; Port.
P. t., or *p. t.* Post town.
P. T. O. Please turn over.
Pub. Public; Publisher.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
P. v., or *p. v.* Post village.
Pwt., or *pwt.* Pennyweight.
Pxt., or *pxt.* (*pinxit.*) He, *or* She, painted it.

Q.

Q. Quintus; Quebec.
Q., or *q.* Question. — (*Quadrans.*) A farthing.
Q., or *Qu.* Query; Question; Queen.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Counsel.
Q. d., or *q. d.* (*Quasi dicat.*) As if he should say.
Q. e., or *q. e.* (*Quod est.*) Which is.
Q. E. D. (*Quod erat demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Ql. Quintal.
Q. l. (*Quantum libet.*) As much as you please.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster General.
Q. p., or *q. pl.* (*Quantum placet.*) As much as seems good.
Qr., or *qr.* Quarter (28 *pounds*); Quire.—(*Quadrans.*) Farthing.
Q. s., or *q. s.* (*Quantum sufficit.*) A sufficient quantity.
Qt., or *qt.* Quart; Quantity.
Qu. Queen; Question; Quarter.
Qu., or *Qy.* (*Quære.*) Query.
Ques. Question.
Q. v., or *q. v.* (*Quod vide.*) Which see; pl. *qq. v.* — (*Quantum vis.*) As much as you will.
Qy. Query.

R.

R. (*Rex.*)King.—(*Regina.*) Queen. — Réaumur; Republican; Rome; Radical; Rhodium.
R., or *r.* Railway; Recipe; Rector; River; Response; Rare; Resides; Rod; Rood; Rupee.
R. A. Royal Academy, *or* Academician; Rear Admiral; Right Ascension; Royal Artillery; Royal Arch. [ter.
R. A. C. Royal Arch Chap-
Rad., or *rad.* (*Radix.*) Root; Radical.
R. A. M. Royal Academy of Music.
Rb. Rubidium.
r. c. Right center.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
R. C. A. Reformed Church in America.
R. D. Royal Dragoons.
R. E. Royal Engineers; Right Excellent.
Réaum. Réaumur.
Rec. or *R.* Recipe.
Recd. Received.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rect. Receipt; Rector.
Ref. Reformed; Reformer; Reformation; Reference.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Reg. Register; Regular.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Regt. Regiment.
Rep. Representative; Republic; Reporter.
Retd. Returned.
Rev. Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Reverend; Revise.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version.
Rh. Rhodium.
R. H. G. Royal Horse Guards.
R. H. S. Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. M. Royal Marines.
rm. Ream. [Steamer.
R. M. S. Royal Mail
R. N. Royal Navy.
R. N. R. Royal Navy Reserve.
ro. Rood.
Ro., or *Robt.* Robert.
Rom. Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. P. Reformed Presbyterian; Regius Professor.
R. P. D. Royal Purple Degree.
Rpt. Report.
R. R. Railroad.
Rs. Rupees.
R. S. Recording Secretary.
R. S. D. Royal Society of Dublin.
R. S. E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R. S. V. P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît.*) Reply, if you please.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Ru. Ruthenium; Runic.
R. V. Revised Version.
R. W. Right Worshipful; Right Worthy.
Rw., or *Ry.* Railway.

S.

S. Sunday; Sabbath; Saturday; Servius; Sextus; Signor; Saint; Saxon; Sulphur.
S., or *s.* Sign; South; Shilling; Sun; Scribe; Son; Segno; Solar; Soprano; Second; Section. — (*Semis.*) Half.
S. A. South America; South Africa.
Sab. Sabbath.
Sam. Samuel.
Sans. Sanskrit.
S. A. S. (*Societas Antiquariorum Socius.*) Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
Sat. Saturday.
Sb. (*Stibium.*) Antimony.
S. C. South Carolina; Supreme Court.
Sc. See *Scil.*
Sc., or *sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He, *or* She, engraved it.
S. caps, or *s. c.* Small capitals. [Dakota.
S. Dak., or *S. D.* South
Sch., or *Schr.* Schooner.
Scil., or *Sc.* (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.
Scr., or *scr.* Scruple.
Script. Scripture.
Sculp., or *sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He, *or* She, engraved it.
s. d. Sine die.
S. E. Southeast; Southeastern (*Postal District, London*).
Se. Selenium.
Sec. Secretary.
Sec., or *sec.* Second; Section; Secant.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
Sect., or *sect.* Section.
sem. (*Semble.*) It seems.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sep., or *Sept.* September; Septuagint.
Seq., or *seg.* (*Sequentes* or *sequentia.*) The following.
Ser. Series.
Serb. Serbian.
Serg., or *Serj.* Sergeant, *or* Serjeant.
Serv., or *Servt.* Servant.
s. g. Specific gravity.
S. G. Solicitor General.
Sh., or *sh.* Shilling.
S. H. S. (*Societatis Historiæ Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
Si. Silicium.
Sin. Sine.
Sing., or *sing.* Singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr. Sanskrit.
S. L. Solicitor at Law.
S. Lat. South Latitude.
Sld., or *sld.* Sailed.
S. M. State Militia; Short Meter; Sergeant Major; Sons of Malta. — (*Sa majesté.*) His, *or* Her, Majesty.
Sm. Samarium.
sm. c. Small caps.
S. M. E. (*Sancta Mater Ecclesia.*) Holy Mother Church.
S. M. I. (*Sa Majesté Impériale.*) His, *or* Her, Imperial Majesty.
S. M. M. (*Sancta Mater Maria.*) Holy Mother Mary.
S. N., or *s. n.* (*Secundum Naturum.*) According to nature.
Sn. (*Stannum.*) Tin.
S. O., or *s. o.* Seller's option.
Soc. Society. [mon.
S. of *Sol.* Song of Solo-
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
Sol. Solomon; Solution.
Sov. Sovereign.
s. p. (*Sine prole.*) Without issue.
Sp., or *Span.* Spanish.
Sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romani.*) Senate and people of Rome.
Sq. See SEQ.
Sq., or *sq.* Square.
Sq. ft., or *sq. ft.* Square feet.
Sq. in., or *sq. in.* Square inches.
Sq. m., or *sq. m.* Square miles. [tium.
Sr. Sir; Senior; Stron-
SS., or *ss.* (*Scilicet.*) Namely. — (*Semis.*) Half.
S. S. Sunday School; Saint Simplicius;—the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England.
S. S. C. Solicitor before the Supreme Courts (*of Scotland*).
SS. D. (*Sanctissimus Dominus.*) Most Holy Lord;—title of Pope.
S. S. E. South-southeast.
S. S. W. South-southwest.
St. Saint; Street; Strait. — (*Stet.*) Let it stand.
Stat. Statute; Statuary.
S. T. D. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
ster., or *stg.* Sterling.
S. T. P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor.*) Professor of Theology.
Subj., or *subj.* Subjunctive.
Subst. Substantive; Substitute.
Suff. Suffix.
Sun., or *Sund.* Sunday.
Sup. Superior; Supplement.
Sup. C. Superior Court.
Supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon; Surgery.
S. V. (*Sanctitas Vestra.*) Your Holiness. — (*Sancta Virgo.*) Holy Virgin.
S. v., or *s. v.* (*Sub voce*, or *Sub verbo.*) Under the word or title.
S. W. Southwest; Southwestern (*Postal District, London*); Senior Warden.
Syn., or *syn.* Synonym.
Syr. Syriac.

T.

T. Territory; Tuesday; Titus; Tullius; Testament.
T., or *t.* Tenor; Town; Township; Ton.—(*Tutti.*) All together. — (*Tempore.*) In time. — Tome; Transitive.
Ta. Tantalum.
Tan., or *tan.* Tangent.
Tb. Terbium.
T. E. Topographical Engineer.
Te. Tellurium.
Ten., or *Tenn.* Tennessee.
Ter. Territory.
Tex. Texas.
Text. Rec. (*Textus receptus.*) Received text.

Th. Thursday; Thomas; Thorium.
Theo. Theodore; Theodosia.
Theoph. Theophilus.
Theor. Theorem.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho., or *Thos.* Thomas.
Thurs. Thursday.
Ti. Titanium.
Tier., or *tier.* Tierce.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tl. Thallium.
T. O. Turn over.
Tob. Tobit.
Tom. Tome, *or* Volume.
Topog. Topography; Topographical.
tp. Township.
Tr. Translation; Transpose; Treasurer; Trustee; Terbium.
Trans. Transactions; Translated; Translator; Translation.
Trb. (*Tribunus.*) Tribune.
T. T. L. To take leave.
Tu. Thulium.
Tu., or *Tues.* Tuesday.
Typ., or *Typo.* Typographer.

U.

U. Uranium.
U. C. Upper Canada. — (*Urbe Condita.*) The city (*of Rome*) being built (753 B. C.)
U. K. United Kingdom.
U. K. A. Ulster King at Arms.
Ult., or *ult.* (*Ultimo.*) Last, *or* Of the last month.
um. Unmarried.
Univ. University.
U. P. United Presbyterian.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. N. A. United States Naval Academy.
U. S. P. United States Pharmacopœia.
U. S. R. Usher of the Scarlet Rod.
U. S. S. United States Ship *or* Steamer.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
u. s. w. (G. *und so weiter.*) And so forth; etc.
U. T. Utah Territory.
Ut. Utah. [directed.
ut dict. (*ut dictum.*) As
Ux. (*Uxor.*) Wife.

V.

V. Victoria; Viscount; Vanadium. — (*Venerabilis.*) Venerable.
V., or *v.* Verb; Verse; Vocative; Volume; Volt, *or* Volts. — (*Vide.*) See. — (*Versus.*) Against. — Vector.
V. a., or *v. a.* Verb active.
V. A. Vicar Apostolic.
Va. Virginia.
var. Variety.
var. lect. (*varia lectio.*) Different reading.
Vat. Vatican.
vb. n. Verbal noun.
V. C. Vice Chancellor; Victoria Cross. [Land.
V. D. L. Van Diemen's
V. D. M. (*Verbi Dei Minister.*) Minister of the Word of God.
Ven. Venerable.
Veter. Veterinary.
V. G. Vicar General; Vice Grand.
V. G., or *v. g.* (*Verbi gratiâ.*) For example.
v. i. Verb intransitive.
Vice Pres. Vice President.
Vid., or *vid.* (*Vide.*) See.
Vis., or *Visc.* Viscount.
Vitr. Vitruvius.
Viz., or *viz.* (*Videlicet.*) Namely; To wit. See *Note* under *Oz.*
V. n., or *v. n.* Verb neuter.
Vo. (*Verso.*) Left-hand (page).
Voc., or *voc.* Vocative.
Vol., or *vol.* Volume.
V. P. Vice President.
V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
v. r. Verb reflexive.
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
V. R. P. (*Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas.*) Your Very Reverend Paternity.
V. S. Veterinary Surgeon.
Vs., or *vs.* (*Versus.*) Against, *or* In opposition.
V. t., or *v. t.* Verb transitive.
Vt. Vermont.
Vul. Vulgate.
vv. ll. (*Variæ lectiones.*) Various readings.

W.

W. William; Wednesday; Welsh; Western (*Postal District, London*); William. — (*Wolframium.*) Tungsten.
W., or *w.* Week; Warden; Watt, *or* Watts; Wife.
W. A. West Australia; West Africa.
Wash. Washington.
W. C. Western Central (*Postal District, London*).
W. C. T. U. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed. Wednesday.
wf., or *w. f.* Wrong font.
W. G. C. Worthy Grand Chaplain. [Master.
W. G. M. Worthy Grand
Whf., or *whf.* Wharf.
W. I. West India; West Indies.
Wis. Wisconsin.
Wk., or *wk.* Week.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
Wm. William.
W. N. W. West-northwest.
Wp. Worship.
W. R. William (*Rex*) King; West Riding.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-southwest.
Wt., or *wt.* Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wy., or *Wyo.* Wyoming.

X.

X. (Gr. Χριστός.) Christ.
xcp. See *ex. cp.*
Xm., or *Xmas.* Christmas.
Xn., or *Xtian.* Christian.
Xnty., or *Xty.* Christianity. [pher.
Xper., or *Xr.* Christo-
Xt. Christ.

Y.

Y. Yttrium.
Y., or *y.* Yard.
Y., or *Yr.* Year.
Y. B., or *Yr. B.* Yearbook.
Yb. Ytterbium.
Yd., or *yd.* Yard.
Ye, or *ye.* The.
☞ See Y[e] in the Dictionary.
Ym., or *ym.* Them.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian Union.
Yn, or *yn.* Then.
Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
Yr, or *yr.* Their.
Yr. Your; Year.
Yrs. Yours; Years.
Ys, or *ys.* This.
Yt, or *yt.* That.
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Christian Association.

Z.

Z., or *Zr.* Zirconium.
Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z. G. Zoölogical Garden.
Zn. Zinc.
Zoöl. Zoölogy.
Zr. Zirconium.

ARBITRARY SIGNS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

⊙, *or* ☉ The Sun.
☽, *or* ☾ The Moon; Monday.
● New Moon.
◐, *or* ☽ First Quarter.
○, *or* ☽ Full Moon.
◑, *or* ☾ Last Quarter.
☿ Mercury; Wednesday.
♀ Venus.
⊕, ⊖, *or* ♁ The Earth.
♂ Mars; Tuesday.
♃ Jupiter; Thursday.
♄ Saturn; Saturday.
♅, *or* ♧ Uranus.
♆ Neptune.
☄ Comet.
✳, *or* * Fixed Star.

☞ The asteroids are now designated by numbers (indicating the order of their discovery) inclosed in a small circle; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.
1. ♈ Aries, *the Ram.*
2. ♉ Taurus, *the Bull.*
3. ♊ Gemini, *the Twins.*

Summer Signs.
4. ♋ Cancer, *the Crab.*
5. ♌ Leo, *the Lion.*
6. ♍ Virgo, *the Virgin.*

Autumn Signs.
7. ♎ Libra, *the Balance.*
8. ♏ Scorpio, *the Scorpion.*
9. ♐ Sagittarius, *the Archer.*

Winter Signs.
10. ♑ Capricornus, *the Goat.*
11. ♒ Aquarius, *the Waterman.*
12. ♓ Pisces, *the Fishes.*

3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

☌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
⚹ Sextile; — noting a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
□ Quadrature; — noting a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
△ Trine; — noting a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
☍ Opposition; — noting a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension; as ☉ ☍ ☽; that is, the sun is in opposition to the moon.
☊ Ascending Node; — called also *Dragon's Head.*
☋ Descending Node; — called also *Dragon's Tail.*

4. SIGNS OF NOTATION.

\+ North.
— South.
a Mean distance.
β Celestial latitude.
δ Declination.
e Eccentricity.
λ Longitude.
μ, *or n.* Mean daily motion.
φ { Angle of eccentricity. { Geographical latitude.
⊙ Sun's longitude.
☽ Moon's longitude.

II. BOTANICAL SIGNS.

○ An annual plant.
◯ A perennial plant.
♃ A perennial herb.
△ An evergreen plant.
♄ A plant having a woody stem.
♄ An undershrub.
♄ A shrub.
♄ A large shrub.
♄ A tree.
☌, *or* ♂ A staminate, or male, flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
♀ A pistillate, or female, flower; a plant bearing such flowers.
☿ A perfect, or hermaphrodite, flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
♁ ♀ Unisexual, or having the male and female flowers separate.
☌ *or* ♁ − ♀ Monœcious.
♀ ♂ *or* ♀ : ♀ Dicœcious.
⌒ A climbing plant.
) Turning or winding to the left.
(Turning or winding to the right.
° Feet. ′ Inches. ″ Lines, or (the usual signs with European writers) ′ Feet. ″ Inches. ‴ Lines.

III. CHEMICAL.

☞ Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin name; as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol, when used singly, always indicating a single atom or equivalent of the substance represented by it. A compound body is represented by the symbols of the respective constituents written side by side, the number of atoms or equivalents of each constituent, when more than one, being expressed by numbers written after the symbols below the line; as, H_2O, a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of oxygen, forming water.

In case of secondary compounds, as a salt, the original compounds from which the secondary compounds are supposed to be derived are sometimes indicated by separating the symbols of the constituent compounds by commas or periods; as, CaO,CO_2, calcium carbonate.

A number written before the symbol of an element or of a compound designates a corresponding number of equivalents of that element or compound; as, $3SO_3$, three equivalents of sulphuric acid.

IV. MATHEMATICAL.

RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

\+ Plus; and; more; — indicating addition; as, $a + b = c$; — used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142136 +.
— Minus; less; — indicating subtraction; as, $a - b = c$; — used also in a similar manner to + to indicate approximate exactness.
±, *or* ∓ Plus or minus; — indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or −; as, $a \pm b$.
× Multiplied by; times; into; as, $a \times b = ab$; $6 \times 4 = 24$.
☞ Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors (as, $4.5.6 = 120$), or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign.
÷, *or* : Divided by; as, $a \div b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \div 3 = 2$.
☞ Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, a divided by b; $\frac{6}{3} = 2$.
= Is equal to; equals; as, $(a+b) \times c = ac + bc$; $6 + 2 = 8$.
> Is greater than; as, $a > b$; that is, a is greater than b; $6 > 5$.
< Is less than; as, $a < b$; that is, a is less than b; $3 < 4$.
≏ Denoting equivalence in area or volume (in geometry).
~ The difference between; — denoting a difference between two quantities without designating the greater; as, $a \sim b$. [$a \propto b$.
∝ Varies as; is proportional to; as,
: Is to; the ratio of; } — used to in-
:: As; equals; } dicate geometrical proportion; as, $a : b :: c : d$; that is, a is to b as c is to d.
∴ Hence; therefore; on this account.
∵ Because. [ity.
∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infin-
0 Indefinitely small; infinitesimal; also, as a numeral, naught; zero.
∠ Angle; the angle; as, ∠ A B C.
∟ Right angle; as, ∟ A B C; that is, the right angle, A B C.
⊥ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; as, draw A B ⊥ C D.
∥ Parallel; parallel to; as, A B ∥ C D.
○ Circle; circumference; 360°.
⌒ Arc of a circle; arc.
△ Triangle; as, △ A B C; that is, the triangle A B C.
□ Square; as, □ A B C D; that is, the square A B C D.
▭ Rectangle; as, ▭ A B C D; that is, the rectangle A B C D.
√, *or* √‾ Root; — the *radical*

sign, indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\sqrt{4}=2$; $\sqrt{4a^2}=2a$. To denote any other than the square root, a figure (the *index*), expressing its degree, is placed above the sign; as $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[4]{a}$, $\sqrt[n]{a}$, etc.

☞ The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as, $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{5}}$; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a, respectively.

——— Vinculum, } indicate that
( ) Parenthesis, } the quantities
[ ] Brackets, } to which they
{ } Braces, } are applied, or
| Bar, } which are inclosed by them,

are to be taken together; as, $\overline{x+y^2}$; $2(a+b)$; $a\times(b+c[e+d])$; $+\frac{x}{y}\,|\,z$.

f, *or* F Function; function of; as, $y=f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x.

☞ Other letters or signs are frequently used to indicate functions; as, f, ϕ, ϕ', ψ, π, and the like.

d Differential; as, dx; that is, the differential of x.

δ Variation; as δx; that is, the variation of x.

Δ Finite difference. [tive.

D Differential coëfficient; deriva-

☞ The letters *d*, δ, Δ, D, and sometimes others, are also variously employed prefixed to quantities to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential coefficients of these quantities are to be taken.

$\int$ Integral; integral of;—denoting that the following expression is to be integrated; as, $\int 2x dx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2x dx$ is x^2.

☞ If integration is to be performed more than once, the sign is repeated once for each time; for a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above; as, $\int^m x dx^m$; that is, the mth integral of $x dx^m$.

$\int_b^a$ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a. $\int^a$ denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and $\int_b$ that it begins at the value b. These forms must not be confounded with the similar one indicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum;—commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, and nearly like *f*. [logarithms.

M The modulus of any system of

ϵ Residual.

g The acceleration of gravity, or (very nearly) 32.2 feet per second.

π The number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it equals the semi-circumference, and hence may designate an arc of 180°.

° Degrees of arc; as, 60°, sixty degrees.

′ Minutes of arc; as, 30′, thirty minutes. [seconds.

″ Seconds of arc; as, 20″, twenty

′, ″, ‴, etc. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a', a'', a''', etc., which are usually read *a* prime, *a* second, *a* third, etc.

^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, ^{n}, etc. Indices placed above, and at the right hand of, quantities to denote that they are raised to powers of the degrees so indicated; as, a^1; that is, the first power of a; a^2, the square of a; etc.

V. NUMERALS, OR NOTATION.

Arabic	Greek	Roman
0		
1	α	I
2	β	II
3	γ	III
4	δ	IV
5	ε	V
6	ζ	VI
7	η	VII
8	θ	VIII *or* IIX
9	ι	IX *or* VIIII
10	ια	X
11	ιβ, etc.	XI, etc.
20	κ	XX
30	λ	XXX
40	μ	XL *or* XXXX
50	ν	L
60	ξ	LX
70	ο	LXX
80	π	LXXX *or* XXC
90	ϙ	XC *or* LXXXX
100	ρ	C
200	σ	CC
300	τ	CCC
400	υ	CCCC
500	φ	D *or* LↃ
600	χ	DC *or* IↃC
700	ψ	DC *or* IↃCC, etc.
800	ω	DCCC *or* IↃCCC
900	ϡ	DCCCC *or* IↃCCCC *or* CM
1000	,α	M *or* CIↃ
2000	,β	MM *or* CIↃCIↃ

VI. MEDICAL.

℞ (Gr. ἀνά.) Of each.

℞ Take.

☞ This character is reputed to have been originally the sign of Jupiter, ♃, placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods.

S (L. *Signa.*) Mark;—used to call attention to directions to be put on the medicine package.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

℔ Pound.

ʒ Ounce; as, ʒ i, one ounce; ʒ ss, half an ounce; ʒ iss, one ounce and a half; ʒ ij, two ounces, etc.

ʒ Drachm; as, ʒ i, one drachm; ʒ ss, half a drachm; ʒ iss, one drachm and a half; ʒ ij, two drachms, etc.

℈ Scruple; as, ℈ i, one scruple; ℈ ss, half a scruple; ℈ iss, one scruple and a half; ℈ ij, two scruples, etc.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

C (L. *Congius.*) Gallon.

O, *or* 0 (Lat. *Octarius.*) Pint.

ʒ Ounce, or *f* ʒ fluid ounce.

ʒ Drachm, or *f* ʒ fluid drachm.

♏ Minim, or drop.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &c, &c, &c And. — &c. (*Et cætera.*) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

℟ Response;—indicating the part repeated by the congregation in a responsive religious service.

℣ Versicle;—indicating the part recited or sung by the priest.

✠, *or* + A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In some service books, it is used in those places where the priest is to make the sign of the cross.

×, *or* + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments, his name being added by another person; as, his John × Smith mark.

7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

4to, *or* 4°. Quarto; four leaves to a sheet. [a sheet.

8vo, *or* 8°. Octavo; eight leaves to

12mo, *or* 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves to a sheet.

16mo, *or* 16°. Sexto-decimo; sixteen leaves to a sheet.

18mo, *or* 18°. Octo-decimo; eighteen leaves to a sheet.

☞ Other sizes are 24mo *or* 24°, 32mo *or* 32°, 36mo *or* 36°, 48mo *or* 48°, 64mo *or* 64°, 72mo *or* 72°, 96mo *or* 96°, .128mo *or* 128°. These sizes are rare, and are commonly called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, etc., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, etc.

♁ *or* ♂ Male;—used in Zoölogy.

♀ Female;—used in Zoölogy.

VIII. MONETARY, ETC.

$ Dollar, *or* Dollars; as, $1; $200.

c Cent, *or* cents; as, 12c; 33c.

£ Pound, *or* pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.

℔ Pound, *or* pounds (in weight); as, 1℔; 24℔.

@ At, *or* to; as, silk @ $2 per yd.

℔ Per; as, sheep $4 ℔ head.

% Per cent; as, discount 6% = $10.

℀ Account; as, J. Smith in ℀ with J. Jones.

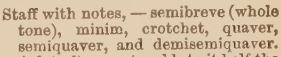
/ Shilling, *or* Shillings; as, ⅙ = 1s. 6d.; ⅚ = 2s. 3d.

A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel, in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and seaworthy, and the figure the efficiency of her rigging, anchors, etc. A figure 2 (A 2) would imply insufficiency in the latter.

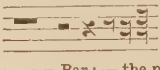
XX Ale of double strength.

XXX Ale of triple strength.

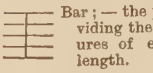
IX. MUSICAL.



Staff with notes, — semibreve (whole tone), minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, and demisemiquaver. A dot after a note adds to it half the length of the note without the dot.



Rests; — corresponding to the notes above.



Bar; — the perpendicular dividing the notes into measures of equal or a given length.

Double bar; — marking larger divisions, as the end of a verse.

G clef; — indicating that every note on the second line is to be sounded as G of the natural scale.

F clef, or bass clef; — indicating that every note on the fourth line is F of the natural scale.

C clefs; — indicating that every note on the line on which it is placed is C of the natural scale.

Flat.

Double flat; — lowering a note already lowered a half step.

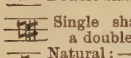
Single flat; — used after a double flat.

Sharp.

Double sharp.

Single sharp; — used after a double sharp.

Natural; — used to counteract previous ♯ or ♭.


Repeat; — sometimes the dots are placed at the beginning.

Common time.

Sign; — used to mark the point to which reference is made, or from which a repetition is to begin.

X. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION.

, Comma.
; Semicolon.
: Colon.
. Period.
— Dash.
? Interrogation.
! Exclamation.
( ) Parenthesis.
[ ] Brackets, *or* Crotchets.
' Apostrophe.
- Hyphen.
´ Acute Accent.
` Grave Accent.
^ Broad, *or* Circumflex, Accent.
~ *or* ^ Circumflex, *or* Tilde.
¯ The Long, *or* Macron.
˘ The Short, *or* Breve.
¨ Diæresis.
ç (ç) Cedilla.
ˇ Caret.
" " Quotation Marks.
{ } Brace.
* * * Ellipsis.
. . . Ellipsis; *also*, Leaders.
—— Ellipsis.
* Asterisk.
† Dagger, *or* Obelisk.
‡ Double Dagger.
§ Section.
‖ Parallels.
¶ Paragraph.
☞ Index.
***, *or* ⁂ Asterism.

2. CORRECTION OF PROOFS.

ⅆ, *or* ƺ (*dele*). Delete, take out, or expunge.
ↄ Turn a reversed letter.
※ A space, or more space between words, letters, or lines.
⁀ *or* ‿ Less space, or no space, between words or letters.
⌊, *or* ⌋ Carry a word, letter, etc., further to the left or to the right.
□ Indent.
⌐ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.
⌙ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character raised too high.
| shows that a part of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.
⌊ directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.
×, *or* + directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.
[Bring a word or words to beginning of line; also, begin paragraph.
═ *or*, /// *or*, \\\ Straighten (a crooked part).
⁀ Print as a diphthong, ligature, or single character; as, æ, æ, fl (*i. e.*, print æ, fl).
¶ Make a new paragraph.
— Put in Italic; also, change from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to Italic, as the case may be.
═ Put in small capitals.
≡ Put in capitals.
☞ Other marks are self-explanatory; but the following *abbreviations* require explanation:—
wf. Wrong font; — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.
tr. Transpose.
l. c. Lower case; *i. e.*, put in small or common letters a word or a letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals.
s. caps., or *sm. c.* Put in small capitals.
Qu., *Qy.*, or ? Query.
out, s. c. Words wanting, see copy.

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET.

THE CROWNING OF PETRARCH.

Caps.

□ *s. caps.* ^Nothing can be conceived more affecting or noble than^ that ceremony. The ⅆ
ⅆ superb palaces and ~~and~~ porticos had ³which ²by ¹rolled the ivory chariots of Marius *tr. Rom.*
æ and Caesar had long mouldered into dust. The laureled fasces, the golden eagles, *Qy.*
l. c. the shouting Legions, the captives, and the pictured cities were indeed want^ -/
[[ing to his victorious procession. The sceptre had passed away from Rome. ?
tr. But she still retained the mightier influence of an (empire / intellectual,) and was *< lead.*
× now to confer the ~~prouder~~ reward of an intellectual triumph. To the man who *stet.* a/
had extended the dominion of her⌊ ancient language — who⌊ had erected⌊ the *space better*
⌊ trophies of philosophy and imagination in the⌊ haunts of ignorance and ⊥
captives ferocity, whose ~~captions~~ were the he⁀arts of admiring nations, enchained by the ⁀ ,/
⌊ influence of his song — whose spoils were the *treasures* of ancient genius — the *Rom.*
ⅇ ⅈ Eternal City offered the (glorious and just) tribute of her gratitude. *tr. wf.*
№ ¶ *st* ^Amid the ruined monuments of ancient, and the infant erections of modern o/
ⅆ art, he who had restored the broken link between the two ages of human civiliza- #
¯ | tion was crowned with the wreath which he had deserved from the moderns who *< ⅆ lead*
× | owed to him their refinement, — from the ancients who owe to him their fame *tr.* ⊙
| # Never⌊ was⌊ a⌊ coronation so august witnessed by westminster or Rheims. ^ *Caps.*
⊥ ^^ ═ MACAULAY. *Ital.* ?

rescued from obscurity and decay

PUBLISHERS' STATEMENT.

THIS book aims to fill the ideal of a dictionary of the first class in quality and the second class in size. The American people have been educated to a very high standard as to the kind of dictionary they require for daily use. Large and costly volumes which in other countries are rarely owned or consulted except by scholars and specialists are part of the accustomed furniture of the ordinary American home. This is largely the result of the work of Noah Webster and his successive editors. "Get the Best" has been the motto of the Webster publishers, and the public have been educated until nothing less than the best will satisfy them.

But "the best" is a term of various applications. The requirements of a complete and exhaustive dictionary are met by Webster's International, which is a library in itself. Something is needed which is equally trustworthy but more condensed, lower in price, easier to handle and consult. The worker in study or office, crowded for space and time, wants a dictionary that will stand on a shelf close beside him, along with a few other prime necessities; a book that he can grasp with one hand and swiftly consult for the special need of the moment. This is just the want which the Collegiate meets. It is essentially a busy man's dictionary.

Such a book, if rightly made, is almost the masterpiece of lexicographic art. Condensation is one of the severest tests of literary merit. Every editor knows that a column article is an easy achievement compared to a telling paragraph. To draw the pith from the stalk requires the artist's hand.

The preparation of the present book has included two stages. The first stage was the making of the International itself, — a ten years' labor by a large corps of editors and a host of special contributors. The second stage was the reproduction of the essential features of this elaborate work upon a reduced scale. It was a task requiring the nicest judgment and closest application, a natural aptitude and trained faculty. Labor of this kind and of this degree of merit seldom wins adequate recognition for the laborer, but it secures a serviceable quality to his work, which is his best reward. This quality of serviceableness and constant utility in the present book can be fully appreciated only as it is tested by daily use.

It has been named The Collegiate Dictionary because it stands at the head of a series of abridgments the titles of which correspond to the ascending grades of schools, from primary to academic, and now a step higher. It is believed that it is specially adapted to the wants of such college and university students as are not provided with the International. The scholarly quality of the larger work has not been sacrificed in this abridgment. Thus the etymologies, which are a distinguishing excellence of the International, are here given in their substance with much fullness. At many points the wants of the college student and of the journalist or business man run close together. The principle of university extension has a wide application. Our Chautauquas and summer schools are a meeting-ground between

the different grades of liberal education. On a similar principle, this book is intended to be scientific enough for the scholar, and practical enough for the business man; and it will be more valuable to the scholar for its practicality and to the business man for its science.

To the body of the work there are appended various tables and supplements composed of fresh and valuable material, which are enumerated in the Table of Contents and the Preface. For the book as a whole we venture to claim that in its class and for its purpose it has no superior and no equal. Its scholarship, utility, and convenience we leave to the judgment of the public and to the sure test of time and use.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

PRAISE FROM EMINENT EDUCATORS.

Le Baron R. Briggs, A.M., Dean of Harvard College, says:—I cannot fail to find Webster's Collegiate Dictionary of great use.

Lewis E. Gates, A.B., English Department Harvard University, says:—I have found Webster's Collegiate Dictionary a thoroughly serviceable volume. It seems to me a marvelously compact and well edited book. I should recommend every college student to buy it in case he is unable to afford an unabridged dictionary.

Arlo Bates, A.M., Litt.D., Head of English Department, Mass. Inst. of Technology, says:—Webster's Collegiate seems to me the best dictionary of its class that we have.

Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph.D., Columbia University, New York, says:—I find Webster's Collegiate Dictionary on examination to be exactly what you say it is, first class in quality and second class in size, and therefore admirably adapted for everyday use upon the desk.

J. G. Schurman, D.Sc., LL.D., President of Cornell University, says:—The condensation in Webster's Collegiate Dictionary seems well done, and I judge the volume will be very useful to those who find the International too bulky or too costly.

Franklin Carter, Ph.D., LL.D., President of Williams College, says:—I have examined the Collegiate Dictionary sufficiently to see that it has all the accuracy and excellent plan of the International, adapted for the student's needs.

Wm. F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D., President of Boston University, says:—Happy the collegian who, from the beginning of his course, can command such an aid to accurate thinking and to felicitous expression!

Through its influence upon a generation yet young, the work will do much toward carrying the unique authority of Webster far forward into the coming century.

A. S. Draper, LL.D., President of University of Illinois, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is up to the Webster standard and there is none better than that. In form it is precisely what is wanted in everyday student life at college.

Albert S. Cook, Ph.D., L.H.D., of the English Department, Yale University, says:—The scholarly qualities for which the International is famous mark this also, especially the thoroughness, exactness, and brevity of definition. The Vocabulary of Rhymes is a welcome addition, and so is the Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases.

T. R. Lounsbury, L.H.D., LL.D., of Yale University, says:—I have kept your Collegiate Dictionary by me for some time, have looked it over with a good deal of care and have consulted it frequently. I have no hesitation in expressing my high opinion of its merits. To me it seems most admirably adapted to the place it is designed to fill.

C. K. Adams, LL.D., President of University of Wisconsin, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is admirable. Though the type is small, the impression is very clear, and the amount of information compacted within so small a space is remarkable. The engravings are excellent, definitions are discriminating, and the supplementary lists are invaluable.

Rev. J. W. Bashford, Ph.D., D.D., President of Ohio Wesleyan University, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is certainly an admirable condensation of the International. With its more than a thousand well filled pages it is large enough for all practical purposes for millions of American homes. Its circulation will promote public intelligence.

Charles C. Harrison, LL.D., Provost of University of Pennsylvania, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is eminently worthy of this title, and for most practical purposes just the dictionary that the student needs. It finds immediate and permanent use in this office, and I imagine that it will be rarely that I need go beyond it.

Wm. E. Boggs, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of University of Georgia, says:—I find that Webster's Collegiate Dictionary possesses its full share of the merits belonging to the great "International" and its family. It is moreover admirably adapted to the purse of many students and to the time of the man of business.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

PRAISE FROM EMINENT EDUCATORS.

Francis L. Patton, D.D., LL.D., President of Princeton University, says:—I am glad to express the pleasure I have had in looking through Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. I am sure that it will prove to be very serviceable and that it is especially adapted to the wants of those for whom it is particularly prepared.

Daniel C. Gilman, LL.D., President of Johns Hopkins University, says:—My interest in your series is unabated, and a perusal of the preface reminds me of the many happy hours which I passed in a careful scrutiny of the pages of the "Unabridged." In Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, you seem to have hit upon an extremely convenient form for ready reference. The book is large enough to answer the ordinary inquiries; compact enough to be handled with rapidity and ease.

Rt. Rev. Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., Rector Catholic University of America, says:—I find your Webster's Collegiate Dictionary very convenient for reference and most satisfactory in all that it claims to do. Everything seems to be well arranged, and to my mind it is admirably adapted for collegiate students.

A. Morrissey, C. S. C., President University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., says:—I find Webster's Collegiate Dictionary an admirable work in every way and its convenient size makes it desirable for college students.

W. J. Tucker, D.D., LL.D., President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., says:—I have for a long time made use of the International edition of Webster. The condensation which you have put out in the form of a Collegiate Dictionary seems to me to realize your purpose and to satisfy any educational demand.

Wm. DeW. Hyde, D.D., LL.D., President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary appears admirably adapted for school and college use; and sufficiently comprehensive to meet all ordinary requirements.

Charles Mills Gayley, Professor of English Literature, University of California, says:—I find Webster's Collegiate Dictionary excellently adapted to its purpose, and shall take pleasure in bringing it to the notice of my classes.

Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., President of the University of Minn., says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is excellent because it contains the most essential parts of the International, is not so large as to be unwieldly, and has a system of indicating pronunciation which everyone can understand. It ought to have a very large sale, for it supplies a public need.

J. M. Taylor, D.D., LL.D., President of Vassar College, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary has the same conveniences of arrangement that make the International so desirable. It will meet a large demand on the part of young students for something less cumbrous and less costly than the International, and I should suppose would have an equally useful sphere in a large number of families.

Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D.D., LL.D., President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., says:—I have been familiar with the large edition of Webster's International Dictionary and am specially pleased with the abridged issue for the use of colleges. It is better than anything that I have seen claiming to meet the same need.

L. Clark Seelye, D.D., LL.D., President of Smith College, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is the most satisfactory work I have yet seen for the students who desire a smaller and less expensive dictionary than Webster's International. I am much obliged to you for the opportunity you have given me to examine it, and for the aid you have rendered, by your publications to sound learning.

E. A. Alderman, President of the University of North Carolina, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is by far the most convenient and useful dictionary I have seen in recent years. It contains in a compass not cumbersome all the essentials of the great dictionaries. I warmly commend it to the students.

Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Ph.D., LL. D., President of University of Tennessee, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary appears to be the great International in a nutshell. Nothing could be more convenient or satisfactory for the desk. It is not too large, but is still large enough to answer in brief, succinct words all the questions likely to be asked of it.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

PRAISE FROM EMINENT EDUCATORS.

A. S. Downing, A.M., Principal of New York Training School for Teachers, New York, says:—The Collegiate is the most complete and handy dictionary for reference that I have yet seen.

A. P. Marble, Ph.D., Assistant Superintendent of Schools, New York, says:—The Collegiate includes all the essentials and excludes that which is rarely used. It is easily consulted, hence more often used.

J. M. Greenwood, Superintendent of City Schools, Kansas City, Mo., says:—For the college student and the average reader Webster's Collegiate Dictionary contains as much matter as is absolutely necessary for intelligent reference. The essential features of the larger work are retained in a much smaller and more convenient size.

W. A. Mowry, Ph.D., President Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, says:—I am very much pleased with the Collegiate. I should think the public at large would find this the most useful dictionary of its size in our language.

Hon. W. W. Stetson, State Superintendent of Education of Maine, says:—The Collegiate Dictionary impresses me as being an exceptionally valuable reference book. I wish that our schools which cannot provide themselves with the International might have copies of this work.

Hon. Mason S. Stone, State Superintendent of Education of Vermont, says:—I heartily commend the Collegiate to school officials as being unsurpassed as a dictionary for the schoolroom.

Hon. J. J. Doyne, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Arkansas, says:—I consider Webster's Collegiate Dictionary a most excellent book and well adapted to the needs of the average school

J. A. Shawan, Superintendent of Schools, Columbus, Ohio, says:—I can most heartily recommend Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. I find it very handy and satisfactory.

W. N. Hailman, Ph.D., Superintendent of Schools, Dayton, Ohio, says:—The Collegiate furnishes all the information required with the greatest possible economy of time and effort.

A. F. Nightingale, Superintendent of High Schools, Chicago, says:—Webster's Collegiate is exactly the kind of dictionary which every college student, secondary school, every teacher, needs and cannot well get along without. The schools everywhere will demand it.

E. H. Mark, Superintendent of Schools, Louisville, Ky., says:—The Collegiate Dictionary is just what I have wished for some time. It will be just what we want for the pupils of the secondary and intermediate grammar schools.

J. H. McCallie, Superintendent of Schools, Knoxville, Tenn., says:—Its clear print, strong binding, and size will commend it to teachers in the intermediate and high school grades.

J. L. Brooks, President of Tennessee State Teachers Association, says:—The Collegiate is convenient in size, and its concise definitions and etymologies make it a most desirable dictionary. I would be glad to see it in every Tennessee home.

Lawrence C. Hull, Principal Academic Department, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, says:—The Collegiate is a valuable addition to the working library of any student, whether in college or secondary school. I shall advise our boys to use it and try to own it.

G. M. Phillips, Ph.D., Principal State Normal School, West Chester, Pa., says:—The Collegiate is a worthy second to your great International Dictionary, which is high enough praise.

Franklin S. Edmonds, Principal Central High School, Philadelphia, says:—I have been very much interested in the Collegiate Dictionary and use it constantly. The glossary of Scottish words will appeal greatly to the literary class.

James W. Simmons, Superintendent of Schools, Stevens Point, Wis., says:—The Collegiate is by all means the everyday reference book for the schoolroom. It is up to the mark in every respect.

O. D. Mathewson, Examiner of Teachers, Barre, Vt., says:—The Collegiate Dictionary is the best of its class. It is just the dictionary for district schools and higher grammar school grades.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

CRITICAL JUDGMENTS BY LEADING PUBLICATIONS.

The Journal of Education, Boston, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary must become an indispensable part of the student's equipment. The definitions are as lucid and exact as in the International, which is unsurpassed in its class.

The School Journal, New York, says:—The Collegiate has the accuracy, clearness, and general excellence of the famous International, which ought to be found in every schoolroom in the land. It supplies the need of an intermediate dictionary.

The American School Board Journal, Milwaukee, says:—The International is the reconized authority of the American schoolroom, enjoying a fixed and permanent place. The etymologies, which are a distinguishing excellence of the International, are retained in the Collegiate with considerable fullness, amply sufficient for ordinary needs. The appendix is a veritable treasury of facts.

The School Weekly, Chicago, says:—Webster's Dictionary needs no introduction. The teachers and pupils of the Americas refer to it constantly. For quick reference, students and business men will use the Collegiate many times when they would once look out a word in the larger volume. We are all "brought up" on Webster.

The Pennsylvania School Journal, Lancaster, says:—Everybody knows the International, and this is the great dictionary reduced in size, but not reduced in those features that have made it what it is, a generally recognized authority for spelling, pronunciation, definition, and etymology of the English language.

The Western School Journal, Topeka, says:—The Collegiate is an excellent dictionary for use in high schools and colleges, and also for the general reader.

The Ohio Educational Monthly, Columbus, says:—The Collegiate Dictionary supplies the great need for an abridged work. It is admirably adapted to everyday use.

The Canada Educational Monthly, Toronto, says:—It is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, being compact and easily handled, and retaining everything that is required.

The Nation, New York, says:—That a much wider class will find their daily requirements more than met in the Collegiate is past question. In short, the new Webster will commend itself.

The Public Opinion, New York, says:—A conspicuous advantage of the Collegiate Dictionary is the method by which pronunciation is indicated; namely, by respelling with the diacritical marks that are familiar to everyone. This will give the book a distinct advantage over the dictionary employing arbitrary signs which must be mastered before the indicated pronunciation can be understood.

The Chatauquan, New York, says:—An innovation in bookmaking is found in Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. It will especially commend itself to those who object to unwieldy volumes, the book being of moderate size and well adapted for daily use upon the desk.

The Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is designed especially to meet the wants of students. The appendix contains a good working glossary of Scotch words. For ordinary uses it is a most serviceable work.

The Argonaut, San Francisco, says:—In its vocabulary the new book is exceptionally complete, choosing with unusual wisdom to include the newer words. The Scottish glossary is the most complete in its contents of any equally accessible compilation of Scottish terms.

The Army and Navy Journal, New York, says:—In the Collegiate appear all the newer words and all technical and scientific words which are likely to be encountered in a wide course of reading.

The Country Gentleman, Albany, says:—There is a distinct need for a dictionary condensed, portable, adequate for family use, easy to handle. This need we believe is most satisfactorily met by Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

The Farm, Stock and Home, Minneapolis, says:—In its vocabulary the Collegiate is exceptionally complete, more so than any other of its class. No better dictionary could be placed in the hands of one whose knowledge of English is limited.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

CRITICAL JUDGMENTS BY LEADING PUBLICATIONS.

The Tribune, New York, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is a handy volume. The vocabulary is pruned of the less familiar technical terms, of many obsolete and rare literary words; each word is given its place in alphabetical order, and the practical convenience of the general reader is considered throughout.

The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, says:—The Collegiate Dictionary is just what every writer and every student will make room for on his work table, and find the best upon which to form the "dictionary habit."

The Herald, Boston, says:—The Collegiate is extensive enough and scientific enough for the scholar, and practical enough for the business man and the journalist. For ninety-nine people out of a hundred this dictionary is ideal.

The Tribune, Chicago, says:—In the Collegiate practically the whole of the meat and substance of the great "International" is preserved. The compilers have succeeded remarkably well in their aim of putting the most essential part of the International into a form that would meet the needs of the general reader and college student.

The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, says:—The newest dictionary of the Webster series is the Collegiate, which supplies the need for an abridged dictionary which shall be full, accurate, and authoritative; well adapted for the requirements of the scholar, yet practical enough for the business man and other busy persons.

The Constitution, Atlanta, says:—In every respect the Collegiate Dictionary is thoroughly up to date. Brevity has been obtained without the sacrifice of accuracy.

The Picayune, New Orleans, says:—The Collegiate, which is a revision of the International, possesses many features which demand commendation. The volume has been reduced in bulk without losing anything in accuracy or scholarship.

The Chronicle, San Francisco, says:—To any one who wishes a moderate sized lexicon, we warmly commend the Collegiate, as it is so well condensed and so admirably arranged for ready reference.

The Statesman, Calcutta, India, says:—On its merits we can warmly recommend the Collegiate Dictionary. Useful and scholarly, it is a credit in its design to the judgment of its editors. He who buys it gets value for his money.

The Englishman, Calcutta, India, says:—An ideal dictionary for all ordinary purposes is Webster's Collegiate. It is full enough for general requirements.

The Outlook, New York, says:—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is an abridgment from the International in moderate compass and of a moderate price. It is a happy medium between the unabridged and the too abridged.

The Independent, New York, says:—Webster's Collegiate is a stout octavo which omits obsolete words but retains all scientific and current words. It is a capital book for the use of those who want something smaller than the big quarto.

The Churchman, New York, says:—The Collegiate is a remarkable illustration of lexicographical ability and practical common sense.

The Congregationalist, Boston, says:—The Collegiate Dictionary embodies most of the qualities of the International, having noteworthy accuracy and clearness. All in all, it is a thoroughly admirable piece of work, and use will prove its value to the owner.

The Interior, Chicago, says:—The Collegiate will be a welcome convenience to the literary or professional man and to the general reader, not as superseding the great dictionaries, but as specially convenient and satsfactory for rapid reference.

The Epworth Herald, Chicago, says:—The Collegiate is the most useful and desirable dictionary. One feature that is peculiarly its own is a Scottish glossary of words and phrases, which is most complete, and accurately indicates the pronunciation of the Scottish dialect.

The Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind., says:—The editor of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is evidently a practical teacher with clear and comprehensive ideas of a student's need. He has produced an ideal working dictionary.

THE HIGH STANDING OF

Webster's International Dictionary

Upon which

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

Is based, is indicated by the following Testimonials.

Supreme Court of United States.

Hon. Melville W. Fuller, *Chief Justice.* I regard it as of the utmost value in accuracy of definition and have found it in all respects complete and thorough.

Hon. John M. Harlan, *Justice.* The International is not surpassed by any existing dictionary of the English language. No dictionary is more accurate in its definitions, or more reliable in other respects.

Hon. Horace Gray, *Justice.* I always considered Webster's Dictionary as the best in the language in the matter of definitions.

Hon. D. J. Brewer, *Justice.* The International Dictionary is the perfection of dictionaries. I commend it to all as the one great standard authority.

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